

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION,
OF LAND OFF
FARRIER STREET, WORCESTER,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Archaeological Evaluation of land off Farrier Street, Worcester, Worcestershire

Andrew Mann

**With contributions by C Jane Evans, Dennis Williams and Alan
Clapham**

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land off Farrier Street (NGR SO 84790 55340), Worcester, Worcestershire (Fig 1) for Davis Langdon LLP on behalf of Sanctuary Housing Association. Sanctuary Housing Association intend to demolish an existing disused factory (Cameo House) and erect two office blocks with associated landscaping and car parking. The project aimed to determine if any significant archaeological site was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

In 1995 during construction of the disused Cameo House (the former premises of Kardonia Ltd), Hereford and Worcestershire County Archaeological Service undertook a watching brief and salvage recording on the building foundation pits and service trenches but due to a lack of funding the results of this were not published. The results of these works, where they lay within the current proposed building footprint, are assessed in this report.

The site lies on the northern side of the Roman town in an area where previous archaeological intervention at sites including the excavation at the Magistrates Court and Police Station on Castle Street and the former Worcester Infirmary have demonstrated that well preserved Roman layers associated with industrial activity survive. The majority of features recovered from both phases of archaeological investigation at the Cameo House site were of Roman date. The earliest of these comprised a scatter of pits and ditches containing pottery dating to 120 – 160 AD and are thought to represent low intensity occupation and agricultural activities. To the west these features were sealed by a series of metalled surfaces and dumped slag dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries and the presence of furnace material, limestone (flux) and some hammerscale suggest that metalworking was taking place in the vicinity. A possible furnace or hearth with a metalled surface may have been a smelting hearth or oven and the presence of a large boundary cutting the slag surfaces suggests that the area was divided into compounds. In the eastern side of the site Roman features were recorded cut directly into natural sands and gravels and the metalled surfaces and slag layers were not present.

Roman features were overlain in all trenches by a 'dark earth' layer; a dark grey brown sandy loam with variable amounts of Roman pottery particularly in the lower half. This layer was present in all trenches but thinner to the east of the site where the presence of medieval and post medieval pottery suggests that it had been reworked. This layer has been interpreted as a post-Roman return to agriculture. The layer was cut by frequent post-medieval and modern features including a large pit backfilled with rubbish and possible plough furrows.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land off Farrier Street (NGR SO 84790 55340), Worcester, Worcestershire (Fig 1) for Davis Langdon LLP on behalf of Sanctuary Housing Association. Sanctuary Housing Association intend to demolish an existing disused factory (Cameo House) and erect two office blocks with associated landscaping and car parking. In 1995 during construction of the disused Cameo House (the former premises of Kardonia Ltd), Hereford and Worcestershire County Archaeological Service undertook a watching brief and salvage recording on the building foundation pits and service trenches but due to a lack of funding the results of this were never reported or published. The results of these works, where they lay within the current proposed building footprint, are incorporated into this assessment report. No planning application has yet been submitted for the new offices, although it is intended that the results of the evaluation accompany the proposed application. A brief has been prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section (the Curator) as these works are considered to have the potential to affect an archaeological site (WCM 100182).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section (WCMAS 2008) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2008).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the 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 that may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

More specifically the evaluation creates the opportunity to address a number of research questions, including the following (referenced to *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester, (version 2.51), September 2007*):

- Roman road network (RP3.7)
- The Roman iron industry (RP3.19-3.23)
- Other Roman industries (RP3.24)
- Sampling and analysis of late Roman dark earth (RP3.26)
- Colonisation of back-plot areas and land in suburbs in the post medieval period (RP6.1)
- Landscapes of market gardening (RP6.22)

2. **Methods**

2.1 **Documentary search**

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

Cartographic sources

- First edition OS map, sheet XXXIII.7, 1887
- *Documentary sources*
- The 1995 Cameo House watching brief site archive (HWCM 22105)

2.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2008).

WSM 101701 Sanctuary Housing Evaluation (2009)

Three 10m long and 1.85m wide trenches were excavated within an area not previously monitored, but which falls within the current proposed office building design (Fig 2). The three trenches amount to 55.5 sq m, approximately 4.7% of the area of the proposed building footprint (1165 sq m).

The current tarmac surface was first cut using a diamond disc cutter and a concrete pad located beneath this in Trenches 1 and 2 was removed using a breaker. Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked/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, the trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material, excluding the tarmac and concrete. The material was backfilled in layers that were compacted with a roller, a layer of Type 2 road stone capped the trenches.

HWCM 22105 Cameo House watching brief (1995)

Fieldwork undertaken during the construction of Cameo House was undertaken between March and July 1995. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation by machine of the majority of the foundation pits and a service trench. A total of 33 foundation pits were monitored and of these three (E5, F1 and G5) were excavated by hand. As a result these trenches provide the best opportunity for characterising the site. Within Trenches E5, F1 and G5 the “dark earth” deposit was excavated in spits to establish its full character and record any archaeological features within it. Of the 33 foundation pits monitored 25 fall within the layout of the current building proposal and the results from these and part of the service trench will form part of this report (Fig 2). The 25 foundation pits and the service trenches amount to 137.5 sq m, approximately 11.8% of the proposed building footprint (1165 sq m).

Due to health and safety constraints (the depth of the trenches) (Plate 1) and time restrictions during the watching brief often only the trench sections were recorded. Therefore it was not possible to establish whether some features were pits or ditches. In some instances it was not safe to enter the trenches at all and as a result there are no records for Trenches A7, E9, H1.0, and for the service trenches 1 and 2 (Fig 3). No detailed records exist for Trenches A10, D9, H3.0, H4.0 and H5.0 as modern features or concrete piles disturbed the deposits (Fig 3). Outside of the proposed building footprint only Trench E1 was not recorded.

2.2.2 **Area of the site investigated to date**

The total area, combining both phases of works within the outline of the proposed building, amounts to 193 sq m, approximately 16.5% of the area of the planned building footprint. All of the trenches monitored during 1995 amount to 177 sq m, 6.1% of the total site area (2900 sq m). The total area covered by every trench from the 1995 and 2009 works amounts to 232.5 sq m, 8.1% of the entire site area.

2.2.3 **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 C Jane Evans and Dennis Williams**

The artefact report covers the finds from the 2009 evaluation (assessed by Dennis Williams), and finds from the 1995 watching brief and salvage recording (information collated by C Jane Evans from previous assessments by Victoria Buteux (1995) and Angus Crawford (2007).

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy for both phases of fieldwork conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

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.

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 1992).

Cameo House watching brief (1995)

Finds were recovered from the cleaned sections and spoil heaps of the machine excavated foundation pits and service trenches. All finds were collected from the three hand excavated foundation pits, with the exception of some of the material from the 19th and 20th century layers. A preliminary identification and quantification was carried out for all finds (paper Context Finds Record sheets). The pottery from each context was divided into broad fabric groups based on the County fabric series (Hurst and Rees 1992, Hurst 1992) and a *terminus post quem* was assigned for each context. This information was summarised in Buteux 1995.

During 2005-6 the finds were re-assessed by Crawford (2007) using the same methodology, as part of his Oxford University Masters dissertation. Finds data was recorded in a Microsoft Access 2000 database. At this stage it was noted that the pottery total was 526 sherds less than previously recorded; this missing box of sherds has subsequently been located (Crawford pers. comm.).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology, by Alan Clapham**

2.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4). Large animal bone was hand-collected during excavation. During the 2009 evaluation samples of ten litres were taken from three contexts, from fills of a pit/ditch terminus (105), a pit (308) and a possible cess layer in a ditch (208). Context 308 is Roman in date and contexts 105 and 208 are post-medieval. During the 1995 watching brief samples of up to ten litres were taken from 24 contexts from within the three hand excavated trenches E5, F1 and G5.

2.4.2 **Method of analysis**

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by the Service, and seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2006). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the New Flora of the British Isles, 2nd edition (Stace 1997).

A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammerscale.

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site lies on the second terrace of the River Severn, which consists of sand and gravel that overlies Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl; British Geological Survey 1993). The terrace underlies the whole historic city of Worcester and rises to a maximum height of c. 26m OD. The site lies to the north of the medieval city wall and is adjacent to Foregate Street/The Tything, a medieval suburb.

Roman occupation within Worcester is thought to be focused around a 'small town' whose core is located beneath the southern part of the medieval city. A Roman road running approximately north-south identified within excavations at Broad Street (Barker 1969) and Blackfriars (Mundy 1985) is thought to form an axis for Roman settlement evidence in the area (Edwards *et al* 2002). To the north, Roman activity is dominated by areas of industrial activity, predominantly the production of iron interspersed with areas of domestic occupation. Early occupation within the area was intermittent during the first and second centuries, with more intensive occupation and industrial activity occurring during the third and fourth centuries (Dalwood *et al* 1994). No Roman archaeology has yet been identified to the east of Foregate Street within the area to the north of the medieval city walls. Late Roman occupation is thought to have contracted during the 4th century.

The development area lay outside the core medieval and post-medieval town and was used for agricultural and possibly horticultural use until the late 18th century. No buildings are present on the site on the first edition OS map (1887).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-6. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1 and the heights at which significant archaeological remains were identified are shown in Figure 3.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were observed in all trenches and comprised firm orange sand with lenses of small and medium rounded stones. This was located at a height of 21.85m OD (Trench A11) to the east next to Farrier Street and at 20.70m OD to the west (Trench F1). Directly above this clean natural there was often a layer of 'dirty natural' approximately 0.20m thick that has been interpreted as undisturbed alluvial sand that has become contaminated with organic soils from above. This deposit, a moderately compact light brown/orange sand, was mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand and contained occasional charcoal flecks and small fragments of pottery.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Roman deposits

Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

Of the three excavated evaluation trenches only Trench 3 contained Roman archaeological features. At the southern end of this trench there were four inter-cutting oval and rounded pits (305, 307, 309 and 316) (Plate 2, Fig 4). The uppermost of these, pit 316, appeared to have been cut from slightly higher up within the overlying 'dark earth' deposits. All three were filled with a dark brown humic sandy loam, similar to the overlying layer. All of the evaluation trenches were devoid of any slag or metalised surfaces that were common within the 1995 watching brief. The lack of residual slag in features or layers within the three evaluation trenches also suggests that these layers and surfaces were never present and have not been truncated.

Cameo House watching brief (1995)

Roman deposits dominated the archaeological remains and were recorded within the majority of the trenches excavated or monitored. Within numerous trenches there were a series of slag layers and metalised surfaces containing a combination of small-medium rounded stones and slag remains. These were observed within trenches C5, E5, F1 (Fig 5), F3, G1, G5, H1, H2.5 and H4.5, which suggest that these layers and surfaces do not extend further east than the line of Trenches A5-G5 (Fig 3). They were located 1.09-1.60m below the current ground surface approximately between 21.86m OD and 21.30m OD. Individual layers were between 0.10-0.22m thick and were thickest towards the south where multiple dumps were observed. Within Trench H2.5 the total depth of these layers was 0.51m thick and within Trench H1.5 they were 0.42m thick. These deposits are thought to be broadly contemporary and may represent a period of industrial activity on the site.

Throughout the trenches that contain this industrial waste the Roman archaeological remains can be split into two broad phases pre- and post- the slag layer. Below these layers the archaeological remains were dominated by postholes and pits, cut into the natural sand and gravels. In a number of instances however it was not possible to establish whether cuts visible in sections were pits or ditches. The density of these remains appeared to be greater within Trenches E5 (Figure 6), F1 and G5, although this is more likely to be a reflection of the hand excavation of these trenches than due to any increased focus of activity.

Pre-slag features

Within Trench E5 six postholes (335, 337, 341, 343, 345, and 347) and two pits/ditches (339 and 330) were observed below the slag layer (329; Fig 6). Given the limited size of the trench area, however, it was not possible to establish to what structure, if any, these postholes belonged. Within Trenches F1 and F3 there was a pit/ditch (411) and a ditch (1208) aligned north-south that were both sealed by the metalled surfaces (403) and (1207) respectively. Ditch (1208) was not observed in any further trenches to the north or south. Single pits/ditches were also found below the metalled surfaces (804 and 2308) in Trenches G1 and H4.5; contexts (809) and (2310) respectively.

Post-slag features

Within a number of trenches there were also a number of features cutting into the surface of the slag and metalled surface layers. Within Trench H1.5 a large cut feature (1910) is subsequently filled by further slag remains and is therefore likely to be contemporary with deposition/formation of these layers. Postholes and pits also cut through slag/metalled surfaces within Trenches F1 and G1. A substantial ditch (328) running through the metalling (329) within Trench E5 in an east-west direction was not observed in any other trench (Fig 6).

A fired clay feature (227) within Trench G5 is thought to be the remains of a hearth or furnace (Plate 3). This was located directly upon the natural at the same level as a stone surface (215) (Fig 7). Although there was no relationship between them it is thought the surface may have originally surrounded the hearth to provide a firm activity area. The horseshoe shaped fired clay remains of the structure was surrounded by five postholes (229, 231, 233, 235 and 237) that are believed to be the remains of the super structure.

Towards the east of the site the Roman archaeological remains do not exhibit the complex stratigraphy recorded within the western half of the site. In the east the lack of metalled surfaces and slag layers within Trenches A5, A6, A11 B9 means that all Roman features were cutting directly into the natural sands and gravels. The lack of slag within the features and the overlying deposits also suggests that they were never present in this area of the site. Within these trenches postholes and pits again dominate the archaeological remains and were densest within Trench B9 that contained four postholes (2604, 2606, 2608 and 2610).

4.1.3 Phase 3 Dark earth

Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

Within evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 towards Farrier Street there was a buried soil layer consisting of a moderately compact dark grey-brown, sandy loam approximately 0.30m thick (102 and 202). This was located between 0.60-0.80m below the ground surface, approximately between 21.99m OD to 21.87m OD. This layer contained a mixture of medieval and post-medieval finds, suggesting it had been extensively reworked probably through cultivation. As the buried earth layers within Trenches A11, B11 and B9 are between 0.59-1.11m thick (see below), it implies there has been some localised truncation around evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 reducing the thickness of this deposit.

The dark earth deposit was thickest (1.00m) within Trench 3 (contexts 302 and 303). Although cultivation has destroyed any obvious stratigraphic layers within this deposit, Roman pottery remains from Trench 3, specifically the lower half of this deposit (303) suggest that it was forming during this period. The cutting of pit 316 through this layer also supports this suggestion. It is, however, also likely that cultivation has truncated a number of Roman features, resulting in the introduction of this material into the layer.

Cameo House watching brief (1995)

This 'dark earth' deposit was present within all the watching brief trenches recorded and overlies all Roman features identified. This layer was located at a similar height across the entire site between 21.99m OD to 21.87m OD and consisted of a 0.30-1.11m thick moderately compact dark grey-brown, sandy loam homogenised most probably through cultivation. Although this deposit was largely homogenous across the site it is likely to have formed over a considerable period of intensive cultivation and manuring.

4.1.4 Phase 4 medieval

Although some residual medieval pottery was identified within later post-medieval features no securely dated medieval features exist upon the site.

4.1.5 Phase 5 Post medieval and modern.

Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

To the western end of Trench 1 there was large 3.74 m wide pit with vertical sides and a flat base that may have originally been a quarry pit (104). This had subsequently been filled with rubbish including frequent animal bone, brick, tile and charcoal. The only other feature identified within trench 1 was the terminus to a ditch (106) that is thought to be the end of linear 204. The latter was the only feature identified within Trench 2 and both were identified towards the eastern end of their respective trenches running in a N-S direction. Ditch 204 was slightly larger being 0.75m wide and 0.70m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This ditch contained frequent clay pipes and a green cess material that may relate to occupation of the surrounding area during this time (Plate 4). Throughout many of the trenches the upper surface of the 'dark earth' had become contaminated with CBM and post-medieval building material. This layer also sealed all of the features within Trenches 1 and 2.

Cameo House watching brief (1995)

Frequent post-medieval and modern features were identified across the site often cut into the dark earth. In Trench E5 four parallel longitudinal hollows (318, 320, 322 and 324) running in an east-west direction, possibly plough furrows were also observed (plate 5).

4.1.6 Result of the remaining 1995 watching brief trenches

Within the northwest corner of the site 9 foundation pits (A1, A3, A4, B1, C1, C3, D1, E1 and E3) and the western 20.00m of service Trench 1 lay outside of the proposed building design. There are no detailed records for the western half of Trench 1 and pottery was only collected from the spoil heaps. No records exist for Trench E1 due to the depth of the trench and the unstable nature of the section edges. Of the remaining foundation trenches the archaeological remains appear similar to the rest of the site, with a thick 'dark earth' deposit overlying Roman archaeological remains. No significant features were identified within the 'dark earth'. Metalled surfaces were again identified within trenches A4, B1, C1, C3, D1 and E3, although these appeared to contain less slag, and were primarily constructed from small to medium rounded compacted stones. The thickest metalled surface was identified within Trench C3 and was 0.30m thick. As with the other foundation trenches Roman features appear to be sealed by these slag layers and metalled surfaces, which are subsequently cut by later Roman features that are of a similar density across the site.

4.2 Artefact analysis, by C Jane Evans and Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage recovered is summarised in Tables 1-6 (Table 2 in Appendix 2)

4.2.1 **Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)**

The artefactual assemblage was recovered from sixteen stratified contexts, and consisted of 428 finds with a total weight of 23.414kg, plus four unstratified finds, weighing 66g (Table 1). The state of preservation was variable; some of the Roman coarseware sherds were soft and abraded, but the post-medieval pottery and ceramic building materials were in good condition generally.

Cattle and sheep bones were found in post-medieval contexts 102, 202, 205 and 208, while a number of small, undiagnostic bone fragments came from 308, which was dated as Roman. Fragments of oyster shell were found in post-medieval contexts 102, 202 and 302, but could have been residual, since these often occur in known Roman contexts in Worcester. No further analysis of these animal remains was carried out.

Material	Finds period	Total	Weight (g)
Bone	Undated	180	2048
Brick	? Post-medieval	2	456
Brick	Post-medieval	6	3444
Brick/tile	Post-med/modern	3	66
Brick/tile	Post-medieval	13	252
Brick/tile	Roman	5	72
Brick/tile	Undated	3	144
Ceramic	Post-med/modern	1	118
Clay pipe	Post-medieval	28	137
Glass	Modern	1	340
Glass	Post-med/modern	4	1707
Glass	Post-medieval	8	234
Metal	Medieval/post-med	1	1
Metal	? Roman	1	8
Mortar	Post-med/modern	1	58
Pottery	Medieval	8	66
Pottery	Post-med/modern	1	1
Pottery	Post-medieval	19	312
Pottery	Roman	49	909
Rubber	Post-med/modern	1	10
Shell	Undated	3	82
Slag	Roman	1	18
Slag	Roman	28	4030
Stone	Undated	2	706
Tile	Medieval	4	518
Tile	Modern	6	256
Tile	Post-med/modern	4	1644
Tile	Roman	2	122
Tile	Undated	47	5712
Wood	Post-medieval	1	10
Totals:		428	23474

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 The pottery

The pottery assemblage contained 77 sherds, with a total weight of 1.288kg. All were grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2), although only three could be positively identified by form.

Fabric	Fabric common name	Total	Weight
3	Malvernian ware	3	52
3.1	Slab-built Malvernian ware	4	132
12	Severn Valley ware	27	372
14	Fine sandy grey ware	1	6
19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	1	12
22	Black-burnished ware, type 1 (BB1)	3	98
29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware	3	35
32	Mancetter/Hartshill mortarium	1	14
33	Oxfordshire white mortarium	1	120
38	Oxfordshire white ware	1	6
43.2	Central Gaulish samian ware	2	24
69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	8	66
77	Midlands yellow ware	1	8
78	Post-medieval red wares	7	144
81	Stonewares	5	51
82	Tin-glazed ware	2	4
84	Creamware	1	14
85	Modern stone china	1	1
91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	53
98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	2	38
100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	1	38
Totals:		77	1288

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric.

Roman

Roman sherds accounted for the largest part of the pottery assemblage (70% by weight) retrieved from this site. Apart from a single sherd of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) from 102 (which also contained medieval and post-medieval material), all Roman pottery came from contexts in Trench 3.

The range of Roman pottery fabrics was broadly similar to that found previously in Worcester. Oxidised Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) dominated the coarse pottery, and was recovered from contexts 303, 304, 308, 312 and 315, along the base of Trench 3. None of the Severn Valley ware sherds were datable by form, although a complete side of a small, smoothly curved bowl (from 315) was noted among these. This vessel was particularly unusual because it had no flat or footring under its base, so would have needed a means of support in order to avoid spillage of its contents.

Other local coarsewares comprised sherds of Malvernian pottery (fabric 3) from 303 and 304, probably 1st to mid-2nd century in date. However, 304 also produced Oxfordshire colour-

coated ware (29), from the mid 3rd- 4th century. Some thicker Malvernian sherds (3.1), from 303 and 308, may have been from slab-built vessels, also 3rd - 4th century in date.

In addition, context 308 yielded fine sandy grey (14), wheelthrown Malvernian (19), Black-burnished (22), Oxfordshire colour-coated (29) and Central Gaulish samian (43.2) wares. The Black-burnished and Oxfordshire colour-coated wares were significant, insofar as they may have dated from as late as the 4th century. Similarly, Mancetter/Hartshill (32) and Oxfordshire (33) mortarium sherds in 308 provided potential evidence of occupation and use of this site into the 4th century.

Context 303, partly sealing 308, produced a sherd of Oxfordshire white ware (38), dating from the late 3rd - 4th century, while 312, the fill of a feature cutting into 308, contained a rim sherd of a Black-burnished jar or cooking pot, also late 3rd - 4th century in date.

Medieval

Small sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from 103 and 205, but were deemed to be residual, owing to the presence of post-medieval pottery in these contexts. The medieval sherds were undiagnostic in terms of form, although they were identifiable as glazed, oxidised Malvernian products (fabric 69).

Post-medieval

The post-medieval pottery from this site was unremarkable, since it largely comprised yellow, red and buff earthenwares (fabrics 77, 78 and 91, respectively), which are commonly found in Worcester and cover a wide 17th- 18th century date range. Stonewares (fabric 81), tin-glazed ware (82) and creamware (84) were also represented, and could be ascribed to a similar date range. The post-medieval pottery finds were concentrated in layer 202, and in ditch fills 205 and 208 below this in Trench 2, but small amounts of post-medieval pottery were also found in the main Trench 1 contexts, 102 and 103.

Modern

A single, small sherd of mass-produced china was recovered from 302; this could be either late 19th, or 20th century, in date.

4.2.3 Other artefacts

Brick and tile

Ceramic building materials accounted for 19% of the assemblage, by weight. Measurable brick fragments from contexts 102, 103 and 202 had dimensions consistent with their having been manufactured during the 18th century. However, two fragments from 102 were close in thickness and width to the 1568 statute brick size, so it was possible that these were, instead, from the late 16th century.

For the most part, tile fragments, both roof and floor, were undiagnostic in terms of either fabrics or forms, so these have been recorded as undated. The roof tiles were invariably hard-fired, with fabrics and thicknesses (in the range 14-23mm) typical of those manufactured during the post-medieval period. In some cases, e.g. from contexts 204 and 302, these tiles had nibs. There were no clear instances of Roman tile forms, such as *tegulae*, but tile fragments from 304 and 308 were almost certainly Roman, in view of the absence of any positively-identified, later finds from these contexts. Furthermore, a fragment from 308, recorded as brick/tile, bore two imprints, approximately 5mm in diameter, on its one surviving surface. These were probably made by Roman hob-nailed footwear.

There were three fragments of medieval glazed tiles from context 102. Two adjoining fragments were from a tile bearing a plain brownish-green glaze. This tile closely matched

fabric 2a, as defined for the Deansway assemblage (Fagan 2004), dating it to the 13th- 16th century range. The remaining fragment was in a poor state of preservation, with small traces of glaze remaining on a highly-fired grey fabric.

Clay pipes

Various clay pipe bowls and stems were recovered from 102, 205, 208 and 302. A bowl from 102 exhibited a broad heel and probably dated from the late 17th century. The shapes and sizes of six bowls (which all had sloping rims and distinct spurs) from 208 indicated that they were probably made during the early 18th century (Ayto 2002).

Glass

All the glass finds appeared to be post-medieval or modern in origin. Three bottles could be closely dated by their moulded markings. A complete clear bottle, found in 101, was of a type known to have been manufactured by Thomas Barron Ltd, of Mexborough, from 1850 onwards, for J Parry of Worcester. Also in this context was part of green bottle, by Redfearn Bros, Barnsley, for 'B C Harper' of Worcester (a firm believed to have been trading in the city between 1900 and 1920).

A small, globe-stoppered mineral bottle, in a pale bluish-green glass was found in 102. This was produced for G Crockett of Worcester, and bore the lettering 'Codd's Patent, London'. This was late 19th- early 20th century in date. Part of a broken beer bottle from the same context had the 'hand' trademark of Allsopp's of Burton, and was from a similar date range. A 'Vulcanite' stopper from a bottle, with separate rubber sealing ring, was found in 102, and would have also dated from the late 19th- early 20th century. (A similarly shaped stopper, turned from wood, was retrieved from unstratified spoil).

Other glass fragments comprised thin, flat, pale green sheet, probably from windows, and a single, small piece of flat but thicker glass, probably from a vessel. No glass was found in any of the contexts identified as Roman.

Metal

Only one metal find was retrieved from a Roman context. This was a small looped object, possibly made of iron, but coated with a concretion containing coarse sand.

A thin jeton, 25mm in diameter, was found in 103. This copper alloy item was probably of 16th century German manufacture.

Slag

Slag recovered from 303, 304 and 308 was characteristic of high-density waste material from Roman iron processing. Slag tapped from smelting furnaces, or trapped within their bases, was found in all three of the above contexts, but it was noted that 303 and 308 also produced rougher, porous slag lumps, typical of forging or smithing activities. Small amounts of smelting slag were also present as residual material in 102 and 105.

4.2.4 **Overview of artefactual evidence** from the Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

Context dating for the 2009 evaluation is summarised in Table 3 (Appendix 2). The finds from Trenches 1 and 2 all included post-medieval and/or modern material, as did those from context 302, which was an extensive layer of subsoil in Trench 3. Below 302 were seven others that yielded only Roman finds. However, it was noted that there were elements of residuality among these contexts, e.g. in 304, which produced pottery positively identified as from 1st- 2nd and 3rd- 4th century date ranges.

4.2.2 **Cameo House watching brief (1995)**

The full assemblage from the 1995 watching brief has been described in two previous assessment reports (Buteux et al 1995, Crawford 2007). Table 4 below summarises the data presented in the 1995 assessment, quantified by phase, and much of the following text is lifted from this report.

The ‘pre-ironworking’ assemblage represents finds from postholes and pits, cut into the natural sand and gravel, mainly dated to 1st to 2nd century activity. A small amount of smelting slag was present in contexts of this period, indicating that iron working was occurring somewhere in the area.

Many of these deposits were sealed within the west of the site by a series of slag layers. Finds from these included furnace material and limestone. It was felt at that time that this indicated the presence of iron smelting on or near the site. However, given the presence of extensive slag layers on more recently excavated sites in this area of Worcester, this may need to be reassessed. Finds from this layer and associated postholes and pits that truncate these surfaces are dated to the 3rd to 4th century. These are summarised as the ‘ironworking’ assemblage in Table 4.

The majority of Roman finds came from a thick deposit of dark earth, observed over the whole of the site. This produced substantial quantities of Roman pottery and slag, along with medieval, post-medieval and modern artefacts.

	C1st- C3rd Pre ironworking		C3rd-C4th Ironworking		C4th-C18th Dark earth		C19th-C20th Post dark earth		US from identified Foundation pits		Unstratified		Total	
Object type	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)
Pottery	356	10566	84	1169	928	11948	26	434	375	11261	29	690	1798	36068
Tile	13	495	5	618	609	15507	11	176	71	9163	10	1160	719	27119
Brick			2	362	32	3016	1	80	1	32			36	3490
Fired clay	85	586	7	244	115	1606			3	2000			210	4436
Clay pipe					76	204	4	6	27	82			107	292
Ceramic objects											2	150	2	150
Iron nails	6		2		23		2		20		3		56	0
Iron other					9				10		1		20	0
Cu Alloy					11				1				12	0
Slag		3194		7528		37926		50		1222		960	0	50880
Limestone	4	1054	1	290	14	568			2	3400			21	5312
Stone	2	252			8	360			7	2970	1	36	18	3618

Plaster and mortar			4 26	3 10			7 36
Glass			99 3632	4 10	10 808		113 4450
Worked bone			1		1		2 0
Flint	1 40						1 40
Coin	1		1		3	1	6 0
Tesserae			2 28				2 28

Table 4: *Cameo House watching brief (1995); summary of finds based on Bryant et al. 1995*

The earliest artefacts recovered were two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a worked flint, found in 1st to 2nd century features.

The most significant finds were those dating to the Roman period, representing the bulk of the pottery and other finds. Roman pottery dating from the 1st to the 4th century was recovered, predominantly Severn Valley wares (fabrics 12, 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3). Other fairly local fabrics included Malvernian Wares (fabrics 3 and 19) and grey wares (fabrics 14, 15, 21.3). From further afield came substantial quantities of Dorset Black Burnished Ware (fabric 22), small amounts of imported Samian, and occasional sherds of Nene Valley and Oxford Wares (fabrics 28 and 29 respectively), and Mancetter-Hartshill mortaria (fabric 32). Jars were the most common form recovered, but tankards, bowls and flagons were also present. Of particular interest was one pit group (specifically pit 411) with a large amount of contemporary 2nd century pottery. Another interesting find was a complete mortarium, in an unusual form. The assessment interprets the pottery as essentially utilitarian, though this needs to be fully quantified and the Cameo House data compared with data sets from other sites. If true, this would be in character with the function of the site, which appears to be mainly agricultural and industrial. The lack of personal ornaments, common on Roman domestic sites, supports this impression. The only item which could fall into this class was a bone pin.

Quantities of building material were recovered, including a substantial amount of roof tile. Some Roman building stone was found, along with iron nails and other iron artefacts. Two tesserae were also recovered. This, together with the large fragments of building stone reused as post-packing in a late Roman features, hint at the presence of a substantial stone building somewhere in the vicinity.

Three Roman copper alloy coins were found, though only one came from a Roman context, layer (332) in Trench E5.

No pottery or artefacts dating to the Saxon period were recovered and there were very few finds of medieval date. This is not surprising in the light of the agricultural use of the site at the time. The small quantity of medieval pottery (Table 5) included a range of fabrics typical of Worcester sites: Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56), including a 12th century tripod pitcher; early Malvernian glazed ware (fabric 53) dating to the 13th century; Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware (fabric 55), dating to the late 11th to mid 14th century; glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69), including sherds dating to the 15th 16th centuries; and Southern white ware (fabric 70.1) broadly dating to the late 14th to 16th centuries.

Artefacts of 17th and 18th century date were more frequent than medieval finds, but this still represented a very small assemblage, reflecting the continued use of the site for agricultural purposes. 19th century finds were better represented; there appeared to have been some disposal of refuse on sections of the site during this period. The 19th century finds consisted

of pottery, bottles, window glass, roof tiles, wall tiles and a variety of nails and other metal artefacts.

	C1st-C3rd Pre ironworking		C3rd-C4th Ironworking		C4th-C18th Dark earth		C19th-C20th Post dark earth		US from identified Foundation pits		Unstratified		Total	
Date	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)
Iron Age	2	8											2	8
Roman	353	10546	84	1169	667	9299	1	20	330	9141	29	690	1464	30865
Medieval					19	163	1	2	3	18			23	183
Post-medieval	1	12			158	1922	24	412	23	1180			206	3526
C19th-C20th					84	564			19	922			103	1486
Total	356	10566	84	1169	928	11948	26	434	375	11261	29	690	1798	36068

Table 5: Cameo House watching brief (1995; summary of pottery by phase, based on Bryant et al. 1995)

4.2.3 Potential for future analysis of Roman finds from the Cameo House watching brief (1995) and Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

The small quantities of medieval pottery, and larger quantities of post-medieval and modern finds from both phases of evaluation have all been summarised and dated, and require no further work.

The 2009 evaluation produced a small assemblage of Roman finds, which complements the much larger assemblages recovered during the 1995 watching brief. Only three trenches were hand excavated during the watching brief (E5, F1 and G5). These should form the focus of any future study, and the finds from these are therefore summarised below (Table 6). Pottery quantifications have been taken from the original 1995 records, as 1 box of pottery was not included in the 2007 assessment. Other quantifications are taken from the database produced by Angus Crawford as part of the 2007 assessment. This was queried to quantify all finds recorded as Roman in the relevant trenches. A number of other metal artefacts were recorded on the database, mainly from dark earth and later deposits. No dating is recorded for these, and as the finds from the dark earth are very mixed in date they need not be Roman.

The majority of finds came from Trench E5, mostly from dark earth deposits (only 159 sherds, 2634g came from earlier contexts). The pottery from this trench covered a range of dates, from the 1st-2nd century in the earliest deposits (posthole 337, pit/ditch 339 and layer 332) below the slag surfaces, through to the late 3rd and 4th centuries above and including the slag surfaces (layers 331 and 329 and ditch 328). Two coins were recovered, one from stratified deposit (332) and one unstratified. Both were illegible. This trench also produced a fragment of glass and three iron artefacts.

Trench F1 produced a smaller assemblage, most of which came from cut 411 below the slag surface (126 sherds, 4408g). This comprised a number of substantial sherds (average sherd weight 35g), including a variety of broadly late 1st to early 2nd century forms. The presence of a BB1 dish gave a *terminus post quem* date of c AD 120 for this feature.

Trench G5 produced a slightly larger assemblage. The earliest pottery was a sherd of Palaeozoic limestone tempered ware from layer 224 (Fabric 4.1). This is an Iron Age fabric that continues in use up to c AD 60. Otherwise the assemblage ranged in date from the 2nd century within pit 217 and posthole 241, to the late 3rd to 4th within surfaces 215 and the lower levels of the dark earth 212 and 213. The most interesting find was a complete mortarium, with a hole worn in the base (context 214). The original records note the presence of a Roman bone pin in context 212. This is not recorded on the 2007 database. The database does, however, record the presence of a bone pin from 3001 (not mentioned in the original records). This is described as having an acorn/baluster type terminal, but is noted as 'missing.'

1995					2009		Total			
	Tr. E5		Tr. F1		Tr. G5					
Material	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)	Qty.	Wt. (g)		
Cu alloy	2	15					2	15		
Glass	1	0.5					1	0.5		
Iron	3	5				1	8	4	13	
Worked bone					1	-		1	-	
Pottery	644	9070	174	4678	276	6177	49	909	1095	19933
Tile/brick	30	1395	2	75	1	9	7	194	40	1673
Fired clay	100	1592	27	756					127	2348
Slag	390	33721	16	448	316	9170	29	4048	751	47387

Table 6: Summary of Roman finds from Cameo House watching brief (1995 hand excavated trenches only) and the Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

Artefact recommendations

Publication of the combined Roman assemblage from Cameo House would add to our understanding of patterns of activity in the northern extramural area of Worcester. Since the 1995 assemblage was first assessed, a great deal of fieldwork has been undertaken in this area, and our understanding of its character has changed. The finds could be compared with material from the nearby Magistrates Court site (Jones and Vyce 2000), which produced an assemblage of 28,869 sherds ranging in date from the late 1st to late 3rd-4th centuries, and possible evidence for on site pottery production (Jeremy Evans pers. comm.). Fieldwork there revealed the foundations of a substantial stone building, which might perhaps be the source of the building stone used as post packing on this site. Next to the Magistrates Court site is the New Police Station site, which produced 1,943 sherds ranging from the late 1st century to the 3rd –early 4th (Edwards *et al* 2002). Another comparable assemblage comes from the nearby Farrier Street site (Dalwood *et al* 1994), again with a similar date range. Data from the Cameo House site and more recent fieldwork could be added to the comparative study initiated in the latter (op cit fig 11), drawing on data from Love's Grove (HWCM 7551) and Rea's Timber Yard (HWCM 9552). Most significantly, major excavations are currently being undertaken at the Former Infirmary in Castle Street and at The New Library and History Centre site on The Butts.

Publication

The combined assemblage from the Cameo House site is relatively small compared to most of these other assemblages, but will add to the growing body of data for Roman Worcester. The data will fill another gap in the map of Roman activity across this northern area, allowing changes in function and periods of activity to be assessed. It is an interesting contrast, for example, that very few objects of personal ornament are recorded from the Cameo House watching brief and evaluation, whereas a significant number of finds has been recovered from ongoing fieldwork at The Butts. The presence of slag layers is common to a number of sites across Worcester. The dating of these, assuming they were deposited fresh from iron working sites, will help to date phases of the iron working industry. There is evidence for smithing on the Cameo House site, both smithing slag and hammerscale. Dark earth deposits incorporating quantities of Roman pottery are also common to a number of sites in this area, for example at 14-20 The Butts (Cutler *et al* forthcoming) and the ongoing Castle Street and Butts sites.

None of the metal artefacts have been x-rayed or conserved, which is something that needs to be considered should further work be undertaken.

4.3 Environmental analysis, by Alan Clapham

The environmental evidence recovered is summarised in Tables 7-11 (Appendix 2)

Environmental remains comprising plant macrofossils were found in all of the contexts examined. The quantities found in the Roman context (308) were far fewer than those of the post-medieval context (208). In the Roman deposits the main mode of preservation was by charring along with waterlogging, although it is not possible to be entirely certain that the latter were not modern in origin. It is highly unlikely that this is the case as the site has been covered in tarmac for some considerable time. The major methods of preservation in context 208 were by mineralization and waterlogging, although some charred remains were recorded.

4.3.1 Roman

Context 308 contained few plant remains which consisted of charred wheat grains, fragments of indeterminate cereal grains, redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), clover (*Trifolium* sp), and a possible darnel (*Lolium* cf *temulentum*). Waterlogged remains consisted of fat hen, field pansy, sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) and petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*).

The commonest remains were preserved by waterlogging, with many seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sect *Glandulosus*) dominating, other seeds included apple (*Malus domestica*), fig (*Ficus carica*), sun spurge, orache (*Atriplex* sp) and silver birch. The most diverse preservation type present with regards to the number of species recovered was by mineralization. These included apple, fig, hilums of peas (*Pisum sativum*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) as well as unidentified leaf, straw and fruit skin fragments. Mineralised nodules were also present as were fragments of mineralised faecal material.

Within the hand excavated trenches E5, F1 and G5 small quantities of charred plant remains were found in many samples, but were most common in those of Roman date. Charred cereal grains such as emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were recovered in association with grass grains (Poaceae spp) and seeds of cultivated or waste ground, such as sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella* agg).

4.3.2 Post-medieval

Seeds preserved by anaerobic conditions were most prominent in samples of post-medieval date. They derive from plants common on cultivated or waste ground.

The frequency of red/glaucus goosefoot (*Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum*), sometimes in association with henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) suggest that this community of plants grew on nutrient-rich ground, a situation akin to that found in farmyards, manure-heaps and manured or composted ground. Other species such as fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), purple spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*) and poppy (*Papaver* sp) are common in arable fields and waste land alike.

The charred remains from context 105 consisted of a cereal grain of rye (*Secale cereale*) and lumps of amorphous material which show no real structure and without further analysis it is not possible to determine if the material is either parenchyma, highly distorted charcoal or fragments of bread. Waterlogged remains consisted of seeds of fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) and thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*). The latter species has been recorded from Worcester in the past, 1900 being the earliest record (Amphlett & Rea 1909). As the species is North American in origin, it can be considered an intrusive.

Context 208 has been interpreted as a cess layer. This is supported by the plant and animal remains recovered from the deposit. Charred, mineralised and waterlogged remains were present. Charred plant remains consisted of two spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume bases, some fragments of indeterminate cereal grain and possible darnel. It is most likely that the spelt wheat remains are residual. Mineralised fly puparia were recorded which again are an indication of cess material.

Apart from plant remains, bone was recovered which included small mammal bone, fragments of large mammal bone, bird bone and a large quantity of fish bone. Animal bone was generally widely scattered across the site, 3.15 kg of hand-collected bone being recorded from 53 contexts. However, the quantity recovered, and the state of preservation, was too poor to make any comparisons of species composition between contexts or phases. Moreover, there does not appear to be any discernible pattern of concentrations of bone, with the exception of an almost complete dog skeleton and a concentration of fish bone, both of 19th century date.

4.3.3 Overview of environmental evidence

The plant remains from the two Roman contexts (105 & 308) consisted of few charred remains and included cereals and associated weed seeds. The presence of possible parenchyma or bread fragments suggests that either other non-cereal foodstuffs were used or that bread making occurred on the site. The waterlogged plant remains are indicative of the local environment, as most of the species are those that can be found on disturbed ground. The presence of silver birch seeds suggests that birch trees were in the vicinity, but as the seeds have wings and are extremely light it is most likely that the trees may have been some distance away.

The post-Medieval context (208) represents cess and contains a variety of foodstuffs in the form of fig seeds, apple seeds and grape pips. Fragments of small and large mammal, fish and bird bone represented non-plant foodstuffs. The large number of blackberry seeds indicated possible wild food resources, but it is a possibility that these represent plants that were growing over the area after abandonment.

Three excavations have taken place within the vicinity of Cameo House., two at Cameo House itself which includes the present work, excavations in 1995 (HWCM 22105) and in Farrier Street itself (HWCM 8229). The environmental work at the two previous sites was carried out by Pearson and de Rouffignac respectively. The results of these previous analyses are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6. Animal bone was found at all three excavations but only the 1995 studies provided any identifications; this data is presented in Table 6. All three sites produced charred and waterlogged remains, but only the more recent excavations produced mineralised material, this being from the post-Medieval cess deposit. Overall the deposits

were very similar, especially the two Cameo House sites. These sites produced charred plant remains from the Roman period but only in small quantities. Charred plant remains from the Farrier Street excavations were far richer in charred plant remains.

Roman.

Two contexts from the 2009 evaluation (105 & 308) and ten from the 1995 watching brief (212, 216, 218, 224, 225, 226 and 240 from Trench G5, 327, 331, 338 from Trench E5), were Roman in origin and these ranged in date 2nd-4th Century AD.

Cereal remains were sparse in all the samples processed and consisted of occasional grains of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and possible rye (*Secale cereale*). Occasional wheat rachis fragments were also identified and overall the charred cereal remains were present in very low quantities. The weed flora from the 1995 watching brief was more diverse than the 2009 evaluation but both represent weed floras associated with crop cultivation. Plant remains preserved by anaerobic conditions were present but again these were sparse and represent arable or wasteland environments and probably reflect a flora of the local area.

Apart from the plant remains, animal bone was found at all three sites but were only assessed from the 1995 excavations. From Trench E5, five contexts (327, 329, 332, 334, 346) dating from the late 2nd-3rd Century to the 4th Century contained small quantities of bone ranging from 4 grams in weight to 100 grams. The majority of the bone was identified as large mammal whilst cow was the dominant species. Sheep/goat and pig were also identified. From Trench G5, four contexts contained bone (212, 213, 215 and 224) dating from 2nd Century AD to 3rd-4th Century AD, again the weight of bone retrieved was small. Two of the bones exhibited butchery marks, one a large mammal bone from 212 (3rd-4th Century AD) and a cow pelvis bone from 213 (2nd-3rd Century AD). The majority of the bone was only identified as far as large mammal, with cow bones also being found in 215 (2nd Century AD) and a sheep/goat bone from 213. A bird bone was also identified from 213.

The plant and animal evidence from these sites suggests that the environmental remains represent the dumping of domestic waste.

Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval contexts were present and analysed from evaluation Trench 2 (208), Trench E5 (311, 314, 315, 325 and 326) and Trench G5 (209, 211). Context (208) consisted of cess material and was dominated by mineralised and waterlogged food remains and consisted of apples, figs and grapes. Figs and grapes require higher temperatures to grow than those available in Britain, suggesting that they were imported and indicating a luxury food. Hilums of peas were also preserved suggesting that they were important in the local diet. No cereal remains were recovered from this context. Wild food resources were represented by blackberry pips. No cess material was found in any other deposit. Charred remains from Trench E5 consisted of a cereal tail grain fragment (326) and wheat (*Triticum* sp) rachis fragments (315). Sheep, sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*) and unidentified grass seeds were also recovered from contexts 311, 314 and 315 and are likely associated with cereal cultivation and may be Roman contaminates.

The waterlogged material from Trenches E5 and G5 contained seeds of poppy (*Papaver* sp), goosefoots and oraches (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp), violet (*Viola* sp) and fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*). These are indicative of disturbed/waste ground and cultivated ground.

Bones were recorded from the 2009 evaluation and were picked out from the environmental sample residues. These consisted of small mammal bone, large mammal bone fragments, bird bones and fish bones and most likely part of the local diet.

From the 1995 excavations twelve post-Medieval contexts contain bone fragments (Table 11), all dating from 17th-20th Century AD. Cow, sheep/goat, pig, fish, and bird were identified (those from 314, showed butchery marks). Again, these were most likely represent part of the local diet and were discarded after use.

Summary

In contrast the charred plant remains from the Farrier Street excavations (HWCM 8229), dating from the 1st-2nd Century AD to 3rd-4th Century AD, were far richer and were dominated by remains of spelt wheat including grain and chaff. Barley grain and chaff were also present but in far smaller numbers. The weed seeds present are those often found associated with cereal cultivation. The presence of large quantities of spelt chaff, especially in 1185 (1st-2nd Century AD), 1173, 1176, 1202 and 1208 (3rd-4th Century) suggests that there may have been some local crop processing activity. Whether the crop was grown locally or imported is difficult to say, although the presence of arable weed seeds does suggest that either the crop was stored in a semi-cleaned state and processed piecemeal as and when required. The chaff and weed seeds becoming charred as the spelt spikelets were parched in order to aid the release of the grain.

Environmental recommendations

The following recommendations are made for further work.

- There are no recommendations for further work on the Roman contexts as these were poor in environmental remains but it may be useful to identify the fish bones from context 208 from the recent excavations in order to provide some insight into the exploitation of the River Severn.

5. Synthesis

5.1 Prehistoric

Although two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a worked flint were recovered from the site they were residual and were found in 1st to 2nd century deposits. No pre-Roman features were located on the site.

5.2 Roman

The majority of the archaeological remains are Roman in date through the 1st-4th centuries AD. The pottery assemblage appears to be utilitarian in nature, adding weight to the interpretation of the archaeological remains being of agricultural/industrial origin. Although a number of postholes were identified it was not possible, given the sizes of the excavated areas, to define structures or buildings. The presence of large worked stone, reused as post-packing material within postholes, the substantial amount of roof tile along with iron nails, other iron artefacts and two tesserae suggests that there may have been a substantial stone building or buildings somewhere in the vicinity. The residual and reused nature of this material does not, however, provide a date for this building.

Although no structures could be identified from the small excavation areas, Roman rectangular posthole buildings are known to exist to the north at the Magistrate's Court (Jones and Vyce 2000) and to the west at Castle Street (WCM101625 (Simon Sworn pers comm). Decorated plaster with fresco decoration was also recovered from the Conder

Building (Pikes and Sherlock 2003). At all three sites ceramic building material was also recovered, although, as of yet no substantial foundations have been identified to account for these. The nearest known exceptions are to the north at Britannia Square and to the south at The Butts (WCM 101475) (Simon Sworn pers comm).

The earliest features on site that are sealed below the extensive slag and stone metalled surfaces are dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries. These include pit 411 that contains significant pottery remains dating to 120-160 AD, posthole 337 and ditch 1208 that both date to the 1st-2nd centuries. These appear to represent low intensity occupation and activity and are comparable in date and character to the Roman remains at Rea's Timber Yard (Wychbold 1990) and Farrier Street (Dalwood *et al* 1994). Here, the archaeological remains are thought to represent low intensity occupation and agricultural activities.

During the late 3rd and 4th centuries the extensive dumping of slag and the formation of metalled surfaces appears to represent an intensification of activity at this site. The presence of furnace material, limestone (flux) and some hammerscale may indicate that this was occurring near to, or on the site. A possible furnace/hearth sitting upon the natural within a metalled surface of stones may also add credence to the idea that smelting was occurring on the site. The numerous ovens dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries, also associated with slag surfaces, at the Magistrates Court and at the Conder Building may, however, imply that the 'furnace/hearth' identified at Farrier Street is domestic in nature, possibly an oven.

Evidence for on-site iron smelting has, as of yet, only been confirmed at Broadway, Deansway and possibly Sidbury (Edwards *et al* 2002), although there is extensive dumping of slag throughout Roman Worcester and including most recently at The Butts. Locally, low level metal working has been also identified at the Conder Building, although there were no slag layers and it is likely they were working on a small scale with iron, copper and lead. The date for the formation of these slag layers is comparable to that at Farrier Street to the south when during the 3rd to 4th centuries slag was extensively dumped to create surfaces and a road. Locally these slag surfaces are absent from the Police station (Edwards *et al* 2002) and Castle Street (Simon Sworn pers comm).

As with the early Roman remains it is difficult to characterise the later 3rd and 4th century archaeology due to the limited size of the excavation areas. The presence of a large boundary running in an E-W direction (Trench E5), cutting through the slag surfaces would suggest the area was divided, possibly into compounds, as at the Police Station where boundaries were also aligned east to west. The pottery assemblage suggests that at this time occupation was sparse and probably utilitarian/industrial in nature. However the activity does suggest that activity lasted longer into the 4th century, as at Love's Grove (Edwards 1990) and Castle Street (Simon Sworn Pers comm) than at the Police Station, Magistrates Court and Rea's Timber Yard sites where activity appears to be no later than the third century (Edwards *et al* 2002). This implies that there was little retraction of the area covered by Roman activity, rather a more complex pattern and shifting of activity through the latter part of the Roman period.

The road identified in Broad Street, Blackfriars and at Farrier Street was not identified in any of the Trenches at this site, and is not present at the Police Station or Magistrate Court sites. It is therefore likely that if it continues on a northerly direction it must divert to the east or west.

5.3 **Post-Roman**

As the area lay outside the heart of the medieval city it has not been subjected to intensive pit digging common within the core during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Evidence for medieval activity was limited to residual pottery remains within later features. No Saxon pottery was recovered and the medieval pottery is likely to have arisen as a result of the manuring of fields outside the limits of the medieval suburb. The lack of medieval features and limited quantities of medieval pottery are also characteristic of the Love's Grove, Rea's

Timber Yard and Farrier Street sites that also lay outside the core medieval suburb (Edwards *et al* 2002).

Post-medieval features appear to reflect two activities. The linear hollows (possible plough furrows) in Trench E5 possibly had an agricultural use, while the pits reflect deposition of rubbish across the site. The cess remains in a probable boundary ditch running N-S are unlikely to reflect occupation but probably derive from the surrounding plots.

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. More specifically the evaluation creates the opportunity to address a number of research questions, referenced in *An archaeological resource assessment and research framework for the city of Worcester, (version 2.51), September 2007.*

The data collected during the fieldwork has the potential to address some of the research questions in section 1.3. It has been shown that pre-19th century deposits are relatively undisturbed and the Roman deposits protected by the thick overlying dark earth towards the west of the site. The size of the excavation area limits the interpretation of the site. However the pottery assemblages will fill another gap in the data on Roman activity across this northern area of the city, allowing changes in function and periods of activity to be assessed.

As the evidence can be compared and contrasted to a number of sites in the vicinity, more subtle changes in the activities of the northern part of the city can be detected than if the data were analysed in isolation. It should be possible to contribute information about the changing character of the northern suburb and the start of iron working in the area.

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 at the site of two proposed office buildings for Sanctuary Housing on Farrier Street, Worcester (NGR SO 84790 55340). Archaeological watching brief and salvage excavation was undertaken in 1995 in advance of the construction of the existing Cameo House, however due to a lack of funding the results of this phase of works were not published. The footprint of the proposed offices coincides in part with Cameo House as well as an existing car park and as a result, assessment of data retrieved from relevant fieldwork undertaken in 1995 as well as three further trenches excavated in the car park in 2009 was carried out.

The site lies on the northern side of the Roman town in an area where previous archaeological intervention at sites including the excavation at the Magistrates Court and Police Station on Castle Street and the former Worcester Infirmary have demonstrated that well preserved Roman layers survive, often associated with industrial activity, The majority of features recovered from both phases of archaeological investigation at the Cameo House site were of Roman date. The earliest of these comprised a scatter of pits and ditches containing pottery dating to 120 – 160 AD and are thought to represent low intensity occupation and agricultural activities. These features were sealed by a series of metallised surfaces and dumped slag dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries and the presence of furnace material, limestone (flux) and some hammerscale suggest that metalworking was taking place

in the vicinity. A possible furnace or hearth with a metallised surface may have been a smelting hearth or oven and the presence of a large boundary cutting the slag surfaces may suggest that the area was divided into compounds. In the eastern side of the site pits and ditches were recorded cut directly into natural sands and gravels and the metallised surfaces and slag layers were not present.

Roman features were overlain in all trenches by a 'dark earth' layer; a dark grey brown sandy loam with variable amounts of Roman pottery particularly in the lower half. This layer was present in all trenches but thinner to the east of the site where the presence of medieval and post medieval pottery suggests that it had been reworked. This layer has been interpreted as a post-Roman return to agriculture. The layer was cut by frequent post-medieval and modern features including a large pit backfilled with rubbish and possible plough furrows.

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8. **Personnel**

The 1995 fieldwork was led by Robin Jackson and the 2009 fieldwork and report preparation was led by Andrew Mann. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Mann, Jo Wainwright and Steve Woodhouse, finds analysis by Angus Crawford, Victoria Buteux, C Jane Evans and Dennis Williams, environmental analysis by Alan Clapham and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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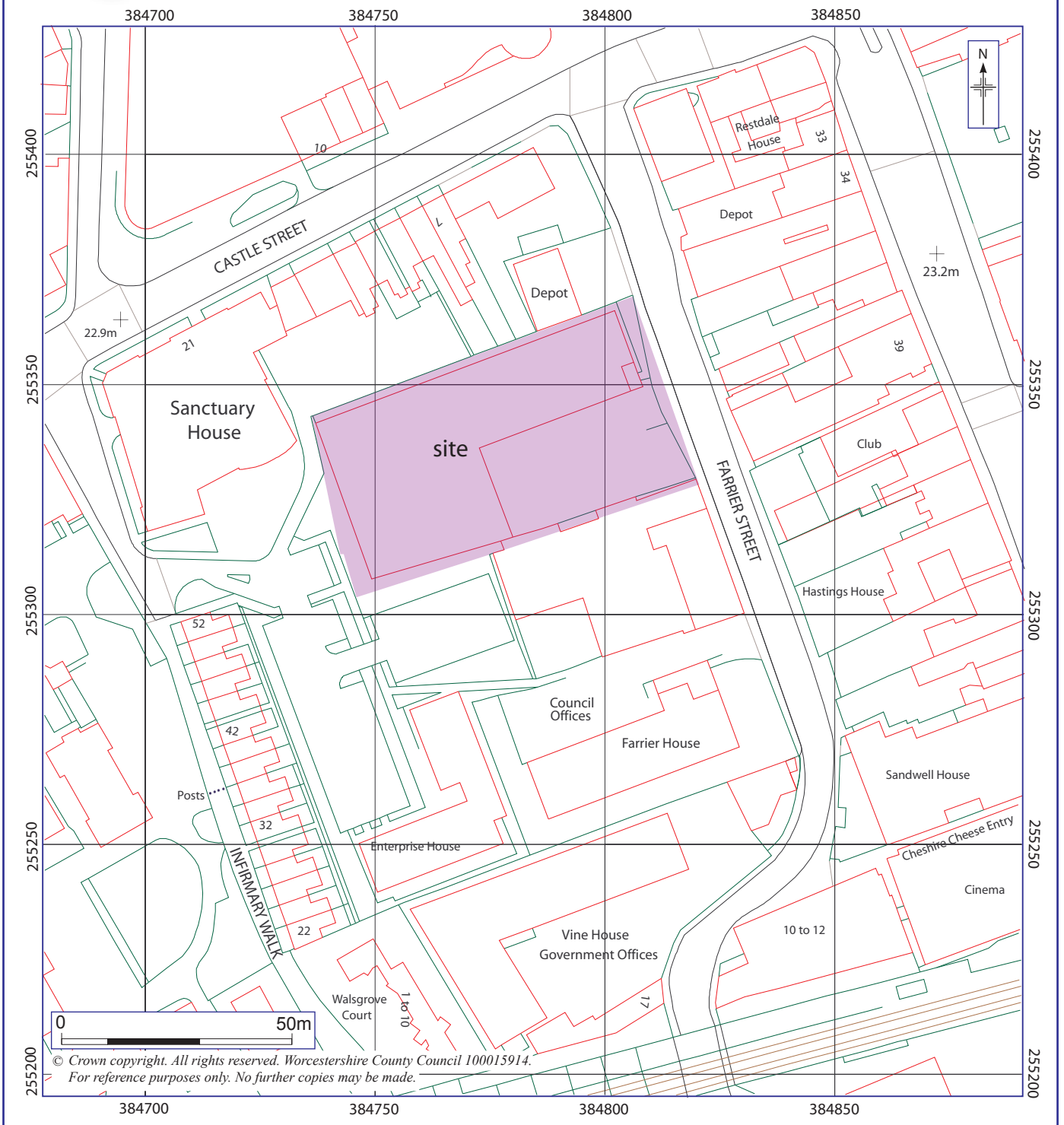
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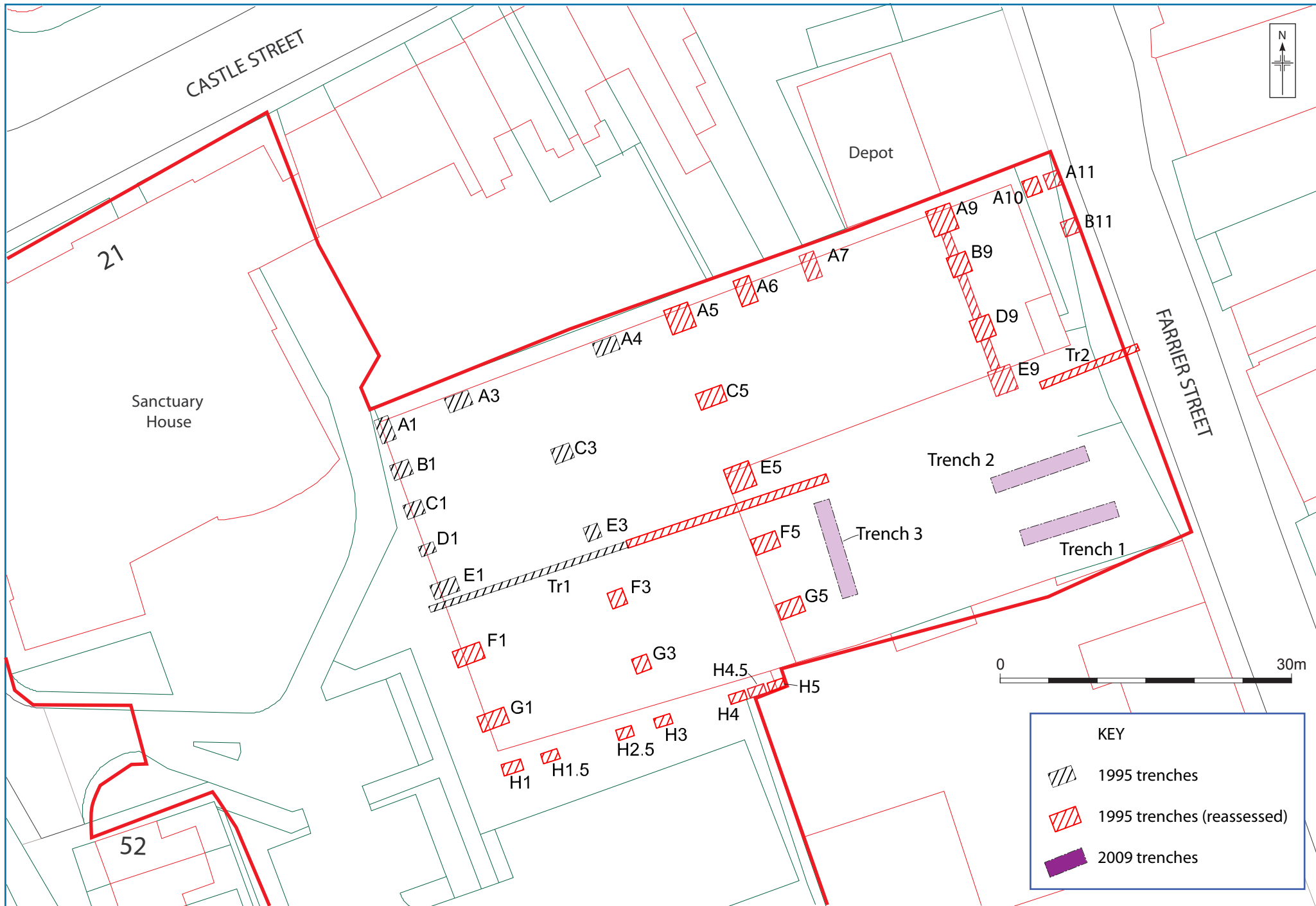
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Figures



Location of the site

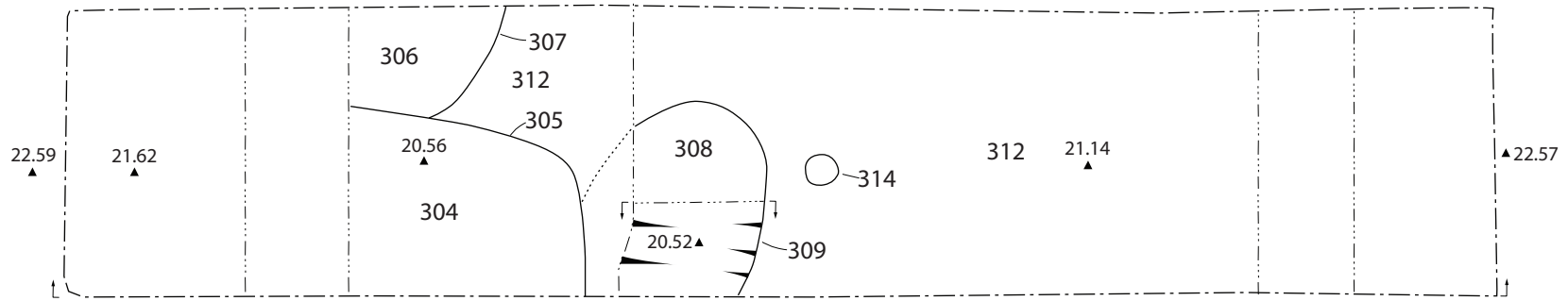
Figure 1



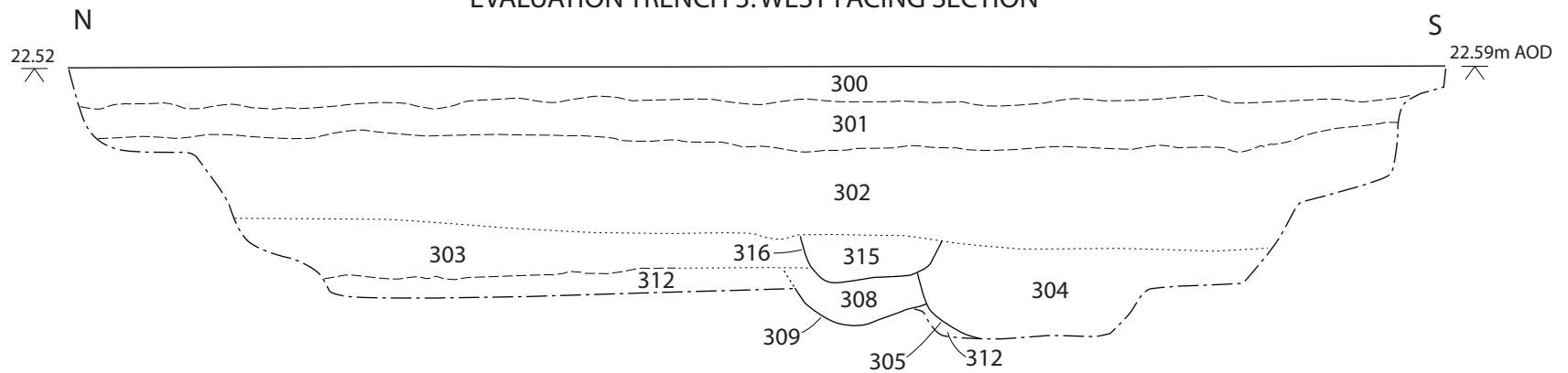
Trench location plan

Figure 2

EVALUATION TRENCH 3: PLAN

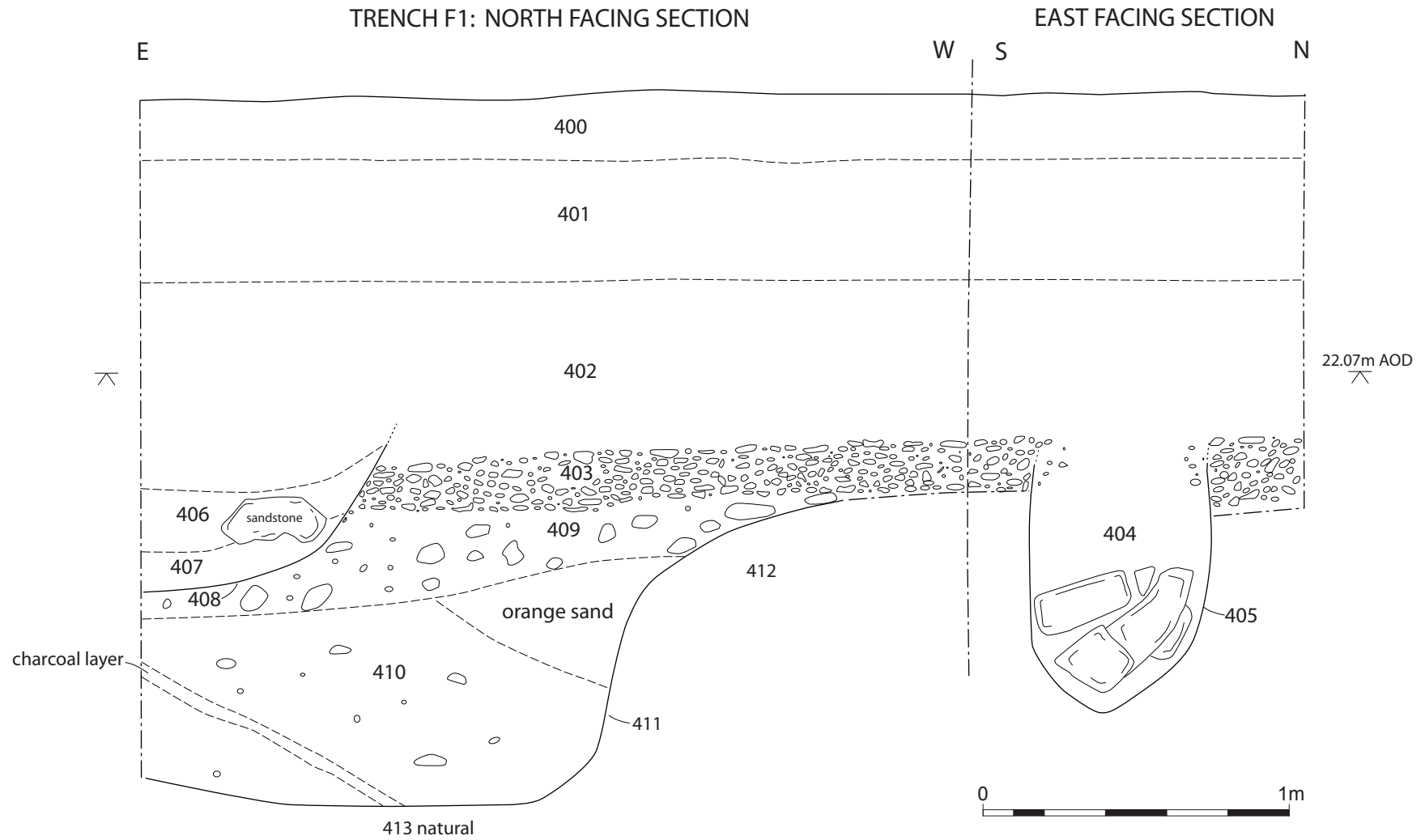


EVALUATION TRENCH 3: WEST FACING SECTION



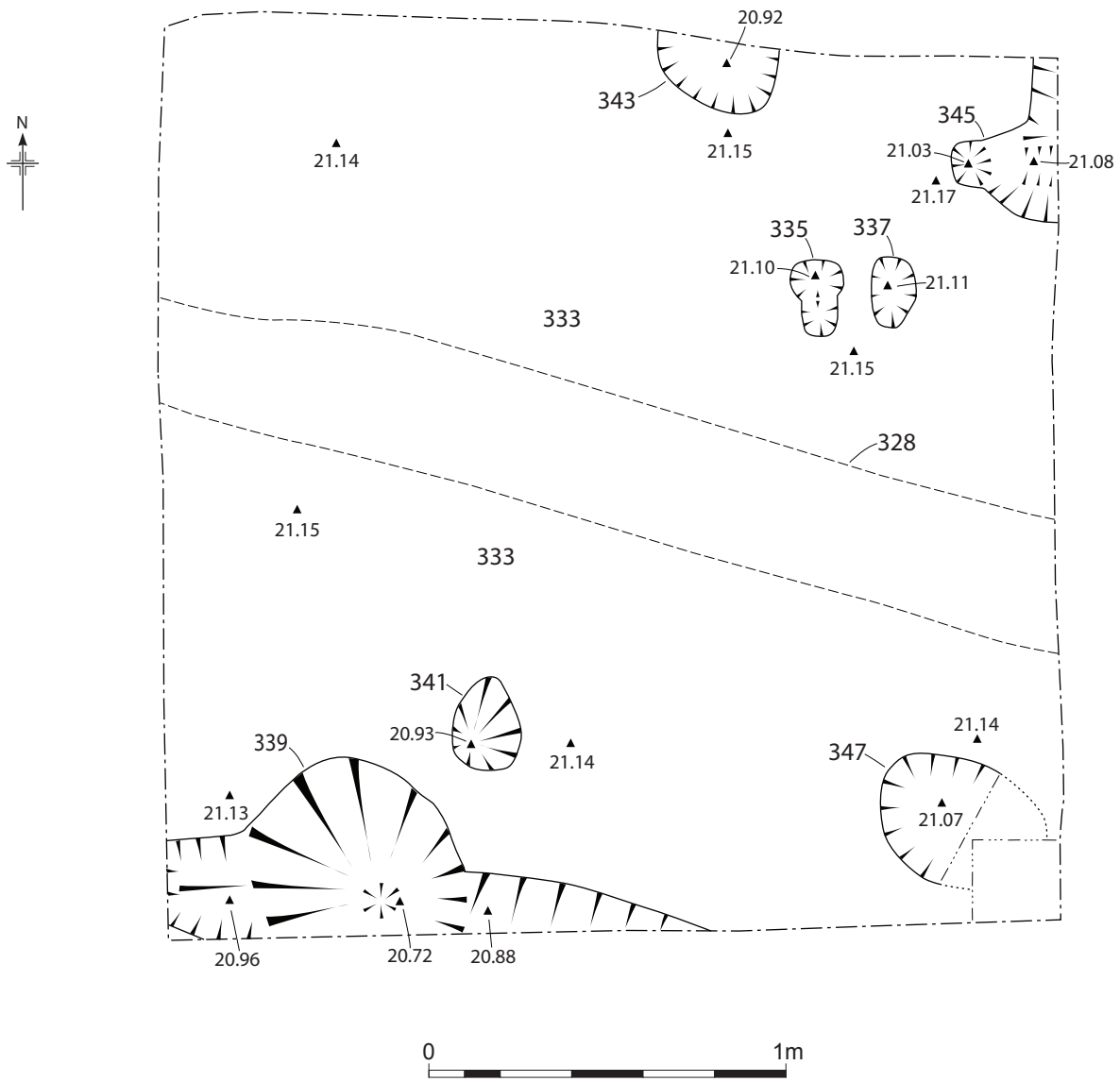
Evaluation Trench 3: Plan and section

Figure 4



Trench F1: sections

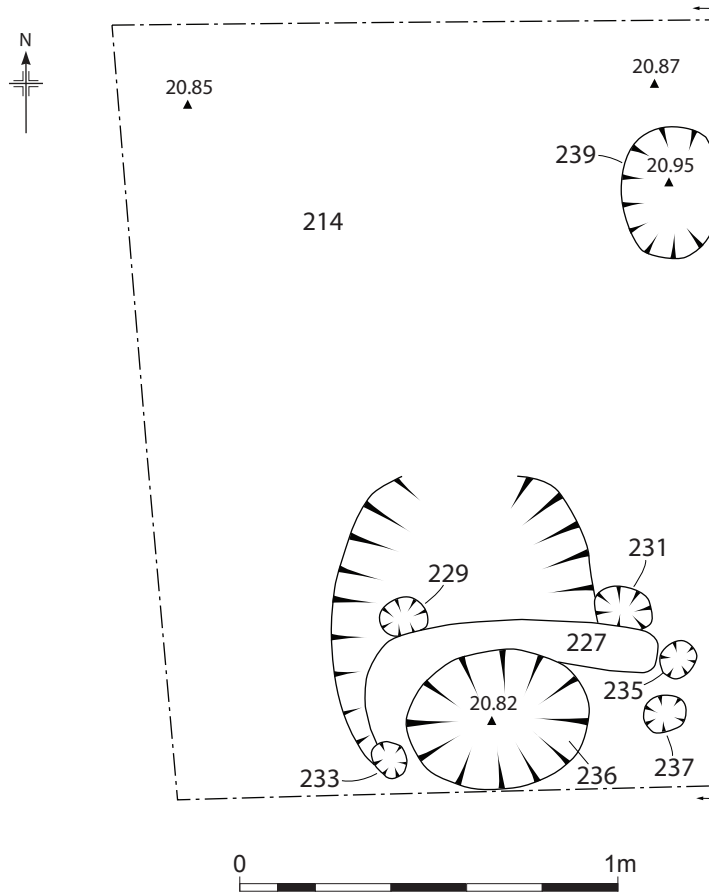
Figure 5



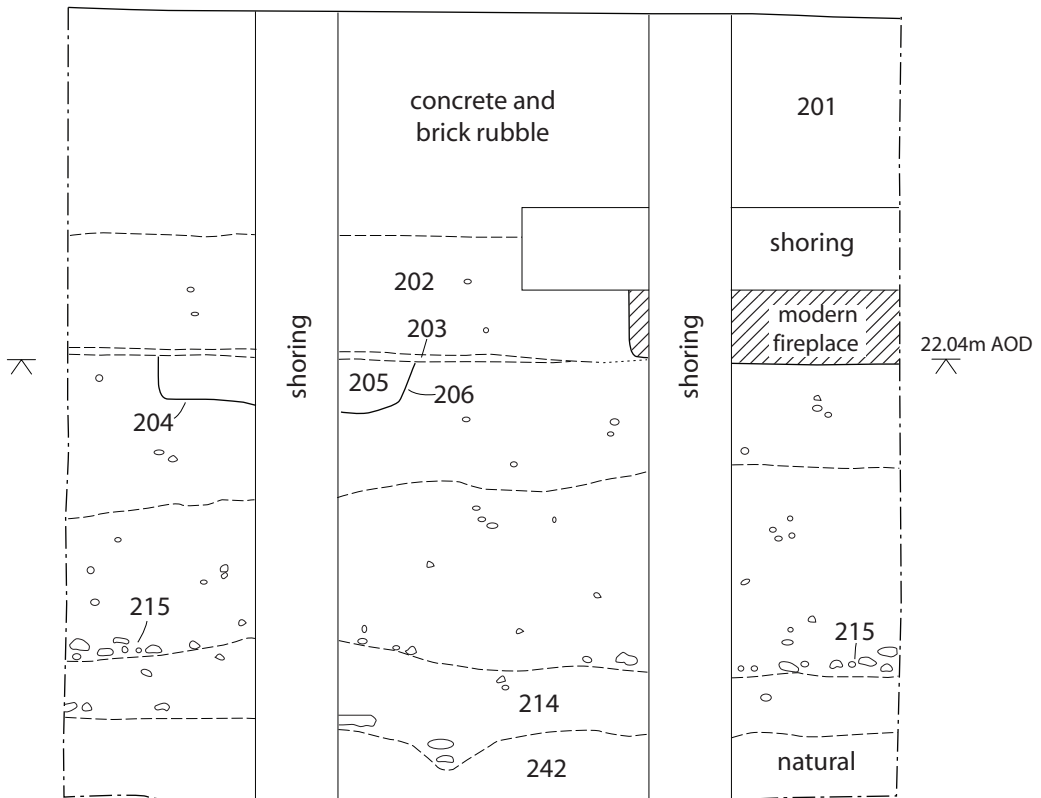
Trench E5: Plan of base of trench

Figure 6

TRENCH G5: PLAN OF HEARTH/FURNACE 227



TRENCH G5: WEST FACING SECTION



Trench G5: Plan and section

Figure 7

Plates



Plate 1: A 1995 trench under excavation, illustrating the working constraints and dark earth



Plate 2: Inter-cutting pits (305, 307, 309 and 316) in the base of evaluation Trench 3, facing east

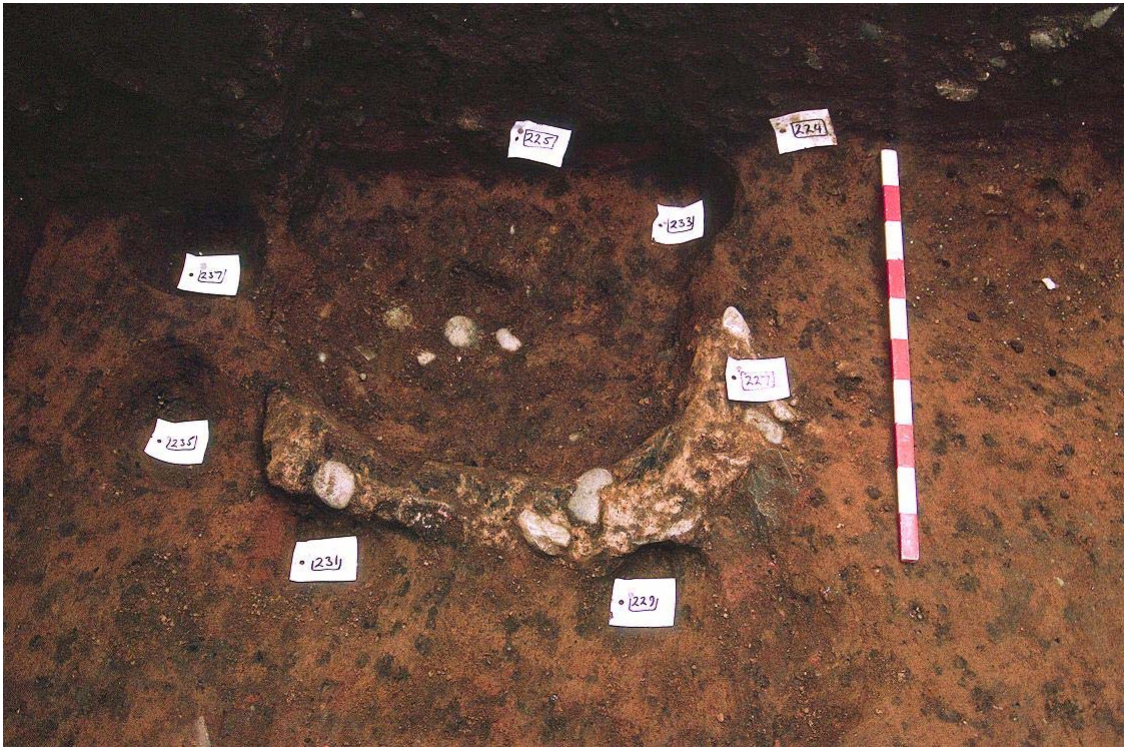


Plate 3: *Hearth/furnace (227), facing south*



Plate 4: *Evaluation Trench 2, Ditch 204, facing north*



Plate 5: Trench E5; four parallel longitudinal hollows (318, 320, 322 and 324), facing south

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Cameo House watching brief (1995)

Trench A5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 2.50m Depth: 1.70m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1601	Layer	Thick concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.32m
1602	Layer	Upper layer of a dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, mortar, brick and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.32-0.50m
1603	Layer	Lower portion of a compact dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, mortar, charcoal flecks.	0.50-1.22m
1604	Fill	Fill of [1605]. A mixed deposit of natural sands and gravels and the overlying cultivation soil (1603).	1.24-1.70m
1605	Pit/Ditch	Cut of either a pit or ditch, only recorded in section. Has a sharp break from the surface and near vertical flat sides, base not exposed. Filled by (1604), 0.62m wide and 0.28m+ deep.	1.24-1.70m
1606	Layer	No record	1.22-1.70m

Trench A6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.20m Width: 1.30m Depth: 1.70m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1701	Layer	Thick concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.34m
1702	Layer	Upper layer of a mid grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, mortar, brick and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.34-0.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1703	Layer	Thin layer of orange sand and pea grit gravel within (1702).	0.42-0.46m
1704	Fill	Hardcore backfill alongside brick wall (1705).	0.24-0.60m
1705	Wall	Brick wall, three courses high on a mortar base 0.10m thick. Wall is a single coarse wide (0.11m) and 0.34m high.	0.24-0.60m
1706	Layer	Thick layer of brick and mortar fragments within layer (1707). 0.44m deep and 0.64m wide.	0.78-1.22m
1707	Layer	Lower portion of a compact dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, mortar, charcoal flecks.	0.80-1.34m
1708	Fill	Fill of pit [1709]. Light brown silty sand with patches of orange sand.	1.34-1.68m
1709	Pit	Pit only recorded in section. Has a sharp break from the surface with a vertical western edge and a stepped eastern edge. Breaking shapely to a flat base. Filled by (1708), 0.44m wide and 0.35m deep.	1.34-1.68m
1710	Fill	Fill of posthole [1711]. Light brown silty sand with patches of orange sand. 0.21m wide and 0.32m deep.	1.33-1.65m
1711	Posthole	Vertical sided posthole with a rounded base. Filled by (1710), 0.21m wide and 0.32m deep.	1.33-1.65m
1712	Layer	Layer of mixed “dirty” natural overlying clean natural sands and gravels. Moderately compact light brown/orange sand. Mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand.	1.33-1.55m
1713	Natural	Firm orange sand and gravels.	1.55m+

Trench A7: No records exist.

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.20m Width: 1.30m

Orientation: N-S

Trench A9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 2.50m Depth: 1.74m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1801	Layer	Thick concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.34m
1802	Layer	Upper layer of a mid grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, mortar, brick and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.34-0.59m
1804	Fill	Loose and friable mortar backfill of a possible robbed out wall cut [1805].	0.59-1.11m
1805	Foundation cut	Cut of a robbed a probable robbed out wall running N-S.	0.24-0.60m
1806	Layer	Mid portion of a compact dark brown-grey, sandy loam cultivation soil. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, charcoal flecks.	0.60-1.06m
1807	Layer	Lower portion of a compact dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone, charcoal flecks.	1.06-1.30m
1808	Layer	Layer of mixed “dirty” natural overlying clean natural sands and gravels. Moderately compact light brown/orange sand. Mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand.	1.30-1.74m

Trench A10: No records exist

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.60m

Trench A11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.88m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
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Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2401	Layer	Thick concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.32m
2402	Layer	Make up layer for concrete pad. Mixture of concrete, stone and gravel rubble. Loose and friable.	0.34-0.81m
2403	Layer	Concrete floor.	0.81-0.89m
2404	Layer	Mid orange-brown, sandy loam, possible cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, tile fragments, brick and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.89-1.48m
2405	Fill	Fill of cut [2406]. Mid orange-brown, sandy loam, possible cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, tile fragments, brick and moderate charcoal flecks. 0.44m wide and 0.24m deep.	1.48-1.72m
2406	Pit/ditch	Cut of either a pit or a ditch, only seen in section. Filled by (2405). U-shaped profile. 0.44m wide and 0.24m deep.	1.48-1.72m
2407	Layer	Layer of mixed “dirty” natural overlying clean natural sands and gravels. Moderately compact light brown/orange sand. Mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand.	1.48-1.88m

Trench B9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 1.70m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2601	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.27m
2602	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	0.27-1.38m
2603	Fill	Fill of cut 2604. Mid grey-brown, sandy loam. 0.16m thick.	1.38-1.54m
2604	Posthole	Probable cut of a posthole, only seen in baulk section.	1.38-1.54m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		With near vertical sides and a U-shaped profile. Cuts natural 2611, 0.09m wide and 0.16m deep.	
2605	Fill	Fill of cut 2606. Mid grey-brown, sandy loam. 0.05m thick.	1.38-1.43m
2606	Posthole	Probable cut of a truncated posthole, only seen in baulk section. With a U-shaped profile. Cuts natural 2611, 0.10m wide and 0.05m deep.	1.38-1.43m
2607	Fill	Fill of cut 2608. Mid grey-brown, sandy loam. 0.19m thick.	1.38-1.57m
2608	Posthole	Probable cut of a posthole, only seen in baulk section. With a U-shaped profile. Cuts natural 2611, 0.21m wide and 0.19m deep.	1.38-1.57m
2609	Fill	Fill of cut 2609. Mid grey-brown, sandy loam. 0.18m thick.	1.38-1.56m
2610	Posthole	Probable cut of a posthole, only seen in baulk section. With a U-shaped profile. Cuts natural 2611, 0.14m wide and 0.18m deep.	1.38-1.56m
2611	Natural	Light red sand moderately compact.	1.38-1.80m+

Trench B11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.60m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.62m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2501	Layer	Thick concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.32m
2502	Layer	Mid orange-brown, sandy loam, possible cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, tile fragments, brick and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.33-1.30m
2407	Natural	Firm orange sands and gravels	1.30-1.62m+

Trench C5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.20m Width: 1.30m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2101	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.43m
2102	Cut/Fill	Cut for a modern service pipe. Backfilled with concrete and rubble 2103.	0.10-0.94m
2103	Fill	Lowest fill of pipe cut 2102, concrete and CBM rubble.	0.66-0.94m
2104	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	0.43-1.09m
2105	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and frequent slag remains, within a sandy matrix.	1.09-1.35m
2106	Layer	Mid brown and compact marl soil, contains occasional medium rounded stones.	1.52-1.82m
2107	Natural	Dark red-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Mixed natural layer.	1.66-1.86m
2108	Natural	Firm orange sand.	1.86-2.10m+
2109	Layer	Thin layer of dark brown loam containing frequent slag lumps.	1.52-1.68m
2110	Layer	Thin layer of dark brown loam without slag lumps.	1.68-1.77m
2111	Fill	Main fill of cut 2112. Mid grey brown loam containing frequent slag, cobbles and pottery. Probably slumping of the overlying surface 2105.	1.52-2.10m+
2112	Cut	Either a pit or a ditch on the western edges of the trench, only seen in section. Only the western edge seen that was a steep and undulating. Base not seen. Cuts through layers 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109 and 2110.	1.52-2.10m+

Trench D9: No records archaeology removed by an earlier inspection pit

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 1.70m

Orientation: E-W

Trench E5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 2.50m Depth: 1.76m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Unstratified finds	Finds from the spoil heap.	
302	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional bone, iron objects, mortar, clay pipes, slag and pottery. Fill of linear 303.	0.46-0.54m
303	Linear	Linear running north-south on western side of trench. Only eastern edge seen, with near vertical sides gradually breaking to a flat base. Over 1.20m wide and 1.80m long, cuts 306 and filled by 302.	0.46-0.54m
304	Pipe and Fill	Ceramic pipe within a straight sided cut running east-west, not excavated or removed. Pipe cut filled by a dark brown coarse sandy loam.	0.46m+
305	Linear	Cut for modern waste pipe 304, with vertical sides. 0.40m wide. Cuts layer 306.	0.46m+
306	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone and moderate charcoal flecks. Spitted in 5 levels 310, 311, 312, 314, and 315.	0.46-1.35m
307	Structure	Brick built structure, square with a header stretcher bond two bricks thick, not externally faced. Probable drainage/inspection ditch of modern services cuts 306. Not excavated or removed.	0.46m+
308	Fill	Backfill around structure 307. Loose and friable brick, mortar and stone rubble.	0.46m+
309	Cut	Cut for structure 307, with vertical sides.	0.46m+
310	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 303 for finds, 0.10m thick.	0.46-0.56m
311	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 303 for finds,	0.56-0.61m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		0.05m thick.	
312	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 303 for finds, 0.05m thick.	0.0-0.66m
314	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 303 for finds, 0.05m thick.	0.66-0.71m
315	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 303 for finds, 0.10m thick.	0.71-0.81m
316	Layer	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. Removed in spits.	0.81-
317	Fill	Fill of plough furrow 318. Dark grey-brown coarse sandy loam, loose-moderately compact. Contains frequent glass shards, and occasional pottery, slag, tile, bone, oyster shell, coal and charcoal fragments. 0.10m thick.	1.08-1.18m
318	Linear	Plough furrow running north-south across the trench. Has steep slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. 0.43-0.50m wide and over 1.77m long. Filled by 317, cuts 316.	1.08-1.18m
319	Fill	Fill of plough furrow 320. Dark grey-brown coarse sandy loam, loose-moderately compact. Contains frequent glass shards, and occasional pottery, slag, tile, bone, oyster shell, coal and charcoal fragments. 0.10m thick.	1.08-1.18m
320	Linear	Plough furrow running north-south across the trench. Has steep slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. 0.48-0.58m wide and over 2.0m long. Filled by 319, cuts 316.	1.08-1.18m
321	Fill	Fill of plough furrow 322. Dark grey-brown coarse sandy loam, loose-moderately compact. Contains frequent glass shards, and occasional pottery, slag, tile, bone, oyster shell, coal and charcoal fragments. 0.06m thick.	1.08-1.14m
322	Linear	Plough furrow running north-south across the trench. Has steep slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a flat base. 0.53-0.70m wide and over 2.0m long. Filled by 321, cuts 316.	1.08-1.14m
323	Fill	Fill of plough furrow 324. Dark grey-brown coarse sandy loam, loose-moderately compact. Contains frequent glass shards, and occasional pottery, slag, tile, bone, oyster shell, coal and charcoal fragments. 0.06m thick.	1.08-1.18m
324	Linear	Plough furrow running north-south across the trench. Has steep slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a	1.08-1.18m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		flat base. 0.40m wide and over 0.35 long. Filled by 323, cuts 316.	
325	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 316 for finds. Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent slag remains, moderate pottery sherds and occasional charcoal, tile and bone fragments. 0.10m thick.	
326	Layer	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent medium rounded stone and slag lumps. 0.10m thick.	
327	Fill	Fill of ditch 328. Mid grey-brown silty sand, loose-moderately compact. Contains frequent pottery, bone and slag and occasional charcoal, brick and burnt clay fragments. 0.50m thick.	
328	Linear	Ditch running east-west across trench. With steep flat sides and an imperceptible break to a concave base. Filled by 327, 0.90m wide, 0.50m deep and over 2.60m long. Cuts layer 329.	1.24-1.86m
329	Surface	Stone and slag surface, firm and cohesive. Contains frequent abundant small-large tap slag lumps and abundant small-large cobbles. 0.10m thick.	1.24m-1.44m
330	Pit/linear	Cut depressions, probably a ditch or linear with gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. 0.28m deep. Filled with surface 329.	1.44-1.72m
331	Layer	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. Removed in spits.	1.23-1.50m
332	Layer	Dark orange-brown sandy clay loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent charcoal flecks, moderate pottery sherds and occasional small rounded pebbles, CBM and sandstone fragments. 0.20m thick.	1.50-1.70m
333	Natural	Dark red-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Mixed natural layer.	1.66m+
334	Fill	Dark orange-brown sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, bone and small rounded stones. 0.07m thick.	1.66-1.73m
335	Posthole	Truncated double posthole, irregular shape in plan, with gradual concave sides and an imperceptible break to a concave base. Cuts natural 333, 0.07m deep.	1.66-1.73m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
336	Fill	Dark orange-brown sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional charcoal flecks, bone and small rounded stones. 0.10m thick.	1.66-1.77m
337	Posthole	Truncated posthole, oval in plan, with gradual concave sides and an imperceptible break to a concave base. Cuts natural 333, 0.07m deep.	1.66-1.77m
338	Fill	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. 0.45m thick, fill of 339.	1.66-2.11m
339	Cut	Irregular cut feature in south of trench, aligned east-west. With a sharp convex northern edge and a gradually sloping southern edge. Both break sharply to a flat base. Over 0.49m wide and 1.50m long, cuts natural 333.	1.66-2.11m
340	Fill	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. 0.15m thick fill of 341.	1.66-1.81m
341	Posthole	Circular posthole in plan, cutting natural 333. Has steep near vertical sides gradually breaking to a flat base. 0.22m wide, 0.24m long and 0.15m deep.	1.66-1.81m
342	Fill	Light grey-brown silty coarse sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional pottery sherds, charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles. 0.25m thick, fill of posthole 343.	1.66-1.91m
343	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole running into northern baulk. Has steep slightly concave sides gradually breaking to a rounded base. 0.35m long, 0.17m wide and 0.25m deep.	1.66-1.91m
344	Fill	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. 0.14m thick fill of 345.	1.66-1.81m
345	Pit/posthole	Irregular cut feature with a sharp break from surface, gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. 0.50m long, 0.30m wide and 0.14m deep. Cuts natural 333 and filled by 344.	1.66-1.81m
346	Fill	Mid grey-brown coarse sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains moderate slag remains, occasional charcoal, tile, pottery and bone fragments. 0.18m thick fill of 347.	1.66-1.85m
347	Posthole	Oval posthole with steep slightly concave sides gradually	1.66-1.85m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		breaking to a rounded base. Cuts natural 333, filled by 346. 0.48m long, 0.33m wide and 0.18m deep.	

Trench E9: No records exist

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

Trench F1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.80m Width: 1.50m Depth: 2.10m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Layer	Concrete pad, present ground surface.	0.00-0.15m
401	Layer	Make up layer for concrete pad. Mixture of concrete, stone and gravel rubble. Loose and friable.	0.15-0.55m
402	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, bone and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.55-1.10m
403	Surface	Stone and slag surface, firm and cohesive. Contains frequent abundant small-large tap slag lumps and abundant small-large cobbles.	1.10-1.30m
404	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent medium rounded pebbles, sandstone fragments and slag. Fill of posthole 405.	1.10-1.85m
405	Posthole	Large sub-circular posthole cutting slag surface 403. Has steeply sloping sides with an imperceptible break to a concave base. 0.80m in diameter. Filled by 404.	1.10-1.85m
406	Fill	Mid orange-yellow clay loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Upper fill of 408. Contains occasional small brick and tile fragments.	1.10-1.30m
407	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small brick and tile fragments. Primary fill of 408.	1.30-1.14m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
408	Pit/Ditch	Cut feature abutting the eastern edge of trench, either a pit or a ditch running north-south. Has a sharp slightly concave western edge gradually breaking to a slightly concave base. Over 0.80m wide, Filled by 406 and 407.	1.14-1.49m
409	Fill	Sand and gravel deposit, moderately compact and cohesive. Upper fill of 411.	1.30-1.60m
410	Fill	Mid orange-brown sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains frequent small rounded pebbles and stone fragments. Main fill of 411.	1.60-2.40m
411	Pit/Ditch	Cut feature abutting the eastern edge of trench, either a pit or a ditch running north-south. Has a gradually break from the surface to near vertical sides and a flat base. Over 2.28m wide, filled by 410 and 409.	1.30-2.40m
412	Layer	Dark red-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Mixed natural layer.	1.30-2.10m
413	Natural	Light red sand moderately compact.	1.30m+

Trench F3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.79m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1201	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.62m
1202	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam. Moderately compact. Contains occasional mortar, glass and charcoal flecks. Possible buried soil.	0.62-0.80m
1203	Layer	Reddish-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Re-deposited natural?	0.80-1.04m
1204	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	1.04-1.44m
1205-1206	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam containing frequent small-medium rounded stones Moderately compact. Contains	1.44-1.48m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	
1207	Layer	Layer of small-medium rounded cobbles and slag. Firm and compact surface.	1.60-1.72m
1208	Ditch	V-shaped ditch running N-S. 0.22m deep and 0.38m wide, filled by (1206) and (1208).	1.64-1.86m
1209-1210	Layer	Dark red-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing frequent small rounded pebbles and fired clay fragments. Mixed natural layer.	1.42-1.67m
1211	Pit/ditch	Cut of a shallow pit or ditch recorded in section. Very shallow concave sides breaking to a concave base. Filled by (1213), 0.82m wide and 0.12m deep.	1.67-1.79m
1212	Natural	Firm orange sands and gravels.	1.67-1.90m+
1213	Fill	Fill of cut [1211]. No record.	1.67-1.79m

Trench F5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.60m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2201	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.40m
2202	Fill	Back fill of service pipe trench, no description.	0.40-0.71m
2203	Pipe trench	Cut of a service pipe with near vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by (2202). 0.50m wide and 0.31m deep.	0.40-0.71m
2204	Layer	Levelling layer below (2201) consisting of mortar and concrete and brick rubble.	0.40-0.64m
2205	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, mortar and bricks.	0.64-1.92m
2206	Layer	Layer of bricks and small rounded stones within (2205). 0.28m thick and 0.50m wide.	1.00-1.28m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2207	Layer	Layer of mixed “dirty” natural overlying clean natural sands and gravels. Moderately compact light brown/orange sand. Mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand.	1.64-1.86m
2208	Natural	Firm orange sand and gravels.	1.86m+

Trench G1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.80m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
801	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.70m
802	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	0.70-1.14m
803		NO DESCRIPTION	
804	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and frequent slag remains, within a sandy matrix.	
805		NO DESCRIPTION	
806		NO DESCRIPTION	
807	Layer	Coarse yellow sand containing frequent small rounded stones.	1.66-1.86m
808	Fill	Fill of cut 809. Dark grey reddish-brown loam. Occasional pottery and small-medium rounded stones.	1.44-2.08m
809	Cut	Pit or ditch cut only seen in southern section, only eastern edge seen. Had a sharp break from the surface, near vertical flat sides and a sharp break to a flat base. Over 0.47m wide and 0.64m deep.	1.44-2.08m
810	Natural	Firm orange sand.	1.44-2.26m+

Trench G3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1401	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.62m
1402	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	0.62-1.82m
1403	Layer	Yellow brown sandy clay, very sterile.	1.42-1.52m
1404	Fill	Fill of pit/ditch 1406. A loamy soil containing small rounded stones, charcoal fragments and CBM.	1.52-1.82m
1405	Layer	Dark yellow-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Mixed natural layer.	1.42-1.82m
1406	Cut	Pit or ditch running into western baulk, aligned approximately north-south. Eastern edge is steep and flat, approximately 70°.	1.52-1.82m

Trench G5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.50m Width: 1.50m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.60m
202	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional mortar, stone and CBM.	0.60-0.92m
203	Layer	Light yellow-brown loose silty sand. Very sterile. Possible levelling layer.	0.92-0.95m
204	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil. Moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded	0.95-1.37m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag.	
205	Fill	Fill of pit 206. Dark grey-brown, sandy loam, moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small angular stone. 0.15m thick.	0.95-1.10m
206	Pit	Cut of rectangular pit, with near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Cuts 204, filled by 205. 1.25m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep.	0.95-1.10m
207	Fill	Fill of foundation cut 208. Dark grey-brown, sandy loam, moderately compact. Contains occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks and iron slag. 0.20m thick.	
208	Cut	Foundation cut, rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Filled by 207, 0.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep.	
209	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a highest spit within 204 for finds.	
210	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 204 for finds.	
211	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 204 for finds.	
212	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to a spit within 204 for finds.	
213	Spit layer	Arbitrary number assigned to the lowest spit within 204 for finds.	
214	Natural	Dark red-brown sand, moderately compact and cohesive. Containing occasional small rounded pebbles. Mixed natural layer.	1.75m-1.94m
215	Surface	Spread of small-medium rounded stones and slag compact and cohesive. Overlying natural 214.	1.65-1.75m
216	Fill	Dark red-brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments. Fill of pit 217, 0.10m deep.	2.08-2.18m
217	Pit	Oval truncated pit. Over 0.64m long, 0.64m wide, 0.10m deep. Cuts 225, filled by 216.	2.08-2.18m
218	Fill	Dark brown-grey silty clay loam. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments. Fill of pit 219, 0.10m deep.	2.08-2.18m
219	Pit	Oval truncated pit. 0.84m long, 0.58m wide, 0.10m deep. Cuts 225, filled by 216.	2.08-2.18m
220	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact	2.08-2.18m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments. Fill of posthole 221, 0.10m deep.	
221	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole. 0.50m long, 0.36m wide and 0.10m deep.	2.08-2.18m
222	Fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments. Fill of posthole 223, 0.10m deep.	2.08-2.18m
223	Posthole	Sub-oval posthole. 0.25m long, 0.15m wide and 0.10m deep.	2.08-2.18m
224	Layer	Dark red-brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments.	
225	Layer	Dark red-brown silty clay loam. Moderately compact and cohesive. Contains occasional small rounded stones and burnt clay fragments.	
226	Fill	Fill of hearth/furnace. Dark brown-grey loose and friable silty clay loam.	1.75m
227	Hearth/furnace	Horseshoe shaped hearth constructed of light yellow-buff silty clay walls 0.14m thick. .	1.75m
228	Fill	Fill of posthole 229. Very dark grey-brown loose silty clay loam. Contains frequent charcoal flecks.	
229	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.12m in diameter.	1.75m
230	Fill	Fill of posthole 229. Very dark grey-brown loose silty clay loam. Contains frequent charcoal flecks.	1.75m
231	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.16m in diameter.	1.75m
232	Fill	Fill of posthole 229. Very dark grey-brown loose silty clay loam. Contains frequent charcoal flecks.	1.75m
233	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.10m in diameter.	1.75m
234	Fill	Fill of posthole 229. Very dark grey-brown loose silty clay loam. Contains frequent charcoal flecks.	1.75m
235	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.10m in diameter.	1.75m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
236	Fill	Fill of posthole 229. Very dark grey-brown loose silty clay loam. Contains frequent charcoal flecks.	1.75m
237	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.12m in diameter.	1.75m
238	Fill	Fill of posthole 239. Light grey-green silty clay loam, loose and friable.	1.75m
239	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole on edge of hearth/furnace. Possibly part of super-structure. 0.24m in diameter.	1.75m
240	Fill	Fill of posthole 241. Light green-buff loose and friable silty clay loam.	1.75m
241	Posthole	Sub-rectangular posthole. 0.70m long, 0.39m wide.	1.75m
242	Natural	Light red sand moderately compact.	1.88m+

Trench H1.0 : No records to deep and dangerous

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m

Orientation: E-W

Trench H1.5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1901	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.65m
1902	Layer	Dark brown silty sand.	0.65-0.75m
1903	Layer	Light brown sandy loam.	0.75-0.85m
1904	Layer	Dark grey-brown, coarse sandy loam, cultivation soil.	0.85-1.45m
1905	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and slag remains, within a sandy matrix. Appears to sit within cut	1.45-1.65m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		1910.	
1906	Layer	Gritty sand and gravel deposit.	1.65-1.85m
1907	Natural	Firm yellow-grey sand.	1.76-2.05m+
1908	Natural	Firm orange sand.	1.76-2.05m+
1909	Surface	Same as 1905. Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and slag remains, within a sandy matrix. Appears to site within cut 1910.	1.45-1.65m
1910	Cut	Vertical edge of a cut of unknown dimensions or shape. Only one edge seen cutting through deposits 1911, 1912 and 1913. Metalled surface 1905/1909 butts this cut. Vertical sided and flat base. Over 0.34m wide and 0.42m deep.	1.30m-1.72m
1911	Layer	Layer cut by 1910. Dark loam containing large round stones and slag.	1.18-1.42m
1912	Layer	Layer cut by 1910. Mid brown silty loam containing large round stones and slag.	1.42-1.58m
1913	Layer	Layer cut by 1910. Dark loam containing large round stones and slag.	1.58-1.74m

Trench H2.5

Maximum dimensions: 2.00m Width: 0.90m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2001	Layer	Thick concrete pad and levelling layer below consisting of concrete and brick rubble. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.50m
2002	Layer	Dark brown silty sand.	0.50-0.96m
2003	Layer	Dark brown loam. Probably a modern buried soil.	0.70-0.74m
2004	Layer	Sandy mortar layer.	0.74-0.81m
2005	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty sand, cultivation soil. Contains cement raft (2006) in upper levels, suggestive of some	0.81-1.30m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		reworking of the layer.	
2006	Layer	Concrete layer within 2005. 0.68m wide and 0.04m thick.	0.98-1.02m
2007	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and frequent slag remains, within a sandy matrix.	1.30-1.49m
2008	Layer	Dark brown silty sand.	1.49m-1.57m
2009	Surface	Metalled surface consisting of rounded pebbles and frequent slag remains, within a sandy matrix.	1.57-1.67m
2010	Layer	Dark grey sand layer containing frequent rounded pebbles.	1.67-1.84m
2011	Layer	Dark grey-brown sand.	1.84-1.94m
2012-2015	Layers	Thin layers of alternating dark brown sands and grey sands, containing fired clay lumps. Each layer is approximately 2cm thick.	1.89-1.96m
2016	Natural	Firm yellow-grey sand.	1.96m-2.14m+
2017	Natural	Firm orange sand.	2.14-2.22m+

Trench H3.0: No records within a cellar

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m

Orientation: E-W

Trench H3.0: No records modern disturbance

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m

Orientation: E-W

Trench H4.5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m Depth: 1.76m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2301	Layer	Concrete slab, present land surface.	0.00-0.17m
2302	Layer	Levelling layer below concrete pad, consisting of concrete and brick rubble.	0.17-0.67m
2303	Layer	Coarse sands and gravels, possible levelling layer.	0.67-1.02
2304	Layer	Dark grey-brown, coarse sandy loam, cultivation soil.	1.02-1.08m
2305	Layer	Coarse sand and gravel, possible levelling layer.	1.02-1.21m
2306	Fill	Sandy loam containing brick and tile.	1.02-1.67m
2307	Cut	Pit or ditch cut running into western baulk of trench. Has a steep slightly convex eastern edge, gradually breaking to a concave base. 0.60m wide and 0.46m deep. Cuts cultivation soil 2308, and metallated surface 2312.	1.02-1.67m
2308	Layer	Dark grey-brown, sandy loam cultivation soil.	1.02-1.50m
2309	Fill	Fill of cut 2310. Mid grey-brown sandy loam with occasional small rounded pebbles.	1.66m-2.00m
2310	Cut	Pit or ditch cut running into eastern baulk of trench. Has a steep, near vertical flat western edge. Base not seen. 0.18m wide and 0.34m deep. Cuts natural 2311, and is sealed by metallated surface 2312.	1.66m-2.00m
2311	Natural	Light red sand moderately compact.	2.00-2.40m+
2312	Surface	Metallated surface consisting of rounded pebbles and slag remains, within a sandy matrix.	1.50-1.66m

Trench H5.0: No records concrete base exposed

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.90m

Orientation: E-W

Trench 1: Eastern half; no records

Maximum dimensions: Length: 40.00m Width: 1.20m (0.00-20.00m) Depth 2.00m

Orientation: E-W

Trench 2: No records

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.00m Width: 1.20m Depth 2.00m

Orientation: E-W

Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009)

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.00m Width: 1.85m Depth: 2.00m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Layer	Tarmac surface and thick concrete pad. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.30m
101	Layer	Levelling layer below (100) consisting of concrete and brick rubble	0.30-0.80m
102	Layer	Buried soil layer, Dark grey-brown, sandy loam. Moderately compact. Contains occasional mortar, glass bottles and charcoal flecks. Possible mixed buried soil.	0.80-1.14m
103	Fill	Fill of large pit [104]. Moderately and friable compact mid-brown silty sand. Contains occasional rounded small-medium rounded stones, pottery, tile and coin.	1.14-2.00m
104	Pit	Cut of large pit filled by (103). 0.70m deep and 3.74m wide, recorded in section of trench. Sharpe break from surface with near vertical, slightly concave sides breaking sharply to a flattish base. Cuts feature [106].	1.14-2.00m
105	Fill	Fill of pit/ditch [106]. Light brown moderately compact silty sand. Contains patches of loose orange sand <5%, occasional grit and small rounded stones, pottery and slag.	1.18-1.45m
106	Ditch	Probable terminus of a ditch running north south, possible continuation of ditch [204]. Truncated by pit [104] on western edge. Has a rounded terminus in plan, with a sharp break from the surface, a steep concave side and a sloping W-E base. Filled by (105).	1.18-1.45m
107	Natural	Firm orange sand and gravels.	1.14m+

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.00m Width: 1.85m 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	Layer	Tarmac surface and thick concrete pad. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.25m
201	Layer	Levelling layer below (100) consisting of concrete and brick rubble.	0.25-0.70m
202	Layer	Buried soil layer, dark grey-brown, sandy loam. Moderately compact. Contains occasional mortar, glass bottles and charcoal flecks. Possible mixed buried soil.	0.70-1.00m
203	Natural	Firm orange sand.	1.00-1.45m+
204	Ditch	Cut of ditch running N-S through the trench. With vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. Probably a continuation of ditch [106]. Filled by (205), (207) and (208). 0.75m wide and 0.70m deep.	1.00-1.65m
205	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [204]. Mid-light brown silty sand, firm but friable. Contains occasional small rounded stones and small charcoal fragments. 0.50m thick.	
207	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [204]. Re-deposited natural, loose and friable orange sands and gravels. 0.65m thick.	
208	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [204]. Mid green/brown silty sand. Very friable and un-cohesive. Possibly remains of a cess fill. 0.18m thick.	

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10.00m Width: 1.85m Depth: 1.80m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Layer	Tarmac surface and thick concrete pad. Present ground surface.	0.00-0.25m
301	Layer	Levelling layer below (100) consisting of concrete and brick rubble.	0.25-0.65m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
302	Layer	Upper half of a buried soil layer, dark grey-brown, sandy loam. Moderately compact. Contains occasional mortar, brick, tile and charcoal flecks.	0.65-1.30m
303	Layer	Lower half of a buried soil layer, dark grey-brown, sandy loam. Soft and friable. Contains occasional round and sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks, slag and pottery.	1.30-1.65m
304	Fill	Fill of pit [305]. Mid grey/brown clay loam. Friable and soft, containing occasional stone, slag, pottery and small charcoal fragments. 1.40m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m+ deep.	1.30-1.50m+
305	Pit	Sub-circular pit with rounded corners and concave sides. Not fully excavated. Filled by (304). Cuts Pits [307] and [309]. 1.40m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20+m deep.	1.30-1.50m+
306	Fill	Fill of pit [307]. Mid grey/brown clay loam. Friable and soft, containing occasional stone, slag, pottery and small charcoal fragments. 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m+ deep.	1.30-1.50m+
307	Pit	Sub-circular pit with rounded corners and concave sides. Not fully excavated. Cut by pit [305]. 0.80m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m+ deep.	1.30-1.50m+
308	Fill	Fill of pit [307]. Mid grey/brown silty clay. Moderately compact and cohesive, containing occasional small rounded stone, slag and small charcoal fragments. 1.20m long, 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep. Cut by [305] and [316].	1.40-1.60m
309	Pit	Oval pit with rounded end and straight sides with a shallow northern concave edge and a concave base. Southern edge is truncated by pit [305]. Filled by (308).	1.40-1.60m
312	Layer	Layer of mixed “dirty” natural overlying clean natural sands and gravels. Moderately compact light brown/orange sand. Mottled with dark brown patches of silty sand. Possible occupation layer.	1.45-1.65m
313	Fill	Fill of posthole [314]. Friable greyish/brown sandy clay.	1.45m+
314	Posthole	Probable posthole not excavated. Circular and 0.25m in diameter. Filled by (313).	1.45m+
315	Fill	Fill of pit [316]. Moderately compact brownish/grey clay loam. Contains occasional pot, small charcoal fragments and small rounded stones.	1.20-1.30m
316	Pit	Small pit only seen in section. Has steep flat sides breaking sharply to a flattish base. Cuts pit [305] and fill	1.20-1.30m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		(308).	

Appendix 2 Specialist tables

Context	Material	Fabric no.	Fabric name	Period	Date range	Context TPO
Unstrat.	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	19 th century
	Pottery	22	Black-burnished ware BB1	Roman	Late 3 rd - 4 th century	
	Pottery	69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	Medieval	14 th - 16 th century	
	Wood	-	-	Post-medieval	19 th century	
101	Glass	-	-	Modern	1900 -1920	1900-1920
	Glass	-	-	Post-med/modern	1850- ?	
	Tile	-	-	Post-med/modern	19 th - 20 th century	
	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	Mid-late 16 th century?	
	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	Mid-late 18 th century	
	Brick/tile	-	-	Post-med/modern	Late 16 th - 20 th century	
	Ceramic pipe	-	-	Post-med/modern	Mid 19 th - 20 th century	
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 17 th century?	
	Glass	-	-	Post-medieval	18 th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-medieval	17 th - 19 th century	
	Mortar	-	-	Post-med/modern	19 th - 20 th century	
	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	78	Post-medieval red ware	Post-medieval	17 th - 18 th century	
	Rubber	-	-	Post-med/modern	Late 19 th - early 20 th century	
	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Tile	Floor 2a	-	Medieval	13 th - 16 th century	
103	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	? Late 16 th - 19 th century	Late 18 th - 19 th century
	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	? Late 18 th century	
	Metal	-	-	16 th century	1700	
	Pottery	69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	Medieval	14 th - 16 th century	

	Pottery	91	Buff ware	Post-medieval	Late 17 th - 18 th century	
	Pottery	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval	Post-medieval	? 18 th century	
105	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	14 th - 16 th century
	Tile	-	-	Medieval	14 th - 16 th century	
201	Tile	-	-	Modern	20 th century	20 th century
202	Brick	-	-	Post-medieval	18 th century	Late 19 th century
	Brick/tile	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 19 th century	
	Pottery	91	Post-medieval buff ware	Post-medieval	Late 17 th - 18 th century	
	Pottery	78	Post-medieval red ware	Post-medieval	18 th - 19 th century	
	Pottery	81	Staffs stoneware	Post-medieval	18 th century	
	Pottery	84	Creamware	Post-medieval	1760 - 1790	
	Pottery	91	Post-medieval buff ware	Post-medieval	Late 17 th - 18 th century	
	Brick/tile	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 17 th - 18 th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Pottery	69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	Medieval	14 th - 16 th century	
	Pottery	78	Post-medieval red ware	Post-medieval	17 th - 18 th century	
Pottery	82	Tin-glazed ware	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - early 18 th century		
302	Brick/tile	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	19 th - 20 th century
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th - 19 th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-med/modern	Late 16 th - 20 th century	
	Pottery	29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated	Roman	3 rd - 4 th century	
	Pottery	78	Post-medieval red ware	Post-medieval	17 th - 18 th century	
	Pottery	81	Staffs stoneware	Post-medieval	18 th century	
	Pottery	85	China	Post-med/modern	19 th - 20 th century	
	Pottery	3	Malvernian ware	Roman	1 st - mid 2 nd century	

	Pottery	3.1	Slab-built Malvernian ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	38	Oxfordshire white ware	Roman	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century	
	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
304	Pottery	3	Malvernian ware	Roman	1 st - mid 2 nd century	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century
	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	29		Roman	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century	
	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
306	Pottery	43.2	Central Gaulish samian	Roman	2 nd century	2 nd century
308	Metal	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century
	Pottery	3.1	Slab-built Malvernian ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	14	Fine sandy grey ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
	Pottery	19	Wheelthrown Malvernian ware	Roman	1 st - 2 nd century	
	Pottery	22	Black-burnished ware BB1	Medieval	Early 2 nd - mid 4 th century	
	Pottery	29	Oxfordshire red/brown colour coated	Roman	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century	
	Pottery	32	Mancetter/ Hartshill mortarium	Roman	2 nd - mid 4 th century	
	Pottery	33	Oxfordshire white mortarium	Roman	Mid 3 rd - 4 th century	
	Pottery	43.2	Central Gaulish samian	Roman	? Late 2 nd century	
	Pottery	98	Miscellaneous Roman	Roman	? 1 st - 2 nd century	
	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
310	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	1 st - 4 th century
	Slag	-	-	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	
312	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	Late 3 rd - 4 th century
	Pottery	22	Black-burnished ware BB1	Roman	Late 3 rd - 4 th century	
315	Pottery	12	Severn Valley ware	Roman	1 st - 4 th century	1 st - 4 th century

Table 3: Sanctuary Housing evaluation (2009) Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Context	Sample	Sample type	Context type	Description	Period	Sample vol	Vol processed	Res assessed	Flot assessed
105	1	general	fill	fill of pit/ditch terminus	Roman?	10	10	1.0l	2ml
308	2	general	fill	fill of pit	Roman	10	10	1.0l	2ml
208	3	general	fill	fill of cess pit	post-med	10	10	2.0l	25ml

Table 7: Sample information for Cameo House 2009, WCM 101701

Context	large mammal	small mammal	fish	bird	mollusc	insect	charcoal	charred plant	mineralized plant	waterlogged plant	hammerscale	Comment
105	occ	occ			occ		occ				occ, flake & sphere	brick, coal and slag fragments present
308	occ	occ									abun flake + sphere	brick, coal, pot and flag present
208	abun	mod	abun	occ		abun	occ	occ	abun	abun	abun flake + sphere	Fe nail, mortar, brick and coal present

Table 8: Environmental summary for Cameo House 2009, WCM 101701

Latin name	Common name	Habitat	104	209	211	212	216	218	224	225	226	240
Trench			E1	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5
Date (century AD)				19 th	17 th /18 th	3 rd /4 th	2 nd /3 rd	Post 2 nd	Post 2 nd	Post 2 nd	Roman	2 nd
Charred												
<i>Triticum cf monococcum</i> grain	einkorn wheat	F										
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> grain	emmer wheat	F										+
<i>Triticum spelta</i> type grain	spelt wheat	F						+		+	+	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base	spelt wheat	F								+		
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain	emmer/spelt wheat	F					+			+		+
<i>Triticum</i> sp tail grain	wheat	F										
<i>Triticum</i> sp rachis	wheat	F										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	barley	F				+		+		+		
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp grain	wheat/barley	F								+	+	
cf <i>Secale cereale</i> grain	rye	F										+
Cereal sp indet grain	cereal	F					+		+			+
<i>Festuca/Lolium</i> sp grain	fescue/ryegrass	A					+			+		
<i>Bromus</i> sp grain	brome grass	AF										+
<i>Avena</i> sp grain	oat	AF								+		
Poaceae sp indet spikelet fork	grass	ABCD										
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	corn cockle	AB										+
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheep's sorrel	ABD										
<i>Rubus</i> sp	raspberry/bramble/dewberry	BC										
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	vetch/pea	ABCD										
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers/goosefoot	ABC										
Poaceae	grasses	E			+		+	+	+	+	+	+
unidentified seed							+			+	+	

Waterlogged/modern												
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	buttercup	CD				+						
<i>Ranunculus</i> sbgen <i>Batrachium</i>	crowfoot	E	+									
<i>Papaver</i> sp	poppy	ABF										
<i>Fumaria</i> sp	fumitory	ABC										
<i>Betula pendula</i>	silver birch	C										
<i>Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum</i>	oak-leaved/red goosefoot	AB	+		+	+	+		+	+		+
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp	goosefoot	ABD										
<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> sp	goosefoot/orache	AB		++								
Caryophyllaceae sp indet	pinks	ABCDEF		+								
<i>Persicaria</i> sp indet (fragment)	water-pepper	E							+			
<i>Viola</i> sp	violet	DF										
<i>Rubus</i> sp	raspberry/bramble/dewberry	BC										
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	petty spurge	AB		+	+		+	+	+	+		+
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	fool's parsley	AB		++		+						
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	AB			+							
<i>Lamium</i> sp	dead-nettles	ABF		+								
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers/goosefoot	ABC		+								
<i>Carex</i> sp	sedge	CDE			+							
Poaceae	grasses	E										
unidentified seed									+			

Table9: Plant remains from Cameo House 1995, HWCM 22105

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	105	208	308
Charred						
<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base	Poaceae	spelt wheat	F		+	
<i>Triticum</i> sp grain	Poaceae	wheat	F			+
<i>Secale cereale</i> grain	Poaceae	rye	F	+		
Cereal sp indet grain (fragment)	Poaceae	cereal	F			+
<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp grain	Poaceae	oat/grass	AF		+	
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Polygonaceae	redshank	AB			+
<i>Trifolium</i> sp	Fabaceae	clover	ABD			+
<i>Lolium cf temulentum</i>	Poaceae	darnel	AB		+	+
parenchyma/bread	unidentified			++	+	
Mineralised						
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	fig	F		+	
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Rosaceae	apple	CF		+	
<i>Pisum sativum</i> hilum	Fabaceae	garden pea	AF		+	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Vitaceae	grape	F		+	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	elderberry	BC		+	
unidentified leaf fragments	unidentified				++	
unidentified straw fragments	unidentified				+	
unidentified epidermal fragments	unidentified				++	
Modern/waterlogged						
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Fumariaceae	fumitory	AB	+		
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Betulaceae	silver birch	C	+	+	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Chenopodiaceae	fat hen	AB	+		+
<i>Atriplex</i> sp	Chenopodiaceae	orache	AB		+	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Violaceae	field pansy	AB			+
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	sun spurge	AB		+	+
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	petty spurge	AB			+
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Solanaceae	thorn-apple	AB	+		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	fig	F		++	
<i>Rubus</i> sect <i>Glandulosus</i>	Rosaceae	bramble	CD		++++	
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Rosaceae	apple	CF		++	

Table 10: Plant remains from Cameo House 2009, WCM 101701

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

Key to table 10

Context	204	205	207	209	210	212	213	215	224
trench	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5	G5
date	19th C	19th C	19th C	19th C	17-18th C	3rd-4th C	2nd-3rd C	2nd C	post 2nd C
horse				1*					
cow					2		1*	2	
sheep/goat					5		1		
pig									
small artdact					1	1			
large artdact									
large mammal	1		1		1	2*	7	2	
small mammal		7		1	1				
bird							1		
large fish									
other									
unidentified	1		1	5	1	1	1	2	2
Weight (g)	12	6	2	4	8	6	122	7	0.02
* butchery									

Table 11: Bone from Trench G5, Cameo House 1995, HWCM 22105

Appendix 3: Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

1995 Investigations

407	Context records AS1
24	Fieldwork progress sheets AS2
11	Photographic record sheets AS3
11	Matrix sheets AS7
26	Samples
74	Scale drawings
7	Colour slide films

2009 Trenches

20	Context records AS1
3	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Photographic records AS3
42	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Context number catalogues AS5
1	Sample records AS17
1	Levels record sheets AS19
1.	Trench record sheets AS41
7	Scale drawings

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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