

HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT
CROWN HOTEL, BROAD STREET,
WORCESTERSHIRE

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Historic buildings recording and archaeological watching brief at Crown Hotel, Broad Street, Worcestershire

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Part 1 Project summary

Historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken at The Crown Hotel, Broad Street, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8491 5499; Fig 1). The project was undertaken on the request of The Archaeological Consultancy on behalf of their client Library Estates Ltd. The client is undertaking a scheme of refurbishment and alterations to the Crown Hotel, including returning the retail unit to the front bar of The Crown public house, minor alterations to provide kitchens and toilets and remedial work to the Elgar Room. The historic building recording aimed to record the building prior to and during the renovation and remedial works in order to create a photographic record of the extant structure and any alterations to it, and more detailed drawn record of any previously unknown architectural features/phases within the building. The watching brief monitored all groundbreaking activity in order to determine if any significant archaeological deposits was present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

The results of the building recording indicated that extensive remains of the original timber framing were extant within the present structure despite a substantial level of alterations which had taken place throughout the buildings prior to the current works. Several medieval deposits were observed and recorded during the course of the groundworks, indicating a high level of survival at an average depth of 0.46m below ground level (22.42m AOD). The nature of these deposits appears to be largely domestic within layers interpreted as pit fills and soil layers.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A historic building recording and archaeological watching brief was undertaken at buildings previously housing The Crown Hotel, Broad Street, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8491 5499), on behalf of Library Estates Ltd. The buildings which were occupied by The Crown Hotel until the late 1970's but were most recently in use as three separate commercial units housing Todds Wine Bar, The Crown Inn and Smart Ideas. For the purposes of this project the site as a whole is referred to as The Crown Hotel, this being the main known historic usage of the buildings. Library Estates Ltd intend to carry out a scheme of refurbishment and alterations to amalgamate the three units. The refurbishments will include returning the retail unit (Smart Ideas) to the front bar of The Crown Inn and minor alterations to provide kitchens and toilets and remedial work to the Elgar Room (within the Crown Inn). A planning application for this work has been submitted to Worcester City Council (reference PO2LO228, LO2LOO24) who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WCM 96236, 96408).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999) and the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (IFA 1999).

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcester City Council (WCMAS 2003) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2003).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the historic building recording and archaeological watching brief were (WCMAS 2003):

- Record buried archaeological remains in advance of or during any unavoidable destruction by groundworks,
- Record structural features directly impacted by the scheme
- Provide a baseline record of the historic structures affected by the scheme

More specifically the following research aims have been identified.

- The nature of occupation on this site, from the Roman period onwards, as evidenced from below ground remains and deposits
- The character and significance of the medieval hall building
- The survival, character and significance of post-medieval structural remains relating to the Crown Hotel

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Plot analysis plan of Worcester c 1500AD (after N Baker)
- Map of Worcester. Speed 1610
- Plan of Worcester. Doharty 1741 - 42
- Map of Worcester. Valentine Green 1795
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1886. Sheet XXXIII 7/8. 1:2500
- 1904 Ordnance Survey. Sheet XXXIII 7/8. 1:5000
- Survey drawings as supplied by Glazzard Architects (ref drawing numbers 11917A/1, 11917A/2 11917A/3 and 11917B/1)
- Survey drawings as supplied by Chmiel Overton Parternership 2003 (ref Drg No CP6680 – 3^A)

Documentary sources

- The Worcester Royal Directory 1790. WRO L900.1790
- The Worcester Royal Directory 1794. WRO W900.1794
- Bryant, V, 2001, The medieval and early post-medieval pottery
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- Griffin, L C, 2002, The Pottery in: Napthan, M, Archaeological Watching Brief at 29 Lowesmoor, Worcester
- Griffin, L C, 2003, The Pottery in: Napthan, M, et al Watching Briefs, Excavation and Building Recording at Worcester Castle Site, New Kings School, Worcester 2002 - 3
- Hughes, P.M 1980 'The street names of Worcester' *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*. 3rd Ser, 7, 137
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- Jones, L C, 2001, The Pottery in: Napthan, M, *Archaeological Watching Brief at Fish Street, Worcester*
- Molyneux, N 1980. 'A late medieval stone building in Angel Street.' *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*, 3rd Ser, 7, 262-268
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- Whitehead, D 1976 *The story of Worcester: The story of the city's past*. Barracuda Books Ltd
- Webster, P V, 1976, Severn Valley Ware: A Preliminary Study, Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Soc. 1976, 18 – 46.

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- Attwood, D.A 1999. An index of Worcester city planning applications. Plans No1 to No 3115. 12th Dec 1865 to 9th Dec 1901
 - Ways bills 1841 – 1844. WCRO Page 18, Cab 11, 584
 - Worcester City planning archives

2.2 Fieldwork

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2003).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 2nd July and 12th August 2003.

A total of 11 trenches (Fig 8) were excavated within the ground floor area of The Crown public house, amounting to just over 22.81m² in area over the site area of 141.24m², representing a sample of 16%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 9. The location of the trenches were entirely determined by the requirements of the development. Archaeological observations were carried out during all groundworks, with any deposits obviously dating to the medieval period or earlier excavated by an archaeologist. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). All trenches were filled with concrete following recording.

2.2.2 Structural analysis

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

2.3 Artefacts

2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 2). This in principal determines that all finds, of whatever date, must be collected. However, in this case only a sample of later material was collected from the spoil during excavation. All other artefacts were recovered from stratified deposits.

2.3.2 Method of analysis

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

Pottery fabrics are referenced to the fabric reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.4 Building recording

The project conformed to the specification as detailed in the brief. A photographic record of the building was carried out prior to any redevelopment, the results of which can be seen in appendix 3 Two further photographic surveys are to be completed following the completion of soft stripping and following the refurbishment. At the time of writing these subsequent surveys remain to be completed and will be added to this report as an addendum. The location and direction of all photographs taken was annotated onto existing survey plans of the building (as supplied by Glazzard Architects). In

addition areas of timber framing revealed during renovations were recorded by hand measured survey producing drawings at a scale of 1: 20 and have been processed for reproduction in this report. The location of the elevations was also annotated onto existing survey plans of the building as well as any general notes on the phasing of the extant structure.

2.5 The methods in retrospect

The methods in general allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved. However due to the nature of the watching brief, with deposits being excavated by groundworkers, as well as members of the archaeological service, a minor level of contamination between contexts may have occurred.

3. Topographical and archaeological context

The site lies to the east of the River Severn at approximately 23m AoD with underlying solid geology of the Worcester Terrace sand and gravels, overlying Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl). The gravels provide an elevated and well-drained location with a plentiful water supply making it an ideal position for settlement, a fact that is reflected by the focus of both Romano-British and medieval occupation within the terrace limits. The site is situated to the north of Broad Street within a grade II listed building formerly The Crown Hotel but now occupied by three retail units; Todds wine bar, The Crown Hotel and Smart Ideas.

3.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site is somewhat scarce, most likely due to the depth of overlying deposits rather than a true absence of material or activity. A number Iron Age and Romano-British deposits were revealed during the Deansway excavations (Dalwood and Edwards 2001). The Deansway excavations (WCM 100222) also produced evidence of neolithic and Bronze Age activity (ibid, 37) including various cut features (postholes, gullies, pits) and a small lithic assemblage. In addition prehistoric pottery was identified approximately 83m to the west of the site within a buried soil directly overlying natural at Blackfriars (WCM 100349).

The Romano-British settlement of Worcester has been tentatively identified as the Roman town of *Vertis* as listed in the *Ravenna* list on the route between Gloucester and Droitwich (Burnham and Wachter 1990). Previous work by Philip Barker in the 1960s identified a small fortified area in the south of the medieval city with a suburb of predominantly industrial activity to the north (Barker 1969). The location of the defensive ditch (identified by Barker as Ditch B; WCM 100284), and a number of roads has been extrapolated from both Barker's and several subsequent archaeological investigations (WCM 100222 and 100632). The Worcester City Sites and Monuments record contains numerous sites at which Romano-British stray finds, deposits and cut features have been recorded (WCM 96399 and 100859). Further to this several sites have provided evidence of more substantial Roman activity including a Roman road dating to the 1st century AD, located approximately 83m to the west of the site (WCM 100349) and intensive activity at Deansway, including a road, an inhumation cemetery and ditched enclosure (WCM 100222).

3.2 Post-Conquest (Anglo-Saxon) and medieval

Evidence of the Anglo-Saxon burh defences (dating to the late 9th – late 11th century) was also recorded at the Deansway excavations (WCM 100223, site 5), comprising a ditch, berm, revetment wall, rampart and possible palisade. The site lies almost immediately to the north of the burh boundary, the line of which runs along the south side of Broad Street along the frontage opposite The Crown Hotel.

The medieval street plan of Worcester has been reconstructed through detailed research by Nigel Baker (Fig 2), its layout was the result of episodes of settlement planning and a long period of growth from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. The medieval town lay largely within its stone walls, built in the 13th century, with suburbs extending along the main roads to the north and south-east. This layout

remained largely the same until the 16th century with the only difference being the changing of various street names, although Broad Street does not appear to have changed (Hughes 1980). The earliest known map showing Broad Street is Speeds map of 1610 which marks number 3 as a *Broode Stret* (Fig 3). In addition to the street layout the map shows the location of churches and gates but gives little indication of any other buildings present at this time. Subsequent maps are similar showing only ecclesiastical buildings and plots. The first to clearly show the buildings lining Broad Street is Doharty's Map of the Bishop's holdings in Claines dating to 1741 (Fig 4).

In addition to a number of surviving medieval structures (WCM 96207, 96233, 96241, 96244 and 100206) several medieval deposits have been observed during archaeological monitoring at sites within the vicinity on Broad Street, The Cross and Angel Street (WCM 100001). The majority of these deposits were interpreted as either rubbish or cess pits, presumably associated with medieval domestic or commercial properties. Extensive medieval remains were also recorded during the Deansway excavations, including the remains of a stone built structure, plot boundaries and associated pits (WCM 100222).

3.3 Post-medieval and modern

By the end of the 18th century the area still largely retained its medieval arrangement, with the exception of the construction of Bridge Street at the western end of Broad Street, serving the new bridge (replacing an earlier one formerly continuing from Newport Street). Although the medieval street plan survived, the character of the streets and houses were transformed during the 18th century, as the result of the growing prosperity of Worcester. This change of character would have been largely superficial comprising alterations to the facades of buildings encasing of extant framing within brickwork. Broad Street would have been largely commercial in character and contained several coaching inns such as The Crown, The Bell and The Unicorn Inn which are clearly shown on Valentine Greens map of Worcester (Fig 5). The Worcester Royal directory for 1790 and 1794 provides a clear indication of the range of businesses; such a grocers, wine merchants, hatters, haber dasher and iron monger present in the street at the end of the 18th century (for a full list see Appendix 2).

The first edition Ordnance Survey (1886; Fig 6) shows the street layout of the area as being largely unchanged by the late 19th century. A number of extra buildings are shown in the northern extents of the parcel of land occupied by The Crown Hotel.

During the 20th century (Fig 7) more substantial redevelopment of the area took place with the replacement of Merry Vale and Birdport, with Deansway to the south-west, and major alterations to the area formerly occupied by Blackfriars, Moreton Square and Dolday, largely truncating them with buildings of the shopping centre, bus station and multi-storey car park. The block of buildings containing The Crown Hotel was not subjected to the same level of alterations, however the some boundaries between the buildings have altered as is discussed below in 3.4.

3.4 The development and history of the Crown Hotel

The Crown Hotel was first included in a list of inns in 1555 (Hughes 1980, 312), the building at this time would have been timber framed. Although structures are shown on Doharty's map, 1741 it is not until Valentine Green's map of 1795 that a group of buildings are actually labelled as 'The Crown Inn' (Fig 5). The Royal Worcester Directory for the year 1790 lists 'The Crown Inn' under the ownership of 'William Maule' (WCRO L900.1790). In the 1794 Directory's listings for the time and location of coaches leaving Worcester it notes, "Ludlow, every Tuesday afternoon, at 2, from the Crown", indicating the use of the building as a coaching inn. Ways bills dating from 1841 – 1844 at the Worcester Record Office also list, "Lion coach office to and from Worcester Crown Inn" (WCRO City archives page 18, cab 11; 584). Certain extant features on the site provide further evidence of the former coaching house function. These comprise the remains of the turning circle outside what is currently Todd's Wine Bar and the infilled ticket booth within the western wall of the Crown Passage (eastern wall of building currently occupied by Laura Ashley).

The group of buildings labelled as ‘The Crown Inn’ at the close of the 18th century (hachured on Green’s map; Fig 5) run all the way between Broad Street and Angel Street, with no indication of the individual functions of the buildings at this time. In some ways the buildings highlighted reflect the elongated footprint of the current buildings, however there are a number of differences. Firstly the building fronting onto Broad Street, presumably the inn itself, is physically separated from a group of other structures to the north. An elongated block to the west of the inn also running north from Broad Street appears to be linked to these northern structures. The location of this elongated block correlates with the current location of the Crown Passage, however there is no direct evidence on Green’s map of whether the block represents an actual building or a covered passage. The complex of buildings associated with the inn itself is extensive and is likely to have included stables, cart or coach shed, ostler’s accommodation and possibly a brewery and hop store. Unfortunately no indication of the building’s usage is recorded.

The next mapped source of the site is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey dating to 1886. The complex is now labelled as ‘hotel’ and the southern building has been extended northwards and now abuts the western extent of the other buildings (what is currently Todd’s Wine Bar). To the north of the site the smaller L shaped footprint has been greatly extended into a square building (the Corn Exchange) fronting onto Angel Street, now clearly separated from the buildings of the hotel. As with earlier maps no indication is given of the function of the outbuildings to the north of the hotel itself.

The current façade was added in the early 19th century during extensive renovations and is described within the current listing for the building:

‘Early C19 front. Stucco, lined and painted. 3 Storeys, 8 windows. Pairs of fluted pilasters through upper storeys, centre part 1-3-1 windows, the window between each pair features with cornice on console brackets 1st floor moulded band. Greek Doric quadrant pilasters flank courtyard entrance. Early C19 cast-iron balcony with large square glazed lamps. Moulded stone cornice; stuccoed panelled parapet. Interior has work of C17 and later date. Simple C18 staircases. Central courtyard, simple early C19 assembly room. One of the principal coaching inns of Georgian Worcester.’

The Elgar Room, which survives on the second floor of the Crown Inn also dates to the early 19th century at which time it was named The Glee Club. A collection of music, words and an index to songs, programmes and a list of members is accessioned at the Worcestershire County Record Office (City archives, page 26, cab 14; 593) providing a vivid indication of the activities taking place at the venue by the turn of the 20th century.



Edwardian postcard showing the Crown Hotel (reproduced in Jones 1998. 9)

A depiction of the hotel on an advertising postcard from the Edwardian period (left) shows the frontage of the Crown Hotel prior to the 1970s redevelopment. The hotel encompasses elements of the building, which were later to be divided off into separate commercial units such as Smart Ideas and Laura Ashley.

The Crown Hotel continued to occupy buildings to both the east and west of the passage until the late 1970s. From this date the hotel was subject to a programme of redevelopment work, which gradually converted the hotel into several separate retail units. The building to the west of the passage (now Laura Ashley) was renovated in to a separate commercial unit (Planning ref 78/0055). The southern extent to the east of the passage, formerly occupied by the Crown

Hotel was also converted into a separate commercial unit (latterly Smart Ideas; planning ref 81/0167 LBC). The stone hall to the north was separated and converted into a bar/brasserie (latterly Todd’s Wine Bar; planning ref 79/1532 LBC), leaving the central area of buildings, which maintained the name of The Crown as well as the function of public house.

4. Description

The results of the artefactual analysis are presented in Tables 1 - 10 and a list of all contexts is provided in Appendix 1. The location of the trenches recorded during the watching brief are shown in Figure 8.

4.1 Watching brief

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Natural deposits were not observed within the course of this project, indicating that they present at a depth exceeding 1.10m below the existing floor level (21.90m AOD). Course sand and gravel natural has been observed in the vicinity of the site at 65 Broad Street (WCM 100858) at a depth of between 2.73 and 3.16m below the existing floor level.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric and Romano-British deposits

Several deposits (101, 104, 204, 307, 602, 607) containing sherds of residual Romano-British and/or Iron Age pottery were recorded during the course of groundworks. All were within contexts which also contained medieval or post-medieval material indicating that they represent deposits disturbed by later activity. No deposits were given a *terminus post-quem* of either prehistoric or Romano-British date.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Medieval deposits

A large quantity of medieval material was retrieved during the watching brief, representing a range of domestic ware dating to between 12th and mid 16th century. All medieval deposits were located within the southern extent of the site in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 (see Fig 8). The depth of medieval deposits varied from 0.33 – 0.20m below ground level (22.67 – 22.81m AOD). The majority of the deposits were layers, which were not associated with a discernable cut feature, with the exception of 204 and 307 which were fills of a large pit.

As noted within the artefact analysis below (section 4.3) a number of deposits assigned a medieval *tpq* contained a small quantity (1 – 3 sherds) of post-medieval (mainly Late 17th century) material. However given the circumstances of the watching brief and the quantity of medieval material in such deposits the later material has been interpreted as contamination. The contexts which have been interpreted in this manner are 101, 104, 202, 204, 304, 307 and 602.

No structural remains or evidence of robber trenches dating to the medieval period were observed during the course of the watching brief.

4.1.4 Phase 4 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Post-medieval deposits were recorded in eight Trenches (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10) at a depth of between 0.72 and 0.14m below ground level (22.36 - 22.81m AOD). The location of these deposits indicates a spread of post-medieval material across the site, with no discernible area of concentration. As with the medieval material the majority of post-medieval deposits were layers, which did not appear to be associated with any cut features such as pits, construction cuts or robber trenches. In addition a cobbled surface (505) was observed in the base of Trench 5 at a depth of 0.90m below current floor level (22.00m AOD). The surface overlay a compact deposit (507), which has been given a post-medieval *tpq*. The cobbled surface appears to represent the remains of a yard or path, which presumably occupied an external area prior to the northern extension of the building in the late 19th century (see 3.4).

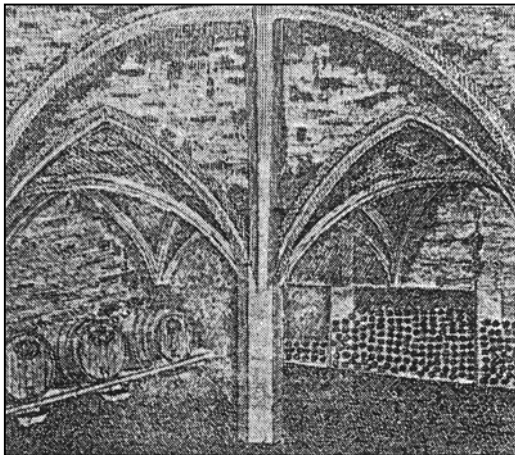
A number of footings to existing internal walls were exposed during the course of the watching brief. These were located in Trench 1, between Trenches 2 and 3, in Trench 4 and Trench 7. The materials

used comprised hand made bricks (measuring 2 x 2.5 inches) and roughly hewn sandstone blocks and indicate the reuse or continuation in use of earlier walls within the present building.

A number of modern deposits were recorded in four trenches (1, 2, 5, 7 and 11). These can be interpreted as the results of 20th century refurbishments and the insertion of services such as a late 19th/ early 20th century culvert observed in Trench 11 .

4.2 Building recording

The site is effectively composed of two buildings, which were linked by an extension during the late 19th century. The nature of these two buildings is entirely different. The southern structure which fronts onto Broad Street was originally timber-framed and has undergone several major phases of redevelopment which has greatly truncated much of the original structure. However some elements of the framing do remain extant within the present structure, albeit largely encased within 19th century and later brickwork or covered by plaster, papering or paint. Two areas of hand-measured survey were carried out following the exposure of substantial remains of extant timber framing. The elevations have been reproduced as Figures 9, 10 and 11. The framing consists of large timbers constructed in box framing. These have original wattle and daub infill panels still surviving in some areas. Lime plaster sections are probably covering other panels of wattle. The rest of the panels are infilled with brick that is narrow in width and handmade. The brick infill is of a later date than the timber framing. Existing plaster or cement obscured parts of each elevation and therefore the full section of framing was not drawn. The surviving framing is likely to represent the principal phase of the buildings' development in the early to mid 16th century and the brick infill probably relates to an 18th century restoration of the structure. With further analysis a more precise date could be ascertained.



Medieval cellar beneath the Crown Inn, Broad Street, 1789 (after Whitehead, 1976, 32)

In addition substantial elements of stone cellars survive in the south of the building, likely to be remains of a medieval cellar serving the principal phase of the building. A depiction of the cellars shown in *The book of Worcester* (Whitehead 1976; see left) shows a rather more elaborate cellar complete with groins which appears to have survived until at least the late 18th century.

To the north of this there is a stone building (a hall) with timber-framing on the second floor (probably representing the addition of a storey to the original structure to provide extra storage space). The current renovations within this part of the site did not expose any extra areas of standing building and no ground works were carried out. As such no additional information or evidence regarding the

building's character, phasing or significance was produced and at present it is not possible to expand upon to the existing work on this building (Molyneux 1980). The stone elevations appear to represent two phases of building. The oldest, which probably dates to the 15th –16th century only survives as a single elevation forming the western limit of the stone building. The remaining stone elevations date to the 17th century) when the building was extended to the east (Molyneux 1980). A brick extension with a glass canopy has been added to the west of the stone hall in the late 19th and late 20th century. The function of this building during the medieval and post-medieval period is unclear, and previous investigations have proved inconclusive (ibid, 267). The remains of a gearing system associated with a loading door in the first storey east elevation strongly indicates that the space was used as a store (probably for hops) in the late post-medieval – modern period, which may reflect an earlier usage. If this was the case the building may also have functioned as a brew house.

4.3 Artefact analysis

The assemblage ranged in date from possible Iron Age to modern, with a large amount of medieval material. Although the condition of the material varied, overall it was only moderately abraded and it was not necessarily the earliest material that was in the poorest condition. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1, the *terminus post quem* dates are shown in Table 2 and the pottery fabrics are displayed in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 under the relevant period headings.

Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
Asbestos		2	8
Bone			1744
Brick		3	7970
Charcoal		3	9
Iron		3	66
Iron	Nail	1	11
Flower pot		1	13
Glass	Vessel	45	2235
Glass	Window	1	15
Mortar		8	201
Pipe	Bowl	2	20
Pipe	Stem	8	26
Plaster		2	19
Pot	Medieval	141	4266
Pot	Medieval / post-medieval	2	46
Pot	Mod	34	1003
Pot	Post medieval	27	1772
Pot	Roman	21	752
Pot	Roman?	3	66
Shell	Muscle	2	6
Shell	Oyster	7	52
Slag		12	515
Slag	Tap slag	2	61
Slate		1	7
Stone		1	51
Stone	Fire cracked	1	9
Stone	Wet	1	481
Tile		2	293
Tile	Flat roof tile	146	8453
Tile	Floor tile	3	386
Tile	Ridge	2	267
Wood	Nut shell	1	1

Table 1, the assemblage by count and weight

Context	TPQ
100	Post-medieval / modern
101	Early 17 th (Moore likely 15 th ?) century
102	Post-medieval / modern
104	Early 17 th (more likely 14 th) century
105	14 th century
106	Post-medieval / modern
201	Modern
202	18 th (16 th ?) century
204	Early 17 th (more likely 16 th) century
302	Post-medieval / modern
303	18 th century

304	13 th - 18 th century
307	Early 17 th century (but may be 18th or earlier)
309	13 th - 18 th century
403	13 th - 16 th century
404	Post-medieval
406	Post-medieval / modern
503	Modern
504	Post-medieval
506	Modern (stratigraphically)
507	13 th - 18 th century
601	Early 17 th (16th?) century
602	Early 17 th century (medieval)
607	13 th - 18 th century
700	Modern
701	Modern (stratigraphically)
903	15 th - 18 th century
911	18 th century (post medieval?)
1003	Post-medieval
1104	Post-medieval / modern

Table 2, the *tpq* dates for each context

4.3.1 Iron Age and Roman

All the Iron Age / Roman pottery recovered was residual. Hand-made Malvernian ware (fabric 3) dates from the Iron Age to the 1st century AD and may therefore be Iron Age or Roman. Some sherds were in very good condition while others were slightly more abraded. The fabric types were either locally produced or are commonly found during excavations in Worcestershire. Two sherds of Severn Valley ware (fabric 12), from context 104 and 204, which were in particularly good condition re-fitted. These were also the only dateable rims recovered. A small amount of tap slag recovered is likely to have been of Roman date.

Fabric Name	Fabric Number	Total	Weight (g)
Handmade Malvernian	3	5	107
Severn Valley Ware	12	8	412
Sandy oxidised ware	13	2	132
Possible sandy oxidised ware	13?	4	81
Wheel thrown Malvernian ware	19	2	40
Black burnished ware	22	1	16
Oxfordshire white mortarium	33	1	12
Miscellaneous Roman wares	98	1	18
		24	818

Table 3, the Roman pottery fabrics

Context	Fabric Number	Total	Weight (g)	Form	Notes	Date range
1000 U/S	03	1	33	Lid		Iron Age – 1 st / 2 nd century
1000 U/S	12	1	3			Mid 1 st – 4 th century
101 lower	12	2	28			Mid 1 st – 4 th century
101 lower	98	1	18	Tazze		RBR
101 lower	19	1	21			3 rd – 4 th century
104	12	3	269	Flanged bowl with internal lip	Unabraded. Type 50 or 52 Rim re-fits with rim from 204.	2 nd – 3 rd century
104	03	3	70			Iron Age – 1 st / 2 nd century
104	33	1	12			2 nd – 4 th century
204	12	1	8			Mid 1 st – 4 th century
204	13?	1	15			Roman
204	12	1	104	Flanged bowl	Unabraded. Type	2 nd – 3 rd century

				with internal lip	50 or 52.	
204	13	2	132	Dish / bowl		Roman
307	22	1	16			AD120 – 4 th century
307	03	1	4			Iron Age – 1 st / 2 nd century
607	19	1	19			3 rd – 4 th century
607	13?	3	66			Roman?

Table 4, the Roman pottery by context. Severn Valley ware forms after Webster (1976, 31 - 34). For common fabric names see Table 3.

4.3.3 Medieval

Contexts with a *tpq* in the medieval period were 101, 104, 105, 202, 204, 304, 307, 309, 403 and 602. Some of these contexts contained small amounts of later material, but due to the method of excavation and the predominance of medieval material within them, this was thought to be contamination.

The majority of the medieval pottery was produced in Worcestershire (Malvernian and Worcester fabrics 55, 56, 64.1 and 69) and all are commonly found during excavations in Worcester. There was a much higher proportion of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) than other fabrics suggesting a later medieval date. The forms that could be identified and the associated dates are shown in Table 5. A good range of vessels types were identified due to the good condition of the pottery and generally large sherd size.

Pre-breakage sooting was present on many sherds, particularly those of Worcester Type unglazed ware (fabric 55) indicating their use as a cooking vessel. The sooting on all fabrics formed very clear patterns, which, if studied further, may give a better understanding of how the vessels were more precisely used.

Three body sherds with roller stamp decoration of Worcester type sandy glazed ware (fabric 64.1) from contexts 104 and 105 and unstratified material re-fitted. The different burial conditions had acted differently on the pottery glaze giving the sherds quite different appearances. Two unidentified sherds (fabric 99) from contexts 101 and 104 also re-fitted.

Fabric Name	Fabric Number	Total	Weight (g)
Worcester type unglazed ware	55	37	475
Malvernian unglazed ware	56	1	86
Brill / Boarstall ware	63	1	32
Worcester type sandy glazed ware	64.1	12	416
Possible Worcester type sandy glazed ware	64.1?	1	26
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	69	75	2889
Possible Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	69?	4	198
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware / Worcester type sandy glazed ware	69 / 64.1	1	6
Miscellaneous medieval / miscellaneous post-medieval wares	99 / 100	2	46
Southern White wares	70	2	4
Miscellaneous medieval wares	99	7	46
		143	4312

Table 5, the medieval pottery by fabric

Context	Fabric Number	Total	Weight (g)	Form	Decoration	Notes	Date range
101 lower	99	3	13				Medieval
101 lower	69	2	40	flared bowl		Later fabric. Sooting pre breakage.	15 th - E 17th C
101 lower	69	1	91	Handle and rim		.Sooting pre-break	Medieval
101 lower	64.1	1	3		Lines		12 th - 14th C
101 lower	70	1	1				1450 - 1600
101	55	6	55				12 th - 14th C

lower							
101	64.1	1	22				12 th - 14th C
lower							
101	55	3	66	Thickened everted rim cooking pot		Sooting pre-breakage.	12 th - 14th C
lower							
101	69	3	49				L13th - E17th C
Lower							
101	64.1	1	153				12 th - 14th C
Lower							
104	69	3	143	Pitcher			L13th - E17th C
104	64.1	1	16			Waster. Over fired.	12 th - 14th C
104	55	8	74	Pitcher			E - M 12th C
104	64.1	1	55		Roller stamp	Re-fits with 1000 unstratified and 105.	12 th - 14th C
104	69	1	16				L13th - E17th C
104	55	3	55	Thickened everted rim cooking pot		Sooting pre -breakage.	12 th - 14th C
104	99	2	17			Sooting.	Medieval
105	64.1	1	15		Roller stamp	re-fits with sherd from 1000 u/s	12 th - 14th C
105	55	8	120	Thickened everted rim cooking pot		Burnt pre and post breakage.	12 th - 14th C
106	69	7	196			Some post breakage burning	L13th - E17th C
202	69	1	54	jar	Cow bone impressions around rim		15 th - 16th C
202	56	1	86	type 3 cooking pot			M - L 13th C
204	55	1	17	Pitcher		Sooting pre break.	E - M 12th C
204	69	1	182	jar base or skillet			13 th - 16th C
204	69	2	360	bunghole jar			15 th - 16th C
204	55	1	3			Burnt	12 th - 14 th century
204	64.1	1	19				12 th - 14th C
204	69	7	401	jar	Applied thumbled / cow bone strips around rim.		15 th - 16th C
204	64.1	1	22				12 th - 14th C
204	69	5	103				L13th - E17th C
204	69	8	207				13 th - E17th C
307	69	6	71	flared bowl	Glaze on base bubbled	One bit burnt post breakage.	15 th - E 17th C
307	64.1	1	39	tripod pitcher?			12 th - E13th C
307	70	1	3				1450 - 1600
307	63	1	32				Medieval
307	69	7	202				L13th - E17th C
307	99	1	13				Medieval
307	69	10	367	jar (?)			L13th - E17th C
404	69	3	78				L13th - E17th C
500 U/S ?	99 / 100	1	37				Medieval / post-medieval
503	69	1	13			Later fabric.	Medieval
601	69	1	28				13 th - E17th C
601	69	1	54	Pipkin / skillet			13 th - 16th C
601	64.1?	1	26			External sooting	12 th - 14th C
601	69	1	57	jar			15 th - 16th C
602	69	1	91				L13th - E17th C
602	64.1	1	25				12 th - 14 th century
602	69 / 64.1	1	6				Medieval
607	55	2	22	Thickened everted rim cooking pot			12 th - 14th C
607	69?	2	131				L13th - E17th C
607	55	5	63				12 th - 14th C
607	69	2	72				L13th - E17th C
903	69?	2	67	cup			L 15th - 16th C
1000 U/S	69	1	12				L13th - E17th C
1000	64.1	2	47		Roller stamp		12 th - 14th C

U/S							
1003	69	1	93			Later fabric.	L medieval / E post medieval
1104	99 / 100	1	9				Medieval / post-medieval

Table 6, the medieval pottery by context. For common names see Table 05. Dates and types follow Bryant (2001, 58 – 71)

4.3.5 Post-medieval

Some post-medieval and modern material occurred as recent contamination of earlier deposits. Contexts with a *TPQ* date in the post-medieval period were 100, 102, 106, 302, 303, 404, 504, 507, 601, 911 and 1003. The post-medieval material included the pottery recorded in Tables 06 and 07, clay pipe, roof tile, vessel glass and flowerpot. Material of this type is usually found on excavations in Worcester and would be consistent with domestic activity in the period.

Fabric Name	Fabric number	Total	Weight (g)
Post-medieval red wares	78	9	868
Possible post-medieval red ware	78?	1	27
Stoneware	81	7	645
Tin glazed ware	82	1	40
Porcelain	83	1	3
Creamware	84	4	59
Post-medieval orange ware	90?	1	11
Post-medieval buff wares	91?	2	95
Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	100	1	24
		27	1772

Table 7, the post-medieval pottery by fabric type

Context	Fabric Number	Notes	Date range	Total	Weight (g)
204	78?	Very late 69? Or 78?	Post-medieval	1	27
307	78		Post-medieval	2	85
404	78	Pancheon	Post-medieval	1	143
406	81		Post-medieval	2	263
503	91?	May be a modern fabric	Post-medieval / modern	2	95
503	83		1800+	1	3
503	82		Post-medieval	1	40
503	81	Covered in tar or slag?	Post-medieval	2	268
503	78		Post-medieval	2	144
504	81	Bellarmine	Post-medieval	3	114
601	78	Sooting	Post-medieval	1	149
700	84		L18th C	4	59
701	78		Post-medieval	1	1
911	100		Post-medieval	1	24
1003	90?		Post-medieval	1	11
1104	78	Re-fit	Post-medieval	2	346

Table 8, the post-medieval pottery by context. For fabric common names see Table 07.

4.3.7 Modern

A small amount of modern material was found in contexts given a *TPQ* date in an earlier period and are thought to be contamination due to the excavation conditions. Contexts with a *tpq* of modern were 201, 503, 506, 700, 701, 702, 903 and 1104. Some sherds of modern pottery were covered with slag or tar with other material adhering to them.

Fabric Name	Fabric Number	Total	Weight (g)
Modern stone china	85	33	973
Porcelain	83	1	30
		34	1003

Table 9, the modern pottery by fabric

Context	Fabric Number	Notes	Date range	Total	Weight (g)
101 Upper	85		19th C +	2	7
102	83		1800 +	1	30
201	85		19th C +	1	30
500 U/S	85		19th C +	2	195
503	85	Covered in tar or slag	19th C +	1	36
503	85	Covered in tar and glass fragments	19th C +	2	54
503	85	"WITLEY COURT" printed under picture	19th C +	1	22
700	85		19th C +	22	613
1000 U/S	85		19th C +	1	12
1104	85		19th C +	1	4

Table 10, the modern pottery by context. For fabric common names see Table 09.

4.3.9 Discussion

There is clear evidence for activity in the area from the early Roman period to the present day, with considerable evidence for activity in the medieval period. The Roman and medieval pottery was in very good condition suggesting that the area was not continually disturbed and re-worked. The Roman pottery would be consistent with domestic activity. The presence of tap slag, which probably dates to the Roman period, may indicate industrial activity. However, small quantities of such material may have been transported some distance from the production site before being deposited and does not, therefore indicate metalworking in the immediate area.

The predominance of locally produced medieval pottery together with the range of vessel types and extensive pre-breakage sooting indicates domestic activity in the period. The assemblage is comparable with others from excavations in Worcester (see Jones 2001, Griffin 2002, and 2003) but is in particularly good condition. Greater activity in the 14th - 15th / 16th century is indicated by the higher proportion of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) compared with Worcester type unglazed ware (fabric 55) and Malvernian unglazed ware (fabric 56) vessels as Worcester type unglazed ware vessels were replaced as the basic cooking pot by metal ones at this time and the variety of vessel types increased to include cups, skillets and bunghole jars. The production of oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (fabric 69) also increased at this time (Bryant 2001, 98 - 99).

The large amount of roof tile, generally only dateable to the broad period of 13th to 18th century, may be medieval or post-medieval in date. Given the location the presence of building materials is unsurprising as buildings may have been built, modified and dismantled in the vicinity throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. Roof tile and general building rubble would also have been used as consolidation material.

The post-medieval and modern material would also be consistent with domestic activity and the use of rubbish as backfill / consolidation in these periods. All the material (clay pipe, pottery, vessel and window glass etc) is commonly found during excavations throughout the Worcestershire.

5. Discussion

5.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

The presence of prehistoric and Romano-British artefacts was only recorded as residual material. However this does indicate that remains pre-dating the medieval period are likely to be present within the location of the site. The artefactual assemblage included a single piece of tap slag, which is believed to be Romano-British. The find reflects more substantial quantities of industrial waste retrieved to the south-west of the site at the Deansway excavations (WCM 100222), and may indicate the continuation of such activity within the site itself.

5.2 Medieval

A substantial quantity of medieval material was recovered during the course of the project. The assemblage is domestic in character with the greatest percentage dating to the later medieval period. The earliest medieval *tpq* dates to the 14th century (Trench 1) and as such appears to predate the principal building phases. These deposits can be interpreted as buried soils or refuse dumps which accumulated on the site prior to the construction of The Crown Hotel.

The medieval deposits comprised buried soil layers and some pit fills, all of which were located within the southern extent of the site. The location of these deposits correlates with the earliest footprint of The Crown Hotel fronting onto Broad Street as shown on cartographic sources from the late 18th century (Fig 5). Although no robber trenches or structural remains were revealed the remaining medieval deposits can be interpreted as the result of internal alterations possibly to floor surfaces during the late medieval period. The depth of this disturbance/activity is as little as 0.20 – 0.33m below the present floor level indicates a high level of preservation of medieval and earlier deposits within the southern half and original footprint of the building.

The extant remains of timber-framing noted during the course of the building recording indicate that primary structural features survive within the current building. They almost certainly date to the original Crown Hotel, which was constructed during the 16th century. The stone building has already been discussed at length in previous works (Molyneux 1980) and appears to have an initial construction date of the 15th - 16th century with later additions taking place in the 17th century. The function of this building remains uncertain and as noted above (section 4.2) within the scope of this project the fieldwork produced little additional information in terms of the building's character, or significance during the medieval and post-medieval periods. However certainly from the late 18th century the building appears to be associated with The Crown Hotel functioning either as a store, stables or brew house.

5.3 Post-medieval and modern

In contrast to the earlier material the post-medieval and modern material was recorded fairly consistently across the site, with no apparent concentrations. The post-medieval material was mainly within soil layers and can be interpreted as the result of continuous alterations and work within the building from the mid 16th century onwards. In addition a cobbled surface dated to the post-medieval period was observed in Trench 5. The location of this trench towards the north extent of the present Crown public house indicates that surface would have been an external yard or path which occupied the area to the north of the building fronting onto Broad Street prior to its extension in the late 19th century. The modern deposits represent the results of continuing alterations within the building during these periods such as the insertion of drainage culvert (Trench 11) and internal stud walls (Trench 9).

6. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A Historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken at The Crown Hotel, Broad Street, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8491 5499; Fig 1). The project was undertaken on the request of The Archaeological Consultancy on behalf of their client Library Estates Ltd. The client is undertaking a scheme of refurbishment and alterations to the Crown Hotel. The historic building recording aimed to record the building prior to and during the renovation and remedial works in order to create a photographic record of the extant structure and any alterations to it, and more detailed drawn record of any previously unknown architectural features/phases within the building. The watching brief monitored all groundbreaking activity in order to determine if any significant archaeological deposits were present and if so to indicate what its location, date and nature were.

The results of the building recording indicted that extensive remains of the original timber framing were extant within the present structure despite a substantial level of alterations, which had taken place throughout the buildings prior to the current works. The watching brief produced an artefactual assemblage ranging from the Iron Age to the present day of which a high percentage was late medieval. The nature of the medieval deposits appears to be largely domestic within layers interpreted as pit fills and soil layers. The deposits survived at a relatively shallow depth from the current ground level, at an average depth of 0.46m (22.42m AOD).

7. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 16 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 13 Photographic records AS3
- 1 Colour transparency film
- 3 Abbreviated context records AS40
- 2 Scale drawings
- 4 Boxes of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Museum
Foregate Street
Worcester
Worcestershire
Tel: 01905 25371

8. **Acknowledgements**

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9. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Anna Deeks and Shona Robson-Glyde. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Deeks, Shona Robson-Glyde, James Goad, Darren Miller, finds analysis by Erica Darch, environmental analysis by Liz Pearson and illustration by Shona Robson-Glyde and **XXXX**.

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11. **Abbreviations**

WSM	Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire County Sites and Monuments Record.
WCRO	Worcestershire County Records Office.
NMR	National Monuments Record.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record.
TPQ	Terminus post quem (date after which)

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 1.10m Depth: 0.93m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Rubble and debris layer	Rubble layer containing frequent glass fragments (15%) and 20 th century building debris, tile, brick fragments. Directly below extant floorboards. Abuts 103	0.00 – 0.20m
101	Layer	Compact dark grey/brown sandy silt with frequent glass fragments, rare po and lime mortar. Brick (measuring 70 x 110 x 220mm) and bones inclusions present at E extent.	0.20 – 0.45m
102	Structure	Brick and re-used dressed sandstone footings/ floor packing running W from former kitchen area. Bricks measure 60 x 120 x 240mm/ 80 x 110 x 230mm, with rare pot, glass, tile, bone and oyster shell within build. Increasingly rubble infilled with sand and gravel to base. Abuts 103.	0.00 – 0.45m
103	Structure	Brick wall running W for former kitchen wall. Abutted by 102 and 100	0.00 – 0.45m
104	Layer	Mid brown/orange sandy silt with frequent mortar flacks, charcoal, CBM, rare pot, bone and tile	0.45 – 0.81m
105	Layer	Dark grey brown compact sandy clay with mortar and charcoal flecks and rare pot, bone and tile	0.81 – 0.95m
106	Fill	Green/beige sandy clay with mortar, charcoal, tile, bone and pot. Sealed by 102	0.45 – 0.93
107	Cut	Truncates 101, 104 and 105. Filled by 106. Only noted in north west corner of trench, approximately sub-rectangular in plan	

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.80m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
201	Layer	Light grey sand with occasional stone and charcoal flecking	0.00 – 0.10m
202	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks/lumps and occasional mortar fragments	0.10 – 0.80m
203	Cut	Truncating 202 and filled by 204	
204	Fill	Mixed backfill; dark grey sand and mid/light grey clay lumps with moderate medium rounded stones, abundant tile, pottery and occasional roughly hewn building stone	0.10 – 0.80m

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
301	Concrete flooring		0.00 – 0.14m
302	Layer	Brick rubble and concrete	0.14 – 0.50m
303	Layer	Dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal and occasional small rounded stones	0.46 – 0.68m
304	Layer	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and occasional small rounded stones	0.68 – 1.06m
305	Structure	Brick wall footings only present in west section	0.00 – 0.48m
306	Layer		0.48 – 1.10m
307	Fill	Fill of 308	0.48 – 1.10m
308	Cut	Truncates 306 and 304. Filled by 307	
309	Layer	Mid grey silty sand with moderate small – medium rounded stones	1.06 – 1.10m

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
401	Structure	Modern brick footings	0.00 – 0.60m
402	Structure	Stone wall running N-S composed of large roughly hewn sandstone blocks	0.20 – 0.60m
403	Layer	Cut by 402	0.24 – 0.60m
404	Layer	Cut by 401 and 402	0.15 – 0.60m
405	Structure	Wall running N-S	
406	Layer	Containing timber floor joists and brick pads	0.05 – 0.30m

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 1.50m Depth: 0.90m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
501	Layer	Modern brick footings	0.00 – 0.15m
502	Layer	Stone wall running N-S composed of large roughly hewn sandstone blocks	0.15 – 0.30m
503	Layer	Cut by 402	0.30 – 0.60m
504	Layer	Cut by 401 and 402	0.60 – 0.90m
505	Cobbled surface	Remains of cobbled surface overlying 507. Appears to run E-W with kerb stones along southern side. Overlies 507	0.90m (b.g.s)
506	Structure	Wall present in north-east corner of trench	0.30 – 0.90m
507	Layer	Layer below cobbled surface 505	0.90m (b.g.s)

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.10m Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.84m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Layer	Loose mid brown silty sand with common small bottle glass fragments and mortar flecks and rare brick fragments	0.12- 0.26m
601	Layer	Firm light/mid brown clay loam with common small mortar fragments and flecks, moderate tile fragments and charcoal and few small – medium gravels. Abuts 605	0.14 – 0.54m
602	Layer	Firm mid grey brown silt loam with common small mortar and charcoal fragments and flecks and rare tile fragments; some inclusions appear to form indistinct lenses	0.50 – 0.85m
603	Layer	Woody charcoal and ash (not excavated)	0.82m (b.g.s)
604	Layer	Firm light brown clay silt with few small mortar and charcoal fragments	0.53 – 0.64m
605	Structure	Loosely mortared bricks (width 2.5 inches) above sandstone block in SW corner of trench	0.20 – 0.70m
606	Cut	Cut for 605, sharp break of slope at top and base, flat base	0.20 – 0.70m

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.45m Width: 1.3 0m Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Layer	Firm mid brown silty sand with common mortar and tile inclusions	0.16- 0.68m
701	Layer	Dark greyish brown silt loam with common mortar, tile and charcoal inclusions	0.22 – 0.67m
702	Layer	Compact reddish brown fine sand (redeposited natural) Underlying 701	0.67 – 0.70m

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.50m Width: 1.0m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	Layer	Surface concrete and brick rubble	0.00 – 0.66m
801	Layer	Loose mid brown silty sand with common mortar and charcoal inclusions	0.66 – 0.70m

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.70m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.0m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	Layer	Loose grey brown silty sand with layer of mortar at base	0.00 – 0.20m
901	Layer	Compact mid/dark brown silty sand with CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks.	0.20 – 0.40m
902	Layer	Compact silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lenses, with occasional to rare tile	0.40 – 0.50m
903	Layer	Compact grey/brown silty sand with clay pockets, charcoal and mortar flecks, rare tile and sandstone (unworked) inclusions	0.50 – 0.64m
904	Fill	Frequent brick in silty sand mid brown compact layer associated with 906	0.20 – 0.50m
905	Layer	Compact mid brown silty sand with CBM, mortar and charcoal flecks. Equal to 901	0.22 – 0.50m
906	Structure	Footings of partition wall running west from 907. Cuts 900 in W section	
907	Structure	Footings to stud wall of former kitchen area, running N-S	
908	Cut	Filled by 903	
909	Layer	Loose black sand with frequent inclusions of ironworking slag. Cut by 908	0.86m
910	Cut	Cut filled by 909	
911	Layer	Compact grey/light brown sandy silt with clay, charcoal and mortar flecks. Cut by 910	
912	Joists	20 th century timber floor joists	0.00 – 0.16m
913	Concrete	20 th century concrete floor	0.00 – 0.20m
914	Rubble	Rubble consolidation layer for 912	0.20 – 0.34m
915	Cut	Filled by 904 and 906, truncates 902, 901/905, 907	

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.00m Width: 1.0 0m Depth: 0.85m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Concrete	Concrete slab	0.00 – 0.03
1001	Concrete		0.03 – 0.15m
1002	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown silty loam with common brick, tile, charcoal and mortar inclusions	0.15 – 0.63m
1003	Layer	Friable mid brown silt loam with common charcoal fragments and mortar fragments, rare brick, tile and pot	0.63 – 0.85m

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.80m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.08m

Orientation: E-W

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1100	Modern flooring	Concrete and quarry tiles	0.00 – 0.15m
1101	Structure	Brickwork running E-W on southern extent of trench. Wall of culvert	0.15 – 0.62m
1102	Pipe	Ceramic circular section pipe (180mm dia) associated with 1101	
1103	Fill	19/20 th century dark brown silty sand backfill with frequent CBM, charcoal, gravel	0.15 – 1.08m
1104	Layer	Mid brown sandy silt made ground with occasional brick and tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks	0.62 – 1.08m
1105	Layer	Mid grey brown ashy silt with frequent charcoal, mortar, brick and tile inclusions. Abuts 1101	0.10 – 1.08m
1106	Structure	Uncoursed brickwork and 100mm dia pipe. Cuts 1101	0.10 – 1.08m

Appendix 2 Royal Worcester Directory

Information taken from The Royal Worcester Directory for the year 1790(L900.1790)

Broad street	
Good, Mrs.	
Powell, Mrs.	
Vincent, Mrs.	
Goodman, John	Apothecary
Yeomans, Mr. William	Apothecary
Soulter, George	Attorney
Brampton, Samuel	Attorney
Ethersey, James	Attorney
Redding, John	Attorney
Hughes, Henry	baker
Southam, (Thomas?)	baker and malster
Hurdman, Samuel	bell inn
Lane, Thomas	bendman
Hayberry, Wm.	blacksmith
Lewis, George	bookseller
Gorle, Mary	brasier
Redding, Giles & James	brasiers, &c.
Pemberton, Abraham	brush maker
Yarnold, Thomas	butcher
Morton, Richard	cabinet maker
Ruff, Henry	cheesemonger
Plastan, John	coach master
Poole, Richard	comb maker
Bradley, George	cooper
English, Thomas	corn chandler
Maule, William	crown inn
Allies, James	currier
Oldnall, Edw.	dealer in hardware
Bibb, William	dolphin
Knight, William	draper
Carless, Walter	druggist
Hutchins, Thomas	flax dresser
Foster, Robert	gent.
Bennet, John	glover

Information taken from The Royal Worcester Directory for the year 1794 (W900.1794)

Name	Occupation	Address
Allies, James	Currier	70 Broad Street
Ballard, John	Grocer	64 Broad Street
Ballard, Richard	Malter	21 Broad Street
Balkerfield, Thomas	Stationer and bookbinder	20 Broad Street
Bevington, Timothy	Draper	37 Broad Street
Blew, William	Wine merchant	35 Broad Street
Bond, George	Hatter	44
Carelfs, Walter	Druggist	53
Care, Samuel	Inn holder- Bell Inn	17
Carpenter, John	Hatter	13
Cotterell, John	Shoemaker	5
Cotterell, Thomas	Linen draper & teas warehouse	4
Crump, Thomas	Cabinet maker	24
Davis, Thomas	Leather seller	45
Dawes, Andrew	Ironmonger	2
Done, Richard	Mealman	40
English, Thomas	Corn chandler	29
Fitzer, John	Shoemaker	14
George, John	Haberdasher	36
Gorle, Mary	Brasier	50
Harrison and Wheeley	Wine merchants	54
Hughes, William	Baker	12
Hunt, John jun.	Shoemaker	39
Hunt, Joseph	Shoemaker	58
Jones, Sarah	Soap boiler	22
Knight, William	Draper	26
Lane Thomas	Bendman and cooper	65
Lewis, George	Bookseller	69
Lowe, Elizabeth	Leopard	42
Maclane, William	Grocer, broker & co.	
Malpass, Mary	Whitesmith	9
Mannison, William	Hair dresser	61
Morton, Richard	Cabinet maker and surveyor to the county	21
Oates, Jonathon jun.	Cutter	18
Oldnall, Edward	Hardwareman	

Pemberton, Abraham	Brush maker	15
Perry, William	Unicorn Inn	55
Plastan, John	Coach maker	17
Plastan, Richard and Thomas	Comb maker	49
Potter, Joseph	Gingerbread baker	8
Redding, Joseph	Brasier	27
Rose, John	Hair dresser	3
Ruff, Humphrey	Shoemaker	51
Ruff, Henry	Glover	51
Samwell, William	Malster	41
Scandrett, John	Watchmaker	60
Sheriff, Francis	Taylor and mens mercer	62
Shuck, William	Glover & dealer in hats	66
Souther, John	Baker and malster	47
Steward, Sarah	Sadler	11
Taylor, James	Grocer	
Taylor, Robert	Haridresser	46
Walker, Matthew	Glazier	
Wells, Thomas	Crown Inn	10
Wensley, John	Grocer	59
Wilson & Co.	Linen draper	6
Yarnold, Thomas	Butcher	23

Appendix 3 Plates

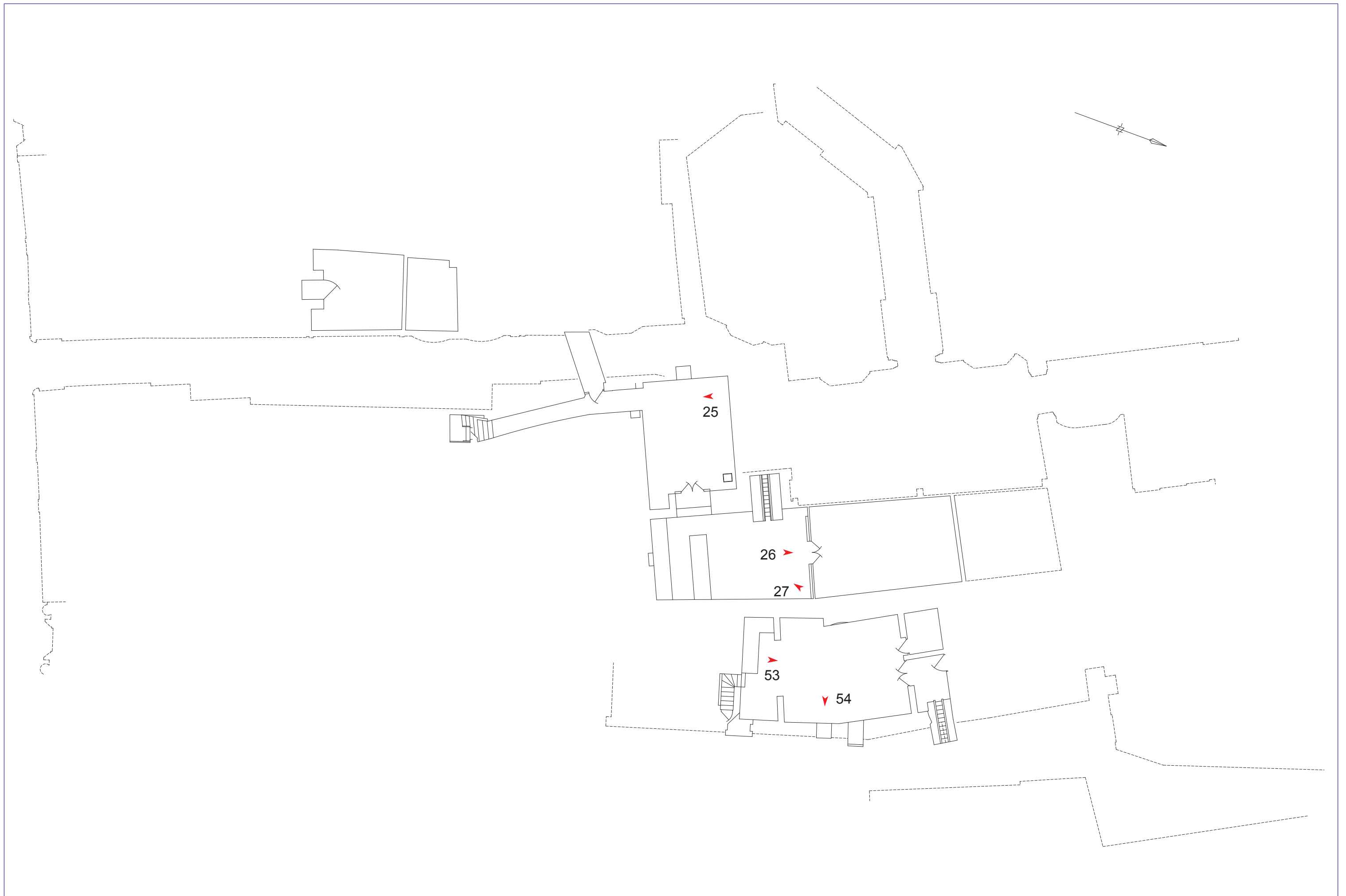
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List of plates

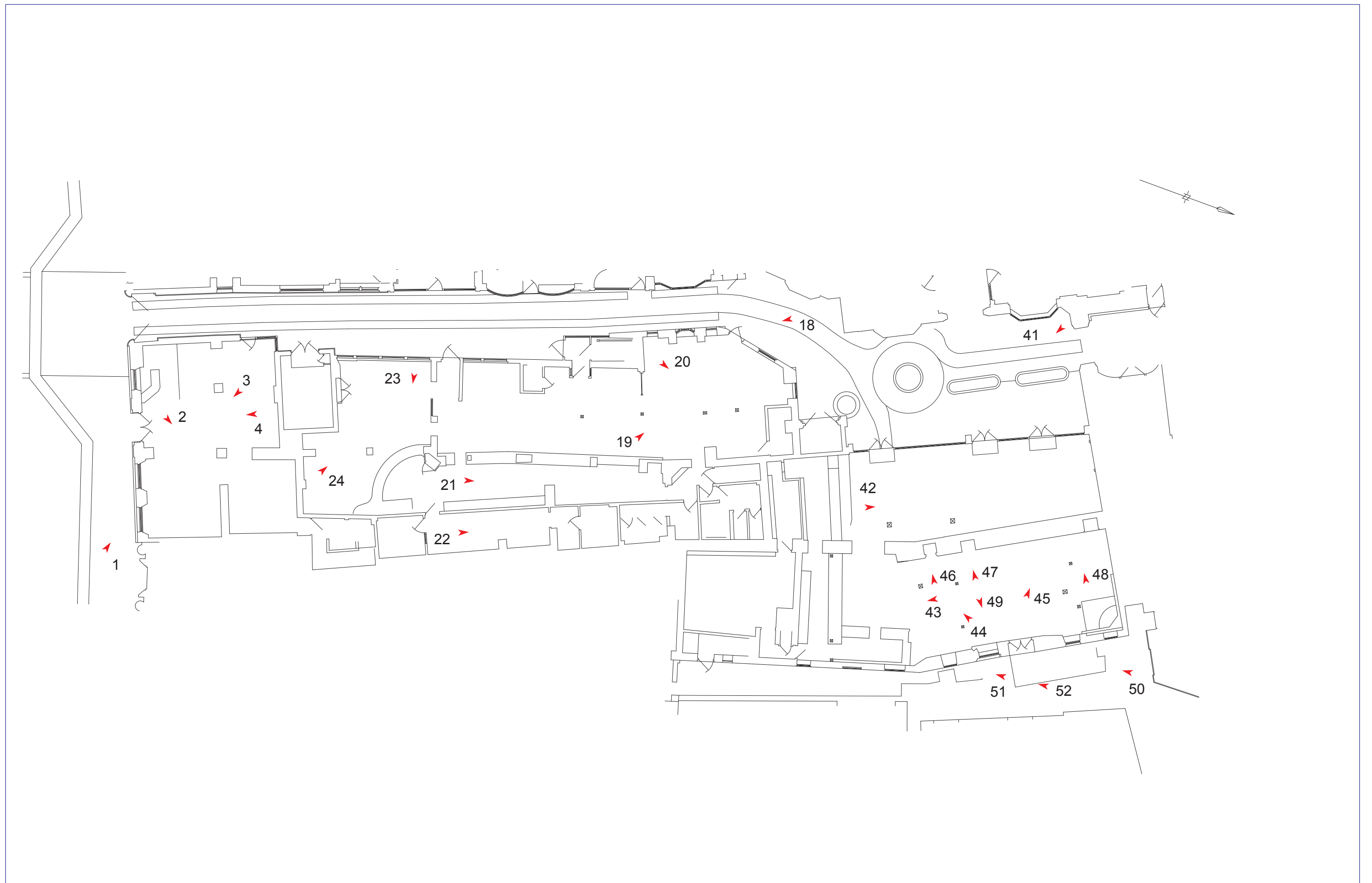
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Plate 48:	Detail of opening in east elevation of west room
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Location of photographs showing direction of view and plate number - cellars (After drawing number 11917B/1. (Do not scale from this drawing)

Figure 1



Location of photographs showing direction of view and plate number - ground floor. After drawing number 11917A/1. (Do not scale from this drawing)

Figure 2



Location of photographs showing direction of view and plate number - first floor. After drawing number 11917A/2 (Do not scale from this drawing)

Figure 3



Location of photographs showing direction of view and plate number - second floor. After drawing number 11917A/3 (Do not scale from this drawing)

Figure 4



Plate 1: Frontage of Smart Ideas and The Crown Passage



Plate 2: Ground floor of Smart Ideas



Plate 3: Entrance to cellar



Plate 4: Steps to cellar



Plate 5: Wall of cellar to east of steps



Plate 6: Truncation of cellar wall to east of steps by concrete beam



Plate 7: East wall of western room of cellar



Plate 8: South wall of western room of cellar



Plate 9: Northern wall of east room of cellar



Plate 10: East wall of east room of cellar



Plate 11: East wall of east room of cellar



Plate 12: First floor of Smart Ideas looking south-west



Plate 13: First floor of Smart Ideas – exposed timber-framing



Plate 14: First floor of Smart Ideas – exposed timber-framing



Plate 15: Second floor of Smart Ideas room 1 looking south



Plate 16: Second floor of Smart Ideas room 1 looking north



Plate 17: Second floor of Smart Ideas room 2 looking south



Plate 18: Crown passage and west facing elevation of The Crown public house



Plate 19: Main bar looking north-east



Plate 20: Main bar area looking north-west



Plate 21: Area behind main bar



Plate 22: Kitchen area to rear of main bar



Plate 23: Front bar looking east



Plate 24: Front bar looking north-west



Plate 25: Cellar of The Crown public house



Plate 26: Cellar of The Crown public house , showing vaulting



Plate 27: Cellar of The Crown public house, showing chute



Plate 28: Elgar room looking east



Plate 29: Elgar room looking east



Plate 30: Elgar room looking south-west



Plate 31: Bar room to north of Elgar room, looking north



Plate 32: Room to north of bar room



Plate 33: First floor living accommodation above The Crown public house



Plate 34: First floor living accommodation above The Crown public house

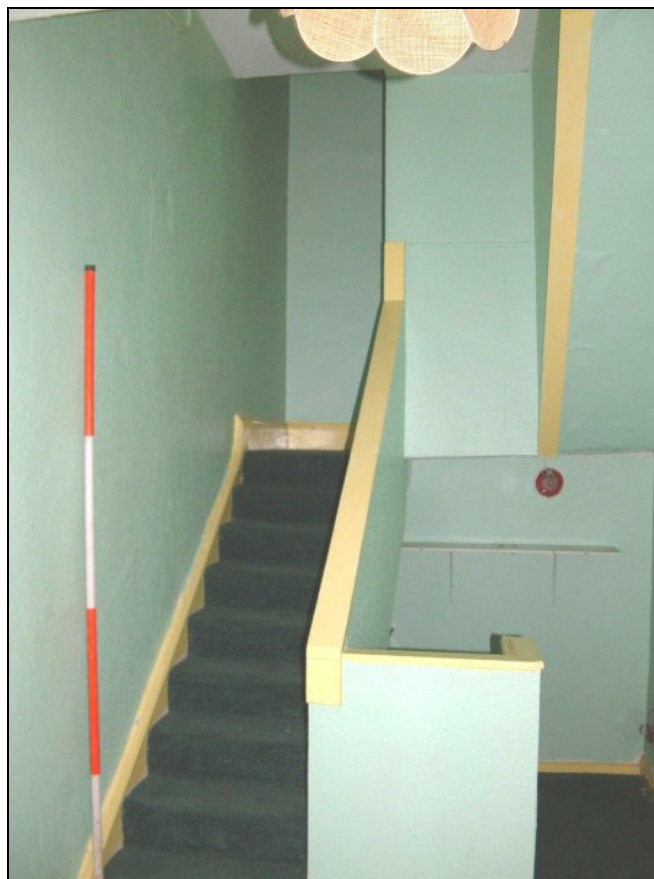


Plate 35: Stairwell between first and second floor of living accommodation above The Crown public house



Plate 36: Second floor, room 1 above The Crown public house, looking south-east



Plat

Plate 37: Second floor, room 1 above The Crown public house, looking north-east



Plate 38: Second floor, room 2 above The Crown public house



Plate 39: Second floor, view of timber- framing through opening in room 2



Plate 40: Second floor, room 3 above The Crown public house



Plate 41: External view of Todd's Wine Bar looking south-west



Plate 42: Ground floor , east room of Todd's Wine Bar looking north



Plate 43: Ground floor, west room of Todd's Wine Bar looking south-west



Plate 44: West room, ground floor of Todd's Wine Bar looking south-east



Plate 45: West room, ground floor of Todd's Wine Bar looking south-west



Plate 46: Detail of opening in east elevation of west room



Plate 47: Detail of opening in east elevation of west room



Plate 48: Detail of opening in east elevation of west room



Plate 49: East elevation in west room of Todd's Wine Bar showing opening and modern stairs



Plate 50: East facing external elevation of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 51: Detail of stonework on external east elevation



Plate 52: Detail of jig and



Plate 53: Brick vaulted cellar below Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 54: Blocked opening in cellar



Plate 55: East elevation on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 56: West elevation on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar

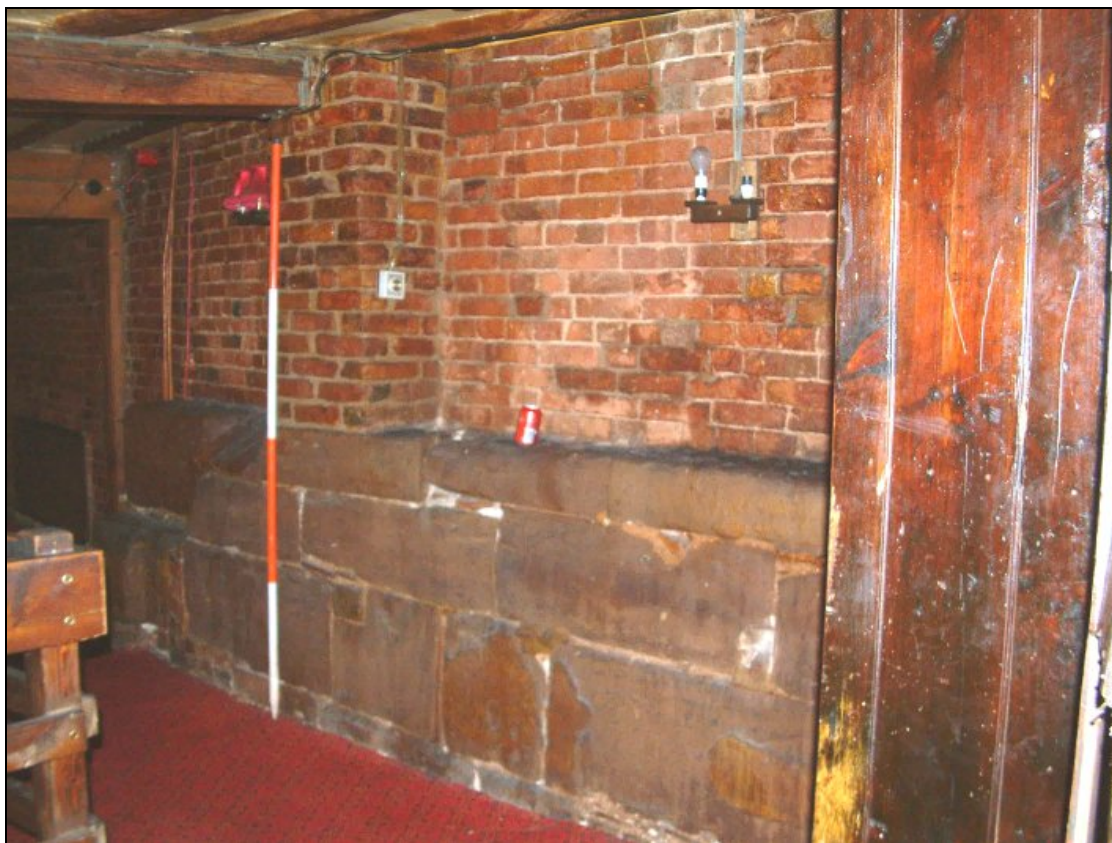


Plate 57: West elevation on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar

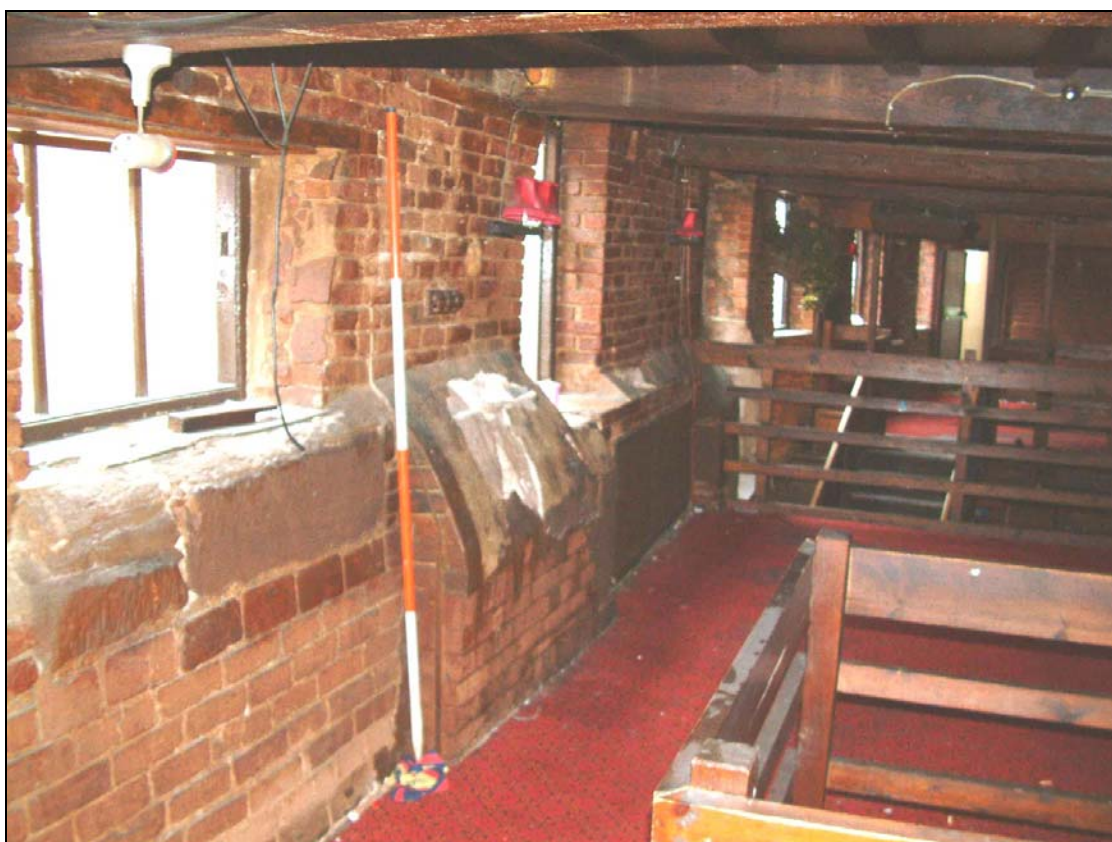


Plate 58: East elevation on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 59: East elevation on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 60: Joist inserted into stone and brickwork on first floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 61: North gable end on second floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 62: First truss from north on second floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 63: Second truss from north with drum and rod of winch system on second floor of Todd's Wine Bar



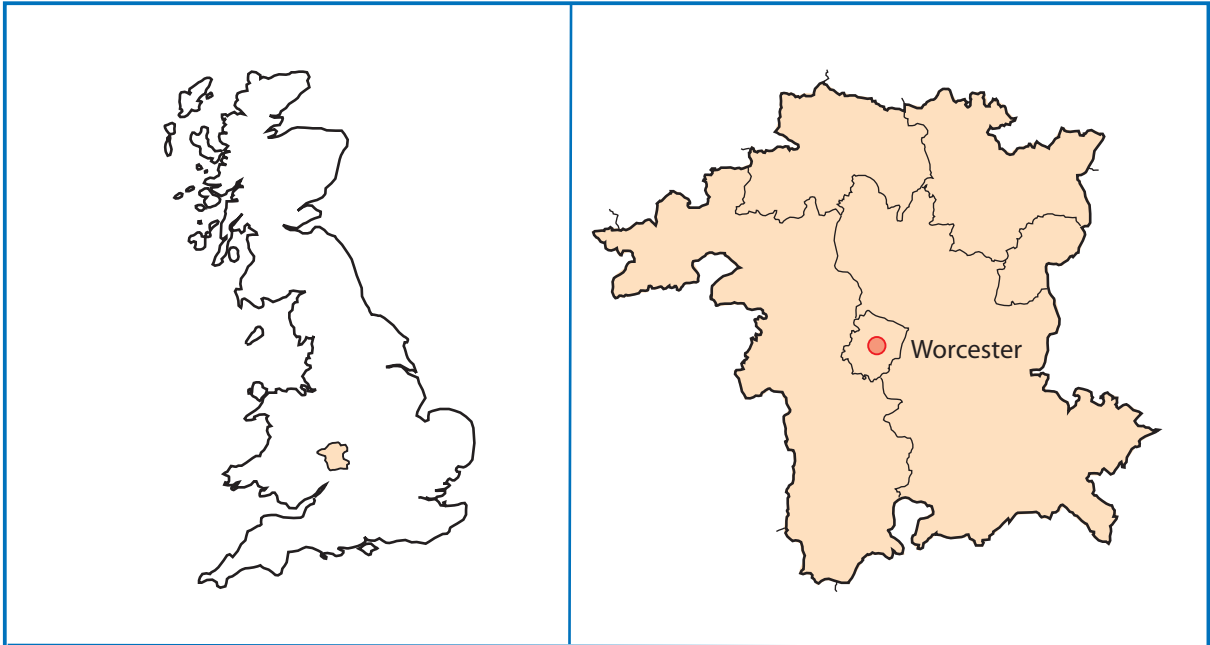
Plate 64: Detail of drum and rod to gearing on second floor of Todd's Wine Bar



Plate 65: Detail of timber-framing showing carpenters marks



Plate 66: Panelling and truss of southern bay



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Location of the site.

Figure 1



Figure 2: Plot analysis plan of Worcester c.1500AD (after N Baker, 1989) (Area of study highlighted)

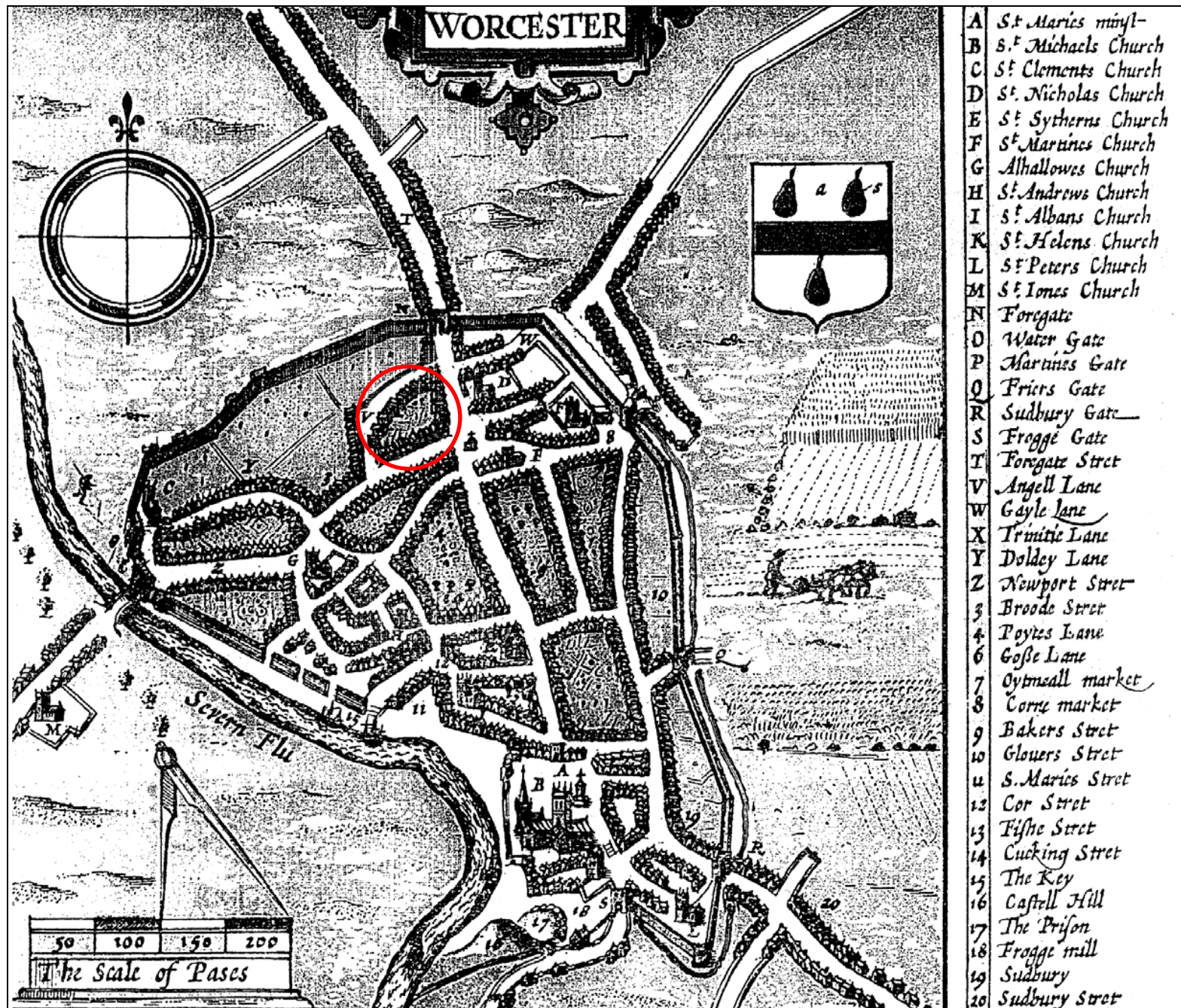


Figure 3: 1610 map of Worcester by John Speed (Area of study highlighted).

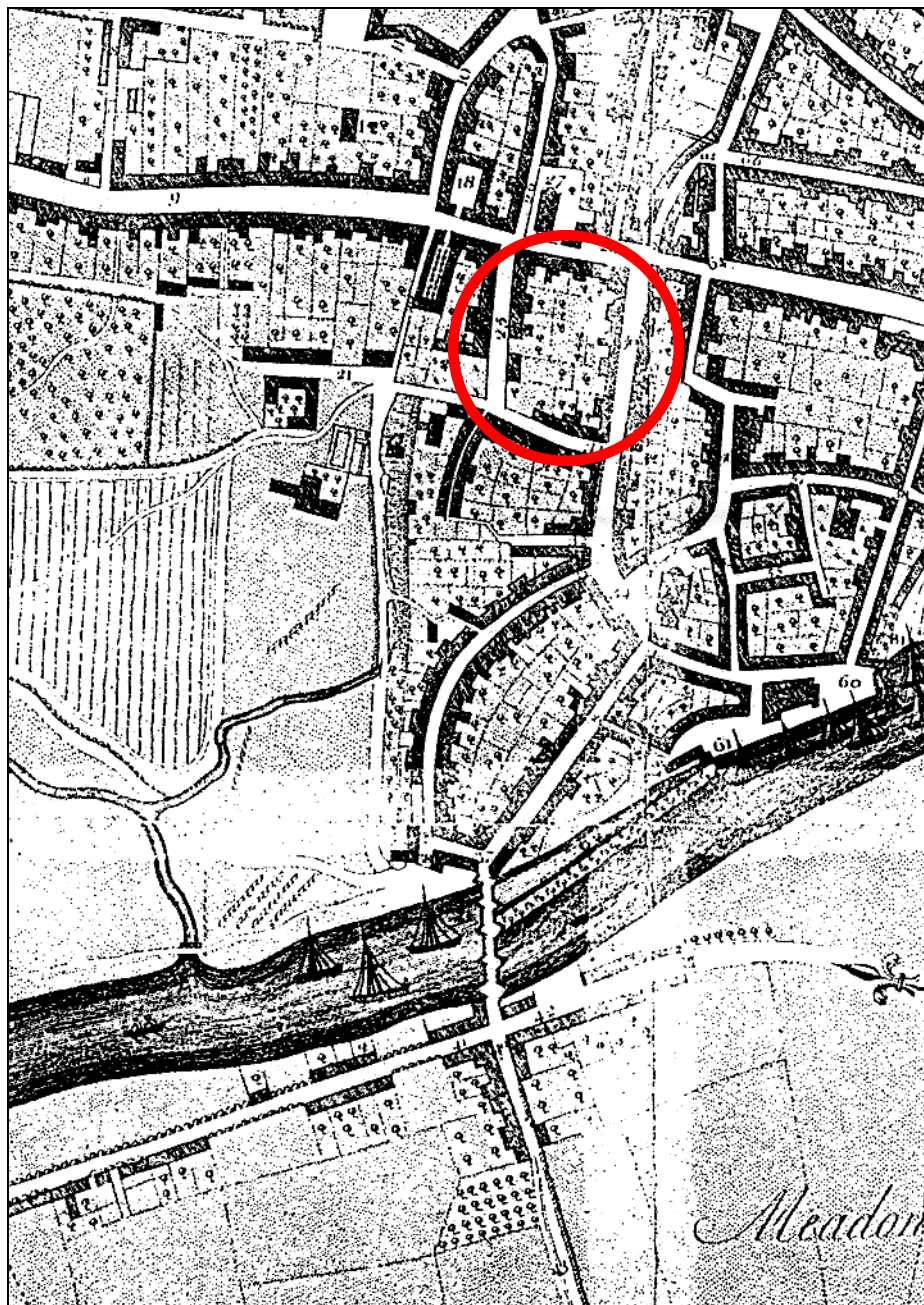


Figure 4: 1741 map of Worcester by John Dohartey (Area of study highlighted).

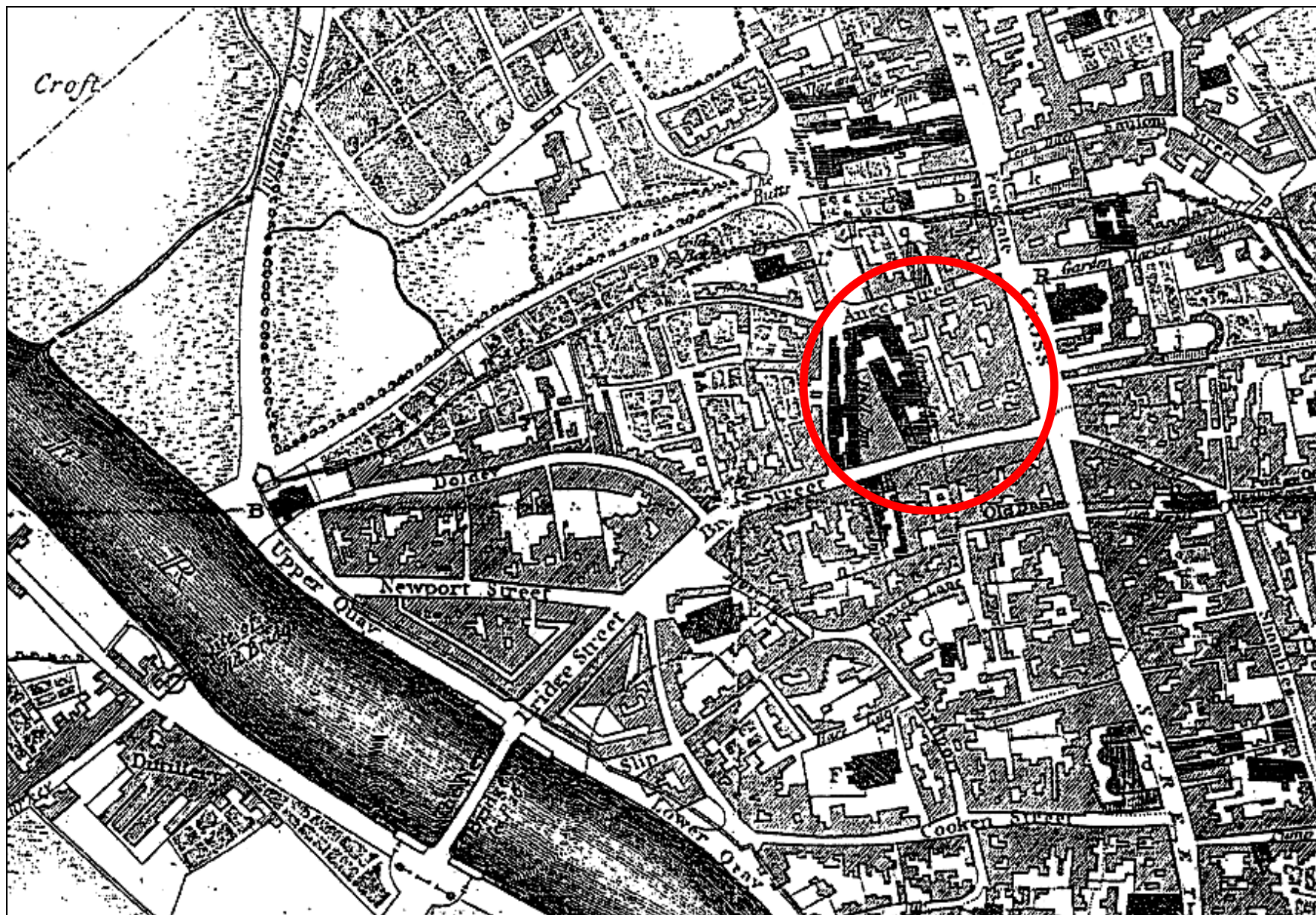


Figure 5: 1795 map of Worcester by Valentine Green (Area of study highlighted).



Figure 6: 1886 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of Worcester (Reproduced from 1:2500) (Area of study highlighted).



Figure 7: Digital map of Worcester (Printed 02/09/03) (Area of study highlighted).

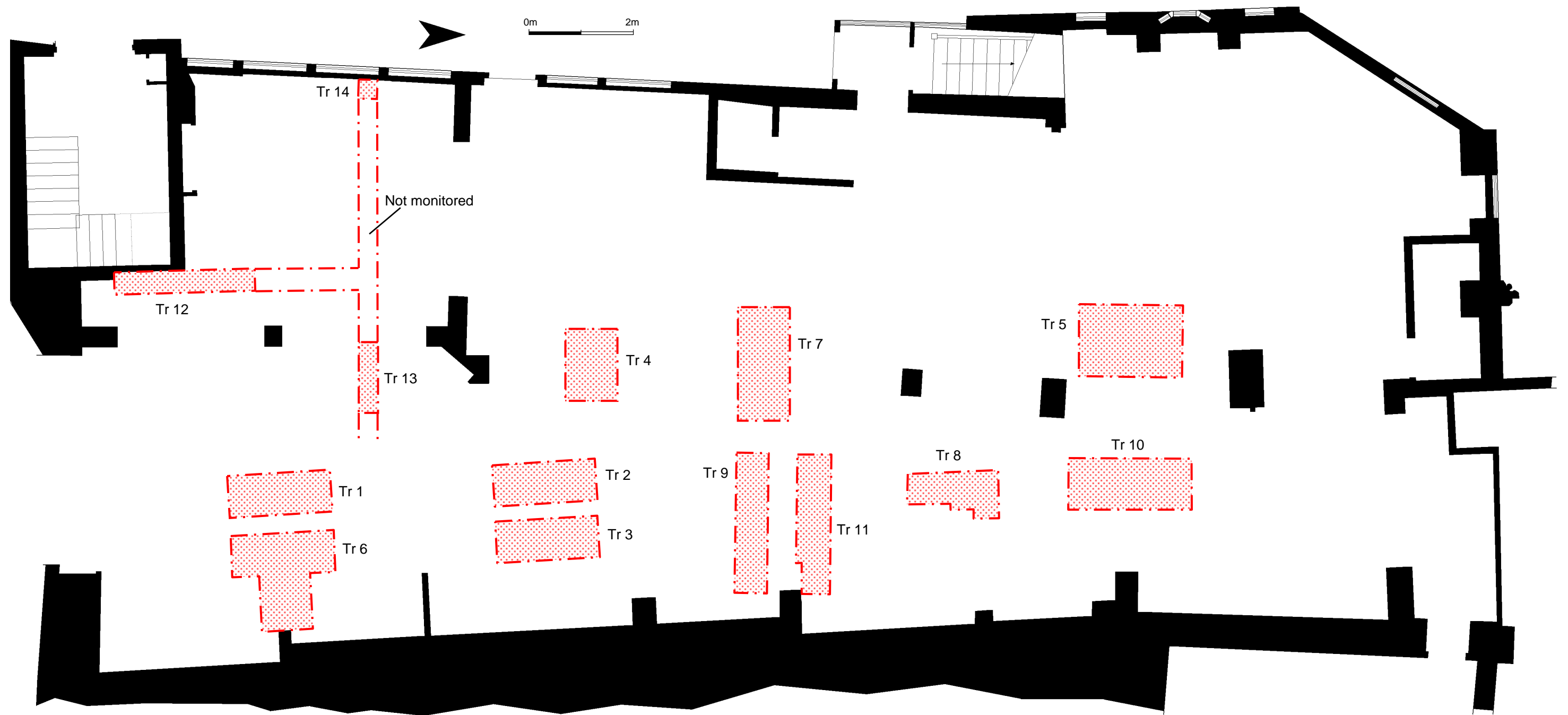
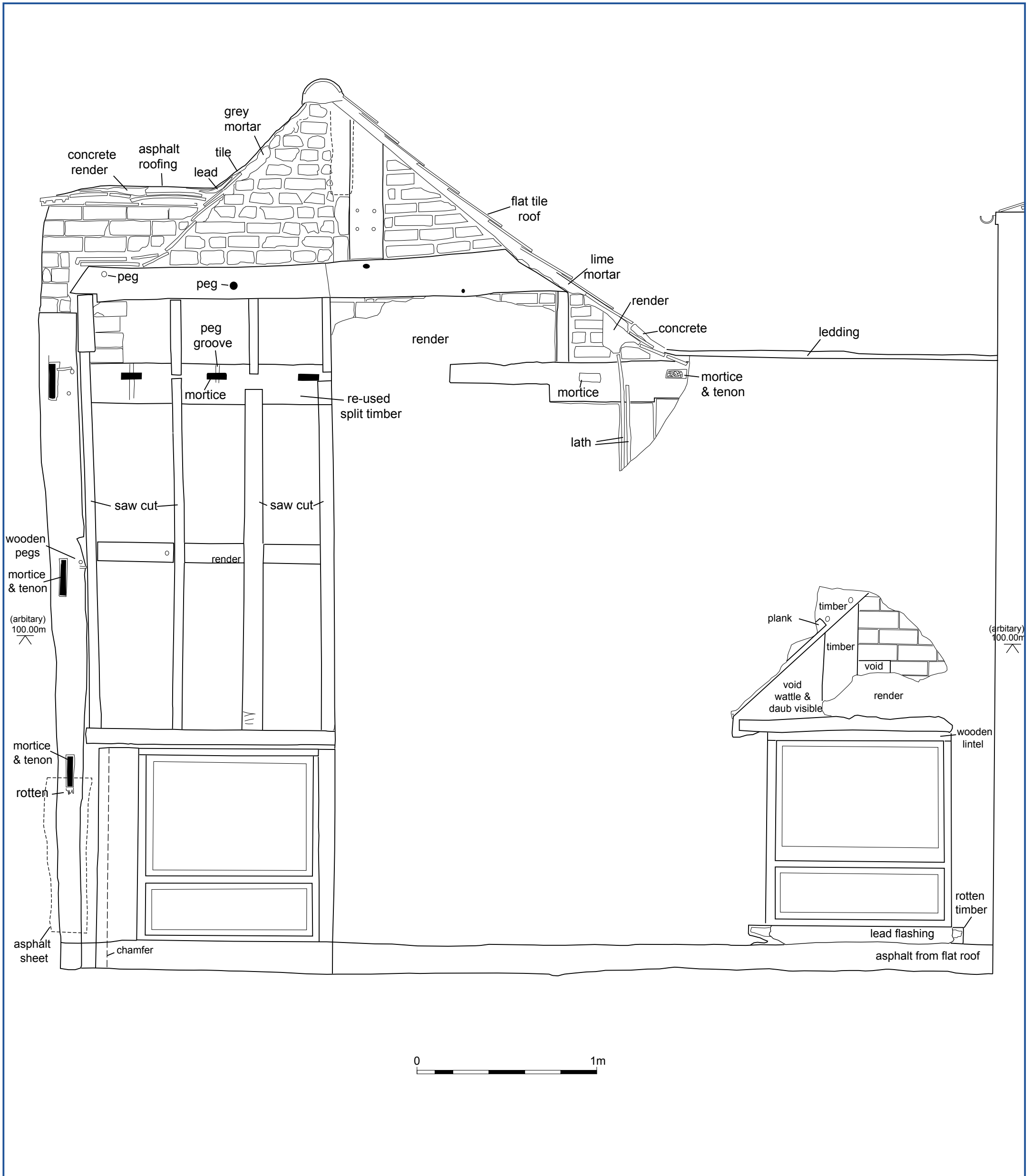


Figure 8: Trench locations



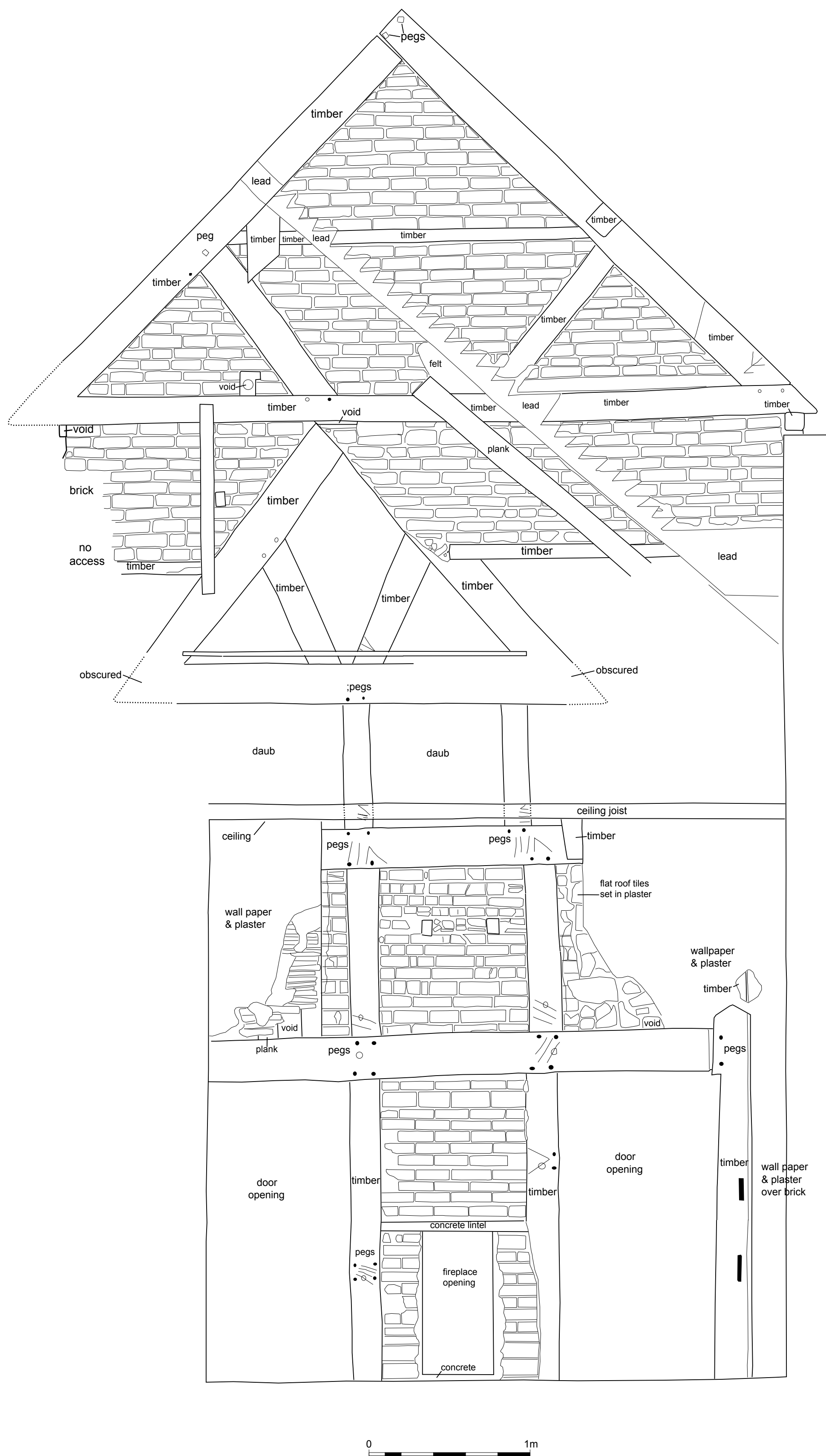
Location of elevations A and B (on first floor, after drawing number 11917A/2)

Figure 9



Elevation A: south facing.

Figure 10



Elevation B: north facing.

Figure 11