

WATCHING BRIEF ON EXTERNAL  
GROUNDWORKS TO NORTH OF  
ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, DEANSWAY,  
WORCESTER

WCM 101826



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# Watching brief on external groundworks to north of All Saint's Church, Deansway, Worcester WCM 101826

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks relating to the construction of temporary sanitary facilities at All Saints Church. The groundworks were generally shallow, but included a deeper drainage trench linking the site with the main sewer beneath Deansway.*

*The observed deposits were mainly of 19<sup>th</sup> Century and more recent date, but the trenches revealed the tops of a number of foundations relating to buildings believed to be a late 18<sup>th</sup> Century vestry and the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century All Saints school opened in 1849. The probable vestry foundations incorporated a number of worked stones, apparently all derived from high quality interior memorials or monuments probably dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Due to the high number of monuments previously within the church, but now destroyed, it was not possible to link the fragments to any named memorials. The foundations of the later school were of brick.*

*Within the drainage trench leading from the carpark area along the driveway deposits were observed to a depth of up to 1.8m. Two stone foundations were seen in the northern side of the trench, but did not extend to the south. The easternmost foundation was fairly substantial but did not extend to the base of the trench, the other foundation was both more slight and less deep. It is possible the larger foundation relates to the earlier church, demolished circa 1738. The smaller foundation more probably relates to a gateway of later date.*

*At the base of the trench several tip lines of redeposited natural sand and gravel and greyish sand were observed. These appeared to form a distinct rise or bank, and had been cut by small features containing a grayish sandy fill. Within the narrow confines of the trench it was not possible to either determine the alignment of the possible bank with accuracy or recover dating evidence. It appeared to be possible that the bank formed part of the early medieval burh defences known to approach this area from the north-east. The "bank" also lies on the approximate line of a north-south Roman road recorded by Philip Barker during excavations at Broad Street, but the absence of the slag metalling on the present site, make it unlikely to be a raised roadway.*

*The project produced very few artefacts, most of these being architectural fragments. No human remains were observed, confirming previous suggestions that the graveyard was historically restricted to the northern and eastern sides of the church. The architectural fragments recovered mainly appeared to be parts of one or more highly ornate memorials, probably of 17<sup>th</sup> C date. The church contained large numbers of monuments recorded in the 18<sup>th</sup> C, but the majority have been swept away by later renovations.*

## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief (WCM 101826) was undertaken during groundworks associated with the provision of temporary sanitary facilities at All Saints Church, Worcester (SO 84800 54870; Fig 1). The works consisted of new tarmac to parking areas; erection of portacabins to provide meeting room, kitchen, and WC facilities (with associated drainage); new ramp & rail – planning refs P09D0357, L09D0069. The works were undertaken on behalf of All Saint’s Church at the instruction of their architects Nick Joyce Architects. The report was compiled at to meet the requirements of a Brief issued by James Dinn, Archaeological Officer of Worcester City Council 9/19 issued 17th November 2009. The site is in the Historic core of the Roman and medieval city Archaeologically Sensitive Area and the Historic City Conservation Area. All Saints Church is listed Grade II\*. The site is listed on the HER as WCM 96046, the church itself being WCM 96045.

## 3 Aims

- 3.1 The aims of the project were to gather, record and analyse information relating to the former standing structures and buried deposits. The below ground deposits were excavated to provide evidence for the earlier development and land-use on the site. The project was intended to address the following research objectives;

*The surface morphology of the gravel terrace (RP1.1)*

*The Roman iron industry (RP3.19-3.23)*

*Anglo-Saxon defensive circuits (RP4.12)*

*Demolition and re-planning of the burh defences (RP4.13)*

*Anglo-Saxon urban churches (RP4.14)*

*Medieval churchyards (RP5.3)*

*The medieval parish churches (RP5.15)*

## 4 Methodology

- 4.1 Site visits were made during the groundworks. The exposed deposits and uprisings were observed and recorded both in a note form on a sketch plan and as digital photographs (see Photo Archive on CDRom and Figs 1-9). A scale plan (Fig 1) was drawn of the exposed deposits as the trenching progressed, and section drawn of areas of significant deposits (Fig 3)
- 4.2 The recovered artefacts consisted primarily of architectural fragments. In the case of fragments too heavy to remove from site these were photographed and then reburied in the service trenches (Fig 9). No human remains were observed. Residual animal bone from the site was reburied in the trenches.

## 5 Cartographic sources

- 5.1 The earliest detailed general map of Worcester (by J Speed) shows the church, Merryvale and the southern side of Broad Street/All Hallows built up by 1610. Doharty’s map of 1741 (Fig 2) shows only the outline of the church with no additional range to the south, as do the plans in Green 1764 and Broad 1768 (Fig 2). The earliest representative details are shown on the map by Young (1779) and that in Nash, drawn c 1781 and published 1799. Young’s plan of 1779 shows a building to the south of the tower, but not extending to the east of the end of the southern aisle. It has been suggested (HER entry) that this might be the parsonage house of 1615 [sic] quoting a source of 1650 reproduced by Buchanan Dunlop (1936, 22-23), though there is no indication that the parsonage house and tenements thereto pertaining were adjacent to the church (HER entry WCM 96046). The Ordnance Survey of 1885 (Fig 2) also

shows buildings to the south of the tower, with a further block to the south of the aisle. These buildings were demolished around the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, and do not show in 1920s aerial photographs.

## 6 Historic background

6.1 The present site lies to the south-west of Broad Street, at the point where it widens into the former All Hallows, and is joined by the former Merryvale, now substantially widened and incorporated into Deansway, created in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Fig 1). The church lies on the projected line of the early medieval burgh defences running behind the southern side of Broad Street, and it is clear that the early medieval defences changed direction in this vicinity, though their actual location is a matter of debate. The church probably sits on the bank of the defences, possibly adjacent to a gateway (Baker and Holt, 2004,206). The precise date of the development of the area immediately outside the defences is unknown, but Broad Street itself is probably of pre-conquest date. Building development of the plots on the southern side of the street possibly occurred in the immediate post-conquest period. The plot boundaries appear to reflect the line of the earlier defences, and these indicate a turn to the south immediately to the east of the northern corner of All Saint's Church (Baker and Holt, 2004, Figure 6.11, 167).

6.1.2 The area has been subject of a number of archaeological interventions, not least extensive excavations to the south-east on the opposite side of Deansway (Dalwood and Edwards 2004). Immediately to the south of the present site a watching brief was undertaken during construction of the Technical College building in 1969 (WCM 100342). An unpublished section drawing from the "Hounds Lane" sites shows a total stratigraphic sequence of 1.6m, the upper 1m being "modern". A significant assemblage of Roman and Iron Age material was, however, recovered and Roman and medieval cut features identified (Sandon 1969; WCM 100342. A previous watching brief at All Saints Church (WCM 100069) is recorded, but no details are known. A further watching brief on the site of the public toilets (now parish offices) in 1985 recorded one burial (WCM 100070).

### 6.2 *The Church*

6.2.1 The earliest record of the church dates to a charter of 1149, although the location suggests a pre-conquest foundation (HER record WCM96045). Buchanan Dunlop quotes 1125 as the earliest record of the church of All Saints. The church was rebuilt between circa 1450 and 1468 (Buchanan-Dunlop 1936, 17). The old church was so much damaged in the civil wars "that it was found requisite to take it down" (WR 1816, 122). Described by Green in 1764 as "*situated at the bottom of Broad-Street, near the Severn. It is surrounded by that street on the north, Merry-vale on the east, Grope Lane, on the south, and Cain-street on the west. It is a new church built in the year 1742....The altar piece is Corinthian, divided by four pilasters, on each side of the communion is a plain pilaster, on a pedestal painted in imitation of fluting, and is indeed a pretty deception. The church is divided into three iles, by two rows of plain Doric columns, and two three quaterd ones on pedestals; entablature, architrave freeze and cornice. This ile is arched, ribbed, and panelled. The side iles have flat plain ceilings, with a plain cove cornice. Near the communion, at the east end of the south ile, is an old monument of Edward Hurdman, gent. The first mayor of Worcester, on which are the effigies of him and his wife, represented kneeling and praying. It hath no inscription. The tower of this church is terminated by four pinnacles, with battlements, and contains a complete sett of ten very musical bells. The church is well and regularly pewed, hath a good light, and makes a handsome and decent appearance. In a concave circle of the wall over the great west window, on the outside, is a carved head of the late renowned bishop Hough; underneath which, are the arms of the see, carved likewise in stone*" (Green, 1764 220)

6.2.2 The church is of six bays with aisles and wide round-headed windows in the side walls. The tower at the west end retains its 15th-century lower story with angle buttresses, but is finished at the top with two stages of the date of the rebuilding (1742). There are various fragments of

old glass in the windows and a fine wrought-iron stand for the mayor's sword. There are a number of old monuments, the most important being one to Alderman Samuel Mathew with a bust (1676), and that of Edward Hurdman, dating to 1621. The latter monument was described by Green in 1796 as being located “*south of the altar, in the wall of the vestry, beneath an arch prepared out of proper respect to the magistracy of the city when this church was built...*” (Green 1796, Appendix cxvi). A full listing of the monuments present in 1737 was made by Dr Thomas prior to the pulling down of the old church. These are published in full by Nash (1782, Appendix, cxxxi-cxxxiv) Green (1796) further lists several pages of monuments within the church, mainly within his stated criteria of “subsequent to the year 1737” (Green 1796, Appendix cxvi). The church had only a very limited external churchyard, lying to the north of the church. This was replaced from 1644 by a new church yard in Angel Lane, the previous churchyard being full – not helped by a pestilence in the summer of 1637 which led to 167 burials in three months (Nash, 1782 Appendix cxxxv).

- 6.2.3 The organ was added in 1822 (Billings 1855, 20), and replaced by a Nicholson Organ in 1871 (Littleburys, 1879).. The ten bells were originally cast by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester in 1692, and the fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth are of this date. The treble is by Thomas Rudhall, undated; the second, third, fourth and sixth by Abel Rudhall, dated respectively 1752, 1750, 1750 and 1753. The tenor is by Thomas Mears & Son of London, 1805. There is also a 'ting-tang' by Abel Rudhall, 1741.
- 6.2.4 A Sunday school “taught in the Vestry” was active in 1840 (Bentley, 1840, 21), but received no other separate mention in available published sources. All Saint’s School appears to have superseded it in extended buildings – “*All Saint’s School is attached to All Saint’s Church, at the bottom of Broad Street, and erected July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1849 by public subscription and a small grant from Government. The School is divided into two apartments; the upper being for boys and girls under the direction of the master, and the other for infants with a mistress and the assistance of a sewing mistress. The average number of boys and girls is 70; infants 80...*” (Lascelles, 1851, 25). The date of closure of the school is unclear.

## 7 Results

### 7.1 Carpark Area

- 7.1.1 The groundworks in the western part of the site were generally very shallow, not exceeding 0.8m below existing carpark level (surface levels between 22.19 and 22.75mAOD). Much of this depth (averaging 0.6m) proved to be relatively recent accumulation of material dating from the mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century and later, probably levelling up of the site for the “grasscrete” permeable surface.
- 7.1.2 There was a lower horizon of disturbed material, generally extending to the base of the excavated trenches. This material consisted of a patchy mid grey-brown sandy clay loam with moderate gravel and moderate mortar and small brick and tile fragments. This horizon was of variable depth, and appeared to extend into underlying cut features or depressions, particularly towards the western edge of the site.
- 7.1.3 Within the horizon of disturbed material the tops of a number of foundations were revealed (Fig 1). The foundations appeared to represent a number of phases of construction as the fabric and alignments varied. The earliest observed fabric appeared to be those foundations comprised of a mixture of brick, tile and re-used stone. Further foundations, entirely of brick were also noted.
- 7.1.4 Only very short lengths of the stone foundations were seen as they all ran perpendicularly to the excavated service and foundation trenches (generally 3-400mm wide). The stones recovered from the footings included a high proportion of reused carved free-stone, apparently derived from memorial monuments. These will be discussed further below. The brick in the stone

foundations was also possibly re-used as it was generally broken brick of 18<sup>th</sup> or possibly early 19<sup>th</sup> C date.

- 7.1.5 The observed brick foundations were seen to be on a slightly different alignment to the church, and principally running generally east to west. Only one foundation was seen over a length sufficient to determine its character, and this appeared to be mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century in date. A small area of brick flooring was also observed close to the tower – the brick surface at approx 21.80mAOD, at a depth of circa 600mm below current car-park level. The presence of coal dust on the surface is suggestive of a coal store or possible boiler-room.

## 7.2 *Driveway area*

- 7.2.1 The deposits in the driveway area were seen to a greater depth than those in the carpark, as the drainage trench had a significant fall to the manhole over the main sewer. The uppermost deposits (Figs 3 and 6) were broadly similar to those in the carpark area, though without evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings. There had been some disturbance by previous service pipe runs, believed to be gas and water pipes. Near the corner of the church a small sandstone foundation was seen on the northern side of the trench (but not extending across the trench). This foundation appeared to have been partially robbed out from a high level, just below the tarmac. It is possible that this foundation relates to a gateway visible on the 1880s Ordnance Survey (Figure 2), though the footing lies from the centre of the pathway towards the church. The small size of the footing (approx 0.3m wide max) indicates that it is unlikely to represent a major structure.

- 7.2.2 A short distance to the east of the end of the aisle there was another sandstone foundation (Figs 1 and 3), of more substantial construction, being circa 0.7m wide and at least 1.6m deep. The mortar was a light brown sandy colour, and the stones irregular. The footing did not extend across the trench, but there was some disturbance in the opposite face of the trench and it was unclear whether the footing had been previously truncated or had terminated at this point. Due to the very short length seen it was not possible to determine alignment with accuracy, but the wall appeared to follow the NE-SW alignment of the church. The foundation was not founded on clean natural, but a layer of “dirty” grey brown sand and gravel, possibly a cultivated subsoil. This latter layer was present at the base of the trench from the edge of the carpark to a point about 3m to the east of the larger stone foundation. Here it petered out, overlying a dump or sloping deposit of greyish sand. This layer was fairly localised in a patch about 6m wide and a maximum of 0.5m deep (base of deposit not seen). The greyish sand layer was capped in places by a band of redeposited natural brown sand and gravel. Both layers had been cut through by features with a mid grey sand fill, largely derived from the lower layer. The form of the cutting features was uncertain, but possibly linear. All of these features were recorded in very unsuitable conditions, being a trench too deep and physically narrow to enter and also in a mixture of strong sunlight and deep shadow. No recovery of artefacts was possible as none were seen in section nor in the raised soil.

- 7.2.3 To the east of these deposits reverted to a fairly homogenous grey brown loam over a material which was probably redeposited natural brown sand and gravel. Observation of the area of the new manhole was restricted by the presence of steel shoring, but the raised material also appeared to be primarily redeposited natural with an admixture of sandy brown loam. The man-hole lay largely over the cut of the existing main sewer, and such mixed deposits are typical of deep sewer trench backfills where the cut was originally through natural deposits. No certainly in situ natural horizons were seen, but it appeared that the base of the trench was very close to natural clean sand and gravel along most of the length of the driveway.

## 8 **The Architectural fragments**

- 8.1 The significant architectural fragments recovered and observed during the project were primarily of stone, though two significant tile fragments were also recovered. The tiles

consisted of a flat nibbed roof tile with a tile stamp rarely recorded in Worcester (Fig 8) and a fragment of green glazed encaustic floortile from a multi-tile pattern (Fig 8). The stamped tile had a stamp similar Stamp 7, Figure 207, Dalwood 2004, consisting of two linked circles. Whilst other tile stamp patterns are found generally in the City (eg the cross in circle stamp and its variations) this particular stamp is known only from the Deansway area. The floor tile fragment was too worn to be recognizable, though the presence of partial arcs strongly suggests a multi-tile pattern.

- 8.2 Eight distinct fragments of stonework were recorded. Fragments A and B, although recovered separately from the spoil proved to be joining parts of a single monument. "A" was a rectangular block of fine grained limestone (not local). It was finely finished and carefully carved with scrolled foliage on the two long sides. Only one short end was carved, this with a central roundel surrounded by four petals. The central roundel was keyed with cross-hatching. This patch of cross-hatching matched precisely cross hatching and compo bedding on the back of Fragment B. Fragment B was a neatly carved florette with a gilded central boss and four part folded petals (Fig 7). Fragment C, possibly from the same monument consisted of a substantial fragment of a large corbel, the face being decorated with an acanthus leaf. The sides of the corbel were decorated with a simple incised line reflecting the bulge of the corbel. The back part of the corbel appears to have engaged into a vertical surface (Fig 7).
- 8.3 Block "D" was a thin circular column drum with carved projecting lozenges, alternately long and short separated by flat pellets. The quality of carving was high, and there were faint traces of gilding on the lozenges. The material was a fine grained limestone very similar to fragments "A" to "C" (Fig 7). Block "E" consisted of a flat slab of similar stone, with a finely moulded edge. This block appears to have been the capping of a pilaster or a small plinth.
- 8.4 Block "E" (Fig 9) consisted of a massive stone corbel recovered from the foundation of the probable vestry building. The material was a moderately fine limestone. The form of the corbel was unusual, with a distinct outward turn to the toe. The body of the corbel was incised with five flutes terminating above similarly positioned dimples. The toe was decorated by a simple rectangular pane in a recessed rectangular field.
- 8.5 Block "F" (not illustrated – see photo archive) was found during machining of the trench along the driveway. It consisted of a block of weathered and abraded red sandstone with a 45° chamfer and right angled recess, size approx 400x20x280mm (fragment). It probably derives from a door or window opening from the earlier church building.

## 9 Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 The foundations revealed in the carpark area appear to be almost all attributable to the buildings shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey mapping. These are marked as a Sunday School, and it is clear from the late 18<sup>th</sup> C description by Green that the vestry also stood in this area, probably just outside the present south door. The dating of these buildings from published sources is difficult, some of the illustrative and cartographic evidence being contradictory. There appears to have been a small building in the angle of the tower by 1764 extending further to the west than that visible in Bucks Prospect of 1732. This building appears to have been the full height of the lower stage of the tower, and had a lean-to type roof. It is possible that it enclosed a staircase to a gallery in the south aisle. The earliest cartographic evidence showing further buildings to the south of the south aisle is the plan in Nash 1782 (drawn circa 1781), the buildings not being present on Greens plan published 1796, though probably based on an earlier survey. The engravings of 1764 and 1796 in Green are similar and both seem to have been based on the same original, evidently 1764 or earlier. Neither show the buildings to the south of the aisle, but they do show a large window on the southern elevation to the west of the south door. It seems likely that the buildings to the south of the church therefore post-dated the 1740s rebuilding (when the south facing windows were

created) and probably were not present when Green made his sketch in the preparations for his publication of 1764. Sunday school building and vestry appear to have been demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> C or very early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. They do not appear on post 1905 mapping nor on photographs of the area in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. It is probable that they were removed as part of the 1889 “restoration” of the church or shortly thereafter. The scar of the southern buildings remains visible on the exterior as a large area of sandstone (the remainder of the elevation being freestone), but no trace of the window shown by Green in this area survives.

- 9.2 As the below ground remains of the probable vestry building contain numerous fragments of internal monuments that appear to have been of 17<sup>th</sup> Century date it is highly probable that the vestry was added at a time when major re-ordering of the interior was in progress, the fragments not being weathered between demolition and re-use. If the illustration by Green is discounted (as artistic licence) it would appear probable that the vestry was added circa 1742, though it was not marked on a published map until circa 1781, the intervening map published in Green 1764 being of very small scale and not a full re-survey. A building, slightly smaller than the 1884 Sunday School footprint is shown on Nash’s plan, and it is clear from the surviving brick foundation that the western half of this structure was rebuilt in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century, and this fits neatly with the construction of the All Saints School in 1849.
- 9.3 The deposits in the driveway area were exposed to a greater depth, and this revealed more about the depositional history of the site, although the narrowness of the trench restricted both observation and the recovery of artefacts. The two wall foundations encountered in this area were both of stone, and likely to predate the 18<sup>th</sup> C reconstruction of the church. The smaller and westernmost of these foundations appeared to have been related to a structure present into recent times, possibly a former gateway. The larger foundation is the more significant, but its dating and function remain unclear. As the southern ends of both foundations did not extend across the trench line it is possible that both had been truncated by some previous disturbance, possibly a service trench. It is also possible that they were bases to buttresses or similar on the southern corner of the medieval church, the precise alignment of which is unknown.
- 9.4 The presence of apparent tip lines of redeposited material forming a possible bank immediately to the south-east of the church is potentially very significant. It had been anticipated (primarily by Baker and Holt) that the early medieval defences might be present in this area. The present observations are supportive of the presence of an earthen bank pre-dating the present churchyard boundaries, although within the confines of such a restricted trench it is not possible to determine the actual alignment of the bank with certainty. The bank appeared to run very broadly north-south, but the circumstances of observation were such that the material cannot be even confirmed as an earthen bank, let alone closely dated. A further possible interpretation lies in the fact that the “bank” lies almost exactly on the projected line of the Roman road first observed by Philip Barker during the redevelopment of the Blackfriars area north of Broad Street and subsequently by Charles Mundy . The present observation did not, however appear to be the raised bank or “agger” of a road, particularly as there was no trace of metalling.
- 9.5 Overall, despite the project having minimal below-ground impact there has been a significant amount of additional knowledge gained about the site of All Saints and it’s archaeological potential. Documentary sources indicating that there was only a churchyard to the north and east of the church appear to be confirmed, which has positive implications for any future planned permanent developments in this area.

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## 11 **Acknowledgements**

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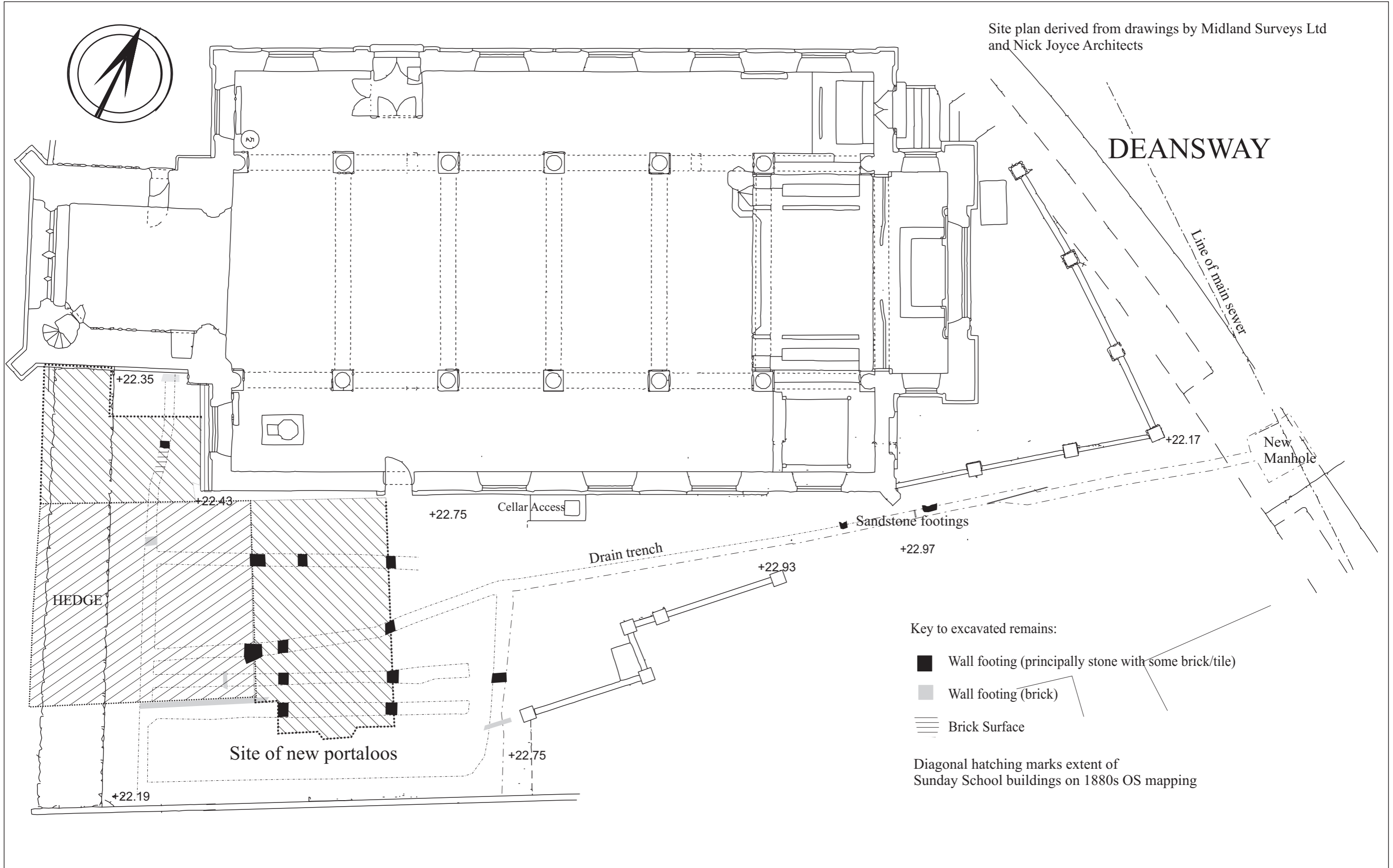
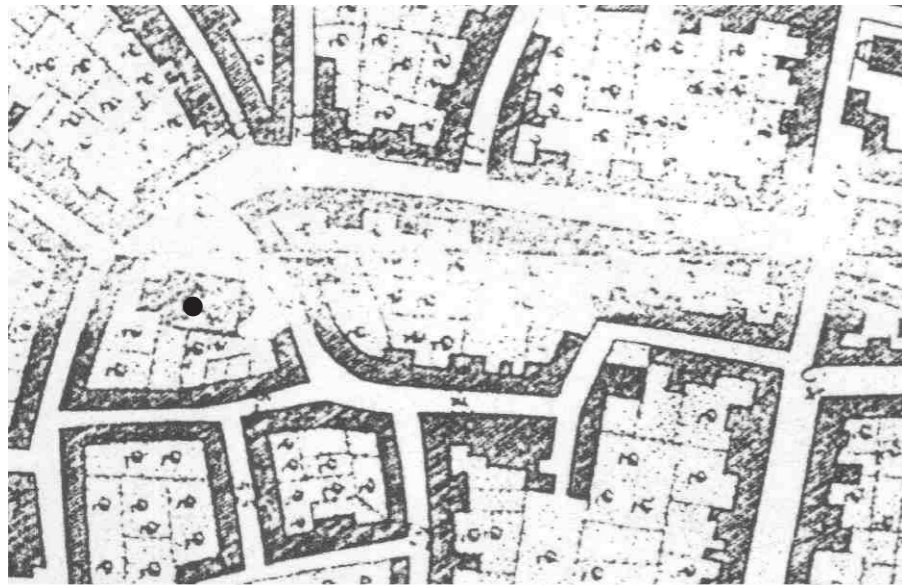


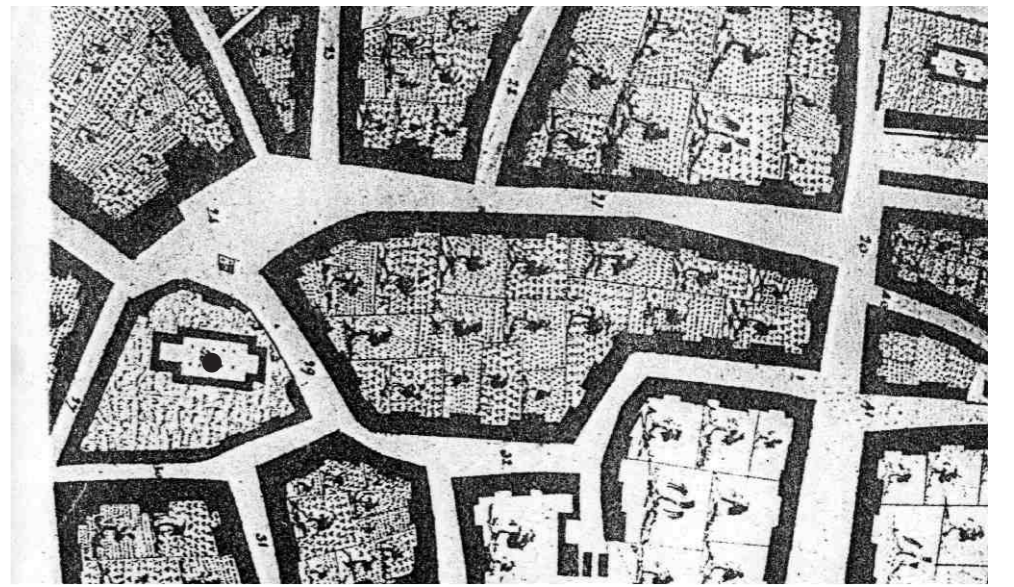
Figure 1: Location of trenches observed, All Saint's Church, Deansway



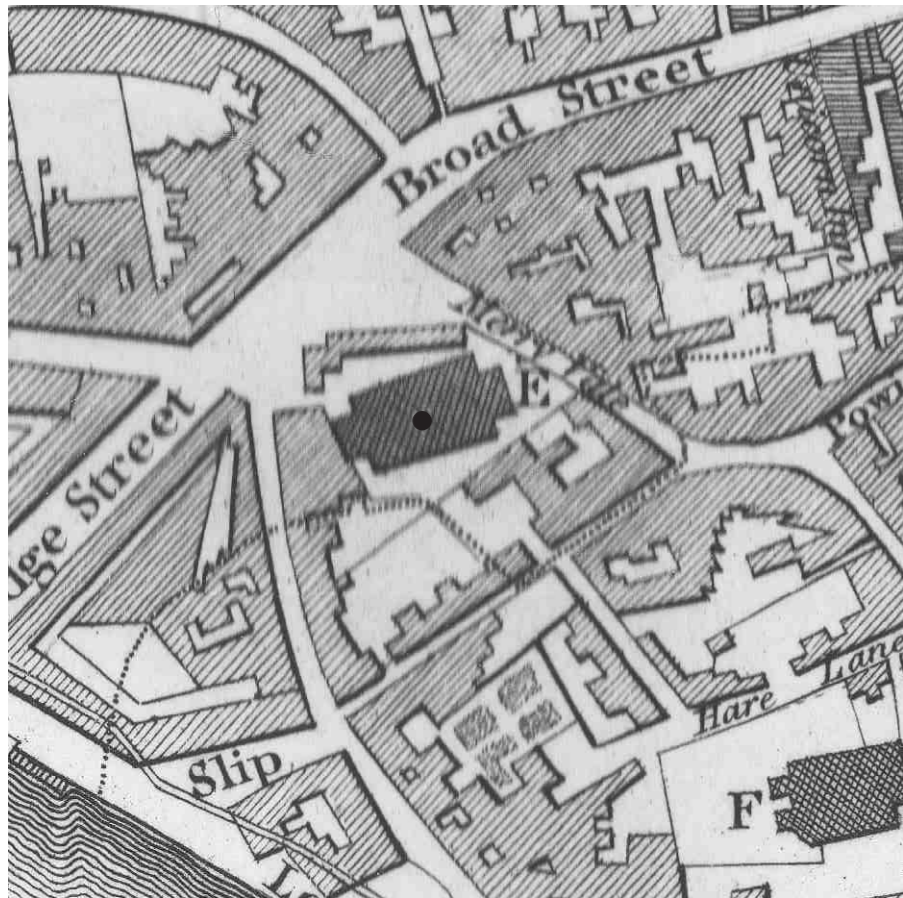
Doharty 1741



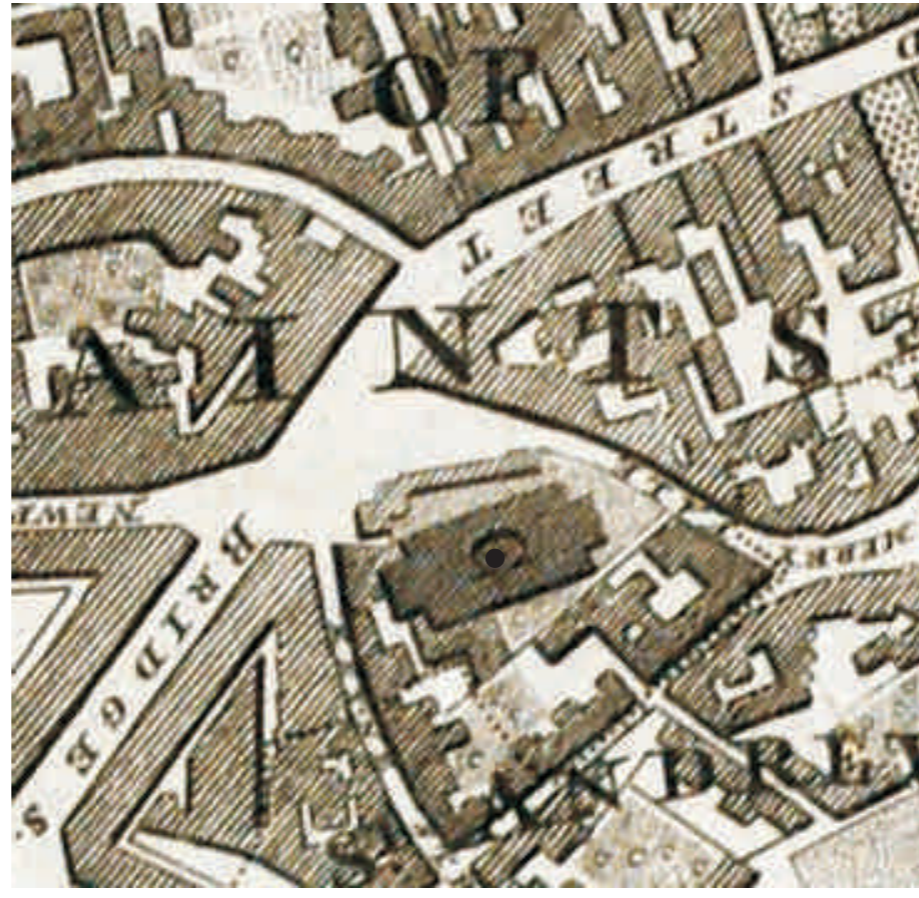
Green 1764



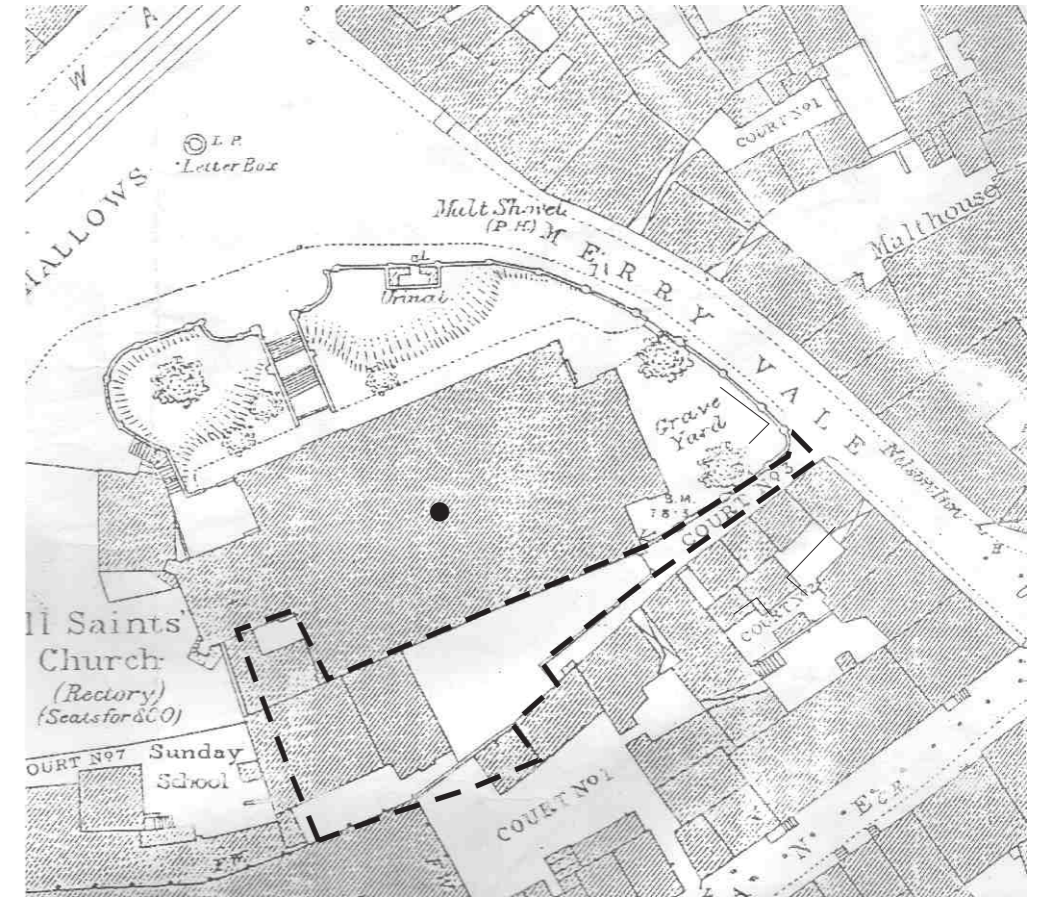
Broad 1768



Green 1796



Nash 1799



Ordnance Survey 1885 (modern site boundary overlaid in dashed line)

Figure 2: Historic mapping of the All Hallows area - All Saints church marked with a black spot. Not to consistent scale or orientation.

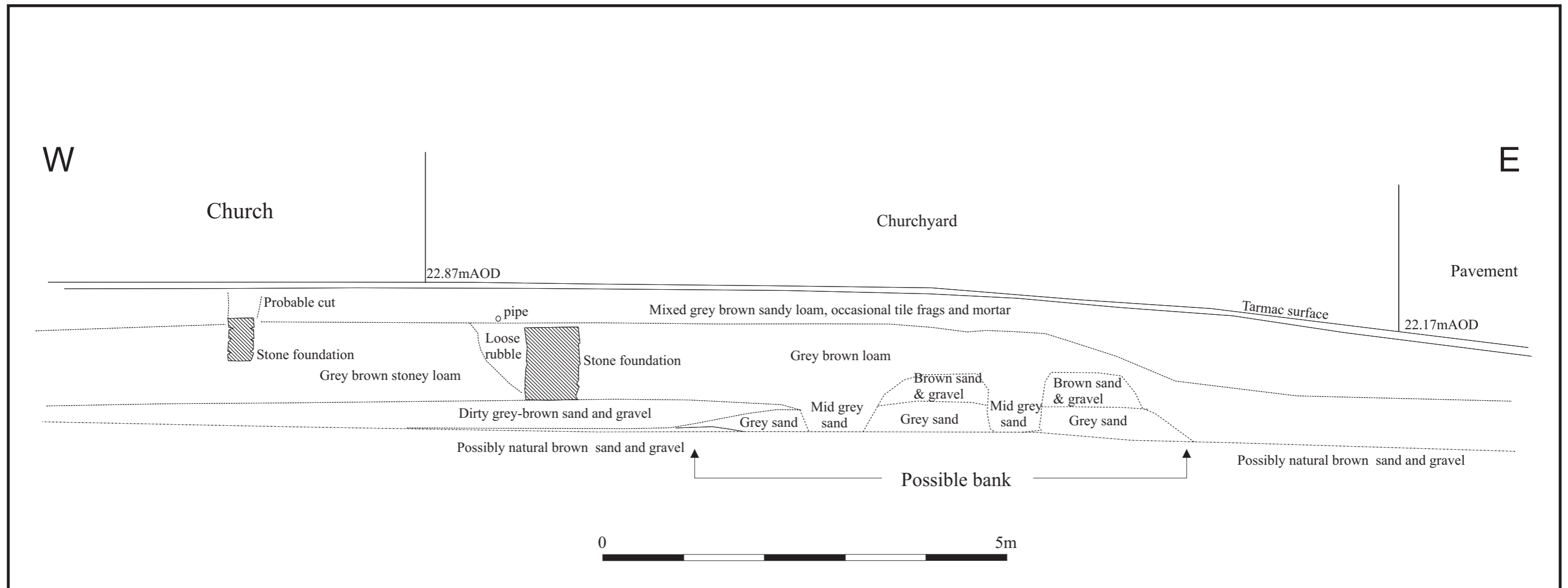


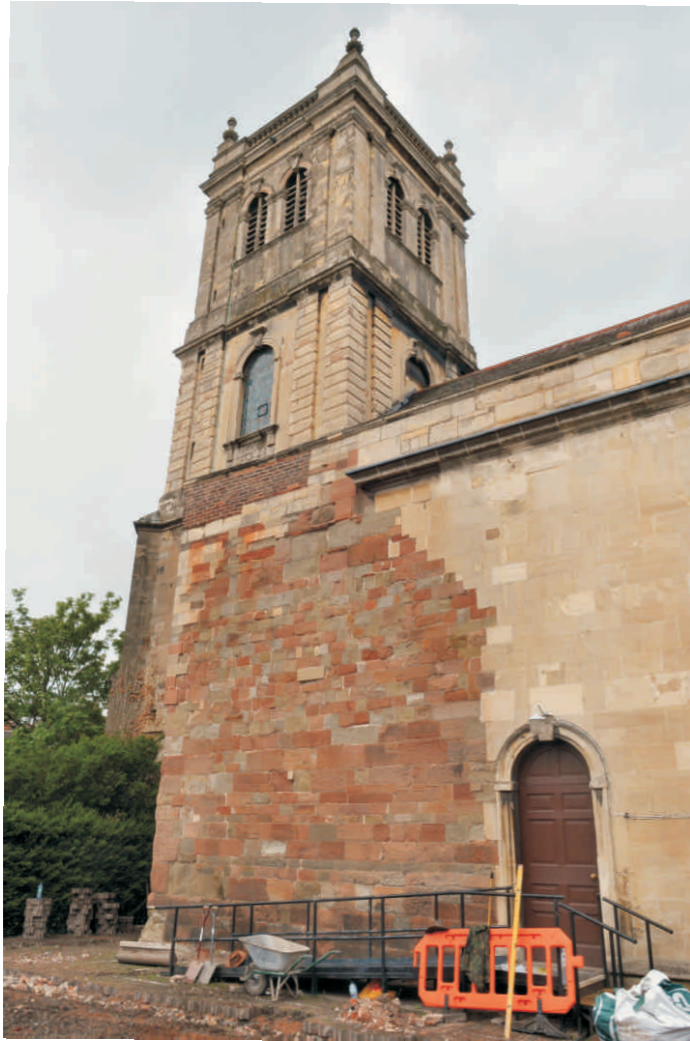
Figure 3: Sketch section of deposits seen in south east facing section of trench along driveway



Green 1764 (same view redrawn for Green 1796, but without the background details)

Buck brothers 1732

Figure 4: Details from 18th C engravings showing the southern side of All Saints Church. Note that the 1732 illustration pre-dates the rebuilding and shows a significantly different roof arrangement to the body of the church, the earlier upper stage of the tower and a smaller building in the angle of tower and south aisle



View north across site

Sandstone scar of former vestry/school room on southern elevation of aisle



Brick footing of 1849 school room in foreground



Brick and stone foundation of "Vestry"



Brick flooring at base of trench near tower



Corbel re-used in foundation



Figure 5: General site views - car park area



General view of driveway area



View facing north-east showing redeposited sand and gravelly deposits



Same section of trench part excavated



View facing west -note sandy brown deposits at base and restricted opportunities for observation

Figure 6: General site views - driveway area



Detached florette "B" - note gilding. Dimensions 63x63x27mm)



Above and left - Block A - rectangular plinth (dimensions 445x145x102mm)  
decorated on three sides - note keying for detached florette



Blocks A and B reunited



Block "C" corbel -375(incomplete)x105x173mm

Figure 7: Stone architectural fragments A-C - all fine grained limestone, and probably from the same monument - all have later mortar adhering.





Block "D" - ornate column drum in fine grained limestone, traces of gilding to projecting bosses. Central piercing. Dimensions 197x 58mm.



Far left  
Block "E" fragment of monument  
pilaster capping - fine grained limestone  
240 deepx52mm thick. 205mm wide (incomplete)

Fragment of medieval green glazed decorated  
floor tile - too worn to be precisely identified.

Below - Tile stamp on nibbed roof tile. Stamp 38x22mm



Figure 8: Stone architectural fragments D and E, probably from a similar source to blocks A-C. Significant fragments of ceramic tile, including rare tile stamp similar to Stamp 7, Figure 207 Dalwood et al. 2004.



Figure 9: Substantial limestone corbel recovered from foundations of former vestry. Not retained (reburied on site) Approx dimensions 280x230x560mm.