

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title M5 Widening.	Details An Assessment
Road Number M5	Date May 1990
Contractor Hereford and Worcester County Council	
County Hereford and Worcester.	
OS Reference S085	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 <input type="radio"/> Colour <input type="radio"/>	

✓

**M5 WIDENING
(WARNDON TO STRENSHAM):
AN ASSESSMENT**

REPORT 47

**Simon Woodiwiss AIFA BA
Archaeological Field Officer**

May 1990

**Archaeology Section
Hereford and Worcester County Council
Tetbury Drive
Warndon
WORCESTER
WR4 9LS**

Contents

1) Summary	1
2) Introduction	1
3) Aims	2
4) Geology, soils and topography	2
5) Archaeological background and potential	3
6) Method	3
7) The archaeological record	4
a) Aerial photographs	
b) Documentary records	
c) Standing buildings	
d) Field evidence	
8) Statutory protection and other designations for archaeological sites and landscapes	5
9) Discussion	6
a) Research objectives and potential	
b) Conservation objectives and potential	
c) Presentation objectives and potential	
10) Impact assessment	8
11) Recommendations and brief for an evaluation	9
12) Acknowledgements	14
13) Bibliography	14
14) Abbreviations	14

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Index to sites within the study area
Appendix 2:	Extract from Historic buildings and conservation areas - policy and procedures (DoE Circular 8/87)
Appendix 3:	Extract from Statutory Instruments 1988 No 1818
Appendix 4:	Extract from Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1983)

M5 WIDENING (WARNDON TO STRENSHAM): AN ASSESSMENT

Simon Woodiwiss, Archaeological Field Officer

1) Summary

A study area was defined and consisted of the proposed corridor. The study area passes through particularly sensitive areas of the archaeological landscape. Several medieval sites are known within, or on the fringes of the study area. There is also a great deal of potential for the existence of archaeological sites which are as yet unknown.

Thirteen known archaeological sites will be directly or indirectly affected by the widening and of these one scheduled ancient monument will be indirectly affected.

Recommendations are presented aiming to provide an appropriate response to the effects of the proposed widening on the archaeological landscape. Evaluation, including survey and excavation, is recommended to provide more detailed information on selected areas where there are sites of known or potential significance. A brief is also presented.

2) Introduction

The intention to widen the M5 between Warndon and Strensham was notified to the Archaeology Section in June 1989 accompanied by the draft Orders, relevant plans Public Notice and Explanatory Statement. The Department of Transport (DoT) was notified of all sites then registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) affected by the draft Orders and indicated that an evaluation would be an appropriate response. Widening of the current dual two-lane to a dual three-lane motorway is proposed by the DoT. A public inquiry was held in November 1989 for which the inspectors report is expected in the spring of 1990. Construction is programmed to start in January or February 1991.

The proposed route will widen the existing motorway on its eastern side between Junctions 6 and 7 (SO 892 572 to SO 877 522) and on its western side between Junctions 7 and 8 (SO 877 522 to SO 908 387). This represents a total distance of approximately 20km. Alterations will also occur to junctions, side roads, bridges and service areas. There will also be construction compounds, though the siting of these cannot be determined until a later date. The corridor will vary between approximately 10 and 30m on one side of the existing motorway. The study area consists of the corridor identified in the Order (DoT nd).

A recent Department of the Environment Circular (15/88) on Environmental Assessment seeks to integrate assessment of the effects on the environment into the planning process of any organisation undertaking large-scale development projects. This should enable these effects to be properly considered and appropriate responses made. Aspects of the environment to be considered include 'the cultural heritage' which is a general term covering archaeology in its most general sense (including for example historic buildings). The Section understands that an Environmental Assessment has been prepared for the widening (DoT nd) though this was not consulted. This type of professional involvement (in archaeological assessment and any subsequent evaluation) should be viewed as part of the normal project design process, just as other professional groups (eg engineers, architects etc) are always included. Later stages of evaluation and excavation for rescue purposes should be viewed at the responsibility of English Heritage under their terms of reference with the DoT for the involvement of archaeology and road schemes.

No archaeological survey was undertaken during the construction of the dual two-lane motorway. However, a number of sites of archaeological interest are registered on the SMR. These sites are marked on the accompanying plans, none have previously been investigated and are of unknown significance.

3) Aims

The purpose of this assessment is to examine the likely effect of the proposed routes on the archaeological and historic environment. It is designed to outline the archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed routes, and the impact on these sites, both in terms of potential destruction, and of the disruption of the surrounding historic landscapes. It includes discussion of research, conservation and presentation objectives and potential, from which recommendations are made. Areas of greater potential significance are defined and a brief for evaluation is presented (Recommendations).

4) Geology, soils and topography

The soils are mainly of the Whimple 3 association (stagnogleyic argillic brown earths), with smaller areas of the Compton, Brockhurst 2, Evesham 2 and Bishampton 2 associations (mostly clay soils; Soil Survey of England and Wales) with solid geology of Mercian Mudstone (Keuper Marl) and Lias at the southern end. Terrace gravels also occur.

5) Archaeological background and potential

As with most large-scale development projects the area concerned has never been intensively surveyed for archaeological sites. Knowledge of existing sites has been collected on a piecemeal basis. The SMR is an inventory of all known archaeological sites in the County. It is currently being enhanced and updated, and is not to be considered as a complete inventory since many more sites (some of major importance) may exist within the assessment area. To date thirteen sites have been identified which might be affected by the widening (Appendix 1).

Although it is impossible to assess accurately how many sites would be expected in the study area, an estimate may be made. There are two possible methods of calculating this. The first is based on an estimated total of 40,000 sites in the county of Hereford and Worcester (IAM 1984, table 7), of which to date only c 9000 have been entered on the SMR. This would suggest that the twelve sites recorded in the study area could be multiplied by a factor of five, giving a total of 60 expected sites. This corresponds with the figure used in a similar study in advance of the M40 in Oxfordshire. Here it was found that known sites should be multiplied by a factor of four or five for the total number of sites (Rowley 1975, 84).

An alternative method of calculating the expected number of sites is to work out the predicted frequency of sites from the estimated figure of 40,000 sites over the whole county; an area of 892,650ha. On this basis, one site would be expected every 9.82ha, which for the study area would amount to a total of 40.

It is important that the term 'archaeological site' be understood. As employed in the SMR, a site may consist of anything from the findspot of an individual artefact to an extensive, relatively well preserved monument such as Crookbarrow Hill. In general terms this range covers sites of lesser to greater significance respectively. It is therefore not simply the number of sites which is significant in terms of the effect on the proposed development, a qualitative judgment must be made as well.

The effects of the two routes may be felt in two ways. It will be necessary to take into account both direct and indirect effects; that is, the direct effect of site destruction and the indirect effect of altering the setting of a site within the landscape. Both of these are legitimate concerns where local authorities are to determine planning applications (Appendix 2; DoE Circular 8/87). Although the planning of DoT road schemes is outside of local authority control this principle is considered to be relevant in this case.

6) Method

For the purposes of this assessment of the proposed route, the additional corridor to the existing

motorway identified in the Order (DoT nd), has been defined as the study area. Construction of compounds, service stations and road junctions will add to the affected area. The SMR was consulted.

7) The archaeological record

Archaeological sites survive in one or more of three classes; standing remains, earthworks and buried features (Darvill 1987, 6-7). The first are those sites which exist as built structures above the general ground surface, such as buildings, field walls and stone circles. Earthworks are also visible, but as undulations in the general ground surface which reflect buried remains, such as the foundations of ruined buildings, banks, and hollows. No sign of buried deposits may be visible from the surface but accumulations of soils and the fills of pits and ditches may exist in a thin zone, just below the ground surface, or may be of very considerable depth and complexity.

An index of all sites within the study area, including a location and brief description are given in Appendix 1.

a) Aerial photographs

Aerial photographs yield two types of evidence which are invaluable to the archaeologist. Firstly, earthworks invisible on the ground, such as slight ridge and furrow, are clearly revealed from the air (especially early in the morning or late in the afternoon when shadows are long, or after light snowfall). Secondly, crops located above ditches or walls grow at different rates compared with the surrounding areas, and produce cropmarks indicating these buried features which are best viewed from the air.

Seven cropmark sites are registered with the SMR. Of these HWCM 2120, 3589, 6029, 6058, 9124 and 9125 are undated. All are cropmark types associated with settlement except HWCM 9124 which is a possible ring-ditch and HWCM 9125 which is a field boundary containing ridge and furrow and probably of medieval or post-medieval date. Another site of medieval date is the ridge and furrow to the south-west of Junction 6 (HWCM 3590). Of the features seen on the aerial photographs only that at HWCM 9124 is likely to be directly affected by construction though the extent all of these sites is not well defined.

b) Documentary records

No documentary records were consulted. Any further archaeological work on the routes should be prepared in the light of consultation of material in the County Records Office. The nature of primary sources usually precludes an effective return as a result of detailed documentary research and

survey should be directed to retrieval of information from early cartographic sources (ie tithe and estate maps).

No sites are known primarily from documentary sources

c) Standing buildings

Most of the standing buildings recorded on the SMR are listed buildings. No physical examination of standing buildings took place, since this was considered to be outside the brief of this assessment. Standing buildings registered on the SMR tend to be those which were registered as listed buildings prior to the recent national relisting programme.

The post-medieval manor house at Crookbarrow Farm (HWCM 964) is the only historic standing building indirectly affected by the route.

d) Field evidence

Field evidence, in the form of the identification of earthworks, or the recovery of surface or buried finds has never been systematically undertaken. However, chance finds and observations by antiquarians, local archaeological groups and metal detector users have indicated a number of sites by this method.

Four earthwork sites are known, of which three are the medieval moats of Crookbarrow Farm (HWCM 963), Dunstall House (HWCM 7052), and Newlands Farm (HWCM 7053). These sites are not only defined by the moats themselves but may include associated features such as leats supplying water. Crookbarrow Hill (HWCM 552) is essentially undated though it may be a prehistoric mound similar to Silbury Hill in Wiltshire; or of Roman date as finds have been made both on the site and in the area; or a medieval motte (castle mound).

e) Circumstantial evidence

One site is a Roman road (HWCM 1150) the projected line of which is bisected by the route.

8) Statutory protection and other designations for archaeological sites and landscapes

A definition of an archaeological site is given in Statutory Instruments 1988 No 1813 (Appendix 3). No material distinction appears to be made between the terms 'archaeological site', 'ancient

monument' and 'monument'.

One scheduled ancient monument will be indirectly affected by the route, Crookbarrow Hill (HWCM 552; County Monument No Here and Worc 336). This site is protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and any works which affect it must be authorised by a consent issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment. In all matters relating to ancient monuments, and scheduled ancient monuments in particular, the Secretary is advised by English Heritage. We understand that the DoT will consult English Heritage directly on this monument.

Advice and consents under legislation relating to listed buildings is primarily outside of the scope of this assessment. As mentioned above, however, the curtilages of these buildings probably contain features and deposits which relate directly to the historic development and occupation of the building.

9) Discussion

a) Research potential

Antiquarian and archaeological interest has in the past been directed towards the more obvious archaeological sites, such as visible earthworks and standing buildings. This may have led to views of the past being distorted. However, the small number of other sites present indicate that there are further elements of historic landscapes in the area which may be traceable by fieldwork.

Research priorities include an understanding of the following elements:

- 1) Early prehistoric settlement not so far represented in the archaeological record.
- 2) Bronze Age settlement patterns and land use in relation to barrow cemeteries.
- 3) Roman roadside settlements and the change from Iron Age to Roman settlement.
- 4) The development of, and changes in, the medieval landscape.

b) Conservation objectives

English Heritage have identified three broad stages in the management of archaeological sites. These are:

Stage 1; identification, recording and the understanding of the monument or historic landscape.

Stage 2, option 1; curatorial management where the main aim is to arrest the natural and man-induced processes of decay through protection and management.

Stage 2, option 2; exploitative management where the archaeological resource can be used for

public enjoyment through interpretation and display, or for academic research through investigation and excavation.

Stage 3; recording; in exceptional circumstances, when preservation is no longer possible because the value of the archaeological resource is outweighed by some other factor, a site or standing structure may be investigated to record as much as possible or its structure and form and thus in effect preserve it on paper. This is preservation by record, or as it is more commonly known, rescue archaeology (Wainwright 1989, 8).

The primary objective of any conservation strategy should be to preserve *in situ* sites of archaeological significance for future generations. Excavation is itself destructive and future improvements in approach and techniques means that more information may be extracted from the excavation of archaeological sites, hence the emphasis on preservation *in situ*, with excavation only being undertaken as a final option. One site (Crookbarrow Hill, HWCM 552, County Monument No Here and Worc 239) has statutory protection. Other sites may also be of national importance, such as the undated and ill-defined cropmarks (HWCM 2120, 3589, 6029, 6058 and 9124) and the medieval moats (HWCM 963, 7052 and 7053). Depending on whether they fulfil the criteria for the identification of sites of national importance (Appendix 4; DoE 1983) they may still merit preservation.

Sites and areas known or suspected to be of archaeological importance, which should receive special attention include the following:

- 1) All sites of the Iron Age or earlier.
- 2) Roman and Saxon occupation sites.
- 3) Medieval manor houses and moated sites.

c) Presentation objectives and potential

Opportunities are provided for exploitation of sites for educational, tourist and recreational purposes and there is a great deal of scope for the presentation of substantial visible sites. Largely due to the nature of development and the limited scope for preservation *in situ* few of the sites identified, however, have a great deal of potential for presentation for these ends, with the following exceptions:

- 1) Crookbarrow Hill.
- 2) Crookbarrow moat, Dunstall House moat and Newlands moat.

There are also a number of local museums which could benefit as a result of a survey, or other fieldwork. Not only would the material finds be available, where appropriate for display purposes, but the museums could play an active part in raising the consciousness of the general public in the buried past of their area. These museums include:

- 1) Hereford and Worcester County Museum.
- 2) Worcester City Museum.

10) Impact assessment

In view of the relatively narrow corridor it is considered that evaluation of the known archaeological sites is an appropriate approach, as opposed to an evaluation including prospection for previously unknown sites along the whole of the route. It is anticipated that salvage recording undertaken during the initial phases of construction (topsoil stripping etc) will form part of the eventual programme.

Only Crookbarrow Hill is a scheduled ancient monument and this will not be directly affected by construction. Though only 100m from the scheduled area the road corridor is largely within a cutting which should minimise its impact on the monument. However, part of the slip road to the south-west of the proposed junction roundabout is on an embankment and the roundabout itself appears to be at the same level as the surrounding land. This part of the proposals will have a visual impact on the monument, though the existing junction is also at the same level as the surrounding land. Consent should not be required from the Secretary of State for the Environment under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. However, the advice of English Heritage should be sought.

In considering the impact of the routes on the archaeological environment the direct and indirect impact on sites which are known and unknown must all be considered. In addition to this legislative protection and research, conservation and presentation objectives and potential will all play a role in determining an appropriate and reasonable response. A number of discrete types of area may be identified as of particular significance and each of these is discussed below. Sites not found within these areas are unlikely to be directly, or significantly indirectly, affected by the proposed routes, largely by virtue of their distance from the proposed corridor. Full-scale prospection for sites which are as yet unknown along the entire length of the route would clearly be a massive undertaking and present significant obstacles, not least in ensuring adequate access. Where there is some indication of potentially significant sites existing in the vicinity, this too has been considered. Other unknown sites must be dealt with at a later stage, presumably during the early stages of construction.

Area type 1

Crookbarrow Farm (HWCM 963), Dunstall House (HWCM 7052) and Newlands Farm (HWCM 7053) are all moated settlements of medieval date. Such sites form an important element of the historic landscape in Worcestershire. These sites are also in a good state of preservation, with a large proportion of the moat surviving in each case and with internal buildings. Even if the corridor avoids the area

defined by the moats it may affect features directly associated with them (leats, field systems etc).

Area type 2

This covers the greatest number of areas though their potential significance is often unknown. Of these, three (HWCM 2120, 6058 and 9124) are cropmark sites which will be directly affected by the route. One other cropmark site (HWCM 6029) has only been identified at some distance from the route but in fact may extend further east. The scheduled ancient monument at Crookbarrow Hill will not be directly affected. Such a prominent monument however is likely to have attracted settlement as already indicated by known sites of Roman date to the west. Any sites which do exist to the east will therefore be affected by the route.

Area type 3

The route crosses a Roman road (HWCM 1150) at SO 864 478. The significance of this area rests on the character of the road and the potential existence of contemporary roadside settlement.

Area type 4

The distance and limited extent of proposals affecting the remaining cropmark site (HWCM 8589) make it unlikely that significant disturbance will occur. The medieval ridge and furrow and field boundaries (HWCM 8590 and 9125) are not sites for which preservation is usually thought justifiable. The standing building at Crookbarrow Farm will not directly be affected by the route.

11) Recommendations and brief for an evaluation

The SMR cannot be regarded as a fully comprehensive register of all sites. It cannot even be expected to contain sufficient information on all known sites for detailed evaluation to be undertaken at this stage. It is recommended that archaeological evaluation within the area types and for the reasons specified above should be undertaken.

The evaluation of each area type will aim to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability, documentation, quality of setting and amenity value.

Area type 1

Survey extent and form of earthworks within the corridor and produce hachured plans at a scale of not less than 1:1250. Excavation of selected features.

Area type 2

Prospection for sites in areas of high potential and evaluation of all sites. This will involve sample excavation and geophysical techniques may be of assistance.

Area type 3

Location of Roman road by excavation (geophysical techniques may be of assistance) and determination of presence of associated settlement, within the corridor.

Area type 4

No further evaluation would be justified on these sites of limited significance.

The evaluation will provide detailed information on the affects of the routes on archaeological sites. It will assess their significance and recommend appropriate responses as discussed below:

1) For sites of national importance, threatened as a result of the proposed construction method, preservation *in situ* will be the primary objective. This may be achieved in a number of ways, usually through the adoption of an appropriate design solution. It is assumed that at this stage facility for minor alterations to the route would be limited, although solutions might be explored with the consulting engineers.

2) Where preservation of nationally important sites *in situ* is not possible, preservation by record (ie excavation) will be recommended. Excavation briefs (including research designs and programmes) will be drawn from the evaluation. Excavation would require a period of access prior to commencement of construction in these areas.

3) In cases where evaluation identifies sites of lesser archaeological significance, recommendations would be restricted to salvage recording carried out during the initial stages of construction. This would form part of the monitoring process outlined in 4 below.

4) The evaluation can only reasonably be designed to locate the more extensive archaeological sites. Smaller, though still significant, sites may be discovered during such processes as topsoil stripping. Provision should be made for archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance during construction. Close liaison with contractors will enable salvage recording to be carried out on such sites without jeopardising their programmes.

Requirements

The following requirements are considered by the Archaeology Section to be necessary for successfully achieving the aims of the evaluation and to ensure best practice.

- 1) Contractors are required to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 2) Primary and secondary sources relating to the area should be consulted. This includes the County Sites and Monuments Record which should be appropriately cited. For sites with much documentation an assessment of its potential should be included. This assessment should include a quantification for different types of source (secondary, maps, etc) and their location.
- 3) Selected deposits will be fully or partially excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature.
- 4) In assessing the state of deposit preservation, physical, artefactual and environmental aspects must all be considered.
- 5) An assessment of the quantity and range of artefactual and environmental material must be presented.
- 6) An outline of research objectives and potential must be presented.
- 7) The landowner must be encouraged to deposit artefacts with an appropriate museum.
- 8) A written report must be produced as part of the evaluation. The report should detail aims, methods, location and size of archive, discussion of the results and recommendations. The report should be published through an appropriate medium (eg deposition with the County Sites and Monuments Record).
- 9) The preservation of significant archaeological deposits *in situ* will be the primary objective of any recommendations.
- 10) Research, management and presentation objectives must all be considered as part of the evaluation.
- 11) Two copies of the report must be sent to the Archaeology Section, Hereford and Worcester County Council, Tetbury Drive, Warndon, Worcester WR4 9LS, as well as to the clients and their agents.
- 12) Access must be arranged through the DoT.

Guidance

The following guidance is given to assist the contractor in achieving the aims of the evaluation.

- 1) No aerial photographs were available in the SMR, though others may exist in other collections (DoT, NAR, Cambridge University and private collections). The Air Photography Unit of the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments may be requested to provide accurate plots of all archaeological sites with aerial photographs.
- 2) Boreholes in the areas to be evaluated have been taken for engineering purposes and may provide information of archaeological interest, particularly in areas of alluviation. However, care must obviously be taken with this information since it was not taken for archaeological purposes.
- 3) Investigation of documentary evidence relating to the evaluation areas may be limited to consultation of secondary sources and maps (including field and place names) as the most effective sources of information.
- 4) A combination of hand excavated (sieving samples of topsoil) and machine stripped trenches may be used.
- 5) Further sample trenches may be necessary to determine the extent of significant deposits.
- 6) Trenches excavated as part of 1 and 2 above may be located with regard to known deposits and with respect to agricultural use.
- 7) Geophysical survey may be employed as a method of establishing the extent and layout of sites. Principally resistivity and magnetometer methods may be used. Geophysical survey would usually be supplemented by excavation. This technique may damage well developed arable crops.
- 8) In assessing significance the non-statutory criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments used by the Department of the Environment (Appendix 4; DoE 1983) may be employed as a guide. In addition to these eight criteria the amenity value, ie the place the sites have in present society, (for example for tourism or educational purposes) should be considered (Darvill *et al* 1987, 398).
- 9) Attention is drawn to the requirement of obtaining scheduled monument consent where

appropriate.

10) Contractors should deposit any archival material with an appropriate museum.

11) Contractors may find the following addresses useful:

County Records Office
Hereford and Worcester County Council
County Hall
Spetchley Road
Worcester WR5 2NP 0905 763763

County Records Office
Hereford and Worcester County Council

St Helens
Fish Street
Worcester WR1 2HN 0905 765922

Mr A Codling
Department of Transport
West Midlands Regional Office
5 Broadway
Broad Street
Birmingham B15 1BL 021 631 8000

Howard Humphries and Partners
Thorncroft Manor
Dorking Road
Leatherhead
Surrey KT22 8JB 0372 376190

Dr A D F Streeten
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
English Heritage
Fortress House
Savile Row
London W1X 1AB 071 973 3219

12) Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the Department of Transport, in particular Mr Alan Codling. Especial mention must be made of Dr Anthony Streeten (English Heritage). Thanks are also due to Malcolm Cooper.

13) Bibliography

Darvill, T, 1987 *Ancient monuments in the countryside*

Darvill, T, Saunders, S and Startin, B, 1987 A question of national importance: approaches to the evaluation of ancient monuments for the Monuments Protection Programme in England, *Antiquity*, 61, 393-408

DoT (Department of Transport), no date, *The M5 Birmingham - Exeter motorway (Warndon to Strensham section side roads) Order 19*

IAM (Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments), 1984 *England's archaeological resource: a rapid quantification of the national archaeological resource and a comparison with the schedule of ancient monuments*

Rowley, T, 1975 Motorway archaeology - the M40, in *Planning and the historic environment* (eds T Rowley and M Breakell), 84-88

Wainwright, G J, 1989 *Archaeology review. 1988-89*

14) Abbreviations

Numbers prefixed with "HWCM" are the primary reference numbers used by the Hereford and Worcester County Sites and Monuments Record.

DoE - Department of the Environment

DoT - Department of Transport

HWCC - Hereford and Worcester County Council

NAR - National Archaeological Record

SMR - County Sites and Monuments Record, Hereford and Worcester County Council

Appendix 1: Index of sites in the study area

- 1 HWCM 552, Crookbarrow Hill, SO 874 522. Earthwork, prehistoric, Roman or medieval mound. Scheduled ancient monument County Monument No Here and Worc 239.
- 2 HWCM 963, Crookbarrow Farm, SO 876 523. Earthwork, medieval, moat.
- 3 HWCM 964, Crookbarrow Farm, SO 875 523. Standing building, post-medieval, manor house.
- 4 HWCM 1150, Roman Road, SO 864 478 to SO 858 500. Circumstantial, Roman, road.
- 5 HWCM 2120, Field to east of Kaswell Green, SO 863 466. Cropmark, undated, enclosure.
- 6 HWCM 3589, Field to north of Warndon Church, SO 888 569. Cropmark, undated, square enclosure beneath medieval ridge and furrow.
- 7 HWCM 3590, Field to south-west of Junction 6, SO 890 571. Cropmark, medieval, ridge and furrow.
- 8 HWCM 6029, Field to north of Birch Farm, SO 866 456. Cropmark, undated, field boundary? and trackway.
- 9 HWCM 6058, Field to north of Swinesherd, SO 882 544. Cropmark, undated, sub-rectangular enclosure and trackway.
- 10 HWCM 7052, Dunstall House, SO 882 427. Earthwork, medieval, moat.
- 11 HWCM 7053, Newlands Farm, SO 871 516. Earthwork, medieval, moat.
- 12 HWCM 9124, Field to south-east of Junction 6, SO 393 570. Cropmark?, undated, ring-ditch?
- 13 HWCM 9125, Field to east of Kinnesley, SO 875 436. Cropmark, undated, ridge and furrow and field boundary.

Appendix 2: Extract from Historic buildings and conservation areas - policy and procedures (DoE Circular 8/87)

Development affecting an ancient monument

52. Where application is made for planning permission to carry out development which would affect an ancient monument whether scheduled or unscheduled, the desirability of preserving the monument and its setting is of course a material consideration. The Secretary of State hopes that authorities will consult the Commission about such applications. (An amendment to the General Development Order requiring consultation is under consideration; the current form of the Order should be consulted at the time applications are being considered.) It will be for the authority to accept that advice or not as they see fit. Where permission is refused or granted subject to conditions because of this advice, it should be made clear to the applicant that he may appeal to the Secretary of State and that a representative of the Commission will appear at any local inquiry into the appeal if the appellant or local planning authority so requests. A suggested note for inclusion with the notice of decision, if the authority accept the Commission's advice, will be provided by the Commission.

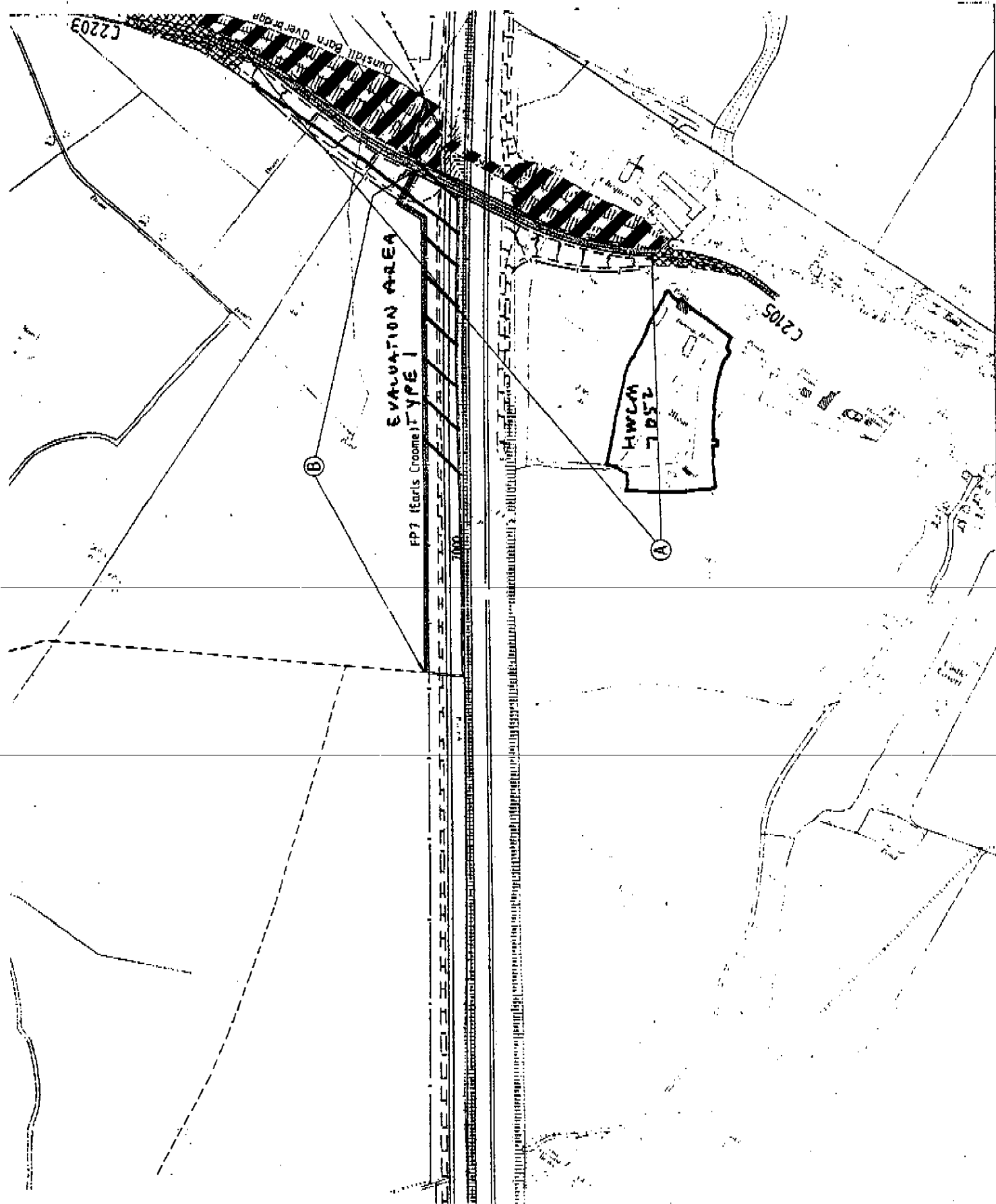
Appendix 3: Extract from Statutory Instruments 1988 No 1813

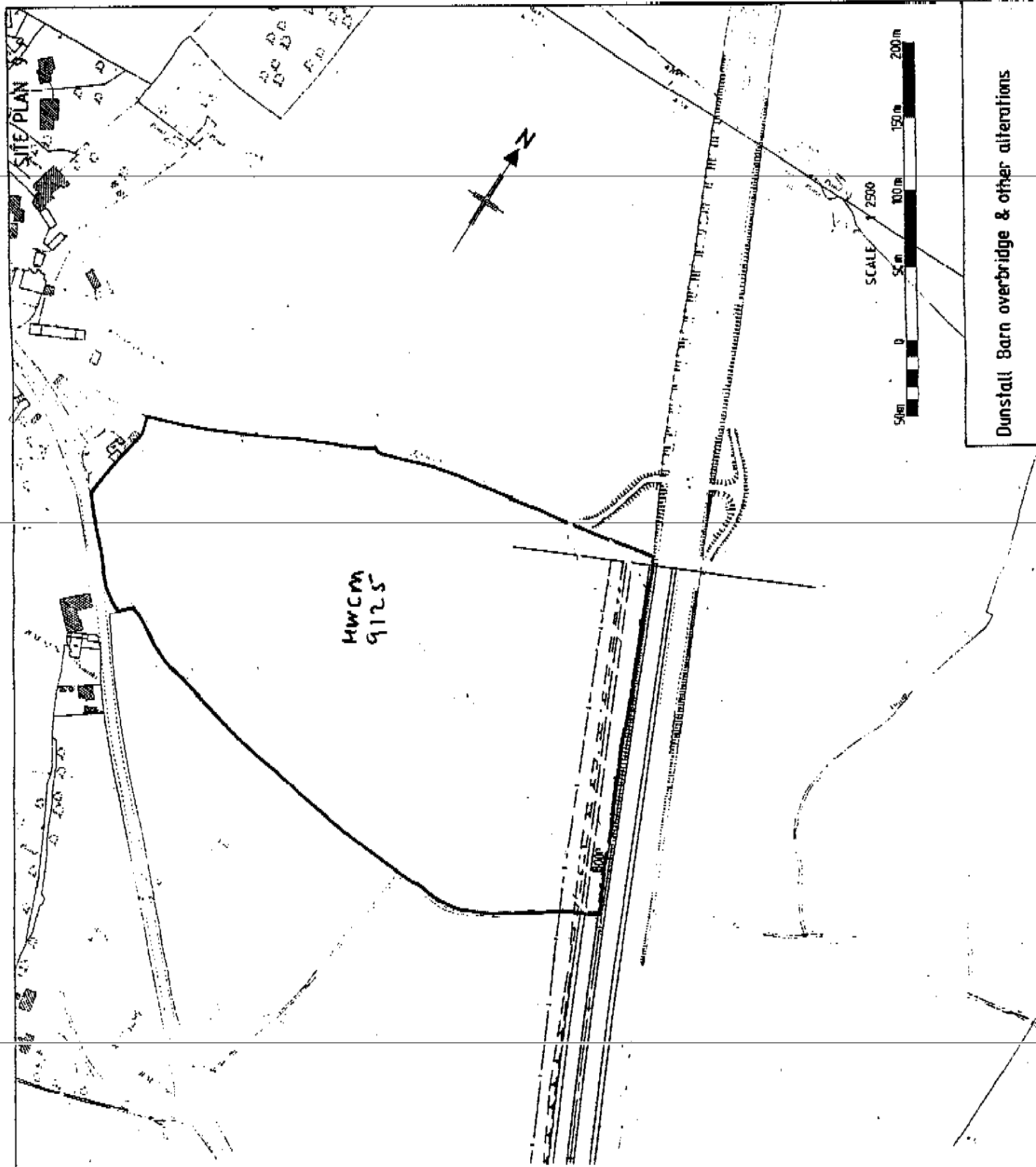
"Site of archaeological interest" means land which is included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(d), or is within an area of land which is designated as an area of archaeological importance under section 33 of that Act, or is within a site registered in any record kept by a county council and known as the County Sites and Monuments Record;

Appendix 4: Extract from Criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1983)

- 1) **Survival/condition:** the survival of the monument's archaeological potential both above and below ground is a crucial consideration and needs to be assessed in relation to its present condition and surviving features.
- 2) **Period:** it is important to consider for preservation all types of monuments that characterise a category or period.
- 3) **Rarity:** there are some monument categories which in some periods are so scarce that all of them which still retain any archaeological potential should be preserved. In general, however a selection must be made which portrays the typical and commonplace as well as the rare. For this, account should be taken of all aspects of the distribution of a particular class of monument not only in the broad national context but also in its region.
- 4) **Fragility/vulnerability:** highly important archaeological evidence from some field monuments can be destroyed by a single ploughing or unsympathetic treatment; these monuments would particularly benefit from the statutory protection which scheduling confers. There are also standing structures of particular form or complexity where again their value could be severely reduced by neglect or careless treatment and which are well suited to protection by this legislation even though they may also be listed historic buildings.
- 5) **Diversity:** some monuments have a combination of high quality features - others are chosen for a single important attribute.
- 6) **Documentation:** the significance of a monument may be given greater weight by the existence of records of previous investigation or, in the case of more recent monuments, by the support of contemporary written records.
- 7) **Group value:** the value of a single monument (such as a field system) is greatly enhanced by association with a group of related contemporary monuments (such as a settlement and cemetery) or with monuments of other periods. In the case of some groups it is preferable to protect the whole including the associated and adjacent land rather than to protect isolated monuments within the group.
- 8) **Potential:** on occasion the nature of the evidence cannot be precisely specified but it is possible to document reasons for anticipating probable existence and importance and so

demonstrate the justification for scheduling. This is usually confined to sites rather than upstanding monuments.





Dunstall Barn overbridge & other alterations

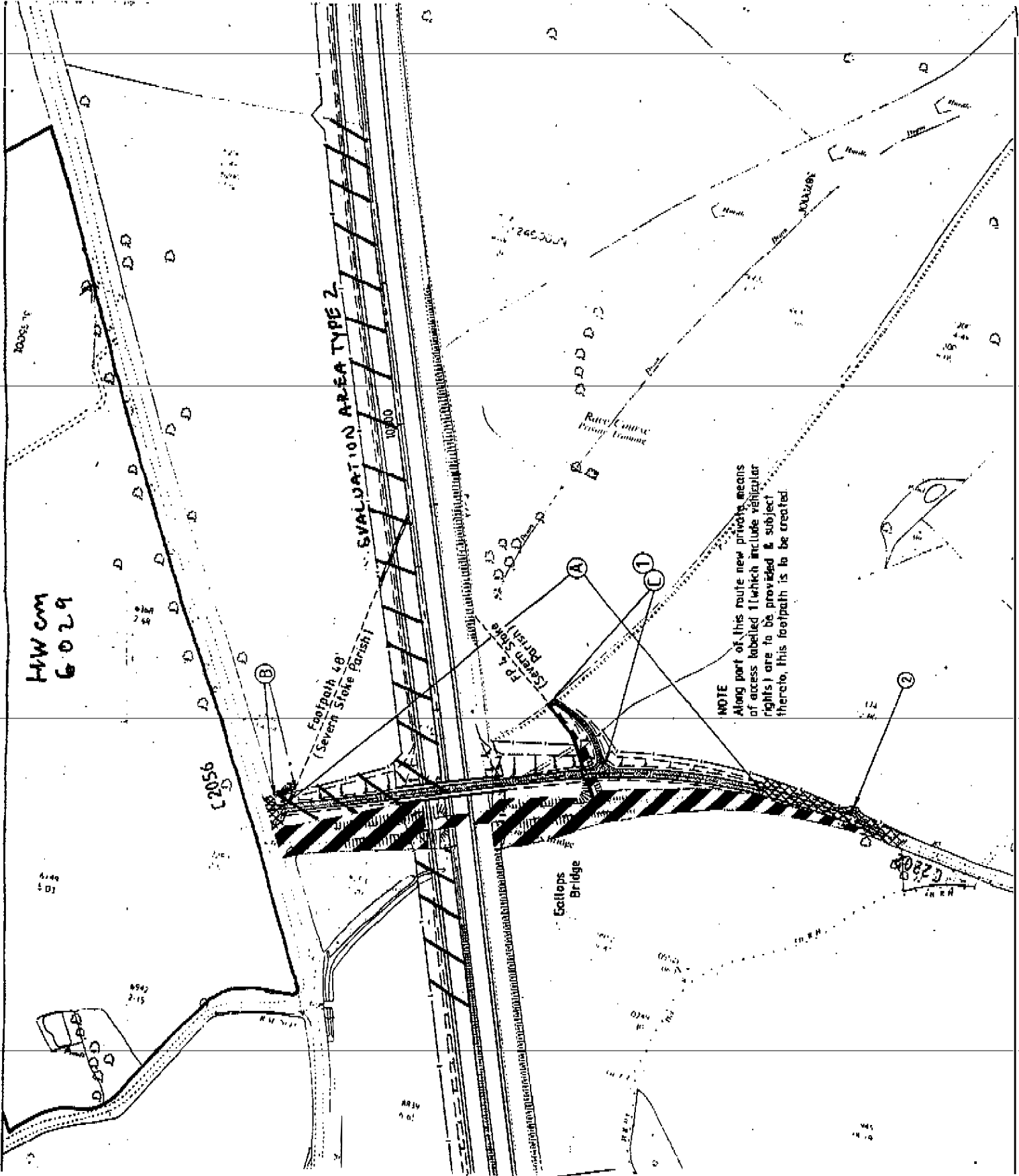
HWCM
6029

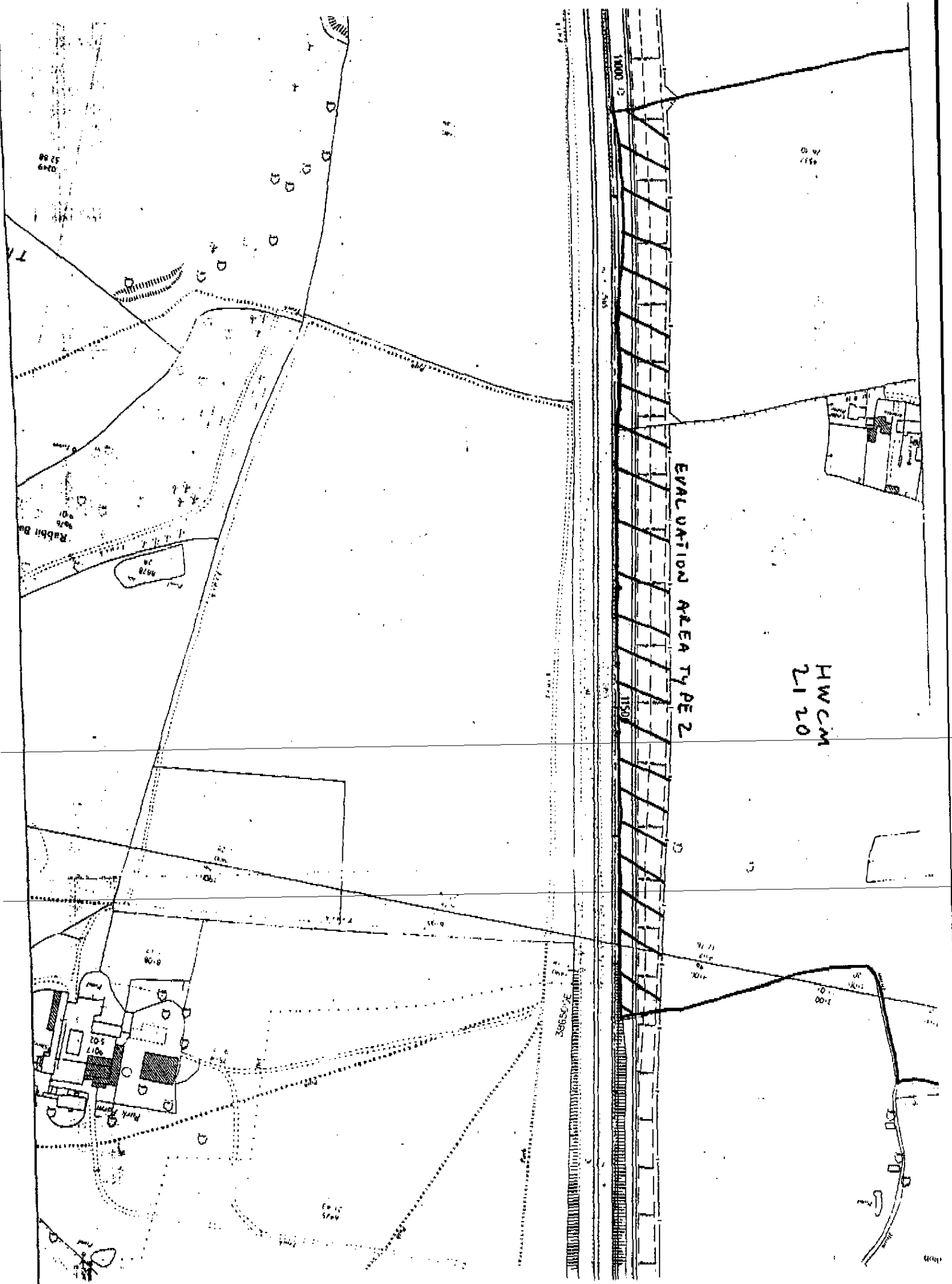
C2056

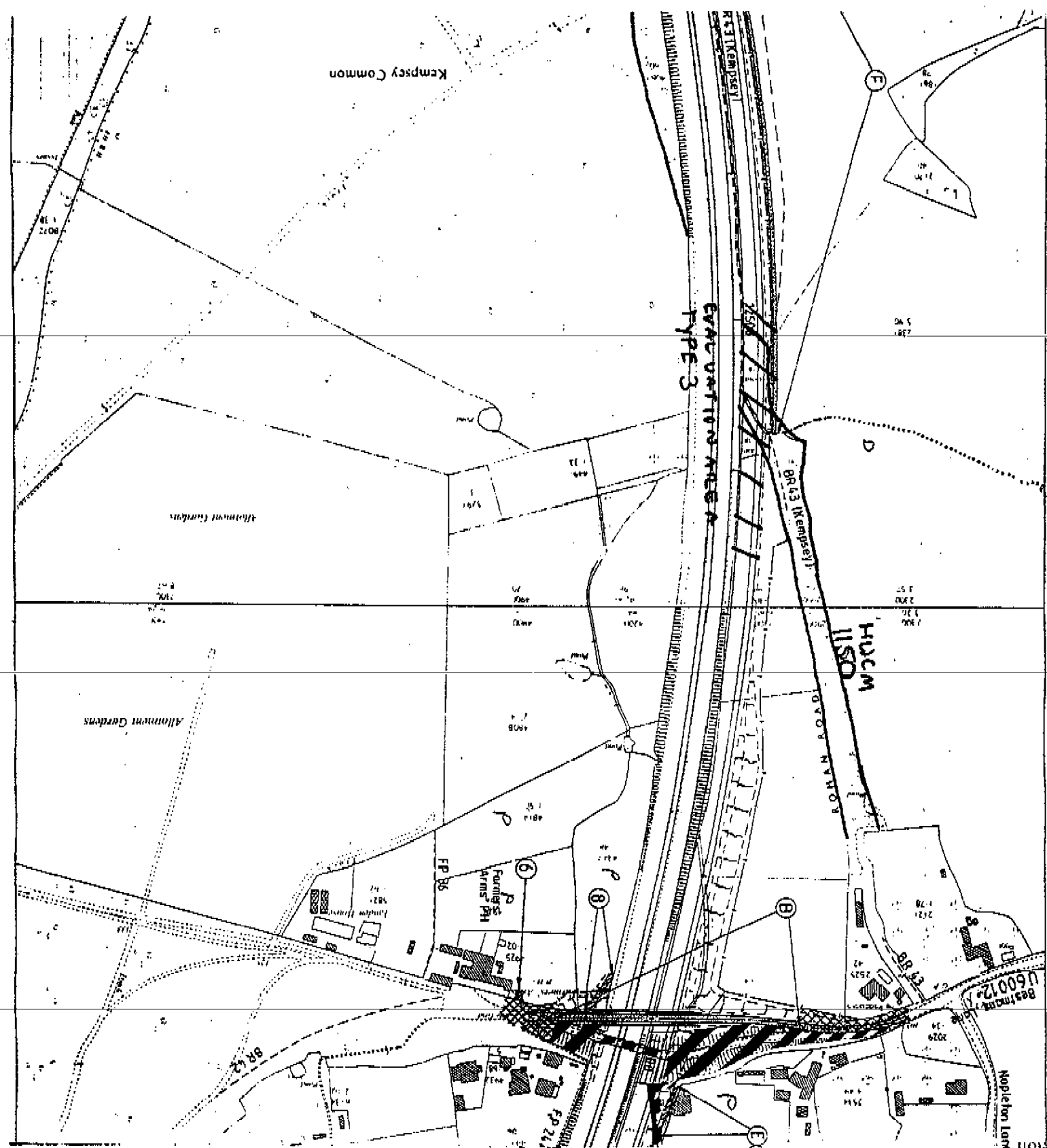
EVALUATION AREA TYPE 2
Footpath 48'
(Seven Stoke Parish)

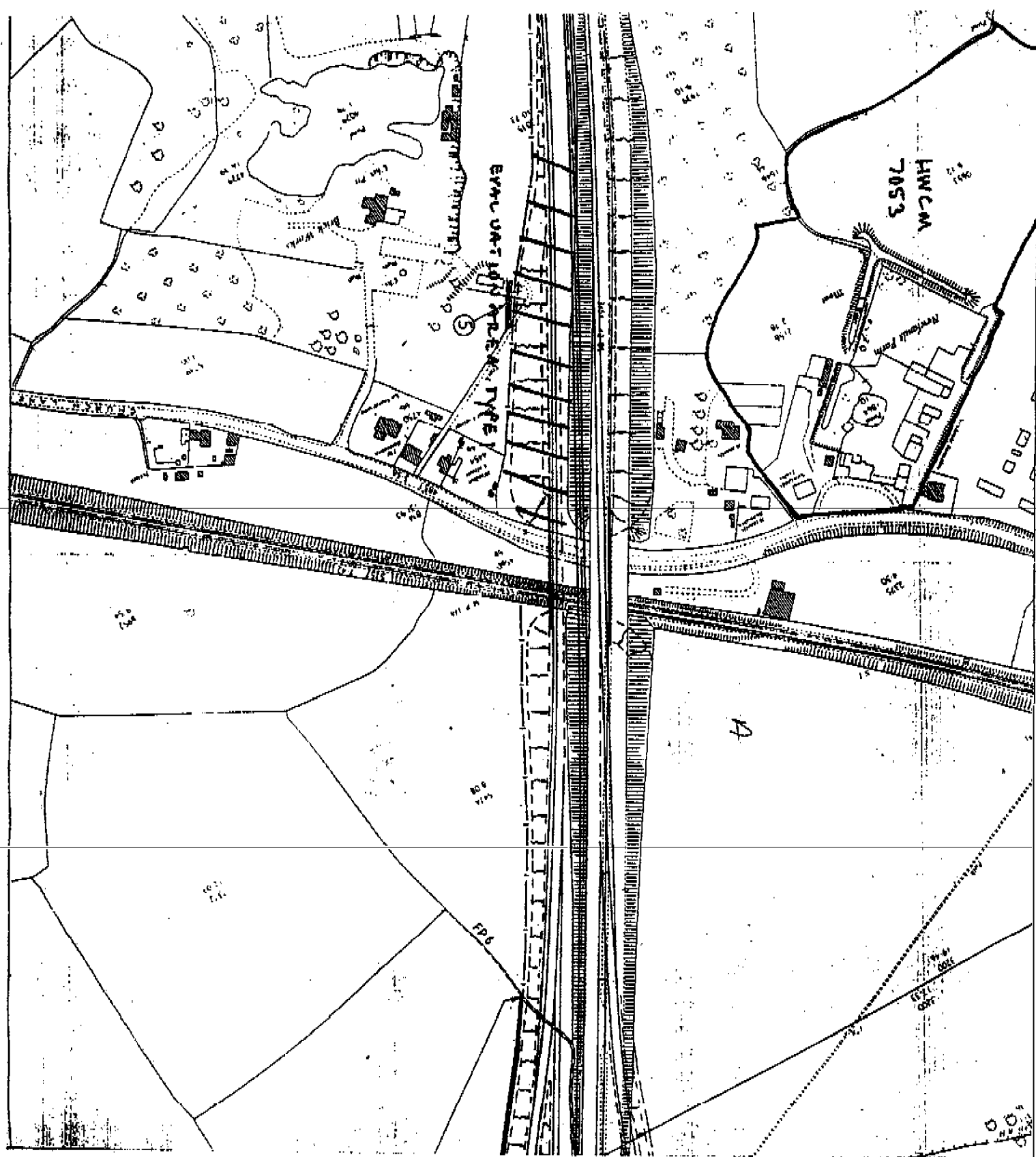
Gallops
Bridge

NOTE
Along part of this route new private means
of access labelled 1 (which include vehicular
rights) are to be provided & subject
thereto, this footpath is to be treated











Note.
Along part of this route new private means of access labelled 1 (which include vehicular rights) are to be provided and, subject thereto, this bridleway is to be created.

HWCM
6058

BR 18
(Spelchley)

EVALUATION AREA
TYPE 2.

Along part of this route new private means of access labelled 2 (which include vehicular rights) are to be provided and, subject thereto, this bridleway is to be created.

SCALE 1:2500



Swinesherd overbridge, Church Lane
underpass & other alterations

