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LAND AT PIXHAM FERRY LANE, KEMPSEY, WORCESTERSHIRE

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
TOPOGRAPHIC AND LANDSCAPE SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for a potential new sports facility and housing development on land at Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, Worcestershire (NGR: SO 84985 48358). This is an assessment based on a desk-based consultation of sources relating to the setting of the site and its history combined with the results of a site visit.

The purpose of this desk-based assessment is, primarily, to assess the potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the proposed development site and to assess the impacts on the upstanding designated heritage assets within a 1km radius centred on the site.

The research has found that the site lies in an area of Palaeolithic potential based on local geologies and discoveries from the area, and in an area utilised during the Iron Age and Roman periods. During the medieval period, it lay in commonfields to the south-west of, and associated with, the medieval settlement of Kempsey.

Three known cropmark sites, two thought to be Iron Age enclosures, are known from within the development site and these would need further archaeological mitigation should a development be proposed, either through avoidance by design, or additional archaeological work.

There is also the possibility that as-yet unknown archaeological features may survive within the proposed development site, possibly associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British enclosure settlements known from the site and wider area. As the presence of such unknown remains is not currently quantifiable, it may be that further archaeological investigation work will be required, dependent on advice from Adrian Scruby, Historic Environment Planning Officer, Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thank the staff at Worcestershire Library and Archaeology Service for all assistance during the desk-based research, as well as Tegan Cornah, Historic Environment Record Assistant at Worcestershire Library and Archaeology Service, for access to data from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record.

The site visit and the documentary research was completed by Cat Peters.

The report was written by Cat Peters and the figures were produced by Helen Phillips and Adrian Bailey. Jonathan Webster managed the project and Richard Newman edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment for land at Pixham Ferry Lane, Kempsey, in relation to a potential new development at the site which will include a sports facility and new housing.

1.1.2 The term '*site*' is used throughout the report to refer to the proposed development site. The term '*study area*' refers to a 1km radius (restricted to 500m for historic buildings), centred on the proposed development site. This provides a heritage context to the proposed development site.

1.2 The Purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment

1.2.1 This assessment is designed to assess the potential for sub-surface archaeological features to survive within the site. It is also designed to clearly show the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage assets within a specific search area (the study area) affected by any development within the site boundary.

1.2.2 The desk-based assessment seeks to address the issues of potential impacts on heritage significance and to do this it seeks to understand the significance of the assets, then evaluate the impact of the development proposals upon the assets.

1.3 National Planning Policy and Legislative Framework

1.3.1 National planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment are set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), which was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) in March 2012. Sites of archaeological or cultural heritage significance that are valued components of the historic environment and merit consideration in planning decisions are grouped as '*heritage assets*'; '*heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource*', the conservation of which can bring '*wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits...*' (DCLG 2012, Section 12.126). The policy framework states that the "*significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*" should be understood in order to assess the potential impact" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128). "*In addition to standing remains, heritage assets of archaeological interest can comprise sub-surface remains and, therefore, assessments should be undertaken for a site that includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest*" (DCLG 2012, Section 12.128).

1.3.2 NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets and other remains considered to be of lesser significance; *“great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be; substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.132).* Therefore, preservation in-situ is the preferred course in relation to such sites unless exception circumstances exist.

1.3.3 It is normally accepted that non-designated sites will be preserved by record, in accordance with their significance and the magnitude of the harm to or loss of the site as a result of the proposals, to *“avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposals” (DCLG 2012, Section 12.129).* *“Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest will also be subject to the policies reserved for designated heritage assets if they are of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments” (DCLG 2012; Section 12.132).*

1.4 Local Planning Policy

1.4.1 The South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWPD) was adopted and published on 25th February 2016. The SWPD is an integral part of the Development Plan for the administrative areas of the Malvern Hills District, Worcester City and Wychavon District (Worcester City Council, Malvern Hills District Council and Wychavon District Council 2016).

1.4.2 Strategic Policy SWDP 6 relates to *“Historic Environment”*, and states that *“development proposals should conserve and enhance heritage assets, including assets of potential archaeological interest, subject to the provisions of SWPD 24 [Management of the Historic Environment]”. Their contribution to the character of the landscape or townscape should be protected in order to sustain the historic quality, sense of place, environmental quality and economic vibrancy of south Worcestershire. Development proposals will be supported where they conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their setting”... including “archaeological remains of all periods” (Worcester City Council, Malvern Hills District Council and Wychavon District Council 2016, 91-2).*

- 1.4.3 Strategic Policy SWDP 24 relates to ‘Management of the Historic Environment’, and includes that *“proposals likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset, including the contribution made by its setting, should be accompanied by a description of its significance in sufficient detail to allow the potential impacts to be adequately assessed. Where there is potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest to be affected, this description should be informed by available evidence, desk-based assessment and, where appropriate, field evaluation to establish the significance of known or potential heritage assets”* (Worcester City Council, Malvern Hills District Council and Wychavon District Council 2016, 149).
- 1.4.4 Strategic Policy SWDP 25 states that *“development proposals and their associated landscaping schemes must demonstrate the following:*
- *that they take into account the latest Landscape Character Assessment and its guidelines, and;*
 - *that they are appropriate to, and integrate with, the character of the landscape setting, and;*
 - *that the conserve, and where appropriate, enhance the primary characteristics defined in character assessments and important features of the Land Cover Parcel, and have taken any available opportunity to enhance the landscape”* (Worcester City Council, Malvern Hills District Council and Wychavon District Council 2016, 150).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 All work undertaken was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, as set out in *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014).

2.1.2 The data underlying the desk-based assessment was gathered through desk-based study of documentary sources and via a site visit. The impact of any future development within the site boundary on known heritage assets was assessed using standardised heritage impact tables (*confer* Appendix 1).

2.2 Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The primary and secondary sources used were derived from Worcestershire Library and Archaeology Service (WLAS), as well as from online sources, including The Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ifp/wiki.pdf>), the National Heritage List (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>) and PastScape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>). The historic maps and primary sources were consulted in July 2016.

2.3 Site Visit

2.3.1 The site and its environs were visited on the 11th July 2016.

2.3.2 The study area was inspected to:

- examine the impact on the setting of heritage assets of future development;
- assess the nature of the landscape of the current site with regard to previous landscaping and levelling activities and their impact on any potential buried archaeological remains.

2.4 Glossary

2.4.1 The following standard terms for compiling the heritage impact assessment are used throughout the report:

- Designation – the process that acknowledges the significance of a heritage asset and thus advances its level of consideration/protection within the planning process. Designated assets can either be statutory, like listed buildings, or non-statutory such as registered parks and gardens or conservation areas.

- Heritage Asset – a building, monument, site, place, area or defined landscape positively identified as having a degree of heritage significance that merits consideration in planning decisions.
- Historic Environment Record (HER) – an information service, usually utilizing a database, which provides public access to up-to-date and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area.
- Mitigation – action taken to reduce potential adverse impacts on the heritage significance of a place.
- Setting – the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. The extent is not fixed and will vary according to the historic character of the asset and the evolution of its surroundings.
- Significance – the value of a heritage asset to present and future generations attributable of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (including historical associations).

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location, Topography and Geology

3.1.1 The potential future development site is centred on SO 84985 48358, and located to the south-west of the centre of the village of Kempsey, on land at Pixham Ferry Lane (Figure 1). It comprises fields to the north of the junction with Old Road South, and to the east and west of it, to the south of Sunnyside Farm and west of Bright Farm (Figure 2).

3.1.2 The site has solid geology comprised of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation, consisting of mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock, formed in the Triassic period approximately 217 to 250 million years ago (BGS 2016).

3.1.3 The drift geology is mapped as the Worcester Sand and Gravel Member consisting of superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2016).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 This historical and archaeological background is compiled from secondary sources and primary records consulted during the desk based research. It is intended only as a summary of historical developments around the site. The location of known heritage assets within the approximate 1km study area are illustrated in Figure 3, and summarised in Appendix 2. The locations of heritage assets identified through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) have not been included in Figure 3, as their exact locations are never disclosed, and for this project, this is relevant to assets 93-109, all of which were discovered somewhere within the c. 1km study area. Similarly, three assets relate to the Palaeolithic potential of the wider area based on discoveries in similar geological locations, meaning the examples themselves are not within the 1km area, though the potential is, thus these are also not depicted within Figure 3 (Assets 48, 76 and 75). All assets are summarised in Appendix 2.

3.2.2 ***Prehistoric (up to c. AD 72)***: the geological conditions of parts of the study area have meant that early deposits have been discovered, providing information on the Palaeolithic era, and leading to the conclusion that the study area is within a wider area of Palaeolithic potential (Assets 48, 77 and 78). The lower M3 tooth of *M. Primigenius* was discovered in a gravel pit at Powick Farm in 1834, dating from between 864050 BC and 12050 BC (Asset 48). At Upton Warren, Stourbridge beds containing Ipswichian fauna including Hippopotamus and Devensian faunal and

palaeoenvironmental remains dating to between 113050 BC and 12050 BC (Asset 76) and a further area of Palaeolithic potential has been identified based on the extensive presence of palaeoenvironmental, artefactual, human and faunal remains from similarly dated deposits at Beckford which dated from 27050 BC to 12050 BC (Asset 77). Devensian period cross-bedded gravels and sands have also been encountered in the study area (Asset 44). Two palaeochannels are known from the study area (Assets 49 and 61).

- 3.2.3 Evidence for Neolithic activity has also been encountered from the study area, including cropmarks of pit clusters and undated ditches to the south-west of Sunnyside Cottages (Asset 2); and two finds, one of a flint scraper (Asset 108), and one of a flint axe-head (Asset 130), both of Neolithic origin, have also been discovered.
- 3.2.4 Further evidence for more recent prehistoric activity in the study area comes from cropmarks which may represent a prehistoric ring ditch and trackway (Asset 3), a series of ditches and pits recorded during a watching brief and of probable prehistoric origin (Asset 43), earthworks of an Iron Age hillfort at Hatfield Brook (Asset 8) confirmed by excavations in the 1950s, a single pit alignment visible as cropmarks (Asset 29) and the discovery of two Bronze Age spearheads, one found in 1844 between Pixham Ferry and Kempsey Ferry (Asset 126) and one found near the old ford at Pixham in the late 19th century (Asset 127).
- 3.2.5 Numerous cropmarks not yet subjected to investigation, and therefore of unknown date, may be of prehistoric origin, and these include earthworks and cropmarks south of Clifton Quarry (Asset 1), a possible ditch (Asset 9), a small square enclosure at Bannut Hill (Asset 10) with a ditch to the west (Asset 11), an extensive area of cropmarks including multiple ditches, pits, an enclosure and a possible ring ditch (Asset 12), a possible woodhenge site (Asset 13), an enclosure south of Lower Ham (Asset 14), earthworks at Old Road (Asset 18) and cropmarks of multiple ditches (Asset 20). It is not clear whether the remains of oaken piles under gravel and planking fastened to piles and extending about halfway across the river identified in 1852 were remains of a prehistoric or Roman bridge (Asset 38). In addition, an Iron Age/Roman period settlement has been identified to the south of the site (Asset 35) during archaeological works relating to a quarry development, encountering features as well an important pottery assemblage and Iron Age and Roman coins.

- 3.2.6 Extending within the site boundary are a series of cropmarks including a potential Iron Age double ditched square enclosure (Asset 5) and second enclosure to the east (Asset 6), and further cropmarks to the south which may represent a former post medieval field boundary, though may be earlier in origin (Asset 7). These are shown in greater detail in Figure 4, as they extend within the site boundary and are therefore within the area of potential direct impact by any redevelopment of the site.
- 3.2.7 **Roman Period (c. AD 45 to c. 410):** Roman activity, in addition to the possible bridge (Asset 38) is well-evidenced in the study area, through the discovery of a small number of pits in the early 20th century which revealed ash, burnt bone, horse teeth and fibulae, a coin of Nero and Roman pottery (Asset 45), a Roman milestone found in two parts in a garden in the 19th century (Asset 125), a number metal finds encountered in 1990 (Asset 128) and a possible Roman pennanular iron brooch (Asset 129). Several PAS Roman finds, have also been encountered from somewhere in the study area, and include a 4th century nummus of Constantine II (Asset 94), a commemorative 4th century nummus of Constantius I (Asset 95), a Roman denarius, possibly of the Trajan period (Asset 100), a denarius of Faustina II struck under Marcus Aurelius between 161 and 175 AD (Asset 101) and a denarius of Julia Soaemias minted between 218 and 222 AD (Asset 104).
- 3.2.8 **Early Medieval (c. 410 to 1066)** there was medieval occupation at Kempsey by at least c. 799, when it is documented as 'Kemesie' (Asset 25), when thirty manses belonging to the 'monasterium' called Kemesie were given by Coenwulf, King of Mercia, to Abbot Balthun (Napthan 2005, 4). This presumably relates to manors not at Kempsey being bestowed on a monastery at Kempsey. The Bishops of Worcester may have resided at Kempsey from as early as 1033, as Bishop Leofric died at Kempsey in that year (*ibid*).
- 3.2.9 **Medieval (1066-1540):** Kempsey was listed in the Domesday Book, included in the Parish of Powick in 1086 (Asset 32), where it was held by the Bishop of Worcester and included 24 hides. This bishop's palace was located to the north of Hatfield Brook (Asset 15), and was demolished by 1695. The grey sandstone cross in St. Mary's Churchyard, is scheduled, and dates to the medieval period (Asset 124). The Parish Church itself appears to have developed from a 12th century aisle less cruciform church (*ibid*), and the road from Worcester to Tewkesbury was certainly in

existence by 1427, when it was referred to as ‘the old highway’ (*ibid*, 8). It is considered to have Roman origins (Marches Archaeology 1998, 2).

3.2.10 Ridge and furrow from the study area is indicative of agricultural activity relating to the medieval settlement (Assets 40 and 111) and various PAS medieval finds have been recovered from the study area, including a 14th century strap end (Asset 97), a penny of Edward I (Asset 99), a 14th century buckle (Asset 102), a 13th century silver coin (Asset 107) and further medieval silver coin, minted in York (Asset 109).

3.2.11 The site lies to the south of the medieval settlement, and the outline of the settlement’s associated strip fields can still be seen on the Tithe Award Plan for Kempsey of 1840 to the north-east of the site boundary, stretching east-west from the main road (Figure 5). The site itself lay in the open field system beyond. Old Road South “*appears to have evolved as a trackway running obliquely across the field system, and is therefore likely to have a late medieval or post medieval origin, perhaps serving as a short-cut for travellers from the south to the church*” (Napthan 2005, 8). There was also a crossing point across the River Severn to the north-west of the site from at least the medieval period (Asset 19), suggesting the need for an associated trackway leading to it close to the proposed development site.

3.2.12 **Post Medieval (1540-1900):** with the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1538, Kempsey fell to the crown and it was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, though it was returned to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral in 1574 (Marches Archaeology 1998, 3). A survey of the settlement in 1563 recorded the population at 80 families (*ibid*). A button and lead musket ball (Asset 128) may relate to activity in the vicinity during the English Civil War. Other evidence for post medieval activity in the vicinity comes from PAS finds of a 17th century copper alloy token (Asset 93), a 16th century coin weight (Asset 96), a ceramic tile (Asset 98), two Russian cast lead alloy seals (Assets 103 and 106) and a cast copper alloy scabbard chape (Asset 105).

3.2.13 General post medieval developments from industry and population growth are well-represented in the study area, from places of work such as smithy’s, brickworks and agricultural buildings including farmsteads (Assets 4, 17, 21, 37, 39, 41, 64-75, 78-92, 110 and 113-123) to places of leisure such as inns, and of ritual and belief such as churches (Assets 34 and 131). Agricultural features are also known, including watermeadows, millponds, and ponds (Assets 16, 33, 42, 47, 50-60, 62-63 and 132).

3.2.14 By the late 18th century/ early 19th century the village of Kempsey comprised large country houses and small labourers’ cottages, “*the former inhabited mainly by*

retired colonels or even generals" (St Mary's Church 1984, 22). Several of these large houses existed within the 1km study area, including The Nash with associated landscaped park (Asset 26), Bank House which was the seat of William Baker esq. in 1766 and was eventually demolished for the Byefields Housing estate in 1977 (*ibid*, 58), The Lawns, thought to have been built by General Henderson becoming the property of the Temples by 1826 (*ibid*, 67), Draycott House (Asset 85), which passed to Thomas Wrenford in the 1780s, and later, the Wrenford Southouses (*ibid*, 68), Draycott Lodge and coachouse, built c. 1800 and grade II listed (Assets 113 and 114) and Colne House, dating to the early to mid 19th century, and grade II listed (Asset 115). Bannut Hill, to the east of the site, was enclosed within private grounds and had thatched lodge cottages at either side of the entrance gate.

3.2.15 The Tithe Award Plan for Kempsey of 1840 was the earliest encountered during the desk-based research to show the site in detail (Figure 5). This reveals the site boundary encompassing parts of six parcels of land on the west side of Old Road South (797, 798, 795, 793, 792 and 791), and four on the east side (789, 790, 787 and 788). The accompanying award (WLAS S760-3761-1) lists these, west to east, as 'meadow adjacent to house' (788), 'near old road' (787), 'adjoining old road' (790) and 'old road piece' (789), and west of the road, 'old road piece' (793), 'thorny piece' (791) and the remaining plots as 'coney green' (792) or 'part of coney green' (795, 797 and 798). These latter fieldnames suggest the presence of a rabbit warren within the field at some time during the later medieval or post medieval period (Asset 46). The majority of the land in 1840 belonged to Thomas Wrenford Southouse Esq. (791, 787, 788, 790, 793, 795 and 798) with the others belonging to John Broughton (792), the Right Honourable George William, Earl of Coventry (797) and George Bentley (789). By 1895, the land to the west of Old Road South comprised only two large fields, with the land on the eastern side remaining within four, the north-eastern of which appears to be an orchard (Figure 6).

3.2.16 **Modern (1900-present):** the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 shows a very similar layout for the site, as the earlier map of 1895, though two of the fields to the east of Old Road South seem to be orchards by this date (Figure 7). An agricultural outbuilding is shown to the north of the western area. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1928 shows the same layout for the site (Figure 8). For the wider study area, early to mid-20th century developments are represented by the appearance of Pixham Ferry on early 20th century maps (Asset 22) and the construction of Second World War air raid shelters and landing obstacles,

presumably as a result of the village being close to a bomb decoy site (Assets 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31 and 112). The area was subjected to bombing raids (Asset 36).

3.2.17 By 1970 (Figure 9), the western part of the site was part of one much larger field, and the eastern part comprised the southern part of a larger field, with the north-western corner still a separate field, as first shown in 1840 (Figure 5). Some houses had been constructed to the south-east of the crossroads where Pixham Ferry Lane meets Old Road South, with a building, presumably agricultural, to the north of the eastern area, and the 'Sewage Works' had been constructed at the western extent of Pixham Ferry Lane (Figure 9). Between 1970 and 1991 (Figure 10), the sewage works were extended southwards and became known as 'Water Reclamation Works', and the housing estates have been developed to the north-east. The site itself remained unchanged.

3.3 Previous Archaeological Works

3.3.1 A number of previous archaeological works have occurred in the 1km study area, the results of which have been included, where relevant, above.

3.4 Designated Heritage Assets

3.4.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the proposed development site.

3.4.2 There are six designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, five Grade II listed buildings (Assets 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117) and one scheduled monument (Asset 124).

3.5 Undesignated Heritage Assets

3.5.1 There are three known heritage assets within the site boundary, all cropmarks, two of possible Iron Age enclosures (Assets 5 and 6), and one of a possible former boundary (Asset 7).

3.5.2 There are 126 known undesignated heritage assets within the 1km study area, detailed in the Historic Environment Record (Appendix 2).

4 SITE VISIT

4.1 Site Conditions

- 4.1.1 The site was visited on 8th July 2016. At the time of the site visit the visibility was good and the proposed development site was in-use as agricultural land. The western area had young crop growing with an area of raised concrete in the south-western corner, and the eastern area had plants up to about knee level. The site to the immediate east, at the corner of Main Road and Pixham Ferry Lane, was under development at the time of the site visit.
- 4.1.2 The land on the western side of Old South Road was relatively flat and bounded on all sides by hedging (Plate 1). A sign at the southern boundary on Pixham Ferry Lane indicated the presence of a N/S oil pipeline, 'no digging' (Plate 2).



Plate 1: General view of western part of proposed development site from south-western corner, facing north-west



Plate 2: Sign at the southern boundary of western part of proposed development site facing north

- 4.1.3 The land on the east side of Old Road South was divided into two fields at the time of the site visit, the southern one, was L-shaped and less well-kempt, the southern part showing evidence of deep tyre tracks, and the plants growing seemed to be weeds (Plate 3). The northern part was to the north-west and had a crop up to 0.8m in height and was bounded by hedges and accessible from Old Road South (Plate 4).



Plate 3: L-shaped field in eastern part of proposed development site facing north-west



Plate 4: North-western field in eastern part of proposed development site, facing south-east

4.2 Potential for Archaeological Features within the Site

- 4.2.1 No archaeological features were observed during the site visit and no traces of the cropmark features (Assets 5, 6 and 7) were visible.
- 4.2.2 The potential for sub-surface archaeological remains within the site boundary could not be ruled out, though the land has been subject to agricultural improvement which may have impacted on their survival.

5 FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

5.1 Future Development Proposal

- 5.1.1 A scheme for future development within the site boundary may include the provision of a new sports facility and new housing. No plans are available at present, but this is likely to involve landscaping and levelling for potential sports pitches as well as excavations, for foundations for the new buildings, associated services and new access routes. Such groundworks would have the potential to have an impact on surviving sub-surface archaeology.

5.2 Heritage Impact

- 5.2.1 As future development within the site boundary is likely to result in the loss, or have a substantial impact upon, three heritage assets some mitigation may be required. It may be that future development plans may need to avoid any groundworks occurring in the vicinity of the known assets.
- 5.2.2 There is a possibility that further as-yet unknown archaeological features may survive within the proposed development site, which may be particularly likely to relate to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, relating to the known enclosure sites. To clarify their presence and extent, an archaeological evaluation or watching brief may be required, as has occurred for other developments in the vicinity. A geophysical survey may be deemed worthwhile prior to any intrusive works. Any future archaeological work would be upon the advice of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service.

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Ordnance Survey Map, 1991 (1:2500)

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APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE ASSET GAZETTEER

Heritage Assets within the 1km search radius (study area), reduced to 500m for standing buildings:

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
1	WSM01347	Possible Enclosures	Water meadow earthworks and cropmarks east and south of Clifton Quarry	384950,247300	Unknown
2	WSM01357	Pits and Field System	Cropmarks of undated ditches and Neolithic pit clusters south and south-west of Sunnyside Cottages	384750,248080	Neolithic
3	WSM01380	Ring Ditch and Trackway	Cropmark of possible prehistoric ring ditch and possible trackway	385480,248040	Prehistoric
4	WSM01384	Old Smithy	Site of former smithy on First and Second OS maps	385270,249000	Post Medieval
5	WSM02109	Enclosure	Cropmarks of undated double ditched square enclosure	384780,248610	Iron Age
6	WSM02111	Enclosure and Cropmarks	Cropmarks of double ditched square enclosure and other features	384910,248560	Iron Age
7	WSM02112	Cropmarks	Series of cropmarks seen either side of footpath and across it (former fields?)	384794,248392	Unknown
8	WSM02113; WSM34719; WSM34720	Site of Hillfort	Earthworks of an Iron Age hillfort at Hatfield Brook. Evaluation trench in 1954 encountered unstratified Roman pottery. Evaluation trenches in 1956 encountered Iron Age pottery from one of the lower fills, but found that 19 th century gravel extraction had damaged the site	384830,249110	Iron Age
9	WSM02114	Cropmarks	North-east to south-west ditch seen as cropmarks across line of old road	384880,248120	Unknown
10	WSM02115	Square Enclosure	Small square enclosure seen across two fields at Bannut Hill	385590,248470	Unknown
11	WSM02116	Ditch	East-west orientated ditch to west of enclosure (Asset 10)	385590,248440	Unknown
12	WSM02117	Cropmarks	Extensive area of cropmarks including multiple ditches/ boundaries, pits an enclosure and a ring ditch	385080,248130	Unknown
13	WSM02118	Cropmarks	Pit alignments and curvilinear enclosure, including possible 'woodhenge'	385020,247830	Unknown
14	WSM06032	Cropmark Enclosure	Enclosure south of Lower Ham	384720,247910	Unknown
15	WSM07192	Bishops Palace	Site of Bishops Palace, mentioned in 799 and demolished by 1695	384730,249060	Medieval
16	WSM11391	Watermeadow System	Post medieval water meadow system identified on aerial photographs	384290,249970	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
17	WSM11939; WSM41894	Site of Brickworks	Brickworks shown on First-Third OS maps but disused by 1950s. Early pottery found in area in 1906 (early Neolithic to Medieval)	384060,248460	Post Medieval
18	WSM20607	Earthwork	Earthwork at Old Road. No other information on this asset	385100,248700	Unknown
19	WSM22323	Old ford and ferry point	Historic crossing point over the River Severn	384100,248600	At least Medieval and proceeding
20	WSM22871	Cropmarks	Cropmarks of multiple ditches, partially, if not all, former field systems	385650,248870	Unknown
21	WSM22885	Bridge	Rocky Bridge: ancient bridge of brick and stone	384910,249020	Post Medieval
22	WSM23828	Ferry Crossing	Ferry across the River Severn, shown on Second and Third OS maps	384660,249120	20 th century
23	WSM27542	Site of Air Raid Shelter	Site of former air raid shelter, demolished in 1998	384780,249090	20 th century
24	WSM27736	Aircraft Landing Obstacles	Location of aircraft landing obstacles within the Lower Ham, traces visible in 1999	384430,248380	20 th century
25	WSM27891	Medieval Kempsey	Listed Kemesei in c. 799 and in Domesday Book	385140,249100	Medieval
26	WSM29000	Park at The Nash	The Nash, shown on map of 1805. Historic Park or Garden	385920,247540	19 th century
27	WSM29383	Site of Communal Air Raid Shelter	Brick built air raid shelter, converted into a garage, demolished 2002	385210,249120	20 th century
28	WSM29501	Site of AFS Fire Station	Site of an Auxiliary Fire Service Fire Station	385260,248960	20 th century
29	WSM30509	Pit Alignment	Single pit alignment running east-west seen as cropmarks	385020,247650	Prehistoric
30	WSM31315	Site of Communal Air Raid Shelter	Site of a large surface communal air raid shelter, provided because Kempsey village adjoined a bomb decoy site	385430,248840	20 th century
31	WSM31316	Site of Air Raid Shelter	Site of a small domestic air raid shelter. Area since developed for car parking	385190,248990	20 th century
32	WSM32988	Parish of Powick	Hamlet included in the parish of Powick in 1086	382680,250060	Medieval
33	WSM34925	Possible Watermeadow	Series of linear ditches surviving as earthworks forming possible watermeadow	384440,245720	Post Medieval
34	WSM35161	Site of Old Oak Inn	Site of public house shown on First Edition OS map	384740,247570	Post Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
35	WSM36774; WSM30892; WSM30894; WSM20895; WSM30896	Former Settlement Site	Encountered during evaluations in 2002, and 2005. Pottery brick, Iron Age and Roman coins and brooches (2002) and pits, postholes, ditches, possible oven or kiln, evidence for ironworking and important pottery assemblage (2005). A field survey and metal detector survey also found objects, and a geophysical survey had encountered anomalies.	384550,246990	Iron Age/ Roman
36	WSM37203	Bomb Site	Second World War bombing sites	386060,249030	20 th century
37	WSM39962	Site of Stable	Stable noted from 1849 map and still visible on 1960s map	384110,248540	Post Medieval
38	WSM40451	Possible Prehistoric or Roman Bridge	Remains of oaken piles under gravel and planking which had been fastened to piles extending about halfway across the river found in 1852	384470,248770	Prehistoric or Roman
39	WSM40790	Site of Lime Kiln	Tithe Map of Powick shows field name of Lime Kiln Meadow	384060,248430	Post Medieval
40	WSM41788	Parish of Kempsey	Ridge and furrow survey has been carried out	386060,249030	Medieval
41	WSM45435; WSM33851	Possible Sunken Barge	Suggested site of sunken clay pipes barge, suggested in 2004	384710,247750	Post Medieval
42	WSM46137	Earthworks	Earthworks forming possible fishpond or millsite by Hatfield Brook	384790,248900	Post Medieval
43	WSM46424; WSM31960	Possible Enclosures	A series of ditches and pits were recorded during a watching brief of probable prehistoric origin	385120,248870	Prehistoric
44	WSM47338	Geology: Worcester Member River Terrace Deposits	Devensian period cross-bedded gravels and sands revealed by 2013 research project 'putting the Palaeolithic into Worcestershire's HER'	385000,246980	Early Neolithic
45	WSM48348; WSM02125	Roman Pits	A small number of pits containing ash, burnt bone and teeth of a horse, fibulae, coin of Nero, pottery including samian and red earth ware, probable Roman pits encountered in the early 20 th century	384800,249260	Roman
46	WSM48470	Coneygreen Rabbit Warren	Former Coney Green or Rabbit Warren indicated by fieldname on Kempsey Tithe Award Map of 1840	384800,248420	Late 11 th -19 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
47	WSM48836	Osier Bed and Pond	Osier bed and pond seen on First Ed OS map, perhaps associated with brickworks (Asset 17) or water meadow (Asset 33)	384040,248330	Post Medieval
48	WSM49925	Palaeolithic Tooth	Lower M3 tooth of M. Primigenius discovered in 1834 in a gravel pit at Powick Farm (864050 BC to 12050 BC)	382660,250060	Marine Isotope Stage 21 to 02
49	WSM50055	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel identified from cartographic sources and aerial photographs spread over several fields	384300,249010	Prehistoric
50	WSM50057	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources north-east of Pixham House	384470,248960	Post Medieval
51	WSM50058	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources south of Hatfield Brook	384820,248870	Post Medieval
52	WSM50061	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources south of Squires Walk	384880,248940	Post Medieval
53	WSM50062	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources at Pixham Ferry Lane	385240,248310	Post Medieval
54	WSM50063	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources north of Draycott	385390,248310	Post Medieval
55	WSM50064	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources north of the Old Smithy	385360,248090	Post Medieval
56	WSM50065	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources at Draycott Cottage	385390,248100	Post Medieval
57	WSM50066	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources west of Mear Cottage	385580,247660	Post Medieval
58	WSM50067	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources west of Mear Cottage	385650,247650	Post Medieval
59	WSM50068	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources north-east of Baynhall	385550,247600	Post Medieval
60	WSM50089	Osier Bed	Osier bed identified from cartographic sources west of Old Road South	384700,247560	Post Medieval
61	WSM50093	Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel identified from cartographic sources south of Pixham	384090,248150	Prehistoric
62	WSM50106	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources at Court Gardens	384740,249210	Post Medieval
63	WSM50107	Former Pond	Pond identified from cartographic sources at Court Meadow	384800,249320	Post Medieval
64	WSM50377	Site of Outbuildings	Site of outbuildings associated with Draycott House, demolished after 1960s	385280,248270	19 th century
65	WSM50379	Site of Barn	Site of barn associated with Sunnyside Farm (Sunnyside Cottages) demolished after 1960s, seen from Second Ed OS onwards	385010,248640	Early 20 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
66	WSM50393	Cobbled Surface	Cobbled surface recorded in 2000 during Salvage Recording. Probable Post Medieval date but may have related to Roman road	385760,249140	Probable Post Medieval
67	WSM51075	Site of Field Barn	Site of field barn west of Sunnyside Cottages marked on Second Ed OS map but since demolished	384840,248580	19 th century
68	WSM51076	Site of Outfarm	Site of Outfarm west of Mear House shown on First Ed OS map demolished 19 th century	385161,247547	19 th century
69	WSM52633	Field House	Field House (Quaking House Farm), redeveloped 19 th century farmstead	385930,248190	19 th century
70	WSM52635	Site of Outbuildings	Site of outbuildings associated with Bight Farm, shown on First Ed OS map, demolished post 1960s	385340,248460	19 th century
71	WSM53481; WSM61131	Site of Sunnyside Garage	Former farmstead north of Sunnyside Cottages shown on First to Third Eds OS maps, demolished mid 20 th century	385050,248760	19 th century
72	WSM53519; WSM61169	Site of Old Oak Farm	Former farmstead, demolished some time in the 19 th century	384748,247588	19 th century
73	WSM53601; WSM61251	Site Farmstead	Site of farmstead south of The Grange, demolished in the 19 th century	385950,248350	19 th century
74	WSM56748	Site of Outbuildings	Site of glasshouses associated with 28 Old Road North seen on First to Third Eds OS maps but since demolished	385420,249250	19 th century
75	WSM56752	Site of Agricultural Buildings	Site of agricultural buildings associated with 5 Bestman's Lane farmstead, shown on First to Fifth Eds OS but since demolished	385870,248220	19 th century
76	WSM56937	Area of Palaeolithic Potential	Stourbridge beds containing Ipswichian fauna including Hippopotamus and Devensian faunal and palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered at Upton Warren (113050 BC to 12050 BC)	384750,258110	Marine Isotope Stage 05d to 02

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
77	WSM56950	Area of Palaeolithic Potential	Potential for palaeoenvironmental, artefactual, human and faunal remains based on extensive presence of material from similar dated deposits at Beckford (27050 BC to 12050 BC)	383950,251070	Marine Isotope Stage 02
78	WSM57202	Possible Site of Limekiln	Possible site of limekiln evidenced by fieldname on Tithe Map of 1840	384830,247610	Post Medieval
79	WSM57270	Possible Site of Limekiln	Possible site of limekiln evidenced by fieldname on Tithe Map of 1840	384060,248440	Post Medieval
80	WSM58725	Site of Field Barn	Site of field barn west of Sunnyside Cottages, seen on Second Ed OS map but since demolished	384840,248580	19 th century
81	WSM58726	Site of Outfarm	Site of outfarm west of Mear House shown on First Ed OS map but since demolished	385166,247575	19 th century
82	WSM60279	Oak Farm	Extant farmstead	384915,247772	19 th century
83	WSM60280	Draycott Villa	Partially extent farmstead with unconverted buildings	385432,248166	19 th century
84	WSM60281	Spring Gardens	Spring Gardens farmstead	385086,247792	19 th century
85	WSM60282; WSM52632	Draycott House and farmstead	Partially extent 19 th century farmstead. The farmhouse was the residence of Lieut. Col. Charles Edmund Southouse Scott	385310,248280	19 th century
86	WSM60283	Field House	Field House (Quaking House Farm) 19 th century farmstead	385940,248170	19 th century
87	WSM60285	Bight Farm	Redeveloped 19 th century farmstead	385340,248460	19 th century
88	WSM60286; WSM52636	Sunnyside Farm	Sunnyside Farm (Sunnyside Cottages) extant farmstead with unconverted outhouses, into flats	385010,248620	19 th century
89	WSM61132	Mear House	Mear House, partially extent 19 th to 20 th century farmstead	385287,247542	19 th century
90	WSM61252	5 Bestmans Lane	Farmhouse the only surviving historic structure of farmstead	385880,248220	19 th century
91	WSM61326	28 Old Road North	Partially extent 19 th century farmstead	385420,249250	19 th century
92	WSM61327	The Hollies	Partially extent 19 th century farmstead	384944,247584	19 th century
93	WSM64190	Findspot	17 th century copper alloy token- Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)	Withheld	17 th century
94	WSM64193	Findspot	4 th century nummus, possible of Constantine II (317-340) (PAS)	Withheld	4 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
95	WSM64194	Findspot	4 th century commemorative nummus of Constantius I (293-306) (PAS)	Withheld	4 th century
96	WSM64425	Findspot	16 th century coin weight issued by Cornelius Janssen of Antwerp in 1582 (PAS)	Withheld	16 th century
97	WSM64712	Findspot	14 th century strap end (PAS)	Withheld	14 th century
98	WSM64940	Findspot	13 th -16 th century ceramic tile of type usually found at monastic sites and parish churches and some high status private buildings (PAS)	Withheld	13 th -16 th century
99	WSM64942	Findspot	Medieval penny of Edward II (1307-1327), minted in Durham between 1312 and 1314 (PAS)	Withheld	14 th century
100	WSM64944	Findspot	Roman denarius, of possible Trajan (98-117), minted in Rome (PAS)	Withheld	Roman
101	WSM64945	Findspot	Denarius of Faustina II struck under Marcus Aurelius from 161-175 AD (PAS)	Withheld	Roman
102	WSM64950	Findspot	14 th century cast copper double looped oval shaped buckle (PAS)	Withheld	14 th century
103	WSM65132	Findspot	Russian cast lead or lead alloy seal to ensure quality of products such as flax hemp (PAS)	Withheld	18 th century
104	WSM65326	Findspot	Denarius of Julia Soaemias minted between 218 and 222 AD (PAS)	Withheld	3 rd century
105	WSM65327	Findspot	Early post medieval cast copper alloy scabbard chape (PAS)	Withheld	16 th -17 th century
106	WSM65335	Findspot	Russian cast lead or lead alloy seal (PAS)	Withheld	18 th - 19 th century
107	WSM65668	Findspot	13 th century silver coin (PAS)	Withheld	13 th century
108	WSM65858	Findspot	Flint scraper (PAS)	Withheld	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
109	WSM65914	Findspot	Late 11 th century to 16 th century silver coin, minted in York (PAS)	Withheld	Medieval
110	WSM66960	Site of Well	Brick well found during an excavation in 2015	385070,248560	Post Medieval
111	WSM67718	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow recorded during LiDAR analysis in 2015	385970,248710	Medieval/ Post Medieval
112	WSM31313	Air Raid Shelter	Small communal air raid shelter built alongside footpath	385430,248380	20 th century

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
113	WSM37429; NHL1098762	Grade II Listed Building	Draycott Lodge: three storeys, three bays c. 1800 painted brick with hipped tile roof	385400,248160	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
114	WSM37430; NHL1349242	Grade II Listed Building	Coach house adjacent to Draycott Lodge (Asset 113) c. 1800	385430,248160	Late 18 th /early 19 th century
115	WSM38602; NHL1349240	Grade II Listed Building	Colne House: early to mid 19 th century house, 65 Worcester Road	385310,248730	Early-mid 19 th century
116	WSM38603; NHL1349222	Grade II Listed Building	63 Main Street, early 19 th century brick building with tile roof	385310,248710	Early 19 th century
117	WSM38605; NHL1301498	Grade II Listed Building	West Royd Stores, 35 Worcester Road, c. 1800 in Flemish bond brick	385310,248690	Early 19 th century
118	WSM50374	Outbuilding associated with Draycott House	Two storey outbuilding, brick built with tile roof, originally a threshing barn or stables with hayloft above, converted to a garage and store	385310,248280	19 th century
119	WSM50375	Outbuilding associated with Draycott House	One storey outbuilding with dormer attic, originally a threshing barn but converted into a 4-bedroom house	385280,248270	19 th century
120	WSM50376	Outbuildings associated with Draycott House	Outbuilding seen from aerial views comprising a single storey brick-built building with tile roof	385310,248260	19 th century
121	WSM50378	Outbuilding to Sunnyside Farm	Outbuilding associated with Sunnyside Farm (Sunnyside Cottages), a brick built single storey barn with tile roof	384980,248600	19 th century
122	WSM56749	Outbuildings to 8-11 Old Road South	Brick-built single storey tile roofed outbuildings on southern elevation, presumably former stores, privies or garden sheds	384970,248560	19 th century
123	WSM56750	Sunnyside Cottages	Four labourers cottages south of Sunnyside Farm and likely associated with it	384990,248560	19 th century
124	NHL1016114; SM29856	Scheduled Monument	Grey sandstone cross in St. Mary's Churchyard	384820,249100	Medieval

Asset No.	Reference	Site Type	Description	Grid Reference	Period
125	WSM02121	Findspot	Roman milestone found in two pieces in garden of Parsonage Farm (now Court House), found in 19 th century	384770,249140	Roman
126	WSM02562	Findspot	In 1844 a Bronze spearhead was dredged from the Severn, south of Kempsey Ferry and north of Pixham Ferry	384470,248780	Bronze Age
127	WSM22324	Findspot	Spearhead found near the old ford at Pixham in 19 th century	384100,248500	Bronze Age
128	WSM29567	Findspot	Metal finds found in field off Post Office Lane in 1990 including Roman coins, a Roman spindlewhorl, 2 medieval buckles, three post medieval coins, a post medieval button and a post medieval lead musket ball	385740,249030	Roman; Post Medieval
129	WSM30781	Findspot	Possible iron pennanular brooch found in front garden of 23 Church Street, along with pottery which has not been analysed	384990,249120	Roman
130	WSM32361	Findspot	Neolithic flint axe-head found c. 1980s, notified in 2003	384100,248670	Neolithic
131	WSM38566	Site of Baptist Chapel	Mid 19 th century Baptist Chapel, underwent four phases of construction, recorded prior to demolition c. 2008	385110,249180	Mid 19 th century
132	WSM41688	Stretch of River	Survey revealed this stretch of the river largely a 19 th – 20 th century creation	385700,243240	19 th -20 th century

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

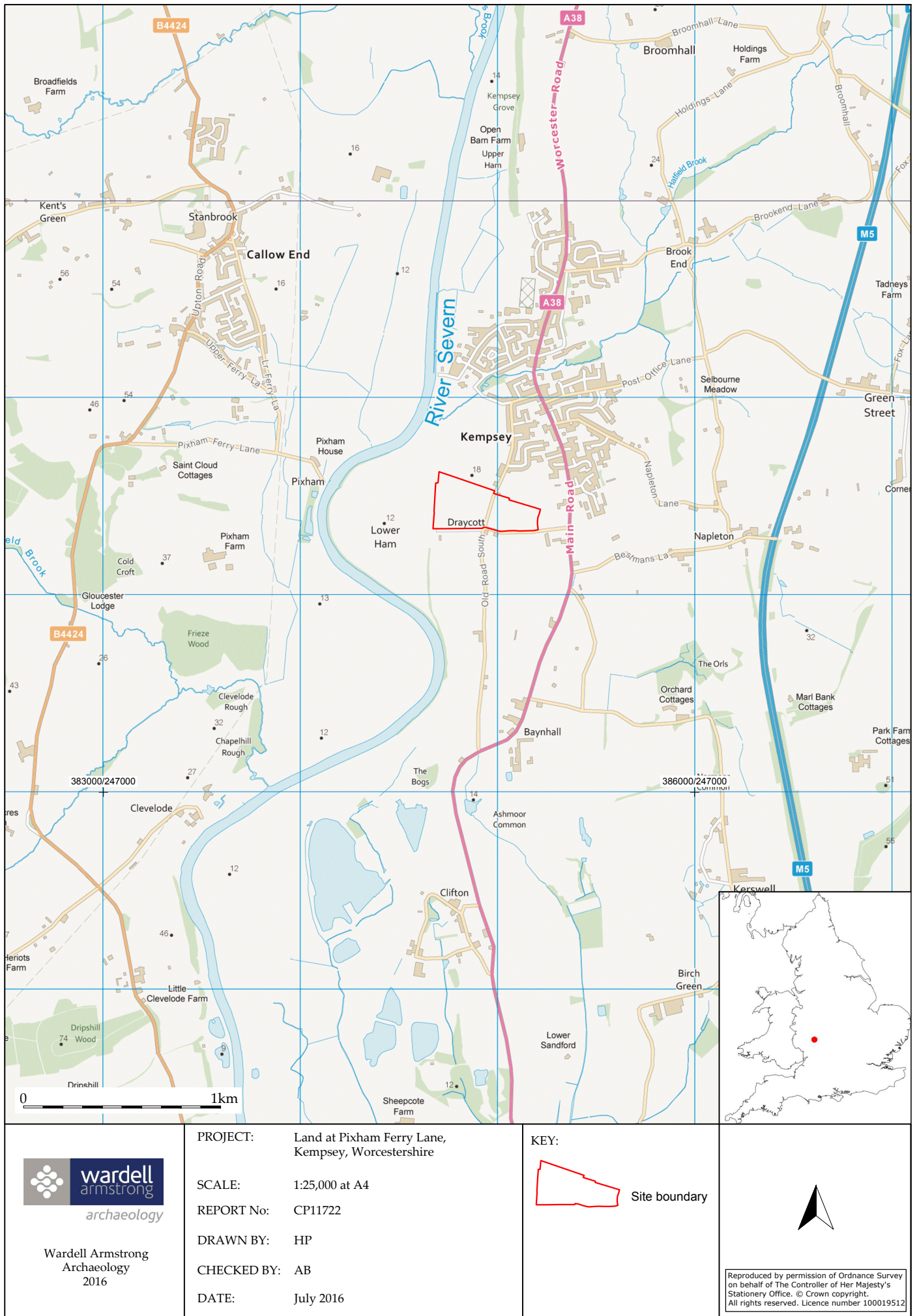


Figure 1: Site location.

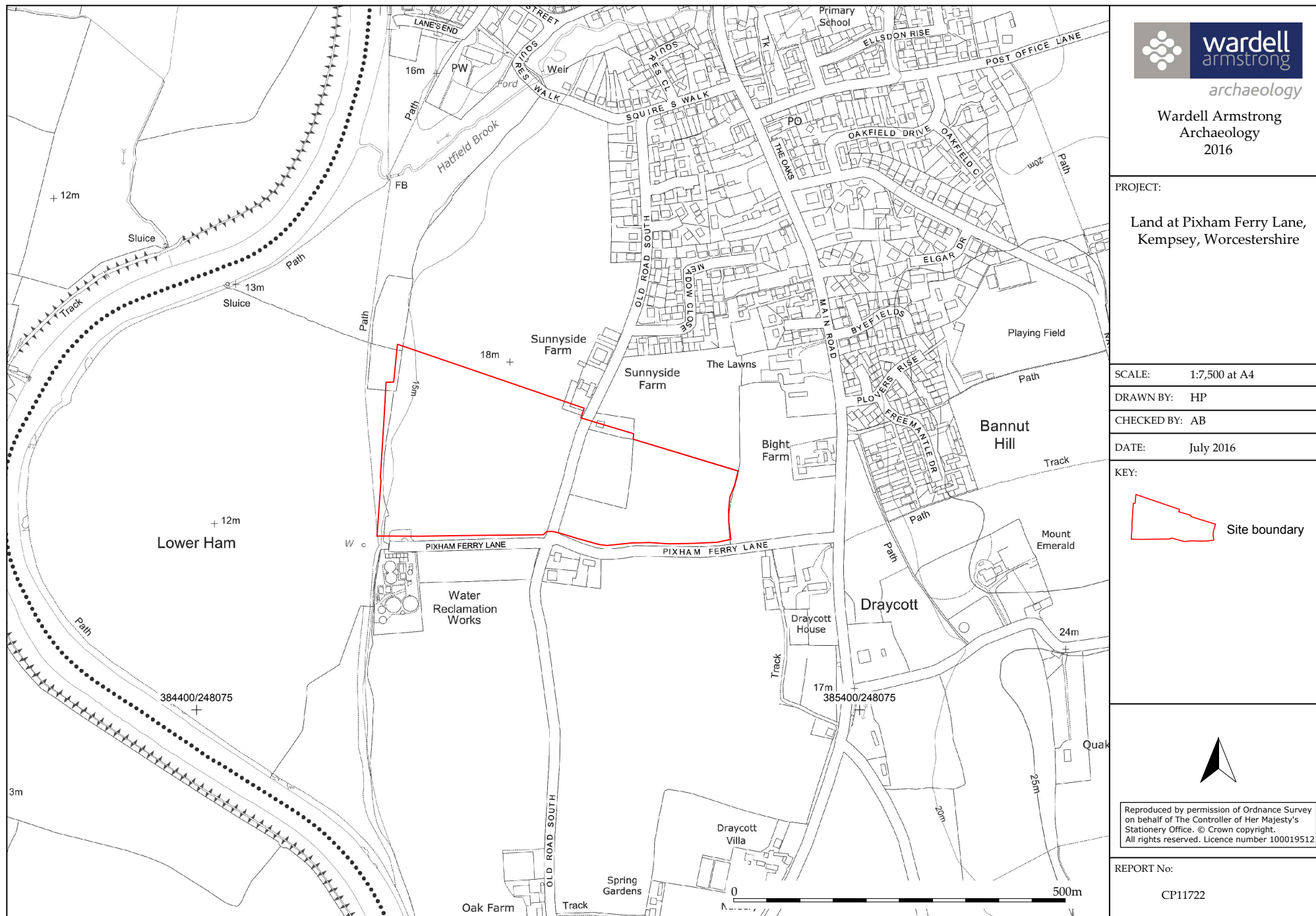


Figure 2: Detailed site location.

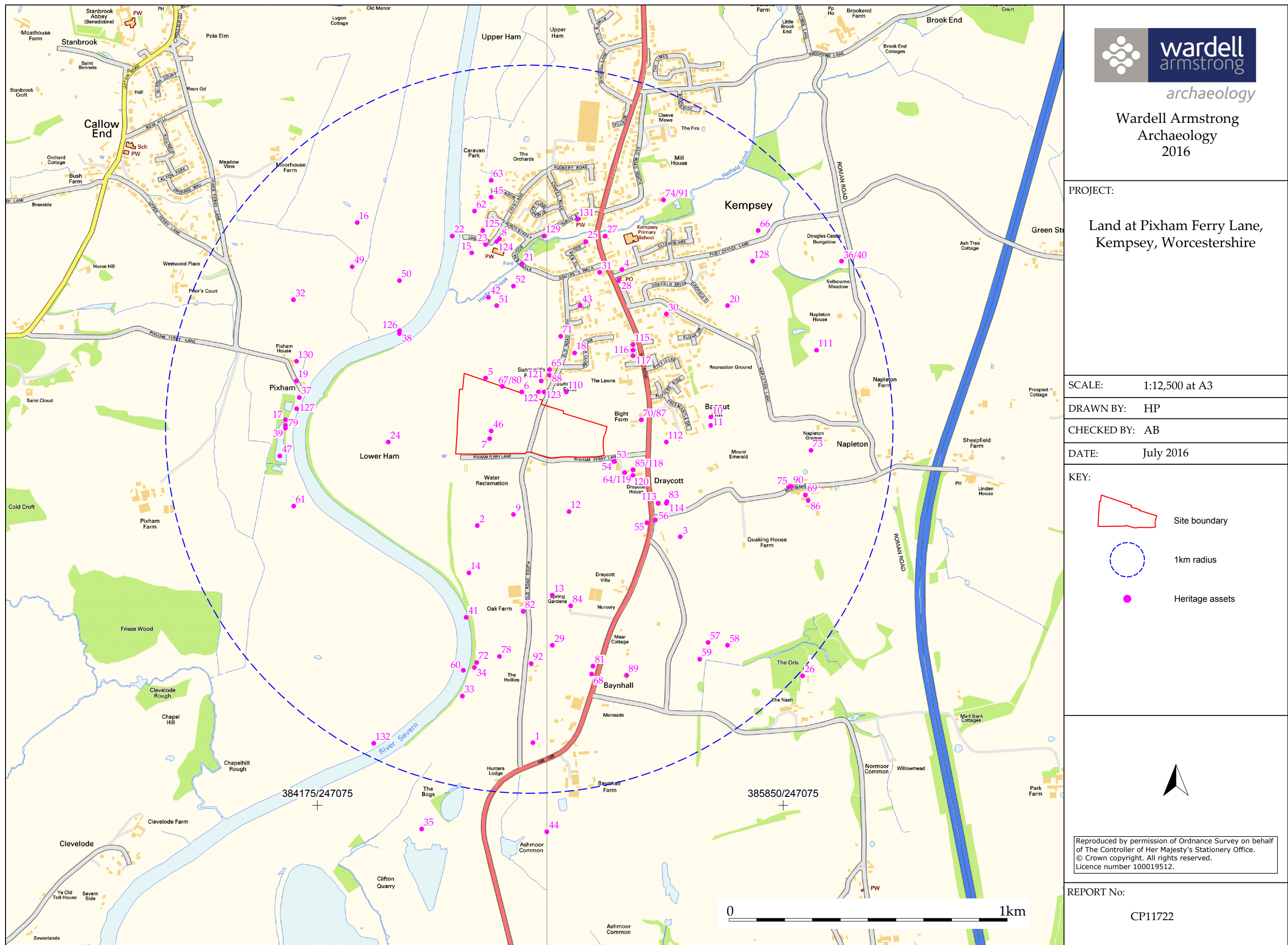


Figure 3: Location of heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site.

PROJECT:

Land at Pixham Ferry Lane,
Kempsey, Worcestershire




SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2016

KEY:

-  Site boundary
-  Cropmarks
-  Heritage asset numbers



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REPORT No:

CP11722

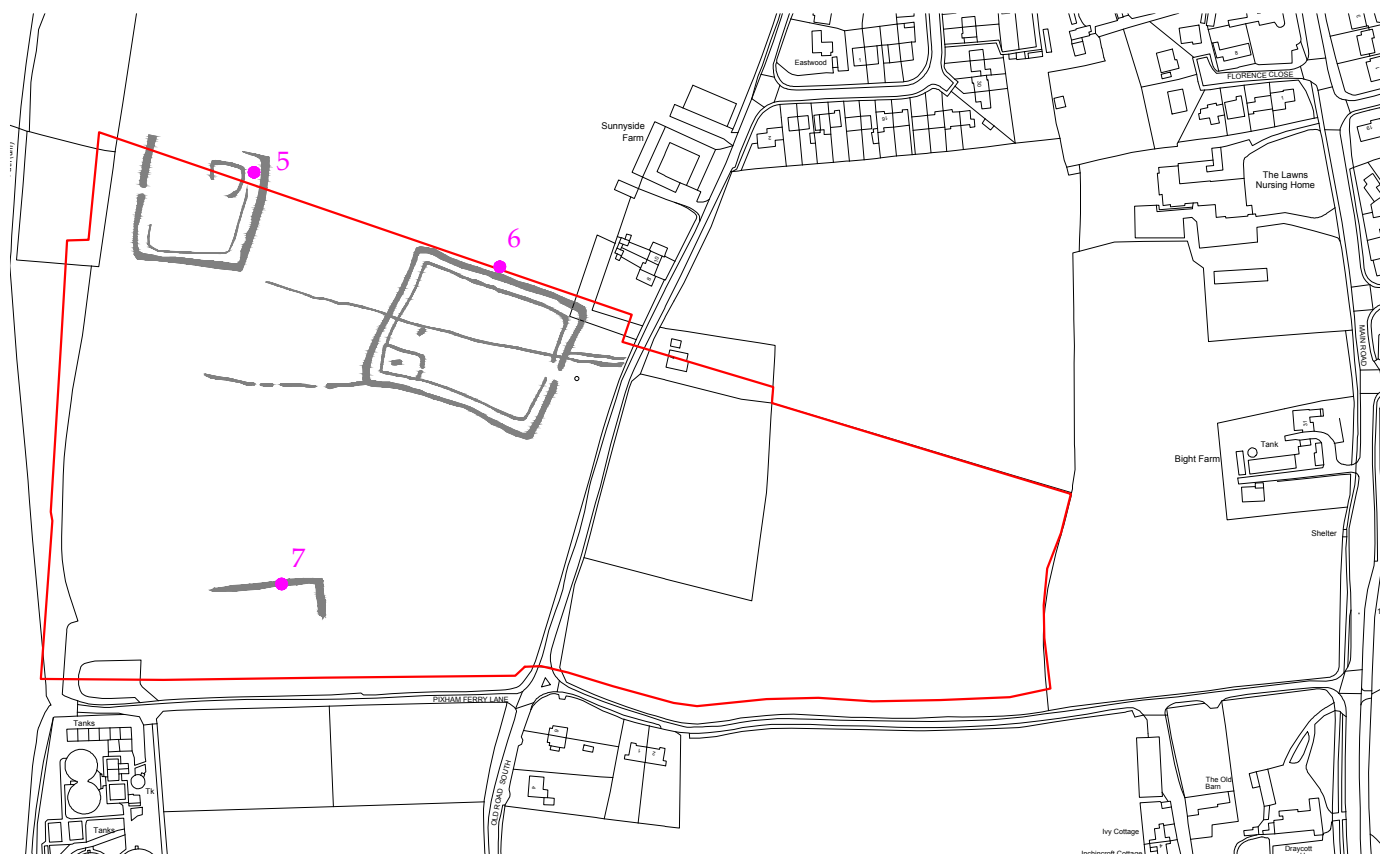


Figure 4: Known cropmark heritage assets within the site.

PROJECT:

Land at Pixham Ferry Lane,
Kempsey, Worcestershire

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2016

KEY:



REPORT No:

CP11722

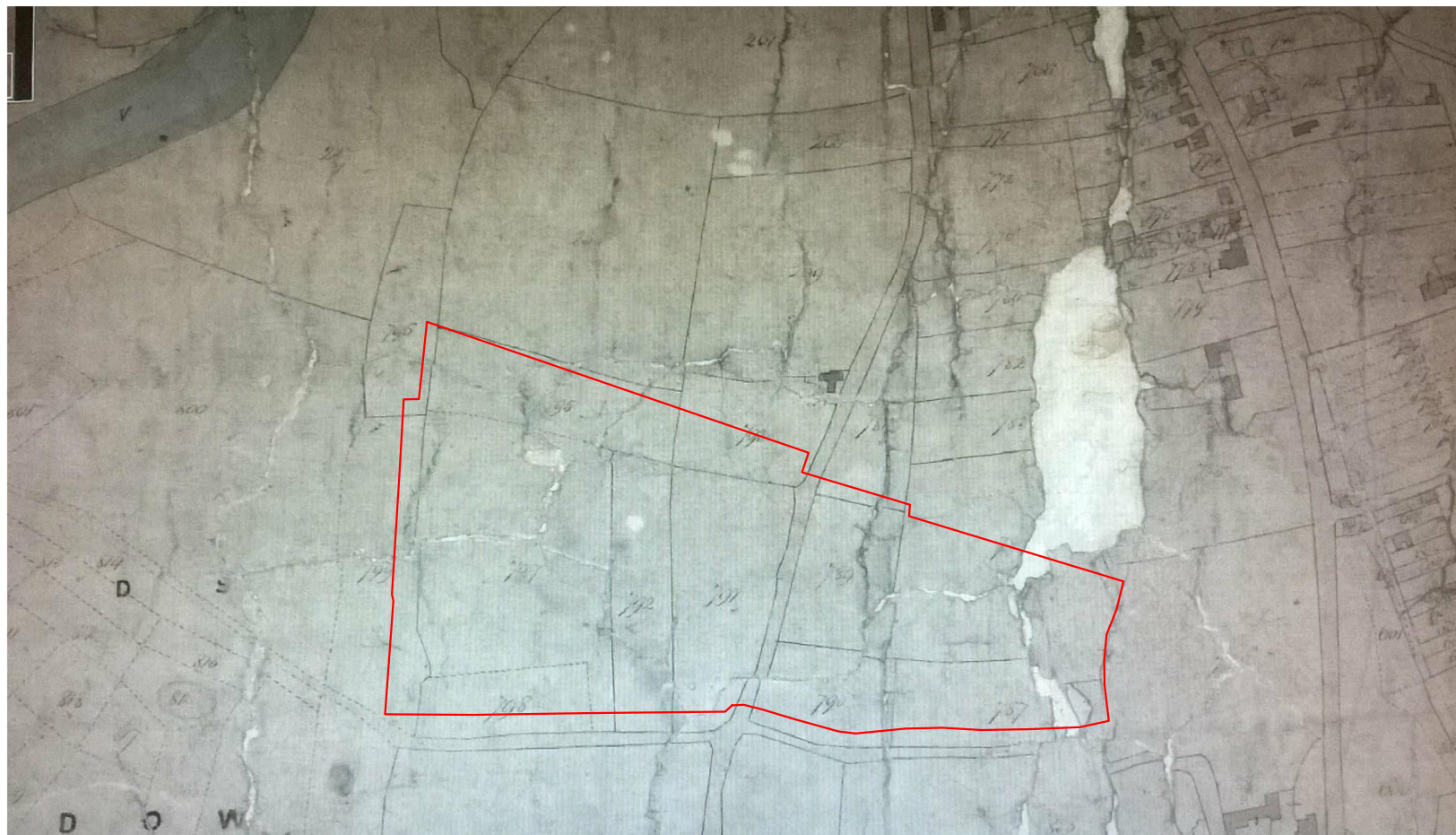
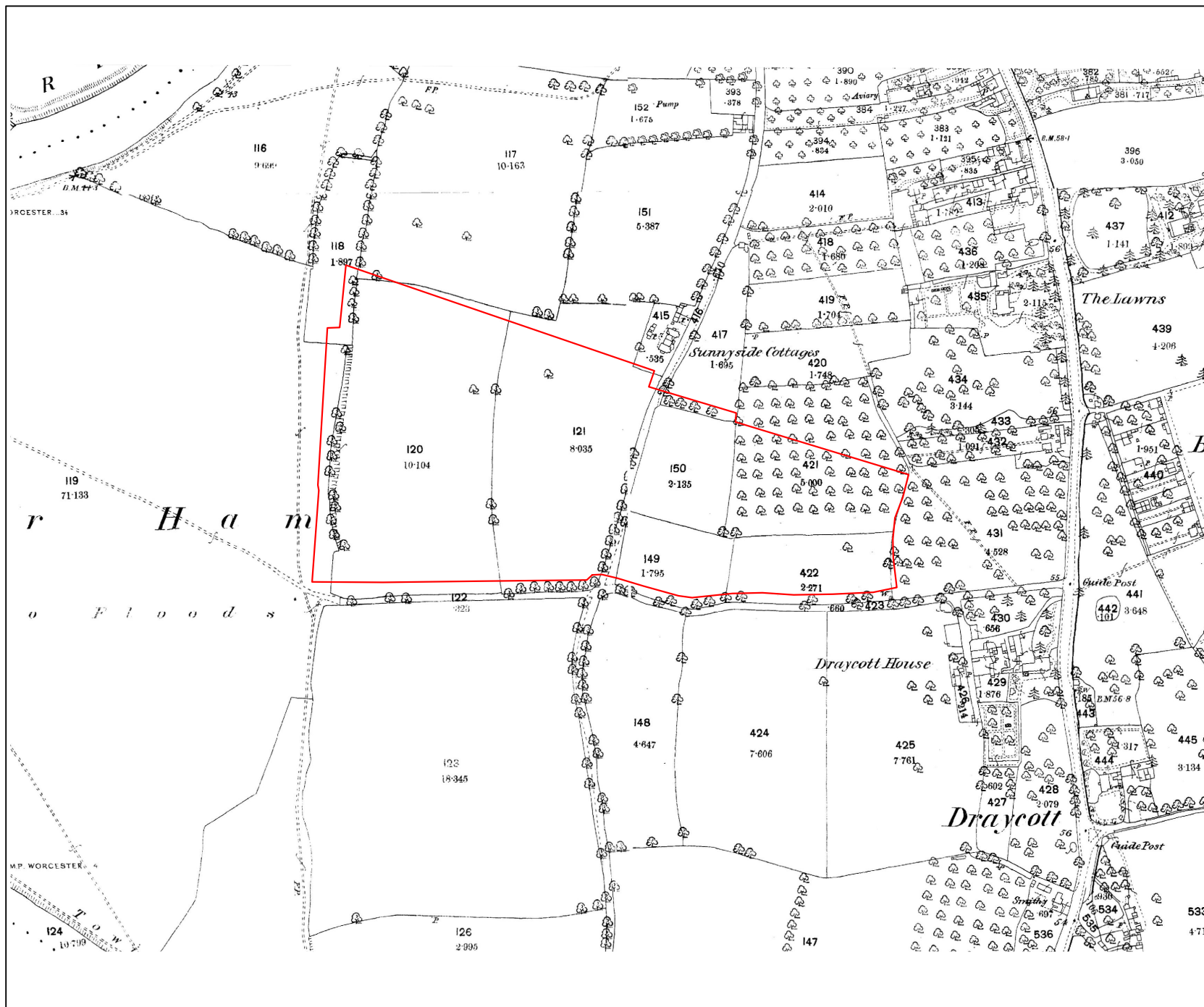


Figure 5: Tithe Award Plan for Kempsey, 1840.



PROJECT:

Land at Pixham Ferry Lane,
Kempsey, Worcestershire

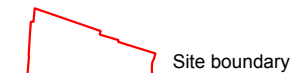
SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2016

KEY:



REPORT No:

CP11722

Figure 6: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1895 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



Figure 7: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1904 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).



PROJECT:

Land at Pixham Ferry Lane,
Kempsey, Worcestershire

SCALE: 1:5,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: HP

CHECKED BY: AB

DATE: July 2016

KEY:

 Site boundary



REPORT No:

CP11722

Figure 8: Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1928 (25 inches to 1 mile scale).

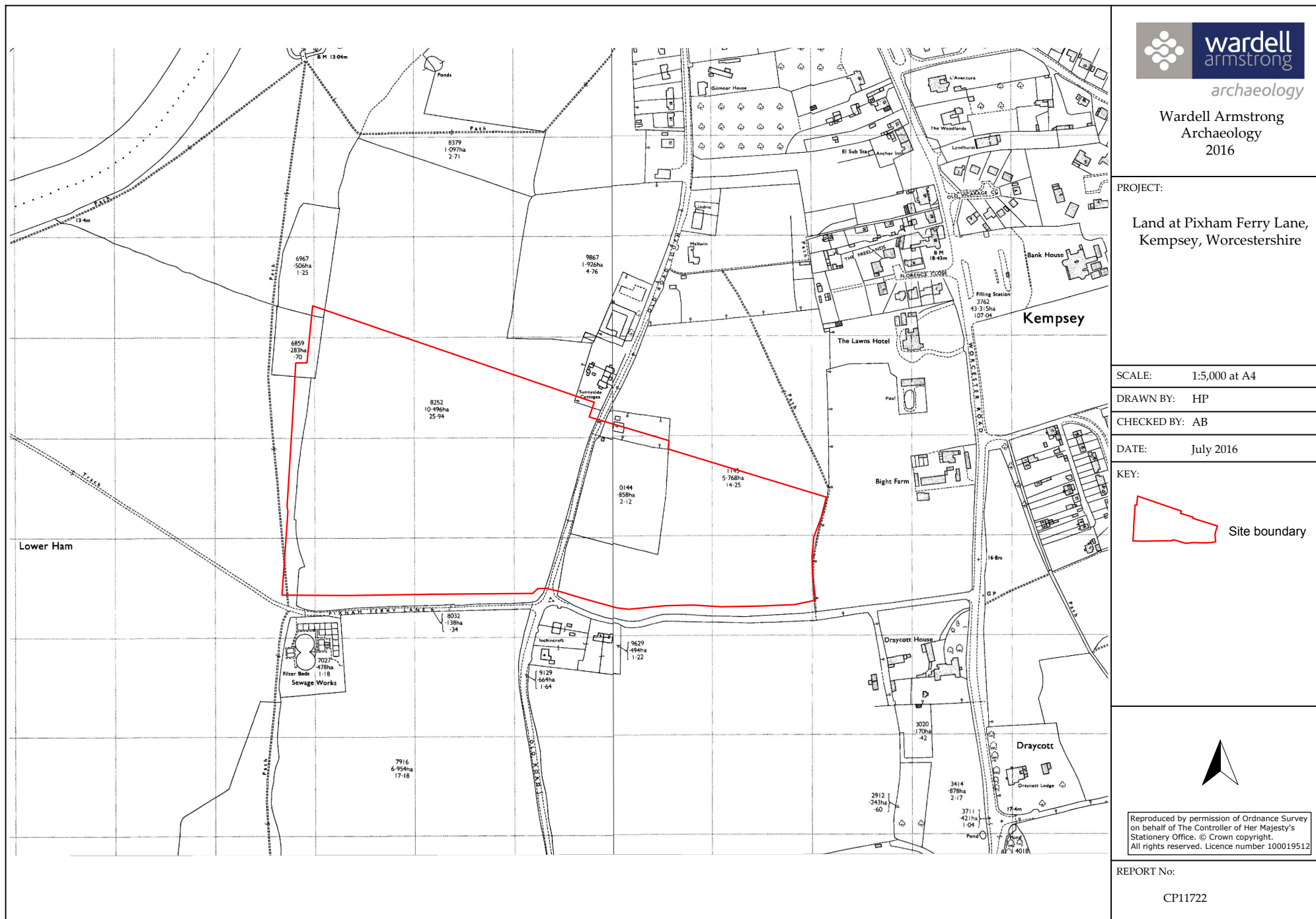


Figure 9: Ordnance Survey Map, 1970 (1:2500).

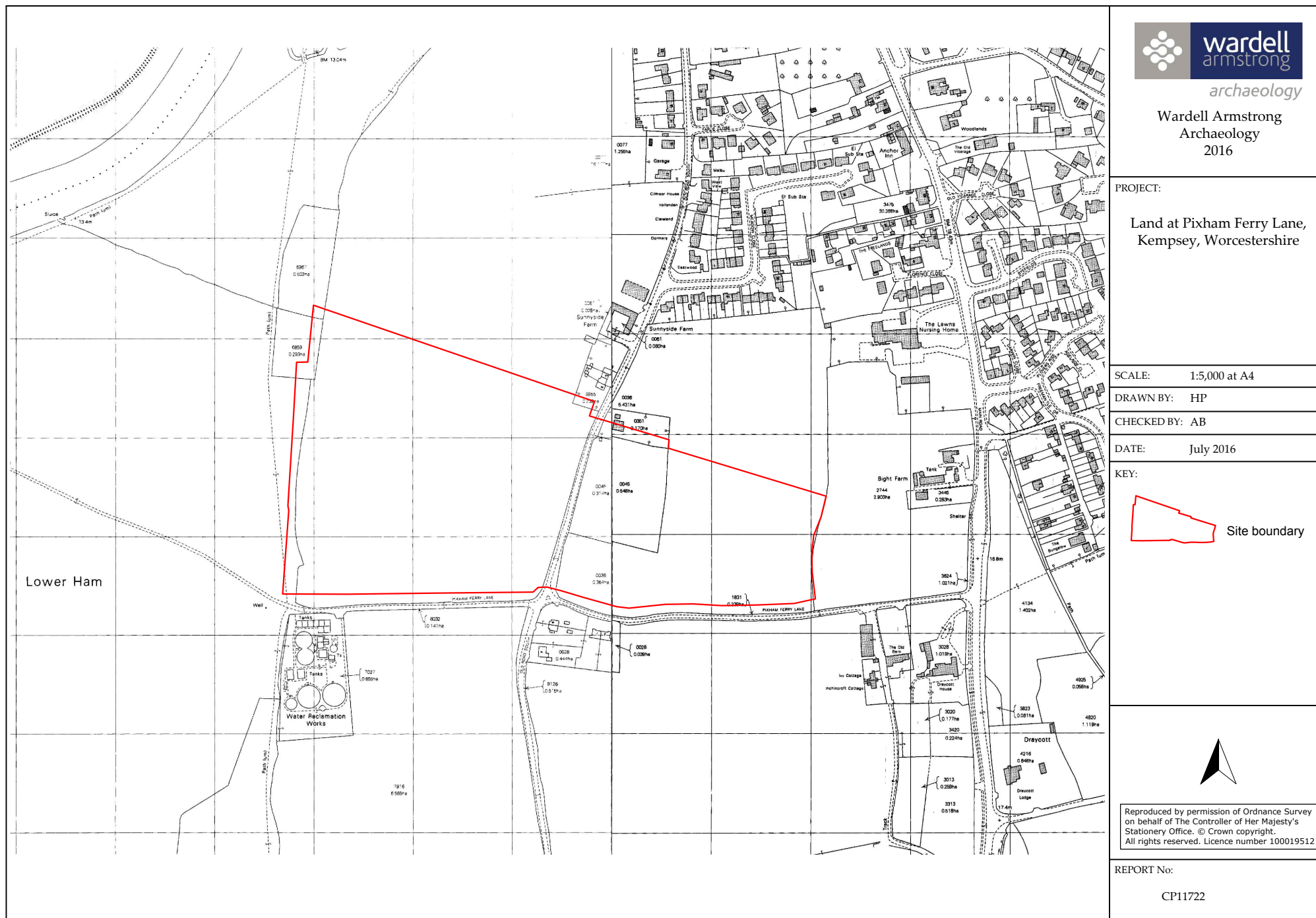


Figure 10: Ordnance Survey Map, 1991 (1:2500).

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