

*West Midland Safari Park,
Spring Grove,
Bewdley*

WMSP-18

**Archaeological Building Investigation and
Recording & Archaeological Watching
Brief.**

THE
ARCHAEOLOGY 
COMPANY

Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief.

*For West Midland Safari and
Leisure Park*

Project Manager / Agent Mr Neil James

January 2018

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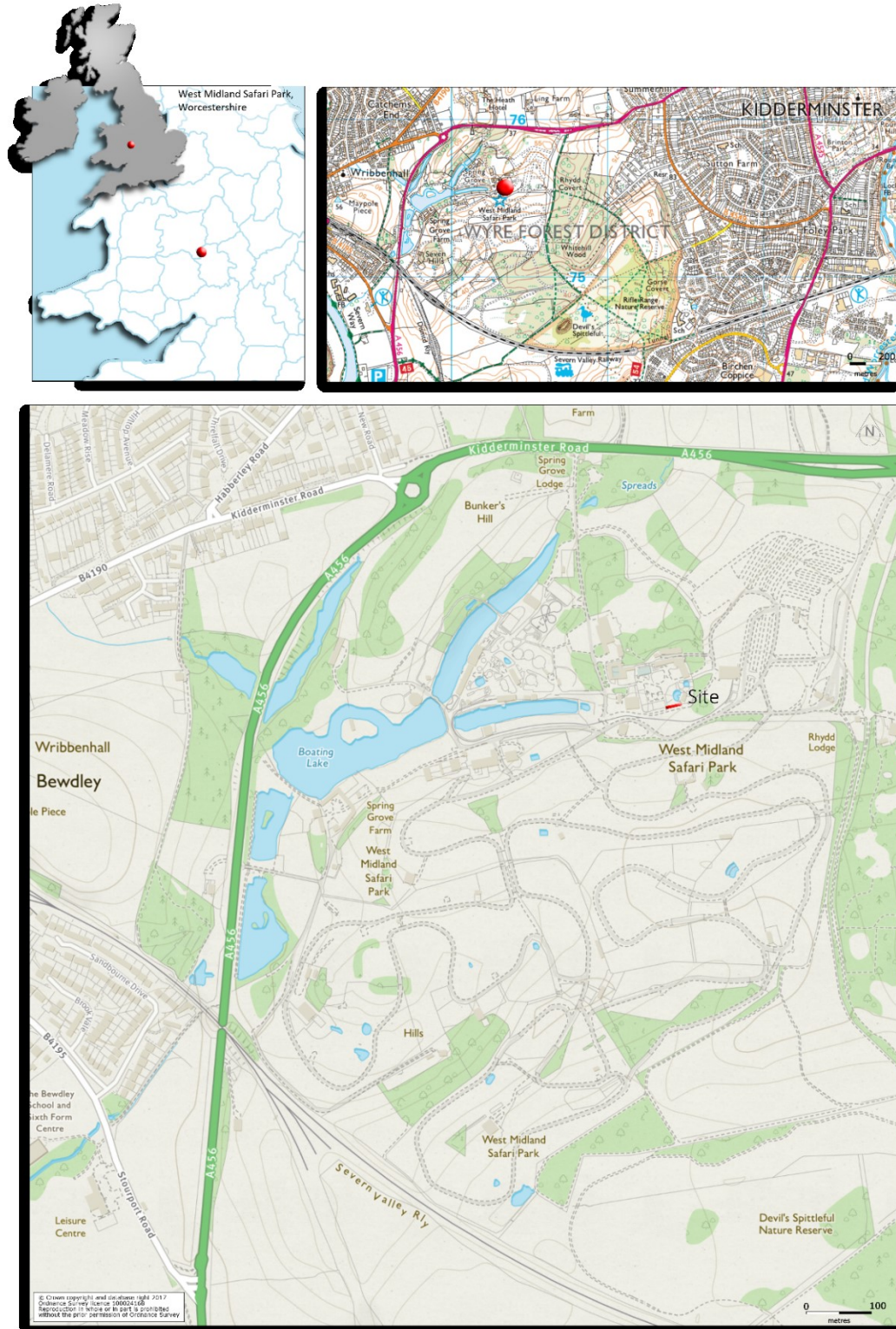
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Illus. 1 Site Location





West Midland Safari and Leisure Park.

Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief.

The Archaeology Company undertook an archaeological building investigation and archaeological watching brief at West Midland Safari Park, Bewdley, Worcestershire, between 6th of November 2017 and the 20th of February 2018. The work was commissioned by West Midland Safari and Leisure Park, in advance of the construction of a new themed walk through area. As part of the planning process Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Wyre Forest District Council, advised that the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment resulting from this application could be mitigated by means of a programme of archaeological works comprising Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording of the historic garden wall and a Watching Brief. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of the foundation trenches. The investigation of the Historic garden wall identified two phases of construction and produce a photographic record of the existing wall fabric.

1. Introduction

A planning application (17/0515/FULL) was submitted to Wyre Forest District Council (WFDC) on the 18th August 2017 for a New themed walk through area resulting in Partial demolition of an historic garden wall.

As part of the planning process Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to WFDC, advised that the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment resulting from this application could be mitigated by means of a programme of archaeological works comprising Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording of the historic garden wall and a Watching Brief. This process is in line with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 141, which states that any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, issued a *Brief for the Archaeological Building*

Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: West Midland Safari Park (WAAS 2017) following consultation as part of the application process.

In October 2017, West Midland Safari and Leisure Park commissioned The Archaeology Company Ltd (TAC) carried out a programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and recording and an Archaeological Watching Brief at West Midland Safari Park, Spring Grove, Bewdley. (NGR SO 80381 75562).

The programme of works was conducted according to a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by The Archaeological Company Ltd (October 2017 Project Ref: WMSP-HBR-WB-17), (Appendix 2).

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The development area is located to the south-east of the Grade II Listed Spring Grove, a small country house built between 1787 to 1790 for Samuel Skey (WSM 28617) and its associated late 18th century



Stable Court, which is also Grade II listed (WSM 15010).

Topographically the site is reasonably level and lies at approx. 42m AOD. It is centred on grid ref. NGR: SO 80381 75562

The British Geological Survey have mapped the underlying geology as comprising Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation. A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period indicating a local environment previously dominated by windblown deposits. These sedimentary rocks are aeolian in origin. They are detrital, comprising medium- to fine grained materials, forming lenses, beds and locally dunes. No Superficial deposits are recorded. (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed October 2017)

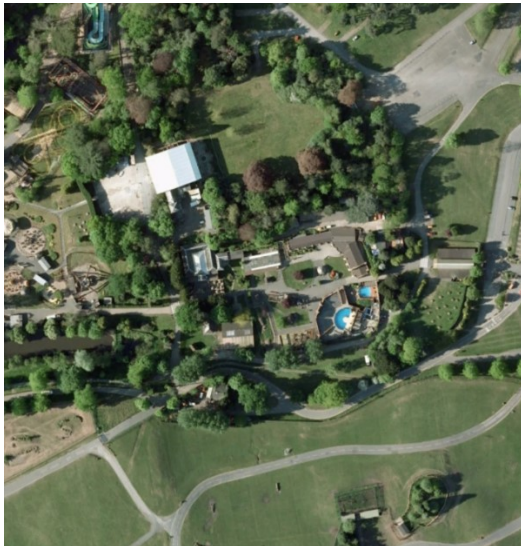


Plate 1 Aerial view of the site and associated buildings

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

A planning application (17/0515/FULL) was submitted to Wyre Forest District Council (WFDC) on the 18th August 2017 for a New themed walk

through area to include new paths, themed 'cave' tunnels, static and animatronic replicas of extinct animals, walk-through volcano structure, themed 'frozen' pond, planting and timber/manmade rock work screening resulting in Partial demolition of an historic garden wall to create an exit through 'ice' tunnel. (See Plate 1, Figure 2)

As part of the planning process Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to WFDC, advised that the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment resulting from this application could be mitigated by means of a programme of archaeological works comprising Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording of the historic garden wall and a Watching Brief. This process is in line with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 141, which states that any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

These were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work produced by The Archaeological Company Ltd and have been restated below. (Appendix 2)

This WSI details a proposal for the historic building recording of the length of historic walling to be affected by the works, within the grounds of West Midland Safari Park.

Specific aims relating to the project were:

- to undertake appropriate levels of historic building recording as defined by the brief for the work;
- to establish the location, extent, nature, integrity, state of preservation and date of any archaeological features present;



5. METHOD

The historic building recording and the excavation for the footing pads was conducted between the 6th of November 2017 and the 20th of February 2018 in total 16 trenches were excavated within the specified 5m zone.

Historic Building Recording

An historic building survey commensurate a level I record as described in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (Historic England 2016). (*Appendix 3*)

The overall level of detail of the standing building survey was broadly in line with level 2 standards of recording (a descriptive record with annotation of existing scaled plans and general photography). A more detailed analytic (level 3) record was made where appropriate including brick measurements and phasing relationships alongside the documentary assessment.

The scope of the work is summarised in the following points:

- General photographs of the historic wall;
- 3d photogrammetric model of the historic wall;
- A descriptive written record of the structure;
- Annotated photographic elevations showing detail relevant to the interpretation of the historic wall;
- Photographic records of details that assist in its interpretation;
- Documentary research using readily available primary and secondary sources to assist in the

interpretation of the history and phasing of the building.

- Phasing was recorded and illustrated on a composite image of the wall fabric where it was observed within the structure.

Watching Brief

The objectives of the Watching Brief are to provide information about the archaeological resource within a 5m zone of the historic garden wall, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, whilst establishing the relationship of any archaeological deposits within the wider contemporary landscape and create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the fieldwork and analysis. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014).

6. LIMITATIONS

The north facing elevation and the west end of the south face of the historic wall subject to the survey is covered with a concrete render finish, subsequently resulting in the limited value of any examination of the north face and the west end of the south face of historic wall near the existing entrance. It is understood that the render finish is to be retained.

7. HISTORIC BACKGROUND

An Historic Environment Search (HER) search was conducted within a 500m radius of the site (*See illus. 3*) to obtain sufficient background information to place the site in its local context, the result of which are summarised below;



"An HER search was carried out on a 500m radius of the provided grid reference on 08/01/2018, as specified in the search request.

Within the boundary of the search lie 4 historic buildings of which 3 are listed. They date to the 18th century and are associated with Spring Grove which is Grade II listed and is now used as a banqueting suite. Spring Grove also forms part of a park and garden which is shown on the 1815 survey for the first one inch OS map. An English Heritage project to identify the Historic Farmsteads of Worcestershire also recorded 1 farmstead within the search area, Heath Farm which is 19th century in date.

There are a small number of archaeological sites recorded within the search area. Fishponds dating to the post-medieval period are recorded in the west and are associated with Spring Grove.

A training ground and barbed wire barrier both dating to the Second World War are recorded to the south east. Early periods are represented by several local unstratified finds which have been recorded at a parish level with a site of Mesolithic occupation located to the south east of the search area.

No finds have been recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme within the search boundary. Finally, an English Heritage project to identify the potential for Paleolithic Archaeology in Worcestershire recorded several deposits within the search area with potential for archaeology dating back to 113050BC.

There has been very little archaeological investigation within the search area therefore the survival".

Prehistory

Located approximately 400m towards the southeast of the site, evidence for prehistoric activity consisting of an artifact scatter (WSM33624) was identified, indicating a Mesolithic occupation site (10000BC to 40001BC).

Roman

No evidence for Roman activity has been identified, at this stage, within the development area

Medieval

Located approximately 1.3 miles to the southwest of the development site, the historic town of Bewdley spans the course of the River Severn.

"The early name for Bewdley is Wribbenhall, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as an "outlier" of Kidderminster and at that time, it covered both sides of the River Severn. By 1100 the king had used the river as a boundary and given the western side to the Mortimer family. He later gave Kidderminster to Manser Biset."

"The Mortimers had territory extending deep into Wales and by 1270 appear to have seen their manor on the Severn as an important part of their communications network. is first mentioned in 1275. It certainly had a ferry by 1336 (probably earlier), an official market by 1376 and was developing well as an inland port."

"A boost to the town came in 1446/7 when a bridge was built over the river. This was in the turbulent period known as "The Wars of the Roses". Bewdley was still a Mortimer manor and in the hands of Richard Duke of York."

"Bewdley became a royal manor when Richard's son became Edward IV and granted a charter (with special privileges and rights) in 1472 after, it is said, the bowmen of Bewdley had done great service for the new king at the Battle of Tewkesbury the previous year. Richard III ensured the town had a new bridge in 1483."

"Bewdley continued to be a royal manor under the Tudors. The Council of the Marches met here for six months of the year under Prince Arthur (the other six months being spent at Ludlow). The royal palace of Tickenhill (which had been re-built in 1456) was Arthur's home and here he was married by proxy to Catherine of Aragon in 1499 and here his body lay for a night on its 1502 journey from Ludlow to interment at Worcester."

(Sources British History online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp228-233#h3-0004> And
Bewdley Civic Society
<http://www.bewdleycivicsociety.org.uk/bcs%20history.htm>)

Despite the recorded medieval activity within the boundary of Bewdley no evidence for Medieval activity, at this stage, has been identified within the development area.

Post-Medieval

The development area is located to the south-east of the Grade II Listed Spring Grove, a small country house built between 1787 to 1790 for Samuel Skey (WSM 28617) and its associated late 18th century Stable Court, which is also Grade II listed (WSM



15010). Associated buildings and structures include a set of gates and gate piers (*WSM 40990*) approximately 300m north of the site and the associated gatehouse or lodge (*WSM 40992*) (*See illus. 2 and 3*)

The historic garden wall that is associated with the house and stables court is shown on historic maps of the area, including the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition mapping. This shows a series of pathways forming quadrants within the enclosed garden and it is probable that the area inside the walled enclosure was either an ornamental garden or perhaps more-likely a walled garden.

Modern

Located approximately 400m to the east of the site a military training site dated to the second world war (1939 to 1945) has been identified (*WSM 27339 SO 8076 7549*).



Monument List Report



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER, tel: 01905 845618 or email HERecord@worcestershire.gov.uk. Information is valid for three months from date of production.

08/01/2018

Number of records: 21

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
Building				
WSM15010	Stable Court at Spring Grove, Kidderminster Road, Wribbenhall, Bewdley	Stable (18TH CENTURY AD to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2000 AD) Cafe (20TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1999 AD to 2050 AD)	Bewdley	SO 8027 7561
WSM28617	Spring Grove, Kidderminster Road, Wribbenhall, Bewdley	Country House (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1790 AD to 2050 AD) Military Hospital (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD) Military Residence (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Bewdley	SO 8025 7566
WSM40990	Gates and gate piers, 275 metres north of Spring Grove, Bewdley	Gate (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2050 AD) Gate Pier (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2050 AD)	Bewdley	SO 8020 7594
WSM40992	The Lodge, Spring Grove, Wribbenhall, Kidderminster Road, Bewdley	Lodge (18TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1775 AD to 2050 AD)	Bewdley	SO 8021 7594
Landscape Component				
WSM33624	Area of Mesolithic Occupation, Bewdley	Occupation Area (MESOLITHIC - 10000 BC to 4001 BC)	Bewdley, Kidderminster	SO 8053 7462
WSM61808	Heath Farm, Bewdley	Farmstead (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Bewdley	
Monument				
WSM08045	Fishponds, Spring Grove, Wribbenhall	Pond (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Bewdley	SO 7985 7548

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2018 Ordnance Survey 100024230.



8. RESULTS

Map Regression

All available historic maps were examined for this assessment but only selected maps illustrating change through time have been analysed in detail.

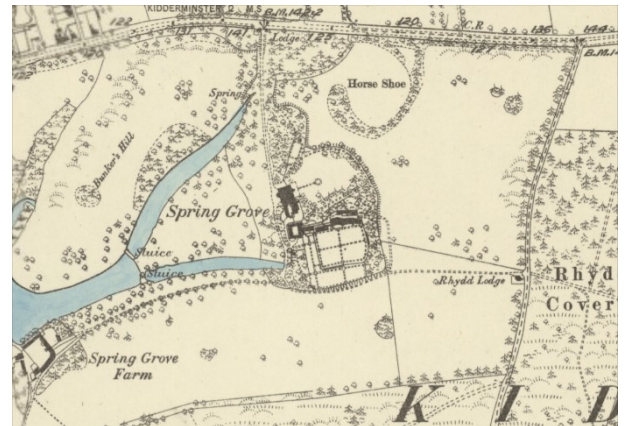
The maps selected for analysis were:

- 1883 Ordnance Survey (illus. 4)
- 1903 Ordnance Survey (illus. 5)
- 1929 Ordnance Survey (illus. 6)
- 1947 Ordnance Survey (illus. 7)
- Modern Ordnance Survey (illus. 8)

Each of the selected maps has been examined to identify the changes to development area as well as any other landscape changes through time.

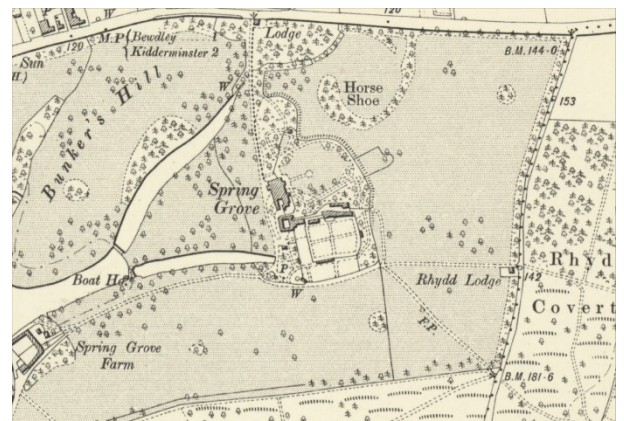
The earliest available detailed map is the 1883 Ordnance Survey Map (*Illus. 4*). This broadly shows an organised landscape consisting of managed fields with selective tree planting surrounding Spring Grove House. Located to the south of Spring Grove House a walled garden is illustrated, the garden has been divided into quadrants through the construction of laid pathways. Located along the southern boundary of the walled garden, a

linear structure is represented, possibly indicating a glasshouse or storage building.



Illus. 4 Extract from the Six-inch England and Wales OS map Worcester-XIV-NW-published 1883

The 1903 Ordnance Survey Map (*Illus. 5*) indicates that the walled garden has remained unchanged since the publication of the 1883 OS map. The main buildings of Spring Grove House are also unchanged.

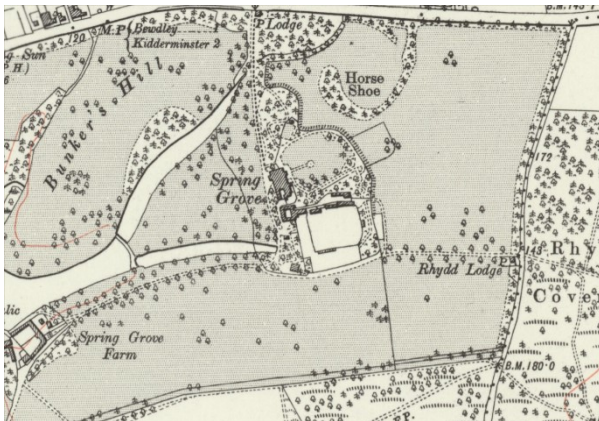


Illus.5 Extract from the Six-inch England and Wales OS map Worcester-XIV-NW-published 1903

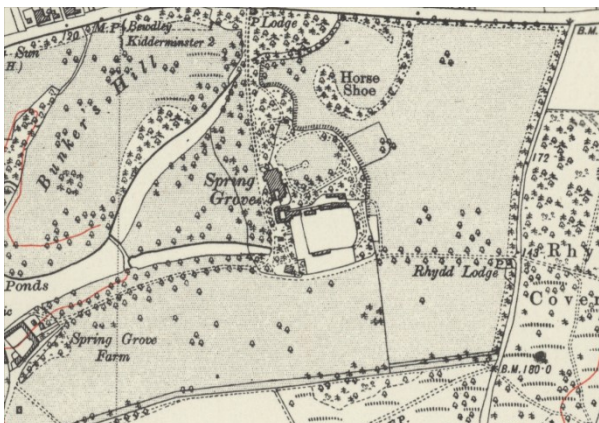
Examination of the 1929 Ordnance Survey map (*Illus. 6*) illustrates that the main buildings remain unaltered from the 1903 Survey (*Illus. 5*).



However, within the walled garden the area is now shown as open, the formal foot paths within and surrounding the wall garden appear to have been removed, this may represent a quirk of the survey rather than indicating that they have been removed.



Illus. 6 Extract from the Six-inch England and Wales OS map Worcester-XIV-NW-published 1929



Illus. 7 Extract from the Six-inch England and Wales OS Worcester-XIV-NW-published 1947

The 1947 Ordnance Survey Map (*Illus. 7*) appears to be a direct copy of the 1929 and illustrates no alterations to the layout and development of the site.



Illus. 8 Modern OS mapping show the extent of development within the site.

The Modern Ordnance Survey mapping illustrates the range of new buildings and alterations to the landscaping that have been constructed representing the development of the safari park since its inception in 1973. The walled garden has been complete removed, apart from a portion of the southern wall, which now bounds the sealion centre. The ancillary building first illustrated on the 1883 OS map, to the south of the walled garden has also been removed. (*Illus. 8*)



Building Recording

Introduction

Using the standards set out by English Heritage (2016) and the ClfA (2008), A Level 1 Historic Building survey was undertaken to provide an appropriate record of the standing structure affected by the development within the site, prior to the removal of a small section of wall and create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the fieldwork and analysis.

Results

The historic garden wall, within the area of the development runs for a length of approximately 25m with a core width of 0.30m, aligned east west the wall stands to an average height of 2.90m (*See Plate. 4*).

The northern face of the wall is covered in a concrete render, the render is to be retained and hence examination of the wall construction is base solely upon the southern face. (*See Plate. 3 & 4*)

The wall is constructed from a mixed red and black brick ($0.20m \times 0.07m \times 0.10m$) laid in and common bond and bonded with a yellow cream gritty mortar (*See Plate 2*). The wall line is capped with tapered sand stone blocks with average dimensions of 1.20m by 0.50m (0.20m to 0.10m).

A succession of buttress spaced approximately 9.5m apart with tapered tops are located on the southern face to support the wall line.

Located towards the west of the development site a single doorway with a double brick row-lock arched head, possibly represents the southern entrance recorded on the OS mapping (*See Plate. 5 & 6 and illus. 5*).

A series of modern features have cut the line of the wall, an inserted door way located towards the east of the wall line provides access to the animal enclosures (*See Plate. 4*) and a rough-cut opening of approximately 1.20m by 1.20m, blocked with modern breeze block (*See Plate. 2, 3 & 8*).

The wall line has been subject to an increase in height by approximately 0.50m. The addition to the wall height is constructed from a smooth red brick ($0.24m \times 0.10m \times 0.12m$) laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a grey gritty mortar (*See Plate. 2, 4 & 14*).

Examination of the wall face indicates that the wall was once set out with plant hanging wires a series of square headed Fe nails, marking out the trellis frame work on the south facing elevation.

Summary.

The programme of building recording has identified that the existing garden wall has been altered in height from the original design, the increase in height has resulted in the upper portion of the original buttress's being tapered to meet the wall head.

The existing stone capping may possibly represent the original capping on the wall before the wall height was increased.

A series of modern alterations including the insertion of a doorway with concrete lintel to provide access to the animal enclosures and a rough-cut opening that may have once represented a window opening of some sorts. (*now blocked*)

Examination of the wall face identified a series of Fe nails indicated that the south facing wall was set out with a wire trellis system for support of climbing plants. The type of be contemporary with the main house and the use of the wall garden.



Watching Brief

Introduction

Full context descriptions and footing excavation descriptions, including dimensions, depths, and orientations, are presented in the Appendices 1.

Contexts are identified numerically by trench (*i.e. Trench 01: (100), Trench 02: (200)*) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets.

This structure reflects our adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that *“descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements”* (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

Drawing upon the same document, we feel it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence we gather to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) we encounter:

“If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality, and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national, or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

We always utilise multiple data-sources when phasing and interpreting remains. This includes feature morphology (recognisable and datable feature types), datable artefactual material, stratigraphic position of feature. A range of other considerations also come into play. The limitation of datable artefactual material is recognised, and we reflect on the possibility of intrusive material and the presence of residual material.

Results

A series of footing pads were excavated within the watching brief Zone (*See illus. 9*), the stratigraphic makeup was constant over the whole site although the depth that the natural deposit occurred was shallower towards the east of the site.

The stratigraphic makeup consisted of a dark brown silty soil overlaying a red hard packed sandy deposit. The depth of stratigraphic sequence varied between the building / passageway and the north side of the wall, in these areas the stratigraphy had been significantly reduced in depth due to the construction of concrete paths and yard areas associated with the development of the Safari park. (*See appendix 1, context registers*)

No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of the foundation trenches.

Discussion.

Quality of preservation

Modern truncation consisting of numerous service runs was apparent at this site, resulting in the reduced preservation of the stratigraphic sequence of deposits.

Summary of remains by Period

Prehistoric activity

The watching brief identified no features or finds relating to Prehistoric activity within the development area.



Romano British Activity

The watching brief identified no features or finds relating to Romano British activity within the development area.

Early Medieval Activity

The watching brief identified no features or finds relating to Early Medieval activity within the development area.

Medieval Activity

The watching brief identified no features or finds relating to Medieval activity within the development area.

Post Medieval Activity

The watching brief identified no features or finds relating to Post Medieval activity within the development area.

Modern Activity

The archaeological evaluation identified a series of modern service runs cutting an undisturbed topsoil and subsoil sequence overlaying a natural deposit. (See *illus. 9*)

Summary

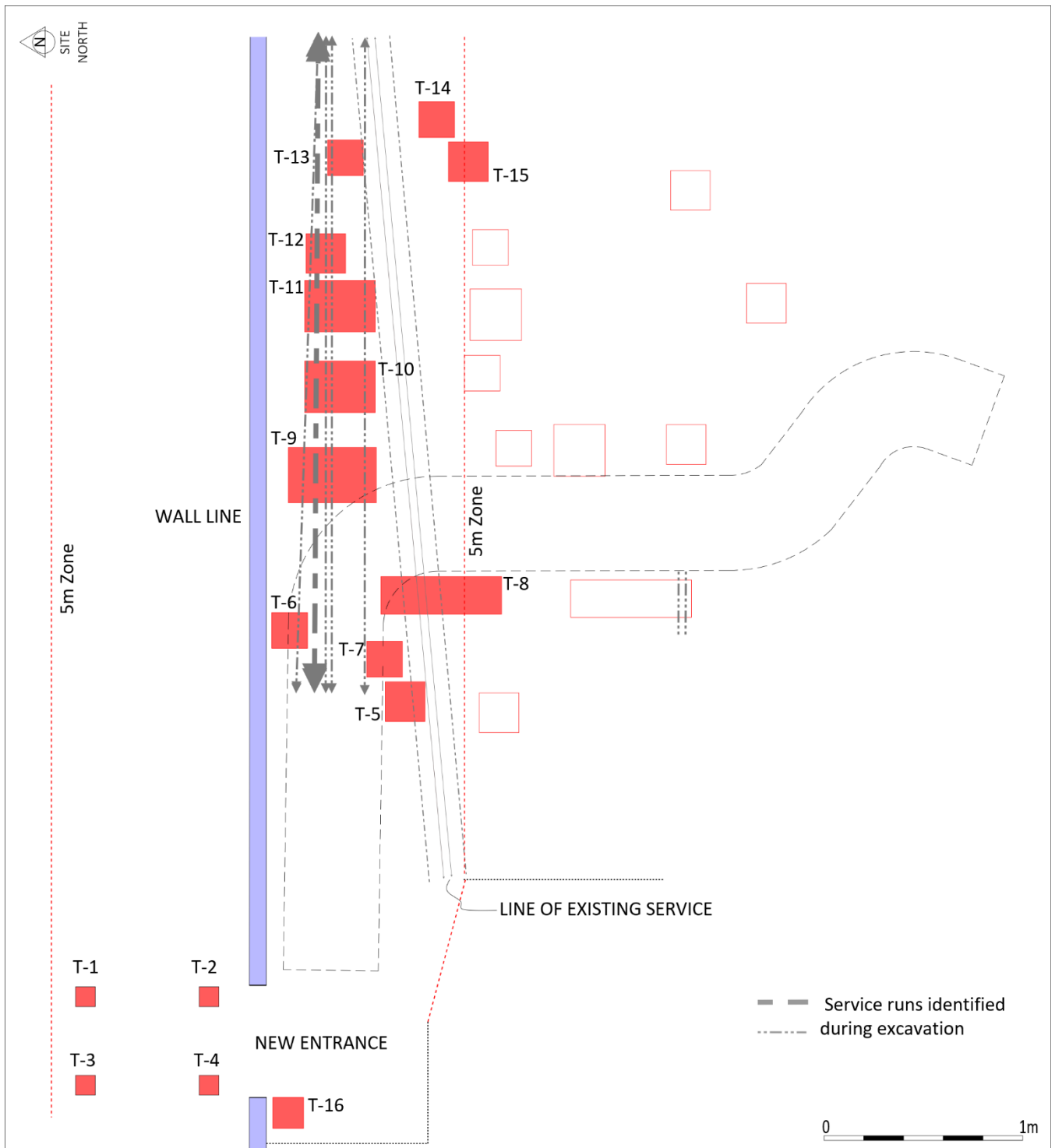
No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of the foundation trenches suggesting that the area of activity associated with the main house was bounded by the walled garden, no indication of

the pathways illustrated by the mapping was observed, the removal of the paths maybe because of the development of the Safari park complex or may indicate that they were not substantial or formal structures.

9. CONCLUSION

The building recoding programme has where possible created a record of the remaining fabric of the garden wall associated with Spring Grove house prior to the planned alterations because of the construction of the New theme walk through.

During the watching brief no indication of Post Medieval, Medieval, Romano British, or Prehistoric activity was identified apart from modern service runs.



Illus. 9 Site plan showing location of excavations for footing pads





Plate 2 South facing wall showing raised wall and capping stones, with tapered buttresses.



Plate 3 North facing wall showing rendered finish obscuring details



Plate 4 South facing wall, composite image .

- Raised wall line
- Modern opening
- Inserted doorway

0 2m



Plate 5 Detail showing arched opening.
 Plate 6 Detail showing rendered finish to doorway.
 Plate 7 Detail showing extent of rendered finished.
 Plate 8 Detail blocked opening





Plate 9 facing south, detail showing arched doorway.
 Plate 10 facing south, detail showing surviving wall cut by building
 Plate 11 facing south, detail showing north facing elevation brick work.
 Plate 12 facing south Fe bolt in wall structure.
 Plate 13 facing east, showing section through removed wall line.
 Plate 14 facing west, showing rebuilt wall top in section.
 Plate 15 facing south, showing removed section of wall.





Plate 96 facing north, showing excavated footing pads in pathway area.

Plate 107 facing north, showing T1 sample section

Plate 118 facing west, showing sample section T10

Plate 129 facing east, showing excavation of footing pads and service runs.





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National Library of Scotland (<http://maps.nls.uk>)

Appendices

Appendix 1. Context registers

Footings Number		1	See illustration 9			
Length		0.30m	Width		0.30m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(100)	Concrete, modern pathway.	-	0.30m+	0.30m+	0.15m	
(101)	Hard core – rubble levelling layer	-	0.30m+	0.30m+	0.12m	
(102)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.30m+	0.50m+	0.38m	
No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footings Number		2	See illustration 9			
Length		0.30m	Width		0.30m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(200)	Concrete, modern pathway.	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.15m	
(201)	Hard core – rubble levelling layer	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.13m	
(202)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.37m	
No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		3	See illustration 9			
Length		0.30m	Width		0.30m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	

(200)	Concrete, modern pathway.	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.15m
(201)	Hard core – rubble levelling layer	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.13m
(202)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.37m
Excavation stopped at this level. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed					

Footing Number		4	See illustration 9			
Length		0.30m	Width		0.30m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(400)	Concrete, modern pathway.	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.15m	
(401)	Hard core – rubble levelling layer	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.13m	
(402)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.37m	
No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		5	See illustration 9			
Length		0.50m	Width		0.50m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(500)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.60m	
(501)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.10m	
No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		6	See illustration 9			
Length		0.50m	Width		0.50m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(600)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.60m	
(601)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.10m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number	7	See illustration 9			
Length	0.50m	Width	0.50m		
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance	-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance	-		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(700)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.60m
(701)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.10m
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed					

Footing Number		8	See illustration 9			
Length		2.00m	Width		0.50m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(800)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	2.00m+	0.50m+	0.55m	
(801)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	2.00m+	0.50m+	0.15m	
Modern service runs identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		9	See illustration 9			
Length		1.20m	Width		0.80m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(900)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	1.20m+	0.80m+	0.60m	
(901)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	1.20m+	0.80m+	0.20m	
Modern service runs identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		10	See illustration 9			
Length		1.00m	Width		0.70m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1000)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.60m	
(1001)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.20m	
Excavation stopped at this level. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		11	See illustration 9			
Length		1.00m	Width		0.70m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1100)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.60m	
(1101)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.20m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		12	See illustration 9			
Length		1.00m	Width		0.70m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1200)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.50m	
(1201)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	1.00m+	0.70m+	0.30m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number	13	See illustration 9			
Length	0.45m	Width	0.45m		
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance	-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance	-		
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(1300)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.45m+	0.45m	0.45m
(1301)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.45m	0.45m	0.35m
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed					

Footing Number		14	See illustration 9			
Length		0.45m	Width		0.45m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1400)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.45m+	0.45m	0.45m	
(1401)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.45m	0.45m	0.35m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		15	See illustration 9			
Length		0.50m	Width		0.50m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1500)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.45m	
(1501)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.35m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Footing Number		16	See illustration 9			
Length		0.50m	Width		0.50m	
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance		-	
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(1500)	Dark brown silty soil loam, possible cultivated soil, occasion small rounded stone	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.60m	
(1501)	Hard packed red sand deposit	-	0.50m+	0.50m+	0.10m	
Modern service run identified. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed						

Appendix 2. Photographic register

Photo number	Digital	Direction Site North	Description
001	TAC-3827	-	Photographic Identification sheet.
002	TAC-3828	E	General view of the site
003	TAC-3829	NW	Garden wall, showing rendered area
004	TAC-3830	NW	Garden wall, showing rendered area
005	TAC-3831	N	Garden wall- south face - Vegetation
006	TAC-3832	N	Garden wall- south face
007	TAC-3833	N	Garden wall- south face
008	TAC-3834	N	Garden wall- south face
009	TAC-3835	N	Garden wall- south face
010	TAC-3836	N	Garden wall- south face
011	TAC-3837	N	Garden wall- south face
012	TAC-3838	N	Garden wall- south face
013	TAC-3839	N	Garden wall- south face
014	TAC-3840	N	Garden wall- south face
015	TAC-3841	N	Garden wall- south face
016	TAC-3842	N	Garden wall- south face
017	TAC-3843	N	Garden wall- south face
018	TAC-3844	N	Garden wall- south face
019	TAC-3845	N	Garden wall- south face
020	TAC-3846	N	Garden wall- south face
021	TAC-3847	N	Garden wall- south face
022	TAC-3848	N	Garden wall- south face
023	TAC-3849	N	Garden wall- south face
024	TAC-3850	N	Garden wall- south face
025	TAC-3851	N	Garden wall- south face

026	TAC-3852	N	Garden wall- south face
027	TAC-3853	N	Garden wall- south face
028	TAC-3854	N	Garden wall- south face
029	TAC-3855	N	Garden wall- south face
030	TAC-3856	N	Garden wall- south face
031	TAC-3857	N	Garden wall- south face
032	TAC-3858	N	Garden wall- south face
033	TAC-3859	NW	General view of the site
034	TAC-3860	E	General view of the site
035	TAC-3873	S	Garden wall – north face
036	TAC-3874	S	Garden wall – north face
037	TAC-3875	S	Garden wall – north face
038	TAC-3876	S	Garden wall – north face
039	TAC-3877	S	Garden wall – north face
040	TAC-3878	S	Garden wall – north face
041	TAC-3879	S	Test pit 1
042	TAC-3885	E	Test pit 1
043	TAC-3838	W	General view of Dinosaur
044	TAC-4322	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
045	TAC-4323	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
046	TAC-4324	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
047	TAC-4325	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
048	TAC-4326	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
049	TAC-4327	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
050	TAC-4328	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
051	TAC-4329	N	Garden wall – south face – Vegetation removed
052	TAC-4330	E	General view of excavated pipe run following existing services
053	TAC-4331	N	General view of excavated footing/service run.
054	TAC-4332	E	General view of excavated footing/service run.
055	TAC-4333	W	Section through wall for new entrance.

056	TAC-4334	S	Detail showing new opening in garden wall
057	TAC-4335	S	Detail showing new opening in garden wall
058	TAC-4336	N	General view showing footing pits 1-4
059	TAC-4337	N	General view showing excavated footing pits
060	TAC-4338	N	General view showing excavated footing pits
061	TAC-4339	N	General view showing excavated footing pits
062	TAC-4340	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 1
063	TAC-4341	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 1
064	TAC-4342	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 1
065	TAC-4343	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 2
066	TAC-4344	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 2
067	TAC-4345	N	General view showing excavated footing pit 2
068	TAC-4346	E	General view showing removed area of walling
069	TAC-4347	E	General view showing removed area of walling
070	TAC-4348	E	General view showing removed area of walling
071	TAC-4349	N	General view showing excavated footing pit s 1-3
072	TAC-4350	N	General view showing excavated footing pit s 1-3
073	TAC-4351	E	General view of the site showing the 5-m boundary area
074	TAC-4352	E	Footing pit 4
075	TAC-4353	N	Footing pit 4
076	TAC-4360	E	Footing pit 5
077	TAC-4361	N	Footing pit 5
078	TAC-4353	E	Footing pit 6
079	TAC-4364	N	Footing pit 6
080	TAC-4367	E	Footing pit 7
081	TAC-4368	N	Footing pit 7

Written Scheme of Investigation: Building

<i>SITE NAME:</i>	<i>WEST MIDLAND SAFARI PARK, SPRING GROVE, BEWDELY, DY121LF</i>
<i>Planning Application</i>	<i>17/0515/FULL</i>
<i>DATE:</i>	<i>October 2017</i>
<i>NGR:</i>	<i>NGR: SO 80381 75562</i>
<i>HER Event No:</i>	<i>EHE80302</i>
<i>Oasis Ref:</i>	<i>THEARCHA5-299321</i>
<i>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR:</i>	<i>The Archaeology Company Ltd, 17 Vilberie Way, Hereford, HR49XE</i>

Illus. 2 Photographi Llocation Plan - Ground Floor

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is submitted by The Archaeological Company Ltd, as a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for the Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief at West Midland Safari Park, Spring Grove, Bewdley, DY12 1LF (Worcestershire Archive and Archaeological Service 2017) (*centred on NGR: SO 80381 75562*) at the request of Mr Neil James (Project Manager) on behalf of West Midland Safari and Leisure Park.
- 1.2 A planning application (17/0515/FULL) was submitted to Wyre Forest District Council (WFDC) on the 18th August 2017 for a New themed walk through area to include new paths, themed 'cave' tunnels, static and animatronic replicas of extinct animals, walk-through volcano structure, themed 'frozen' pond, planting and timber/manmade rock work screening resulting in Partial demolition of an historic garden wall to create an exit through 'ice' tunnel. (*See Plate 1, Figure 2*)
- 1.3 As part of the planning process Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to WFDC, advised that the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment resulting from this application could be mitigated by means of a programme of archaeological works comprising Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording of the historic garden wall and a Watching Brief. This process is in line with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 141, which states that any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.
- 1.4 Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, issued a *Brief for the Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: West Midland Safari Park* (WAAS 2017) following consultation as part of the application process.
- 1.5 This WSI has been guided in its composition by Standard and Guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014), the Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects In Worcestershire 2010 (amended 2016), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment issued by 1.6 Historic England (HE 2015) and the appropriate Code of Conduct, as recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and adheres to the procedural document National Planning Policy Statement (DCLG 2012). It outlines the proposed scheme of works, which aims to ensure that the Historic building recording and any archaeological remains within the area of proposed ground works are appropriately investigated and recorded.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The proposed development area is located to the south-east of the Grade II Listed Spring Grove, a small country house built between 1787 to 1790 for Samuel Skey (*WSM 28617*) and its associated late 18th century Stable Court, which is also Grade II listed (*WSM 15010*).
- 2.2 The application site includes an historic garden wall (*See Plate 1*) that is associated with the house and stables court and is shown on historic maps of the area, including the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition plan (*See Figure 1*). This shows a series of pathways laid out within and immediately to the south outside of the walled area, and it is likely that the area inside the walled enclosure was either an ornamental garden or perhaps more-likely a walled garden for the production of produce to supply the house/ estate. Subsequent maps show a building against the south, exterior side of the wall.

- 2.3 Topographically the site is reasonably level and lies at approx. 42m AOD. It is centred on grid ref. NGR: SO 80381 75562
- 2.4 The British Geological Survey have mapped the underlying geology as comprising Bridgnorth Sandstone Formation. A Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 272 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period indicating a local environment previously dominated by windblown deposits. These sedimentary rocks are aeolian in origin. They are detrital, comprising medium- to fine grained materials, forming lenses, beds and locally dunes. No Superficial deposits are recorded. (<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed October 2017)

Archaeological Background

- 2.5 For the purposes of the WSI the archaeological background has been summarised from available online sources, a more detailed archaeological background will be included in the final report following the completion of an Historic Environment Records (HER) search and Archives Assessment, This will include consulting the Worcestershire Archive Archaeology Service holdings with regard to all available maps (OS and Tithe), aerial photographs and archive material relating to the site and the existing buildings.
- 2.6 An HER search will be conducted to obtain sufficient background information to place the site in its local context.

Prehistory

- 2.6 No Evidence for prehistoric activity and settlement has been identified, at this stage, within the vicinity of the development site

Roman

- 2.7 Similarly, no evidence for Roman activity has been identified, at this stage, within the development area

Medieval

- 2.8 Located approximately 1.3 miles to the southwest of the development site, the historic town of Bewdley spans the course of the River Severn.

"The early name for Bewdley is Wribbenhall, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as an "outlier" of Kidderminster and at that time, it covered both sides of the River Severn. By 1100 the king had used the river as a boundary and given the western side to the Mortimer family. He later gave Kidderminster to Manser Biset."

"The Mortimers had territory extending deep into Wales and by 1270 appear to have seen their manor on the Severn as an important part of their communications network. is first mentioned in 1275. It certainly had a ferry by 1336 (probably earlier), an official market by 1376 and was developing well as an inland port."

"A boost to the town came in 1446/7 when a bridge was built over the river. This was in the turbulent period known as "The Wars of the Roses". Bewdley was still a Mortimer manor

and in the hands of Richard Duke of York.”

“Bewdley became a royal manor when Richard’s son became Edward IV and granted a charter (with special privileges and rights) in 1472 after, it is said, the bowmen of Bewdley had done great service for the new king at the Battle of Tewkesbury the previous year. Richard III ensured the town had a new bridge in 1483.”

“Bewdley continued to be a royal manor under the Tudors. The Council of the Marches met here for six months of the year under Prince Arthur (the other six months being spent at Ludlow). The royal palace of Tickenhill (which had been re-built in 1456) was Arthur’s home and here he was married by proxy to Catherine of Aragon in 1499 and here his body lay for a night on its 1502 journey from Ludlow to interment at Worcester.”

(Sources British History online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/topographical-dict/england/pp228-233#h3-0004> And **Bewdley Civic Society**<http://www.bewdleycivicsociety.org.uk/bcs%20history.htm>)

- 2.9 Despite the recorded medieval activity within the boundary of Bewdley no evidence for Medieval activity, at this stage, has been identified within the development area.

Post-Medieval

- 2.10 The proposed development area is located to the south-east of the Grade II Listed Spring Grove, a small country house built between 1787 to 1790 for Samuel Skey (*WSM 28617*) and its associated late 18th century Stable Court, which is also Grade II listed (*WSM 15010*).
- 2.11 The historic garden wall (*See Plate 1*) that is associated with the house and stables court is shown on historic maps of the area, including the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition plan (*See Figure 1*). This shows a series of pathways laid out within and immediately to the south outside of the walled area, and it is likely that the area inside the walled enclosure was either an ornamental garden or perhaps more-likely a walled garden.
- 2.12 Remains of features associated with the original layout of the gardens including building foundations and footings of former pathways may survive below ground level.

3 OBJECTIVES

Historic Buildings Recording

- 3.1 The objectives of the Historic Building Recording are to provide an appropriate record of the standing historic garden wall within the site, prior to the removal of a small section (*see plate 1*) and create a permanent archive and record of the archaeological information collected during the fieldwork and analysis.

Watching Brief

- 3.2 The objectives of the Watching Brief are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, whilst establishing the relationship of any archaeological deposits within the wider contemporary landscape and create a permanent archive and

record of the archaeological information collected during the fieldwork and analysis. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014).

4 METHODOLOGY

Historic Building Recording

- 4.1 A programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording of the historic garden wall is required to Historic England Level 1 standard prior to the removal of a section of the wall to provide access to the new visitor attraction, to ensure the preservation by record of this heritage asset in its current form. The wall will be recorded where accessible to both faces/ sides along the length of the development area. Sufficient information/ photographic coverage of the other surviving elevations will be included to place the garden wall in context as a whole.
- 4.2 The historic buildings recording will be undertaken in accordance with professional guidance including the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures' and with the Historic England publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016); and with the WAAS briefing document '*Brief for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief - West Midland Safari Park, Spring Grove, Bewdley, DY12 1LF*'. Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service 2017.
- 4.3 The recording will include a site visit by an experienced historic building specialist, during which survey will be undertaken in respect of the historic garden wall. (*See Plate 1*)
- 4.4 The scope, methodology and 'level' of survey will be commensurate with the supplied WAAS requirements included in the brief (*section 2.3*), which are based upon the Historic England guidance (EH 2016).
- 4.5 In accordance with the aforementioned brief and Historic England guidance, the survey will comprise of a Level 1 survey:
- 4.6 A Level 1 record is defined as follows: 'Level 1 is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type; and, Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, though the interior of a building may sometimes be seen in order to make a superficial inspection and to note significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches. (Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice. Historic England. 2016. p.25).
- 4.7 The historic garden wall will be photographically recorded where accessible to both faces/ sides along the length of the development area.

4.8 As a minimum, with reference to Historic England 2016, the project will include the following elements:

- Photography (see below, the required sections are highlighted) Items 1, 5 and 7;
- The written account (see below, the required sections are highlighted) – items 1 – 3, 5 – 7 and 9 - 13.
- The drawn record (see below, the required sections are highlighted). Items 1 and 7 - 9 (as required/ appropriate);

4.9 With regard to the photographic record high-resolution digital photography will be required, with the use of suitable scales as/ where appropriate, of the following.

- All stipulated external elevations/ faces;
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the wall;
- Photographs illustrating the relationship of the wall to surrounding buildings and their setting.

4.10 *The Garden wall survey will attempt to identify any indication of surviving earlier structures, this may require additional recording to be supplemented with drawings of architectural detailing of interest, e.g. blocked openings, architectural decoration etc., as well as the potential for evidence of machinery and/or other fitting, this will be assessed on site at the time of the surveys.*

4.11 Photographic Record

This level of survey aims to provide a basic and rapid record of buildings or structures of local interest, generally before alteration or demolition. It may also be used for locally listed or listed buildings before minor alterations.

- 1 **A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape if 2 (below) is also to be adopted).**
- 2 The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- 3 Further views may be desirable to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.

- 4 The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in 2.
- 5 **Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate.**
- 6 Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- 7 **Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.**
- 8 Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history (for example, a cheese press, a malt shovel).
- 9 Copies of maps, drawings, views, and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site. The owner's written consent may be required where copies are to be deposited in an archive.

4.12 The Written Record

The main components of the account will generally be selected, according to the level of record adopted, from the following list.

Introductory Material

- 1 **The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.**
- 2 **A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area). Information on statutory designations can be found on the Historic England website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.**
- 3 **The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.**
- 4 A summary statement (when no more detailed account is intended) describing the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.
- 5 **A contents list; a list of illustrations or figures.**
- 6 **A longer summary statement. An alternative to 4. This account should summarise the building's form, function, date and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons, and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary. Alternatively, it may serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of a record that may follow, for users who may need a summary of the report's findings.**
- 7 **An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.**

- 8 Acknowledgements to all those who have made a significant contribution to the making of the record, or who have given permission for copyright items to be reproduced.

Main report

- 9 **A discussion of the published sources relating to the building and its setting, an account of its history as given in published sources, an analysis of historic map evidence (map regression) and a critical evaluation of previous records of the building, where they exist.**
- 10 **An expansion of 9, drawing additionally on a range of primary documentary sources.**
- 11 **An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.**
- 12 **An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations. An analysis of a circulation pattern or of a decorative or liturgical scheme. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building, and their purpose. In an industrial building, a sequential account of the way in which materials or processes were handled.**
- 13 **Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.**
- 14 A summary of the findings of any specialist reports (for example dendrochronology or paint analysis).
- 15 A discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: its relationship to local settlement patterns or other man-made features in the landscape; its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings; its visual importance as a landmark, etc. For more guidance on investigating and recording landscapes see Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes (English Heritage 2007; revised edition forthcoming).
- 16 An assessment of the potential for further investigative or documentary work, and of the potential survival of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and its site.
- 17 A discussion of the architectural or historical context or significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials, status or historical associations.
- 18 Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).
- 19 Copies of other records of the building, including specialist reports (again with any necessary permissions), or a note of their existence and location.
- 20 Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the sources of the information.

4.13 The Drawn Record

A building record may contain one or more of the following drawing types. This list should be referred to when deciding on a record level as outlined in section 5 of Understanding Historic Buildings.

- 1 **Sketched plan, section, elevation or detail drawings (when no more thorough drawn record is made). Sketches may be roughly dimensioned.**
- 2 Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. These may extend to all floors, or they may be restricted to one or a selection. The latter option may be appropriate, for example, in a town-centre building where an upper floor has been little altered. Buildings with a repetitive structure may also be planned on one floor, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to indicate the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.

Further drawing types as required, from:

- 3 Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail (for example timber or metal framing).
- 4 Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses).
- 5 Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.
- 6 Measured elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function.
- 7 **A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.**
- 8 **A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.**
- 9 **Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history.**
- 10 Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building. If these are to be considered components of the record they must always be accompanied by measured plans, sections and elevational details.

- 11 Reconstruction drawings and phased drawings, when these are of value. In phased drawings successive phases of a building's development may be shown by graded tone (dark to light, with the darker being the earlier) or by colour, by sequential diagrams or by annotation. Whenever phased drawings are included in a record, they must be accompanied by the unmarked drawings on which they are based.
- 12 Diagrams interpreting the movement of materials (process flow) or people (circulation), or the segregation of people or activities (for example permeability diagrams), where these are warranted by the complexity of the subject. As with 10 and 11, the evidence supporting the interpretations must be provided.

4.14 Watching Brief

- 4.14.1 The Watching Brief requires the archaeological monitoring of all ground works within a 5m's of the garden wall.
- 4.14.2 All areas requiring excavation within the 5m zone will be either hand excavated or by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon is revealed.
- 4.14.3 Following excavation, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with TAC Fieldwork Recording Manual. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate).
- 4.14.4 Photographs (digital colour - 16mp) will be taken as appropriate. All finds, and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis.
- 4.14.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above, where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.
- 4.14.6 Should significant archaeological deposits or structural remains be encountered then following a meeting with both the Client and Archaeological Advisor an appropriate methodology will be agreed
- 4.14.7 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 4.14.8 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated, but will be planned and recorded in detail. In the event of human remains being encountered, these will be left undisturbed and protected until the relevant authorities are informed. Should removal be necessary then this will only be done following the appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations, and where necessary adhering to the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981.

- 4.14.9 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples will be taken, processed, and assessed for potential.
- 4.14.10 The Archaeology Company Ltd will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein.

5 POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING, AND REPORTING

Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief

Following completion of all fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved, and packaged in accordance with the Worcestershire County Museum Collection guidelines.

An illustrated report will be compiled based on the combined results of the field work, containing the relevant information as defined in the Requirements for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief: West Midland Safari Park, Spring Grove, Bewdley, DY121LF (WAAS), and as listed in paragraphs 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 of this WSI.

Final Report.

The programme of Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resources associated identified during the project.

The results should inform the research cycle and should take into account local, regional and national research frameworks. Fulfilment of the research aims will be by the submission of a final report, in accordance with the ClfA Code of Conduct, Principle 2.

- Upon completion of the fieldwork stage of the project the site archive will be consolidated within 1 month of the termination of the fieldwork. This will adhere to the guidelines as described in *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (2007).
- Qualified specialists will examine the finds, specialists likely to have input into the project are detailed in section 10

Simplified Details of the Report structure and content

- Non-technical Summary
- Introductory statements
- Project aims (General and specific aims of fieldwork)
- Archaeological and historical background
- Methodology
- Results
 - Historic Building Recording
 - Watching Brief
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Supporting data

- Figures
- Index to and location of archive (digital and paper).
- References /bibliography

A digital copy in .pdf format will be sent to the WAAS Historic Environment Advisor for approval within 4 weeks of completion of the all fieldwork an input from specialists.

Upon approval, one bound paper and one digital .pdf copy of the report will be lodged with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, within a period not exceeding six months from the completion of fieldwork.

A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, should the result be of local or national significance then a suitable summary report will be sent to the Council for British Archaeology, West Midlands, for inclusion in the annual fieldwork roundup, in the journal West Midland Archaeology.

Standard archiving requirements

Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be compiled in accordance with the Guidelines for Deposition of Archaeological Archives into the Worcestershire County Museum Collection and the specification presented in MORPHE and the following guidelines:

- Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992)
- Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993)
- Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007)

Arrangements will be made following completion of the project to deposit the digital archive with the Archaeology Data Service.

The Archaeological Company Ltd will make arrangements with the appropriate depositories for the deposition of the site archive at the conclusion of the project.

6 PROGRAMMES OF WORKS

Historic Buildings Recording

- It is envisaged that the survey will take place on 4th or 5th of November 2017, with any additional on-site recording works undertaken on 6th November 2017, as required.

Watching Brief

- It is envisaged that the ground works within the 5m zone stipulated by the Brief will take place on the 6th of November 2017, and may run until the 7th of November

- At this initial stage of works It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 3 days fieldwork.
- Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 4 weeks.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 The Archaeology Company Ltd will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, TAC Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the TAC Safety, Health and Environmental Management System, as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures.
- 7.2 A site-specific Project Health and Safety Plan will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.3 Existing site welfare facilities will be used.

8 INSURANCES

- 8.1 The Archaeology Company Ltd holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £2,000,000.

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of the works will be made to the relevant Archaeological Officer for WCC, so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10 ORGANISATION

- 10.1 All works will be conducted in accordance with the "Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidelines and Practices of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists".
- 10.2 The project will be managed by **Simon Mayes BA Hons** The Archaeology Company Ltd.
- 10.3 Onsite work will be managed by **Simon Maye & Dale Rouse**, The Archaeology Company Ltd.
- 10.4 The Archaeology Company will mobilise additional staff, if significant deposits are encountered.
- 10.5 All finds will be examined by specialists drawn from within a pool of outside specialists appointed as required, see below.

Paul Blinkhorn, BTec, (external specialist) Pottery consultant, Saxon and medieval pottery.

Stephanie Ratkai (external specialist)

Pottery consultant post-Roman period to the early 19th century.

Jane Evans (external specialist) Pottery consultant, Romano British and Prehistoric ceramics

Dr David Smith (external specialist) Environmental, University of Birmingham.

Val Fryer BA MCIfA (external specialist) Environmental.

Malin Holst (external specialist) Osteoarchaeology – Human.

11 ACCESS & SERVICES

- 11.1 All groundworks within the 5m zone stipulated by the brief will be under the control of The Archaeology Company staff.
- 11.2 It is the responsibility of the Principle contractor to identify and unknown services within the vicinity of works.

12 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 12.1 All works will be conducted in accordance with the “Code of Conduct, Standards, Guidelines and Practices of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists”.
- 12.2 All Project Managers and Project Officers of The Archaeology Company Ltd hold either full Member or Associate status within the ClfA.
- 12.3 The Archaeology Company operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Company Director who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all TAC operations.
- 12.4 Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

13 COPYRIGHTS

- 13.1 The Archaeological Company Ltd. will retain copyright The Archaeological Company Ltd will licence the client, County Archaeological Service, and other bodies as necessary for use in matters relating to the project and for use of the project archive by the relevant museum. This licence will also extend to non-commercial use by the Worcestershire HER.

14 PUBLICITY

- 14.1 Press enquires, or publicity material will be handle by and issued through West Midland Safari and Leisure Park
- 14.2 The County Archaeological Service will be offered the opportunity to be acknowledged in any press release etc.

15 References

Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, 2017, *Brief for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief - West Midland Safari Park, Spring Grove, Bewdley, DY12 1LF*. Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service.

Worcestershire County Council, 2010 (amended 2016), *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*

Worcestershire County Council, 2012, *Information for Agents and Applicants regarding the Historic Environment and Planning*

The Work conducted at Brockington House, Hereford followed the Historic building recording specification as recommended by Historic England “Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice”, the relevant sections have been summarised below;

1. The required levels of archaeological work will be in accordance with guidance as set out in the recording levels described in Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice and described in outline below:
2. Building recording levels;
 - **Level 1** is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building’s location, age, and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end but contributing to a wider aim. Typically, it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date. Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.
 - **Level 2** is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building’s development and use, but will not

discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

- **Level 3** is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development, and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.
 - **Level 4** provides a comprehensive analytical record and is appropriate for buildings of special importance. Whereas Level 3 analysis and interpretation will clarify the building's history in so far as it may be deduced from the structure itself, the record at Level 4 will draw on the full range of available resources and discuss the building's significance in terms of architectural, social, regional, or economic history. The range of drawings may also be greater than at other levels.
3. An adequate photographic record of the historic building recording work will be prepared. This will include photographs illustrating the principal buildings, architectural features and any finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation undertaken. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. Digital images taken during the course of the fieldwork will form part of the digital archive to be submitted and curated by the ADS.

