

SURVEY OF GRIMLEY PONDS

Sites and Monuments Record	
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Survey of Grimley Ponds

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Part 1 Project summary

1 **Reasons for the project**

This project takes the form of a survey of the fishponds and related earthworks at Grimley village. It was undertaken by the Field Section of the County Archaeological Service of Hereford and Worcester County Council (the Service) on behalf of the National Rivers Authority (the Client) during February 1995. The work was undertaken preparatory to discussion concerning a management agreement between the landowners and the National Rivers Authority. The survey area is located to the east of Grimley village (NGR SO 8375 6050; Fig 1).

A programme of works was agreed following receipt by the Service of a brief compiled by the Planning Advisory Section of the Service. This aimed to ensure an appropriate treatment of any archaeological remains present. This project aimed to identify areas of archaeological potential through a combination of desktop assessment and measured rapid survey.

The study area includes a known archaeological site (HWCM 6730) of fishponds, probably associated with Worcester Priory and therefore possibly dating to the early medieval period. They lie immediately to the east of the medieval village of Grimley (HWCM 12978) which includes the church of St Bartholomew (HWCM 8021) which incorporates a Norman south doorway. Lying directly to the north-east of the church are the remains of a Roman fort (HWCM 4534), enclosure (HWCM 2534) and road (HWCM 8022). An extensive band of cropmarks, which lie on the high ground formed by the river gravel terraces to the west of the River Severn, include two sites considered to be of national importance.

Previous archaeological work in the area comprises a sketch survey by Mick Aston of the fishponds, an evaluation on the site of the Grimley and Holt Primary School (HWCM 12978) and a watching brief on the same site.

2 **Outline of results and significance**

All parts of the study area were visited. A number of sites of archaeological interest were located and these are described below.

The fishponds and associated earthworks are considered to be associated with Worcester Priory and are therefore medieval in origin. Fishponds are one of the most numerous classes of medieval monument in England, concentrated in the midlands and the south (Fishponds, Monuments Protection Programme, unpublished typescript, 1988). However, these particular fishponds are extensively and richly documented and are in association with the medieval village of Grimley, amongst other monuments. The ponds have the potential to have survived substantially intact and they are highly vulnerable to destruction by insensitive works. It is not possible to conclusively associate any of the other recorded features with the fishponds although it seems likely that the

ditches or leats running to the south from the ponds may be contemporary with them.

It is possible that some or all of the boundary, drainage and flood mitigation earthworks date from the medieval period, particularly as some are associated with ridge and furrow. Such features are a common feature of the landscape in almost every period of history, are not at all rare and are specifically documented only from 1840. They are associated with the other features in the vicinity.

The three areas of ridge and furrow cannot be dated with any precision, are a common field monument and so are of relatively low archaeological interest, particularly as their survival is poor. They are probably related to the boundary banks, ditches and flood mitigation measures that appear to align with them and, if of medieval date, with the fishponds.

The track and holloways are another common field monument and are also of relatively low archaeological interest. They are probably related to the shrunken medieval village of Grimley, the fishponds and the boundary banks, ditches and flood mitigation measures that appear to align with them.

3

Conclusions

The documentary and field survey have identified a number of areas of archaeological interest.

The main area of interest focuses upon the fishponds and their associated dams and leats. These are probably medieval in origin and may be associated with Worcester Priory. A number of other earthworks were also recorded which relate to the shrunken medieval of Grimley and to former land use. These comprise areas of ridge and furrow, flood mitigation measures and a system of tracks and holloways.

Part 2 Detailed report

4 Aims

The aims of the survey were to prepare an accurate field survey plan to a scale of 1:2500, within the study area. The plan was to include an interpretation of features. In addition an assessment of the survival of the different elements revealed in the landscape survey was to be made (Table 1). The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment which could then be integrated with any land use or management programme.

5 Archaeological background

The site is located at NGR SO 8375 6050 and covers an area of approximately 10ha (Fig 1). The site is currently substantially under pasture with one field to the east of the ponds under arable. The solid geology is Mercian Mudstone with drift deposits of the 1st Terrace of the River Severn (British Geological Survey, 1:10,000). The soil is brown alluvial soil (Soils of England and Wales, 1993, 1:250,000)

The site is of known archaeological interest. It lies immediately to the east of the shrunken medieval village of Grimley (HWCM 12978) and is registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record (HWCM 6730). To the north-west of the site lies the church of St Bartholomew (HWCM 8021) which incorporates a Norman south doorway (Pevsner 1968, 174). Lying directly to the north-east of the church are the remains of a Roman fort (HWCM 4534), enclosure (HWCM 2534) and road (HWCM 8022). Medieval settlement close to such sites is not uncommon. The site lies within an area containing an extensive band of cropmarks which lie on the high ground formed by the river gravel terraces to the west of the River Severn (Fig 1). This group of cropmarks includes two sites considered by the Secretary of State for National Heritage to be of national importance and are scheduled as ancient monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HWCM 4507, County Monument no Here and Worc 209; HWCM 2584, County Monument no Here and Worc 243).

Previous archaeological work in the area comprises a sketch survey by Mick Aston, probably in the early to mid 1970s (HWCM 6730). In addition to the landscape features identified in the present survey, this showed the area that now lies beneath two modern bungalows (Meadow Side and Sandgates) built opposite the churchyard (Fig 2). An evaluation (Fagan 1993) on the site of the Grimley and Holt Primary School found a late medieval ditch running north to south adjacent to, and approximately parallel with, the existing road through the village. Subsequently, a watching brief on the same site (Wichbold 1993) revealed no significant archaeological deposits in the foundation trenches of the new school.

6 Methods

6.1 Desktop assessment

The desktop study was drawn primarily from information contained in the

County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) supplemented by those held at the County Record Office (HWCRO) with consultation of a number of other sources such as cartographic material, aerial photographs and selected secondary sources. References in the SMR were checked and new sites and information added to the record.

6.2 **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork was undertaken on the 17th and 21st February 1995. A study area enclosing the location of the known earthworks was defined for measured, rapid survey. Access was gained from field gates opening onto the public road or footpaths. The fields within the study area were crossed and recrossed by the survey team, ensuring complete quartering of the ground and the viewing of each field from more than one direction.

The location of discrete and linear earthworks, notably ditches or leats, were measured from existing detail and their general appearance sketched onto a copy of the 1:2500 map. A photographic record was made where appropriate.

Recording followed standard practice (County Archaeological Service Recording System 1993, as amended).

6.3 **Limitations of the survey**

The methodology of the desktop study has biased the results toward sites detectable in the cartographic, photographic and documentary sources.

The measured rapid field survey was particularly useful for establishing the presence of surviving earthworks which by definition are visible. Earthwork remains are a significant form of archaeological site, however, invisible buried archaeological remains can only normally be detected by more intensive fieldwork.

Even in the case of pasture, ground conditions are not always conducive to the identification of earthworks. The improvement of pasture is a widespread practice that involves the periodic ploughing and resowing of grassland. This leads to the loss of definition of earthworks. Therefore the detection rate for archaeological features, even in pasture, may be quite low depending on the degree of improvement that has taken place. Improvement of pasture is a common practice in the midlands and it is quite possible that even in pasture fields archaeological sites may be present but no longer evident.

In the case of Grimley, flooding to the east and north-east of the village, prevented the examination of Wire Meadow (Fig 3) and the known quay to the north-east of the village.

The rapid survey is biased towards surviving earthworks since all the fields were under permanent pasture and no evidence for survival below ground was available for investigation by fieldwalking.

7 Analysis

7.1 The documentary evidence

Grimley first appears in historical records as Grimanlea in a charter of AD 851 that records a grant of land to the church of St Mary, Worcester, by Beorhtwulf, King of Mercia (Grundy 1931, 115; Hooke 1990, 115). The name Grimley means the wood or clearing of Grim, a nick-name for the god Woden that is commonly associated with earthworks, particularly those whose origin is shrouded in superstition (Gelling 1978, 149). The village had passed into the hands of the priory of Worcester by the time of Domesday (VCH IV, 364-5). At, or around, this time Bishop Oswald leased four manses at Grimley and one at Moseley to his brother Oswulf for three lives, but Bishop Wulfstan redeemed it in the time of William the Conqueror and gave it to Thomas Prior of Worcester. In 1086 Grimley was given among the possessions of the monastery of Worcester (VCH I, 295 b) and confirmed to the monks in 1148. At this time the church of Worcester owned a mill and half a fishery at Grimley. In 1240 the priory held at Grimley, a court and two carucates of land. In 1256 the monks were granted free warren at Grimley. In this context 'warren' is a legal term implying that the king had transferred certain rights relating to the smaller beasts of the forest to the monks. From 1256 until the Dissolution Grimley remained in the possession of the priory of Worcester (VCH IV, 364-5). The village was frequently visited by the Priors in the 14th century to transact business (VCH III, 364).

The journal of Prior William More is unique of its kind as being the only record known to survive of the daily expenditure of the head of a house in the 16th century. During his early years in office spent considerable sums in setting his houses, especially those at Crowle and Grimley in good order. His principal concerns were for the provisions afforded by the deer park, the fishponds, the rabbit warren and the dovecote. Of the fishponds in particular a very full account is given. The ponds of Crowle, Grimley and Battenhall were clearly a personal interest. The following is a summary of the more salient points and much more information could be gleaned regarding the care, stocking and yields from a system of fishponds of this period (Knowles 1976 27-31).

From an entry in the journal in 1518 it appears that a number of large wagons (dong waynes) were employed in making the 'common way at the mere in grymley' (HWCRO BA 2636). In 1524 we learn that William a Stone and Robert Cooke of 'grymley' were paid for labouring at the pool and John Berowe was paid 16d for carrying clay to the same work (HWCRO BA 2636). The following week 3s 0d was paid to 'certain labourers for mending of the lower pool'. Further work was carried out by way of ridding the pool of sedges.

In 1542 the manor was granted by Henry VIII to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. They exchanged it for Kempsey in 1547 and Edward VI gave it to the Bishop of Worcester where it remained until 1648 when it was sold to John Corbett. It was recovered by the Bishop at the Restoration who retained it until 1860.

The tithe map of 1840 (HWCRO BA 1572 X760:291; transcribed as Fig 3) shows that most of the banks and ditches recorded by the current survey were

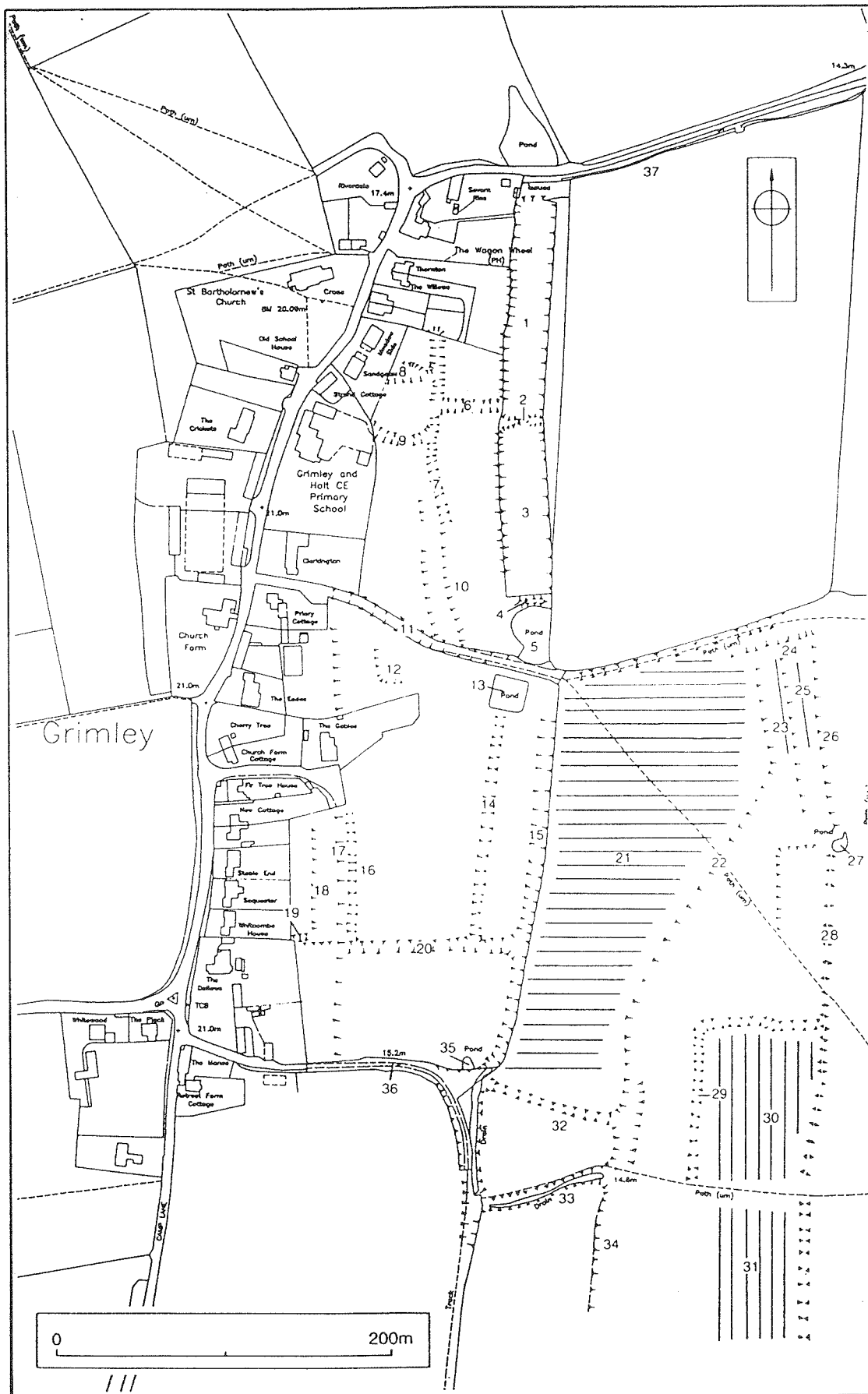


Figure 2: Results of earthwork survey

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in existence and functioned as boundaries by this time. The Ordnance Survey of 1886 (sheet XXVIII.7; transcribed as Fig 4) suggests that many of these boundaries, particularly those to the east of the existing primary school and those adjacent to the river, had ceased to be functional.

The tithe map shows the site of the fishponds (Fig 2; elements 1, 2, 3 and 4) as a separate land parcel, not as an area of water (Fig 3). This suggests that the fishponds were no longer a functioning feature of the landscape by this date. The name given to the area of the ponds is 'First Stitches'. This has been suggested to mean a bit, piece, portion or allotment of land (Field 1972). The only areas of water shown on the map are the Mere Pool (Fig 3), to the north of the village, and two small ponds straddling the lane immediately to the south of 'Clerkington' (Fig 2; elements 5 and 13). Three other small ponds are shown to the east of 'The Dallows', only two of which survive as recognisable ponds today (Fig 2; elements 27 and 35). The Ordnance Survey of 1886 shows the area of the fishponds as overgrown marsh. Aston's survey of the early to mid 1970s shows the Mere Pool as open water. The fishponds are also shown as open water, except for an area to the north which is shown as overgrown marsh. Aston's plan also identified two dams (Fig 2; elements 2 and 4), subdividing the ponds and what appears to be a small peripheral pond lying between 'Sandgates', 'Meadowside' and the fishponds proper (Fig 2; element 8).

7.2 **The current survey**

7.2.1 **The fishponds and associated earthworks**

The current survey confirmed the general accuracy of Aston's plan, including the presence of the peripheral pond, which narrows sharply at its eastern end, and may have incorporated a sluice. It is not possible to conclusively associate any of the other recorded features with the fishponds although it seems likely that the ditches or leats running to the south from the ponds (Fig 2; elements 14 and 15) may be contemporary with them. The fishponds themselves are substantial and unmistakable landscape features although the associated and peripheral features survive less well as earthworks.

7.2.2 **Boundary, drainage and flood mitigation earthworks**

Most of the other ditch-like features recorded during the course of the survey (Fig 2; elements 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 19, 20, 29, 32 and 34) may be interpreted as boundary ditches or banks, some of which, undoubtedly, were hedged on one side or the other as both low, scrubby and substantial trees still survive adjacent to some of them. The area is very low lying and marshy and some or all of the ditches would probably have served the dual purpose of drainage.

Adjacent to the river are a series of banks and lynchet-like features (Fig 2; elements 22, 24, 26 and 28) which appear to be an attempt to protect the, presumably agricultural, areas of ridge and furrow (Fig 2; elements 21, 23 and 25) from the milder episodes of flooding to which the valley has probably been prone from early times. The boundary features, both banks and ditches, do not survive particularly clearly on the surface but may be defined and surveyed without undue difficulty.

7.2.3 **Ridge and furrow**

Three separate areas of ridge and furrow were recorded on two different

alignments. Two of these areas (Fig 2; elements 30 and 31) were adjacent to the river and ran north to south, approximately parallel with it, within the flood mitigation banks described above. The other area (Fig 2; element 21) lay a short distance to the west of these and ran east to west, within a second flood mitigation bank. The ridge and furrow is quite faint and difficult to define.

7.2.4

Other earthworks

These relate to the system of communication between the centre of the village, the fields to the east and the river. Grimley lies on a gravel terrace with its principal road running north to south along the terrace. Three tracks run from this road to the east approximately equidistant from each other (Fig 2; elements 11, 33, 36 and 37). The track to the north of the village (Fig 2; element 37) is documented in 1518 when it is referred to as the 'common way' and it appears that its surface or level was improved at this time. The other two tracks (Fig 2; elements 11, 33 and 36) are fairly well defined holloways. The one adjacent to 'Clerkington' (Fig 2; element 11) appears on the 1840 tithe map and appears not to have changed its course since that time. It appears to be continuous across the position of the fishponds. The other one to the south of the village (Fig 2; elements 33 and 36) also appears on the 1840 tithe but this appears to have undergone some changes. The pond (Fig 2; element 35) now extends to the south into the former holloway and the extension of the holloway to the east (Fig 2; element 33) now appears as a ditch. The former system of communication survives quite clearly as earthworks although it is subject to misinterpretation where it has been inundated with water to the south of the survey area.

8

Discussion and significance

In considering significance, the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments (DoE 1990, annex 4), have been used as a guide.

These nationally accepted criteria are used for assessing the importance of an ancient monument and considering whether scheduling is appropriate. Though scheduling is not being considered in this case they form an appropriate framework for the assessment of any archaeological site. The criteria should not, however, be regarded as definitive; rather they are indicators which contribute to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of a case.

8.1

The fishponds and associated earthworks

The fishponds recorded by Mick Aston and subsequently by this survey are considered to be associated with Worcester Priory and are therefore medieval in origin. A fishpond is one or more artificial created pools of slow-moving fresh water constructed for the purpose of breeding and/or storing fish. Water enters and leaves the ponds by a series of channels and leats (Fishponds, Monuments Protection Programme, unpublished typescript, 1988). Fishponds are generally important because structural evidence for their construction and use may be obtained from their dams, banks and the leats and channels that served them. Towards the end of their working lives they often acted as depositories for refuse, providing key contexts for the preservation of artefactual and environmental evidence and represent a valuable source of information about the everyday life of the period. Beneath the banks and dams

alignments. Two of these areas (Fig 2; elements 30 and 31) were adjacent to the river and ran north to south, approximately parallel with it, within the flood mitigation banks described above. The other area (Fig 2; element 21) lay a short distance to the west of these and ran east to west, within a second flood mitigation bank. The ridge and furrow is quite faint and difficult to define.

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These relate to the system of communication between the centre of the village, the fields to the east and the river. Grimley lies on a gravel terrace with its principal road running north to south along the terrace. Three tracks run from this road to the east approximately equidistant from each other (Fig 2; elements 11, 33, 36 and 37). The track to the north of the village (Fig 2; element 37) is documented in 1518 when it is referred to as the 'common way' and it appears that its surface or level was improved at this time. The other two tracks (Fig 2; elements 11, 33 and 36) are fairly well defined holloways. The one adjacent to 'Clerkington' (Fig 2; element 11) appears on the 1840 tithe map and appears not to have changed its course since that time. It appears to be continuous across the position of the fishponds. The other one to the south of the village (Fig 2; elements 33 and 36) also appears on the 1840 tithe but this appears to have undergone some changes. The pond (Fig 2; element 35) now extends to the south into the former holloway and the extension of the holloway to the east (Fig 2; element 33) now appears as a ditch. The former system of communication survives quite clearly as earthworks although it is subject to misinterpretation where it has been inundated with water to the south of the survey area.

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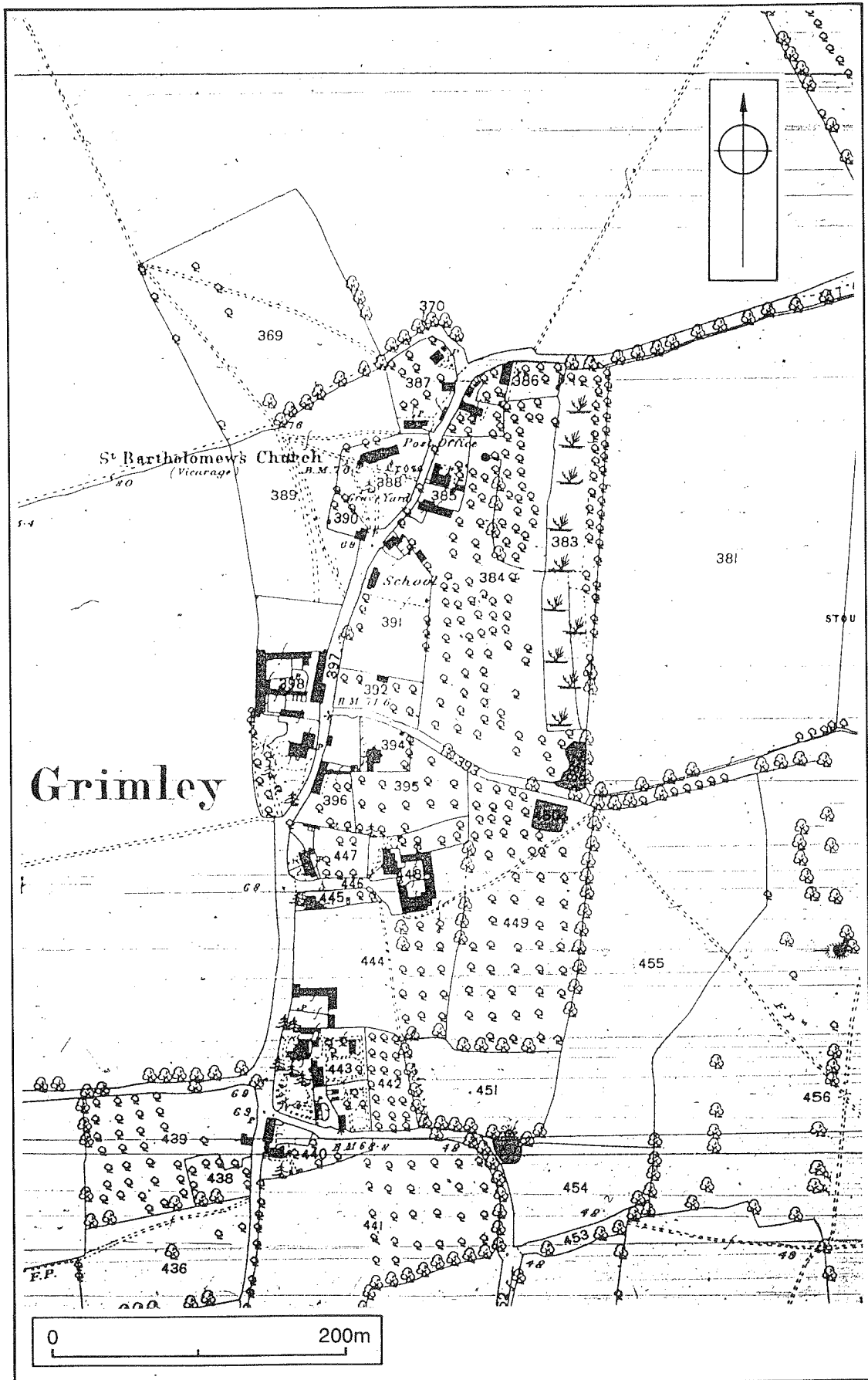


Figure 4: Information from the 1886 Ordnance Survey

of a fishpond there may be an old ground surface which may provide information regarding landuse in the area before the fishpond was built.

Fishponds are characteristic of the medieval period but are not particularly rare. These particular fishponds, however, are extensively and richly documented and are in association with the shrunken medieval village of Grimley, the church of St Barnabas which incorporates a Norman south doorway, the remains of a Roman fort, enclosure and road. The site lies within an area containing an extensive band of cropmarks which lie on the high ground formed by the river gravel terraces to the west of the River Severn including two sites scheduled as ancient monuments. The ponds have survived substantially intact and they are highly vulnerable to destruction by insensitive works. Therefore, the main criteria of significance for the fishponds will be documentation, group value (association) with the other features in the vicinity, survival and vulnerability.

The survival of the deposits within the fishponds is more problematic. As noted above (7.1), there is evidence that the ponds may have been dredged as recently as this century. Therefore, the significance of the deposits within the fishponds will depend upon their state of survival and date.

8.2 **Boundary, drainage and flood mitigation earthworks**

It is possible that some or all of these earthworks date from the medieval period, particularly as some are associated with ridge and furrow (see below). Boundary banks or ditches are a common feature of the landscape in almost every period of history and are not at all rare. These examples are specifically documented only from 1840. They do, however, have group value (association) with the other features in the vicinity, described above. The banks, above ground, survive only poorly but nevertheless, may protect an old ground surface providing information regarding landuse in the area before the bank was built. The ditches have the potential to survive well beneath ground level and may have similar potential to the fishponds for the preservation of artefactual and environmental evidence, particularly as they also have the potential to have remained waterlogged since early times.

Therefore, depending upon the extent of the survival of the deposits forming them and within them, the main criteria of significance for these features will be group value (association) with the other features in the vicinity and survival.

8.3 **Ridge and furrow**

Ridge and furrow relates to a particular form of agricultural practice and it is not possible to date it with any precision, particularly as no regional study has so far been undertaken on this topic and the circumstances of its creation may be strongly influenced by local circumstances. Ridge and furrow is a common field monument and so is of relatively low archaeological interest, particularly as its survival is poor. It will usually only achieve significance under group value (association) if it can be shown to be related to other monuments in the vicinity. In this case it is probably related to the boundary banks, ditches and flood mitigation measures that appear to align with it and, if of medieval date, with the fishponds. It may also achieve significance under group value (clustering) if it can be shown to be one of a series of similar monuments in the vicinity. There are three areas of ridge and furrow adjacent to the river.

8.4 **Other earthworks**

The track (Fig 2; element 37) is referred to in documentary sources in the early 16th century and the holloways (Fig 2; elements 11, 33 and 36) appear on the tithe map of 1840. Since all these features follow the boundaries of modern fields they may not be earlier than the date of enclosure in this area. They may, however, be medieval. Such features commonly survive and are only of significance where well preserved and surviving in association with other contemporary landscape features. In this case they can achieve significance under group value (association) as they are probably related to the medieval village of Grimley, the fishponds and the boundary banks, ditches and flood mitigation measures that appear to align with them. They will also achieve significance under group value (clustering) if they can be shown to be one of a series of similar monuments in the vicinity. This they can do as they appear to form part of the same communications system.

9 **Academic summary**

A measured rapid survey was undertaken on behalf of the National Rivers Authority preparatory to discussion concerning a management agreement between the owners and the NRA. The survey area is located to the east of Grimley (NGR SO 8375 6050).

The survey identified a complex of medieval fishponds with associated leats, a series of banked and ditched boundaries and flood mitigation earthworks, a communications system and three areas of ridge and furrow.

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

10 **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 2 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 2 Photographic records AS3
- 1 Colour transparency film
- 1 Black and white photographic film
- 1 Scale drawing
- 1 Computer disc

The project archive has been placed at:
Hereford and Worcester County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (0299) 250416

11 Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank Marianne le Ray of the NRA, Mr John Richards of Clerkington, Grimley and Mr David Harper for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project.

12 Personnel

The project was coordinated and the report edited by Simon Woodiwiss BA AIFA (Principal Field Archaeologist). The project was led and the report written by Martin Cook. Assistance in the field was provided by Paul Godbehere and Nigel Topping PIFA (Archaeological Assistants). The illustrations were produced by Stephen Rigby BA, (Illustrator).

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14 Abbreviations

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

HWCC - Hereford and Worcester County Council.

HWCRO - Hereford and Worcester County Records Office.

Table 1 Concordance of surveyed features

To be read in conjunction with Fig 2

Element	Description/Interpretation	Dimensions	Condition/Survival
1	Northern fishpond	130x25m	Good, rather overgrown in northern part.
2	Dam between northern and southern fishpond	36x10m	Good, possibly breached towards eastern end.
3	Southern fishpond	105x28m	Good.
4	Dam between southern pond and small pond (5/13)	Unknown	Underwater at time of survey, reputed to be somewhat denuded.
5	Small pond at southern end of fishponds	34x20m	At time of survey, concurrent with (3) due to high water level.
6	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	40x10m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted. Probably broader than original width due to erosion.
7	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	115x8m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted. Probably broader than original width due to erosion.
8	Small pond to west of main fishponds	25x12m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted. Probably heavily eroded.
9	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	30x8m	Shallow, presumably heavily silted.
10	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	70x10m	Survives as a lynchet-like step.
11	Holloway, shown on tithe of 1840	280x10m	Well defined to the west of the fishponds, less well defined to the east.
12	Flat platform cut into valley side	20x20m	Good.
13	Small pond	Unknown	At time of survey concurrent with southern fishpond at time of survey.
14	Ditch or leat	136x8m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
15	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	220x8m	Shallow, presumably heavily silted.
16	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	80x6m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
17	Natural river terrace	260x10m	Visible beyond study area to north and south of village.
18	Lynchet	70x2m	Good.
19	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	20x6m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
20	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	110x8m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
21	Ridge and furrow running east to west	220x120m	Very faint.
22	Flood mitigation bank	280x5m	Most distinct to north, becomes fainter to south.
23	Ridge and furrow running north to south	70x20m	Very faint.
24	Flood mitigation bank	200x5m	Most pronounced to north, becoming progressively fainter to south.
25	Ridge and furrow running north to south	70x20m	Very faint.
26	Flood mitigation bank	120x5m	Most pronounced to north but still well defined to south and continues as 28 beyond study area.
27	Small pond, shown on 1840 tithe	10m diameter.	
28	Flood mitigation bank	300x5m	Continues from 26 and extends beyond study area.
29	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	160x6m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
30	Ridge and furrow running north to south	90x70m	Very faint.
31	Ridge and furrow running north to south	80x70m	Very faint, continues beyond study area.
32	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	80x6m	Very shallow, presumably heavily silted.
33	Former track, shown on 1840 tithe	80x6m	Very shallow, appears as a ditch, presumably heavily silted.
34	Former boundary, shown on 1840 tithe	80x4m	Quite low, continues beyond study area.
35	Small pond, shown on 1840 tithe	Unknown	Now contiguous with pond filling former track 36.
36	Track, shown on 1840 tithe	300x10m	Continues to south beyond study area, pond 35 now extends over track.
37	Metalled track, shown on 1840 tithe	300x10m	Leads to quay on river side.

Table 2 List of documentary sources

HWCRO

Document	Date	Reference
Ball Mill Bridge	1924	BA 3695/1
Ball Mill, Mill Stream and Walton Lane Cottages	20th century c1820	BA 10818 BA 7619
Salop, Worcs and Staffs Electricity Power Company	1930	BA 10818
Ellsbridge Estate	1881	BA 5589/16 i
Estate plan	1862	BA 5403/20
Goodwyn's Farm	1891	BA 4925/26
Great Witley and Holt Estates	1920	BA 5240/1
Henwick Hall Estate	1881	BA 5589/115
Manor	1746	BA 5403/18
Monk Wood North Sale particulars	1985	BA 9721
Monk Wood South Sale particulars	1985	BA 9721
Moore??? Estate	1881	BA 5589/16 i
Northington Farm Quarter Sessions Easter	1902	
Ordnance Survey	1892	BA 9844
Plan	1839	BA 5589/89
Plan	1856	BA 438
Plan from tithe		BA 5403/29
Plan and gas pipelines	1972	BA 7823
Proposed and altered parish boundaries	1952	BA 10324/4
Property	1882	BA 4925/46
Public and Bridgend Quarter Sessions, vol II	1821	
Severn Commission river improvement	1889	BA 4925/115
Near Sinton Court	1920	BA 5240/2
Sinton Court	1917	BA 5044
Sinton Court	1917	BA 5240/7
Sinton Court	19th century	BA 438
Tithe		BA 1572
Tithe		BA 374/13
Tithes: composition for 1717-1819		BA 4832/2 iii
Manor of Wichenfold	1729	BA 6134/44
Woodfield Estate	1920	BA 4788/1 i, BA 5240/2, BA 3744/8
Grimley Manor Bishopric Estates		BA 2636 4 ii, 48, 53, 55, 56 ii, 91, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, and 90, 93, 94, 139, 140, 142, 194, 195, 197
Masefield drawings vol 1		BA 3494