



Harvington Hall Scheduled Monument No.3008, Winterfold, Worcestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**HARVINGTON HALL SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 3008,
WINTERFOLD, WORCESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for:
Morgan Sindall

by
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Report reference: 75920.04

March 2011

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	75920	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	N/A
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	N/A	NGR	387756, 274510		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
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I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

**HARVINGTON HALL SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 3008, WINTERFOLD,
WORCESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Contents

Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 The Site, Location and Geology.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
2.1 Chronology.....	1
2.2 Early Occupation of the Site.....	2
2.3 Harvington Hall.....	2
3 METHODOLOGY.....	4
3.1 Aims and Scope.....	4
3.2 Watching Brief.....	4
3.3 Best Practice.....	4
4 RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence.....	5
4.3 Archaeological Features.....	5
4.4 Finds.....	5
5 DISCUSSION.....	5
6 ARCHIVE.....	5
6.1 Location and Deposition.....	5
6.2 Copyright.....	6
7 REFERENCES.....	7
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION.....	8
APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INDEX.....	9
APPENDIX 3: SAM 3008: MONUMENT DESCRIPTION.....	10
APPENDIX 4: SAM 3008: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	12
APPENDIX 5: SCHEDULED MONUMNET CONSENT.....	13

Figures and Plates

Front Cover: Pipe trench within Harvington Hall Lane

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Watching brief area and representative section of pipe trench

Plate 1: West facing section of pipe trench

Plate 2: Concrete capped culvert

**HARVINGTON HALL SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 3008, WINTERFOLD,
WORCESTERSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was been commissioned by Morgan Sindall to undertake an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during the renewal of a water mains at Harvington Hall, Worcestershire (hereafter 'the Site') at grid reference 387756, 274510.

The Site is located within the highway of Harvington Hall Lane to the north of Harvington Hall. Harvington Hall farm is located to the south-east of the Site, with agricultural land to the north and west.

The watching brief was undertaken between the 16th of February and 11th of March 2011 and comprised of the monitoring of the removal of the road surface, bedding and underlying deposits. No features of archaeological interest were encountered within the monitored area and no artefacts were recovered.

The results of the watching brief indicate that no material relating to the Scheduled Monument survives within the highway at the depth excavated. No further work is recommended in respect of this phase of the development.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 75920 and will be deposited in due course with the repository museum.

**HARVINGTON HALL SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 3008, WINTERFOLD,
WORCESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Morgan Sindall. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Tony Fleming of English Heritage for his help and guidance during the project.

This report was compiled by Grace Corbett. Fieldwork was undertaken by Phil Roberts, Sam Fairhead, Chris Harrison and Chris Swales. The illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

**HARVINGTON HALL SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 3008, WINTERFOLD,
WORCESTERSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall (Infrastructure) Plc to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the renewal of a water main at Harvington Hall, Worcestershire ('the Site'). The Site is a Scheduled Monument and the monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2011) and approved by English Heritage. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the work by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (ref: S00006553).

1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken between the 16th of February and 11th of March 2011 and involved monitoring the removal of the road surface, bedding and underlying deposits to a depth of 1m within the highway of Harvington Hall Lane. The works were limited to the stretch of pipe which lay within the Scheduled Monument; all work outside of the Scheduled Monument was not monitored.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 5km south-east of Kidderminster, east of Harvington and north of the village of Winterfold on Harvington Hall Lane (**Figure 1**). The lane bisects the Scheduled Monument of Harvington Hall and runs along an embankment between the Harvington Hall moated site to the south and a pond to the north known as Gallows Pool, crossing the Scheduled area between NGR 387700 274600 to 387800 274400.

1.2.2 The Site lies 85m above Ordnance Datum on a ridge at the head of a shallow valley leading north-west, and from where the land also drops off to the south-east and gradually rises to the north and south. A spring to the north of Gallows Pool feeds the system of water features within the Site before forming a stream within the north-west valley.

1.2.3 The geology of the Site comprises sandstone interbedded with siltstone and mudstone of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation (British Geological Survey map sheet E182).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**2.1 Chronology**

2.1.1 The following background is summarised from the Wessex Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation (2010).

2.1.2 The archaeological periods mentioned in the text are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Modern 1900-present
- Nineteenth century 1800-1900
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- Medieval AD 1066-1499
- Saxon AD 410-1066
- Post-Roman AD410-650
- Romano-British AD 43-410
- Iron Age 700 BC- AD 43
- Bronze Age 2400-700 BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400 BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000 BC
- Palaeolithic 500000-10000 BP

2.2 Early Occupation of the Site

- 2.2.1 Flint implements recovered during excavations within the Site are evidence for prehistoric (8500-2400 BC) activity and highlight the potential for human occupation that predates the establishment of the scheduled moated site.

2.3 Harvington Hall

- 2.3.1 The Scheduled Monument description of Harvington Hall (SAM no. 3008; **Appendix 3 and 4**) identifies the following heritage assets within the Site:

- **Moat** – a sub-rectangular moat measuring approx. 150m x 110m and partially lined with brick and sandstone blocks;
- **Island** – a large triangular island within the centre of the moat;
- **Gallows Pool** – a sub-rectangular pond where the spring rises that feeds the entire water system;
- **Northwest Dam** – a substantial earthen embankment on the northwest side of the moat that retains water against the natural slope of the Site. An overflow within the dam governs water from the moat to a further pond situated west of the Scheduled Monument;
- **Northeast Retaining Bank** – a raised embankment between the moat and Gallows Pool upon which Harvington Hall Lane passes.
- **North Quarry** – a sandstone quarry situated to the north from which stone is believed to have been taken for the construction of the Hall and which was later converted to serve as the Hall's kennels complex;
- **West Quarry** – a sandstone quarry from which stone is believed to have been taken for the construction of the Hall, and within which was constructed the Hall's ice house.

- 2.3.2 In addition a number of 16th to 18th-century structures are situated on the Island which, while not forming part of the Scheduled Monument, are recognised as significant heritage assets through individual listing. These comprise:

- **Harvington Hall** – a Grade I Listed country house largely 16th century in date, with probable 14th-century origins, situated in the southeast corner of the Island (LBS no. 157015);

- **Malt House** – a Grade II Listed 17th-century timber-frame and brick infill two-storey building with 19th-century malt kiln, situated in the southwest corner of the Island (LBS no. 157017);
- **Chapel** – a Grade II Listed single-storey Roman Catholic chapel built c. 1743 at the western edge of the Island (LBS no. 157018)
- **South Bridge** – a Grade II Listed 17th-century brick and sandstone ashlar bridge spanning the moat south of the island (LBS no, 157016);
- **East Bridge** – a 17th-century brick and sandstone ashlar bridge spanning the moat east of the Island (included in listing of Hall: LBS 157015).

2.3.3 The moated enclosure of Harvington Hall likely dates from the 13th or 14th century when documentary references to a manor at Harvington first appear (Victoria County Histories 1913, 35-43). Whilst the present structures date to the post-medieval period (1500-1799), the landscape of water management features would have initially been associated with an earlier Hall on the same site. Anomalies detected during geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), in conjunction with the fragments of stone wall foundations and deep medieval deposits identified during excavations on the Island (HAU 1994a-b, BUFAU 2001), confirm the survival of buried remains and potential for as yet undiscovered evidence.

2.3.4 The present Harvington Hall Lane, within which the pipeline is situated, follows the same route as an unfenced minor road depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887. Whilst further investigation would be necessary to better establish the antiquity of the lane, it is likely a route between the village of Harvington and Harvington Hall would have been necessary for at least as long as the Hall had existed. Consequently, a number of events of road improvements would be expected along the Northeast Retaining Bank, which may tie into periods of alterations to the Hall itself.

2.3.5 The situation of the moated site appears to have been, at least in part, to take advantage of an existing spring. The Scheduled ponds and dams were established at the spring to retain a body of water within the ditch around the Hall. Whilst the continued use of the pond and moat suggest the potential for the survival of organic remains (including leather and environmental material), an archaeological watching brief during work to the moat in 1994 indicated that earlier deposits appeared to have been removed by historic dredging events (HAU 1994b). Despite this there remains potential for waterlogged deposits of archaeological interest to survive within the Northeast Retaining Bank, especially in relation to former leats, water channels and drainage features.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and Scope

3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to identify and record any archaeological remains that were disturbed or destroyed during construction groundworks.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the project were:

- To identify any archaeological deposits along the route of the pipeline where this crosses the Scheduled area;
- To record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;
- To determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed with their local, regional and national contexts;
- To recover artefacts disturbed by the site works;
- To produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the site works.

3.1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- To preserve through record any archaeological deposits impacted by the proposed development; and
- To contribute to the understanding of the Scheduled Monument of Harvington Hall.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken between the 16th February and 11th March 2011. Excavation of the road surface was undertaken by a specialist trenching machine and monitored by an archaeologist. The contractors also excavated an inspection pit along the line of the trench within the Scheduled Area which was also monitored. All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record.

3.3 Best Practice

3.3.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with current industry best practice and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008) and English Heritage (1991) guidelines.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the site archive. Observed contexts are tabulated as **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 4.2.1 One 120m pipe trench was excavated along Harvington Hall Lane. The trench was 0.3m wide and 1m deep on average (**Figure 2; Plate 1**). The tarmac road surface (**200**) overlay a layer of grey-black gravel (**201**). Beneath this was an former tarmac surface (**205**) which overlay another levelling layer consisting of coarse gravel (**204**), and beneath this was a red sandy clay deposit (**202**). This overlay reddish brown clay natural deposits (**203**) (**Figure 2; Plate 1**). These deposits were identical to those identified within the inspection pit, through which the pipe trench was excavated.
- 4.2.2 Contexts (**204**) and (**205**) were not present at the very northern end of the pipe trench demonstrating the most recent resurfacing work had also included the removal of earlier surfaces in places.
- 4.2.3 A concrete capped culvert was located 40m along the pipe trench (**Plate 2**). The concrete cap overlay a ceramic pipe, both of which underlay the former tarmac surface.
- 4.2.4 A summary of recorded contexts recorded is presented in **Appendix 1**.

4.3 Archaeological Features

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features were encountered within the monitored area.

4.4 Finds

- 4.4.1 No artefacts or environmental samples were recovered.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 No archaeological remains were identified during the watching brief.
- 5.1.2 The Site does lie within an area of high archaeological importance and potential and the negative results from this watching brief are likely to reflect the small scale of the development and it's location within the highway rather than an absence of archaeological activity.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Location and Deposition

- 6.1.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd Edition, English Heritage 1991) and *Archaeological archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, D.H. 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **75920**. The full list of the contents of this archive is detailed in **Appendix 2** of this report. It is proposed that the archive will be deposited in due course with the repository museum.

6.2 Copyright

- 6.2.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7 REFERENCES

- Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit 2001 *The Malt House, Harvington Hall, Kidderminster, Worcestershire: building recording*. Report no. 1249.
- Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*.
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*
- Hereford Archaeological Unit 1994a *Harvington Hall: Interim report on excavations and building survey*. Report no. 233.
- Hereford Archaeological Unit 1994b *Harvington Hall: Interim report on archaeological investigations in the moat*. Report no. 238.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Stratascan 2005. *Geophysical Survey Report: Harvington Hall, Kidderminster*. Project reference J2072.
- Victoria County History, 1913, *A History of the County of Worcester*. Vol 3.

Cartographic Sources

- British Geological Survey (BGS): Sheet E182, 1:50000 scale
1887 Ordnance Survey 1:10,560, Worcestershire 015/NW

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

Thickness	Context	Description	Interpretation
0.0 - 0.1	100	Tarmac	Road surface
0.1 - 0.2	101	Coarse gravel bedding	Bedding
0.5-0.9	102	Red sandy clay with rare charcoal flecks	Made ground
0.9 – 1.0	103	Reddish brown clay	Natural
0.3-0.5	104	Grey and black medium to fine gravel	Bedding
0.2-0.3	105	Tarmac	Road surface

APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INDEX

Paper archive			
Folder no.	Folder type	Item(s)	No.
1	A4 ring binder	Risk Assessment	1
		Day Register	1
		Day Book (copied)	2
		Test Pit/Trial Trench Record	3
		Photographic Record	2
		Colour slides	0
		Contact sheets	0
		Bound copy of final report	1

APPENDIX 3: SAM 3008: MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

MONUMENT NUMBER

30008

NAME

MOATED SITE, FISHPONDS AND QUARRIES AT HARVINGTON HALL
MONUMENT DESCRIPTION

The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of the moated site and its associated fishpond complex and quarries at Harvington Hall, Chaddesley Corbett. The moat is sub-rectangular and measures approximately 150m north to south by 110m east to west with a large triangular island upon which stands Harvington Hall. The Hall, a Grade I Listed Building of the late medieval period, is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath it is included.

To the immediate north east of the moated site is a sub-rectangular pond. This pond is the sole remaining unmodified pond formerly part of a chain of four ponds surrounding the moated site. To the north of the moated site lies a large sandstone quarry, from which the building materials used in the construction and modification of the Hall are believed to have come and which was later reused and adapted to serve as the kennels complex associated with the Hall. To the west of the Hall a further quarry also provided stone for building works at the moat. In the south west corner of this quarry is the entrance to the ice house associated with Harvington Hall. All the arms of the moat remain water-filled. The moat is partly lined with bricks and red sandstone blocks. The main approach to the island is via a Listed Grade I single arched bridge built of red sandstone and reinforced in brick. The buildings on the island rise directly from the moat edge in a sheer face along the inner face of the arms of the moat. On the north west part of the island lie an 18th century chapel and a 17th century malt house both of which are Listed Grade II and are included in the scheduling. There is a second entrance to the island to the south west in the form of a stone built double arched bridge with brick arch linings and which is Listed Grade II. Both entrances are believed to have been original entrances to the moat island.

On the northern side of the moated site, a substantial earthen bank acts as a dam retaining the water against the natural slope away from the site. There is an outlet in the northern angle of the outer bank of the moat ditch, allowing water to flow down hill from the moat. The modern approach to Harvington Hall runs across the retaining bank of the north eastern arm of the moat. The island of the moated site is roughly triangular, orientated north east to south west. The buildings of Harvington Hall are located in the south and east sectors of the island, with the main house in the southern angle. The interior of the island is largely level, although excavations in advance of a drainage trench uncovered archaeological deposits ranging from prehistoric to post medieval.

To the north east of the moated site, across the modern access road, lies the sub-rectangular pool known as 'Gallows Pool' on the late 18th century estate plan. This pond formed the first of a chain of ponds recorded as surrounding the hall in early maps. At the north western end of the pool lies a small separate stone lined pond. This is where the spring rises which feeds the entire system. A cobbled hollow way runs from opposite the eastern end of the quarry arcing towards the Gallows Pool.

The quarry which lies to the north east of the moated site exhibits signs of occupation, including beam slots, tooling and brick lined faces of chimney flues. To the west of the moat lies a second quarry, a further source of building materials for the Hall. This quarry also contains substantial tooling marks and beam slots. In the south eastern angle is a brick lined archway which is the entrance way to the ice house associated with the Hall. The ice house is partly constructed from brick and partly hewn from the sandstone, it would originally have been stocked with ice taken from the adjacent pond complex. The remains of the ice house are included in the scheduling.

All modern lighting, fencing, garden furniture, and the surface of modern paths and roads are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

APPENDIX 4: SAM 3008: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

MONUMENT NUMBER

30008

NAME

MOATED SITE, FISHPONDS AND QUARRIES AT HARVINGTON HALL
ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seignorial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains. The moated site at Harvington Hall includes a range of associated features, the majority of which are well documented. The development of the status of the site will enhance our understanding of moated sites. The complex of fishponds surrounding the site and the evidence of the engineering required to establish the water management features within the confines of the landscape enhances the importance of the site.

The survival of the original quarries used in the construction of the site, and the documentation and physical evidence for the reuse of the quarries, as part of the domestic complex providing kennels and an ice house, provide further rare insights into the origins, construction and domestic reuse of the monument.

The moated site and pond have remained water-filled and the preservation of organic remains would be expected. Part excavation within the island of the moated site has also shown that several phases of archaeological deposits survive, including evidence of prehistoric occupation prior to the construction of the moated site. The series of buildings which survive on the island and which include the Hall, granary, chapel and the malt house further add to our understanding of the use and development of structures within a moated site.

APPENDIX 5: SCHEDULED MONUMNET CONSENT



ENGLISH HERITAGE
WEST MIDLANDS REGION

Ms Andrea Burgess
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S2 3EN

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6856
Direct Fax: 0121 625 6821

25 January 2011

Dear Ms Burgess

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**MOATED SITE, FISHPONDS AND QUARRIES AT HARVINGTON HALL,
CHADDESLEY CORBETT, WYRE FOREST, WORCESTERSHIRE**

Scheduled Monument No: 30008

Our ref: S00006553

**Application on behalf of Wessex Archaeology Ltd for Morgan Sindall
(Infrastructure) Plc**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 7 December 2010 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning renewal of water main supplying Winterfold village involving the excavation of 0.3m wide trench to a depth of approx 1m. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

Application form

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological mitigation, ref: 75920.02, dated December 2010

Drawing number: 104412-101A

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

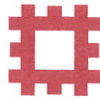


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English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act. All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to a Freedom of Information request, unless one of the exemptions in the Act applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration, where applicable.



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WEST MIDLANDS REGION

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be works which would not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument but would cause significant damage to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by safeguards already specified in the application to ensure prior archaeological excavation/ supervision / recording.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Mr A J Fleming, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, The Axis, 10 Holliday Street, Birmingham, B1 1TG, tony.fleming@english-heritage.org.uk in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work before and during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- (c) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner, occupier and/or developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (d) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area



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English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act. All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to a Freedom of Information request, unless one of the exemptions in the Act applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration, where applicable.



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WEST MIDLANDS REGION

in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

- (e) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to Worcestershire Historic Environment Record and to Mr A J Fleming, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at English Heritage within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely

ff

Tony Fleming

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: Tony.Fleming@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms Emma Hancox, Worcestershire HER Manager



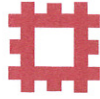
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ENGLISH HERITAGE
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Mr Simon Woodiwiss, Worcestershire Principal Field Archaeologist

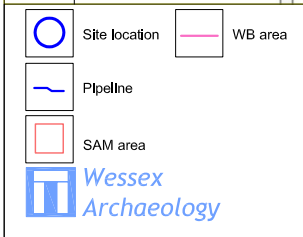
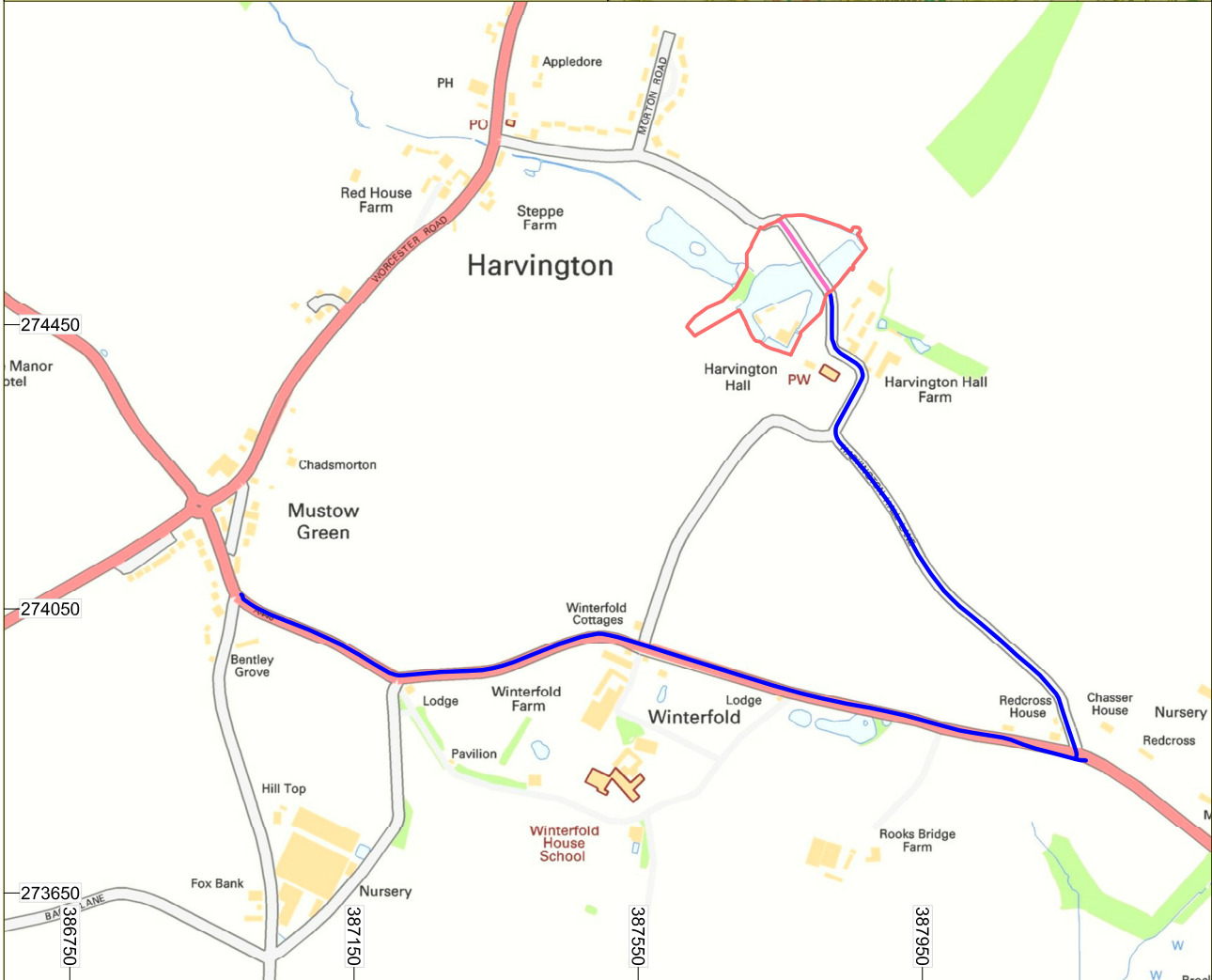
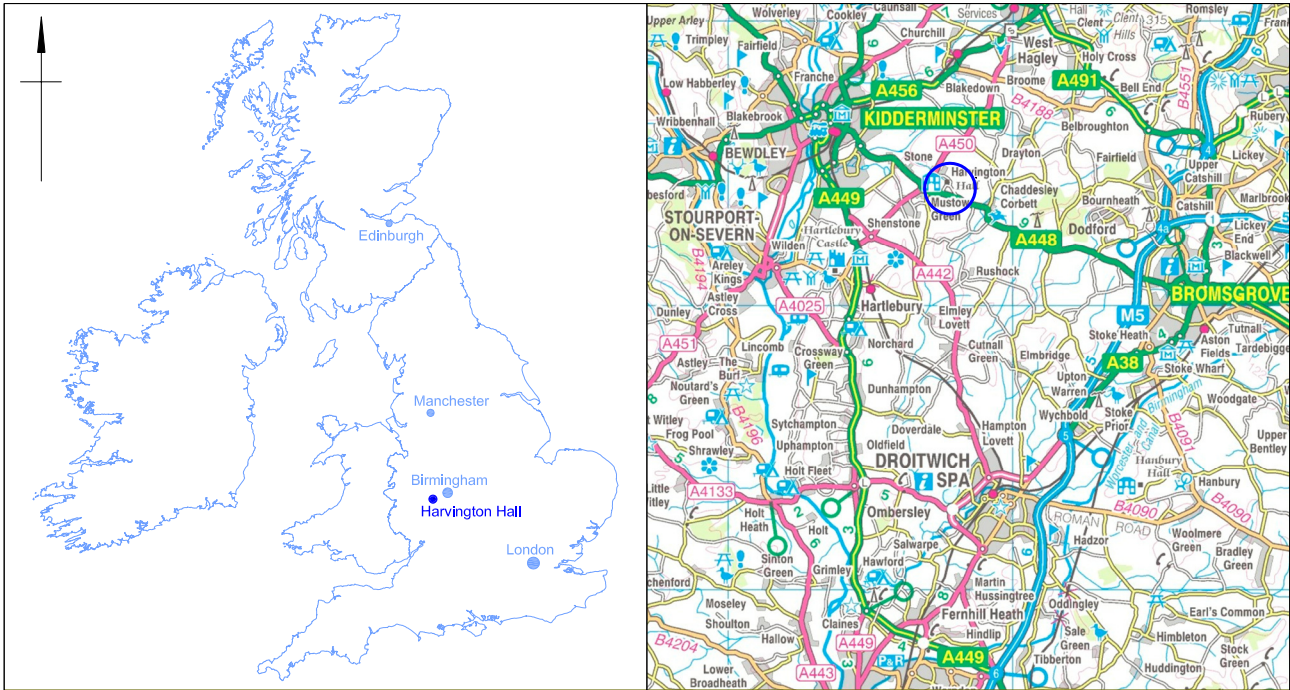


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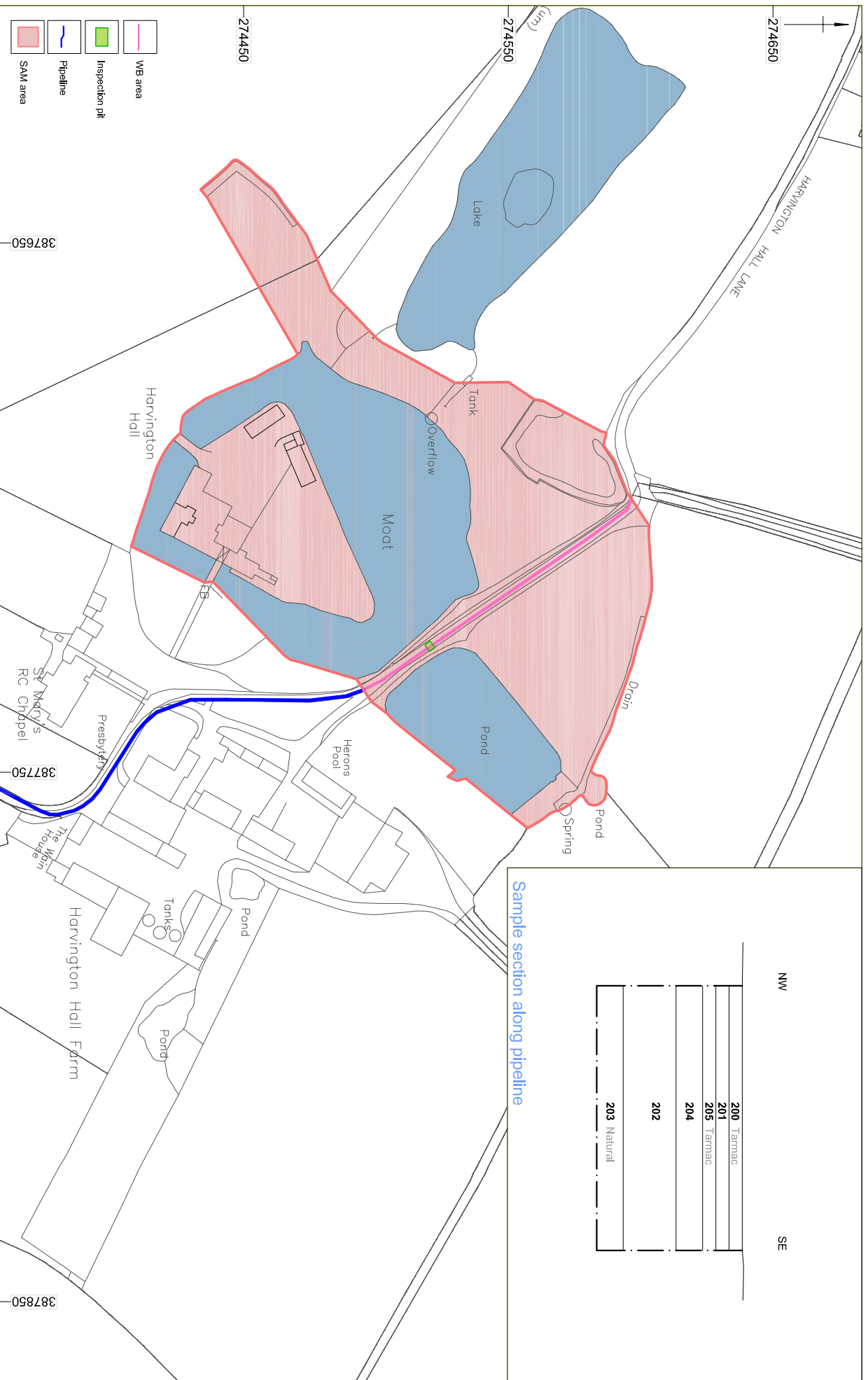


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Pipeline location

Figure 1



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Location of watching brief area and section along pipeline route.

Figure 2



Plate 1: South west facing section of pipe trench



Plate 2: Concrete capped culvert

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