

**BROMESBERRROW HEATH
TO RIVER LEADON**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

**PROPOSED NITRATE
REMOVAL PIPELINE**

**Archaeological
Desk-Based Assessment**

2008

Checked by

Supervisor..... date.....

Project Manager..... date.....

Project No. 1722.1

Bromesberrow Heath to River Leadon (Greenway)

Nitrate Removal Pipeline

Gloucestershire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

2008

by

Ric Tyler AIFA

for Grontmij

For further information please contact:

Alex Jones (Director)

Birmingham Archaeology

The University of Birmingham

Edgbaston

Birmingham B15 2TT

Tel: 0121 414 5513

Fax: 0121 414 5516

E-Mail: bham-arch@bham.ac.uk

Web Address: <http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/bufau/>

**BROMESBERROW HEATH TO RIVER LEADON (GREENWAY)
NITRATE REMOVAL PIPELINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2008

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**BROMESBERROW HEATH TO RIVER LEADON (GREENWAY)
NITRATE REMOVAL PIPELINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2008

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment in January 2008 on the line of a proposed pipeline running from Bromesberrow Heath (NGR: SO 7390 8320) westwards for c 4 km and discharging into the River Leadon west of Greenway in Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 7005 3325). The assessment was commissioned by Grontmij on behalf of Severn Trent Water to inform the detailed design process for the proposed pipeline.

The assessment comprised a documentary search of all readily available published and unpublished sources at the Gloucestershire Record Office and Herefordshire Archives and at the libraries of the University of Birmingham. The Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), the primary source for archaeological information for their respective counties, extending to known archaeological sites, finds, Statutory Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, was also consulted. Subsequent to documentary searches, a walkover survey of the entire route was undertaken to assess the topography, current land use and survival of any above ground archaeological features or earthworks of possible archaeological interest.

The assessment has shown that the proposed route passes through a landscape with known archaeological potential. In particular, the area to the south of Great and Little Heath have been shown to retain potential for prehistoric remains. Roman occupation in the general area has been documented and isolated finds to the north of Greenway highlight the potential for Roman remains in the area.

The majority of the known archaeological sites / features within the immediate vicinity of the pipeline are, however, of medieval and post-medieval date and relate chiefly to the agricultural exploitation of the landscape, and to the establishment of post-medieval manorial and private estates.

That the proposed pipeline is to be aligned to follow in its entirety the carriageway of the existing metalled road surface limits the archaeological implications and potential impacts of the scheme. In addition, the proposed construction technique of 'direct drilling' between a series of discrete pits, arranged at c 100m intervals along the line of the route, limits the potential for observation and meaningful recording of any archaeological deposits.

BROMESBERROW HEATH TO RIVER LEADON (GREENWAY) NITRATE REMOVAL PIPELINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2008

1 INTRODUCTION

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Grontmij on behalf of Severn Trent Water to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) related to a proposed nitrate removal pipeline running between Bromesberrow Heath and the River Leadon at Greenway, Gloucestershire. A DBA related to a separate proposed nitrate removal pipeline running from Bromesberrow Heath to Maisemore has been previously undertaken and reported (Birmingham Archaeology, 2007; Rep. No.1722).

The assessment was carried out in January 2008 and was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA, 1999).

2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed pipeline runs approximately east-west from Bromesberrow Heath (NGR: SO 7390 8320) discharging into the to the River Leadon at Greenway (NGR: SO 7005 3325), a total length of *c* 4 km. The location of the route is shown in Figure 1, more detailed mapping is included as Figures 2 - 4. For much of its length (westwards from Unit 10, Figure 3) the pipeline follows the county boundary between Herefordshire to the north and Gloucestershire to the south.

The proposed pipeline is to follow in its entirety the line of existing metalled roads and tracks. The study area for the purposes of the current project constitutes a 100m wide corridor centred on the proposed pipeline route.

The geology of the study area can be generally divided into two parts; the Bridgnorth sandstone formations to the east around Bromesberrow Heath and the Raglan Mudstone formations to the west, the boundary defined by a north-south aligned geological fault line which intersects the route at Broom's Green. Extending eastwards from Broom's Green as far as Little Heath is an area of undifferentiated head deposits, comprising poorly sorted sands, gravels and clay, while alluvial and further head deposits extend to either side of the River Leadon in the west.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of the assessment, as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007) was to collate existing archaeological and historical information relating to the proposed development site to enable informed decisions to be taken regarding any further archaeological input which may be required as proposed development proceeds.

This information will be used to inform the detailed design process for the pipeline and a mitigation strategy for any future archaeological work on the route, if necessary.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Documentary Research

A search was made of all readily available published and non-published documentary sources including historic maps was made at the Gloucestershire Record Office (GRO), Herefordshire Archives (HA) and the University of Birmingham Libraries. A search was also made of the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), the primary source for archaeological information for the respective counties, extending to known archaeological sites, finds, Statutory Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.¹

Reference was made to historic Ordnance Survey mapping via the on-line Edina Digimap digital historic mapping resource (<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historic/HistoricMap>).

Analysis and re-plotting of aerial photographic data was outside the scope of this assessment.

4.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was undertaken in January 2008 in order to assess the topography, current land use and any above ground archaeological features or earthworks of possible archaeological interest.

The full length of the proposed pipeline route was walked, although individual field units were not generally accessed. Individual fields were used as the base unit for recording of archaeological features, each being issued with a unique field unit reference number (1-27), with the exception of built-up areas around the settlements of Bromesberrow Heath and Broom's Green. For the purposes of the survey, the study area was divided into two sections, illustrated in Figures 3 & 4 below; the results of the walkover are discussed below and are summarised for each route section in tabulated form in Section 6 below.

All features of archaeological interest were logged and recorded by means of digital photography.

¹ In the following text and in Figures 3 – 4 below, SMR reference numbers from the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Records are here prefixed with H and G respectively.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This section of the report describes those sites and find-spots which are presently known and recorded. Further sites and find-spots may exist within the study area, and may be revealed by archaeological fieldwork in the future.

A search of the relevant sources has revealed no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within 500m of the pipeline route.

5.1 Prehistoric

Prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity of the proposed pipeline route is evidenced by two possible Bronze Age round barrows, visible on aerial photographs (G SMR 4413; Field Unit 8, Figure 3), and by a cropmark complex comprising a curving linear feature, a square enclosure and a ring ditch feature to the south-west of Great Hatch (G SMR 4412; Field Unit 12, Figure 3). Slightly beyond the study area to the north lies Haffield Fort (H SMR 3711, Figure 3), a small oval, univallate hillfort of Iron Age date. A reference within the Herefordshire SMR to a further hillfort, 'Donnington Fort' '3/4 mile [1.2km] SSE of the Church' (H SMR 3709, not illustrated), is based upon a single reference in Pevsner's 'Buildings of England' volume for Herefordshire (1963, 114) and would appear to be spurious.²

5.2 Roman

There is no recorded evidence in the form of known sites or isolated finds for Roman activity or settlement within the study area itself. Gethyn-Jones (1966, 1991) catalogues the various finds of Roman pottery, coins, glass, metalware and worked stone from Dymock, located on the River Leadon *c* 3km to the south of the river crossing at Greenway; Dymock is located on the route of the Roman road from Gloucester (*Glevum*) to Stretton Grandison (Margary 1973, 328-9; map 13), which continues to Kentchester (*Magnis*) and passes through the village in a SW-NE direction. Roman activity in the vicinity is further evidenced by structural remains exposed in the early 20th century, *c* 400m to the north of Greenway (Gethyn-Jones 1991, 91; Turner 1981, 73) where a dome-shaped building, possibly a kiln, was recorded in association with 2nd-century pottery (H SMR 3713; Figure 4).

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

There is no recorded evidence in the form of known sites or isolated finds for Anglo-Saxon activity or settlement within the study area.

² A subsidiary reference in the SMR entry records that an (undated) site visit in response to a planning application for tree planting revealed no hillfort in the area. No evidence for such a monument was recorded during the current survey, and it may be that the original reference was inaccurate, perhaps referring to Haffield Fort (H SMR 3711) to the east.

5.4 Medieval

Both Donnington and Bromesberrow appear in Domesday Book. Donnington is recorded as *Dvnninctvne*, constituting '1 hide which pays tax. In lordship 1 plough; 6 villagers and 6 smallholders with 7 ploughs. 1 female slave; meadow 8 acres. Value before 1066, later and now, 25s. One of the Bishop's clerks holds from him.' (Morris 1983, 2, 19). The name appears historically variously as *Dununtona* (c.1155), *Dunington* (1231), *Doninton* (1264), *Donyngton* (1341) and *Donynton* (1354), and means 'estate associated with Dunna' (Coplestone-Crow, 1989, 72). Although the modern settlement of Donnington is dispersed, with no 'village' centre *per se*, the medieval centre is presumably represented by the large moated site to the south of the 14th-century parish church of St Mary (H SMR 3714, not illustrated). Earthworks associated with a DMV have been recorded to the north of the church (H SMR 3715 & 3716, not illustrated).

Bromesberrow appears as *Brvnmeberge*, where it is recorded as follows: '5 hides. Earl Harold held it. In lordship 1 plough; 11 villagers and 8 smallholders with 14 ploughs. 1 slave; woodland 2 leagues long and 1 wide. The value was £8; now 100s.' (Morris 1982, 45, 3)

A number of moated sites are located within the general area, particularly upon the clayey soils to the west, though none are located within the study area itself. Those at Knights Green to the south of Broom's Green (Figure 2) and Bellamy's Farm to the west of the River Leadon (not illustrated) are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

5.5 Post Medieval

Adjoining the line of the proposed route to the north are two post-medieval parks (H SMR 24573 / H SMR 24574) associated with Haffield House (H SMR 4196, Figure 3) and Donnington Hall (H SMR 4195, Figure 4) respectively. Haffield appears to have been a new estate created in 1813, occupying the south facing aspect of Haffield Bank; the house is of 1818 by Sir Robert Smirke. Donnington, by contrast, is of greater antiquity, originating as a medieval episcopal estate and the present park (H-4573, Figure 4) and hall (H-4195) appear to have developed as a post-medieval, manorial focus following secularisation in 1558 (Whitehead 2001, 128). The present house is in Georgian style and dates to 1909.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

A search of the relevant sources indicates that no previous archaeological work has been undertaken within the limits of the study area.

7 WALKOVER SURVEY

7.1 Route Section 1 (Figure 3)

Section 1 of the proposed pipeline route extends from Bromesberrow Heath in the east (NGR SO SO 7390 8320) to Great Heath (NGR SO 7230 3310). The section comprises Units 1–13 (Table 1, Figure 3).

The topography of the eastern end of the pipeline route is fairly flat (see Plates 1, 3 and 4), maintaining an elevation of between *c* 45 and 51m.

TABLE 1: Route Section 1, summary

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tithe field name</i>	<i>Current land use</i>	<i>Archaeological features / finds. Comments</i>
1	Grove Piece	Rear garden of residential property	No visible archaeological features
2	18 Acres	STW compound, laid to grass, trees to roadside	No visible archaeological features
3	Bromesberrow Heath Waste	Quarry (sand and gravel)	No visible archaeological features
4	10 Acres	Pasture	Field level raised relative to road. No visible archaeological features
5	Garden Ground / Lower Meadow	Private garden with soft landscaping.	No visible archaeological features
6	6 Acres / Waste	Pasture	No visible archaeological features
7	Mill Piece / Watts Field	Rough Pasture	No visible archaeological features
7a		Garden	Soft landscaping and materials storage. No visible archaeological features
8	Fearney Field / Maypole Meadow / Upper Piece	Arable	G SMR 4413: Two possible Bronze Age round barrows. Nothing visible on ground. Fence lines removed
9	Little Field / Ox Leasow	Arable	No visible archaeological features
10	Ox Leasow	Parkland (Haffield House), plantation to roadside	No visible archaeological features
11	Lower Walks / The Walks	Parkland (Haffield House); Grass	Laid to grass with occasional mature tree. No visible archaeological features
12	Barn Orchard / The Sling / Barland Orchard	Arable	G SMR 4412: Curving linear feature, square enclosure and ring ditch. Nothing visible on ground
13	Lower Batch / Buggins Croft	Livestock (pigs)	Current landuse negates identification of any archaeological features

The route skirts the northern edge of Bromesberrow Heath village; the housing stock lining the road is predominantly of 20th-century date with occasional 19th-century terraced cottages and larger, detached houses. To the south of the road carriageway, the land slopes away sharply, the road being some *c* 2m above the level of the rear gardens of the residential properties backing onto the road and suggesting that it has been built up /

terraced in to the natural slope of the land. Unit 3 comprises a quarry (Plate 2) and is separated from the roadway by a high, artificial bank (Plate 1).

Leaving Bromesberrow Heath, Units 10 and 11 to the northern side of the road comprise parkland (H SMR 24573; Appendix A, Plates 5 and 6) associated with Haffield House (H SMR 4196; Appendix B, Plate 5); they are laid to grass with recent tree planting along the roadway boundary to the south. The boundary between Units 10 and 11 forms the southern formal driveway approach to Haffield house, and is lined by an avenue of mature *Wellingtonia* conifers (Plate 6).

Within Units 8 and 12 to the southern side of the route, the Gloucestershire SMR records two possible Bronze Age round barrows (G SMR 4413) and a series of cropmarks representing a curving linear feature, a square enclosure and a ring ditch (G SMR 4412). In both cases, evidence is from aerial photographs and nothing is visible on the ground.

7.2 Route Section 2

Section 2 of the proposed pipeline route extends from Great Heath in the east (NGR SO 7230 3310) to the River Leadon west of Greenway to the west (NGR SO 7005 3325). The section comprises Units 14–27 (Table 2, Figure 4).

The route rises steadily west of Great Heath (Plate 8), reaching a maximum elevation of *c* 67m OD west of Broom's Green after which it again steadily descends to *c* 32m OD at the River Leadon (Plate 22).

TABLE 2: Route Section 2, summary

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Tithe field name</i>	<i>Current land use</i>	<i>Archaeological features / finds. Comments</i>
14	Lower part of Hemland Field / Lower Long Meadow	Orchard / Pasture	No visible archaeological features
15	Middle Batch / Upper Batch	Arable	No visible archaeological features
16	Upper Long Meadow / Sixteen Ridges	Orchard / Pasture	Clear, high bank aligned E/W (parallel to road) with flanking ditch and parallel, lower mound to north. Earthworks more pronounced to west
16a	Far Orchard	Orchard / Pasture	Distinct line of former E/W aligned trackway
17	Broom's Green Coppice	Woodland	No visible archaeological features
18	Broom Green Field	Orchard	Uneven grassland though with no obvious archaeological features
19	Thatch Croft / The Leasow / Northfield Hill	Arable	Slight trace of linear depression (R+F??) within garden of house
20	Coppice Croft	Pasture	Parkland rel. Donnington Hall, no visible archaeological features
21	Coppice Croft	Woodland	Area of woodland within 20. Not accessed
22	--- / Barkers Horn	Pasture	Includes fishpool H SMR 4739 to NW
23	Seven Acres	Pasture	Undulating grassland, no obvious archaeological features

24	Greenway Coppice / Lower Suffield	Woodland	Coppice with occasional mature stand, undergrowth. H SMR 4739 , fishpool to NE
25	Tinedings / Lower Field	Arable	Level of field <i>c</i> 1.5m above level of road, no visible archaeological features
26	Shop Meadow	Pasture	No visible archaeological features
27	Greenway Tillage	Pasture	Uneven grassland including level platform to centre of field

Approaching Broom's Green, Unit 16 to the south retains a high, well defined earthwork bank (Plates 9 - 11), aligned approximately east-west and turning northwards at its western end. Running parallel to the bank to the north is a shallow hollow and a further, lower ridge (Plate 11). Within Unit 16a to the west, a clear former trackway (Plate 12) leads from White's Farm to Unit 16. The function of the earthworks remains unknown, though it is of interest that the enclosure map for this area shows clear indications of surviving strip fields and is named '16 ridges' suggesting survival of medieval agricultural features at least as late as the mid-19th century. The earthworks do not extend into Unit 14 to the east.

Entering Broom's Green, the route passes White's Farm and associated listed barn (G SMR 13015; Appendix B, Plate 13) to the south, together with the unlisted Hayward's Barn (G SMR 20080; Appendix B, Plate 14) and associated sawpit (G SMR 20081; Appendix A, not illustrated). The housing stock of Broom's Green is relatively dispersed (Plate 15), predominantly 18th / 19th century in date and includes one further listed building, The Poplars (G SMR13014; Appendix B, Plate 16).

Units 20 – 22 comprise grass- and woodland related to Donnington Park (H SMR 4574; Appendix A, Plate 17) while Unit 24 comprises coppiced woodland with occasional mature stands (Plate18); adjoining Unit 24 to the north-east is a fishool (H-4739; Figure 4, Plate 17). The land rises steeply to the north of a small brook, which runs east-west through the coppice draining into the River Leadon to the west. No features of archaeological interest were visible.

At the junction with the B4126 (Dymock to Ledbury road), Stone House (G SMR 13019, Plate 19) and the Old Nailshop (G SMR 13018, Plate 20), both grade II listed (Appendix B), are located to the east and west sides of the road respectively. Beyond the B4216, the route descends gently to the River Leadon (Plate22); Unit 27 to the south retains a discernible, though poorly defined platform to the centre of the field with a possible enclosing ditch (Plate21).

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The results of the present desk-based assessment illustrate that the proposed route passes through a landscape with known archaeological potential. In particular, the area around field units 8 and 12, to the south of Great and Little Heath (Figure 3), have been shown to retain potential for prehistoric remains. Roman occupation in the general area has been

documented (Gethyn Jones 1966, 1991) and isolated finds to the north of Greenway highlight the potential for Roman remains in the area.

The majority of the known archaeological sites / features within the immediate vicinity of the study area are, however, of medieval and post-medieval date and relate chiefly to the agricultural exploitation of the landscape, and to the establishment of post-medieval manorial and private estates.

The potential impact of the pipeline scheme upon the villages of Bromesberrow Heath and Broom's Green and the setting of any listed buildings is minimal and temporary, while the potential for associated remains below the existing road surface is low.

8.2 Conclusions

At present it is understood that the proposed pipeline is to be aligned to follow in its entirety the carriageway of the existing metalled road surface rather than in the soft verges. The pipeline is to be laid by means of 'direct drilling' between a series of 2m x 2m pits, excavated to a depth of *c* 2m depth at *c* 100m intervals along the line of the route. No detailed plan of pit locations was available at the time of compilation of the present report. Under these circumstances, archaeological implications are limited and the potential for survival of significant deposits is greatly reduced. In addition, the opportunity for observation and meaningful recording of any archaeological deposits within such pits would be severely constrained.

8.3 Recommendations

Given the nature of the proposed pipeline construction, it is unlikely that significant, useful information would be forthcoming from the maintenance of an archaeological watching brief during construction process.

Before the proposed pipeline scheme is progressed, the opinions of the Archaeological Officers of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire County Councils should be sought as to whether further archaeological fieldwork is necessary.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Documentary research and the walkover survey were undertaken by Ric Tyler of Birmingham Archaeology, who also produced the current report. The project was managed for BA by Alex Jones BA MIFA (Director).

Thanks are due to the staff of the Gloucestershire Archives and Herefordshire Record Office, and to Ms Lucie Dingwall of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

Maps of farms comprising the Bromesberrow and Pauntley Estates, 1822. (GA: PC192)

Donnington Parish Tithe Map, 1837 (HA: MAP 16) and Apportionment (HA App 4)

Ledbury Parish Tithe Map, 1837-8 (HA MAP 19) and Apportionment (HA App 7)

Bromesberrow Parish Tithe Map, 1838. (GA: PC 1812/40)

Dymock Parish Tithe Map, 1847. (GA: PC 1812/72a)

Dymock Inclosure Map, 1861. (GA: Q/RI/58)

Bromesberrow Inclosure Map, 1863. (GA: Q/RI/31)

Dymock (Bromesberrow Heath) Inclosure Map, 1866. (GA: Q/RI/59)

Maisemore Inclosure Map, 1867. (GA: Q/RI/95)

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 1st Edition map of 1884

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 1st Revision map of 1902

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 2nd Revision map of 1923

Ordnance Survey National Grid 1:2500 Edition map of 1970

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Whitehead D, 2001. *A Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Herefordshire*. Hereford & Worcester Gardens Trust.

10.3 Unpublished Sources

Birmingham Archaeology, 2007. 'Bromesberrow Heath to Maisemore, Gloucestershire, Proposed Nitrate Removal Pipeline: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment'. Birmingham Archaeology Report No. 1722.

10.4 On-line Sources

English Heritage 'Images of England' on-line catalogue of listed buildings:
<http://gouk.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.imagesofengland.org.uk%2F>

Edina Digimap digital historic mapping resource:
<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/historic/HistoricMap?useJS=true>

Edina Digimap digital geological mapping resource:
<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/bgsmapper/index.jsp?useJS=true>

APPENDIX A: Archaeological Sites referred to in text (*pipeline route order from east to west*)

<i>SMR No</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Placename</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Details</i>
Figure 3				
G-4413	---	Little Heath	?BA	Two possible BA round barrows visible in aerial photographs.
G 4412	---	Great Heath	NK	Curving linear feature, square enclosure and ring ditch visible in aerial photographs.
H-3711*	---	Haffield Camp	Iron-Age	Small univallate fort of the Iron Age date, oval plan, enclosing 5 acres, single entrance at NE corner.
H-4573	Plates 5 & 6	Haffield Park	Post-medieval	Park assoc. Haffield House (H-4196)
Figure 4				
G-20081	---	Broom's Green	Post-medieval	Sawpit nr. Haywards Barn: filled in and grassed over.
H-4739	Plate 17	Donnington		Fishpool south of Donnington Hall
H-3713*	---	Donnington	Roman	Roman building; possible kiln
H-4574	Plate 17	Donnington	Post-medieval	Park assoc. Donnington Hall (H-4195)

NB: SMR refs: H and G prefixes refer to Herefordshire and Gloucestershire SMRs respectively
 Entries marked with an asterisk lie outside of the study area but have been included for reference.

APPENDIX B: Listed (LB) and Historic Buildings (HB) included on SMR

<i>SMR No</i>	<i>Plate</i>	<i>Placename</i>	<i>Building name</i>	<i>Details</i>
Figure 3				
H-4196*	Plates 5 & 7	Donnington	Haffield House	HB. C19 country house by Smirke 1818; 7 bays, 2 storeys, white. Portico of 6 Greek Doric columns. Another 2 & 2 pillars flank the side entrance.
Figure 4				
G-13015	Plate 13	Broom's Green	Barn at White's Farm	LB. Late C17/early C18. Brick-nogged timber-frame. Converted to house C20
G-20080	Plate 14	Broom's Green	Haywards Barn	HB. Brick-built, late C18 / early C19 threshing barn.
G-13014	Plate 16	Broom's Green	The Poplars	LB. Late C17. Brick-nogged timber-frame. 2 bays, one room deep; 2 storeys.
H-4195*	---	Donnington	Donnington Hall	LB. Largely of 1909 by Ogilvy. A Georgian core is presumed.
G-13019	Plate 19	Greenway, Dymock	The Stone House	LB. 2 nd Quarter C19. Stone built, slate roof with lead hips and ridges. L-plan, 2 storeys.
G-13018	Plate 20	Greenway, Dymock	The Old Nailshop	LB. Late C16, early C17 enlarged late C17. Brick-nogged timber-frame. 3 bay, 1½ storeys.

NB: SMR refs: H and G prefixes refer to Herefordshire and Gloucestershire SMRs respectively
 Entries marked with an asterisk lie outside of the study area but have been included for reference.

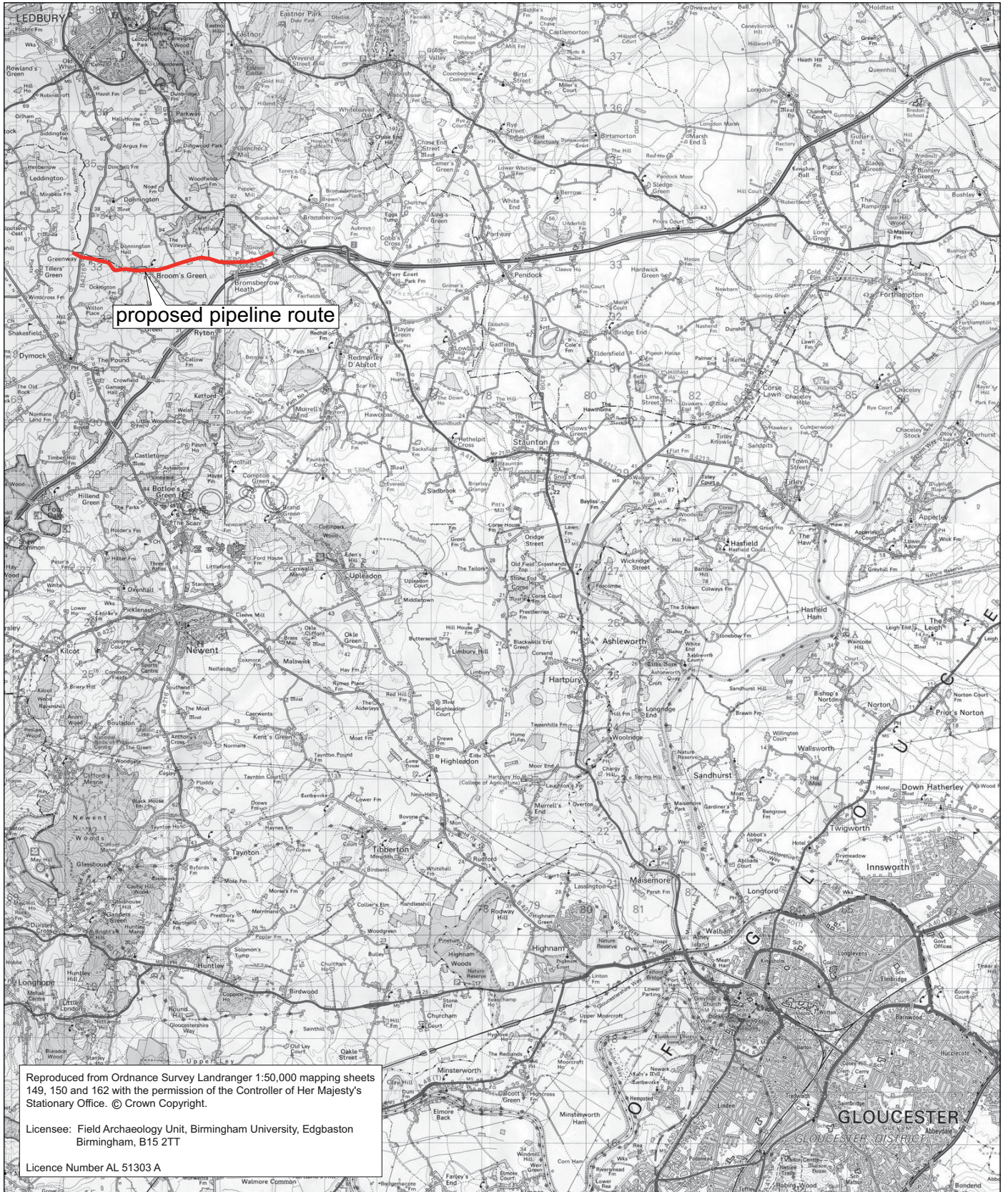


Figure 1: Proposed pipeline location

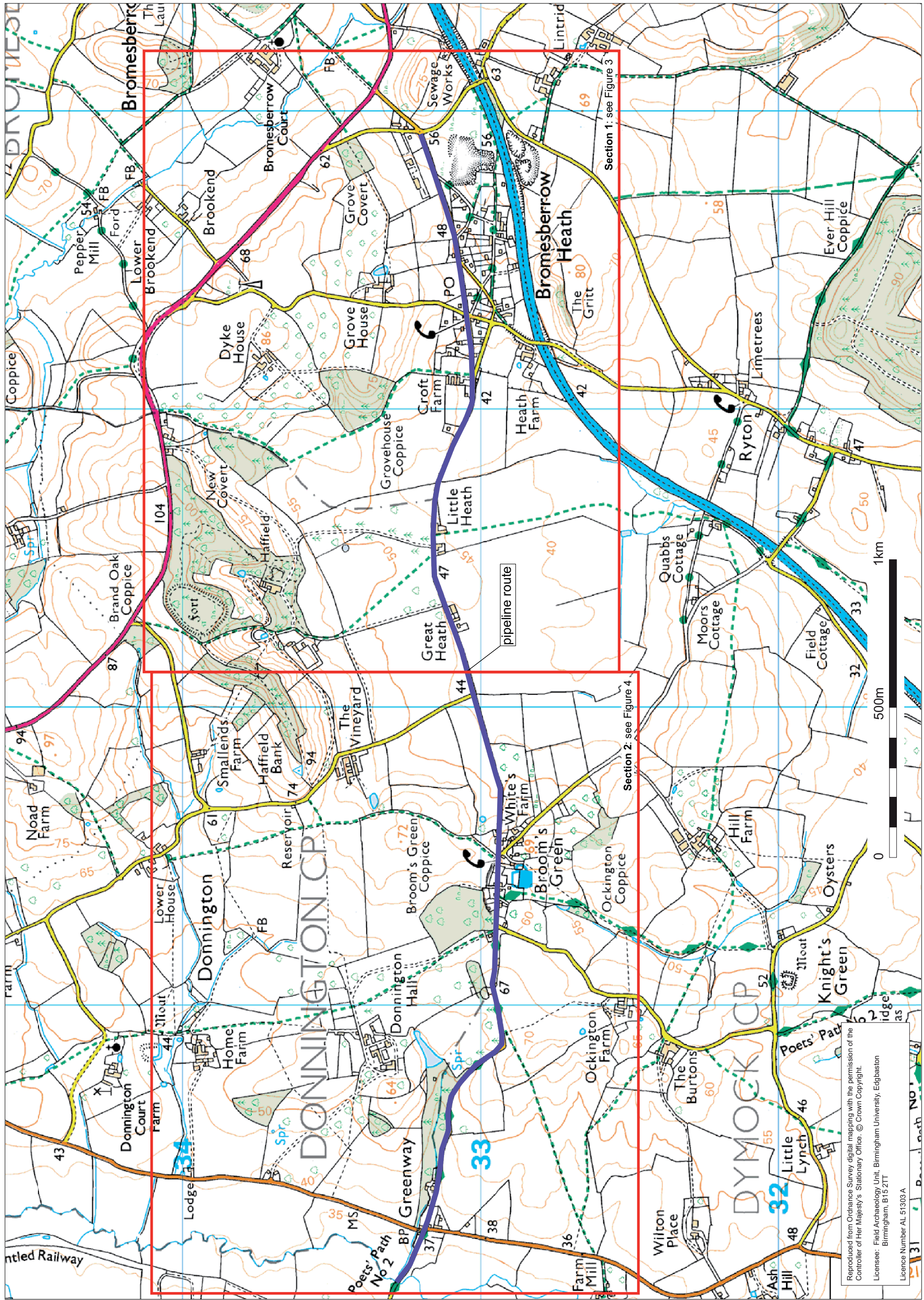


Figure 2: Pipeline Route

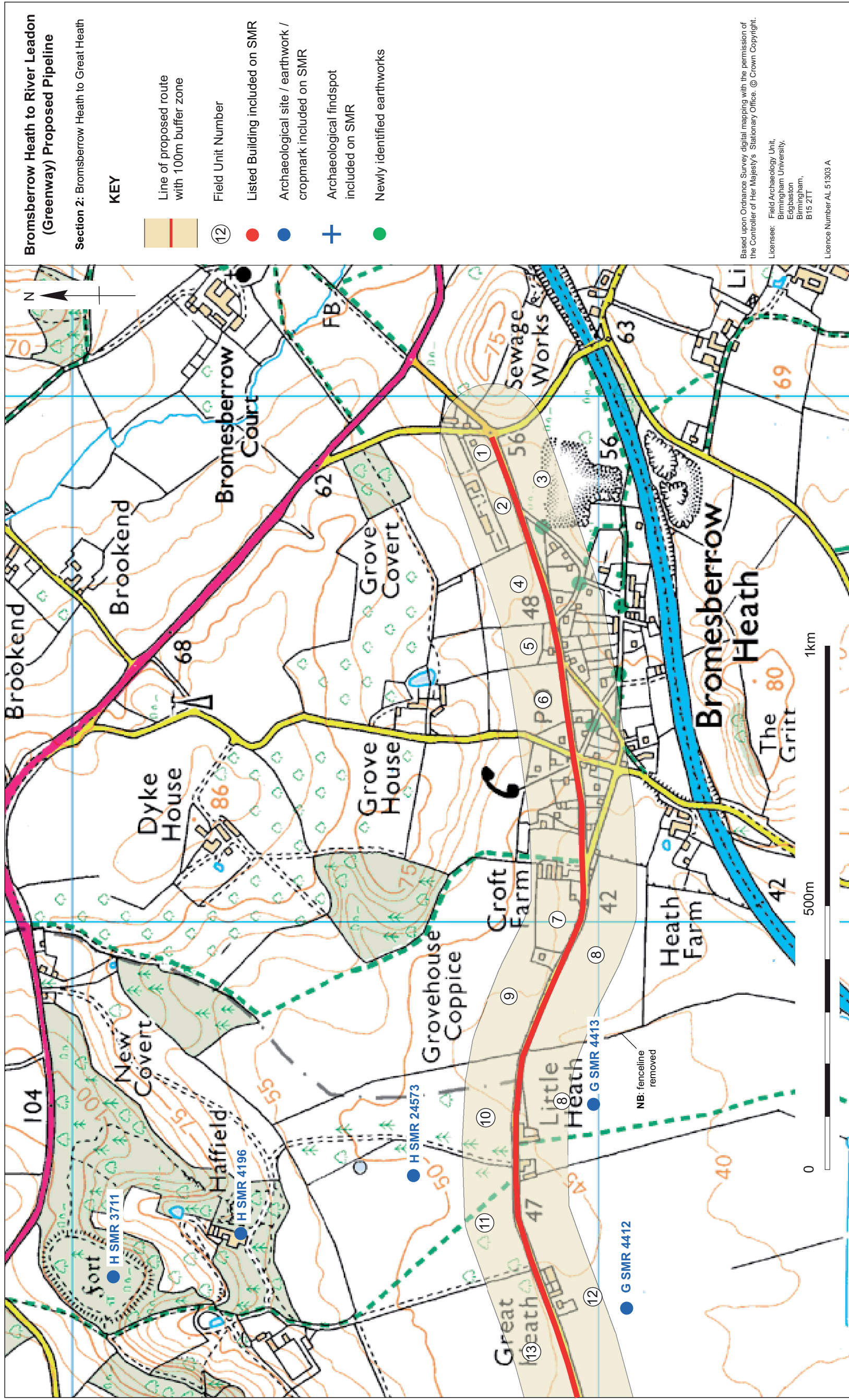


Figure 3: Route Section 1

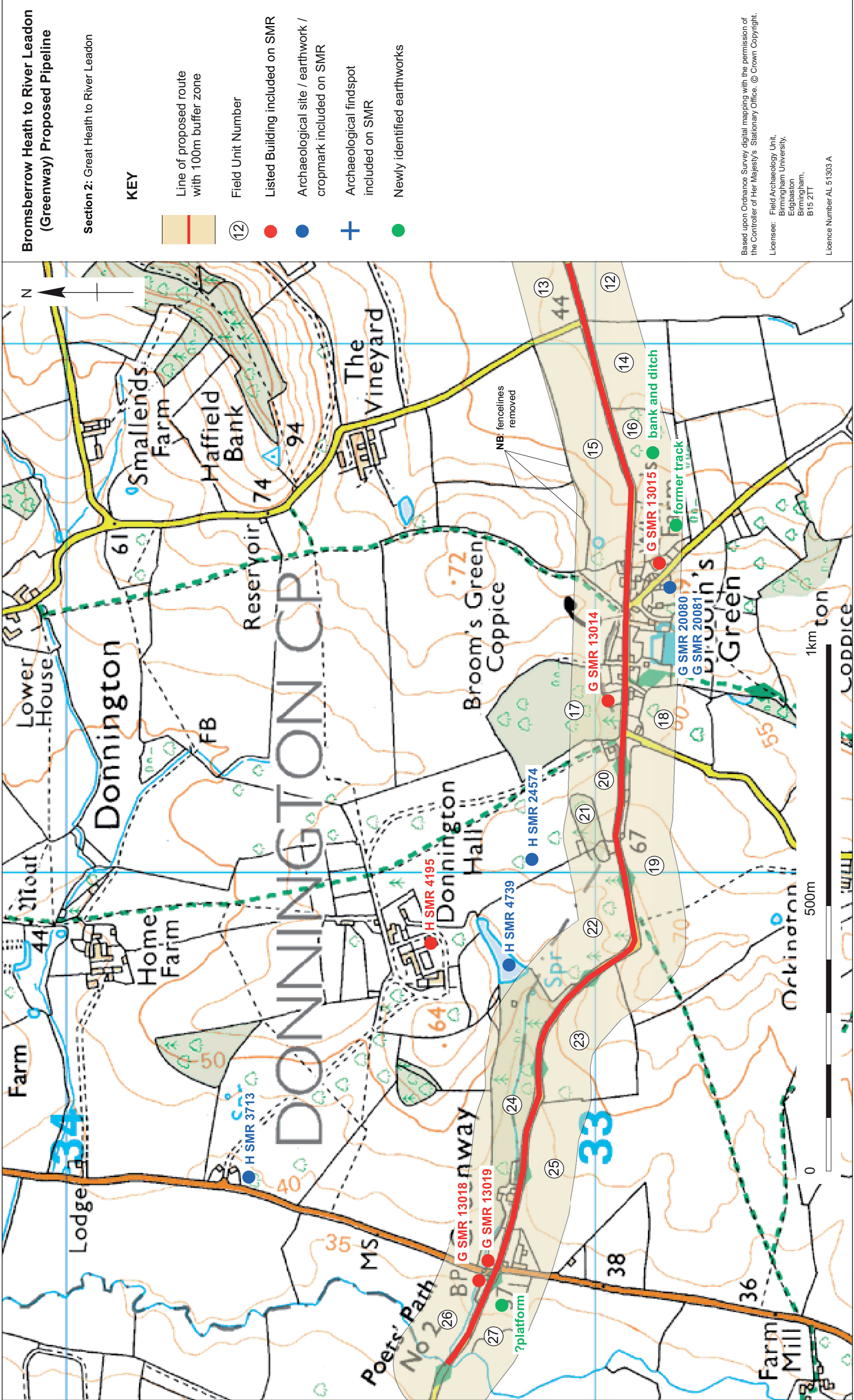


Figure 4: Route Section 2



Plate 1: Looking west towards Bromsberrow Heath (Units 1 and 2 to rhs, Unit 3 to lhs). Note bank of quarry to south side of road (left)



Plate 2: Unit 3 (Quarry), looking west.



Plate 3: Unit 8 looking south-west



Plate 4: Unit 8, linear depression and trees marking line of former field boundary



Plate 5: Haffield House (H SMR 4196) from the south, Haffield Bank to left, Unit 10 in foreground



Plate 6: Unit 10/11, southern drive to Haffield House



Plate 7: Unit 13 with Haffield House in distance



Plate 8: Approaching Broom's Green, looking west from Unit 14 / 15



Plate 9: Earthworks at Unit 16, looking south



Plate 10: Earthworks at Unit 16, looking east



Plate 11: Earthworks at Unit 16, looking west



Plate 12: Former trackway at Unit 16a, looking west



Plate 13: Barn at White's Farm, Broom's Green; Grade II Listed Building (G SMR 13015)



Plate 14: Hayward's Barn, Broom's Green (G SMR 20080)



Plate 15: Broom's Green village, looking west



Plate 16: The Poplars, Broom's Green; Grade II Listed Building (G SMR 13014)



Plate 17: Donnington Hall (LB, H SMR 4195), with Park, Unit 22 (H SMR 4574) and Fishpool (H SMR 4739) in foreground



Plate 18: Unit 24; coppice



Plate 19: Stone House LB (G SMR 13019)



Plate 20: The Old Nail Shop LB (G SMR 13018)



Plate 21: Unit 27, earthwork 'platform' with (?) surrounding ditch to centre of field



Plate 22: Approach to River Leadon crossing, looking west

