# Programme of archaeological work at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire

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20th November 2017 Revised 25th November 2017

WSM 69249

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# Programme of archaeological work at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire

### Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire (SO 7918 5269; Fig 1) at the request of Mr Matthew Gullick of Matthew Gullick Architects on behalf of his client Gareth Morris. This work was undertaken in compliance with a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MCIfA, based upon a brief issued by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, dated 22nd September 2014 (planning reference 16/00146/FUL, condition 11). The written scheme of investigation was approved by Mike Glyde (Appendix 3) of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (site code HL/17, event number WSM 69249).

The programme of archaeological work was to comprise documentary research, a watching brief, two days for uninterrupted access (if necessary) and a report.

# Summary

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire. The project identified three phases of building relating to the now demolished rectory which formerly occupied the site. Phase 1, dating to the late 17th to early 18th century, included evidence for a carriage drive and suggested that the original building was probably in the traditional Georgian, style with a symmetrical front elevation. Phase 2, which dated to before 1838, was a rectangular extension as was Phase 3, which could only be dated to the same period. An American coin found on the site could be tentatively linked to a member of the family, Taff Somers Cocks, who travelled widely in the United States in the mid 1870s.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

# The documentary material

# Geology and topography

The search area sits within a rolling lowland landscape comprising of free-draining brown soils over Eldersfield mudstone bedrock geology and superficial head deposits. The settlement pattern within this landscape is historically dispersed with some larger hamlets and villages whilst Bransford itself is a nucleated row settlement situated on the Suckley Road which runs east to west across the landscape parallel to the Leigh Brook. In the wider area small blocks of ancient semi-natural woodland frequent the landscape linked by historic hedgerows. The historic character of the field pattern was traditionally irregular and sub-regular large enclosures with pockets of smaller-scale irregular fields throughout this area. However, much of the field system has now been replaced by large scale field amalgamation.

# Historic mapping

The earliest available map is the Leigh with Bransford tithe map of 1838. A transcription of this was included with the information from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record. This shows a collection of buildings aligned approximately north-west to south-east, sitting in their own grounds, which are approximately oval in shape, with approaches from the north-east and south-west. These are described on the tithe apportionment as 'House, offices, yard and garden' and at this time were occupied by the Reverend Henry Somers Cocks (see below; Brief history of the Cocks family). They are bordered to the east by Front Meadow and to the west by Grove Piece. These pieces of land were also occupied by the Reverend Henry Somers Cocks and both were pasture. All three pieces of land were part of the Glebe.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig 2.1) shows a principal building with an 'L' shaped footprint. It lies at the end of a carriage drive from the north-east which bends to the left about half-way to the house, leading directly to the south-east end of the building. This end of the building is square or nearly so. Two rectangular extensions appear to have been made to the north-west of this square structure. Immediately to the west lie two contiguous, rectangular buildings to which the primary access appears to have been from the narrower access road to the south. An oval

depression lies to the south, within the property boundary of the Rectory, but also within the field know as Front Meadow shown on the tithe map described above. The fields described on the tithe map as being 'pasture', by this time are lightly wooded, particularly in the area visible from the north-east elevation.

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1901 and 1926 (Figs 2.1 and 2.2) show no significant differences.

# Brief later history of the Cocks family

Henry Somers, the only child of Reginald, the younger of the two sons of Charles, first Baron Somers and Anne, the second daughter of James Cocks the banker, was born in 1803 (Somers Cocks 1967). Unfortunately, both his parents died within the next six years. Henry was already being looked after by his uncle John, the second Baron, at Castleditch (the manor of Castleditch was a sub-manor of the manor of Eastnor), and this arrangement now became permanent. He was thus brought up with his cousins and witnessed the erection of Eastnor Castle above the old house. On reaching manhood he took Holy Orders and was given the family living of Leigh in Worcestershire which had come to them from the Worcester branch of the family in the previous century. In 1829 he married Frances Mercy, daughter of Henry Bromley of Abberley Lodge in Worcestershire, and they had eight children all told. He died on 25th November 1856 at the age of 52 (http://thepeerage.com/p3654.htm).

# The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

There are a number of buildings, monuments and landscape components nearby or adjacent to the site. By proximity to the site these are:

The site itself WSM 48397

Site of rectory, Bransford Vicarage (18th century AD).

Buildings immediately adjacent to the site

WSM 39094

Aspendale (The Asp), Bransford

House. 17th century. Timber-framing and brick with tile roof. North-west wall framed in three rows of square panels. One storey with attic. Three windows on ground floor and three attic dormers. Projecting stack on left-hand gable renewed in 20th century. Right-hand gable wall has jowled posts, cambered tie-beam, vertical struts between tie-beam and collar, and 'V' struts above. Window on ground and attic floors. Present entrance through 20th century extensions at rear.

Monuments surrounding the site

WSM 31331

Site of School, Bransford, military headquarters (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD).

# WSM 41539

Double row of trees, Bransford. What appears to be a double row of trees or hedges that appear to have been around since before 1800. The Ordnance Survey Drawing of 1812 clearly shows the double row marked, and it appears also on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, where it is also shown as a footpath. Google Earth also shows this feature to have survived to 2007 as two hedgerows with a couple of larger trees in it, between which is a strip of pasture land. It is uncertain what the feature was, but it could be a small surviving section of green way. It does not relate to any ornamental ride or parkland feature, though it does appear to act as a westward screen for the (then) rectory (WSM 48397).

Landscape components including the site

HWR 9163

Settlement - nucleated row, period 1800 AD to 1913 AD.

# Commentary on the documentary material

The primary reason for the archaeological investigation was that the approved development, to be known as 'Mistlewood', was located over the remains of the former Rectory which is documented on the 1838 tithe map. The origin of this building is currently not recorded in the Historic Environment

Record. There are relatively few other buildings or monuments bordering the site but those that there are, are of a similar age. Consequently, the development was thought to be likely to affect deposits of archaeological significance.

It is not clear from the tithe map of 1838 but it appears that the Rectory had reached the stage of development shown on the 1st edition Ordnance map by this earlier date. The Ordnance Survey map of 1884 suggests that the original form of the building was a square with its front elevation and principal entrance on its north-east side, facing a carriage drive. It may be presumed that the windows of this square building were symmetrically disposed about a central doorway in the traditional Georgian manner. The two rectangular extensions to the north-west would have increased the impressiveness of the front elevation, whilst, at the same time, damaging its symmetrical appearance. The two contiguous buildings lying immediately to the west, accessed by the smaller road to the south, would have been ancillary in nature and may have comprised a stable, carriage shed, servant accommodation and possibly a kitchen. The oval depression is likely to have been a clay pit to provide material for the making of bricks for the Rectory. There appears to have been an attempt to create a small park-like environment around the house with a non-linear approach through a wood.

# The fieldwork

#### General

Fieldwork took place on the 19th June, 20th June and the 23rd June 2017. It comprised monitoring of the excavations. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

#### Description and discussion by phase

Phase 1: late 17th to early 18th century

A section through the north-west brick wall of the original square rectory building was recorded by sections 2 and 4 (Figs 3.1, 3.2; section 2, context 005 and Fig 4; Figs 3.4; section 4, context 007 and Fig 6). These were overlain by a reddy brown, very clayey loam with occasional small rounded stones (context 001; topsoil) and was cut into a reddy brown tenacious clay (context 004; natural subsoil).

Associated with this phase was a layer of abundant small rounded pebbles approximately 0.5m thick (Fig 3.3; section 3, context 006 and Fig 5). This was thought to be a carriage drive.

# Phase 2: pre 1838

The phase 1 building was extended to the north-west by a rectangular structure (Figs 3.1, 3.2; section 2, context 005 and Fig 4). This included a cellar (Figs 3.1, 11, 12 and 13) which had a brick arched roof.

#### Phase 3: pre 1838

The phase 2 building was subsequently extended, again to the north-west by another rectangular structure (Figs 3.1, 7, 8, 9 and 10). Substantial remodelling of the cellar arrangements appear to have taken place at the same time with access being provided both from the interior and exterior of the phase 3 building. The exterior access was probably provided to enable access directly from the ancillary buildings to the north-west of the principal structure. The new cellar structures also had a brick arched roof.

# Unphased

A brick structure was recorded to the north-east of the Phase 2 structure (Figs 3.1 and 3.4; section 5, context 008). This is of unknown function but could possibly have been part of a porch. However, there is no sign of such a structure on any of the Ordnance Survey mapping.

# The finds

# Results of analysis

The complete finds report has been presented as Appendix 2. The assemblage recovered from the site totalled eight finds weighing 363g (Appendix 2, Table 1). All material came from the topsoil (context 001) and was of post-medieval and modern date.

Level of preservation was good, with finds displaying low levels of surface abrasion and sherd size being exceptionally high at 39.1g.

#### Discussion

The discussion below is a summary of the artefacts by period. Where possible dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

#### Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage consisted of a single body sherd of black glazed red sandy ware (fabric 78) of late 17th-18th century date.

#### Modern

Modern pottery consisted of three sherds of modern china (fabric 85), a small fragment of flowerpot (fabric 101) and the lower part of a stoneware bottle (fabric 81.4), which was stamped with 'Blacking Bottle 15'. All could be dated 19th- early 20th century.

Other finds included a complete miniature pale green glass bottle/jar and a coin. The coin was identified as a United States 'Indian Head Cent' which could be dated 1860-1864. The obverse is distinctive having the head of a girl wearing a Native American feathered headdress, whilst the reverse displays an oak wreath and Union shield (see <a href="www.thecoinspot.com/onecent">www.thecoinspot.com/onecent</a> for further details).

# Commentary

Unexpectedly, it was possible to suggest a Somers Cocks connection for the United States coin that was found. Thomas Somers Cocks of Castleditch (b 1737; d 1796) became a partner in the banking side of the family in 1760. He had a son, Thomas, in 1781, who, when he came of age followed his father into the family bank. The son married Agnita Carew in 1813. Their eighth child, Octavius (known as Taff) was born in 1829. He joined the army and served in the Crimea, Dublin and India, retiring from the army in 1865. He then indulged a passion for travelling, both at home and abroad. In the autumn of 1874 he travelled to America, visiting Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and New York. He gave up foreign travel in 1890 and died in 1893. There is no evidence that he visited the Rectory at Leigh but it is entirely possible that he did and passed on a memento of his American travels.

# Significance and recommendations

The finds assemblage is consistent with domestic activity of the later post-medieval and modern periods. No further work required.

# Bibliography

Somers Cocks, J V, 1967 A history of the Cocks family (revised 1999)

Glyde, M, 2014, Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council

#### Internet sources

http://thepeerage.com/p3654.htm

# Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank Matthew Gullick of Matthew Gullick Architects, his client Gareth Morris, the construction contractor Jamie Atkinson, Mike Glyde and Adrian Scruby of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for their kind cooperation.

# Archive

The physical archive consists of:

- 9 Context sheets
- 2 Drawings
- 1 Hard copy of the report
- Hard copy of the report illustrations
- Hard copy of the brief
- Hard copy of the WSI

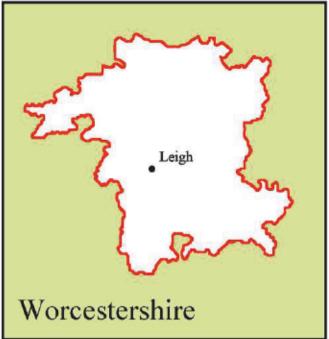
It will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury upon approval of the report. It is anticipated that the finds, having a *tpq* of the 19th to early 20th century, will not be of interest to the museum. However, the museum will be consulted in this respect before disposal.

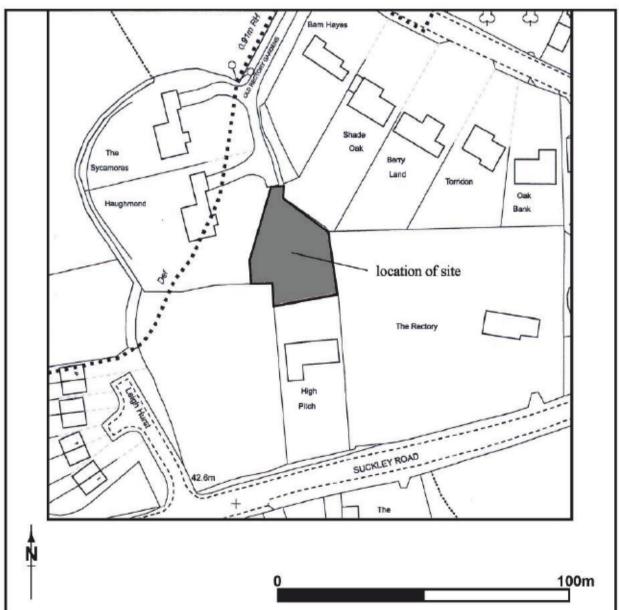
The digital archive consists of:

- Digital copy of the report (.doc format)
- 14 Illustrations (.bmp format)

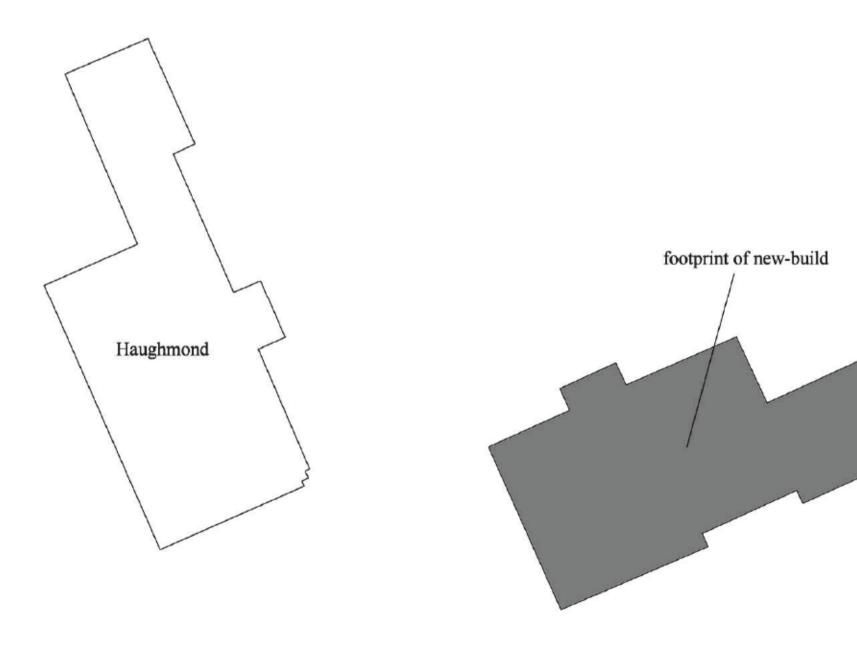
It will be deposited with OASIS (Appendix 4) upon approval of the report.







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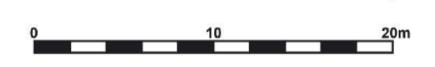
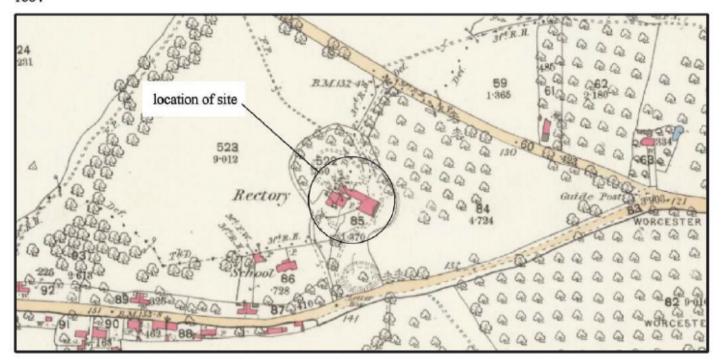


Fig 1.2: Location of site with respect to existing building 'Haughmond'



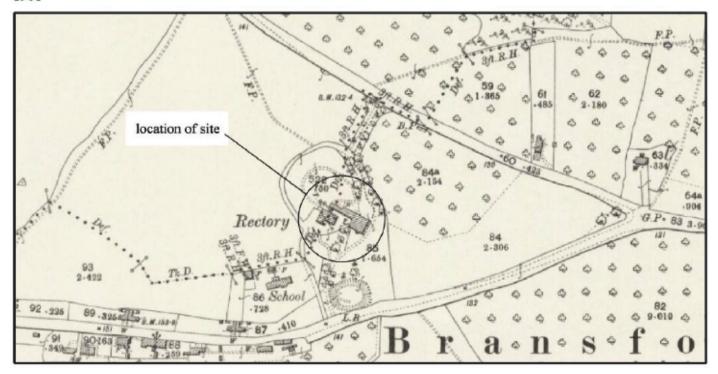




Fig 2.1: Historic mapping

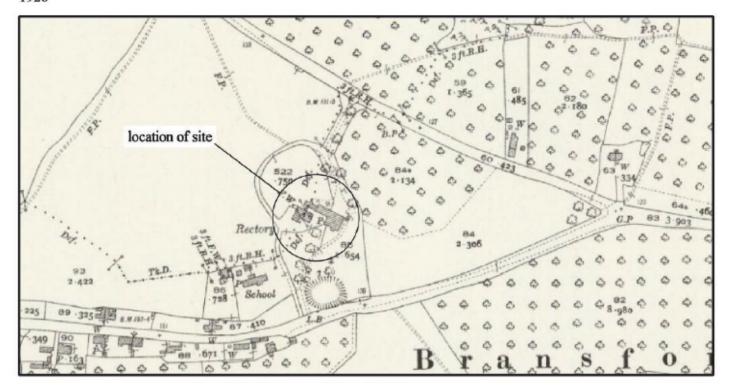
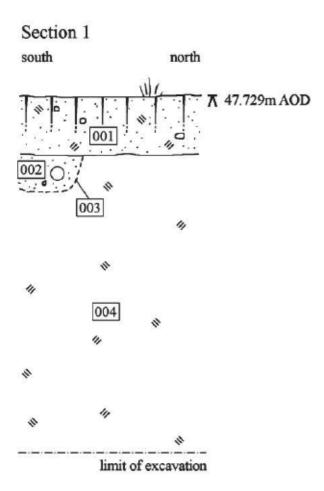
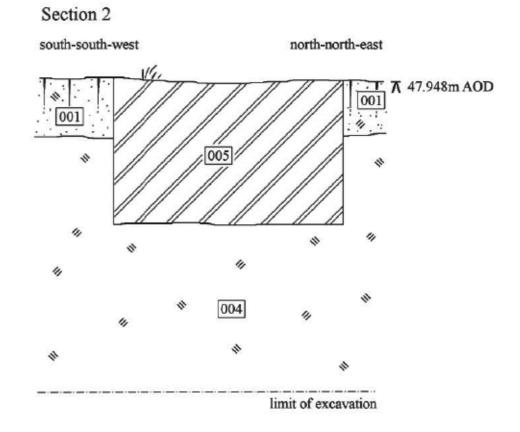


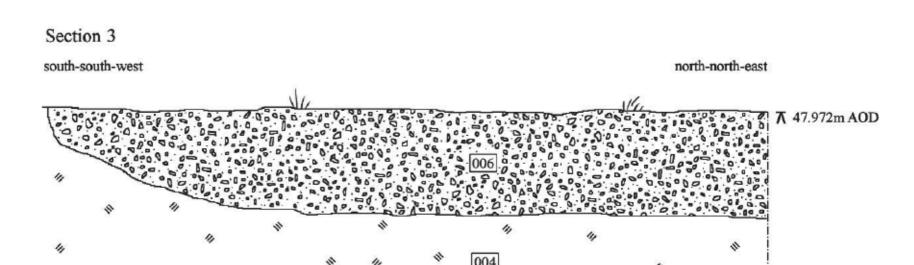


Fig 3.1: Location of sections, area of cellar excavation and photographic figures



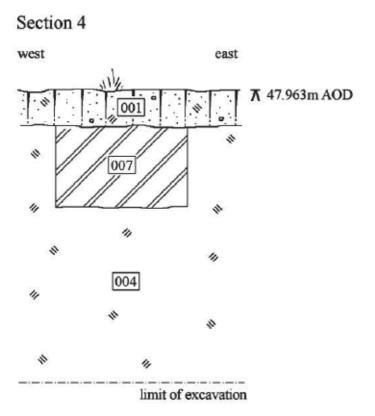


0 1.0 2.0m



limit of excavation

1.0



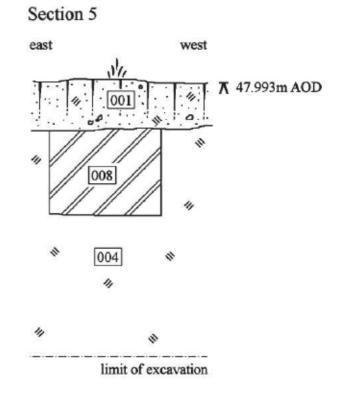




Fig 4: Section 2



Fig 5: Section 3



Fig 6: Section 4



Fig 7: View of cellar from north-north-east



Fig 8: View of cellar from north



Fig 9: View of rounded corner at foot of stair

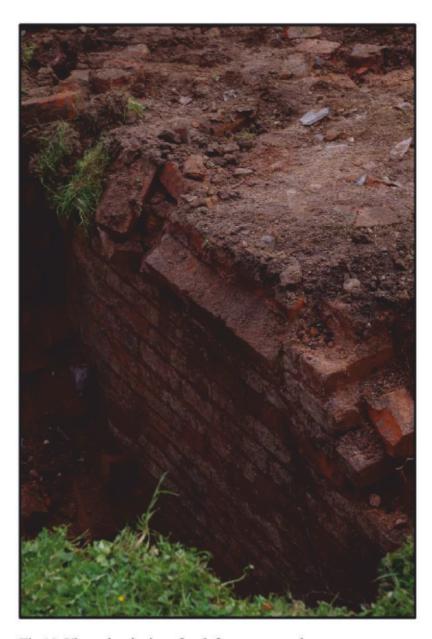


Fig 10: View of springing of arch from west-south-west



Fig 11: View of cellar from west



Fig 12: View of cellar from west-north-west



Fig 13: View of cellar from south-south-east

# Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description
001	Reddy brown, very clayey loam with occasional small rounded stones
002	Reddy brown, very clayey loam with occasional small rounded stones and land drain
003	Indistinct, vertically-sided, flat bottomed cut
004	Reddy brown tenacious clay
005	Brick structure
006	Abundant small rounded pebbles
007	Brick structure
800	Brick structure
009	Brick structure

# Interpretation

Topsoil

Fill of land drain trench, possible soak-

away

Land drain trench Natural subsoil

North-east corner of rectory Possible carriage drive Phase 1 of rectory Unknown structure

Walls of cellar, bottom step and vaulted

ceiling

# Appendix 2: Finds report

# Artefactual analysis by Laura Griffin

The finds work reported here conforms to the following guidance: for finds work by CIfA (2014), for pottery analysis by PCRG/SGRP/MPRG (2016), for archive creation by AAF (2011), and for museum deposition by SMA (1993).

# Aims

- To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts;
- · To describe the range of artefacts present;
- To preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts.

# Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Microsoft Access 2007 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and referenced as appropriate by fabric type according to the fabric reference series maintained by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and <a href="https://www.worcestershireceramics.org">www.worcestershireceramics.org</a>).

# Results

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

The assemblage recovered from the site totalled eight finds weighing 363g (see Table 1). All material came from the topsoil (context 001) and was of post-medieval and modern date.

Level of preservation was good, with finds displaying low levels of surface abrasion and sherd size being exceptionally high at 39.1g.

	material			
period	class	object specific type	count	weight (g)
post-medieval	ceramic	pot	1	16
modern	ceramic	pot	5	219
modern	glass	vessel	1	126
modern	metal	coin	1	2

Table 1: Quantification of the artefactual assemblage

# Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been dated and quantified (see Table 1). Pottery has been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). Sherds were datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

# Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage consisted of a single body sherd of black glazed red sandy ware (fabric 78) of late 17th–18th century date.

## Modern

Modern pottery consisted of three sherds of modern china (fabric 85), a small fragment of flowerpot (fabric 101) and the lower part of a stoneware bottle (fabric 81.4), which was stamped with 'Blacking Bottle 15'. All could be dated 19th- early 20th century.

Other finds included a complete miniature pale green glass bottle/jar and a coin. The coin was identified as a United States 'Indian Head Cent' which could be dated 1860-1864. The obverse is distinctive having the head of a girl wearing a Native American feathered headdress, whilst the reverse displays an oak wreath and Union shield (see www.thecoinspot.com/onecent for further details).

Period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight (g)
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red sandy ware	1	16
Modern	81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	1	102
Modern	85	Modern china	3	104
Modern	101	Micellaneous modern wares	1	13

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

# Significance

The finds assemblage is consistent with domestic activity of the later post-medieval and modern periods.

### Recommendations

No further work required.

# Bibliography

AAF 2011 Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Available at <a href="http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/">http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/</a>

ClfA 2014 Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Available at <a href="http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa">http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa</a>

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in Woodiwiss, S G (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep, **81**, 200-9

PCRG/SGRP/MPRG, 2016 A standard for pottery studies in archaeology

SMA 1993 Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Available at <a href="http://www.swfed.org.uk/wp-">http://www.swfed.org.uk/wp-</a>

content/uploads/2015/05/selectionretentiondispersalofcollections1-SMA.pdf

# Summary of data for Worcestershire HER

Site code: HL/17 HER No. WSM 69249

# Artefacts

period - note 1	material class	object specifi c type	start date	end date	Co unt	weig ht (g)	spec ialist repo rt? (note 2)	key asse mblag e? (note 3)
post- medieval	ceramic	pot	1650	1799	1	16	Υ	N
modern	ceramic	pot	1800	2000	5	219	Y	N
modern	glass		1800	2000	1	126	N	N
modern	coin		1860	1864	1	2	N	N

# Notes

1) In some cases the date will be "Undated". In most cases, especially if there is not a specialist report, the information entered in the Date field will be a general period such as Neolithic, Roman, medieval etc (see below for a list of periods used in the Worcestershire HER). Very broad date ranges such as late Medieval to Post-medieval are acceptable for artefacts which can be hard to date for example roof tiles. If you have more specific dates, such as 13th to 14th century, please use these instead. Specific date ranges which cross general period boundaries can also be used, for example 15th to 17th century.

period	from	to
Palaeolithic	500000 BC	10001 BC
Mesolithic	10000 BC	4001 BC
Neolithic	4000 BC	2351 BC
Bronze Age	2350 BC	801 BC
Iron Age	800 BC	42 AD
Roman	43	409
Post-Roman	410	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1901	2050

period specific	from	to
Lower Paleolithic	500000 BC	150001
Middle Palaeolithic	150000	40001
Upper Palaeolithic	40000	10001
Early Mesolithic	10000	7001
Late Mesolithic	7000	4001
Early Neolithic	4000	3501
Middle Neolithic	3500	2701
Late Neolithic	2700	2351

Early Bronze Age	2350	1601
Middle Bronze Age	1600	1001
Late Bronze Age	1000	801
Early Iron Age	800	401
Middle Iron Age	400	101
Late Iron Age	100 BC	42 AD
Roman 1st century AD	43	100
2nd century	101	200
3rd century	201	300
4th century	301	400
Roman 5th century	401	410
Post roman	411	849
Pre conquest	850	1065
Late 11th century	1066	1100
12th century	1101	1200
13th century	1201	1300
14th century	1301	1400
15th century	1401	1500
16th century	1501	1600
17th century	1601	1700
18th century	1701	1800
19th century	1801	1900
20th century	1901	2000
21st century	2001	

- 2. Not all evaluations of small excavation assemblages have specialist reports on all classes of objects. An identification (eg clay pipe) and a quantification is not a specialist report. A short discussion or a more detailed record identifying types and dates is a specialist report. This field is designed to point researchers to reports where they will find out more than merely the presence or absence of material of a particular type and date.
- This field should be used with care. It is designed to point researchers to reports
  where they will be able to locate the most important assemblages for any given material for
  any given date.

# Appendix 3: Brief

# Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service

Providing specialist planning advice to local authorities and developers



REQUIREMENTS FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT HAUGHMOND, LEIGH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

September 22<sup>nd</sup> 2014 Planning reference MH/13/1627 - condition no.16



# Important Notes for applicants

This brief has been prepared on the basis of information available through the County Historic Environment Record. If the Applicant has further information, which may be relevant to the site, they should contact the Planning Advisory Section as soon as possible.

The role of the Archive and Archaeology Service in respect of providing advice is to ensure that the proposed work is of sufficient scope and quality to meet the terms of any planning or faculty condition. It does not normally comment on cost unless specifically asked to by the developer. In which case, this information is treated in strictest confidence.

It is, however, strongly advised that the developer and prospective contractor have reached a complete understanding (in writing) what any costing actually comprises before work commences. Archaeological contractors should make it clear if a quotation covers the whole project to the completion of the final report, or not. This is especially true of any tendering situation.

This brief was written by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer

Brief Written on September 22nd 2014

As information is constantly updated this brief is only valid until March 22md 2015

Please contact the Planning Advisory Section if you are intending to carry out this work after this date.

Written Schemes of Investigation must be sent to the curator for approval at least five working days before commencement of works, unless previously agreed.



# Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire.

# Definition

"...a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains with a specified area (on land or underwater). The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the Project Design and in the light of findings." If A Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations.

# 1 Site Location

The site is located at SO 7918 5269 as shown on the attached plan.

# 2 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted to and approved by Malvern Hills District Council. The application proposed the construction of a new bungalow and associated works. The planning officer dealing with this application is Lydia Hall.

The approved development will affect a site of archaeological potential, registered on the County Historic Environment Record (reference WSM48397).

In this instance it is believed, on current evidence, that the historic asset is unlikely to be of such significance to warrant pre-determination evaluation or preservation in situ, and that the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment can be appropriately offset by a conditional programme of archaeological work.

In line with National Planning Policy Framework **paragraph 141**, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.

".... They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.30 However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."

This document defines the works upon which the Written Scheme of Investigation is required to fulfil the condition.

# 3 Archaeological Background

The approved development is located over the remains of the former Rectory which is documented on the 1838 tithe map. The origin of this building is currently not recorded in the Historic Environment Record; however the development is likely to affect deposits of archaeological significance.

The above is not a full HER assessment as required by this brief.



# 4 Scope of the Project

The chosen contractor employed by the applicant <u>must</u> contact the HER Manager/Officer at Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, to obtain a unique fieldwork reference number <u>prior</u> to any work being carried out. This fieldwork reference number must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material created during the project.

The programme of works will comprise of the following stages:

NOTES

# Stage 1)

# Documentary Reference

- HER assessment. This must be carried out prior to any fieldwork being carried out. It
  will include consulting all available maps (OS and Tithe), aerial photographs and archive
  material etc. Where their inclusion in the final report will aid interpretation then these
  should be plotted or reproduced in the final report.
- Archive Search. The area of, and immediately surrounding the site will be referenced at the County Archive.

# Stage 2)

# Controlled Watching Brief

All groundwork's to be observed shall be carried out using a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. The watching brief will entail the:

Observation of all ground breaking activity.

- A stratigraphic record of deposits exposed by groundworks must be made.
- · A record of the extent and depth of groundworks must be made.
- · A record of all finds and environmental material recovered must be made.
- If significant archaeology is observed the applicant must allow a period of up to but not exceeding two days uninterrupted access to record archaeological deposits. This potential for delay should be built into the development programme.
- The developer must be made aware of the potential for delay while these deposits are recorded.
- Negative evidence must also be reported and its implications considered.
- Depositional and Post Depositional Processes. The report must discuss the depositional and post depositional processes evident on site.

# Stage 3)

Publication

Final Report: A programme of archaeological work aims to establish the presence and significance of archaeological deposits, and of artefactual and ecofactual assemblages. The results should inform the research cycle and should take into account local, regional and national research frameworks and consultation with appropriate specialists.

Fulfilment of the research aims will be by the submission of a final report, in accordance with the IfA Code of Conduct, Principle 2.



# 5 Minimum Requirements

The Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed.

Fieldwork must be carried out in accordance with the Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire. Copies are available from the Planning Advisory Section on request.

- Before the project commences a proposal including a methods statement detailing approaches to the site, must be submitted to and approved by the Planning Advisory Section.
- 2. The project proposal must include appropriate named specialist provision.
- Written Schemes of Investigation must be sent to the curator for approval at least five working days before commencement of works, unless previously agreed.
- The finds assessment report must reference all ceramics to the county type fabric series
- Prior to commencement of any fieldwork the archaeological contractor must contact the HER Officer of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service for an HER fieldwork reference number. This must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material. Tel 01905 765560.
- The landowner must be encouraged to deposit artefacts with a local or relevant specialist museum. This must have Museum and Galleries Commission approved storage facilities. Artefacts may only be deposited in accordance with the selected museum's collections policy.
- At least one week's notice shall be given to the Planning Advisory Section prior to commencement of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed.
- At least two colour slides (or high-resolution digital images) showing general views of fieldwork in progress and where appropriate key finds / features SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN ADDITION TO THE FINAL REPORT. These shall be used for educational / promotional displays.
- A digital copy in .pdf format (see below) must be sent to the Historic Environment Planning Officer for approval before formal submission into the County Historic Environment Record.
- 10. Upon approval, one bound paper and one digital .pdf copy of the report must be lodged with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of completion of fieldwork. A digital copy should also be deposited with Oasis (<a href="http://www.oasis.ac.uk/">http://www.oasis.ac.uk/</a>) the English Heritage's Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website.
- 11. The report shall also be submitted to the HER in digital format. The preferred format for digital copies is PDF, however, the HER will take other formats, from which they will create PDFs. All reports submitted as part of the development control process will be included on the Online Archaeology Library 3 months after submission unless the report is deemed to be archaeologically or commercially sensitive by the Policy and Advisory Manager. Contact the HER if you feel that your report is sensitive and should not be available over the internet.
- The Planning Advisory Section of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service must be invited to monitor the fieldwork.

# 6 Archiving

- All physical archival material shall be deposited with the County Museum. There is now a joint archaeology store between the City and County Museums.
  - The digital Archive must be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.
  - Proof of deposition will be required in order to fully discharge the planning condition.



# 7 Disclaimer

- This brief has been prepared on the basis of information available through the County Historic Environment Record. If the Applicant has further information which may be relevant to the site they should contact the Planning Advisory Section as soon as possible.
- The Planning Advisory Section cannot accept responsibility for the following:
  - Notification of hazards, e.g. services, contaminated ground, the condition of the building
  - Obstacles to fieldwork
  - Access to the site
- It will be the responsibility of the contractor, any sub contractors and the applicant to establish safe working
  practices based on Construction Design and Management (regulations) and other current health and safety
  legislation.
- It will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the developer/applicant has secured
  appropriate consent for all archaeological groundwork's regarding environmental, ecological and
  species protection legislation prior to commencement of fieldwork.

# 8 Condition Wording

Wording of condition no.16

- A) No development shall take place until a Programme of Archaeological Work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:
  - 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
  - The programme for post investigation assessment.
  - 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
  - 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
  - 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
  - Nomination of a competent person or persons / organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- B) No demolition / development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition.
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.



# 9 Written Scheme of Investigation Checklist

All Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI's) or method statements are checked for minimum compliance. As well as the requirements given in IfA guidance, the following must be included in any WSI submitted.

- Correct Site Name
- Correct Fieldwork Type
- Traceable Source for WSI (contractors reference no. site code etc)
- Correct planning application for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct applicant and or agent for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct planning authority for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct HER references (not activity number for the work the WSI is for)\*
- Appropriate plant / ditching buckets to be used to enable a record to be made.
- · Correct reference to the brief
- Correct aims and requirements as detailed in the brief.
- Details of the resources to be applied (staff and time)
- Clear explanation of any contingencies
- Named specialist provision
- Details of methodology and standards proposed to fulfill the brief
- Details of the Report structure and content
- Details of the when the report will be submitted to the HER
- Details of the when and where the project archive will be deposited.
- Health & Safety



# 10Contact Numbers (Correct at the time of preparing this document)

Applicant Agent

Mr & Mrs Morris Matthew Gullick Architects c/o Agent 11 Tennyson Drive

11 Tennyson Drive Malvern

Worcestershire WR14 2TQ

01684 572984

matthew@matthewqullick.com

# Other useful numbers

Historic Environment Record 019	1905 765560
Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage 01:	121 6256820
Institute for Archaeologists 01	118 09316446
Worcestershire County Archive 01	1905 763616
Worcestershire County Museum 01:	1299 250416
Keeper of Archaeology, Worcester City Museum 01	1905 25371
Coroner's Officer, Worcester Police 019	1905 723888

For further information regarding this brief please contact

Planning Advisory Section
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PB

Tel: 01905 765869

E-mail: mglyde@worcestershire.gov.uk

Reference to this document should be

Glyde, M., 2014, "Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire." Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council,

# A DIGITAL VERSION OF THIS BRIEF IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST





# Historic Environment & Archaeolgy Service Planning Advisory Section

MH/13/1627 Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire, WR6 5LD Site Location

The Hive Sawmill Walk The Butts Worcester WR1 3PB

Telephone 01905 765869





# Appendix 4: OASIS entry

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

# Printable version

# OASIS ID: martinco1-301030

Project details

Project name Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire

Short description of the Programme of archaeological work at Haughmond,

WSM 69249 - HER event no.

project Leigh, Worcestershire

Project dates Start: 19-06-2017 End: 20-11-2017

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project

reference codes MH/13/1327 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project

reference codes

Type of project

Recording project

Site status Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type VICARAGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval
COIN Post Medieval

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location WORCESTERSHIRE MALVERN HILLS LEIGH

Haughmond, Leigh, Worcestershire

Study area 2500 Square metres

Site coordinates SO 7918 5269 52.171672959489 -2.304470657195

52 10 18 N 002 18 16 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 47.33m Max: 47.33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Martin Cook BA MCIfA

Project brief originator

Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning

Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project director/manager Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project supervisor Martin Cook BA MCIfA

Type of sponsor/funding

body

Martin Cook ba McII

Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient ADS
Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Worcestershire County Museum

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Programme of archaeological work at Haughmond,

Leigh, Worcestershire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cook, M. Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Martin Cook BA MCIfA

Place of issue or

publication

Circus Field Basin, Aylesbury

Description A4, blue card cover with transparent front cover

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