

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
OF
LAND OFF WORCESTER ROAD,
WYCHBOLD, WORCESTERSHIRE

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Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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Contents

Summary	1
Report	2
1. Background	2
1.1 Reasons for the project	2
1.2 Aims	2
1.3 Methods	2
1.3.1 Documentary research	2
1.3.2 List of sources consulted	2
2. The application site	3
2.1 Location	3
2.2 Topography, geology and soils	3
2.3 Current land-use	3
3. Heritage assets	4
3.1 Prehistoric	4
3.2 Roman (43-410AD)	4
3.3 Post-Roman to early medieval (410-1066 AD)	4
3.4 Medieval (1066-1540 AD)	5
3.5 Post-medieval and modern (1540-modern)	5
4. Summary of significance	6
4.1 Designated heritage assets	6
4.2 Assessment of significance	6
5. The potential impact of the application	7
6. Assessment of the need for further on-site evaluation	7
7. Publication summary	8
8. Acknowledgements	8
9. Personnel	8

Desk-based assessment of land off Worcester Road, Wychbold, Worcestershire

Jonathan Webster

Summary

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of a proposed development site, at land off Worcester Road, Wychbold, Worcestershire, centred on (NGR SO 392026 265893). It was undertaken on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands, who intend to apply for planning permission for residential development. This desk-based assessment is a pre-planning application investigation.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The desk-based assessment revealed a moderate to high potential for archaeological structures or deposits associated with an Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead to be present within the study area, along the former route of a Roman road that ran between Worcester and Leakey.

Report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of land off Worcester Road, Wychbold, Worcestershire centred on NGR SO 392026 265893 (Fig 1). It was undertaken on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands, in relation to a proposed development site. This investigation has been commissioned ahead of a planning application.

The proposed development site is considered to include potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project was established by Taylor Wimpey Midlands, who requested a quotation for a desk-based assessment, and then approved the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by the Service (HEAS 2011) and commissioned the project.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IfA 2008), relevant legislation, and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (HEAS 2008).

The event reference for this desk-based assessment given by the HER is WSM 46023.

1.2 Aims

The general aims of this desk-based assessment are to:

- describe and assesses the significance of the heritage assets within the development site;
- establish the nature, importance and extent of the heritage assets;
- assess the potential impact of the development on the heritage assets.

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 Documentary research

All relevant information of the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments was obtained from the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and published sources were consulted and archives were consulted through the Historic Environment Record (HER).

The results are mapped on Figures 2 and 3 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

1.3.2 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Wychbold Tithe Map 1842
- Wychbold 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1885) Scale 25"
- Wychbold Ordnance Survey (1903) Scale 25"
- Wychbold Ordnance Survey (1927) Scale 25"
- Wychbold Ordnance Survey (2011) Digital Mapping

Documentary sources

- HEAS 2011 *Proposal for a desk-based assessment at Land off Worcester Road, Wychbold, Worcestershire*
- Jones, L, and Evans, C J, 2006 The excavation of an Iron Age and Romano-British site at Stoke Lane, Wychbold, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **20**, 11-36
- Jordan, D, 2000 *Excavations at Wychbold - The Soils*, unpublished Terra Nova report
- Margery, I, 1973 *Roman Roads in Britain*
- Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**
- Thorn, F, and Thorn, C, 1982 *Domesday Book - Worcestershire*, Chichester
- VCH I, Page, W (ed), 1913 *Victoria History of the County of Worcestershire*, **I**

The following sources have also been cited in this assessment.

- DCLG 2010 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the historic environment*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*. Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- IfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists
- HEAS 2011 *Historic Environment Record Search of land off Worcester Road, Wychbold*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished document dated 18th August 2011

The site was visited on the 23rd August 2011.

2. **The application site**

2.1 **Location**

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), though heritage assets were considered within 500m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context.

2.2 **Topography, geology and soils**

The site currently comprises a single large arable field with a small land parcel along its west and southern extents that contains a single cottage, associate gardens and waste land associate with recent demolition events. It is bounded to the east by the A38 and to the northeast and south by domestic properties. The north of the investigation area is bordered by further arable fields whilst the west is delineated by the route of the M5 motorway. The investigation area dips to the northwest from roughly halfway across the site, while the southeast lies along a natural terrace. The underlying solid geology comprises Triassic Mudstones (formerly Keuper Marl) with fifth terrace gravels located to the east and third terrace gravels roughly 400m to the northwest (Jordan 2000; Ragg *et al* 1984). The mudstones (marl) contain bands of salt deposits, and water draining through these has caused brine runs which have been responsible for local subsidence.

2.3 **Current land-use**

The land is currently used as an arable field with a small land parcel along the west and south limits of the site that contains a domestic property, associated gardens and waste land that contains debris from the demolition of a number of buildings that previously ran along the edge of the arable field. During the site visit, an X-shaped traverse of five geotechnical pits

was noted to have been undertaken across the arable field, which was undertaken before Taylor Wimpey Midlands took possession of the site and as such the findings are not known.

3. **Heritage assets**

All locations have been measured relative to the site's central point (NGR SO 392026 265893)

3.1 **Prehistoric**

The earliest excavated features recorded in the immediate area dated from the middle to late Iron Age (100 BC-43AD; WSM 17807; Jones and Evans 2006, 11-35). Located 100m to the south at Stoke Lane, the site comprised part of a ditched farmstead enclosure with three inter-cutting ring gullies and part of a possible fourth. A linear ditch, several pits and postholes were also revealed during the course of the excavation. The clear succession of penannular eavesdrip gullies with east-facing entrances associated with the ring ditches are of a type common to those recorded around Iron Age roundhouses, suggesting that the enclosure could have been used for over a long period of time.

Interpretation of the above investigations, along with earlier evaluation phases of the site (WSM 28857 and WSM 30040), point towards a moderately large Iron Age farmstead with associated field systems that spread over an indeterminate area to both the north and west of Stoke Lane.

In addition an undated earthwork 150m to the northeast (WSM 45174) is thought to be potentially prehistoric in date, although it should be noted that no investigations have been undertaken on this feature and as such this remains conjecture based purely on the morphology. Two parallel linear features (WSM 44491) have also been recorded from aerial photography 70m to the north of the site, which are believed at present to be associated with the Iron Age field enclosures known to the south (see above), although as with the earthwork above no evidence has been provided to either confirm or deny this postulation.

A prehistoric ridgeway is believed to run to the west of the site in a northeast-southwest direction (D Hurst pers comm, 22 August 2011) that roughly follows the line of the road, along the line Brine Pits Cottage - Ridgeway Farm - New Ridgeway Farm - Fownes Cottage (Fig 3). Prehistoric flints having been recovered along this routeway.

3.2 **Roman (43-410 AD)**

The current route of the A38 is believed to roughly follow the former route of the Roman Road that linked Worcester to Lickey (WSM 30529; Margary 1973, 287). Previous attempts to find the course of the road have been unsuccessful, with the watching brief on the line of the Roman road to the southwest (WSM 30526) failing to find any evidence. At present it is not known to what extent the current road alignment mirrors that of the original Roman road as it runs through the village and the nearest known extant stretch is at the village of Lickey to the north. The lack of visible surfacing to the southwest during the recent road alterations (WSM 30526) suggest that the original road route maybe lay some distance either side of the current A38 as it passes through Wychbold, and this potentially includes running across the current study area.

Romano-British field systems were recorded during the excavations at Stoke Lane (WSM 17807) and are currently believed to have been a continuation of the earlier settlement (see above). Spreads of Romano British pottery have also been noted during several field walking studies that have been conducted to the north (WSM 33343) and southeast (WSM 33345; WSM 33346) of the current area of investigation, and it is believed that some form of settlement was present throughout the Roman period, although the extent and status is unknown at present.

3.3 **Post-Roman to early medieval (410-1066 AD)**

The location and nature of early medieval occupation within the study area at present remains speculative until further investigations can be undertaken. The current location of the

Crown Hotel (WSM 24821) is thought to be the site of an early medieval settlement and the documented royal palace, on the basis its location in relation to Church Lane, Mill Lane and the A38 (the former Roman Road: see above) creating a crossroads that could have been a significant settlement focus. Mill Lane itself is thought to lead to one of the five mills mentioned in the Domesday Book (Thorn and Thorn 1982) and have early origins in the development of the village street network.

Approximately 110m to the northeast of the study area lies the known route of Grundy's Ridgeway LXIX (WSM 24842) running from Ridgeway XII at Tardebigge to the site of Wychbold Manor. This route is thought to be early medieval in date although it should be noted that no archaeological studies have been undertaken to confirm or deny this theory.

Located 70m northeast of the study area lies the conjectural route of Godham Way (WSM 30280) that ran from Church Lane to the northwest. It is believed to be Anglo-Saxon in date, although through documentary evidence it can only be dated back as far as 1229 when it was used to describe the boundary of Ombersley Forest. Another projected route of Godham Way is thought to run along the current Paper Mill Lane, northwest along an unnamed track and then following the route of Colley Pits lane (D Hurst pers comm, 22 August 2011; Fig 3), but as with the Ridgeway no archaeological investigations have been carried out along its route to help confirm this proposed date of origin.

3.4 **Medieval (1066-1540 AD)**

A number of upstanding buildings are known to have medieval origins within the village and the evidence points towards a relatively dispersed settlement during this time. The focus of the settlement appears to have been split between the Manor House (WSM 02100) at the southern end of the village, and the church (WSM 04735) which whilst the current structure dates back to the 14th century is thought to have been placed on the same location as an earlier phased building.

Other structures located in the immediate environs include a number of mills that include a 11th century mill (WSM 02106) 80m to the west, a 12th century mill and pond (WSM 02103, WSM 45172) 130m to the north, and a possible mill pond (WSM 24865) 100m to the southeast.

To the east and southeast of the village three fields still contain extant ridge and furrow (WSM 05635, WSM 05636 and WSM 40982) and while it is not confirmed at which date this ridge and furrow was first constructed it is thought most likely to have been medieval in origin.

3.5 **Post-medieval and modern (1540-modern)**

The post-medieval and modern periods of the village and surrounding area can be described as a continuation of a largely rural environment with a number of water mills that continued to be used and expanded on. One such addition being the construction of a paper mill (WSM 22319) 170m northeast of the proposed development, which is known to have been present from cartographic evidence dating the mill to at least 1680 (it was demolished around 1900). Two cottages are all that remain of the former mill site, although evidence of its earlier history can still be seen in the bricked-up arch over the former mill race that can still be seen on the eastern elevation of the northernmost cottage. The site of the mill is believed to have been the original site of Wychbold Mill, first recorded in 1175, and known to have been owned by the nunnery at Westwood. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536-9 the land passed to the Pakington family, and probably because the family came from Hampton Lovett the mill became a detached part of the Hampton Lovett parish. The mill is known to have become a paper mill by the late 17th century and continued to produce paper until it was demolished.

Approximately 120m north of the site lies Cruck House, a 16th century timber-framed hall and cross-wing, which is thought to have been constructed by a wealthy yeoman or merchant of some standing in the community, given the quality of the surviving wooden panelling. To the north of this is Fownes Cottage, two houses that have been constructed under a single 17th century roof. Much of the internal features within the properties remain including floors and

doors made of the original elm boards, massive trusses and inglenook fireplaces, one of which still contains the bread oven. To the west of Cruck House is Mill House (WSM 35992), a 17th century timber framed building that, whilst not surviving as well as Fownes Cottage due to a number of modern alterations, inside is still a good example of timber-framed workmanship.

Approximately 130m west of the site lies Ridgeway Court (WSM 35450), a large timber and brick farmhouse that dates to around 1600, although it was heavily remodelled in the 19th century. The final 17th century structure known to exist within the area of investigation is Wychbold Court (WSM 01949), located 130m to the northeast. This site contains a brick and timber farmhouse which is thought to have been constructed on top of a much older structure, indeed some elements of a 16th century core are thought to exist within the standing building, and it is thought that many of the 17th century aspects may in fact screen much earlier elements of an already existing structure.

To the northeast of the study area butting the A38 is Elm Court which was the former home of George Lashwood, a comedian and music hall singer who achieved great popularity during the First World War.

Finally the village of Wychbold's role in the Second World War typifies the approach taken in many rural locations within the relatively industrial midlands. Two communal air raid shelters are known at the north and south limits of the village (WSM 17154 and WSM 40588). In addition to this was the construction of a concrete blast shelter (WSM 17160), overlooking the A38, which in times of invasion it was hoped would help bottleneck and stall any enemy approaches. Finally the Crown Inn (WSM 31281) was used by the local Home Guard as a military headquarters from where all activities in the surrounding area were monitored and directed.

Map regression of the site reveals little insight into the investigation area's previous use. All that can be noted was the field was originally two fields with a boundary running down the central axis (northwest-southeast) and whilst this was present in 1842 it had been removed by 1885. The removal of boundaries between fields was a common process in the 19th and early 20th centuries as the advent of large industrial farming machinery required larger areas to work in to achieve their full potential. The properties that bound the northeast corner of the site and the cottage located within the investigation area can be seen to have been built at some point between 1903 and 1927.

4. Summary of significance

4.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the proposed development site.

4.2 Assessment of significance

The desk-based assessment has provided new evidence about the proposed site and the potential for archaeological interest within the application area. As a result, an assessment of the significance of this site can be made in terms of the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological interest.

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The fairly complex nature of the Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead revealed nearby at Stoke Lane, along with the general spread of Romano-British artefacts recovered during field walking studies around the village of Wychbold, suggests that the development site may contain either a continuation of the Stoke Lane settlement itself or more likely part of the field system associate with the farmstead. The site is bounded by the A38, known to roughly follow the route of a Roman road, and there is potential for buried remains of the Roman road to lie within the development site, parallel to the A38.

The presence of an early-medieval village core to the northeast of the investigation area provides a moderate possibility for structures or field systems of an early medieval date being to survive with the development site.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

Whilst Iron Age and Romano-British farmsteads are fairly common in Worcestershire, this does not diminish the overall importance of individual sites. It is believed from previous work in the area that there is a low to moderate chance that the development site contains buried remains relating to occupation of this period, and such evidence would expand the knowledge of the origins and relative importance of the village of Wychbold during this highly dynamic period in history.

The potential for locating the route of the former Roman road within the development site has to be regarded as moderate to high. The discovery of the exact alignment of the road would be regarded as of high local importance and allow a clearer understanding of how the road traversed the landscape. The buried remains of the road have the potential to allow a better understanding for both the status of the road within the larger road network, the quantity and type of traffic that it took, and how the early settlement at Wychbold related to the routeway.

The historically-attested early medieval settlement core was located at the crossroads, 500m to the northeast. There is moderate to low potential for buildings or field systems from this early period to survive as buried remains within the development site. Any data relating to the character and development of settlements within Worcestershire before the 11th century is considered important and material culture of this period is fairly rare.

The growth of the village in the later medieval and post-medieval periods is thought to have focused on the main roads through the village, and as such there is a moderate to low chance that buildings or field systems of these periods survive as buried remains within the development site area. The cartographic sources available indicate that there is little potential for any unknown deposits or structures within the development site, although this can only be taken as a guide. Medieval and post-medieval evidence may survive as buried remains within the study area. Such evidence, whilst relatively frequent within the county, would still be of moderate importance in helping to better understand the overall development and evolution of the village.

5. **The potential impact of the application**

This desk-based assessment, and the information provided by the client, allows an assessment to be made of the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological interest in the site.

There is potential for the development to impact on relatively shallowly-buried archaeological deposits, through groundworks for groundbeams and drainage runs. This was seen at the nearby Stoke Lane excavation, where archaeological deposits were revealed directly under the turf/topsoil. It is thought that although there is an overall moderate to high potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits within the development site, these are likely to be fairly dispersed in nature. The only exception is the possible alignment of the Roman road along the southeast boundary of the site which, if present, may contain fairly complex stratigraphy and structural elements. At present it is not possible to provide a full assessment of the potential impact of the development on the archaeological interest of the site.

6. **Assessment of the need for further on-site evaluation**

Due to the moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits or structures being present within the study area, it is recommended that a geophysical survey be carried out on the site followed by targeted archaeological evaluation trenching of both anomalies and blank areas. A geophysical prospecting survey should help to provide a clearer picture the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, which could then be investigated by an evaluation of roughly 10% of the overall site area. This combined strategy should provide a clear picture of the presence, date, preservation and function of any underlying archaeological deposits or structures present. The evaluation trenches should investigate any possible features noted during the geophysical survey with special care taken to also investigate any blank areas. At least one trench should be excavated at a right angle to the current A38 along the southeast boundary of the site, to investigate the possible presence of the Roman road.

Any site investigation should be undertaken in response to a Brief produced by the Planning Archaeologist of Worcestershire County Council, to ensure that the works undertaken are fit for purpose.

7. **Publication summary**

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

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Midlands of land off Worcester Road, Wychbold, Worcestershire (NGR ref SO 392026 265893). The desk-based assessment revealed the potential for archaeological structures or deposits associated with an Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead to be present within the development site, along with a moderate to high potential for the former route of the Roman road between Worcester and Lickey to be revealed.

8. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Ian Davies, Design Manager, Taylor Wimpey Midlands.

9. **Personnel**

The assessment was undertaken by Jonathan Webster. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt. The Heritage and Environment Record was searched and compiled by Claire Christiansen.

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record

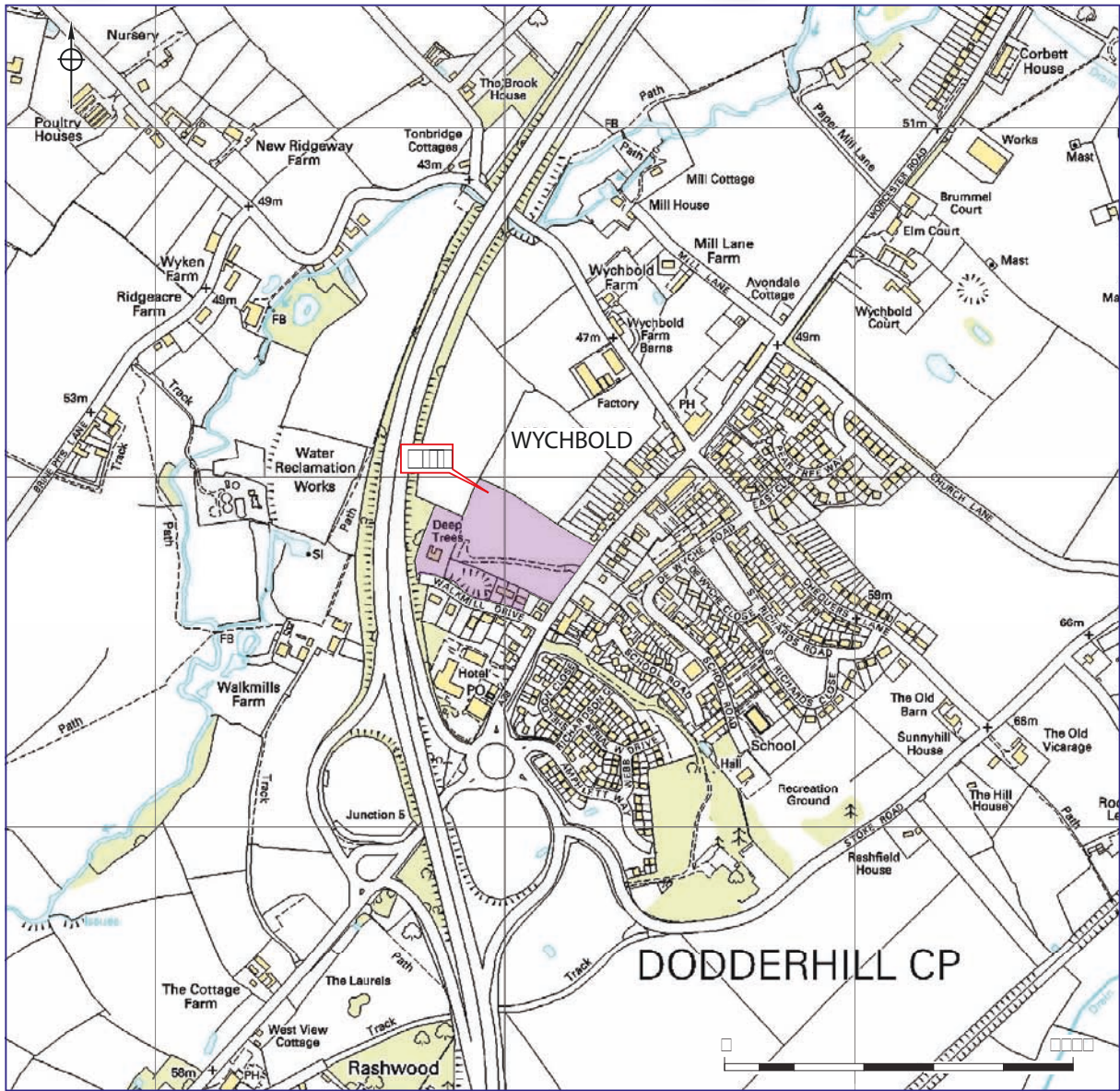
HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
WSM01939	St Mary de Wyche, Church Lane, Dodderhill,	SO 9295 6588	Church	1066-1900 AD	Church
WSM01940	Fownes Cottage, N of Wychbold, Dodderhill	SO 9211 6676	Dwelling	1601-1700AD	2 cottages
WSM01949	Wychbold Court, Dodderhill	SO 9256 6626	Timber Framed House, Farmhouse	1601 to present	farmhouse
WSM02100	Wychbold Hall, Dodderhill	SO 9231 6545	Manor House	1066-1539AD	Documentary evidence of Manor house
WSM02103	Mill, Mill Lane, Wychbold, Dodderhill	SO 9221 6646	Needle Mill, Brewing And Malting Site, Electricity Production Site, Watermill, Corn Mill	1172 to present	Mill complex
WSM02106	Walkmills Farm, Dodderhill	SO 9161 6577	Watermill	1066-1485AD	Watermill
WSM04735	Site of Congregational Chapel, Wychbold, Dodderhill	SO 9217 6577	Chapel	1836 to present	Chapel
WSM05635	Ridge and Furrow, south east of Wychbold Court, Dodderhill	SO 9278 6604	Ridge And Furrow	1066-1539AD	Ridge and Furrow
WSM05636	Ridge and Furrow, S of Wychbold Court, Dodderhill	SO 9255 6614	Ridge And Furrow	1066-1539AD	Ridge and Furrow
WSM05659	Esso Midline Survey, South West of Kingsland Hill Farm, Dodderhill	SO 9203 6697	Event - Intervention	N/A	Watching brief
WSM06602	Wyken Medieval	SO 9160 6642	Occupation Area	1066-1539AD	Documentary evidence

	Settlement, Dodderhill				
WSM06603	Wychbold Medieval Settlement, Dodderhill	SO 9300 6596	Occupation Area	1066- 1539AD	Cartographic evidence and aerial photography
WSM17154	Air raid shelter, BBC Wychbold site, Dodderhill	SO 9274 6661	Air Raid Shelter	1939- 1945AD	Concrete air raid shelter
WSM17160	Blast Shelter, BBC Wychbold TX Site, Wychbold	SO 9264 6643	Air Raid Shelter	1939- 1945AD	Brick and concrete shelter
WSM17170	BBC Hostel, Brummel Court, Wychbold, Dodderhill	SO 9258 6639	Hostel, Dwelling	1930 to present	Hostel and dwelling
WSM17807	Iron Age/Romano- British settlement Stoke Lane, Wychbold	SO 9213 6560	Settlement	800BC- 410AD	Farmstead and associate field-systems
WSM23865	Mill Cottage, Mill Lane, Dodderhill	SO 9221 6643	Cruck House, Timber Framed Building	1550 to Present	Timber framed building
WSM24821	Site at the Crown Hotel, Wychbold	SO 9230 6614	Occupation Site	411- 1065AD	Conjectural Evidence
WSM24842	Ridgeway (Grundy LXIX), Hanbury- Stoke Prior	SO 9240 6627	Trackway	411- 1065AD	Documentary evidence
WSM24861	Corbett Almshouse, Worcester Road, Wychbold	SO 9271 6659	Almshouse	1895 to present	Brick building
WSM24862	Elm Court, Dodderhill	SO 9255 6635	Building	1540 to present	Home of George Lashwood (19 th century entertainer)
WSM24863	The Old Vicarage, Stoke Lane, Dodderhill,	SO 9273 6560	Vicarage	1900 to present	Vicarage
WSM24865	Pond, north of Wychbold Hall	SO 9231 6551	Pond	Unknown	Mill pond?
WSM24867	Rashwood Court Lodge, Rashwood, Droitwich	SO 9171 6510	Lodge	1900 to present	Lodge
WSM29161	Watching Brief in 1999, Land off	SO 9246 6608	Event - Intervention	N/A	Watching brief

	Church Lane, Wychbold				
WSM29477	The Stables, The Croft, Wychbold, Dodderhill,	SO 9290 6571		Unknown	Stables
WSM29599	Excavation in 2000, Stoke Lane, Wychbold	SO 9215 6558	Event - Intervention	800BC-410AD	Farmstead and associate field-systems
WSM30040	Geophysical Survey in 1999, Land Off Stoke Lane, Bromsgrove	SO 9214 6560	Event - Survey	N/A	Geophysical survey
WSM30041	Evaluation in 1999, Stoke Lane, Wychbold, Bromsgrove	SO 9213 6560	Event - Intervention	N/A	Evaluation
WSM30280	Conjectural Route of Godham Way	SO 8826 7085	Road	829 to present	Documentary and conjectural evidence
WSM30526	Observations on Roman Road, Wychbold	SO 9190 6553	Event - Intervention	N/A	Watching brief
WSM30529	Possible Alignment of Roman Road from Worcester to Lickey (Margary 180).	SO 9263 6626	Road	43-410AD	Documentary, crop mark and conjectural evidence
WSM31281	The crown Public House, Wychbold	SO 9227 6607	Military Headquarters	1939-1945AD	Documentary evidence
WSM33343	Field walking, Mill Lane, Dodderhill	SO 9219 6647	Event - Survey	43AD to present	Field walking
WSM33345	Field walking, near The Hill House, Dodderhill	SO 9276 6544	Event - Survey	43AD to present	Field walking
WSM33346	Field walking, Near Motorway, Dodderhill	SO 9245 6535	Event - Survey	43AD to present	Field walking
WSM33540	Ongoing Work: Geophysical Survey North of Wychbold Farm	SO 9211 6632	Event - Survey	N/A	Geophysical survey

WSM34064	Building Recording, Wychbold Court, Dodderhill	SO 9256 6626	Event - Survey	N/A	Building recording
WSM34371	Building Recording in 2005 at Mill Cottage, Mill Lane, Wychbold, Dodderhill	SO 9221 6643	Event - Survey	N/A	Building recording
WSM35065	Building Recording at Ridgeway Court, Dodderhill	SO 9139 6603	Event - Survey	N/A	Building recording
WSM35450	Ridgeway Court, Dodderhill	SO 9139 6603	Timber Framed House, Farmhouse	1601 to present	Timber framed building
WSM35992	Mill House, Mill Lane, Dodderhill	SO 9216 6639	Timber Framed House	1650 to present	Timber framed building
WSM36589	Site of Village Hall, Crown Lane, Wychbold	SO 9216 6615	Village Hall, First Aid Post	1938-1980AD	Documentary evidence
WSM36590	Site of Garage, 60m South West of Avondale Cottage, Dodderhill	SO 9235 6617	Fire Station, Garage	1927-1960AD	Documentary evidence
WSM36592	BBC Wychbold, Henbrook, Dodderhill	SO 9288 6647	Secular Administration	1934 to present	Documentary evidence
WSM37433	Pound at Crown Lane, Wychbold	SO 9229 6599	Pound	1600-1900AD	Cartographic evidence
WSM40492	Desk Based Assessment in 2007, Iguana House, Worcester Road, Wychbold	SO 9284 6639	Desk Based Assessment	N/A	Desk based assessment
WSM40536	Ongoing Work: Historic Building Assessment, Crown Cottage, Wychbold	SO 9224 6605	Event - Survey	N/A	Building recording
WSM40588	Air Raid Shelter in grounds of Wychbold Hall	SO 9232 6547	Air Raid Shelter	1939-1945AD	Concrete air raid shelter

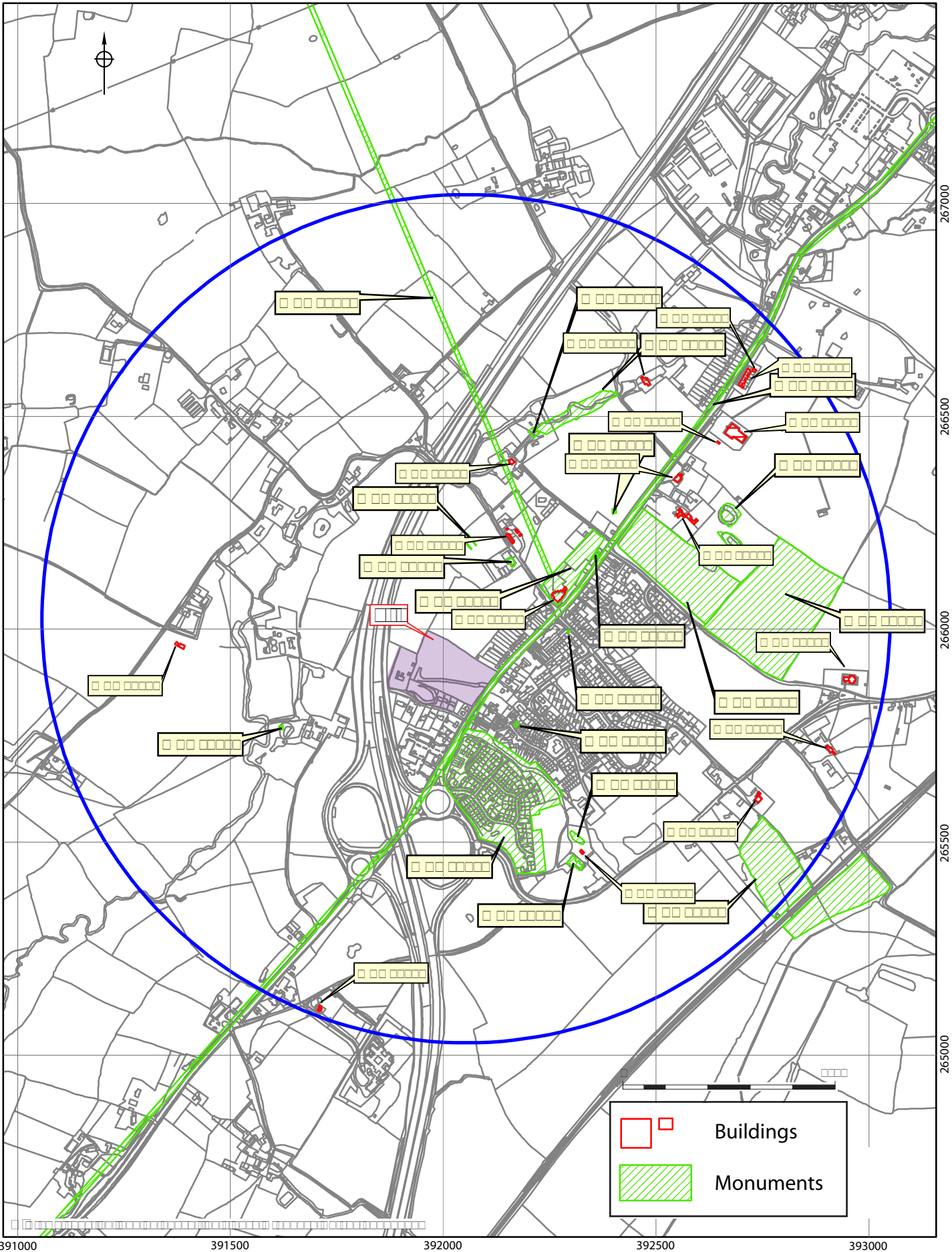
WSM40611	Ongoing Work: Evaluation in 2009, Wychbold Hall, Stoke Road, Dodderhill	SO 9226 6549	Event - Intervention	N/A	Archaeological evaluation
WSM40982	Ridge and Furrow, west of Astwood Manor Farm, Dodderhill	SO 9284 6540	Ridge And Furrow	1066-1539AD	Ridge and furrow
WSM41481	Medium Wave Transmitter Hall, BBC Dodderhill, Wychavon,	SO 9268 6646	Broadcasting Transmitter	1938 to present	Extant building
WSM42160	Feckenham Forest	SO 9652 6211	Historic Component	1066-1592AD	Cartographic and documentary evidence
WSM44491	Possible parallel ditches, Wychbold	SO 9206 6620	Ditch	Unknown	Aerial photography
WSM45172	Site of Mill pond associated with Hampton Lovett mills, Dodderhill	SO 9161 6561	Mill Pond	Unknown	Cartographic evidence
WSM45174	Old Clay Pits east of Wychbold Court, Dodderhill	SO 9267 6624	Clay Pit	Unknown	Cartographic evidence
WSM45761	Ongoing work - Geophysical Survey at Wychbold Court Droitwich	SO 9252 6627	Event - Survey	N/A	Geophysical survey

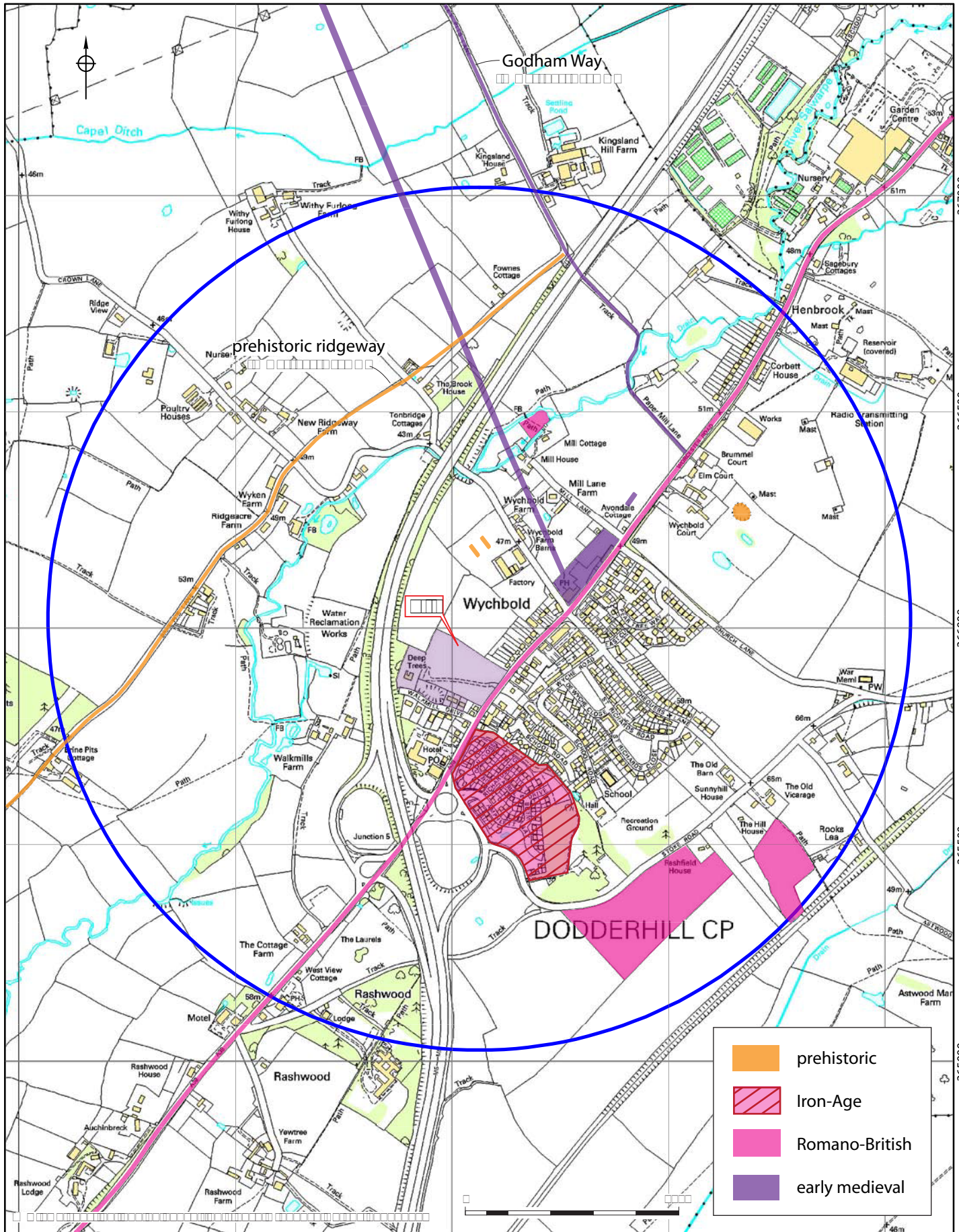




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266000
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391500 392000 392500



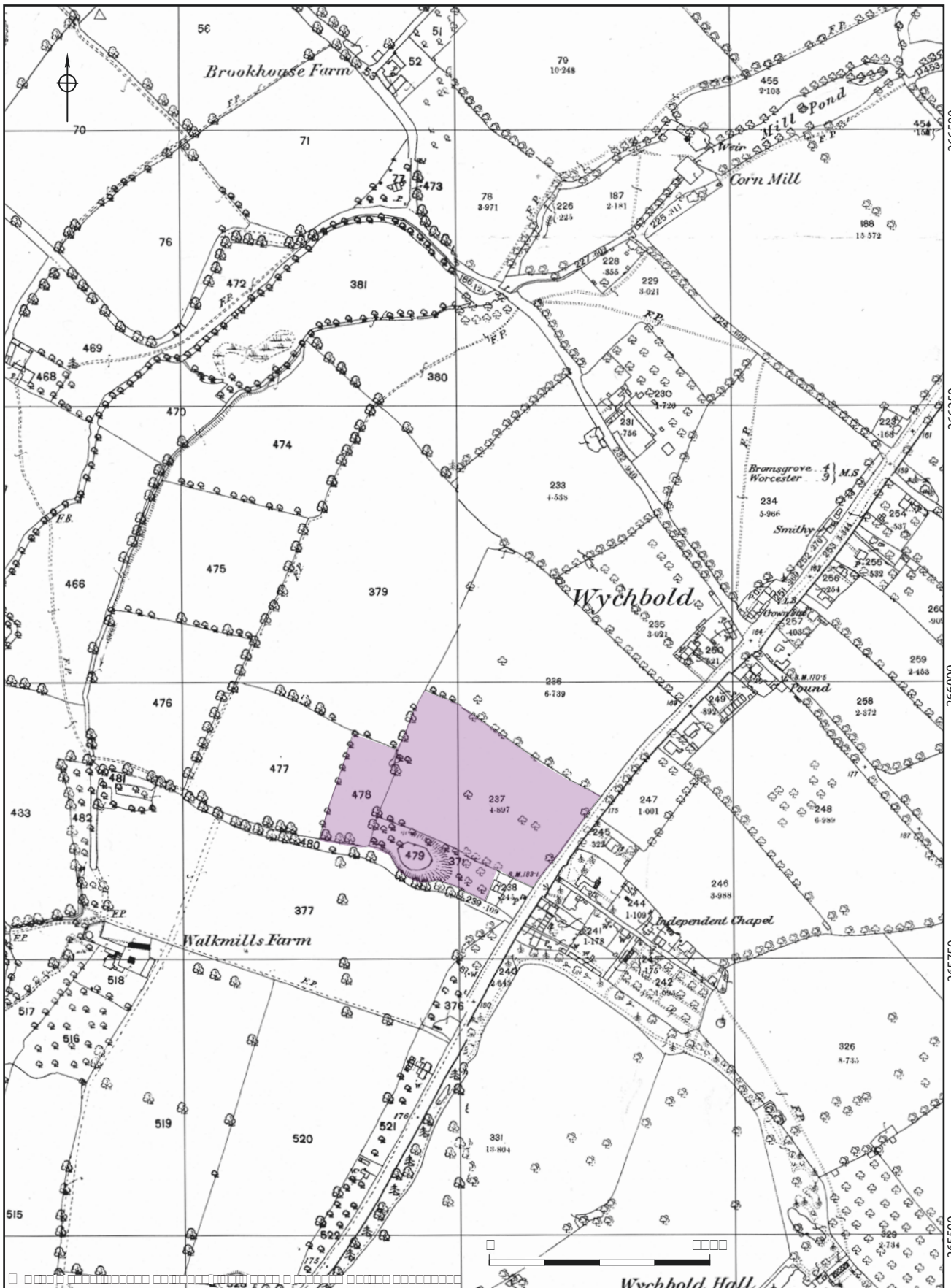


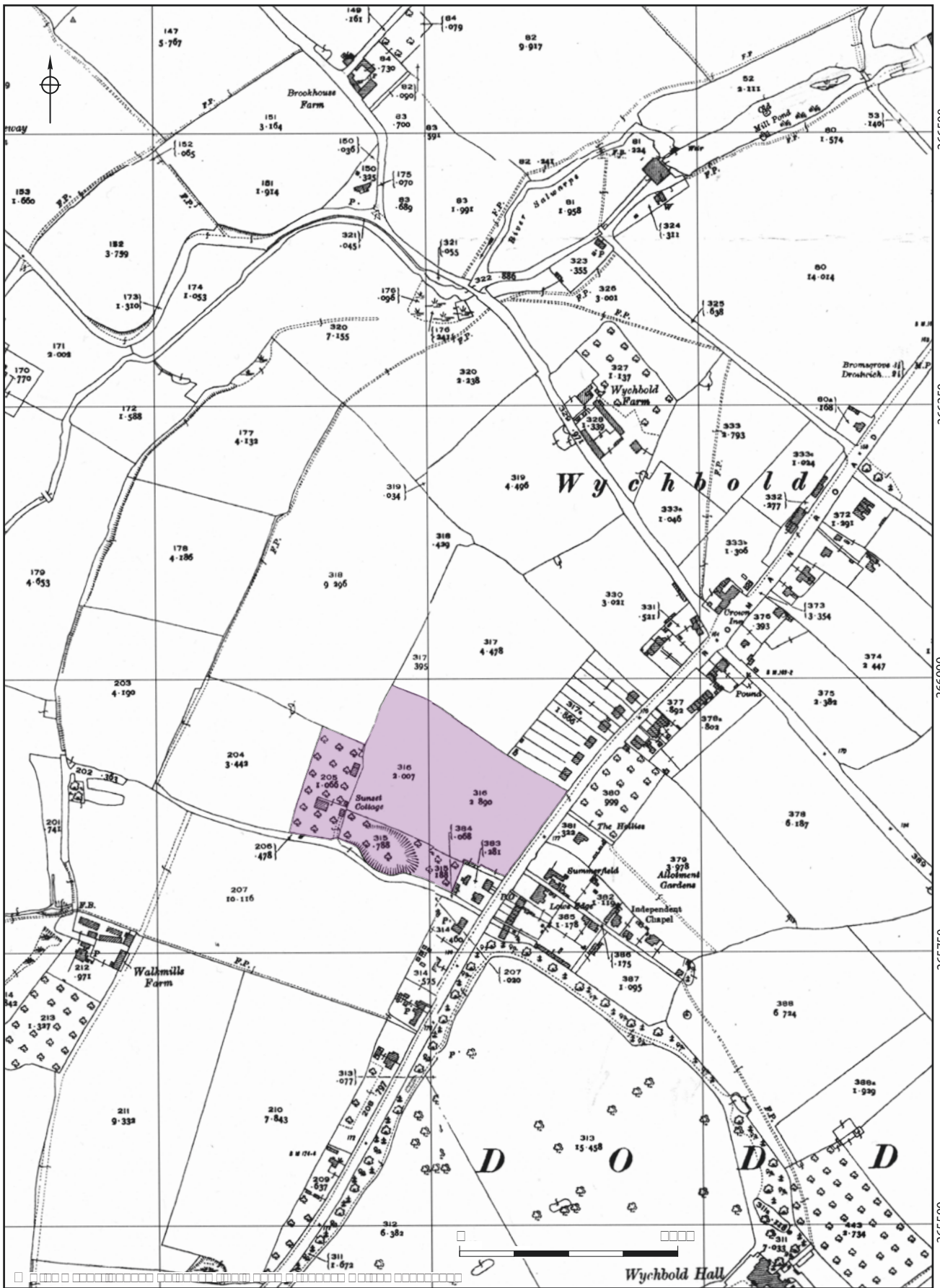


	prehistoric
	Iron-Age
	Romano-British
	early medieval

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265500 266000 266500 267000





391750

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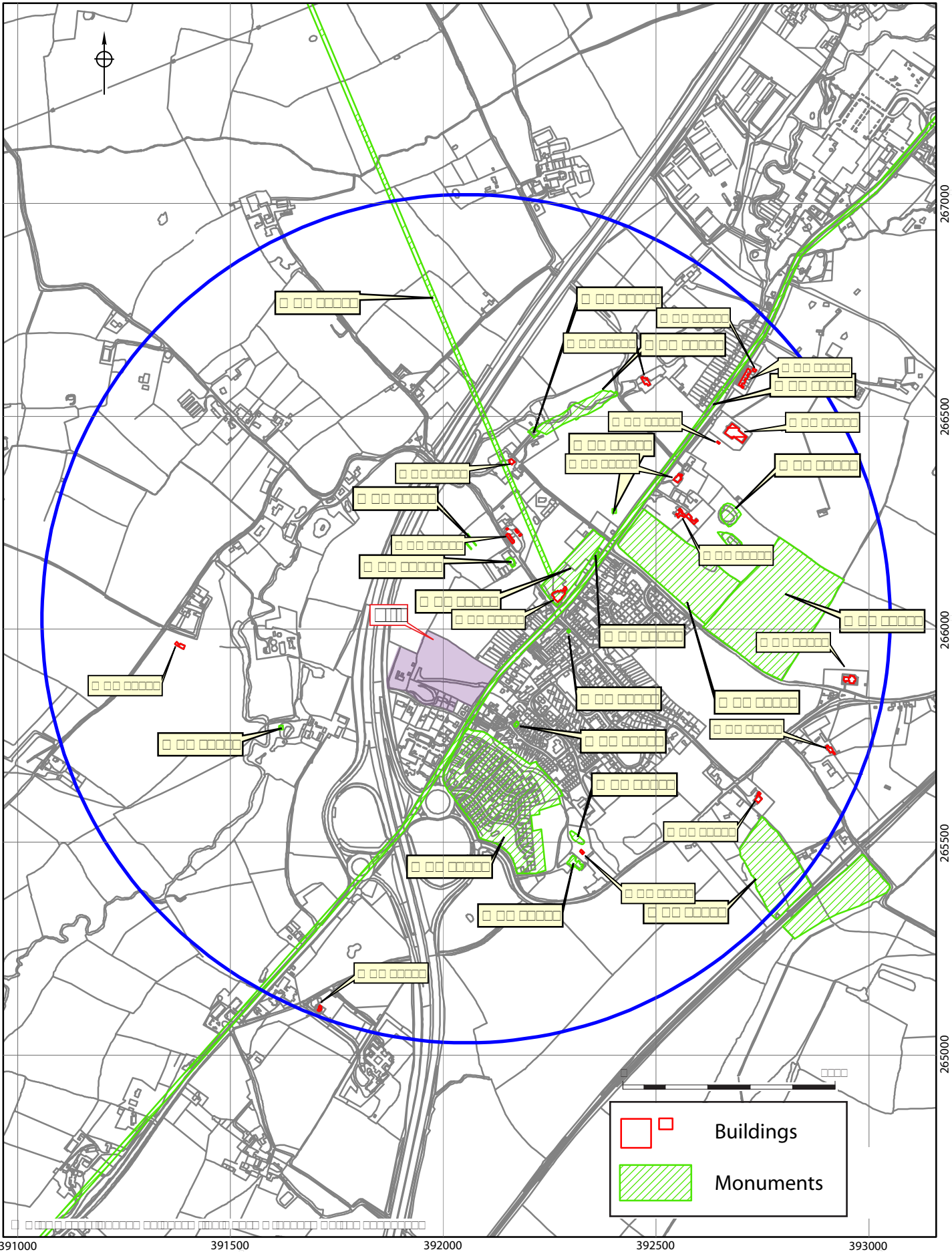
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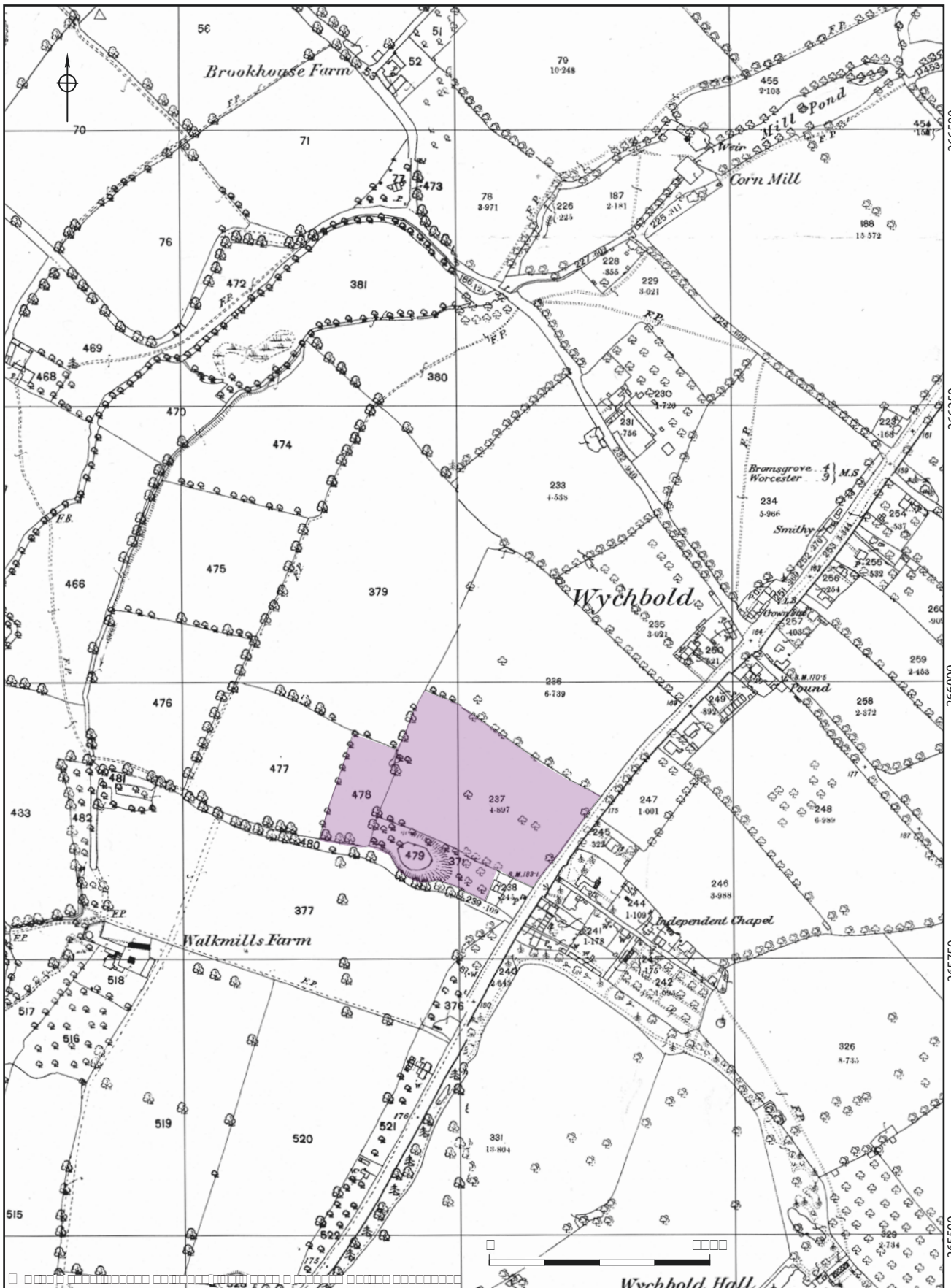
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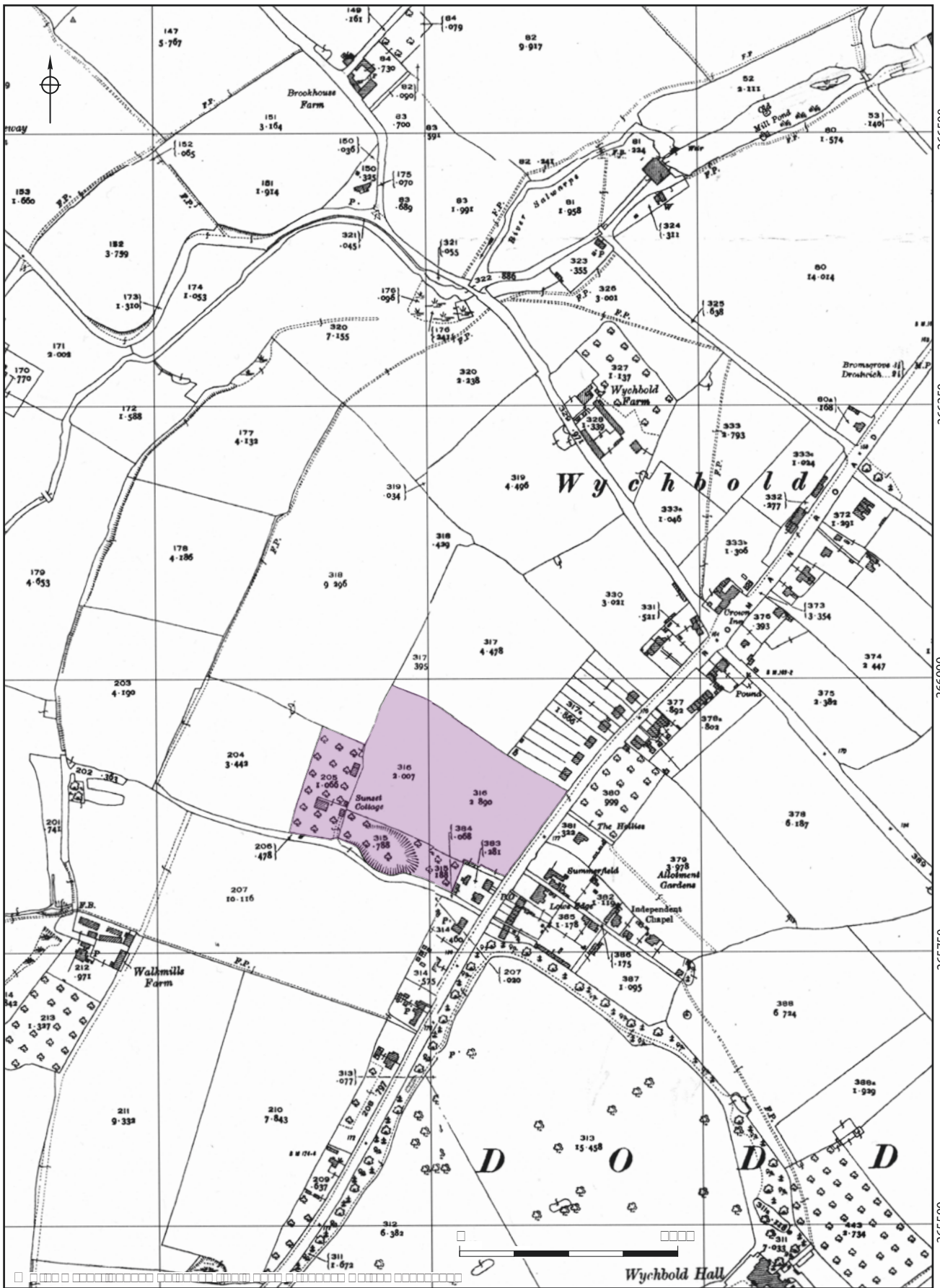
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