

Desk Based Assessment of Walcot Meadow, Walcot Lane, Drakes Broughton, Worcestershire



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Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Walcot Meadow, Walcot Lane, Drakes Broughton, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9294 4839). It was undertaken on behalf of Crown House Developments Ltd, who intend to construct 32 dwellings for which an outline planning application has been submitted.

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.

There are no designated heritage assets within the site and its surroundings and very few undesignated heritage assets. A large area of Ailstone Member sand and gravels covers the north part of the site which has the potential to yield Palaeolithic deposits. The site is also potentially on the edge of the medieval settlement of '*Broctune*' which was mentioned in the Domesday survey but has since shrunk or been deserted.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Walcot Meadow, Walcot Lane, Drakes Broughton, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9294 4839). It was undertaken on behalf of Crown House Developments Ltd, who wish to construct 32 dwellings for which an outline planning application has been submitted (reference 14/00273).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (WSM 32558).

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012) and *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire* (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WSM57456.

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

The *Wychavon District Local Plan* (WDC 2006) contains a number of relevant policies:

- ENV 1 Landscape Character states the 'proposals for development must demonstrate that they are informed by, and sympathetic to, landscape character'. It goes on to state that 'proposals that would adversely affect the landscape character of an area will not normally be allowed'.
- ENV 8 Protection of Hedgerows, Trees and Woodland states that 'removal of hedgerows, trees or woodland will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal will benefit the visual, historic or ecological value of the area'.
- ENV 10 Sites of Archaeological Significance states that 'proposals for development affecting national regional or locally important archaeological sites and their setting ... will only be permitted where proposals can demonstrate that the archaeological interest is capable of being preserved in situ and without damage to its setting'.
- GD2 General Development Control states that 'all development proposals should follow the principles of sustainable development as set out in national, regional and structure plan policy'.
- RES1 Agricultural Land Protection states that 'development involving the significant loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land ... will only be permitted if the need for the development outweighs the agricultural considerations'.

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of the heritage assets;
- assess the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde (BA, Post-Grade Dip Arch); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1998 and has been practicing archaeology since 1996. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA, MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc, PG Cert, MIfA) and Shona Robson-Glyde.

3.2 Documentary research

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

The results are mapped on Figures 2 to 4 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Croome Estate Map of 1812 (WRO ref s705:73 BA14450/260)
- Ordnance Survey maps of 1831, 1884, 1904, 1947 and 1955
- Land Utilisation map of 1937

Aerial photographs

- Aerofilms Ltd photographs around St Barnabas's Church, 1966, in HER
 - AS1036, AS1037, AS1038, AS1039 and AS1040

Documentary sources

- BGS 2014 *Geology of Britain viewer*, British Geological Survey website accessed 17th June 2014 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)
- CHD 2014 *Design and Access Statement: Walcot Meadow, Walcot Lane, Drakes Broughton*, Crown House Developments Ltd, unpublished document
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, 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 2012 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists, updated 16 November 2012
- Mawer, A, and Stenton, F M, 1927 *The place-names of Worcestershire*, Cambridge University Press, London
- MC 2013 *Walcot Lane/Brickyard Lane, Drakes Broughton: Tree survey*, Marlow Consulting Ltd, unpublished document dated 2013
- Mindykowski, A, Atkin, M, Hancox, E, and Rogers, T 2010 *Historic environment assessment for the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy area*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **1672**

- PAS 2014 *Portable Antiquities Service database*, accessed online 16th June 2014 (<http://finds.org.uk/database/search/results/countyID/2993/regionID/41426/districtID/3127/parishID/3056>)
- Thorn, F, and Thorn, C, 1982 *Domesday Book - Worcestershire*, Chichester
- TKA 2014 *Visual Impact Appraisal: Walcot Meadow junction of Walcot Lane and Brickyard Lane, Drakes Broughton*, Troy Kidsley Architecture, unpublished document
- WCC 2010 *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished report **604**, amended July 2012
- WCD 2006 *Wychavon District Local Plan*, Wychavon District Council, adopted June 2006

3.4 Hedgerows

The consideration of the application of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997* is intended to be indicative rather than definitive. Searches relating to the information necessary for the regulations are restricted to those that are readily available. For instance, Worcestershire Archaeology will not usually have undertaken exhaustive searches of documents (particularly textual documents) held by a Records Office. Wildlife and landscape criteria are also beyond the scope of this report and have not been considered.

3.5 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 17th June 2014.

Consultation has been undertaken with the Worcestershire Historic Environment Planning Officer to establish the key issues of importance in decision-making in response to the planning application.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

3.6 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used. This table is based upon criteria detailed within NPPF.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>

<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>

<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>

<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Partial removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>

<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p> <p>Removal of a historically important hedgerow (after the Hedgerows Regulations).</p>
<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p>Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage assets

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), though heritage assets were considered within 500m (Fig 2) of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context.

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The site (Plate 1) lies within the village of Drakes Broughton to the south of Walcot Lane and west of Brickyard Lane (Fig 1) at grid reference SO 9294 4839. It is a field that gently slopes to the south and west from around 44m above sea level to around 39m above sea level. The bedrock underlying the site is formed of Charmouth Mudstone with the northern part of the field overlain with superficial deposits of Ailstone Member sand and gravels (BGS 2014).

4.3 Current land-use

The land-use of the area around Drakes Broughton has been characterised in Mindykowski *et al* as 'an area of lias clay and rolling topography. Land-use is predominately arable farming with scattered irregularly shaped blocks of ancient and replanted woodland' (Mindykowski *et al* 2010, 77). The current land-use is agricultural with the field containing grass being grazed by sheep (Plate 2) at the time of the site visit.

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

The historic landscape of the area around Drakes Broughton was characterised in Mindykowski *et al* as 'the settlement pattern is comprised of dispersed settlement and a moderate density of

scattered farmsteads ... The historic pattern of sub-regular fields does not survive well throughout much of the zone as considerable field amalgamation is evident'. Mindykowski also states that 'There is a reasonably diverse range of historic environment features relating to the medieval and early post-medieval periods' (Mindykowski *et al* 2010, 77).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation project revealed that Drakes Broughton contained a large number of enclosed fields along with ancient woodland and orchards (Fig 3). A number of historic maps (Figs 5-11) show the land-use of the site and the village of Drakes Broughton in more detail and how it has changed through time.

An early map, dated 1812, of the land held by the Croome Estate in the parishes of Holy Cross and St Andrew's, Pershore, shows the site as part of a plot of land called 'Common Piece' (Fig 5). The map shows the plot divided into strips with those on the site running north to south and the rest of the plot having strips running east to west. The key to the map records 'Common Piece' as arable land of 12 acres, 0 rods and 31 perches. A note written on the map across Common Piece, and a garden to the east of Brickyards Lane, details that the plot was 'Conveyed in exchange to E W Oldaker for Mill Pond Avon 1837'. The different direction of strips is shown as a division in the plot on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 6). The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows 'Common Piece' as an orchard (Fig 7). This use continues throughout the 20th century (Figs 8-10) until the plot is divided up by the time of the 1955 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 11). Aerial photographs of the site taken in 1966 (held in HER) show the field as partly orchard and partly arable.

The archaeological character of the area and the site is vague and has been detailed by Mindykowski. 'There are no Scheduled Monuments but there are a number of earthwork and cropmark features of medieval settlement. Very little research or archaeological work has been carried out in the zone, therefore, the potential for below ground and earthwork features is unknown. It is likely that further medieval and post-medieval features survive. There is no solid evidence for pre-medieval settlement here ... and the potential for such remains are unknown. A few listed and non-listed historic buildings survive, mainly associated with the scattered farmsteads' (Mindykowski *et al* 2010, 77).

5 Heritage assets

A heritage asset is defined as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' (DCLG 2012, 52). They can be divided into designated assets - 'a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation' (DCLG 2012, 51) – and undesignated heritage assets – those 'identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)' (DCLG 2012, 52).

5.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no designated heritage assets within the site or within the area. The closest designated heritage assets are listed buildings located over 1km away from the site and outside the village of Drakes Broughton.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

Within the proposed development site there are no known undesignated heritage assets. However there are a number of undesignated heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record within the proximity of the site, these are shown on Figure 2 and are listed in Appendix 1. The majority of these are buildings; in particular the cluster of post-medieval and 19th century farm buildings to the south east of the site are associated with the agricultural landscape of the area. There is also an area of medieval ridge and furrow (WSM 2618) recorded on the HER to the south-south-east of the site. To the west of the site is the 19th century St Barnabas's Church (WSM 7796) which appears to have been a new foundation at the time of its construction in the 1860s. To the south, on the Pershore to Worcester road, is a 19th century tollhouse (WSM 22956).

5.3 Potential heritage assets

A number of the HER records are included for their potential to indicate buried archaeological remains. A large area of geology has been included on the HER as an area of Palaeolithic potential (WSM 56925). This covers all of the north part of the development site and has been mapped based on the Ailstone Member sands and gravels that form the natural geology of the area. This form of superficial deposit usually yields environmental remains from the Palaeolithic period and therefore the site has potential to also contain similar remains.

The area to the north of the church is regarded as the possible site of the deserted medieval village of Broughton (WSM 32558). Whilst the actual location of the possible deserted village is unknown, the village is known to have existed. The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Survey as 'Broctune' (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 9,1a) and was part of the lands of St Mary's, Pershore. The name 'Broctune' means brook-farm. The 'Drakes' part of the name was in existence by the 13th century when the Drake family lived at the village and was used to distinguish it from Broughton Hackett, also held by St Mary's (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 218). The existence of medieval ridge and furrow to the south of the site and the division of the site into strip fields, suggests however that this area of the village was part of the farm land associated with the settlement.

A number of finds from the wider area around the site have been reported to the Portable Antiquities Service (PAS 2014) and have a wide range of dates including a Neolithic flint awl (PAS WAW-B3AA86), a Bronze Age axe (PAS WAW-B0D0E4), a number of Roman items (PAS WAW-B210D3, WAW-AA3E70, WAW-A9E571, WAW-A8C466), an early medieval strap end and a buckle (WAW-B18668 and WAW-2F8AD6), medieval coins (WAW-ABCD5, WAW-B2FCE6, WAW-B2C117, WMID5221) and other metal objects (WMID-A93433, WAW-086D07, WAW-CFB2A4, WMID5222), a 17th century James I farthing (PAS WAW-971A33) and a post-medieval shop token (WAW-A80664). The potential for an archaeological site relating to these finds is low given that there appears to be little evidence of the site being occupied, even historically.

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monument

There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the site or within its proximity.

6.1.2 Listed building

There are no listed buildings within the site or within its proximity.

6.1.3 Conservation Area

The site is not within a Conservation Area.

6.1.4 Registered battlefield

There are no registered battlefields within the site or within its proximity.

6.1.5 Registered parks and gardens

There are no registered parks and gardens within the site or within its proximity.

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Historic buildings

There are a number of historic buildings within the proximity site, dating mainly to the 19th century, but there are no undesignated historic buildings within the site itself.

6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

The lack of archaeological evidence within the site and its proximity means that its archaeological nature is unknown.

Historically the site has been arable land but was also under orchard for over 100 years. The location of the site on the edge of the current village and, it seems likely, outside the extents of the medieval settlement suggests that there is low potential for the existence of buried archaeology of medieval or later date.

The existence of the Ailstone Member sands and gravels does mean that the site has the potential for buried Palaeolithic material to exist. However, given the lack of any other evidence this potential would also seem low.

The wide date range of the recorded finds in the PAS database does not necessarily show that archaeological deposits of these dates exist within the area. However there is a low potential for buried remains of these dates to exist.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

Given that the archaeological nature of the site is unknown, the relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site must be said to also be unknown.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

There has been no previous work on the site and it has been consistently agricultural for over 200 years, therefore the physical extent of any possible archaeological remains is not known.

6.3 Hedgerows (Fig 4)

The *Hedgerow Regulations* 1997 sets out the archaeological and historical criteria for determining 'Important' hedgerows (wildlife and landscape criteria are beyond the scope of this report). The hedge must fulfil the first criterion in Table 2 (below) and at least one of the succeeding criteria. Hedges are excluded from the regulations for the reasons given in Table 3.

The site is bounded with hedges on three sides, north (Plate 3), south (Plate 4) and east (Plate 5). The last of which also bounds a footpath. These hedges contain well established vegetation, hawthorn hedging and a mix of trees. A tree survey of the site has already been completed by Marlow Consulting Limited (MC 2013) which surveyed 12 trees within the hedge boundaries of the site. All of these trees were young, less than 30 years old; however, it is possible that the hedges are earlier in date. The Design and Access Statement produced by Crown House Developments Limited states that 'existing hedgerows on Walcot Lane and Brickyard Lane will be retained where possible' (CHD 2014, 5.3)

Hedge/criteria	Northern hedge	Southern hedge	Eastern hedge
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes. The 1812 map shows hedges bounding the site.	Yes. The 1812 map shows hedges bounding the site.	Yes. The 1812 map shows hedges bounding the site.
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No	No	No
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes pre-24 March 1997)	No – none known	No – none known	No – none known

Table 2: Importance of hedgerows.

Hedge/criteria	Northern hedge	Southern hedge	Eastern hedge
Less than 20m in length and not joined to another hedge	No	No	No
Boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house	No	No	No

Table 3: Hedgerows excluded from the regulations.

7 The impact of the development

The current proposals for the site (Fig 4) are at outline stage only so there is a likelihood that those proposals would be altered to take into account planning requirements or other changes specified by the Client. Therefore the exact nature of the changes and developments within this site are currently unknown so impacts can only be discussed in general terms.

The development will have no impact on any designated assets as there are none in the site or within the immediate vicinity. The archaeological nature of the site, however, is as yet **unknown** and therefore impacts on potential archaeological remains cannot be quantified. Should buried archaeological features survive within the site as structures or features cut into the natural substrate, excavations for foundations and service runs or landscaping associated with construction have the potential to disturb these heritage assets.

7.1 Impacts during construction

During the construction phase there would be a **minor adverse** impact on the setting of undesignated assets due to construction traffic and disruption but this would be temporary.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

7.3 Residual impacts

The development has the potential to have an impact on the setting of the undesignated assets. The site can be seen from the farmsteads to the south east and there would be some loss to their agricultural setting. However, as these buildings stand on the edge of a village also visible from the farmsteads, this impact is considered to be **not significant**.

There is some inter-visibility between the site and St Barnabas's Church, but this is affected by the presence of mature trees and the open playing fields to the west of the site. The impact of development of the site on the setting of the Church is therefore considered to be **not significant**.

7.4 Unknown impacts

The archaeological nature of the site is as yet **unknown** but has the potential to yield buried archaeological deposits of Palaeolithic to medieval date. Should these deposits exist then the impact upon them could be **minor to major adverse**, depending on their significance. These impacts could be reduced by the implementation of a programme of archaeological works or preservation *in situ* through engineering solutions.

8 Recommendations

The assessment has identified that there is potential for archaeological deposits to exist on the site but that the archaeological nature is unknown. Therefore further information would be required and could be most effectively gathered through the use of geophysical survey or evaluation.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Crown House Developments Limited and Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer.

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

HER number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
WSM07796	Church of St Barnabas	SO 9269 4848	Building	19 th century	Church
WSM22956	Keeper's Lodge	SO 9280 4798	Building	Post-medieval	Tollhouse
WSM30714	Upper Broughton Farm	SO 9321 4823	Building	Post-medieval	Barns
WSM52659	Upper Broughton Farm	SO 9317 4824	Building	19 th century	Farmhouse
WSM53647	The Firs	SO 9314 4823	Building	19 th century	Farmhouse
WSM57381	The Firs	SO 9314 4820	Building	Post-medieval	Barn
WSM57382	Upper Broughton Farm	SO 9319 4824	Building	19 th century	Agricultural buildings
WSM60309	Upper Broughton Farm	SO 9320 4823	Landscape component	19 th century	Farmstead
WSM61297	The Firs	SO 9313 4824	Landscape component	19 th century	Farmstead
WSM2618	South of Broughton Farm	SO 9328 4776	Monument	Medieval	Ridge and furrow
WSM32558	Possible site of deserted village	SO 9270 4850	Monument	Medieval	Deserted settlement Shrunken Village
WSM38621	Reported finds	SO 91 48	General Parish Information	Neolithic Bronze Age Roman Early medieval Medieval	Finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme
WSM56925	Ailstone Member area	SO 9911 4798	Geology	Palaeolithic	Area of Palaeolithic potential

Plates



Plate 1: The site from the north looking towards the south



Plate 2: The site from the east, looking towards the south west



Plate 3: The northern hedge from the east, looking along Walcot Lane

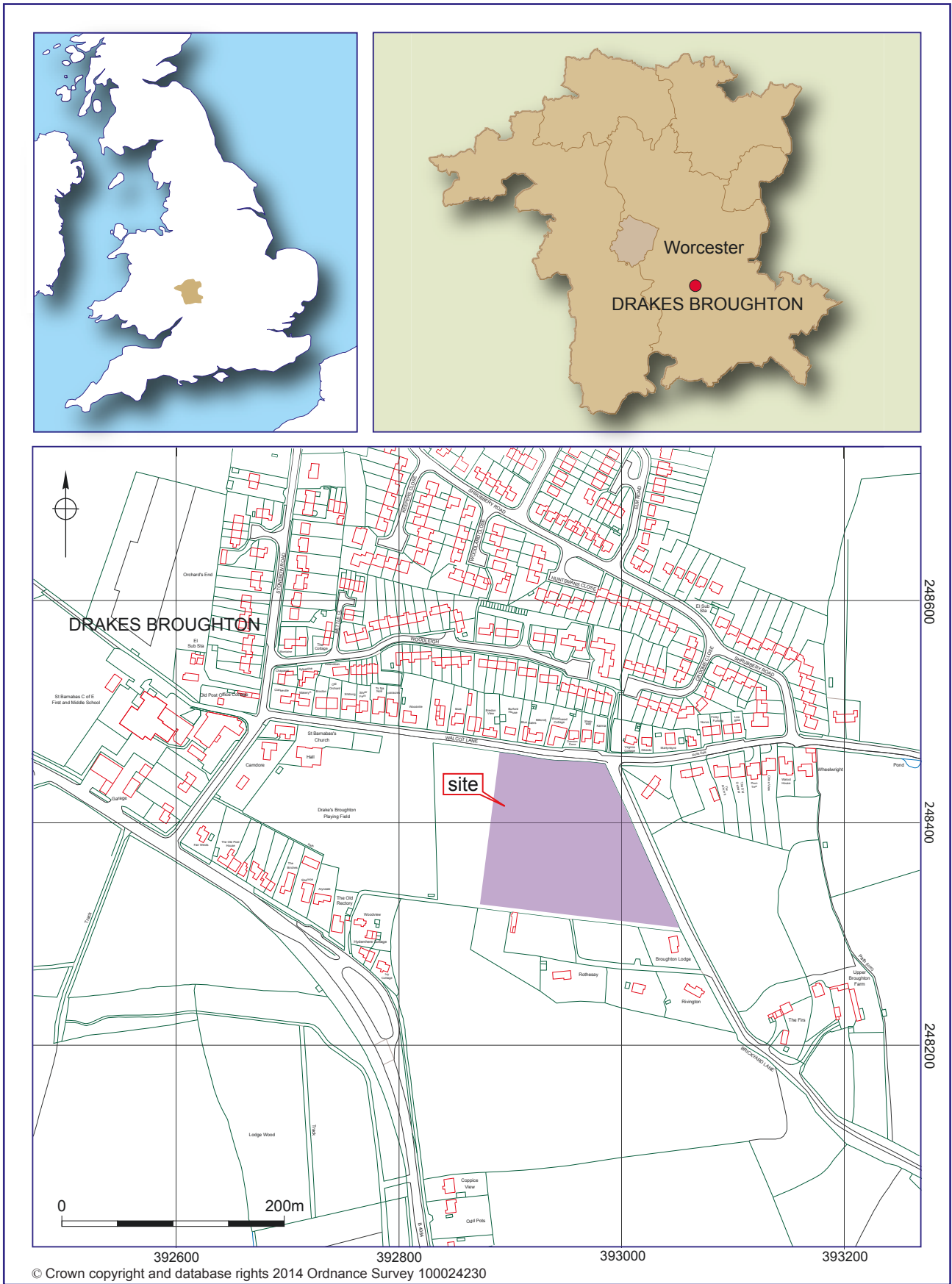


Plate 4: The eastern hedge from the south, looking up Brickyard Lane



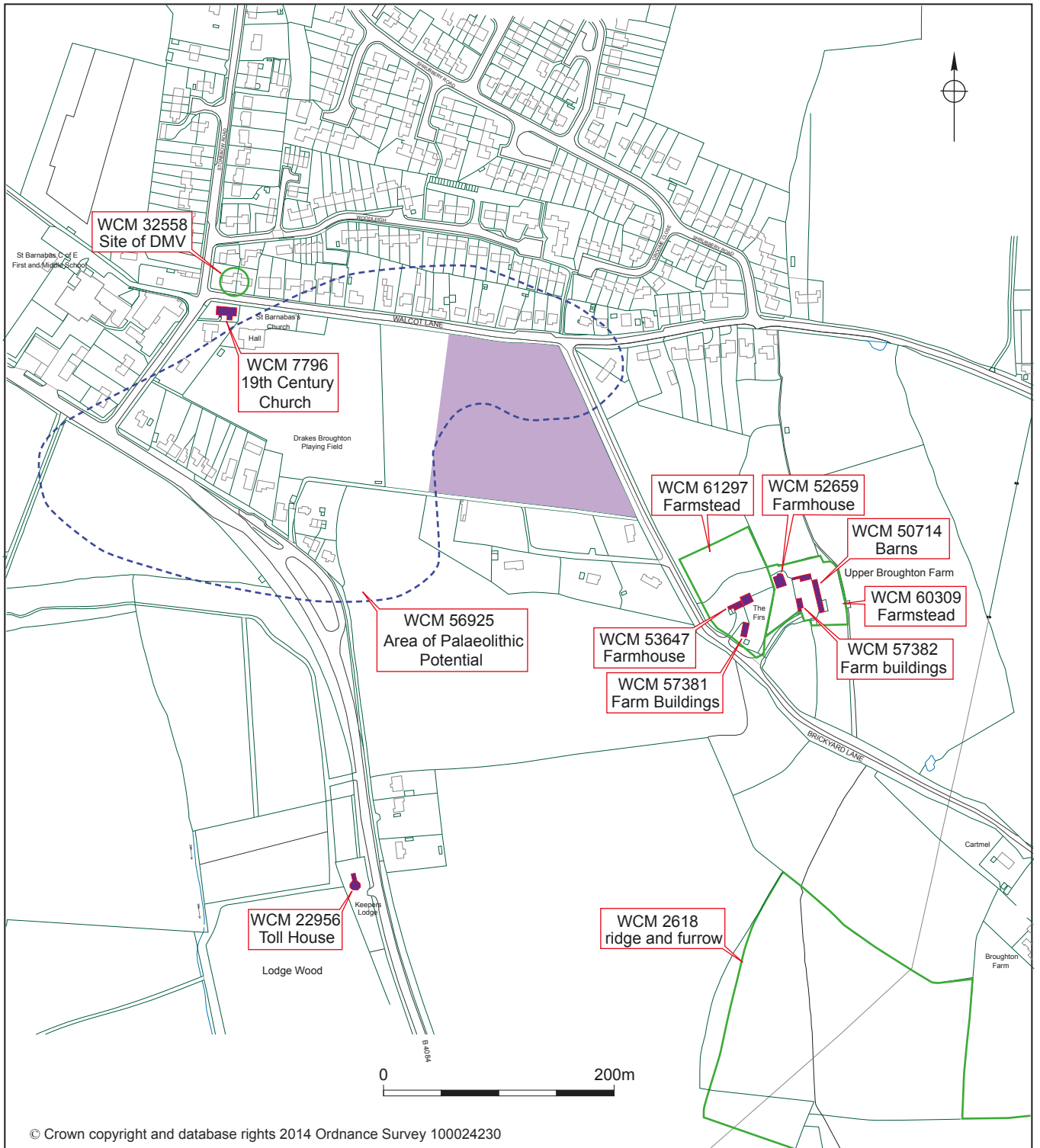
Plate 5: The southern hedge from the east, looking along the footpath

Figures



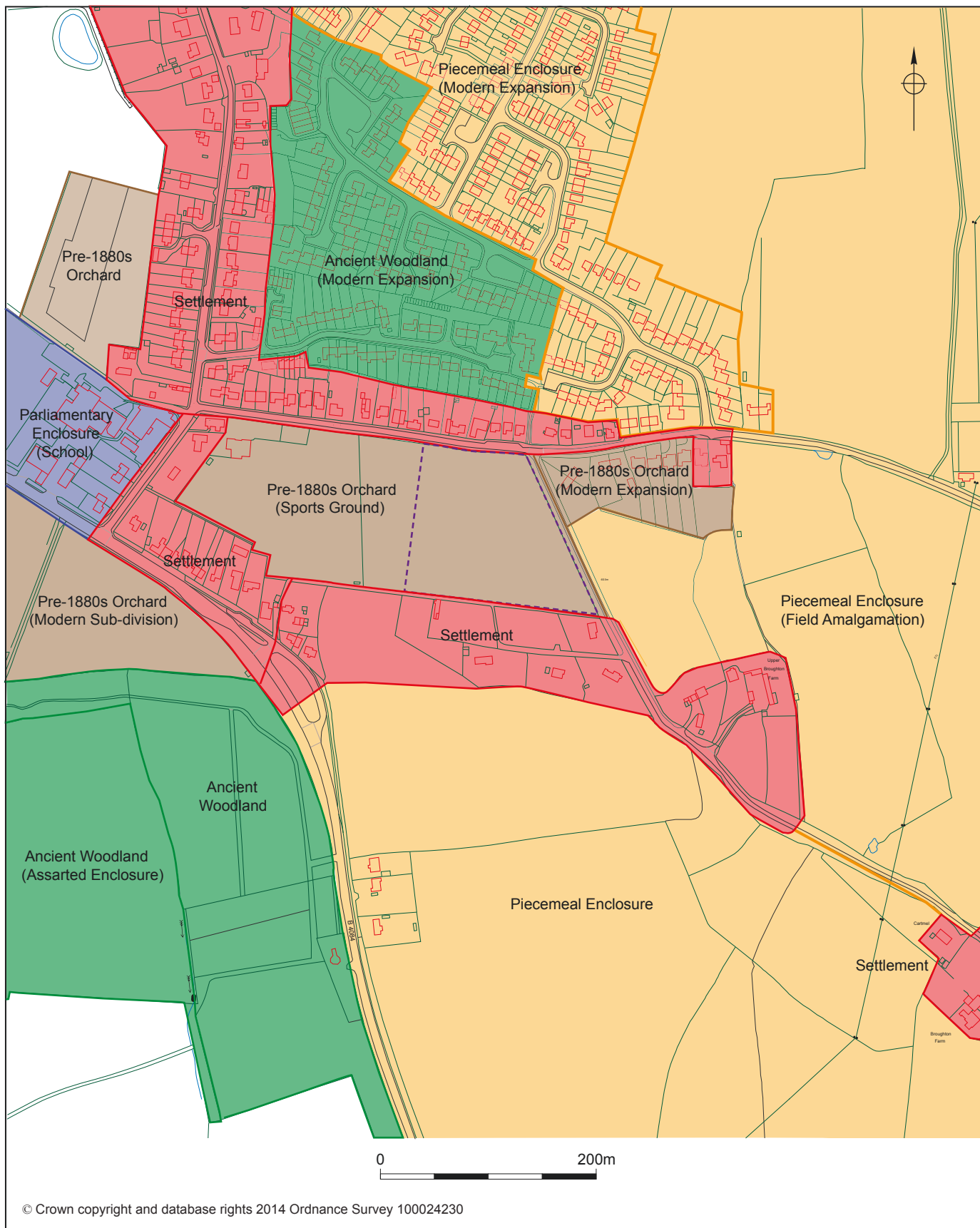
Location of the site

Figure 1



HER features

Figure 2



Historic landscape uses (with modern use in brackets if different)

Figure 3



Current proposals for the site

Figure 4



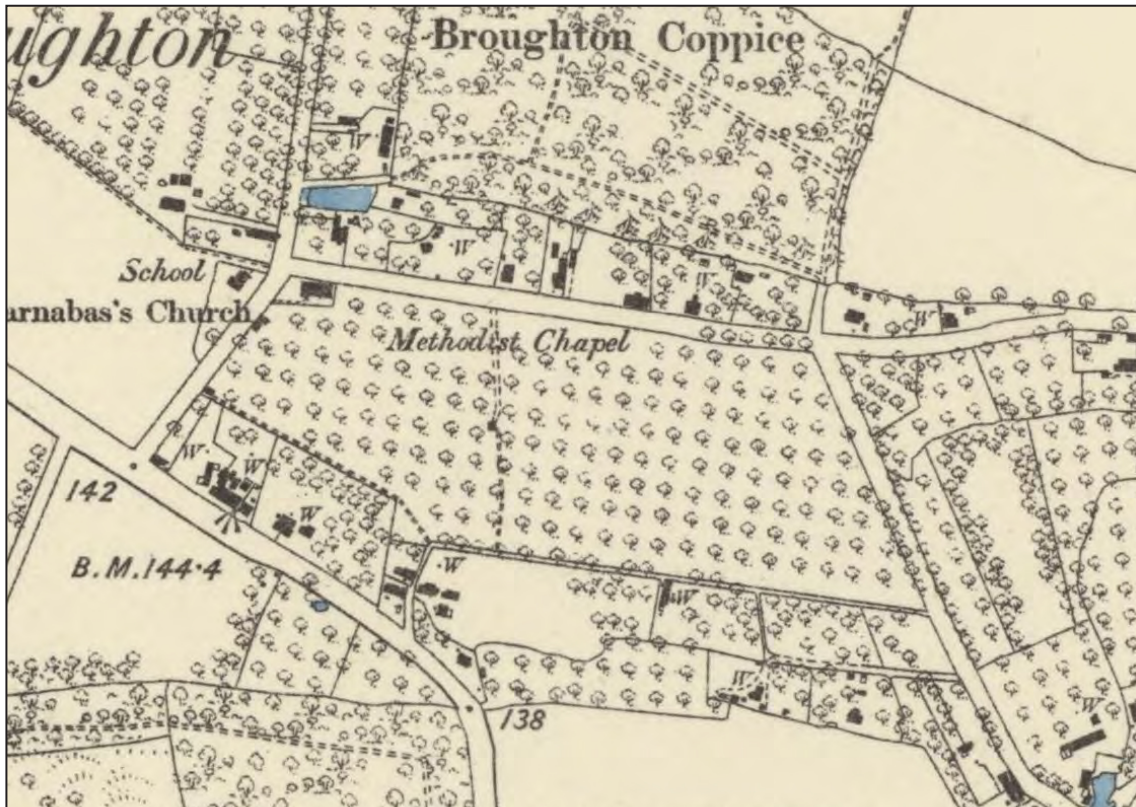
1812 map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 5



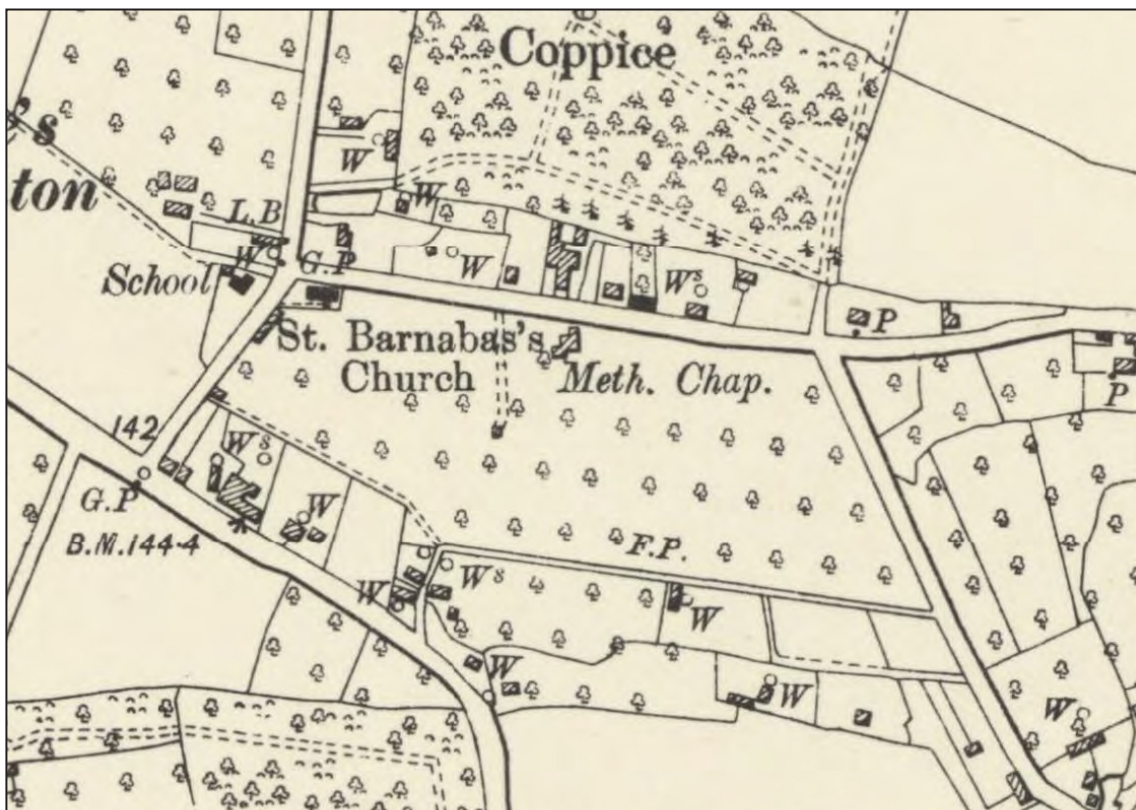
1831 Ordnance Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 6



1884 Ordnance Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 7



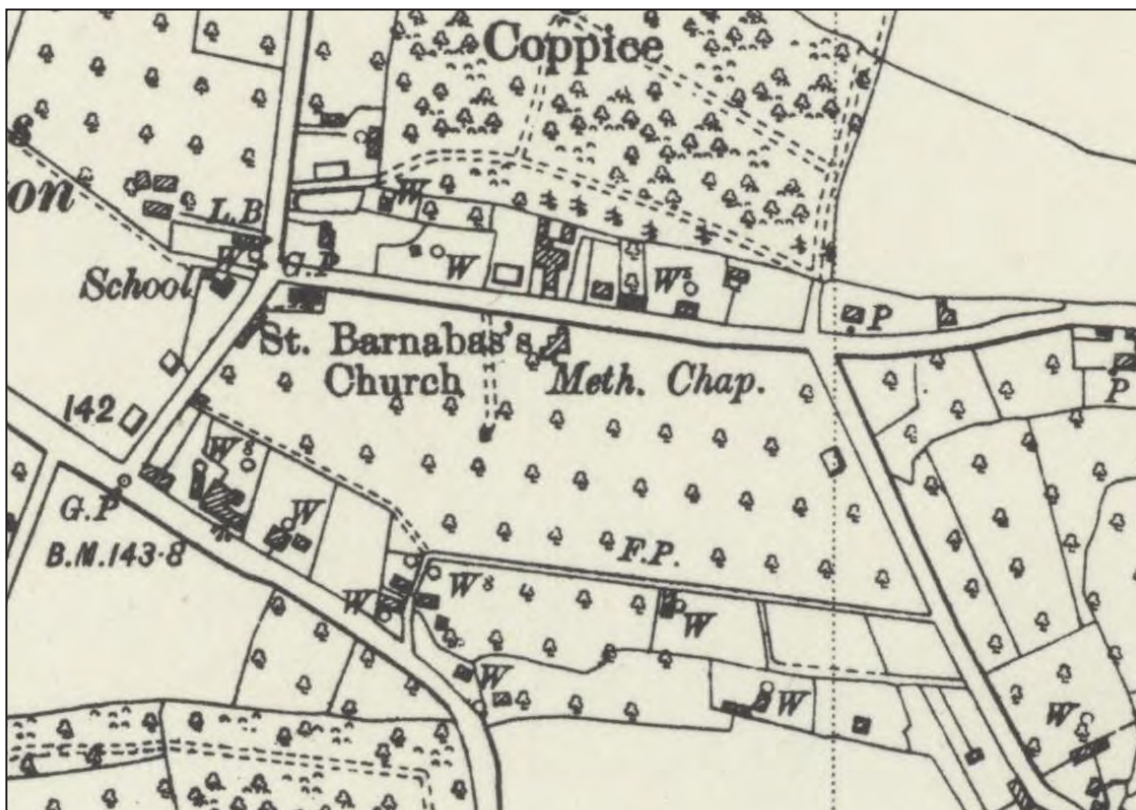
1904 Ordnance Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 8



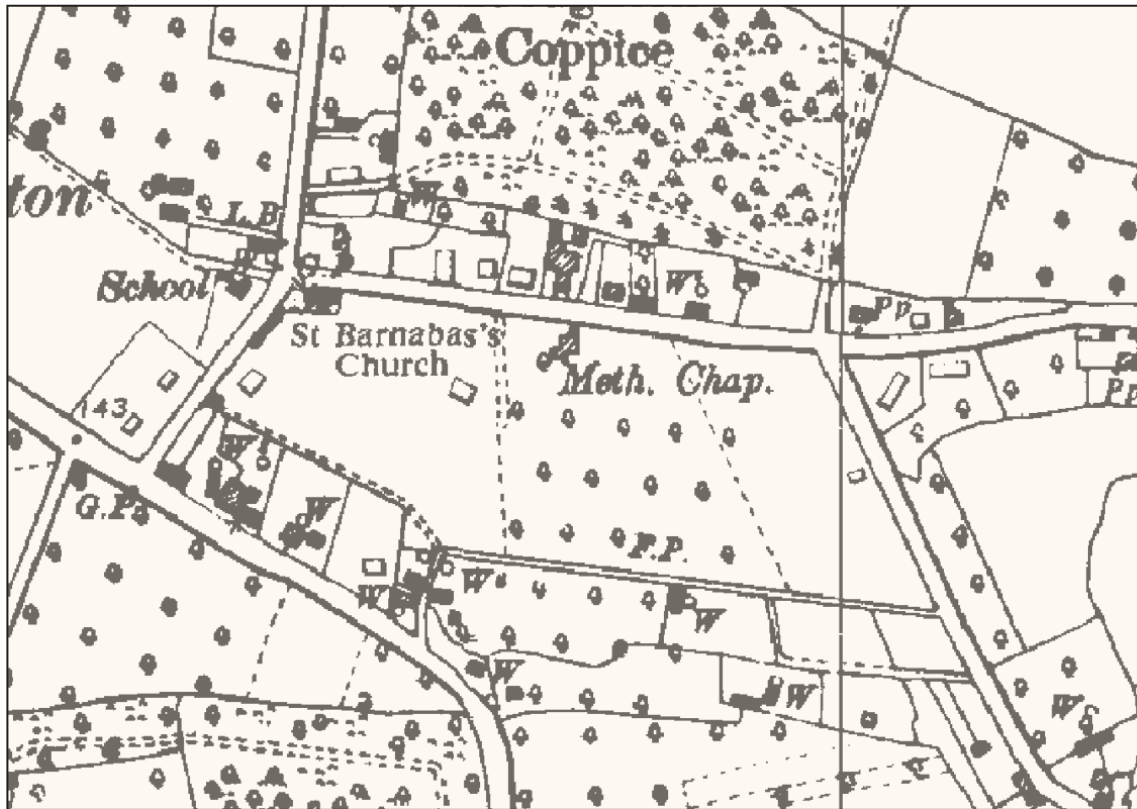
1937 Land Utilisation Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 9



1947 Ordnance Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 10



1955 Ordnance Survey map of Drakes Broughton

Figure 11