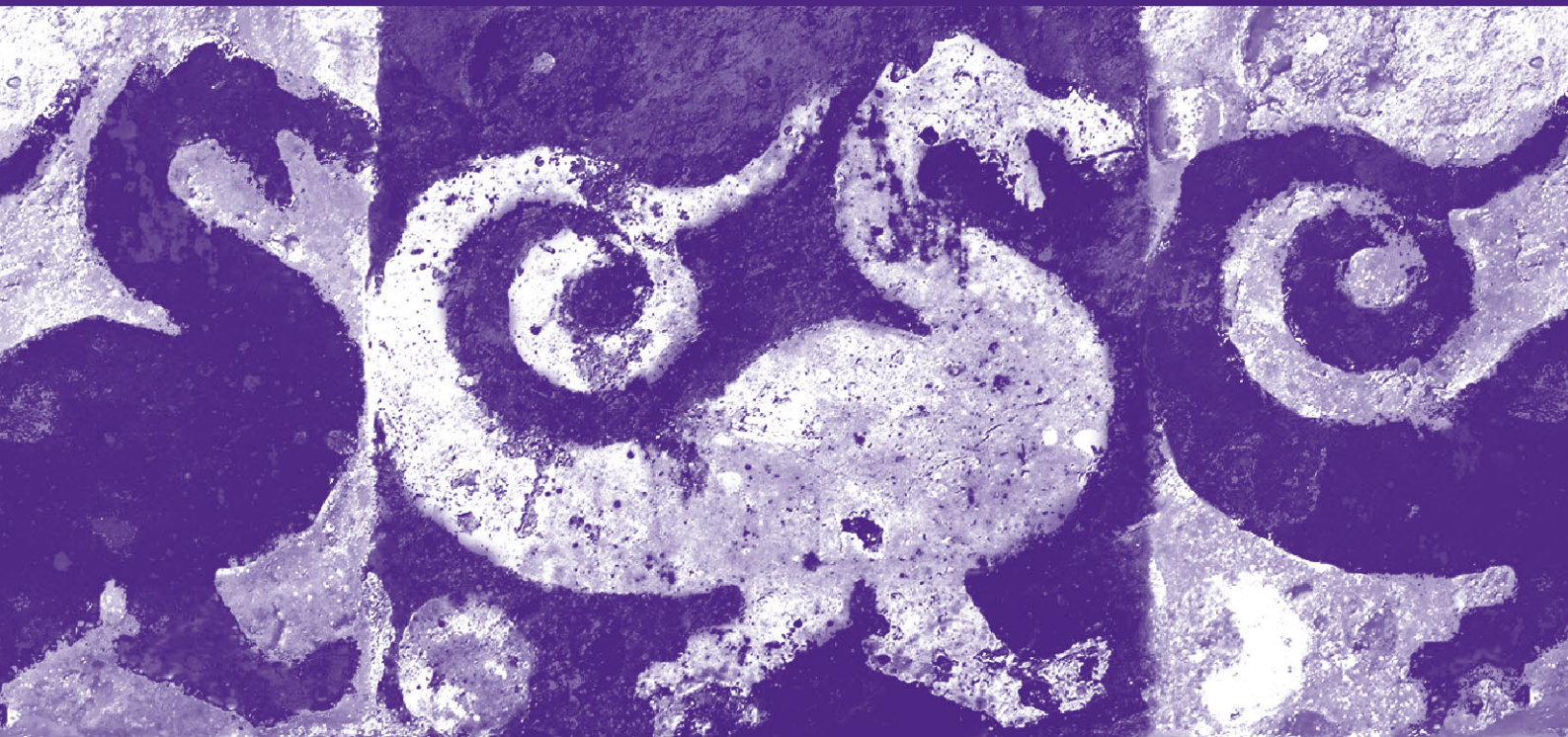


ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS AT
CHURCH LANE, HALLOW,
WORCESTERSHIRE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS AT
CHURCH LANE,
HALLOW,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Darren Miller, Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson

With a contribution by Pat Hughes

Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt and Steve Rigby

9 September 2004

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University College Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



Project 1502
Report 1174
WSM 27206 &
WSM 24624

Contents

Part 1 Project summary	1
Part 2 Detailed report	
1. Background information	2
1.1 Planning background.....	2
1.2 Topographical background.....	2
1.3 Previous research.....	2
1.4 The 1997 evaluation	3
2. The 1999 excavation	3
2.1 Excavation	3
2.1.1 Aims	3
2.1.2 Methods	4
2.2 Post-excavation analysis.....	4
2.2.1 Stratigraphy	4
2.2.2 Artefacts	4
2.2.3 Plant and animal remains.....	4
2.2.4 Documentary research	5
2.3 The methods in retrospect	5
3. Stratigraphy	5
3.1.1 Roman agriculture	5
3.1.2 Medieval enclosure and associated remains.....	5
3.1.3 Post-medieval land-use.....	7
4. Artefacts	8
4.1 Pottery	8
4.1.1 Roman	9
4.1.2 Medieval.....	9
4.1.3 Post-medieval and modern	11
4.1.4 Ceramic building material	11
4.1.5 Other finds.....	15
5. Plant and animal remains	15
5.1 Results	15
5.2 Discussion	18
6. Historical evidence	19
7. Discussion	19
7.1 Roman arable.....	19
7.2 Medieval demesne land	19
7.3 Post-medieval pasture, garden and ‘avenue’	21
8. Research frameworks	21
9. Publication summary	22
10. The excavation archive	22
11. Acknowledgements	23
12. Personnel	23
13. Bibliography	23
Appendix 1: Descriptive list of contexts from 1999 excavation (WSM 27206)	28
Appendix 2: Descriptive list of contexts from 1997 evaluation (WSM 24624)	38
Appendix 3: Documentary study (Pat Hughes)	40
Appendix 4: Documentary sources for the houses and cottages near the green	53
Appendix 5: Documents with particular reference to the church and desmesne	69
Appendix 6: Rental of 1442 with annotations, cross-referencing to Doharty’s map of 1747	77
Appendix 7: Extracts and abstracts from the 1240 rental	80

Archaeological investigations at Church Lane, Hallow, Worcestershire

Darren Miller, Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson
With a contribution by Pat Hughes

Part 1 Project summary

This report combines the results of an archaeological excavation at Church Lane, Hallow in 1999 with the results of an earlier evaluation of the site, and a documentary study of the village. The work was commissioned by Laing Homes Ltd (Midlands), in advance of their redevelopment of the site.

The evaluation had shown that the site formed part of a medieval settlement. The excavation substantially confirmed this interpretation, showing that the site was occupied from the 11th or early 12th century, and consisted of a large ditched enclosure divided by gullies into smaller plots, some of which contained small timber buildings. These remains were associated with a significant amount of pottery, and smaller amounts of building materials, iron slag and plant remains. Taken together, the archaeological evidence suggested that the site was a long-lived establishment of mixed domestic and agrarian character.

The documentary study provided further information on the site. From this, it appeared that the site formed part of a manorial centre at the west end of Church Lane, which began as a home farm with a hall and church, and developed into a monastic grange. The site was probably occupied by full-time manorial servants and abandoned in a re-structuring of the grange in the late 14th or early 15th century. Around 1442, the site was leased as open land, and it remained substantially open until the 20th century, although a large holloway and pond were present by the 18th century, and the holloway remained a visible feature until the site was developed as a children's home in the 20th century.

Taken together, the results of the investigations represent an important contribution to the history of Hallow, and have significant implications for research into medieval and later settlements in Worcestershire. In particular, the excavation indicated the form and character of a settlement of manorial servants – a type of establishment that was probably common, but is poorly documented and archaeologically obscure. Also, the documentary study suggested that the main period of Hallow's growth took place in the 14th and 15th centuries, a period normally associated with settlement contraction.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background information

1.1 Planning background

An area excavation was undertaken at land adjacent to Church Lane, Hallow (NGR SO 8305 5805), formerly part of a children's home. The project was carried out by Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (formerly Worcestershire Archaeological Service). A field evaluation (WSM 24624) was undertaken in 1997 to establish the nature of archaeological remains suggested by information held in the County Sites and Monuments Record (Napthan, Hurst and Pearson 1997). The excavation (WSM 27206) was completed in advance of the development of the site by Laing Homes Ltd, in line with a brief prepared by Worcestershire County Council Archaeological Service (AS 1998a). The excavation in 1999 was required to mitigate the impact of the development on significant archaeological remains (monument WSM 24585). This report synthesises information from both stages of fieldwork.

1.2 Topographical background

The site lies near the end of Church Lane, a street branching off the main road at the south end of the modern village (Fig 1). The site is overlooked by higher ground to the north and west, but still occupies a prominent position above a steep river cliff to the east and a valley to the south. The site lies on Holocene river terrace gravels (British Geological Survey 1993), and the soils of the locality have been mapped as typical brown earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1982). In 1997, the site was mainly open ground, with the exception of three disused buildings in the north, (a former Dr Barnado's Children's Home).

1.3 Previous research

For the most part, archaeological research on Hallow before 1997 was limited to desk-based assessments of historical sources by curatorial staff of the Service. This work was undertaken on a piecemeal basis, as circumstances allowed, and was aimed at identifying sites of potential archaeological interest for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. By 1997, the village as whole had been identified as a 'monument' (WSM 20635), and several sites and areas had been recorded separately: these included the site of a medieval church at the east end of Church Lane (WSM 305; Fig 2), two cropmark enclosures to the south of the village (WSM 7898; Fig 4), an area of medieval parkland in the vicinity (WSM 1171). In addition, two medieval fishponds in the valley below the site, and another beside the main road to the north, were identified in a document and map-based study of Worcestershire fishponds (Aston and Bond 1988). The only fieldwork in Hallow before 1997 was a walkover survey of land to the east of the site in 1992, when a number of earthworks were recorded in advance of tree-planting (WSM 12202-6: Fig 3). The earthworks included two blocks of ridge and furrow separated by a headland, and several holloways, all of which were considered to be of medieval or early post-medieval date. Finally, in a related field, most of the historic buildings of Hallow were visited and described by inspectors from the Department of the Environment in the 1950s (DoE 1984). The earliest buildings were thought to be of 17th and early 18th century date: these lay near the centre of the present village, on both sides of the main road, and at the west end of Church Lane.

Historical research on Hallow before 1997 was limited to antiquarian notes on the manor and church (Habington 1895; Nash 1782), a general survey in the *Victoria County History of Worcestershire* (Harland 1913), and some commentary on an Anglo-Saxon charter (Grundy 1931, Finberg 1961, Hooke 1990). The place-names of the parish were examined by Mawer and Stenton (1927). Beyond this, many archives relating to Hallow had been catalogued and calendared, and some important medieval documents had been printed (eg Hale 1865, Wilson

and Gordon 1908, Hamilton 1910), but none of this work was intended as a contribution to the history of the village.

This was the extent of archaeological and historical research on Hallow before 1997. As most of this work was concerned with particular sites or documents, there was no accumulating body of knowledge, and therefore no clear research framework for the investigations described in this report. In retrospect, however, the state of knowledge in 1997 can be summarised as follows. There was no archaeological evidence for settlement in the village before the 17th century (except for the demolished medieval church), but some evidence for earlier agriculture in the fields to the east, and for medieval fishponds to the north and south. By contrast, there were plenty of documentary sources for the medieval and later village, but very little use had been made of them.

Taking a wider perspective, the study of Worcestershire's medieval settlements was well-advanced by 1997, though the research framework was based on documentary study and fieldwork rather than excavation. The main contributions were Hooke's work on the Anglo-Saxon landscape (Hooke 1981, 1985 and 1990), Dyer's work on Hanbury and Pendock (Dyer 1990 and 1991), and the work of Dyer, Bond and others on deserted and shrunken settlements (Dyer 1982; Bond 1974 and 1982). The most informative excavations were those undertaken at Rock (Fagan 1993), Whittington (Hurst 2000), Astwood (Farwell and Barnes 1994) and Strensham (Jackson *et al* 1997), where traces of post-Conquest settlement were found, but even at these sites the small scale of the work precluded any firm interpretations. Taken together, the results of this work suggested that hamlets and farmsteads formed the basis of Worcestershire's settlement pattern throughout the medieval period, although nucleated villages existed in the south-east of the county before the Conquest, and continued to develop there and in the lower Severn Valley. It was also established that most settlements declined to some extent between the 14th and 16th centuries, and that some were wholly abandoned.

1.4 **The 1997 evaluation**

The evaluation of the site was undertaken against this background in March 1997 (WSM 24624; Napthan, Pearson and Ratkai 1997). Some further work on maps and documents was undertaken before the evaluation: this showed that the site lay immediately outside the medieval churchyard, and had once formed part of Hallow Farm, but was an undeveloped field when first mapped in 1747, and remained undeveloped until the mid-20th century. However, the main results of the project were achieved through the trenching and post-fieldwork analysis. Five evaluation trenches were excavated, and each of these produced evidence of medieval activity in the form of features and artefacts, and a small assemblage of charred plant remains (Napthan, Hurst and Pearson 1997). In particular, substantial ditches were found in Trenches 1, 3, and 5, while Trenches 2 and 4 contained concentrations of pits, postholes and gullies. The trenches were too small and too widely separated to allow these remains to be fully interpreted, but they were thought to be consistent with 13th and 14th century settlement. There was also some evidence for Roman agriculture on the site, and for the use of a holloway into the 18th or 19th century.

2. **The 1999 excavation**

2.1 **Excavation**

2.1.1 **Aims**

The main aim of the excavation was to produce an adequate record of those parts of the development area where significant remains were likely to be disturbed by groundworks (AS 1998b). The area of medieval activity or occupation around Trenches 2 to 5 of the evaluation

was selected for excavation, and a watching brief was arranged for other parts of the development area with less obvious potential.

The excavation also aimed to address the following issues:

1. The chronology of settlement (its origins, development and abandonment)
2. The organisation of space within the settlement (eg arrangements of tenements, plots, and streets)
3. Evidence of buildings (their plans, construction methods, and functions)
4. Evidence of agricultural and industrial activity (eg crop processing and ironworking)

2.1.2 **Methods**

The excavation area was stripped of building debris and topsoil by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Dumper trucks were used to transport spoil to temporary dumps. All further excavation was undertaken by hand. Ten per cent of all linear features and 50% of all discrete features were excavated. All artefacts were collected, and selected deposits were sampled for environmental remains. Drawn, written and photographic records were made according to professional standards and Service practice (IFA 1999; CAS 1995).

2.2 **Post-excavation analysis**

2.2.1 **Stratigraphy**

Stratigraphic relationships recorded in the field were checked, and the more complex sequences of deposits were sub-divided on the basis of primary, secondary and tertiary characteristics. A Harris matrix was constructed and correlated with the deposits recorded in the evaluation. This matrix, and the date-ranges of stratified pottery were used to distinguish different phases of activity on the site. The contexts are listed in Appendix 1 and 2.

2.2.2 **Artefacts**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and where possible, a *terminus post quem* was produced for stratified contexts.

Pottery and ceramic tile was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992).

2.2.3 **Plant and animal remains**

The samples were processed by flotation followed by wet-sieving using a Siraf tank. The flot was collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were fully sorted by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. The flot were fully sorted using a low power EMT stereo light microscope and remains identified using modern reference collections housed at the County Archaeological Service.

2.2.4 **Documentary research**

Documentary research was undertaken on behalf of the Service by Dr Pat Hughes (Appendices 3-7). The research was necessary in order to place the archaeological remains in their proper spatial and temporal context. A large amount of printed and manuscript sources were consulted, and properties were traced backwards in time to their earliest documentation. The results of this research have been presented as a history of the development of the village, though the site of the excavation has been singled out for special mention.

2.3 **The methods in retrospect**

In general, the methods are considered to have been appropriate to the aims of the excavation, the circumstances of the site, and the nature of the evidence. Area excavation and systematic sampling allowed deposits and features to be identified, sampled and characterised to an extent would have been impossible under any other conditions. This strategy ensured that that post-excavation analysis could proceed on a firm basis. The levels of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental analysis were in keeping with the quality of the data, while the documentary research provided enough information to allow a fully rounded interpretation of the site. In retrospect, some aspects of the site would have been better understood if further sampling, or more extensive documentary research had taken place, but it is unlikely that this would have affected the main conclusions reached below.

3. **Stratigraphy**

Most of the features on the site can be associated with medieval settlement and various forms of post-medieval land-use, although several factors make it difficult to provide more detailed interpretations. In the first place, every feature had been reworked by a combination of natural and cultural processes, and very few had survived in anything like their original state. Modern truncation affected all parts of the site, and was particularly severe in the far north and south-west (Plate 1). Secondly, it is likely that most of the pottery found on the site was redeposited. Thirdly, only a small proportion of the pottery assemblage could be dated to a period of less than a century which, compounded with problems of redeposition and made phasing the site very difficult. As a result, a degree of uncertainty must be attached to the each individual interpretation, and to all higher-level interpretations. Nevertheless, it is possible to present an account that incorporates all of the archaeological evidence and can be related to evidence from other sources. The following section focuses mainly on the stratigraphic evidence: the artefactual and environmental assemblages are described in Sections 4 and 5.

3.1.1 **Roman agriculture**

Activity of Roman date was represented by eight sherds of pottery (including one sherd from the evaluation) and twelve fragments of tile (Section 4.1). All of this material was residual and highly abraded, and its distribution appears widespread and sparse. Taken together, these attributes suggest that this material represents manuring with midden material containing domestic refuse. It is therefore likely that the site was cultivated during the Roman period, possibly between the 2nd and 4th centuries, if the date of the most chronologically diagnostic artefact can be applied to the rest of the material. It is also likely that the site lay reasonably close to a Roman farmstead, as previous studies have shown that the immediate environs of such settlements were most frequently manured (Gafney and Tingle 1989).

3.1.2 **Medieval enclosure and associated remains**

The medieval remains presented considerable problems of interpretation, for the reasons outlined above, but they retained enough characteristics and patterning to allow reasonably informed interpretations to be made. In summary, the evidence suggests part of a large

ditched enclosure that was divided by gullies into smaller plots, some of which contained small timber buildings.

The enclosure is defined by ditches flanking the north and east sides (Figs 5 and 6; Plate 2). In particular, the ditches along the east side indicate a boundary that was periodically redefined, while the profile of the northern ditch indicates that it was re-cut at least once. In addition, the gap between the eastern and northern ditches is interpreted as an entrance. It is therefore likely that a substantial area was defined by these ditches (and probably by a bank and fence) with an entrance at the north-east corner. The enclosed area neatly contains all the medieval features and pottery found on the site. In terms of dating, the majority of the pottery from the ditches was of late 11th to 14th century date, indicating the period when the ditches were in use and being re-cut, while a small number of sherds of 14th/15th and 15th/16th century date indicate the period when the ditches were finally left to silt up.

Within the enclosure were several more or less discrete clusters of features which produced pottery spanning the period from the 11th century to the 15th or 16th century. By far the largest amount of pottery was of 11th to 14th century date, and there were enough diagnostic sherds of 11th to mid 12th century pottery to suggest that activity began around this time. The poor survival of many features makes their function very difficult to determine, but it is reasonably clear that most relate to buildings of one kind or another.

The most obvious building was represented by a trench, 4.50m long by 0.40m wide, which contained four postholes arranged in a line (Fig 8: Context 298; Plate 3). The trench and postholes are interpreted as integral components of a wall, with the postholes holding timber uprights, and the trench providing additional support for the wall. It is difficult to extrapolate beyond this wall to the rest of the building. On balance, it seems unlikely that the wall returned to the west: the linear feature found at right angles to the wall (Fig 8: context 402) was stratigraphically earlier, and did not seem to contain postholes. It is therefore more likely that this linear feature was an earlier drainage gully, and that the wall returned to the east. Unfortunately, most of the evidence for the eastern returns had been removed or obscured by later features, leaving only three postholes to suggest walls built from irregularly-spaced posts (contexts 283, 285 and 291). The length of the wall and the orientation of the building are therefore uncertain, but it can probably be assumed that the walls ended before the eastern enclosure ditches, in which case they would have been less than 6.40m (20 feet 8 inches) long. The question of the function of this building can hardly be addressed on the basis of this evidence alone, but it is considered below.

Whether any other buildings can be identified on the site is less certain. It is possible that the dense cluster of postholes and deposits of clay to the west of the building described above indicate the site of a timber building of similar size and construction (Fig 8; Plate 4). Another cluster of features to the north might also be interpreted as a palimpsest of building remains (Fig 7) as might the highly truncated group of features towards the south-west (Fig 9). It is possible that these features represent palimpsests of fences, rails, and other free-standing structures, but they are more convincing as buildings, especially given the irregularities inherent in of post-built construction (Charles 1982), and the likelihood that some elements have been lost as a result of later truncation. The question of the function of these possible buildings is discussed below.

In addition to these structural remains, and the gullies that seem in places to have defined them, a number of other features were present and require some passing comments. The most common of these miscellaneous features were the pits that were found across the site, sometimes alongside more structural remains and sometimes in relative isolation (Figs 5-9). The majority were probably excavated for clay and gravels and quickly backfilled, though it is possible that some represent post-pits or the replacement of posts in standing buildings. The other features were of singular types: a gravel surface in near the centre of the site (Fig 5, context 513; Plate 4), and a possible oven in the north (Figs 5 and 7, context 207). The surface was made of well-sorted gravels and may have been external to one of the possible buildings described above. The possible oven was not interpreted as such during the

excavation, but its size, shape and fill were consistent with contemporary examples excavated elsewhere and with the slight environmental evidence for crop processing on or near the site (Section 5). However there is an outside possibility that the feature is a tree-bole, as originally interpreted, but no samples were taken from this context.

3.1.3 Post-medieval land-use

The archaeological evidence for post-medieval land-use was more visible, and on the whole better preserved than the medieval remains, though it appears to represent a period in which the area was comparatively under-used. The clearest evidence came in the form of a holloway (sunken track) and a pond, while several irregular features indicate the presence of planted trees.

The holloway was traced for around 30m from the southern boundary of the site, after which it became indistinct, merging imperceptibly with the medieval enclosure ditches (Fig 10; Plate 5). The sections across the holloway recorded in the excavation and evaluation showed similar sequences of erosion and deposition, the latter involving both natural silting and deliberate surfacing with gravels and building materials (Fig 11; Plate 6). Exactly when the holloway came into being is uncertain, but it cut into a deposit containing 15th or 16th century pottery (Fig 11, section A: context 304), which in turn sealed a ditch that might correlate with one or other of the medieval enclosure ditches (Fig 11, section A: context 307). It therefore seems that the holloway began to form long after the ditches, and the area they enclosed, had gone out of use. At all events, it is clear that the holloway was established by the 18th century, as pottery of this date was recovered from a deposit immediately above a wheel-rutted gravel surface (evaluation context 303), and from a similar deposit exposed in another slot (Fig 11, section C: context 448). Some earlier material including a substantial amount of late 15th/16th century bricks was recovered in association with the holloway (Fig 11, section C: contexts 447, 449 and 456), but on stratigraphic grounds this can only have been deposited in the 18th century or later. It is also clear that the holloway continued to be used (or at least was still silting) as late as the 19th or 20th century, as indicated by several sherds of pottery (contexts 456 and 468).

As with the holloway, the pond in the north of the site also appears to post-date the medieval enclosure by a considerable period of time, as it lies across what may have been the entrance to the enclosure, and may have cut a medieval drainage gully (context 513). The pond was clearly an artificial creation, with its steeply sloping sides and flat base, and the stratification of its fills suggests that it was deliberately backfilled in at least two stages (Fig 11, section D; Plate 7). No dating evidence was recovered for the majority of the fills, though the latest contained pottery of 20th century date along with a large amount of earlier material (contexts 230 and 232). The date at which the pond was constructed is uncertain, especially as it may have been cleaned out periodically before it was considered surplus to requirements. A late 18th or 19th century date of construction seems most likely, in view of the cartographic evidence discussed below.

Finally, a small amount of post-medieval material was recovered from twelve tree boles and seven pits or postholes in the north of the site (Fig 10), and from the topsoil in general. The tree boles in the north (and several others to the south-west) probably represent a combination of processes including planting, natural growth and disturbance caused during clearance. The size of some of the tree-boles suggests that the trees had been allowed to grow to maturity, though this may not have been true of others. Fragments of flat roof tile were the most common finds associated with the tree boles, and while the tiles might have been made in the medieval period, enough 17th to 18th century pottery was found as well to suggest that the material was deposited together. The association between the material and the tree boles is difficult to explain: some material may have been incorporated by worm action into the root-systems of the trees while they were still growing, but most was probably introduced after the trees had been cleared. At all events, the material seems to be the result of casual discard of refuse rather than manuring, in view of its uneven distribution and the lack of any other evidence for cultivation. Taken together, the evidence suggests that a number of trees

were planted or were encouraged to grow in the north of the site, and to a lesser extent in the south-west, at some point between the 15th and the 17th or 18th centuries, after which the trees were cleared and the area used casually for rubbish disposal. The pits found among the tree boles in the north may indicate more purposive activity, but the nondescript form and fills of the features preclude any firm interpretation of their function.

4. **Artefacts**

The total artefact assemblage is quantified in Table 1.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Roman pottery	7	134
Medieval pottery	259	2713
Post-medieval pottery	82	820
Modern pottery	32	218
Brick	44	12086
Roman tile	12	271
Medieval floor tile	6	915
Flat roof tile	253	14768
Modern tile	3	20
Undiagnostic building material	16	327
Mortar	4	198
Fired clay	3	35
Stone	6	968
Clay pipe stem	7	12
Iron	6	588
Bronze	1	10
Slag	11	379
Vessel glass	22	422
Window glass	7	108

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.1 **Pottery**

The pottery assemblage consisted of 380 sherds weighing 3885g and accounting for 43% of the total assemblage. The group was primarily of medieval date, although small amounts of Roman, post-medieval and modern material were identified (Table 1). All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric (Table 2) and a table is also included to show fabric and form by context with associated date ranges (Table 3). The deposits excavated were mainly connected with medieval activity on the site and therefore the pottery of this date formed the primary focus for this report.

A total of 22 diagnostic rim forms were present and could be dated accordingly; the remaining undiagnostic sherds were datable by fabric type to the general period or production span. The assemblage displayed a standard range of form and fabric types for a site in this location.

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

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Count	Weight (g)
12	Oxidised Severn Valley ware	7	134
53	Early Malvernian glazed ware	2	6
55	Worcester-type sandy unglazed ware	179	1643
56	Malvernian unglazed ware	37	366
64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	29	470
64.2	Glazed sandy white ware	1	44
69	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	6	154
70.1	Tudor Green ware	2	4
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	4	28
75	North Devon gravel tempered ware	19	202
77	Midlands yellow ware	7	38
78.1	Post-medieval red sandy ware	36	469
81.4	Miscellaneous late stoneware	5	20
81.7	Staffordshire stoneware	1	4
82	Tin glazed ware	4	11
83	Porcelain	6	16
85	Modern stone china	25	146
90	Post-medieval orange ware	2	24
91	Post-medieval buff ware	5	53
100	Miscellaneous post-medieval wares	3	53

Table 2: Quantification of pottery fabrics

4.1.1 Roman

Seven sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from the site, all of them residual. The sherds were all identified as locally produced Severn Valley wares (Fabric 12). One sherd was diagnostic (context 287) and identified as from a storage jar dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries (Webster 1976, 22, cat no4).

4.1.2 Medieval

The assemblage was of a standard domestic nature with a relatively narrow range of forms and fabrics identified. The vast majority of the assemblage consisted of sherds of locally produced Worcester-type cooking pot (Fabric 55). The Malvernian cooking pot equivalent (Fabric 56) formed the second largest group but a far smaller proportion of the medieval pottery as a whole (Table 2). Other locally produced fabrics identified in small amounts included Worcester-type sandy glazed ware (Fabric 64.1), oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (Fabric 69) and early Malvernian glazed ware (Fabric 53). Non-local wares consisted of Tudor Green ware (Fabric 70.1) and glazed sandy white ware (Fabric 64.2). All of these fabric types have been described, dated and discussed at length in the context of excavations in Droitwich (Hurst and Rees 1992) and at Deansway, Worcester (Bryant 2001). Further comparisons for this material can be made with the Friar Street cinema site and City Arcade site in Worcester (Jackson *et al* 2002; Griffin *et al* forthcoming), with which many similarities in composition of the assemblage can be noted.

The level of residuality within the medieval pottery assemblage was high with a large proportion of the sherds identified retrieved from contexts of later date. This was also reflected on the poor preservation of many sherds with high levels of abrasion evident and a low average sherd weight of just 10.5g.

Locally produced wares

Sherds of Worcester cooking pot type fabric (Fabric 55) formed 70% of the medieval pottery analysed. A number of sherds were diagnostic, consisting mainly of a range of common cooking pot forms, with the exception of a single straight-sided bowl rim of 11th century date (Deansway type 55.6; Bryant 2001, 59). A large number of these sherds displayed sooting and/or blackening on the surfaces attesting to their use in cooking. Diagnostic cooking pot sherds could be dated from the late 11th century onwards. The rim sherds from two individual vessels (context 297) could be categorised as a simple everted rim form (Deansway type 55.2; Bryant 2001, 57) and dated to between the late 11th and mid 12th centuries. The remaining diagnostic sherds represented five vessels (contexts 124, 218, 284 and 297) and were identified as of a later, everted rim form (Deansway type 55.3; *ibid.*) which can be dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries, with a peak noted on other sites during the 13th century (Bryant 2001, 59; Lentowicz 1997, 80-84; Jackson *et al* 2002; Griffin *et al* forthcoming).

Cooking pot sherds of unglazed Malvernian ware (Fabric 56) included five diagnostic rim sherds. Four of these (contexts 101, 248, 401 and 403) were identified as a straight-sided wheelmade cooking pot rims (Deansway type 56.3; Bryant 2001), dating from the mid to late 13th century. The remaining sherd (context 297) was identified as the handmade version of the above (Deansway type 54.2; Bryant 2001) and had a slightly earlier date of early 13th century. Vessels of this fabric commonly date from the late 12th century onwards (Hurst 1992; Bryant 2001), peaking in the 13th century, a pattern also identified within the assemblages from the City Arcade and Friar Street sites in Worcester (Griffin *et al* forthcoming; Jackson *et al* 2002). Once more, a high proportion of the sherds were sooted.

In contrast to their unglazed counterparts, sherds of glazed Worcester-type sandy ware (Fabric 64.1) formed just 11% of the medieval assemblage, the majority being small, undiagnostic fragments. No forms could be firmly identified, although decorated body sherds were indicative of a small number of jug forms and two rim sherds from a possible fish dish and dripping dish were also present (contexts 403 and 506). Due to this lack of forms dating of these wares was broad, spanning the 13th-15th centuries. As noted from other assemblages of this date in Worcester, such as Friar Street (Jackson *et al* 2002) and Deansway (Bryant 2001) the occurrence of vessels of this fabric is far less frequent than those of cooking pot vessels of unglazed Worcester-type (Fabric 55). This is thought to be in part due to the specialised function of these fineware vessels and possibly that they were more expensive to purchase (Morris 1980, 224). All decorated sherds had a dark green glaze, in some cases speckled, characteristic of vessels in this fabric. Those that were further decorated displayed either stabbed or combed patterns or a combination of the two.

In addition to the above Malvernian sherds, two small fragments of early Malvernian glazed ware (Fabric 53) were also retrieved (context 232). This is a distinctive type of pottery characterised by a very thin yellow-green glaze and can be dated to between the 12th and 13th centuries. Sherds of this fabric are usually only found in small amounts on sites of this date, with identifiable forms generally of tripod pitchers (Bryant 2001, 64; Griffin 2003).

Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (Fabric 69) totalled just six sherds, one of which could be identified as coming from a skillet (context 297; Deansway type 69.6; Bryant 2001, 70) dating to between the late 13th and 16th centuries. The remaining sherds were undiagnostic and could only be dated to the broad production span of this fabric which is 13th-early 17th century.

Non-locally produced wares

Wares of non-local production formed a very small proportion of the assemblage amounting to just three sherds. A single base sherd of glazed sandy ware (Fabric 64.2) was identified from context 124. It had a patchy, green glaze characteristic of this fabric type and had been burnt following discard. Sherds of this fabric are generally thought to be of 13th-14th century

date and macroscopic comparison with sherds from sites within Staffordshire indicates that this ware was most likely to have been produced within that region. More specifically, the products of a later-medieval kiln site recently excavated at the Burslem Art School, Stoke-on-Trent, appear to be of this fabric (J Goodwin pers comm.) and may therefore provide a source for earlier material as well.

Two undiagnostic, adjoining sherds of Southern white ware (Fabric 70) were identified within context 223 and dated to between the 15th-16th centuries. The sherd was abraded and decorated with the dark green glaze, which characterises this fabric. Southern white wares were produced on the Hampshire/Surrey boarder between the 15th-16th centuries (Pearce 1992) and sherds of this fabric are regularly identified in small quantities on sites in this region (Bryant 2001, 84).

4.1.3 **Post-medieval and modern**

A total of 113 sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were identified within the assemblage. All were of fabrics commonly identified within assemblages from Worcestershire and dated between the mid 16th and 20th centuries (Table 3).

The earliest pottery of this period was represented by seven sherds of Midlands Yellow ware (Fabric 77; contexts 137 and 297) which could be dated to between the late 16th and 17th centuries. In addition, 19 sherds from a single cooking pot of North Devon gravelled tempered ware (Fabric 75; context 469) could also be dated to the same period.

A total of four sherds could be identified as tin-glazed ware (Fabric 82; contexts 101, 232 and 468). All were small and abraded and thought to be of English origin, with one identifiable as coming from a bowl or dish form (context 232). This sherd was also decorated with a combination of blue painted pattern over a purple sponged base colour. All sherds could be dated to between the 17th and 18th centuries.

Eleven sherds from the post-medieval red sandy wares (Fabric 78) were identified as being of mid 17th century date (contexts 101, 130, 137, 187 and 467). Diagnostic forms consisted solely of handled vessels in the form of 'tygs' or cups. All had a dark brown glaze which was overfired to give a slightly lustrous appearance characteristic of vessels of this fabric and date. In contrast to the earlier post-medieval red sandy ware discussed above, the later 17th and 18th century sherds of this fabric were primarily from larger vessel forms. Other vessels dating to the 17th and 18th centuries were represented by five sherds of post-medieval buff ware (Fabric 91; contexts 137, 144, 297 and 456), two sherds of post-medieval orange wares (Fabric 90; contexts 101 and 130) and 24 sherds of later post-medieval red sandy wares (Fabric 78; contexts 101, 124, 232, 297 and 456). All buff ware sherds were undiagnostic but three were decorated with a distinctive mottled brown glaze, characteristic of vessels of this date. The remaining two sherds were from the base and body of a single vessel (context 297) and decorated with a plain dark brown glaze. The two sherds of orange ware are thought to have come from either large bowl or pancheon forms.

Remaining sherds of this date consisted of a single fragment of Staffordshire stoneware (Fabric 81.7; context 459), one sherd of porcelain (Fabric 83; context 101) and a fragment of unidentified fabric (Fabric 100; context 100).

4.1.4 **Ceramic building material**

Ceramic building material consisting of tile and brick of medieval, post-medieval and modern date was retrieved during the excavation. In all, a total of 279 pieces of tile weighing 16.02kg and 44 pieces of brick weighing 12.09kg were recorded. All examples were incomplete, although a small number displayed both thickness and width. A number of fragments were too small to be identified according to fabric and were weighed and counted only.

Roofing tile

All tiles were quantified by fabric (Table 3) according to the tile fabric types recorded from the excavations at Upwich, Droitwich (Hurst and Evans 1987). Those found at Hallow are as follows:

- 1 Hard, modern type
- 2a Common sandy type
- 2b Coarse sandy type
- 2c Grog/pellet sandy type
- 2d Fine sandy type
- 3 Malvernian type
- 5 Slag and grog sandy type
- 10 Unidentifiable and miscellaneous

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Count	Weight (g)
1	Hard, modern type	3	148
2a	Common sandy type	113	6921
2b	Coarse sandy type	33	1496
2c	Grog/pellet sandy type	20	1448
2d	Fine sandy type	1	48
3	Malvernian type	3	230
5	Slag and grog sandy type	70	4119

Table 3: Quantification of ceramic roof tile fabrics

These fabrics were then further divided into tile types based on diagnostic attributes and appearance. These have been categorised as below:

- 12.1 Pegged tile with round hole pierced
- 13 Nibbed tile
- 19 Undiagnostic flat tile

A total of 94% of the assemblage consisted of undiagnostic or unidentifiable tile fragments.

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

Roman tile. A total of 12 undiagnostic fragments of tile could be identified as Roman in date. Some 11 fragments were unstratified, coming from machining layer 297; the remaining piece was residual and came from the fill of a post-medieval ditch (context 467).

Medieval and early post-medieval roofing tile. A total of 172 pieces of roof tile weighing 10.24kg could be identified as being of fabrics known to have been produced in Worcestershire during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Due to this wide

production span, much of the dating of this material has been dependent of association with other, more closely datable artefacts.

The tile fell into five main fabric groups; 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 3. The majority were unglazed with sand on the base. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage only three tiles were diagnostic, all displaying nibs (contexts 173, 180 and 246). Nibbed tiles are thought to have been the one of the earliest forms of flat roof tile, being produced from the 13th century onwards. However, it is certain that a far greater proportion of the assemblage would have originally displayed nibs, and based on comparison with other sites of similar date it is also likely a number of pegged tiles would also have been present.

Two tile makers' stamps were noted amongst the assemblage. The presence of such stamps is a good indication of date of production, due to a City of Worcester Ordinance passed in 1467 (Stenton 1924, 387). This stated that due to the high number of fires caused by thatch, all roofs were to be tiled. These tiles had to be produced to a standard size and also had to be stamped to prevent the formation of guilds. Such tiles can therefore be dated to the second half of the 15th century onwards.

Tiles of all main fabric groups (fabric 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 5) were retrieved from contexts within the enclosure ditch contexts 242 and 243 and a further three fragments of Fabric 2b, including one with a makers stamp were retrieved from enclosure ditch context 123.

Fabric 2a dominated the assemblage with a total of 113 tiles identified, accounting for 66% of flat roof tiles of this date. The group included two nibbed examples (contexts 173 and 180) and one with green glaze on both surfaces (context 297). Tile thickness varied between 12-18mm, with the majority of tiles falling within the 16-18mm range.

Tiles of Fabric 2b amounted to 33 fragments weighing 1.5kg. These tiles were of a distinctive, highly sandy fabric, the majority buff or brown in colour at the surfaces with a dark grey, reduced core. The tiles varied in width between 12-20mm, although the majority fell between 16-20mm. The remaining nibbed tile was identified in this fabric (context 246), with one nib surviving but displaying evidence of another originally existing. An incomplete makers stamp in the form of two triangular segments was identified on the upper surface of one tile (context 123). Although it is not possible to identify the exact appearance of the complete stamp, a number of similar marks have been identified on tile from the assemblage at Deansway (Fagan 2001). It would also appear that as in the case of this example, marks on tiles of Fabric 2b were often blurred in appearance, possibly due to the very sandy nature of the fabric.

Fabric 2c was represented by just 20 tiles, all undiagnostic (type 19). Thickness of tile varied from 17-20mm with majority being 19mm thick. A maker's stamp was present on one of the fragments (context 297), consisting of four circles contained within a boundary circle. Further examples of this stamp have been identified on five tiles of the same fabric within the assemblage from Deansway (Fagan 2001).

Tiles of remaining fabric types were small in number with just one tile fragment identified as being of Fabric 2d (context 232) and three of Malvernian tile fabric (Fabric 3; contexts 124 and 297). Furthermore, no ridge tile fragments were present within the assemblage.

A total of 70 roofing tiles were identified as being of post-medieval date coming from features dating from the 16th century onwards, including enclosure ditch context 242. All were of a new fabric type not previously recognised within assemblages from Worcester. Once more, dating of this material has been based primarily on that provided by associated artefacts. This previously unrecognised distinctive fabric type has been added to the ceramic building material type series as Fabric 5 and is described in full below. Only two diagnostic pieces were present and consisted of two nibbed tiles (contexts 101 and 469) and one nib and peg tile (context 144). Tile thickness varied between 13-20mm, with the majority of tiles

falling within the 14-17mm range. This fabric is present exclusively in contexts with terminus post quem dates spanning the post-medieval period but primarily of 18th century onwards.

Fabric 5 Sandy fabric with abundant slag inclusions

Colour: Brownish orange

Hard with a harsh feel and hackly fracture.

Quartz frequent, ill-sorted, 0.6->1.0mm, sub-rounded, multicoloured and glassy.

Slag abundant, ill-sorted, <4.0mm, sub-angular – sub-rounded, dark greyish black.

Grog/clay pellets rare, ill-sorted, 0.6->1.0mm, rounded – sub-rounded, reddish brown.

Hard red ?sandstone sparse, well-sorted, <1.0mm, rounded – sub-rounded, dark reddish brown.

The rounded appearance of the slag may suggest that it had been old metalworking waste which had previously been incorporated into the clay used for the tiles, rather than having been deliberately added as temper (D Hurst pers comm).

Modern. A total of three fragments of tile were identified as dating between the later 19th and 20th centuries. All were undiagnostic and of highly fired fabric (Fabric 1).

Medieval floor tile

A small group of four floor tile fragments and one complete decorated example were retrieved from the site. All could be dated to the medieval period on basis of fabric and general appearance. The more substantial pieces were all well made in the mould and bevelled slightly towards the base to allow the tiles to be set edge to edge without gaps or mortar showing from above and were sanded on the underside. All examples were residual within contexts of late post-medieval or modern date.

The complete example (from context 242) had dimensions of 119 x 119 x 30mm and the design could be paralleled with a number found within Canynge's Pavement (Eames 1980, design 2166) and at Acton Court, Worcestershire (L. Keen pers comm.). It could be dated to the 14th century and is thought to have been produced in Worcestershire, although the fabric is different to those known to be of Worcester production (Jackson *et al* 2002; Miller, Griffin and Pearson 2004). Furthermore, the upper surface glaze has an area of vitrification and it is likely that this example was either a second or a waster.

Of the remaining fragments two were plain with one (context 411) displaying white slip on the upper surface, another with vitrified glaze (context 280). The remaining two pieces (context 144) were both highly abraded and were either originally unglazed or had lost all traces post-depositionally.

Brick

A total of 44 pieces of brick were identified within the assemblage (contexts 230, 232, 242, 411, 449, 456, 467 and 468) and could be dated from the late 15th century onwards on the basis of diagnostic characteristics and associated material. The assemblage displayed high levels of residuality, with the majority of these earlier examples having been retrieved from contexts within the 18th century holloway (contexts 449 and 456).

All early bricks dating between late 15th and late 16th century were handmade and of similar thickness with the majority varying between 2 and 2½ inches, although one was notably thinner at 1¾ inches (context 467). Where width was measurable, this varied between 4¼ and

4¾ inches. The largest single group was retrieved from context 449 and consisted of 26 fragments, of which six were purplish red in colour and displayed areas of blackening and burning. Three further bricks were also of particular note (contexts 449 and 467), having similar inclusions to those seen within newly identified tile Fabric 5 (see above).

Mortar

A total of four fragments of mortar weighing 198g were retrieved (contexts 101, 146, 179 and 449).

4.1.5 **Other finds**

Glass. A total of 22 fragments of vessel glass from bottles and 7 fragments of window glass were retrieved from the site, all from contexts with a *terminus post quem* date of 18th century or later (contexts 101, 124, 232, 242, 297, 449, 456, 467, 468 and 469).

Clay pipe. The clay pipe assemblage consisted of just seven stems (contexts 101, 130, 137, 144, 187, 297 and 468) none of which displayed any distinguishing features or maker's stamps. All could be dated to the 17th or 18th centuries.

Metalwork. A single coin of modern date was retrieved from the site (context 297) and identified as a George VI dated 1937.

Five pieces of iron was identified within the assemblage, the largest being a piece of modern pipe from the subsoil (context 101). A single amorphous fragment from a pit (context 462) could be identified as being medieval with a *terminus post quem* date of 14th century indicated by associated pottery. Other diagnostic items within this material group were three nails of uncertain date but retrieved from contexts with a *terminus post quem* of 18th century or later (contexts 144, 232 and 455).

A total of 11 pieces of iron working slag were retrieved from the site, two from contexts of medieval date (contexts 414 and 460) and the remainder from disturbed contexts dating to the 18th century and later (contexts 179, 297 and 468). Two fragments were of particular interest as they indicated possible metalworking activity in close vicinity to the site during the medieval period. The first was a piece of fuel ash slag from context 414 with fired clay adhered to it, suggesting that it may have come from an actual structure such as a hearth rather than being accidentally formed (D Hurst pers comm). The second was a small fragment from context 297 which had a slightly concave form suggesting it to have come from a hearth base. All remaining fragments were identified as undiagnostic fuel ash slag.

Fired clay. Three fragments of fired clay were identified (contexts 407, 467 and 469), all fragmentary and undiagnostic.

Stone. A total of six pieces of stone were retrieved from the site, consisting of three pieces of building material (contexts 101 and 462) and three undiagnostic burnt pieces (contexts 124 and 467).

5. **Plant and animal remains**

5.1 **Results**

Samples were taken from 12 contexts of medieval and post-medieval date (Table 4).

Context	Sample	Type	large mammal	insect	charred plant	waterlogged plant
117	1	linear			occ	
123	2	linear	occ		occ	
122	3	linear			occ	occ
133/140	4	linear			occ	
232	5	pond			occ	occ
230	6	pond			occ	occ
161/227	7	ditch		occ	occ-mod	
163/209	8	ditch			occ	
243	9	linear			occ	
462	10	?pit			occ	occ
467	11	ditch			abt	occ
403	12	gully			occ-mod	occ
Key:						
occ = occasional						
mod = moderate						
abt = abundant						

Table 4: Summary of environmental remains

Conditions for preservation of environmental remains were poor in the sandy, well-drained and slightly acidic soils on this site. Nevertheless, small quantities of charred cereal crop debris and seeds remains were recovered from most samples. The only other remains noted were occasional fragments of animal bone in context 123 and insect remains (probably modern and intrusive) in ditch 161/227. As animal bone is particularly prone to decay in acidic soils, the lack of hand-collected large domestic animal bone during excavation is not unexpected.

Botanical name	Family	Common name	Habitat	117	123	122	133 /140	232	230	161 /227	163 /209	243	462	467	403	
Charred plant remains																
<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i> type grain				1												
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	Gramineae	free threshing bread wheat	F		1	7	2	10	1	19	6	2	3	1	1	
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) ?tail grain	Gramineae	free threshing bread wheat	F							5						
<i>Triticum</i> sp grain	Gramineae	wheat	F	3				3								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Gramineae	barley	F		1		6			8	4				4	
cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Gramineae	barley	F						1							
<i>Secale cereale</i> grain	Gramineae	rye	F				1	2								
cf <i>Secale cereale</i> grain	Gramineae	rye	F			1			8				2			
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp grain	Gramineae	wheat/rye	F					5			10	1		1	10	
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp ?tail grain	Gramineae	wheat/rye	F							23						
Cereal sp indet grain	Gramineae	cereal	F	1	1	5	13	19	17	47	20	7	8	5	14	
Cereal sp indet ?tail grain	Gramineae	cereal	F							2						
Cereal sp indet grain frags	Gramineae	cereal	A	+	+	++	++	+		+	+		+		+	
cf <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp	Gramineae	fescue/rye-grass	A			2										
Gramineae spp indet grain	Gramineae	grasses	AF	2	1	9	17	6	3	16		1	5		7	
Gramineae spp indet grain (small)	Gramineae	grasses	AF			3										
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp	Ranunculaceae	buttercup	CD												1	
<i>Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	glaucus/red goosefoot	AB				3								3	
<i>Vicia</i> sp (large)	Leguminosae	vetch	A				1						1			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	Leguminosae	vetch/vetchling/pea	A			1	4	2					1			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag	Corylaceae	hazelnut	C										1			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Elder	BC					1								
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Compositae	stinking mayweed	A				2	3								
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Compositae	corn marigold	A				3								2	
unidentified (V small)	unidentified						4		10			33		422		
unidentified															1	
Waterlogged plant remains																
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Caryophyllaceae	chickweed	AB						+							
<i>Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum</i>	Chenopodiaceae	glaucus/red goosefoot	AB					+							+	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Aquifoliaceae	holly	C												+	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	Rosaceae	blackberry/bramble	CD			+										
<i>Rumex</i> cf <i>conglomeratus</i>	Polygonaceae	sharp dock	CD										+			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Elder	BC					+						+		
indeterminate								1							2	
Key:																
A= cultivated ground																
B = disturbed ground																
C = woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc																
D = grasslands, meadows, and heathland																
E = Aquatic/wet habitats																
F = cultivar																

Table 5: Plant remains from environmental samples

The charred plant remains were dominated by cereal or grass grains; no chaff and only a few small weed seeds were recovered. Free-threshing type wheat grains, probably bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), were most common, and equally, in some samples barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) or rye type grains (cf *Secale cereal*, *Triticum/Secale* sp).

The quantity of these remains is too small to determine whether one particular stage of crop processing is represented; indeed in the contexts sampled (ditches and gullies) charred crop remains are likely to represent a mixture of waste from different sources. A lack of cereal chaff is common on medieval sites where crops are free-threshing. This may partly result from a bias in preservation, as the chaff of free-threshing cereals survives burning poorly and is therefore is likely to be under-represented. Also, unlike glume wheats, free-threshing wheats, barley and rye do not need parching to make the chaff brittle before processing. This means they are less likely to be exposed to fire in the early stages of processing. The presence of some tail grain and small weed seeds (the latter presumably growing with the crops) suggests an element of crop waste is present on the site.

5.2 Discussion

Environmental remains from the excavation comprised low levels of domestic debris in ditches, gullies, pits and pond fills, in the form of charred cereal crop waste, bread wheat, barley and rye crops. However one sample of 14th date (401) from the evaluation (Napthan, Hurst and Pearson 1997) was rich in charred grains of rye (*Secale cereale*), probably representing a fully-processed crop. Bread wheat and barley are frequently found on medieval sites, whereas rye is an unusual find locally. However, it seems to have been an important crop in certain areas during this period. It was perhaps the least important cereal, although very widely grown, particularly in the eastern counties on the lighter soils. In most of the food allowances to retired peasants, rye played only a minor part, although in some areas, for example in parts of Norfolk and Worcestershire, it may have been the principle foodcorn (Greig 1988). It was often grown together with wheat as a 'maslin' or 'mancorn', and this may have been the case at Hallow. Perhaps the main value of rye was that it succeeded on soils that are too poor for wheat, particularly on rather sandy soils (Greig 1988). Soils of this type are prevalent in the Hallow area.

It is uncertain whether the environmental remains represent crop processing, or merely waste generated by consumption. Evidence associated with producer sites, mainly the waste from crop processing was scarce as only a few weed seeds were recovered and no chaff remains. This may be a result of a preservation bias, or the nature of the processing sequence for free-threshing crops. Few medieval rural sites in the region are available for comparison with the site at Hallow, hence comment on the relationship between urban and rural areas regarding crop production and processing is difficult. Rich charred assemblages of cereal grain associated with a substantial proportion of chaff and weed seeds are rare in the west midlands, and to some degree nationally. For example, excavations of medieval and post-medieval urban deposits at the Buttercross site in Leominster, Herefordshire (Hurst, Person and Ratkai 1998) and at Deansway, Worcester (Moffett 2001) both produced only a sparse distribution of grain and weed seeds and very little chaff in pits and ditches across the sites. This is also true of many other medieval sites across the region, although there are some exceptions where rich deposits of charred crop waste have been recovered from ovens. At Wellington Quarry (Herefordshire), in a rural situation, there was a good assemblage from ovens (Pearson 2004). At Corve Street, Ludlow (Shropshire), the charred crop remains were found in an oven which was fuelled by chaff (Pearson 2000).

Rye is rarely found on sites across Worcestershire, although it has been recovered from a number of sites in Herefordshire and Staffordshire. These include a deposit rich in rye grains at the Buttercross, Leominster (Herefordshire) (Hurst, Pearson and Ratkai 1998), occasional rye grains found at the Poultry Packers, Leominster (Pearson 1997) and in Hereford at Tesco's (de Rouffignac 1990), 46 Commercial Street (de Rouffignac 1992) and All Saints Church (de Rouffignac 1993). Some areas are renowned historically for being rye producing

areas, such as ‘Ryelands’ near Weston-under-Penyard and Ross-on-Wye (Herefordshire). In Staffordshire, charred grain assemblages rich in rye have been recovered from medieval deposits from areas situated on sandy soils. These include sites in Lichfield, for example in a deposit which was possibly part of the Minster Pool at the Arts Centre site, Bird Street (Pearson 1999) and at Sandford Street (Pearson 2003). Rye pollen of medieval date was prevalent at King’s Pool, Stafford (Pearson *et al* 1999), complementing the occurrence of charred rye grain from sites in the city (Moffett 1987) and at Stone, rye straw was found in thatching from tenement building deposits (Moffett and Smith 1996).

Such comparisons with other assemblages are useful, although there are also some comparisons to be made between the medieval plant assemblage and contemporary documents referring to crops grown on the demesne land around Hallow. The most useful source in this respect is a rental of 1240, which describes a situation in which most of the demesne was leased to a body of tenants, acting in concert, who together paid a fixed rent of different types of grain. The totals due each year were 100 quarters (800 bushels) of wheat, the same amount of oats, 17 crannocks (170 bushels) of barley and 18 hundredweights (36 bushels) of rye. Naturally, there can be no proper comparisons between this kind of information and a small plant assemblage, but it is worth noting that the proportions of crops in each case are similar, there being twice as much wheat as barley, and only a small amount of rye. However, it is also noticeable that a substantial crop of oats is missing altogether from the archaeological record, for reasons that are difficult to explain.

6. **Historical evidence**

Historical evidence for the development of the site, and the village as a whole is contained in a report in Appendix 2, with supporting material in Appendices 3 and 4. The following discussion incorporates the substance of the report, and Figures 13-17 are based on sketch maps contained in Appendix 3.

7. **Discussion**

7.1 **Roman arable**

The diffuse scatter of Roman pottery and tile found during the investigations suggests that the site was ploughed and manured at some point between the 2nd and 4th century, and that it lay reasonably close to a contemporary farmstead. This evidence is consistent with current knowledge of Roman settlement and land-use in mid-Worcestershire, as indicated by extensive fieldwalking and excavation at several sites (Dyer 1991, Deeks, Steinmetzer and Griffin 2004, Miller, Griffin and Pearson 2004). The local countryside seems to have been characterized by small farmsteads and hamlets surrounded by intensively cultivated fields and large tracts of grassland and woodland. This basic pattern appears to have obtained throughout the Roman period, though settlements undoubtedly shifted over time and the extent of cultivation may have decreased in the late Roman period. Set against this background, the evidence from Hallow is unremarkable, but provides a useful addition to the distribution of manuring scatters west of the Severn, and highlights the potential for associated settlement remains in the vicinity of the site. On the second point, it is worth noting that large two rectangular cropmarks in the field to the south of Hallow Park might represent the enclosure ditches of Roman (or possibly late Iron Age) farmsteads (WSM 7898; Fig 4).

7.2 **Medieval demesne**

There was no evidence of activity on the site between the Roman period and the 11th century, but some continuity of settlement and land-use can be assumed, and a charter of 816 shows Hallow as the administrative centre of an estate owned by the Church of Worcester (Hooke 1990, 107-112). Similarly, there is no evidence for the location of Anglo-Saxon settlement at

Hallow, but as the manor was still owned by the Church of Worcester at the time of the Domesday Survey of 1085, and later formed part of the Cathedral Priory estates, it is reasonable to assume that a hall and home farm occupied the site of the grange and courtyard recorded in 1240. Later documentary evidence places the grange to the north of the church, and the courtyard to the east; the land in which the investigations took place lay to the south of the courtyard, across Church Lane. The land is not mentioned in any document before the mid-15th century, when it was described as ‘demesne land opposite the court’. This reference and the lack of any record of previous tenancies imply that the site was originally part of the demesne, and remained so for most of the medieval period.

This is the context in which to place the archaeological remains: demesne land near the centre of a late Anglo-Saxon estate and medieval manor. It is uncertain how the manor was being managed in the 11th to mid-12th century, when the archaeological record can be said to begin. The normal practice of leasing was probably followed before the late 13th century, but for the 14th century there is documentary evidence to suggest that the demesne was managed directly by servants and tenants owing labour services (Wilson and Gordon 1908; Hamilton 1910). The enclosure and its buildings seem therefore to have been maintained under two different systems of management, without any significant changes, although the land to the south was imparked in 1314, and new arrangements probably accompanied the shift to direct management, whenever it occurred.

Informed by this context, the function of the buildings within the enclosure, and the overall character of the site can now be considered. It is worthwhile summing up the archaeological evidence in its own terms. The evidence indicated that the enclosure contained a number of small post-built timber buildings, associated with a significant amount of domestic pottery and a small number of other finds, including some debris from metalworking, while a varied assemblage of plant remains came from broadly contemporary contexts. The stratigraphic evidence for the buildings is equivocal, and not capable of indicating their function. However the pottery and plant remains indicate a high level of domestic activity, which increases the likelihood that the structural remains are houses, albeit very humble ones by the documented standards of the time (Dyer 1986). It is therefore possible that the enclosure was created by or for a small number of people who were accustomed to a relatively low standard of housing, but had access to a plentiful supply of commonplace material culture. Nevertheless, the slight evidence for crop processing and metalworking suggests that the enclosure was not just for domestic dwellings, but also a place where such tasks were routinely carried out. It is also possible that one or other of the buildings held animals or farm tools rather than people, though the latter interpretation is preferred. Taken together, the archaeological evidence suggests that the site was a long-lived establishment of mixed domestic and agrarian character and relatively low status.

The historical context outlined above and the results of research in similar contexts elsewhere can be used to flesh out this interpretation. It seems likely that the site formed part of the pre- or post-Conquest home farm and later grange. The historical evidence clearly shows that the site was demesne, not tenant land, and that it lay directly opposite the court. It is also clear that the site never formed part of an arable field and that it lay outside the park created in 1314. The main domestic and agricultural buildings may have lain to the north of the church, but it is entirely plausible that servants were placed on adjacent land, and that some of the activities of the farm and grange were undertaken there. Moreover, there is evidence for servants (*famuli*) at Hallow and other Priory granges in the 14th century (Wilson and Gordon 1908, 54-62; Hargreaves 1997, 118), and evidence from granges across the country of servants being housed in separate enclosures (Platt 1969, 76-93). None of these enclosures have been excavated to date, and their physical form is uncertain, but it is likely that they would show similar arrangements to those identified at Hallow.

The situation described above seems to have obtained between the 11th century and the 14th or early 15th century, after which the archaeological evidence suggests that the enclosure was abandoned, or that activity within it was drastically reduced. The historical circumstances behind this abandonment are unclear, but the evidence shows that the 14th and 15th centuries

were a significant period in the development of the settlement at Hallow, with new tenancies being created in spite of high mortality of the later 14th century and the economic changes that followed in its wake. Indeed, it may be that the origins of the modern village can be traced to this period. Before that period, the few cottages around the green would more accurately be described as a hamlet. It is possible therefore that the abandonment of the enclosure represented a restructuring of the grange, and perhaps a reduction in the scale of its operations.

At all events, it is clear that the site was open ground in 1442/3, when it was leased to John Barnacle with a condition to build a house of three bays. There is no historical or archaeological evidence to suggest that the house was ever built, and indeed such conditions were widely ignored, as holdings became larger through amalgamation or engrossing, (although there are also examples of plot sub-division). Instead, all lines of evidence suggest that the land remained open from 1442 onwards.

7.3 **Post-medieval pasture, garden and ‘avenue’**

There is very little evidence for activity on the site between the mid 15th century and the 18th century, although the holloway, pond and trees were all established by the latter date, implying that the site was uncultivated and undeveloped in the intervening period. The site might therefore be characterised as pasture in the early post-medieval period, though the term implies a degree of management that was probably lacking, and “waste ground crossed by a track” may be a more accurate description. The track indicated by the holloway probably served the “new” manor house built in Hallow Park c1630 (see Appendix 3 below). The status of this track probably diminished after 1733 when a new avenue was created at the expense of the church house to the east of the site (the late 15th or early 16th century bricks in the holloway almost certainly came from this building), although the track seems to have been used well into the 19th century, and is rather grandly styled “the Avenue” on the Tithe map of 1841. The award accompanying the Tithe map shows that the site then formed part of the kitchen gardens of Hallow Park, and the evidence for 18th century tree clearance, the backfilling of the pond, and littering in the north of the site may indicate the change from pasture to horticulture.

8. **Research frameworks**

The results of the investigations at Hallow have transformed previous knowledge of the development of the village, and have potentially significant implications for research into medieval and later settlements in Worcestershire. The main contributions can be summarised as follows.

Although the site of the village was cultivated in the Roman period, the village itself seems to have developed from a late Anglo-Saxon manorial centre at the west end of Church Lane, which included a long-lived settlement of manorial servants on the excavated site. By the early 14th century, the village consisted of the grange on the site of the late Anglo-Saxon home farm, and several cottages and tenements on either side of a small green to the west: the latter elements may have been created together as a planned settlement on former demesne land, or they may have developed more gradually, but in any case, it appears that the early village was of modest size, and that many tenants probably lived elsewhere on the manor. In the 14th and 15th centuries however, the village rapidly became larger and more populous, despite high mortality, difficult economic circumstances, and a re-structuring of the grange in which the excavated settlement was abandoned. The pattern of cottages and tenements that developed in the 14th and 15th centuries survived into the early 20th century, when it began to break down and the village expanded along the main road to take on the linear form it now presents.

Taking a wider perspective, the investigations have shown patterns and trends that might be looked for in other medieval settlements in Worcestershire. In the first place, the

development from a late Anglo-Saxon hall and home farm to a post-Conquest grange may have been common in a county dominated by ecclesiastical estates, while settlements of manorial servants may have been a common element under both systems of management. Secondly, the chronology of development at Hallow could be mirrored in other villages, in which case evidence should be sought for expansion in the 14th and 15th centuries – a period normally considered as one of settlement shrinkage and desertion. It is possible that Hallow was unusual in this respect, being close to a major town which was a potential source of migrants in good times and bad, but the evidence from Hallow should caution against assumptions of early development and later decline. Thirdly, on a methodological point, the investigations of Hallow have benefited from combining archaeological and historical research to an extent that is still uncommon, but indispensable to a proper understanding of the evolution of rural settlements. More research of this kind is needed in medieval and other historic contexts, especially where the archaeological remains are ephemeral and difficult to interpret unaided, and where the documentary evidence is of sufficient quality.

9. **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.

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at Church Lane, Hallow in 1999 (NGR SO 8305 5805; WSM 27206). The project was commissioned by Laing Homes Ltd (Midlands), in advance of their redevelopment of the site.

An evaluation in 1997 (WSM 24624) had shown that the site formed part of a medieval settlement. The excavation substantially confirmed this interpretation, showing that the site was founded in the 11th or early 12th century as a large ditched enclosure that was divided by gullies into smaller plots, some of which contained small timber buildings. These remains were associated with a significant amount of pottery, and smaller amounts of building materials, iron slag and cereal grains. Taken together, the archaeological evidence suggests that the site was a long-lived establishment of mixed domestic and agrarian character.

The documentary study provided further information on the site. From this, it appears that the site formed part of a manorial centre at the west end of Church Lane which began as a home farm with a hall and church, and developed into a monastic grange. The site was probably occupied by full-time manorial servants and abandoned in a re-structuring of the grange in the late 14th or early 15th century. Around 1442, the site was leased as open land, and it remained substantially open until the 20th century, although a large holloway and pond were present by the 18th century, and the holloway remained a visible feature until the site was developed as a children's home.

Taken together, the results of the investigations represent an important contribution to the history of Hallow, and have significant implications for research into medieval and later settlements in Worcestershire. In particular, the excavation indicates the form and character of a settlement of manorial servants – a type of establishment that was probably common, but is poorly documented and archaeologically obscure. Also, the documentary study suggests that the main period of Hallow's growth took place in the 14th and 15th centuries – a period normally associated with settlement contraction.

10. **The excavation archive**

The archive consists of:

202 Context records AS1

-
- 47 Fieldwork progress records AS2
 - 20 Photographic records AS3
 - 96 Scale drawings AS 34
 - 330 Colour slides
 - 145 Black and white prints
 - 6 Boxes of finds
 - 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum

Hartlebury Castle

Hartlebury

Near Kidderminster

Worcestershire DY11 7XZ

Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

11. **Acknowledgements**

The excavation and post-excavation work was funded by Laing Homes Ltd. The Service would like to thank Mick Wright and Terry Lashley (Laing Homes Ltd) for their support and assistance during the project.

12. **Personnel**

The fieldwork stage of the project was led by Rachel Edwards. She was assisted by Jez Bretherton, Anna Deeks, Dan Dodds, Hal Dalwood, James Goad, Adam Greaves, Neil Green, Julia Henderson, Shona Robson, Nigel Topping, and Dave Wichbold. The post-excavation and reporting stages of the project were led by Darren Miller. Artefact analysis was by Laura Griffin, environmental analysis by Elizabeth Pearson, and illustration by Laura Templeton, Carolyn Hunt, and Steve Rigby. The overall project manager was Hal Dalwood, who edited this report.

13. **Bibliography**

AS 1998a *Brief for an archaeological programme of works (excavation), Church Lane, Hallow, Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, document dated 4th September 1998

AS 1998b *Proposal for an archaeological project (excavation) at Church Lane, Hallow*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, document dated 24th September 1998, revised 19th November 1998

Aston, M, and Bond, C J, 1988 Worcestershire fishponds, in M Aston (ed) *Medieval Fish, Fisheries and Fishponds in England*, British Archaeological Reports (Brit Ser), **182**, 449-450

Bond, J, 1974 Deserted villages in Worcestershire, in B H Adlam (ed) *Worcester and its Region. Field Studies in the Former County of Worcestershire*, Worcester: Geographical Association, 36-45

- Bond, J, 1982 Deserted medieval villages in Warwickshire and Worcestershire, in. T R Slater and P J Jarvis (eds) *Field and Forest: an Historical Geography of Warwickshire and Worcestershire*, 147-171
- British Geological Survey 1993 *England and Wales, sheet 199. Worcester, Solid and Drift Geology* (1:50,000)
- Bryant, V, 2001 The medieval and early post-medieval pottery, in H Dalwood and R Edwards (eds), *Deansway, Worcester: Excavations by Charles Mundy 1988-89*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **920** (vol 3), 56-103
- CAS 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**
- Charles, F B W, 1982 The construction of buildings with irregularly-spaced posts, in P J Drury (ed) *Structural Reconstruction. Approaches to the interpretation of the Excavated Remains of Buildings*, British Archaeological Reports (Brit Ser), **110**, 101-122
- Clapham, A R, Tutin, T G and Moore D M, 1987 *Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edn, Cambridge University Press
- de Rouffignac, C, 1990 *The plant remains from Tescos, 1981, Hereford*, County Archaeology Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **67**
- de Rouffignac, C, 1992 *The plant remains from excavations at 46 Commercial Street, Hereford*, County Archaeology Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **115**
- de Rouffignac, C, 1993 *Assessment of the plant remains from an evaluation at All Saints Church, Hereford*, County Archaeology Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council report **201**
- Deeks, A, Steinmetzer, M, and Griffin, L, *Evaluation at Retreat Farm, Grimley*, Historic Environment and Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **1205**
- DoE 1984 *List of buildings of special, architectural or historical interest, District of Malvern Hills, Hereford and Worcester*
- Dyer, C, 1982 Deserted settlement of the West Midlands, *Economic History Review*, 2nd series, **35**, 19-34
- Dyer, C, 1986 English peasant buildings in the later Middle Ages, *Medieval Archaeol*, **30**, 19-45
- Dyer, C, 1990 Dispersed settlements in Medieval England: a case study of Pendock, Worcestershire, *Medieval Archaeol*, **34**, 97-121
- Dyer, C, 1991 *Hanbury. Settlement and Society in a Woodland Landscape*, Leicester
- Eames, E S, 1980 *Catalogue of Medieval Lead-glazed Earthenware Tiles in the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities British Museum*, London: British Museum
- Evans, J, and Hurst, J D, 1997 Ceramic building materials, in J D Hurst (ed) *A Multi-period Salt Production site at Droitwich: Excavations at Upwich*, CBA Research Report, **107**, 89
- Fagan, L, 1993 *Evaluation at Rock Farm, Rock*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **170**

-
- Fagan, L. 2001 The medieval roof tiles, in H Dalwood and R Edwards (eds), *Deansway, Worcester: Excavations by Charles Mundy 1988-89*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **920** (vol 3), 109-29
- Farwell, D, and Barnes, I, 1994 The Esso Birmingham Airport Link: Archaeological investigations at Astwood, Dodderhill, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **14**, 173-180
- Finberg, H P R (ed), 1961 *Early Charters of the West Midlands*, Leicester University Press
- Gaffney, V, and Tingle, M, 1989 *The Maddie Farn Project. An Integrated Survey of Prehistoric and Roman Landscapes on the Berkshire Downs*, British Archaeological Reports (Brit Ser), **200**
- Greig, J, 1988 Plant resources, in G Astill and A Grant (eds) *The Countryside of Medieval England*, London: Blackwell, 108-127
- Griffin, L, 2003 Artefacts, in T Vaughan *Archaeological work at Warwick House, Wells Road, Malvern, Worcestershire*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report **1111**
- Griffin, S, Jackson, R, Atkin, S, Dinn, J, Griffin, S, Hughes, P, Hurst, D, Pearson, E. and Vince, A, forthcoming Excavation at City Arcade, High Street, Worcester, *Trans Worcesterhire Archaeol Soc*
- Grundy, G B, 1931 *Saxon Charters of Worcestershire*, Oxford
- Habington, T, 1895 (ed J Amphlett), *A Survey of Worcestershire*, **1**, Worcestershire Historical Society
- Hale, W H (ed), 1865 *Registrum Orioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis*, Camden Society
- Hamilton, S G (ed), 1910 *Compotus Rolls of the Priory of Worcester of the 14th and 15th centuries*, Worcestershire Historical Society
- Hargreaves, P, 1997 *Change in Relationships between Lord and Tenants on Manors of Worcester Cathedral Priory 1340-1390*, unpublished PhD thesis, University of Birmingham
- Harland, E M, 1913, Hallow, in J W Willis-Bund (ed) *The Victoria History of the County of Worcester*, **3**, London
- Hooke, D, 1981 *Anglo-Saxon Landscapes of the West Midlands: the Charter Evidence*, British Archaeological Reports (Brit Ser), **95**
- Hooke, D, 1985 *The Anglo-Saxon Landscape: the Kingdom of the Hwicce*, Manchester University Press
- Hooke, D, 1990 *Worcestershire Anglo-Saxon Charter Bounds*, Woodbridge
- Hurst, D, 2000 Excavation of a medieval site at Whittington, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **17**, 161-186
- Hurst, J D, Pearson, E A, and Ratkai, S, 1998 Excavation at the Buttercross, Leominster, Herefordshire, *Trans Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club*, **49**, 215-61
- Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed) *Iron Age and Roman Salt Production and the Medieval Town of Droitwich*, CBA Research Report, **81**, 200-9
-

IFA 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Jackson, R A, Hurst, D, Pearson, E, and Ratkai, S, 1997 Archaeology on the Strensham to Worcester Aqueduct, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **15**, 1-62

Jackson, R, Dalwood, H, Bretherton, J, Hughes, P, Griffin, L, Hurst, D, Jordan, D, Pearson, E, Robson-Glyde, S, and Roe, F, 2002 Excavation, survey, and watching brief at Warner Village Cinemas, Friar Street, Worcester, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **18**, 53-101

Mawer, A, and Stenton, F M, 1927 *The Place-names of Worcestershire*, Cambridge University Press

Miller, D, Griffin, L, and Pearson, E, 2004 *Programme of archaeological work at 9-10 The Tything, Worcester*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **1150**

Miller, D, Griffin, L, and Pearson, E 2004 *Archaeological investigations at Stonebridge Cross, Worcestershire: final report*, Historic Environment and Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **797**

Moffett, L, 2001 The botanical remains, in H Dalwood and R Edwards (eds), *Deansway, Worcester: Excavations by Charles Mundy 1988-89*, County Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **920** (vol 4), 135-72

Moffett, L C, 1987 *The macro-botanical evidence from Late Saxon and early medieval Stafford*, English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory report, new series, **169/87**

Moffett, L, and Smith, D, 1996 Insects and plants from a late medieval and early post-medieval tenement in Stone, Staffordshire, UK, *Circae*, **12** (1996 for 1995), 157-177

Morris, E, 1980 Medieval and post-medieval pottery in Worcester: a type series, in M O H Carver (ed) *Medieval Worcester: an archaeological framework*. *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc*, 3rd ser, **7**, 221-54

Napthan, M, Hurst, J D, and Pearson, E, 1997 *Evaluation at Old Church Lane, Hallow*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **553**

Nash, T, 1782 *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, 2 vols, London

Pearce, J, 1992 *Border Wares. Post-medieval Pottery in London, 1500-1700*, **1**. London: HMSO

Pearson, E 1997 Evaluation of environmental remains from the Leominster Poultry Packers, Leominster, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report **595**

Pearson, E, 1999 *Environmental remains from Salvage Recording at The Arts Centre, Lichfield, Staffordshire*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report, **747**

Pearson, E, 2000 *Environmental remains from an excavation at Corve Street, Ludlow, Shropshire*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council report **816**

Pearson, E, 2003 *Environmental remains from Sandford Street, Lichfield, Staffordshire*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **1151**

Pearson, E, 2004 Environmental remains, in R Jackson and D Miller *Wellington Quarry, Herefordshire (1986-96): investigations of a landscape in the lower Lugg Valley*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **1230**, 113-5

Pearson, E, Greig, J and Jordan, D, 1999 *Environmental remains from a watching brief at Lammascote Road, Stafford*, Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, report **767**

Platt, C, 1969 *The Monastic Grange in Medieval England*, London

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**

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1982 *Worcester, sheet SO85/95* (1:25,000)

Stenton, F M, 1924 The City of Worcester, in J W Willis-Bund (ed) *The Victoria History of the County of Worcester*, **4**, London

Thorn, F, and Thorn, C, 1982 *Domesday Book: Worcestershire*, (Chichester)

Webster, P V, 1976 Severn Valley Ware: a preliminary study, *Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc*, **94**, 18-46

Wilson, J M, and Gordon, C (eds), 1908 *Early Comptus Rolls of the Priory of Worcester*, Worcestershire Historical Society

Appendix 1: Descriptive list of contexts from 1999 excavation (WSM 27206)

Context	Description	Interpretation
100	Machine-excavated layers	
101	Cleaning layer	
102	Brick wall	Modern foundations
103	Brick wall	Modern foundations
104	Brick wall	Modern foundations
105 (=109 & 261))	Wide linear feature with concave sides and slightly rounded base	Enclosure ditch or gully
106 (=110)	Light brown silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of 105
107	Linear feature	Modern foundation trench
108	Sandy clay loam	Fill of cut 107
109 (=105 & 261)	Wide linear feature same as 105 and 261	Enclosure ditch or gully
110 (=106)	Light brown silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of 109
111	Irregular feature	Tree bole
112	Fill of 111	
113	Irregular feature	Tree bole
114	Fill of 113	
115	Not used	
116	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional gravels, charcoal	Fill of 118
117	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional gravels and charcoal	Fill of 118
118 (=437)	Linear feature with irregular sides and v-shaped base	Enclosure ditch
119	Mid- dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of 105
120	Linear feature with concave sides and rounded base	Drainage gully
121	Cleaning layer above 120	
122	Loose mid brown sandy loam with moderate small-medium stones	Fill of 120
123	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal fragments and small stones	Fill of 118
124	Cleaning layer above 230/232	
125	Irregular feature	Tree bole
126	Fill of 125	
127	Circular feature with steeply sloping sides and concave base	Post hole
128	Brownish grey loam/fine sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 127
129	Irregular feature	Tree bole
130	Fill of 129	
131	Irregular feature	Tree bole
132	Fill of 131	
133	Loose mid brown sandy loam with moderate small/medium stones	Fill of 120
134	Irregular feature	Tree bole
135	Fill of 134	
136	Circular feature with steep, regular sides and a flat base	Pit

137	Mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Fill of 136
138	Sub- circular feature with steeply-sloping sides and irregular base	Pit
139	Loose dark orangey grey loamy sand with occasional small/medium stones	Fill of 138
140	Loose mid brown sandy loam with moderate small/medium stones	Fill of 120
141	Compact mid grey brown sandy silt	Fill of 142
142 (=439)	Circular feature with steep sides and a concave base	Posthole
143	Sub-circular feature with vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole or tree bole
144	Soft grey brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of 143
145	Sub-circular feature with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base	Pit
146	Mid grey brown silty sand with moderate medium stones and occasional large limestone fragments	Fill of 145
147	Irregular feature	Tree bole
148	Fill of 147	
149	Circular feature with steep regular sides and concave base	Posthole
150	Loose grey brown gravelly sand with frequent small stones	Fill of 149
151	Sub-circular feature with vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole?
152	Loose grey brown gravelly sand with frequent small stones	Fill of 151
153	Mid reddish brown sandy loam with moderate small-medium pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 154
154	Square feature with very sharp sides and an irregular flat base	Pit
155	Circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole or pit
156	Loose brownish grey sandy loam	Fill of 155
157	Irregular feature	Tree bole
158	Fill of 157	
159	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat irregular base	Drainage gully
160	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat irregular base	Drainage gully
161	Compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones	Fill of 159
162	Compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones	Fill of 159
163	Compact grey brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 160
164	Compact grey brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 160
165	Fill of 166	
166	Irregular feature	Tree bole
167	Fill of 168	
168	Irregular feature	Tree bole
169	Circular feature with irregularly sloping sides and	Pit

	a concave base	
170	Loose mid grey loamy sand with frequent small/medium stones	Fill of 169
171	Circular feature with irregularly sloping sides and concave base	Pit
172	Loose mid grey loamy sand	Fill of 171
173	Cleaning layer above 118	
174	Irregular feature	Tree bole
175	Fill of 174	
176	Soil with stone and tiles	?Modern building debris
177	Void	
178	Linear feature	Modern ditch
179	Fill of 178	
180	Compact grey brown sandy silt	Fill of 186
181	Irregular feature	Tree bole
182	Fill of 181	
183	Irregular feature	Tree bole
184	Fill of 183	
185	Fill of 181	
186	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch
187	Mid brown loamy sand	Fill of 188
188	Circular feature with steeply sloping sides and concave base	Pit
189	Small linear feature with irregularly sloping sides and concave base	
190	Loose mid grey brown silty sand	Fill of 189
191	Sub-circular feature	Tree bole?
192	Fill of 191	
193	Sub-circular feature with regular sides and concave base	Posthole?
194	Dark grey loamy sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 193
195	Sub-circular feature with concave sides rounded base	Posthole?
196	Loose dark grey loamy sand with frequent large stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 195
197 (=199)	Small linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a concave base	Drainage gully
198	Loose mid grey sandy silt with frequent small stones	Fill of 197
199 (=197)	Small linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a concave base	Drainage gully
200	Loose mid grey sandy silt with frequent small stones	Fill of 199
201	Fill of 202	
202	Linear feature	Drainage gully?
203	Circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Post hole
204	Loose mid brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 203
205	Not used	
206	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 203
207	Irregular feature	Tree bole
208	Fill of 207	
209	Compact grey brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones and occasional charcoal	Fill of 160

	flecks	
210	Circular feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Pit
211	Brown sandy loam with frequent medium/large stones	Fill of 210
212	Cleaning layer above 210	
213	Small circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole
214	Loose mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of 213
215	Sub-circular feature	Tree bole?
216	Fill of 215	
217 (=219 & 267))	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and a rounded base	Drainage gully
218	Loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional medium stones	Fill of 217
219 (=217 & 269)	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and a flat base	Drainage gully
220	Loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of 219
221	Irregular feature	Tree bole
222	Fill of 221	
223	Loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional stones	Fill of 217
224	Loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of 219
225	Compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium-large stones	Fill of 159
226	Compact grey brown sandy silt with frequent medium/large stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 160
227	Compact mid brown sandy silt with frequent medium-large stones	Fill of 159
228	Very wide sub-rectangular feature with steeply sloping irregular sides and a rounded base	Pond
229	Loose mixed orangey grey loamy sand with occasional medium stones	Fill of 228
230	Friable mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium stones	Fill of 228
231	Compact reddish green clay	Fill of 228
232	Loose grey brown sandy loam with moderate medium stones	Fill of 228
233	Loose orangey brown sand	Fill of 228
234	Loose yellow sand	Fill of 228
235	Loose dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional small stones	Fill of 228
236	Loose orange sand	Fill of 228
237	Loose dark grey brown sandy loam with occasional small stones	Fill of 228
238	Red brown sandy gravel with frequent small stones	Fill of 228
239	Loose mid grey sandy silt with occasional medium stones	Fill of 217
240	Loose dark brown loamy coarse sand with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 241
241	Linear feature with concave sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch
242	Cleaning layer above 241	
243	Fill of 241	

244	Circular feature	Pit
245	Fill of 244	
246	Cleaning layer above 241	
247	Fill of 241	
248	Cleaning layer above 249	
249	Large circular feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base	Pit
250	Compact brownish grey silty clay with moderate medium pebbles and cobbles	Fill of 249
251	Fill of 271	
252	Fill of 202	
253	Small circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole
254	Loose brownish mid grey loamy fine sand with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 253
255	Circular feature with concave sloping sides and a rounded base	Post hole
256	Loose mid grey fine loamy sand with occasional medium stones	Fill of 255
257	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Stakehole
258	Loose mid brownish grey loamy fine sand with occasional large stones	Fill of 257
259	Sub-circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Pit
260	Compact orangey brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 259
261 (=105 & 109)	Wide linear feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch or gully
262	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium stones	Fill of 261
263	Loose orangey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 261
264	Loose orangey brown sand	Fill of 261
265 (=269?)	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and a rounded base	Drainage gully
266	Soft mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium stones	Fill of 265
267 (217 & 219)	Narrow linear feature with concave sides and a rounded base	Drainage gully
268	Loose grey brown sandy gravel with frequent small stones	Fill of 267
269 (=256?)	Linear feature w linear feature with concave sides and a rounded base	Drainage gully
270	Loose mid grey silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of 269
271	Sub-rectangular feature	Modern pit
272	Fill of 279	
273 (=275)	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch or drainage gully
274 (=276)	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 273
275 (=273)	Linear feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch or drainage gully
276 (=274)	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 275
277	Narrow linear feature with gently sloping sides and a rounded e base	Enclosure ditch

278	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Fill of 277
279	Irregular feature	Tree bole
280	Fill of 273	
281	Fill of 273	
282	Soft grey brown silty sand with moderate medium pebbles	Fill of 283
283	Circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole
284	Area of reddish brown deposit/fill	Fill of 285
285	Circular feature with concave sides and flat base	Pit or posthole
286 (=219)	Circular feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole?
287	Friable mid grey loamy sand with occasional medium stones	Fill of 286
288	Not used	
289	Not used	
290	Soft mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent small stones	Fill of 291
291	Circular feature with steeply sloping sides and flat base	Posthole
292	Irregular feature	Tree bole
293	Not used	
294	Not used	
295	Linear feature with concave sides and rounded base	Drainage gully
296	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small/medium gravel	Fill of 295
297	Machine-excavated layers	
298	Narrow linear feature with vertical sides and flat base.	Foundation trench
299	Compact grey brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of 298
300-334	Modern service trenches in area of watching brief	
335	Void	
336	Void	
400	Cleaning layer above 298	
401	Cleaning layer above 402	
402	Narrow linear feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Drainage gully
403	Compact grey brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of 402
404	Linear feature	Modern service trench
405	Fill of 404	
406	Wide linear feature with vertical sides and flat base	Enclosure ditch
407	Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small/medium stones	Fill of 406
408	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small/medium stones	Fill of 406
409	Compact dark reddish brown clayey silts	Fill of 406
410	Wide linear feature with steeply sloping sides and flat base	Enclosure ditch
411	Compact dark reddish brown clayey gravel with frequent small/large pebbles	Fill of 410
412	Loose dark grey brown silty loam	Fill of 410
413	Void	
414	Void	

415	Compact grey brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of 298
416	Compact grey brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of 298
417	Compact grey brown sandy loam with occasional small/large pebbles and charcoal flecks	Fill of 402
418 (=420)	Wide linear feature with irregularly sloping sides and rounded base	Enclosure ditch or gully
419	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small/large pebbles	Fill of 418
420 (=418)	Linear feature with steeply-sloping sides and flat base	
421	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small/large pebbles	Fill of 410
422	Cleaning layer, west of area	
423	Small circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole
424	Soft/loose mid brown silty gravel with frequent small gravels	Fill of 423
425	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole
426	Soft/loose mid brown silty gravel with frequent small pea-grit	Fill of 425
427	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole
428	Soft/loose mid brown silty gravel with frequent small pea-grit	Fill of 427
429	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base	Posthole
430	Soft/loose mid brown silty gravel with frequent small pea-grit	Fill of 429
431	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base	Posthole
432	Soft/loose mid brown silty gravel with frequent small pea-grit	Fill of 431
433	Narrow linear feature with concave sides and rounded base	Drainage gully or foundation trench
434	Friable mid brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium stones	Fill of 433
435	Friable mid brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium stones	Fill of 433
436	Friable dark brown sandy loam with occasional small/medium stones and charcoal	Fill of 437
437 (=118)	Narrow linear feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Drainage gully
438	Friable mid grey brown sandy loam with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks	Fill of 439
439 (=142)	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole
440	Compact dark grey brown sandy clay loam with occasional small stones and charcoal	Fill of 441
441	Narrow linear feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base	Drainage gully
442 (=480)	Narrow linear feature with regular sloping sides and concave base	Drainage gully?
443	Mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent small/medium stones	Fill of 442
444	Circular feature with near-vertical sides and flat	Posthole

	base	
445	Friable dark brown sandy loam with frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 444
446	Wide linear feature with concave sides and v-shaped base	Drainage gully
447	Compact reddish grey brown clay silt with moderate small/medium stones	Fill of 446
448	Compact reddish grey brown with frequent small/medium stones and brick present	Surface within holloway
449	Loose dark grey brown black silty loam with occasional small stones	Layer within holloway
450	Linear feature	Modern service trench
451	Fill of 450	
452	Linear feature with concave sides and flat base	Enclosure ditch
453	Compact reddish brown clay with frequent small/large stones and occasional brick fragments	Fill of 452
454	Linear feature	Modern service trench
455	Fill of 454	
456	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Layer within holloway
457	Small sub-circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole or pit
458	Soft/loose grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones and occasional medium cobbles	Fill of 457
459	Sub-circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Posthole or pit
460	Soft/loose grey brown clayey silt with moderate small gravel and occasional medium cobbles	Fill of 460
461	Large sub-circular cut with concave sides and an irregular flat base	Post-pit?
462	Soft/loose grey brown clayey silt with moderate small stones and medium cobbles	Fill of 461
463	Narrow linear feature with gently sloping sides and concave base	Drainage gully or foundation
464	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional small stones and occasional small/medium stones	Fill of 463
465	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional small-medium stones	Fill of 463
466	Mid brown sandy loam with occasional small stones	Fill of 463
467	Compact mid brown sandy clay with occasional small stones	Fill of 446
468	Loose mid grey black gravelly silt with occasional small stones	Layer within holloway
469	Very compact red grey brown clayey gravel with moderate small/medium stones and occasional small/large brick fragments	Layer within holloway
470	Soil and slag	Modern debris
471	Redeposited marl	Modern spoil
472	Compact clayey silt with occasional small-medium stones and occasional small brick fragments	Fill of 454
473	Very compact dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small/medium stones and occasional small brick fragments	Fill of 450
474	Linear feature with gently sloping sides and concave base	Drainage gully
475	Loose mid brown grey silty clay with occasional	Fill of 474

	small stones	
476	Sub-circular feature with concave sides and rounded base	Pit?
477	Loose dark mid grey sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stones and frequent small coarse sand	Fill of 476
478	Sub-circular feature	Pit?
479	Loose dark mid grey sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stones and frequent small coarse sand	Fill of 478
480 (=442)	Narrow linear feature with concave sides and rounded base	Drainage gully?
481	Loose mid grey brown silty gravel with frequent small-large stones	Fill of 480
482	Small circular feature with steeply sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole
483	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of 482
484	Narrow sub-rectangular feature with steeply sloping sides and v-shaped base	Pit or posthole
485	Loose mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of 484
486	Sub-circular feature with gently sloping sides and irregular base	Pit or posthole
487	Loose grayish brown loamy sand with moderate medium stones	Fill of 486
488	Irregular feature	Tree bole
489	Fill of 488	
490	Sub-circular feature with gently sloping sides and flat base	Pit?
491	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt	Fill of 490
492	Friable dark greyish brown loamy sandy silt	Topsoil and subsoil
493	Redeposited marl	Layer within holloway
494	Loose black loamy fine sand with occasional large stones, and brick and tile fragments	Layer within holloway
495	Redeposited marl	Layer within holloway
496	Loose/friable greyish mid brown sandy silt with occasional medium-large stones	Layer within holloway
497	Irregular feature	Tree bole
498	Fill of 497	
499	Void	
500	Void	
501	Wide linear feature with concave sides and flat base	Drainage gully?
502	Consolidated dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium gravels	Fill of 501
503	Irregular feature	Tree bole
504	Fill of 503	
505	Small sub-circular feature	Pit or posthole
506	Compact mid grey brown sandy loam with occasional small stones	Fill of 505
507	Void	
508	Void	
509	Irregular feature	Tree bole
510	Fill of 509	
511	Deposit of small-medium stones	Gravel surface
512	Void	
513	Truncated end of linear feature?	Drainage gully?

Appendix 2: Descriptive list of contexts from 1997 evaluation (WSM 24624)

Context	Description	Interpretation
100	Machine-excavated layers, Trench 1	
101	Mid brown loamy sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate tile fragments in upper fill	Fill of 102
102	Linear feature with straight vertical side and flat base	Ditch?
200	Machine-excavated layers, Trench 2	
201	Mid grey brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 202
202	Sub-circular feature	Pit or posthole
203	Mid grey brown sandy gravelly loam	Fill of 204
204	Linear feature	Drainage gully?
205	Fill of 206	
206	Irregular feature	Tree bole?
207	Mid grey brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 208
208	Narrow linear feature	Drainage gully
209	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 210
210	Narrow linear feature	Drainage gully
211	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 212
212	Sub-circular feature	Pit or posthole
213	Mid grey brown sandy gravelly loam	Fill of 214
214	Sub-circular feature	Posthole
215	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 216
216	Sub-circular feature	Pit or posthole
300	Machine-excavated layers, Trench 3	
301	Circular feature filled with mid grey brown sandy loam	Pit
302	Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional charcoal	Topsoil and subsoil
303	Layer; greyish brown sandy loam with common charcoal fragments	Dumped deposit
304	Layer; reddish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and tile fragments	Dumped deposit
305	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 309
306	Linear declivity	Holloway
307	Linear feature	Enclosure ditch?
308	Brownish sandy marl with occasional gravel	Fill of 307
400	Machine-excavated layers, Trench 4	
401	Very dark grey sand with	Fill of 410

	moderate charcoal	
402	Dark greyish sandy loam with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 403
403	Small linear feature	Pit or posthole
404	Dark grey brown with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of 411
405 (=406)	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Fill of 407
406 (=405)	Mid greyish brown sandy loam	Fill of 407
407	Circular feature	Pit
408	Grey sandy gravel with occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of 409
409	Sub-circular feature?	Pit?
410	Linear feature?	Drainage gully?
411	Sub-circular feature?	Pit?
412	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 413
413	Circular feature	Posthole
414	Mid grey brown sandy loam	Fill of 415
415	Circular feature	Posthole
416	Sub-circular feature	Posthole
500	Machine-excavated layers, Trench 5	
501	Linear feature	Ditch

Appendix 3: Documentary study (Pat Hughes)

The development of the village of Hallow

The method and the sources

This study started as an attempt to trace the history of a certain small piece of land in Church Lane in Hallow, which had been excavated in advance of building work. The land lay at the heart of the medieval village, midway between the green and the site of the early church and it became logical to extend the investigation to take in the development of the immediate area.

If such a project is to result in more than informed conjecture, each plot or house must be traced backwards from its appearance in the 1841 tithe map for the parish as far as the records allow, and it is fortunate that there are many records for Hallow property which can be used for such topographical research.

A number of factors have made the tracing of property in Hallow easier than it might have been elsewhere. In the first place there is a map made by John Doharty for the diocese in 1747 and its accompanying terrier. This can be related both to a late 18th century rent book and, via annotations in the rent book, to the Parliamentary Survey of 1649/50. Other rentals fill in the gaps. Moreover, the copyholds and leases were numbered in the early 18th century and these numbers continued in use until the 19th century. There is an excellent collection of court rolls, both in the Worcester Cathedral Library for the period when the manor of Hallow was held by the Priory of Worcester, and in Worcestershire Record Office for the later period, when it was part of the Bishopric estates.

Within this documentation there is valuable internal evidence: property is often identified by the former owners of land, not just the previous tenant but, in some cases, the man who had held the site 200 years before. Where land accompanied the dwellings this usually remained constant, with the same main pieces of land traceable to individual holdings from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

Nevertheless, the study has presented problems: despite the extended time-scale the number of potential sources has still exceeded the time available for the project and some documents, in particular the accounts of the medieval Priory, have not been touched. Other documents have their own built in difficulties; court rolls are particularly tedious as they can only be used for this sort of topographical investigation if they are worked back systematically, with note taken of all the relevant entries. The abbreviated Latin, idiosyncratic hands and water and rat damage are no help.

An unsolved problem is the exact location of the open fields. The earliest rental is that of 1240 and the field names in this are few and far between and rarely identifiable. From 1315 the court rolls begin to provide names for the fields. Some of these individual fields can be located or guessed at; Smithfield lay on the west side of the highway opposite to the green and Clayhill retained its name until the Tithe map. Parkfield, where many of the villagers held strips, clearly post dates the enclosure of the Park, and can be located from internal evidence in the various deposits, but Knavesthornefield and Broadfield have defied identification. Before Doharty made his map these names had gone out of common usage and were only retained in the official diocesan records and rentals. They seem to have equated with Headland Field, to the south west of the road and village and Stoulton Field, to the north, but the individual plots and the measurements given, too often a 'parcel of land in', have proved impossible to place on the modern map.

In addition to the written text, various notes and transcripts have been appended to the report:

Appendix 4 contains the notes and transcripts concerning the village houses and their owners, made in the course of this study. Each house has been given the code number used on the Doharty map and the copyhold or lease number. The transcripts are sometimes in Latin, and sometimes, where it is more convenient, have been given in English. There is no attempt at consistency.

Appendix 5 lists some of the material under the subjects covered.

Appendix 6 contains a transcript of the 1442 rental with notes identifying the properties with the later holdings.

Appendix 7 contains an abstract of the 1240 rental.

When it has been necessary to identify houses in the text or the appendices Doharty's numbers have been used.

Introduction

When Domesday book was made in 1085, the manor of Hallow was described as containing seven hides.¹ A hide was not an exact measurement, but was reckoned as the amount of land which would support one household for a year. Two of the hides were held by two 'Radmen', who were liable for riding and escort duties. They farmed their land with two ploughs. Properties in the four remaining hides were let out to 10 villeins, who paid rents and dues to the manor but farmed the land for their own profit. The other hide was 'in desmesne', that is held by the Lord of the manor, in this case the Priory of Worcester, for his own use and advantage. The manor also supported 16 bordars or cottagers, who both in status and accommodation were inferior to the villeins, together with four male and two female slaves. They and the villeins held ten ploughs between them. There were two mills, a fishery, a large area of woodland and 20 acres of meadow, some by the Severn and some probably by the Lawerne Brook.

Hallow 1240 - 1300

The next detailed record for Hallow was a rental made for the Priory in 1240 and in those 150 years considerable changes had taken place in the manor.² There seems to have been a marked increase in the number of tenants holding land in general and in particular, in the number of 'nooks' of land held in villeinage, which had risen to 27. The number of bordars or cottagers, on the other hand, had decreased from 16 to 10.

Most of the rented holdings, or 'nooks' appear to have been to the west of the present A443. The names of the holdings, Chiseburn, Eastbury, Woodacre, Stoking, Bradeburn (Bradbourne) and Pecheley, as listed in the 1240 rental, can mostly be identified towards the east of the manor. These holdings, though part of the manor and parish of Hallow, tended to be known by their localised names; the term 'Hallow' was more specifically applied to the area around and opposite the church, the present Hallow village.

The land on the east side of the road, between the modern Hallow village and the Severn, appears to have been desmesne land. Some of this land was retained by the priory. It is listed as the grange, the grove, the heath, and the land once the vineyard. There was a pasture near 'Lamput', another next to the bridge towards Pechesley, 13 selions in the field towards Lawne and another 3 selions of pasture, which had been given by Hugh of Hallow.

It is not at all clear how the grange was worked on behalf of the Priory. In 1240, as has been indicated, the land was 'in hand', but it is possible that in the late 12th century the site of the manor was held by the Prior's butler. He had acquired the name Ralf de Hallow, which suggests that he had a substantial holding in the village. The de Hallow family certainly held the meadow called la Pulle which, at a later date, was leased with the manor site. On the other hand they are represented as donating land in Hallow to the Priory and it seems likely that some of the land was freehold at this period.³

Some of the land at 'la Pulle', on the bank of the Severn, which was granted to the priory by Matthew de Hallow, was intended to provide a road. The name, the Pool meadow, continued in use until the 17th century and seems to equate with Daisy meadow in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is possible that the road was intended to connect with the ford. In 1405 there is reference to a lease of a staithe, with a fishery which extended from 'la Pulle' to 'le vorde'.⁴

¹ Dr. A. Williams & Prof. G.H. Martin, ed., *Domesday Book*, Vol I (2003) p.479

² W.H. Hale ed., *Registrum Orioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis* (Camden Society London 1865)

pp 47a -53b

³ Cath Lib. B406, 408, 409, 410.

⁴ Worc. Cath. Lib. E 45

No other reference to this ford has been found, but a path to the river through these fields still existed at the end of the 18th century.⁵

The accounts for the 13th and 14th centuries also imply that the grange remained 'in hand' and it is not until the second half of the 15th century that there are records of the leasing of the 'site of the manor'.

The grange almost certainly occupied the site which was later Hallow Farm and the original church stood next to it in the old grave yard at the end of Chapel Lane. The question can be asked as to which came first, the grange or the chapel. No mention is made in Domesday book of a priest and it is not really known when the chapel was founded, although local antiquaries who saw the church before its destruction in 1830 claimed it had Saxon features, a claim that may be borne out by study of the paintings of the church.

A list of the possessions of the church at Worcester made about 1160 mentions the churches of Grimley and Hallow and the chapel of Hallow appears again in 1220.⁶ A license from Bishop Gifford in 1270 confirmed the grant of the church of Grimley and the chapel of Hallow to the Prior and Chapter of Worcester. It included the dwelling house for the priest and a barn, probably in the corner of the court of the manor, on the site of the later vicarage. The grant included the right of burial at the chapel, which allowed it to act as though it was a parish church.⁷

Hallow 1300 - 1350 (Fig 13)

The Park and its impact

Much of the desmesne land was rented out, probably in strips, to the tenants, many of whom held this land in addition to their family holdings. When, in 1312, the prior petitioned the King for a license to enclose and empark 60 acres of land and 40 acres of wood, it seems likely that part of this was the land that was enclosed. The area stretched south along the river from the grange and included the fishponds and the rabbit warren in Henwick, which had been granted to the Priory in 1256.⁸

The new park did not take in the land along the Severn, which remained part of the water meadows belonging with the grange, and it also seems to have excluded a wide strip of land immediately to the east of the main road. This became known as the Parkfield and was let out in strips.

The enclosure of the fishponds and the warren were not popular with the citizens of Worcester. In 1346, the simmering tension between the town and the Priory erupted into open warfare. The occasion was the murder within the Priory churchyard of John, the son of one of Worcester's prominent citizens, William Carter. The Prior claimed the right to act as coroner and the citizens, led by their bailiffs, and incensed by this and other acts that they felt encroached on their privileges, broke down the Priory gates, attacked the Priory Church and 'terribly beseiging the monasterie with fire which they brought, endeavoured to burne it'. Nor were they content with these actions; bands of rioters went out to Hallow and Battenhall and raided the warren for rabbits and the fishponds for 'pykes, breams, perches and roches'. When called to testify before the King's Justice, William Verney, one of the ringleaders, claimed that 'these places time out of minde were common to all persons of this cittie and

⁵ WRO 009:1 BA 2636/92

⁶ R.R.Darlington, ed., *The Cartulary of Worcester Cathedral Priory*, (Pipe Roll Soc. 1968) p.76

⁷ R.R.Darlington, ed., *The Cartulary of Worcester Cathedral Priory*, (Pipe Roll Soc. 1968)

⁸ Cal. Pat. Rolls 1307 -13, p. 517

others to fish there and carrie away the fishe at their pleasures, etc.’⁹ The Prior counter-claimed that the places ‘where William Verney and the others fished were time out of mind separated pondes and that the bayliffs, William Verney and the rest, were guiltie of the trespasses’.

It is likely that both sides had right on their side: if the Hallow ponds lay within the desmesne land once farmed out to the villeins the ponds would have been easily accessible and the local people may have considered them their own. Nevertheless the ponds were well within the Priory desmesne and as such were Priory property. The incident expresses the underlying resentment that must have accompanied the enclosing of the park, but is difficult to evaluate the impact enclosure made on the development of the community. The court rolls for the manor do not start until three years after enclosure took place. The 13th century village is therefore a matter of conjecture. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some attempt at putting it together, if only by extrapolating from what is already known.

The layout of the village

The fixed points for the village are the grange and the church (Fig 13). The vicarage, as has already been stated, stood on the west edge of the manor courtyard, the curia. It appears that the village was, as is still the case, built round a green, for the earliest court mentions John and Philip of the Grene. There was a smith in the village, Henry le Smith, who was licensed to keep a tavern for a year. It is likely that his forge was on the west side of the highway, opposite the green, on the site where the later smiths had their premises. A large, semi-circular field called Smithfield must have taken its name from the many smiths who worked on the plot backing on to the field.

A lane of some sort must have connected the green to the church and to the manor site. At a later date three cottages stood on narrow plots of land on the north side of this lane. Very little is known about these cottages before the 15th century, but their size and position makes it likely that they were used by the labourers who worked the desmesne.

At the north end of the green stood a cottage later called Loken. It is not certain that this was in existence in the 13th century, but there are two possible references to this in 1320/1. We are told that Walter Godfrey owed 12d rent out of a tenement in Hallow to the Prior and Convent and this was paid by one Nicholas le Botiler.¹⁰ The Botilers held this plot from the manor in the 15th century. Another possible identification is with Richard at Loke in the same year.¹¹

Among the tenants listed in the 1240 rental was John Bedell: he held a house with a curtilage or yard, and also had a headland next to the heath, a croft at the fishpond and four butts of desmesne land in Lindenhull. His house and property cannot as yet be identified, but there is reason to think that he lived in or near what is now the village. In particular, the croft at the fishpond, seems to be the ‘croft at Ludbache’, the ‘croft at Hallow Pool’, that features in rentals until the late 18th century.¹²

The plot of land that has provided the impetus for this study lay on the opposite side of the church path from the manor court or curia, but was probably part of the yards and buildings associated with the grange. When the pale was set up round the park this plot became isolated from the enclosed desmesne land by the park boundary and from the manor courtyard by the church path.

⁹ T. Habington, ed John Amphlett, *A Survey of Worcestershire, Vol.I* (WHS 1895) pp. 388-393; see also Cal. Pat, Rolls 1348/9 pp.246, 250

¹⁰ Worc.Cath. Lib. B419, 420

¹¹ Worc.Cath. Lib. E 9

¹² W.H. Hale ed., *Registrum Orioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis*, (Camden Society London 1865) pp 49b, 50b

It has been stated that during the Black Death of 1348/9 over 30% of the population of the Worcester priory estates died and that there were more casualties in the later outbreaks in 1361, 1369 and 1375-8. It has also been stated that Hallow was one of the manors that had restored and improved on the pre-plague population by 1370.¹³

Despite, or possibly because of the disruption of the Black Death, the middle years of the 14th century have provided useful documentary evidence for the activities in the village. Hargreaves believed there was an influx of newcomers into the manor after the plague and this may account for the number of leases round the green issued in the 1350s.¹⁴

Hallow 1350 - 1400 (Fig 14)

The south end of the green

In 1347, Thomas le Clerk of Pechesley paid a heriot for 1 messuage situated in a certain croft called Smethefelde.¹⁵ This is probably the first mention of the property that was to be called Burtons in the later centuries. In 1353, the land to the north of this plot was granted to ‘Henry le Mareschale & Petronella his wife ... cottage with a certain smithy next to the green at Hallow’ (Fig 14). Henry was also licensed to keep a tavern.¹⁶ The premises, cottage and smithy were granted to Philip Smith in 1400 after they had been forfeited by John Smith for non repair.¹⁷

In 1357 John le Fletcher ‘took that plot in the orchard lying next to the King’s Highway ... and the said John will construct a house for his own habitation.’; clearly this house was on the main road¹⁸. However, the next grant to John Fletcher allows the plot to be identified with certainty; it does not reiterate the earlier wording but looks forward, with a description that remains almost constant, with mere minor variations, until the end of the 18th century.¹⁹

To this court came John Fletcher & took ... three diets of desmesne land in the Smithfield and a croft formerly Nicholas the younger?, all that land situated at the hill up to the field called fulven containing six diets of and also 13 selions of desmesne land lying in the Parkefelde.

To have and to hold all that land along with one parcel of land called pir... emede lying at Rokullesmulle.

This then is the plot on the south east corner of the green (Fig 14), labelled ‘H1’ by John Doharty on his 1747 map (Fig 12). It was, we are told, taken out of a larger plot which at the time was used as an orchard (cf Fig 13).

Hallow 1400 - 1450 (Fig 15 and Fig 16)

The north end of the green

In the early decades of the 1400s development took place at the other end of the green. Here, in 1405, William Clyve, a carpenter, was granted ‘i parcel of desmesne land in le Parkefurlonge lying between the land of the Lord and the Lord’s highway near the tenement

¹³ Hargreaves, P., ‘Seignorial Reaction and Peasant Responses: Worcester Priory and its peasants after the Black Death’, in *Midland History* 1999, vol 25, p.57; Hargreaves, P., *Change in relationships between Lord and tenants on manors of Worcester Cathedral Priory 1340-1390* (PhD thesis Birmingham University 1997) p.69

¹⁴ Hargreaves Ph. D p. 72

¹⁵ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 15

¹⁶ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 5

¹⁷ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 40, 41

¹⁸ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 18

¹⁹ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 24

of Boteller' (Fig 15). This was the land that would subsequently become plot 'O1' on Doharty's map (Fig 12) and it can be traced forward until that date. The grant includes no building clause, but a house was built on the land before the 1441 rental (see below).²⁰ The plot that Doharty marked as K1 is also mentioned in the 1441 rental as belonging to John King.

The same court roll contains a list of those holding land as villans who were born on this or on another of the Priory manors. The names included William Clyve, John Fletcher and John Smith, and in addition, John Bruggeman and John Downton. These men or their descendants held one or possibly two of the cottages along the church lane. The transfer of one of these from Katherine Bruggeman to Richard Downton and then to John Downton is recorded in 1423/24.²¹ Another of these plots contained a building that was, at a later date, always known as the Hosteller's house. It seems to have belonged to the Guesthouse keeper and was part of his estate. Before the 16th century it had been divided into three and let as the east, middle and west Hosteller's houses. It probably dates from the early 15th century or before, since, like a number of other properties, it once belonged to the ubiquitous John Smith.²²

By 1412 there was sufficient pressure on housing to make it viable for Thomas Boteller, neighbour to Clyve, to divide his land and build a new dwelling for rent on the separated plot. He was given a license to let the new property to John Foster, a tailor.²³ The premises consisted of

1 new hall with a chamber in the corner of the said tenement with 1 barn and a bakehouse in the same tenement, another chamber next to the said barn in another messuage.

The second chamber seems to have overflowed into the adjoining plot retained by Thomas Boteller. The two parts of this property can be identified on the Doharty map as 's' and 't' (Fig 12).

The south end of the green

In 1441 a rental was made of the prior's manors. Part of the record for Hallow is damaged, but sufficient remains to identify most of the properties in the village of Hallow at that date. The rental has been transcribed (Appendix 6). It contains material not found, or possibly not identified, in the court rolls. It shows that John Frankelen held a new cottage recently built in Church Lane on the desmesne garden or yard opposite Downton's cottage (Fig 16).²⁴ It may have been once been part of the same orchard as the house earlier built on the corner by John Fletcher. The same rent roll records another house in the same area, built by John Forster on the corner of the green opposite his own house (Fig 16). This was so newly built that the scribe originally wrote 'garden' and crossed it out and substituted 'cottage'. A later court roll entry, in 1471, confirms that John Forster built it 'of new'. Nicholas, John's son forfeited the whole property due to non repair.²⁵

Rising rents made it economic to sublet properties, and the manor court attempted to legislate against those who leased out their houses 'against the custom of the manor', imposing stiff fines of 10s each. Among those who were called to book on this account were John Arch, (who held 'Burtons': see below) Thomas Boteller, John Forster and Margery Downton.²⁶

²⁰ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 45

²¹ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 51

²² e.g. WRO 009:1 BA 2636/183 92557(1598)

²³ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 46

²⁴ Worc. Cath. Lib. C830

²⁵ Worc. Cath. Lib. E73

²⁶ Worc. Cath. Lib. E. 59

Two other properties appear in the rent roll and can be shown to have been present before 1441. One is the cottage called Bertons or Burtons which stood at the south end of the village at the edge of Smithfield (Fig 16) and can be identified for another five centuries by its accompanying lands. The rent roll describes this as formerly John Smythe, which pushes it back to the time of the Smith family at the beginning of the century. The other property, on the east side of the green, also belonged to the Smith family and can be identified in the same manner. It is likely that both these properties predate 1400 but no evidence for this has been found.

The excavation site

In 1442/3 one Richard Barnacle took a plot of desmesne land opposite the 'curia' or manor courtyard. It contained 5 selions of land 'at the very end' [ultimo] and 'extended up to the fence on the outside part at the end of the Lord's pond'. This was the strip of land bounded by Church Lane on the north and the paling of the park and the fishponds on the south, and was part of the area excavated in 1997-9. Whatever its earlier purpose, and it seems certain that it had formed part of the manorial complex, it had gone out of use by 1443 and was designated as building land. In fact, it seems the 'capital house of three bays' was never built and nothing further is heard of Richard Barnacle. Probably the land lay open and unused for the next 50 or so years.²⁷

Consolidation

It appears therefore, that much of the village was built up during the first decades of the 15th century and that henceforth building work was concentrated on improving the existing housing stock. Thomas Boteller was enjoined to build a house of 2 bays on his tenement in 1434 and then fined for several years for non compliance; this was a re-build of an existing dwelling.²⁸ John Downton was called upon to mend his houses.²⁹ The smith's cottage, then in the hands of Thomas Bene, was newly built (rebuilt) in 1441.³⁰

The house that subsequently became the Crown was rebuilt sometime before 1482, probably in 1442 by William Kings who was enjoined to 'build of new a capital house containing three bays within the space of 1½ years of this leasing'. It then contained 1 messuage, 1 kitchen, 1 granary and 1 dovecot 'formerly built on a parcel of ground called Smythefyld'.³¹ The inclusion of the dovecot allows this plot to be identified into the 18th century.

Hallow 1450 – 1500

The rebuilt manor house

Throughout the 13th, 14th, and the first part of the 15th centuries it would appear that the grange (or manor site) was administered directly from the Priory, and run by the Priory servants for the Priory benefit. However, in 1463 a lease was issued to Richard Salwey for the site of the manor, except the ark and the pools, to repair, sustain and maintain and if necessary to rebuild as new the buildings there. Six years later the site was let to a Roger Procter and the following year to John Broke of Worcester who, was already keeper of the park.³² Broke was to build, at his own expense, one capital house of four bays and one oxhouse of three bays and maintain them and the barn. Obviously a good barn, probably a genuine tithe barn for the great tithes due to the Priory, already existed, but a new house, reflecting a changed status was needed; the construction of an oxhouse may indicate that the desmesne was no longer let out to the tenants, but farmed directly from the manor site.

²⁷ Worc. Cath. Lib. E58

²⁸ Worc. Cath. Lib. E54, E56

²⁹ Worc. Cath. Lib. E 69, 71

³⁰ Worc. Cath. Lib. C830

³¹ Worc. Cath. Lib. E58, E 75

³² Worc. Cath. Lib. A6(i) f.v, xxv, lxii, lxxi

Hallow 1500 -1550 (Fig 17)

The park and the fishpools

The Journal of Prior More, so very informative on Battenhall Park, is less so concerning the park at Hallow. It does however, indicate that, at this time the fishpool in the park was divided into the 'over' and the 'nether' pools, apparently then, as later, separated by a dam. This dam has some relevance to the archaeological site since the sunken lane, discovered during the excavation, is oriented so that it directly crosses the pools at the dam. It is suggested that such access to the park would have been particularly useful to one, who like John Broke, had interests and responsibilities at both manor and park.³³

The Church House

In 1516 Prior More added to the amenities of Hallow by granting a piece of land to the church wardens for the erection of a church house, 'built from new'. Such buildings occupied the same role as the more modern church fete and by the sale of ale and cakes, brewed, baked and consumed on the premises, contributed towards the upkeep of the church. Hallow Church House stood next to 'the cemetery of the same church', almost certainly on the plot of land next to the gate, facing the sunken lane and adjoining the recent archaeological excavation (Fig 17).³⁴ Perhaps the later pottery found on the site can be attributed to the 16th and 17th century revellers! Regular rents of 4d a year for the church house can be found in various rent rolls until the early 18th century.³⁵

Hallow 1550-1600

For some reason that is not at all clear, the new Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral were not allowed to retain the manor of Hallow after the dissolution. Instead they surrendered it to the Crown at the end of October 1546 and the following January it was granted to the Bishop of Worcester in lieu of property removed from his estates.³⁶ The tenant at the time was William Heath and he was followed during the next few years by John Habington of Hindlip.

The new mansion house

The house at this time was still the house built by John Broke, and the park was described by Leyland in 1541 as 'a park withowt a howse a 2 myles from Worcester'.³⁷ However, it seems that Habington envisaged a more impressive building than the 15th century farmhouse, and, when he died in 1582 he had on site at Hallow 40,000 bricks, which suggests that, before his death, he was planning some major building operation. He had already rebuilt his house at Hindlip in the newly fashionable red brick. Certainly before 1630 a new house had been built on the south of the church and the house and barns were left to serve as the home farm, conveniently far away from the new mansion house. It was the Habington family who welcomed Queen Elizabeth I to the Park when she visited Worcester in 1575. Habington's son Thomas referred to this visit when he described the house about 1630.:

The house hath a most pleasant prospect over Severne eaven to Breodons hylles, placed in a lyttell but most delicate parcke, whose higher ground aboundinge in mynte yeeldethe a sweete savor and whose sandy pathes are eaver drye, in so muche as Queene Elizabeth huntinge theare (whylst the abundance of hortess beateinge the

³³ Fegan, S. Ethel, ed., *Journal of Prior More*, (W.H.S. 1914) 87,267

³⁴ Worc. Cath Lib. A6(ii) lxxxxvii

³⁵ Worc. Cath. Lib. C 413, C415; WRO 009:1 BA 2636/92

³⁶ Cal. Pat. Rolls XXI 326, 770

³⁷ Toulmin Smith Lucy, ed., *The Itinerary of John Leland, part XI* (1907-10) p. 229

*mynt dyd bruse but a naturall perfume) gave it an extraordinary commendation, a deynty situation scarce secound to any in England.'*³⁸

The description indicates that now the house was within the park, sited at the top of the river terrace and looking towards the east.

The village and the villagers

Although the manor site, the tithes and the parsonage were granted to the Bishop's tenant, the manor was administered by the diocese. It is clear that some of the cottages were sublet by their lessees.³⁹ However, the actual occupancy of the building is not always evident. Holdings were sometimes identified by the name of the subtenant, who might or might not be a member of the family. A daughter might inherit a property while her husband held the title. Walter Straine apparently lived in one of the houses that had belonged to Thomas Boteller and let the other one. He also had other property which he rented out. When he died in 1587, he left one to his daughter, Joan, who was married to Roger Bird.⁴⁰ It seems likely that they lived in the cottages and farmed the land themselves.

John Andrews rented his house ('p' on Doherty's map: Fig 12) facing the green from Thomas Aprice and grew wheat and rye on the land that went with the house. His main occupation seems to have been farming; he rented more land in Shoulton from Richard and John Turner and also kept a draught ox, though he probably shared a plough with his neighbours. From the evidence of his hearth furniture, his house was probably two storey with a chimney and 'bacon in the roof'.⁴¹ William Awford ('O1' on Doherty's map: Fig 12), north of the green, was one of those who valued his goods. Awford, who died in 1614, inherited his property from his father, seems to have been a glover but like his fellow villagers supplemented his income with farming in a small way.⁴²

Roger Bird, who inherited the house called Loken (s) from his father-in-law, William Straine, seems to have combined farming with weaving, for, in addition to his crops he had 3 looms and an amount of wool. His inventory, not taken room by room, was fairly basic and the house seems to have consisted of a hall and one or two chambers.⁴³

Peter Goodman held the substantial property (Fig 12: H1), together with the cottage opposite (Fig 12: Q1). He died during the plague year of 1610.⁴⁴ From the evidence of William Straine's will it seems likely that he had originally sublet these from Straine and had only been granted the copyhold in his own right since Straine's death. The property was a substantial one, probably two storied, with a hall, two bedchambers and a chamber used for storage.

More work on the inventories would enlarge the picture, but the image presented by the probate records is of a close knit and mildly prosperous community, whose chief assets lay in their land and stock

³⁸ Thomas Habington, ed. J. Amphlett, *Survey of Worcestershire Vol. I* (WHS 1895)

p.545

³⁹ WRO 009:1 BA2636 180 (92529)

⁴⁰ WRO 009:1 BA 2636/182 92544; 009:1 BA 2636/186 92579; WRO Probate Records 1587/130

⁴¹ WRO Probate records 1604/25c

⁴² WRO Probate records 1595/84, 1613/3

⁴³ WRO Probate records 1619/135

⁴⁴ WRO Probate records 1610/116,

Hallow 1600 - 1700

The Civil War

The manor house probably remained in a younger branch of the Habington family, perhaps until *c* 1616 and then passed to the Fleets, a merchant family from Worcester.⁴⁵ In 1649/50, as part of the changes in attitude to the church and its property which characterised the Commonwealth, the Parliamentary Commissioners took an inventory of all the estates from which the established church derived its income. This 'Parliamentary Survey' of the land belonging to the Bishopric listed nearly all the properties in Hallow, with a view to their sale and has been of great value in tracing the plots in the village. Later records used the Survey as a marker and many of the later rentals cross-referenced to it.

The Fleets were doubly unfortunate during the Civil War. Their house was occupied by Parliamentary forces⁴⁶ and later confiscated by the Parliamentary Commissioners and sold over the family's heads to a William Combe of Alvechurch. It was then in the hands of Ann Fleet, widow of Thomas and a description of the property is included in the Survey. Thomas Fleet, son of the first Thomas, had to pay £1,150 to regain his dwelling, only for the house to be burnt down in 'an unhappie accident' a few years later. Fleet petitioned the Bishop for a grant of three lives on his lease, to provide him with security for his £1,000 outlay in re-building.⁴⁷ It is therefore likely that the present house on the site dates, at least at its core, from the 1660s.

The manor site remained in the hands of the Fleet family until the 1670s, when Edward Bull, who had married Anna Lygon, bought the manor from the Fleet family, and died there in 1700.⁴⁸ His widow passed the property, first to her nephew Corbyn and then on his death to her niece Margaret. Margaret was married to Reginald Pindar, and their son Reginald took the Lygon family name.

Hallow 1700 -1850

The demolition of the Church House

During Anna's time and during the following years, the house was often let furnished and the leases and the inventories that accompanied the leases provide a rich source (although not relevant to this study) for research on the house at Hallow Park.⁴⁹ It would appear that in the 1720s and 30s the pleasure garden was being made over and landscaped, for the description of the grounds in 1719 does not tie up with the later description in 1740 or with the map made by J. Doharty in 1747 (Fig 12). In 1733 one of the Lygons took action which deeply upset the parishioners of Hallow. A drive was cut through the grounds from the churchyard to the front of the house and planted with trees. As part of this reorganisation the church house, for which rent was paid to the landlord, was pulled down and the land beyond the houses on the south side of the church lane was enclosed. The constables of the parish complained bitterly but to no avail:

*We present the way to the Church Yard from Hollow Green inclosed & the Church house taken downe without the Consent of the Parish.*⁵⁰

⁴⁵ PRO E134/10 Jas 1/East 16; Hallow Parish Reg. 1618, 1619

⁴⁶ J.W. Willis Bund, ed *Henry Townsend's Diary* Vol. I (WHS 1915) p. 152

⁴⁷ WRO 009:1 BA 2636/95 (in folder)

⁴⁸ VCH Vol. IV p. 368

⁴⁹ See documents relating to Hallow at Madresfield Court, Worcs. Boxes F5iv - vii, Gv,

J6iii

⁵⁰ WRO 009:1 BA2636/142

The area enclosed includes the area which was covered by the recent archaeological investigation, and which ultimately became part of the gardens of the Hallow Park mansion. The tithe map of 1842 marks it as kitchen garden and the site of the gardener's house.⁵¹

The extension of the village

In the latter part of the 17th century the village began to spread north along the main road. In particular, before 1747, a new holding was created in one of the 'parcels' of land in what had been called Parkfield and which by 1747, was known as Pinchfield. Here, in 1733, land had been taken from a plot (Fig 12: plot 'n') and amalgamated with other land next to the pool once called Ludbach, but, by the 18th century, known as Hallow Pool.⁵² A row of small cottages were built on the 'croft at Ludbach' and two larger dwellings beyond.

The smithy was moved north in 1778 when a separate grant of land was made (Fig 12: part of N1). At the end of the 18th century these premises 'consisted of a House, Blacksmiths Shop, garden and about 6 acres of land'.⁵³

The rebuilding of the home farm

The home farm received attention at the end of the 18th century. A lease of 1783 between Reginald Lygon and John Crane Gent of Powick refers to 'All that new erected Messuage or Farm House ... with the Outhouses Barnes Stables Pidgeon House Courts Foldyards gardens and Orchards thereto belonging ... except and reserved to the said reginald lygon two bays of Building in the tithe barn, the Threshing Floor there and the Foldyard thereto adjoining'. This farmyard is probably the one depicted on a plan at Madresfield Court.⁵⁴ Much of this 18th century rebuild is probably still standing.

Changes in place-names

There were more changes to place names in this period: two leases for the Pound House (Fig 12: H1) both written in 1814 allow a comparison of names. They suggest that Ruckhall in the early records became first Buckhill and then Dodgemore and that Fulven, which first occurs in 1240, became Four Acres on the Tithe map, while the Helds became the Yelds. The variation on Ingleshall, Ingershall, Ingenshalle may have given rise to the unlikely Chichenchole on the Tithe map.⁵⁵

The re-building of the church

The most radical change that took place in the village was the rebuilding of the church. The first rebuilding took place in 1830, when, for some reason the mediaeval church was pulled down and replaced by a small, plain building, similar to a non-conformist chapel. The historian, John Noake visited Hallow one Sunday about 1848, some years after the chapel was built. He wrote:

On passing through the village, the neat and comfortable cottages, the well trimmed gardens, the clean and tidy inhabitants who here and there looked forth from their windows and doors, all seemed to be under the influence of the day of rest; the smoke curled up cheerfully from the pleasant vicarage; and nothing, save the little bell from yonder sacred turret, broke the silence of the morning...

⁵¹ WRO A f760/308, Px760/309 BA1572

⁵² WRO 009:1 BA2636/40 (43988)

⁵³ WRO 009:1 BA2636/49 (48987)

⁵⁴ Madresfield Court Archives L6(i)

⁵⁵ W.H. Hale (ed.), *Registrum Orioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis*, (Camden Society London 1865), p. 47b; WRO A f760/308, Px760/309 BA1572

By this time the vanguard of the village church-goers was seen slowly approaching the house of worship, and after I had watched the pleasing procession - for it was literally so - wind its way round the rustic lane and through the wicket of the yard, I joined the rear and entered the church. The interior is spacious, well lighted and well fitted up; there is a gallery round three of the sides and a neat little organ at the western end. The church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1830, and contains 600 sittings, 300 of which are free in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society. A very handsome painted window has been placed in the east window, the gift of candidates for holy orders to the vicar, who is examining chaplain to the Bishop.

Noake, who could be very scathing about matters which did not please him, evidently approved of Hallow. The 1830 chapel lasted less than 40 years before it too was pulled down. A new and impressive gothic church building, designed by Mr W. Jeffrey Hopkins, was put up on land to the south of the village, and consecrated in 1869.

Many of the cottages that surround the green were rebuilt in brick during the last years of the 19th century and the early 20th century, but until the middle of the 20th century Hallow preserved its rural charm. The second half of the 20th century saw many of the original plots subdivided and crammed with dwellings, and the vicarage and the manor farm building turned into houses and flats. Nevertheless, something of the historic village still survives. Ludbach or Hallow Pool has gone, but a deep hollow on the site bears witness to its passing. The same is true of the Priory fishpools behind the excavation site. The cemetery of the early church is still enclosed with hedges and a gate. The late 18th century smithy still stands where it was constructed in 1778 and a number of the other houses, although heavily altered, retain 18th century characteristics. These include the Crown and the three houses marked as K1, P1 and I1 on Figure 12; it is possible that more and earlier features survive internally. In Church Lane a 17th century timber framed building, marked 'n' by Doharty, was perhaps put up by William or Joan Teade.

The village therefore would still repay attention and the importance of retaining its ancient plots and boundaries for future generations cannot be over-emphasised. Without some remaining indication of these boundaries the present investigation would have been far more difficult.

Appendix 4: Documentary sources for the houses and cottages near the green

Note: The descriptions from the terrier to Doharty's map (WRO r009:1 5403/3; 009:1 BA 2636/49 43992) have been compared with those in the Parliamentary Survey of 1647 [PS] (WRO BA 2636/49 43993), the Rental of 1661-1695, the 18th/19th century Rent Roll (WRO BA 2636/49 43987) and the leases contained in WRO BA 2686/

Copy 18. H1

18th/19th century Rent Roll

3rd Oct. 1774 Judith Yeats 2 Cottages called the Pound House with certain parcels...

Doharty's map

John Yeats Homestall at the Pound

Rental of 1661 -1695 (15th April 1675)

Un Cott cum duab pcellio terra in Parkfield un pcell ter in fulven un parcella terra Smithfield dua parcell ter iuxta Prat Ingleshall voc les held un pcella terra apud Ruckhill adjacens Cottagio pct co 6d

PS (p.21) BA 2636/49

John Ross 1 cottage 2 parcels of land in Parkfield, 1 parcel of land in Smithfield 1 toft at Ludbach 2 parcels of land next to a meadow called Ingleshall 2 helds 1 parcel of land at Ruckhall

1613 BA 2636/186

Peter Goodman cottage parcel of land in Parkfield, parcel in fulven parcel in Smithfield to next to Ludbach parcel of land in Ruckfields, cottage John Foster.

1604 BA 2636/184 92564

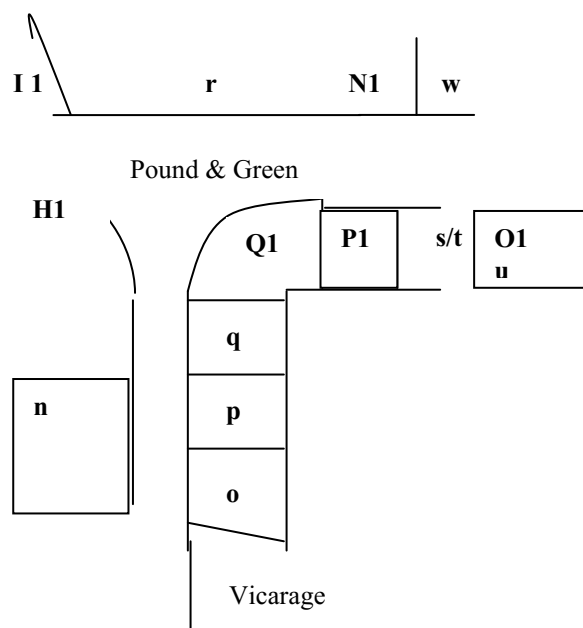
Surrendered by Thomas Hall A cottage and 2 parcels of land in Parkfield, 1 parcel in fulven, 1 parcel in Smithfield, 1 toft near Ludbach 2 parcels in Ingleshall 2 le helds 1 parcel of land near Ruckhall. To Thomas and John Edway

25 Hen VIII xxvi September Cath Lib E 97

Joan Glover als Parker dau of William Glover

I cottage with 2 parcels of land in Parkfield

I parcel of land in fulven i parcel in Smithfield



I croft next Ludbache ii parcels of land next pasture called Ingenshalle ii parcels of land 'ibm' with 2 helds i pasture near Rochyll with i cottage 'exoport' the aforesaid cottage formerly John Foster and now in the tenure of the aforesaid William Glover vid

1477/78 Cath Lib E 73

William Weaver of Clyfton -the cottages and lands previously John Forster and then Nicholas Forster were forfeited by Nicholas Forster because he did not repair.

1471/2 Cath Lib E 72

Nicholas Forster for not repairing his houses.

1461/2 Cath Lib E 66

John Forster died -Nicholas Forster took the property

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Johno Forster pro i cotag cu ii pcell tre in parkefelde

I parcell in fulven i pcell tre in camp voc Smythfelde

I croft iux Ludwig ii pcell tre iux pt (pasture?) voc yngenshalle & ii pcell pat ibm cu ii heldy & i pcell pat apud Rokehull un gardino (crossed out) modo cotag de novo (this later copy 11 Q1) xxiid ob

1369- 70 Cath Lib E 24

To this court came John Fletcher & took ... three diets of desmesne land in the Smithfield and a croft formerly Nicholas the younger?, all that land situated at the hill up to the field called fulven containing six diets of and also 13 selions of desmesne land lying in the Parkefelde

To have and to hold all that land along with one parcel of land called pir??? emede lying at Rokullesmulle

1357 Cath Lib E 18

To this court came John le Fletcher and took that plot in the orchard lying next to the King's Highway ... and the said John will construct a house for his own habitation.

Copy 7 I 1

Doharty's map BA 2636/49 43992

Edward Davies homestall

1676 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

Un cott called Burtons and one field called Smithfield and one parcel in the same place formerly William King one croft called Witlegg formerly Margery Lewis

Thomas Costin Fisher 1647 f 32 Guil Turner in possession

PS

c.1597 009:1 BA 2636/183 92555

Anna Hall formerly wife of Richard Turner one cottage called Burton xii butts in Parkfield ??? called Morebridge a field called Smithfield

1579 009:1 BA 2636/179 92521

To this court came Bridget Hynkesman William Stanton and/represented by? William Perkes attorney

One cottage xii butts of desmesne land in Parkfield & a parcel of one boundary with trees growing next to the desmesne land near moore bridge & one field called Smithfield the last parcel then surrendered by William King* & the moety of a crofte called Wythegg formerly in the tenure of Margery Lewes and now in the tenure of Richard Turner and his wife Ann.

1573 009:1 BA 2636/181 92532

We present that Katherine Hynckson wid who held of the Lord by court roll one cottage called Burtons xii butts of desmesne land in Parkefield & one parcel of pasture has died ... herriot etc. Ann Turner to take the premises

1499/1500 Cath Lib E 86

Thomas Brauntley Cottage called Burtons once John Smith xii butts of land in Parkfield i parcel 'i met cu arber cress iux dmo usque morebrugge' next the land of Thomas Brassy i field called Smithfield 'ac mediat' i croft called Witheg

Nicholas Stokessey took Burtons

1464/1465 Cath Lib E 69

Richard Wheeler details as above

1441 Cath Lib. C850 (damaged)

i cotag voc Berten quodam Johne Smythe... felde i parcell 1? Cu arbor crest iux ... iux tre Tho Brasse iiii ob

(John Smythe flourished c 1400 eg E 41 when he was required to mend his house)

1347 Cath Lib. E. 15

Thomas le Clerk of Pechesley paid a heriot for 1 messuage situated in a certain croft called Smethefelde

Copy 10 K1**Doharty's map BA 2636/49 43992**

Thomas Nevill

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

John Morley per tofte et ter adjas Ludbach

John Yates per 2 cottag: cu terr in Hallow

1604 BA 2636/184

Thomas Hall

With 1 cottage formerly John Foster now Peter Goodman all to Thomas and John Edway (this last became Copy 11 Q1)

1482/3 Cath Lib E 75

John Togood of Chudley Levet took the cottage next to Ludbach and the iii acres of land etc. This land, formerly John Kings was forfeit

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Johno King p iii ac tre in campo voc parkefelde knavethorne & Brodefelde un? i acre in quilibet camp?

p i cotag iux Ludbache

Copy 17 & 24 M1

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Benjamin Crouch Homestal and Close

Part of this appears to have been taken from 'n' (see below)

1733 BA 2636/40 43988

Benjamin Crouch in his own right

Toftum adj piscine voc Ludbach

Cott & 4 ac parcell mess terr in Shoulton Rent 6d

Parcella John Yeates infra

Copy 33 N1

18th/19th century Rent Roll

Messuage & Nook called Friends with other parcels except a cot & 6 diets of land made a new grant (no 52 Check is this r, Richard Bishop? No it relates to the smithy at the N of the Green see 1904 OS)

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Mrs Bournes Homestal

Parl. S

John Nott Elizabeth Nott son an daughter of Will. Nott & Mary xx April vii Caroli

One mess nook of land fremesland in greenfield parcel of the forelet lands at the heath one cottage & six diets of desmesne land 3 in Broadfield 2 in Parkfield 1 in Knavethorne field.

1613 BA 2636/186

Elizabeth Nott as above

1539/40 Cath Lib. E 107 (very dirty and illegible)

Nocet terr voc fryndes terr in grenefylde ?? terr de foretletlond tenuta Rico Notte de Sholton

1 cottage & vi ? terr ??? brode fylde Parke fylde ?/ Knavesthorne fylde

N1 amalgamates 2 holdings held separately prior to

1457/1459 Cath Lib E 65

Richard Frend has died and William Frend took 1 mess 1 nook of land called Frynds 1 parcel of foretletland near the heath i parcel of land in greenfield formerly Richard Frynd 1 parcel of wood in la Heyscolle formerly Richard Frynde

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Rico Dole pro i cotage vi diet tre dmo quar? voc Brodefelde ii in campo voc pkefelde & i campo voc knavesthornefelde viid

1405/6 Cath Lib E45

To this court came John Ydewy and seems to have paid a fine on behalf of Thomas son of Richard Frend for 1 mess 1 nook of land called Freonds 1 parcel of land called foreland 1 parcel called Heys?? and land in Grenefeld

Copy 29 O1

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Widow Weaver's homestall

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

9th Sept 1663, 29th Ap; 63

Un Mess: cu octus ter. Prat et pastur ad idem spectam cum ptn in Hallow Eliz. Hutton widow 1647 f. 44 Eliz Hutton 8 acres & past.

PS p.44 BA 2636/49 43993

1 messuage and 1 parcel of desmeasne land taken out of the Parke feild and 3 dyetts of desmeasne land in ye Field called Clayffeild and 2 dyetts of land in Broadffeild with ye appurtenances in Hallow at the yearely rent of 5s

3rd Oct. xii Jac.

BA 2636/186 42582

3rd Oct 1614

Surrendered by George Smith gent and Rich Nash gent in their proper persons and William Warmstrey gent., Walter Blount Gent and John Elfe attorney (licence of attorney apparently acting for Gregory and Isabella Hodges) Isabella was the dau. of William Alford defunct

1 mess and 1 piece of land in the desmesne field of Parkfield iii½ diets of desmesne land in the said field iiiii diets of desmesne land in the field called Clayfield and 2½ diets of desmesne land in Broadfield with app. In Hallow formerly in the tenure of William Awford.

Received by Anthony Hutton - sons Anthony Thomas and John.

1518/19 Cath Lib. E 95

Richard Kemsey surrendered

1 mess & 1 parcel of desmesne land in Parkfield formerly Elena Clyve

iii diets land in said field iiiii diets land in Clayfield & ii diets land in Brodefield

taken by Richard Skinner

1508/9 Cath Lib. E92

William Granger, land (as above) formerly Elena Clyve to Richard Kemsey and Joanna his daughter

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Elena Clyve pro 1 mess & 1 pcell tre dmo capt de parkefelde iiiid

eadem pro ii diet tre dmo capt de parkefelde iiiid

eadem iii diet tre domo capt de campo voc Clayhull iiiid

eadem pro ii diet tre in campo voc Brodefelde iiiid

1405/6 Cath Lib 45

At this court William Clyve carpenter was granted 1 parcel of land of the desmesne in Parkefurlong between the land of the lord and the king's highway near the tenement of Boteller

Copy 6 P1

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Mr Robert Harrison's Homestal & Close

1572 009:1 BA 2636/180 92529

Licence to sublet

John Bromfield also Burford son of John Burford one cottage formerly Alice Cordian? One acre of desmesne land in Parkefield one acre of desmesne land in Knavesthornefield containing five selions ix butts of desmesne land in Brodefield one crofte called Wythlege and one desmesne pasture called Ingeonshalle with app. in Hallow formerly John Grymhull

1529/30 Cath. Lib. E 99

John Frynde and Katherine his wife and took

i cottage formerly Alice Cordian i acre of desmesne land in Parkfield other acres of land on Knavesthornefield containing five selions ix butts of land in brodefield ii diets of land called ?edge & one pasture of desmesne land called ingeonhalle in Hallow

was Richard Grymshall now Elizabeth wife of Nicholas Frynde

1443 Cath. Lib. E 59

John Arch surrendered 1 cottage formerly Smythe 1 acre desmesne land in Parkfied

1 acre desmesne land containing v selions of land in Knavesthorne field ix butts of desmesne land in Brodefield meadow 1 croft called Wythege & 1 pasture celled yngernshale

1441 Cath Lib C 850

.....cu cotag quodem Smythe In pkefelde & i acre tre in knavethornefelde ... tre in brodefelde iiiid ob

Copy 11 Q1

18th/19th century Rent Roll

‘A cottage and 6 seliones and a small parcel called Millbroke’

Copy dated 1732 see 44038

Doharty’s map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Mrs Costin homestall

Rental 1661 -1695

Unum Cott et 6 Selion ter voc Six Butts of land et un parcel ter inclusa et adjacen campo voc Parkefield prope Moore-Brooke eum ptm intra maer pdt. ... nup. in ten Eliza Edway

PS (p57)

1 cottage with app. Elizabeth Edy and Walter her son

1613 BA 2636/186 see K1. This is the cottage and six butts (selions of land) Thos Edway

1441 Cath Lib C850

John Forster un gardino (*crossed out*) modo cotag exopon cotag pred. (i.e. H1)

Copy 24 n

Doharty’s map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Will Yeats a tenement and orchard

1738 Hallow Copyholds 43988

William Yeates - no description 6th Dec. Rev. Edmund Yeates, John Yeates and Joseph Flewit in trust for Wm Yeates. Licence to demise

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

3 Ap: 62 Un Cott et quartuor diet ter Domical quaru duce jacet in Parkfield una in Knavesthornefield et un in Broadfield cum suo ptm infra Manerium
Ten in poss Joanna Tead Relt Wm Tead ux Gul Ross
Tenent in rev. Gul Rosse Gul Tead fil Joan Tead et John Yates usu Gul ead PS f. 49 Teade wid.

PS fo 49 fo 45

Widow Tead

1606 BA 2636/185

John Stanton Humphrey Patrick John Edway Peter Goodman & John Bromfield 1 cottage & 4 diets of land in Parkfield 3 in Knavesthornefield 4 in Broadfield to Madeleine and William Teade John Birch.

1441 Cath Lib C850

Johno Frankelen pro i cotage nup edificat super i pcell ort dme exoppositet ten Downton cum iiiidiet tre dmo quarg ii in camp voc parkefelde & i in knavethornefelde et i in brodefelde ?
(different hand)

Copy 25 o

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Will Berrow Tenement & Garden

18th/19th century Rent Roll

A cottage and garden in Hallow John Burrow of Hallow (enfranchised 1840)

009:1 BA 2636/36 43802

Rich Radnor Cottage and garden in Hallow 21st Oct 1681

PS BA 2636/49 p.18

Margaret Hodges, sisters Elizabeth & Mary yearly rent 12d

BA 2636/183 92557

1598/9 March 14th

Baldwin Hodges to Margaret wife of Baldwin - daus Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary

1 cottage formerly Roger Flichter (copy 20th Sept. 7 Eliz - missing)

Link missing but probably the same as above

1453/54 Cath Lib E62

John Salwey 1 cottage with app. formerly Tasker was Richard Salwey

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Richard Salwey pro i cotage nup Taskers iiid

1427 Cath Lib E 52

To this court came John Tasker and took from the Lord 1 cottage with curtilage in Hallow that Agnes wife of William Frankelen held called Taskers

Copy 13 p**Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992**

John Farmer's Tenement and Garden

18th/19th century Rent Roll

Cottage with a close in Hallow parcel of a tenement late Thomas Aprice

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

Thos Haycox per cottagio et terr

Also

Unum cotag cum claus dict adjunga iacem in Hallow v. 6d et 6d ??? heri?? Cuius tent nup in ten Thos Aprice sen. Thos Haycox in poss.

1610 BA 2636/186

Thomas Aprice & Alice & Walter Blount gent. surrendered cottage /close lying in Hallow quondam John Bridgeman

1604 BA 2636/184 92567

To William Aprice A cottage with 6 diets of land now in the tenure of Hellenora widow of John Andrews

1600 BA 2636/184 92562

Thomas Aprice A cottage with a close formerly John Bridgeman

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Marioria Downton pro i cotage quodm Johns Bruggeman iiid

1423/4 Cath Lib E51

Katherine Bruggeman died and paid a heriot - Richard Downton took the cottage

Richard Downington died - heriot paid

John Downton took 1 cottage formerly Thomas Barow and lately John Brugman+ land near Darkmore formerly Thomas Granger? a pasture called Cleyeshulmede a mess and nook

called Fyldesplace 1 mess and half a nook called Downington (all had been RD (see also E 49)

Leases 5, 10, 11 q**Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992**

contained two houses belonging to Mary Beck (terrier BA2636/49)

Lease no 45753 (BA 2636/97) calls it the most easterly of the 'Hospitaller's Houses'.

Other leases of the same plot call them the 'Hostiller's Houses' and indicate that there were three on this site.

These houses can be traced back through the Reeves' Rent Rolls (BA 2636/92) and also in rent rolls 1661 - 1695 (BA 2636/40)

They appear in the Parliamentary Survey BA 2636/49 (43994) belonging to Robert Clayton and Thomas Harris.

1598 BA 2636/183 92557

By indenture Henry Evett one tenement or cottage the middle house of three called the hosteller's houses (20th May XXI Eliz.)

John Stanton took the 'westhouse' of three houses called the hosteller's houses with garden yard adj. and app. formerly John Smith (17th March XXV Eliz)

If they belonged to the Hostiller of the Priory they should appear in one of the Hostillers Rolls Worcester Cath. Lib. C 213 - 240 starting 1386

Copy 37? r**Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992**

Richard Bishop tenement and garden

10th Oct. 1738 b009:1 BA 2636/49 43988

Rebecca widow of George Buckley

Cott cum horto & Clo in Hallow cont dm ac

c. 1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

Thomas Buckley cottage and land in Hallow 3s 4d

1712 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43816

George Buckley 3s 4d

1707/8

Elizabeth Buckley 6s 8d

b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

1685 16th July

Tho Buckley sen - Un cott situat et existen in Hallow unacum Horto et lauso eid adjacen con per estimacoem dimid acre aut eo circiter cum primissor? Ptm r. 3s 4d

Tho Geo et hen fil pdt Tho Buckley sen Ferro Fabric

PS BA 2636/49 43994 p.24

Mary Becke now wife of George Symonds Elizabeth and Anne Becke daughters of Francis Becke by Coppie dat xx die October anno xxi Jas R doe hold one Messuage and six dietts of Desmeasne land

And one Cottage and 3 acres of Arrable Land one wher of Lyes in Parke field and one in Knavethorne field and one other in Brodefeild and one parcell of land called ye Hill Lyinge in hallow Late William Parkes for tenure of their lives at ye yearely rent of iiis iiiid for ye said Cottage for ye Messuage xiiis iiiid....

1508/9 Cath Lib E92

John Stanton surrendered 1 cottage 1 acre land in Parkfield 1 acre in Knavesfield 1 acre in Brodefield - Thomas Stanton subtenant

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Thomas Beone Smythe pro i cotag de novo edificat cu i acr tre in parkefelde acr tre in knavethornefelde & Acre tre in Brodefelde ad iiiii Ann trimide xxiid

1400/1 Cath Lib E 41

To this court came Philip Smith and took ... 1 cottage with curtilage and 1 smythy built in the said cottage which John Smith lately held and forfeited (probably because he did not repair E40)

1353 Cath. Lib.E 5

granted to Henry le Mareschale & Petronella his wife ... cottage with a certain smythy next to the green at Hallow

The aforesaid Henry licensed to hold a tavern

Copy 4 s

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

Jos Bishop Tenement barn and garden

13th Oct. 1730 b009:1 BA 2636/49 43988

James Bishop a cottage and a close called Loken

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

Richard Whittaker per cottage and close called Loken

1635 009:1 BA 2636/189 92603

tenure Eliz. Bird 1635

009:1 BA 2636/189 92603

Edward Bird Thomas Turner Edward Teade 26th Oct 1635 surrendered to Robert, Anna (wife) Rich and Rob Clayton

1619 009:1 BA 2636/187 92587

Roger Bird who held the cottage and close called Loken has died. Edward Thomas and Roger (son) have taken the cottage now in the tenure of Margaret Bird widow.

1613 009:1 BA 2636/186 92579

Alice Weston took a cottage and a close called Loken (adj. Cottage formerly Walter Strain dec) taken by Roger Bird with wife Margaret and daughter Jane 22nd March 30th Eliz

1604 009:1 BA 2636/185 92574

To this court came Richard Knowles and Johane his wife daughter of Walter Straine dec. and surrendered one cottage once William Dean now Alice wife of William Weston

1588 009:1 BA 2636/182 92544

Walter Strainge who holds 2 cottages with appurtenances in Hallow has died. He owes herriot of 13s 4d for one cottage and 5s for the other cottage. Roger Bird, Margaret his wife (this seems to be a misprint - his wife was Joan) and Jane Bird, daughter took the cottage

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Boteler pro i cotage voc Looken

1412/14 Cath Lib E 46

Thomas Boteler received a license to let the house formerly Botellers to John Foster tailor. Viz 1 new hall with a chamber in the corner of the said tenement with a barn and a bakehouse in the same tenement another chamber next to the barn in another messuage.

Foster was to hold the tenement himself in villeinage (for 18 years provided Thomas lived so long) and not to sublet it.

It would appear that this plot was already subdivided (see below)

Copy 9 t**Doharty Map**

Will Knowles tenement barn and garden

1728 44038

c.1690 b009:1 BA 2636/40 43815

Elizabeth Knolls vid per cott & terr in Hallow

PS 1647 BA 2636/49

Roger Knowles and Margaret his sister by copyhold date ultima Marti 6 Jacob Rex for the term of their lives successively according to the custom of the manor do hold one cottage with appurtenances in Hallow rent iiiis

These (s & t) appear to have been adjacent cottages both belonging to Walter Strain(ge)

1434/5 Cath Lib E 54

Thomas Boteller to build a house of 2 bays (repeated E56)

Copy 32 u

Doharty's map 1747 BA 2636/49 43992

William Barber

Cottage, tenement and garden

BA 2636/40 (43988)

William Barber Cott & 12 seliones cont 2 acres in Parkfield

BA 2636/40 (43815)

3rd April 62, 6th Oct 84

Un cott et duodecim selion terre voc vulgo Butts ad inde jacens spectans cont duas ac terr aut/ant circiter sive plus sive minus cum ptm in campo voc Parkfield

John Clayton

Gul Rosse Edv Orrell et John Bird in usum John Claytonpd

Rich Clayton cepit de Mri Corbet £3 1655

The Crown copy 14 later lease no 30 w

Doharty map

Mrs Payne

1684 BA 2636/36 43803

Margaret Payne right of freebench

1684 BA 2636/36 43802

Francis England to Alice England cottage, messuage and dovecot

009:1 BA 2636/189 92603

John and William Best and Anthony (father)

Cottage and dovecot with adjoining closes in the tenure of Elizabeth wife of Anthony

1441 Cath Lib C 850

Nicholas Salwey pro i cotag & v seliones tre in medularcharde vid

1441 Cath Lib. C 850

Nich Salwey pro pt (pasture) apud hallowbrigge

1441 Cath Lib. C850

Richard Salwey pro i cotage nup Taskers iiid

1443/4 Cath Lib E 59

Note that Thomas Boteler, John Arch, Margery Downton, John Forster and Thomas Bolte were each fined 10s for letting to subtenants. All these lands appear to have been held by villein tenure.

Property owned by John Bedell in 1240. He had a house and curtilage, land near the heath, a croft near the vivarium -Ludbach Pool or is this the pool in the Park? - and 4 'buttes' of land in 'Lindeshulle'. [W.H. Hale ed., Registrum Orioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis, (Camden Society London 1865)] These could lie in the strip along the west of the main road.

Appendix 5: Documents with particular reference to the church and desmesne

The area of the excavation is bounded on one side by Church Lane leading from the green to the site of the old church and the site of the original house (?), on the other by the old park and fish pools and the present house. The research intends to investigate the background to all these features in the hope of shedding more light on the development of the excavation site.

The manor

1085 Domesday Book

The church itself holds HALLOW with BROADWAS. 7 hides which pay tax. It is not in Lordship, except 1 hide: 2 ploughs there: 10 villagers and 16 smallholders with 10 ploughs. 4 male and 2 female slaves.

2 mills at 10s; a fishery at 20 sticks of eels; meadow 20 acres; woodland 1 league long and 1 wide.

To this manor belong 10 houses in Droitwich at 5s and a salt-house which pays some 50 measures of salt.

2 riders hold 2 hides of this land; they have 2 ploughs

value before 1066, 100s; now the same

Priory rental, 1240

De Hallag

Prior et Conventus patroni ex collatione [grant] Kenulfi Regis tempore Deneberti Episcopi et est de libertate Hundredi de Oswaldeslow est geldat pro hida. Curia cum pertinentiis et duae carucatae terrae de dominico cum pratis et proventibus et herietibus et vilenagio tradite sunt villanis ad firmam [the land held by villein tenure let at farm to the villeins] pro c. quarteriis frumenti [corn] et 1 cronii et pro c. quarteriis avenae [oats] et xviii.c. siliginis [rye] et xvii cronii ordeii [barley]

Habemus in manu nostra exceptis predictis, Grangiam, gravam, moram, et terram quondam vineae, et pratam apud Lamput, et pratam juxta pontem versus Pechesley, et xii selliones in campo versus Lawern, et iii selliones juxta pratam de dominico ex dono Hugonis de Hallag, et terram cum pertinentiis quae fuit Johannis Muriweder apud Pechesley, qui solebat facere unam de iiii equitaturis [which was customarily used to make one of iiii riders] et terram cum pertinentiis quam Gubernus papa tenuit in Pechesley et terram cum pertinentiis, quae Gunberni le Wilde apud Pechesley pro qua tenemur solvere annuatim heredibus Avicae de Hallag.

W.H. Hale ed., Registrum Prioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis, (Camden Society London 1865) 47a

The Church

1159–63 Privilege of Pope Alexander III confirming to Prior Ralph & monks possessions in the sees of Worcester, Herefordshire, St. Davids and Chester.

This list includes the churches of Grimley and Hallow.

R.R. Darlington ed. *Worcester Cartulary* (1968 Pipe Roll Society) p. 47

1240 De Capella de Hallag. Capella libera et ut supra de Grimley, et percipit (it seizes) decimas etc ut supra de Grimley, et j carratum feni pro decimis nostris. Item percipit omnes decimas de Grimehull et de Estbry: Item percipit tertiam partem decim. Ex gratia de terra quondam vineae et solvit nobis annuatim de pensione

W.H. Hale ed., *Registrum Prioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis*, (Camden Society London 1865) 50a

Oct. 13th 1270 License by Godfrey Gifford - appropriation to the Prior and Monks of the Church of Grimley and the Chapel in Hallow.

Competentem in Hallowe mansuum cum orto animalium lane lini lactis et ortorum et alias minores decimas universas necnon mortuaria defunctorum oblaciones et proventus altarium utrorumque preterea in Grimehull et Estburi decimam feni tantum

R.R. Darlington ed. *Worcester Cartulary* (1968 Pipe Roll Society) p. 245

The Park

Dec. 16th 1312 Licence for the prior and convent of Worcester to enclose 100 acres of land 3 acres of eadow, 10 acres of pasture & 60 acres of wood in Kidderminster ... and 60 acres of land 7 40 acres of wood in Hallow, in the same county and to make two parks thereof.

Cal. Pat. R. 6 Ed. II p. 517

37 Hen VI (1458/9) John Biche warden of the park of Hallow and the rabbit warren of Henwick

Worc. Cath. Lib.A6(i) f. v

1-2 Rich III (1484/5) For making 'le Pale' at Hallow Park

Cath Lib. C 408

The fishponds

1240 Aldredus Episcopus dedit Priori & Conventui piscariam de hallag quae nunc dicitur Chitering, et de Scadewell cum pertinentiis, quae sunt in manu nostra. Memorandum de exitu.

Hale, W.H., *Registrum Prioratus Beatae Mariae Wygorniensis* (1865), p. 34b c. 1240

The above refers to the granting of these pools by Bishop Aldred in ----. Scadewell appears to have been in Henwick, but Chitering is not known.

The Hallow Park pool must have been enclosed with the park in 1312, but 40 odd years after this date the enclosure was still a sore point.

'Will Verney and others (namely there expressed and amounting to the number of threescore and ten) ... broke ye gates of ye priorie, made assaults upon the prior's servants and beate and wounded them ... and fished the ponds of ye priorie in Bedwardine and Hallow taking thence piks, breams, perches and roches, to a great value and comming to ye prior's warren in Hallowe did without his licence take 60 hares and 200 conyes and brought them to ye fishes'.
(the warren was at Henwick)

When brought to justice Will. Verney and co. replied

‘as to ye fishing in Bedwardine and Hallowe, ... yt these places time out of minde were common to all persons of this cittie and others to fish at thyer pleasures ...’ quoted by Noake, J., *The Monastery and Cathedral of Worcester*, (1866) pp. 98 & 100 , from Habington’s manuscript.

1530-5. S F Fegan (ed), *Journal of Prior More*, (Worcestershire Historical Society 1914) (dates from between 1530 and 1535).

The fishponds at Hallow Park seem to have been called the Over and the Nether Pools

p.87

Item paid to John Wells for store yeles to *Ludbache poole Dccccxvi yeles 18d

Store yeles a M in ye over poole at Hallow parke

Item for store yeles a M that wer put in ye over poole in ye parke of hallow 20d

**Ludbache poole was in the angle of the main road north through the village and the turning to Hallow Mill. It was still visible at the time of the tithe map, but appears to have dried up by 1904.*

p.267

the †sewing of ye over parke poole at hallowe.

Item the first day of Aprell the over poole at hallowe parke was fished to ye botton where in was v tenches of store/ 1 yeles

Item to ij laborars for ye sewyng and laboryng concernyng ye fisshyng 22d

21s xi dosen of tenches. Item to sir Richard Stone of ryppull for xi dosen of store tenches viz Cxxxii tenches price 21s unde xxvi tenches to ludbache xxxvi in ye nether poole in hallow parke xlviii tenches in ye parke poole at batnall

†sewing - probably draining via a sluice

p.73

Trowhe at Ludbache Item for a trowh at Ludbache poole 12d

p.79

Item payd for tynyng of ye hegge at Ludbache poole with fallyng & caryng 16d

p.244

The Sewyng of Ludbache. Item the sewyng of Ludbache at Hallowe the iiid day after ye Annunciation of our lady Where in was 1 pyke x great tenches/ ix bremes/ with moche store of Roches bremesklates

The house and farm

1384 -1385 In clavis pro grangio de Hallowe 7d.

Hamilton, S. G., ed., *Accounts of the Priory of Worcester* (W.H.S. 1910), 18

4th June 1463 Richard Salwey presented to the scite of the manor - to repair, sustain and maintain and if necessary rebuild as new the buildings there.

Cath Lib.A 6(i) f. xxv

9th Ed. IIII (1469, c. 27th Nov). leased to Roger Procter after the death of Richard Salleyway - except the park and the ponds

Cath Lib.A 6(i) f. lxii

17th Feb 1470 John Broke of Worcester for the farm of Hallow and his son John - the site of the manor of Hallow etc. except the park and pools - to build at his own expense one capital house of four bays and one oxhouse of three bays and maintain them and the barn.

Cath Lib.A 6(i) f. lxxi

It would seem that this house was not on the site of the present house but was outside the park, which was let separately for the hunting. It (and the 'grange') was almost certainly what was later the home farm.

1541/2 *Leland confirms this, stating that Hallow Park was 'a park without a howse a 2 myles from Worcestar', implying that there was no house within the park pale*

Toulmin Smith Lucy, ed., *The Itinerary of John Leland, part XI* (1907-10) p. 229

It was not until 1546 that both the manor and park of Hallow were let together, providing an opportunity for the building of a house in the park. The following year manor and park were transferred from the prior and monastery to the Bishop. Another lease was made by the crown to Bishop Hooper in 1552. (Cal. Pat. R. Ed. VI Vol. I pp114 -50; Vol. IV)

The house was let to

----- *John Broke (defunct)*

1522 Humfrey Burnforde (Prior More's Journal, p. 32)

1530s Henry Blount (Worc. Worc. Cath. Lib. A6(iii) 48v)

1547 William Heath (Cath Lib. A7(i)113)

1550 ditto (V.C.H.)

It was then let (1550) to John Habingdon of Hinlip, later Cofferer to Elizabeth I. Stroller, Vol, II (History Centre), p.24

John Habingdon's inventory for the house in 1581 would fit into a building of 4 bays (see above). (PRO E.178/2479; Wanklyn, no. 29) On the other hand he had on site at Hallow 40,000 bricks, which suggests that, before his death, he was planning some major building operation. (At a very rough estimate that number of bricks would construct a building 30 x 20 feet and 20ft high - not allowing for gables and chimneys! More bricks would have been needed to complete a substantial house.) It is possible that the rest of this PRO deposit, which contains statements concerning Habington's property, may provide more information.

It therefore seems likely that a house was erected on the present site in the 1580s and that the old house became the centre for the home farm.

The property appears to have been left to a younger branch of the family, as it was not among the possessions forfeit to the Crown when Edward Habington was beheaded (1586) for complicity in the Babington Plot. (Inventory E159/391 ro. 449)

1613 *Attorney Gen. V. Thos Abington manor of Hallow lately Dorothy Habington ... (Thomas was the author of the Survey of Worcestershire)*

This appears to be a claim against Dorothy's estate after she had moved from Hallow to Sussex. A witness stated:

‘she had an estate of a house and lands in Hallowe and that she intended to dwell there herself and that she had parted with her interest thereof for that of Gate and Glossom’.

PRO E134/10 Jas 1/East 16

‘The house hath a most pleasant prospect over Severne eaven to Breodons hylles, placed in a lyttell but most delicate parcke, whose higher ground aboundinge in mynte yeeldethe a sweete savor and whose sandy pathes are eaver drye, in so muche as Queene Elizabeth the huntinge there (whylst the abundance of hortess beatinge the mynt dyd bruse but a naturall perfume) gave it an extraordinary commendation, a deynthy situation scarce second to any in England.’ Thomas Habington, ed. ----- *Survey of Worcestershire Vol. I () p.545*

This house described c. 1630 by Thomas Habington, the antiquary, John's grandson, must have been on the new site. The old site faced south rather than east across the Severn and would not have commanded the view of Bredon. Moreover the description expressly states that the house was inside the park

The Habingtons appear to have held the property until c 1617 by which time it had come into the hands of the Fleet family, Worcester merchants, and lawyers.

1617 *John Fleet of Hallow bestowed rents from property in Henwick on the parish of Hallow for the provision of a weekly sermon and for the relief of the poor.*

1618 *John son of Mr. Thomas Fleete bapt. 27th Sept. Hallow Par. Reg.*

1619 *Thomas ditto 29th Aug.*

The house was occupied by ? forces during the Civil War

1646 *This day the enemy put into Mr Fleet's House at Hallow 140 foot and 2 troops of Horse J.W. Willis Bund, ed Henry Townsend's Diary Vol. I (WHS 1915) p. 117*

from Ed. Whalley for Col. Washington Governor of Worcester

... Commissioners etc shall come to Mrs Fleet's house and return without molestation.

J.W. Willis Bund, ed Henry Townsend's Diary Vol. I (WHS 1915) p. 152

This suggests that Thomas Fleet had died during the summer of the occupation of Worcester.

1649 *Survey made by the Parliamentary Commissioners prior to the sale of the Diocesan properties. In this document the house is described as belonging to Mrs Ann Fleet*

‘A faire Mannor house scytuate one the Banck of the river Seaverne with gardens Orchards Courtes backsydes & foldyards answerable alsoe faire barnes stables outhouses thereunto belonginge cont. 4 acres, alsoe Hallow Park, 124 Acres alsoe other pasture grounds, called Oxeleasow cont. 11 Acres Meadow in all 29 acres arrable in common fields, 80 acres at the yearly rent of xi li xviii all premises are worth per annum above the rent.’

WRO 009:1 BA2636/49

Particulars of the sale of the Bishop's manor house, park etc. at Hallow scheduled for sale to William Combe

All that Capitall Messuage or Mansion House wth the appurtenances comonly called and knowne by the name of the Mannor house of Hallow in the County of Worcester, together with the Scite of the said Mannor and all houses Edifices buildings barnes, Stables, dovehouses, orchards, gardens and curtilages ---- conteyninge in the whole by estimation ffoure Acres be the same more or less. All those lands and Tenements in Hallow aforesid comonly calle or knowne by the name of Hallowe Parke conteyning by estimacion one hundred twenty foure Acres be the same more or less; And the warren and game deere and conies within the said parke... + *the Oxleasow and meadow and arable ground.*

'Now or late were in the possession of Ann Fleet.'

WRO 009:1 BA2636/190

See also PRO Close Rolls 24 ChasI pt IV no. 37/3396

This was sold to William Coombe of Alvechurch by Parliament in 1649 for £856 10s.

PRO C54/3396 (Close Rolls)

1661/2

'Mr Fleet was forced to purchase the inheritance of the ffarme wch els had binne sold over his head, wch hee paid for £1150

And within a short space of time after, by an unhappie accident, the house was burnt downe, and a great parte of his goodes consumed & hee destitute of a habitacon, Rebuilt the house as now it is wch with the losse reced amounts to £1000

WRO 009:1 BA 2636/95

Madresfield Court Archives

Edward Bull (F5vii 1369) bought out the Fleete family, Thomas Fleet's children, some time before 1678. Bull married Anna Lygon 1680. (Box G5 . 203/5, 9, 11)

A series of leases contain inventories which must be examined.

One typical deed (1719) F5v 1389

... Hallow Parke wherein one William Wall Esq. did lately inhabit and dwell together with the great court leading into the Churchyard of Hallow aforesaid, the inward Court before the House, the dairy, All the Gardens and Garden ground, the two orchards adjoining to the great Court, the best stable and Hayhouse, the fish poole Stews and Dovehouse And also all that Meadow called Days meadow ...

The house was the new house facing over the river. The stables barns and other farm buildings were those at the old 'scite of the manor', some of which were retained for use with the main house (see below). The house at the farm, now called Hallow Park farm, was rebuilt shortly before 1789.

009:1 BA 2636/92

13th Feb. 1783 Lease

1 Reginald Lygon of Hallow Esq.

2 John Crane of Powick, gent.

All that new erected messuage or Farm House of him the said Reginald Lygon with the Outhouses, Barnes Stables, Pidgeon House, Courts, Fold Yards gardens and Orchards thereto belonging ...

List of farmland and tithes ...

Except and reserved to the said Reginald Lygon ... Two Bays of Building in the Tythe barn, the Threshing Floor there and the Fold Yard thereto adjoining and also a passage or way as usual through Days Meadow and the Brick Kiln Meadow and also all usual ways to the River Severn

1825 BA 8782/5

Samuel Wall of Hallow Park

Noake J., *The Rambler in Worcestershire*, (1848 Worcester) p. 121

‘The mansion now occupied by the Rev. R.B.Bourne’.

The Church House

The water from the ditches in the Green was directed down Church Lane - was there a pond or ‘wet place’ which this water drained into? Constables Presentments BA 2636/142 c. 1716 -28

7th Henry VIII

To Simon Turner & Thomas Togodd churchwardens of the church & parish of Hallow ... to the honor of God and ... and to the ... use of the same church & parish ... that parcel of land situate in Hallow aforesaid next the cemetery of the same church and parish which the one house called the Church House is built from new.

Worc. Cath Lib. A6(ii) lxxxvii

15/16 Henry VIII

‘le churchhouse de hallowe iiiid

Worc. Cath. Lib. C 413

25/6 Henry VIII

another payment for the churchhouse

Worc. Cath. Lib. C415

1733 We present the way to the Church Yard from Hollow Green inclosed & the Church house taken downe without the Consent of the Parish

WRO 009:1 BA2636/142

Rent rolls 1728 and 1729 record payments of 4d for the Church House. That for 1731 records 00 - 00 - 00d for the Church House. The roll for 1732 has ‘the Church house’ scored through.

WRO 009:1 BA 2636/92 Reeves Rent Rolls

The excavation site

1357 To this court came John le Fletcher and took that plot in the orchard lying next to the King's Highway ... and the said John will construct a house for his own habitation.

Worc. Cath Lib E 18

This reference probably relates to an orchard which occupied the south west corner of Church Lane and may have stretched back up the lane. This court roll records the building of H1

1441 Johno Frankelen pro i cotage nup edificat super i pcell ort dme ex oppostet ten Downton cum iiii diet tre dmo quarg ii in camp voc parkefelde & i in knavethornefelde et i in brodefelde ? (different hand)

This property (n) was next to H1 and built on a garden (the orchard of 90 years earlier?)

1442/3 To this court came Richard Barnacle and was granted 1 parcel of desmesne land opposite the Lord's court containing 5 selions of land at the very end which same parcel of land extends up to the fence outside the end part of the Lord's pond. ... Richard will build 1 capital house containing 3 bays within the space of 1 year

This piece of ground between the lord's court and the far end of the pool and the park fence appears to cover the excavation area.

Worc. Cath. Lib. E 58

Appendix 6: Rental of 1442 with annotations, cross-referencing to Doharty's map of 1747

The first membrane is torn and dirty.

Annotations in red refer to properties traced through the court rolls and identified where possible on Doharty's map 1747 (BA 5403/3 and terrier BA 2636/49 43992)

The figures are quarterly payments

- Copy 6 P?** cum cotag quodam Smythe iiid ob
 acr in pkfelde & i acr tre knavesthornefelde tre in brodefelde iiid ob
 nup? tre dmo voc Ingeonefelde vd
- Copy 7 I** i cotag voc Berten quodam Johne Smythe cu felde i pcell ?? cu arbor crest
 iux ux tre Tho Brasseiidd ob
 i campo voc Smythefelde ?? xell inde Edithe id ob
 modict crest voc Cotheg iiiid
- ?** i cotag i pcell tre in campo Smythefelde
 ?? tre iiid
 uno molend aquae vic vernehulle cu i ernehulle iis vid
- Copy 4 & 9 s & t** Botiller pro i cotag voc Looken vid
- Copy 29 O** Elena Clyve pro i mess & i pcell tre dmo capt de parkefelde iiiid
 eadem pro ii diet tre dmo capt de parkefelde iiid
 eadem pro iiiid diet tre dmo capt de campo voc Clayhull iiiid
 eadem pro ii diet tre in campo voc Brodefelde iid
- Copy 13 p** Marjoria Downton pro i cotage quodu Johnis Bruggelman iiiid
- ?** Rico Salewey pro i cotage nup Taskers iiiid
- Copy 18 H** Johno fforster pro i cotage cu ii pcells tre in pkfelde i pcell in ffulven i pcell
 tre in camp voc Smythefelde
- Copy 12** i croft iux Ludwige ii pcell tre iux p^{at} voc yngenshalle& ii pcell p^{at} ibm cu ii
 heldys & i pcell p^{at} apud Rokehul
- Copy 11 Q n** Johno Franklen pro i cotage nup edificat sup i pcell ort dme exoppotet ten
 Downton xxiid ob
- Copy 37 r** Thomas Beone Smythe pro i cotage de nono edificat cu i acr tre in pkfelde i
 acr tre in knavethorne felde & Acre tre in Brodefelde Ad iiiid Ann trimide
 xd

part of Copy 33 N Rico Dole pro i cotage vi diets tre dmo qua voc Brodefelde ii in campo voc pkefelde & i campo voc knavesthornefelde iid ob

Copy 24 n Johno Franklen pro i cotage nup edificat sup i pcell ort dme exoppostet ten Downton cum iiii diet tre dmo quarum ii in camp voc pke felde & i in knavesthornefelde (*in different hand*) et i in hedefielde* ixd

Johne Church pro tre apud hynchemore xiid

Rico Best

Johno Downton pro tre apud Colehethie iid q

Rico Freonde pro i pcell tre apud Colehethie nup Johno Salewey iid

Rico Best

Johno Downton pro i pcell tre voc Fulven furlinge ?

Rico fullforde pro le Stath de pull iuxta Sabrina vd

Rico Monkewood pro dma pcell tre dmo quarum i pcell in pkefeld i pcell in knavesthornefelde & i al pcell tre iux hunggrove vd

Copy 10 K Johno King p iii acr tre in campo voc pkefelde knavethorn p i cotag iux Ludbache & Brodefeld un i acre in quolibet camp iiid

Rico Sibill Edewy pro i furlinge voc hynnebache furlinge knavesthorne felde iiid

Nich Salwey pro p^at apud hallowbryge

? ? pro i cotage & v seliones tre in medularcharde vid

Johno Downton pro i pcell tre voc forlet londe nup^u dmi & poch de hallowe iis viob

Field names

Most of the field names on this rent roll and on most of the subsequent court rolls do not appear on the 1747 Doharty map. It seems likely that the alternative names on the map were commonly used during the 16th and 17th centuries and possibly earlier, while the official mediaeval names continued to be used in property transactions until the 19th century. Comparison is complicated by the fact that, over the centuries, some holdings were divided and added to, while others remained remarkably stable.

In general, however, comparison indicates that:

Parkfield on Doharty' map may well be part of the mediaeval deer park

Doharty's Pinch Field of the post-emparkment mediaeval records certainly corresponds with part of the Parkfield in the earlier records

Brodefelde is probably (though not certainly) Hedefeld/ Hadland/Headland field (see addition to Copy 24 above, where Hedefelde appears in the place of Brodefield in other records of the same property).

Knavesthorne felde, by process of elimination, is likely to be Stoulton Field. The likelihood is reinforced by the description of land give in Cath Lib E 53.(1427/8)

Thomas Brassy had (among other land holdings) three parcels of land lying in Knavesthorne field from the hedge of the same as far as 'le Waturnorow' and extends towards the road as far as 'le myll dyche'..

Mention of the 'le Waturnorowe' implies the brook, while 'le myll dyche' is probably the mill leet, both of which lie to the north and west of the village and the main road, in the direction of Stoulton field.

Smithfield once comprised the whole large field known later as Smithfield and Big and Little Hill (tithe map) and was, around 1400 in the holding of John Smith, who flourished at that date. (see above rental and Cath Lib. E41) The name actually appears to pre-date John Smith and may relate to the Smithy adjacent.

The Heldes = the Yeldes (tithe map)

Clayhull/Clay fields = Clayhills (Tithe map)

Ruck/Roke/hill may be the later Buck/Brick/Brook Hill although this is some distance from the main village, near Lovington farm. It may also be part of the later Dodge More.

The pasture called Ingeonshalle (in various spellings) may have been corrupted to the strangely named Chicken Chole, by the brook. (Tithe map)

Fulven has not been identified.

Appendix 7: Extracts and abstracts from the 1240 rental

W.H. Hale ed., *Registrum Prioratus Beatae Mariae Wigorniensis*, (Camden Society London 1865) 47a, -53b

The tenants of the desmesne

William Adwin

John Alli

Avice de Hallage?

Christina de Cately

Letitia of the Cemetery

Thomas Chinnulfer

John Edwy

Eldrich de la Felde

Richard de la Felde

Nicholas Froend

Richard Froend

Walter Frend

Hugh of the Hall (Hal)

Gilbert of Hallow

Osbert Hathewy

John de Helme

Richard de Helme

Bruera de Selvestona

Walter Gagon

Johannes Longes

Aldrith Losinton

Walter de Monte

John de Monte

Thomas de Monte

Osbert Newbond

Walter Petwey

Richard Richemon

Randolph de Scoleget

Gurnbernus of the Stiele

Ada Whitmon

Osbert Welwithe

Richard Waring

Robert Wyking

Edith Wyking

Richard son of William

Hallowe

John Ally William Adwin and Robert Wyking for **Bradeburn** (Brabourne Meadow)

Randolph de Scoleget for **Mullbroc** (Mill brook)

Christina de Gatele for the pasture at **Mullbroc**

The Sockagers and Outlanders of Hallow [these seem to be most of the same tenants listed for different amounts]

John Bedell

John Parthrich for the assart near **Chisburn**

John de Helme for **Woodacre** near **Chisburn**

Walter and Randolph de Monte

Letitia of the Cemetery

William Adwin and John Ally for the selions near Stoking*

Hugh de Hallage et Osbert Newbond for the wood and for selions next to the wood of **Dorlingeshal**

Nicholas Froend for an assart and the former nook in the **wood of Dorlingeshal**

Randulph and Thomas Chinnulf for xvi selions in **Denesmedwe** and for iiii strips next **Gatelegercroft*** and for ii strips in the **old streets***

Nicholas and Richard Froend for the **old streets***

Richard in Campo for the **heath**

Eldrich in Campo for the **former road**

Walter Gagon for his croft

Robert de Lone for **Woodacre**

Robert Wyking and Edith for **Ailwinescrufta**

Ada Whitmon for iiiibutts near **Haddeseye**

John Bedell for a house with curtilage which was Agnes Gold

Walter and Randolph de Monte for outlying land

Thomas de Monte for selions in **Suthfeld**

Edrich and Richard for the parcel they gave to the infirmarer from the desmesne

John Bedell for his croft

Of the villeinage of Hallow

There are xxvii nooks in villeinage of which each gives 2 quarters of corn, half a quarter of oats

Half a nook which gives 1 quarter of corn

There are x cottages of which each holds a messuage with appurtenances and ix acres and gives 1 quarter of wheat (see below)

Of Cottagers

No names

There are 8 cottagers - paying dues (listed)

Richard de Sech is one of them - he works two extra days boon labour in Autumn

Two of the cottages are newly taken from the Lord's waste (check)

Freeholders

Hugh de Hallow

Avice de Hallow

Symon de Pecheley for **Stoking** next to the **chapel at Pecheley**

For his other tenements he rides to/in his turn to the use of the prior

N. David of the tenement of the Lordship of Hallow

Nicholas David et Osbert de Beverburn

For one tenement just as they ride in their turn?

Of the tenements he provides a rider for the customary use for a time

Richard de Strata

The Miller of Estbury

Outlanders

Rickemon

Gilbert de Hallag

Richard son of William for **Livigescroft** of the desmesne

a curtilage

the willows

John Bedell for **headland next to the heath and a croft next to the fish pool and four butts in Lindeshull** of the desmesne

Edrichus and Johannes for the **long hanger** [wooded slope] in the heath

Hugh de Angulo and Osbert Newbond for the wood

John Edwy and William Palmer for **Cleymedewe**

Of the land of the Smith

Richard Wrote for the assart next to **Finekesfeld**

William Coldwed for a curtilage

Of the old rents which the villeins occupy

Randolph, Walter and Thomas de Monte

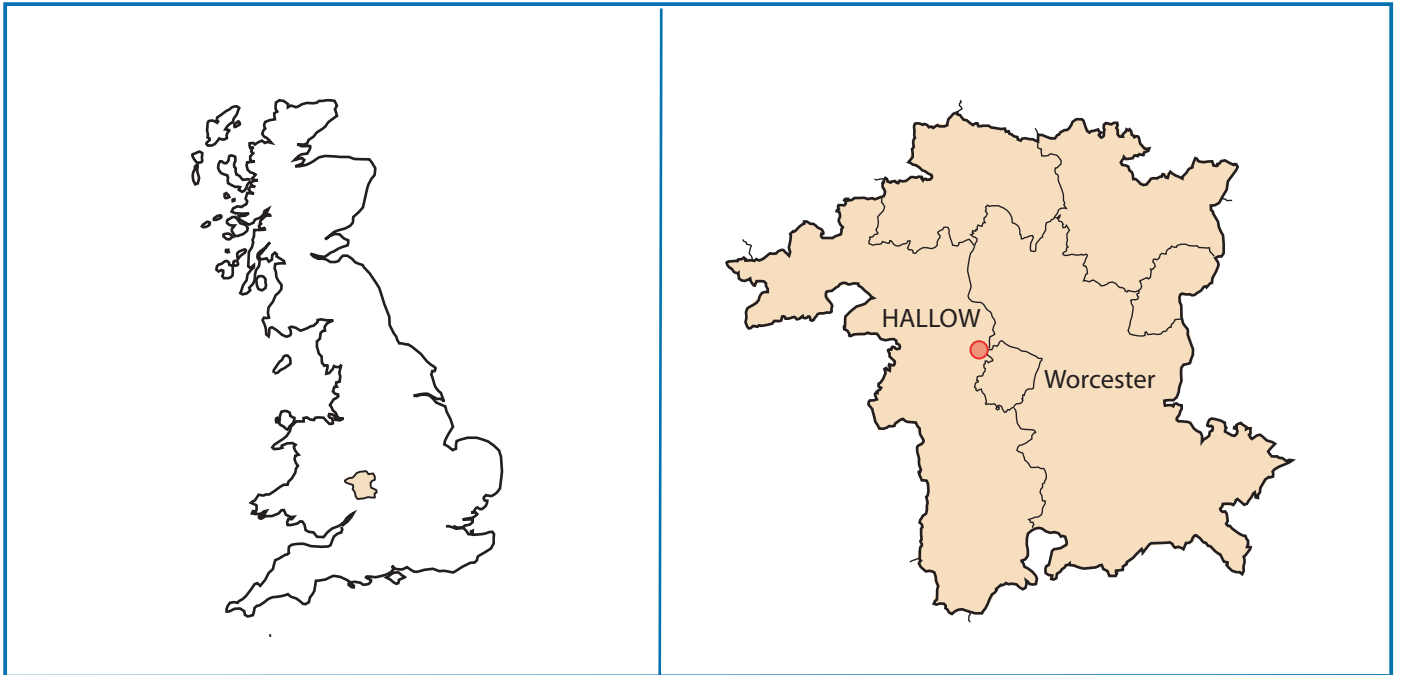
Richard de Campo

The land of the Smith

John Edwy and William Palmer for **Cleyshulleshal**

Of the old assize of Hallow

No names



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Worcestershire County Council 100015914. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

Location of the site.

Figure 1

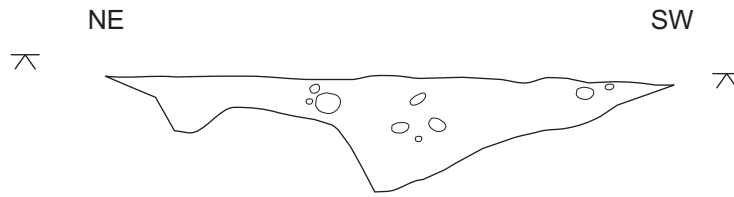


Plan of medieval features (context numbers in brackets relate to 1997 evaluation).

Figure 2

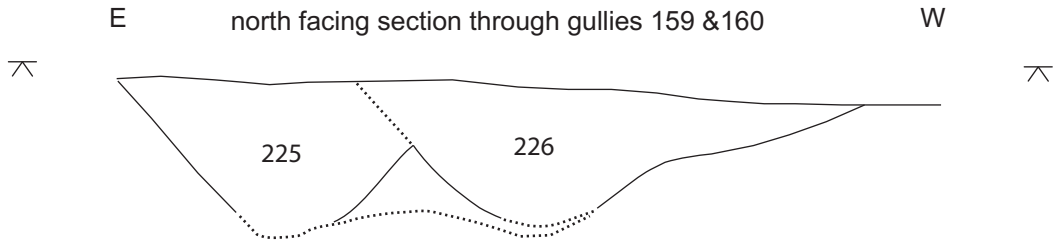
SECTION A

north-west facing section through ditch 118



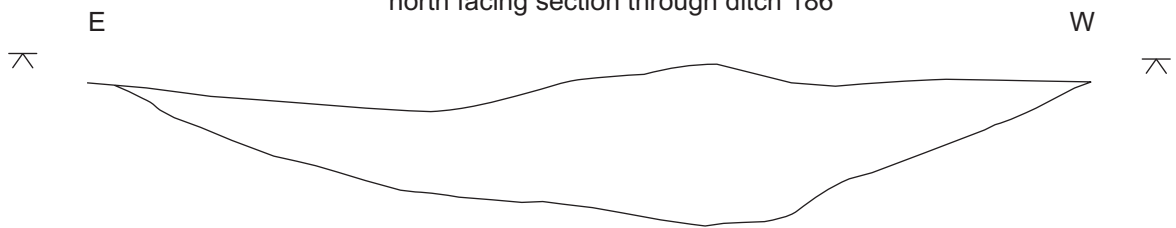
SECTION B

north facing section through gullies 159 & 160



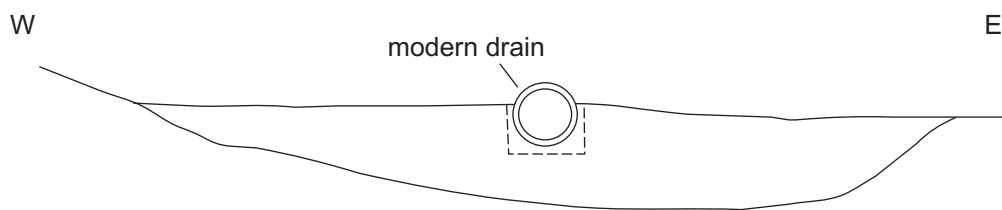
SECTION C

north facing section through ditch 186



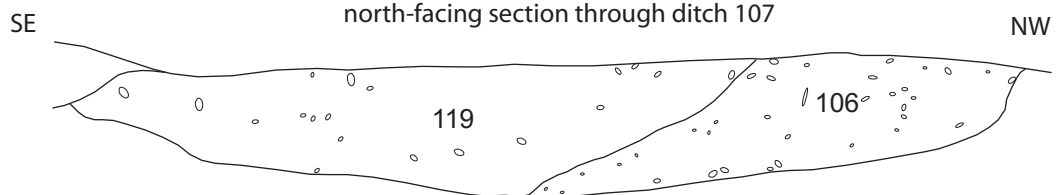
SECTION D

south facing section through ditch 241



SECTION E

north-facing section through ditch 107



Sections through ditches and gullies.

Figure 3



Detailed plan of medieval features in north part of site.

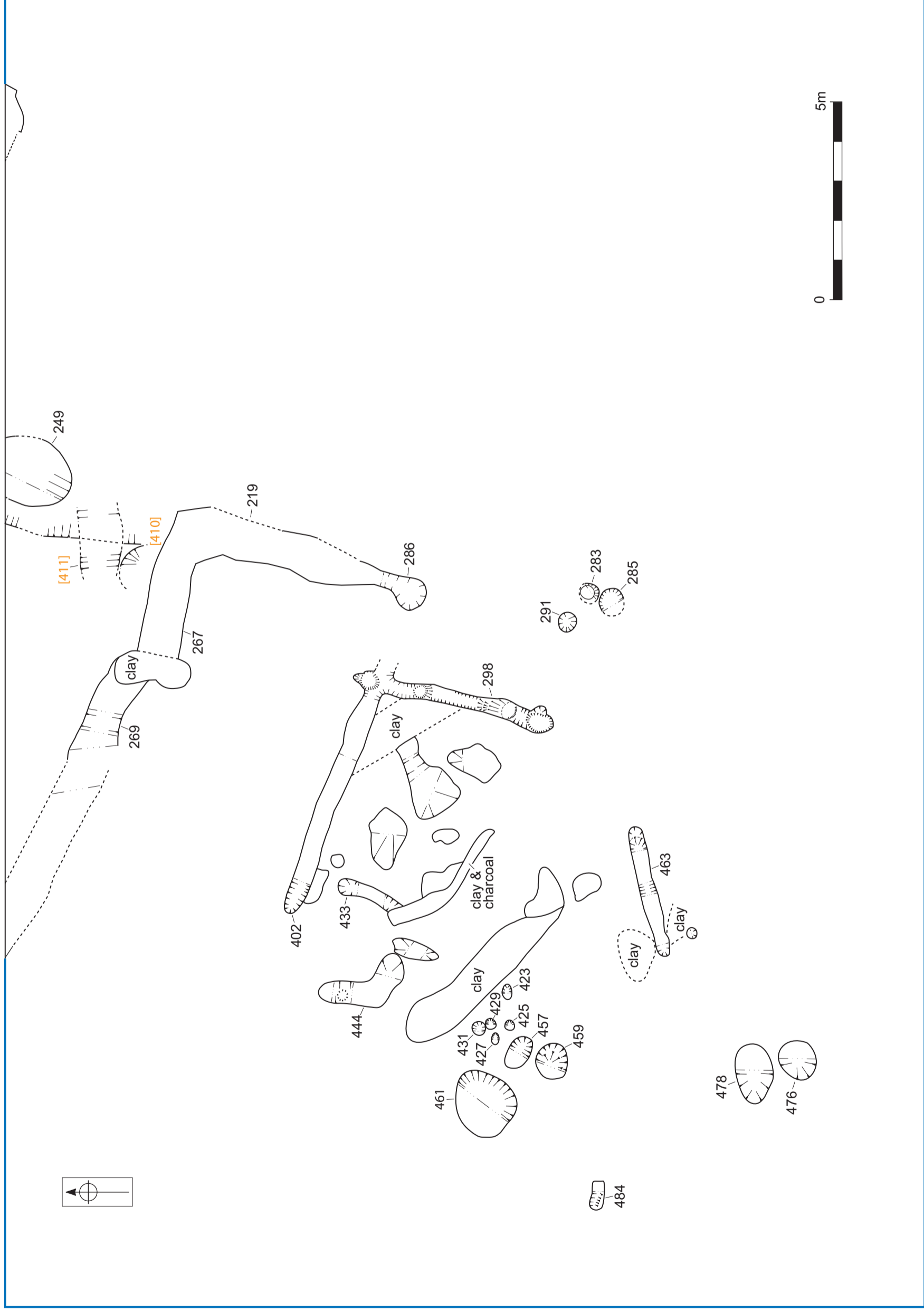
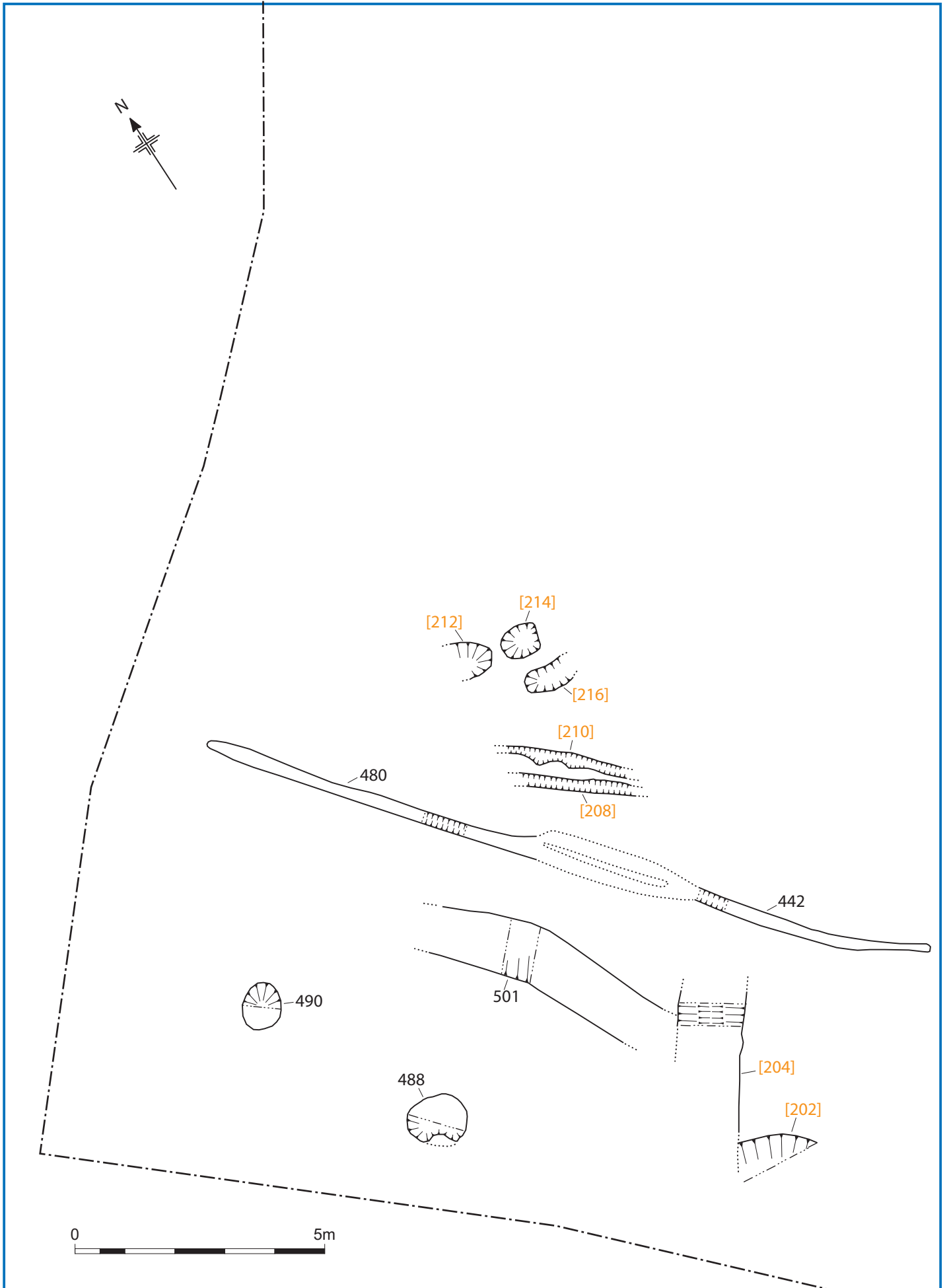


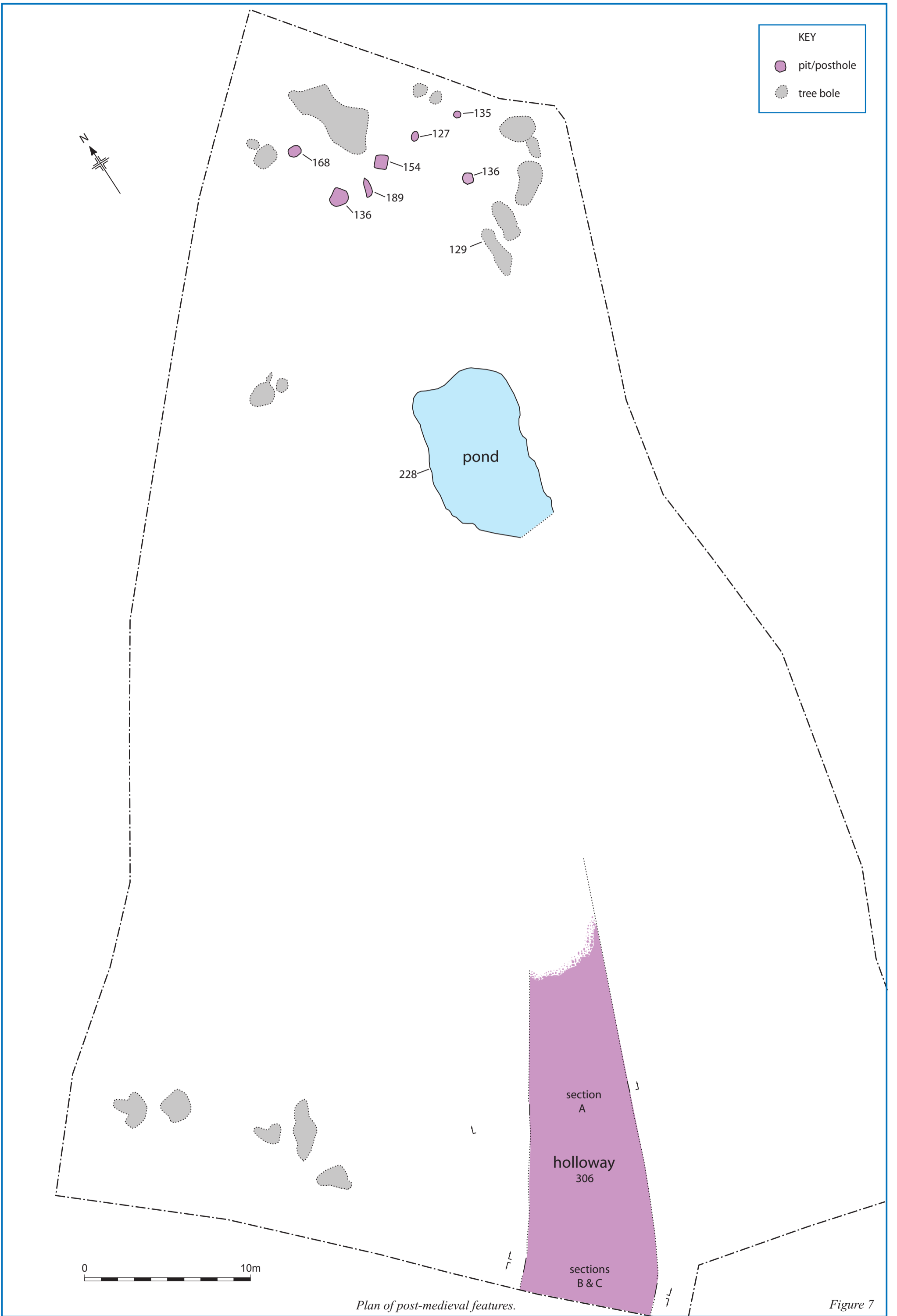
Figure 5

Detailed plan of medieval features in centre of site.



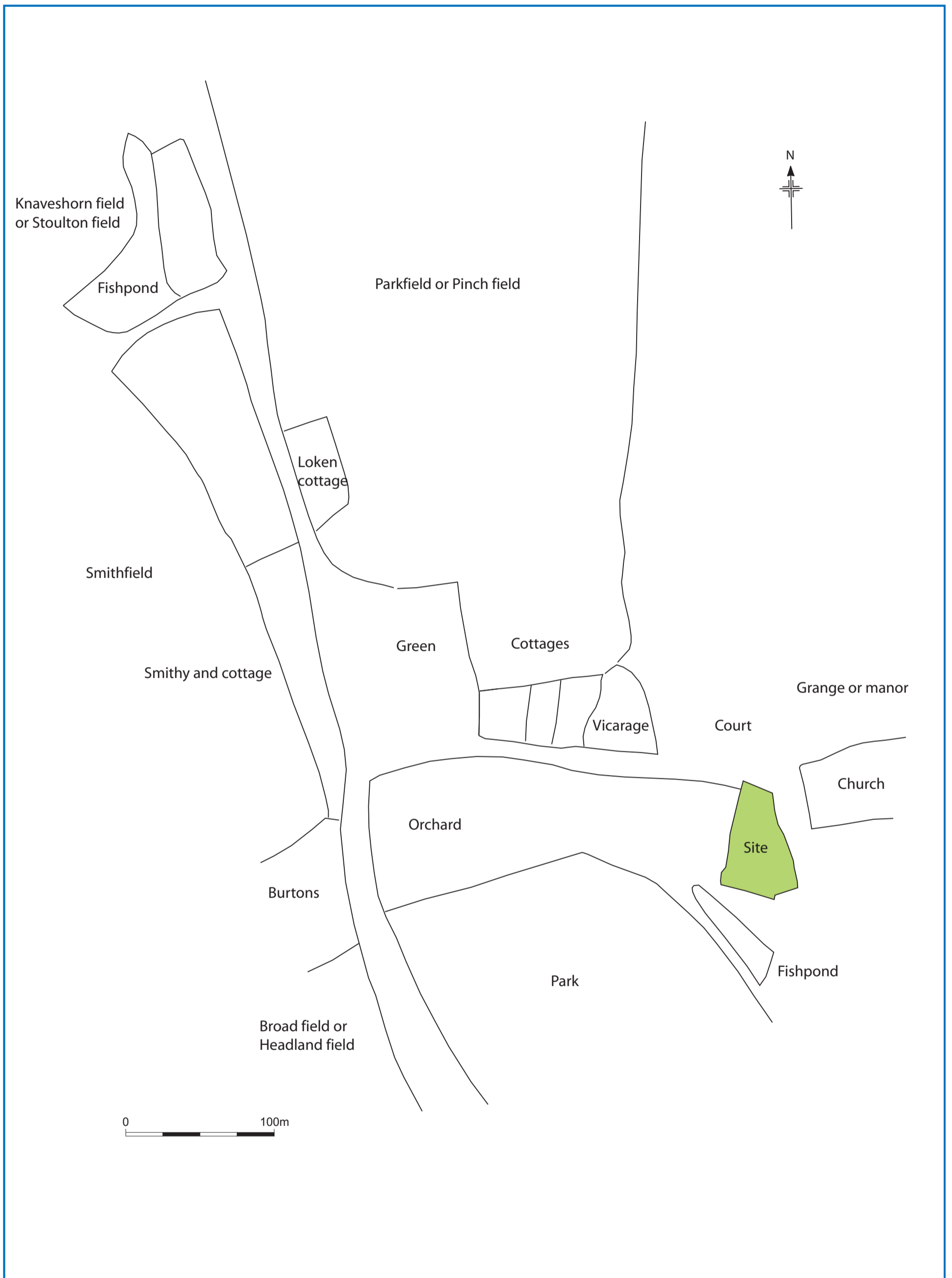
*Detailed plan of medieval features in south of site
(context numbers in brackets relate to 1997 evaluation).*

Figure 6



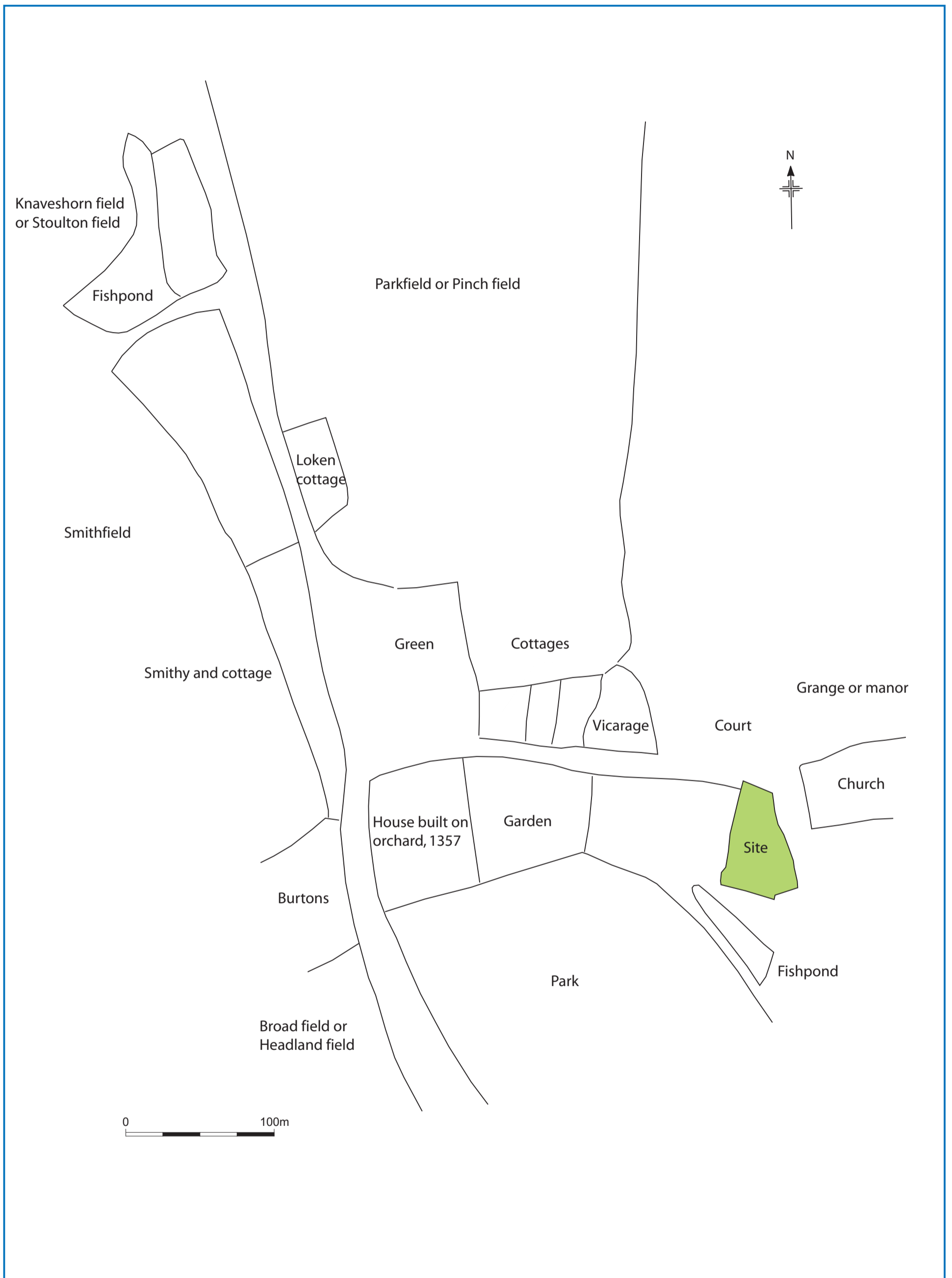
Plan of post-medieval features.

Figure 7



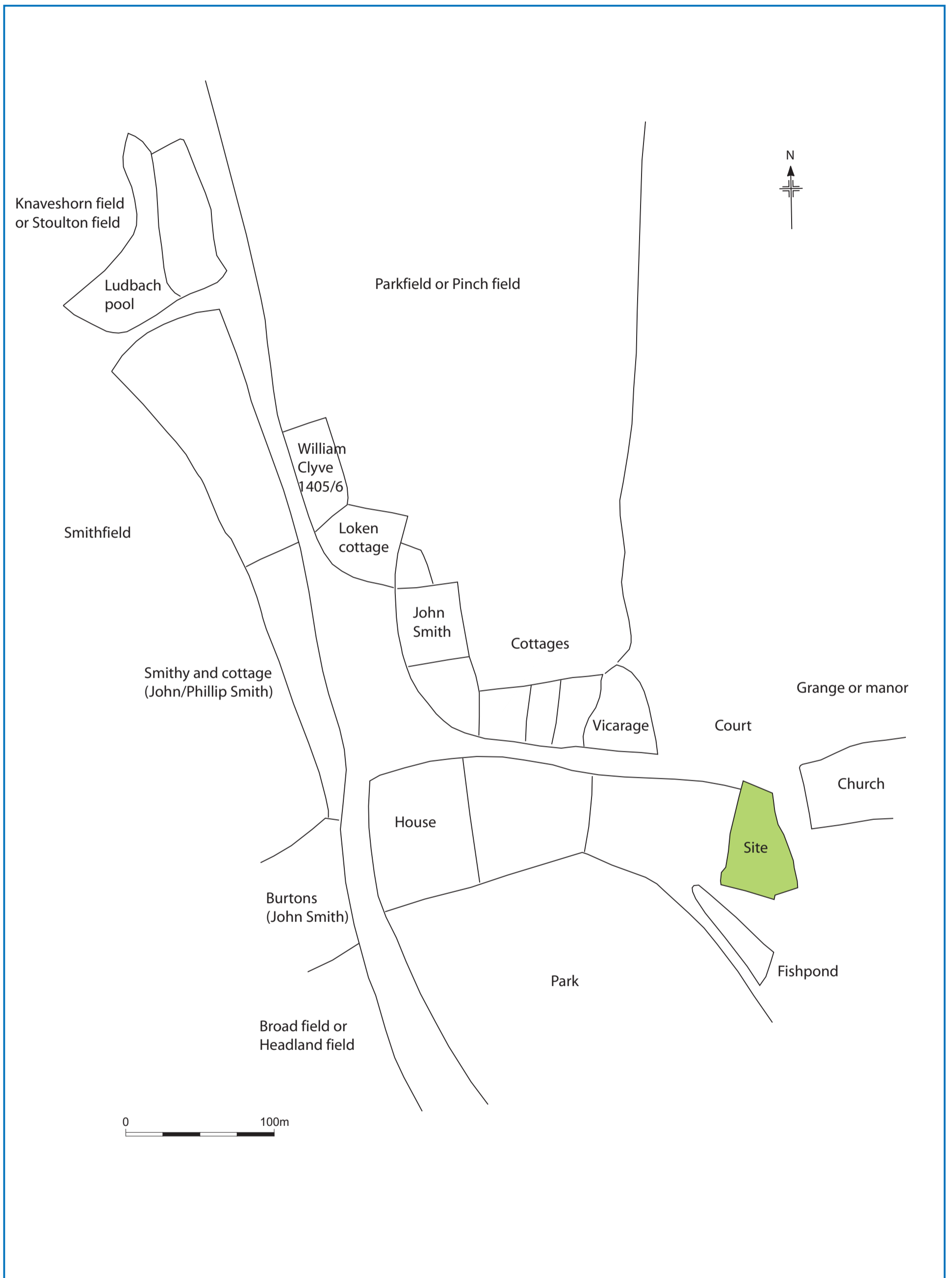
Hallow 1312 to 1350

Figure 10



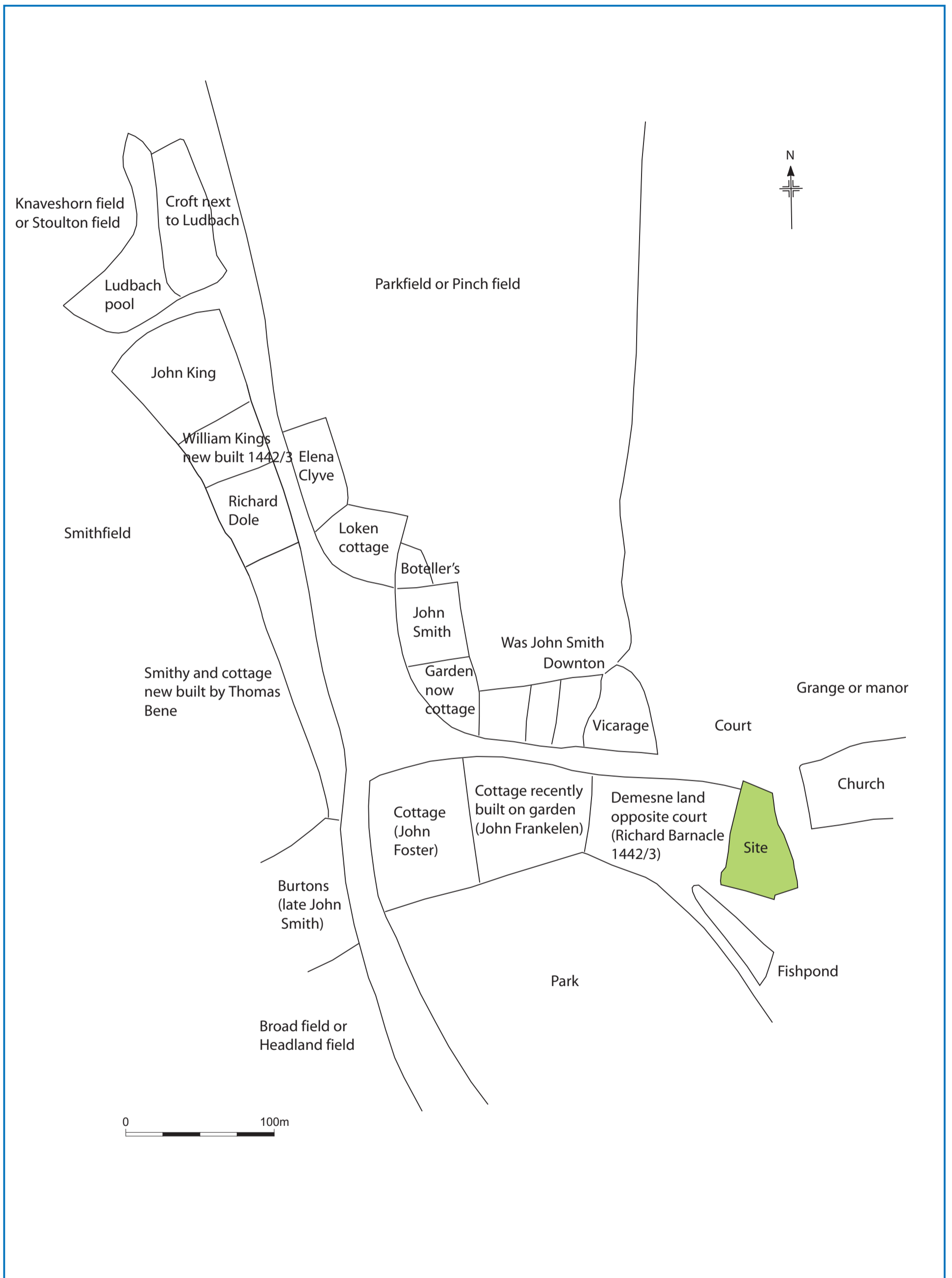
Hallow 1350 to 1400

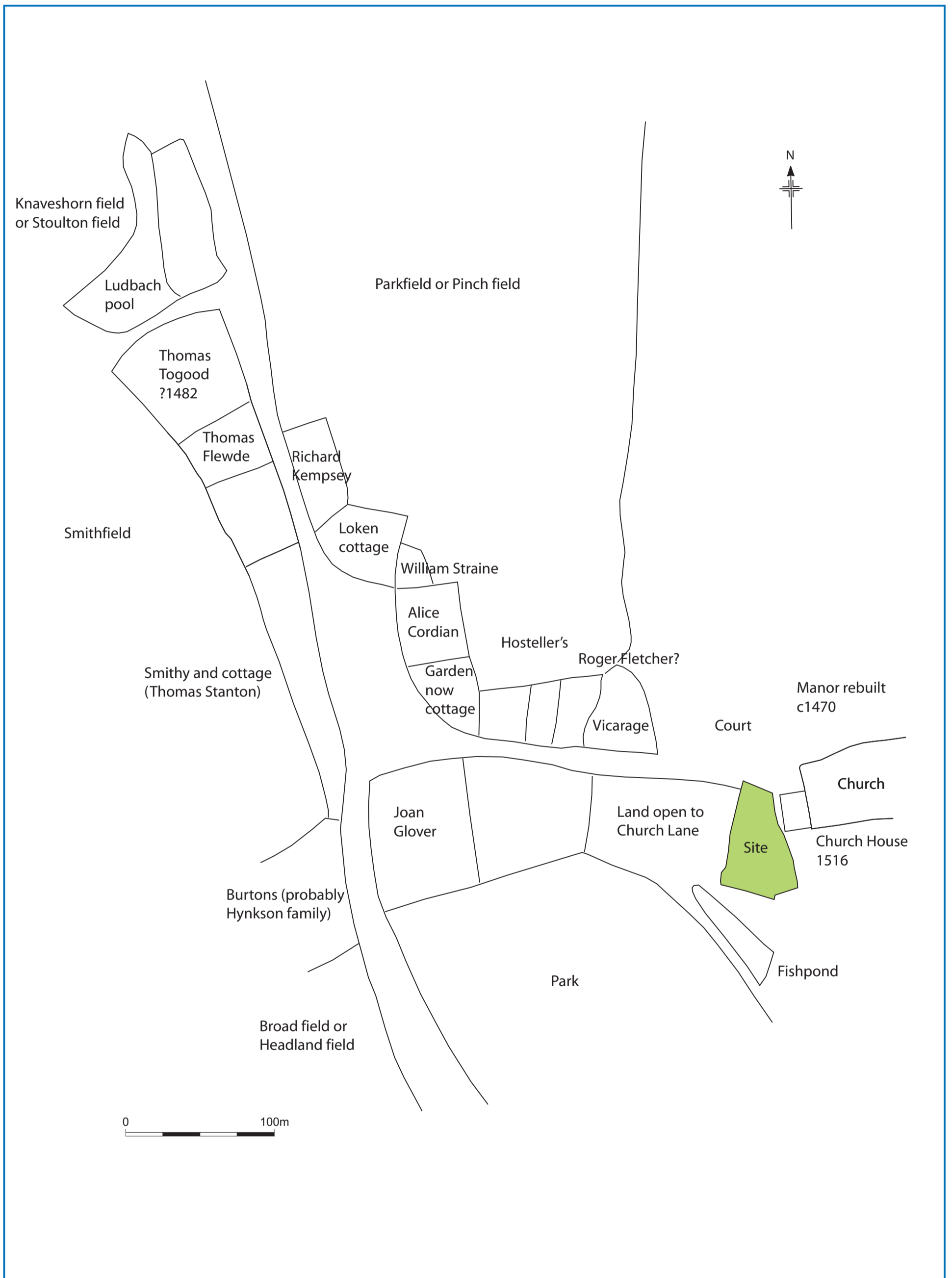
Figure 11



Hallow c1400.

Figure 12





Hallow c1520.

Figure 14



Plate 1: General view of south part of site facing south-east, and showing extent of modern truncation



Plate 2: Enclosure ditch 241, facing north



Plate 3: Foundation trench 298, facing north



Plate 4: Palimpsest of building remains and gravel surface, facing north



Plate 5: General view of holloway, facing south-west



Plate 6: Section through holloway, facing north-east



Plate 7: Section through pond 228 facing east



Plate 8: Inter-cutting gullies 159 and 160, facing south