

SURVEY
AT
HARTLEBURY COMMON,
HARTLEBURY,
WORCESTERSHIRE

Adam Mindykowski and Jez Bretherton

19th June 2003

© Historic Environment and Archaeological Service
Worcestershire County Council

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



Project 2147
Report 1166
WSM 32332

Contents

Part 1 Project summary

1

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background	2
1.1 Reasons for the project.....	2
1.2 Project parameters.....	2
1.3 Aims.....	2
2. Methods	2
2.1 Documentary search.....	2
2.2 Fieldwork.....	3
2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy.....	3
2.2.2 Analysis.....	3
2.3 The methods in retrospect.....	4
3. Topographical context	4
4. Existing archaeological sites registered with the HER	4
5. Settlement and land use: interpretation of the archaeological evidence	5
5.1 Earlier prehistoric period.....	5
5.2 Iron Age and Romano-British period.....	5
5.3 Medieval (5 th century AD – 15 th century).....	6
5.3.1 Feature 24 (WSM 32667).....	7
5.4 Post-medieval (16 th century – 18 th century).....	7
5.4.1 Intensive stock grazing.....	7
5.4.2 Rabbit warrens.....	7
5.4.3 Industry and quarrying.....	8
5.5 Modern (19 th century – present).....	9
6. Recommendations for management practice	10
6.1 Management issues for recorded earthworks.....	10
6.2 Management issues in areas without recorded archaeological monuments.....	11
7. Recommendations for presentation and interpretation	12
7.1 A guided trail.....	12
7.2 Interpretation panels.....	12
8. Publication summary	12
9. The archive	14
10. Acknowledgements	14
11. Personnel	14
12. Bibliography	14
13. Abbreviations	15
14. Appendices	16
14.1 Appendix 1 Feature descriptions.....	16
14.2 Appendix 2 Plates.....	46
14.2.1 Index of plates.....	46
14.3 Appendix 3 Figures.....	58
14.3.1 Index of figures.....	58

Survey at Hartlebury Common, Hartlebury, Worcestershire

Adam Mindykowski and Jez Bretherton

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and landscape survey was undertaken at Hartlebury Common, Hartlebury, Worcestershire (NGR SO 823 703). It was undertaken on behalf of The Countryside Service of Worcestershire County Council and forms an adjunct to the management plan which is designed to work towards an enhancement of the natural and historic environment of the Common (WCC 2000). The overall aim of the project has been to identify, locate, describe, date and define the significance of all historic features both those visible and below ground.

The results demonstrate the diverse nature of the historic environment of Hartlebury Common, characterised by distinctive types of monuments and both period-specific activities and longer-term forms of exploitation. The pools and wet areas contain deposits of multi-period paleoenvironmental material of potentially regional and national significance. Throughout several centuries the Common has been exploited as a resource for hunting and intensive grazing. Flint finds recovered from the surface of the Common result from early prehistoric hunting, while the grazing of stock and establishment of rabbit warrens relate to later periods of domestic farming activity and estate management. Many of the physical features identified relate to post-medieval and later small and large-scale extraction of clay, sand and gravel. It is significant that this activity along with periods of overgrazing have led to a high degree of modification affecting both surface, and sub-surface deposits. The size of the Common was reduced significantly as a result of the Enclosure of 1821. Nonetheless, some of the surviving Common boundaries appear to pre-date Enclosure and are likely to be medieval or post-medieval. The whole area is served by a network of tracks dating to various periods. Most are still clear and in regular use. Of all the features surveyed, one in particular (Feature 24) is of special interest. A large circular earthwork enclosure located in a prominent position on the upper terrace. Although not conclusive, the earthwork may have been a structure of strategic importance associated with the river crossing at Redstone, or it may have served a ceremonial or symbolic function. The monument is of some antiquity although it is unclear to which period it may belong. There is evidence to suggest, however, that it must be at least early post-medieval in date.

Key management issues have been identified based on the nature, significance and condition of features recorded in the survey. These are discussed in relation to aims listed in the management plan (WCC 2000). Management advice has been structured in two ways. Firstly, strategic management issues are discussed in relation to the whole Common, both in areas where features have been recorded, and also, in those areas where heavy scrub prevented survey access. Secondly, all identified features have been commented on with targeted advice based on ground observation. The targeted advice is presented in Table 3 (Appendix 1). Suggestions and advice on presentation and interpretation boards are discussed in Part 7.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Background**

1.1 **Reasons for the project**

An archaeological desk based assessment, and rapid landscape survey was undertaken at Hartlebury Common near Stourport-on-Severn, Hartlebury, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8230 7030), on behalf of Worcestershire County Council Countryside Service. The project was designed to identify, and map archaeological monuments located within the common in fulfilment of *AIM 6* as defined in the *Hartlebury Common Management Plan 2001-2010*. Briefly, the Management Plan proposes to restore and enhance the natural environment of the Common. An integral part of the Plan highlights the need to identify and conserve historic features on the Common (WCC 2000).

1.2 **Project parameters**

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA 1999).

1.3 **Aims**

The overall aim of the project was to map and produce a document highlighting the historic features on the Common as outlined in *AIM 6* of the *Strategic Management Objectives* in the *Hartlebury Common Management Plan 2001-2010* (WCC, 2000). More specifically, the following objectives were designed in order to meet the overall aim. They were to identify, and locate archaeological features from a variety of sources, describe them, assess their condition and establish their significance. This would enable advice on the appropriate, and targeted management of historic elements within the Common to be produced.

The following points define the research framework designed to meet the specified aims:

- A rapid landscape survey to identify and locate archaeological features.
- The combination, and analysis of the survey data using GIS mapping with existing Worcestershire HER sites and data drawn from cartographic and documentary sources.
- Identification of a hierarchy of monument type and significance.
- The provision of both monument specific, and broader management advice in support of current and future conservation, restoration and enhancement strategy.
- The presentation of the above in a clear and concise document comprising 1:2500 maps with supporting monument specific text, and with certain features, a photograph to help identify the feature.

2. **Methods**

2.1 **Documentary search**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Hartlebury Enclosure Map, 1821, Source No WR8677
- Ordnance Survey, 1883-4, 1st edition 1:2500 (Map no 39so 8170, 8270, 8271, 8370)
- Ordnance Survey, 1902-3, 2nd edition 1:2500 (Map no 39so 8170, 8270, 8271, 8370)
- Ordnance Survey, 1927, 3rd edition 1:2500 (Map no 39so 8170, 8270, 8271, 8370)
- Ordnance Survey modern 1:10000 (S0 87 SW)
- Soils in Worcestershire 1, Sheet SO 87 (Kidderminster).

Aerial photographs

- © 1999 Getmapping.com (1:1000 tiles SO 8170, 8270, 8271, 8370).

Documentary sources

- County histories (VCH III).
- Site archives of The Defence of Britain Project (Worcestershire).

2.2 **Fieldwork**

2.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

Fieldwork carried out to standards set in CAS 1995 was undertaken between 17 – 20th March 2003 by Adam Mindykowski, and Darren Miller. A walkover survey was carried out using three main survey, and recording methods. Map tiles with a combination of basic Ordnance Survey data, and modern aerial photographs were printed out at a scale of 1:2500. Boundaries were observed first followed by a sweep search in transects across the internal area. As features were identified they were located with a high degree of accuracy using a combination of hard and soft detail on the maps, and fixed points recorded with a hand-held GPS. Feature outlines were drawn onto the maps with more detailed observations recorded on a pro-forma survey sheet. The more significant, and also less obvious features were photographed using a combination of digital and 35mm cameras. Hillditch Coppice was also included in the survey and subsequent analysis. Although not part of the management plan area, it was felt important to include this area in the study as Hillditch is very much an integral element of the Hartlebury Common landscape. The nature of the rapid survey allowed this to be carried out efficiently within the timed fieldwork program. Archaeological features recorded during fieldwork were documented in the Worcestershire HER (WSM 32332).

2.2.2 **Analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of physical, cartographic and documentary evidence. Data from the survey drawings along with evidence abstracted from cartographic and other documentary sources was digitised into a GIS project using *Arc View v.3.3*. This enabled data from different sources to be analysed in both a spatial and chronological context. All maps within this report have been produced in *Arc View*.

2.3 The methods in retrospect

The methods employed for this survey allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project were met. The combination of methods applied does enable an accurate, and rapid survey of large areas of land to be achieved at a scale of 1:2500. The main constraint encountered in this project was the problem of areas that could not be accessed due to heavy scrub cover. It is possible, therefore, that archaeological features may be present in these areas and are as yet unrecorded.

3. Topographical context

Hartlebury Common is located just to the south-east of the 18th century new town of Stourport-on-Severn, which as a result of modern development, has now encroached up to much of the western and south-western boundaries of the Common.

The underlying geology is comprised of Bunter, and Keuper sandstone of the Triassic period overlain by drift deposits of the Newport Series sandy and stony phases. On the lower terrace this is covered further by a disturbed area of blown sand (Hollis and Hodgson 1974, 3, 72-3). The physical topography is defined by three periglacial terraces. The upper (4th or Kidderminster) terrace mostly comprised of the Stony Phase materials, the lower (2nd or Worcester) terrace comprised mostly of the Sandy Phase materials with pockets of embedded clay and the 1st or Power Station Terrace occupied by the lower heath. As with the 2nd terrace this is comprised of Sandy Phase materials (Hollis and Hodgson 1974 10-11; Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 4-5).

Historically, the Common covered a large part of the parish of Hartlebury. However, apparent piece-meal encroachment, and more significantly, the Enclosure of 1821 have reduced the area of the Common to its present 87 hectare size. The present landcover is broadly that of heath, and scrub with sporadic and often large areas of oak and birch woodland. Much of the woodland appears to have been gradually colonizing the common over the last 50-100 years following the scaling down of quarrying, and a reduction in grazing.

4. Existing archaeological sites registered with the HER..

Table 1 Sites within the study area registered with the HER prior to the survey

HER reference/status	OS grid reference	Site name/description	Date
WSM 04086	SO 82200 70650	A small leaf shaped arrowhead and a flint flake with a serrated edge found on the lower terrace.	Mesolithic to Neolithic
WSM 04088	SO 82400 71400	A flint scraper and a number of small flint flakes.	Mesolithic to Neolithic
WSM 04089	SO 82400 71250 (approx)	Antiquarian reference to the presence of barrows on the common. The location is tenuous, but was checked thoroughly during the 2003 survey. However, no evidence pertaining to these features could be identified.	Bronze Age
WSM 17204	SO 82300 70300	World War 2 oil pipeline running from RH Stone to Leapgate Sidings. Visible just to the west of survey feature 24 on the break of the upper terrace slope.	c. 1939-45
WSM 27297	SO 82800 70530	Survey feature 58. A collection of five sandstone anti-tank cylinders at	c. 1939-45

		the south-eastern entrance to the common at Hillditch Pool.	
WSM 27337	Whole Common	A large undefined area of the common used for battle training by the 11 th Worcestershire (Stourport) Battalion during World War 2.	c. 1939 –45
WSM 28665	SO 32370 70620	Feature 131. Location of a World War 2 searchlight battery. Possibly associated with WSM 28666.	c. 1939-45
WSM 28666	SO 82383 70645	Survey feature 19. World War 2 Home Guard bunker.	c. 1939-45

Within the study area, and in addition to the above sites, this project identified additional information not previously recorded by the HER and further archaeological sites not registered. The results of the survey are presented in Table 3 (**Appendix 1**).

5. Settlement and land use: interpretation of the archaeological evidence

5.1 Earlier prehistoric period

The discovery of worked flint implements (WSM 04086, WSM 04088) indicates the area of the present Common was used in the Mesolithic, and Neolithic for hunting. The pools, and bog of the lower terrace may have been attractive watering holes for wild animals. The fine view of this area from the edge of the upper terrace would suggest the area offered a hunting ground of some potential. The mobile character of early prehistoric society would suggest similar flint artefacts are present elsewhere across the present Common as well as the now enclosed land to the north. Structures surviving from the Neolithic tend to be (although not exclusively) monumental and are not common in Worcestershire. Later activities such as heavy grazing and extensive quarrying will have posed a potentially significant threat to the survival of prehistoric earthworks. First, the heavy quarrying of a Common may have obliterated any features, and second, the frequent documentary references to over-grazing on the common suggests any earthworks would have been at risk from heavy weather erosion should covering vegetation be removed. It is noteworthy, however, that under certain circumstances, particularly in areas unaffected by quarrying, prehistoric earthworks may have survived as a result of the Common not being cultivated land. Feature 24 could be an example of this although at present this is unclear. By contrast, flint artefacts, although possibly displaced by later land use, may still be present within the upper surface layer. Therefore, any groundbreaking activities, however shallow, or scrub removal should be closely monitored (including the removed spoil) for similar finds. (See Part 6)

The antiquarian reference to the barrows (WSM 04089) is uncertain in terms of precise location. If there were any such features they are not apparent now. This is not, perhaps, surprising when the two later land use activities described above are considered. The grid reference for these features recorded in the Worcestershire HER was checked during fieldwork but no evidence could be identified on the ground.

5.2 Iron Age and Romano-British period

This period is marked by an increase in selective evidence for settlement in the vicinity of Hartlebury. Hillforts such as Woodbury Hill 9km south-west, Drakelow 9.5km north, Kinver Camp 12km north and Arley Wood 11km north-north-west and farming settlements such as Larford 1.5km south-west, Holt 8km south and Hampton Lovett 8km south-east are indicative of extensive settlement (Miller 2001; Stanford 1991 and Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986).

There appears to be no structural evidence for this phase within the study area with the possible exception of Feature 24. Evidence for a change in land use in the early Iron Age was indicated by the identification of cereal pollen (C¹⁴ dated to c.630 BC) recovered from Rush Pool during the environmental survey of the early 1980's (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 8-11). The poor soil quality on the common would make it difficult to sustain arable farming, therefore, it is more likely the area was pasture.

5.3 Medieval (5th century AD – 15th century)

Documentary evidence suggests the estate of Hartlebury came under the ownership of the Church of Worcester c 850-875 AD (Nash 1795, 568). The Bishop of Worcester had control over the Common for most of the medieval, and into the post-medieval periods. The archaeology of the medieval Common is, perhaps, best represented by the apparent formation of certain boundaries, and the establishment of some tracks that are still in use today rather than distinctive individual monuments. Feature 24 may be an exception to this (see below). The Common extended further north at this time, but there is evidence of some pre-enclosure modification of the boundary in the south. Three distinctive areas of probable medieval encroachment can be identified: these include northern half of both the east and west boundaries (Figure 5), and the southern-most boundary adjacent to Titton House (Figure 7). To the north-west, on the site now covered by a modern housing development, distinctive small irregular shaped fields can be identified on the 1st edition ordnance survey map (Figure 2), and the 1821 enclosure map. This type of field morphology is a distinctive pattern associated with medieval "woodland landscapes" (Taylor 1967, 87). It is possible the tracks recorded as Features 113, 114 and 120 indicate the extent of the Common prior to the encroachment (Figure 10). If this were the case, then the two tracks would be at least early medieval in date. The south-eastern boundary adjacent to Titton House borders a similar area of apparent encroachment. Prior to this the boundary may have extended in a south-westerly direction along the Titton Lane to the junction with the A 4025 (Figure 7). Some of the internal sub-divisions within Feature 125 are rather more regular and may be post-enclosure divisions within an earlier, much larger piece-meal enclosure. The eastern boundary running from Lower Pollands Farm (Hillditch Farm) north-west and then north to the B 4193 appears to represent a process of encroachment although the fields to the east are organised in a modern post-enclosure pattern (Figures 5 and 6). It is not clear if this was at one time part of an open area of park land that may have been much more extensive than that shown on the 1821 Enclosure map.

In addition to Titton House, the house plots recorded as features 122-124 are referred to in the Parliamentary Survey of 1647-8 although they may have been occupied in earlier centuries (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 19). Feature 41 (Figure 8) is located close to the plots 122-124 and, perhaps, offers some archaeological evidence in support of this theory. The feature (a large sub-rectangular earthwork platform) may be the remains of a medieval house plot that unlike features 122-124 did not continue as occupation sites beyond this period.

With the possible exception of feature 24 no distinctly medieval monuments have been identified within the Common, and it seems likely the area was maintained as grazing land. Over-grazing appears to have been a long-term problem on the Common. Documentary references to stinting of stock in the 15th century indicate there was a need to impose strict access controls for individual farmers and limit the numbers grazing of stock (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 18-19). Such a heavy reliance on the land for grazing will have involved the movement of large numbers of stock. One visible consequence of this is the network of holloways throughout the Common that probably began to develop at this time. Two other factors are also important to consider in terms of both the impact on the landscape, and the potential effects on early prehistoric deposits. First, overgrazing will have reduced ground cover exposing the sand to weathering, and second, poaching from stock movement particularly at "pinch points" near to trackways and watering holes will have exposed areas of sand and caused areas of rapid erosion through continued stock movement.

5.3.1 **Feature 24 (WSM 32667)**

This feature could not be firmly placed in the chronological framework although it is highly unlikely to be of a modern date for the reasons discussed below. The feature is unlikely to be one of the barrows referred to in antiquarian references given its substantial size and yet it is in a very prominent position on the edge of the upper terrace. The location may be coincidental to its function, although it is, perhaps, more likely that it was located to be visually distinctive within the local landscape, or was intended to be a point from which to observe the surrounding area. Given the proximity of the location to the strategic river crossing at Redstone it is possible the site functioned as some form of observation post, or perhaps, even as a signal station. Certainly, there is a clear view from the site across the Lower Heath to Redstone, and a lit beacon would itself be visible for some distance around. Even to the north assuming the upper terrace was clear of woodland at such a time.

This type of structure is, however, quite rare in Roman Britain and it has been suggested that given the rapid advance of the Roman army west in to Wales following the invasion there would have been no need to maintain a military structure at such a location (Hal Dalwood, pers. comm.). Keeping the historic context of the location in mind it is possible the earthwork may be of medieval origin. One possible interpretation is, a hunting lodge or small ringwork castle similar to a 11th – 12th century example located within The Iron Age hill fort on Herefordshire Beacon at Malvern (Remfry 1997). This interpretation is based on a comparison of form and size and if not conclusive. Thus, within the constraints of this project, a firm date or interpretation of this monument has proven difficult to establish. Although the apparent antiquity of the coppiced oak stools upon the bank suggests this monument is likely to be at least early post-medieval in date it may, with additional study, be proven to date from a much earlier period. Clearly, a more detailed study of this monument should be carried out if possible. Certainly, of all the features identified on the Common this is potentially one of the most significant after the Pools (Features 101 and 102). For the immediate future, the problems of erosion recorded in the survey (see Tables 2 and 3) need to be addressed.

5.4 **Post-medieval (16th century – 18th century)**

This period, perhaps, more than any other has defined the physical and visible character of the Common and may have considerably modified or obliterated existing features as outlined above. Three main types of activity can be attributed to this period:

5.4.1 **Intensive stock grazing.**

Overgrazing continued to affect the common into the 18th century even after the relaxation of Stinting (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 19).

5.4.2 **Rabbit warrens.**

The whole area of the present Common was used as a rabbit warren, as was a large part of the pre-Enclosure northern extent to Wilden, and Summerfield. This landuse is well documented from the mid-17th century until their disbandment with the Enclosure Act of 1815 (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 21-23). Although archaeological evidence for the warren is not particularly apparent there are two structures that may be associated with this activity. The sandstone wall that forms a revetment along the eastern boundary bank (Features 4-6, Figures 5 and 6) may have been a later addition to the boundary in order to reinforce the bank against erosion from large numbers of rabbits. The wall clearly respects the contour of the bank. This does support a later date for the revetment, although how much later is difficult to establish. On the Lower Heath, Features 46 and 47 (Figure 8) are visible today as low linear earthworks with associated ditches. These features were referred to as a “sunk fence” in the 1986 survey, and it was suggested they might be a remnant rabbit warren boundary (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 21,31). Feature 46 is a more recent structure as it clearly cuts Feature 47. The alignment of Feature 46 is similar to the rope walk enclosure (Feature 106)

although no clear association of function can be made between the two. One possible interpretation is this bank may have enclosed a parcel of meadow similar to the fields that are sited beyond the Common boundary to the south-west. In Figure 11 it is possible to see a similarity in alignment between these river meadows and Feature 47. There is no indication, however, of any enclosure on either the 1821 Enclosure map or the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2). This suggests at least a post-medieval date for these features and also means any enclosed land had been taken back into the Common by the early 19th century. None of the evidence is particularly conclusive and it does remain difficult to interpret the function of these banks. An association with the rabbit warren can not be ruled out, however, the spatial organisation of the banks suggests this is unlikely.

Finally, it is important to consider once more what has become a long-term factor influencing formation processes on the Common. As with larger stock, overgrazing from the intensive farming of rabbits will have had a profound effect on any existing earthworks acting as a contributor towards exposure of the sandy topsoil. This exposure will have resulted in areas of the surface being modified by both wind and water action.

5.4.3 Industry and quarrying.

The two processes discussed above represent distinctive types of pastoral land use. Other types of exploitation taking place at this time saw the Common being used in a more industrial manner.

Rope making is an activity recorded on the common from the late 17th to mid-19th centuries (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 28-30). The Rope Walks themselves (Features 104-106) are recorded as long linear enclosures just outside the boundaries of the common on the 1st to 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 2-4). Any evidence of the rope walks adjacent to the north-west boundary of the common has now been obliterated by the encroachment of a modern housing estate. In the case of the southernmost rope walk (Feature 106) the outline of the boundaries has been preserved; the site is now occupied by a static caravan site. The process of rope making also utilised elements of the natural environment with both Rush Pool and The Bog being used as retting pools where the woody fibres were separated from the softer parts of the hemp stem (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 29). All the rope walks benefited from good distribution communications with easy access to the river, the Mitton to Crossway Green road, and later, the canal. The development of this industry is closely associated with the development of the river port and canal locks at Stourport.

Without doubt quarrying for sand, gravel and clay has had the most visible impact on the common. The first documented reference to extraction dates to 1713 (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986,) however, it is possible that limited extraction may have been practised from the medieval period in order to furnish the needs of local builders. No doubt the peak time for quarrying was the late 18th to late 19th centuries, beginning with the construction, and then subsequent development of Stourport. Many large areas of quarrying were identified during the survey, and a few others that have been subsequently used as landfill dumps were recorded on the historic Ordnance Survey maps (see entries in Table 2). Given this evidence, it is possible that other now back-filled quarries exist on the Common. These would be almost impossible to identify except, perhaps, by differences in vegetation cover.

The removal of quarried materials from the upper terrace may explain the origin, or indeed development of the deep cut single and double holloways clearly visible in the slope (Features 11, 17, 30, 37 and 48). Feature 15 at the north of the present common is clearly an extraction route from several of the northern quarries onto the B 4193. This is distinct as a deep, but also very wide track suggesting the use of carts to remove materials. The narrow deep cut tracks may also have been used as extraction routes, however, given they are located on areas of the slope with a steeper gradient they are more likely to have formed as a result of using pack animals to remove materials from the upper terrace. A study of the Roman iron industry in The Forest of Dean has examined the use of pack-animals as a method of transporting ore, and charcoal. Quoting from data collected by The War Office in

1901 the author notes that a half tonne load could be effectively transported by seven pack-animals (Walters 1992, 136-6). It is tempting to suggest that the double parallel arrangement may have developed as the result of a system of one track being used for loaded animals descending from the quarries while the other was used by animals that had been unloaded to ascend the upper terrace. This system would ensure a smooth flow of material from the quarries to the main access routes on the lower terrace. A regular flow of heavily loaded animals would undoubtedly cause considerable erosion in the soft sand, and gravel. This might explain the overall quite considerable depth of the tracks, but also, if a “two-way” system was adopted the heavier downward traffic would erode deeper into the slope side. This might account for the observed pattern of one track in each pair being deeper than its partner.

5.5 Modern (19th century – present)

Heavy quarrying of the common continued throughout the 19th century, and well into the 20th century. Sherds of late 19th century domestic ceramics were observed within the back-fill of the large area of quarrying (feature 39) on the lower terrace. This demonstrates how quarries on the lower terrace were also used as landfill sites, probably into the first half of the 20th century.

The Rifle Ranges (Features 132-135) created for the Worcester County Rifle Association have been well documented from their inception in 1866 until they were decommissioned in 1899 (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 44-46). Some earthwork and erosive features relating to the ranges still survive in places, and have been identified in the survey (features 38, 43, 52 and 57). In this case, it has been possible to cross-reference survey features with those recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. Earthworks are recorded on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 2) at the 500 and 700 yard firing points along the 700 yard range (Feature 133). The survey could find no evidence of these which suggests they were removed after decommissioning or if they remained free of protective vegetation they may have been eroded away within a few decades. Feature 43 appears to be the remains of the 400 yard firing point. It is a deliberately constructed regular mound rather than the more irregular form associated with quarry spoil heaps across the Common although there is a discrepancy between its position on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and the field survey location of about 15m. With such a small feature this error could easily arise in the original cartographic record.

The influence of gypsy settlement on the flora of the Common has already been discussed by Sarah Zaluckyj (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 51). However, the temporary nature of gypsy settlement means that associated archaeological remains are, at best, ephemeral. In one sense, it is possible to draw a parallel between the gypsies and early prehistoric land use on the Common in spite of the gap of several millennia. Individual groups within each society only occupied the land on a short-term basis. This is set against a background of a continuous process of land use by other similar groups. Nonetheless, just as early prehistoric hunting has left scattered artefactual material, so to have the temporary gypsy camps. It seems likely that gypsies used the Common extensively, in particular, on the better grazing land on the lower heath. It has been possible to locate two such encampments (Features 107, 137) from contemporary photographs (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, plates 3 and 4). This method is one of the most reliable ways of locating camps so long as there is sufficient detail of the surrounding landscape visible in the photograph. As with prehistoric flints, scattered artefacts and hearths from gypsy settlement may lie just below the surface across the whole Common. If in future when scrapes or other groundbreaking activities are taking place the area affected should be closely observed for such material. In particular, around any concentrated areas of burning as these may relate to hearths or bonfires. Traditionally in archaeological studies such features have a proven potential for associated cultural artefacts.

6. Recommendations for management practice

6.1 Management issues for recorded earthworks

The policy framework for defining management recommendations for historic features on the Common is contained within the Management Plan (WCC 2000) under Strategic Aim 6: 'To ensure that historical features on the site are identified and conserved'.

Management prescriptions are recommended below for many of the features identified in the survey (see Table 2 and figure 12). These are recommendations for the continued protection and enhancement of the historic environment resource of Hartlebury Common Country Park.

Management prescriptions were defined through an assessment of the monument description, survival and condition records. Where possible, photographic records were consulted. Management recommendations were related to the Strategic Aims of the Hartlebury Common Management Plan 2001-2010 (WCC 2000).

Many of the identified features are within areas that present management opportunities commensurate with those identified for retaining the habitat diversity of the SSSI while improving the visitor experience of the site in a sustainable way.

For example: Feature 101: 'The Bog' contains very significant archaeological deposits that relate to the historical ecology of the site and surrounding land use. Preservation of these deposits relies upon protection from intrusive groundwork, increased silt/leaf deposition and continued waterlogging. Aims for managing the wetland ecological interest are similar, and while there may be some conflict (scrape creation, silt removal), there are multiple benefits for conserving these deposits and their ecological wetland value.

Management opportunities are identified in Table 2 for sites of Low, Moderate and High historic significance. In this way, a value judgement is reached that should enable priorities to be established when the opportunity arises, linked to the overall priorities for managing the site.

Determining these opportunities and potential sources of funding is outside the scope of this report. The Historic Environment & Archaeology Service can offer continued support in identifying and maximising these opportunities.

Table 2: Meeting the aims of the Management Plan through conservation of historic features (see also figure 12)

Management Plan Strategic Aim	Feature Number High Significance/priority	Feature Number Moderate Significance/priority	Feature Number Low Significance/priority
1.1 & 1.2 Retaining and restoring heathland	19, 24, 46, 47, 52	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, 22, 23, 25, 33, 36, 38, 43, 57	13, 14, 16, 18, 32, 42, 45, 54, 55, 56, 109, 110, 133, 134
1.4 Coppicing in 'edge' habitat	24	7, 11, 17, 22, 25, 28, 53	None
2.1 Woodland Management	101, 102, 103	9, 10, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 30, 48	34, 40, 45, 49, 51, 112
3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Managing wetlands	101, 102	None	None

6.3 Preventing damage	4, 5, 6, 24, 41, 46, 47, 52, 101, 102, 103	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 48, 58, 62, 113, 114, 116, 118, 120	13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 32, 34, 39, 40, 42, 45, 49, 51, 54, 55, 56, 109, 110, 112, 138
9.3 Managing Access	None	7, 11, 17, 27, 30, 37, 48, 53, 62, 113, 114, 116, 118, 120	15, 16
10.6 Consider Interpretation	4, 5, 6, 19, 24, 41, 46, 47, 52, 101, 102, 103	35, 38, 43, 113, 114, 116, 118	107, 127, 133, 134, 136, 137, 137, 139

6.2 Management issues in areas without recorded archaeological monuments.

Certain areas across the Common could not be surveyed due to the dense coverage of scrub, especially gorse. These areas, the site of the modern plantations and all areas not affected by quarrying should not be considered barren of archaeological features or artefacts. These areas are designated as those containing potentially *Vulnerable Surface Deposits*, and are mapped in figures 5 to 9 and figure 12.

Managing areas under dense scrub with vulnerable surface deposits

This heading refers to areas larger than 10m x10m that are impenetrable due to gorse or scrub cover and do not appear to cover a known monument or feature identified in the survey. Such areas will not have been accessible for the purposes of this survey and the following recommendations apply:

- Areas of scrub are if possible, cleared by hand rather than using machinery that causes ground disturbance.
- During clearance the site should be observed for archaeological features, most likely earthworks, structures, ponds or quarries. The Historic Environment & Archaeology Service should be contacted to carry out initial inspections and provide advice.

Managing areas of apparently undisturbed ground with vulnerable surface deposits

These areas (mapped in Figures 5-9, 12) have the potential for containing cultural material such as early prehistoric artefacts, and similarly material pertaining to gypsy settlement (discussed above). This material may be scattered across the Common, surviving within the topsoil and potentially as features cut into the subsoil in areas that have not undergone significant disturbance.

Small-scale disturbance through ploughing or in areas of loose sand groundcover may have re-worked the material into the surrounding soils. However undisturbed or partly disturbed early prehistoric cultural material on the Common has a high significance. Guidelines for managing early prehistoric stone tool and waste flint scatters have recently been produced by English Heritage (English Heritage 2000). The following recommendations apply:

- The site management team should consult the Historic Environment and Archaeological Service when considering ground disturbance activities in relation to the following strategic aims:
 - Aim 1.2: Turf stripping

- Aim 3.4: Scrape creation or accumulated humus removal
- Aim 8.1: Proposals for further sand & gravel extraction
- Significant ground disturbance such as excavation, cultivation, turf or topsoil stripping should be avoided if possible.
- Consultation on such issues, if deemed significant, may identify the need for a programme of archaeological works to monitor ground disturbance.
- Further fieldwork of this nature should be undertaken under contractual arrangement with the Historic Environment & Archaeology Service or another archaeological contractor.

7. **Recommendations for presentation and interpretation**

In spite of the extensive, and varied nature of archaeological features on Hartlebury Common the overall visible impression is quite subtle. As a result there are no fixed points that afford a particular view that might illustrate the historic character of the Common. Therefore, the following two key recommendations are suggested as an effective means by which to enhance public presentation in relation to Strategic Aim 10.6.

7.1 **A guided trail**

As with all aspects of the Common the historic elements are best appreciated by walking or riding along the network of established, and in some cases, ancient tracks. This should be encouraged as good practice as it is desirable to keep historic tracks in use for two reasons. Firstly, regular traffic helps to prevent scrub build-up and maintains the character of erosive features such as holloways, and second, the use of long established tracks helps to limit the creation of new pathways.

New pathways are often quite organic in the routes they follow, and can have a detrimental effect on other monuments. The effects of this kind of problem on the Common are clearly in evidence with feature 24. A well planned guided trail, therefore, will mitigate this problem. By way of an example, one possible route is suggested in Figure 13. There are several other possibilities that could be explored. A simple leaflet, or small pamphlet would offer a flexible and relatively inexpensive solution in presenting such a route with notes on specific monuments. This could be obtained locally and at the Countryside Centre.

7.2 **Interpretation panels**

The most suitable sites for interpretation panels are, perhaps, the two main car parks at Wilden Top and Lower Poollands Farm. These panels could best be used to communicate information about the general historic character of the Common. A pictorial composition rather than something reliant on text would be more appropriate. The aim would be to set a context for more detailed information contained in a leaflet.

8. **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 desk-base assessment and landscape survey was undertaken on behalf of The Countryside Service of Worcestershire County Council at Hartlebury Common, Hartlebury, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8230 7230; HER ref WSM 32332). The historic and natural landscape of the Common is largely unique in Worcestershire. Once part of a much larger area of medieval common land there is no indication that the site has been managed for arable cultivation at any point in its history. This distinctive landscape has been formed as a consequence of clearly identifiable alternative land-use activities. Centuries of intensive grazing and the piecemeal quarrying of sand and gravel have had a considerable impact not only on the broad physical character of the Common but also on the survival of archaeological features and materials dating to the early prehistoric period. For example, there is an antiquarian reference to barrows on the Common. However, there is no evidence of such monuments visible on the site today. Nonetheless, important early prehistoric environmental materials have survived in the post-glacial pools, and flint implements discovered across the area are indicative of prehistoric hunting and possibly temporary occupation. A program of environmental sampling in the 1980's discovered cereal pollen dating to c. 630 BC. Although this does indicate arable farming in the vicinity it can not provide a firm location. Also, given the poor quality of the sandy soil it is, perhaps, more likely that the Common was already being exploited as a resource for grazing stock at this time; beginning a long-term association with this activity. One monument in particular has proven to be something of an enigma. The survey has recorded a sub-circular earthwork enclosure topped by old coppiced oak trees high on the western edge of the upper terrace. The function of this feature is unclear, as is the date. There are suggestions that it may be the site of a medieval hunting lodge or possibly some form of defensive structure. However, it has not been possible at this stage to find a valid comparison elsewhere. This, perhaps, highlights the unique character of the Common and the way certain land uses may have preserved monuments that may have been lost in a more heavily farmed environment. Certainly, this feature may be of great antiquity and a possible prehistoric date and ceremonial function can not be ruled out at this stage. Clearly, there is some potential for future studies to be carried out on this enigmatic monument

By the late 9th century the manor of Hartlebury came under ecclesiastical control. Documentary sources throughout the medieval period refer to the regulation by the Bishop of access for stock onto the Common indicating the problem of over-grazing. During this period it is likely that a number of the holloways recorded in the survey began to develop as a result of stock movement. Analysis of both the Common's boundaries and the immediate hinterland indicate that a gradual process of piecemeal encroachment onto the heath was probably taking place at this time. A more industrial form of land use dominated the post-medieval and early modern history of the Common with rope production and larger-scale quarrying reaching a peak with the inception of the 18th century "new town" of Stourport-on-Severn. Some of the droveways connecting the upper and lower terraces may have been used subsequently as extraction tracks for pack animals removing quarried materials from the large quarries on the upper terrace. The distinctive double parallel form may be the result of a system of two-way traffic. One route for loaded animals, and one for those returning to the quarries. In tandem with this activity, the whole of the Common was used as an extensive rabbit warren. A stone revetted section of the eastern boundary on the upper terrace, and further internal boundary features on the Lower Heath may relate to this activity. Following Parliamentary Enclosure the Common was reduced in area to its current size and form. With the disbandment of the warren in the early 19th century, the Common was used extensively by Gypsies for both temporary settlement and grazing. This, along with the quarrying continued into the early 20th century when a period of decline in land use marked the beginning of a phase of woodland, and scrub regeneration.

It is the intention of Worcestershire County Council to undertake a phase of targeted restoration and management of the heathland in order to reverse the gradual loss of heath following the decline in grazing. Sensitive natural and historic environmental issues have been considered within the management plan. To this end, the survey has not only attempted to map historic features on the Common, but has also provided the core data to enable the provision of specific management advice towards the enhancement and preservation of each distinctive group of monuments. This will be integrated into the strategic management plan,

and will hopefully ensure the unique character of Hartlebury Common can be enjoyed as a local historic resource well into the future.

9. **The archive**

The archive consists of:

- 58 Landscape survey records
- 3 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 4 Photographic records AS3
- 4 Colour transparency films
- 4 1:2500 A3 survey plans
- 1 Computer disk (CD)
- 1 Arc View GIS project

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcestershire County Museum
Hartlebury Castle
Hartlebury
Near Kidderminster
Worcestershire DY11 7XZ
Tel Hartlebury (01299) 250416

10. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Emma Shambrook, and the staff of The Countryside Service of Worcestershire County Council and Alex Preston of Environmental Services, Worcestershire County Council. Thanks also to Neil Lockett of the Historic Environment Record for assistance with setting-up the GIS project.

11. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Adam Mindykowski. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Hal Dalwood. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Mindykowski, and Darren Miller. Jez Bretherton contributed the management advice.

12. **Bibliography**

Barclay, W J, Green, G W, Holder, M T, Moorlock, B S P, Smart, J G O, Strange, P J, and Wilson, D, 1988 *Bristol Channel (sheet 51°N-04°W): solid geology*, 1:250,000 map, British Geological Survey, Keyworth

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

English Heritage, 2000 *Managing Lithic Scatters: archaeological guidance for planning authorities and developers*, English Heritage, London

IFA, 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

Hollis, J M, and Hodgson, J M, 1974 *Soils in Worcestershire 1: Sheet SO 87 (Kidderminster)*, Bartholomew Press, Dorking

Miller, D and Jones, L, 2001 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Drakelow Hillfort, Woverley and Cookley, Worcestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council, Report 893

Nash, T R, 1795 *Collections from the History of Worcestershire*, Vol. I

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**

Remfry, P M, 1997 *The Herefordshire Beacon 1043 to 1154*, SCS Publishing, Malvern Link

Stanford, S C, 1980 *The Archaeology of The Welsh Marches*, Collins, London

Taylor, C C, 1967 *Whiteparish: A Study of a Forest-Edge Parish*, in, *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, 62, 79-101

Thorn, F, and Thorn, C 1982 *Domesday Book - Worcestershire*, Chichester

Tucker, J J, Zaluckyj, S and Alma, P J (eds) 1986 *Hartlebury Common: A Social and Natural History*, County Council of Hereford and Worcester, Worcester

VCH III, Page, W (ed), 1913 *Victoria History of the County of Worcestershire*, **III**

Walters, B, 1992 *The Forest of Dean Iron Industry: 1st to 4th Centuries A.D, Part 2* Dean Archaeological Group Occasional Publication No. 4, Lydney

WCC, 2000 *Hartlebury Common Management Plan 2001-2010: Strategic Aims and Objectives*, Worcestershire County Council.

13. **Abbreviations**

WSM Numbers prefixed with 'WSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record.

WCC Worcestershire County Council.

HER Historic Environment Record.

14. **Appendices**

14.1 **Appendix 1 Feature descriptions**

Notes on Table 3

Feature codes.

Two blocks of feature code numbers have been allocated to aid the identification of firstly surveyed features, and second, those located from documentary and cartographic sources. These numbers are specific to the project and should enable each feature to be quickly cross-referenced using the feature table, maps and photographs. Surveyed features are numbered 1-58. Features from other sources are numbered 101-139.

Note. The WSM numbers are the monument codes allocated by the HER to enable the data to be integrated into the County Historic Environment Record database.

Definition of significance.

The significance rating of each monument in Table 2 has been assessed under the following key criteria within the broad historical context discussed above.

- (a) The frequency of each monument type.
- (b) The sensitivity, and historic potential of the monument and any associated artefactual materials.
- (c) The current condition.
- (d) The need for a monument specific future management strategy based on issues flagged-up in points 1 - 3.

The significance of every monument is rated as low, medium or high.

Primary source references for features in the following table.

1. WSM 32332: archaeological survey of March 2003.
2. Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service: Historic Environment Record.
3. Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma, 1986.
4. Ordnance Survey, 1883-4, 1st edition 1:2500.
5. Ordnance Survey, 1902-3, 2nd edition 1:2500.
6. Ordnance Survey, 1927, 3rd edition 1:2500.

Table 3 Monuments identified in the survey and desk based assessment.

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
01 WSM 32647	1	SO 82368 70790	Quarry: a small discreet sand extraction pit sited on the break of slope of the upper terrace. Circular in plan. 5.0 – 6.0m in diameter by 1.5 – 2m deep. Post-medieval 18th-20th c Medium	Some erosion of the quarry wall on the slope side. Under light scrub cover.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping. Aim 6.3
02 WSM 32648	1	SO 82771 71468	Quarry: a medium sized gravel quarry with an extraction access to the south-west. Oval in plan. 15.0m in diameter by 2.0m deep. Post-medieval 18th-20th c Medium	Under light scrub. Some heavier scrub (10-20 year old trees) encroaching from the east.	Clear scrub to east to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
03 WSM 32649	1	SO 82746 71430	Quarry: a medium sized sub-circular quarry with extraction access to the north. 10m across by 1.5m deep. Post-medieval 18th-20th c Medium	Under light scrub with evidence of recent rabbit burrowing within the quarry walls.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
4,5,6 WSM 32650	1	SO 82744/71372 to 82606/70986	Stone revetted bank: a low boundary bank topped by a grown-out plashed hedgerow. Revetment of worked sandstone blocks becomes visible at SO 82733/71344. There are two	Generally in a fair condition, but areas of heavy erosion from animal burrowing. Visibility hampered in	Restore hedge boundary. Aim 10.6 Consider restoration of the stone revetment bank (Stewardship Special Project). Aim 6.3, 10.6

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			to three courses of worked sandstone blocks with the upper-most course angled to respect the top curve of the bank. 1.0-2.0m wide x c.1.0m high. Post-medieval 17th-18th c High Plate 1	places by scrub and grown-out hedgerow. The stonework revetment is in a better condition further south along the monument.	
07, 53 WSM 32651	1	SO 82588/71238 to 82691/70701	Holloway: a shallow linear erosive trackway that becomes deeper further south towards Lower Poollands Farm (Hillditch Farm). 3m wide x 0.40-31.0m deep. Post-medieval 17th c - present Medium Plate 2	Still in regular use so clear of obstructions. Some large grown-out coppiced stools on the bankside near to Lower Poollands Farm.	Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3
08 WSM 32652	1	SO 82355/70854	Quarry: a sub-circular medium sized quarry. 14.0 x 20.0m wide x 2.0m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium	Under light scrub cover. Some erosion from modern footpath encroachment.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
09 WSM 32653	1	SO 82336/70875 to 82394/70993	Quarry group: a group of small inter-cutting quarries, and associated spoil. 40.0 x 15.0m across x c. 1m deep. Post-medieval	Under heavy scrub cover from 15 to 20 year old re-generated wood.	Either: Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 Or: Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			18 th – 20 th c Medium		vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
10 WSM 32654	1	Centre point SO 82394/70993	Quarry group: a group of small inter-cutting quarries sited along the edge of the upper terrace. 90.0m x 15.0m x 1.5m deep. Post-medieval 18 th – 20 th c Medium	Overall light scrub cover and moderate heavy tree re-generation.	Either: Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 Or: Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
11 WSM 32655	1	SO 82371/71030 to 82269/70937	Double holloway: a pair of parallel deep erosive trackways (15m apart) running down the western slope of the upper terrace. The pair merge into one shallow holloway near the bottom of the slope. They are utilising a natural scarp in the terrace slope. Each track is 0.5 to 2.5m wide x up to 3m deep. The southern most track is deeper by c. 0.5m. Medieval - modern 5 th – 19 th c Medium Plates 3 and 4	Moderately clear, and accessible although under re-generated woodland of c.40 – 50 years. Some coppiced stools prominent in the bankside.	Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3
12 WSM 32656	1	SO 82370/71035	Possible quarry: a small roughly sub-circular quarry. 10.0m x 5.0m x 1.0 to 1.5m deep. Does appear quarry like although may have developed as a “pinch point” at the head of the double holloway.	Some erosion from animal burrowing, and under moderate scrub.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium		
13 WSM 32657	1	N extent SO 82411/71327 S extent 82342/71091	Quarry group: a large area of small inter-cutting quarries and associated spoil heaps situated on the edge of the upper terrace. Each quarry is an average size of 10.0 x 10.0m x 1.0-2.0m deep. There is one exception. A quarry of 40.0 x 20.0m x 1.0 – 2.0m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Under mostly light scrub. Some scattered Gorse, and young trees. One recently felled tree yielded an age of 38 years. Evidence of frequent Fox and Rabbit burrowing.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
14 WSM 32658	1	W extent SO 82412/71399 E extent SO 82627/71472	Quarry group: large area of small inter-cutting quarries situated on the edge of the upper terrace. Similar dimensions to Feature 13. Modern 19th – 20th c Low	Under moderate to heavy scrub and Gorse cover.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
15 WSM 32659	1	SO 82527/71477 to 82465/71577	Trackway: a wide holloway running north-west from the upper terrace to the B 4193. Apparent main extraction route from Feature 14 and other quarries in the north of the Common. 30m wide x 2.0 – 3.0m deep. Modern 19th – 20th c	Very clear. Under pasture, and light scrub only.	Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Low		
16 WSM 32660	1	Centre point SO 82650/71500	Quarry group: a large sub-circular area of small quarries. Much smaller pits compared with those in Feature 13, and Feature 14 (c.5.0m across x c.1.0m deep). Modern 19th – 20th c Low	Under moderate scrub: patchy Gorse. Considerable animal burrow disturbance in several areas within.	Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3
17 WSM 32661	1	SO 82376/71242 to 82455/71259	Double holloway: a WSW/ENE aligned pair of deep cut parallel linear trackways. Similar to Feature 11 only closer together and not so deep. Each track is 1.50m wide x c.1.0m deep. Distance between the two c. 2.0m. Medieval - modern 5th - 19th c Medium	Under moderate scrub and old coppiced stools upon the banks. Some Bramble restricting access along the route.	Clear to light scrub cover. Aim 1.1,1.2 Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3
18 WSM 32662	1	SO 82715/71451 to 82672/71375	Quarry group: a linear group of indistinct curvilinear quarries. 90.0m long x 10.0-15.0m wide x 2.0 – 2.5m deep. Modern 19th – 20th c Low	Heavy erosion from animal burrowing. Under pasture and light scrub.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
19 WSM 27666	1	SO 82383/70645	Air raid shelter: a WWII home Defence shelter. A 4.0m long curvilinear access	Under light scrub cover. One small	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			trench leading into 2.0 x 1.5 m rectangular trench. 1.0m deep. The whole trench is surrounded by an earthwork berm of c. 2.5m wide x 0.50 – 1.0m deep. Modern 1939-1945 High Plate 5	sapling of c.3-5 years has seeded within the side of the access trench.	No dumping Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
20 WSM 32663	1	SO 82361/70685 to 82361/70625	Quarry: a N/S linear quarry, and spoil on the edge of the upper terrace. 70.0m x c. 10.0m x 2.5-3.0m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium	Several 30 –40 year old weed trees set within the quarry. A modern terrace edge footpath now runs through the N/S axis of the quarry.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
21 WSM 32664	1	S extent SO 82373/70459 N extent SO 82376/70562	Quarry group: a large area of inter-cutting quarries, and associated spoil heaps. 110m x 50m x 2-3m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium	Under light pasture ground cover, but now covered overall with regenerated oak woodland of c. 100-150 years. Moderate erosion from modern footpaths.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
22 WSM 32665	1	SO 82465/70542	Quarry: a small discrete sub-circular quarry. 20m across x 1m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c	Under moderate scrub: Gorse and old coppiced stools. Visible erosion from old animal	Clear to light scrub cover. Aim 1.1,1.2 Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Medium	burrowing.	
23 WSM 32666	1	SO 82484/70563	Quarry: a small discrete sub-circular quarry with a visible short extraction holloway to the E. 10m x 5m x 1-1.5m deep. Holloway dimensions: 3m wide at the top x 0.5m wide at the base x 10m long. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium	Heavy erosion from animal burrowing. Under moderate scrub cover: Gorse.	Clear to light scrub cover. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
24 WSM 32667	1	SO 82392/70576	Earthwork structure: a large circular embanked enclosure. Bank survives to a height of 1-1.5m. Internally the bank is slightly concave, regular and steep sloping. Externally has an initial steep slope before sloping more gradually to ground level over and is up to 5-7m wide. Internally the base is a regular shallow concave form. The form and physical nature of this monument is substantial, and it may have supported further substantial timber structures within. It is too regular to be either a natural feature or a sand quarry. Indeed, it does not compare with the form of the many other quarries on the Common. See the discussion in the text above. Prehistoric – post-medieval c. 7th c BC – 18th c AD High	Heavy truncation of the bank on its outer side from old quarrying to the S and E (feature 25). A deep narrow track has eroded into the bank from the E due to modern horse and pedestrian access. Other similar disused tracks are visible under the gorse cover. Heavy scrub cover from gorse and very old coppiced oak stools.	Re-route horse & pedestrian access to east, discourage direct access. Aim 6.3 Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 Commission detailed earthwork survey. Aim 6.2 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 No dumping. Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Plates 6, 7 and 8		
25 WSM 32668	1	E extent SO 82417/70584 S extent SO 82393/70568	Quarry group: a group of three small quarries cut around and into feature 24. Each quarry is 5-7m across and c. 0.5m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium Plate 8	Heavy erosion from animal burrowing. Moderate scrub cover of gorse and a few grown-out coppiced stools.	Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4 Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
26 WSM 32669	1	S extent SO 82665/70570 N extent SO 82682/70614	Quarry: a large sub-rectangular N/S aligned quarry with steep irregular sides and several large spoil mounds within. Midway along the western edge of the quarry there is a clearly visible extraction access way. 60m x 40-50m x 1.5-2m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Medium	Under regenerated woodland of c. 100 years. Under the tree canopy there is a moderate scrub cover of ivy and bramble.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
27 WSM 32670	1	SW extent SO 82640/70456 NE extent SO 82650/70470	Holloway: a short section of holloway leading towards feature 28. 40m long x 15m wide x 1.5m deep. Medieval – post-medieval c. 5th – 18th c Medium Plate 9	Still used as a pathway so relatively clear of scrub. However under moderate bramble cover, and woodland of c. 100 years.	Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
28	1	ESE extent	Holloway: a large deep cut	Clear of scrub,	Maintain coppice. Aim 1.4

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 32671		SO 82685/70402 WNW extent SO 82640/70430	holloway with a broad concave base. 55m long x 15m wide x 1.5-2m deep. Medieval – post-medieval c. 5 th – 18 th c medium Plate 10	and still in regular use as a main access route onto the eastern part of the upper terrace. Bank sides are under heavy woodland cover of c. 100 years.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
29 WSM 32672	1	Centre point SO 82609/70273	Boundary bank: a short, but substantial earthwork bank forming part of the SE boundary of the Common. 40m long x 3.5m wide x 1m high. Medieval / post-medieval c. 5 th – 17 th c Medium Plate 11	Generally clear of scrub, but there are three c.50-70 year old pine trees on top of the bank.	Monitor pine trees, fell if showing signs of becoming unstable (& replant). Aim 6.3
30 WSM 32673	1	NW extent SO 82633/70422 SE extent SO 82643/70351	Double holloway: a pair of parallel linear trackways leading down to the SE boundary of the Common. 65m long x 3-5m wide x 0.5-1.2m deep. (North-eastern most track of pair is the deeper, and widest of the two) The pair appear to have been truncated at the SE extent by quarry Feature 32. Medieval - modern 5 th - 19 th c Medium Plate 12	No longer being kept clear by modern use therefore under moderate to heavy scrub. Also under c. 100 year old woodland.	Reintroduce access. Aim 9.3 Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
32 WSM 32674	1	NE extent SO 82652/70351 SW extent SO 82636/70325	Quarry: a roughly crescent shaped NE/SW aligned quarry adjacent to the lane. The quarry appears to have truncated Feature 30 by quarrying away an area of the lower natural slope. 45m long x c.10m wide x 1m deep (depth below the level of the lane). Post-medieval 18th - 20th c Low	Under moderate scrub, and light woodland of c. 40-50 years.	Clear to light scrub cover. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
33 WSM 32675	1	SSE extent SO 82321/70165 NNW extent SO 82330/70178	Boundary ditch: a short length of an apparent boundary ditch at the SE extent of the Common. 40m long x 2m wide x 0.5m deep. (Note: the land outside the Common boundary is 2m higher at this point) The ditch is bounded by a pair of c. 200-250 year old oaks at its SSE extent. Medieval / post-medieval c. 5th –17th c Medium Plate 13	Well silted-up, and under heavy scrub. It is likely this feature extends further to the NNE, however dense scrub cover is preventing access beyond the observed NNW extent.	Clear to light scrub cover. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3 De-silt ditch
34 WSM 32676	1	Centre point SO 82280/70223	Quarry group: a sub-circular area of small irregular inter-cutting quarries, and spoil. Each pit is c. 10m across x 1m deep. The spoil heaps survive to a height of between 1-2m. Post-medieval	Under moderate scrub and oak woodland of c. 100-150 years. Some limited erosion of spoil heaps from modern footpaths.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			18 th – 20 th c Low		
35 WSM 32677	1	Centre point SO 82180/70290	Roadside stones: a linear group of three low sandstone blocks set into the ground between 0.5 – 1m back from the NE side of the A4025. They are poorly dressed, and bear no inscription. Each is: 0.75 x 0.25 x 0.5m. They may be medieval boundary stones, and it is also possible they have been moved from their original location. Medieval / post-medieval c. 5 th – 17 th c Medium Plate 14	Badly weathered, but still set firm and upright.	Protect from further damage. Aim 6.3 Maintain as visible. Aim 10.6
36 WSM 32678	1	SO 82179/70335 to 82210/70346.	Quarry group: a small roughly “figure of eight” shaped area of inter-cutting irregular shaped quarries with associated low spoil heaps. Each pit is: c.5-6m across x 0.8-1m deep. Post-medieval 18 th - 20 th c Low	Modern footpaths have eroded the edges of some of the pits. All are under a moderate coverage of heather, sedges and pasture.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
37 WSM 32679	1	W extent SO 82240/70865 E extent SO 82320/70858	Linear trackway: an E/W narrow linear steep sided trackway running down the western slope of the upper terrace. Similar to the “double holloways” elsewhere, but is clearly only a single track in this case. 85m long x 0.5-1.2m wide x	Recently cleared of heavy scrub so will now be liable to rapid erosion.	Maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			c 0.80m deep. Medieval - modern 5th – 19th c Medium Plate 15		
38 WSM 32680	1	Centre point SO 82269/70654	Site of Rifle Range targets: a large roughly triangular concave depression demarcated by a lack of vegetation. There is little clear evidence of associated earthworks which will have eroded quickly after abandonment. 100m x 62m. Modern 19th c Medium	Pasture and scrub has not been re-established here probably due to continued wind, and pedestrian erosion of the fine sand.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping. Aim 6.3
39 WSM 32681	1	SE extent SO 82060/74055 NW extent SO 81940/70635	Quarry: a large area of quarrying aligned NW/SE bounded to the SW by the A4025. The quarry activity appears to surround Rush Pool. The many molehills within the quarry contain sherds of early 20 th c ceramics. This material relates to the use of the quarry as a land-fill site once extraction had ceased. 220m x 70m. Spoil surviving to a height of c. 1-2m. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Mostly under close cropped pasture, and patches of light scrub. There are examples of coppiced Silver Birch scattered about of c. 40-50 years.	Clear silver birch if contributing to silting up of Rush Pool. No dumping. Aim 6.3
40	1	Centre point	Quarry group: an area of	The quarry is	Encourage high tree canopy

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 32682		SO 81950/70900	inter-cutting irregular pits, and spoil heaps. Several small extraction routes are visible opening onto two trackways that bound the quarry along the NE and S edges. The pits are c. 10-15m across x 1-2m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	now under moderate scrub, and woodland cover of c. 50-60 years. This includes some Silver Birch.	to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
41 WSM 32683	1	SO 81810/70795	Earthwork platform: a large sub-rectangular earthwork. Visible as a clear embankment to the W, and N rising up to a flat top that slopes gradually down to the S. 25m x 20m x 1.2m high (N edge). Medieval / post-medieval c. 5th – 17th c High Plate 16	Under well cropped pasture. Some gorse encroachment from the E.	No dumping Aim 6.3 Consider Interpretation. Aim 10.6
42 WSM 32684	1	S extent SO 81590/70565 N extent SO 81605/70670	Quarry: a large curvilinear quarry that respects the line of the old track forming this part of the W boundary of the Common. 110m x 10-25m x 1-1.5m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Under well cropped pasture, and patches of light scrub. Also, one grown-out coppiced stool of c.50-60 years.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
43	1	SO 81910/70610	Earthwork mound: a small, low sub-rectangular flat-top earthwork. May be the “400	Under close cropped pasture.	Maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 32685			yard" Rifle Range firing point recorded on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. However, there is a slight discrepancy between observed location of the monument and the location on the historic map. 10m x 5m x 1.5m high. Modern 19th c Medium Plate 17		Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping. Aim 6.3
44 WSM 32686	1	SO 81937/70549	Quarry group: a group of largely backfilled quarries with more visible spoil heaps. Difficult to survey due to heavy scrub cover. c.30m across. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Are under dense gorse scrub.	Maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping. Aim 6.3
45 WSM 32687	1	NW extent SO 82000/70490 SE extent SO 82140/70230 SW extent SO 81940/70340	Quarry group: a vast area of quarrying in the SE of the Lower Heath. The activity has left a large berm demarcating the area of c. 2.5m in height. Within the quarry area the pitting is very irregular in form with inter-dispersed large spoil heaps throughout. The depth varies between 1.5-2.5m. The spoil heaps average 2m in height. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c	Over such a large area condition and cover varies considerably. Broadly, the quarry is under light pasture with large areas of scattered, and dense gorse scrub. Plus thickets of c.100 year old trees. The quarry is used	Either : Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 Or: Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Low	extensively for “Quad-bike” scrambling.	
46/47 WSM 32688	1	NE extent SO 81800/70606 SE extent SO 81680/70540	Bank and Ditch: a pair of linear bank and ditch’s. One aligned NE/SW (ditch on the SE side of the bank) that cuts another aligned NW/SE (ditch on the SW side) that turns E/W (ditch on the S side) at SO 81758/70590. The banks are low surviving to a height of c.0.10-0.20m. The width is between 1.5-2m. The ditches are 1-1.5m wide, surviving to a depth of no more than 0.20m. Post-medieval 17 th – 19 th c High Plate 18	Now under light un-grazed pasture. Limited patches of scrub.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation 10.6
48 WSM 32689	1	NW extent SO 82750/70634 SE point SO 81781/70590	Double holloway: a pair of NW/SE parallel linear erosive features running down the eastern edge of the upper terrace. They spring from a 15m section of single track; diverging to a distance of 1m apart into “V” shaped tracks. As with Feature 11 there seems to be a deliberate use of a natural linear depression in the slope. The north-easternmost of the pair is deeper cut (2m wide x 1.0m deep). The other track is 1.5m wide x 0.5m deep. Medieval - modern 5 th - 19 th c	No longer clear enough to use. Under heavy scrub (mostly bramble), and woodland cover of c. 100-150 years. There are several mature self-set trees within each trackway making them impassable.	Clear path and maintain as regularly used access. Aim 9.3 Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Medium Plate 19		
49 WSM 32690	1	Centre point SO 82782/70561	Quarry: a large sub-rectangular quarry cut into the lower SSE slope of the upper terrace. The base of the quarry is currently 1m below the level of the adjacent road. Leats from Hillditch Pool to the nearby Titton mill have been cut into the base of the quarry suggesting the monument is of some antiquity. 60m x 40m x 2 – 3 m deep (1m below road level). post-medieval - modern 16th – 19th c Low	Under moderate ground cover scrub, and re-generated woodland of c. 100-150 years.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping Aim 6.3
50 WSM 32691	1	SO 83270/70852	Boundary tree: a Beech boundary marker tree of c. 300-400 years. Adjacent to the E entrance to Hillditch Coppice and the terraceway Feature 51. 8-10m high. Post-medieval 16th – 17th c Medium	Well maintained.	None
51 WSM 32692	1	SW extent SO 82926/70560 E extent SO 83070/70848	Terraceway: a well developed terraced track cut into the steep natural slope from the S, and E boundary of Hillditch Coppice. Runs from the extreme E extent of the Coppice in an E/W direction changing to a NE/SW direction at SO 82926/70560. The track is	Still in regular use so clear of scrub. A mature tree within the coppice below has fallen across the track (some time ago), and	Move fallen tree to maintain open access. Aim 9.3 No dumping. Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			c.1m wide, and cuts into the slope at a depth of between 0.20 – 0.50m. Medieval / post-medieval 5th – 17th c Medium Plate 20	although this is passable wheelchair access is not possible.	
52 WSM 32693	1	SO 81995/70620	Firing point: an “L” shaped bank built into the NE quadrant of Rush Pool creating a small deep ditch. This is the 300 yard firing point for the Rifle Range (feature 134). 10m x 5m x 1.5m deep. Modern 19th c High	Under heavy scrub cover (Bramble / Fern) typical of that elsewhere around the margins of Rush Pool.	Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2 Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
54 WSM 32694	1	SO 82760/71445	Quarry: a small circular quarry in an area of similar small discrete quarries. Has extraction access to the N. 10m across x 1m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Under un-grazed pasture.	Keep clear of scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
55 WSM 32695	1	SO 82750/71405	Quarry: Very similar to Feature 54. Post-medieval	Under light scrub, and un-grazed pasture.	Keep clear of scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			18th – 20th c Low		No dumping Aim 6.3
56 WSM 32696	1	SO 82730/71390	Quarry: a small oval quarry with extraction access to the N. 20m x 12m x 1m deep. Post-medieval 18th – 20th c Low	Under un-grazed pasture. Some moderate scrub encroachment from the E.	Keep clear of scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
57 WSM 32697	1	SO 82100/70720	Possible Rifle Range Feature: a small sub-triangular eroded depression on top of an apparent natural mound. Not mapped historically as part of the Rifle Range but has clearly formed as a result of concentrated activity in the vicinity of the shooting range. 32m x 20m x 0.25-35m deep. Modern 19th c Medium	Clear of all vegetation.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2
58 WSM 27297	1	SO 82800/70530	Anti-tank cylinders: five sandstone cylinders set into the main entrance onto the Common at Hillditch Pool. Modern 1940's Medium	Fair condition. Some erosion.	Protect from damage. Aim 6.3
101 WSM 32698	4	NE extent SO 82023/70898	Ancient Pool (The Bog): an important feature that has a high archaeological potential	Permanent pool.	Suppress adjacent tree cover to reduce silting up of pool. Aim 2.1

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
		SW extent SO 81913/70689	for palaeoenvironmental material from all periods. Falling water levels will have a severe impact on the survival of these remains. Early Prehistoric / modern 10000 BC - present High		Consider small scale water level management. Aim 6.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Advice should be sought on silt removal that doesn't disturb archaeological deposits. Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
102 WSM 32699	4	Centre point SO 81991/70601	Ancient pool (Rush Pool): a very important resource for palaeoenvironmental material from all post-glacial archaeological periods. Perhaps, of a higher potential than The Bog given the greater recorded depth of peat deposits (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 9). Falling water levels will have a severe impact on the survival of these remains. Early Prehistoric / modern 10000 BC - present High	Permanent pool.	Suppress adjacent tree cover to reduce silting up of pool. Aim 2.1 Consider small-scale water level management. Aim 6.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Advice should be sought on silt removal that doesn't disturb archaeological deposits. Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
103 WSM 32700	4	Centre point SO 81822/70545	Ancient pool (Pool "C" in Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986): mapped on the 1 st edition OS as a pool, but now appears to have dried-up due to falling water levels on the Common (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 6-7). Early Prehistoric / modern 10000 BC – 19th c Medium	Now dried-up. This will have had a significant and detrimental effect on many of the palaeoenvironmental remains.	Suppress adjacent tree cover to reduce silting up of pool. Aim 2.1 Advice should be sought on silt removal that doesn't disturb archaeological deposits. Aim 6.3 Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
104 WSM 32701	3	SW extent SO 81623/70694 NE extent SO 81727/70824	Rope walk: a narrow strip enclosure aligned NE/SW, adjacent to the “Common Roadway” (Feature 114) that forms the SE boundary of the rope walk. Post-medieval 17th – 19th c Low	No above ground evidence. Now under a modern housing development.	None
105 WSM 32702	3	SW extent SO 81608/70705 NE extent SO 81756/70933	Rope walk: a much larger enclosure adjacent to the NW boundary of 104. Post-medieval 17th – 19th c Low	As 104.	None
106 WSM 32703	3	SW extent SO 81594/70558 NE extent SO 81837/70679	Rope walk: a large strip enclosure to the SW of Cook’s Nursery. The line of the boundary of this enclosure has survived. Post-medieval 17th – 19th c Low	Site now occupied by a static caravan park.	None
107 N/A	3	SO 82344/71212	Gypsy camp: evidence of a ruined small round wooden gypsy hut recorded on a post card. Modern Late 19th – early 20th c Low	No physical evidence of this temporary structure survives. There may be evidence of a hearth preserved just below topsoil in the vicinity of this site.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
108 WSM 32704	5	W extent SO 82256/71453 E extent SO 82467/71504	Quarry: a now backfilled sand quarry recorded as an “Old Sand Pit” on the 1 st edition OS map. This quarry appears to have been used as a refuse landfill site after cessation of sand extraction. Post-medieval 18th – 19th c Low	Visible as an area of uneven ground under light scrub.	Consider for continued dumping of vegetative material
109 WSM 32705	4	Centre point SO 82729/71479	Quarry: a large sub-oval quarry recorded as a “Gravel Pit” on the 1 st edition OS map, and as “Old Gravel Pit” on the 2 nd edition OS map. This indicates the pit was only in use for a few years, and was subsequently backfilled as it is no longer visible. Post-medieval 18th – 19th c Low	An area of uneven ground under light to moderate scrub.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
110 WSM 32706	5	Centre point SO 82605/70287	Quarry: a sand quarry recorded on the 2 nd edition OS map. There is no visible evidence of this feature now suggesting it was in use for only a few years, and subsequently may have been used as a landfill site. Modern 20th c Low	Now under light to moderate scrub	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
111= 16	6	Centre point SO	Quarry: a small gravel quarry with a short	See 16.	Clear scrub to maintain awareness of site through

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 32660		82600/71530	extraction track to the N. Recorded on the 3rd edition OS map. Continued extraction has formed a much larger quarry area. Observed as Feature 16 in the survey. Post-medieval 18th – 19th c Low		visibility. Aim 1.1,1.2 No dumping Aim 6.3
112 WSM 32707	5	SO 82724/70474	Quarry: a small crescent shaped quarry recorded on the 2 nd edition OS map. Appears to have been backfilled. Modern 20th c Low	Now under heavy woodland scrub of c. 100-150 years.	Encourage high tree canopy to suppress ground vegetation. Aim 2.1 No dumping. Aim 6.3
113 WSM 32708	3	N/A	Historic track: an NNE/SSW aligned track referred to as “The Coaching Road”. Forms part of the pattern of broadly N/S routes imposed on the Common that led to the Redstone ford. The documented link with coaching does not indicate a date for the creation of this route, but rather, one particular more recent use. The route may well date from a much earlier period. Post-medieval / modern 17th – 20th c Medium	Still in regular use. Clear of scrub.	Maintain regular access. Aim 9.3 Consider sign-posting using historical name. Aim 10.6 No dumping. Aim 6.3
114	3	N/A	Historic track: a NE/SW	Visible as a	Maintain regular access.

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 32709			aligned track referred to as "Redstone Lane," or the "Common roadway." Once again, this track forms part of an important network of access routes to Redstone Ford. May indicate the former extent of part of the Common. Medieval / Post-medieval 5th – 18th c Medium	shallow holloway across the lower terrace. Clear of scrub, and in regular use. Outside the Common modern roads now continue to respect the line of this route.	Aim 9.3 Consider sign-posting using historical name. Aim 10.6 No dumping. Aim 6.3
115 WSM 32710	3	N/A	Historic track: a turnpike road (Turnpike Act 1753) subject to later improvements in a Bill of 1777. 18 th c improvements to this road may have included physically raising the level above the surrounding wetland to form the causeway upon which the modern road has been laid. It is possible, however, that a causeway may have existed from a much earlier period. Post-medieval / modern 17th c – present Medium	The modern A4025.	None
116 = 7/ 53 WSM 32651	3	N/A	Historic track: a track referred to as the "district road". Visible in sections as a holloway. Referred to in a Road Bill of 1777. In the 19 th c it was used as a route from Wilden Top to Redstone ferry. It was used by vehicular up until the 1960's. Post-medieval / modern	See note for 7/53. As a whole the track is still in regular use, and therefore, clear of scrub.	Maintain regular access. Aim 9.3 Consider sign-posting using historical name. Aim 10.6 No dumping. Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			18 th – 19 th c Medium		
117 WSM 32711	3	N/A	Historic track: a track (Sandy Lane) linking the lower heath, and also tracks 113, 115, 116 and 120 with the Redstone crossing. Post-medieval / modern 18 th – 19 th c Medium	Now the main access road onto Sandy Lane Trading Estate.	None
118 WSM 32712	3	N/A	Historic track: a track known as “Watery Lane”. Links the lower heath with the Redstone crossing, and Feature 119. Medieval 15 th c – present Medium	Still a usable lane bounding a modern caravan park to the S.	Maintain regular access. Aim 9.3 Consider sign-posting using historical name. Aim 10.6 No dumping. Aim 6.3
119 WSM 32713	3	N/A	Historic track: a NW/SE aligned track that follows the SW boundary of the present Common. Historically, this track linked The Cross Inn with Titton. Medieval 15 th – 19 th c Medium	Parts of the track have now been obliterated by modern development, however, two sections still survive as a metalled road within Sandy Lane Trading Estate.	None
120 WSM 32714	3	N/A	Historic track: an important N/S track across the Common that links with tracks 113, and 115. Forms the main N/S route across the lower heath. The	Very wide and scrub free track. For much of its length it is devoid of	Maintain regular access. Aim 9.3 No dumping. Aim 6.3

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			<p>extraction tracks 11 and 37 link to this track suggesting it has been used as a main supply route for the removal of quarried materials.</p> <p>Medieval / post-medieval</p> <p>5th – 18th c</p> <p>Medium</p>	vegetation, and therefore, the surface is comprised of soft sand.	
<p>121</p> <p>WSM 32715</p>	3	N/A	<p>Historic track: a turnpike road that forms the N boundary of the Common (B4193). Although this road is referred to specifically in a Road Bill of 1777 it is likely to be a much older route linking Mitton with Hartlebury via Charlton.</p> <p>Medieval / modern</p> <p>5th c - present</p> <p>Low</p>	The modern B4193	None
<p>122</p> <p>WSM 32716</p>	3	Centre point SO 81868/70671	<p>House plot: recorded historically as the “Warrener’s Cottage”, and now the location of Cook’s Nurseries. It is recorded in the Parliamentary Survey of 1647-8 as a copyhold lease, and then later it is associated with the lease of a rabbit warren dating to 1692.</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>17th c – present</p> <p>Low</p>	The enclosure, and part of a 17 th /18 th house remain.	None
<p>123</p> <p>WSM 32717</p>	3	Centre point SO 81933/70766	<p>House plot: recorded as a copyhold tenancy in the Parliamentary Survey of</p>	The enclosure has survived to the present.	None

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			1647-8. Post-medieval 17th c – present Low		
124 WSM 32718	3	Centre point SO 82100/70918	House plot: recorded in the Parliamentary Survey of 1647-8. Post-medieval 17th c – present Low	Now obliterated by modern housing development.	None
125 WSM 32719	3	Centre point SO 82466/70222	House plot: a house that has fabric dating to the 17 th c. The property is the subject of several leases dating from the 18 th c, and may be linked to the warrener responsible for the eastern part of the Common. Post-medieval 17th c Low	The land parcels and boundaries associated with this house, and the house itself, still exist.	None
126 WSM 32720	3	Centre point SO 81710/70760	House plot: a property called the “Poor House” within a small holding. Modern 19th – 20th c Low	Now re-developed with 1960’s housing.	None
127 WSM 32721	3	SO 82658/70072	Farm/settlement: Pansington Farm, one of the oldest documented settlements in the immediate hinterland of the current	Still in use with surviving 13 th c buildings.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			common. Stock from here may have been grazed on the heath. Medieval - modern 13th c - present Low		
128 WSM 08124	3	SO 82707/70265	Mill: the site of two corn mills recorded in 1683, however, as is common with mill sites there may have been an earlier medieval mill sited here. Post-medieval 17th – 19th c Low	17 th c mill complex still present.	None
129 WSM 32722	4	SO 82108/70180	Farm: Sands Farm located just to the south of the lower heath. Modern 19th – early 20th c Low	Destroyed by the 20 th c industrial estate.	None
130 WSM 32723	4	SO 82727/70661	Farm: Lower Poollands Farm Now renamed as Hillditch Farm on modern maps.. This may be the site of an earlier farm. Recorded on the 1821 Enclosure map. Modern 19thc – present Low	Still a working farm.	None
131	2	SO	Home defence site: the site of a searchlight battery of	No evidence.	None

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
WSM 28665		82369/70620	which there is no longer any physical evidence. Probably associated with Feature 19. Modern 1940's Low		
132 WSM 32724	4	N/A	Rifle Range: the 200 to 400 yard range. Modern 19th c Low	No apparent physical remains.	None
133 WSM 32725	4	N/A	Rifle Range: the 700 Yard range. Associated with Features 38, and 43. Modern 19th c Low	See entries for features 38 and 43.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2
134 WSM 32726	4	N/A	Rifle Range: the 500 to 600 yard range. Associated with Feature 38, and possibly associated with Feature 57. Modern 19th c Low	See entries for features 38 and 57.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Maintain line of sight along range through scrub clearance. Aim 1.1,1.2
135 WSM 32727	4	N/A	Rifle Range: the 200 Yard range. Modern 19th c	No apparent physical remains.	None

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Low		
136 WSM 32728	4	SO 82367/70569	Flagstaff: (site of) associated with the Rifle Ranges. Modern 19th c Low	No evidence.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
137 WSM 32729	4	SO 82246/70761	Running Man: Associated with the Rifle Ranges. The site of a moving target in the shape of a man (Tucker, Zaluckyj and Alma 1986, 46). Modern 19th c Low	No physical evidence.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6
138 N/A	3	SO 82802/70553	Gypsy camp: a small camp recorded on a contemporary photograph. Modern 19th – 20th c Low	No physical evidence of this temporary structure survives. There may be evidence of a hearth preserved just below topsoil in the vicinity of this site.	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6 Archaeological watching brief on any ground disturbance. Aim 6.3
139 WSM 32730	3	N/A	Rabbit Warrens: the entire area of the present Common not readily identifiable on the ground. May be associated with Features 4 – 6, and 46, 47.	N/A	Consider interpretation. Aim 10.6

Feature code HER reference	Source	OS grid reference	Monument type/description Period/date range Significance Photo reference (selected features only)	Condition	Specific management advice and links to Management Plan Aims
			Post-medieval / modern 17 th – 19 th c Low		

14.2 Appendix 2 Plates

14.2.1 Index of plates

Plate 1. Part of the eastern boundary (Features 4, 5 and 6) facing east showing the stone revetment.

Plate 2. Holloway Feature 7 leading south-east to Lower Poollands Farm (Hillditch Farm).

Plate 3. The double holloway Feature 11 looking south-west from the edge of the upper terrace.

Plate 4. The south-eastern track of Feature 11 looking north-east towards the upper terrace.

Plate 5. The WWII Home Defence Shelter Feature 19 facing south-west.

Plate 6. Feature 24 looking east from the west entrance through to the modern eroded footpath.

Plate 7. Feature 24 looking east from the inside.

Plate 8. Evidence of quarrying (Feature 25) into the southern bank of Feature 24.

Plate 9. Holloway Feature 27 facing south.

Plate 10. Holloway Feature 28 facing east.

Plate 11. Boundary bank Feature 29 facing north-east.

Plate 12. The double holloway Feature 30 facing south-east.

Plate 13. Boundary ditch Feature 33 facing north-north-east.

Plate 14. The roadside stones Feature 35 facing north-west.

Plate 15. Holloway Feature 37 facing east up the slope towards the top of the upper terrace.

Plate 16. The earthwork platform Feature 41 facing south-east.

Plate 17. The low earthwork mound Feature 43 facing north-west.

Plate 18. The bank and ditch Features 46 and 47 on the Lower Heath facing south-west.

Plate 19. Double holloway Feature 48 facing north-west up hill.

Plate 20. The terraceway Feature 51 within Hillditch Coppice facing north-west.

Plate 21. The large quarry Feature 26 encountered along the guided walk (Figure 13) facing north.



Plate 1 Part of the eastern boundary (Features 4, 5 and 6) facing east showing the stone revetment.



Plate 2 Holloway Feature 7 leading south-east to Lower Poollands Farm (Hillditch Farm).



Plate 3 The double holloway Feature 11 looking south-west from the edge of the upper terrace.



Plate 4 The south-eastern track of Feature 11 looking north-east towards the upper terrace.



Plate 5 The WWII Home Defence Shelter Feature 19 facing south-west.



Plate 6 Feature 24 looking east from the west entrance through to the modern eroded footpath.



Plate 7 Feature 24 looking east from inside.



Plate 8 Evidence of quarrying (Feature 25) into the southern bank of Feature 24.



Plate 9 Holloway Feature 27 facing south.



Plate 10 Holloway Feature 28 facing east.



Plate 11 Boundary bank Feature 29 facing north-east.



Plate 12 The double holloway Feature 30 facing south-east.



Plate 13 Boundary ditch Feature 33 facing north-north-east.



Plate 14 The roadside stones Feature 35 facing north-west.



Plate 15 Holloway Feature 37 facing east up the slope towards the top of the upper terrace.



Plate 16 The earthwork platform Feature 41 facing south-east.



Plate 17 The low earthwork mound Feature 43 facing north-west.



Plate 18 The bank and ditch Features 46 and 47 on the lower heath facing south-west.



Plate 19 Double holloway Feature 48 facing north-west up hill.



Plate 20 The terraceway Feature 51 within Hillditch Coppice facing north-west.



Plate 21 The large quarry Feature 26 encountered along the guided walk (Figure 13) facing north.

14.3 **Appendix 3 Figures**

14.3.1 **Index of figures**

Figure 1. Location of site.

Figure 2. First edition Ordnance Survey map 1883-4. (Scale 1:1000)

Figure 3. Second edition Ordnance Survey map 1902-3. (Scale 1:1000)

Figure 4. Third edition Ordnance Survey map 1927. (Scale 1:1000)

Figure 5. Historic features located in the north of the Common. (Scale 1:2500)

Figure 6. Historic features located in Hillditch Coppice and the east of the Common. (Scale 1:2500)

Figure 7. Historic features located in the south of the Common. (Scale 1:2500)

Figure 8. Historic features located in the west of the Common. (Scale 1:2500)

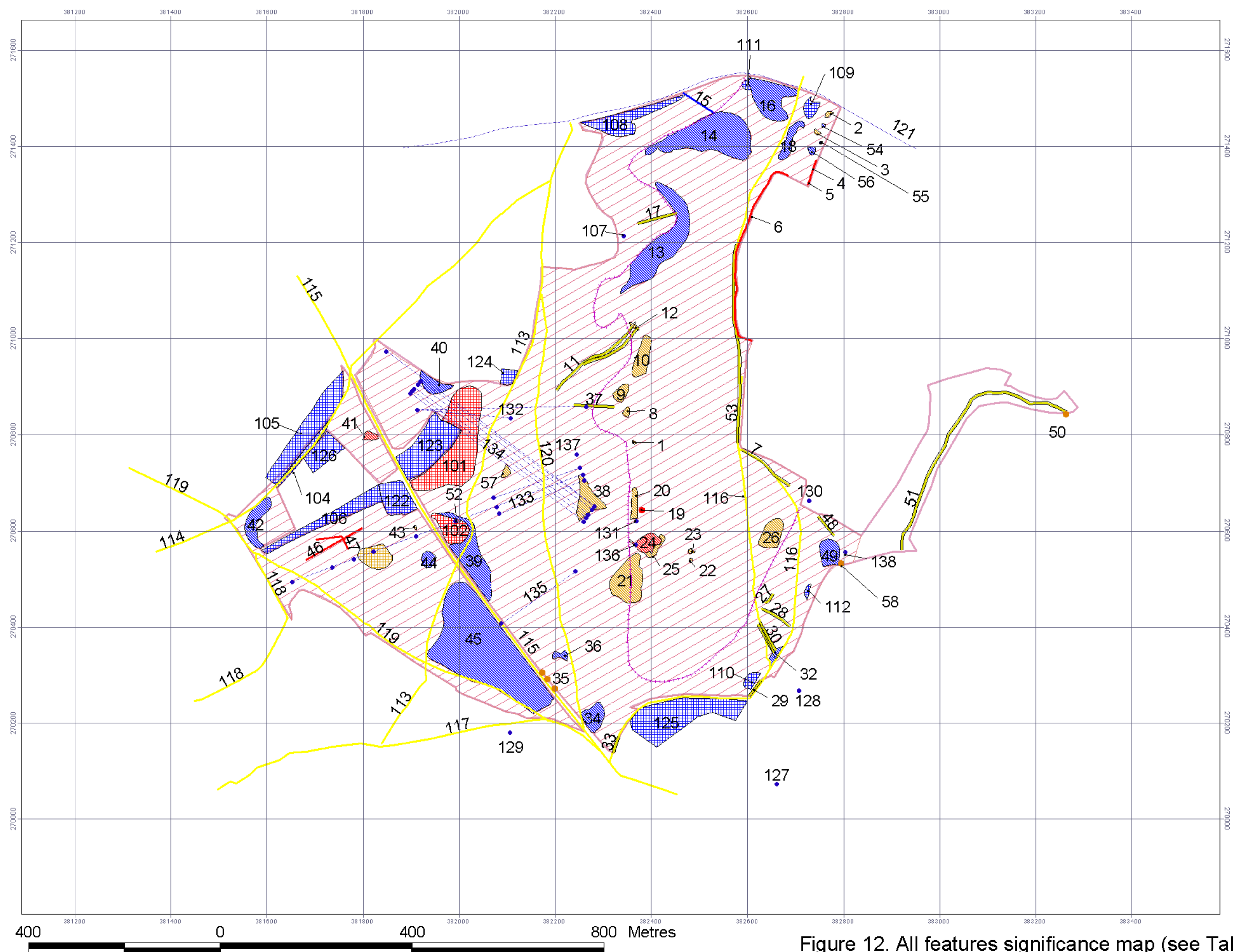
Figure 9. Historic features located in the centre of the Common. (Scale 1:2500)

Figure 10. All located features from cartographic and documentary sources. (Scale 1:1000)

Figure 11. All features recorded in the 2003 field survey. (Scale 1:1000)

Figure 12. All features significance map. (Scale 1:7500)

Figure 13. An example guided walk that presents the historic character of the Common to good effect. (Scale 1:7500)



N

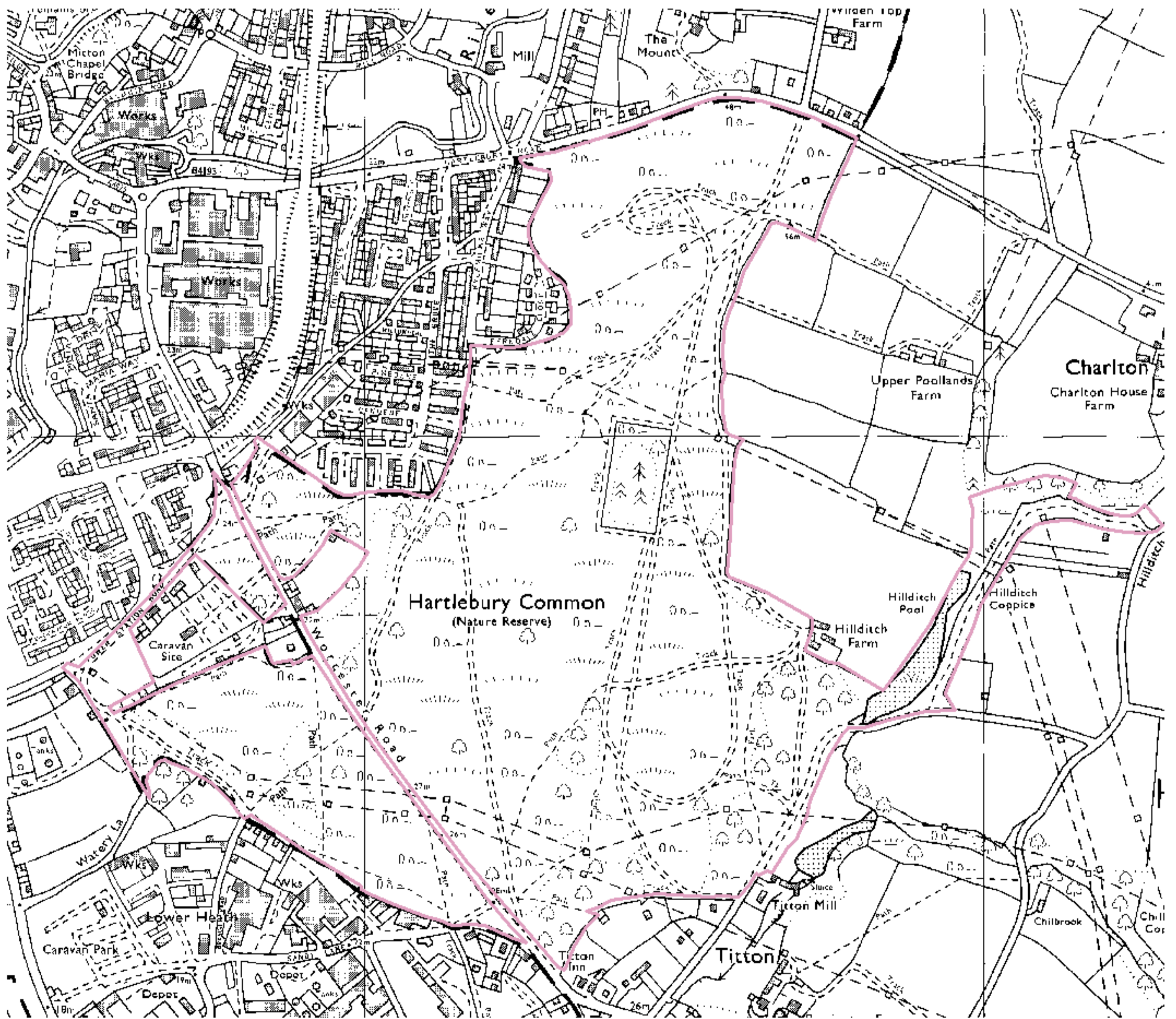
1:7500

- Upper Terrace edge
- High Significance
- Medium Significance
- Low Significance
- High Significance
- Medium Significance
- Low Significance
- Vulnerable Surface Deposits
- Hartlebury Common Outline



Figure 12. All features significance map (see Table 2)

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

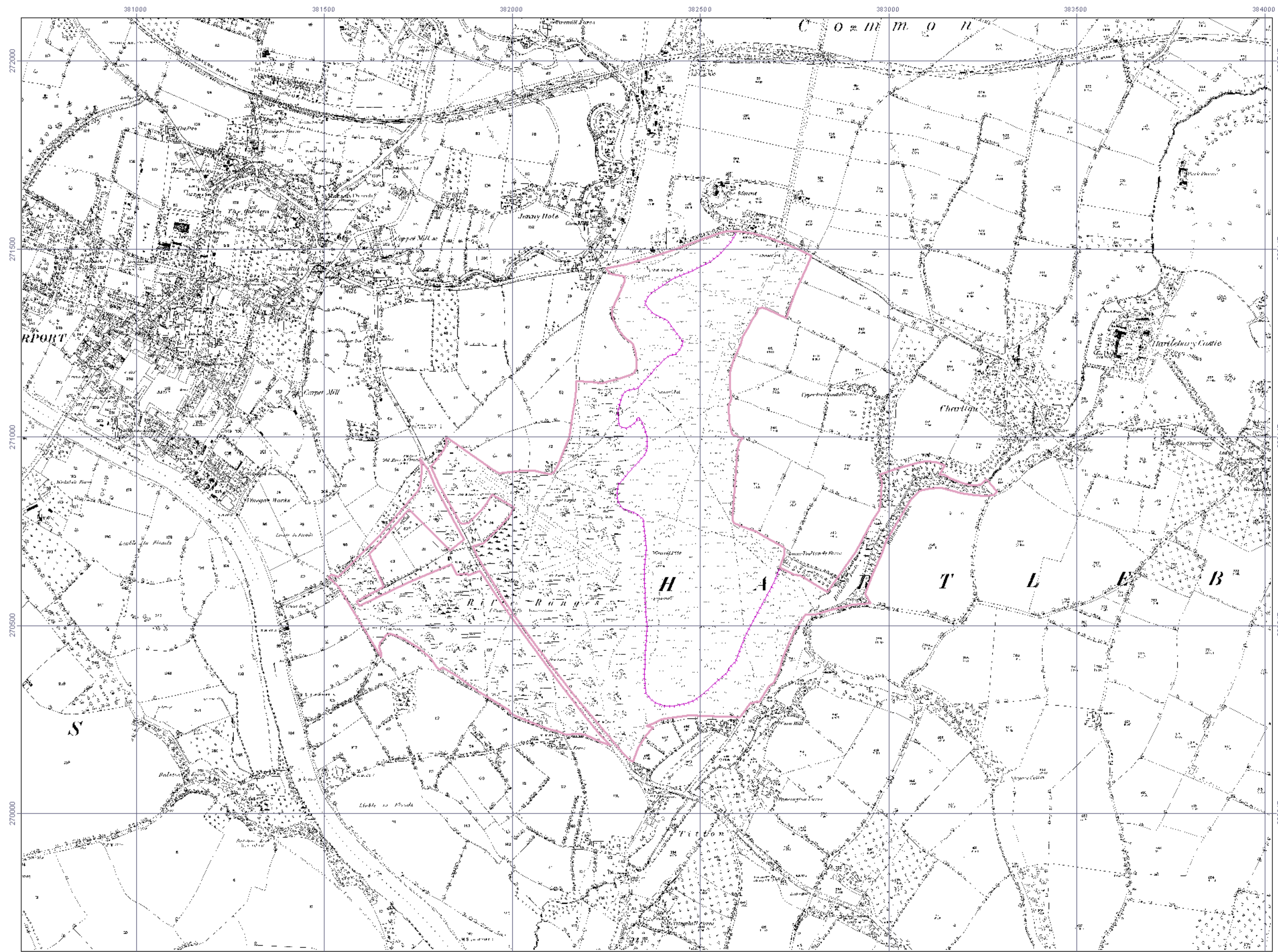


This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

1:10000



Figure 1. Location of site



N

1:10000



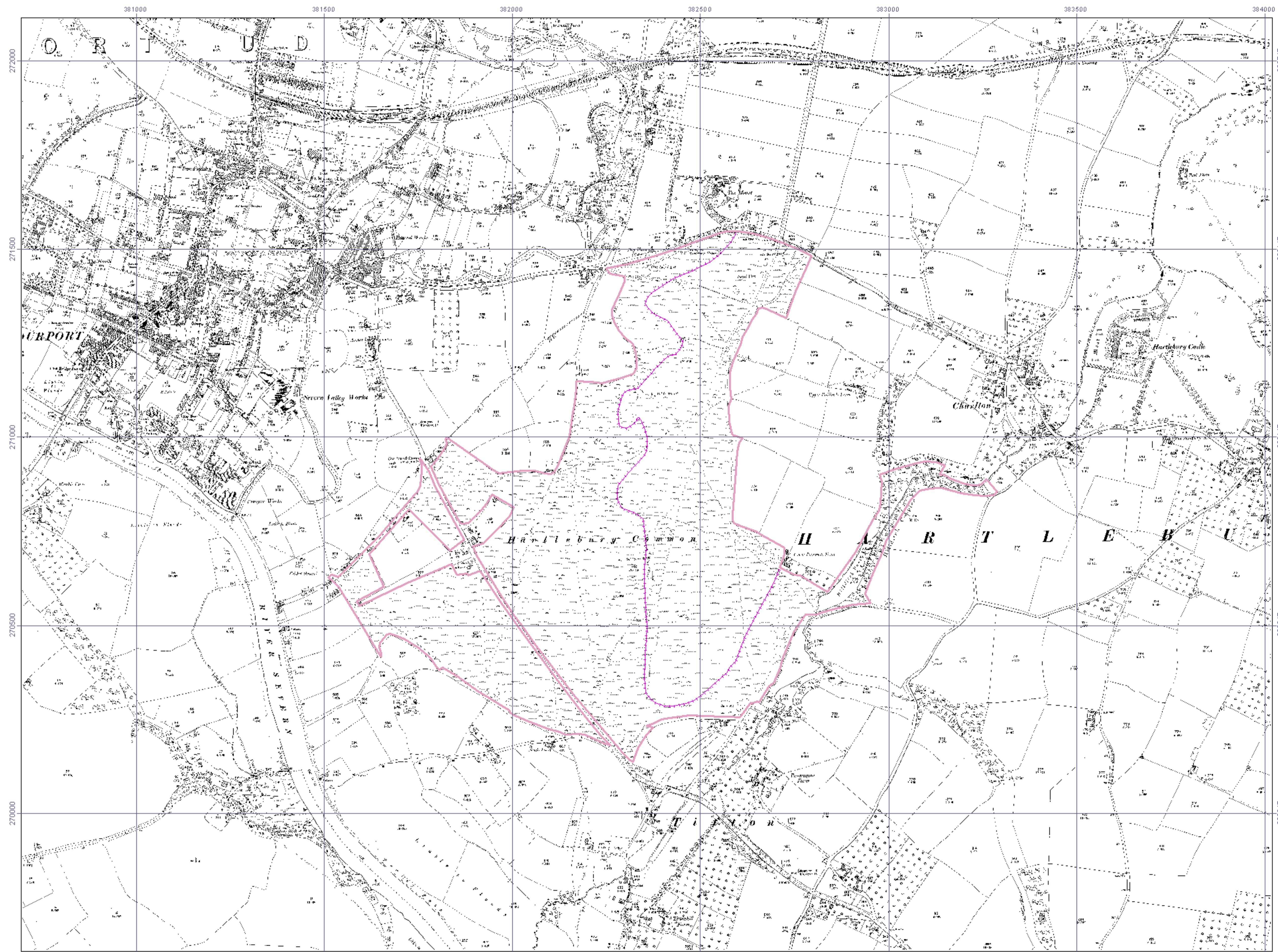
 Upper Terrace edge
 Hartlebury Common Outline

Figure 2. First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1883-4



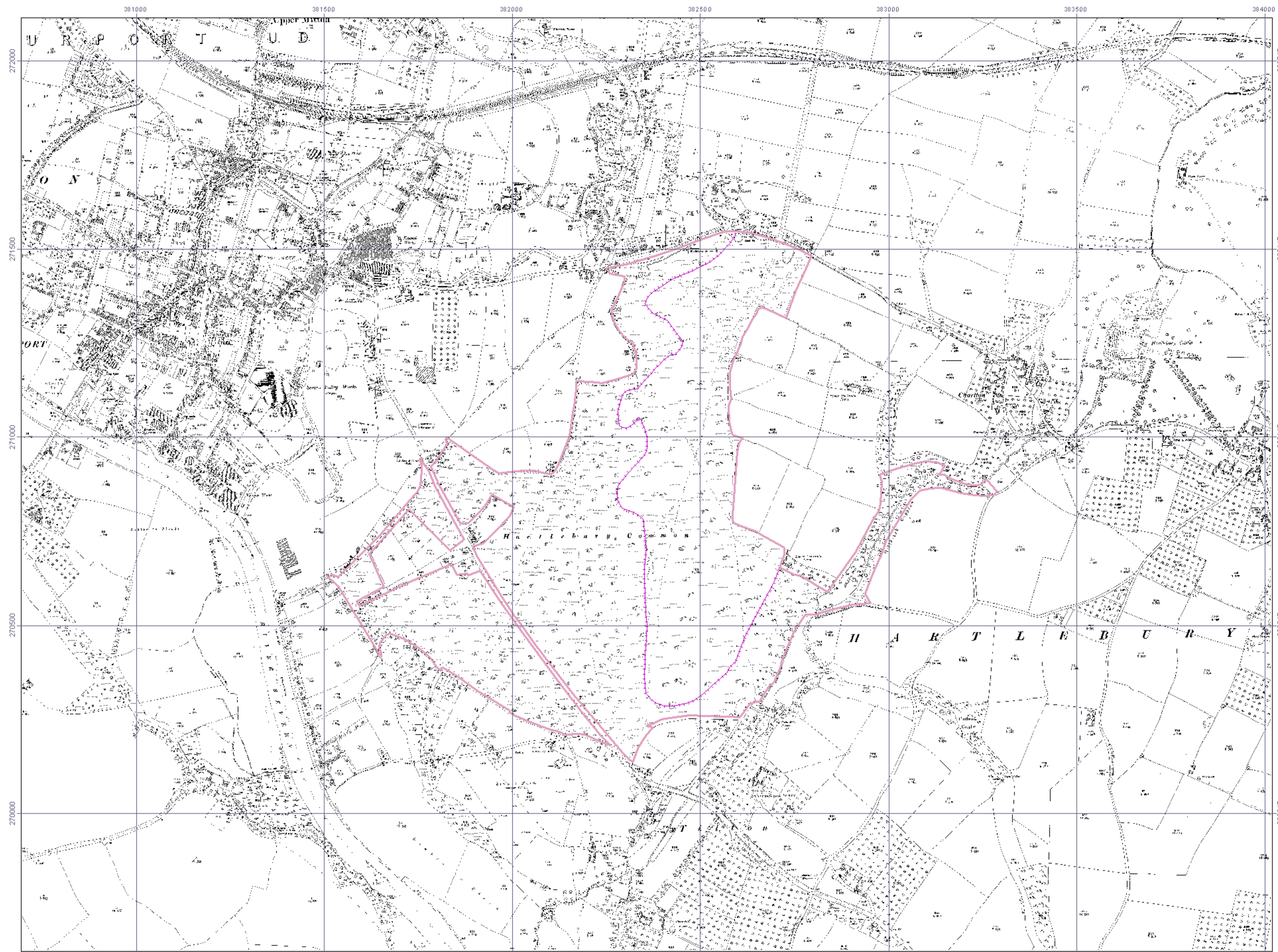
N

1:10000

Upper Terrace edge
Hartlebury Common Outline



Figure 3. Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1903-4



N

1:10000

Upper Terrace edge
Hartlebury Common Outline



Figure 4. Third Edition Ordnance Survey map 1927

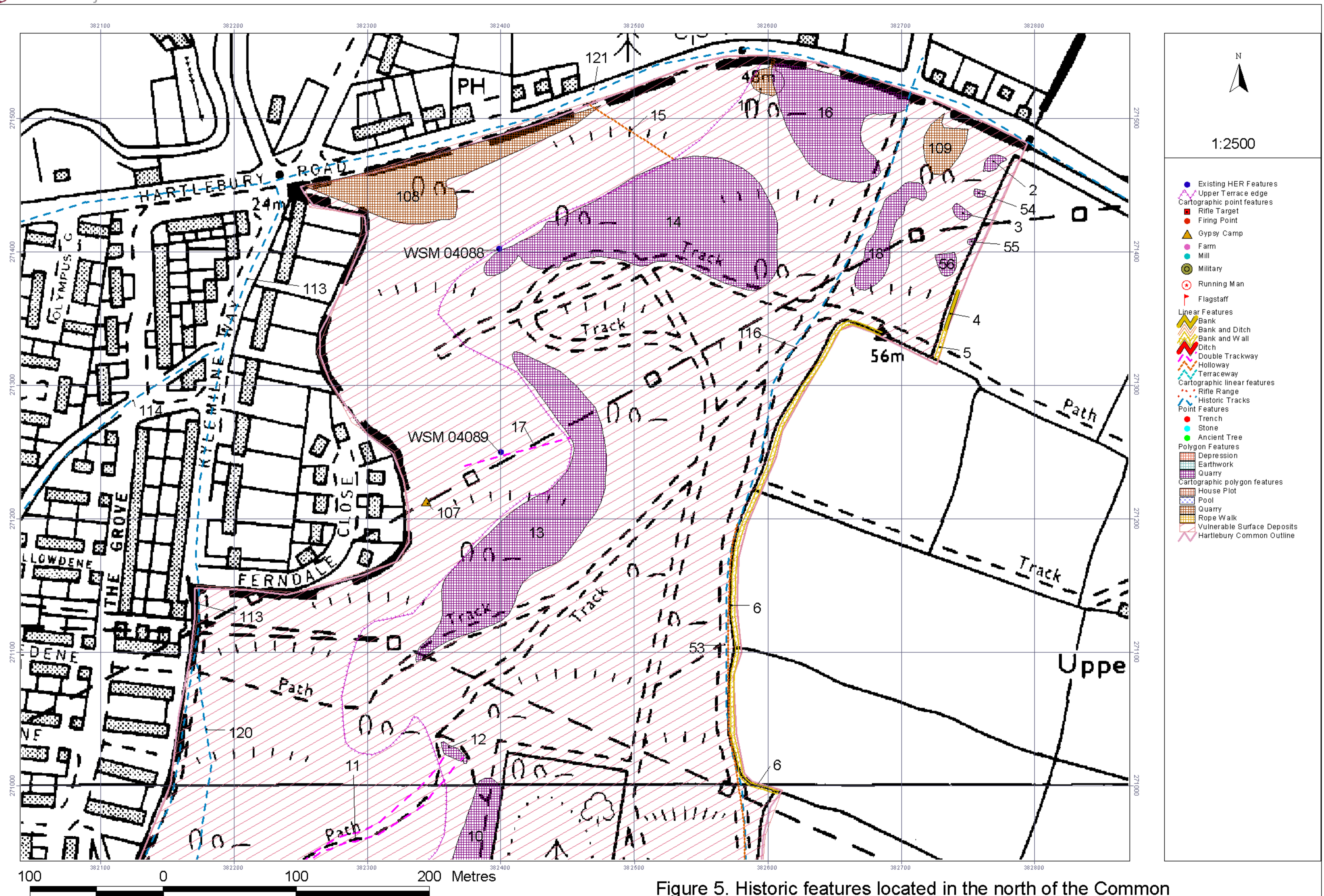


Figure 5. Historic features located in the north of the Common

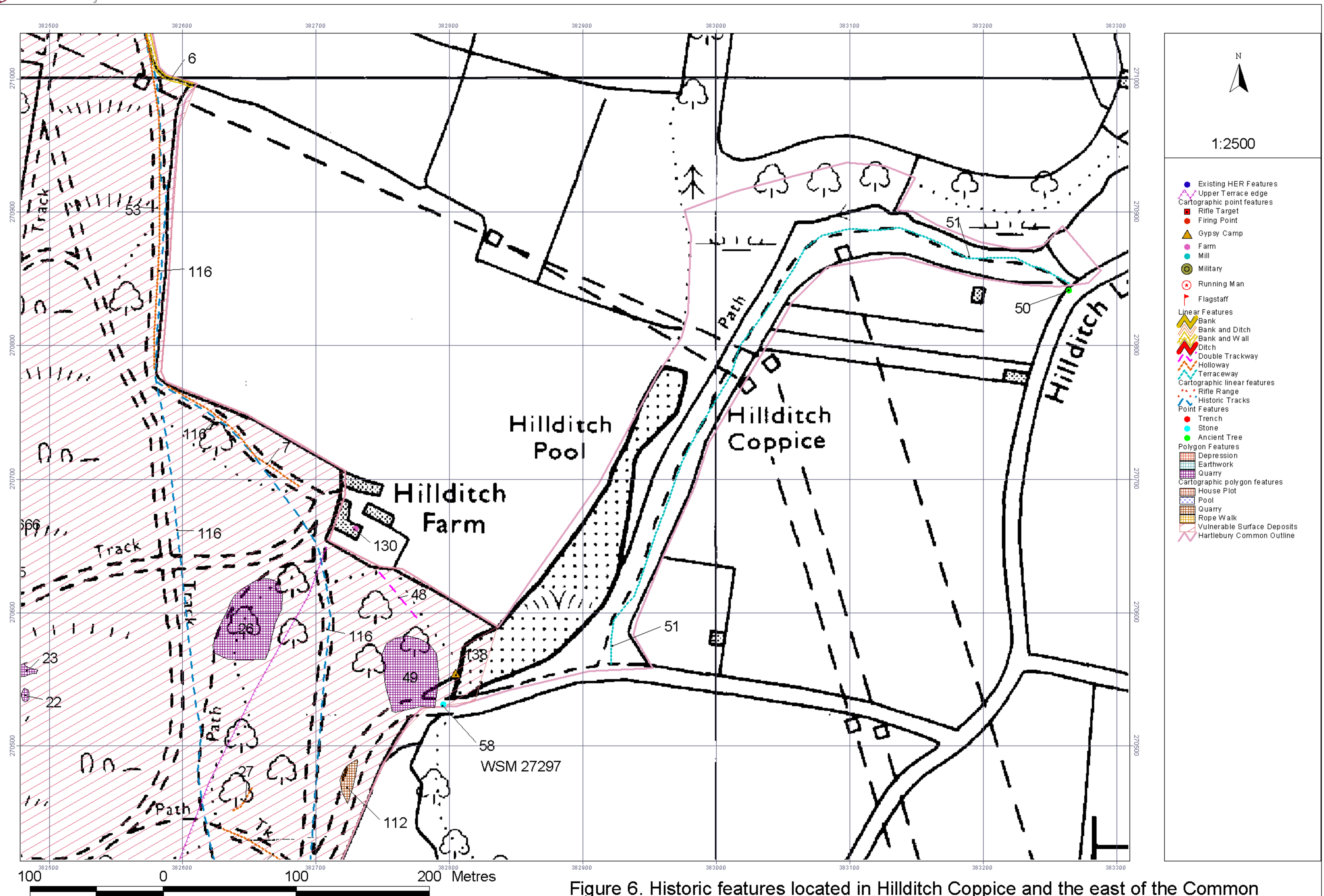


Figure 6. Historic features located in Hillditch Coppice and the east of the Common

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

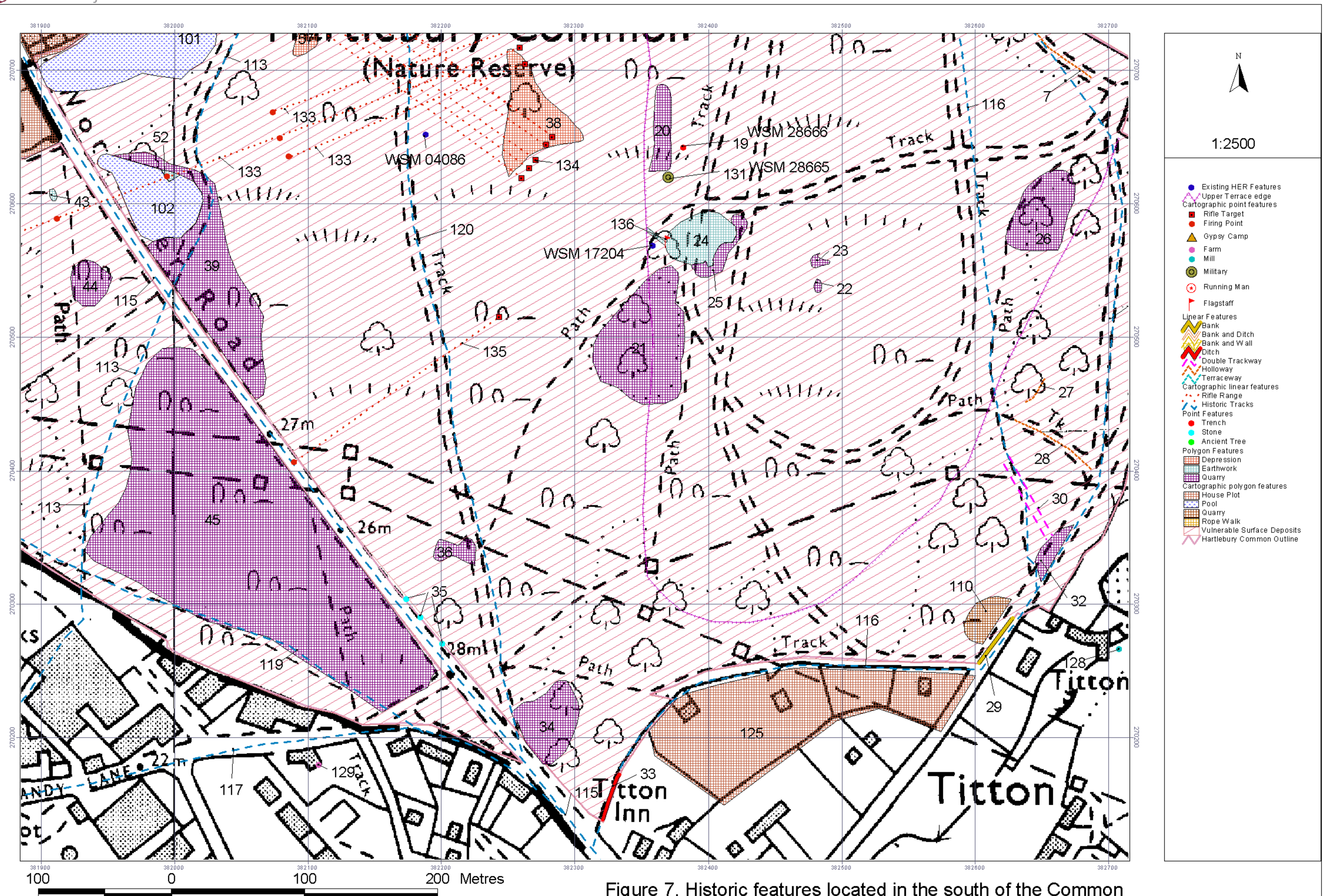
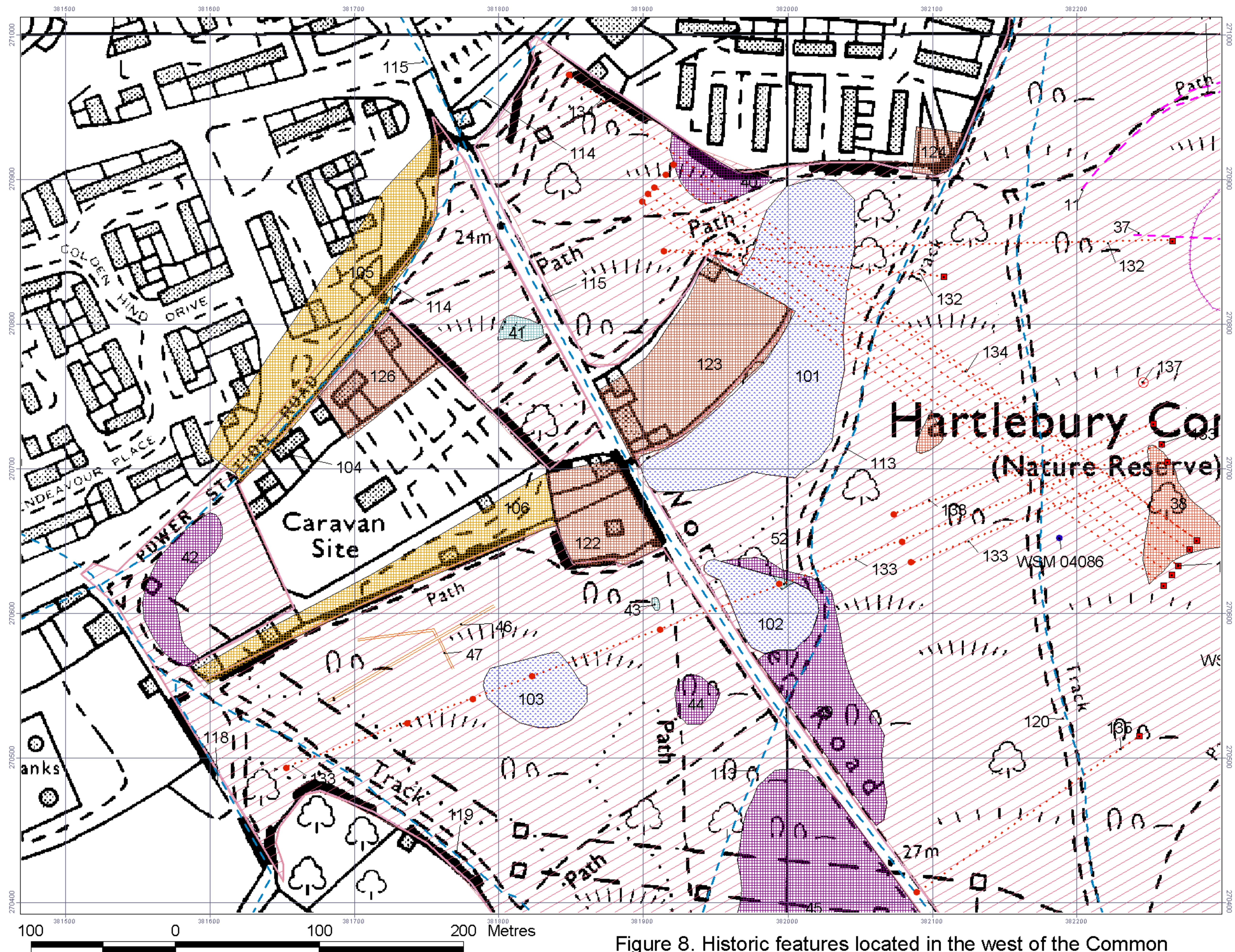


Figure 7. Historic features located in the south of the Common

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.



N

1:2500

- Existing HER Features
- Upper Terrace edge
- Cartographic point features
- Rifle Target
- Firing Point
- ▲ Gypsy Camp
- Farm
- Mill
- Military
- Running Man
- Flagstaff
- Linear Features**
- Bank
- Bank and Ditch
- Bank and Wall
- Ditch
- Double Trackway
- Holloway
- Terraceway
- Cartographic linear features**
- Rifle Range
- Historic Tracks
- Point Features**
- Trench
- Stone
- Ancient Tree
- Polygon Features**
- Depression
- Earthwork
- Quarry
- Cartographic polygon features**
- House Plot
- Pool
- Quarry
- Rope Walk
- Vulnerable Surface Deposits
- Hartlebury Common Outline

Figure 8. Historic features located in the west of the Common

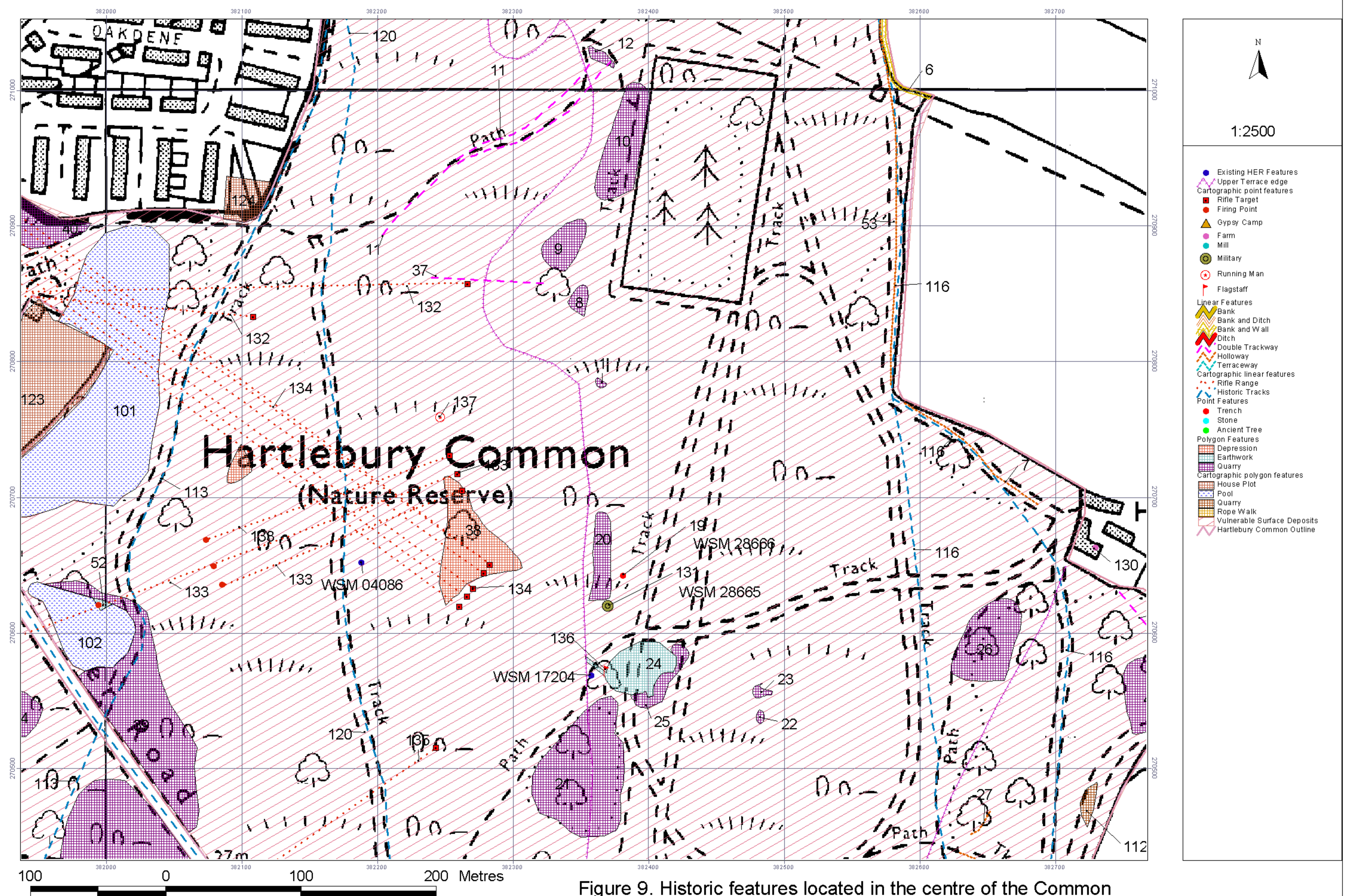


Figure 9. Historic features located in the centre of the Common

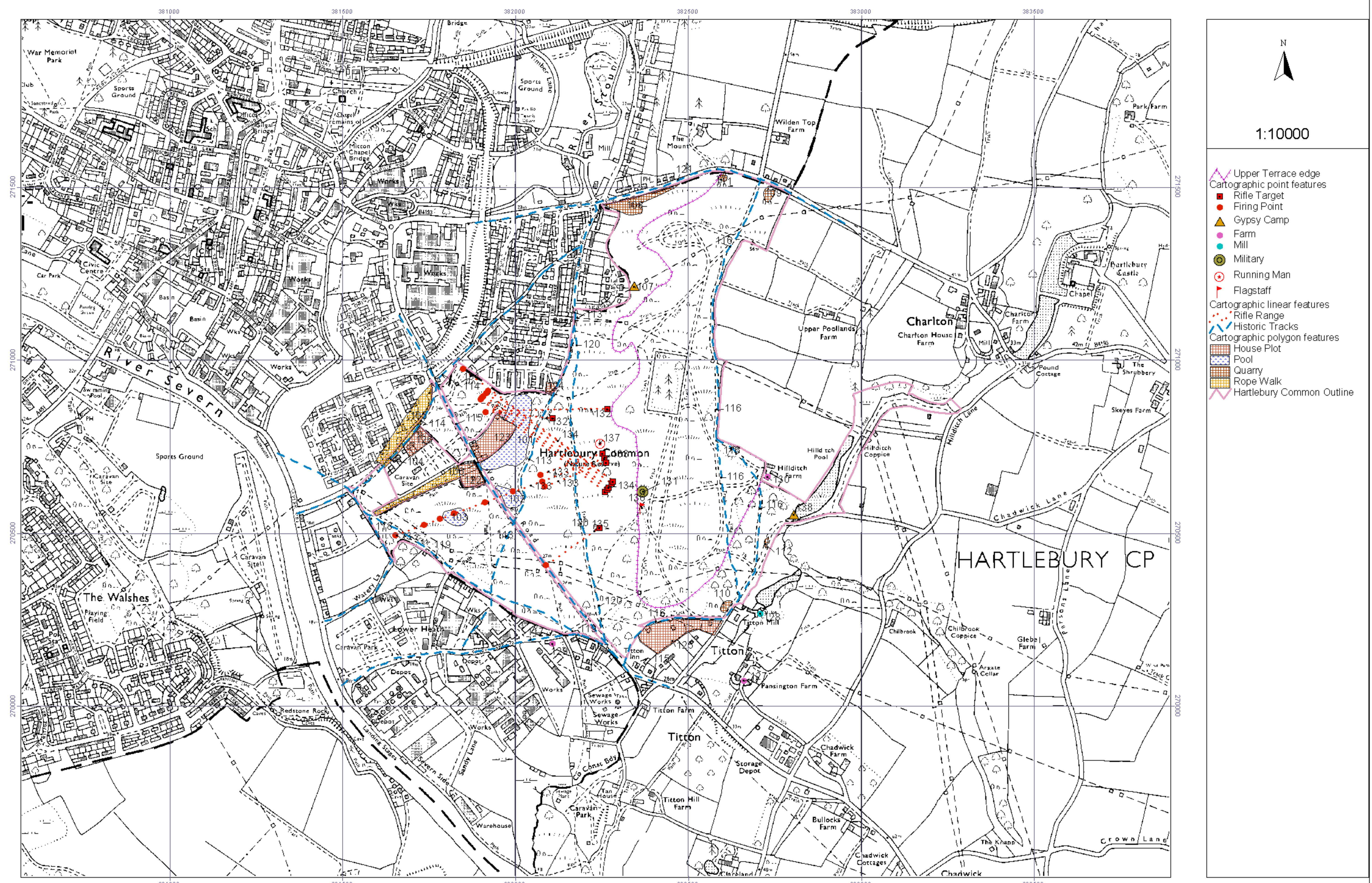


Figure 10. All located features from cartographic and documentary sources

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

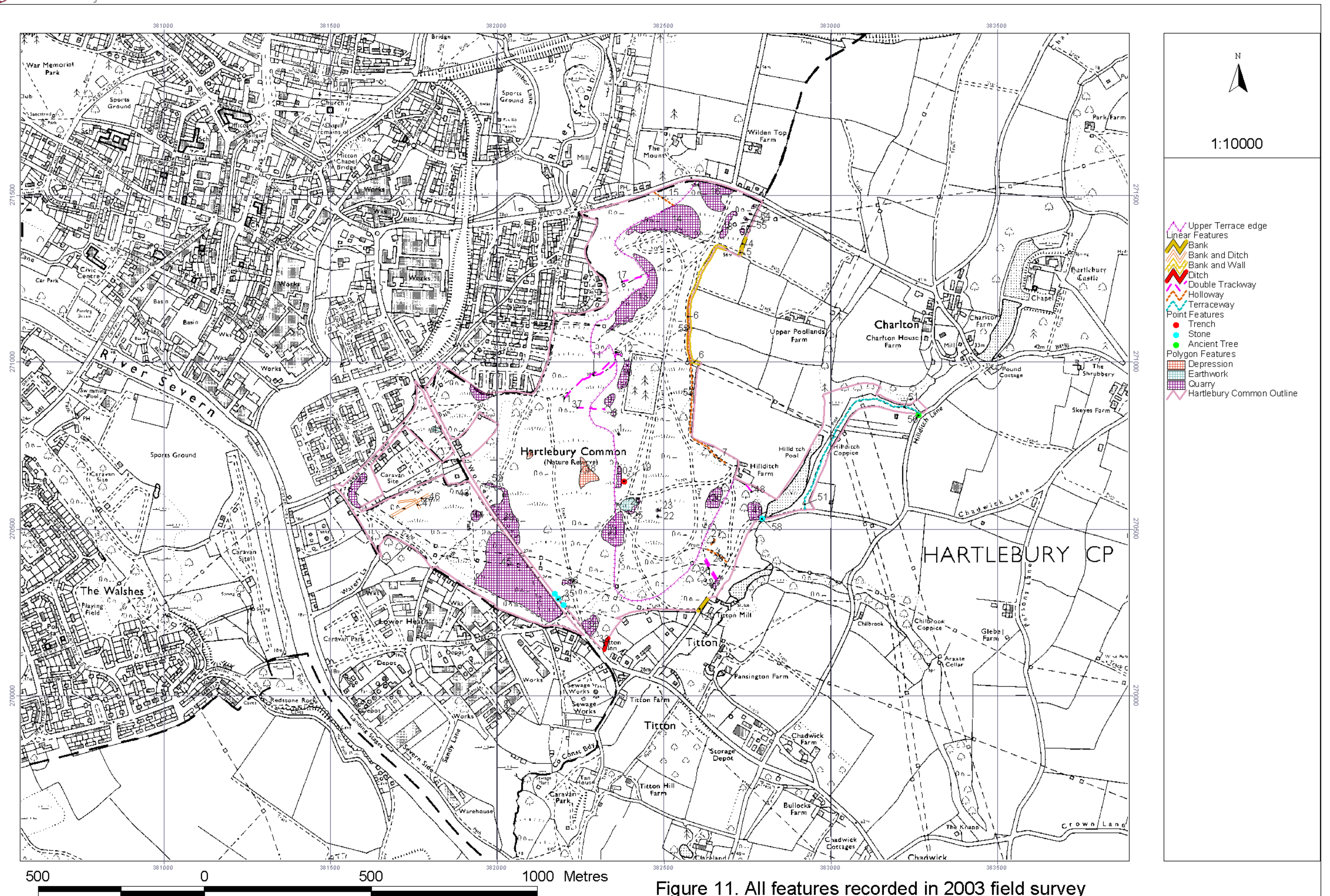
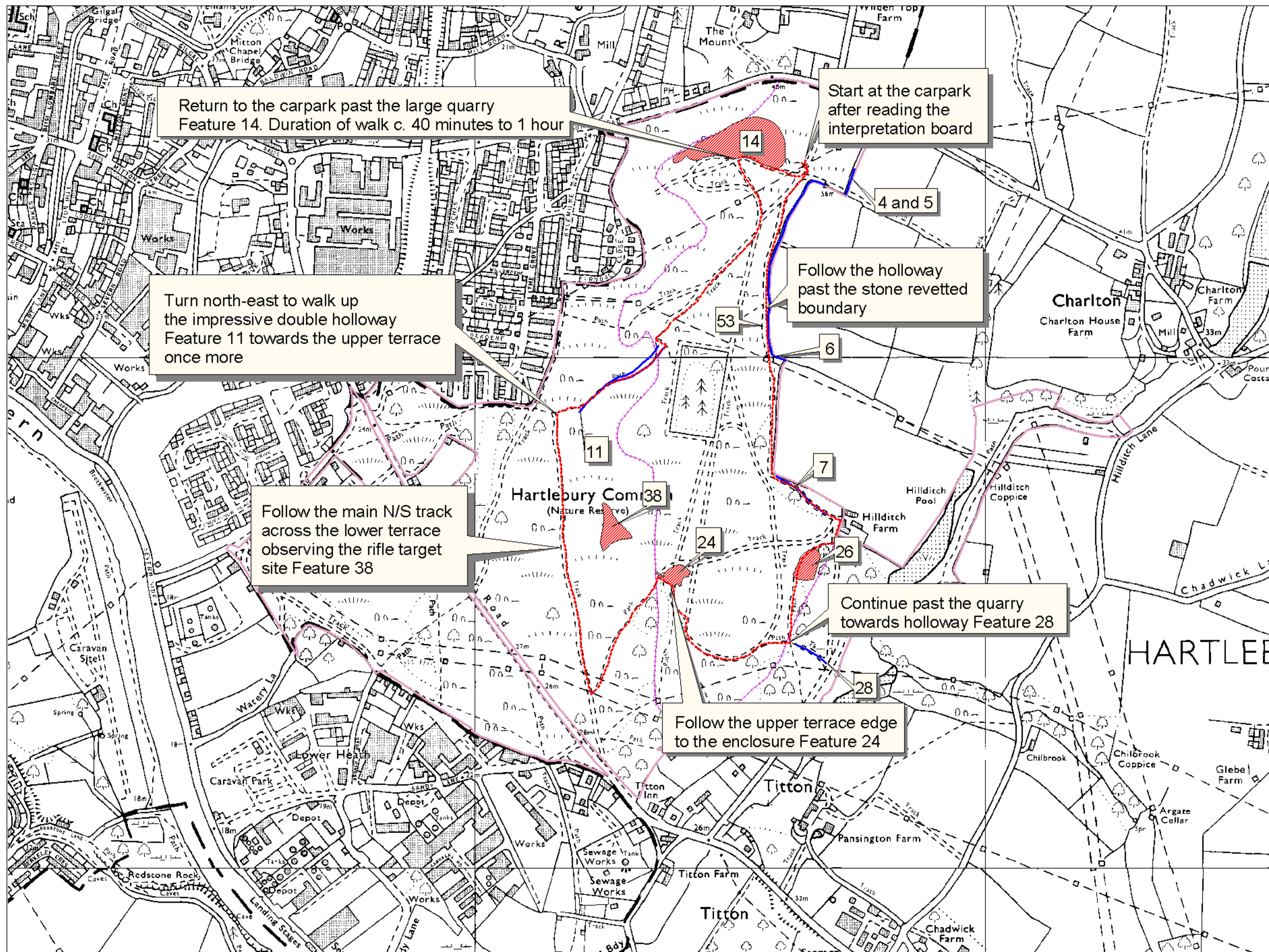


Figure 11. All features recorded in 2003 field survey

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Worcestershire County Council, LA09073L. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.



N

1:7500

- Guided Walk Route
- Holloways and Boundaries
- Large Area Features
- Upper Terrace edge
- Hartlebury Common Outline

400 0 400 800 Metres

Figure 13. An example guided walk that presents the historic character of the Common to good effect