

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT AT OLD
WHARF COTTAGE/GLENHURST,
NEW STREET, LEDBURY,
HEREFORDSHIRE

James Goad

Illustrated by Carolyn Hunt

4th March 2003

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Project 2353
Report 1147
HSM 33650

Contents

Part 1 Project summary	1
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Part 2 Detailed report

1. Reasons for the project	1
2. Outline of results and significance	1
3. Background.....	2
3.1 Reasons for the project	2
3.2 Project parameters	2
3.3 Aims	2
4. Methods.....	2
4.1 Documentary search.....	2
4.2 The methods in retrospect	4
5. Topographical and geographical context	4
6. Archaeological and historical context.....	4
7. Discussion	4
8. Assessment of potential	6
9. Publication summary	7
10. The archive.....	7
11. Acknowledgements	7
12. Personnel	8
13. Bibliography	8
14. Abbreviations.....	8

Archaeological desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire

James Goad

Part 1 Project summary

1. Reasons for the project

The Field Section of the Archaeological Service has been requested to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage and Glenhurst, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire (NGR SO 3690 7030) by Mr Jon Kirby, of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd. Westbury Homes intend to develop the site in question, and a document detailing the potential presence of any archaeology on the site was required. This is in order to integrate any necessary archaeological work in to the programme of development.

2. Outline of results and significance

The earliest known remains on the site are the Hereford-Gloucester Canal and its related features indicated by both cartographic and documentary evidence. This canal came in to existence in 1798, initially linking only Ledbury with Gloucester, with the canal being completed to Hereford in 1832. The study area encompasses part of the original canal terminus, which was the area where barges turned round and loaded and unloaded their cargoes. An area of warehouses and yards grew up at this location as a result of this activity. The extension of the canal in the early 1830's resulted in the expansion of the existing basin, which incorporated a possible medieval moat. There is a slight possibility that part of this moat lies within the proposed development area. The canal gradually became redundant throughout the mid 19th century and was bought, and later developed, by the Great Western Railway, and became the Ledbury-Gloucester railway. The railway was dismantled in 1964.

Desk-based study has indicated that there is potential for archaeological deposits surviving within the proposed development area at Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst. Documentary evidence suggests the possibility that a moat extends on to the south side of the site of the proposed development area. The map evidence only shows its remains as lying outside the site of the proposed development area, though, if the moat interpretation of this feature is accurate, then it is likely to extend northwards towards the site of the proposed development. As its precise dimensions remain uncertain, it could not be ruled out that it once extended into the development area. Even if the moat (if correctly identified) did not extend onto the study area, it remains possible that related features, such as boundaries of ancillary enclosures, or water features (eg fishponds), did.

There is a high probability that some of the industrial buildings associated with the canal lie in the area of the proposed development. It's also likely that part of the canal itself lies under the area of proposed development. In the same position as the canal, the railway embankment is clearly visible at the rear of the two properties to this day. The study has assessed the potential impact of the intended new housing, and concluded that any groundworks might disturb buried deposits of historical and archaeological significance.

Part 2 Detailed report

3. Background

3.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken at Old Wharf Cottage and Glenhurst, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire (NGR SO 3690 7030), on behalf of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd. Westbury Homes intends to develop the site and has submitted a planning application to Herefordshire County Council (reference NE/2003/0081/F).

3.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA 1999). The project also conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) which was produced (AS 2003).

3.3 Aims

The aims of the desk-based assessment were from the proposal:

1. To collect relevant information relating to the archaeological potential of the proposed development area;
2. To assess the potential significance of any archaeological remains and the built heritage;
3. To assess the impact of the proposed development on these archaeological remains and the built heritage.

4. Methods

A visit to the area to Old Wharf Cottage and Glenhurst was made on the 24th February 2003. A full inspection and photographic record was made of the Old Wharf Cottage but access was not possible to the property of Glenhurst, so a photographic record was limited to the front of the property.

The desk based study primarily used resources available from Hereford City Library, Herefordshire County Record Office, and Ledbury Library.

4.1 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). In addition the following sources were also consulted:

Cartographic sources

- Map of Ledbury, 1788
- Lidiard's map of Ledbury for Michael Biddulph, 1788
- Ledbury Inclosure/Tythe map, James and Womack, 1813
- Map of Herefordshire, Henry Price, 1817

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- Ordnance Survey 1st edition, 1832
 - Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1 mile (1:10560) 1886
 - Ordnance Survey, 1928
 - Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1 mile (1:10560) 1932
 - Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1 mile (1:10560) 1940's
 - Ordnance Survey 1:25000, 1961
 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1966
 - Ordnance Survey 6-inch to 1 mile, 1971
 - Ledbury bypass, 1:2500, Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1984
 - Ledbury bypass, 1:2500, Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1986
 - Ledbury bypass, 1:2500, Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1987
 - Ledbury bypass stage 1, 1:2500, Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1987
 - Town map, 1:10000, Hereford and Worcester County Council, 1989

Documentary sources

- English Field-Names, a dictionary (John Field 1972)
- Archaeological assessment of Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester (CAS 1996)
- Ledbury: A Medieval Borough (Joe Hillaby 1997)
- Lost Railways of Herefordshire and Worcestershire (Oppitz 2002)
- The Hereford and Worcester Canal and the Gloucester-Ledbury Railway (Bick 1979)

The following sources were viewed at HCRO and Ledbury public library but were not considered relevant to this project:

- Map of Ledbury, 1788
- Lidiard's map of Ledbury for Michael Biddulph, 1788
- Illustrated Guide to Ledbury and the District (Tilley and Son 1972)
- The Day the Trains Came (Simpson 1997)
- Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Herefordshire: I, south-west (RCHME 1931)

4.2 The methods in retrospect

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved

5. Topographical and geographical context

Ledbury lies on sloping ground on the eastern edge of the valley of the River Leadon at a height of between 60m and 85m OD. The soils, of the Bromyard association, are characteristically argillic brown earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Ragg *et al* 1984), overlying Devonian Raglan Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey 1:250000, sheet 52° N-0.4° W; Barclay *et al* 1988). They are likely to be neutral to slightly alkaline below the surface.

6. Archaeological and historical context

Archaeological sites registered with the Herefordshire Council SMR and within 500m of the study area are summarised in Table 1 (Fig 2).

Table 1 Sites registered with the SMR. See also Figure 2

SMR reference/status	OS grid reference	Site name/description	Period
HSM 5299	SO 7000 3600	Finds from field walking	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval
HSM 5300	SO 7000 3600	Finds from field walking	Prehistoric and medieval
HSM 5043	SO 7034 3643	Hazle Farm	Post-medieval
HSM 5044	SO 7040 3637	Timber-framed barn, Hazle Farm	Post-medieval
HSM 16608	SO 7075 3865	Ledbury-Gloucester railway	Post-medieval
HSM 18240	SO 6000 4000	Hereford and Gloucester canal	Post-medieval
HSM 21759	SO 7020 3680	Moat in Moat Meadow, believed to lie under Ledbury bypass	Medieval
HSM 24532	SO 7040 3715	Civil War mass grave, Gasworks Lane	Post-medieval
HSM 30714	SO 7020 3680	Wharf House, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Post-medieval

7. Discussion

The area of the proposed development lies at the south-western end of New Street, approximately 60m north-east from the roundabout that serves the Ledbury bypass (Figs 1-2).

Prehistoric

There is no evidence to suggest that anything from this period has been found on the site. The nearest presence of prehistoric material comes from a field approximately 900m to the south-west (HSM 5299 and 5300).

Roman

Similarly artefactual evidence from this period is limited to the same area as mentioned above (HSM 5299).

Medieval

There are no references to medieval features in the study area from either the written sources or the historical maps. Possible medieval activity on the land immediately to the south of the curtilage of Old Wharf Cottage does raise the slight possibility of there being some archaeology on the site related to it from this period. The site of Old Wharf Cottage lies just outside and to the north of an area where there is some evidence of a moat (HSM 21759) in that an angular-shaped pond seems to be present. There is reference to a moat in the CSMR as under the recent bypass road (HSM 21759), though map regression analysis presented in this report would suggest that a feature reminiscent of part of a moat circuit survives and is now located north of the new bypass roundabout. The documentary evidence, therefore, suggests that there is a possible surviving portion of a moat (as represented on the tithe map of 1813) lies just south of the site of the proposed development.

To the west and east of Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst, two fields are named on the 1813 tithe map, on opposite sides of New Street, and these field-names are also primary indications of a moat in the general vicinity. The larger field, which existed to the west and north of the study area, is called *Moat Meadow* (Tithe map 1813; Figs 3-4), with *Moat Field* existing on the east side of New Street and slightly to the north (Tithe map 1813; Figs 3-4). No other documentary evidence for the original form/shape of a moat has yet come to light. However, the 1813 tithe map shows three sides of a rectangular water-filled feature existing in isolation in the parcel of land immediately to the south of the study area. If this represents the remains of a moat which was at one time a complete circuit, it might have bordered directly on the edge of the study area, and possibly even extended into the area of the proposed development. The 1813 field-name was *Island* (Tithe map 1813; Fig 3). It is this area of land that partly lies directly underneath the Ledbury bypass and two house plots, Orchard House and Bramleigh, which are located immediately outside and south of the area of proposed development.

The three-sided rectangular and water-filled feature described above seems to have been used in an extension to the Ledbury basin in the early 1830's, when it was incorporated in to the wharf area to accommodate turning boats.

There is, therefore, circumstantial evidence for the presence of a moated site to the south of the proposed development area. The meaning of the term "moat" however could have a quite broad meaning, as this term could be applied to mill pools (Field 1972), as well as, more conventionally, water surrounding a castle or a manor house.

Post-medieval

The current name house name of "Old Wharf Cottage" undoubtedly stems from the period when the area of proposed development was a canal wharf and terminus (1798-1832) of the Hereford and Gloucester Canal. It is mentioned as such on the 1813 Ledbury Tithe map (Figs 3-4). In addition to this, a further parcel of land, now located on the south-west side of the nearby road island, is also called Old Wharf. This could mean that the area covered by the wharf was quite a extensive one, or, alternatively, that two distinct wharves existed.

Promoted on a wave of "Canal Mania" in the 1790's, the canal was proposed for the purpose of linking Gloucester and Hereford via Ledbury, along with the supposedly lucrative coal seams of Newent. The stretch from Gloucester to Ledbury was completed in 1798, but it was another 34 years before the canal was extended to Hereford (Bick 1979). The canal was dogged by problems from the start, with poor quality coal from the Newent collieries limiting

demand to brick making and lime burning. In addition to this, initially the canal was short of water, resulting in it only being passable for certain periods of the year. In spite of considerable production little coal actually passed along the canal. This short, 16 mile Gloucester to Ledbury strip of water served only a few villages and a couple of small market towns, most devoid of industry in any form (Bick 1979).

In the late 1820's a new committee was appointed to oversee development of the canal, and Stephen Ballard was appointed to implement this work. The next phase of development began with its terminus at Old Wharf. The size of the basin here was doubled by, apparently, incorporating an already existing water-filled feature to the east and alongside it (Bick 1979; and see above for the possible interpretation of this feature as a possible abandoned moat site). Evidently by 1832 (Fig 5) the basin included the field named *Island* noted on the 1813 tithe map. This field just outside the study area to the south contained the feature which has been interpreted as the possible remains of a moated site. By this time the area around the wharf had been occupied by an area of yards and warehouses (Buteux *et al* 1996).

However, the extension of the canal to Hereford came too late, as the railways had begun to supersede the canals. At some point in the mid 19th century, control of the canal passed to the Great Western Railway, who oversaw the canal's operation for its final years until its closure in 1880 (Figs 6-7). The railway that succeeded the canal (the Gloucester-Ledbury railway) followed the route of most of the original canal and was, probably, built directly on top of it. The embankment is visible at the western end of the proposed development area. The railway remained in existence until May 1964 (Oppitz 2002), and was then dismantled (Fig 8). The bed of the railway seems to have been incorporated into the plots of adjacent properties (Fig 9).

8. Assessment of potential

The cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that the site of the proposed development has part of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal running through it. There is, therefore, an extremely high potential of encountering deposits of a late 18th century date onwards. The area of the proposed development was also a focal point of the canal for most of its existence, and was home to a number of industrial-style complexes (wharves etc). These were probably demolished when the railway was constructed in the later 19th century. The study area has a high potential for locating the original turning area for the canal boats at the very end of the canal where there was an enlarged area of water (as shown on the 1813 tithe map). A new area of wharfage added by 1832 (Fig 5), where boats could also probably turn, seems to have replaced that showing in 1813, and this new facility also extended south of the proposed development area. The canal terminus complex also continued to lie within the bounds of the property of Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst.

There also seems to be a potential, albeit lower, for the discovery of medieval deposits, as there is circumstantial evidence for the nearby presence of a moated farmstead. The main medieval settlement at New Street existed further to the north-east, beyond the turnpike, in the form of tenements (Hillaby 1997). It is conceivable though, that with the possible presence of a medieval moated site adjacent to the study area, there could have been medieval dwellings or associated field systems in the area around it. These deposits or structures could well have been truncated to varying degrees by the later canal and related construction work of the late 18th and 19th century, but the potential for their existence remains.

This site could be particularly important for the establishment of the exact layout of the Ledbury wharf and its associated complexes of warehouses and yards. Being one of the more minor canals in the country, serving what was essentially a rural backwater, much of the rich abundance of historical data afforded the more prestigious inter-city canals, is missing in this case. Archaeological investigation therefore could yield a proportionally greater abundance of information on this site, situated at a point of the waterway's length which had been its terminus holding a major wharf for many years.

It should be understood, however, that an accurate picture of the extent and condition of any buried deposits of archaeological significance cannot, presently, be gauged. Buried deposits and structures can be extremely variable and in this case might have been truncated by more modern development on the site, along with any possible landscaping that occurred at the same time.

The extent of the proposed development would undoubtedly have a significant impact upon any archaeology present.

9. Publication summary

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

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on behalf of Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd. at Old Wharf Cottage, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire (NGR SO 3690 7030). A possible medieval moated site was identified just to the south of the area of the proposed development, but all the archaeological interest directly associated with the site was related to transport, as the local canal and railway routes both passed through the site. The assessment especially recognized the importance of this location in the history of the Hereford-Gloucester canal. The canal was constructed from Gloucester as far as Ledbury in 1798, extended to Hereford in 1832, and proceeded to serve the town until 1880, when it was superseded by the Great Western Railway. The area of proposed development was part of the canal wharf and probably comprises an area of the canal, along with a complex of warehouses and yards, and later the railway.

10. The archive

The archive consists of:

- 1 Colour transparency film
- 1 Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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

11. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the conclusion of this project, Messrs Jon Kirby and Julian Cotton.

12. Personnel

The research and report preparation was led by James Goad. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Derek Hurst, and the illustration was by Carolyn Hunt.

13. Bibliography

AS, 2003 *Proposal for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire*. Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council. unpublished document dated 19th February 2003. **P2353**

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Hillaby, J 1997 *Ledbury: A medieval borough* Ledbury and District Society Trust Ltd. Logaston Press

Oppitz, L 2002 *The lost railways of Herefordshire and Worcestershire*

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**

14. Abbreviations

HSM	Numbers prefixed with 'HSM' are the primary reference numbers used by the Herefordshire County Sites and Monuments Record.
HCRO	Herefordshire County Records Office.
NMR	National Monuments Record.
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record.

Report Name and Title	An archaeological desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage, New Street, Ledbury, Herefordshire	
Contractors Name and Address	Westbury Homes (Holdings) Ltd. Central Region. Central House, Sabre Close, Quedgeley, Gloucester, GL2 4NZ	
Site Name	Old Wharf Cottage	
Grid Reference (8 fig)	SO 3690 7030	Planning Application Number NE/2003/0081/F
SMR number/s of site	HSM 33650	
Date of Field Work	N/A	
Date of Report	3 rd March 2003	
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS	
Pottery	Period	Number of sherds
	N/A	
Other	Period	Quantity
	N/A	
	NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	
Sieving for charred plant remains	No of Features sampled N/A No of buckets N/A	
C14/scientific dates	No and Type N/A Result N/A	
Pollen	No of Columns/spot samples N/A Name of pollen specialist N/A	
Bone	Number of buckets sieved for bone <i>Quantity Recovered</i> <i>Period</i> N/A	
Insect	No of Columns/spot samples N/A Name of pollen specialist N/A	
Other	Type and specialist N/A	
Summary of the report	<p>Site in question has a high potential for the presence of archaeological deposits, mostly dating to the post-medieval period.</p> <p>Any groundworks on the site would have an impact on the archaeology present.</p> <p>Recommend the area is subject to an evaluation.</p>	

Appendix 1

Brief

20 FEB 2003



Environment
Director: Graham Dunhill

Derek Hurst
Worcestershire Archaeological Service
Woodbury Hall
University College Worcester
Henwick Grove
Worcester
WR2 6AJ

Our Ref: NE2003/0081/F
Please ask for: Mr Julian Cotton
Direct Line: (01432) 383350
Fax: (01432) 383354
E-mail: jcotton2@herefordshire.gov.uk

19/02/2003

Site of Old Wharf and Glenhurst, Ledbury.

Dear Mr Hurst,

Further to our telephone conversation earlier today, I can confirm that an IFA standard Desk Based Assessment is required in relation to this site. Particular attention should be paid to the possible significance of any wharf remains, and any implications arising from the proximity of the old railway. There should be no need for a formal brief in this instance.

Yours faithfully,

JULIAN COTTON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISOR

Appendix 2 Proposal

PROPOSAL FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-
BASED ASSESSMENT AT OLD
WHARF COTTAGE/GLENHURST,
NEW STREET,
LEDBURY

© Archaeological Service, Worcestershire County Council

19th February 2003

Field Section,
Archaeological Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury Hall,
University College Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



Project reference P2353

Contents

1. Project specific design	1.
1.1 Background	1.
1.2 Aims and objectives	1.
1.3 Methods	1.
1.4 Personnel	2.
1.5 Programme	2.
2. Standard project design	4.
2.1 Quality	4.
2.2 Standard methods	4.
2.3 Health and safety	5.
2.4 Conditions	6.

As a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the Institute of Field Archaeologists we deliver a quality service to our clients, users and partners. We have a commitment to providing clients with projects to a high standard and which are on time and within budget. Through information and education we provide the present and future communities of Worcestershire with a well managed archaeological heritage. To the Service's partners we will initiate ideas and seek their implementation in areas such as research.

Proposal for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst, New Street, Ledbury

1. Project specific design

1.1 Background

The Field Section of the Archaeological Service (the Service) has been requested to prepare a proposal for a desk-based assessment at Old Wharf Cottage/Glenhurst, New Street, Ledbury.

The proposal has been requested by West Homes Limited (Central Region; the Client) who intends to build houses, and this is considered by the Curator (Julian Cotton) to have the potential to affect an archaeological site.

There is no formal Brief (as stated in a letter from Herefordshire District Council dated 19th February 2003).

1.2 Aims and objectives

The aims and scope of the project are to:

- collect relevant information relating to the archaeological potential of the proposed development area;
- assess the potential significance of any archaeological remains and the built heritage;
- assess the impact of the proposed development on these archaeological remains and the built heritage.

The possible significance of the wharf remains and any implications from the proximity of the railway will be considered.

1.3 Methods

Study area

The study area is as shown on a plan labelled 'New Street, Ledbury' and dated Jan 2003 as received from Westbury Homes Ltd with a covering letter dated 17th February 2003.

Stage 1 Collection of information

Professional standards and Service methodologies are detailed in Section 2.

Stage 2 Report

Following completion of the collection of information, a report will be prepared for submission to the Client and Curator as specified in Section 2.

The report will include:

- description of existing conditions;
- potential impacts, relating to both construction and operation;

Contingency

A contingency has been allowed to be applied to either collection of information or report stages where necessary. The contingency will be implemented in one or more of the following circumstances.

- Where possible to cover or offset the additional costs for circumstances excluded from the cost given in Section 3.

1.4 Personnel

The Project Manager will be the first point of contact in all matters relating to the project.

All staff will be appropriately qualified and with an established record of expertise. Profiles of key members of the team will be made available to the Client and Curator on request. The team will comprise the following, as required.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| • Project Manager | Responsible for the project. |
| • Project Leader | Direct the project and prepare report. |
| • Field Archaeologists | Collect information and associated tasks. |
| • Specialist coordination and support | Finds and environmental assessment and illustration. |

In-house specialist support may be provided in a number of broad areas common to this type of project.

- Artefacts - Victoria Bryant, Derek Hurst or Laura Jones (ceramics of all periods).
- Environmental archaeology - Elizabeth Pearson.

In-house specialist support is also available in further more specialised areas (details will be supplied on request).

External specialists will be sub-contracted in the following areas.

1.5 Programme

The project will commence on a date to be mutually agreed in writing. The Service will meet externally imposed deadlines wherever possible. Please inform the Service of specific commencement dates and date requirements for submission of the report.

The level of resources indicated below is for the purposes of demonstrating that an adequate level of resources have been committed to the project and variation may occur due to staff availability and the nature of the archaeological site. Any such variation will not compromise the quality or standard of the project.

Periods for report production and the contingency are dependent on the quantity and complexity of information retrieved and cannot be quantified at present. Provision equivalent to 125% of collection of information (Stage 1) costs has been allowed for report production (Stage 2), and 10% of estimated collection of information costs for contingencies.

Programme	Stage name Stage number	Collection/analysis Stage 1	Report Stage 2
staff			
Project Manager	person days		
Project Leader	person days	2	2
Field Archaeologists	person days		
Specialists	person days		

2. Standard project design

2.1 Quality

The Service is part of Worcestershire County Council and is subject to the Council's policies, safeguards, practices and audit procedures.

The Service is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and as such is bound to the IFA's *Code of Conduct* and bylaws.

The following are relevant to this project:

- *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (1997); and*
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments (1999).*

The project and any recommendations will conform to the government advice contained in *Planning Policy Guidance: archaeology and planning* (DoE, PPG 16 1990).

2.2 Standard methods

The project will follow the procedures of the *Manual of Service Practice: fieldwork recording manual*, 1995 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **399**.

Stage 1 Collection of information

The Brief requires that the Curator is invited to monitor the project, and visits will normally be arranged by the Service. Any requirements of the Curator must be notified to the Service before the project commences.

The project will include one or more field visits to locate unrecorded earthworks.

Stage 2 Reporting

The results of the collection of information will be presented as a report in the Service's internal report series.

The report will contain:

- a non-technical summary;
 - background;
 - aims;
 - methods;
-

- location and size of archive;
- discuss results; and
- assessment of the significance of any archaeological sites.

Physical, artefactual and environmental aspects of the archaeological sites will all be considered.

Assessment of the significance of archaeological sites will use the criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments used by the Department for Culture Media and Sport as a guide (DoE, PPG 16 1990, Annex 4). Where the Brief has specified other criteria (for instance prepared by English Heritage for the Monuments Protection Programme or contained in structure or local plans) these may also be used.

The Service will normally supply three copies of the report to the Client (or agent if they are coordinating the project on the Client's behalf). One of these copies may be forwarded to the Curator. A reasonable number of extra reports will be supplied to the Client on request. Where requested the Service will forward a copy directly to the Curator (in the interests of speed).

The Service has a professional obligation to make archaeological information available within a reasonable period (outside of any period of confidentiality reasonably required by the Client). The report will be submitted to the SMR with a short summary to be published in one or more regional journals (eg West Midlands Archaeology, Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society) where appropriate. The report will be submitted to the SMR within three months of completion of the project, unless the Service is notified to the contrary.

The record archive will be offered to an appropriate repository and security copies kept by the Service (or other appropriate arrangement).

2.3 Health and safety

The Service is covered by the conditions and requirements of the County Council's health and safety policies and procedures (as amended).

- *Health and Safety, corporate health and safety policy* 1998.
- *Corporate Services safety policy (Cultural Services)* 2000.

The County Council also produces supplementary guidance (for example).

- *Guide to general risk assessment*, no date.
- *Display screen equipment, information for users*, 1992.
- *Manual handling in libraries*, no date

The Service has issued *Manual of Service practice: safe working practice* (1996 as amended, County Archaeological Service internal report, **461**) which

are guidelines drawn from its risk assessments of common situations. The following guidelines are relevant to this project, and all staff will be aware of them.

- *Working out of doors and working with soils.*
- *Travelling.*
- *Working with tools and small equipment.*
- *Lone working.*

In addition provision has been made within the guidelines for assessing further risks which may be encountered during the project (*The specific circumstances of the site*).

All these documents may be viewed at the Service's offices, and may be copied to the Client and Curator on request.

The Client must notify the Service of any hazards within the study area before the project commences.

2.4 Conditions

The project is undertaken under the provisions of one or more of the following:

- *Local Government Act, 1972, section 111,*
- *Local Authorities (Goods and Services) Act, 1970,*
- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979,*
- any other relevant legislation.

In undertaking an archaeological project Worcestershire County Council's support (or otherwise) cannot be assumed or expected for any development proposal unless specifically indicated.

Worcestershire County Council will not have, or obtain any tenancy, or other estate, or interest in the study area other than the access granted for the purposes of the archaeological project.

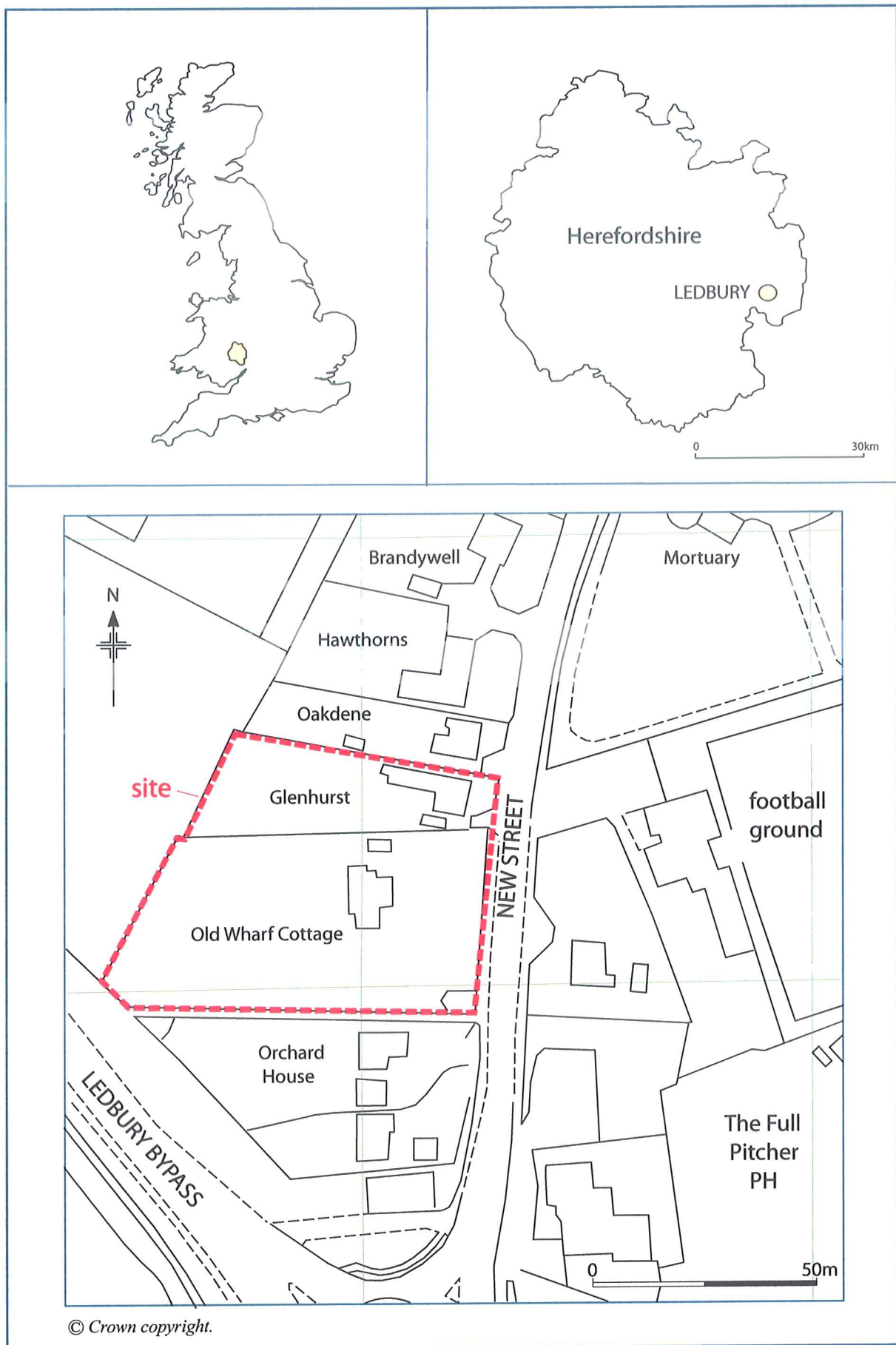
The Client will be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions for undertaking the project. Of particular importance may be any consents for sites scheduled (or areas of archaeological importance) under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, or listed buildings legislation.

Access to the study area is the responsibility of the Client. Permissions for access must be arranged by the Client, with the landowner and tenant, as appropriate.

The project will only be undertaken when supported by a written agreement between Worcestershire County Council, the Client and/or the landowner (as appropriate). Forms of agreement or a draft agreement are enclosed with this proposal.

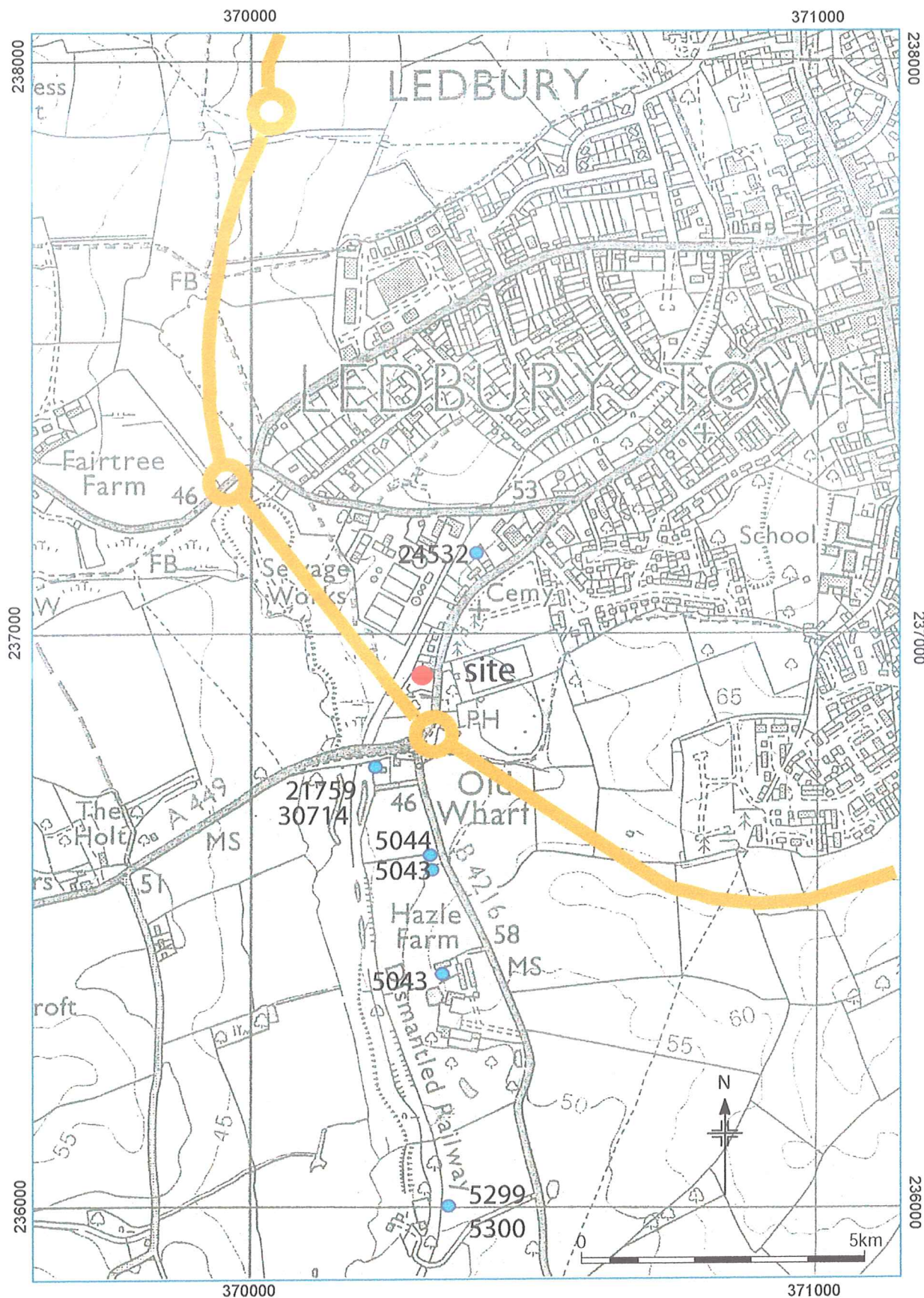
The Service is covered by employer's liability insurance (with a limit of £25 million), public liability insurance (with a limit of £25 million), and professional indemnity insurance (with a limit of £1 million). Insurance is with the American Reinsurance Company Ltd (Policy Number 98ARMI10069, expires 28 September 2003).

The Service will retain full copyright of the report under the *Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it shall provide an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this proposal.



Location of the site.

Figure 1



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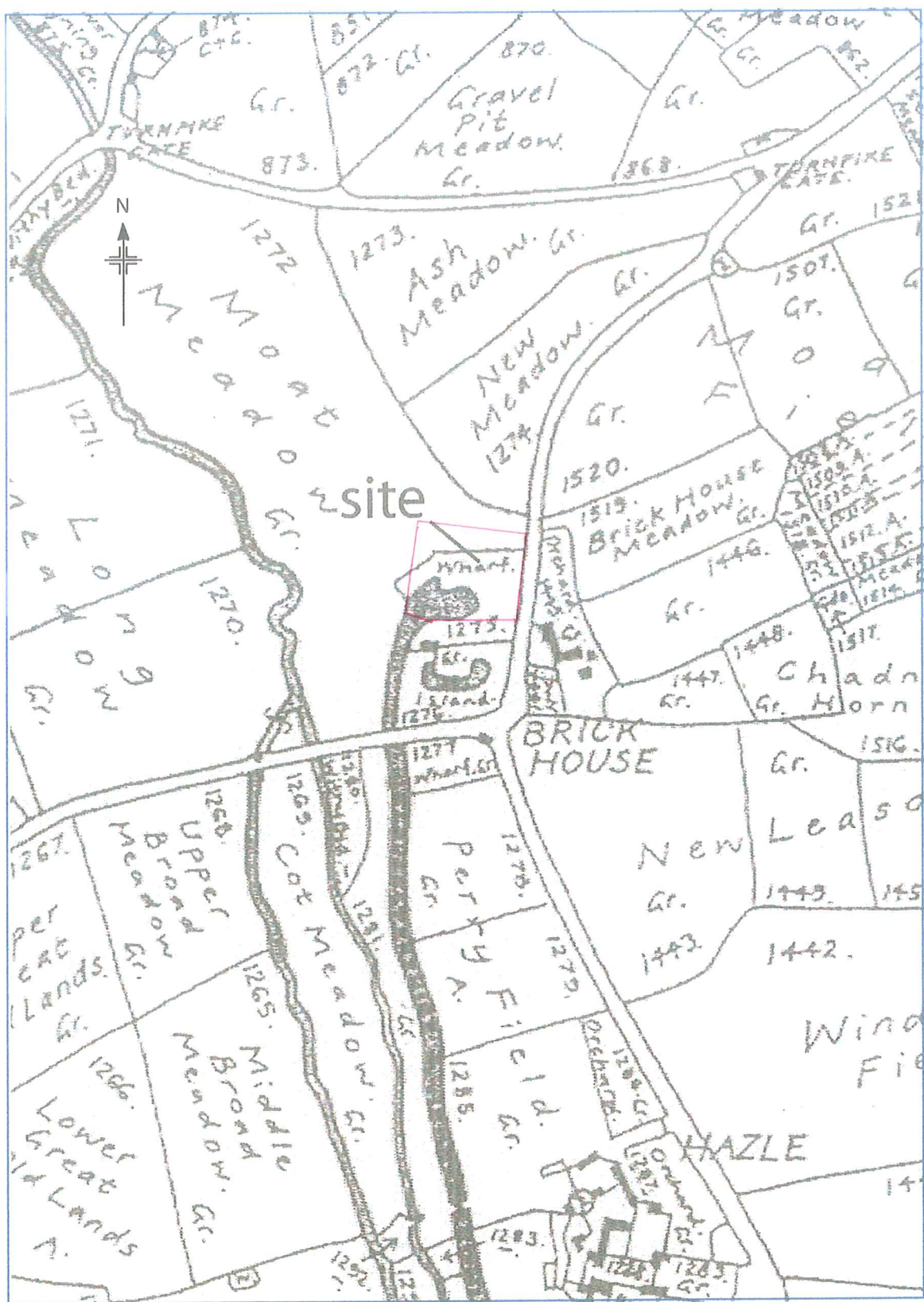
Figure 2

Sites in the vicinity.



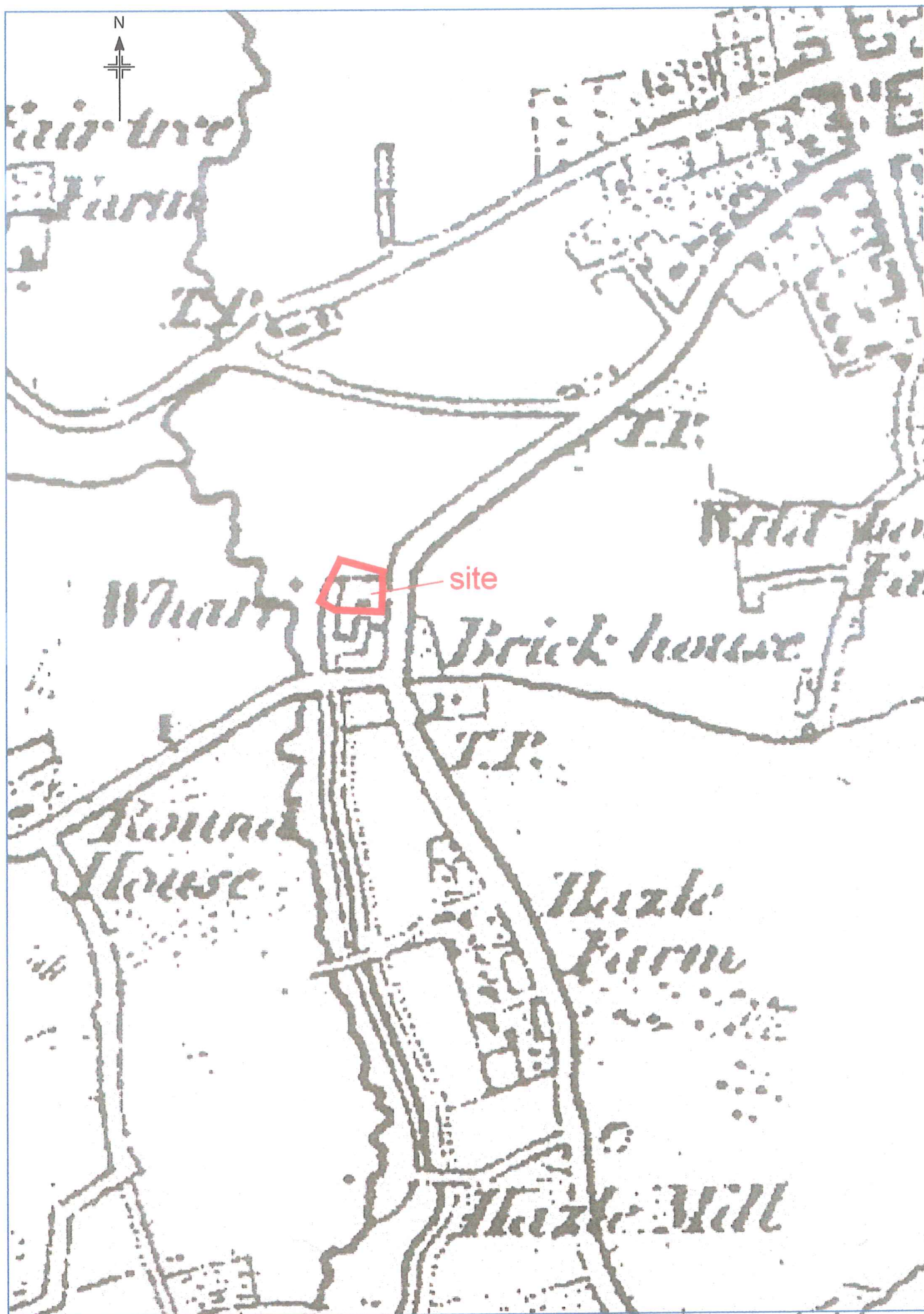
Extract from Tithe map.

Figure 3



Detail of Tithe Map (approximate scale 1:5000)

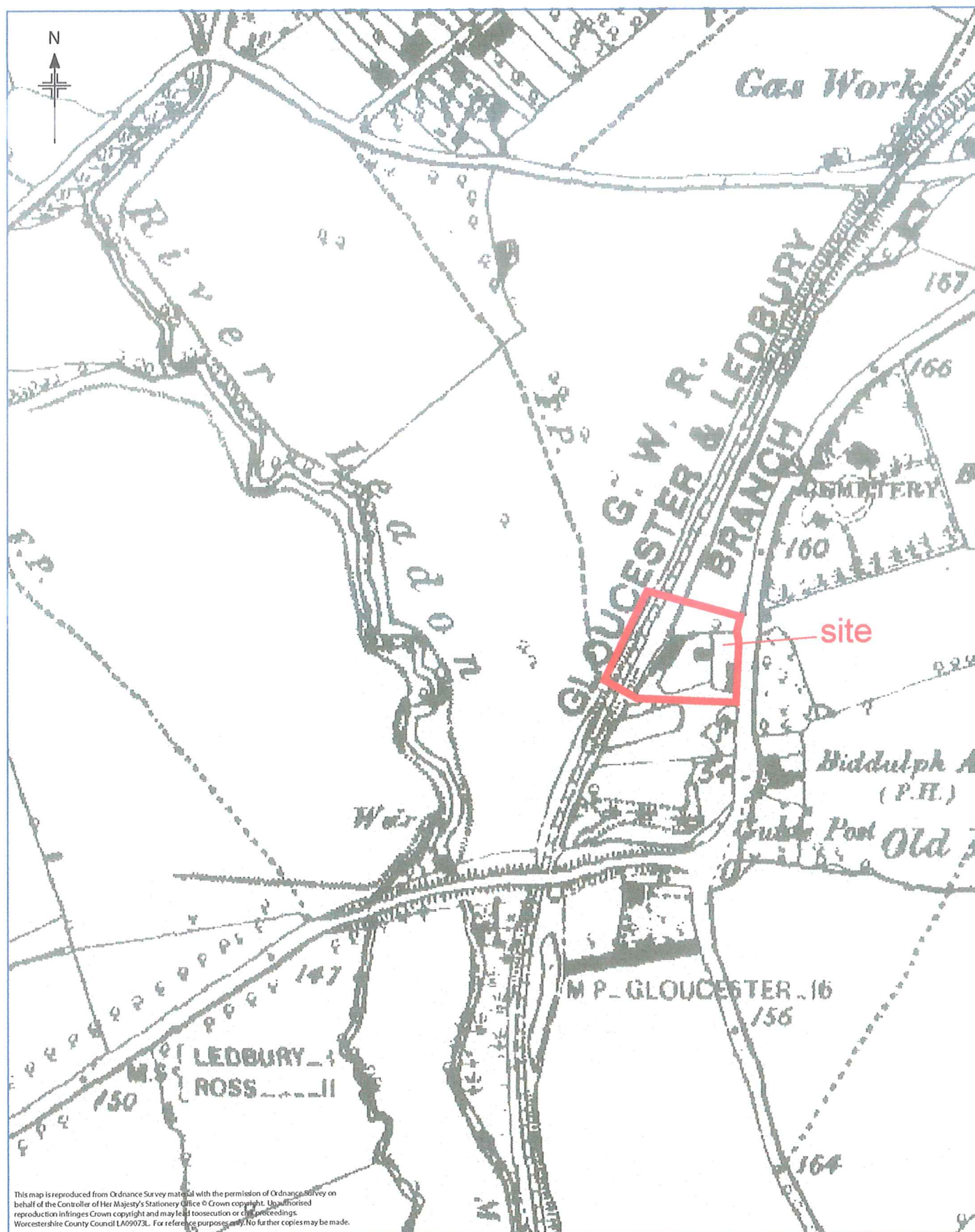
Figure 4



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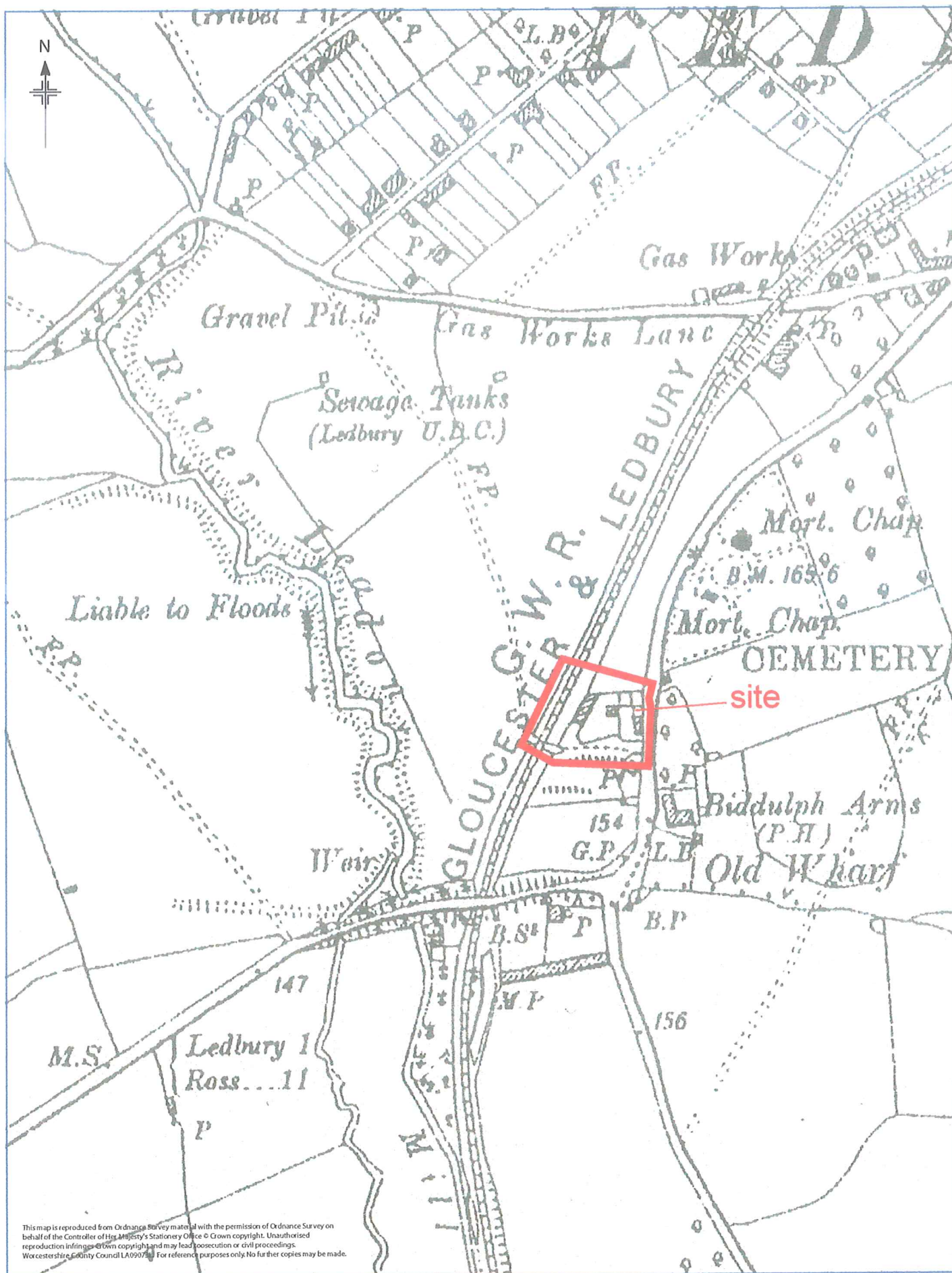
Extract from 1832 Ordnance Survey map.

Figure 5



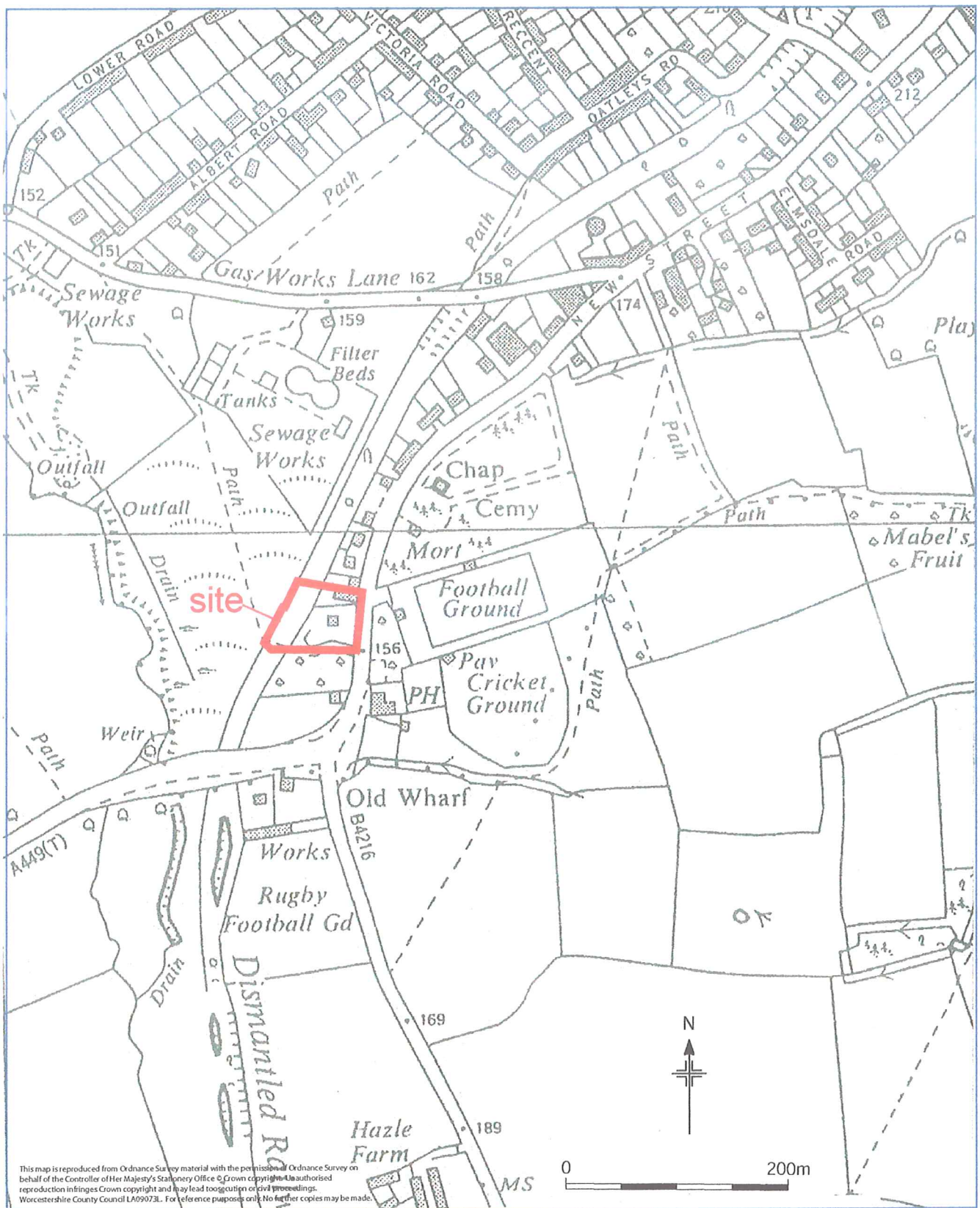
Extract from 1886 Ordnance Survey map showing remnants of moat and GWR railway along former line of canal.

Figure 6



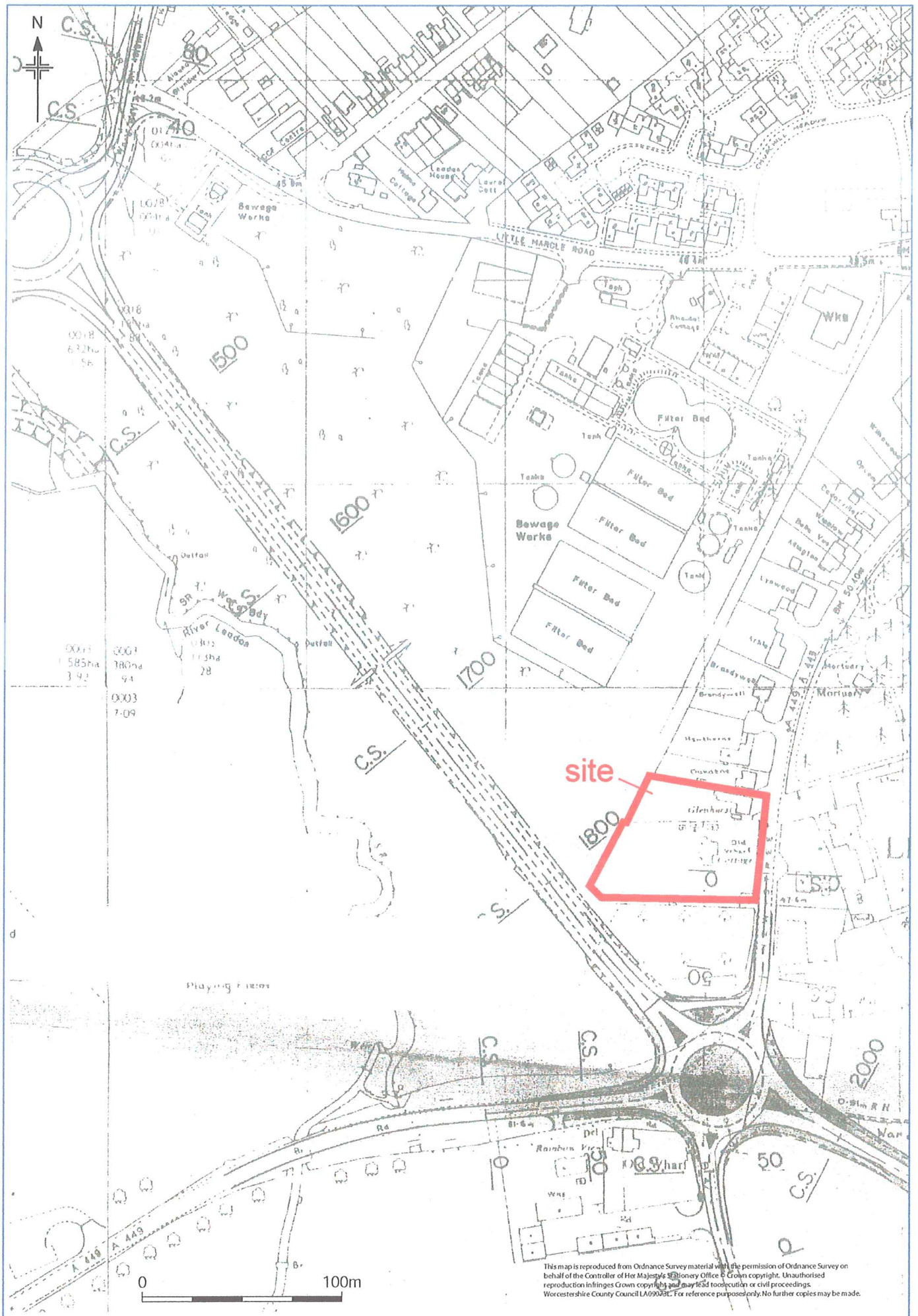
Extract from 1932 Ordnance Survey map.

Figure 7



Extract from 1971 Ordnance Survey map.

Figure 8



Route of Ledbury Bypass, Stage 1 (HWCC 1987).