

# Heritage statement for Orchard Farm, Persnore, Worcestershire



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Archive and Archaeology Service  
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,  
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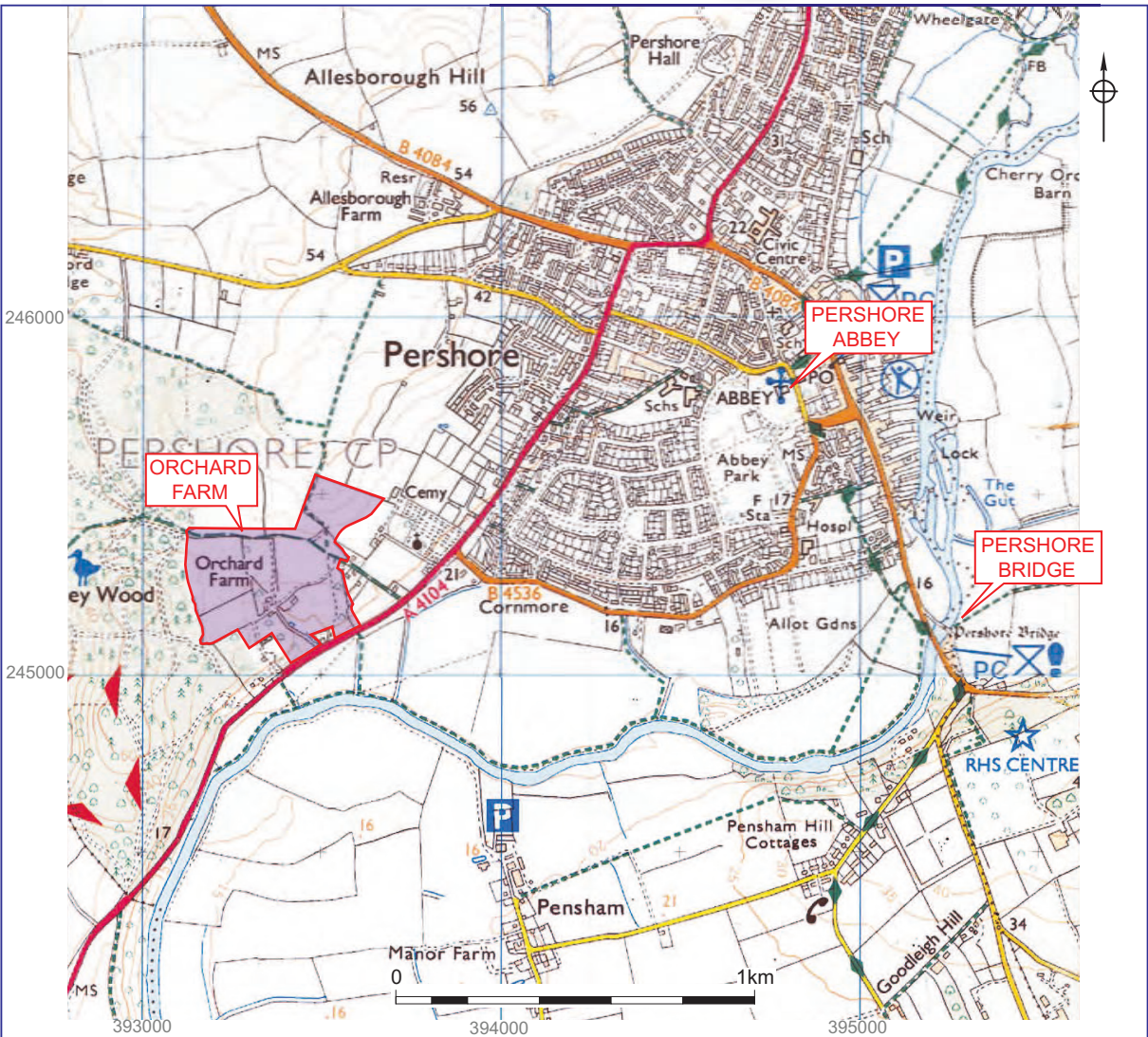
## **Heritage statement for Orchard Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire**

Authors Nina O'Hare and Simon Woodiwiss

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

### **Summary**

A heritage assessment was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land at Orchard Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire (NGR ref (SO 93432 45283); HER ref WSM68390). The area of proposed development contains no designated heritage assets, though a Grade II Listed Building lies on the site's boundary. Two assets were identified as part of this assessment, and these relate to an assart (woodland clearing) probably medieval in origin and boundary earthworks relating to it. There is potential for assets existing as buried archaeological deposits relating to either prehistoric to Roman occupation or settlement, isolated medieval activity relating to either occupation or woodland exploitation. The impact of the development has been assigned a minor adverse impact on known assets and there is potential to make a beneficial impact through design that reflects the wooded enclosure of the assart.



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## Report

### 1 Background

#### 1.1 Reasons for the project

A heritage assessment was undertaken at Orchard Farm, Pershore (Fig 1). It was undertaken on behalf of Lioncourt Strategic Land who is promoting the land for residential use and an expansion to Pershore Cemetery, for which a planning application will be submitted to Wychavon District Council. The proposed development site is considered likely to affect heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project also conforms to the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) (2012), [Planning Policy for Historic Built Heritage](#) (CIfA 2014), [Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment Record](#) (HER) (WCC 2010).

The event reference for this project, given by the Historic Environment Record (HER) is WSM68390.

This report version is intended for consideration prior to a planning application being submitted. It is intended that further works are to be undertaken, aiming to further inform the planning authority and will be included in future versions of this report. The further works are identified in Section 7.4, but may also result from consultation prior to the submission of an application.

#### 1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) (2012) (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance (DCLG 2014) and further local planning policies within the [Worcestershire Local Plan](#) (2016).

##### **SWDP 6**

A. Development proposals should conserve and enhance heritage assets, including assets of potential archaeological interest, subject to the provisions of SWDP 24. Their contribution to the character of the landscape or townscape should be protected in order to sustain the historic quality, sense of place, environmental quality and economic vibrancy of south Worcestershire.

B. Development proposals will be supported where they conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their setting. In particular this applies to:

- i. Designated heritage assets; ie listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields, as well as undesignated heritage assets (25).
- ii. The historic landscape, including locally distinctive settlement patterns, field systems, woodlands and commons and historic farmsteads and smallholdings. 25 As identified in extant local lists and heritage assets recorded in Historic Environment Records 91 SWDP 6: Historic Environment
- iii. Designed landscapes, including parkland, gardens, cemeteries, churchyards, public parks, urban open spaces and industrial, military or institutional landscapes.
- iv. Archaeological remains of all periods.
- v. Historic transportation networks and infrastructure including roads and trackways, canals, river navigations, railways and their associated industries.
- vi. The historic core of the cathedral city of Worcester, with its complex heritage of street and plot patterns, buildings, open spaces and archaeological remains, along with their settings and views of the city.

vii. The civic, religious and market cores of south Worcestershire's city, town and village fabric with their wide variety of building styles, materials and street and plot patterns.

#### **SWDP 24**

A. Development proposals affecting heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the Framework, relevant legislation and published national and local guidance.

B. Proposals likely to affect the significance of a heritage asset, including the contribution made by its setting, should be accompanied by a description of its significance in sufficient detail to allow the potential impacts to be adequately assessed. Where there is potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest to be affected, this description should be informed by available evidence, desk-based assessment and, where appropriate, field evaluation to establish the significance of known or potential heritage assets.

C. The sympathetic and creative reuse and adaptation of historic buildings will be encouraged. Such proposals, and other proposals for enabling development that provide a sustainable future for heritage assets identified as at risk, will be considered in accordance with SWDP 24 A.

D. Where a material change to a heritage asset has been agreed, recording and interpretation should be undertaken to document and understand the asset's archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance. The scope of the recording should be proportionate to the asset's significance and the impact of the development on the asset. The information and understanding gained should be made publicly available, as a minimum through the relevant Historic Environment Record and where appropriate at the asset itself through on-site interpretation.

## **2 Aims**

The general aims of this assessment are to:

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

## **3 Methods**

### **3.1 Personnel**

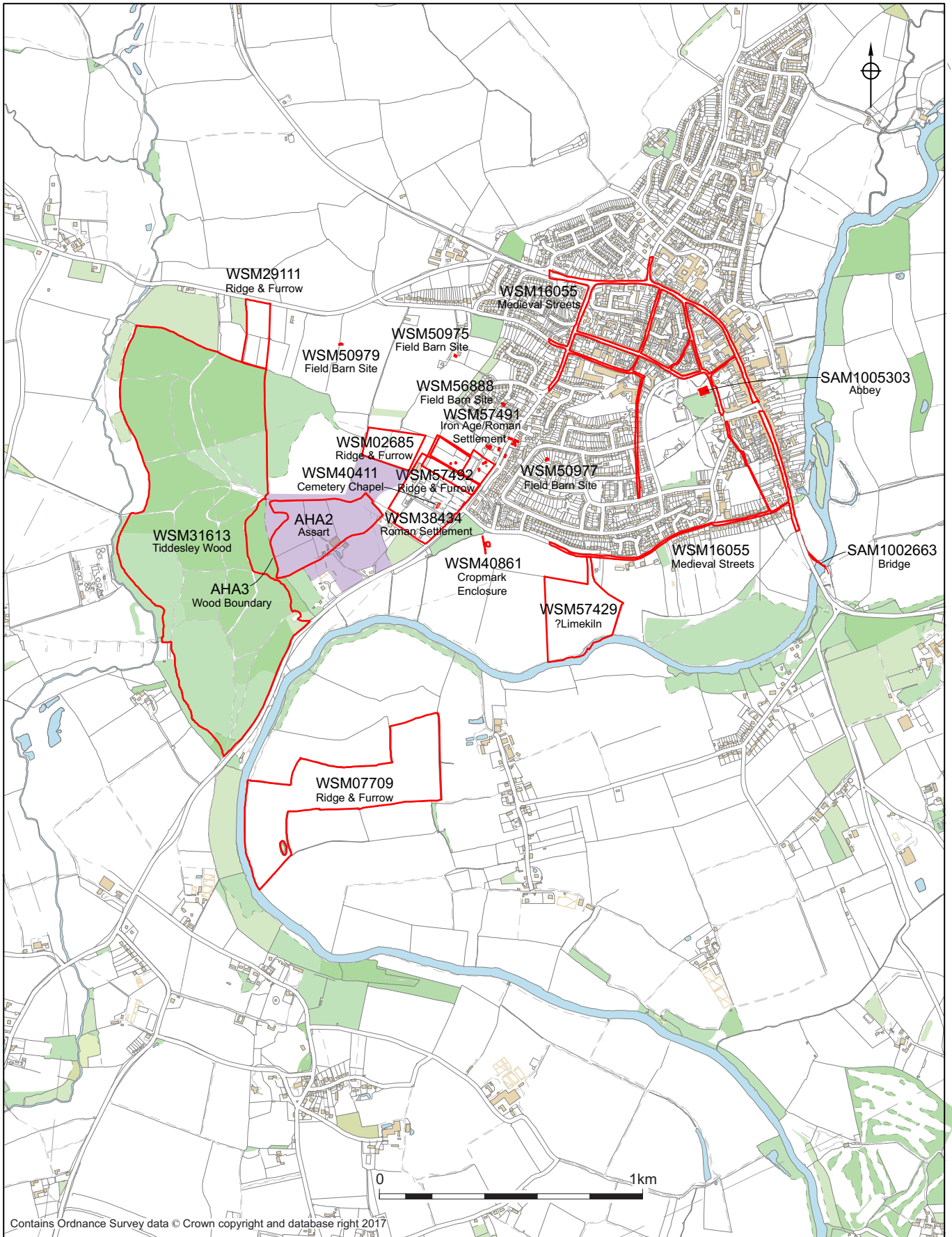
The assessment was undertaken by Nina O'Hare (BA) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2015 and, Simon Woodiwiss (BA, MCIfA), who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1982 and has been practicing archaeology since 1980. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc, PG Cert, ClfA).

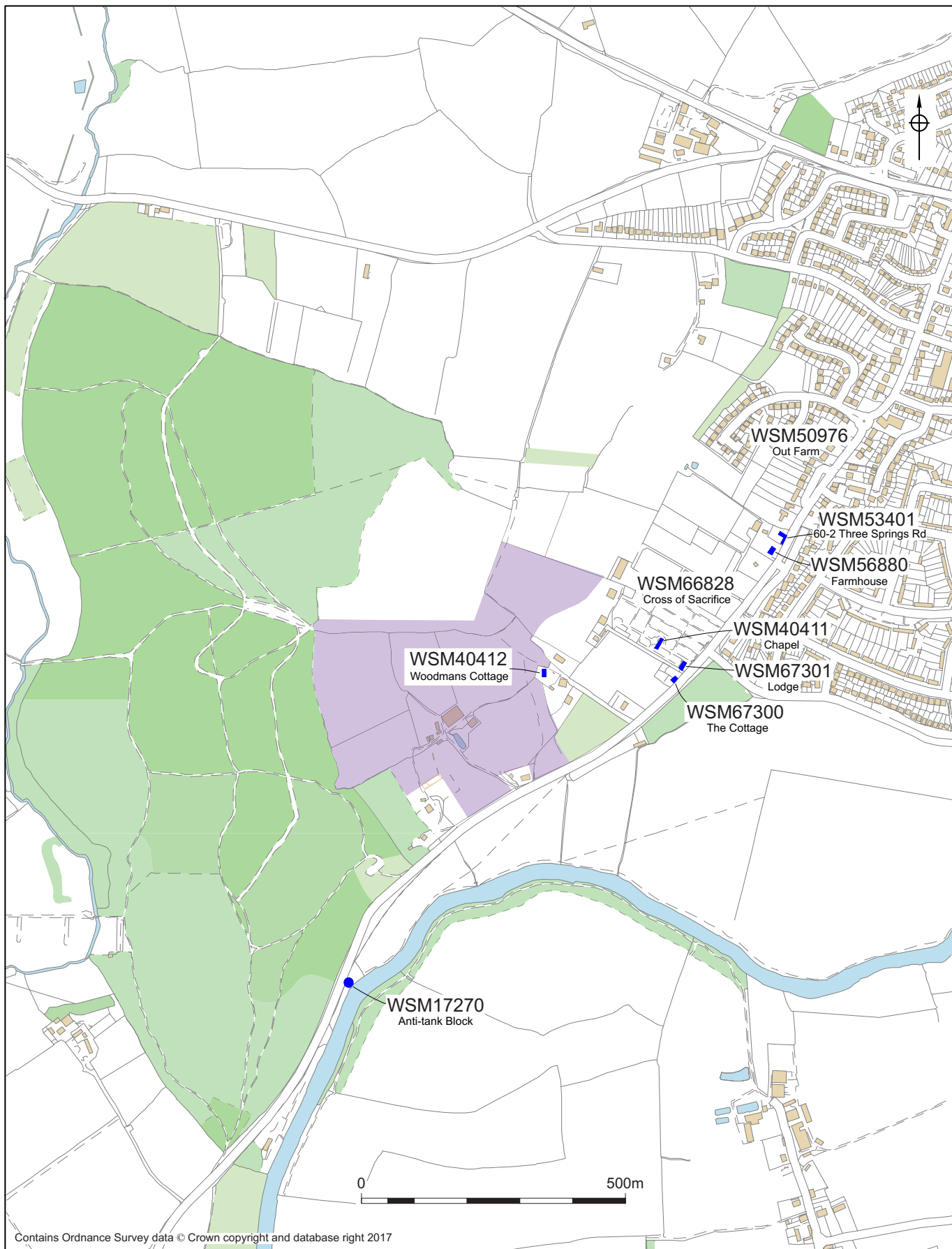
### **3.2 Documentary research**

All relevant information on the history of the site (Fig 1) and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from the Worcestershire HER (WAAS 2017). The HER search was made for an area within a radius of 800m from the centre of the site, a search of designated assets only was undertaken for a wider area within a radius of 2km of the centre. Historic maps, archives, and published sources were consulted at Explore the Past (The Hive). A search was made for aerial photographs held by Historic England.

Monuments are mapped on Figure 2, Listed buildings Figure 3, and events on Figure 4. The details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. HER references have been used throughout this assessment but during its preparation additional heritage assets have

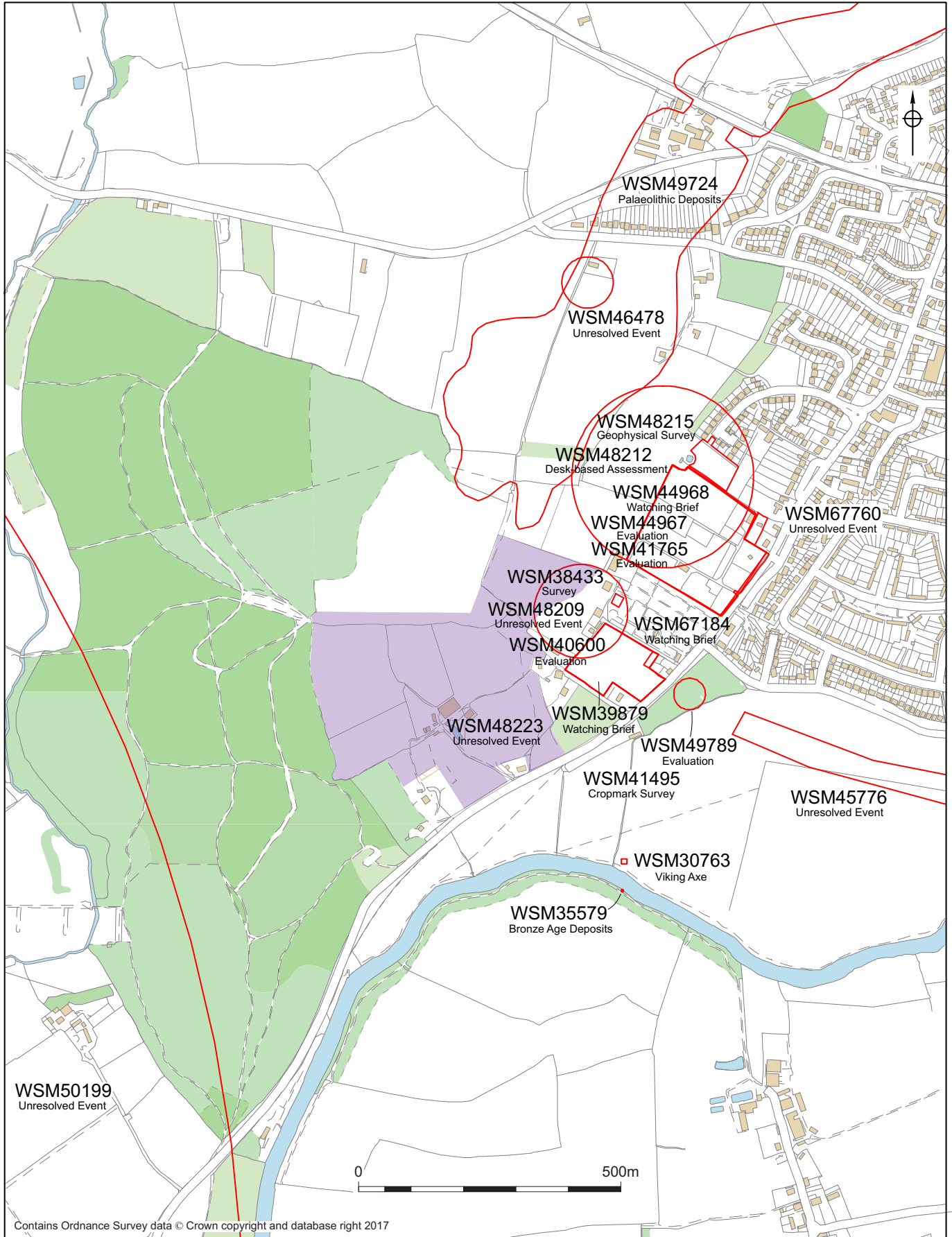






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been identified and their details are given in Appendix 2 (reference numbers have the prefix AHA; Fig 2).

### 3.3 List of sources consulted

#### 1.1 Ordnance Survey maps

- 1840 Tithe map (transcription held by HER and digital copy held by Explore the Past)
- First edition 1885 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
- 1904 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500
- 1938 Ordnance Survey, 1:2500

#### 1.2 Historic maps

- Historic England – RAF/106G/UK/1354, frame 7274 (not reproduced for copyright reasons)
- Historic England – OS/64104, frame 043 (not reproduced for copyright reasons)

#### 1.3 Geology

- BGS 2017 Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, British Geological Survey, accessed 24 January 2017
- CA 2013 Tempwood, Defford Road, Pershore, Worcestershire – Archaeological evaluation, Cotswold Archaeology, unpublished report **13656**
- ClfA 2014 *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Development at Tempwood, Defford Road, Pershore, Worcestershire*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, December 2014
- DCLG 2012 *Planning Policy Framework for the Countryside*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG 2014 *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*, <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/>, accessed 9 March 2017
- Dyer, C. 1991 *The Archaeology of Pershore*, Leicester: Leicester University Press
- English Heritage 2011 *Conservation of the Built Heritage*, English Heritage
- Field, J 1972 *The Archaeology of Pershore*, Newton Abbot: David and Charles
- Mindykowski, A, Atkin, M, Hancox, E, and Rogers, T 2010 Historic environment assessment for the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy area, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1672**
- Page, W (ed) 1924 *The Archaeology of Pershore*, London: St. Catherine Press
- SWDP 2016 *Strategic Waste Development Plan*, Worcestershire County Council
- WAAS 2017 Historic Environment Record search for a desk-based assessment at Orchard Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service unpublished report, 18 January 2017
- WCC 2010 *Historic Environment Record Search for a Desk-based Assessment at Orchard Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire*, Planning Advisory Section, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council unpublished report **604**, amended July 2012

The following sources were not considered relevant to this project:

- Oblique aerial photographs held by Historic England – based on their approximate centre points, there appear to be no oblique photographs close enough to include the study site.
- Additional vertical aerial photographs held by Historic England – only two vertical aerial photographs were viewed as the remaining images were deemed too far from the site or the scale too small to show significant details.

### 3.4 Hedgerows

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

### 3.5 Other methods

Site visits were undertaken on 20<sup>th</sup> January and 13<sup>th</sup> February 2017.

Consultation has been undertaken with Adrian Scruby, Worcestershire County Council who advises the planning authority on archaeological matters to establish the key issues of importance in decision-making in response to any planning application. Detailed consultation with English Heritage is not considered to be appropriate in this instance.

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

### 3.6 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used in the impact assessment.

<p><b>Major Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p><b>Beneficial:</b> Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor effect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p><b>Not Significant:</b> Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>

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

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## 4 The application site

### 4.1 Location and size

The application site covers an area of approximately 15.7ha (NGR SO 93432 45283 approximate centre; Fig 1). The site lies to the south-west of Pershore and is approximately 1.5km from the town centre.

## 4.2 Topography and geology

The highest point of the site is its northernmost corner, which though not presently publicly accessible gives views across the town and includes the abbey tower as a prominent feature (Fig 5). The ground also begins to rise along the western boundary with Tiddesley Wood (Fig 6). The remainder of the site gently slopes down to the Defford Road, the road itself running just north of the River Avon floodplain (Fig 7).

The solid geology is Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2017), and there are no superficial deposits recorded.



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A wide landscape view from Orchard Farm, Pershore, Worcestershire. The foreground is dominated by a lush green field. In the middle ground, there is a line of trees and bushes. The background features a rolling hillside covered in a dense forest, with a few buildings visible in the distance. The sky is overcast with light grey clouds.





A view of a road junction in Pershore, Worcestershire. The road curves to the right, bordered by a tall, dry hedge and green grass. On the left, there are several large, leafless trees. A utility pole and a road sign are visible in the middle ground. The sky is a clear, bright blue.



### 4.3 Current land-use

The current land use is improved pasture.

### 4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

The site appears to be within the Wadborough and Besford historic environment character zone (Mindykowski 2010, HECZ004). In particular, the description of the zone's character makes reference to the presence of ancient woodland (especially in the central and southern part, within which the site lies), the likelihood of the survival of buried archaeological deposits (sensitive to development), largely coherent survival in historic field pattern, and there being a good potential to develop the promotion of ancient woodlands. Overall at a score of 16 the zone is in the mid-range of historic landscape scores for the county (Mindykowski 2010, table 2).

## 5 Heritage assets

### 5.1 Designated heritage assets (Figs 2, 3 and Appendix 1)

There are no designated ancient monuments, Conservation Areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or wrecks within the study area (800m). Within the wider study area (2km) there are two scheduled ancient monuments, Pershore Abbey (national ref 1005303) and Pershore Bridge (national ref 1005266) and two listed buildings. Both Grade II listed buildings are located to the east of the development area, with the 17<sup>th</sup> century timber framed Woodmans Cottage (WSM40412) lying adjacent to the site boundary and the 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel (WSM40411) situated within the nearby cemetery.

### 5.2 Undesignated heritage assets (Figs 2–4 and Appendices 1 and 2)

A number of undesignated heritage assets are situated with the study area, which consist of seven unlisted historic buildings, medieval and post-medieval agricultural and industrial activity, numerous find spots, a Romano-British settlement and ancient woodland.

Within close proximity to the site are the unlisted historic buildings of The Cottage (WSM67300) and Lodge (WSM67301), both of which appear on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map, the Cross of Sacrifice (WSM66828) and an anti-tank block south of Tiddesley Wood (WSM17270). Further to the east are the 19<sup>th</sup> century timber framed buildings of 60-62 Three Springs Road (WSM53401) and associated farmhouse (WSM56880), and Field Barn (WSM50976); an unconverted outfarm over 500m to the north-east. During the course of an Historic England project to identify the historic farmsteads of Worcestershire, a further four 19<sup>th</sup> century outfarms around Amerie Court, Fever Hospital and Stocken House were also recorded within the study area (WSM58625, WSM5827–9).

The buildings within the site are not considered to have any historic significance.

Worcestershire HER lists a number of undesignated monuments, archaeological find spots and events within the study area. Forming the site's western boundary is the ancient woodland of Tiddesley Wood (WSM31613), which appears to have briefly served as a deer park for the Abbots of Westminster during the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Page 1924, 164). There is also a record of five bombs falling at Tiddesley Wood in December 1940 (WSM3717). South of Defford Road is a cropmark of an undated enclosure (WSM40861) and an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century lime kiln (WSM57429). Post-medieval activity is also seen in remnant ridge and furrow (WSM57492) and the isolated recovery of a bucket (WSM65438) and token (WSM65710).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme records a further ten finds from within the study area – five medieval coins (WSM64720-1, 64934-6, 65711), a seal matrix (WSM64924) and brooch (WSM65709), a Bronze Age to early medieval amber bead (WSM64257) and a Roman brooch (WSM65315). The HER lists several Saxon finds from the wider area as well, a spearhead and one, possibly two thuribles – religious incense burners – (WSM15732, WSM15751, WSM32287).

However, the location of the thruibles' recovery is unknown, as is the location of a supposed Pershore mint of Edward the Confessor (WSM15710) and medieval to post-medieval mill south of the Avon (WSM67508). Another medieval watermill, Abbelwell Mill (WSM20565), is known to have operated within the parish of St Andrew, and several areas of medieval ridge and furrow within the study area are still detectable (WSM02685, WSM07709, WSM29111), including the fields adjoining the north-east end of the site. A surviving holloway (AHA1) also runs north from Defford Road to Woodmans Cottage, although this undated heritage asset is not recorded by the HER.

Recent archaeological investigations have revealed substantial Romano-British activity in the form of a rural settlement, associated enclosures and a droveway, for which the focus seemingly lies underneath the present cemetery (WSM38434). A geophysical survey (Austrums 2009) and evaluations of the land immediately south-west (Hughes and Vaughan 2009) and west (Bradley 2013) of the cemetery revealed the settlement's western edge, which may have been partially demarcated by a boundary ditch. An excavation to the north-east of the cemetery uncovered a droveway and surrounding enclosures (WSM57491) – all investigations consistently produced an occupation date of the Late Iron Age to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, with a peak in activity during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (Mann 2013). Further to the north-east, a geophysical survey of land off Coningsley Drive (WSM48215) suggests that this area lies beyond the limit of activity seen at and around the cemetery (Napthan 2013). Similarly, an evaluation of land to the south of Defford Road, opposite the cemetery (WSM49789), revealed just a single undated ditch (CA 2013).

There are no known undesignated heritage assets within the development area.

### 5.3 Potential heritage assets

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There is a predominately unknown potential for the presence of Palaeolithic archaeology, but it is likely to be low given the site's geology of Charmouth Mudstone with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2017). However, the northern end of the site is within close proximity to a band of Pershore Sand and Gravel, which contained the Allesborough handaxe and is considered to be an important glacial deposit for its Palaeolithic research potential (Russell and Daffern 2014). The potential for Mesolithic archaeology is unknown.

The potential for Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeology is also unknown, although the site is located above the floodplain of the River Avon, which is a favourable location for settlement. Given the predominately wooded nature of Britain at the beginning of the Neolithic, it is plausible that Tiddesley Wood is the last remnant of a once larger expanse that was present to some extent throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Whilst substantial or sustained activity is unlikely to have taken place in wooded areas, large scale clearance did occur during the Neolithic and small woodland clearings could have been easily made.

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Given the site's proximity to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement underneath Pershore Cemetery, there is a reasonable possibility that associated activity may extend into the northern and south-eastern areas of the site. The focus of occupation, however, does not appear to reach as far as the site boundary (cf Austrums 2009; Bradley 2013), so a high density of features containing domestic buildings is unlikely. However, there is a moderate to high possibility for the presence of associated agricultural activities and features, such as livestock enclosures, trackways and pits. Given the tendency for Roman burials to occur outside settlements and the discovery of a juvenile grave in the land immediately south-west of the cemetery (Hughes and Vaughan 2009), there is the potential for further burials to exist within the development site.

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Based on cartographic evidence and historical character of the wider study area, there is a high potential for the presence of medieval and post-medieval assets related to agricultural land use, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and outbuildings. Remnant ridge and furrow has been

recorded to the north and north-east of the site (eg WSM29111), and the pattern of north-eastern field boundaries seen on the 1840 tithe map appears to be a partial fossilisation of individual strip plots within a medieval open field system, which may have extended south into the site's northern end. With the exception of land between Orchard Farm and Defford Road, which was wooded until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the majority of the site was clear of trees by 1840 (the earliest available map (Fig 8) so is highly likely to have formed part of the wider agricultural landscape around Pershore.

Woodland formed an important element of the medieval landscape and was used for recreation (hunting), pannage for pigs, and most obviously as a source of timber for buildings and fuel (including charcoal). The most likely types of archaeological site to be most significant are unlikely to be complex and extensive, but may include such things as isolated buildings, charcoal burning areas, boundary features (such as a park pale), and hunting lodges.

During the 13<sup>th</sup> century, Tiddesley Wood briefly served as a deer park, which may have involved the creation of a park boundary – typically a bank or wooden palisade (Mindykowski pers comm). As the development site borders Tiddesley Wood, and is likely to have done during the medieval period, such boundary features may be encountered on the site. The phased clearance of Tiddesley Wood can be seen in the varying character of boundary patterns in the area between the Defford Road and Rebecca Road/ Holloway. It is highly likely that the ancient woodland once extended from Bow Brook to the convergence of these two roads, but by the early medieval period the area of development site later known as □□□□□□ had seemingly been cleared as an assart (see below), whilst the land to the north-east formed part of the open field system. Later medieval, or post-medieval woodland clearance occurred to the north of Tiddesley Wood, where the boundaries are more regular and field names contain the word □□□□□□ which refers to a memory of woodland clearance (Field 1972, 220; Fig 8).

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The middle section of the development site formed a single parcel of land, known as □□□□□□, with very irregular boundaries to Tiddesley Wood on three sides. □□□□□□ is arguably the result of early medieval woodland clearance due to its irregular shape, as it does not fit either the boundary pattern created over the medieval open field system to the north-east, or later woodland clearance to the north of Tiddesley Wood. □□□□ is a "derogatory name for land regarded as a poor bargain" (Field 1972, 61), unless it is a deviation from □□□□, which is a literal reference to the presence of deer, whilst □□□□ may refer to the division of a wood, although its meaning is uncertain (□□□□, 191). Given the shape of □□□□□□ it may be an assart, a woodland clearing created for agricultural use – assarting was prevalent during the 12<sup>th</sup> century and increased in the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Dyer 1991, 27). Alternatively, as there is no evidence for ridge and furrow on this parcel of land, it may be connected to the creation of the 13<sup>th</sup> century deer park, as clearings do occur within imparked areas.

Aside from field boundaries existing today, the map shows several buildings just within the site boundary that no longer exist – an elongated outbuilding to the north of Woodmans Cottage (ambiguously marked – see 1885 map below) and a larger building with two small outbuildings to the south-west. Boundaries forming a small enclosure in the south-west corner of the □□□□□□ are also marked on the tithe map. Streams and footpaths are not mapped but the Defford Road, to the south of the site, is a main road leading out of Pershore.



1840-1885 Ordnance Survey map

Between 1840 and 1885 the boundary of Tiddesley Wood does not change and no new buildings appear, although the possible outbuilding north of Woodmans Cottage is now clearly marked as a pond instead. The greater level of detail included on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey shows several footpaths and small ponds within the development site. Two streams cut across the land formerly known as the [redacted] in a V shape, with a broken tree line along the eastern stream, a small pond near the stream's northern end and another where the streams meet. A further pond is marked along [redacted] short north-eastern boundary. Several footpaths traverse the site – running north to south along the wood's eastern edge, against [redacted] southern boundary and a wider track, possibly a bridleway, which runs from the Defford Road to the east of Woodmans Cottage and across the north of [redacted]. The section of path between the road and Woodmans Cottage survives today as a holloway (AHA1), suggesting that it is an early post-medieval or older trackway into Tiddesley Wood.

1885-1904 Ordnance Survey map

The only mapped change to occur in the study site between 1885 and 1904 is the division of [redacted] into two fields, with a north-south aligned boundary located across the eastern stream. Just outside the site boundary, the Cemetery Cottages have been built on the northern cemetery boundary.

1938 Ordnance Survey map

Several new properties, including Tyddesley Lodge, have appeared along Defford Road, which implies that this part of the site has been at least partially cleared of woodland, although the 1938 map does not mark trees or land use. A footpath is also marked along the stream, continuing north-west from the Defford Road until the stream splits in two, where the path stops at two small adjoined buildings. Closer to the road, an elongated building is depicted between the path and stream. The study site's northern boundary with Tiddesley Wood appears unchanged, although a relatively large square building is shown within a protrusion of woodland that now falls at the north-eastern end of the site. The ponds previously seen to the north of Woodmans Cottage are no longer evident.

1946-1964 Aerial photograph

The land between Orchard Farm and Defford Road has been cleared, and two areas of orchard can be seen within the site – on the western side of the site extending east from Tiddesley Wood to the stream, and the steeply sloping field forming the site's north-eastern corner.

1964-2010 Aerial photograph

The most significant change seen between 1946 and 1964 is the clearance of a large portion of Tiddesley Wood, including the areas against the northern and western site boundaries. The only woodland now bounding the site is along the south-western site boundary – west of Benedicts and along the lower half of the site's main western boundary, where a thin strip of woodland remains. The orchards seen in the 1946 aerial photograph are still present and their extent is unchanged.









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Whilst preparing this report, potential cropmarks were noticed on satellite photographs in the area of development adjoining Tiddesley Wood (Google Maps 2017; SO 93201 45295). Whereas it is possible to interpret these as a trapezoidal, multi-ditched enclosure, as least one feature running east to west is along a former field boundary showing on later Ordnance Survey maps and other features could more likely be related to drainage.

During a site visit, two earthen banks were noticed in an area of trees against the site's western boundary with Tiddesley Wood (AHA3; Fig 12). They appeared to be aligned NNE-SSW, although at their southern extent seemingly curve eastwards, following the present field boundary. The banks may relate to either the demarcation of this parcel of land, which is potentially of an early medieval date, or the historical use of Tiddesley Wood.



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## **6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets**

### **6.1 Designated assets**

#### **6.1.1 Scheduled ancient monuments**

By definition scheduled ancient monuments are of the greatest importance at a national level. Pershore Abbey lies in the town centre and is a visible landmark from much of the wider region. Panoramic views over the surrounding area, across the river plain to Bredon Hill and west to Tiddesley Wood, can be gained from the Abbey tower (not accessed). The visibility of and views from Pershore Abbey form part of the asset's setting and are an important aspect of its significance.

Pershore Bridge is a public right of way and has a number of footpaths leading from it. It has good views across the River Avon to the north-east, but its visibility is hampered by the modern road bridge to the west. The bridge was built to serve as a crossing point over the river and is notable



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The extent of the assart and the boundary where earthworks and buried remains marking the location of a physical boundary are best identified on early maps (for instance the 1885 Ordnance Survey; Fig 9) The density and extent of potential archaeological deposits on the site is unknown at present, although any significant archaeological deposits in this rural context are likely to exist below any plough soil and mostly extend for up to 1m. Consequently, archaeological deposits are vulnerable to construction work that involves foundations, landscaping and levelling. Deep ploughing and tree roots from orchards may have already adversely affected the survival of shallow archaeological deposits, potentially reducing their significance.

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Though with the exception of those identified above, none are known there are a number of potential heritage assets that may exist as buried deposits within the site boundary and which may have some greater level of significance.

- Deposits with conditions for the preservation of evidence relating to vegetation history.
- Prehistoric occupation or settlement.
- Iron Age and Roman settlement (especially extending from the known areas to the east).
- Discrete areas of medieval activity.

Based on the present low level of detailed knowledge such assets may or may not exist.

Early maps show the position former watercourses which are now not easy to identify. It is likely that these continue to remain wet and may contain sequences of deposits containing environmental indicators such as pollen. Were these to exist and date back for a significantly long period they are likely to be of regional significance.

The significance of potential Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and later prehistoric archaeological deposits is likely to be of regional or even national significance, although there is a low possibility for Palaeolithic finds and an unknown potential for Mesolithic and later prehistoric archaeology.

Potential Romano-British archaeology within the site is likely to be of local and regional significance, as it will contribute to the understanding of rural Roman activities and settlements in Worcestershire and the wider region.

There is a high potential for medieval and post-medieval buried heritage assets related to agricultural activities within the site, such as ridge and furrow, field boundaries and outbuildings. These may be of local significance for improving the understanding of woodland clearance and land use around Pershore.

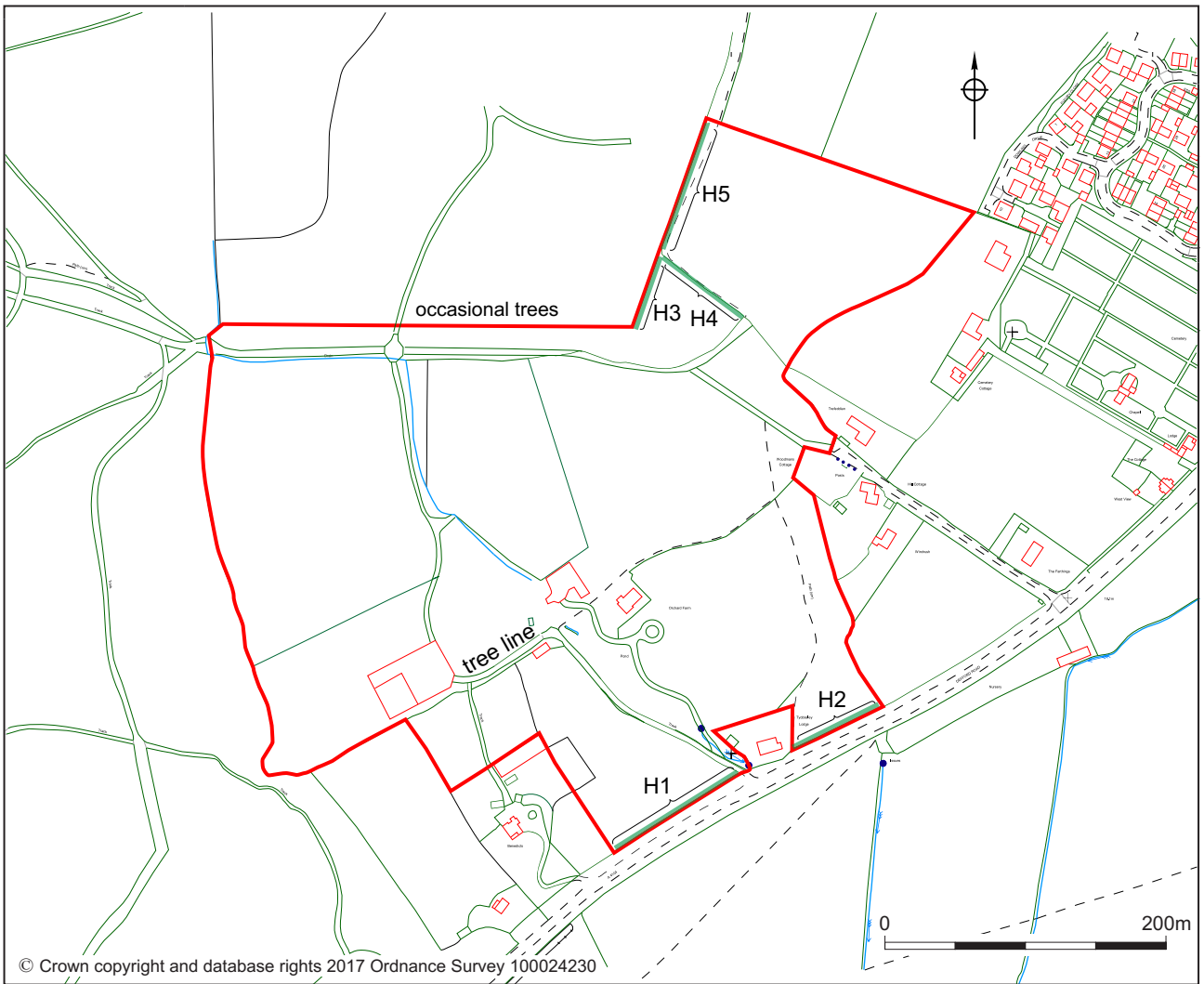
The development area contains a number of former stream channels. It is possible that these contain deposits which provide high quality environmental evidence of historic vegetation and land use (for instance obtained from pollen within peat deposits). These are likely to have local and regional significance.

### **6.3 Hedgerows (Fig 13)**

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

#### **6.3.1 Hedgerow discussion**

None of the hedgerows within the development site are considered to be of historic importance. Although all five hedges are over 30 years old, none meet any of the subsequent archaeological or historical criteria that the □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ stipulates as a requirement for designating hedgerows as important.



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Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4	Hedge 5
Hedge has existed for 30 years or more	Yes – shown on map of 1938. Though hedges are not usually explicitly identified on historic maps it is considered likely that the field boundaries were hedged	Yes – shown on the 1885 map	Yes – on the 1946 aerial photograph	Yes – shown on the 1938 map	Yes – shown on the 1938 map
On parish boundary (pre-1850)	No – none of the site boundaries lie along a parish boundary	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a scheduled ancient monument*	No – no scheduled ancient monuments lie within or near to the site	No	No	No	No
Incorporates a feature which is part of a site registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997)*	No – the hedge adjoins a registered site (Tiddesley Wood) but is not presently known to contain any feature that can be related to the site	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor registered with the HER/SMR (pre-24 March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor	No such pre-1997 registrations held by Worcestershire HER	No	No	No	No
Marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24	No – none known	No	No	No	No

Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4	Hedge 5
March 1997), or is visibly related to a building or other feature of such an estate or manor					
Recorded in a document held by a Record Office (pre-24 March 1997) as an integral part of a field system predating the Inclosure Acts, or is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system (the system must be substantially complete) or part of a historic landscape characterisation adopted for development control purposes (pre-24 March 1997)	No – none known	No	No	No	No

\* can be wholly or partly within, or adjacent to, such sites, and must be associated with such sites.

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Hedge/criteria	Hedge 1	Hedge 2	Hedge 3	Hedge 4	Hedge 5
Less than 20m in length and not joined to another hedge	No – longer than 20m	No – longer than 20m	No – over 20m and adjoining hedges 4 and 5	No – over 20m and adjoining hedges 3 and 5	No – over 20m and adjoining hedges 3 and 4
Boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house	No	No	No	No	No

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## 7 The impact of the development

### 7.1 Impacts during construction

The proposed development will affect following heritage assets and the impact has been categorised as described in Table 1.

- Extent of assart (AHA2; woodland clearing) and any contemporary or later physical boundary (eg AHA3; Fig 12). These have been assigned an impact of "not significant". The development does not affect the last remaining boundary (itself much altered) of the assart's western boundary. This assumes the boundary treatments of the proposed development in this section are likely to be similar with that which exists (ie low visibility post and wire). The impact may be considered "beneficial" where the northern and southern boundaries, marked by woodland even if for a narrow depth were to be restored, and an sense of enclosure restored to the area.

The construction of the proposed development will have impacts on setting, and these are discussed below.

### 7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131). Aside for the circumstances described below the proposed development does not impact significantly on sustainability as far as this relates to the historic environment.

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

### 7.3 Residual impacts

The proposed development will have the following impacts on setting of heritage assets outside of the development area.

- Scheduled Ancient Monument (national ref 1005303) Pershore Abbey has been assigned a "not significant" impact. The development site is 1.3km from the abbey and though the development may be visible from the tower, this will be at some distance. The development site is not visible at ground level (Fig 14). A beneficial result of the development will be public access to the hill in the northern part of the development site, providing good views across the town and the prominent abbey tower (Fig 5).
- Scheduled Ancient Monument (national ref 1005266) Pershore Bridge has been assigned a "not significant" impact. The development site is 2km from the bridge but will not be noticeable from it (Fig 15).
- Grade II Woodmans Cottage (WSM40412) has been assigned a "minor adverse" impact in that the development will remove some of the remaining rural context of the building (Fig 16), though some will remain especially to the north.
- Grade II 19<sup>th</sup> century chapel (WSM40411) has been assigned a "not significant" impact in that the development will not be visible, or in any other way noticeable, from the chapel (Fig 17). The chapel as part of a cemetery will usually include a quiet environment as part of its setting. Historic England (English Heritage 2011) makes it clear that all sensory impacts should be considered. This will be unaffected by the proposed development.



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**Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record**

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# Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

## Monument List Report

### Orchard Farm, Pershore

18/01/2017

Number of records: 62



Report prepared by Worcestershire HER, tel: 01905 845618 or email HRecord@worcestershire.gov.uk. Information is valid for three months from date of production.

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
<b>Building</b>				
WSM17270	Anti-Tank Block, adjacent to Tiddesley Wood, Pershore	Anti Tank Block (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Pershore	SO 9319 4473
WSM40411	Cemetery Chapel, at the Junction of Three Springs and Defford Road, Pershore	Cemetery Chapel (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1875 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9378 4535
WSM40412	Woodmans Cottage, Defford Road, Pershore	House (17TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1601 AD to 2050 AD) Timber Framed Building (17TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1601 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9356 4530
WSM50976	Field Barn North West of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9402 4573
WSM53401	60 - 62 Three Springs Road (Farmstead), Pershore	Farmstead (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9401 4556
WSM56880	Farmhouse Associated with 60 - 62 Three Springs Road (Farmstead), Pershore	Farmhouse (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9399 4553
WSM66828	Cross of Sacrifice, Pershore Cemetery, Three Springs Road, Pershore	War Memorial (20TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1920 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9379 4545
WSM67300	The Cottage, Defford Road, Pershore	Detached House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD? to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9381 4529
WSM67301	Lodge, Pershore Cemetery, Defford Road, Pershore	Detached House (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD? to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9382 4531

### Landscape Component

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM15293	Pershore Medieval Town		Pershore, Wick	SO 9477 4575
WSM58625	Site of Field Barn south west of Amerie Court, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9384 4592
WSM58626	Field Barn North West of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9402 4573
WSM58627	Site of Field Barns South of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9413 4556
WSM58628	Site of Outfarm South East of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9405 4560
WSM58629	Site of Field Barn south east of Stocken House, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1850 AD)	Pershore	SO 9341 4596
WSM61051	60 - 62 Three Springs Road (Farmstead), Pershore	Farmstead (19TH CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 1801 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9399 4556
<b>Monument</b>				
WSM02685	Ridge and Furrow, West of Three Springs Road, Pershore	Ridge And Furrow (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 17TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1700 AD)	Pershore	SO 9360 4558
WSM07709	Ridge and furrow, west of Pensham	Ridge And Furrow (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Pershore	SO 9341 4427
WSM16055	Medieval/Post Medieval Street System of Pershore		Pershore	SO 9464 4581
WSM29111	Ridge and Furrow, East of Stocken House, Pershore	Ridge And Furrow (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Pershore	SO 9309 4601
WSM31613	Tiddesley Wood, Ancient Woodland, Pershore	Managed Woodland (ROMAN 1ST CENTURY AD to 21ST CENTURY AD - 43 AD to 2050 AD)	Pershore	SO 9289 4528
WSM38434	Romano-British Settlement Site, Pershore Cemetery.	Settlement (2ND CENTURY AD to ROMAN 5TH CENTURY AD - 101 AD to 410 AD)	Pershore	SO 9375 4538
WSM40861	Cropmark Enclosure, South of Defford Road, Pershore	Enclosure (Unknown date)	Pershore	SO 9396 4521

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM40862	Cropmark of Hedgerow and Track, South of Defford Road, Pershore	Hedge (POST MEDIEVAL to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 1960 AD) Track (POST MEDIEVAL to 20TH CENTURY AD - 1540 AD to 1960 AD)	Pershore	SO 9395 4520
WSM50975	Site of Field Barn south west of Amerie Court, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9384 4592
WSM50977	Site of Field Barns South of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9412 4556
WSM50978	Site of Outfarm South East of Fever Hospital, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1801 AD)	Pershore	SO 9405 4561
WSM50979	Site of Field Barn south east of Stocken House, Pershore	Outfarm (19TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1850 AD)	Pershore	SO 9341 4597
WSM56794	Site of Outbuildings Associated with 60 - 62 Three Springs Road (Farmstead), Pershore	Outbuilding (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Pershore	SO 9398 4557
WSM56888	Site of Field Barn North West of Fever Hospital, Pershore		Pershore	SO 9402 4574
WSM57429	Possible Site of Limekiln - South Side of Defford Road, Pershore	Lime Kiln (18TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1701 AD to 1900 AD)	Pershore	SO 9430 4494
WSM57491	Late Iron Age and Romano-British Enclosure System and Drove way off Three Springs Road, Pershore	Ditch (LATE IRON AGE to 3RD CENTURY AD - 100 BC to 300 AD) Drove Road (LATE IRON AGE to 3RD CENTURY AD - 100 BC to 300 AD) Stock Enclosure (LATE IRON AGE to 3RD CENTURY AD - 100 BC to 300 AD)	Pershore	SO 9387 4553
WSM57492	Ridge and Furrow Located to the West of Three Springs Road, Pershore	Ridge And Furrow (POST MEDIEVAL - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)	Pershore	SO 9382 4551
WSM57493	Single Pit Located to the North of Cemetery Chapel, Three Springs Road, Pershore	Pit (ROMAN - 43 AD to 410 AD)	Pershore	SO 9396 4552

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM57494	Postholes to the West of Three Springs Road, Pershore	Post Hole (Unknown date)	Pershore	SO 9393 4549
WSM57495	Two Pits to the North of Cemetery Chapel, Three Springs Road, Pershore	Pit (Unknown date)	Pershore	SO 9383 4552
WSM57496	Pit Located to the North of Cemetery Chapel, Three Springs Road, Pershore	Pit (Unknown date)	Pershore	SO 9395 4551
WSM67508	Possible Mill, South of River Avon, Pensham	Mill (LATE 11TH CENTURY AD to 19TH CENTURY AD - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	Pershore	SO 9394 4472
<b>General Parish Info</b>				
WSM15710	Possible Site of Mint, Pershore	Mint (PRE CONQUEST - 1000 AD? to 1065 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM15732	Unstratified Find of Saxon Spearhead, Newlands, Pershore	Event (EARLY MEDIEVAL - 411 AD to 1065 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM15751	Saxon Thurible, Pershore	Event (PRE CONQUEST - 901 AD to 1065 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM20565	Abbelwell Mill, Pershore	Mill (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD) Watermill (MEDIEVAL - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM32287	Unstratified Find of a Putative Saxon Thurible, Pershore	Event (12TH CENTURY AD to 13TH CENTURY AD - 1101 AD to 1300 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM35978	Record for General Aerial Photographs in the Parish of Pershore.		Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM37178	Parish of Pershore, Second World War Bombing Incidents	Bomb Site (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)	Pershore	SO 9416 4574
WSM39460	General Record for the Parish of Pershore.		Pershore	SO 9416 4574
<b>Portable Antiquities</b>				
WSM64257	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including an Amber Bead	Findspot (EARLY BRONZE AGE to LATE 11TH CENTURY AD - 2000 BC to 1100 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld



Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
WSM64720	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 13TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD to 14TH CENTURY AD - 1272 AD to 1307 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM64721	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 13TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD to 14TH CENTURY AD - 1272 AD to 1307 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM64924	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Copper Alloy 12TH CENTURY AD Seal Matrix	Findspot (12TH CENTURY AD to 14TH CENTURY AD - 1200 AD to 1400 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM64934	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 13TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1280 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM64935	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 13TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD - 1204 AD to 1209 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM64936	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 13TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD - 1250 AD to 1256 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM65315	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Copper Alloy ROMAN 1ST CENTURY AD Brooch	Findspot (ROMAN 1ST CENTURY AD to 2ND CENTURY AD - 80 AD to 120 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM65438	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Iron UNKNOWN Bucket	Findspot (17TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1667 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM65709	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Copper Alloy 13TH CENTURY AD Brooch	Findspot (13TH CENTURY AD to 14TH CENTURY AD - 1275 AD to 1400 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM65710	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Copper Alloy 17TH CENTURY AD Token	Findspot (17TH CENTURY AD to Unknown - 1657 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld
WSM65711	Portable Antiquities Scheme find(s) including a Silver 14TH CENTURY AD Coin	Findspot (14TH CENTURY AD - 1310 AD to 1314 AD)	Pershore	National Grid Reference Withheld

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Parish	Grid Reference
<b>Geology</b>				
WSM49725	Palaeolithic Fossil Bed, Allesborough Farm, Pershore	Environmental Deposit (Marine Isotope Stage 09 - 335050 BC to 298050 BC)	Pershore	SO 9389 4620
WSM56930	Area of Palaeolithic Potential, Bretford Sand and Gravel	Environmental Deposit (Marine Isotope Stage 02 to 21ST CENTURY AD - 27050 BC to 2050 AD)		SO 9781 4824
WSM56942	Area of Palaeolithic Potential, Pershore Sand and Gravel	Environmental Deposit (Marine Isotope Stage 02 to 21ST CENTURY AD - 27050 BC to 2050 AD)		SO 9395 4547
WSM56946	Area of Palaeolithic Potential, Wasperton Sand and Gravel	Environmental Deposit (Marine Isotope Stage 04 to Marine Isotope Stage 02 - 69050 BC to 12050 BC)	Alvechurch	SO 9843 4773

# Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service

## Event Short Report

Orchard Farm, Pershore



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Number of records: 20

Event no.	Event Name	Event Type	Organisation	Date of work	Grid Reference
WSM30763	Unstratified Find in 2001 of Viking Iron Axe Head, Defford Road, Pershore	Event - Interpretation			SO 9372 4492
WSM35579	Alluvial Archaeobiota at Three Locations on the River Avon	Event - Intervention		1985	SP 0207 4470
WSM38433	Site Visit to Pershore Cemetery, Pershore	Event - Survey		2007	SO 9371 4542
WSM39879	Watching Brief in 2008, Pershore Cemetery, Pershore	Event - Intervention		2008	SO 9370 4530
WSM40600	Evaluation in 2009, Pershore Cemetery, Pershore	Event - Intervention		2009	SO 9370 4530
WSM41495	Geophysical Survey in 2009, Pershore Cemetery, Pershore	Event - Survey		2009	SO 9370 4530
WSM41765	Evaluation in 2009, Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention		2009	SO 9386 4554
WSM44967	Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief in 2011 at Land off Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention	Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service		SO 9386 4554
WSM44968	Archaeological Watching Brief in 2011 at Land off Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention	Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service		SO 9386 4554
WSM45776	Ongoing Work - Watching Brief in 2010, Pershore Flood Alleviation Scheme	Event - Intervention	Cotswold Archaeology		SO 9450 4513
WSM46478	Ongoing work: DBA for land to the south of Allesborough Farm, Pershore.	Desk Based Assessment	CgMs		SO 9365 4603
WSM48209	Ongoing Work at Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention			SO 9364 4540

<b>Event no.</b>	<b>Event Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Date of work</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>
WSM48212	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Land off Coningsley Drive, Pershore	Desk Based Assessment	Mike Napthan Archaeology	2013	SO 9379 4566
WSM48215	Geophysical Survey at Land off Coningsley Drive, Pershore	Event - Survey	Mike Napthan Archaeology	2013	SO 9389 4568
WSM48223	Ongoing Work: Desk Based Assessment of Pershore and Area to South West	Desk Based Assessment	Cotswold Archaeology		SO 9349 4518
WSM49724	Palaeoenvironmental Deposit Sampling Prior to 1999 on Land North of Allesborough Farm, Pershore	Event - Interpretation		1999	SO 9389 4620
WSM49789	Ongoing Work: Evaluation in 2013, Defford Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention	Cotswold Archaeology	2013	SO 9384 4524
WSM50199	Ongoing work - Desk Based Assessment in 2013 on land at Defford Airfield	Desk Based Assessment	Environmental Dimensions Partnership (EDP)	2013	SO 9000 4400
WSM67184	Watching Brief at Pershore Cemetery, Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention			SO 9370 4530
WSM67760	Ongoing Work: Watching Brief at 62 Three Springs Road, Pershore	Event - Intervention	Headland Archaeology		SO 9397 4556

## Appendix 2 Additional heritage assets identified by the desk-based assessment (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

Additional heritage asset	Site name	Grid reference	Source	Date	Description
AHA1	Woodmans Cottage holloway	SO 93729 45210 – SO 93577 45314	Site visit	?post-medieval or earlier	Holloway running NW from the Defford Road, to the east of Woodmans Cottage. Contains a modern tarmac access track.
<b>AHA2</b>	<b>Dear Sale</b>	<b>SO 93280 45268</b>	<b>1885 Ordnance Survey (CRO ref f250.1)</b>	<b>?medieval</b>	<b>Irregular open space at current western edge of Tiddesley Wood, indicative of an assart.</b>
<b>AHA3</b>	<b>Western field banks, Orchard Farm</b>	<b>SO 93161 45213 (approximate location)</b>	<b>Site visit</b>	<b>?medieval</b>	<b>Two earthen banks and a possible ditch aligned NNE-SSW, within an area of trees on the western edge of Orchard Farm field, bordering Tiddesley Wood.</b>