



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

**ON**

**WORCESTER ROAD,**

**HARTLEBURY, WORCESTERSHIRE**

**NGR SO 84425 70600**

*On behalf of*

*Greenpath Ltd*

**NOVEMBER 2012**

**REPORT FOR** Greenpath Ltd  
c/o Stansgate Planning Ltd  
9 The Courtyard  
Timothy Bridge Road  
Stratford-upon-Avon  
CV37 9NP

**PREPARED BY** Stephen Yeates

**ILLUSTRATION BY** Andrej Čelovský

**REPORT ISSUED** 8<sup>th</sup> November 2012

**ENQUIRES TO** John Moore Heritage Services  
Hill View  
Woodperry Road  
Beckley  
Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ  
  
Tel/Fax 01865 358300  
Email: [info@jmheritageservices.co.uk](mailto:info@jmheritageservices.co.uk)

**JMHS Project No:** 2728

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b><i>SUMMARY</i></b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Origins of the report	1
1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies	1
1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives	1
1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology	3
<b>2 THE SITE</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Location	4
2.2 Description	4
2.3 Geology and Topography	5
<b>3 PROPOSED SCHEME</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 The Historical Development of Hartlebury and Waresley	5
4.2 Known Archaeological Sites	7
4.3 The Cartographic Evidence	15
4.4 Air Photographs	16
<b>5 DISCUSSION</b>	
5.1 The Archaeological Potential of the Site	16
5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains	17
5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains	17
<b>6 CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED</b>	<b>18</b>
7.1 Books and Documents	18
7.2 Historic Maps	18
7.3 Gazetteer of Historic Environment Records	19

**FIGURES**

Figure 1	Site location	2
Figure 2	Prehistoric to Medieval periods Historic Environment Record	9
Figure 3	Post-Medieval period Historic Environment Record	10
Figure 4	Imperial period Historic Environment Record	12
Figure 5	Industrial and Modern periods Historic Environment Record	13
Figure 6	Ordnance Survey 1884 First Series	16
Plate 1	A northwest facing view of the larger eastern field	17

## **SUMMARY**

*This document represents an investigation of the potential for archaeological remains on land located between Hartlebury village and the hamlet of Waresley in that parish (NGR SO 84425 70600). Prehistoric and Roman sites have been noted in the search area, but not in the proposed development site. The site lies close to the medieval and post-medieval settlements of Hartlebury and Waresley, yet even so may be far enough away from the settlements to only contain the remains of ridge and furrow. Our present knowledge indicates that there is a low probability for archaeology in the proposal site. Any remains present would likely to be of relatively low local significance.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Origins of the Report**

The report was requested by Rachel Best on behalf of Greenpath Ltd. The report has been prepared and is intended to inform any proposal under consideration within the defined area.

### **1.2 Planning Guidelines and Policies**

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) provides guidance related to archaeology within the planning process. The following Policy points are key to this development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

### **1.3 Desk-Based Assessment Aims and Objectives**

The primary aim of the desk-based assessment is to provide a professional appraisal of the archaeological potential of the site. This follows the Government guidance in *NPPF* (2012) by presenting a synthetic account of the available archaeological and historical data and its significance at an early stage in the planning process.

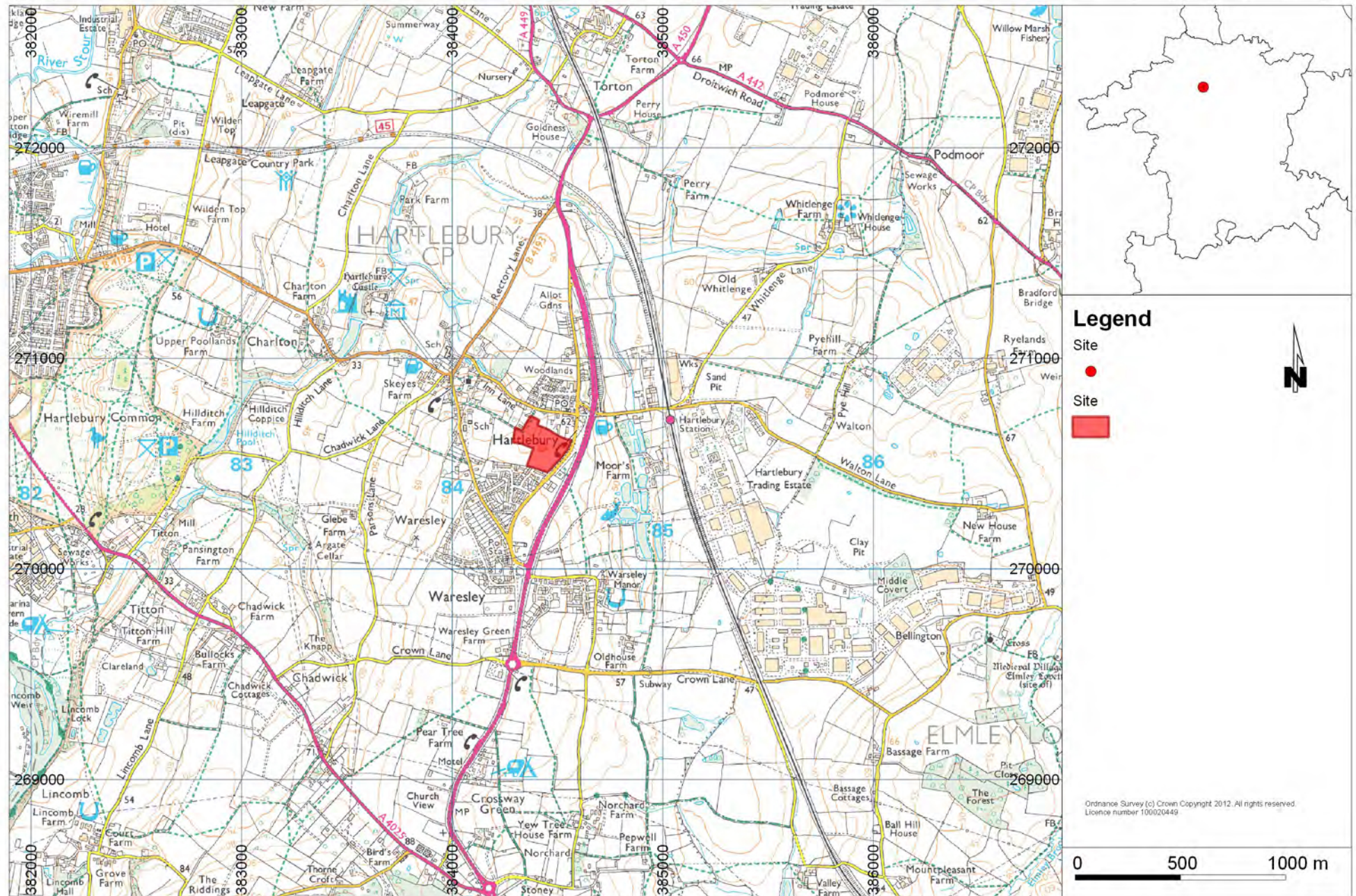


Figure 1. Site location

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the report presents a desk-based evaluation of existing information. It additionally follows the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard* definition of a desk-based assessment (IFA 2008). In brief, it seeks to identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area ('the site'), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a local, regional and national context. It also aims to define and comment on the likely impact of the proposed development scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.

The Institute for Archaeologists *Standard* states that the purpose of a desk-based assessment is to inform appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:

- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource
- The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

In accordance with *NPPF* (2012), the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process as regards archaeology as a material consideration and also an assessment of the impact on the historical character of the area. It is intended to contribute to the formulation of an informed and appropriate mitigation strategy.

#### **1.4 Desk-Based Assessment Methodology**

The format and contents of this section of the report are an adaptation of the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' guidance paper for desk-based assessments (IFA 2008). The work has involved the consultation of the available documentary evidence, including records of previous discoveries and historical maps, and has been supplemented with a site walkover. The format of the report is adapted from an Institute for Archaeologists *Standard Guidance* paper (IFA 2008).

In summary, the work has involved:

- Identifying the client's objectives
- Identifying the cartographic and documentary sources available for consultation
- Assembling, consulting and examining those sources
- Identifying and collating the results of recent fieldwork
- Site walkover

The principal sources consulted in assessing this site were:

- The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, Worcester
- The National Monuments Record, Swindon
- The Worcestershire Archive, The Hive, Worcester

The National Monuments Record, Swindon and Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record, hold details of known archaeological and historical sites in the vicinity of the proposal site.

There has been no archaeological work carried out at the proposal site. The assessment of its potential has, therefore, relied on predictive modelling based on the known distribution of remains within 500 metres of the centre of the site (from a central grid reference of SO 84425 70600, shown on figure 1). The information about standing historical and listed buildings within the same radius of the proposal area has also been collated.

The available evidence is derived from casual finds, archaeological investigations, standing buildings and historical records. It should be stressed that the distribution represents the extent of current knowledge and is the product of chance and investigation. For this reason, apparently blank zones should not be automatically regarded as being devoid of remains.

The assessment of the likely condition of any potential archaeological remains has relied upon a study of the available historical maps and observations made during the site walkover, which provide evidence for the impact of previous land-use on the site.

There have been no restrictions on reporting or access to the relevant records. The copyright to the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record belongs to Worcestershire County Council (Figures 1).

## **2 THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location (Figure 1)**

The site is located in the north of the historic and modern county of Worcestershire in the Severn Valley (NGR SP 84425 70600), on the hills to the east of the confluence of the Rivers Stour and Severn. The location is within the ancient and modern parish of Hartlebury, directly to the east of the old village, and to the north of the hamlet called Waresley. Hartlebury previously lay in the historic hundred of Cresselau and now lies in the Wyre Forest District.

The two fields proposed for development are rectangular and polygonal in shape, and are located between the three roads of Inn Lane to the north, Worcester Road to the east and Quarry Bank to the southwest.

### **2.2 Description (Figure 1)**

There are two fields proposed for development. The larger field to the east is sub-rectangular in shape, hedge-lined with occasional trees. The field is under



arable cultivation. The western field is smaller and forms an L-shape with mainly hedge-lined boundaries with some large trees. The field is likewise under arable production. There is a distinct step between the land already developed on the northeast side of the field and the field itself, but no explanation.

### **2.3 Geology and Topography**

Topographically the larger eastern field contains part of a plateau area running parallel to the Worcester Road, the land dips down towards the east as the smaller of the two fields lies in the base of a small valley. The land rises again towards the west towards the old village. The land lies between 60m to 75m Ordnance Datum.

The site lies in the eastern part of the parish, which is located of the keuper marl sandstones. The sandstones outcrop along the quarry bank and Inn Lane.

## **3 PROPOSED SCHEME (Figure 1)**

The proposal is for the development of the site with the construction of new dwellings of a residential development on a green field site.

## **4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 to 6)**

### **4.1 The Historical Development of Hartlebury and Waresley**

The manor of Hartlebury is mentioned historically *c* 850, when it is claimed to have been granted to the bishop of Worcester by king Burgred of Mercia (VCH 1913, 380-7; Finberg 1972, no.258). The site was almost certainly held by the bishop of Worcester by 985 (Finberg 1972, no.324).

The name occurs in the pre-Conquest forms *Heortlabyrig* in 817 and *Heortlanbyrig* along with *Heortlaford* (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 242-3). The etymology of the name is interpreted as Heortla's burh. The name is seen as derived from the diminutive of the common word heorot, hart. The later part of the name burh is a reference to a fortification, but the location of this has not been located satisfactorily and there is at present a choice of two possible locations. The first possible location is under the present castle, the second in and around the present church (see below).

In 1086 the manor of Hartlebury is confirmed as a holding of the bishop of Worcester (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 2.82), and is noted as containing 6 outliers (of which Waresley is presumed to be one). The manor is listed as having 24 villagers, 3 smallholders, a priest, 12 male slaves, 3 female slaves and 2 mills.

The castle historically lies on the site of the manor, which was begun on the site of the present castle by Walter Cantilupe in the reign of Henry III and was completed by Bishop Giffard in 1268 (VCH 1913, 380-7). A chapel is referred to at the castle in 1285. The moat was 100ft wide on three sides, if there was

any earlier fortification this is likely to have been obliterated. In 1291 the manor is known to have contained 2 carucates of land. The manor remained with the bishopric until Bishop Hooper gave it to Edward VI, who gave it to the Duke of Northumberland in 1553 before it passed to Sir Francis Jobson in that year. At the restitution of the bishopric of Worcester the bishop tried to reclaim the property. In 1558 Jobson sought confirmation of his holdings, however, he died in 1573, and before 1578 the site was back in the hands of the bishop.

The land is located between Hartlebury and Waresley. The manor of Waresley in 980 was also held by the bishop of Worcester. Bishop Oswald granted it in that year to the clerk Wulfgar (VCH 1913, 380-7), and under Bishop Wulfstan it was granted to Alfwine. The land was seized by the sheriff Urse, but this lost land remained under the bishop's overlordship. Urse's holdings passed to the lords of Elmley (Beauchamp family), and was later leased to the Bishopsdon family from them.

The name Waersley is also a pre-Conquest name and was recorded in the form Wæresleage (Mawer and Stenton 1927, 246). The etymology suggested for this name is Wær's Leah. The meaning of the suffix is given as clearing.

A priest is recorded as residing at Hartlebury in 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 2.82). In 1097 the priest is known to have held 1 hide of land (VCH 1913, 380-7). The church was consecrated in 1269 (VCH 1913, 380-7), and was briefly appropriated by the College of Westbury-on-Trym. Historically it is known that Hartlebury was the mother church of Doverdale as it received 2s from the chapel in 1291 and also Elmley Lovett as it received 20s 6d (VCH 1913, 386). The manors of Doverdale and Elmley Lovett are also recorded as having priests in 1086 (Thorn and Thorn 1982, 15.13, 26.1), which is suggestive of a team of three priests operating out of Hartlebury at this time.

The historic maps of Hartlebury indicate that the area around the church is located in what could be a large oval enclosure which has a sunken road to the west, steep sloped in to a small valley on the north and northeast, and it is only on the southeast where this area is overlooked. In the curve of Inn Lane at the north end there is a possible bank, for which the origins remain uncertain. The majority of this land was held by the Reverend of Hartlebury on the tithe award and map, which suggests that this was once all church land. This provides an alternative location for the burh at Heortlebery.

The church at Hartlebury also appears to have ties to the church at Ombersley, where the parish boundary between the two parishes was fixed at a late date, and also Chaddesley Corbett where both churches (and also Kidderminster) have associations with the chapel at Stone (Yeates 2006, iii.878-80). With the parish of Ombersley there are surviving parish records in the form of 150 letters and papers that indicate possible tithe payments from that parish to Hartlebury dated 1574-1753 (WRO 850OMBERSLEY/4738/1a), 1704-20<sup>th</sup> century (WRO 850OMBERSLEY/3572), 1753-1812 (WRO 850OMBERSLEY/4738/1b), and 1839-69 (WRO 850OMBERSLEY/1291).

## 4.2 Known Archaeological Sites (Figures 2 to 5)

A 500m search buffer of the Historic Environment Record identified a large number of sites from the area, most of which were post-medieval in date or of the industrial period. A similar search was also carried out for the National Monuments Record.

Unstratified finds of worked flint have come from the general area of Hartlebury they are presumably of a prehistoric date (**JMHS 1**, HER WSM34288: SO 8382 7033).

A Bronze-Age dagger or dirk has been reported as coming from the area in the data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme (**JMHS 2**, HER WSM38653: SO 8393 7062).

An enclosure has been recognised near Waresley, which is not dated precisely but is catalogued typologically as being of the Iron Age or Roman period (**JMHS 3**, HER WSM12106: SO 8406 7038).

A number of Roman objects including coins and brooches along with pottery have been reported as coming from the area (**JMHS 4**, HER WSM38653: SO 8393 7062). Fieldwalking in 2008 to the northeast of Rectory Gardens recovered Roman material (**JMHS 5**, HER WSM41444: SO 8430 7110).

A number of early medieval objects have been reported as coming from the area (**JMHS 6**, HER WSM38653: SO 8393 7062), while an Anglo-Saxon charter located a road in the vicinity of Waresley Court (**JMHS 7**, HER WSM31178: SO 8429 7006).

The church of Saint James contains 13<sup>th</sup> century components besides a tower of 1587 and also rebuilds of 1825 and 1836-7 (**JMHS 8**, HER WSM08130: SO 8407 7089), though indications are that the site of the church is far older, though not proved archaeologically, and may date to the early medieval period. It was noted above that the church may lie in a large elongated enclosure north to south. The Tithe barn near Church Cottage is one of the few surviving medieval structures in the village (**JMHS 9**, HER WSM20409: SO 8403 7095), along with the church and castle, the latter of which lies outside the search area. Besides these a number of medieval objects including coins have been reported as coming from the area (**JMHS 10**, HER WSM38653: SO 8393 7062). Fieldwalking in 2008 to the northeast of Rectory Gardens recovered medieval material (**JMHS 11**, HER WSM41444: SO 8430 7110). There seems to be a concentration of Roman and medieval material in and to the north of the Rectory Garden area.

There are a number of early post-medieval (16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century sites) sites recognised in the vicinity. These include the base of the village cross that was erected in 1666 and demolished in 1839 (**JMHS 12**, HER WSM 05839: SO 8408 7090). The Talbot is an early 17<sup>th</sup> century inn (**JMHS 13**, HER WSM42178: SO 8460 7071), though the name is derived from medieval heraldry suggesting the site may be older. The Gables Country House is a 17<sup>th</sup>

century house and school (**JMHS 14**, HER WSM20422: SO 8408 7086). No.1 the Quarry Bank is also a post-medieval dwelling (**JMHS 15**, HER WSM20418: SO 8404 7076), as is Church House (**JMHS 16**, HER WSM20413: SO 8402 7093), while Church Cottage is a 17<sup>th</sup> century building (**JMHS 17**, HER WSM20411: SO 8404 7096). Manor House Farm is a timber framed structure of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 18**, HER WSM05855: SO 8471 6996). The Pleck House is one of the older post-medieval dwellings in Hartlebury (**JMHS 19**, HER WSM05844: SO 8402 7047). The Malthouse on Inn Lane is also a site of a post-medieval date (**JMHS 20**, HER WSM20412: SO 8408 7100), as is the site of a demolished Dovecote at Waresley House (**JMHS 21**, HER WSM05860: SO 8449 6989), and the stocks and whipping post are also a post-medieval site (**JMHS 22**, HER WSM05841: SO 8409 7090).

A number of place-names on the tithe award and map are considered to indicate the location of archaeological sites in the vicinity of Hartlebury. There are three references to quarries (**JMHS 23**, HER WSM30250: SO 8503 7086; **JMHS 24**, HER WSM30254: SO 8410 7065; **JMHS 25**, HER WSM30276: SO 8507 7040), a further three references to barns (**JMHS 26**, HER WSM30251: SO 8501 7097; **JMHS 27**, HER WSM30256: SO 8392 7068; **JMHS 28**, WSM30268: SO 8421 6973), while the last is a name either adjacent to a mill or to a mill stream (**JMHS 29**, HER WSM30253: SO 8383 7020).

Unstratified post-medieval pottery has been recovered from Hartlebury (**JMHS 30**, HER WSM08131: SO 8404 7075), as have a post-medieval token and a rare half crown minted at Hartlebury (**JMHS 31**, HER WSM41811: SO 8393 7062). There are further finds of a number of early post-medieval objects including coins and tokens from the area (**JMHS 32**, HER WSM38653: SO 8393 7062).

The White Hart Inn in Rectory Lane Hartlebury is the location of an 18<sup>th</sup> century building (**JMHS 33**, HER WSM36655: SO 8399 7093), the pub name originates in the late 14<sup>th</sup> century as the creature formed the emblem of Richard II, thus indicating that the site could be far older. Also in Rectory Lane is the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Rectory (**JMHS 34**, HER WSM05838: SO 8416 7100), also given as late 17<sup>th</sup> century in some accounts (NMR SO87SW29). High Bank House in Inn Lane is also an 18<sup>th</sup> century dwelling (**JMHS 35**, HER WSM20414: SO 8413 7091), as is Hill House (**JMHS 36**, HER WSM20408: SO 8403 7095), and Waresley Green Farmhouse (**JMHS 37**, HER WSM05862: SO 8427 6964). Hurdlands is an L-shaped building of the 17<sup>th</sup> century with later brick remodelling of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 38**, NMR SO87SW140: SO 84126 70888). The Lodge to Hartlebury Castle is a structure of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 39**, HER WSM05836: SO 8393 7096). At Hartlebury there is also the site of an 18<sup>th</sup> century smithy (**JMHS 40**, HER WSM25734: SO 8451 7072). There are two cast iron tombstones in the churchyard (**JMHS 41**, HER WSM46155: SO 8409 7090).

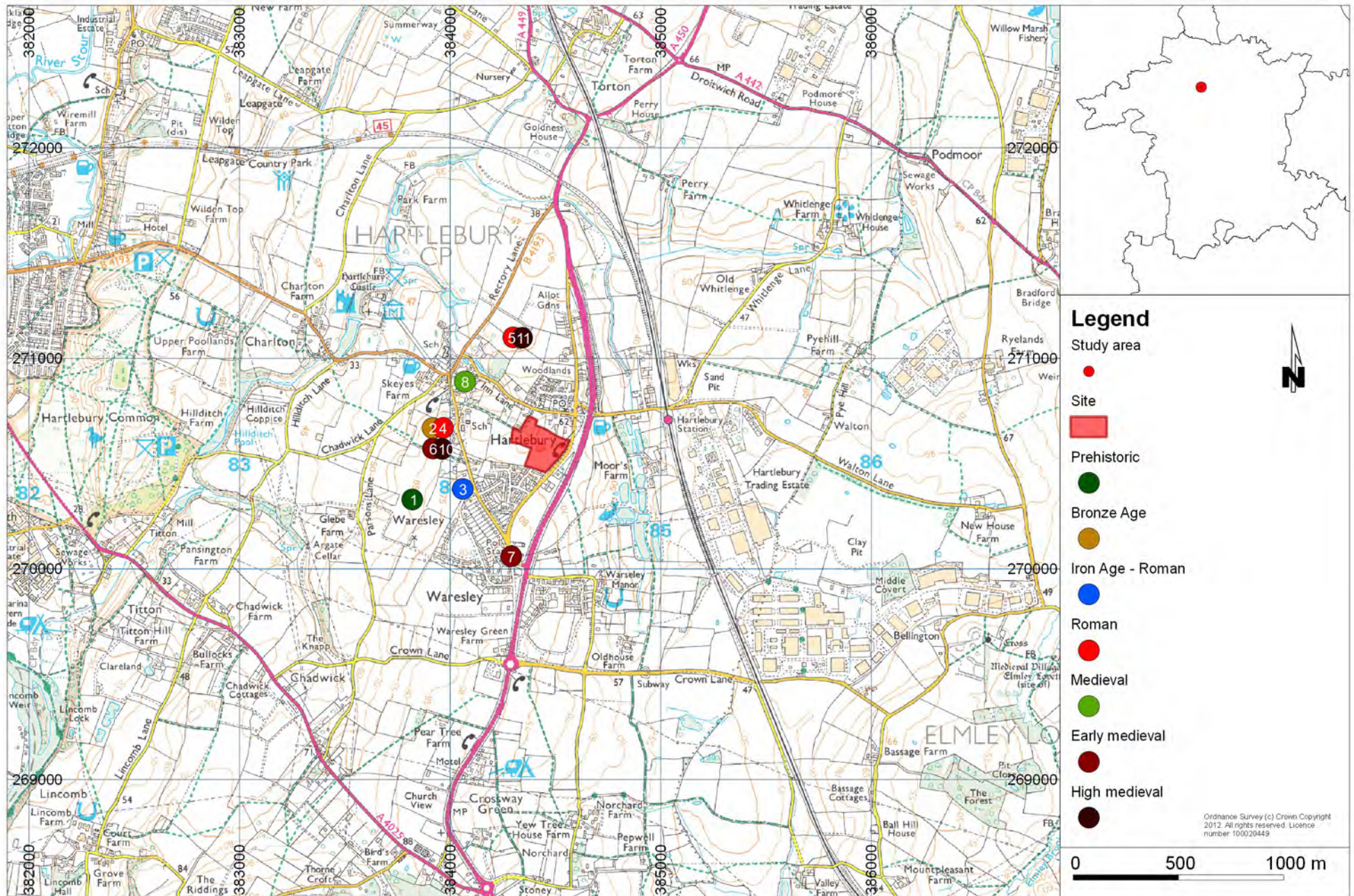


Figure 2. Prehistoric to Medieval periods Historic Environment Records

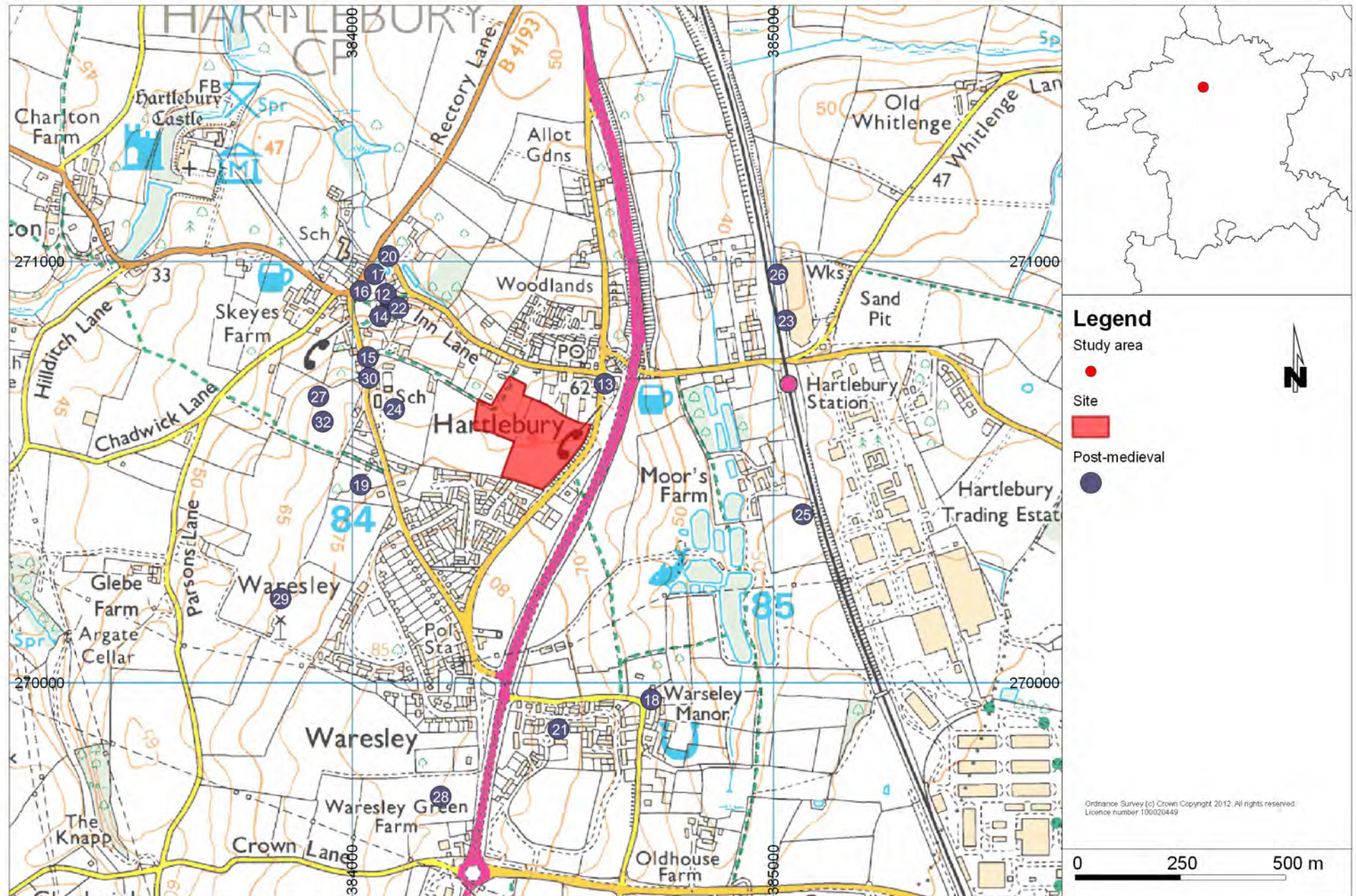


Figure 3. Post-medieval period Historic Environment Records

Waresley House Mansion is also a building of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 42**, HER WSM05854: SO 8448 6987), and the ha-ha at Waresley House is also of an 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 43**, HER WSM46221: SO 8449 6982). The barn to the northwest of Sykes Farmhouse (**JMHS 44**, HER WSM46151: SO 8389 7093).

The farmhouse at Moors Farm (**JMHS 45**, HER WSM45269: SO 8496 7049) and the farm buildings (**JMHS 46**, HER WSM45268: SO 8498 7047), are noted 19<sup>th</sup> century structures. The Old Usher's House is a house of a 19<sup>th</sup> century date (**JMHS 47**, HER WSM35605: SO 8403 7083). The Turner's Farmhouse is also a 19<sup>th</sup> century structure (**JMHS 48**, HER WSM20417: SO 8412 7089). The workhouse is one of the 19<sup>th</sup> century sites in the village (**JMHS 49**, HER WSM20416: SO 8453 7073). The site of Hartlebury Smithy is also of this date (**JMHS 50**, HER WSM20415: SO 8400 7079). The cider Mill at Moule's Farm (**JMHS 51**, HER WSM20407: SO 8384 7088). The Brickyard at Hartlebury Junction (**JMHS 52**, HER WSM05850: SO 8509 7090).

There are two parks in the search area, both are given a 19<sup>th</sup> century date on the Historic Environment Record, although the origins may predate that. The first is associated with the park and garden at Hartlebury Castle (**JMHS 53**, HER WSM07075: SO 8385 7143) and the other at Waresley House (**JMHS 54**, HER WSM28830: SO 8448 6974).

There are a number of noted 19<sup>th</sup> century chest tombs in the church cemetery: that of Nash and Court dated 1803 (**JMHS 55**, HER WSM46140: SO 8405 7090), the Carr memorial of 1841 (**JMHS 56**, HER WSM46134: SO 8407 7090), the Hurst memorial of 1828 (**JMHS 57**, HER WSM 46132: SO 8406 7090), the Gibbons memorial of 1900 (**JMHS 58**, HER WSM 46128: SO 8405 7090), and the Hurd memorial of 1808 (**JMHS 59**, HER WSM46118: SO 8407 7090). The gate piers and gates of the church yard are also noted features (**JMHS 60**, HER WSM46114: SO 8400 7091).

The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton railway runs through the parish (**JMHS 61**, HER WSM31664: SO 9264 6123), the Droitwich Spa to Stourbridge section of the railway has its own reference (**JMHS 62**, HER WSM31666: SO 8656 7285). The southern section of the Severn Valley Railway runs through the parish (**JMHS 63**, HER WSM12004: SO 8203 7251).

There are a handful of sites that operate that originate or survive only in a 20<sup>th</sup> century form. These include the Grammar School is the earliest of the 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings (**JMHS 64**, HER WSM05849: SO 8405 7067). The Woodlands, Worcester Road, operated as a military hospital in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**JMHS 65**, HER WSM 31370: SO 8455 7099). Hartlebury is the location of a 20<sup>th</sup> century saw mill (**JMHS 66**, HER WSM45270: SO 8488 7087). The Parish Room located on Quarry Bank is also of a 20<sup>th</sup> century date operated as a first aid post in the second world war (**JMHS 67**, HER WSM36485: SO 8412 7080).

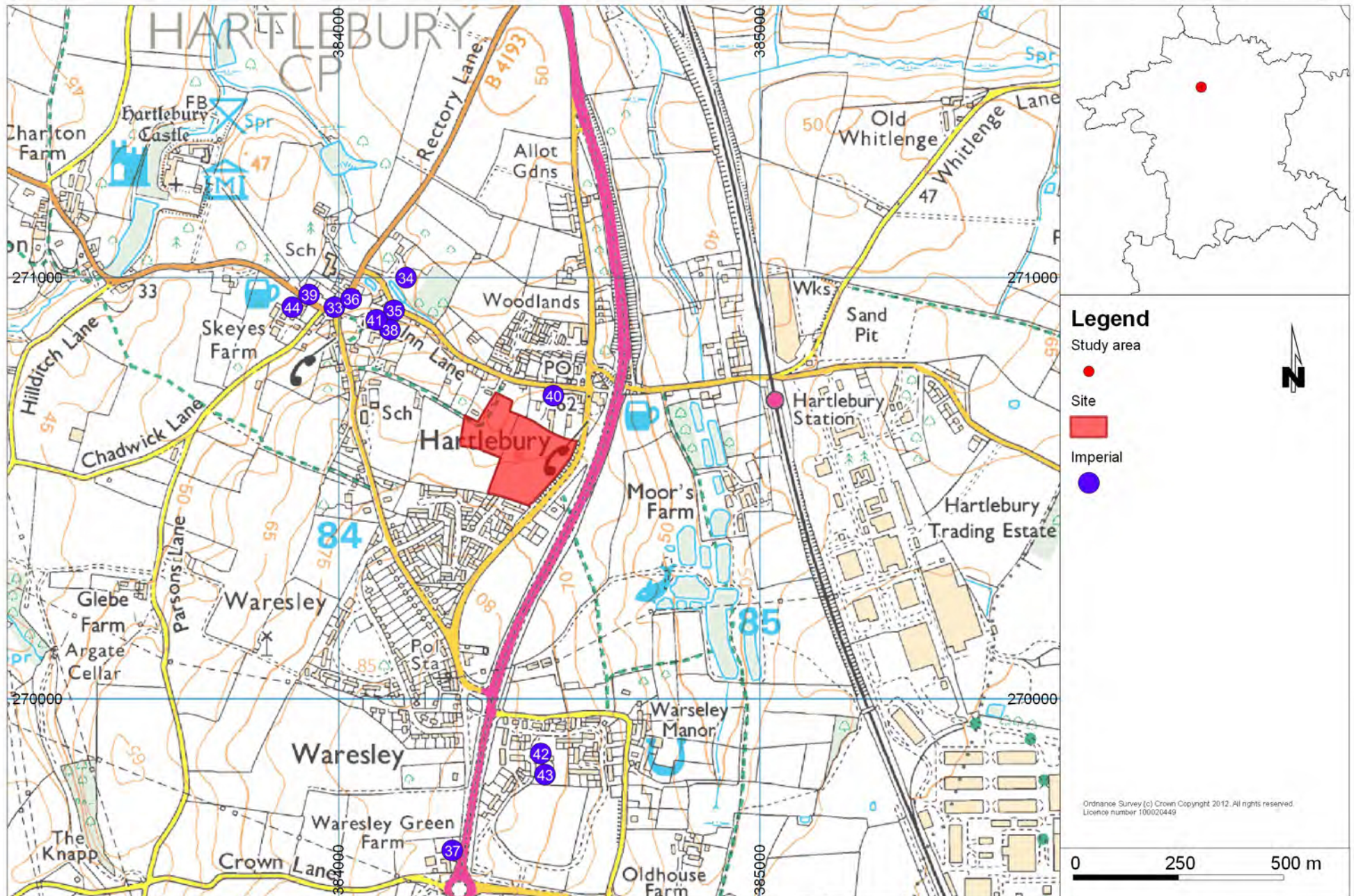


Figure 4. Imperial period Historic Environment Records



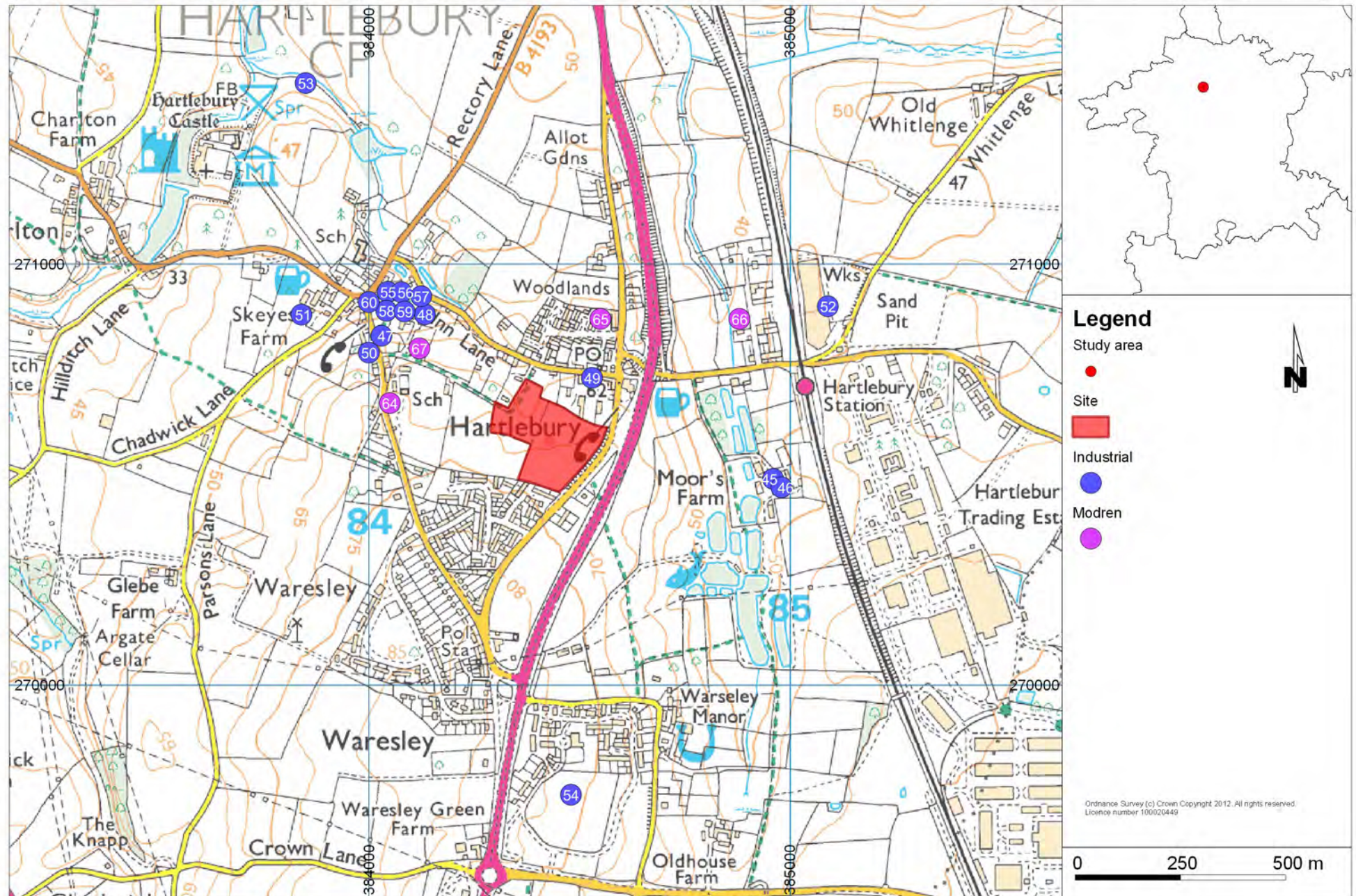


Figure 5. Industrial and modern period Historic Environment Records



Key — Site outline

Figure 6. OS map 1884

### 4.3 Cartographic Research (Figures 6)

A number of earlier maps were viewed, which confirmed that the agricultural use of the site can be recognised on plans to extend back into the 18<sup>th</sup> century in the vicinity of the two fields.

An undated map of the manor and estate (WRO BA7105) shows the fields as two open pieces of ground.

The tithe map of 1838 shows the two fields numbered as 859 and 860 (WRO F760/317). The one field 859 was called Groves Field and was owned by James Bourne, the tenant was William Pitt. The other field 860, called Barn Field (implying it previously held a barn or lay adjacent to a barn) was owned by George Lewis and the tenant was Thomas Cole. The apparent oval outline around the church lies to the west (field nos. 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 839a, 841, 842, 842a, 842b, 844, 849). If this does represent the core of the cemetery and settlement then again it implies that the fields lie outside the historic core.

The 1<sup>st</sup> series Ordnance Survey map shows these two fields as enclosed agricultural land. The plan is duplicated by a plan dated 1884 (WRO BA4600:745), which shows a similar arrangement. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> series Ordnance Survey show a similar enclosed field system.



Plate 1: A northwest facing view of the larger eastern field.

#### 4.4 **Air Photographs**

The National Monuments Record held a total of 17 photographs, which showed a part or all of these fields. It was apparent from the information provided by English Heritage that it was unlikely that any significant archaeological sites would show up on these aerial photographs. Inspection of the photographs confirmed that this was indeed the case. A photograph dated 1948 (AP 541/177 30SETT48 F20/16600) contains a straight line running east to west across the larger eastern field, it has the appearance of an grubbed out field-boundary of the current post-medieval field system or could be a path or animal track. The former is more likely. A second aerial photograph (AP OS6379 4200 12 F11 200 7.500 1 JUNE 1963) shows patching on the east side of the larger east field, but this is probably the result of geology and not archaeology.

A site visit to the site determined that these two fields are heavily ploughed and that no earthworks were visible.

### 5 **DISCUSSION**

#### 5.1 **The Archaeological Potential of the Site**

The two fields lie inside a rectangular road system that is bounded on the east by the Worcester Road, on the north by the Inn lane, and to the southwest and west by Quarry Bank and Rectory Lane. As yet no artefact scatters have been flagged up on the Historic Environment Record for the site, although some finds from the area are poorly located (including locally significant flint and pottery scatters).

No cropmarks are noted on the site. The village of Hartlebury takes its name from a fortified enclosure; on the topographical design of the village it is likely that this was located around the present church on a northward projecting spur. The enclosure's existence and date need to be confirmed, but considering that the church of Hartlebury shows signs of being a significant church then the enclosure could originate at anytime from the later Bronze Age to the Roman period. The scatter of Roman material to the north of this enclosure may indicate a focus to the north and west of the enclosure, if so it could be focussed on the wells and ponds of the tributary of the Hook Brook.

Indications of medieval settlement and early post-medieval settlement are also to be found to the west and northwest of this enclosure, besides spreading along Inn Lane, and at Waresley to the southeast. Our present understanding from the development of settlement in the early medieval period to post-medieval and industrial period is that the area may well have agricultural features (for example ridge and furrow) or even woodland banks, but is less likely to contain features of a more peripheral nature. The remains of a barn noted in one of the field names is a feature that could fit into this more peripheral agricultural setting, although it is possible that the field simply adjoined a barn.

The archaeological potential of the site from the Historic Environment Record data is low (though one field may contain a possible barn), but we must add the caveat that it is located adjacent to richer locally significant archaeological landscapes located chiefly to the northwest in the village centre.

## **5.2 The Impact of Previous Development on Potential Archaeological Remains**

The site does not show any previous signs of development and is probably a green field site; it has been enclosed and has subsequently been extensively ploughed. If pre-medieval settlement did exist on the site then any surviving above ground earthworks have been ploughed away.

## **5.3 The Impact of the Proposal Area on Potential Archaeological Remains**

At present it is not possible to recognise any archaeology on the site, but this may not mean that no archaeology exists on the site. This may be a result of a lack of research in the area generally or that the material recovered by field walking has been imprecisely plotted.

From our present state of knowledge about the archaeology in these two fields it is considered that any development here would have a minimal impact on archaeological remains.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

An historical assessment of the area indicates that the village of Hartlebury has an origin at least in the early medieval period. The reference to the fortification may mean that the use of the village is far older, besides this Roman material is known to the northwest around the village. However, the village is located to the northwest of the proposal site and archaeological activity has not been noted extending this far to the west.

In the medieval period the village of Hartlebury lay in the forested area of northwest Worcestershire, this means that nucleated villages in this area were few. Indications of medieval activity are known at Hartlebury to the west and at Waresley to the southeast, but no activity is known from the proposal site. It is possible that the area could be part of an infield system that contained ridge and furrow.

A number of nationally significant listed buildings of a medieval and post-medieval date survive in the search area, but these are located to the west in Hartlebury village, to the north along Inn Lane and to the southeast at Wareley. The location of such buildings is indicative of settlement of this period being located around the area, but not necessarily on it. The name of the smaller western field uses the term barn, it is feasible that a medieval barn once existed on this site, but it is equally plausible that this was located on an adjacent piece of land, which is often the case.

There is the possibility of an earlier barn on the smaller western field, but it is likely that it is adjacent. Other indications at present are suggestive that the chance of identifying archaeology on the site is relatively low and any such present remains would likely to be of relatively low local significance.

## **7 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED**

### **7.1 Books and Documents**

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

Thorn, C and Thorn, F 1982 *The Domesday Book: Worcestershire*, Phillimore: Chichester

VCH 1913 *A History of the County of Worcester*, volume 3, London: Constable and Company

WCC 2010 *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*

Yeates, S J 2006 *Religion, Community and Territory: Defining Religion in the Severn Valley and Adjacent Hills from the Iron Age to the Early Medieval Period* (3 volumes), Oxford: British Archaeological Report British Series 411

### **7.2 Historic Maps**

WRO BA4600:745 1884 Plan of Hartlebury

WRO BA7105 ND Hartlebury manor and estate map (18<sup>th</sup> century)

WRO F760/317 1838 Tithe Map of Hartlebury

ID	Period	Identifying Number	X coordinate	Y coordinate	Description
1	Prehistoric	HER WSM34288	383820	270330	Unstratified finds of worked flints
2	Bronze Age	HER WSM38653	383930	270620	Part of a dagger or dirk
3	Iron Age-Roman	HER WSM12106	384060	270380	Enclosure, located on knoll to south of old village
4	Roman	HER WSM38653	383930	270620	Collection of Roman objects including brooches and coins
5	Roman	HER WSM41444	384300	271100	N of Rectory Gardens: Roman material
6	Early Medieval	HER WSM38653	383930	270620	Early medieval objects
7	Early Medieval	HER WSM31178	384290	270060	Waresley Court: road recorded on a charter
8	Medieval	HER WSM08130	384070	270890	Saint James' Church: fabric dates from the 13th century, there are later rebuilds of 1587 and 1825 and 1836-7. The church is recorded earlier and possibly lies on an early medieval site
9	High Medieval	HER WSM20409	384030	270950	Tithe Barn
10	High Medieval	HER WSM38653	383930	270620	Medieval objects including coins
11	High Medieval	HER WSM41444	384300	271100	NE of Rectory Gardens: medieval material
12	Post-Medieval	HER WSM05839	384080	270900	Village cross erected in 1666 and demolished 1839
13	Post-Medieval	HER WSM42178	384600	270710	The Talbot: 17th century inn
14	Post-Medieval	HER WSM20422	384080	270860	The Gables Country House: 17th century
15	Post-Medieval	HER WSM20418	384040	270760	No.1 Quarry Bank: post-medieval cottage
16	Post-Medieval	HER WSM20413	384020	270930	Church House: 17th century
17	Post-Medieval	HER WSM20411	384040	270960	Church Cottage: 17th century
18	Post-Medieval	HER WSM05855	384710	269960	Manor House Farm: 17th century timber framed structure
19	Post-Medieval	HER WSM05844	384020	270470	Pleck House: post-medieval dwelling
20	Post-Medieval	HER WSM20412	384080	271000	Malthouse: post-medieval site
21	Post-Medieval	HER WSM05860	384490	269890	Waresley House Dovecote: a post-medieval dovecote demolished
22	Post-Medieval	HER WSM05841	384090	270900	Hartlebury: stocks and whipping post post-medieval
23	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30250	385030	270860	Quarry place-name
24	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30254	384100	270650	Quarry place-name
25	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30276	385070	270400	Pit place-name
26	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30251	385010	270970	Barn place-name

27	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30256	383920	270680	Barn place-name
28	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30268	384210	269730	Barn place-name
29	Post-Medieval	HER WSM30253	383830	270200	Mill place-name
30	Post-Medieval	HER WSM08131	384040	270750	Hartlebury: unstratified post-medieval pottery
31	Post-Medieval	HER WSM41811	383930	270620	Hartlebury: token and coin 17th century
32	Post-Medieval	HER WSM38653	383930	270620	Hartlebury: post-medieval objects including coins and tokens
33	Imperial	HER WSM36655	383990	270930	Rectory Lane: White hart Inn: an 18th century building probably on a 14th century location
34	Imperial	HER WSM05838	384160	271000	Rectory Lane: Rectory: a late 17th century or early 18th century structure
35	Imperial	HER WSM20414	384130	270910	Inn Lane: High Bank House: 18th century structure
36	Imperial	HER WSM20408	384030	270950	Hill House: 18th century
37	Imperial	HER WSM05862	384270	269640	Waresley Green Farmhouse: 18th century structure
38	Imperial	NMR SO87SW140	384126	270888	Hurdlands: L-shaped building with some 17th century features but remodelled in 18th and 19th centuries
39	Imperial	HER WSM05836	383930	270960	Castle Lodge: 18th century structure
40	Imperial	HER WSM25734	384510	270720	Hartlebury: smithy of 18th century
41	Imperial	HER WSM46155	384090	270900	Churchyard: two cast iron tombstones
42	Imperial	HER WSM05854	384480	269870	Waresley House Mansion: structure of the 18th century
43	Imperial	HER WSM46221	384490	269820	Waresley House: ha ha
44	Imperial	HER WSM46151	383890	270930	Sykes Farmhouse: 18th century structure
45	Industrial	HER WSM45269	384960	270490	Moors Farm: 19th century structure
46	Industrial	HER WSM45268	384980	270470	Moors Farm farmbuildings: 19th century structures
47	Industrial	HER WSM35605	384030	270830	Old Usher's House: 19th century building
48	Industrial	HER WSM20417	384120	270890	The Turner's Farmhouse: 19th century structure
49	Industrial	HER WSM20416	384530	270730	Workhouse: 19th century site
50	Industrial	HER WSM20415	384000	270790	Hartlebury Smithy: 19th century site
51	Industrial	HER WSM20407	383840	270880	Moule's Farm: cider mill of the 19th century
52	Industrial	HER WSM05850	385090	270900	Hartlebury Junction: Brickyard of 19th century
53	Industrial	HER WSM07075	383850	271430	Hartlebury Castle Park: parkland of 19th century (originates earlier)



54	Industrial	HER WSM28830	384480	269740	Waresley House Park: parkland of the 19th century
55	Industrial	HER WSM46140	384050	270900	Churchyard: Nash and Court memorial dated 1803
56	Industrial	HER WSM46134	384070	270900	Churchyard: Carr memorial dated 1841
57	Industrial	HER WSM46132	384060	270900	Churchyard: Hurst memorial dated 1828
58	Industrial	HER WSM46128	384050	270900	Churchyard: Gibbons memorial dated 1900
59	Industrial	HER WSM46118	384070	270900	Churchyard: Hurd memorial dated 1808
60	Industrial	HER WSM46114	384000	270910	Churchyard: gate piers and gates 19th century
61	Industrial	HER WSM31664	392640	261230	Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway
62	Industrial	HER WSM31666	386560	272850	Droitwich Spa to Stourbridge section: OWWW Railway
63	Industrial	HER WSM12004	382030	272510	Severn Valley Railway
64	Modern	HER WSM05849	384050	270670	Grammar School: 20th century
65	Modern	HER WSM31370	384550	270870	Woodlands Worcester Road: military hospital
66	Modern	HER WSM45270	384880	270870	Hartlebury Saw Mill: 20th century
67	Modern	HER WSM36485	384120	270800	Parish Room: SWW first aid post