

A Conservation Management Plan for “Leintwardine Roman Station of Bravinium” (Branogenium), Leintwardine, Herefordshire

Scheduled Monument No 1005522
Historic Environment Record No 549

June 2014



Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 341

Event No. EHE80052

Prepared by Peter Dorling

Herefordshire Archaeology

Economy, Communities and Corporate Directorate
Herefordshire Council

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Section 1: Introduction

Background to the plan

1.1 The Roman town of Branogenium, which lies beneath the modern village of Leintwardine¹, is a nationally important archaeological site much of which is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (No. 1005522) and lies within the Leintwardine Conservation Area. It is one of only four Roman towns known in Herefordshire the others being Magna Castra (Kenchester), near Credenhill just to the west of Hereford, Blackwardine, close to Stoke Prior, near Leominster and Ariconium, at Western-under-Penyard near Ross-on-Wye.

1.2 Branogenium differs from the other three in that the site was settled and developed through the medieval and post-medieval periods and continues today as a modern thriving settlement. In contrast the others are all in rural locations unaffected for the most part by modern development. There is clearly therefore a different and specific set of pressures on the archaeological earthworks, deposits and features of Branogenium.

1.3 Over the last decade or so there has been a perception that the pressure from development within the village, especially infill development, has increased and that other more day to day activities such as gardening, tree planting and landscaping have also posed some level of threat to the surviving archaeology. Indeed there have been one or two cases of damage to the scheduled monument from unauthorised landscaping activity. It is also envisaged that the desire to provide increased housing for the county within existing settlements might lead to further pressure. It was proposed by the county archaeology service, Herefordshire Archaeology, that a Conservation Management Plan was required to guide future development and management of sensitive areas of the site and this was accepted and funding provided by English Heritage under their “Capacity Building” Grant Programme.

1.4 This is specifically available for projects that are focused on the sustainable management and development of the historic environment and there are three specific targets for support. Activities and projects must help to reduce or avoid risk to the historic environment through at least one of the following:

- projects which build up the capacity and commitment of local communities to champion the conservation and enhancement of their own local historic environments;
- projects which promote best-practice standards and skills for the conservation, documentation, interpretation and sustainable management of the resources of England's historic environment;
- projects directed towards meeting regional based information needs.

¹ The name “Branogenium” is used when referring to the Roman site and “Leintwardine” for the post Roman evidence and the modern village.

1.5 The compilation of a Conservation Management Plan and the close liaison with, and involvement of, the active local history society and the parish council aims to fulfil all of these targets.

1.6 A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) usually aims to present a logical sequence of description, evaluation of significance and identification of issues affecting that significance followed by general prescriptions (areas of work) and specific projects to enable active positive management of the identified important features or issues within a site. On archaeological sites these projects may be necessary to provide suitable conditions for the retention or improvement of physical features such as earthworks and buried archaeological deposits or perhaps the repair of damage or the control of damaging issues and activities such as scrub growth, overgrazing or footpath erosion.

1.7 In the case of the Leintwardine CMP the task is somewhat different as it is unlikely that specific project work will be identified. The objective here is to describe the resource by drawing together information from a large number of surveys, excavations and interpretations to try to characterise the nature of the archaeological deposits and if possible from that information to predict the preservation and nature of deposits in untested areas. Another key issue is clearly to raise awareness both of the importance of the site and the nature of the archaeological deposits and to highlight the vulnerability or otherwise of those deposits. A primary aim is to provide information for planners, developers and archaeologists to make better informed decisions regarding development and management proposals through the planning and other regulatory systems and for those decisions to be better understood by those affected by them. In the end therefore the better management of the archaeological resource is still the main objective.

Physical background, location, soils and geology

1.8 The modern settlement of Leintwardine lies in the northern-most part of the county of Herefordshire at NGR SO403740, 11km to the west of Ludlow in Shropshire and 18km north-north-west of Leominster in Herefordshire (figure 1). It lies on glacial deposits on the southern spur of Mocktree Hill on a gentle south-east facing slope overlooking a crossing point of the River Teme just to the east of its confluence with the River Clun.

1.9 The solid geology of the area comprises Silurian limestones, mudstones and calcareous mudstones. Overlying these are glacial deposits of fine clayey till and coarse silty and stony glaciofluvial and river terrace gravel deposits. These give rise to the silty stagnogleys or stagnogleyic brown earth soils of the Rowton-Hamperley complex (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Ragg et al, 1984).

1.10 Characteristic of the surrounding area are the steep-sided wooded ridges formed by the Wenlock and Aymestrey Limestones which form distinctive topographical features (Earp and Hains, 1971). These wooded limestone scarps are marked by valleys cut in the intervening soft shales. In these flow a number of small streams and the rivers Clun and Teme.

History of Study

1.11 This is just the latest of a number of assessments and studies that have focused on Branogenium / Leintwardine, and this CMP will in turn need updating as new information comes to light or regulations change.

1.12 The presence of the Roman remains at Leintwardine has been known and reported on for over one hundred and fifty years. In 1882 Dr Bull clearly summarised the process of the recognition of Leintwardine as the location of the historically recorded “Roman Station” of Branogenium (Bull, 1882). He reports on the “rediscovery of the entrenchments of Leintwardine” by Hugh Thomas Evans around 1852 and gives a comprehensive physical description of the defences as he saw and understood them – It is still probably the most complete description that has been provided (figure 4). The modern study of Branogenium and attempts to understand the origins and history of the site only started in the late 1950s and 1960s with a campaign of rescue archaeology carried out by Dr Stan Stanford in response to development threats (Stanford, 1958 and 1968). Further smaller scale work was carried out at a number of sites by Stanford in the 1970s and by various organisations and contractors over the last 30+ years. In all there have been forty-three excavations, evaluations and watching briefs of various scales (see figures 7, 8, 9 and 10), the latest being the work at the new doctor’s surgery in 2013. A full list is presented in Appendix 1.

1.13 Much of the early development related work was carried out with the good will of the various owners and funded by the predecessors of English Heritage, The Ministry of Public Building and Works and the Department of the Environment. Stanford’s early excavations were mainly staffed by volunteers.

1.14 The introduction of Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning in 1990 placed the onus for funding archaeological work on the developer and put in place mechanisms for county archaeological services to request evaluation of the archaeological potential in advance not only of development but more importantly in advance of a planning decision. Archaeology became a material consideration in the planning process and this allowed for conditions for archaeological work to be included as part of a planning consent and for this work to be carried out as an integral part of the development and funded by the developer. The legislation also allows for the refusal of planning permission on archaeological grounds and established the principle of the presumption in favour of the preservation in-situ of sites, features and deposits of national importance. This is obviously a key factor at Leintwardine where the Roman remains are of national importance and are designated as a scheduled ancient monument. Twenty-seven of the forty-three events have been carried out under this legislation since its introduction.

1.15 The potential to request further information from a prospective developer through physical evaluation and/or desk based assessments led in turn to county archaeological units carrying out assessments of urban areas in order to identify areas within settlements that might be archaeologically sensitive and to provide some indication for planners and developers of where archaeology was likely to be a consideration or a constraint. An archaeological assessment of Leintwardine was carried out in 1990 by the Herefordshire and Worcester Archaeology Service (Dinn, Edwards and Woodiwiss, 1990). This was followed by The Central Marches Historic Towns Survey when sixty-four of the smaller historic towns in

Shropshire and (what was at that time) Hereford and Worcester were assessed. That for Leintwardine was carried out and published in 1996 (Dalwood, 1996). These two assessments of Leintwardine also served to summarise the state of knowledge of the Roman settlement remains at the time they were compiled.

1.16 The most comprehensive synthesis of the results of the work carried out in Leintwardine was provided by Duncan Brown in 1996 and published in the transactions of the Woolhope Naturalist's Field Club. As well as presenting the results of two previously unpublished excavations this paper considered all the work that had taken place up to 1989 and advanced an alternative to Stanford's interpretation of the site as a military fort. Until that point this interpretation of the site, although by no means proven, had been cautiously accepted. Brown proposed that rather than being a military site it was in fact a civilian town with a *mansio*, or official guest house, on the main road between the legionary fortresses of Caerleon and Chester and between the towns of Kenchester in the south and Wroxeter to the north (this interpretation is discussed more fully in Section 2 below). All the summary accounts included in site specific reports since that time have been based on Brown's account.

A brief history of the medieval and modern settlement²

1.17 While at present there is no archaeological evidence for activity from the 5th to the 9th or 10th centuries that may suggest continuity of settlement on the site from the Roman period through to the present day, there is no doubt that there was activity there well before the Norman Conquest, and the evidence of Domesday Book shows that it was a place, the centre of a royal manor, of some importance. It can also be suggested that this importance was of long standing. Whether this was due purely to the opportunistic re-use of an abandoned earthwork enclosure, or whether there was some obscure, tenuous thread of political continuity, is unknown.

1.18 In 1086 Leintwardine was held by Ralph de Mortimer, but had, before the Conquest of 1066, been held by King Edward – it had been a royal manor. Assessed at 4 hides and one virgate (perhaps 500 acres or more) it was extensive, but not enormous, with a sizable agricultural population (6 oxmen, 10 villeins, 8 bordars) an official, the reeve, a radman (riding man – a military figure) and a priest, therefore a church. The mill rendered a respectable 6s 8d and eels. Some of the land there was held by a 'knight' with 5 slaves, 5 villeins and 2 bordars. The manor had been worth 40 shillings before the Conquest but now rendered £4 (DB Shropshire F.260). What makes this moderately wealthy manor more unusual is that Domesday also recorded that, whenever the king visited Shrewsbury, for his departure from there the sheriff had to provide 24 horses from Leintwardine (DB Shropshire f.252) suggesting that this royal manor may well have had a particular role in this regard, either as a royal stud farm or as a collecting and supply depot for military mounts, or both.

1.19 Leintwardine was also the head of Leintwardine Hundred, again pointing to its local importance as a place before the Norman Conquest. This role implies the existence somewhere in Leintwardine parish of a hundredal meeting-place or moot, though not

² The author is very grateful to Dr Nigel Baker for the sections on the pre-Conquest evidence and history.

necessarily within the old Roman enclosure. The parallels of the royal estate centre at Sutton/Marden, with a possible folk-moot, Thing Hill, on its eastern periphery (Tim Hoverd, pers com) and Hereford, with King's Acre on its western edge suggests that such a site might well lie outside the centre of the estate. Quite possibly this was at Brandon Camp where post-Roman activity was tentatively dated to the early-medieval period (Frere, 1987pp67).

1.20 The archaeological evidence, meagre as it is for this period, also suggests that pre-Conquest Leintwardine was unusual. The presence of Stafford-type Ware, while common enough in the shire towns of western England (Stafford, Chester, Worcester, Gloucester, Shrewsbury), is almost unheard of in rural areas, particularly west of the Severn. Its date range is still subject to some uncertainties, but certainly spans the 10th (or even 9th) century and the late 11th, when its use ceases abruptly (Carver, 2010 pp102). Its presence here implies that Leintwardine was not just a rural manor owned by the crown, but was a site where unusual activities or people of unusual status were to be found.

1.21 The position of the medieval village outside the Roman defences rather than within is undoubtedly significant, but can be interpreted in different ways. It has been suggested (Brookes and Pevsner, 2012) that the presence of the church within the defences could imply that the church had formerly had the status of a minster, in other words that it may have had monastic or quasi-monastic origins and required a secluded enclosure from which secular settlement was excluded. This is not, however, the message of the archaeology (with Stafford-type Ware within, not outside, the defences), nor is it the message of the Domesday account, which records only a single priest. The stronger probability is that the area enclosed by the Roman defences had a higher status role and that, when the village was established, this role had not yet ended.

1.22 The generally rectilinear appearance of the property boundaries of the village plots could be ascribed to the local topographical influence of the Roman enclosure in the landscape (figures 3 and 4). Although given the apparently tightly nucleated form of the village, it may have been established as a deliberate act of planning by the manorial lords, quite possibly the de Mortimers.

1.23 Archaeologically the abattoir site to the west of the High Street (22 High Street) has produced the best evidence for possible early-medieval activity, where post-holes, a well and a gully might be assigned to this period. It has been argued that the well is well placed to serve properties fronting onto the High Street. The features were datable by Stafford-type pottery, a single sherd of Stamford-type ware (produced from the 9th century on) and pottery of a previously unrecognised early-medieval fabric (Brown, 1996, pp540). Medieval activity (cess pits, smithing and ceramics) has been recorded from excavations within the area enclosed by the Roman earthworks but few buildings in the present village can be dated to this period.

1.24 The bulk of the post-medieval settlement lies to the east of the Roman enclosure aligned along a road that would have skirted the outer defensive ditches (see figure 5) but it is unclear whether the medieval settlement would also have been focussed here. The house plots on the west side of the road utilise the line of the rampart for their rear boundaries. This main village road was, until the late 19th century, known as East Street or Swan Street in the

1861 census but is now called Watling Street. Exactly when this name came into use is unclear and certainly the Roman road (the real Watling Street West) ran through the centre of the enclosure to the west – this road formerly West Street or Fore Street, is now known as High Street. It seems likely that the change came about after (and possibly because of) Dr Bulls erroneous identification of the location of the site of an old bridge (see figure 4) aligned on East Street (Bull 1882). There is however no evidence for a bridge at this location.

1.25 There is good archaeological evidence for agricultural / horticultural use of the area within the defences, particularly in the western half of the enclosure. The latter in the form of cultivation trenches and pits recorded during excavation, the former in the form of deep accumulations of plough-soil, earthwork lynchets which have formed along downslope (southern) boundaries and cultivation ridges can be seen in Lidar images (figure 6). In some areas Roman features and deposits have also been truncated by later cultivation or ploughing. The area of the Roman town seems for much of the post-Roman period to have been sparsely occupied by only a few dispersed properties.

1.26 The present church of St Mary Magdalene was mentioned in 1184 when it was given by Hugh de Mortimer to Wigmore Abbey. The earliest fabric is a blocked west doorway of c 1200. Other early fabric includes the C13th chancel, extensively rebuilt in 1860, and the nave, south arcade and south doorway which are later C13th. A stone head recorded during scaffolding of the church tower in 2004 had been thought to be possibly Saxon (Anon, 2004) but subsequent research suggests that it is Romanesque and therefore medieval.

1.27 Like many small settlements in rural Herefordshire the village of Leintwardine is attractive and picturesque. It probably reached its heyday in the mid to late 19th century, and has now become a dormitory settlement for nearby local towns and perhaps further afield. The latter part of the 20th century has seen increased development, change of use of shops, inns and chapels. Even with a decline in local services there is still a strong sense of community and it still supports a butcher, garage and general store, post office, a hotel and an inn. These provide a service to a wider rural area and this function is illustrated by a newly built doctor's surgery and a busy community centre.

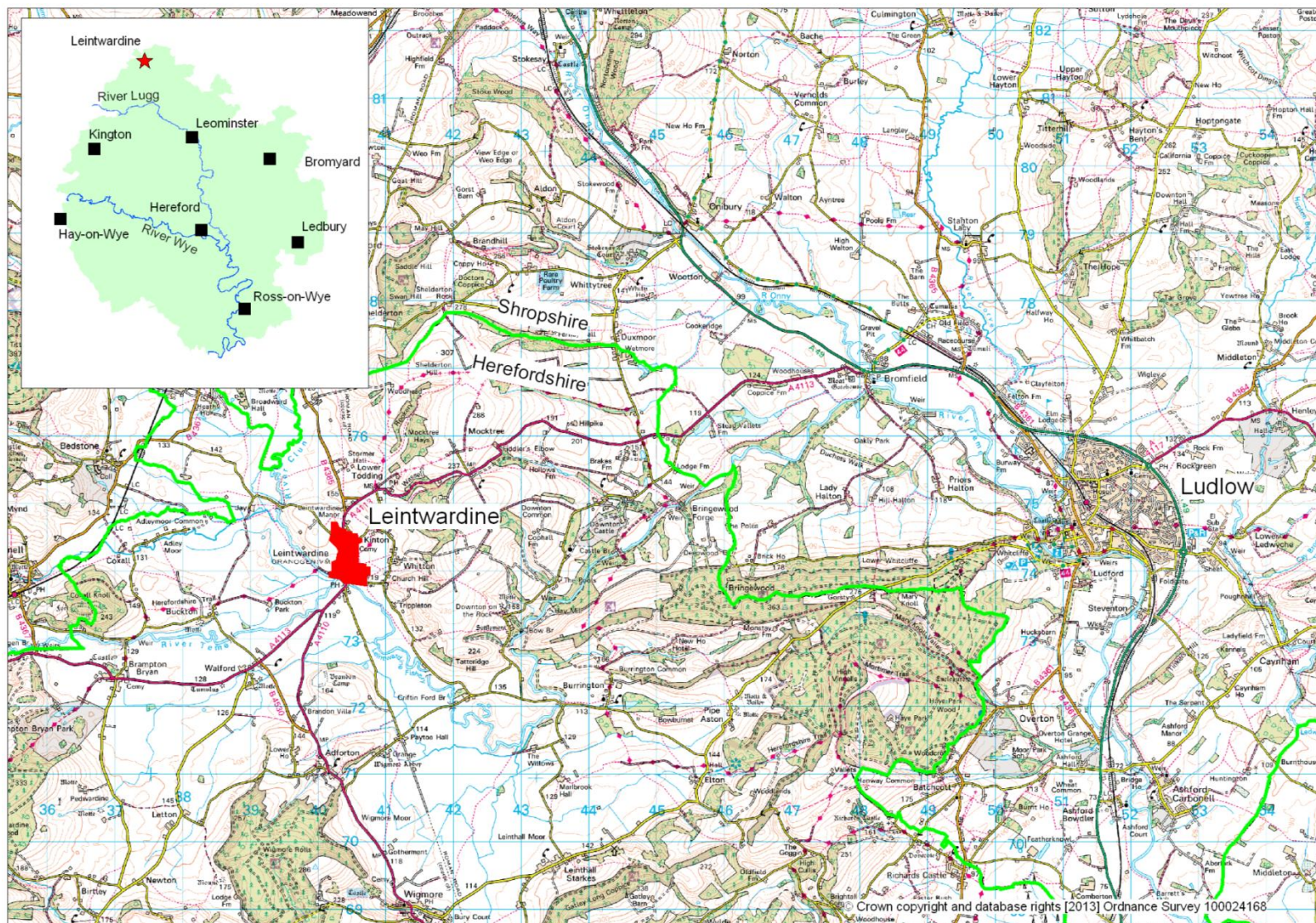


Figure 1: Location of Leintwardine

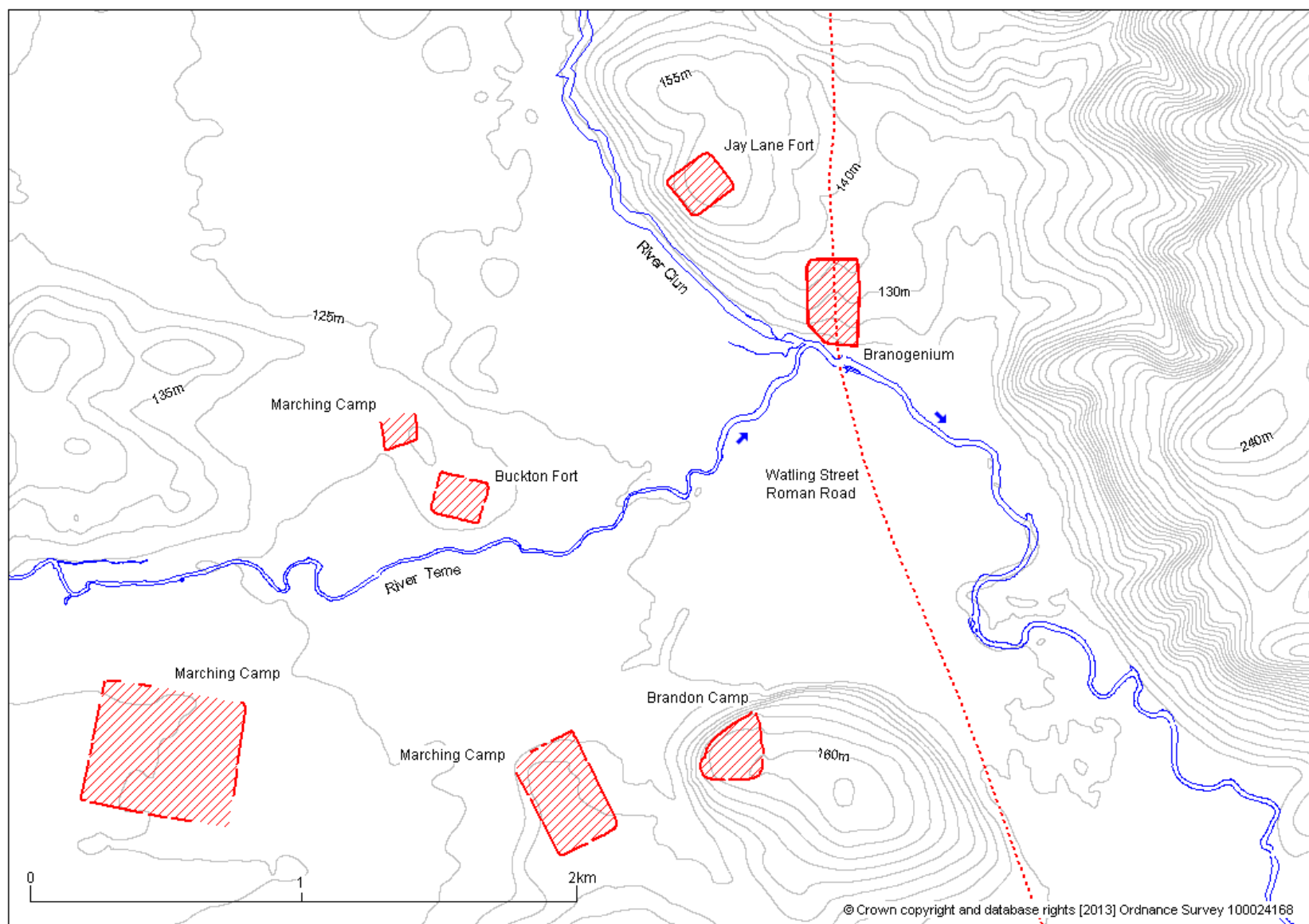
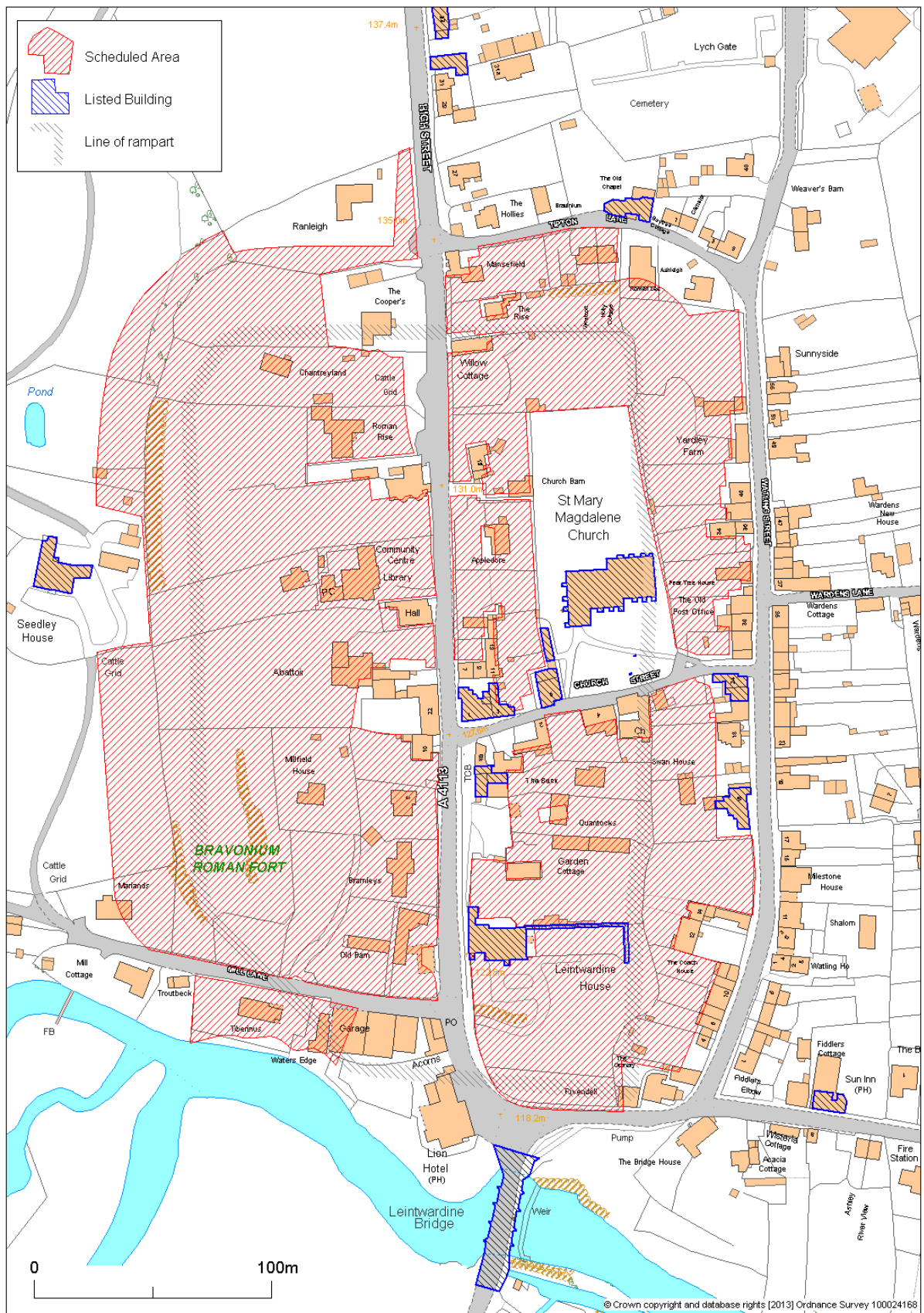


Figure 2: Location of Branogenium in relation to nearby Roman sites (contours are at 5m intervals)



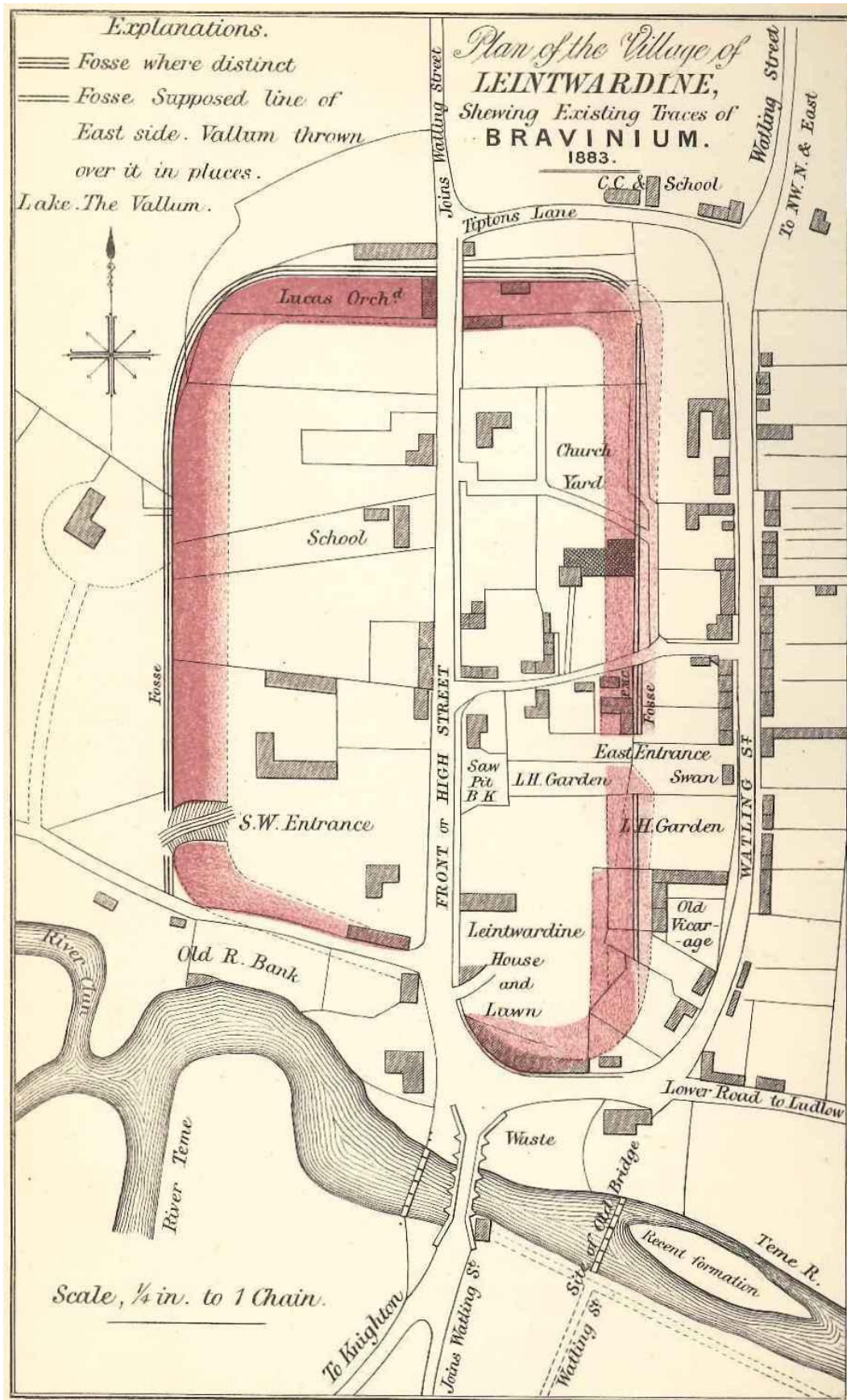


Figure 4: 1883 Plan of the defences of Branogenium provided to Dr Bull by the Rev. W. D. Ingham.

Section 2: Description of the Roman settlement remains

Branogenium in its Roman context

2.1 The site and story of Branogenium are inextricably linked to a number of other Roman sites in the vicinity. Excluding Watling Street West Roman road there are seven known major Roman sites within 3.5 km of each other (figure 2) and with the exception of Branogenium they are all military sites of one sort or another. The sites consist of a supply depot located within the Iron Age hillfort of Brandon Camp, three temporary marching camps, two forts and Branogenium itself. Not only do these help in our understanding of the origins of Branogenium but they increase its value as one of a group of closely related sites.

2.2 It is apparent from other areas that Roman campaigns into the upland area of what is now Wales was carried out along river valleys penetrating those areas. Recent work at Credenhill Iron Age fort for instance has identified another military supply depot that would have served troops using the Wye Valley (Dorling, 2009). The topography of the Teme Valley landscape in the vicinity of modern Leintwardine is broad and undulating before narrowing further west. It provides good locations for the strategic and defensive placement of military sites.

2.3 The marching camp adjacent to Buckton fort may have been associated with the construction of that fort but the other two at Walford and Brampton Bryan are likely to have been constructed prior to a more permanent military presence in the area. They have not been excavated so are not independently dated but they may have been used in conjunction with the supply depot in Brandon Camp where excavation has dated that activity to AD 55-60.

2.4 The longer term strategic importance of the area is demonstrated by the establishment of an auxiliary fort at Jay Lane 0.5km north-west of Branogenium (figure 2). It is situated on the summit of a broad hill above the River Clun with commanding views to the west (Burnham and Davies, 2010). Excavation by Stanford provided dating evidence to suggest construction about AD 60-65 and dismantling around AD 70-80 when it was replaced by the fort at Buckton.

2.5 Buckton Fort lies 1.6km west-south-west of Branogenium and occupies a low hill on the north bank of the River Teme. Limited excavations by Stanford suggest it was constructed in AD 80-90. It was presumably built to replace Jay Lane but why the change of location and whether there was actually any break in the Roman military presence in the area is unclear. Although the ramparts were rebuilt in stone during its lifetime ceramic evidence suggests that it was unlikely to have been occupied beyond AD 120-5 (Burnham and Davies, 2010). Aerial photographs show a bath house and a courtyard building within an annexe enclosure just outside the ramparts to the south-east of the fort. The courtyard building is a possible *mansio*, a guest house for accredited travellers (messengers and officials) using the imperial post. If correct the attribution of this function to buildings associated with the fort may be important for the interpretation of the nature of Branogenium itself and the role it played following the abandonment of Buckton.

2.6 Even though with some knowledge of the whereabouts of Roman forts and towns the location of the road network should be fairly predictable few Roman roads are actually recorded in their entirety. As previously mentioned Branogenium is located on Watling Street West Roman road between Kenchester and Wroxeter. The majority of the route of this road north from Kenchester is traceable via hedgerow alignments, cropmarks and even long straight lengths of parish boundaries, in other places modern lanes and roads now overlie the Roman route. Similarly the road can be traced continuing north of Branogenium to beyond Church Stretton.

Branogenium an outline historical synthesis

2.7 Past commentators and researchers (for instance Stanford, Brown, Burnham and Davies) are agreed that the Roman settlement of Branogenium started life as a *vicus* settlement associated with Jay Lane Roman fort some 500m to the north-west. *Vicus* settlements were unplanned or ad hoc civilian settlements often set up close to military establishments to provide services (entertainment and supplies) for the troops. Many went on to become established towns after the military reason for establishment had gone. The *vicus* at Leintwardine is likely therefore to have been set up soon after the establishment of Jay Lane fort around AD 60-65. Ceramic evidence does suggest that the site was not intensively occupied before around AD 65. It appears that occupation continued following the replacement of Jay Lane by Buckton fort around AD 80, although there is evidence (again ceramic) to suggest that the status of the settlement was reduced during this period. This might be a reflection of the greater distance (1.6km) between the two sites and the possibility that a *vicus* was established close to Buckton fort.

2.8 Following the abandonment of Buckton fort around AD 125 the *mansio* function proposed for some of the structures there may have transferred to Branogenium. A bathhouse in the southern part of the site was partially excavated by Stanford and the earliest phase was dated to around AD 140 (Stanford, 1968). In excavations at Roman Rise, in the north-west quadrant and close to the road running through the settlement, Stanford identified the stone foundations of a courtyard building with a possible earlier timber phase (Stanford, op cit pp268-276). Although he explored the possibility of this being a military building he eventually concluded that the features were likely to represent a *mansio*. The features also date to around AD 140, pre-dating the rampart construction but apparently contemporary with the early phases of the bathhouse.

2.9 Some considerable time later the defences that define the Roman settlement at Branogenium were constructed. The latest material evidence of activity sealed by the ramparts dates to around AD170-200 and the ramparts must therefore have been constructed after this date. Very little of the pre-rampart deposits have actually been examined (only some 3% of the defensive circuit) so this date must be treated with some caution but Brown suggested that the defences may date to around AD 190 a period when other towns and small settlements were also being enclosed by earthen ramparts. This activity is thought to be associated with political uncertainty and the potential for civil war when the governor of Britain, Clodius Albinus, made a bid for the imperial throne (Brown, 1996 pp 560).

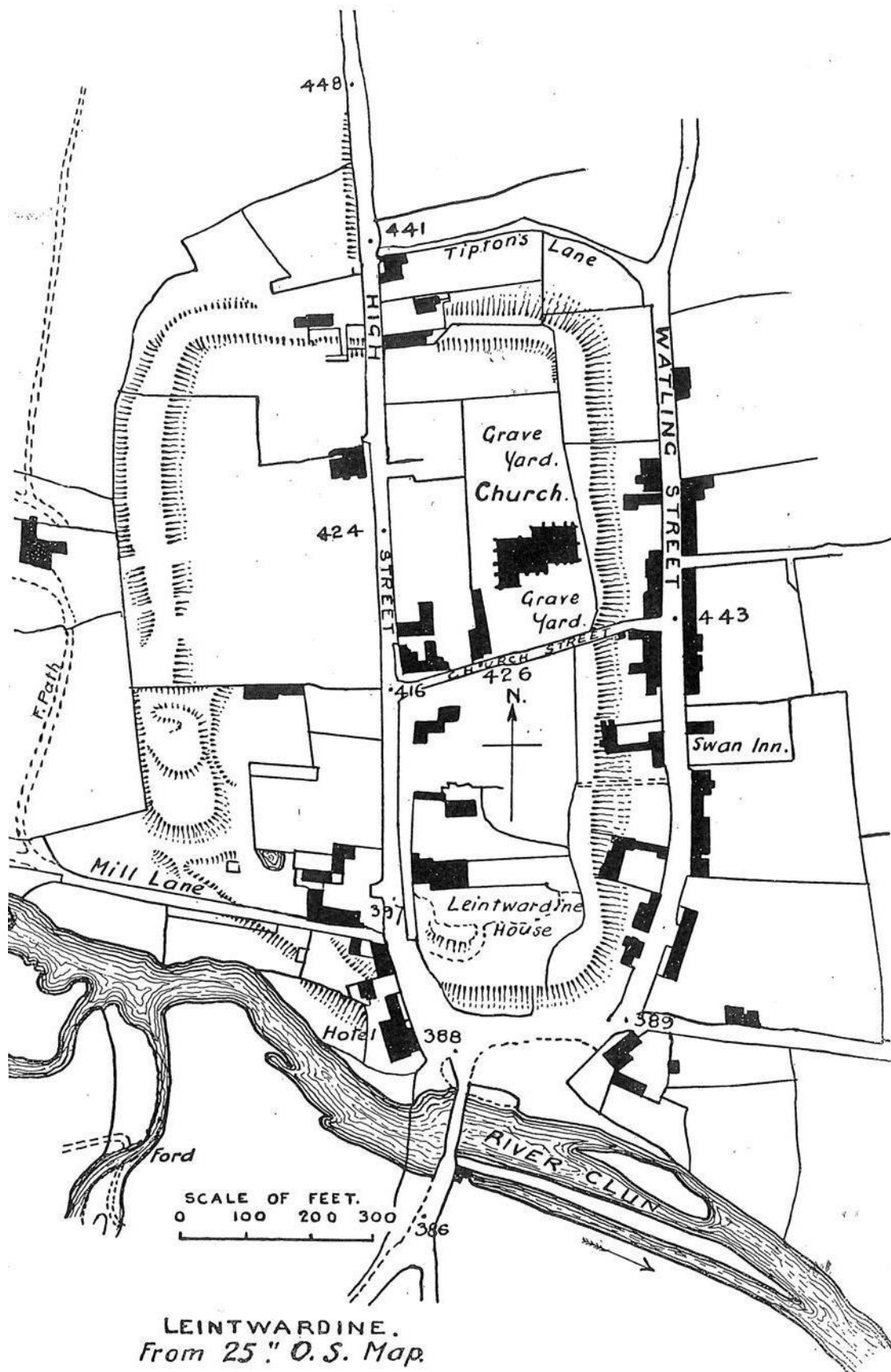


Figure 5: Sketch plan of the Roman defences at Leintwardine taken from the 25" OS 1st Ed. Map for the Herefordshire Victoria County History of 1908

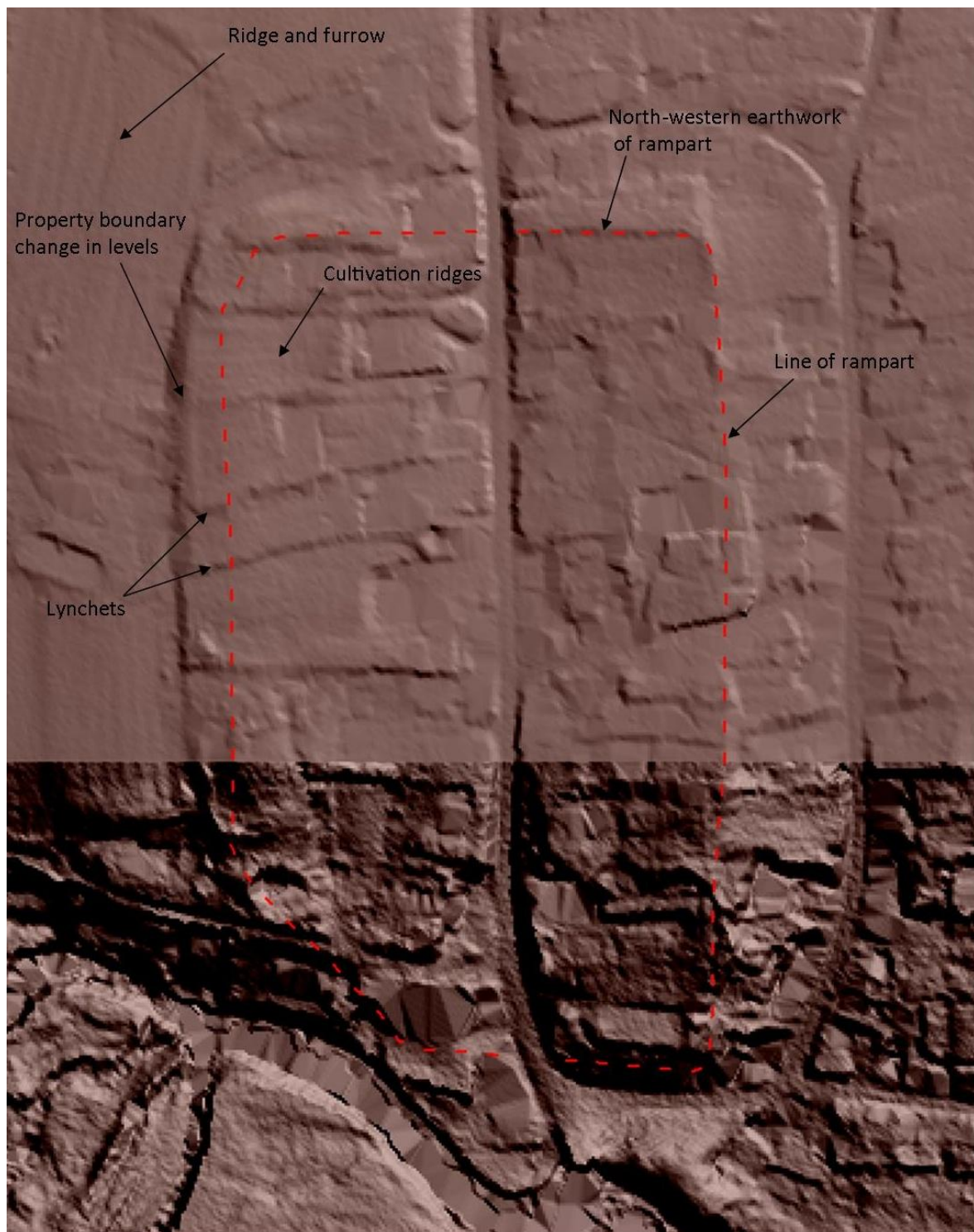


Figure 6: Lidar Image of Leintwardine. (© Environment Agency) Lidar (from “light detection and ranging”) is a remote sensing technique which utilises lasers to obtain a digital model of the earth’s surface. A laser beam is fired from an aircraft usually at 1m or 2m intervals, a number of signals may be returned from trees and other vegetation cover but the last is from the ground surface below or other solid surfaces. By using only the last signal the vegetation cover can be filtered out, buildings can also be removed to produce a model of the ground surface only. This can then be manipulated and lit from any direction to enhance the detail and visibility of the earthworks. The southern part of the Leintwardine image above is recorded at a lower resolution and the data is therefore coarser.

2.10 The fact that features have been recorded underneath the rampart and cut by the defensive ditches outside the rampart shows that activity associated with the unenclosed settlement extended beyond the area later enclosed. This might suggest that these areas were perhaps on the periphery of the settlement core and had gone out of use by that time or perhaps they were just in the way of the best line for the defences.

2.11 The presence of the rampart and the techniques (horizontal timber lacing) used in its construction led Stanford to interpret the site as that of a military fort (Stanford, 1968). This was based partially on these techniques of construction and on other evidence from rudimentary geophysical survey and from small scale excavations. Given the level of knowledge of the site at that time this was a perfectly reasonable interpretation however excavation over the years has shed more light on the internal layout of the site and shown this to be different from that expected were the site a fort (see especially Brown, 1996).

2.12 Roman forts were constructed to a set plan and the internal arrangements are therefore reasonably predictable. Evidence of a main administrative building the *principia* and a possible western gate were apparently recorded in a geophysical survey carried out by Stanford to the west of the abattoir at 22 High Street (Stanford, op cit). The location of the gate was supported by metallurgy recorded in an excavation which he took to be the *via principalis* or main east – west road through the fort. Further excavation on the same site in the 1980s showed that the features taken to be the *principia* were in fact post-medieval cultivation trenches (Brown, op cit pp 551). Furthermore a structure of Roman date identified as an aisled building, recorded in the same excavation and contemporary with the ramparts, lies across the suggested line of the east – west road and therefore the identification of this road and of a western gate is called into question. Brown argues that it is likely that the construction of the defences was carried out by military engineers or under military supervision and that they therefore used military techniques. This however does not in itself infer a military function for the site as a whole (for a full discussion of this evidence see Brown 1996, pp 554-566). The pottery and other finds assemblages from excavation also suggest an urban civilian settlement rather than a military site.

2.13 Commentators now cautiously accept the site to be that of a small town incorporating a *mansio* or official guesthouse for accredited travellers, a function that may have transferred from Buckton fort when that was abandoned around AD 125. As outlined above it is suitably located on the Roman Road “Watling Street West” that linked the legionary fortresses of Caerleon to the south and Chester to the north. It also lies between the Roman towns of Kenchester some 35km to the south and Wroxeter 50km to the north.

2.14 It is also very likely that there was Roman activity outside the enclosed town. Cemeteries in particular are known to have been located close to roads but outside the main settlement. At Branogenium the river and its floodplain immediately to the south would suggest that this and other evidence would be expected to the north.

2.15 At present there is very limited evidence for the later history of the town, many of the later Roman deposits have been destroyed or severely truncated in the areas excavated to date. There seems to be no evidence of catastrophic destruction or demolition and pottery types suggest the site was occupied to beyond AD 370. There is nothing to suggest that occupation did not continue up to the Roman withdrawal from Britain. The transition from late

Roman town to Saxon or later ecclesiastical or secular settlement is however not yet understood.

The archaeological remains of Branogenium and potential for survival

2.16 One of the issues, if not to say problems, with the archaeological remains of Branogenium is their lack of visibility. This has implications for both the conservation of the remains and the interpretation of them to residents and visitors. It is understandable how in some people's minds this lack of visibility might equate to a lack of survival (wrongly in this case) and therefore a lack of importance which in turn makes the conservation message even more difficult to promote or get across.

2.17 Not only is visibility poor because of a lack of upstanding earthworks but there is a general lack of visibility of the interior of the enclosure due to the levels of the main roads (High Street and Watling Street) being much lower than the level of the interior of the enclosure. Watling Street which skirts the eastern side of Branogenium is in the zone occupied by the defensive ditches and High Street (the original Roman road) has, by use over the centuries and by engineering to lessen the gradient, become what is effectively a broad hollow way (see Lidar image, figure 6). On the western side there is generally a lack of public access and therefore visibility. The only publically accessible space within the site is the churchyard. In actual fact the raised level of the interior of the site is probably in part a product of material from the ramparts eroding into the interior and effectively burying and conserving archaeological features and deposits.

2.18 These factors and the walled and well-hedged property boundaries means there is no clear overview of the site making it potentially difficult for visitors or the casual observer to appreciate the layout or features of the Roman settlement. Conservation monitoring necessarily includes visiting private properties.

The Rampart

2.19 The plan published in the Victoria County History (Page, 1908) and based on the 25" OS 1st Edition Map from the 1880s (figure 5) clearly shows a much more coherent plan of the defences than we have today. However whilst it may be an accurate representation of the topography at that time it is not necessarily a record of the location of the defences. The Lidar image (figure 6) demonstrates this well where what appears to be the rampart on the western side of the enclosure is in fact the western boundary of properties west of High Street. The disparity in levels between the long-cultivated land and non-cultivated land is a product of soil movement and erosion.

2.20 The results of excavation since 1908 have confirmed the location of the western rampart (figure 8). There is also a probability of deliberate slighting of the rampart for landscaping purposes. Bull suggests that soil from the eastern rampart to the south of the churchyard was "...thrown east, so as to fill up partially the fosse..." (Bull, 1882 pp253). The rampart would therefore appear as a wider feature with a summit further to the east than its original location.

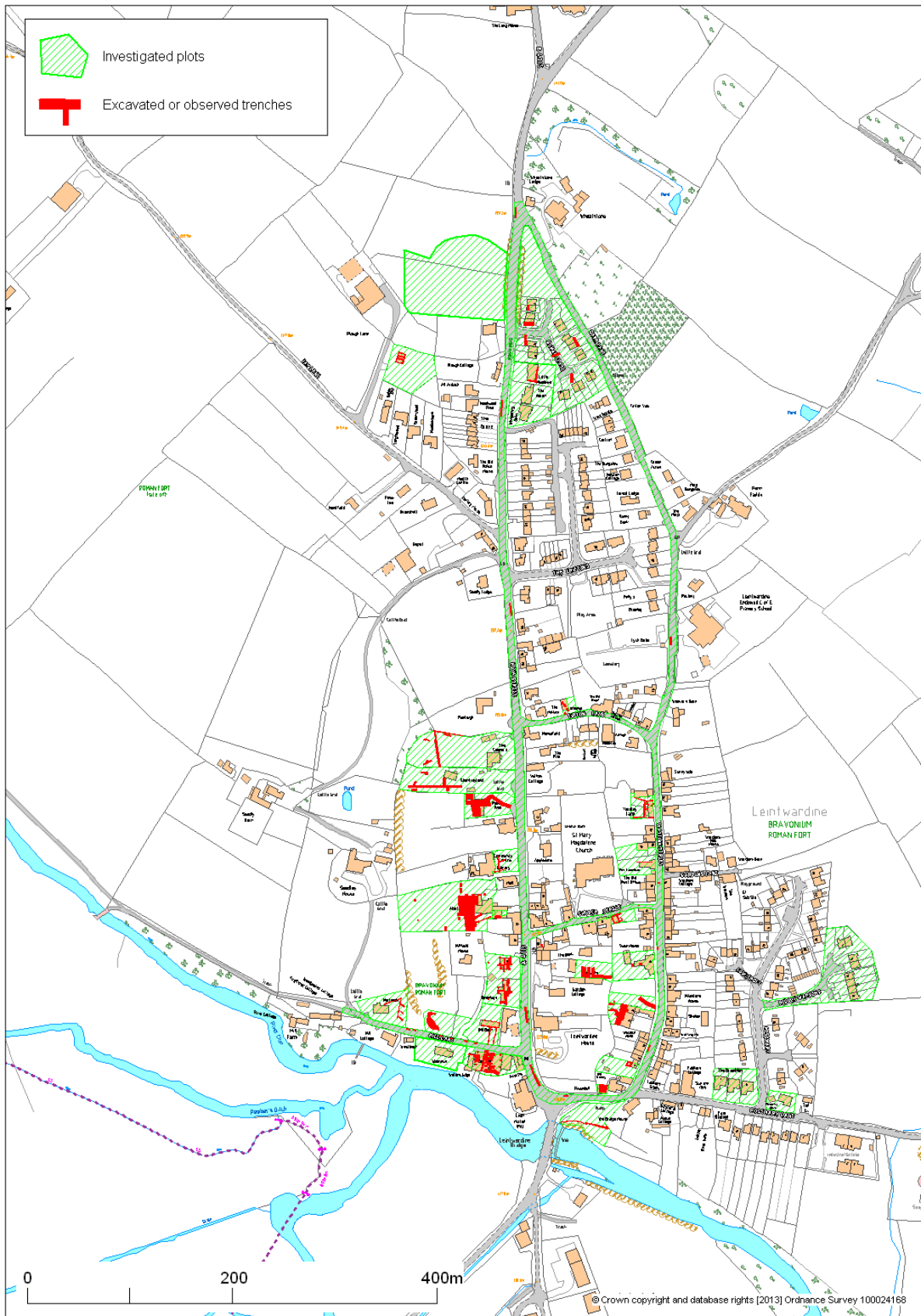
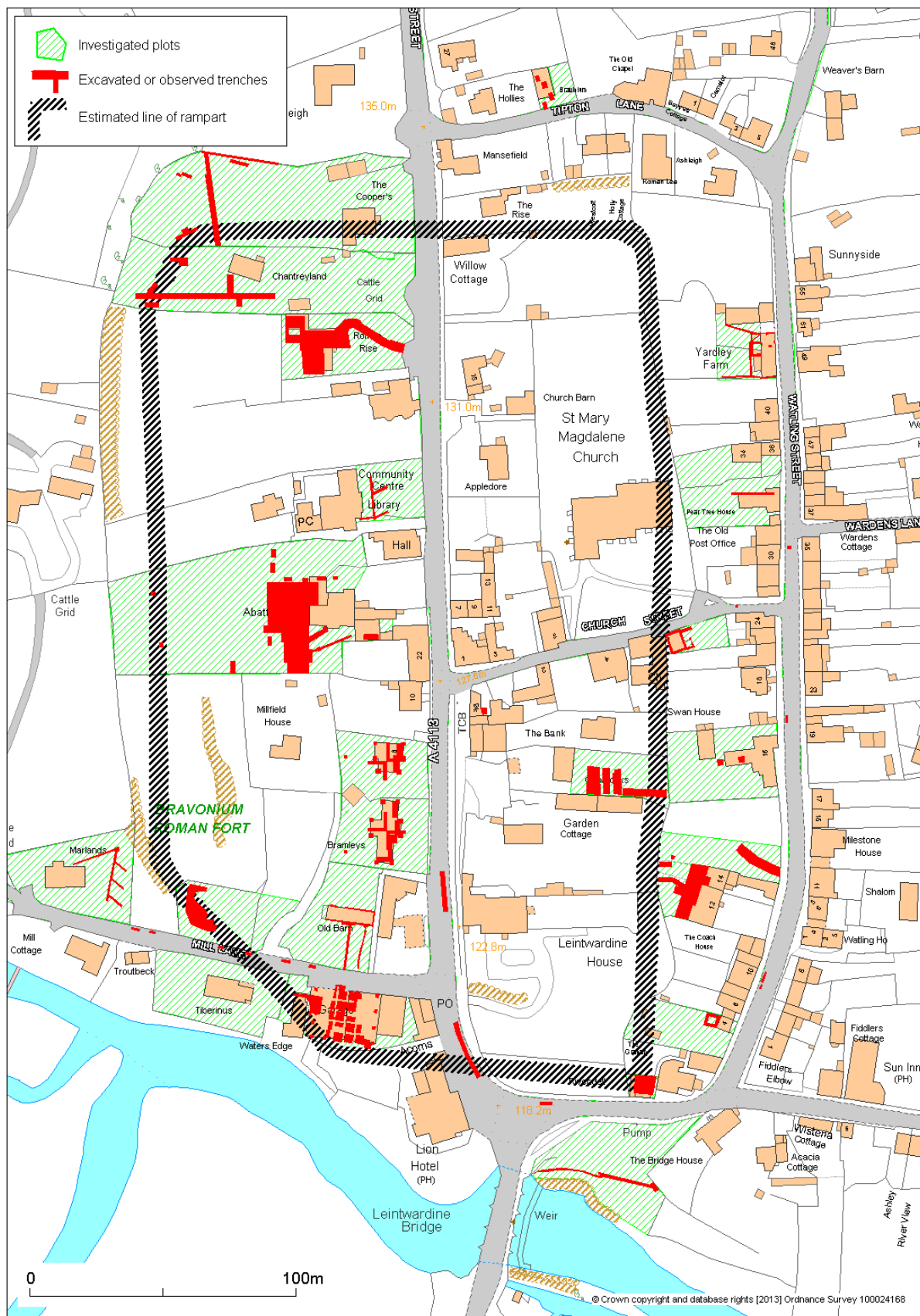


Figure 7: Archaeologically investigated plots and excavated or observed trench areas



2.21 This supposition is supported by excavation in the south-eastern quadrant of the site at Sawpit Bank (Brown, 1996, see below) which confirmed that the crest of the rampart as depicted on the 1908 map is some 10m to the east of its actual location, the eastern face being approximately on the line of the boundary wall (figure 8). This eastern spread has today mostly been removed by garden landscaping and levelling. The western section is recorded in about the right place but we know that this is masked to some extent by a build-up of plough soil and this was likely to have been the case in the late 19th century.

2.22 Today the most visible stretch of rampart survives in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure. It is also clearly visible on the Lidar image (figure 6). A length of around 50m is apparent as an earthwork about 1.5m high including the corner itself and from there around 25m running west and the same running south. In the former direction it fades out at the eastern boundary of properties on High Street and in the latter direction there is an apparent break where an established field gate between Yardley Farm and one of its fields exists. Beyond this to the south it appears to be visible again under the churchyard wall and within the churchyard itself. It is acknowledged that some of this feature may have been produced by excess soil from grave digging being deposited along this boundary over the centuries but the wall is undoubtedly on the original line of the rampart. The land use here does however have implications for the survival of buried archaeological deposits which are no doubt heavily disturbed, even close to the churchyard wall, by numerous graves. Bull reports that when graves have been dug to a depth of 8 feet “two layers of ashes and charcoal intermixed with tiles, broken pottery, bronze articles and coins, have been passed through” (Bull, op cit pp253) these deposits are more likely to relate to internal deposits and features but the report does indicate the likely depth of disturbance within the churchyard generally.

2.23 Although not identifiable as a visible feature the line of the eastern rampart to the south of the churchyard is implied by the change in ground levels between the rear (western) boundaries of the properties on the west side of modern “Watling Street” and the eastern end of properties to the east of High Street. The presence of the rampart here has been confirmed by excavations (figures 8 and 10) at The Old Vets, immediately south of Church Street (Stanford, 1972), at Sawpit Bank in 1971 (Brown, 1996) and at The Granary/Rivendell where the south-eastern corner of the rampart was observed in one of the first watching briefs in Leintwardine (Watkins, 1929). At Sawpit Bank the eastern (outer) face of the rampart was considered to lie “approximately” below the property boundary, rampart material only survived to a height of 0.80m at this location although it was up to 7.5m wide.

2.24 The change in ground level from road level to the garden of Leintwardine House to the west of Rivendell similarly would appear to mark the approximate line of part of the southern rampart. It is likely that some rampart material survives here now masked and buried beneath garden soil built up against the high south facing garden wall of Leintwardine House. Although Bull tells us that this area has been much altered in making terraces and the carriage drive and that they have removed the southern rampart (Bull, 1882).

2.25 The location of the rampart in the south-western corner was confirmed during a watching brief in 1964 (Stanford, 1968 pp278). Although only the basal material survived, timber impressions were identified and the orientation of the rampart at this location was confirmed. Around 100m further north on land behind the abattoir the presence of the rampart was confirmed in two test pits 20m apart (ibid pp276). In the most northerly one the

western (outer) face of the rampart was identified about 14m east of the western property boundary. The depth of survival was not able to be assessed but excavations by Stanford in 1958 and 1959 (ibid, pp258) a further 110m and 130m north respectively identified the faceted north-western corner where rampart material survived to a height of 2.3m and the width was recorded as 6.1m.

2.26 There is clearly then a large amount of rampart either surviving or potentially surviving and where the upper levels have been spread this is likely to have protected adjacent deposits and features as demonstrated by the early work by Stanford. The western side is probably particularly well preserved and may survive as a considerable buried feature, perhaps comparable to Stanford's 2.3m, in much of this area. The eastern line is likely to also survive as a physical deposit though probably in a more truncated form especially from the churchyard running south. The southern line may survive to the east of High Street but the western section has probably been destroyed. Similarly the northern side may have been partially removed adjacent to High Street where buildings have been erected.

The Ditch Zone

2.27 In 1958 Stanford described the physical appearance of the ditch zone at The Coopers in the north-west corner of the enclosure as a broad shallow ditch (Stanford, 1958 pp87). His excavation across this feature identified three separate ditches. The distance from the front of the rampart to the outer edge of the outer ditch was around 24m, fixing the width of the zone at this point at least. The inner ditch was separated from the rampart by a level space or "berm" 4.3m wide, the ditch itself was about 4 m wide and 1.2m deep. The space between this and the middle ditch was about 4.5m which in turn was 4.4m wide and 2.2m deep. The outer ditch was a further 3m outside this and was 3.4m wide and 1m deep. Although no datable material was recovered the inner and outer ditches were thought to be contemporary as both had been deliberately in-filled whilst the middle one had silted up naturally and was therefore probably later. It was argued that to avoid a large space between the inner and outer ditch the excavation of the later middle ditch had removed an earlier ditch that would have been contemporary with the other two.

2.28 In support of this phasing it was estimated that the projected lines of the two outer ditches would converge some 40m to the east and so should not be contemporary (Stanford, op cit pp88 and 1968 fig. 20). However to gauge the exact orientation of a ditch within a three feet wide excavation trench (outer ditch) or four foot wide trench (middle ditch) that cuts at right angles across the feature is difficult to say the least and this element of the interpretation should be treated with some caution. There have been few opportunities since to test this interpretation although the ditches have been recorded in various locations around the enclosure. What is clear however is that they should logically follow the line of the rampart and their location can therefore be predicted with some accuracy.

2.29 Following on in a clockwise direction from The Coopers we come to Yardley Farm just to the south of the north-east corner. The ditches were not recorded here during renovation of a cottage and barn but the depth of excavation was probably not enough to reveal Roman deposits (Appleton Fox, 1998). Some 60m further south two ditches were recorded at Pear Tree House immediately east of the church (Wichbold, 1998). The outer of the two ditches

was recorded 5.75m west of the property wall on Watling street and was 3m wide, 8m further west the east side of a second ditch was recorded but only 0.75m of its width was exposed. The outer ditch was cut through deposits containing charcoal and daub.

2.30 Further work at The Former Veterinary Surgery on Church Street located a large ditch in the right location for the inner ditch (Logan, 2011). Although neither its full width nor depth could be exposed it was shown to be a substantial feature probably at least 5m wide. Further south again at 12 -14 Watling Street two ditches were recorded (Woodiwiss, 1992). The inner one was 2m wide and 1m deep and the outer one was 7m wide and 3m deep (measured by auger). The outer ditch may be comparable to the ditch at the Vets.

2.31 Stanford recorded two ditches at the south-western corner during a watching brief on service trenches for a new house Marlands (Stanford, 1975). The outer ditch of the two was estimated to have minimum dimensions of 5.7m wide and 1.3m deep but originally was probably 6.5m wide and 1.8m deep. Only the outer, western side, of the inner ditch was intercepted by the service trenches but it was of a similar scale to the outer ditch. The two ditches were so close that it is unlikely that they are contemporary and this would appear to confirm Stanford's proposal of a two phase (at least) ditch system, although he thought that the evidence here contradicted his multiple ditch scheme recorded north-western corner and suggested that the defences consisted of a single ditch in each phase. The general location and direction of these ditches was confirmed in Mill Lane (figure 8) in trenches associated with water main refurbishment and recorded in 2003/4 (Kenney, 2004).

The interior

2.32 Most of the archaeological work carried out over the years, and certainly the largest in terms of area/s examined, has taken place in the western half of the interior of the enclosure to the west of High Street (figures 8 and 10). Much of Stanford's early work took place here and a number of campaigns in response to new developments and alterations to existing buildings have provided opportunities to examine the archaeology here. Consequently we have a reasonably good picture of the preservation of archaeological deposits in the western half of the site and information about some important Roman buildings located in this area.

2.33 Conversely the eastern side is less well understood. The church and the former manor house (on the site of Leintwardine House) occupied a large proportion of this half of the enclosure and this ownership would probably have precluded agricultural activity and development in this area. It may be that it is here that information regarding the pre Norman settlement, especially that associated with a putative Saxon church and an ecclesiastical settlement or military base, might be found.

2.34 The lack of archaeological work in this area prevents an accurate attempt to summarise levels of preservation in much of the area, although we do have references to deposits in the churchyard apparently at a depth of 7 to 8 feet, just over 2m (Bull, 1882). It is acknowledged however that much of the evidence in the churchyard will have been destroyed by grave digging over many centuries. As mentioned above Bull considered that landscaping in the gardens to the south of Leintwardine House had removed all trace of the defences and if this is so then much of the occupation evidence will have gone as well. However Watkins

observations (Watkins, 1929) of the apparent base of the rampart at street level in the south-eastern corner would suggest that there may be a significant depth of deposits here and that good preservation might be expected. This has not been tested by modern (or indeed any) archaeological work. Excavation in the former gardens to the north-east of Leintwardine House has demonstrated the survival of deeply stratified archaeological deposits within a zone of protection in the lee of the rampart. These included 1st century features sealed below a cultivation soil on top of which the rampart was constructed. Later phases included a clay floor building of late-2nd to mid-3rd century date and later Roman and medieval features that cut through this floor. In all up to 3 metres of archaeological deposits were recorded (Brown, 1996). There was apparently little later disturbance of the lower deposits and it was noted that the foundations of The Quantocks (the new house built on the site) did not disturb Roman deposits. In terms of artefacts this excavation was also the most productive with many more finds than even the larger sites including a “remarkable range of [pottery] vessel forms”, (Brown, op cit pp533).

2.35 It must be supposed that there is similar preservation just inside the rampart to the south in the gardens of Garden Cottage and Leintwardine House and to the north before development on the south side of Church Street is encountered. To the north of the churchyard the preservation of the earthwork remains of the north-east corner of the rampart in the fields of Yardley Farm suggests good preservation here also. Further into the interior where there may be less overburden and therefore less protection there is unfortunately no data available.

2.36 Turning to the western half of the enclosure much of the post-Roman activity here appears to have been agricultural or horticultural in nature, the earliest maps suggest that it was sparsely occupied mainly by agricultural buildings (figure 5). This would appear to be consistent with the medieval and later focus of settlement on Watling Street leaving the western half of the enclosure outside the village proper at that time and physically separated by the former Roman road. As largely open space however it provided the best location for expansion of the settlement and new development in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

2.37 The Lidar data supports this hypothesis showing the entire area to have been divided into a number of east-west trending plots at right angles to the slope – there are no corresponding plots in the eastern half of the enclosure (figure 6). The long-term cultivation of these plots has resulted in their gradual levelling with soil moving downslope and building up as positive lynchet formation along the downslope (southern) boundaries and cutting in as negative lynchets along the upslope (northern) boundaries, in some of these plots cultivation ridges can be made out. This levelling has inevitably led to the degradation and destruction of archaeological deposits in the northern parts of plots where sometimes only negative or cut features have been found to survive. Soil build up in the southern parts of the plots has helped to protect deposits especially from more recent activity such as gardening.

2.38 Excavations have also recorded a variation in preservation from east to west. Stanford's work at Roman Rise and Chantreyland has effectively provided a complete profile east to west across this part of the enclosure (Stanford, 1968). He considered that erosion associated with the down-cutting of the road had removed all traces of Roman features within 15m of the road. For the next 49m plough soil directly overlay natural boulder clay and only negative or cut features survived. Only in a c25m wide zone behind the rampart were

stratified archaeological deposits recorded. It was at Roman Rise that the courtyard building, the possible *mansio*, was recorded.

2.39 A similar picture emerged on the abattoir site in the middle of the western half of the site (figures 8 and 10) where five campaigns of work have been carried out between 1959 and 2003 (Stanford, 1968; Brown, 1996; Dinn, 1988; Topping, 2000 and Kenney, 2003). Depth of plough soil ranged between 0.40m in the north to 1.00m in the south again illustrating downslope soil movement, part of the site had also been terraced in the 1970s. In the main only negative features were recorded. To the south-east a development plot was evaluated in 1989 and this revealed a number of Roman features cut into natural till (Darlington, 1989; Nash 2001). These were heavily truncated especially in the north and the east where post-medieval deposits directly overlay the till. Some stratification was recorded in the western part of the site. Topsoil ranged in depth from 0.10m in the east to 1.00m in the south-west reflecting the general trend of the slope. During later work on the same site, in advance of a raft foundation, a stone with part of a possible altar inscription was recovered from the spoil heap by the site owner implying the presence of a temple, perhaps in the immediate vicinity.

2.40 Early OS 25" maps show what appears to be garden landscaping in the area now to the west and south-west of Millfield House, probably associated with Seedley House (figure 5). This may have removed much of the remains from this area, a possibility supported by the meagre remnant of rampart that survived immediately to the south (see rampart section above). However just to the east at Old Barn stratified Roman deposits were recorded in service trenches during the conversion of the barn to a dwelling (Woodiwiss, 1987). A column base was recorded in one trench. This may be associated with the remains of the bath house that lies just to the south. Alternatively it may come from another high status building.

2.41 Even in the area of the complex structural remains of the bathhouse in the extreme south of the western half of the enclosure there is little in the way of modern overburden, Roman walls were found just below the topsoil. Many of the walls of the bathhouse had been robbed and the majority of the remains survived only below the level of the natural sub soil (Stanford, 1968). They do however demonstrate the information that may be available even in truncated areas in the case of substantial buildings.

Evidence for extra-mural activity

2.42 There have been eight developments outside the area of the defences where archaeological work has been carried out (figure 9) but only at two of these has archaeology been recorded.

2.43 A housing development on the east side of the Roman road about 400m north of the northern defences involved the archaeological excavation of six trenches (Arnold, 2008). The only feature revealed was an oven which was broadly dated by radiocarbon dating to the Roman period. Roman activity was also recorded on the west side of the road in an evaluation on site of the new doctor's surgery. A ditch and other features were dated by pottery to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Further more extensive work was carried out here in

2013 in advance of the development but the results of this work were not available at the time of writing (Border Archaeology, Forthcoming). Features at this distance from the town of Branogenium might suggest they are associated with a neighbouring farmstead or similar activity and possibly not directly associated with the town.

Event No	Date	Type	Results
26885	1998	WB	Field drainage. No archaeology
2013	2009	Eval	Surgery building. Roman features and ceramics
45164	2008	Eval	15 houses. Hearth or oven dated to Roman period by C14
80054	1998	WB	1 house. No archaeology recorded
20551	1994	Salv	6 houses. No archaeology
35533	2003	WB	Water main refurbishment. No archaeology
31765	2000	WB	Garage and parking. No archaeology 3 Roman pottery sherds
35535	2003	DBA	Former orchard/garden. No further work
30104	1998	WB	3 houses. No archaeology
44689	2001	WB	1 house. No archaeology

Table 1: Key to Events on figure 9

DBA = Desk based assessment

Eval = Evaluation excavation

Exc = Excavation

Salv = Salvage recording

WB = Watching brief

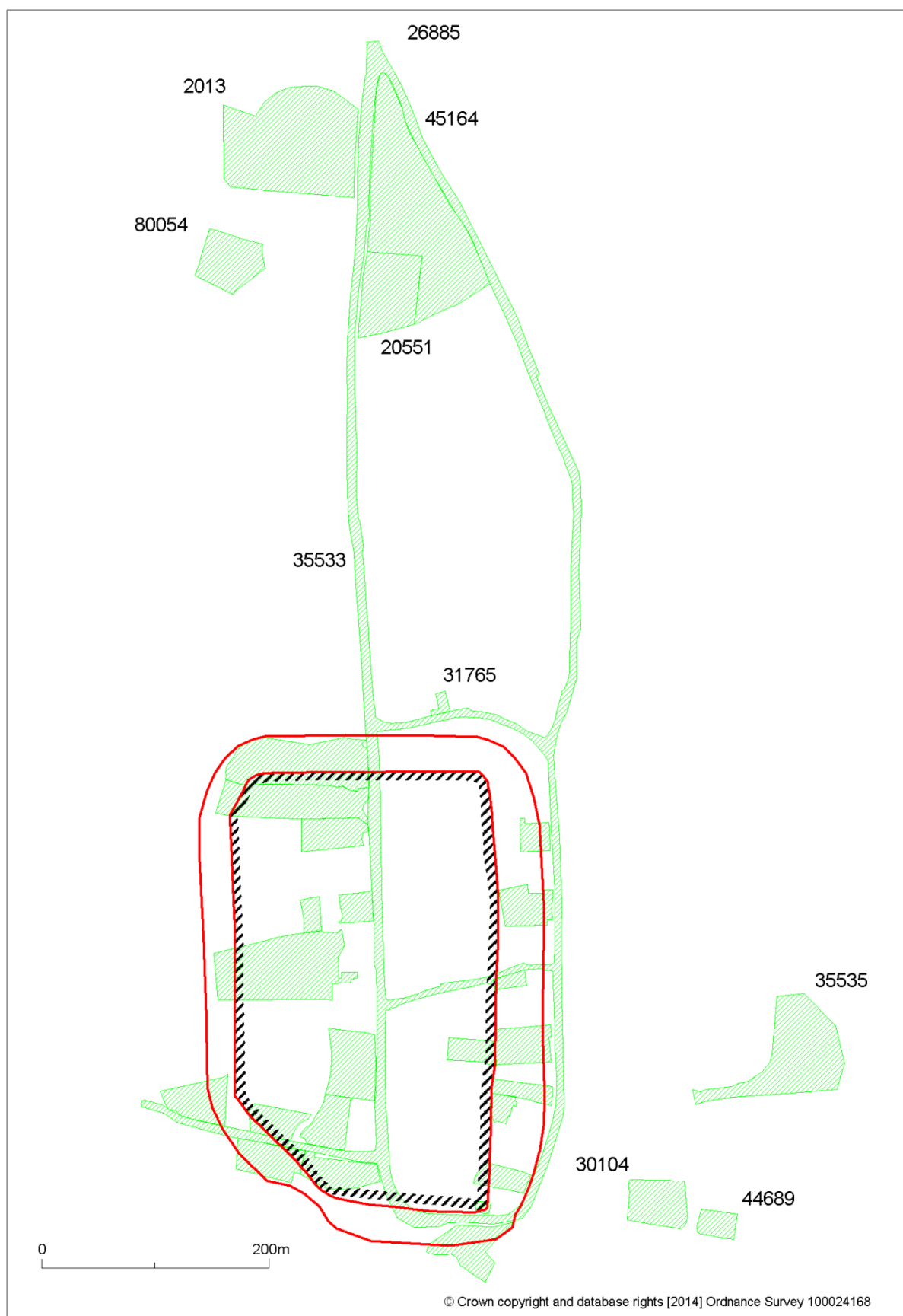


Figure 9: Key to archaeological work carried out outside the area of the defences, numbers are the event numbers for the work and correspond to records in Table 1 and Appendix 1

Event No	Date	Type	Results
1057	1958/9	Exc	Timber laced rampart, 3 ditches, internal features. NW corner
30094	1998	WB	Cottage and barn conversion , modern deposits only
1058	1964	Exc	Structural remains of mansio, numerous Roman features
31026	1982	WB	Village Hall, no features Roman and medieval ceramics
8247	1991	Exc	Village Hall. Roman building remains
51841	2010	Exc	Services. Cut Roman features, sill beam slot, pits, post-holes
24437	1996	DBA	Single house, see 30079
30079	1998	Eval	2 ditches recorded, burnt daub, Roman ceramics
35533	2003/4	WB	Water main work. Ditch locations and bath house recorded
2378	1972	WB	Rampart and gravel surface recorded
51992	2010	Eval	Large defensive ditch, Roman and medieval ceramics
35756	2003	Eval	Roman features, pits, beam slot. Hammer scale (iron working)
30026	2000	WB	No archaeology recorded
31021	1980	Exc	Roman aisled building, early-med features and ceramics
31022	1959/62	Exc	Undated gravel surfaces. Rampart to west of plot
31025	1988	Exc	Roman pits and post-holes
1846	2010	Eval	Pit with possible Bronze Age pottery. No Roman remains
30830	1971	Exc	1 house. Rampart and deep Roman stratigraphy
7556	1989	Eval	2 houses. Cut Roman features
31831	2000/1	All	2 houses. Post-medieval features only
8248	1976	WB	Service trenches. 2 defensive ditches
30279	1991	WB	Service trenches. No Roman archaeology
3849	1964	WB	Bulldozing. Rampart SW corner, gravel surface
2027	1992	Eval	Building extension. 2 defensive ditches recorded
2028	1993	WB	Building extension. Ditches recorded and medieval oven
1062	1987	WB	Service trenches. Stratified Roman deposits. Stone column base
7550	1988	WB	Stratified deposits possibly Roman. Bank or ditch deposits
31932	2002	Exc	House and garage. Rampart and other Roman remains
8249	1929	WB	Shop extension. SE corner of rampart
30659	1985	WB	Garage extension. Rampart recorded
1021	1964/67	Exc	Garage extension. Roman Bath House complex
42833	2005	WB	Sewage pipe. No Roman deposits. Alluvium and made ground

Table 2: Key to events on figure 10

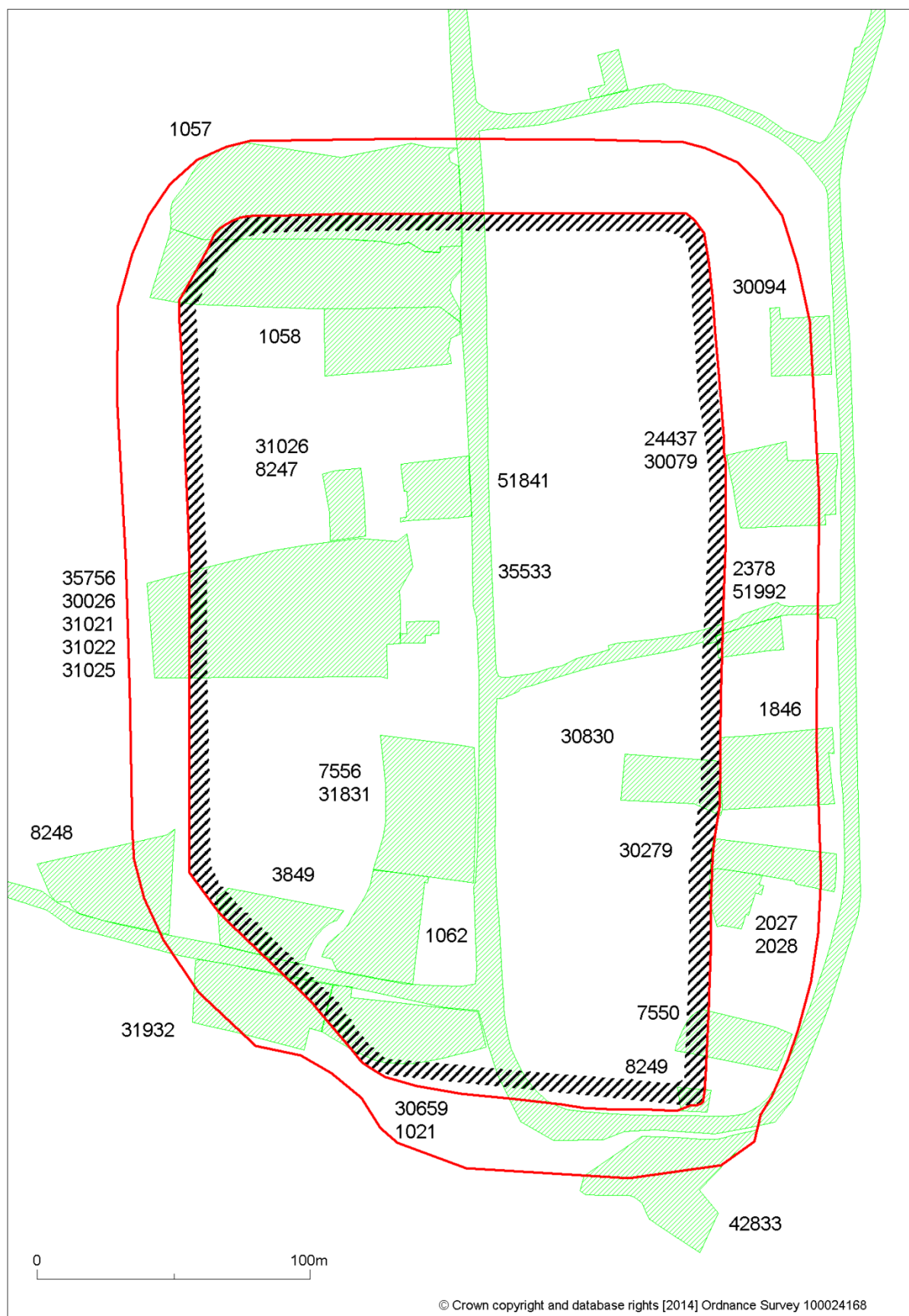


Figure 10: Key to Interior plots subject to archaeological work, numbers correspond to Table 2 and Appendix 1

Section 3: Assessment of significance

3.1 The significance of a monument (Branogenium) or place such as Leintwardine can be measured not only by the physical status and potential of the archaeology but also by other inter-related values. These include the potential to give distinctiveness, meaning and quality to the places in which people live, and to provide people with a sense of continuity and a source of identity. The historic environment can also be significant and valued as a social and economic asset and a cultural resource for learning and enjoyment (Drury and McPherson, 2008).

3.2 Some values can be appreciated simply as a spontaneous, although culturally influenced, response; but people's experience of all heritage values tends to be enhanced by specific knowledge about the place (ibid).

3.3 The English Heritage guidance on assessing significance sets out the following four areas for consideration:

- **Evidential value:** the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity
- **Historical value:** the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present – it tends to be illustrative or associative
- **Aesthetic value:** the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place
- **Communal value:** the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory

Evidential Value

3.4 The national significance of the archaeological remains of Branogenium has clearly been demonstrated by the archaeological work that has been carried out over the last 100 years or so. However, only Stanford's work can really be said to have gone beyond the scale necessary to identify or characterise the remains, and to mitigate the development threat which in most cases necessitated the work. For a settlement of this size the excavations here must be considered to be extensive, but many have only given us tantalising glimpses of the potential of the, in some cases, extremely well preserved archaeological deposits surviving in various areas of the site. They have adequately fulfilled their function in conservation terms and through the development management evaluation process they have given us a good picture of levels of preservation. They have therefore helped to identify sensitive and less sensitive areas of the site but they have failed to add significant detail to our knowledge of the site.

3.5 Significant gaps in our knowledge of the history and much of the internal geography and layout of Branogenium still exist. They are as follows –

- Date of establishment
- Extent of pre rampart activity / settlement
- Detail of identified different phases of 1st-2nd century occupation
- Date of rampart construction and modifications
- Detail of phases of the defensive ditch system
- Identification of areas and phases of 3rd-4th century activity
- Confirmation of the function of the settlement in different phases
- Charting of the internal layout – roads, industrial areas, domestic, religious and official buildings and areas
- Identification of significant extra mural activity especially the cemetery
- Date and nature of abandonment or continuity of occupation
- Nature and extent of the Early Medieval settlement
- Nature of the Medieval activity and settlement

3.6 No one would expect all these to be fulfilled in the short to medium term, or perhaps ever, but deposits survive that have the potential to answer these questions and probably some that have not yet been posed. The gaps in knowledge combined with well-preserved deposits justify the value of preservation for future generations and add to the significance and importance of the site for Roman studies.

3.7 There are also gaps in knowledge in the state of preservation of archaeological deposits in many parts of the enclosure and it would be unwise to write-off many areas as completely sterile or devoid of archaeology (figure 11). Stanford identified a narrow strip along the north-western side of the Roman road, where he felt all features had been removed by down-cutting and erosion (Stanford, 1968 pp269), and landscaping of a plot on the north-east corner of Mill Lane is thought to have removed deposits there (Dinn et al, 1990). However these are probably the exception rather than the rule. Almost certainly the most heavily disturbed area within the interior will be the churchyard, perhaps followed closely by the developed area of the abattoir but even here archaeology has been shown to survive. The churchyard is excluded from the scheduled area and deposits found here at some depth have been referred to above. Given the nearly one thousand year history of the church one can imagine that the numbers of graves cut over that time must add up to many thousands, probably well into five figures, and it would be surprising (though not impossible) if understandable archaeological deposits remained. Cultivation has been demonstrated to have caused significant erosion in the northern and eastern parts of plots on the western side. However negative or cut features still survive and these have the potential to contain significant archaeological information and deposits. There are therefore few areas within the defences that can be disregarded.

3.8 Despite the extent of the archaeological work that has taken place there are still many areas that have not been examined, where levels of preservation are not known and cannot be predicted by comparison with similar areas. This includes all of the east side of the High Street street-frontage, the south-west corner north of Mill Lane in the area where garden landscaping may have taken place and the mid-plot areas on the western side.

3.9 In contrast there are areas where the preservation has been shown to be excellent or where comparisons can be made (see figure 11), although these predictions should be treated with some caution until confirmed by archaeological work. There is clearly good preservation of significant archaeology associated with the rampart. In places structural remains of the rampart itself survive and soil build up in the lee / shadow of the rampart has protected stratified occupation deposits. These have been identified in the north-western and south-eastern quadrants and a smaller area in the north-eastern corner.

3.10 The deeply dug ditches of the defences are obviously well protected from all but the deepest disturbance and it is likely that for the most part they do survive intact around the majority of the former enclosure. In places pre enclosure activity has been recorded between the ditches. These deposits where they survive and those under the rampart are critical to understanding the earlier pre-enclosure nature and date of the site.

3.11 Ditches are of course also good repositories for rubbish and their fill and sediments hold information about local land uses and environments. There is also potential for waterlogging and the preservation of organic material such as leather, wood and textiles. This might be particularly relevant along the former southern length of the defences close to and on a similar level to the river. If Stanford is correct in his interpretation of the deliberate infilling of ditches and if there are different phases of ditch digging/in-filling then artefacts and deposits sealed by that infill will provide a good date for that activity.

3.12 Significant extra mural activity has not yet been identified and there is potential for this especially to the north of the enclosure along the road. It is also possible that there was activity to the east and west perhaps along as yet unidentified roads. Limited work to the east however has failed to record any archaeology.

Historical Value

3.13 The historical value of a place or a site, and the link to and associations with the past that it provides, is very dependent on visibility although intellectual rather than physical access and some level of understanding can be provided through interpretation. At Leintwardine the Roman site is not very visible, visibility here is associated more with the built environment of the later village.

3.14 Association with particular historic periods, situations and events can also be valuable aspects of historic monuments. Leintwardine and the other nearby Roman military sites provide a direct link to the Roman occupation of Britain between AD 43 and 410. Links can be made to details such as the resistance to that occupation by certain groups in more upland areas, in what is now Wales, and even specific events such as the bid for the imperial throne made by the governor of Britain that may have been the catalyst to the construction of town defences. There are many later historical events and personalities associated with Leintwardine, for instance the royal connections of the early-medieval period but this plan is more concerned with the Roman remains.

Aesthetic Value

3.15 Aesthetic values are obviously even more to do with visibility and appearance than the perceived historical value. Although links can be made to the Roman site via the disposition and layout of the post-medieval village these connections may be a bit esoteric.

Communal Value

3.16 The presence in Leintwardine of an active local history society with a large membership demonstrates the high level of community interest in the area. It also reflects the recognition and appreciation of the area (beyond Branogenium) as one of historic importance and interest. Community interest and concern was also expressed through a recent Parish Plan survey (see section 4 below).

3.17 The way people relate to and value landscapes or a monument or place is a very personal thing and is dependent on interests, knowledge, understanding, experience and experiences. Clearly different people will value a place differently. Monument owners, other local people, visitors and conservation, educational and archaeological professionals all have different agendas. Although in the end it is the fact that it is valued, protected and conserved that is the important thing. The economic and educational value is something that can be promoted at a community level with numbers of businesses and individuals potentially involved and benefitting from the monument or from increased visitor numbers.

3.18 Visitors can be encouraged and their experience enhanced by the provision of information. This can and should be made available in a variety of media, for example through leaflets, panels, guided walks and digital technology. Off-site information is particularly important in attracting tourists. It should also be borne in mind however that there can be negatives to visitors for instance a lack of capacity for car parking and perhaps some loss of privacy.

3.19 Education through formal mechanisms can also make good use of historic features and sites. Archaeology in particular is a multi-disciplinary field and encompasses not just the obvious fields of historical research, use of various sources of evidence, but also requires literacy, numeracy, art and the sciences. Nor is it just schools, colleges and universities that can be the recipients. Talks and courses can be and are organised for groups such as the WEA, U3A or the WI.

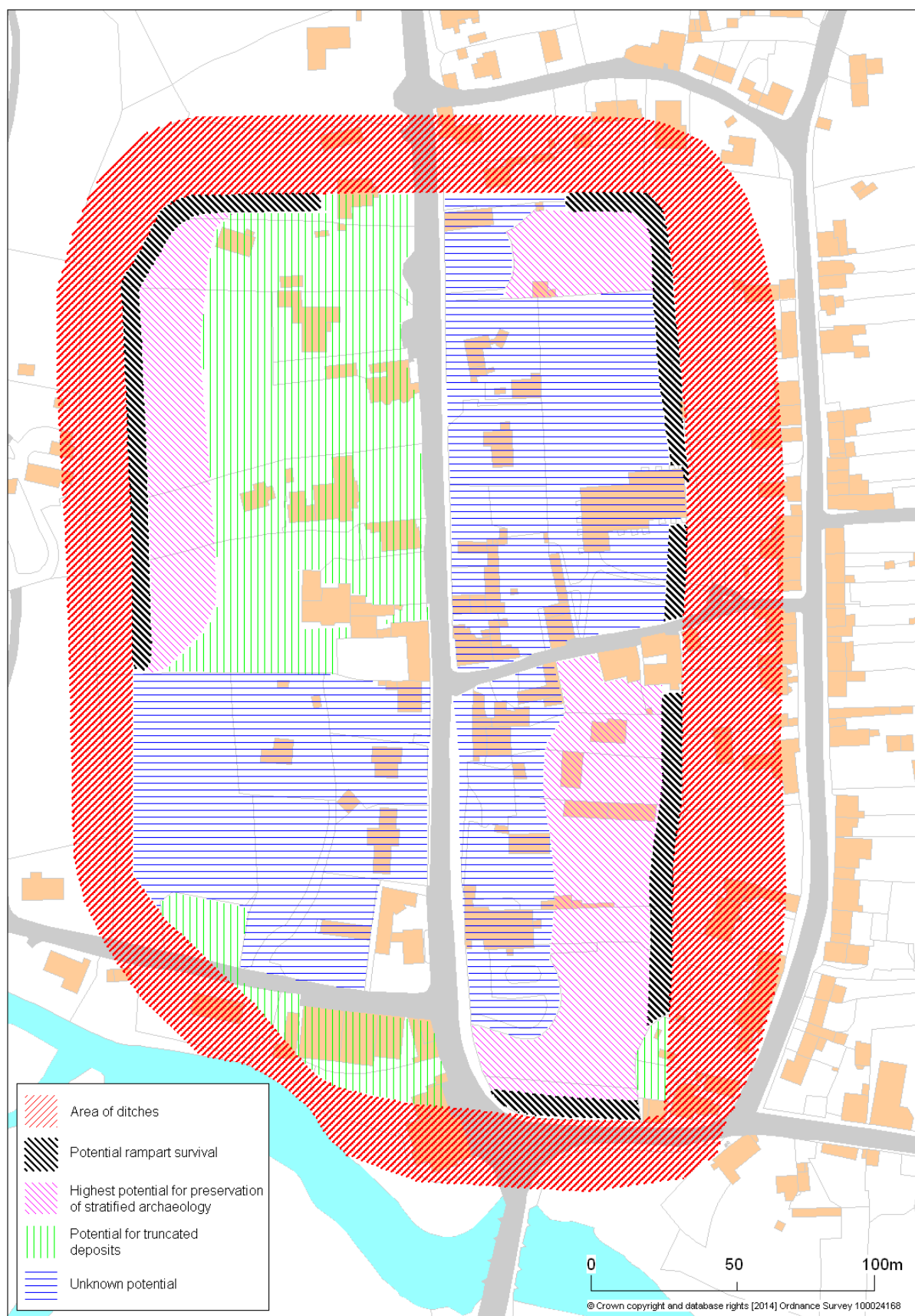


Figure11: A preliminary identification of areas of best archaeological survival

Section 4: Management history and issues

4.1 One of the biggest difficulties with the conservation and management of the archaeological remains at Leintwardine is the multiple ownership of the site. There are over 50 separate ownership plots within or partially within the scheduled area. This must be an unusual situation for a non-urban monument. This and the lack of general visibility of plots in the settlement make the task of adequately monitoring the site very challenging. The site is not on the English Heritage Monuments at Risk register but it is considered to be a vulnerable site with major localised problems arising from historic development (English Heritage Assessment, May 2013).

4.2 The awareness of individual owners and their knowledge of the procedures and constraints placed on land management by the statutory designation is also clearly an Issue. Problems seem to often arise when properties change hands or when contractors carry out work without proper briefing or control of their activities. There is clearly potential for major damage caused by one-off events but perhaps as serious is the gradual erosion of deposits caused by every day activities. The impact of individual events, particularly those associated with gardening may sometimes seem to be minimal but added together over time these can have a significant impact on the archaeology of the site.

4.3 Development can obviously have the biggest individual or one-off impact on the archaeology, infill development, renovation or conversion of buildings and expansion of business premises are all reasonable requirements within a village location. Again the key must be awareness and careful management of potentially damaging work.

4.4 Interestingly in a recent survey (April/May 2014) for the local Parish Plan, to which 53% of adults in the parish responded, it was found that “the special situation of Leintwardine as a Roman and medieval village was recognised, and the controls which this currently offers over development was very strongly supported, with half [50%] wishing to maintain these controls, and a third [33%] on top wanting them increased” (source – Leintwardine online, Leintwardine survey results). This is an encouraging result demonstrating good support generally for the protection of the site. Although it also implies that 17% only supported or did not agree with the level of control.

Development

4.5 The pressures on potential archaeological deposits are illustrated by the amount of archaeological work that has taken place over the last 50 years (figures 8 and 10 especially and appendix 1), 44 events are recorded, the vast majority of which were in response to planning applications and subsequent development.

4.6 Major development on the site is controlled by Herefordshire Council development management procedures, and where development is within the scheduled area Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is also required from English Heritage. The Council has policies in place to guide development and to protect historic and archaeological features. New

policies covering the historic environment and heritage assets are included in the draft Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy.

4.7 This document is still going through its consultation stage and until it is formally approved and adopted the “Saved Policies” from the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan are still valid. The policies from both documents are set out in appendix 3. The Core Strategy is at present undergoing final public consultation (22nd May – 3rd July 2014) before submission to the Secretary of State and formal examination by the Planning Inspectorate. It is anticipated that that examination will take place late in 2014. Details of how archaeological remains should be treated are also contained in a Supplementary Planning Guidance Document Archaeology and Development.

https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/media/5450240/Archaeology_SPD_June_2010.pdf

4.8 As outlined and demonstrated in the preceding sections, development within archaeologically sensitive areas usually requires archaeological work to be carried out. This may range from desk based assessments, small scale excavation to evaluate the impact of a proposed development on the archaeological resource, through to full excavation of the area affected. Planning applications may also be refused to conserve the archaeology. Advice to council planning officers on these matters will continue to be provided by the council's archaeology section and permission for development and evaluation and excavation if necessary will be required from English Heritage.

4.9 Some smaller scale developments such as extensions or conservatories may not need planning permission and therefore fall outside the development control system as do internal renovation, works such as floor replacement, underfloor heating or damp proofing of older properties. Where these are within the scheduled area they will require Scheduled Monument Consent. All works, as defined by the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act require written consent from the Secretary of State, advised by English Heritage.

4.10 Mitigation strategies have been implemented in order to accommodate some development within the scheduled area. Two houses were built in the west of the enclosure by using raft foundations that did not penetrate into Roman deposits. Whilst this might protect the archaeology from the initial impact of the development it could also be argued that development on green-field sites within the scheduled area leads to a change of land use that has an adverse impact on the archaeology by exposing it to the problems associated with gardening.

Gardening

4.11 Activities associated with gardening are controlled on scheduled ancient monuments (see appendix 2). There is some conflict of interests with what would in other situations and locations appear to be perfectly reasonable and normal land uses or practices. Activities such as landscaping, fencing, double digging or tree planting, which may be seen as normal practice in gardens, have the potential to cause serious damage. The recorded damage cases were as a result of landscaping works.

4.12 Although this may seem unlikely on a site that has been cultivated over hundreds of years it has been shown that there are areas of the site where topsoil depths are inconsistent or where disturbed soils have already been stripped (for instance the bathhouse area) in these areas some activities or a change of management regime can lead to damage.

4.13 Tree planting (and sometimes removal) actually requires Scheduled Monument Consent. This might be seen as contentious when large numbers of mature trees are present on the site and some areas have been orchards in the past. It may be possible to replace trees at the same location within already disturbed ground but planting of large trees or trees within previously undisturbed ground will not normally be allowed. Owners should seek advice from English Heritage or Herefordshire Natural and Built Environment team if works are planned within the protected area. It is obviously a sensitive issue to control what people do in their own gardens and a pragmatic approach is needed and understanding on both sides in order to achieve a balance between conservation and land/garden management.

Section 5: Action plan

Long term Objectives

5.1 The following are single issue objectives specifically for the archaeological interest of the monument. Whilst on many levels they are interlinked they are also stand-alone objectives.

To protect and conserve the surviving archaeology

To raise awareness of the history of the site and of the conservation issues

To promote, encourage and carry out research

5.2 The actions, ideas and proposals set out below for each objective are in a way an ideal or a wish list. It is the role of a management plan to identify the actions required to fulfil better management even if those actions cannot be achieved because of financial or other constraints, none of them are impossible. The list therefore includes ongoing work, ideas for consideration and “in an ideal world” projects.

To protect and conserve the surviving archaeology

5.3 Statutory protection is afforded to the scheduled area at Leintwardine through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (see Guidance for Owners, appendix 2). Owners wishing to carry out any works that will affect a scheduled monument, whether above or below ground level, must apply to the Secretary of State for prior written permission. This is known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). Where consent for works is granted this will be with conditions that will require an agreed archaeological mitigation strategy.

‘Works’ are defined by section 2(2) of the 1979 Act as:

- any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument
- any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto
- any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument

5.4 Owners are strongly recommended to contact the English Heritage regional office for discussion at an early stage if they are planning changes that might affect a scheduled site or monument.

5.5 In its National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the Government sets out the way in which the historic environment should be considered within the planning process (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012). One of the “core planning principles” in trying to achieve sustainable development is to:

- conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations

5.6 The NPPF also sets out what is expected of planning authorities and developers when considering development that affects the historic environment and emphasises the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring.

5.7 The most important part in managing any site is to achieve a sufficient level of monitoring. Without base-line data and knowledge/measurement of change little can be achieved. This work is of course ongoing but lack of resources within national and local agencies make day to day monitoring and management more difficult.

5.8 Awareness raising is covered in the next objective but it plays an essential role in conservation. Not only do people need to know the rules governing statutory protection but knowledge and understanding will hopefully lead to more caring management.

- The site should continue to be monitored as often as possible by English Heritage but other mechanisms for more local monitoring should be explored. This might include an agency arrangement with Herefordshire Archaeology or other local bodies
- Close monitoring of any works carried out with scheduled monument consent is needed at critical / carefully planned stages in the work to prevent breaches of SMC conditions
- Damage reports should be responded to promptly and early contact made with landowners. The involvement of local agencies might again be beneficial in these situations
- Consider the need for detailed management plans and management agreements on particularly sensitive or problematic areas. This would require a detailed physical appraisal of the condition and potential of each plot which is beyond the scope of this present plan
- There has never been a modern detailed archaeological survey of the site. Multiple ownerships make this a problematic task but a comprehensive detailed topographic survey would provide a much needed record of the condition of the site and might be useful in predicting preservation of buried deposits. It would also provide the basis for the detailed management planning suggested above and should be seriously considered

- Similarly there is potential to gain important evidence on the underlying archaeology by geophysical survey. There are open spaces within the interior of the enclosure where reasonably large areas could be surveyed and the non-intrusive nature of some techniques would make them suitable for use in gardens
- Provide advice for developers and landowners of the implications of development within archaeologically sensitive areas
- Where the need for development outweighs the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ the current county planning and national policies should guide the requirement for “preservation by record” and the necessary archaeological work
- Consider the publication of a “best practice” guide for gardening and other non-development related activity in the scheduled area

To raise awareness of the history of the site and the conservation issues
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5.9 Closely linked to the conservation objectives is the need to raise and maintain awareness of the site and the management concerns. However awareness is a wider issue than this. It should include the presentation and interpretation of the site to a wider audience than those involved in its management and encompass physical and/or intellectual access. Promotion of the site to visitors and the attraction of visitors to the site can also have economic benefits for the village and more should be made of its history.

5.10 The story of the settlement is an interesting one and it deserves to be told. However, interpretation needs careful thought so as not to raise expectations above that which can be fulfilled. One of the major obstacles for tourism in this case is the lack of visibility and the lack of physical public access. As Dr Bull so astutely stated in 1882 “But after all, neither words nor plans can ever equal the impression produced by the actual inspection of such massive and interesting works. They must be seen and studied to be properly appreciated” (Bull, 1882 pp255). The problem is how to provide physical access to the monument if perhaps only on an occasional basis. The presence of an active local history society may be beneficial in this.

5.11 Another strand of interpretation may be the potential to provide the village school with information so that it can make use of the presence of a large Roman site on its doorstep. This would help raise the awareness of archaeology in general and more specifically inform potential future stakeholders in the village.

- Make guidance and advice for conservation purposes available. As a start this will include the leaflet produced by this project which will summarise the historical background and give basic guidance on the management of the site

- Review the notification procedures for land owners within the Leintwardine scheduled area. How does this happen now? Is it effective? Would periodic reminders be useful?
- Investigate the potential for interpretation panels in the village. A good location might be on the green by the bridge where there is potential for wider interpretation of landscape and ecology. If one was located on Watling Street this could also interpret the later buildings and settlement pattern
- Consider a more detailed interpretive leaflet that could be made available through local shops and pubs
- Consult with the local school to assess the potential for a study/information pack
- Consider the potential to piggy-back on events such as open garden schemes to include access to the ramparts and the provision of interpretive material and information
- Sustain public awareness through events such as the “Garden Finds Days” run by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and other History Society events
- Investigate the potential for permitted access to visible parts of the monument perhaps as part of a wider management agreement

<p>To promote, encourage and carry out research</p>
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5.12 While the main thrust of this document is to guide future conservation management there is clear potential for research to better understand what it is we are seeking to conserve. It was argued in Section 3 above that although past excavations have fulfilled their function in conservation terms, they have really failed to add significant detail to our knowledge of the site. They have though raised questions and shown the research potential of the site and the deposits.

5.13 To realise this potential would require a carefully formulated research strategy and one that relates also to the wider questions of regional Roman occupation and settlement. This may identify research priorities linked to the other nearby Roman sites. Focusing purely on Branogenium though, a carefully targeted research excavation or excavations would have the potential to resolve a number of issues here. Recent small scale work on two Iron Age hillforts in Herefordshire (Little Doward and Eaton Camp, Dorling et al, 2012 and Dorling 2014) has demonstrated that targeted excavation, informed by detailed topographic and/or geophysical survey, can provide excellent returns. These surveys have already been suggested to inform the conservation management of the site but they would also provide the basis for research.

5.14 There are areas of open ground (not garden) where there is good preservation of rampart and probably internal deposits. To examine significant pre-enclosure deposits would probably require a reasonably substantial open area excavation.

5.15 The gaps in knowledge identified in Section 3 are repeated here as these would form the basis for a detailed site specific research agenda. They are:

- Date of establishment
- Extent of pre rampart activity / settlement
- Detail of identified different phases of 1st-2nd century occupation
- Date of rampart construction and modifications
- Detail of phases of the defensive ditch system
- Identification of areas and phases of 3rd-4th century activity
- Confirmation of the function of the settlement in different phases
- Charting of the internal layout – roads, industrial areas, domestic, religious and official buildings and areas
- Identification of significant extra mural activity especially the cemetery
- Date and nature of abandonment or continuity of occupation
- Nature and extent of the Early Medieval settlement
- Nature of the Medieval activity and settlement

- Explore the possibility of interesting a university department in a research project focused on Branogenium

- Formulate a research agenda that includes the other Roman monuments in the Leintwardine area and about which we know little

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Online sources and resources

Department for communities and Local Government: National Planning Policy Framework

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

English Heritage Scheduled Monuments Guide for Owners

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/scheduled-monuments-guide-for-owners-and-occupiers/scheduledmonumentsguidetext.pdf>

English Heritage Scheduled Monument Consent, Guidance and Forms

www.english-heritage.org.uk/smc

Herefordshire Council Archaeology and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance

https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/media/5450240/Archaeology_SPD_June_2010.pdf

Leintwardine Parish Plan Survey results

<http://leintwardine.wordpress.com/2014/06/03/leintwardine-survey-results/>

Appendix 1: Chronological list of all recorded archaeological work carried in Leintwardine (see figures 9 and 10)

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
8249	1929	Rivendell	WB	Yes	-	Rampart	?	-	Watkins
Early watching brief / salvage recording of what is thought to be the south-eastern corner of the rampart. Rampart 1.8m high above natural at this point below 1.5m of “clean loam” probably colluvium or garden soil					Fragments of Roman pottery and “two fine pieces of primitive unglazed ware” could be IA or RB Malvernian ware				
1057	1958 + 1959	Chantrey Land, The Coopers	EXC	Yes and No	Ceramics	Rampart	-	Medieval ceramics	Stanford 1968 Site A
<p>C2nd timber laced rampart overlying earlier occupation and small ditch at NW corner. Rampart surviving to 2.3m high, 6.1m wide. 4.3m berm to outer ditch originally 5.5m wide, 2.3m deep. 2 further ditches beyond. Evidence of re-cutting and deliberate infilling.</p> <p>Eastern 12m of trench 3 cultivation had removed all archaeology to natural boulder clay. For a further c. 8m later Roman levels were removed. To west of this deposits were buried under 1.2m to 1.8m of cultivation soil. Oven bases c. 9m behind rampart with metalled road or path and building foundation trenches, allocated to pre-rampart period by Stanford. Further stratified ovens and surfaces allocated to subsequent periods.</p>					<p>Deliberate filling of pre-rampart small ditch produced samian of c. AD 150. Other samian and coarse wares also C2nd one belonging to latter half. Samian bowl from pre-rampart surface dated 160 – 190.</p> <p>Possible post Roman stone spreads or surfaces, though no dating evidence.</p>				
31022	1959 + 1962	Abattoir 22 High Street	EXC	Yes	-	-	-	-	Stanford 1968 Site C
Series of gravel roads or surfaces, below c. 0.80m of dark brown loam, some					No dating evidence				

stone filled shallow gullies. [garden / horticultural features, see event 844] Rampart identified at west end of orchard									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
1058	1964	Roman Rise	Rescue EXC	No	-	Wall foundations	-	Medieval Ceramics	Stanford 1968 Site B
Area of new bungalow, garage and drive stripped of 0.70-0.90m of topsoil straight onto natural boulder clay. Numerous negative features recorded. 3 trenches containing clay bonded limestone interpreted as wall foundations. These and post holes and post trenches define a courtyard building interpreted as a Mansio, others barracks. Stone tiles. Cess pits mainly post-medieval.					Ceramics from C1st to C4th century. Coins C2nd to C4th. No finds securely date features, much residual material in pits with modern china. Interpretation tentative and predicated on site being a fort.				
3849	1964	Mill Lane Bulldozing	WB / Salvage	Yes	-	Rampart	-	-	Stanford 1968 Site D
Base of rampart (4.6m length) and gravel surface or road exposed by bulldozing for chicken house base. Rampart oriented NNW – SSE = south-west corner of enclosure.					No finds				
1021	1964 + 1967	Mill Lane Garage	Rescue EXC	Yes	Ceramics, coins	Bath House	-	Medieval ceramics	Stanford 1968, Site E HER 1021
Bath house complex overlying earlier timber buildings. Part of the timber laced rampart was recorded in the west of the site.					Samian from early contexts c. AD60-80. Pre bath deposits contain BBW >AD120. Final phases up to late 4 th century.				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
30830	1971	The Quantocks/ Sawpit Bank	EXC	Yes	Ceramics, coins	Rampart and building	-	Medieval	Brown 1996 HER 30830
Exc in advance of house construction. Revealed 2-3m of deposits with a considerable depth of soil protecting archaeological deposits. 4 main phases identified 1 – domestic or industrial activity AD 70-95, sealed by cultivation soil containing samian dated to 170-200. 2 – rampart construction. 3 – large clay floor building (possible cobb wall) aligned on rampart late C2 nd – mid C3 rd . 4 – rampart refurbishment and later features Mid C3 rd onwards. Series of ovens identified one dated to Medieval period.					Sealed C1st features unusual in Leintwardine. Samian in cultivation soil provides good TPQ of AD170 – 200 for rampart construction. Clay floor survival.				
2378	1972	Vets, Church Street	WB	Yes	-	Rampart and Wall fragment	-	-	Stanford HER 2378
Rampart observed in NW corner of new building foundation trenches, just to south of Church Street. Gravel road or surface to east. Stone filled foundation trench in SW corner. Interpreted as location of east gate					No finds reported. See also EHE 2041				
8248	1976	Marlands Mill Lane	WB	No	-	-	-	-	Stanford WNFC 1975 HER 8248
Watching brief on septic tank, service and soak away trenches revealed two defensive ditches outside the line of the rampart at south-western corner of enclosure. Both were cut into bright red boulder clay. Upper fill of dark brown loam. Proximity suggested they were different dates. Topsoil reported to be 0.30 – 0.40m deep straight onto natural subsoil					No finds reported except from spoil heap. Roman and post-medieval.				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
31021	1980	Abattoir 22 High Street	EXC	No	Ceramics	Buildings	Mesolithic and later flint work	Medieval ceramics	Brown 1996
<p>Late C2nd building complex identified – post and stake wall structure with associated aisled building. A further clay floored structure and a possible cistern were recorded. Numerous pits and post holes dating throughout the Roman occupation including refuse disposal in the area of the building complex in the late C3rd or C4th.</p> <p>Early medieval features included a fence / boundary feature and a well. Smithing slags. Other features C14th – C15th. Post medieval cultivation gullies.</p> <p>Significant erosion had taken place especially at the northern end, topsoil here was 0.40m compared to 1.00m at the southern site boundary. Negative features only, truncated in the north. Much of the pottery abraded, difficulty dating features.</p>					<p>No evidence for Stanford's suggested principia building or via principalis.</p> <p>Significant evidence for early medieval occupation. Stafford and Stamford wares dating C10th to C12th.</p> <p>Worcester and Malvernian pottery C14th – C15th</p>				
31026	1982	Village Hall	WB	No	-	-	-	-	Lovibond HER 31026
No features identified but ceramics of Roman, Medieval and post medieval date recovered from spoil.					Almost complete samian vessel, pre or early flavian.				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
30659	1985	Mill Lane Garage	WB	Yes	C14	Rampart	-	-	Wills HER 1021
Rampart position confirmed as deduced by Stanford. C14 dating of wood from below the rampart returned cal AD 15 – 40 +/- 70 and 110 cal BC – cal AD 60.									
1062	1987	Mill Lane Barn	WB	Yes	-	Floors and walls	-	-	Woodiwiss HWAS HER 1062
<p>Stratified deposits of almost certain Roman date exposed in service and other trenches. Walls and cobbled surfaces identified and a stone column base was revealed in one section. Although this was not in-situ it indicates the presence of an important and substantial building. [perhaps from bath house]</p> <p>Deposits were just below the modern surface and were recorded to a depth of 0.80m. Management agreement offered to import topsoil and protect remains from gardening activity. No further information on whether or not this happened.</p>					Recording of column base in rockery (Ray, pers comm). Note from Woodiwiss reports in file that the pillar was later removed from trench [by owner/developer]. It measured 0.80m x 1.50m and had fixing holes. Not sure which aspects dimensions refer to.				
7550	1988	4 Watling Street	WB	Yes					Woodiwiss and Clarke HER 7550
Stratified deposits were recorded although their exact nature is not clear. Report suggests either bank material or ditch fills. Probably Roman deposits. Post-medieval deposits above this but not described or drawn so no indication of overall stratigraphy.					One unstratified fragment of Severn Valley ware.				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
31025	1988	Abattoir 22 High Street	Salvage EXC	No	-	-	-	-	Dinn HWAS HER 1061
<p>Partly coinciding with event 31021 a number of Roman features were identified including postholes and pits identified mainly in section. Could not ascertain relationship with structures recorded in 1980 (event 31021).</p> <p>Truncation of features by post roman cultivation was again noted and a cultivation soil recorded that was in turn truncated by later “agricultural” activity.</p> <p>It seems likely that most of the archaeological deposits that may have survived in this area have been disturbed by development associated with the abattoir.</p>					<p>Report also filed under 31021/22, 31025/26</p> <p>No finds were recorded</p>				
1057/8	1988	The Coopers	WB	-	-	-	-	-	Woodiwiss File note HER 1058
<p>Watching brief outside north west corner of rampart identified by Stanford. Foundation trench for new boundary wall between The Coopers and Ranleigh excavated to 0.80m. 28.9m long and 0.60m wide. No features were observed but at the western end the light brown plough soil merged into a darker brown silty soil that may be a ditch fill. A few abraded sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.</p>									
7556	1989	Land adjacent to Millfield House	Eval	Limited	-	-	-	? Boundary Walls	Darlington HWCC HER 7556
Evaluation in advance of development of 2 houses revealed a number of					An abraded and fragmented Roman and post-medieval pottery assemblage				

<p>roman features cut into natural till. These were heavily truncated especially in the north and the east where post-med deposits directly overlay the till. Abraded roman and post-med ceramics suggest extensive cultivation. Some stratification was recorded in the western part of the site.</p> <p>A number of walls appear to be plot or field boundaries, running at right angles to High Street. Dating is uncertain, the report provisionally assigns a Medieval date on the grounds of form and function.</p> <p>Topsoil or otherwise non sensitive deposits ranged in depth from 0.10m in the east to 1.00m in the south-west reflecting the general trend of the slope. Useful deposit model Figure 9.</p>					<p>is referred to but there is no detail presented in the report.</p> <p>See EHE 1506 and 1497 for further work on this site</p>				
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
30279	1991	12-14 Watling Street	EVAL / WB	No	-	-	-	Post-med ceramics	Brown HWCC HER 10863
<p>Evaluation and watching brief for sewage pipe replacement revealed up to 1.3m of modern black soil and a further 0.30m of subsoil. No features or deposits earlier than C18th were recorded.</p> <p>The defensive ditches that should run through this area were not encountered and were considered likely to lie further west.</p> <p>Two ditches were subsequently identified see event 2027.</p>					<p>Finds largely post-med but a few sherds of Roman pottery and Roman glass fragment.</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
8247	1991	Community Centre	EXC	Yes	Ceramics	Building	-	-	Brown HWCC HER 8247
<p>Excavation in advance of public toilets revealed part of a building including a sill beam trench, post holes and a series of pits. Mid C2nd - mid C3rd range though earlier deposits were identified and later finds were recovered from overlying soils indicating truncation of later deposits.</p> <p>Large quantities of cereal seeds provided evidence for agricultural production / domestic activity</p>					Detail unknown as no copy of the report is held in the HER				
2027	1992	12-14 Watling Street	EVAL	Yes (buried soil only)	Ceramics	-	-	Post-med only	Woodiwiss HWCC HER 10863
<p>Two defensive ditches identified, the rampart presumably running just to the west of the property boundary. Pale orange brown silty natural below 1.60 to 1.10m of disturbed soil. Roman buried soil survived between the ditches.</p> <p>Outer ditch just over 7m wide estimated to be c 3m deep (augered). Inner ditch 2m wide 1m deep (? A bit small for defensive ditch).</p> <p>Traces of road surfacing between inner ditch and western property boundary, ie the rampart.</p>					<p>Finds consisted of Roman pottery, tile, brick, stone roof tile, iron objects, whetstone and iron slag (possible smithing hearth base).</p> <p>Possible small scale industrial activity taking place outside defences.</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
2028	1993	12-14 Watling Street	WB	Medieval	Roman and Medieval Ceramics	Medieval structure	-	Medieval structure ?oven	Topping HWAS HER 10863
<p>Building extension and lowering of garden surface level.</p> <p>Fill from the outer of the two Roman ditches identified in 1992 was recorded. Evidence for a stone and wattle and daub structure, possibly an oven, dated to C12th – C14th AD by pottery. This would sit above the fill of the outer ditch.</p> <p>Above this possible lynchet material, a possible path dated to post-med period and a deep layer of topsoil</p>					Small sherd of Roman pottery. Medieval pottery.				
20551	1994	Opposite Plough Farm	Salvage Recording	-	-	-	-	Post-med barn	Brown HWAS HER 20551
<p>Development of 6 houses. Area stripped foundation trenching in progress. Area walked, spoil heaps inspected.</p> <p>Modern finds and material associated with a barn that had stood on the site. No features cutting natural which was gravelly buff yellowish silty clay, below 0.90m of turf, topsoil and “made ground”.</p>					Development continued in 1996 but there is nothing on the file suggesting further archaeological input.				
24437	1996	34-6 Watling Street	DBA	?	-	?	?	Possible	Dalwood HWAS HER 24437
<p>Site immediately east of the church. Proposed single house development.</p> <p>Assessment considered the western boundary of the plot to coincide with</p>					See evaluation results EHE 30079				

the rampart of the Roman town, the defensive ditches therefore lying within the plot. The plot was also considered to be of some potential for post-med remains, a C17th building adjacent.									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
31024	1996	ALL	Synthesis	-	-	-	-	-	Brown
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Mesolithic and later flint. Handmade Malvernian ware could be pre-conquest No evidence for occupation during Brandon Camp use AD 55-60 Roman civilian settlement related to Jay Lane fort AD 65-75 Use then abandonment of Buckton fort, sees settlement become more independent of the military and dependant on road traffic trade. Likely to have focused on a posting station (mansio) with a bath-house constructed c AD 140. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortification after AD 170 possibly in 190s suggests altered status although retained its previous role. Lack of masonry defences noted. Enclosure of other towns and settlements in late C2nd has often been linked to events in 190s when Clodius Albinus made a bid for the imperial throne. No evidence for abandonment or demise, continued into late 4th century. Many later Roman deposits truncated so this period of use not well understood. 				
26885	1998	Wheatstone House	WB	?	-	-	-	-	EA HER 26885
<p>Site to north of settlement, near junction of Dark Lane with High Street.</p> <p>Proposed field drains to take water off road. Watching brief recommended</p> <p>Not clear from file if it went ahead, nothing further on file.</p>									
30094	1998	Yardley Farm	WB	Modern	Post-med ceramics	-	-	Post-med	Appleton Fox Marches HER 30094

Extension, floor lowering and service trenches for renovation of cottage and barn. Trenches between 0.45 and 0.60m deep were observed, revealed only mixed modern deposits, a gravel surface lying on natural contained post-med brick and was interpreted as yard surface.					It is unlikely that the depth of excavation was enough to expose and record the Roman ditches that should pass through the area examined. Two ditches were recorded c 60m south (see 1206 below).				
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
30104	1998	Land adjacent to The Sun Inn	WB	-	-	-	-	-	Appleton Fox Marches HER 30104 / 21094
<p>Land off Rosemary Lane to south-east of Roman settlement. Development of three houses. Site stripping and foundation trench excavation of 0.60 to 0.90m observed, sump dug to 1.2m.</p> <p>Mid-brown clayey silt was recorded throughout with one band of dark reddish brown sand in the southernmost trench. Modern pottery was recovered from the top few inches otherwise no artefacts of any kind.</p>					<p>Deposit interpreted as “naturally deposited alluvial soil”. However the ground level in the field is “significantly higher than that of the road to the south, though the ground here is falling towards the river”. This deposit is therefore probably more likely to be colluvium. Landscaping was suggested by the excavators though this seems unlikely.</p> <p>Natural was not encountered so still potential for buried archaeological deposits.</p>				
80054	1998	Plough Farm	WB						Boucher
<p>No archaeological features recorded</p> <p>Archaeological Investigations Ltd, Report 368</p>									

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
30079	1998	34-6 Watling Street	EVAL	Yes (minimal)	Roman Ceramics	-	Flint	Med + Post-Med features	Wichbold WAS HER 21087
<p>Following DBA (EHE 24437) Evaluation of the eastern part of a development plot to east of church was carried out.</p> <p>Presence of two ditches in the eastern part of the plot was confirmed. The outer (most easterly) was 2.7m wide, only the eastern edge of the inner ditch was recorded and 0.70m of its width, they were around 8m apart. The outer ditch cut deposits containing charcoal and burnt daub (one sherd of Roman pottery). Remnant pebble surface on natural between ditches. Fill of both ditches contained quantities of burnt daub from ovens or kilns.</p> <p>Fill of outer ditch and natural cut by post-medieval pits and postholes. Mix of Roman, med and post-med pottery from one pit, C16th to C17th from another.</p> <p>Modern garden soils varied between 0.34 and 0.76m deep.</p>					<p>Pre defence deposits cut by ditch.</p> <p>One unworked flint</p>				
30026	2000	Abattoir 22 High Street	DBA / WB	No	-	-	-	-	Topping WAS HER 30026
<p>Seven small trenches dug in advance of development to put a roof over the abattoir yard.</p> <p>Between 0.50 and 0.80m deep, no archaeological deposits were recorded. Undisturbed natural subsoil was reached in all trenches. Area had been terrace 30 years previously removing all archaeology.</p>					File missing – no further details				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
31765	2000	Bravinium House, Tipton Lane	WB	-	-	-	-	-	Border HER 31765
<p>Development site for car parking and double garage outside the eastern quadrant of the northern rampart of Roman settlement.</p> <p>Five test pits excavated – c 0.40m of brown/black organic [garden] soil above natural sub-soil [orangey brown in photos]. Area of development subsequently stripped and found to be archaeologically sterile. Three residual sherds of Roman pottery 2 BBW and 1 samian.</p>									
31766	2000	Land adjacent to Millfield House	DBA / EVAL						Border HER 31766
<p>Duplicated record for same piece of work as 31831 based on interim report and only including DBA and initial test pitting. See 31831 for full account.</p>					<p>See EHE 923 for early evaluation work on this site.</p>				
31831	2000 / 2001	Land adjacent to Millfield House	DBA / EVAL / EXC / WB	Yes	-	Post-med	-	Walling, barn	Nash Border HER 31831
<p>A suit of work prior to development for two houses and their garages. Site is located about 50m north of the bath house complex.</p> <p>14 test pits each 1.75m square were excavated at corners and on wall lines of the proposed buildings, all were limited to 0.50m deep. All deposits and</p>					<p>A stone with part of a possible alter inscription was recovered from the spoil heap by the site owner.</p>				

<p>features were post-medieval. Structural features included a dry-stone boundary wall and substantial walling relating to a farm building known to have previously occupied part of the site. A large quantity of Roman pottery and one coin were recovered. It is suggested (from previous work) that Roman deposits lie 0.50 to 0.80m below surface levels.</p> <p>Three small (contiguous) areas were also opened along the eastern wall line of the southern building. This confirmed the findings of the test pits, all deposits being post-medieval.</p> <p>The only feature recorded during the watching brief was the post-medieval barn, thought to date from the C18th.</p>									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
44689	2001	Diessmeer, Rosemary Lane	WB	No	-	-	-	C20 th	Border HER 44689
<p>Development of one bungalow outside the south-eastern corner of the Roman and the later settlement.</p> <p>0.40m of “dark brown / black (organic) earth” overlay natural sub-soil. Apart from C20th soak-away there were no archaeological features or finds</p>									
31932	2002	Tiberinus, Mill Lane	EXC	Yes	Roman Ceramics	Rampart	-	Post-med	Border HER 31932
<p>House and garage constructed within SAM and next to bath house complex.</p> <p>Significant Roman remains close to ground surface. Including well preserved</p>					<p>No detail as the report is not in the HER and a copy of the report was unable to be obtained from the contractor</p>				

east-west stretch of timber laced rampart. Assemblage of Roman and post-med pottery and Roman small finds.									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
35533	2003, 2004	Water main refurbishment	WB	Yes	Roman Ceramics	Rampart and Walling	-	Ceramics, roads and drains	Kenney 2004 Marches HER 44682
<p>Watching brief covering extensive water main replacement work along all the main thoroughfares of settlement.</p> <p>Ninety trenches in all, mainly small for test pitting and moleing of new pipes. Mostly deposits related to road makeup, levelling, or natural subsoils. The former produced only post-med pottery. The latter were mainly glacial till of red-brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions overlying the decayed surface of the local mudstone bedrock appearing as firm yellow-brown silty clay with mudstone inclusions.</p> <p>Archaeology was observed in trenches in High Street at the south end, horizontal stones with mortar possibly a roman period wall and a stony layer 0.30m deep. Watling Street had deposits relating to old land drains and possible alluvial deposits from a former stream.</p> <p>On Mill Lane the line of the defences was intercepted, two ditches were recorded, the most westerly being outside the assumed line of the Roman defences. The easterly one corresponding to the line of a ditch recorded by Stanford in 1976 (EHE 1149). The fill was grey-brown clayey silt over 0.90m deep. Probable rampart material was recorded where expected in two trenches. Finally building debris and walling was recorded close to the bath house. The wall was in a cut through deposits containing late C2nd pottery including samian.</p>					<p>Very good summary of the archaeological and historical background.</p> <p>Work useful in confirming line of south western defences and existence of deposits in a few other areas.</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
35535	2003	Middle Wardens	DBA	-	-	-	-	-	Hoskins Border HER 35535
Desk Based Assessment associated with application for 8 houses and 4 garage blocks. Fairly rudimentary research and report. Summary of past work and synthesis of results not accurate. Site recorded as orchard / garden on 1846 Tithe. No archaeological implications for development.									
35756	2003	Abattoir 22 High Street	EVAL	In cut features only	Roman ceramics	Timber Building	-	Med + post-med ceramics	Kenney Marches HER 35756
<p>Evaluation in advance of extension to abattoir recorded negative features only. Foundation trench for a timber building and other Roman features including pits. Possible clay floor sunken in pit, contained burnt clay possibly from kiln or oven and hammer scale. Ceramics dated activity to C1st and C2nd AD. Roof tiles.</p> <p>Stone drain with 17th and 18th C pottery.</p> <p>Post-med cultivation soil up to 0.90m deep above natural subsoil and cut features.</p>					<p>Roman Industrial activity.</p> <p>Ceramics suggest urban civilian settlement rather than military.</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
42833	2005	Open space by bridge	WB	Unknown	19 th century	-	-	Modern	Duncan HER 42833
<p>Watching brief carried out on area of open space just to the east of the northern bridge abutment. Trenching and foundations connected with sewage pumping station.</p> <p>Only C19th and later deposits were recorded despite works to a depth of 1.4m. Earliest deposits may be alluvial overlain by garden/cultivation soils. 20th century dump material, possibly masonry rubble, overlay this and was rich in broken glass and modern ceramics.</p>									
45164	2008	Dark Lane	EVAL	No	C14 (suspect)	Oven / hearth	Flint ?	-	Arnold Archenfield HER 49278
<p>In response to a planning application for 15 houses on a 0.78 hectare plot between High Street and Dark Lane geophysics and evaluation trenching was carried out.</p> <p>The site is some 300m north of the known northern defences of the Roman settlement. Previous watching brief in adjacent plot at south-west corner in 1994 had not revealed any archaeology but was not carried out under ideal conditions (EHE 715).</p> <p>Six reasonably large trenches (c 10 x 2m) were opened to test geophysical anomalies. Four were cleaned to undisturbed natural light yellowish brown marl with degraded sandstone. Above this was 0.40m of plough soil below turf. One further trench contained a modern land drain.</p>					<p>Report does not contain a detailed account of the geophysics, there may be a separate report prepared by the geophysics contractor.</p> <p>The hearth is interpreted as industrial due to lack of domestic burnt plant remains, charcoal from large oak and no round-wood charcoal. There is no detail of the charcoal submitted for C14 dating. If it was heartwood oak the date is likely be a hundred or two hundred years earlier than the felling and use of the timber. It seems likely to be Roman but not accurately dated.</p>				

<p>Trench 4 contained a keyhole shaped oven or hearth cut into the natural subsoil. Charcoal from the feature was dated to Cal AD 10 – 120 centred on AD 60. A “knapped” flint came from the fill of the feature.</p> <p>Roman Severn Valley ware pottery was recovered from ploughsoil.</p>									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
2013	2009	Plough Farm	EVAL	Yes	Ceramics	Timber beam slot	-	Modern land drains	Border
<p>Evaluation on the site of proposed new doctor’s surgery some 400m north of the defences and just to the west of the line of the Roman road recorded two phases of Roman activity separated by a 0.18m thick colluvial layer suggesting (temporary) abandonment or change of land use.</p> <p>Five trenches up to 15 x 1.5m were opened only the one closest to the road revealed Roman archaeology.</p> <p>The earliest phase consisted of a ditch and possible structure represented by a sill beam slot, post hole and stake hole. Fine grey ware ceramics in the primary fill of the ditch date to 1st or 2nd centuries AD. Severn Valley ware and Black Burnished ware were present in the upper fills. The colluvial layer sealed these features but was cut by the phase 3 features which consisted of a ditch and a pit. Severn Valley ware was again present.</p> <p>Depth of plough soil / colluvium increased towards the road.</p>					<p>A single fragmentary vessel from the primary fill of the phase 1 ditch had been subjected to intense heat and may represent a cremation burial.</p> <p>Was further analysis of this deposit mentioned in report carried out?</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
51992	2010	Vets, Church Street	EVAL	Some Med Post-med	Ceramics	-	-	Medieval	Logan Border HER 52015
<p>Just on the south side of Church Street in the same location as where Stanford identified surviving rampart a 4 x 1m trench and a 0.5m square test pit were dug prior to development.</p> <p>A large north-south oriented ditch was identified, the top edges of which lay outside the limits of the trench, to the east and west. Although the western side lay only just outside the trench.</p> <p>Just less than 1.0m depth of the western part of the ditch fill was excavated, it was a homogenous fill considered to be deliberate backfill material. It contained C2nd to C4th Roman pottery, a Roman vessel glass handle and one sherd of late 12th to 14th century pottery.</p> <p>0.45m of cultivation soil overlay the ditch fills, this contained Roman pottery but also some quantity of late 12th to 15th century pottery. It also contained some quantity of smithing waste including hearth bottoms, vitrified hearth lining and slag.</p> <p>A layer of clay silt and burnt clay with very frequent charcoal separated the cultivation soil from a soft gritty silt clay and charcoal layer 0.50m deep considered to be a post-medieval landscaping deposit. Above this was modern surfacing material for the car park.</p>					<p>See also EHE 87</p> <p>Burnt plant remains include hulled barley grain and chaff, bread wheat and rye grains and a spelt wheat spikelet fork.</p> <p>Hammer scale was apparently identified in all contexts except this cultivation soil, indicating smithing in the immediate vicinity.</p>				

Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
1846	2010	Swan House Watling Street	EVAL	Modern only	-	-	Prehistoric ? Bronze Age	-	Border HER 52015
<p>Two evaluation trenches each 2m x 2m were excavated in advance of proposed development.</p> <p>One contained 0.40m of firm bluish-grey silty clay below 0.20m of modern overburden. Natural clay and gravels were exposed. A pit cut into the natural extended beyond the trench edges but the segment excavated produced prehistoric pottery possibly from a Bronze age urn.</p> <p>Trench 2 contained only late post-med deposits 0.30m deep overlying natural reddish-brown pebbly clay.</p> <p>Extensive landscaping for buildings appears to have removed all archaeology. Although the defensive ditches should be running through this plot.</p>									
51841	2010	Community Centre	EXC	No	Roman ceramics	Robbed wall line	-	Post-med	Logan Border HER 52017
<p>Four narrow (0.45m) interconnecting trenches dug archaeologically for a ground source heating system at the front of the community centre.</p> <p>Beneath a modern car park surface all trenches had between 0.50 and 0.66m of post-medieval cultivation soil. Further post medieval layers were interpreted as landscaping deposits. A number (14) of linear features, pits and postholes were identified and a possible clay floor. Only one linear</p>									

<p>feature and one pit contained only Roman ceramics, the others either having no dating evidence or containing post-medieval material.</p> <p>Roman finds mostly (20) from post-med contexts were 23 sherds of pottery mainly imported fine table wares, C2nd samian, two sherds of a glass bowl and possible Roman nails. Smithing hearth base. No Med pot, rest post-med.</p>									
Event Number	Date	Site Name	Event Type	Surviving stratigraphy	Specific dating	Structural evidence	Pre Roman	Post Roman	Ref
	2013	Plough Farm	EXC						Border, Forthcoming
<p>Excavation work carried out in advance of the construction of the new doctor's surgery. Evaluation in 2009 (Event No 2013) had identified Roman features on the site.</p>					Awaiting report.				
	2013	12-14 Watling Street	WB						Border
<p>Salvage recording on a trench alongside existing building.</p>					No archaeological deposits were recorded.				

Appendix 2

English Heritage Guidance for Scheduled Monuments A Guide for Owners and Occupiers

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/scheduled-monuments-guide-for-owners-and-occupiers/scheduledmonumentsguidetext.pdf>

This guide explains what scheduling means for you as the owner or occupier of a scheduled monument and summarizes the main provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) ('the 1979 Act'), which is the legal framework for the protection of scheduled monuments. The guide does not attempt to be fully comprehensive and you are strongly advised to consult English Heritage, or seek independent professional advice, before carrying out any works that might affect the site of a scheduled monument.

What is Scheduling?

Scheduling refers to the legal system for protecting nationally important monuments and archaeological remains in England. Its aim is to preserve the best examples of these for the benefit of current and future generations. Scheduled monuments are added to the 'Schedule' (the list of legally-protected monuments) by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, under powers contained in the 1979 Act. English Heritage takes the leading role in identifying nationally important monuments and archaeological remains in England, but suggestions for scheduling are also put forward by individuals, often via local authorities. In making decisions on scheduling (and de-scheduling: the removal of monuments from the Schedule), the Secretary of State is advised by English Heritage.

Not all scheduled monuments are ancient. Monuments and archaeological remains of all dates can be given the protection of scheduling, whether they are prehistoric burial mounds, 20th-century remains of the coal industry or from World War II. Some scheduled monuments contain standing buildings or ruins. Others have no visible remains above ground: it is their buried archaeology that is of national importance. Sometimes the form and layout of monuments only becomes clear from the air or through geophysical survey.

Scheduling is carefully restricted to the most important examples of each type of monument and to those for which this type of designation provides the most appropriate protection. Scheduled monuments are registered as Local Land Charges and therefore will appear on the results of Local Land Charge Searches carried out during the sale and purchase of property. Scheduling does not affect your freehold title or other legal interests in the land. The inclusion of a monument in the Schedule does not give members of the general public any rights of access. It does give English Heritage some legal powers of entry but, in practice, English Heritage will make every attempt to obtain the owner's or occupiers' permission to inspect a monument; the legal power of entry will only ever be used as a last resort.

How does scheduling affect me?

If you wish to carry out any works that will affect a scheduled monument, whether above or below ground level, you must apply to the Secretary of State for prior written permission. This is known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). 'Works' are defined by section 2(2) of the 1979 Act as:

- any works resulting in the demolition or destruction of or any damage to a scheduled monument;
- any works for the purpose of removing or repairing a scheduled monument or any part of it or of making any alterations or additions thereto; and
- any flooding or tipping operations on land in, on or under which there is a scheduled monument.

You are strongly recommended to contact the relevant English Heritage regional office for discussion at an early stage if you are planning changes that might affect a scheduled site or monument (see below for contact details). We will try to help you develop your application in a way that avoids damage to the remains and is, therefore, more likely to be successful. We can also advise you on how to prepare an application for Scheduled Monument Consent and on how best to look after your scheduled monument, whether or not you are planning any works that affect it. No fee is payable for applying for Scheduled Monument Consent and there is no charge for English Heritage's advice. Grants are sometimes available to help maintain scheduled monuments.

Certain works to your property may also require planning permission from the local planning authority, or permissions from other bodies (such as those from Natural England covering protected wildlife species). However, obtaining such permissions does not remove the need for Scheduled Monument Consent. If your scheme needs planning permission or other permissions as well as Scheduled Monument Consent, it is helpful if you can make all the necessary applications at the same time, so that the various issues can be considered together.

How do I obtain Scheduled Monument Consent?

Consent for works is granted by the Secretary of State and must be given in writing before works are started. Consent cannot be given retrospectively, and undertaking works before consent has been given is a criminal offence. The Secretary of State is advised by English Heritage regarding applications for Scheduled Monument Consent and the application process is administered by English Heritage.

An application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made on a standard form (AM112). This can be downloaded, together with guidance on filling in the form and details of the supporting documentation needed, from www.english-heritage.org.uk/smc Alternatively, you can request a form and guidance notes English Heritage's regional offices (see below for contact details).

In the great majority of cases, Scheduled Monument Consent applications are successful. You are strongly advised to contact the appropriate English Heritage regional office to discuss your plans at an early stage and certainly before sending in an application. This will help to identify whether a proposed scheme is likely to be acceptable in principle before any detailed design is undertaken. It is usually possible, following discussion with English Heritage, to agree on a scheme that both preserves the significance of the monument and meets your needs. If, however, following a formal application for Scheduled Monument Consent, English Heritage and the applicant are not able to reach agreement on the suitability of a scheme, the applicant has a right to a hearing before a decision is made on their application. In practice, this should rarely be necessary.

When Scheduled Monument Consent is granted, it is usually subject to certain conditions that may specify methods of working, or arrangements for prior archaeological investigation and recording. These conditions are listed in the consent letter and are applied in order to safeguard the scheduled remains. Please note that breach of the conditions listed in the consent letter is an offence.

Class Consents: works for which consent has been granted by Order

Some works are covered by a Class Consents Order (i.e. an Order made by the Secretary of State). Where the proposed works are of the types specified in the Order, there is no need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent regardless of the monument or site the works take place on. It must be noted, however, that the classes of works to which the Order applies are very narrowly and precisely defined and are subject to specified conditions, limitations and/or exclusions. Undertaking works that are not covered by the Order, without obtaining Scheduled Monument Consent first, is an offence. It is recommended that you seek professional or legal advice, or contact English Heritage, before undertaking any works that you believe may benefit from a Class Consent. The activities most commonly covered by Class Consent are agriculture, gardening and works urgently needed in the interests of safety and health.

Agricultural works under Class 1 Consent

The Class Consent for agriculture permits some existing agricultural operations, which already benefit from this Class Consent, to continue. Certain operations that may be particularly damaging to the buried archaeological remains are excluded from the Class Consent: for example, ploughing where this does not already have Class Consent; ploughing to a greater depth than that previously carried out lawfully; subsoiling; drainage works; planting or uprooting trees, hedges or shrubs; the stripping of top soil; tipping operations; or the commercial cutting and removal of turf. Building work, including demolition, is also excluded from this Class Consent. It should be noted that, where activities have been carried out under Class 1 Consent, the Class Consent is lost after the activity concerned has ceased for a period of six years or longer. Scheduled Monument Consent would be needed before the activity could be resumed.

English Heritage wants to encourage farmers to consider ways of minimizing the risk to scheduled monuments under cultivation. Ploughing gradually erodes earthworks and breaks

up undisturbed archaeological remains. English Heritage and Natural England have worked together to make alternative land-uses more achievable through support from the Entry Level and Higher Level environmental stewardship schemes. Further information on the options available can be obtained by contacting Natural England or English Heritage's regional offices (see contact details below).

Gardening under Class 1 Consent

Class 1 Consent also covers horticulture. This means that, where part or all of a scheduled monument is already in use as a garden, many ordinary gardening activities, which are already taking place, can continue in the same location as before without the need to apply for Scheduled Monument Consent. Works specifically excluded from Class 1 Consent for gardening include any works likely to disturb the soil below the depth of 30cm and, as with agricultural works, any sub-soiling, drainage, the planting or uprooting of trees, hedges or shrubs, the stripping of top soil or tipping operations.

Where Class Consent does not apply to gardening works that you propose to carry out, then an application for Scheduled Monument Consent must be made to the Secretary of State. English Heritage is aware of the need of many owners and occupiers to carry out domestic gardening on their scheduled monuments and aims to consider applications for Scheduled Monument Consent sympathetically so long as the work will not harm the monument. If you are in any doubt about whether what you are doing, or propose to do, is covered by Class 1 Consent, you are strongly advised to seek advice from English Heritage and/or your own professional or legal adviser.

Works urgently necessary in the interests of safety or health (Class 5 Consent)

Works to a scheduled monument may be needed as a matter of urgency in the interests of safety or health. In this instance, the minimum work that is immediately necessary in the interests of safety and health may be carried out under Class 5 Consent. When the need to carry out such works is realized, you should write to English Heritage as soon as is reasonably practicable. You will need to detail the works proposed or undertaken and present a full justification of why they are or were necessary.

Managing a scheduled monument

A good general rule for scheduled monuments that contain buried archaeological remains is: the less disturbance of the ground the better. Monuments which consist of, or include, built structures can be particularly vulnerable to decay, especially if the structure is already ruinous, and may need more proactive maintenance of the structural parts. Monuments that include earthworks often require nothing more than standard good land management, such as the control of vegetation growth, burrowing animals, prevention of erosion and ensuring that sites under pasture are not over-grazed. Scheduling does not imply that monuments are being poorly managed or that they are under threat; nor does it impose any legal obligation to undertake any additional management of the monument. However, English Heritage encourages owners and occupiers to maintain their scheduled monuments in good condition so that the remains survive for future generations.

Advice

You can get free expert advice on the good management of your monument by contacting your English Heritage regional office (contact details below). From time to time, a member of English Heritage staff may wish to visit your monument to assess its condition. Your permission will always be sought first if we need access to private land. We will be able to advise you on management measures and answer questions about the monument's archaeology, history and importance. Detailed information on the archaeology of your area is also available via the local Historic Environment Record (for contact details, see www.heritagegateway.org.uk). Useful information on archaeological issues in general, and guidance on good practice, can be found in the on-line guidance library at www.helm.org.uk.

Financial assistance

Grants for the repair or management of scheduled monuments may be available from English Heritage. Further information can be obtained from the regional offices. In some circumstances, grants may form part of a Management Agreement with you to support the good maintenance and management of a scheduled monument over a number of years. Either English Heritage or Natural England can provide information on management payments that may be available for farmers via environmental stewardship schemes. Built structures (including ruins) may be eligible for historic buildings grants to assist with repair or consolidation work.

Offences

It is a criminal offence to destroy or damage a scheduled monument either intentionally or through recklessness. It is also a criminal offence to carry out or to permit others to carry out unauthorised works to a scheduled monument, i.e. works undertaken without Scheduled Monument or Class Consent. As noted above, where Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted subject to conditions, it is an offence to fail to comply with those conditions when implementing that consent.

The use of metal detecting equipment on a scheduled site is illegal without the written consent of English Heritage, as is the removal of objects found by detection equipment.

Where a criminal offence is suspected, English Heritage may choose to investigate with a view to prosecution or to refer the matter to the police and to the Crown Prosecution Service. A conviction for any of these offences can lead to a fine and, in respect of intentional or reckless damage or destruction of a monument, a fine and/or imprisonment.

Contact details for the English Heritage West Midlands office covering – Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, Worcestershire

English Heritage
8th Floor, The Axis
10 Holliday Street
Birmingham B1 1TG
Telephone: 0121 625 6820
Fax: 0121 625 6821
E-mail: westmidlands@english-heritage.org.uk

Guidance Appendix

Class Consents

Class Consents are granted by an Order of the Secretary of State. They give consent for works of a particular kind (or 'class') to be carried out on any scheduled monument to which they apply. Class Consents are carefully defined legal consents and are subject to specified conditions, limitations and/or exclusions. You are therefore strongly advised to contact English Heritage and your own legal adviser before any works are undertaken in reliance on a Class Consent. This will help to ensure that you are fully aware of the conditions and restrictions of these consents and that you do not inadvertently undertake unauthorised works.

The current Class Consents can be found in the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994 (Statutory Instrument No. 1994/ 1381). A brief outline of each Class is provided here but it should be noted that the conditions, limitations and exclusions are not included, and for these you are advised to consult the 1994 Order:

- Class 1: This covers certain 'agricultural, horticultural and forestry works of the same kind as those previously carried out lawfully in the same location and on the same spot within that location during the previous six years'. "Carried out lawfully" means 'carried out in accordance with the terms of a consent granted by order under section 3 of the Act or which would have been so carried out if during the period in question the monument had been a scheduled monument' (quoted from the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1994).

The previous Class 1 Consent for agricultural, horticultural and forestry works was under the Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981. The 1981 Order provided that agricultural, horticultural or forestry works could only be lawfully carried out if works of the same kind had previously been executed in the same field or location during the period 9th October 1976 to 8th October 1981, subject to certain exclusions including sub-soiling, drainage works, the planting or uprooting of trees, hedges or shrubs or any other works likely to disturb the soil below the maximum depth affected by normal ploughing.

The 1994 Order replaced the 1981 Order but permits those rights to undertake agricultural, horticultural and forestry works acquired under Class 1 of the 1981 Order to continue so long as they are executed at least once in every six year period. The 1994 Order defines further and extends those works excluded from Class 1.

Therefore, Class 1 Consent under the 1994 Order does not provide Class Consent for agricultural, horticultural and forestry works to be extended, either within the same area or to another area of the scheduled monument; it merely permits those rights acquired under the 1981 Order to be continued under the 1994 Order subject to further limitation and the six year qualifying period.

Before relying on Class 1 Consent, you are strongly advised to consult the 1994 Order and seek advice from English Heritage or your own professional adviser to establish what activities on your scheduled monument currently benefit from Class 1 Consent.

- Class 2: Works executed more than 10m below ground level by the British Coal Corporation or their licensees.
- Class 3: Certain works executed by the British Waterways Board.
- Class 4: Certain works for the repair or maintenance of machinery.
- Class 5: Works urgently necessary in the interests of safety or health, being the minimum measures necessary and subject to giving notice in writing as soon as reasonably practicable to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State will be satisfied that notice has been given if it is sent to the relevant English Heritage regional office.
- Class 6: Works executed by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, more commonly known as English Heritage.
- Class 7: Certain works of archaeological evaluation carried out by or on behalf of an applicant for Scheduled Monument Consent.
- Class 8: Certain works carried out in accordance with agreements made between the occupier of a scheduled monument and the Secretary of State or English Heritage under section 17 of the 1979 Act (i.e. where Management Agreements are in place).
- Class 9: Certain works in respect of which the Secretary of State or English Heritage pay a grant under section 24 of the 1979 Act.

Appendix 3

Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy Policies that will replace the Unitary Development Plan policies when adopted

Policy SS6 – Environmental quality and local distinctiveness

Development proposals should conserve and enhance those environmental assets that contribute towards the county's distinctiveness, in particular its settlement pattern, landscape, biodiversity and historic assets and especially those with specific environmental designations. In addition, proposals should maintain and improve the effectiveness of those ecosystems essential to the health and wellbeing of the county's residents and its economy. Development proposals should be shaped through an integrated approach to planning the following environmental components from the outset, and based upon sufficient information to determine the effect upon each where they are relevant:

- ☐ Landscape, townscape and local distinctiveness, especially in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- ☐ Biodiversity and geodiversity;
- ☐ Historic environment and heritage assets;
- ☐ The network of green infrastructure;
- ☐ Local amenity, including light pollution, air quality and tranquillity;
- ☐ Agricultural and food productivity and soils;
- ☐ Physical resources, including minerals, management of waste, the water environment, renewable energy and energy conservation.

The management plans and conservation objectives of the county's international and nationally important features and areas will be material to future development proposals. Furthermore assessments of local features, areas and sites, where undertaken to define local distinctiveness, should inform proposals. Where the benefits of proposals are considered to outweigh the adverse effects on the environment, or there are competing environmental objectives and full mitigation is not possible, compensatory measures should be advanced.

Policy LD4 – Historic environment and heritage assets

Development proposals affecting heritage assets and the wider historic environment should achieve the following objectives:

1. The conservation, and where appropriate enhancement of, heritage assets and their settings that positively contribute to the character of a site, townscape and/or wider environment, including conservation areas;

2. The conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings through appropriate management, uses and sympathetic design;
3. The retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets as a focus for wider regeneration schemes; and
4. The appropriate recording of heritage assets in mitigation of development impact, in cases where agreed loss occurs.

The scope of the works required to protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings should be proportionate to their significance. Development schemes should emphasise the original form and function of any asset and, where appropriate, improve the understanding of and public access to them.

Current Unitary Development Plan Policies that will be replaced by the Core Strategy when adopted

Archaeology and Development Supplementary Planning Guidance, April 2010

https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/media/5450240/Archaeology_SPD_June_2010.pdf

Policy ARCH1 Archaeological assessments and field evaluations

Prior to the determination of applications for development on sites where there is reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance, an archaeological field evaluation may be required. In addition where proposals are put forward within AIUAs (Archaeologically Important Urban Areas) that may affect the integrity of the historic character of such settlements a historic landscape appraisal will be expected.

Policy ARCH2 Foundation design and mitigation for urban sites

In Hereford AAI (Area of Archaeological Importance) and the historic market towns of Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster and Ross-on-Wye, applicants may be required to submit details of foundation designs and proposals for optimum preservation of archaeological remains and historic urban deposits in situ.

Policy ARCH3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Development proposals and works which may adversely affect the integrity, character or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments will not be permitted.

Policy ARCH4 Other Sites of National or Regional Importance

Planning permission for development which would destroy or seriously damage unscheduled nationally important remains or sites of regional importance, or their character or setting, will not be permitted.

Policy ARCH5 Sites of Lesser or Local Importance

Development proposals which adversely affect a site of lesser regional or local importance that is unlikely to merit full preservation in situ will be permitted where the impact on

archaeological interests of the site can be shown to have been adequately mitigated.

Policy ARCH6 Recording of archaeological remains

Where preservation in situ is not feasible, conditions on planning permissions will be imposed to ensure that, where appropriate, sites of archaeological interest including standing structures are excavated and/or recorded before alteration, demolition, site clearance or development commences, or are alternatively subject to a limited recording action project during development.

Policy ARCH7 Hereford AAI

Within the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance, development which is likely to affect archaeological remains or their setting will only be permitted where either full preservation in situ can be achieved, or time and resources will be made available for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation, conservation and post excavation work to be carried out.

Policy ARCH8 Enhancement and improved access to archaeological sites

Proposals affecting sites of archaeological interest will be required to show how the interest will be protected and where feasible, can be enhanced. Favourable consideration will be given to the development schemes which emphasise the original form and function of the sites and where appropriate improve public access to them. Such measures will be secured by the use of conditions, planning agreements and management plans.