

Appendix 1: List of sources used in compiling the Conservation Plan

Unpublished reports used

These documents provided important information on the current state of the holdings at Wroxeter (Barlow Associates) and detail on particular aspects of the site (Baker 1992; White & Hislop 2002). The Archaeological Assessment (White and Dalwood 1994) was an exercise in generating a comprehensive HER for the site and can be accessed via ADS.

- Baker, W.A. 1992 *Air Archaeology in the Valley of the River Severn* Unpubl Doctoral Thesis, University of Southampton
- Barlow Associates 2008 *Wroxeter Roman City. Site Number 670. Periodic Condition Survey Report. Report Number 670/08*
- Sebire, H. Asset Management Plan (AMP) Project. Summary Statement of Significance. Report No. SSoS-670 Wroxeter Roman City (SAM 32) 19/6/08
- Tolley, R and Walker, S.T. 1999 *English Heritage Review of Properties: West Midlands Region, Wroxeter Roman City, Shropshire*
- White, P. 1976 *Wroxeter Roman City. Feasibility Study of Proposed Development* DoE
- White, R.H. and Dalwood, H. 1994 *Archaeological Assessment of Wroxeter, Shropshire* Hereford & Worcester County Report
- White, R.H. and Hislop, M. 2002 *Summary Report on an Archaeological Evaluation and Building Record at Wroxeter Farm, Shropshire*. BUFAU Rep. **893.2**

Archives Consulted

National Monument Record:

- All aerial photographs relating to Wroxeter Roman City (1000 + prints housed in four red boxes + Aerofilms archive)
- Wroxeter Roman City – Plans Catalogue (23/7/07)

Northamptonshire Archives

Henry Dryden Papers (1880) (NRO D (CA) 505)

Shropshire Archives

Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the Parish of Wroxeter in the County of Salop (1840); *Plan of the Parish of Wroxeter in the County of Salop* (1842) SA2656/16-17

A Survey of the Manor of Wroxeter, Eyton, Uppington, Eaton Constantine, etc situated in the County of Salop, one of the estates of John Newport esq. Surveyed and drawn by John Rocque 1746 (SA 6900)

Foxall Placenames map, Wroxeter Parish (1972)

SA Watton Newspaper Cuttings, vol 1 (1829) (SA901/1)

Staffordshire Archives, Salt Collection

Thomas Farmer Dukes MS (1799-49) *Wroxeter and other Shropshire Antiquities* (MS 461 & 473, Salt Colln. Stafford; similar to *Idem*, Soc of Antiq London MS 218)

Roger White, Wroxeter Archive (held at Ironbridge Institute)

The following list comprises the materials used to produce and support the findings of the report and represents a listing of the materials held by Roger White relating to the site.

- Photocopies of all articles relating to Wroxeter from 1709-current as well as MS / original documents
- Birmingham Archaeology / BUFAU archive reports on Wroxeter projects
- Copies of all published works on Wroxeter including representatives of all Wroxeter site guides 1859-current
- Original measured hachured survey of monument and town by Percy Taylor, 1931 (unpublished and not in NMR)
- Original prints and photocopies of photographs relating to Wroxeter
- Collection of slides and digital images taken by Roger White as well as Wroxeter slide collections from Philip Barker, Charles Daniel and Graham Webster (ca. 3000 slides in total)

Appendix 2: Consultation Process

Date of Meeting	Venue and type of meeting	Area of interest represented
6 th Feb. 2009	Society of Antiquaries; Symposium	Academic community
7 th March 2009	Wroxeter Hotel; Guided tour and presentation	Local householders
16 th March 2009	Rowley's House, Shrewsbury; Museum Curators, Education Officers	Collections holders
20 th March 2009	Attingham Park; presentation and discussion	Landowners and natural environment groups
March-April	Wroxeter Roman City; visitor survey	Visitors to EH monument
18 th April 2009	Radio Shropshire; live interview	General public
18 th April 2009	Shirehall; presentation	Local history societies and local historians; general public
23 rd April 2009	Wroxeter Hotel; presentation	EH staff
11 th May 2009	Wroxeter Hotel; presentation	Wroxeter PC

The management issues formed common themes raised in many of the meetings held with the local community:

- **traffic management** – there was support for implementing speed reduction and some sort of traffic calming on the B4380 (Shrewsbury to Ironbridge road). However, the possibility of increased traffic in the village was a negative aspect. There was a desire for some kind of speed control on the main access route to the village ('Watling Street');
- **road closures** – local opinion was set against any road closures but desired to see less use of the minor roads (Patch Lane and the cliff road) leading to the village. / Closure of Watling Street would have implications for the three point-to-point meetings held each year at Eyton-on-Severn and the farm business there;
- **Wroxeter church** – people felt there were greater opportunities for increased liaison between EH and CCT to encourage greater use of the church;
- **farm buildings** – people felt these could serve as an ideal visitor centre to replace the existing one with potential for:
 - enhanced interpretation and a museum café (with possible franchise to the Wroxeter Hotel or vineyard);
 - interpretation of the vernacular farm buildings which would include re-building them;
 - possible use of parts of the farm buildings as a working farm;
 - possibility of including an interpretation of the interior of a Roman house, baths etc.;
 - reinforcing the need to return dispersed artefacts to Wroxeter so that they can be displayed as a complete assemblage.
- **access** – people felt there should be wider access to the site:
 - walks to allow interpretation of the main site;
 - walks linking up with Attingham Park via the River Severn and Ismore Coppice;
 - walks linking up with the wider landscape west of the Severn, perhaps by a new footbridge provided near Boathouse Cottage.

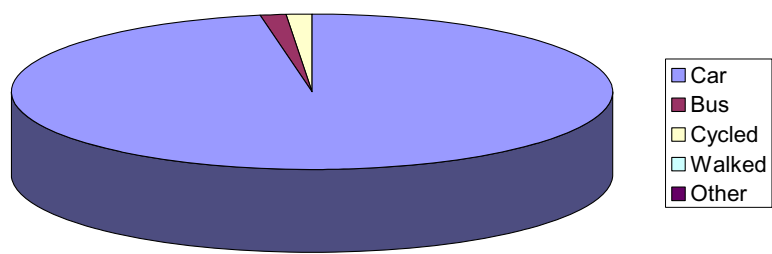
- **visitor numbers** – it was felt that large increases in visitor numbers could not be easily sustained. Residents felt there could be security issues with increased visitor numbers accessing wider areas of the site;
- **interpretation** – apart from enhanced interpretation in a new visitor centre using the farm buildings, many people would like to see interpretation of a greater proportion of the site and this included a call for further archaeological excavation involving the local community;
- **landscape features** – appreciation of the ‘special’ nature of the landscape was expressed, with an understanding of the significance of the Roman site and its landscape setting.

Other, generally favourable, responses to the draft recommendations and expressions of support were received from the following individuals and organisations (emails in archive):

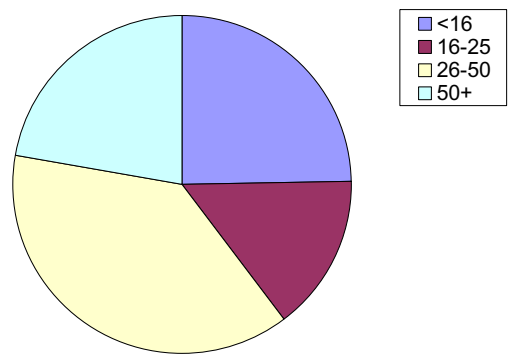
Harold Bound (Shrewsbury Resident)
 Kath Bristow (Shrewsbury and Mid-Shropshire Ramblers Group)
 Dr Andrew Burnett (British Museum, Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies)
 Dean Carroll (Shrewsbury Resident)
 Dr Hilary Cool (Freelance Archaeological Consultant)
 Mike Corbishley (University College London)
 Jo Cross (Churches Conservation Trust)
 Sir Barry Cunliffe (Acting Chair English Heritage)
 Paul Flynn (Environment Agency)
 Mick Jones (Lincoln City Archaeologist)
 Peter Kienzle (Landschaftsverband Rheinland)
 James Lawson (Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society)
 Shelagh Lewis (CBA West Midlands)
 Prof Martin Millett (University of Cambridge)
 Jeremy Milln (West Midlands Region Archaeologist, National Trust)
 Marilyn Priddey (Shrewsbury Resident)
 David Rudling (University of Sussex)
 Peter Wade-Martins (Norfolk Archaeology Trust)
 Dr Pete Wilson (Head of Research Policy (Roman Period), English Heritage)
 Fran Yarroll (Shropshire Museums Education Officer)

Appendix 3: Wroxeter Visitor Survey, March-April 2009 (data supplied by Kate Churchill). Taken from 73 responses (198 individuals)

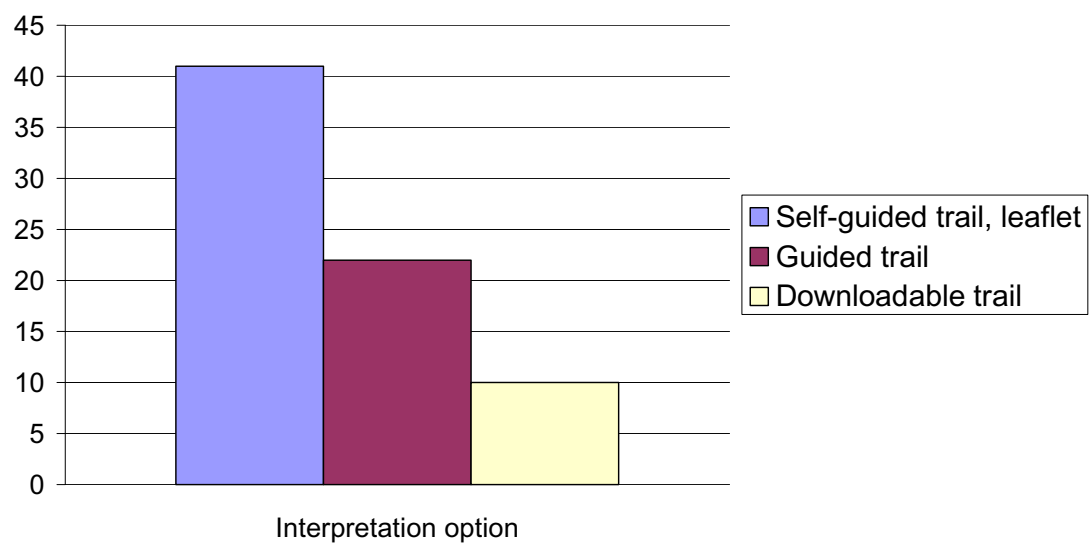
Transport to site



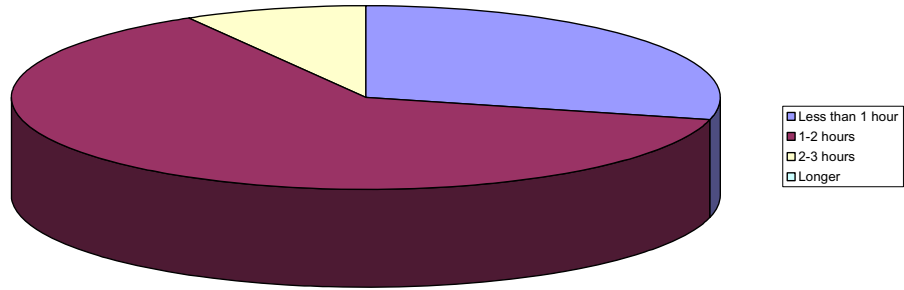
Ages



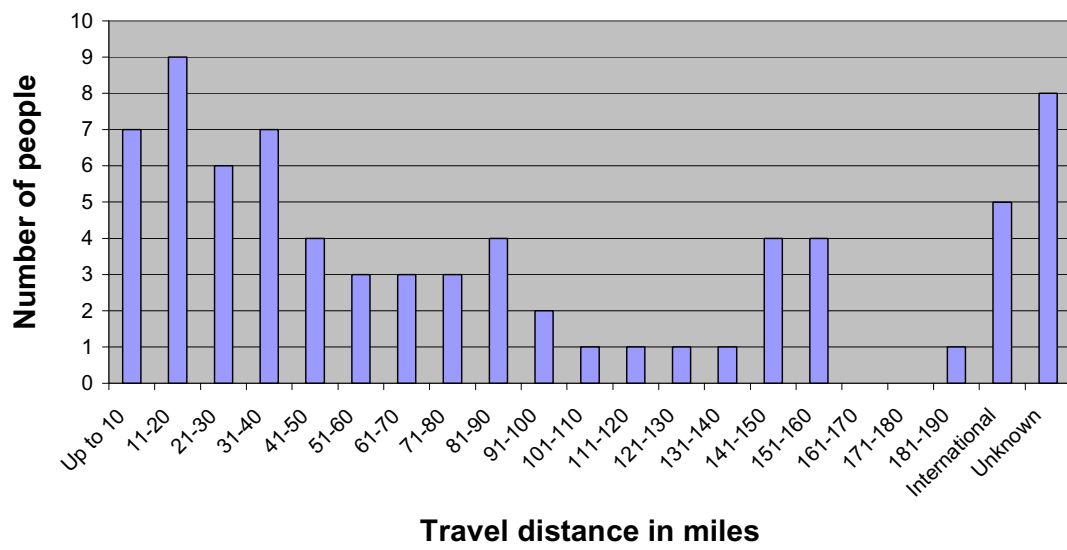
Interpretation preferences



Time spent at site



Distance travelled to site



**Appendix 4: DCMS Listings for Historic Buildings in Wroxeter study area
(Source: Heritage Gateway)**

Building name	LBS No.	Grade	Date of listing	NGR
Churchyard gates	420920	II	17.2.85	SJ5629808243
Wroxeter Grange	420921	II	17.2.85	SJ5634208213
Folly SW of Grange	420922	II	17.2.85	SJ5632008172
Horseshoe Inn	418756	II	17.2.85	SJ5771709437
Glebe Cottage	419963	II	17.2.85	SJ5639808144
The Old Post Office	419965	II	17.2.85	SJ5632908310
Church of St Andrew	419966	I	13.6.58	SJ5633008247

Appendix 5

List of the main national, regional and local policy documents relating to cultural/historic environment/biodiversity matters:

1. National

The Planning Policy Guidance documents:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15. Planning and the Historic Environment. Department of the Environment and the Department for National Heritage, 1994
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. Archaeology and Planning. Department of the Environment, 1990 – under revision

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act, 1990,

Power of Place: the future of the historic environment. English Heritage, 2000

Informed Conservation, English Heritage, 2000

Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003;

Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, 2005

Countryside in and Around Towns, 2005

Securing the Future; the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005

Heritage Protection for the 21st century, 2007 (The Heritage Protection Reform White Paper)

Conservation Principles Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment. English Heritage, 2007

The State of the Natural Environment. Natural England, 2008.

2. Regional

Growing our Future: the West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework, 2004. Forestry Commission

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, June 2004 (revised, January, 2008)

Restoring the region's Wildlife: the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands (2005), West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership

Developing the Rural Environmental Economy of the West Midlands, November 2005. Advantage West Midlands

West Midlands Health and Well Being Strategy, 2008.

3. Local

Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Local Plan, Written Statement, 2001

Shropshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2002, Shropshire County Council for the Shropshire Biodiversity Steering group

A Visitor Economy Strategy and Action Plan for Shrewsbury and Atcham, 2005-2009. 2005. Prepared for Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council and Advantage West Midlands by Tourism Enterprise and Management (TEAM)

Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Community Strategy 2005-2012 (Revised, 2005), Shrewsbury and Atcham Partnership

Countryside Access strategy for Shropshire 2008-2018 (Draft), 2008, Shropshire County Council

A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Shrewsbury and Atcham, a report by TEP, November, 2008

Shropshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, Infrastructure and Implementation Topic Paper, July, 2008, prepared jointly by Bridgnorth District Council, North Shropshire District Council, Oswestry Borough Council, Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council, Shropshire County Council and South Shropshire District Council).

APPENDIX 6: CURRENT MANAGEMENT ISSUES RELATING TO THE MONUMENT

This appendix draws heavily on a recent condition survey by Barlow Associates (2008). Their findings concur in large measure with ground observations made by those writing the CP, with conversations held with English Heritage staff and with others involved in the management of the site prior to and during the production of this CP. The Barlow Associates' report bases asset assessment on established criteria such as those used by English Heritage in Heritage at Risk (HAR) and Buildings at Risk (BAR) assessments. It prioritises the order of works and assesses compliance with existing management plans. It is anticipated that the Barlow Associates' report will form the basis of further detailed management recommendations following circulation of this Conservation Plan.

The document follows the listing of the main identified vulnerabilities / defects. These are:

1. the condition of the Roman ruins;
2. the extent of animal burrowing across the site;
3. the damage being caused by poaching by cattle;
4. the condition and appearance of field boundaries;
5. the condition of water courses;
6. the colonisation of scrub and unmanaged woodland on parts of the site;
7. the presence of fly-tipping;
8. the management of the Farm buildings;
9. the condition and future of some tenanted houses, e.g. Mount Pleasant, the former Smithy / Post Office;
10. the variable quality, condition and placement of signage.

1. Exposed ruins (Roman baths and the Old Work)

The Barlow Associates' report (2008) describes the overall condition of these remains as fair but points to a number of serious defects which include:



Figure 6.1: Visitors viewing the baths basilica interpretation. Note the bleeding of coloured gravels and moss growth.



Figure 6.2: HAN119, The baths as first laid out, in 1992, demonstrating original clear delineation of colour coding.

- the overall degradation of interpretation caused principally by lack of routine regular maintenance and vegetation growth. As a result the coloured gravel used to mark out different rooms and paths is rapidly losing definition (Figure 6.1; contrast with Figure 6.2);

- deteriorating masonry due to footfall and freeze-thaw erosion; upper wall courses are becoming seriously depleted, exacerbated by earlier insensitive and widespread use of concrete (Figure 6.3);
- the overall interpretation of the ruins which relies heavily on the use of inappropriate materials, e.g. the tubular metal railings and wooden handrails, the cast slabs and curb edgings marking the lines of walls, extensive concrete capping. Use of these materials jars with the sensitive landscape setting of the site. In some areas, the widespread use of concrete confuses the visitor about the authenticity of the remains, i.e. what is a reconstruction and what is not;
- the damage being caused due to current access arrangements across the remains. Visitors have free rein to climb over walls, thus dislodging stones and causing serious damage. This is particularly bad where visitors climb into the *natatio* (plunge pool) from the northern side;
- the increasing extent of animal burrowing, especially rabbits. This is severe on the west side of the *natatio* (Figure 6.3). There is rabbit and mole damage around picnic benches and display boards in the baths area. A large animal burrow, either rabbit or badger, lies in the SE corner under a group of shrubs. The extent of burrowing here is unknown but likely to be worsening. A lot of mole activity in this area too in which up-cast RB sherds and butchered bone were found. Moderate mole damage within forum ruins (west side of B 4394).



Figure 6.3: On-going damage to the monument. From left to right: decaying original herringbone floor; disintegrating east baths praefurnium wall; animal and other damage in *natatio*

2. The extent of animal burrowing across the site

In addition to animal burrowing in the exposed ruins, there is increasing damage being caused by rabbits, moles and badgers across the site (Figure 6.4). The worst affected areas include:

- areas alongside the verges of most roads / tracks across the site;
- upper part of 18g (HAN203) – good condition, priority 4;
- active badger sett – adjacent to stream along S. boundary, 18j (HAN208).



Figure 6.4: Mole damage, south of the baths in HAN207.



Figure 6.5: Poaching by cattle on either side of the Bell Brook in HAN200 & 203.

3. Damage from poaching by cattle and farm machinery

Grazing is by cattle and sheep; sheep are the preferred option but it is understood that there has been difficulty obtaining tenants with sheep and this has resulted in more cattle being grazed than is desirable for the good management of the site (Figure 6.5). Of the eleven parcels of land identified by Barlow, only 3 are grazed wholly by sheep; the remainder is grazed by sheep and cattle. On National Trust land (18m-o; HAN202, 222, 224) grazing is entirely for sheep.

Poaching by cattle is currently worst in the following areas:

- 18f, 18h, 18k, 18b HAN221, 200, 201 & 212. 18h (HAN200) severe erosion along Bell Brook – erosion repairs aided by fencing needed (Figure 4.6). Metal water trough in SW corner;
- bad erosion 18h (HAN200) – along desire line footpath across field;
- 18b (HAN212) – erosion of stream banks by cattle which could be avoided if fenced and cattle were prevented from crossing stream.



Figure 6.6: Ruts caused by farm traffic to feed stock.



Figure 6.7: Lime dump on HAN224, adjacent to Norton Farm.

Erosion from movements of farm machinery is also causing damage, along with other farming practices:

- bad in 18h (HAN200) – stone displacement over time along track HAN402 – presumed to be due to farm machinery;
- 18d HAN215 – serious deep erosion caused by vehicles tracking across field to remove piles of cut *leylandii* hedging;
- severe rutting at entrance to 18g (HAN203) (Figure 6.6);
- inappropriately sited water troughs – some leaking, e.g. one in farmyard – causing ponding. The siting of all water troughs should be reviewed;
- storage of lime on the fields for agricultural improvement 18m (HAN224) (Figure 6.7).

4. The condition and appearance of field boundaries

Field boundaries comprise stone walls, hedges or post and wire (mesh and barbed wire) stock fencing; there is some wooden fencing. Some boundaries are a combination of hedging and fencing. Boundaries are a prominent feature of the site; some have historical significance while others result from present day agricultural management. In their current form, boundaries are a management concern because:



Figure 6.8: Chestnut paling and concrete-and wire fence in baths field.



Figure 6.9: Wooden gate buried in overgrown hedge.

- they exhibit a lack of consistency in style and materials;
- they are often visually intrusive and incongruous, e.g. the concrete post and mesh fence to S and E boundaries of baths basilica (Figure 6.8);
- many are in a deteriorating condition which imparts an air of neglect and untidiness with evidence of abandoned redundant fence posts and gates in various places (Figure 6.9);
- some entrances in fencing and hedge lines are inappropriately sited;
- many hedges have grown out of control and have not been maintained for a long time, e.g. the unmanaged hedges along HAN407 the road running past The Cottage; those along the road running towards the Roman burial ground (HAN403); those along the B4380 running E-W across the site where the hedging is of differing heights (HAN405) and those along the Green Lane (HAN402) extending past the football field;
- some hedges end abruptly in places with gaps or gaps infilled with unsightly makeshift post and wire fencing;

- makeshift repairs using plastic fencing alongside hawthorn hedging are extremely unsightly;
- vistas of aesthetic and archaeological significance have become obscured e.g. the picket fence to boundary of the baths basilica and on the opposite side of road, blocks views into the ruins. The potential for the visitor to 'read' the landscape is thus diminished.

Apart from the visual defects, the current condition of many boundaries hampers the efficient management of stock. Sheep can pass freely underneath some fencing / combined hedging and fencing, into out-of-bounds areas such as the football field. This occurs frequently in areas where post and wire fencing adjacent to a hedge has lost its wire e.g. 18i (HAN205). The inappropriate siting of some gates also hampers efficient stock management.

Ideally, properly managed hedging should be re-introduced to replace the post and wire fencing which is unsightly and jars with the sensitive landscape setting of Wroxeter. This could be undertaken gradually and could comprise post and rail fencing used in combination with hedging; the fencing would protect the hedging and could initially include sheep wire, removed at a later stage when the hedging has matured enough to provide a sheep barrier.

The maintenance of existing hedging and planting of new hedging boundaries would fit well with DEFRA's management priorities which are to encourage farmers to retain hedges for their wildlife habitats and general ecological value. Hedges on the site are also valued by the local community for their visual appearance and their support of wildlife.

Gates across the site are of inconsistent style and materials and their condition is variable. Some newly replaced gates are constructed of inappropriate wood and not jointed; some gates are not used and blocked off. Other gates are rusted up and appear unused (Figure 6.9). As with fencing and hedging, there is a need to review all gates and achieve consistency across the site. It may be appropriate to remove some gates altogether, e.g. some along the road through the site, others that are not used, those that have rusted up and are unusable anyway.



Figure 6.10: Unrecorded Roman stone HAN410 in Grange garden wall.



Figure 6.11; Unrecorded wall (HAN409) defining The Cottage.

The stone walls on the site (HAN408, 409, 410) are archaeologically as well as historically significant; they are also aesthetically pleasing (Figures 6.10 & 11). They are

known to contain fragments of Roman masonry and may also contain earlier and later material such as Iron Age quern stones and medieval cross fragments. There has never been a thorough survey of these walls and so their full significance is not yet understood. The current state of much of the walling is generally good but long lengths are covered with ivy which in places has penetrated the mortar and set up gradual structural damage. However, much of the ivy growth is non-invasive. The stone walls were formerly managed by the Raby Estate and kept ivy-free; whether there should be wholesale ivy removal remains to be decided but this would facilitate survey if this is to be included in any management recommendations.

5. The condition of water courses

The main water courses on the site are the River Severn on the west side, the Bell Brook which runs across the northern area and a brook running along southern edge of the defined area. The main management issues with water courses are silting up and neglect of adjacent land-use (Figure 6.12).



Figure 6.12: Silts deposited in HAN203 by the Bell Brook adjacent to B4394.



Figure 6.13: Ivy understorey in Sycamore plantation HAN216.

On the side adjacent to the R. Severn, the land slopes down towards the river – 18 e (HAN218). This area, has not been recently cultivated but was managed by grazing. It has now reverted to weeds and grass with some regenerating woody scrub and trees; it has a generally poor and neglected appearance. There is some erosion where anglers access the river's edge.

Farther south, 18d (HAN215) – the river terrace is grazed and generally in good condition, however, ungrazed parts are colonised by weeds and nettles which should be controlled. Isolated areas of erosion are evident behind The Boathouse and re-seeding is recommended. This stretch of the R. Severn is part of a protected County Wildlife Site in which legally protected species include water vole, otter and the nationally scarce white-legged damselfly and county-rare blue water speedwell. The river island (HAN214) was not closely inspected in the Barlow Associates' 2008 survey, but it is considered to be a potential site for an otter holt (Barlow Associates, 2008, 14-15).

The stream defining the south edge of the defences has fallen trees along the stream side as well as an active badger sett. Its continuation through Boathouse field (HAN213) is poached by cattle and has some shading by vegetation.

The Bell Brook has a lot of dense vegetation but the main impact of this is on the ecology rather than archaeology – e.g. shaded stream inhibits aquatic/marginal

vegetation growth and reduces suitability of habitat for water voles. There is silting up on the east side of the bridge carrying the B4394 and the presence of stonework that needs inspecting.

The future of the sycamore copse in 18j (**HAN216**) needs to be considered. To improve light penetration within the wood (Figure 6.13), the trees need to be crown lifted or the trees should be felled. They have low historical and aesthetic value but they would need to be assessed for biodiversity as they house a rookery and provide insect life for bats.

6. The colonisation of scrub and unmanaged woodland on parts of the site

This is not particularly serious generally but there are some concentrated areas of scrub, weed and tree growth that could be better managed. Apart from areas already mentioned along water courses, these include some unattractive and inappropriate scrub immediately to the south east of the baths and within the managed monument. The concrete footprint of a former machine shed / barrack block is located here too and might be removed. There is also some intrusive and unsightly scrub at the southern end of the forum site; the scrub should be removed as it obscures the exposed ruins.

7. Fly tipping

This is not particularly serious but is present in parts of the site, especially along water courses and locally around the village on some fields (Figure 6.14).



Figure 6.14: Fly tipping / fence repair adjacent to B4394.



Figure 6.15: **HAN101, Wroxeter Farm and its farmyard.**

8. The management of the Farm Barns buildings

The Farm Barns buildings (**HAN101**) have been mothballed for the present until a use is decided for them. They are currently used mainly for storage by the tenant farmer. The curtilage of these buildings is extremely untidy and neglected. Redundant farm machinery, makeshift fencing and gates, hypodermic syringes and other detritus lie scattered about giving the area an uncared for appearance (Figure 6.15). Rats and mice inhabit the north west barn due to the storage of grain there. This detracts from the buildings themselves and is uncomfortably close to the visitor centre.

The buildings themselves are extremely attractive even in their present state. They have undergone detailed survey (Hislop and White 2002) and it is known that the barns

generally have only limited defects such as settlement cracks to the north east hay barn and roof damage caused by vandalism. However, the covered yard (shippen) is reported to be in poor condition with failed trusses and fixings to the tin roof of probable 1881 construction.

9. The condition and future of EH owned tenanted houses and other buildings

9.1 1 & 2 The Ruins Cottage (HAN104)

This small building lies on the other side of the road from the visitor centre. Though attractive from the outside its conversion in the 1970s for use as a field studies centre resulted in an incompatibility with the original structure. In addition, there is dry rot and deteriorating brick work. There are safety issues with the outbuilding to the west of the cottage (Figure 6.17). This is likely to be demolished shortly to allow for the construction of a toilet block for the adjacent education room.



Figure 6.17: Derelict pig sties behind 1 & 2 The Ruins.



Figure 6.18: Original 1980s gate notice.

9.2 The Forge / Post Office (HAN100)

There are minor defects to the flat roof at the rear of the building. The property is now vacant and the Roman artefacts in her garden are considered to be vulnerable. The building has little relevance to the Roman site.

9.3 Mount Pleasant (HAN117)

One half of this property is tenanted while the remaining half is unoccupied. Neither half is in good condition but the unoccupied half is near derelict and the external wall adjacent to the stream has serious settlement. The occupied half requires up-dating to conform to safety standards, (e.g. new electrical installations) and needs new windows. The garage is in imminent danger of collapse.

The building has little relevance to the Roman site, though it may be of historical/social history interest. It would seem more appropriate to sell it on the open market; this could result in refurbishment making the property more in keeping with the character and ambience of the village.

9.4 Current visitor centre (HAN405)

The modern timber building was erected in the mid 1970s as a stop-gap until the farm buildings could be converted to be the site museum, as outlined in the feasibility study (White 1976). It is nearing the end of its useful life and has little long-term future as a

museum and visitor centre, especially if large numbers begin to visit the site again. It has a serious impact too on the setting of the baths ruins and the Old Work itself since its presence entirely blocks the view of the Old Work from the central crossroads of the site.

10. The variable quality and condition and placement of signage etc.

There is no consistency in the type of signage used across the site. Gates sometimes have signs warning against metal detecting within the fields that were first put up in the 1980s when English Heritage was created (Figure 6.18). On the monument there are well-maintained interpretation boards and there is a title board for the site in the car park.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished sources

- Baker, W.A. 1992 *Air Archaeology in the Valley of the River Severn* Unpubl Doctoral Thesis, University of Southampton
- Barlow Associates 2008 *Wroxeter Roman City. Site Number 670. Periodic Condition Survey Report. Report Number 670/08*
- Biddulph, M. and Woodward, A. 2000 The Wroxeter Pygmy Cup, In V.L. Gaffney & R.H. White *Wroxeter Hinterland Project Final Report* BUFAU Report **500.1**, 166-7
- Dukes, T.F. 1799-49 *Wroxeter and other Shropshire Antiquities* (MS 461 & 473, Salt Colln. Stafford; similar to *Idem*, Soc of Antiq London MS 218)
- Tolley, R and Walker, S.T. 1999 *English Heritage Review of Properties: West Midlands Region, Wroxeter Roman City, Shropshire*
- White, P. 1976 *Wroxeter Roman City. Feasibility Study of Proposed Development* DoE
- White, R.H. and Dalwood, H. 1994 *Archaeological Assessment of Wroxeter, Shropshire* Hereford & Worcester County Report
- White, R.H. and Hislop, M. 2002 *Summary Report on an Archaeological Evaluation and Building Record at Wroxeter Farm, Shropshire*. BUFAU Rep. **893.2**

Published sources

- Atkinson, D. 1942 *Report on Excavations at Wroxeter (the Roman City of Viroconium) in the County of Salop 1923-1927* OUP
- Barker, P.A., White, R.H., Pretty, K.B., Bird, H & Corbishley, M. 1997 *The Baths Basilica Wroxeter. Excavations 1966-90* English Heritage Archaeol Rep **8**
- Bassett, S.R. 1990 The Roman and medieval landscape of Wroxeter, In P.A. Barker (ed.) *From Roman Viroconium to medieval Wroxeter*, Worcester, 3-7
- Bassett, S.R. 1992 Medieval Ecclesiastical Organisation in the vicinity of Wroxeter and its British Antecedents *J British Archaeol Assn* **145**, 1-28
- Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1913 *Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter Shropshire, in 1912* Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London **1**
- Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1914 *Second Report on the Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter Shropshire 1913* Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London **2**
- Bushe-Fox, J.P. 1916 *Third Report on the Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter Shropshire in 1914* Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London **4**
- Cosh, S. and White, R.H. 2006 A Rediscovered Mosaic from *insula XXVI*, In P. Ellis & R.H. White (eds.), 141-7

- Ellis, P. (ed.) 2000 *The Roman Baths and Macellum at Wroxeter. Excavations by Graham Webster 1955-85* English Heritage Archaeol Rep. **9**
- Ellis, P. & White, R.H. (eds.) *Wroxeter Archaeology. Excavation and Research on the Defences and in the town, 1968-1992* [=Shropshire Archaeol and Hist Trans **78**]
- Fox, G.E. 1897 Uriconium *Archaeol J* **54**, 123-73
- Gaffney, C. and Gaffney, V.L. 2000 Non-Invasive Investigations at Wroxeter at the end of the Twentieth Century *Archaeol Prospection* **7.2**
- Gaffney, V.L. and White R.H. *Wroxeter, The Cornovii and the Urban Process. Final Report on The Wroxeter Hinterland Project 1994-1997. Volume 1. Researching the Hinterland* Jnl Roman Archaeol Supp Ser **68** Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- Houghton, A.W.J. 1960 A Roman Tilery and Brickfield near Wroxeter *Shropshire Newsletter* **11**, 3
- Johnson, S. and Ellis, P. 2006 Excavations on the Eastern Defences, 1975 and 1976 In P. Ellis and R. White (eds), 12-53
- Kenyon, K.M. 1940 Excavations at Viroconium, 1936-7 *Archaeologia* **78**, 175-227
- Kenyon, K.M. 1980 Excavations at Viroconium in Insula 9, 1952-3 *Trans Shropshire Archaeol Soc* **60** (1975-6), 5-73
- Lyster, J. 1706 A Description of a Roman Sudatory, or Hypocaustum, found at Wroxeter, in Shropshire Anno 1701 *Philosophical Trans.* **25**; **No. 306**, 2226-9
- Mackreth, D. 1987 Roman Public Buildings In J. Schofield & R. Leech (eds.) *Urban Archaeology in Britain* CBA Res Rep **61**, 133-46
- Mackreth, D. 2000 The nineteenth-century excavations in the baths *insula* by Thomas Wright and others, In P. Ellis (ed.), 347-75
- Morris, J.A. 1930 Aero-Films of the Excavations at Wroxeter *TSAS* **45** (1929-30), viii-ix
- Morris, J.A. 1935 *A Guide to the Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter Shropshire Shrewsbury*
- Newman, J. and Pevsner, N. 2006 *The Buildings of England: Shropshire* (2nd edn.) Yale
- Pannett, D. 1989 The River Severn at Wroxeter *Shropshire Hist and Archaeol* **66**, 48-55
- Phillips, G. and Keatman, M. 1999 *King Arthur: the True Story*
- Roach Smith, C. 1854 Roman Sculptures found at Wroxeter *Collectanea Antiqua* **III**, 29-32
- Rowland, J. 1990 *Early Welsh Saga Poetry* D.S. Brewer, Woodbridge

- St Joseph, J.K. 1951 Roman Forts on Watling Street near Penkridge and Wroxeter
Trans Birmingham & Warks Arch Soc **69**, 50-6
- Toghill, P. 2006 *Geology of Shropshire* (2nd edn.) Crowood Press
- Turner, R. 2008 Thomas Telford the Archaeologist, *Antiq. J* **88**, 365-75
- Ward, J. 1755 An Account of four Roman Inscriptions, cut into three large stones, found in a ploughed field near Wroxeter in Shropshire, in the year 1752: with some observations on them *Philosophical Trans* **49(i)**, 196-205
- Webster, G. 1993 The City of Viroconium (Wroxeter): its military origins and expansion under Hadrian, In S. Greep (ed.) *Roman Towns: the Wheeler Inheritance* CBA REs Rep **93**, 50-5
- Webster, G. (ed. J. Chadderton) 2002 *The Legionary Fortress at Wroxeter. Excavations by Graham Webster, 1955-85* English Heritage Archaeol Rep. **19**
- Webster, G. and Hollingsworth, D. 1959 The Wroxeter Aqueduct *Trans Shropshire Archaeol & Hist Soc* **56**, 133-7
- Welfare, H. and Swan, V. 1995 *Roman Camps in England. The Field Archaeology* HMSO
- Whimster, R. 1989 *The Emerging Past* HMSO
- White, R.H. 2006 Afterword: excavating Wroxeter at the end of the twentieth century, In P. Ellis and R.H. White (eds.), 165-9
- White, R.H. 2007 *Britannia Prima. Britain's Last Roman Province*
- White, R.H. and Barker, P.A. 1998 *Wroxeter. Life and Death of a Roman City*
- White, R.H., Gaffney, C. and Gaffney, V.L. forthcoming *Wroxeter Hinterland Project volume 2. Characterising the Roman City: an atlas of Viroconium Cornoviorum.*
- Wilson, D.R. 1982 *Air Photo Interpretation for Archaeologists*
- Wright, T. 1859 *Guide to the Ruins of Uriconium at Wroxeter* (1st edn.) Shrewsbury
- Wright, T. 1872 *Uriconium; a historical account of the ancient Roman city at Wroxeter, and of the excavations made upon its site at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, forming a sketch of the condition and history of the Welsh Border during the Roman Period* London