

NGR: SK 0575 0085

**A report on a programme  
of archaeological works**

# *Marches Archaeology*

**The abattoir  
22 High Street  
Leintwardine  
Herefordshire**

**Report on an archaeological evaluation**

December 2003

NGR: SK 0575 0085

**A report on a programme  
of archaeological works**

*Marches Archaeology Series 305*

**This report is produced by**

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**The Abattoir  
22 High Street  
Leintwardine  
Herefordshire**

**A report on an archaeological evaluation**

**NGR: SO 4037 7404 (centre)**

**SMR No.: 35756**

**Report by  
Jane Kenney**

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**The Abattoir  
22 High Street  
Leintwardine  
Herefordshire**

**A report on an archaeological evaluation**

*Summary*

*An evaluation trench was dug to investigate the area of a proposed extension to the abattoir in Leintwardine. Post-medieval cultivation soil had built up over the area to a depth of c.0.9m, but below this several Roman pits and other features were found. These included the foundation trench for a timber building. Pottery dated most of this activity to the 1st-2nd centuries AD.*

**1 Introduction**

A planning application was submitted for an extension to the abattoir in Leintwardine (planning ref. T2003/1879). The site is centred on NGR: SO 4037 7404, south of the current abattoir buildings and just west of the High Street (Fig 1).

The site lies within the core of the Roman town of Branogenium and is, therefore, a site of archaeological interest. Although most of the Roman town is a Scheduled Ancient Monument the abattoir and the site of the proposed development are excluded from the scheduled area and do not require Scheduled Monument Consent. The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor advised that further information was required before the archaeological implications of the application could be adequately assessed and recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out to provide this information.

The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor produced a "Brief for an archaeological field evaluation". Garner Southall Partnership, on behalf of the client, commissioned Marches Archaeology to provide the archaeological services detailed in the Brief.

The fieldwork was carried out on 9th and 10th October 2003, and the report issued on 5th December 2003. This evaluation is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record as event number 35756.

**2 Scope and aims of the project**

The Brief stated that the archaeological project was to consist of:  
a short documentary study  
the excavation of a single trench 5m x 1.5m running east-west

reporting on the above

An archaeological evaluation aims to “gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

The objectives of this evaluation, based on the above stated aim, were to achieve a better definition of the character and extent of any archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development and to make a satisfactory record of the archaeological and other relevant materials to achieve a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the site.

### **3 Methodology**

#### *Documentary research*

Primary and secondary sources were consulted in order to inform the fieldwork phase, especially to set the features found in the present evaluation in the context of previous excavations. The local Sites and Monuments Record was consulted, and available historical maps were inspected. The County Record Office does not hold the first edition County Series OS maps for this area but the second edition 25” and 6” maps were consulted, as was the tithe map. No earlier maps held by the Record Office covered the town. Published and unpublished excavation reports were consulted. Aerial photographs were not studied as the site is in a built-up area and the photographs are highly unlikely to show traces of buried archaeology.

#### *Fieldwork*

One trench measuring 5m by 1.5m was excavated within an area which had been a vegetable patch (Fig. 2). The upper deposits were excavated by a mini mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance. A small test pit was dug at the western end of the trench with the excavator to test the basal deposits and ensure that they were natural. All further excavation was carried out by hand. All features detected were investigated to some extent. In most cases this involved only sufficient excavation to define the edge of the feature and recover finds for dating purposes, but a section was dug across a linear feature at the eastern end of the trench to establish its character and function. All artefactual and ecofactual material recovered from hand excavation was retained. On completion of the fieldwork the trench was backfilled.

The recording system included written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers were allocated and context record sheets completed for all layers and features, whether excavated or not. All features were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. The photographic record was made using black and white negative and colour transparency film.

### *Office work*

On completion of fieldwork a site archive was prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data was catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. All artefacts found from stratified contexts were archived, and the pottery was sent for specialist analysis (see appendix II).

## **4 Description of the site and geological background**

The site is located to the west of the High Street behind No. 22 High Street. The proposed extension is to cover what is at present a small yard and garden to the rear of the butcher's shop and immediately south of the present abattoir hanging room (Fig. 2). Part of the development area is occupied by a small toilet block and a lean-to shed. Much of the rest of the area is concreted, but a small vegetable plot provided an obvious location for the evaluation trench.

The town of Leintwardine is situated on the north bank of the River Teme, just below its confluence with the River Clun. The ground rises up from the river to the north and the site lying *c.*200m from the river is at an altitude of 129.25m OD.

The underlying geology of the area is composed of Silurian rocks of the Wenlock and Ludlow series, upper most of which are the various siltstones of the Whitcliffe and Leintwardine beds. The bedrock is covered by clayey glacial till and coarse silty and stony terrace and outwash deposits (Brown 1996, 511). The soils are silty stagnogleys of the Rowton association and alluvial gley soils of the Conway association along the river (Dalwood 1996, 2).

## **5 Archaeological and historical background**

Leintwardine has been identified as 'Branogenium' mentioned in Roman documentary sources. It was also referred to as 'Bravonio' or 'Bravinium' but these are now generally accepted as a copyist's errors (Brown 1996, 511). Branogenium was a road station on Watling Street and the Roman road ran up what is now the High Street. Confusingly the road along the east side of the town, previously called East Street, was renamed Watling Street, and the Victoria County History in 1908 (VCH 1908, 183) still assumed that this was the line of the Roman road. There is no reason for the road to be awkwardly diverted round the town rather than running up its middle, and the High Street is now generally accepted as the line of the Roman road (Figs 1 and 3).

Leintwardine probably originated in *c.*65-75 AD as a civilian settlement distributed along the Roman road, Watling Street. It was probably a *vicus* associated with the Jay Lane fort, *c.*500m to the north-west of the town. The settlement became more independent as the garrison move to Buckton fort, *c.*1.5km to the south-west, and then withdrew entirely around 130 AD, leaving the settlement to depend on road traffic and agriculture. The settlement possibly developed around a *mansio*, a posting station with a bath house built around 140 AD. It probably also acted as a small market town. The settlement was fortified with an earthen rampart sometime after 160 AD, possibly in the 190s (Brown 1996, Dalwood 1996). Stanford (1968, 1981) has argued that the civilian settlement was replaced by a fort or supply depot at this time as the timber-laced ramparts are typically military and other excavated

features could suggest a military use. However, more recent work has failed to find evidence for a typical fort layout and has suggested that the site probably remained a civilian settlement, even if military engineers helped build the ramparts (Brown 1996).

The ramparts were not levelled as is usual at the abandonment of a fort and they can still be seen in places as slight earthworks. The latest date for occupation of the site is mid 4th century (Stanford 1968) and no archaeological evidence has so far been discovered from that date to the 13th century. However, the entry for Leintwardine in the Domesday Book (Thorn 1986, 6,11) suggests that it was a Saxon royal manor, the presence of the Roman ramparts probably influencing the location of the later manor (Brown 1996).

On the 1847 tithe map (Fig. 4) the site is within a small property (824) listed on the schedule as a house and plumber's shop occupied by Sarah Langslow. The property had an orchard to the north and west (825) and a larger property (823) incorporating a house and garden to the south. The house on property 824 was probably part of that still used for the butcher's shop and the 1903 25" OS map (Fig. 5) shows that the building has not changed significantly since that date. Some of the abattoir buildings had been constructed by 1903, although it is not marked on the map as an abattoir.

The identification of Leintwardine with Branogenium was established in the 19th century and Roman artefacts were discovered in the town (Bull 1882, VCH 1908), so its importance has been known of for some time. The Sites and Monuments Record lists 29 archaeological interventions for the town of Leintwardine, 16 of which are excavations or evaluations, although many of these are small, showing that the town has been quite thoroughly investigated. The previous excavations located close to the present site are indicated on Fig. 1. To the south of the present site an excavation (HMR 7556) prior to a development revealed Roman pits and postholes and 3 possible medieval boundary walls. To the north-west of the site an excavation was carried out before the construction of the public toilets (HMR 8247). This identified 20 Roman features including a slot interpreted as a trench for a sill beam. There were also various pits and postholes including a cistern and a possible well. The pottery dated from the early 2nd century to the early 3rd century AD (Brown 1991).

The abattoir and the field to the west are included under SMR number 1061. The first work here was carried out by SC Stanford in 1959 who excavated a series of small trenches and carried out an early resistivity survey (HMR 31022). He discovered 3 layers of Roman road surface suggested to be the *via principalis* and some stone filled gullies tentatively interpreted as foundations for the *principia*. The expansion of the abattoir provided an opportunity to investigate this area further. The subsequent excavation in 1980 (HMR 31021) failed to find any Roman road surfaces and proved that Stanford's gullies were post-medieval cultivation features, not Roman foundations. However they did find a timber-built aisled building and pits and postholes including a possible cistern. Most of the features dated to the late 2nd century with some pits dating to the late 3rd or 4th century cutting the aisled building and dating its abandonment (Brown 1996).

Salvage recording of an enlargement to the abattoir slurry pit in 1988 resulted in pits, postholes and gullies of probable Roman date being recorded in section. Service trenches dug behind the village hall were watched by D Lovibond in 1982 (HMR 31026). He recovered an almost complete early Flavian Samian vessel from the spoil heap but saw no features (Brown 1996, 552). A watching brief (HMR 30026) was carried out in 2000 while small trenches

were being dug in an open yard next to the abattoir but the area had previously been heavily terraced and any archaeological layers had been removed.

The area of the current evaluation is, therefore, surrounded by surviving archaeological deposits and it would be surprising if no Roman features were found, even though the trench was only small.

## **6 Results of the evaluation**

(Figs 6 to 12)

A trench measuring 5m by 1.5m was excavated in a vegetable plot towards the middle of the development area (Fig. 2). The vegetable plot was covered with topsoil [01] up to 0.3m deep. This contained groups of animal bones, mostly sheep and cattle. Mr Griffiths, the butcher, stated that during rationing in the Second World War illegal slaughter was carried out and the evidence was buried in the garden. Some of the pits containing these bones extended down into the layer below. Under the topsoil was [02] a dark grey brown loam, up to 0.3m deep, containing fragments of coal and clinker. There was a diffuse interface between [02] and the layer below [03]. This layer was dark brown silty loam, up to 0.36m deep, containing fragments of charcoal but no coal. Both [02] and [03] were old cultivation soils (Figs 8 and 9).

The remains of a stone drain [07] ran along the southern side of the trench. This was built of flat siltstone slabs, but had been extensively disturbed so that only the base stones were *in situ*. The dark brown silty loam and pieces of stone from the drain were spread over much of the trench extending beyond the cut for the drain [08] (Fig. 7). Pottery dating to the 17th or 18th centuries was recovered from between the stones of the drain. When the drain was removed a patch of dark grey silty loam [25] beneath it was found which contained a Roman pottery spindle whorl wedged into the deposit at an angle.

Once the drain and related deposits were removed this revealed several features cut into a red-brown gravel in a clayey sand matrix [04]. As Stanford had found archaeological gravel layers to the west this deposit was tested by digging a further 0.4m into the deposit. This showed that the gravel was deep and very compact, proving difficult for the mini excavator to dig through. It was therefore demonstrated to be the natural subsoil.

The features found are described from east to west. Across the eastern end of the trench was a linear feature running north-south (Fig. 6). This cut [13] had steep sides, the western side being near vertical, the eastern side not as steep. The feature was 0.96m wide and 0.5m deep. The base was flat and the break of slope at the base of the western side was sharp (Fig. 8). Most of the cut was filled with a grey brown sandy silt [12] containing some pieces of siltstone up to 250mm in length. The upper part of this fill contained quantities of Roman pottery. However, in the south facing section of the trench an area of dark grey slightly sandy silt [28] containing flecks of charcoal was seen. This was built up against the western side of the cut but its eastern boundary was remarkably vertical (Fig. 8). This deposit was not noticed in plan as it did not extend far into the sondage dug across the feature. [28] appeared to be the fine material which can replace the organic matter of timber rotted *in situ*. This was, therefore, the cast of a square timber 310mm across. There was no impression of the post in the base of the cut but the natural gravel was so compact that an impression would be unlikely to form.

The eastern side of [13] cut through a red-brown silty sand [29] with *c.*50% gravel and lenses of greenish clay. This was a duller colour than the undisturbed natural and seemed to be an archaeological deposit, but insufficient could be seen to understand it.

Just west of [13] was a roughly square pit [16], *c.*0.94m across (Fig. 6). This was half excavated only to a depth where the edges were well defined, with a small investigative hole next to the section proving that the pit was over 0.2m deep and that the sides were steep. The pit was filled by a mixed yellow brown clayey silt with patches of reddish clay and dark grey silt [30] (Fig. 10). Above this was a layer 80mm deep of dark grey sandy silt [15] and a 50mm deep layer of brown sandy silt containing large sherds of Roman pot [14]. The pit fills were sealed by a layer of red brown silty clay 50mm thick [06]. Patches of the clay were a strong red colour and appeared to have been burnt. This was covered by a thin (30mm) compact layer of dark grey brown silty loam containing sherds of Roman pot [05]. It is possible that [06] is the remnant of a clay floor and that [05] was an occupation deposit on top of it.

West of [16] a narrow linear cut [11] ran nearly north-south with steep sides and a flat base, although animal and root disturbance had caused confusion of the sides (Figs 6 and 11). The cut was 0.2m wide at its northern end, becoming 0.4m wide at its southern end. It was 0.22m deep. The fill [10] was a dark grey silty loam mixed with brown silty sands and gravel and it contained siltstone slabs [09] set on edge and oriented in the same direction along the long axis of the feature. One slab was not on this alignment but sloping at an angle across the cut as if it had been horizontal but had been disturbed.

At the western end of the trench three pits were partially exposed (Figs 6 and 7). [18] was partially excavated and was sub-square in plan and had steep sides. The fill [17] was a very mixed deposit with dark grey sandy silt and yellow brown sandy silt with some gravel and fairly large fragments of charcoal. [20] and [22] were just clipped by the test pit and only seen in section but they were also steep sided and filled with similar deposits to [18]. Another pit [27] was found against the southern baulk of the trench. This was nearly square in plan, *c.*0.5m across and was over 0.2m deep, with steep sides. It was not excavated to the base and did not produce any finds. The fill [26] was a grey brown sandy silt containing a number of medium sized stones up to 200mm in length.

Along the southern half of the trench the features cut into a yellow brown sandy silt [23] instead of the natural gravel (Fig. 6). This deposit was investigated at the western end and proved to be contained within a poorly defined cut [24]. In section [23] could be seen to be composed of various layers containing different proportions of silt and gravel (Fig. 12). These appeared fairly natural except that a piece of Roman brick was found near the base of the fill. [24] also seemed to cut the southern end of [11]. The line of stones [09] stopped at the edge of [24] and although the relationships were not clear lenses within [23] had built up directly against the end of [11]. This provides a stratigraphic relationship between other features on the site as [13], [16], [20], [22] and [27] all cut [23], and as [11] is cut by [24].

## 7 Finds

For a list of finds by context see appendix I, for a detailed catalogue of the pottery and tile see appendix II.

*The Roman pottery* by Jerry Evans

Some 111 sherds of pottery were presented for examination, 104 of them Roman (1.115 kg). All the sherds were in a reasonable condition, although most are fairly small. The assemblage is small and therefore not very reliable, however, a number of aspects may be worth commenting on. Severn Valley wares, at 18.5% are surprisingly rare, compared with rural assemblages in the region. BB1 is quite common, this is surprising given its rarity at Worcester and many Severn Valley region sites and greywares are also relatively common. The latter reflects the 2nd century date of the assemblage and the frequency of greyware and BB1 reflects the urban nature of the assemblage. This would also appear to be reflected in the high level of finewares, with samian accounting for 14.5% of the assemblage, although those sherds assigned to class F might perhaps be better regarded as belonging to class O.

The absence of amphora from the assemblage is notable, this tends to suggest that the assemblage is civil and not military, and it seems unlikely there is a fort in the immediate vicinity.

Some 15 sherds of samian from four contexts were submitted for identification and dating. Eight vessels are represented. This small collection of samian spans the period c. AD 70-200+; three sources are represented. An unusually high proportion of this samian ware is burnt.

All the pottery is of 1st or 2nd century date, and all the groups could be of Hadrianic-Antonine date, although there is a residual South Gaulish late Flavian Dr 37 from context 15, which perhaps attests to some late Flavian occupation on the site. There is evidence from the samian that material was being deposited after c. AD 150.

The assemblage is too small to perform a meaningful functional analysis

*Other finds*

Only a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from [03], with some post-medieval pottery from the same context and from the fill of the stone drain [07]. Very little of the Roman pottery was found within the layers of old garden soil, suggesting that the lower deposits had not been ploughed or otherwise mixed in with the upper layers.

The spindle whorl made from a sherd of Seven Valley ware is worth mentioning, even though it came from a patch of deposit [25] immediately under the stone drain and associated with a small sherd dating to the 15th-16th century.

Other finds from the Roman deposits included pieces of tile, some identifiable as imbrex or tegulae roof tiles. Contexts [15], [17] and [21] produced nails. A sample of [06], the possible clay floor fragment, was taken and wet sieved. This produced some very small bone fragments, some of which were burnt, and pieces of fired clay, possibly fragments of a kiln or oven. It also produced a small amount, 6g, of iron fragments some identifiable as hammer scale.

**8 Discussion**

Feature [11] appeared to be the earliest feature on the site, but its function is not clear. It was initially thought to be a damaged drain, but if so most of the stone slabs had been removed and there was no evidence of basal slabs. The stones could be packing stones and the slot could relate to a timber building or a slight partition within one, but the stratigraphy suggests that it is not part of the same structure as [13].

Feature [24] seemed to cut [11], but its function and origin is entirely obscure. [24] is of Roman date and appears to be filled with redeposited natural subsoil. It could be a ditch but there was no evidence of silting deposits so it appears to have been backfilled soon after it was dug.

Feature [13] clearly cut the fill of [24]. The presence of the timber cast [28] in feature [13] strongly suggests that it was the foundation trench for a post-built timber building. Fig. 13 approximately locates the major features found in neighbouring excavations. Part of a building is resented by the sill beam slot at the Community Centre site (HMR 8247), and the 1980 excavations (HMR 31021) revealed remains of an aisled building. Feature [13] does not seem to be exactly aligned on either of these, although it is difficult to be sure of its orientation in such a small trench. In the aisled building some of the walls were defined by foundation slots alone, but the southern part of the structure had slots with the impression of large, 0.3m square timber posts in the base. [13] is level with the northern end of the aisled building, the part that does not have post impressions, and it is *c.*23m to the east, making it a building of considerable size if part of the same structure. There is no firm evidence that [13] is the same structure as the aisled building, the pottery suggests that it is slightly earlier in date. However, it certainly suggests that the area between the position of the 1980 excavations and the High Street was built up in the mid and late 2nd century.

On the west side of the aisled building found in 1980 was a shallow pit sealed by a clay layer. This pit was larger than [16] as it measured 1.85 by 1.5m but the similarity is striking. Brown (1996, 534) interpreted the clay layer as a fragment of a heavily eroded floor. [06] also resembled a Roman clay floor, but there was no evidence of it slumping into the pit and so being preserved from erosion. The discovery of fired clay possibly from a kiln or similar structure within layer [06], along with a small amount of hammer scale, suggests that this layer may contain the debris of industrial activity, possibly originating from a forge. The softer burnt clay that made up much of the layer may also have been part of the forge debris, used to seal the pit [16]. [06] seems less likely to be a floor than a deposit restricted only to the top of the pit.

The square pits ([18], [20], [22], and [27]) are more of the indeterminate pits found throughout Leintwardine. However, if seen over a wider area in plan it might prove that they are postholes rather than pits and form a recognisable plan.

The pottery suggests a 1st or 2nd century date for most of the activity on the site, which might be refined to a date during the Hadrianic-Antonine period. Some of the samian hints at later activity. The aisled building in the 1980 excavations (HMR 31021, Brown 1996) seemed to date to the late 2nd century, while most of the activity on the Community Centre site (HMR 8247, Brown 1991) dated to the early and mid 2nd century. The activity on the present site appears to be part of this general 2nd century AD activity in this area. Although the assemblage from this site is only small it is important that Jerry Evans considers it consistent with civilian, not military, settlement, adding another small piece of evidence against the existence of a fort in Leintwardine.

There was a very sharp interface between the Roman deposits and the overlying cultivation soil. It would be expected that a soil developing with the Roman layers as its substrate would incorporate artefacts and rubble from the Roman occupation. However, only a single Roman sherd was recovered from the overlying layers. This could imply that layers that developed after the end of the Roman occupation were subsequently removed. As there are also very few medieval finds this could have occurred as late as the 18th or 19th century, new topsoil then being dumped on the site presumably to improve its quality as a garden. This hypothesis must remain tentative, but it is worth noting that the post-Roman development of the site appeared unusual.

## 9 Conclusions

There is a total depth of c.0.9m of current and past topsoil deposits overlying the Roman archaeology in the evaluation trench. There was no trace of medieval activity above the level of the Roman deposits and it is possible that a terracing or levelling event resulted in the higher deposits being removed from the site. It is suggested that this may have been done when the abattoir was built and that topsoil was imported to create the garden.

Beneath these post-medieval deposits was a complex of Roman features including pits, one sealed with burnt clay that provided evidence of ironworking in the vicinity, and most significantly the foundation trench of a timber building. Any foundations for the proposed development cutting through the upper soil layers would cause considerable disturbance to the Roman archaeology.

The natural subsoil was a red-brown gravel in a clayey sand matrix [04]. This was very compact and is presumably suitable to support the foundations of the proposed building, but it was only present over a fairly small proportion of the trench. It is likely that the rest of the proposed development area has the same density of archaeological features. However, the depth of the later deposits and the slight nature of the proposed steel-framed structure should allow for some solution allowing the abattoir extension to be built with minimal disturbance to the archaeology.

## 10 References

Tithe map for Leintwardine parish, 1847

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## **11 The archive**

The archive is currently held by Marches Archaeology awaiting transfer to the Herefordshire Museum Service. The Marches Archaeology site code is ALH03A.

The archive consists of:

- 1 context index sheet
- 30 context sheets
- 1 drawing index sheet
- 8 field drawings on 2 sheets
- 1 sheet of levels
- 1 sheet site notes
- 1 sample index sheet
- 14 finds sheets
- 2 films of black and white photographic negatives
- 2 films of colour photographic transparencies
- 1 box of finds

# Appendix I

## List of finds

Context 02	1 glass sherd	post-medieval
	1 oyster shell	post-medieval
Context 03	2 pot sherds	17th-18th century
	1 pot sherd	13th-14th century
	1 pot sherd	1st-4th century
	1 brick fragment	post-medieval
Context 05	7 pot sherds	1st or 2nd century
Context 06	12 pot sherds	Hadrianic-mid Antonine
	4 brick/tile fragment	Roman
	5 fired clay fragments	Roman
	<1g tiny bone fragments	Roman
	6g hammer scale	Roman
Context 07	4 pot sherds	17th-18th century
Context 10	1 pot sherd	1st-2nd century?
Context 12	49 pot sherds	Mid-later Antonine
	6 brick/tile fragments	Roman
Context 14	11 pot sherds	Hadrianic - (mid?)Antonine
Context 15	16 pot sherds	Hadrianic-mid Antonine
	2 nails	Roman
Context 17	5 pot sherds	mid-later 2nd century
	2 tile fragments	Roman
	1 nail	Roman
Context 19	1 pot sherd	Roman
Context 21	1 nail	Roman
Context 23	1 brick fragment	Roman
Context 25	1 pottery spindle whorl	Roman
	1 pot sherd	15th-16th century

## **Appendix II**

## **Appendix III**

## **Appendix IV**

# *Marches Archaeology*

## Project Proposal for an Archaeological Evaluation at the Abattoir, Leintwardine

### **Introduction**

A planning application has been submitted to the local planning authority for permission to extend the abattoir (ref. T2003/1879). The site is situated at NGR: SO 4037 7404.

The site lies within the core of the Roman town of Branogenium and is therefore, a site of archaeological interest. The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor has advised that further information is required before the archaeological implications of the application can be adequately assessed and has recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out to provide this information.

The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor has produced a "Brief for an archaeological field evaluation". Garner Southall Partnership, on behalf of the client, has requested Marches Archaeology to quote for providing the archaeological services detailed in the Brief.

This project proposal is based on the Brief and will follow its stipulations, unless specified below. This proposal forms a written scheme of investigation for the archaeological works and should be read in conjunction with the Brief and its attached plan(s). Any subsequent alterations to the brief will be agreed in writing between Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor.

### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The Brief summarises the interest of the site.

Further study will be undertaken as part of a documentary study as required by the Brief.

### **Scope and aims of the project**

The Brief states that the archaeological project will consist of:  
a short documentary study  
the excavation of a single trench 5m x 1.5m running W-E  
reporting on the above

An archaeological evaluation aims to “gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality) in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following: the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource; the formulation of a strategy to initiate a threat to the archaeological resource; the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research” (Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations).

The objectives of this evaluation, based on the above stated aim, are to achieve a better definition of the character and extent of any archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development and to make a satisfactory record of the archaeological and other relevant materials already known or revealed by the project to achieve a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the site.

## **Methodology**

Before the project commences two full sets of any existing relevant drawings (plans, elevations, sections etc.) including the development site and any building(s) as existing and as proposed will be provided to Marches Archaeology by the client. Two copies of any amendments or revisions to such drawings and of any additional drawings will be provided as the project continues. Copies will also be provided to Marches Archaeology of any additional relevant historical, archaeological, structural or other information held by the client.

### *Documentary research*

Primary and secondary sources will be consulted in order to inform the fieldwork phase. Initially a site visit will be made and the appropriate local Sites and Monuments Record consulted. The following sources will also be considered, as appropriate and subject to availability:

Ordnance Survey maps; Tithe maps; Estate maps and other historical maps;  
Previous published and unpublished archaeological reports and archive work;  
Written non-archaeological sources; Air photographs; Geological maps;  
Borehole and other engineering data.

### *Fieldwork*

Before fieldwork commences the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor will be consulted to determine an appropriate repository for the archive.

It is presumed that there are no service trenches, hedges or other impediments either above or below ground in the area of the proposed archaeological ground works. It is the responsibility of the client to inform Marches Archaeology if there are any such impediments. Any costs to the project, whether archaeological or other, incurred by the presence of such impediments will not be borne by Marches Archaeology.

One trench will be excavated as specified in the brief. Plant and machinery will be provided by Marches Archaeology.

The upper deposits will be excavated by mechanical excavator to a level determined to comprise deposits, features or horizons of archaeological significance. Further excavation will normally be by hand. Selected sampling may be continued by use of mechanical excavator to test deeper stratification, the level of natural deposits or other information required for the fulfillment of the aims and objectives of the Brief. Such features as are considered to be of value to the understanding and interpretation of the site may be selectively excavated, either in part or in full. All artefactual and ecofactual material recovered from hand excavation will initially be retained.

The recording system will include written, drawn and photographic data. Context numbers will be allocated and context record sheets completed. Site notebooks may also be used. A running matrix will be maintained if appropriate. Plans (normally 1:20), sections (normally 1:10) and other appropriate drawings of significant data will be made. Plans will normally be multi-context, but certain features may require single context planning. The photographic record will be made using black and white negative and colour transparency film. Samples will be taken of deposits considered to have environmental, technological or scientific dating potential.

On completion of the fieldwork the trenches will be backfilled.

This project proposal does not cover the eventuality that there are human remains within the area to be investigated as additional legal requirements then come into force.

#### *Office work*

On completion of fieldwork a site archive will be prepared. The written, drawn and photographic data will be catalogued and cross-referenced and a summary produced. The artefactual and ecofactual data will be processed, catalogued and cross-referenced and summaries produced. After an initial assessment any unstratified non-diagnostic artefacts and ecofacts and non-diagnostic samples will be discarded. Further dispersal of artefacts and ecofacts will be in line with the collection policy of the recipient repository and will be documented in the archive. The checked site matrix will be produced if appropriate.

The freeholder(s) of the land to which this document relates has title to all objects (unless within the jurisdiction of the Treasure Act 1996) recovered from the land. The client shall secure the agreement of the freeholder(s) to donate the archive, together with any artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the fieldwork, to an appropriate repository. Marches Archaeology will arrange for such deposition.

Assessment will be based on the site archive. Any artefacts and ecofacts which require specialist assessment will be submitted for such work.

An illustrated client report will be produced which will detail the aims, methods, and results of the project. A non-technical summary and details of the location and size of the archive will be included. Copyright of any reports is vested in Marches Archaeology.

The client will be provided with two copies of the report. Further copies will be deposited with the local Sites and Monuments Record, the Local Authority's archaeological service and the National Archaeological Record (one copy each).

If the project reveals that the quality and potential of the information resulting from the fieldwork is such that further analysis and/or formal publication is required the level of such work will be determined in discussions between the client, Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeological Advisor. Such works would be subject to a further Project Proposal which would be separately costed.

### **Management of the Project**

Marches Archaeology recognises the Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, By-Laws, Standards and other documents produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The project will be managed by a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The Safety Policy and General Risk Assessment operated by Marches Archaeology will be implemented. Copies of these documents are available on request. A risk assessment specific to this project will be carried out before commencement of fieldwork to identify any risks not noted in the General Risk Assessment. If another body is responsible for Health and Safety on the site Marches Archaeology will conform to any policy which may be in force. If costs accrue due to Health and Safety issues not made apparent to Marches Archaeology by the time of submission of this Project Proposal these costs will be additional to any costs identified in the estimate. The requirements of Health and Safety legislation are deemed to take precedence over archaeological requirements.

Appropriate insurance cover will be held throughout the project.

The Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor shall at any reasonable time be granted access to the site, with prior notice, for the purpose of monitoring the fieldwork.

### **Timetable**

The timetable has not yet been finalised. This Proposal will be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor, who will be given at least one week's notice (or such shorter period as agreed between Marches Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor) of the commencement of the fieldwork. The report will be presented to the client within one month of completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed. The results will be reported to the Local Planning Authority's Archaeology Advisor and the local Sites and Monuments Record within one month of presentation, unless otherwise agreed. A summary report will be submitted for publication in an appropriate medium within one year of completion of all fieldwork.

### **Resources**

The project will be managed by either Richard Stone or Nic Appleton-Fox, both of whom are Members of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with a registered Area of Competence in Archaeological Field Practice. Other field and post-excavation staff will be appropriately

experienced. Where trainees are used they will be closely supervised by senior members of the project team.

The Project Director will supervise or carry out any documentary study, the majority of which will normally be completed before commencement of fieldwork.

Specialist sub-contractors will be used as appropriate. Specialists will normally be people approved by English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Those who might be expected to be called upon (dependent upon availability) include:

Jeremy Evans (Rátkai and Evans PX Partners)	Roman ceramics
Stephanie Rátkai (Rátkai and Evans PX Partners)	medieval ceramics
David Barker (Stoke on Trent Museum)	post-medieval ceramics
Liz Pearson (Worcestershire Archaeological Service)	environmental remains
Ian Baxter (freelance)	animal bone
Megan Brickley (Birmingham Univ. Field Archaeology Unit)	human bone

Desk based assessment	Project director	1 day
Field evaluation	Project director	1 day
	Project assistant	1 day
Archive completion	Project assistant	1 day
Finds processing	Project assistant	1 days
Report text	Project director	1½ days
Report illustration	Project assistant	1 day
Report collation/production	Project assistant	½ day

2nd September 2003

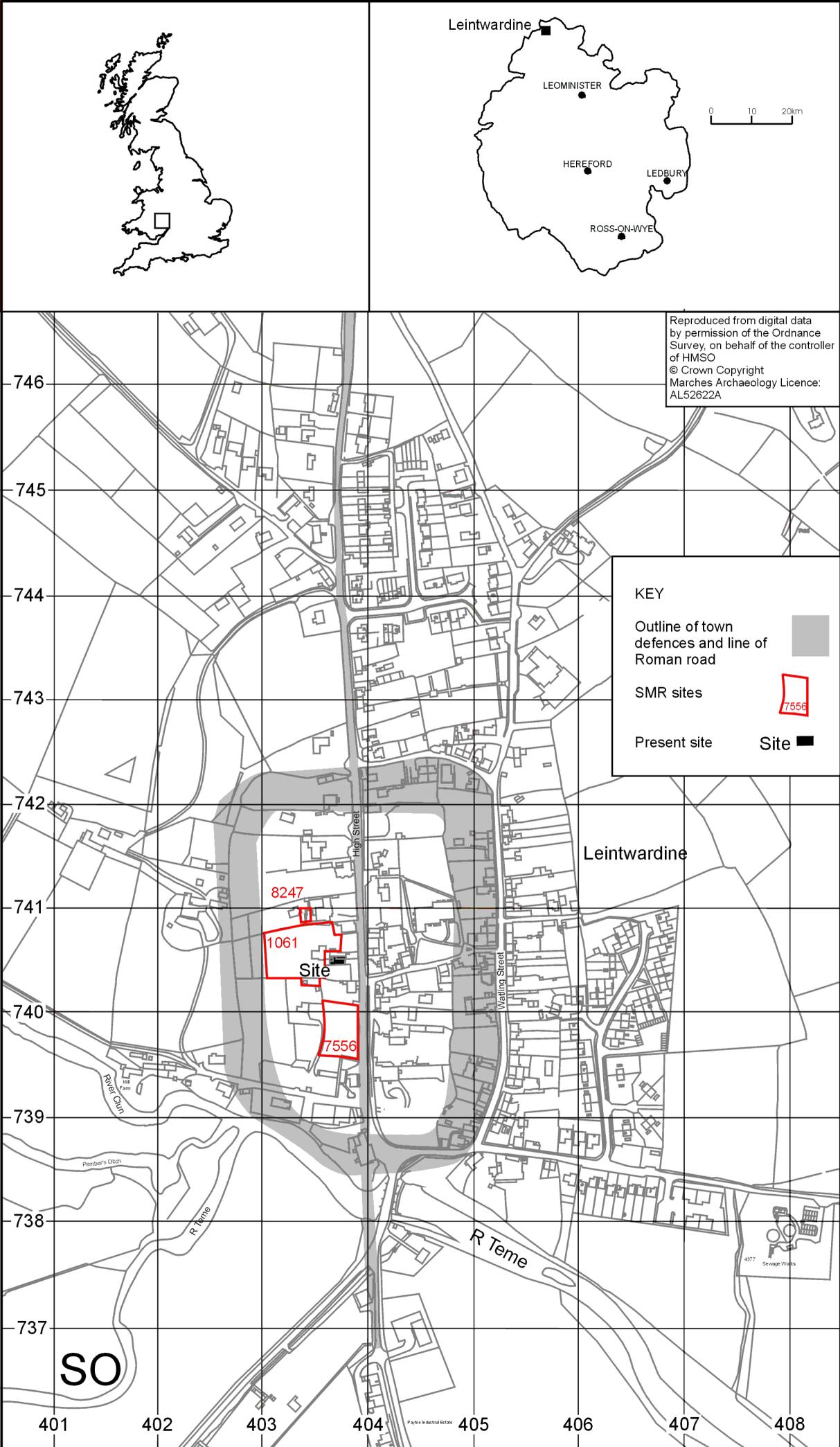


Fig. 1: Location of site and neighbouring SMR sites

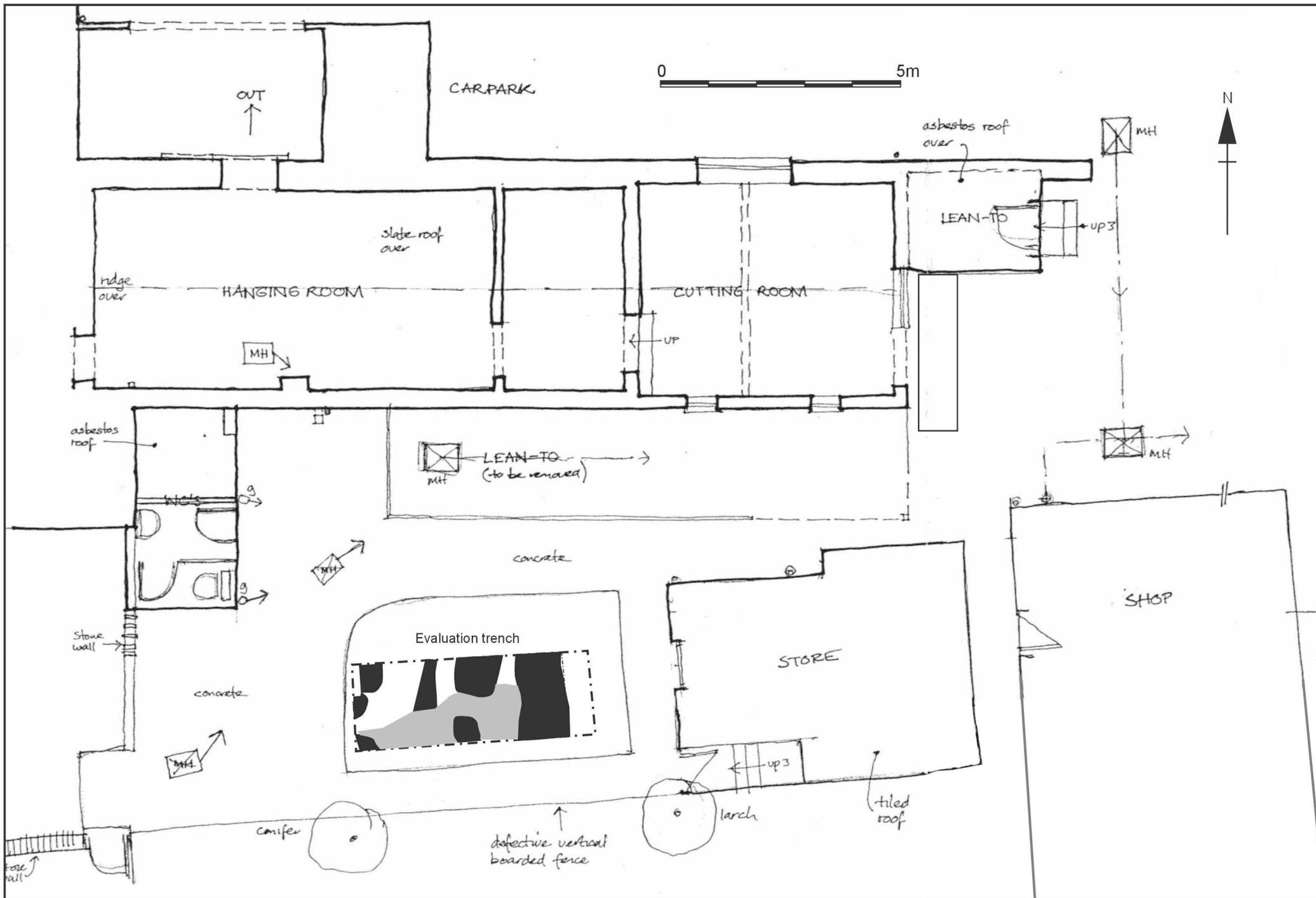


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench showing outline of features discovered (based on plan provided by Garner Southall Partnership)

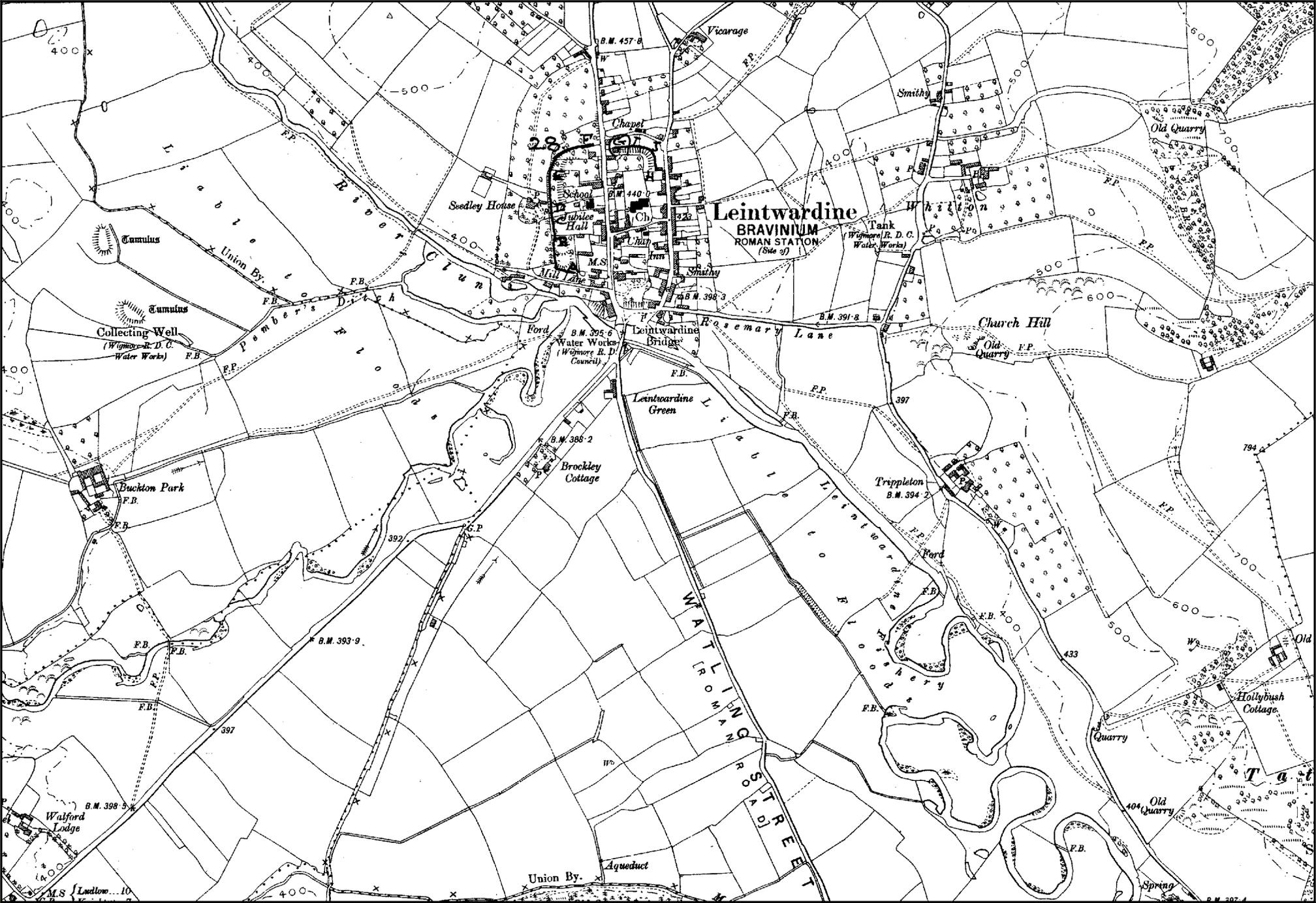


Fig. 3: 6" OS 2nd edition County Series map, 1904 (sheet 2 NE)

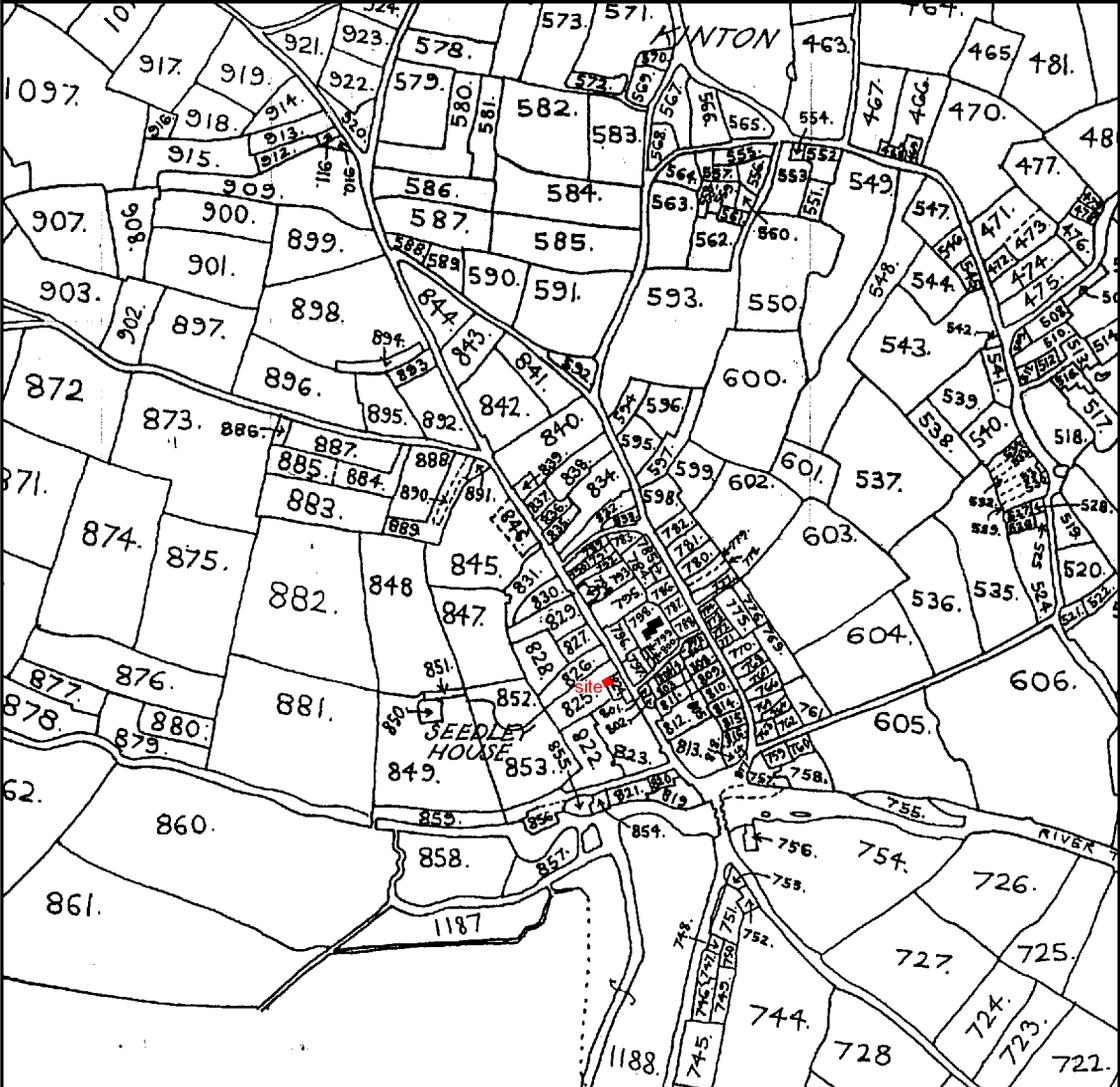


Fig. 4: Tithe map for the parish of Leintwardine, 1847  
 (copy made for the Herefordshire field name survey)

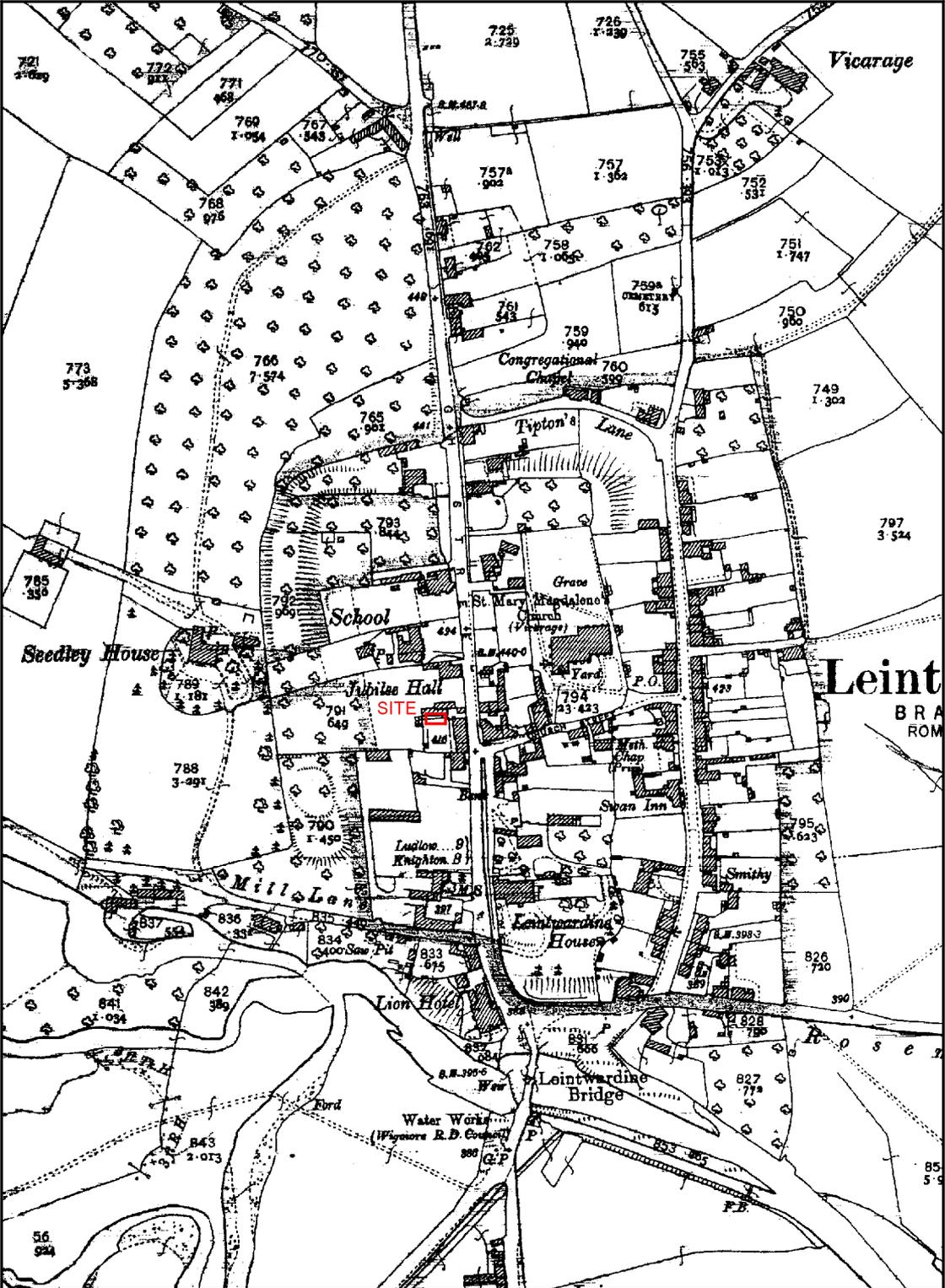


Fig. 5: OS 25" 2nd edition County Series map, 1903

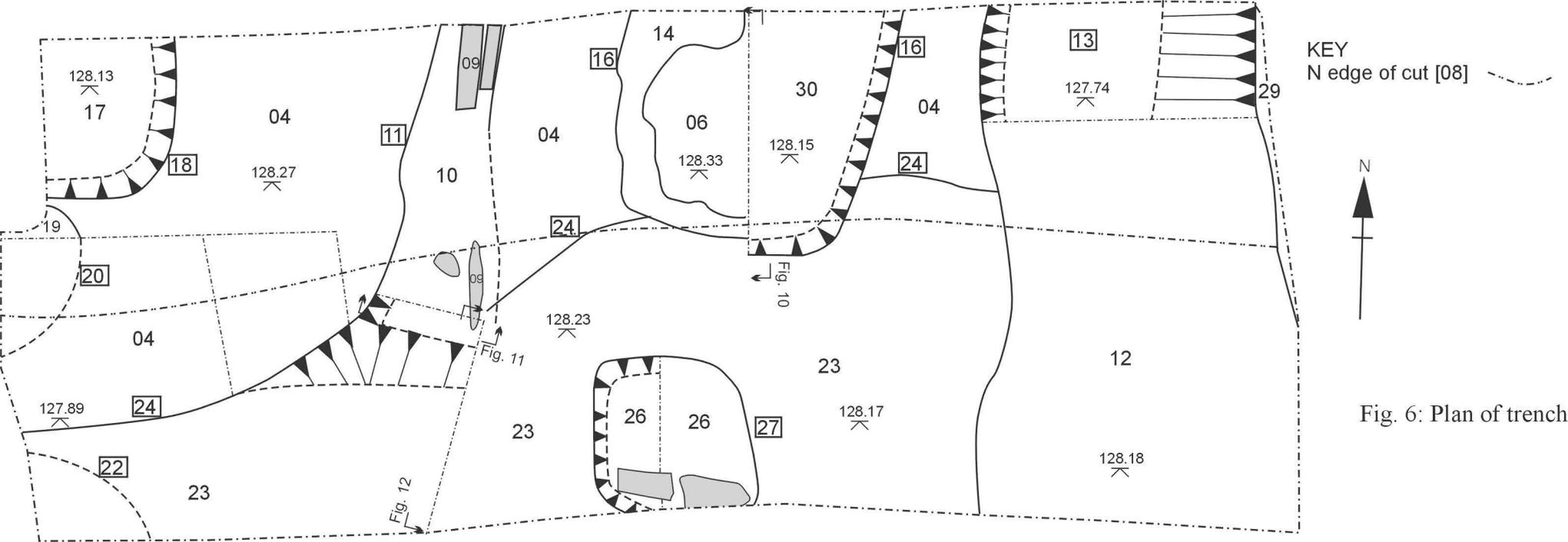


Fig. 6: Plan of trench

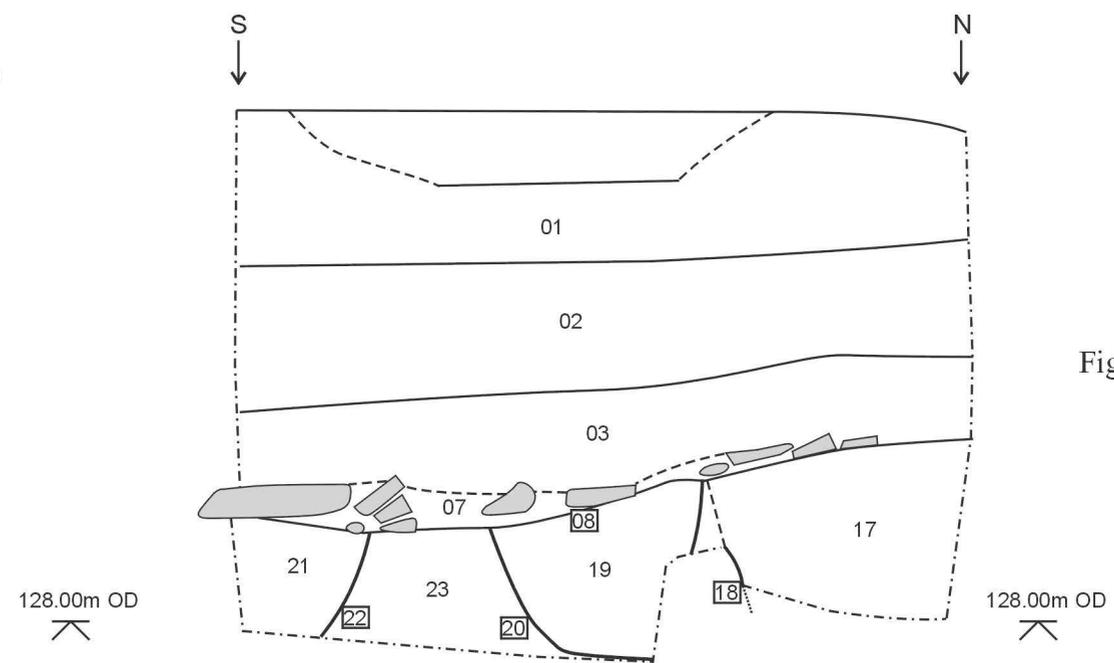


Fig. 7: East facing section of trench

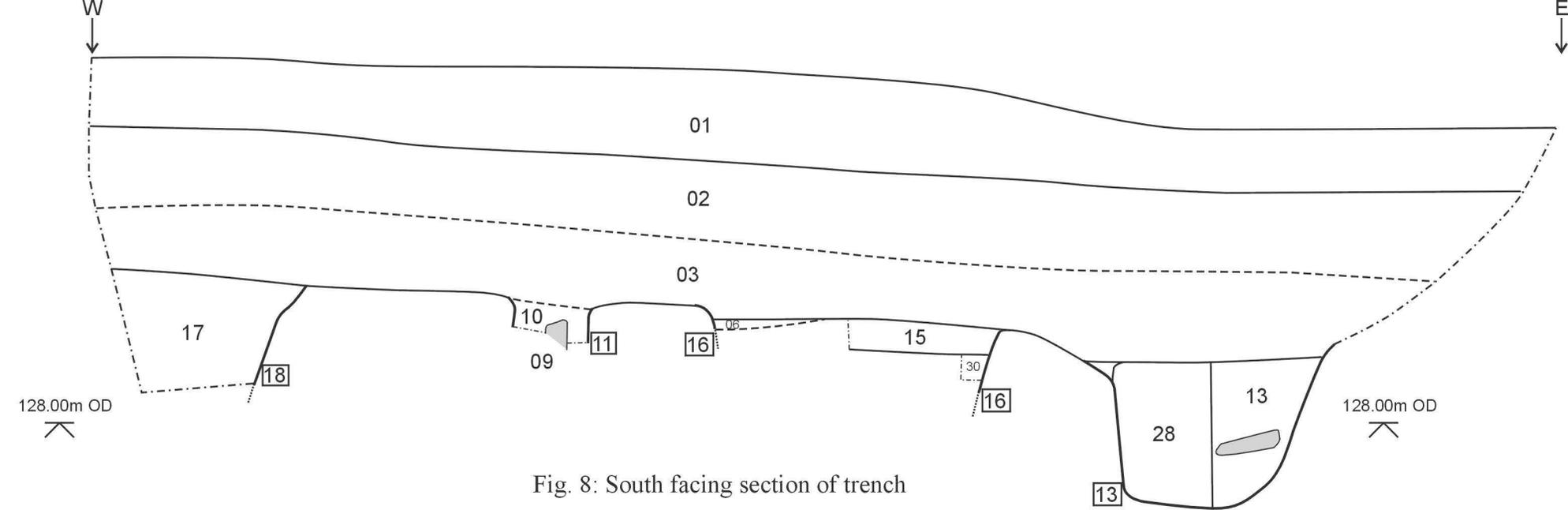


Fig. 8: South facing section of trench

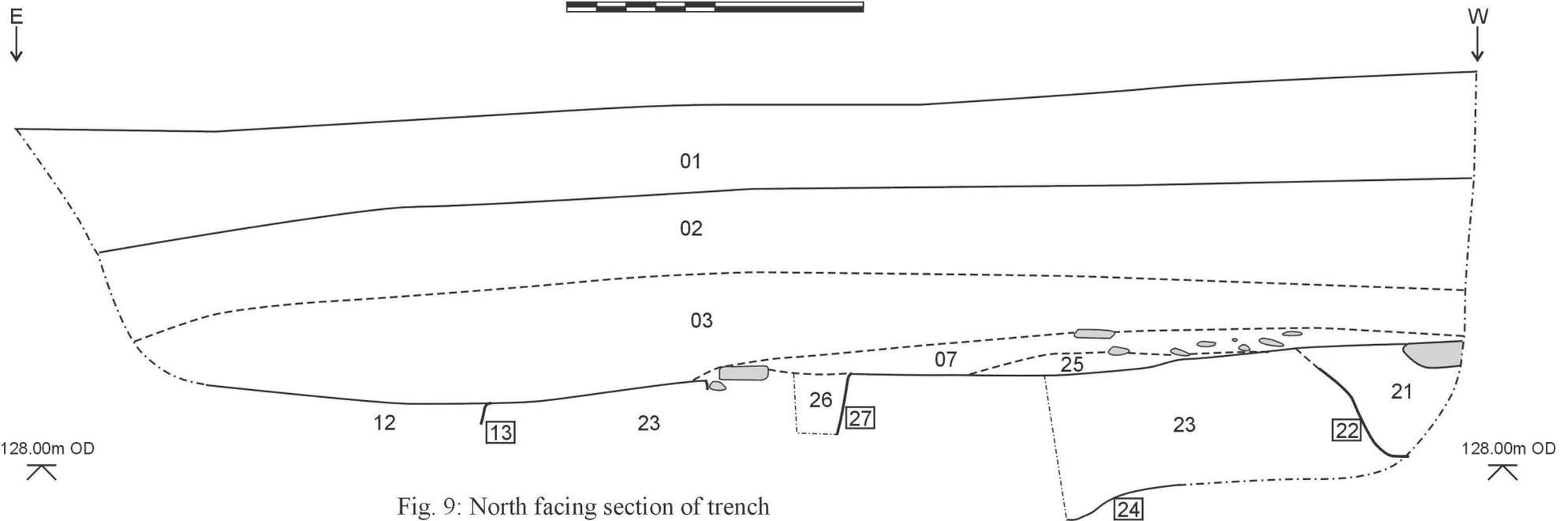


Fig. 9: North facing section of trench

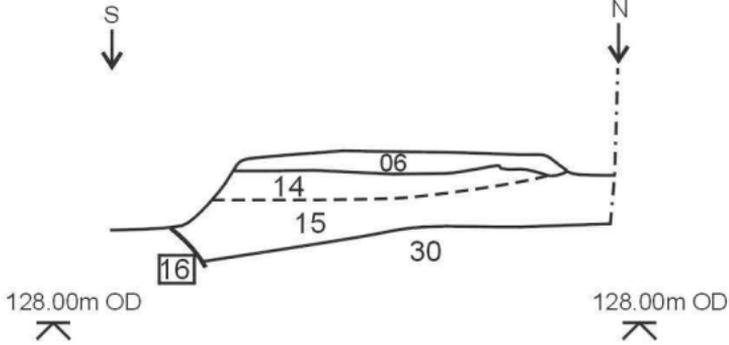


Fig.10: East facing section through the upper part of pit [16]

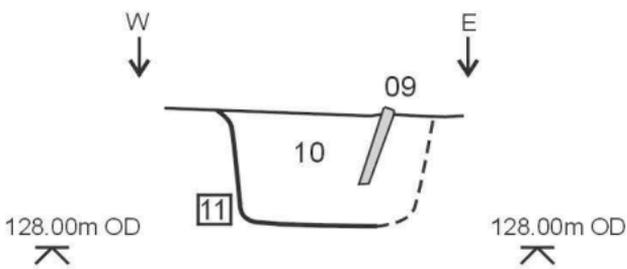


Fig.11: South facing section through cut [11]

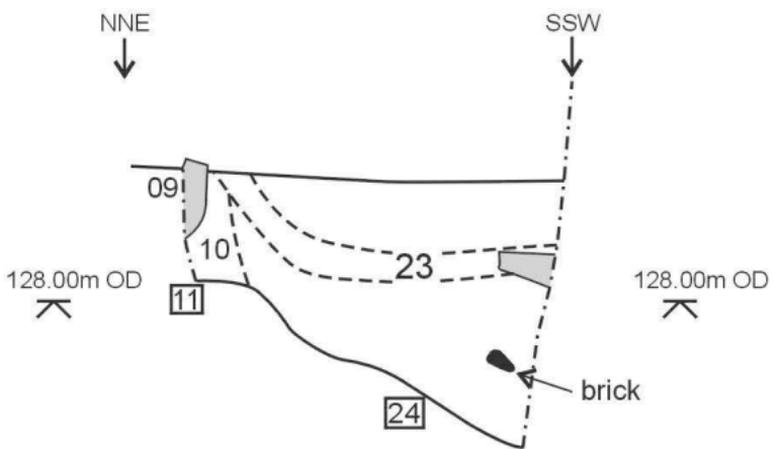


Fig.12: West-north-west facing section through cut [24]



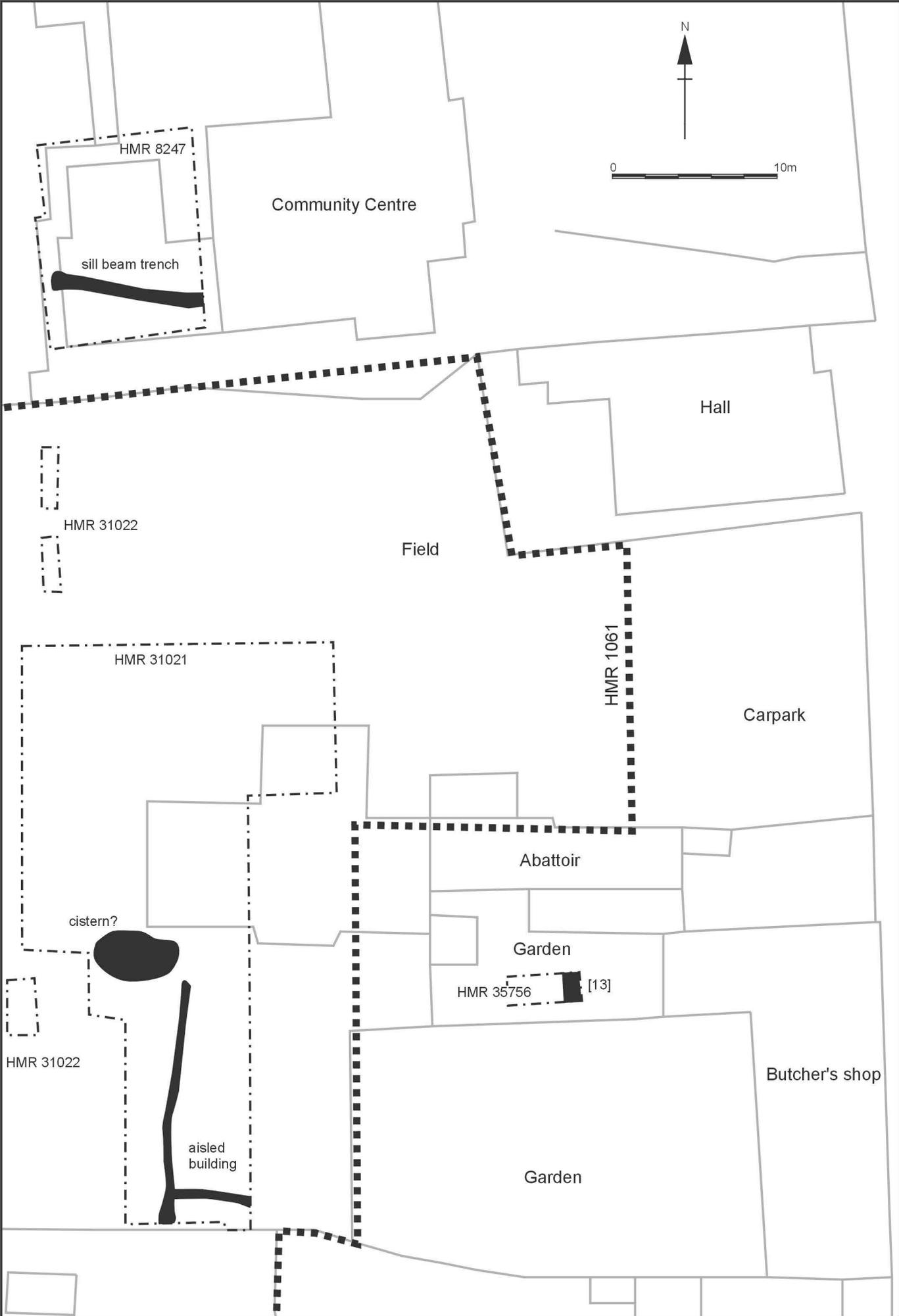


Fig. 13: Current evaluation trench (HMR 35756) in relation to neighbouring excavations and features

## Assessment report on pottery from Leintwardine (ALH03A)

Jeremy Evans (30 October 2003) with contributions by S Rátkai and S.H. Willis

Some 111 sherds of pottery were presented for examination, 104 of them Roman (1.115kg). All the sherds were in a reasonable condition, although most are fairly small. The table shows the basic fabric classes represented in this small assemblage, following the Warwickshire Museum/OAU fabric class divisions.

Fabric class	% No. of sherds	% Wt
A00	0	0
BB1	22.3	13.5
C00	0	0
E00	0	0
F00	7.8*	4.3
G44 Malvernian Metamorphic	1.9	5.3
M00	1.9%	20.9
O00	7.8	5.6
O20 Severn Valley	18.5	31.0
Q00	1.0	1.3
R00	25.2	11.8
S00	14.5	4.9
W00	2.9	1.4
N	104 sherds	1115 g

\* All the sherds in this group are oxidised and roughcast but not actually slipped.

The assemblage is small and therefore not very reliable, however, a number of aspects may be worth commenting on. Severn Valley wares, at 18.5% are surprisingly rare, compared with rural assemblages in the region. BB1 is quite common, this is surprising given its rarity at Worcester and many Severn Valley region sites and greywares are also relatively common. The latter reflects the 2<sup>nd</sup> century date of the assemblage and the frequency of greyware and BB1 reflects the urban nature of the assemblage. This would also appear to be reflected in the high level of finewares, with samian accounting for 14.5% of the assemblage, although those sherds assigned to class F might perhaps be better regarded as belonging to class O.

The absence of amphora from the assemblage is notable, this tends to suggest that the assemblage is civil and not military, and it seems unlikely there is a fort in the immediate vicinity.

Some 15 sherds of samian from four contexts were submitted for identification and dating. Eight vessels are represented. This small collection of samian spans the period c. AD 70-

200+; three sources are represented. An unusually high proportion of this samian ware is burnt.

All the pottery is of 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century date, and all the groups could be of Hadrianic-Antonine date, although there is a residual South Gaulish late Flavian Dr 37 from context 15, which perhaps attests to some late Flavian occupation on the site. There is evidence from the samian that material was being deposited after cAD 150.

The assemblage is too small to perform a meaningful functional analysis

## Catalogue

Context 03 - old cultivation soil

Four post-mediaeval sherds; one sherd of slip-coated ware later 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century; one sherd of a blackware jug, 17<sup>th</sup> century; one sherd from a medieval cooking pot, probably 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century Wt 39g

One Severn Valley ware base sherd, Wt 13g

Context 05 - occupation layer over 06

Three Severn Valley ware bodysherds, 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century. Wt 20g

A Malvernian Metamorphic tempered ware base sherd, internally carbonized, perhaps 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century. Wt 24g

Three oxidised roughcast bodysherds (not slipped), later 1<sup>st</sup>-mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Wt 20 g

Date - perhaps 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Context 06 - remnant of a clay floor

Body sherd, Central Gaulish Les Martres-de-Veyre fabric, perhaps Drag. 37, 1g, c. AD 100-130. No decoration is represented.

A Malvernian Metamorphic tempered ware jar base, internally carbonized, perhaps 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century. Wt 29g

Three greyware bodysherds. Wt 10g

A greyware organically tempered bodysherd, perhaps 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century. Wt 5g

A whiteware bodysherd. Wt 6g

An oxidised bodysherd. Wt 2g

Three BB1 bodysherds, Hadrianic-mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Wt 8g

A BB1 dish with a grooved rim and acute lattice decoration on exterior, Hadrianic-mid Antonine. Wt 5g

Date - Hadrianic-mid Antonine.

Context 7 - stone drain fill

A post-mediaeval large jar base, bodysherd and a bowl rim, C17th-18th coarseware. Wt 318g

Context 10 - fill of slot or Roman drain

An oxidised white-slipped flagon bodysherd, probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 14g

Date - 1st-2nd century?

Context 12 - fill of foundation trench for timber building

Two conjoining rim sherds, Central Gaulish Lezoux, Drag. 31, 10g, Rim equivalent: c. 0.10, Diameter, c. 190mm, c. AD 150-175. Both sherds are burnt. Different vessel from the other Drag. 31s from this context.

Two rim sherds and three body sherds, 4 conjoining, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 20g, RE: c. 0.05, Diam. c. 190mm, c. AD 150-175. All sherds are burnt. Different vessel from the other Drag. 31s in this context.

Two conjoining rim sherds, CG Lezoux, probably Drag. 31, 3g, RE: c. 0.04, Diam. c. 180mm, c. AD 150-175. Both sherds are burnt. Different vessel from the other Drag. 31s in this context.

Body sherd, CG Lezoux, form not identifiable, 1g, c. AD 120-200+. Burnt.

Six BB1 bodysherds. Wt 32g

A BB1 jar bodysherd. Wt 10g

A BB1 jar rim fragment, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 7g

A BB1 simple rimmed dish with acute lattice decoration on exterior, Hadrianic-mid Antonine.

Wt 15g

Two oxidised ware bodysherds. Wt 17g

Eight Severn Valley ware bodysherds, most with organic temper, most burnt. Wt 55g

A Severn Valley ware wide-mouthed necked jar rim fragment, perhaps cf Webster (1977) no 20, 1st-2nd century. Wt 14g

Three oxidised(?) ware bodysherds. Wt 27g

Two greyware bodysherds. Wt 20g

A greyware beaker with a triangularly-sectioned beaded rim, 1st-2nd century. Wt 6g

A greyware(?) jar rim fragment with an everted rim. Wt 7g

Eleven greyware bodysherds. Wt 47g

A greyware bodysherd with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 3g

Date - Mid-later Antonine.

Context 14 - upper fill of pit under 6

A Severn Valley ware jar base. Wt 105g

Two Severn Valley ware jar bodysherds. Wt 100g

An oxidised roughcast ware jar/beaker base, 1<sup>st</sup>-mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Wt 28g

Two BB1 jar bodysherds, Hadrianic-mid 4<sup>th</sup> century. Wt 7g

A BB1 jar bodysherd with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 2g

Two greyware bodysherds. Wt 5g

Two greyware bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 20g  
A whiteware mortarium base with white quartz trituration grits, 1st-2nd century. Wt 83g

Date - Hadrianic-(mid?)Antonine.

Context 15 - fill of pit under 6

Two conjoining body sherds, South Gaulish La Graufesenque, Drag. 37, 16g, c. AD 85-110.  
Decoration: this is poorly defined with some extraneous clay; a section of a basal wreath is extant; this is to the left and comprises a central spray with out-turned petals or leaves on either side of the spray. Both sherds burnt.

Body sherd, CG Lezoux, small Drag. 33, 1g, c. AD 120-175.

Two whiteware bodysherds. Wt 10g

A Severn Valley ware bodysherd. Wt 5g

A sandy oxidised bodysherd, perhaps 1st-2nd century. Wt 12g

A greyware bodysherd. Wt 5g

a whiteware mortarium base, trituration grits ironstone? And quartz, probably 1st-2nd century. Wt 150g

Three BB1 bodysherds with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-Antonine. Wt 40g

Three BB1 bodysherds. Wt 15g

A BB1 bodysherd from a flange rimmed dish/bowl with acute lattice decoration, Hadrianic-mid Antonine. Wt 10g

Date - Hadrianic-mid Antonine.

Context 17 - pit fill

Body sherd, CG Lezoux, Drag. 31, 3g, c. AD 150-200+. Burnt. Apparently from a different vessel to those represented in context 12.

A sandy oxidised bodysherd, 1st-2nd century? Wt 4g

A Severn Valley ware bodysherd. Wt 4g

A reduced ware bodysherd with lines of vertical comb impressions, 1st-2nd century, Wt 3g

Date - mid-later 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Context 19 - pit fill

An oxidised bodysherd, Severn Valley ware(?), interior with limescale. Wt 14g

Date - Roman

Context 25 - layer under drain 07

A Seven Valley ware bodysherd cut into a well-shaped spindle whorl, diam 4cms. Wt 16g

A Malvernian ware bodysherd, (Hereford fabric B4), 15th-16th century. Wt 6g

## **Tile**

Context 3

A brick/tile fragment, perhaps post-mediaeval. Wt 8g

Context 6

Four fragments, Roman(?) Wt 94g

Context 7

An imbrex fragment, Roman. Wt 174g

Context 12

Six fragments, Roman(?) Wt 38g

Context 17

A tegula flange and a fragment, Roman. Wt 198g

Context 23

A tile fragment, perhaps mediaeval/post-mediaeval. Wt 100g



**BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION: PROPOSED  
EXTENSION TO LEINTWARDINE ABATTOIR, HEREFORDSHIRE**

**Ref: T2003/1879**

**Date of issue: 27/06/2003**

*The County of Herefordshire District Council, on the basis of central government planning guidance, and in accordance with local government policy, has requested that an archaeological field evaluation be carried out in respect of the planning proposal referenced above.*

*The County Archaeological Service, Herefordshire Archaeology, considers that the proposed development site may contain important archaeological remains, the detailed nature of which are currently unclear, and need to be defined.*

*The applicant must commission the evaluation (hereinafter referred to as 'the project'), and provide the results from it, before the application can be determined. The results of the project may affect how the application is determined.*

*The project will in this case consist of a short documentary study, a limited scheme of archaeological trial trenching, and the production of an interim report. There will ultimately be a requirement to effect the deposition of the archive deriving from the project and the appropriate publication of the results.*

*The project must follow accepted archaeological best practice, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and be in accordance with the general framework provided by this brief.*

*The project must also be undertaken to the specified terms of a written scheme of investigation (project design) prepared by a professional archaeological contractor and submitted by the applicant.*

*The formal submission of a project design implies that the applicant agrees with that design. The applicant is advised that project designs must be approved by Herefordshire Archaeology before being put into effect. Archaeological work must be undertaken by a professional archaeological contractor.*

*It is the applicant's responsibility to provide the results from the project to a satisfactory standard and in good time. Herefordshire Archaeology reserve the right to give whatever advice they see fit in respect of the results of the project.*

**Herefordshire Archaeology**  
Copyright Herefordshire Council 2003

## **1 THE DEVELOPMENT SITE**

The proposed development site is located in the central part of Leintwardine, at NGR SO 40377404 approximately, immediately to the south-east of the current abattoir. The current land use is variable. The above definitions are for broad identification for the purposes of this brief only. Full details of the proposed development are held by the applicant's agents.

## **2 THE DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND**

At the time of writing, a planning application (temporary ref: T2003/1879) to extend Leintwardine abattoir is being validated by Herefordshire Council. This planning application proposes the construction of an extension to the south-east of the existing abattoir hanging rooms and various small scale ancillary works. The applicants' formally nominated agent is the Gomer Southall Partnership of Knighton. Herefordshire Archaeology has advised that the proposed development site is likely to contain important archaeological remains (see below), likely to be damagingly affected by the proposed development. Herefordshire Archaeology has further advised that insufficient information exists in respect of the archaeological impact of the development proposal for the application to be properly determined. Accordingly, it was recommended that an archaeological field evaluation be commissioned by the applicant, in order to provide additional archaeological information. Such an evaluation would be in line with the guidance given in *Planning Policy Guidance Archaeology and Planning 1990* (PPG 16), and in accordance with the currently adopted Leominster District Local Plan.

## **3 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The site is in the core of the former defended roman settlement of *Branogenium*.

*This section (3) is intended as a concise summary of what currently appear to be the main archaeological themes, and does not constitute a documentary study of any kind, or an anticipation of what might be found.*

## **4 THE AIMS OF WORK**

The broad aims of the archaeological project are to achieve better definition of the character and extent of any archaeological remains that exist in the area of the proposed development. The primary intention is to make a satisfactory detailed record of those archaeological materials and other relevant materials already known from documentary sources or directly revealed by archaeological trial trenching (see below). Reasonable inferences should be made from this record, such that a fuller understanding of the archaeological potential of the whole development site is achieved. The project will also aim to result in the deposition of a satisfactory archaeological archive and production of a satisfactory publication. The archaeological work will not be regarded as complete until satisfactory deposition and publication has been achieved.



## 5 THE SCOPE OF WORK

The work will consist of the following items:

- A short documentary study, considering such sources as are necessary to understand the site in its historical context, and to provide information that will help to inform trial trenching (below)
- The appropriate mechanical/manual excavation of archaeological trial trenches, to achieve a satisfactory sample of the proposed development site.

In this particular case, Herefordshire Archaeology consider that a single W -E trial trench should be excavated towards the mid point of the proposed extension. It would be anticipated that this trench would be approximately 5m x 1.5m in basal area.

- Archaeological recording of any other relevant information. Such recording should not be excessive, as it is only needed for the purpose of contextual completeness.
- **The prompt production of a satisfactory interim archaeological report.**
- The eventual analysis, processing, and deposition of all retained archaeological materials and archives of any kind deriving from the works, and appropriate publication of the results. *Detailed* publication in a recognised Journal may be required.

## 6 THE METHOD OF WORK

The work will be undertaken to the relevant standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists

## 7 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

The applicants will be responsible for obtaining Scheduled Monument Consent (if required)

## 8 DISCLAIMER

This brief has been prepared to the best of the information currently available to Herefordshire Archaeology, but despite our best efforts should not be assumed to be complete, consistent or completely accurate. If the applicant, the applicant's agent, or anybody else acting on behalf of the applicant or otherwise involved in the project, has supplementary or contrary information which may be relevant to the site or the archaeological project, they should contact the archaeological advisor (see below) as soon as possible. Herefordshire Archaeology has advised that the project described by this brief should take place, and will monitor archaeological standards during the full course of the work, but is not responsible for the work, particularly as regards site hazards, health and safety matters, and issues of reinstatement.



## 9 FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained from **Herefordshire Archaeology, Planning Services, Herefordshire Council, PO Box 144, Hereford HR1 2YH Fax 01432 383354**

Correspondence would normally be through **Mr Julian Cotton, the Archaeological Advisor** (at the above address, on telephone number **01432 383350**)

Email **[jcotton2@herefordshire.gov.uk](mailto:jcotton2@herefordshire.gov.uk)**

## OTHER USEFUL NUMBERS

Dr Keith Ray, County Archaeologist	01432 383351
Rebecca Roseff, Sites and Monuments Record Officer	01432 260130
The Institute of Field Archaeologists	0118 9316446
Herefordshire County Records Office	01432 260750

