

# **Brampton Bryan**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

July 2022

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July 2022

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# Executive summary

This Heritage Desk Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Bentley (MMB) on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. in advance of the construction of a new Sewage Treatment Works (STW) at Brampton Bryan. The DBA has been written in accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance and consults a variety of sources including, but not limited to, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), the British Geological Survey (BGS) and online sources for historical mapping. A site walkover was also undertaken to support the conclusions made in this report.

Four Scheduled Monuments, one Registered Park and Garden and fifteen Listed Buildings have been identified within a 1km study area of the site. The village of Brampton Bryan is thought to have early medieval origins, although there is evidence for human activity in the study area since the Neolithic period. While much of the original village was destroyed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century siege of the Castle by the Royalists, the village continued to operate as a rural, agricultural settlement throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. As such, there is considered to be a medium potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. There is considered to be a low potential for remains of early medieval and modern date. The site is underlain by alluvium and as such there is considered to be a high potential for paleoenvironmental remains. With the exception of superficial ground disturbance caused by agricultural activities, the survival of archaeological remains, if present, is considered to be good.

There are no direct impacts to designated heritage assets anticipated as a result of the scheme and the majority of designated assets are considered sufficiently screened from the site for the construction and operation of a new STW to significantly change their setting. The site would, however, be intervisible with Scheduled Monument: Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (MM02), and so the installation of a new STW at this location would alter this asset's rural setting. Buried archaeological remains would be severely truncated, if not removed entirely, by the groundworks involved with the construction of the new STW.

It is therefore recommended that the new STW be screened through the planting of vegetation to help preserve the Scheduled Monument's rural setting. Pre-application advice should also be sought from Historic England's Midlands Regional Office with regards to this development and its relation to the Scheduled Monument. In light of the moderately high potential for archaeological remains within the site, their good survival potential and the magnitude of impact from the proposed works on archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological investigation in the form of trial trenching has been requested by Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor. Further archaeological works following this preliminary investigation may be required, depending on the results. This will need to be completed according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that is to be written and agreed with the Archaeological Advisor in advance of any construction work that is to take place.

It is also recommended that during the construction of the STW, ground protection matting is used in areas where excavation is not taking place, to ensure superficial archaeological remains are protected from rutting and compaction caused by the movement of heavy plant and machinery. Should proposed Ground Investigation (GI) involve the excavation of test pits, it is recommended that these are archaeologically monitored by means of an archaeological watching brief. This would help to better inform the understanding of the below ground sequence of deposits and the archaeological potential that they hold.

All works are to be agreed upon with Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor, who is to be consulted at each stage of proposed archaeological survey.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Overview

This Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Bentley (MMB) on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd., in advance of proposed development at Brampton Bryan Sewage Treatment Works (STW). The DBA will provide baseline information to help determine the heritage constraints of the proposed works, assess the potential impacts and draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy.

## 1.2 Site location

Brampton Bryan STW (hereby referred to as 'the site') is located approximately 2km east of the Wales/ England border in Herefordshire, SY7 0DL (NGR reference SO 37172 72660), as shown in Figure 1.1.

**Figure 1.1: Site location and red line boundary**



Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley & Google Earth Pro

### 1.3 Project description

The project involves the construction of a new sewage treatment works, to replace the existing septic tank that currently serves the village. The site will occupy a footprint of 1254m<sup>2</sup> and new structures will include:

- A new RBC (Rotating Biological Contactor)
- A new inlet chamber with copasacs
- A new bypass to reedbed distribution chamber
- A new horizontal flow reedbed (150m<sup>2</sup> in size)
- A new FFT (Full Flow to Treatment) pumping station with high level overflow to storm pumping station
- A new storm pumping station
- A new FE (Final Effluent) sampling chamber
- A new rising mains to downstream chamber
- A new MCC (Motor Control Centre) & MCC kiosk building
- A new back-up generator for pumping stations
- A new access road
- A new site fencing and gate

The works will involve the excavation of material, general earthworks and piling in advance of the construction of new structures. Excavations could be up to 5m in depth for structures such as the new pumping stations.

The site is anticipated to require enabling works to clear the construction areas and make ready; this includes the removal of crop and the creation of a temporary site compound, the location of which is to be confirmed.

3D visualisations of the scheme can be seen in Appendix C.

## 2 National and local planning policy

### 2.1 Overarching legislation

The overarching legislation in relation to heritage and archaeology in Britain is provided by:

- The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
  - Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.
- The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
  - Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.
- The Water Industry Act 1991
  - Act to consolidate enactments relating to the supply of water and the provision of sewerage services, with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission.

#### **Paragraph 3: General environmental and recreational duties**

1. *It shall be the duty of each of the following, that is to say –*
  - a. *The Secretary of State*
  - b. *The Director; and*
  - c. *Every company holding an appointment as a relevant undertaker,*  
*in formulating or considering any proposals relating to any functions of a relevant undertaker (including, in the case of such a company, any functions which, by virtue of that appointment, are functions of the company itself) to comply with the requirements imposed in relation to the proposals by subsections (2) and (3) below.*
2. *The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are –*
  - a. *A requirement, so far as may be consistent –*
    - i. *With the purposes of any enactment relating to the functions of the undertaker and*
    - ii. *In the case of the Secretary of State and the Director, with their duties under section 2 above,*  
*so to exercise any power conferred with respect to the proposals on the person subject to the requirement as to further the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest;*
  - b. *a requirement to have regard to the desirability of protecting and conserving buildings, sites and objects of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and*
  - c. *a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on the beauty or amenity of any rural or urban area or on any such flora, fauna, features, buildings, sites or objects.*

3. *The requirements imposed by this subsection in relation to any such proposals as are mentioned in subsection (1) above are, subject to the requirements imposed by subsection (2) above—*
  - a. *a requirement to have regard to the desirability of preserving for the public any freedom of access to areas of woodland, mountains, moor, heath, down, cliff or foreshore and other places of natural beauty;*
  - b. *a requirement to have regard to the desirability of maintaining the availability to the public of any facility for visiting or inspecting any building, site or object of archaeological, architectural or historic interest; and*
  - c. *a requirement to take into account any effect which the proposals would have on any such freedom of access or on the availability of any such facility.*

## 2.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012, revised on the 24<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and updated on the 20<sup>th</sup> July 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents<sup>1</sup>. Paragraphs 184 – 202 of the NPPF address the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment; these set out the local planning authority's responsibilities when dealing with planning proposals which have the potential to impact on cultural heritage assets. These policies emphasise the importance of balancing the need for the conservation of heritage assets with the desirability of new development. Those relative to this scheme are as follows:

189. *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*
190. *Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account:*
  - a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
  - b) *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
  - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
  - d) *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

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<sup>1</sup> NPPF 2021 [online] via:  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

194. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*
195. *Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*
197. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- a) *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
  - b) *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
  - c) *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*
199. *When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.*
200. *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*
- a) *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
  - b) *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*
202. *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*
203. *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing*

*applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

205. *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

## 2.3 Local Planning Policy

Herefordshire Local Plan was adopted in 2015<sup>2</sup>; a new Local Plan for 2021 to 2041 is currently in public consultation.

Policy LD4 of the current Local Plan addresses the historic environment and is as follows:

### 2.3.1 Policy LD4 – Historic environment and heritage assets

*Development proposals affecting heritage assets and the wider historic environment should:*

- 1. Protect, conserve, and where possible enhance heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance through appropriate management, uses and sympathetic design, in particular emphasising the original form and function where possible;*
- 2. where opportunities exist, contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of the townscape or wider environment, especially within conservation areas;*
- 3. use the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets to provide a focus for wider regeneration schemes;*
- 4. record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) and to make this evidence or archive generated publicly accessible and*
- 5. where appropriate, improve the understanding of and public access to the heritage asset.*

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

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<sup>2</sup> Herefordshire Council, 2015 *Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011 – 2031* [online] available at: [https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/download/123/adopted\\_core\\_strategy](https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/download/123/adopted_core_strategy) (last accessed June 2022)

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Consultation

Historic England's Midlands Region was contacted on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 regarding the proposed works in relation to the nearby designated heritage assets; a response is still pending and this DBA will be updated once received.

Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor was contacted on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022 to discuss recommendations for further archaeological work in advance of work commencing. A response was received on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2022, stating:

*Sorry for not replying sooner. Yes, I have received and read the DBA, and am happy with it as a document.*

*Yes, I would agree that an element of field evaluation (trial trenching) would be helpful here, in order to better understand and ground- truth the apparent risks.*

*Whether or not any further mitigation would be required will largely depend on what is or is not found by such trenching<sup>3</sup>.*

### 3.2 Assessment Methodology

Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor was initially consulted when considering the search radius for this report in May 2022. Their response was as follows:

*"In this case the suggested search radius of 1km is acceptable for the purposes of an HER search. This radius would obviously bring in the heritage assets within Brampton Bryan itself, but is also sufficient to consider the key assets in the immediately surrounding historic landscape. These include, but are not limited to, the Scheduled Roman camp just to the south east, and the hillfort on Coxall Knoll. The search is also sufficiently extensive to appraise thematic matters such as the medieval occupation pattern and the riverine palaeo-environment."*

Baseline information has therefore been gathered within a 1km radius for designated heritage assets and a 500m radius of the red line boundary for non-designated heritage assets (hereby referred to as the 'study area'). This search radius is considered sufficient to produce a comprehensive baseline for the site and will allow for an understanding of the archaeological potential and historic significance to be established, and subsequently for appropriate mitigation to be recommended for the proposed development regarding heritage.

The DBA follows the 2020 updated Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, and Historic England's Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England, 2008). The CIfA guidance outlines the necessity of the DBA to enable appropriate mitigation strategies where necessary, in line with the local and national policies in place. The following actions have been undertaken for this assessment:

- An examination of the local, regional and national planning policies in relation to the historic environment;
- A search of the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields within the study area;

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<sup>3</sup> J Cotton 2022., *Pers Comm.* 12<sup>th</sup> July.

- A search of the Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) database for archaeological sites, archaeological findspots, locally listed buildings, Archaeological Priority Areas and archaeological event locations within the study area;
- An examination of the relevant published and unpublished archaeological and historic sources e.g. journals and historic records;
- A search of the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for the reports of archaeological excavations within the wider area;
- An examination of topographical and geological evidence;
- A map regression exercise using historic maps to determine previous land use of the proposed development area; and,
- A site walkover, undertaken on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2022.

Appendix A shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique Mott MacDonald reference number (MM01, MM02 etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix C and is referred to in the text. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m). National and local designations are shown on a separate figure (Appendix B) for clarity.

### 3.3 Guidance

The following guidance has been used for this assessment:

- The 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (updated 2020);
- The 2015 Historic England Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide;
- The 2008 Historic England Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
- The 2015 Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision – Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2);
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3).
- The 2000 Water and Sewerage (Conservation, Access and Recreation) Code of Practice Order

### 3.4 Assumptions and Limitations

Information provided by the HER can be limited because it depends on previous opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be down to lack of targeted research or investigation rather than the genuine absence of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased. Older primary sources often fail to accurately locate sites and interpretation can be subjective.

Historic maps provide a glimpse of land-use at a specific moment. It is therefore possible that short-term structures or areas of land-use are not shown and therefore not recorded within this assessment.



## 4 Baseline

### 4.1 Geology and topography

The study area is largely rural in nature, most of the land being enclosed for agriculture. The River Teme runs east-west, just under 300m to the north of the site. The ground is generally flat, with ground level on site at around 130m OD.

According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) online digital viewer<sup>4</sup>, the site is almost entirely underlain by alluvium, a silty sandy deposit reflecting the former floodplain of the River Teme to the north. To the immediate south of the site, the superficial deposits comprise Till, Devensian – Diamicton. The superficial deposits overlie the bedrock comprising Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone that form the Wenlock Rocks. The waterlogged nature of alluvium is conducive to the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains such as seeds, pollens and molluscs, which provide valuable evidence for reconstructing past environments. Alluvial deposits are also invaluable for sealing in and preserving former land surfaces, as well as preserving timber waterside infrastructure such as trackways, fish traps and jetties<sup>5</sup>.

### 4.2 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields within the site boundary or the 1km study area.

#### 4.2.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are four Scheduled Monuments within the 1km study area.

##### 4.2.1.1 Brampton Bryan castle

Brampton Bryan Castle (NHLE 1014109) is located 120m to the west of the site boundary. A quadrangular castle is a strongly fortified residence built of stone, or sometimes brick, around a square or rectangular courtyard. Although surface evidence for the original layout of Brampton Bryan castle has been obscured by subsequent building and landscaping, both standing and buried remains will retain evidence for its sequence of construction and the activities which took place at and around it. The standing remains demonstrate its phases of construction and include a fine example of a 14<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse, enhancing an earlier structure, with and early examples of ball-flower ornament remaining in good condition. Below ground evidence for the layout and method of construction of the moat will survive, and its fills will retain environmental evidence for activities at the castle. Evidence for structures such as the bridge will also be preserved in these fills. Within the motte, further structural information will be preserved, including evidence for the extent and layout of the hall, service bay and kitchen range. In addition, it will have sealed beneath it environmental evidence for the wider medieval landscape in which the castle was built<sup>6</sup>.

##### 4.2.1.2 Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (MM02)

Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (NHLE 1005500) is located 465m to the south-east of the site boundary. This monument includes a Roman camp situated

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<sup>4</sup> BGS 2022 [online] via: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

<sup>5</sup> Historic England, 2015 *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/heag067-geoarchaeology/>

<sup>6</sup> NHLE entry 1014109 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014109>

on a rise just above the floodplain in the valley of the River Teme which also strategically overlooks the valley of the River Clun to the north east. The Roman camp survives as entirely buried structures, layers and deposits visible on aerial photographs as crop and soil marks. Despite cultivation the monument survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, periods of use, longevity, strategic, political and military significance, domestic arrangements and overall landscape context<sup>7</sup>.

#### 4.2.1.3 Settlement W of Buckton (MM03)

Settlement W of Buckton (NHLE 1003594) is located 625m to the north-east of the site boundary. The monument includes an enclosed Iron Age farmstead situated on the northern valley side of the River Teme. The enclosure survives as predominantly buried deposits, structures and features with a slight visible earthwork. Despite periodic cultivation, the monument survives well and will contain archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, development, function, longevity, social organisation, agricultural practices, domestic arrangements and overall landscape context<sup>8</sup>.

#### 4.2.1.4 Multiple enclosure hillfort on Coxall Knoll (MM04)

Multiple enclosure hillfort on Coxall Knoll (NHLE 1014107) is located 680m to the north-west of the site boundary. The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a large multiple enclosure hillfort on Coxall Knoll, situated on the summit of a natural outcrop some 100m above the River Redlake to the north, and the Teme to the south. The hillfort has three enclosures and is roughly oval in plan. The interior of the hillfort will contain evidence for occupation and other activities, including post holes for buildings, hearths, and storage or rubbish pits. Different activities may characterise each of the enclosures, and indications of agricultural or industrial activities will contribute to our understanding of the technology and economy of the Iron Age population. Its defences are designed to take advantage of the naturally steep slopes of the knoll, and consist of a series of artificially steepened scarps in the hillside, topped with earthen banks following the contours of the hill. Multiple enclosure forts are relatively rare with only around 75 examples recorded in England, mostly in Devon and Cornwall. Outside these counties their distribution becomes increasingly scattered and the form and construction methods more varied. Coxall Knoll is a well preserved example of a class of monument which is rare in this part of the country<sup>9</sup>.

### 4.2.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

There is one Grade II Registered Park and Garden within the study area, c. 700m to the south-west of the site.

#### 4.2.2.1 Brampton Bryan (MM05)

Brampton Bryan (NHLE 1000874) is a deer park of late 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century origin with surviving wood pasture and launds; some ornamental planting of sweet chestnuts of possible late 17<sup>th</sup> century date<sup>10</sup>.

### 4.2.3 Listed Buildings

There are three Grade I Listed Buildings within the study area:

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<sup>7</sup> NHLE entry 1005500 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005500>

<sup>8</sup> NHLE entry 1003594 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003594>

<sup>9</sup> NHLE entry 1014107 [online] <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014107>

<sup>10</sup> NHLE entry 1000874 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000874>

- Brampton Bryan Castle, 140m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082066, MM01)
- Church of St Barnabas, 150m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1179943, MM06)
- Ruins Of Hall About 10 Yards North of Brampton Bryan Castle, 140m to the west of the site (NHLE 1301697, MM07)

There is one Grade II\* Listed Building within the study area:

- The Hall, 170m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1349754, MM08)

There are eleven Grade II Listed Buildings within the study area:

- K6 Telephone Kiosk, 225m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082047, MM09)
- Wheeler Monument about Three Yards South of Weathered Projection of South Wall of the Church of St Barnabas, 150m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082065, MM10)
- Enclosing Walls to South of the Hall, 265m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082067, MM11)
- Oxford House, 240m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082068, MM12)
- 11 and 12, Church Road, 210m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1082069, MM13)
- Dairy about 20 Yards North of the Hall, 170m to the west of the site (NHLE 1179968, MM14)
- The Manor House, 285m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1179971, MM15)
- Churchyard Walls to South and East of the Church of St Barnabas, 130m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1301696, MM16)
- Walnut Tree Cottage, 150m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1301704, MM17)
- 2 and 3, The Green, 295m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1301705, MM18)
- Drinking Fountain at National Grid Reference SO369724, 265m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1349755, MM19)

### 4.3 Historic map regression

**Table 4.1: The development of the site as shown in historic mapping**

Map	Description
Actual survey of the county of Salop, 3 John Rocque 1752	Brampton Brian, as it is spelt on the map, is represented by just four buildings. The buildings flank a highway that passes east-west through the village, along roughly the same alignment as the A4113, connecting Ludlow in the east to Knighton in the west. It is possible that Oxford House (MM12) and the Manor House (MM15) are amongst those shown on the map, although there is no indication of the castle or the church in the north of the village. The land to the north of the village is divided up into irregular enclosures. The land to the south of the highway is not shown on the map.
New map of the county of Hereford, 1754	Bromton Brian, as it is spelt on the map, is represented by a small cluster of buildings on a crossroads. One building is notably bigger than the others, possibly representing the Hall (MM08) although there is still no indication of the castle on the map. There is also no clear indication of the church. Brampton Park is shown to the south-west of the village, on a higher elevation to the village as indicated by the hachuring on the map.
Ordnance Survey Drawings - Bishop's Castle, Shropshire (OSD 200) 1816	This map only depicts Brampton Bryan to the north of the main highway that runs east – west through the village. A road can be seen leaving the village to the north, on the same alignment as that to the immediate west of the site. A number of small buildings can be seen clustered around the crossroads, none of which are labelled with the exception of the castle (MM01). A Mill is indicated on the map on the Teme River, to the north of the site. To the north of this, 'Coxalls Knowl' (MM04) is shown on the map, with a camp indicated inside. The area of the site is located in a semi-regularly enclosed landscape.
Ordnance Survey Drawings – Presteigne (OSD 201)	Conversely to the map of 1752, this map only depicts the land to the south of the main highway that runs east – west through the village of Brampton Bryan.

Map	Description
1815	Brampton Bryan Park is clearly shown to the south-west of the village. The village appears to be populated with several more buildings compared to the map of 1754; the church and castle are not shown as are beyond the remits of this map to the north, but the presence of a church just outside the map boundary is indicated by a small, red cross. The area of the site is not shown on the map.
Ordnance Survey 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 6':mile Herefordshire Sheet II.SW 1884	The village of Brampton Bryan is shown in much more detail than the previous maps. St Barnabas's Church (MM06), the ruins of the Castle (MM01), the Hall (MM08) and the Oxford Arms (MM12) are all shown on the map. The village has the same simple street plan as it does today. The site itself is undeveloped, located in an irregularly enclosed landscape, dissected by several small waterways. Sluices are marked on the map to the immediate north and immediate south of the map. The enclosures in which the area of the site sits match those that are present today.
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6':mile Herefordshire Sheet II.SW 1904	Little change from the previous map. A small waterway runs through the western side of the site northwards into the River Temе, parallel with the lane that the site sits adjacent to. A footpath can be seen crossing the field in which site is located, leading away from the village.
Ordnance Survey 6':mile Herefordshire Sheet II.SW 1953	No change from previous map.
Ordnance Survey 1':mile Sheet 129 - Ludlow - B// Edition 1962	Scale of map is too large to show much detail, but the street layout remains the same as the previous map and the area of the site appears to remain undeveloped.

Source: Old Maps Online

**Table 4.2: The development of the site as shown on Google Earth Pro**

Year	Description
1985	Resolution too low to make out details.
1999	The site straddles two fields which are arable in use. The boundaries match those that are shown in historic mapping
2009	Site remains arable in nature and divided by the same field boundary.
2020	No change from previous image

Source: Google Earth Pro

#### 4.4 Site walkover

A site walkover was undertaken by two members of the MMB Heritage Team on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2022 in order to better understand current land use, topography and clarify any intervisibility between the area of proposed development and historic assets. The conditions of the walkover survey were sunny, dry and with a light breeze.

Although access into the site was not possible and could therefore not be assessed in detail, the area was visible from the access point to the field. The site was noted to be used as arable land and topographically flat. There was no evidence of substantial ground disturbance, only superficial disturbance that may have been caused by ploughing.

Most heritage assets were noted to be well screened from the site by other buildings, vegetation and topography. The hill on which Coxall Knoll (MM04) is located is visible from the site, but the hill was noted to be shrouded in trees which would limit views to and from the scheduled monument. It was observed that while there was no intervisibility between the site and the castle (MM01) at ground level due to tall walls and hedgerows, the site may be visible from the castle at higher levels.



**Figure 4.1: The site from the western boundary, facing north-east**

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022



**Figure 4.2: The site from the western boundary, facing south-east**

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022



**Figure 4.3: View of Coxall Knoll (MM04) from the entrance to the site**

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2022

## 4.5 Archaeological and historic background

Prehistoric Period Dates	Historic Period Dates
Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10,000 BC	Roman AD 43 to 410
Mesolithic 10,000 to 4,000 BC	Early medieval 410 to 1066
Neolithic / Early Bronze Age 4,000 to 1,600 BC	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Middle Bronze Age 1,600 to 1,100 BC	Post-medieval 1540 to 1900
Late Bronze Age 1,100 BC to 700 BC	Modern 1900 to present
Early Iron Age 700 to 400 BC	
Middle Iron Age 400 to 100 BC	
Late Iron Age 100 BC to AD 43	

Source: Historic England

### 4.5.1 Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

Coxall Knoll (MM04) is a well preserved example of a Late Iron Age multiple enclosure hill fort. The interior of the hillfort is likely to contain evidence for occupation and other activities, including post holes for buildings, hearths, and storage or rubbish pits. Different activities may characterise each of the enclosures; indications of agricultural or industrial activities would contribute to our understanding of the technology and economy of the Iron Age population<sup>11</sup>.

An enclosed Iron Age settlement and farmstead (MM03) is located to the north of the River Teme, further exemplifying prehistoric activity within the study area. The settlement is preserved as buried deposits, structures and features with a slight visible earthwork.

<sup>11</sup> NHLE entry 1014107 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014107>

Otherwise, prehistoric activity within the study area is generally characterised through cropmarks and earthworks; there have also been three findspots dating to the prehistoric period. The earliest evidence for human activity is a chance find of a Neolithic Stone axe head, found before 1957, the location of which is mapped 150m to the north of the site. A Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age stone hoe (MM48), found in the 1940s, is also mapped 625m to the south of the site. A Bronze Age palstave was also found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MM47), the location of which is mapped 390m to the north-west of the site. Bronze Age activity is further evidenced by cropmarks of a double ditched ring ditch (MM28) and three other ring ditches (MM32, MM33 and MM35).

Besides the two scheduled monuments (MM03 and MM04), evidence for Iron Age activity within the study area comprises a cropmark of a ditched enclosure (MM24) and a cropmark of a trackway (MM31), which appears to respect a trapezoidal enclosure to the immediate north (MM22), suggesting an earlier date for the latter.

#### 4.5.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

Evidence for Roman activity in the study area is characterised by the Roman military camp (MM02). Its tactical location on a rise just above the floodplain of the River Teme suggests that settlement may have been unlikely on the lower ground. Roman camps were used by Roman soldiers either when out on campaign or as practice camps and provide an important insight into Roman military strategy and organisation. The camp is believed to have been built in AD 47-48 by Ostorius Scapula during a campaign to the west and re-used later in the 1<sup>st</sup> century when further campaigns by Gallus (AD 52- 57), Veranius (AD 57-58), Paulinus (AD 59-61) and Frontinus (AD 74-75) became necessary<sup>12</sup>.

There have been a handful of Romano-British findspots throughout the study area, comprising pottery sherds (MM46) and coins (MM46 and MM51). Roman activity can also be identified through cropmarks, such as that of a rectangular enclosure crossed by a line of 7/8 pits (MM23), interpreted to be a “Roman town or depopulated place”.

#### 4.5.3 Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, a small hamlet of seven households was recorded at Brampton Bryan, when it formed part of an estate of Ralph de Mortimer, suggesting the village has early medieval origins<sup>13</sup>. Within the study area, the HER does not map any assets of a definitive early medieval date; it is likely that structural remains relating to the earliest buildings within the village core were either removed by later development, or destroyed during the siege of the village in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The area of the site was likely used agriculturally during this time.

#### 4.5.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

In the medieval period, Brampton was part of the Barony of Mortimer. The tenant family, who took their name from Brampton, assembled considerable holdings in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century. It was possibly in the 13<sup>th</sup> century that the chief house of the lord was moved 600m north-east, from within the later park (MM05) to the castle site (MM01) in the modern village. In 1309 Sir Robert Harley married Margaret, daughter of the last Bryan de Brampton, and it has remained in the same family ever since<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> NHLE Listing 1005500 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005500>

<sup>13</sup> Powell-Smith, A., 2022 *Open Domesday* [online] via: <https://opendomesday.org/place/SO3772/brampton-bryan/>

<sup>14</sup> NHLE Listing 1000874 [online] via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1000874?section=official-list-entry>

Brampton Bryan Castle (MM01) was probably founded in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, although no written records exist of its exact date. First records of a church at Brampton Bryan date back to 10<sup>th</sup> July 1275 in the Cantilupe Register of Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford 1275-1282. The original church is no longer extant, after being destroyed during the siege of Brampton Bryan Castle in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Documentary sources suggest the settlement at Brampton Bryan grew throughout the medieval period, although much of the structural evidence for this was likely also destroyed during the siege.

Otherwise, evidence for medieval activity comprises earthworks of agricultural nature, exemplifying the rural character of the village that has been upheld ever since. Examples of ridge and furrow, plough headland, lynchets, field banks and woodbanks have been identified across the study area through earthworks (MM42, MM70, MM71, MM73, MM74, MM81, MM83 and MM84). The area of the site likely continued its use as agricultural land during this time.

#### 4.5.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

In 1643, during the first English Civil War, Brampton Bryan Castle (MM01) lay under siege for seven weeks while much of the surrounding village burned. The castle was defended from the Royalist troops by Brilliana Harley, wife to Parliamentarian Sir Robert Harley, and the siege failed. During this time, ditches and fortifications were dug around the castle. Following Lady Harley's death later that year, Brampton Bryan surrendered; 67 people, including Lord and Lady Harley's three young daughters, were arrested and imprisoned for a year. The castle and the church were left in ruins, but a Harley mansion was built beside it shortly afterwards (MM08). The church was also rebuilt (MM06), commissioned by Robert Harley and is believed to be one of only six English churches built during the Commonwealth Period (1649 – 1660)<sup>15</sup>.

Brampton Park is first documented in 1577 when it appears on Saxton's map of the county, but it is speculated to have earlier origins. The western and northern parts of the park may previously have been common land, occasionally disputed between Pedwardine to the south and Brampton, whereas its eastern part, as shown by the ridge and furrow, had once been within the village's field land. The 'new park' is mentioned in 1625, and may be synonymous with the 'Heathy Park' or 'Heathy Banks', which the late 20<sup>th</sup> century OS map locates outside and south-west of the modern park boundary. Field survey has identified banks within, and extending beyond, the present boundary, which may in part represent earlier park boundaries. The park was despoiled in the Civil War, on the eve of which it was well wooded with timber and coppice (including forty acres in the new park), and was grazed by a large herd of deer and by oxen. Further damage was done by a great storm in 1658, which coincided with the death of Oliver Cromwell, when some of the finest trees in the park were blown over.

Following the siege, the village of Brampton Bryan steadily grew throughout the post-medieval period, but retained its rural character. Heritage assets within the study area largely comprise buildings (MM43, MM45, MM58, MM59, MM60 and MM64, as well as those listed in section 4.2.3). The HER also maps a cropmark of a watermeadow complex 500m to the east of the site (MM37), a deer park shown on historic mapping (MM57) and the site of probably brick kilns (MM62) dating to the post-medieval period within the study area. The A4113 was formerly a Turnpike Road (MM85) which has bisected the village since the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.5.6 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

Historic mapping indicates that the village of Brampton Bryan retained its historic layout throughout the modern period; the field boundaries across which the site is located did not change and the site remained undeveloped, under agricultural use, during this time.

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<sup>15</sup> St Barnabas Church, Brampton Bryan [online] via: <https://www.bramptonbryan.org.uk/church/>



There is one heritage asset of modern date mapped within the study area: K6 Telephone Kiosk (MM09), dating to the 1930s.

#### 4.5.7 Unknown

The HER maps several cropmarks that cannot be assigned a definitive date, comprising linear works and trapezoidal enclosure (MM22), a ring ditch (MM25), a linear feature (MM26), a linear feature that is potential part of a more extensive feature (MM34) and a sub-rectangular enclosure (MM40). A small mound (MM55) is also recorded which is possibly the site of the early Norman earthwork castle before it was removed in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century, although unconfirmed.

## 5 Archaeological potential and significance

### 5.1 Assessment of significance

The significance of heritage assets has been based on criteria outlined in Table 5.1. The assessment of significance derives from a combination of designated status and professional judgement. The non-statutory criteria set out by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport for the scheduling of ancient monuments and listed buildings, as well as assessment criteria adopted by Historic England as part of the Monument Protection Programme (MPP), will be considered as part of this assessment.

**Table 5.1: Criteria for assessing significance**

Significance	Typical criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites, assets of acknowledged international importance, assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled monuments, grade I, II* and II listed buildings, grade I, II* and II registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, non-designated heritage assets of schedulable quality, non-designated monuments, sites or landscapes that can be shown to have specific nationally important qualities, and heritage assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives.
Medium	Grade II listed buildings and grade II registered parks and gardens where changes to the asset or its setting have diminished the archaeological, architectural, artistic and/or historic interest which contributes to their significance, conservation areas, non-designated sites of medium importance identified through research or survey, monuments or sites that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association.
Low	Undesignated assets - buildings, structures, monuments or archaeological sites with a local importance for education or cultural appreciation, and which add to local archaeological and historical research. Very badly damaged assets that are of such poor quality that they cannot be classed as high or medium, parks and gardens of local interest.
Negligible	Heritage resources identified as being of little historic, evidential, aesthetic or communal interest; and resources whose importance is compromised by poor preservation or survival, or by contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.

Source: After LA 104 – Environmental assessment and monitoring and LA 106 – Cultural Heritage Assessment (2020)

### 5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

Historic mapping indicates that the site has remained undeveloped, therefore suggesting that the survival of archaeological remains would be good. The ground may have undergone some superficial ground disturbance as a result of ploughing which may have compromised the survival of remains that lay close to the surface. However, deeper archaeological deposits, if present, are likely to survive largely undisturbed. The presence of alluvial deposits are also conducive to the preservation of organic remains, as well as sealing in former land surfaces.

### 5.3 Archaeological potential

**Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the site**

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	Low or medium depending on extent	The alluvial deposits recorded within the site would be conducive to the preservation of paleoenvironmental remains; if such deposits survive in substantial volume, then the potential for paleoenvironmental remains is considered <b>high</b> .

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
Prehistoric remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature or extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There has been evidence for human activity in the study area since the Neolithic period, including several features mapped as crop marks, primarily dating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age period. Evidence of Iron Age occupation is also evident from the Settlement W of Buckton (MM03) and Coxall Knoll (MM04). There is therefore a <b>medium</b> potential for remains of prehistoric date within the site.
Roman remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature or extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is clear evidence of Roman occupation within the study area, namely comprising the Roman military camp to the east of the site. Therefore, there is considered to be a <b>medium</b> potential for Roman remains within the site.
Early medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or high significance, depending on nature or extent. Residual remains would be of low significance.	Evidence suggests the village of Brampton Bryan has early medieval origins, although no heritage assets dating to the early medieval period have been mapped within the study area. The site likely lay outside of the village at the time, and so there is considered to be a <b>low</b> potential for early medieval remains within the site.
Medieval remains	In-situ remains of a structural nature would be of medium significance; in-situ agricultural features would be of low significance. Residual remains would also be of low significance.	Brampton Bryan was an established settlement by the medieval period, although the area of the site likely remained undeveloped and used agriculturally. There is therefore considered to be a <b>medium</b> potential for archaeological deposits of an agricultural nature, such as ridge and furrow or plough headland.
Post-medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of low significance. Residual remains would be of negligible significance.	Historic mapping indicates that the site lay outside the main settlement of Brampton Bryan, and so likely continued to be used agriculturally during this period. There is therefore considered to be a <b>medium</b> potential for archaeological deposits of an agricultural nature.
Modern remains	Negligible significance	Historic mapping indicates that the site remained unchanged during the modern period, and so remains of historic interest dating to the modern period is considered <b>low</b> .

Source: Mott MacDonald

## 6 Assessment of potential impacts

### 6.1 Designated heritage assets

The construction and operation of the new Sewage Treatment Work (STW) site at Brampton Bryan will not directly impact any designated heritage assets, but it has the potential to permanently change their setting.

Brampton Bryan Castle (MM01) and the Ruins of Hall about 10 Yards North of Brampton Bryan Castle (MM07), although only 120m west of the site boundary, are adequately screened by vegetation and a property boundary wall to not be intervisible with the site at ground level. However, the site may be visible from the higher levels of the castle. The construction of the new STW has the potential to temporarily alter the settings of these assets through noise intrusion, but whilst in operation, the scheme is considered to have little impact. Additionally, increased construction traffic through the village of Brampton Bryan would temporarily alter the setting of the castle, as well as other designated assets that front the roads of the village, including Church of St Barnabas (MM06).

Given its raised elevation, the site has the potential to be intervisible with the multiple enclosure hillfort on Coxall Knoll (MM04). However, during the site walkover, it was noted that the hill of Coxall Knoll is shrouded in trees and so the STW would not be visible from the monument itself, thus not altering how the monument is appreciated and experienced.

Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (MM02) to the south-east of the site and due to the flat and agricultural nature of the land, is intervisible with the site. The construction of a STW at this location therefore would permanently alter the setting of this scheduled monument, through the visual intrusion created by the new structures. The public benefit of these works should be weighed against the less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 202.

All other designated heritage assets are considered sufficiently screened from the proposed works to not be impacted.

### 6.2 Buried archaeological remains

Buried archaeological remains would be severely truncated, if not entirely removed, by the construction of a new STW at this location. A preliminary crop removal and ground levelling for both the new STW and any temporary construction compounds have the potential to disturb superficial archaeological remains that have not already been removed by the current agricultural use of the land. The excavation and groundworks required for the installation of the new structures would remove all archaeological remains within their footprint, up to a depth of 5m below ground level. Any preliminary Ground Investigation (GI) that takes place would also remove archaeological remains, if present, within the footprint of excavation. GI in the form of boreholes would have a smaller footprint than test pits and therefore less impact on archaeological remains.

Buried archaeological remains outside the footprint of excavations also have the potential to be impacted by the rutting and compaction caused by the movement of heavy plant and machinery involved in the construction of the STW.

## 7 Conclusions and recommendations

### 7.1 Conclusions

This DBA has been produced by MMB on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. in advance of the construction of a new Sewage Treatment Works (STW) at Brampton Bryan.

Four Scheduled Monuments, one Registered Park and Garden and fifteen Listed Buildings have been identified within a 1km study area of the site. Evidence suggests that there has been activity within the study area dating back to the Neolithic period, although the earliest evidence is manifested in chance finds rather than evidence of occupation.

Crop mark evidence alludes that there has been human settlement within the study area since the Bronze Age period. The village of Brampton Bryan is thought to have early medieval origins, and while much of the original village was destroyed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century siege of the Castle by the Royalists, the village continued to operate as a rural, agricultural settlement throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. As such, there is considered to be a medium potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. There is considered to be a low potential for remains of early medieval and modern date. There is a high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved within the deposits of alluvium within the site, should such deposits survive in substantial volume. Across the site, survival of archaeological deposits is generally expected to be good. The ground may have undergone some superficial ground disturbance as a result of ploughing which may have compromised the survival of remains that lay close to the surface. However, deeper archaeological deposits, if present, are likely to survive largely undisturbed.

There are no direct impacts to designated heritage assets anticipated as a result of the scheme. The majority of the designated heritage assets are considered sufficiently screened from the site for the construction and operation of a new STW to significantly change their setting. The site would, however, be intervisible with Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (MM02), and so the installation of a new STW at this location would alter this asset's rural setting. Buried archaeological remains would be severely truncated, if not removed entirely, by the groundworks involved with the construction of the new STW.

### 7.2 Recommendations

To ensure minimal change to the setting of Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church (MM02), it is recommended that the proposed STW be screened using vegetation sympathetic to that already present in the vicinity. This would help reduce the intervisibility between the two sites and preserve the Scheduled Monument's rural setting. It is recommended that pre-application advice is sought from Historic England's Midlands Regional Office with regards to this development and its relation to the Scheduled Monument.

In light of the moderately high potential for archaeological remains within the site, their good survival potential and the magnitude of impact from the proposed works on archaeological remains, a programme of archaeological investigation in the form of trial trenching has been requested by Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor. Further archaeological works following this preliminary investigation may be required, depending on the results. This will need to be completed according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that is to be written and agreed with the Archaeological Advisor in advance of any construction work that is to take place.

It is also recommended that during the construction of the STW, ground protection matting is used in areas where excavation is not taking place, to ensure superficial archaeological remains are protected from rutting and compaction caused by the movement of heavy plant and machinery. Should proposed Ground Investigation (GI) involve the excavation of test pits, it is recommended that these are archaeologically monitored by means of an archaeological watching brief. This would help to better inform the understanding of the below ground sequence of deposits and the archaeological potential that they hold. Such work would also need to be compliant with a pre-prepared WSI.

All works are to be agreed upon with Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor, who is to be consulted at each stage of proposed archaeological survey.

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## 9 Appendices



## **A. Gazetteer of designated and non-designated heritage assets**

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM01	Brampton Bryan Castle	Scheduled Monument/ Grade I Listed Building	1014109 1082066	Castle ruins: Early and late C14. Sandstone rubble and sandstone dressings. Irregular plan consisting of round gatehouse towers, aligned east/west, between which is a long north/south passage leading to earlier inner gatehouse. Probably formerly three storeys: South elevation has pair of embattled roughly cylindrical round towers linked by two superimposed moulded arches both two-centred Beneath the springing point of the upper arch is a moulded frieze decorated with ball flowers. Both of the arches die into their jambs. The left tower has moulded label over a moulded lancet, two loops beneath and a square small opening above. Right tower has similar fenestration but with a smaller cinquefoil headed two-centred opening. Octagonal central chimney shaft, possibly C16. North elevation has two trefoil-headed openings, one to each former floor above large two-centred entrance arch. Interior has portcullis slots, ogee-headed entry into west tower and a two-centred entry to east tower.	Medieval
MM02	Roman camp 1100yds (1010m) E of Brampton Bryan parish church	Scheduled Monument	1005500	See section 4.2.1.2	Roman
MM03	Settlement W of Buckton	Scheduled Monument	1003594	See section 4.2.1.3	Iron Age
MM04	Multiple enclosure hillfort on Coxall Knoll	Scheduled Monument	1014107	See section 4.2.1.4	Iron Age
MM05	Brampton Bryan	Registered Park and Garden	1000874	See section 4.2.2.1	Early post-medieval
MM06	Church of St Barnabas	Grade I Listed Building	1179943 MHE27	Parish church. Perhaps C14, almost entirely rebuilt in 1656 for Sir Robert Harley, following destruction in 1643. Late C19 alterations and extensions. This church is listed Grade I in recognition of its rarity as a church built during the Commonwealth, and in view of the curious architectural features of its interior.	Medieval
MM07	Ruins Of Hall About 10 Yards North of Brampton Bryan Castle	Grade I Listed Building	1301697	Hall, now ruinous. Early C14 with C16 addition. Sandstone rubble and ashlar. C14 wall of former hall aligned east/west with central C16 projection to south.	Medieval
MM08	The Hall	Grade II* Listed Building	1349754 MHE15095	House. C17 and C18 with earlier origins and later alterations. Brick, dressed sandstone and squared sandstone rubble. The Hall is the home of the descendants of Sir Robert Harley, First Earl of Oxford whose monument is in the Church of St Barnabas.	Early post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM09	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Grade II Listed Building	1082047 MHE31410	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Modern
MM10	Wheeler Monument about Three Yards South of Weathered Projection of South Wall of the Church of St Barnabas	Grade II Listed Building	1082065	BRAMPTON BRYAN CP Wheeler monument about three yards south of weathered projection of south wall of the Church of St Barnabas. GV II Chest tomb for James Wheeler, died 1827. Sandstone ashlar. Deep moulded plinth. Richly moulded flat capping with inset oval centre rising to egg-shaped finial. Enriched corner balusters each with patera. Recessed side panels with obliquely angled corners.	Post-medieval
MM11	Enclosing Walls to South of the Hall	Grade II Listed Building	1082067	Walls to The Hall (qv). Probably C18 or early C19. Sandstone rubble. Walls extend from gate piers to east of The Hall in long curve of about 100 yards to the churchyard walls to south and east of the Church of St Barnabas (qv) before returning eastwards along the north side of the Church, re-joining the churchyard walls to the east of the Church. Walls are about four to five feet high. Continuously overhanging the walls is a conspicuous and picturesque yew hedge. The gate piers are not included in this list.	Post-medieval
MM12	Oxford House	Grade II Listed Building	1082068	Public house, now house. Probably C17 with later alterations. Sandstone rubble and timber-frame with plaster infill. Oxford House is said to have been a public house until closed by the Harley Estate in the late C19.	Post-medieval
MM13	11 and 12, Church Road	Grade II Listed Building	1082069 MHE7536	Pair of cottages. Possibly late C16 to C17 with later alterations. Sandstone rubble plinth to timber-frame with plaster infill.	Post-medieval
MM14	Dairy about 20 Yards North of the Hall	Grade II Listed Building	1179968	Dairy: Late C19: Brick with sandstone dressings.	Post-medieval
MM15	The Manor House	Grade II Listed Building	1179971	House. C17 and C18 with mid-C19 and later extensions and alterations. Painted brick, stone and Welsh slate roofs with brick stacks.	Post-medieval
MM16	Churchyard Walls to South and East of the Church of St Barnabas	Grade II Listed Building	1301696	GV II Churchyard walls. Probably C18 or C19 with earlier origins. Sandstone rubble walls extend from junction with enclosing walls to The Hall (qv) to south-west of the Church of Church of St Barnabas to second junction with the same walls to east of church in dog-leg aligned roughly east/west and turning north-east at east end. Walls are three to four feet high. Behind stretches is a yew hedge.	Post-medieval
MM17	Walnut Tree Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	1301704	Pair of cottages, now house. Probably late C17 to C18 with later alterations. Sandstone rubble plinth and timber-frame with brick nogging, partly finished in weatherboards and render.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM18	2 and 3, The Green	Grade II Listed Building	1301705	Three cottages, now two. Probably late C17 to early C18 with later alterations. Timber-frame with brick infill.	Post-medieval
MM19	Drinking Fountain at National Grid Reference SO369724	Grade II Listed Building	1349755	Drinking fountain. Probably mid-C19. Cast iron. Fluted column nearly three feet high with fluted hemispherical capping and foliated finial. Lion mask to front. Cup, attached by later chain to finial, rests on plunger to right-hand side. Included for group value.	Post-medieval
MM20	Manor Farm	Monument	MHE19797 46364	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval
MM21	The Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE19798 46365	Historic Farm recorded as part of the Herefordshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project. Present on the Ordnance Survey First Edition, Pre-WW2 and Modern maps.	Post-medieval
MM22	Cropmark of trapezoidal enclosure, 450m west of Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE109 288	Cropmarks of linear works and trapezoidal enclosure. Ditch bends slightly to S of enclosure then straightens on a new alignment. Trapezoidal enclosure, entrance is middle of E side (shortest) SO36407251.	Unknown
MM23	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, 380m SW Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE1266 4005	Three sides of rectangular enclosure, with possible internal features, visible as cropmark. Aps. Line of 8 (??) pits across enclosure. Roman town or depopulated place.	Roman
MM24	Cropmark of ring ditch, 910m SE of Brampton Bryan village, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE34 201	Ditched enclosure, with traces of dwelling near its N side, discovered by AP. Probably late Pre-Roman Iron Age. Subrectangular enclosure.	Late Iron Age
MM25	Cropmark of ring ditch, 910m SE of Brampton Bryan village, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE3455 8290	Ring ditch visible as cropmark.	Unknown
MM26	Cropmark of linear feature, 400m east of Brampton Bryan Cross Road, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE13251 31313	Linear feature 290m NE/SW very straight. Broken by road. The whole about 15m W of Roman Camp (SMR 192). Associated short branch 50m long E/W 60m from N of main feature.	Unknown
MM27	Cropmark of circular enclosure, 575 m ENE Brampton Bryan Cross Roads, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE13250 31312	Circular feature 25m 100m W of Roman fort (SMR 192). See also SMR 199 and 200.	Roman
MM28	Cropmark of small ring ditch, 500m east of Brampton Bryan cross roads, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE13646 31095	A small double ditched ring ditch can be seen just to the south east of SMR 31017 adjacent to the hedge boundary.	Bronze Age

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM29	Earthwork ridge and furrow, Brampton Bryon Park, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24199 53373	Earthwork ridge and furrow surviving in fragments to the south and south-east of Keeper's Cottage in Brampton Bryan Park.	Medieval – post-medieval
MM30	Field system in Brampton Bryan Park, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24200 53374	Field system defined by wide terracing on slope to north-east of Park Cottage, Brampton Bryan Park.	Medieval
MM31	Cropmark of trackway west of Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24227 53399	Cropmark of trackway west of Hall Farm. It appears to respect the cropmark enclosure (288) and may be contemporary.	Early Iron Age – Romano British
MM32	Cropmark ring ditch 300m west of Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24228 53400	Cropmark ring ditch 300m west of Hall Farm.	Bronze Age
MM33	Cropmark ring ditch 300m west of The Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24366 53537	Cropmark ring ditch 300m west of The Hall Farm, Brampton Bryan. It is not so clear as the other ring ditch to the south in the same field.	Bronze Age
MM34	Cropmark of linear feature 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24367 53538	Cropmark of linear feature 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan. It is potentially part of a more extensive feature but the other cropmarks are unclear.	Unknown
MM35	Cropmark ring ditch 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24368 53539	Cropmark ring ditch 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan.	Bronze Age
MM36	Cropmark of linear feature 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24369 53540	Cropmark of linear feature 500m south-east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan.	Unknown
MM37	Cropmark watermeadow complex, 600m north-west of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24370 53541	Cropmark watermeadow complex, 600m north-west of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan.	Post-medieval
MM38	Cropmark ring ditch 600m east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24371 53542	Cropmark ring ditch 600m east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan.	Bronze Age
MM39	Cropmark enclosure 600m east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24372 53543	Cropmark enclosure 600m east of Manor Farm, Brampton Bryan.	Romano British
MM40	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure, immediately north of Brampton Bryan Camp, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE3458 8293	Subrectangular enclosure , visible as cropmark. It appears that the transcription of this cropmark feature was mislocated originally. It is in the field to the east.	Undated
MM41	Cropmark D shaped enclosure, 900m north-west of Manor Farm, Walford, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE4501 9835	Enclosure, starting to appear through ploughed out r & f. Black Meadow.	Unknown

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				Aerial photographs taken in 2005 and 2006 show a D shaped enclosure bisected by a modern field boundary. Linear cropmarks are probably ploughed out ridge and furrow referred to above.	
MM42	Ridge and Furrow, Brampton Bryan Park	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE30139 33864	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval ridge and furrow; Aligned SSW/NNE.	Medieval
MM43	7 & 8 Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE975 2460	Pair of C17 half timbered cottages, under thatch.	Post-medieval
MM44	Garden, Brampton Bryan Hall	Monument	MHE976 2461	Wilderness and lawns with outlines of early C18 formal garden. A watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a new driveway and entrance gate within the existing garden of the Hall. During the excavation of the driveway footprint, it was found that the majority of the site consisted of clean natural garden soils overlying glacial gravels. Five features were identified and investigated as a result of this project, including two garden features, the footings of two buildings and a section of pavement.	Post-medieval
MM45	Oil Mill, W of Parsons Pole Bridge	Monument	MHE980 2465	Mill depicted on the tithe award map. Oil Mill on the 1st Ed OS map. The house part with its regular square panelling looks c.17th century. The carpenter's assembly marks are also of this period. The mill building is of brick and stone and roofed with clay and stone tiles. There is still evidence for the mill leat where it comes out on the N. side of the River Teme. (3)	Post-medieval
MM46	RB pottery, S of Coxall Knoll, Brampton B	Findspot	MHE2281 6205	RB sherds found (A J Bird 1966)	Romano British
MM47	Findspot of Palstave, Brampton Bryan	Findspot	MHE2286 6210	A bronze palstave, exhibited in the temp museum at Ludlow, 1852, by Richard Price. Find made between Brampton Bryan and Brandon Camp.	Bronze Age
MM48	Stone hoe, Brampton Bryan, Leintwardine area	Monument	MHE2287 6211	L Neo/EBA, stone hoe, found 1945-50 in BP or Leintwardine area. Given to Hereford Mus by R Gurney.	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
MM49	RB pottery, Brampton Bryan	Findspot	MHE2732 6750	In 1854 a number of RB coins were found on this estate & in a field higher up the valley towards Coxall Knoll (6205?) frags of pottery have come to light.	Romano British
MM50	Standing stone, Coxall Knoll Hillfort, Buckton & Coxall	Monument	MHE3107 7259	Within the NE enclosure is a stone of rough form, 6-7' across and 2' thick. Now lies flat but weathering on surface suggests that it formerly stood upright.	Prehistoric

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				Recumbent stone is known locally as the Frog Stone as it lies on flat ground and no trace of a hollow from which it may have come. Within scheduled area of Coxall Knoll hillfort (HWCM 197; formerly County Monument No 074).	
MM51	Roman Coin Hoard, Brampton Bryan	Findspot	MHE3479 8314	Roman coin finds Brampton bryan. In 1854 a number of Roman coins were found on this estate.	Romano British
MM52	C17 pottery, R Teme, Brampton Bryan	Findspot	MHE5053 12077	C17 pottery found in river early 1953, by PNEU School.	Post-medieval
MM53	Village Centre, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE7535 21567	C17 cottage and 3 tenements, timber-framed with thatched roofs.	Post-medieval
MM54	Brampton Bryan Village	Monument	MHE7537 21568	"2.5 Hides, land for 6.5 ploughs, 3 ploughmen, 1 villager, 3 smallholders, woodland - 0.5 league."	Medieval
MM55	Earthwork mound, Brampton Bryan Park, Brampton Bryan	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE10931 31030	A small mound in area where ground is apparently naturally hummocky. Is this the low mound described by David Whitehead, possibly the site of the early Norman earthwork castle before it was removed in the mid-thirteenth century to its present site overlooking the Teme.	Unknown
MM56	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map, Buckton and Coxall	Monument	MHE11200 41020	Gravel pit depicted on 1st Ed OS map.	Post-medieval
MM57	Deer Park, Buckton	Monument	MHE13481 31476	Oval shape shown on tithe map defined by the River Teme on the south, the road on the east and field boundary on the north maybe a deer park. Middle sized sub rectangular fields are within the oval, many of which are called piece. Cantor mentioned a deer park in Buckton. 1:10,000 OS map shows 2 cropmarks (8291,8292). Settlement (201 SAM 162), and kiln (16189) inside the oval. There is a moat at SE part of the enclosure. There is a possible landscape park in the eastern part of Buckton called Buckton Park. Also there is a relatively large park in the western part called New Park, on the tithe it was largely woods. Taking all the evidence into account, the enclosure mentioned on this form is the most likely place for the deer park mentioned by Cantor (1983) in Buckton.	Post-medieval
MM58	The Old Rectory, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE14597 35380	The Harleys of Brampton Bryan House have long been the patrons to the living of that parish. There had been a rectory house since the late 16th century, built of timber, lathe and plaster, but when this was inspected in 1832 it was found to be totally decayed. Edward Blakeway	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				Smith, a builder/surveyor of Stanton Lacy, Shropshire, suggested demolition apart from a section at the rear of the house, and he produced plans for his intended rebuild. This new house is of brick with a slate roof and has a long south front, which is asymmetrical and gabled but with late Georgian fenestration. The two right hand bays, set forward, have windows with triangular hoodmoulds and a door with pointed arch. The rectory was built for the Rev David Murray, priest from 1826 till 1879. In 1879, Thomas Nicholson, the Diocesan Architect, inspected the building; he immediately condemned the oldest part of the building (at the rear) and in its place designed a sympathetic replacement. He also provided a bay-window to the drawing-room and a set of outbuildings.	
MM59	House South side of Green, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE17053 41871	It appears that the house was partially re-erected. The long carpenter's assembly marks point to a late 16th century date, but the remodelling is likely to be late 17th century. A stone lean-to was added in the late early 19th century.	Post-medieval
MM60	Parsons Pole, Herefordshire Council Bridge 388, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE16954 42034	1820, repairs only? using contractor John Hughes for an estimated cost in pounds of 77-10-6.	Post-medieval
MM61	Stone axe find, Parsons Pole Bridge, Brampton Bryan	Findspot	MHE2288 6212	Stone axehead found in the north bank of the RiverTeme, Donated to Hereford Museum by Ms Doreen Thomas, B B VA school Acc No 6602. Found before 1957.	Neolithic
MM62	Brick Kiln Fieldname and Cropmarks, south-east of Potlid Cottage, Buckton and Coxall	Monument	MHE5901 18189	Brick Kilns fieldname on the 1839 tithe award map. Cropmarks to the west of the scheduled enclosure (HER201) may represent the brick kilns.	Post-medieval
MM63	Weir, sluice and mill race, Brampton Bryan and Buckton and Coxall	Monument	MHE10634 30627	A weir and sluice on the River Teme and a mill race running east to Buckton Mill (SMR 10046) are shown on the tithe award map and the 1st edition OS map. They are also shown to be existing features on the modern map.	Post-medieval
MM64	Cottages on W of the Green, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE17403 42623	The cottages and the adjoining workshop are of four builds of timber-framing. The two northern cottages were probably late 17th century and built on a three room plan. The southern cottage was probably an early 18th century addition. The workshop was added in two stages in the late 18th century and early 19th century.	Post-medieval
MM65	Stables and Rickyard, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE13868 32414	Stables and Rickyard depicted on the tithe award map to the west of Bramton Bryan Hall. The building today is called The Apple House.	Post-medieval



MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM66	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Monument	MHE11195 41018	Gravel pit depicted on the 1st Ed OS map.	Post-medieval
MM67	Cottage and garden (site of), NE of Parsons Pole Bridge, Buckton	Monument	MHE6027 18284	Cottage, Garden & Plock, depicted on the 1839 tithe award map.	Post-medieval
MM68	Toll House, Turnpike Cottage on A4113, Brampton Bryan	Monument	MHE28522 56767	Toll House, recorded by the Mile Stone Society, post-medieval, described as Turnpike Cottage, by Brampton Bryan with a Brampton Bryan design. To be surveyed.	Post-medieval
MM69	Quarry, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30134 33859	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval quarry; Shallow open cast quarry, spoil to is SW.	Post-medieval
MM70	Ridge and Furrow, Brampton Bryan Park	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE30135 33860	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval ridge and furrow; Aligned SSW/NNE.	Medieval
MM71	Plough Headland, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30136 33861	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval plough headland; Aligned SSW/NNE.	Medieval
MM72	Drain, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30137 33862	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as post medieval drain; Running SW.	Post-medieval
MM73	Plough Headland, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30138 33863	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval plough headland; Aligned SSW/NNE.	Medieval
MM74	Wood Bank, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30140 33865	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval wood bank; 3m wide bank with ditch either side.	Medieval
MM75	Quarry, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30141 33866	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval quarry; 8mlong & 4m wide, cuts 33865.	Post-medieval
MM76	Quarry, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30142 33867	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval quarry; 8m long & 4m wide, cuts 33865.	Post-medieval
MM77	Quarry, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30144 33869	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval quarry; large area.	Post-medieval

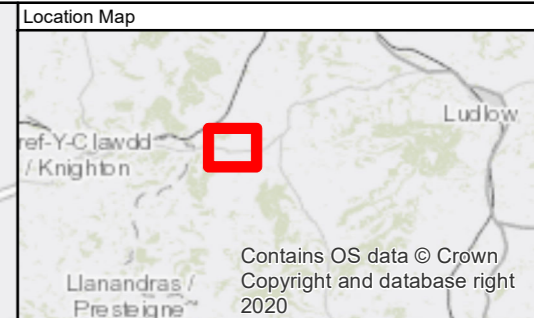
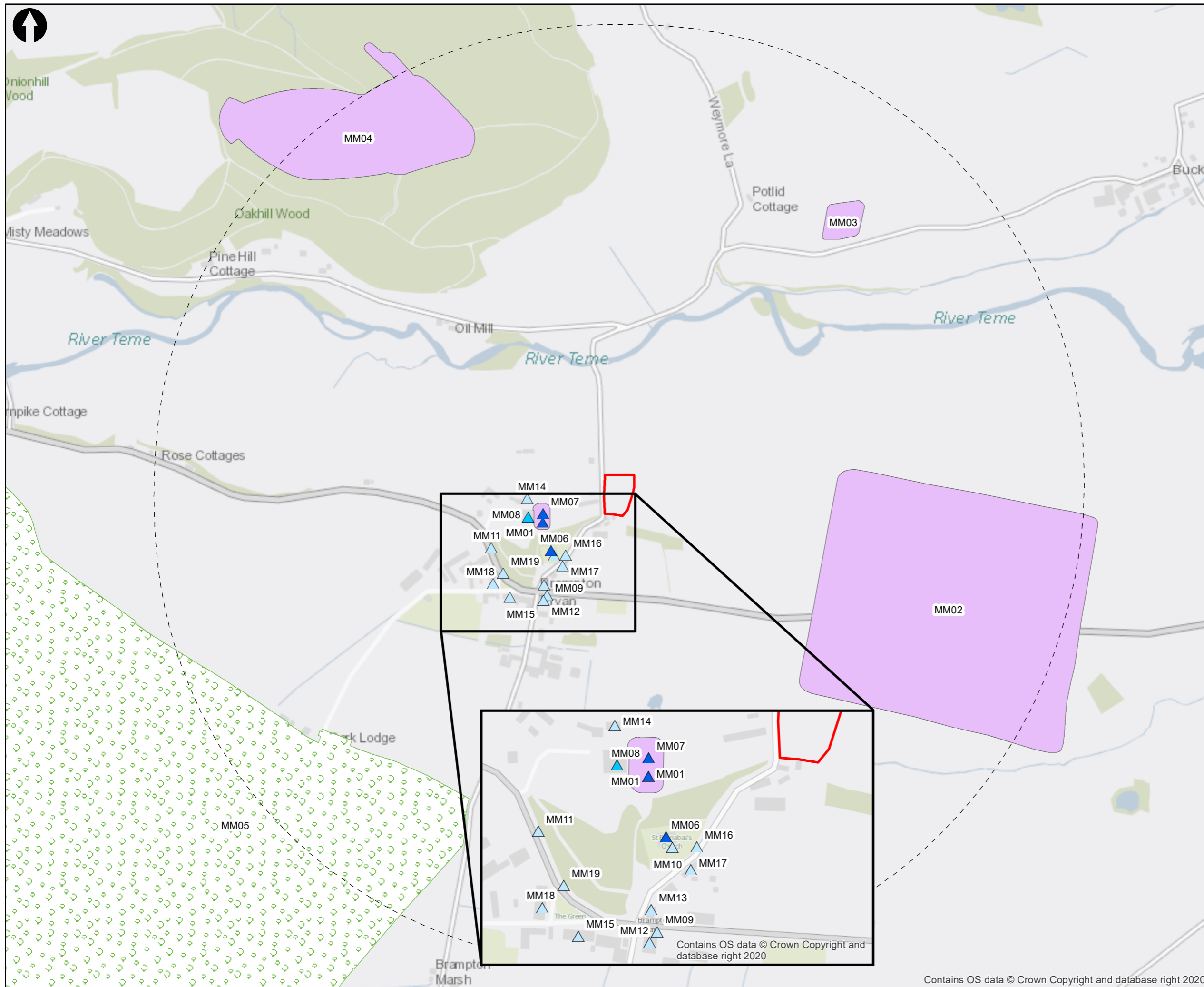
MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM78	Quarry, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30145 33870	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval quarry; 5m square.	Post-medieval
MM79	Mound, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30146 33871	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a modern mound 8m diameter and 0.7m high.	Modern
MM80	Deer Fence, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30147 33872	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a post medieval deer pound; Wrought iron same as Witley Ct. & Stoke Edith.	Post-medieval
MM81	Lynchet, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30148 33873	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified a medieval lynchet; Running WSW.	Medieval
MM82	Trackway, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30158 33883	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as post medieval trackway; 3m wide and cuts quarry spoil.	Post-medieval
MM83	Field Bank, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30159 33884	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval field bank; Aligned SE/NW.	Medieval
MM84	Field Bank, Brampton Bryan Park	Monument	MHE30160 33885	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook a woodland survey of Brampton Bryan Park and identified as medieval field bank; Cut by driveway.	Medieval
MM85	Turnpike Road, Ludlow (Shropshire) to Knighton (Radnorshire)	Monument	MHE15190 34216	1746 Act of Parliament. Toll road from Ludlow. I have taken the start point as being the Toll point on the NW road out of Ludlow. According to the evidence of toll points and toll gates marked down on the O.S. map 1st edition maps and Price's map of 1817 the route follows the modern A4113 route to Knighton other than modernisation or straightening of sections in recent times i.e. Ludlow town redevelopment. I have not investigated the sections of road passing through Shropshire, Powys other than noting the toll gates/points on the maps.	Post-medieval
MM86	Survey, Brampton Bryan Castle, 1986	Survey	EHE30303	Reason for Work: The recording work was a requirement of scheduled monument consent for consolidation work of the castle.  Unlimited survey. Drawings and photographs to form part of an archive. Cross section of two walls. Plan of 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2nd floor. Plan to show relationship of chimney. RCHM report reproduced in the report but no written report of this current phase of work, only drawings.	n/a
MM87	Watching Brief, The Hall, Brampton Estate, Brampton Bryan, 2014	Watching brief	EHE80067	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a new driveway and entrance gate at the Hall, Brampton Bryan. The development site was located within the existing garden of the Hall.	n/a

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				During the excavation of the driveway footprint, it was found that the majority of the site consisted of clean natural garden soils overlying glacial gravels. Five features were identified and investigated as a result of this project, including two garden features, the footings of two buildings and a section of pavement.	
MM89	Archaeological Monitoring. Brampton Bryan Castle. 2007	Watching brief	EHE44824	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook archaeological monitoring of works at Brampton Bryan Castle. The works comprised the recording and removal of stone facing or revetting on either side of an early 20th century cutting through the castle mound, prior to it being in-filled. The stone facing was removed from both sides of the cutting at the same time. Behind the stone facing was a 0.6m thick dump of re-deposited material containing ash and late 18th or early 19th century ceramic material. This was left in-situ as much as possible to avoid the disturbance of foundations relating to the standing structure. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.	n/a
MM90	Farmstead and Landscape Statement. Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills. National Character Area 98	Event	EHE10305	The Farmstead and Landscape Statements are designed to identify the historic character of traditional farmsteads and their buildings in all parts of England, and how they relate to their surrounding landscapes.  This area lies within the counties of Shropshire and Herefordshire, and is bounded to the north and west by the Welsh border. To the east, the hills are divided by the rivers Clun and Teme, before rising to the Shropshire Hills.  The western uplands are open and sparsely populated, becoming more densely settled in the valleys and hills to the east. Of the area, 45% lies within the Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), less than 1% is urban and 15% is woodland.	n/a
MM91	Walkover Survey. Brampton Bryan Park, Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire. 2003	Survey	EHE33858	Herefordshire Archaeology undertook an archaeological reconnaissance survey in partnership with English Nature, within Brampton Bryan Deer Park. The survey involved recording primarily earthwork features relating to woodland management, former industrial processes, park landscaping and previous land use, using Global Positioning by satellite equipment for location recording. Two "pillow mounds", artificial rabbit warrens were recorded. Evidence for intensive charcoal production and timber processing was also noted in several areas of the park. Considerable amounts of quarrying has taken place within the park. A number of phases of woodland expansion, contraction and re-organisation were recorded. The three principal findings of the survey were as follows: Firstly the previously noted field systems of presumed medieval date	n/a

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				were found to have been constructed over at least part of the extent of a former medieval deer park. Secondly, the circuits of three former courses of earthwork deer park boundary were traced (and in part inferred) illustrating how the deer parks were enlarged over what must have been a considerable period of time. Thirdly, well preserved remains relating to permanent, post-medieval settlement associated with woodland management processes were recorded.	

Source: NHLE and Herefordshire HER

## **B. Maps showing locations of designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and events**



Key to Symbols

- 1km study area
- Listed Building**
- Grade**
- I
- II
- II\*
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument
- red line boundary

Notes

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01	29/06/22	ED	Designated Assets	NC	MH
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
<b>M</b>			Mott MacDonald House 8-10 Sydenham Road Croydon, CR0 2EE United Kingdom T +44 (0)20 8774 2000 F +44 (0)20 8681 5706 W mottmac.com		

Client

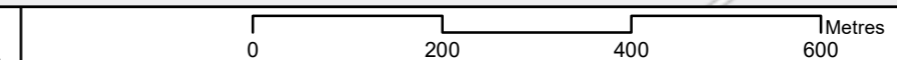
Severn Trent Water Ltd.

Title

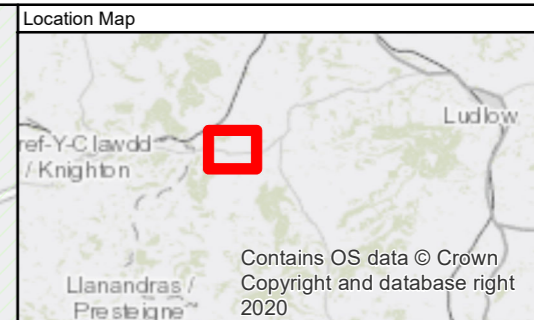
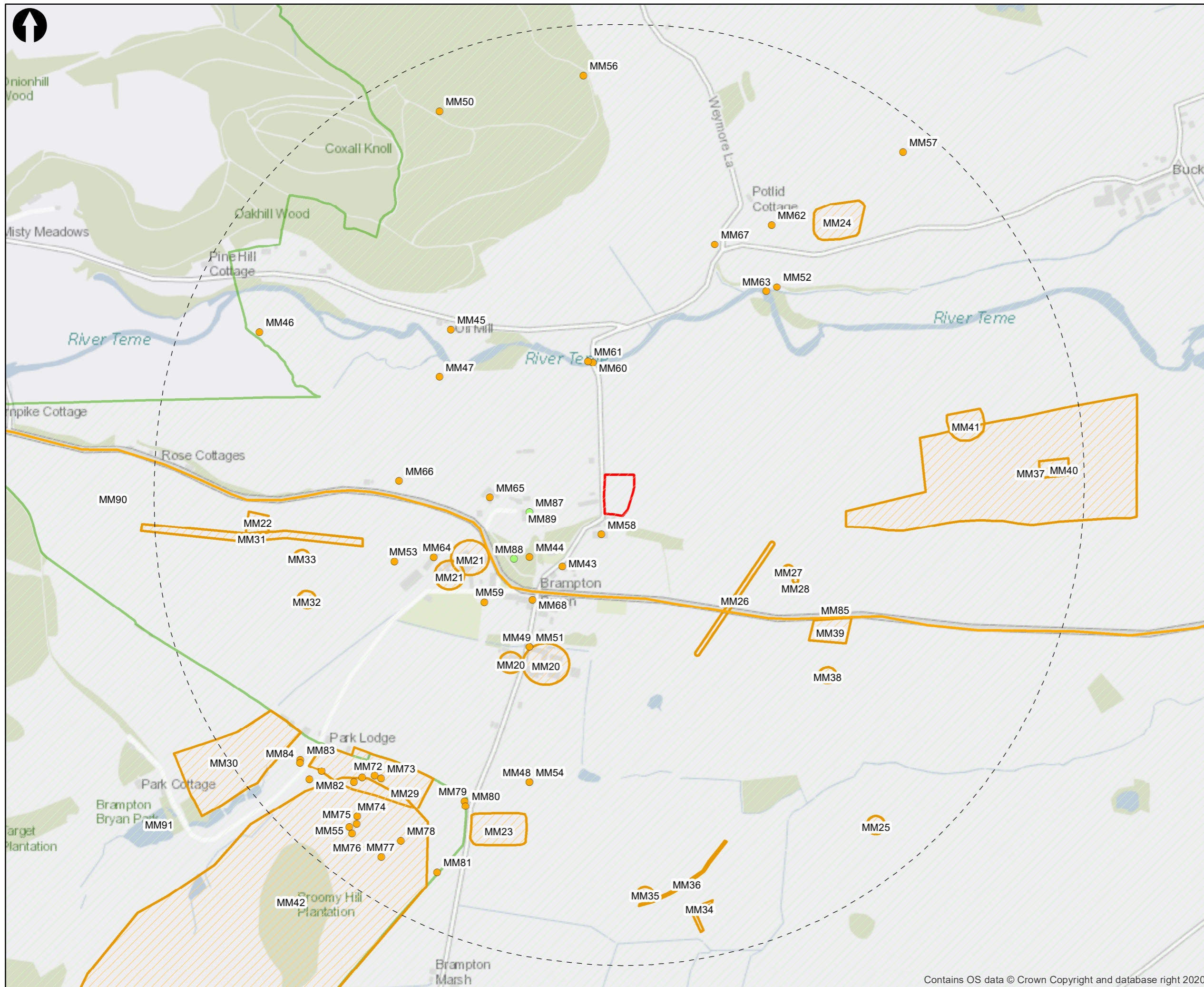
Desingated Heritage Assets

Designed	E Dennisi	Eng Check	
Drawn	E Dennis	Coordination	
GIS Check		Approved	M Hopper
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:8,000	PRE	P1	STD

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Drawing Number  
10100383135-003 -MMB-00-HR-Y-01



Key to Symbols

- 1km study area
- Monument (point)
- Events (point)
- Monument (line)
- Monument (polygon)
- Events (polygon)
- red line boundary

Notes

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01	29/06/22	ED	Non- designated Assets	NC	MH
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
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Client

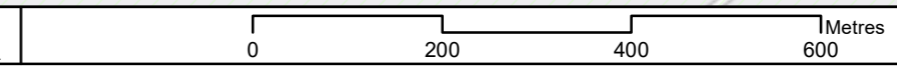
Severn Trent Water Ltd.

Title

Non-Desingated Heritage Assets

Designed	E Dennis	Eng Check	
Drawn	E Dennis	Coordination	
GIS Check		Approved	M Hopper
Scale at A3	Status	Rev	Security
1:8,000	PRE	P1	STD

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Drawing Number

10100383135-003 -MMB-00-HR-Y-02

## C. Plan of proposed works



