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Wigmore STW

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

July 2022

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Wigmore STW

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

July 2022

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Executive summary

This Heritage Desk Based Assessment has been produced by Mott MacDonald Bentley on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd. in advance of the proposed upgrade of Wigmore Sewage Treatment Works (STW), centred on NGR reference SO 42163 68717. The proposed works involve the renovation of the existing STW. This includes the construction of new structures, the refurbishment of existing structures and the decommissioning of existing structures. A new access road is also proposed.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidance, national and local planning policy. Its preparation involved consulting a number of sources including, but not limited to, the National Heritage List for England, Herefordshire Historic Environment Record, the Archaeological Data Service, the British Geological Survey and historic mapping as available online, within a 1km radius of the site to produce a comprehensive baseline of the historic development of the area.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the site boundary or the 1km study area. However, one Grade I listed building and 28 Grade II listed buildings have been identified, most of which fall within Wigmore Conservation Area, which encompasses the historic core of Wigmore.

The site exhibits clear evidence of extensive ground disturbance, largely as a result of the construction of the STW. The potential for archaeological remains to survive is generally considered to be low and those that do will likely be preserved in small, localised and isolated deposits. Records indicate that there is a medium potential for such remains to include evidence relating to the Roman Road Watling Street West, the alignment of which clips the south-east corner of the site, and any associated roadside activity dating to this period. There may also be a medium potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved within the deposits of alluvium that are present within the site, as well as deposits relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices. There is considered to be a low potential for remains of prehistoric, early medieval and modern date, and of structural remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

There are no permanent impacts anticipated to designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed works. However, the excavation required for the construction of new structures has the potential to severely truncate archaeological remains, if present. Superficial ground disturbance caused by topsoil stripping, ground levelling and plant movement would unlikely impact archaeological remains given the considerable deposits of made ground that are anticipated across the site.

In light of the moderate potential for archaeological remains on the site, particularly in relation to the Roman Road, further assessment is recommended to help clarify the survival potential of archaeological deposits across the site. It is recommended that this DBA is updated with the results of the Ground Investigation (GI) that is planned to take place. A watching brief during excavation may be necessary in areas where the excavation is likely to exceed the depths of made ground and therefore potentially impact archaeological remains that may survive. It is recommended that Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor is consulted in advance of construction, and advice is sought regarding an appropriate course of action for archaeological works.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) has been produced by Mott MacDonald Bentley on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd., in advance of proposed development at Wigmore 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

Wigmore STW (hereby referred to as 'the site') is located 0.8km to the south-east of the centre of Wigmore and approximately 9.5km east of the Wales/ England border in Herefordshire, HR6 9US (NGR reference SO 42163 68717), as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Site Location and red line boundary



Source: Google Earth 2022

1.3 Project description

The project involves the renovation of the existing STW. This includes the construction of new structures, the refurbishment of existing structures and the decommissioning of existing structures. A new access road is also proposed. A plan of the proposed works is included in Appendix C.

New structures include:

- A new lab
- A new works inlet PS (Pumping Station)

- A new PS MCC (Motor Control Centre) panel
- New magnetic flow meters
- New PST (Primary Settlement Tank) desludge pumps
- A new flow split chamber
- A new CPR (Chemical dosing rig)
- New reed bed DC (Distribution Chamber) (future TSR (Tertiary Solids Removal)) feed PS
- New reed bed DC with Copasacs on the storm inlet
- New Phosphorus & Iron monitors
- New secondary dosing chamber and footpath diversion
- New works returns balancing tank

Structures to be refurbished include:

- Reed beds to include for aeration pipework; this will include a new reed bed to be constructed from an old grass plot.

Structures to be made safe and abandoned include:

- The inlet screw pumping station

The proposed works will require the excavation of material, general earthworks and piling. This will precede the construction of new structures, followed by final landscaping on completion. The site will require enabling works to clear the construction areas and make ready, this may include vegetation removal. A temporary site compound will be required, the location of which is yet to be finalised. The maximum depth of excavation is anticipated to be between 5 and 6m.

Once constructed, the STW will continue to operate as present, however at an increased capacity.

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 27th March 2012, revised on the 24th July 2018 and updated on the 20th July 2021, and replaced all previous national planning policy documents¹. 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.*
194. *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including*

¹ NPPF 2021 [online] via:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

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 accessible⁶⁹. 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 2015²; 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.

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

3 Methodology

3.1 Consultation

Once complete, this report will be sent to Hereford Council's Archaeological Advisor so that recommendations for further archaeological work can be reviewed and agreed upon in advance of work commencing. This DBA will be updated accordingly.

3.2 Assessment Methodology

Baseline information has 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 2017 updated Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Historic England's Advice Note 12: Statements of Significance (Historic England, 2019) 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;
- 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;
- An examination of aerial imagery as available on the Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer;
- 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;
- A site walkover, undertaken on 8th 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 A and is referred to in the text. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m). National and local designations are shown on separate figures (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 2017);
- 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 2019 Historic England Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance
- The 2017 Historic England Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (GPA3); and,
- 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 surrounding the site is enclosed for agriculture, and the village of Wigmore is located to the west and north-west. Allcock's Brook runs north-south 335m to the west of the site, and within the site ground level is flat at 120m above ordnance datum (OD).

According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) online digital viewer, the site is almost entirely underlain by alluvium, a silty sandy deposit reflecting the former floodplain of the Allcock's Brook to the west. To the immediate north of the site, the superficial deposits comprise Head comprising clay, silt and sand. The superficial deposits overlie a bedrock of Limestone of the Much Wenlock Formation, a band of which runs east-west through the surrounding Mustone.

4.2 Designated heritage assets

There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the site boundary or the 1km study area.

4.2.1 Conservation Areas

There is one Conservation Area within the 1km study area.

4.2.1.1 Wigmore Conservation Area (MM30)

Wigmore Conservation Area is one of 64 conservation areas in Herefordshire, areas characterised by special architectural or historic interest. Wigmore Conservation Area covers the historic core of the village of Wigmore and was designated in 1995. All of the listed buildings within the study area, with the exception of MM24 and MM22, are contained within this conservation area.

4.2.2 Listed buildings

There is one Grade I listed building within the study area:

- Church of St James, 880m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178822, MM01)

There are 28 Grade II listed buildings within the study area:

- Queen's House, 775m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081738, MM02)
- Ford Farmhouse and Adjoining Stable, 680m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081739, MM03)
- Barn about 5 Yards west of Plough Farmhouse, 630m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081740, MM04)
- Ford Cottage, 607m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081741, MM05)
- Callis Close, 950m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081745, MM06)
- Barn and Cow House about 100 Yards South East of Wigmore Hall, 530m to the west of the site (NHLE 1081772, MM07)
- Court House, 800m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081773, MM08)
- Brick House, 740m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081774, MM09)
- Methodist Chapel, 710m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081775, MM10)
- Oak Cottage, 715m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081776, MM11)

- Brook House, 810m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1081777, MM12)
- Wigmore Hall, 600m to the west of the site (NHLE 1178687, MM13)
- Outbuilding about 20 yards north east of Court House, 807m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178723, MM14)
- Tannery House, 730m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178745, MM15)
- Gate Piers and Railings about 16 yards west of the Methodist Chapel, 725m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178764, MM16)
- Steps House, 800m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178773, MM17)
- Barberry Cottage, 990m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1178792, MM18)
- K6 Telephone Kiosk, A4110, 750m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1277997, MM19)
- The Parish Room, 835m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1302228, MM20)
- The Brook, 835m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1302280, MM21)
- Perrywood, 330m to the south-west of the site (NHLE 1302286, MM22)
- Oakley House, 755m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1302295, MM23)
- Pear Tree Farm, 375m to the west of the site (NHLE 1349890, MM24)
- Rock Cottage, 760m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1349891, MM25)
- The Post Office, 735m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1349892, MM26)
- The Old Post Office and Adjoining Outbuildings, 760m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1349893, MM27)
- Old Cobblers Shop and Adjoining Two Dwellings about 50 yards south east of the Church of St James, 830m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1349894, MM28)
- Churchyard Cross about 7 yards south east of The Church of St James, 860m to the north-west of the site (NHLE 1349895, MM29)

4.3 Historic map regression

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

Map	Description
New map of the county of Hereford, 1 1754	Wigmore is shown on the map with a broadly similar street plan to today. The castle and the church (MM01) are shown, although no other buildings are clear on the map. <i>Berry of Wigmore</i> is labelled to the east of the village, although no specific building is shown.
Ordnance Survey Drawings – Bishop’s Castle, Shropshire (OSD 200) 1816	The village of Wigmore can be seen on the same street plan that it is on today. The Castle, Green Hill and Berry House are marked on the map within the village. Berry House is in the same location as Bury Court Park and Bury Court Barns today, so likely has some relation. The area of the site is located to the south of Berry House, in an area of irregular enclosed fields, to the south east of the main village.
Ordnance Survey 1 st edition 25’ mile Herefordshire V1.8 1885	The settlement of Wigmore is shown in much greater detail; many of the historic buildings that are still present within Wigmore’s historic core are shown, including Wigmore Hall (MM73), the Old Vicarage (MM71), the Methodist Chapel (MM10), the Old Post Office (MM27) and Castle Inn (MM33). The tenement plots within the historic core of the village are clear on the map. To the north of the village, evidence of a possible medieval open field system can be seen preserved by the way a large parcel of land has been enclosed into narrow parallel strips. Berry House is now renamed Bury House Farm (MM75), located just outside the village to the east, to the north-west of the site. The farm comprises a main farm house and several irregular shaped adjoining buildings. The site itself is located within a large, irregular enclosed field, likely under the management of Bury House Farm. The site is bounded to the north and east by a same small waterway as today, although the map shows it joining Allcock’s Brook to the east. A footpath can be seen crossing the enclosure in which site is located to the west.

Map	Description
Ordnance Survey 2 nd edition 25': mile Herefordshire VI.8 1902	There is little change from the previous map. The village of Wigmore has not changed in layout or size and the surrounding landscape is largely enclosed in the same way. The site remains undeveloped in the same irregular enclosure, although the footpath passing through the field can no longer be seen on this map.
Ordnance Survey 6':mile Herefordshire Sheet VI.NE 1949	Little change from the previous map; the village of Wigmore continues to retain the same size and layout and the surrounding landscape continues to be enclosed in the same way. The site remains undeveloped in the same irregular enclosure.
Ordnance Survey 1':mile Sheet 129 – Ludlow – C Revised: 1949 to 1966, Published: 1967	Wigmore not shown in as much detail as previous maps, but no change can be seen within the site. Wigmore Hall and Bury House Farm are the only two historic buildings labelled within Wigmore, and the Post Office and the Church are represented using OS symbology.

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	Wigmore STW has been constructed – the layout is the same as it is today and the same structures are present. The STW is located within the same irregular enclosure as depicted on historic maps, although the field to the north is no longer enclosed in the same way and is more open. The farmhouse of Bury House Farm remains to the north, but its associated buildings have been reduced and modified. The town of Wigmore is slightly more developed to the south.
2009	The site remains unchanged. Wigmore continues to develop to the south. The area of Bury House Farm has been redeveloped as a residential estate, but the original farmhouse appears to remain.
2018	Little change from 2009 imagery.

Source: Google Earth Pro 2022

4.4 Site walkover

A site walkover was undertaken on 8th June 2022 by two members of the MMB Heritage Team, 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.

It was noted that the site is well enclosed by vegetation; there were few external views between trees, particularly on the northern edge of the driveway which is lined by a mature, managed hedgerow to the north, restricting views into the village.

Within the site, much of the ground appeared to be disturbed by the existing structures or built up, likely with excavated material from previous development within the site. The whole site appeared at a higher elevation to the surrounding land, implying considerable deposits of made ground across the site. Evidence such as several manholes and drains that were noted throughout the site indicate the presence of underground infrastructure relating to the STW, inferring further ground disturbance in these areas.

Despite their higher elevation, the Church of St James (MM01) and Wigmore Castle (NHLE 1001793) were not visible from the site owing to the distance, intervening buildings and mature vegetation.

Figure 4.1: NW facing view of entrance to site from the centre of site. Mature vegetation screens the site from Wigmore village to the NW of the site.



Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley 2022

Figure 4.2: Entrance to STW, facing NW



Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley

Figure 4.3: SE boundary of the site



Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley

Figure 4.4: Built up ground and STW infrastructure within the site, facing SE



Source: Mott MacDonald 2022

Figure 4.5: Ground disturbance caused by existing STW infrastructure



Source: Mott MacDonald Bentley 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)

Herefordshire HER holds no records definitively dating to the prehistoric period within the study area. Within the wider landscape, prehistoric monuments include a Bowl Barrow (NHLE 1013646), a cropmark enclosure (SMR no. 31286) and earthworks of an oval enclosure (SMR

no. 32100)³. It is possible that the scarcity of archaeological survey or investigation within the study area accounts for the total absence of evidence for Prehistoric activity.

There are several cropmarks and earthworks of an unknown date mapped by the HER within the study area (see section 4.5.7) which may relate to prehistoric activity.

4.5.2 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

Herefordshire HER maps two assets dating to the Roman period, one of which partially falls within the south east corner of the site. The route of Watling Street West Roman Road (Kenchester to Brecon) bisects the study area on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (MM102). The road is visible as cropmarks and earthworks to the south of the site (MM86) and the north of the site (MM87) which means that the projection of the road across the study area can be regarded with a considerable degree of accuracy. Roman roads typically comprise a bank comprising the road's core, built of layer of stone or gravel. The core of the bank would be covered with a layer of larger stones, if available, with the upper surface being formed from layers of smaller stones or gravel. The full 'road zone' could be defined by ditches set some distance from the road, providing drainage and possibly space for pedestrians and animals; the width of roads varied from about 5m to over 10m⁴.

Although their primary purpose in the early days of the Roman Conquest was to speed the movement of troops, roads subsequently became even more important as communication routes between different parts of the empire. They enabled important information to be passed between Rome and the provincial governors of the areas under their control. In Britain, the Roman economy was agricultural, based around villa estates, which produced surplus food to provide supplies for the army and the urban populations. The roads also made possible the movement of pottery and other goods, whose production became commonplace in Britain in the third and fourth centuries AD. As such, small settlements were often established along main routes to take advantage of the passing traffic⁵.

The HER maps cropmarks extending east from the Roman road (MM92), typical of a Roman marching camp. This is also evident on Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer⁶. Further evidence of roadside activity is likely to be present across the study area, unrecorded.

4.5.3 Early medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

Wigmore was recorded as a settlement in the hundred of Hezetre and the county of Herefordshire by the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, implying early medieval origins. However, it had no recorded population; this was sometimes the case for large towns, as well as abandoned settlements⁷. Prior to this, there is a possible reference to Wigmore in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the entry for 921, when King Edward had a fortress at *Wigingamere*⁸. However, there are no records of early medieval activity within the study area held by the HER.

³ Heritage Gateway [online] via: www.heritagegateway.org.uk (last accessed July 2022)

⁴ English Heritage [online] available at: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/romans/roman-roads/> (last accessed July 2022)

⁵ Historic UK [online] available at: <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Roman-Roads-in-England/> (last accessed July 2022)

⁶ Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer [online] available at: <https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer> (last accessed July 2022)

⁷ Open Domesday [online] available at: <https://opendomesday.org/place/SO4169/wigmore/> (last accessed July 2022)

⁸ Tonkin, J. W. (date unknown) *Wigmore History Trail* [online] available at: <https://mortimervillages.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Wigmore-History-Trail.pdf>

4.5.4 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

Records indicate that there was a small market town established at Wigmore by the medieval period (MM59). Wigmore Castle, just beyond the study area to the north-west (NHLE 1001793) is recorded from around 1069. The castle was initially a Motte and Bailey, held by Hugh de Mortimer, a rich and powerful Marcher Lord, before it was enlarged in stone in the 12th century; evidence of the stone enlargement still survives as earthworks. The Castle was held by the Mortimer family until the Battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461, when the castle was passed to the crown⁹.

The Church of St James (MM01) also has early Norman origins, although was partially rebuilt and extended in the 14th century, with further alterations made in the 15th century¹⁰. Its churchyard (MM36) contains a medieval cross and the medieval extent has been defined by property boundaries. The market hall (MM52) and market place (MM53) stood on the pavement in the triangular market place in front of the Old Oak Inn (MM55). It is shown on the Tithe Map of 1840 but not on a map of 1871, so was likely demolished in this time¹¹. Field investigation shows that market place was probably a square area, aligned along the main road (A4110).

Within the town, there is further evidence of the original medieval settlement. Tenement plots have been identified in the vicinity of the historic square, some of which contain evidence for medieval buildings (MM65, MM66, MM67, MM68 & MM70). A watching brief carried out during the digging of foundations for two new houses between Oakley House and Brick House revealed vestigial evidence (possible robbed-out wall footings) for an earlier house dating from at least the first half of the 16th Century, and probably earlier (MM84). The slight nature of the footings implies that the building was a timber-framed structure, as were most of the early houses in Wigmore. 14th Century glazed floor tile was retrieved from the footings, which was possibly from nearby Wigmore Castle. Several pits were also seen just to the north of the early house. Only one of these produced dating material of medieval date. It is possible that these pits represent backland activity associated with the house.

In the mid-12th century, the canons of the Augustinian (Victorine) order had a temporary house within the town of Wigmore (MM49), prior to the establishment of Wigmore Abbey in the late 12th century (located 3.3km to the north of the site). The house was probably a burghage house, but it proved to be unsuitable as a dwelling for the canons. The site of this house is not located.

The HER also maps evidence of medieval agricultural practices outside of the town centre such as ridge and furrow (MM58, MM89, MM90, MM91, MM94 – MM101 and MM103 – MM112), indicating that the surrounding landscape was used agriculturally during this period.

4.5.5 Post-medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

The settlement of Wigmore continued its use as a market town into the post-medieval period, retaining its historic core as evidenced by Wigmore Conservation Area (MM30) and the historic buildings that it contains. Many of these are protected by national legislation (see section 4.2.2), but the HER maps several non-designated historic buildings within the historic core as well:

- Brook Farm, (MM31)
- Castle Cottage (MM32)
- Castle Inn and Stables (MM33)

⁹ NHLE list entry 1001793 [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001793> (last accessed July 2022)

¹⁰ NHLE list entry 1178822 [online] available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1178822> (last accessed July 2022)

¹¹ Tonkin, J. W. (date unknown) *Wigmore History Trail* [online] available at: <https://mortimervillages.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Wigmore-History-Trail.pdf>

- Barberry Cottage (MM34)
- Yew Tree House (MM35)
- Cottage, Church Street (MM37)
- Court House Barn (MM38)
- Ford Street (MM46)
- Former Methodist Chapel (now Chapel Cottage) (MM47)
- House and Shop (MM48)
- House (MM50)
- Lower House (MM51)
- The Long House (MM70)
- The Old Vicarage Residential Home, former vicarage (MM71)
- Wigmore Hall (MM73)
- Leinthall Barns (MM74)
- Bury Court Farm (MM75)
- Brinshope Farm (MM78)
- Historic Outfarm (MM79)

Wigmore was one of the first areas in the county to have an Enclosure Act. This is dated 1772 and the award 1774. The Enclosure was of the common on the moor and in the woods. The plots on the moor can still be traced with the drains dividing them and flowing into the Great Drain and so into the Teme, while in Barnett Wood and Wood Wood (now Woodhampton Wood) the earth banks dividing the plots still exist. A further enclosure followed in 1828 after an Act of 1810. This enclosed the commons on Deerfold in the Limebrook township of the parish and much of this can still be seen today in the series of fields either side of Ongar Street and along the roads off it¹².

4.5.6 Modern (AD 1900 – present)

Historic mapping suggests that the settlement of Wigmore has largely retained its historic layout throughout the modern period. There is only one asset of modern date recorded within the study area, the grade II listed K6 Telephone Kiosk, A4110 (MM19), designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Wigmore STW was constructed in the latter half of the 20th century, and aerial imagery suggests it has retained the same layout since construction.

4.5.7 Unknown

The HER maps several assets that cannot be definitively assigned a date. These include cropmarks of a ditch feature (MM39); cropmarks of a linear feature (MM40); earthworks possibly from holloways or quarrying (MM41); earthworks of an oval enclosure (MM42); an embankment (MM43); a small bank (MM63); a cropmark of a ring ditch (MM80); a cropmark of enclosures, one of which is double ditched (MM81); a cropmark of a rectangular enclosure (MM82); a cropmark of another rectangular enclosure (MM83); a crop mark of a sub-rectangular enclosure site (MM88); and a cropmark of a rectangular enclosure, possible Roman temporary camp (MM93).

¹² *Ibid.*

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.

5.2 Survival of archaeological deposits

The survival of archaeological remains would have been significantly compromised by the construction of the STW. Aerial mapping indicates that the STW has retained the same layout throughout its duration; however, the construction of the structures on the site would have severely truncated, if not removed entirely, all potential archaeological remains within their footprint. There appears to be a great deal of made ground across the site, likely comprising the excavated material from the site's initial construction. Underground infrastructure relating to the STW is also evident from the presence of several manholes and drains across the site. Archaeological remains, if present, are likely to survive in small, localised pockets, reducing the significance of the archaeological features. The area to the north-west of the site, where the new access road is proposed, holds the most archaeological potential, which shows the least evidence of ground disturbance.

5.3 Archaeological potential

Table 5.2: Archaeological potential of the site

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
Paleoenvironmental remains	Low, given the likely level of truncation.	The alluvial deposits recorded within the site would be conducive to the preservation of

Historic Asset	Significance	Potential
		paleoenvironmental remains. If such deposits survive in substantial volume, then the potential for paleoenvironmental remains is considered medium .
Prehistoric remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or low significance, given the likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the study area, however undated features that have been recorded are likely to be of prehistoric date. That said, given the likely level of truncation, potential for prehistoric remains is considered low .
Roman remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or low significance, given the likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	The Roman Road of Watling Street West clips the south-east corner of the site, and Roman Roads are typically straddled with evidence of Roman roadside activity. However, given the likely level of truncation, potential for Roman remains is considered to be medium .
Early medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of medium or low significance, given the likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of low significance.	There is very limited evidence for early medieval activity within the study area; therefore, the potential for remains of this date is considered to be low .
Medieval remains	In-situ remains of a structural nature would be of low significance, given the likely level of truncation; in-situ agricultural features would be of low or negligible significance, given the likely level of truncation. Residual remains would also be of low significance.	Wigmore was an established market town during the medieval period and evidence indicates that the peripheral low lying land in which the site is located was used agriculturally during this period. Potential for medieval agricultural remains is considered to be medium , given the likely level on truncation. The potential for medieval structural remains is considered to be low .
Post-medieval remains	In-situ remains would be of low significance or negligible significance, given the likely level of truncation. Residual remains would be of negligible significance.	The site most likely remained agricultural in nature during the post-medieval period, and so potential for structural remains is considered to be low . The potential for post-medieval agricultural deposits is considered medium , given the likely level of truncation.
Modern remains	Negligible significance	There is no evidence in historic mapping or aerial imagery to suggest there will be remains of historic value dating to the modern period within the site. The potential is therefore considered to be low .

Source: Mott MacDonald 2022

6 Assessment of potential impacts

6.1 Designated heritage assets

The proposed works at Wigmore STW are not anticipated to impact any of the designated heritage assets that have been identified within the study area. During the construction phase of the STW's upgrade, the town of Wigmore may experience an increase in construction traffic, and therefore the settings of the conservation area and some of the associated listed buildings may be temporarily changed. However, whilst in operation, the STW is considered well screened from the nearby settlement and surrounding designated heritage assets.

6.2 Buried archaeological remains

If present, buried archaeological remains would be severely truncated, if not removed entirely, by the excavation required for the new structures within the STW. The site is anticipated to be underlain with significant deposits of made ground, and so superficial ground disturbance caused by topsoil stripping, ground levelling and the movement of heavy plant and machinery is unlikely to extend into potential archaeological deposits. A programme of preliminary Ground Investigation (GI) is planned on the site, comprising 5-6 cable percussion boreholes to a depth of 6m, the date of which is yet to be determined. Such GI would have minimal impact on archaeological remains, but the borehole logs would be useful in providing a clearer picture of the depths of made ground across the site, the potential for deposits of alluvium to survive, and the general potential for archaeological remains. Such information would facilitate a more comprehensive impact assessment; should the depth of made ground exceed the depth of excavation in some areas, then impact to archaeological remains would be considered negligible.

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 proposed upgrade of Wigmore STW.

There are no World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields within the site boundary or the 1km study area. However, one grade I listed building and 28 grade II listed buildings have been identified, most of which fall within Wigmore Conservation Area, which encompasses the historic core of Wigmore.

The site exhibits clear evidence of extensive ground disturbance, largely as a result of the construction of the STW. The potential for archaeological remains to survive is generally considered to be low and those that do will likely be preserved in small, localised and isolated deposits. Records indicate that there is a medium potential for such remains to include evidence relating to the Roman Road Watling Street West, the alignment of which clips the south-east corner of the site, and any associated roadside activity dating to this period. There may also be a medium potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to be preserved within the deposits of alluvium that may be present within the site, as well as deposits relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices. There is considered to be a low potential for remains of prehistoric, early medieval and modern date, and structural remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

There are no permanent impacts anticipated to designated heritage assets as a result of the proposed works. However, the excavation required for the construction of new structures has the potential to severely truncate archaeological remains, if present. Superficial ground disturbance caused by topsoil stripping, ground levelling and plant movement would unlikely impact archaeological remains given the considerable deposits of made ground that are anticipated across the site.

7.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that construction traffic avoid passing through Wigmore Conservation Area where possible, to minimise any temporary changes to its setting and the listed buildings within it.

In light of the moderate potential for archaeological remains on the site, particularly in relation to the Roman Road, further assessment is recommended to help clarify the survival potential of archaeological deposits across the site. It is recommended that this DBA is updated with the results of the Ground Investigation (GI) that is planned to take place. A watching brief during excavation may be necessary in areas where the excavation is likely to exceed the depths of made ground and therefore potentially impact archaeological remains that may survive. It is recommended that Herefordshire Council's Archaeological Advisor is consulted in advance of construction, and advice is sought regarding an appropriate course of action for archaeological works.

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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	Church Of St James	Grade I listed building	1178822	Parish church. Late C11, part rebuilt and extended in C14, further C15 alterations and restored in 1864 by G Bodley. Sandstone rubble with sandstone ashlar and tufa dressings, machine-tiled roofs with decorative ridge tiles and gable-end parapet with cross finial at east end. West tower, three-bay nave with north chapel, south aisle and south porch, two-bay chancel.	Medieval/ Post-medieval
MM02	Queen's House	Grade II listed building	1081738	House. C17 with late C19 and late C20 alterations. Part timber-framed with rendered infill, painted brick refacing and replacement walling, part rubble with plain tiled roofs. T-plan, main range aligned east/west with intersecting cross-wing at west end. There is a brick stack on the south side of the main range and a truncated external rubble stack on the west side. Two storeys and cellar. Framing: two rows of square panels per storey, tie-beam truss at east end with decorative lattice struts. South front elevation: main part has two 2-light C20 leaded casements and a small C19 leaded light on the ground floor and a 3-light and two single-light casements on the first floor. Main entrance has a flat canopy on console brackets and a C20 door. Gable end to left has a two-storey, hipped-roofed canted bay window with large casements. Lean-to additions at rear.	Post-medieval
MM03	Ford Farmhouse And Adjoining Stable	Grade II listed building	1081739	Ford Farmhouse and adjoining stable II Farmhouse, now house and adjoining stable. C17 with mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations and additions. Timber-framed with painted brick infill to rear, and some rubble walling, roughcast to front and sides with slate roof and C19 brick stack to front roof pitch. Probably two framed bays aligned east/west, external rendered rubble chimney with brick stack to rear north elevation. Single storey and attic with dormers. Framing: rear elevation has three panels from sill to wall-plate and short straight upper corner braces. South front elevation ground floor has two 3-light casements, two gabled dormers with 2-light casements and between the dormers is a skylight. Main entrance to right of centre has a C20 gabled half-glazed timber porch and within is a C20 partly-glazed door. Old purlin ends visible at west end. Large C20 lean-to addition to rear left. Stable adjoins east end, C19. Rubble and slate roof. Two bays. Two levels. Openings all have cambered brick heads. Stable door at rear. Ground floor and loft opening at east end.	Post-medieval
MM04	Barn About 5 Yards West Of Plough Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	1081740	Barn about 5 yards 8/71 west of Plough Farmhouse II Barn, used as cider mill, now store. C17 with mid-C19 alterations. Timber-framed on rubble base, weatherboarded with corrugated metal roof. Three framed	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				bays aligned east/west, central wagon bay with opposed cart entries, now blocked with small double doorway inserted to south. Framing: three panels from sill to wall-plate, collar and tie-beam trusses with struts at ends and two intermediate tie-beam trusses with raking struts. In the western bay there survives part of a cider mill (a section of the trough is missing).	
MM05	Ford Cottage	Grade II listed building	1081741	Ford Cottage [formerly 8/72 listed as cottage on 9/72 south side of Ford Street (two tenements 80 yards 11.6.59 W of Vicarage) II Shown on OS map as Ford House. House, formerly divided into two dwellings. Circa 1600 with late C17 addition, restored late C20. Timber-framed with rendered infill on rubble base, some rubble walling and shingles at east end. Slate roof with a rebuilt brick stack at west end of ridge and a C17 recapped brick stack to front of ridge. Three framed bays and chimney bay aligned east/west with C17 addition of two framed bays at west end. Main part of two storeys, addition of a single storey and attic. Framing: main part has two rows of irregularly sized panels per storey, some short straight braces in lower corners at first floor level; the first floor of the north front is jettied on shaped brackets and a rubble pier at the west end. The south elevation was also jettied originally but has been underbuilt in rubble. There is a collar and tie-beam truss with raking struts partly exposed at the west end. The addition has three rows of square panels from sill to wall-plate; the west gable-end truss is concealed beneath shingles. North front elevation: windows are all C20 casements. There are two 3-light windows on the ground floor and eight 2-light windows on the first floor. Main entrance to left of second bay from west end (probably in original through-passage position) and has a C20 door. The addition has a 3-light and a single-light C20 casement on the ground floor and an attic light on the gable end. Beneath the attic light is a C20 lean-to addition with two garage doors. Also C20 lean-to addition at rear. Interior: main ceiling beams have run-out chamfer stops and subsidiary ceiling beams in central ground floor room have bar chamfer stops.	Post-medieval
MM06	Callis Close	Grade II listed building	1081745	House, formerly divided into two dwellings. C17 with mid C19 and mid C20 alterations. Timber-framed with rendered infill, partly refaced with rendered rubble, thatched beneath corrugated metal roof with brick stack at west end of ridge. Probably four framed bays aligned east/west, large external brick chimney with offsets and detached stack at east end. Single storey and attic. Framing: ends have three panels from sill to wall plate. Sides have two panels with additional smaller panel above where	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				eaves have been raised. Collar and tie-beam truss exposed at east end with two collars and central strut below lower collar. South front elevation: there are five 2-light metal casements and a C20 gabled timber porch and door at the western end. Attic light at east end. Lean-to addition with cat- slide roof at rear.	
MM07	Barn And Cow House About 100 Yards South East Of Wigmore Hall	Grade II listed building	1081772	Late C18. Handmade brick and some weatherboarded timber-framing; corrugated metal roof, hipped on east side and half-hipped at west ends. U-plan; seven-bay range fronts onto road with six-bay returns at each end; north return incorporates a three-bay barn with a central wagon bay and opposed cart entries. Two levels with dentilled eaves cornice. Main east front has four blind archways with cambered heads alternating with blind windows above which are loft openings, all of which have cambered heads. The window and loft opening in bay 6 have been altered and a large loft door inserted. North elevation has two round-headed archways with inserted double doors and loft openings; to the right of them is the timber-framed barn with large central double doors, and the bay at the west end of the barn is open for cart access. The south elevation has two blind archways with cambered heads and a doorway with a cambered head. Interior: north range has inter- mediate collar and tie-beam trusses with raking struts.	Post-medieval
MM08	Court House	Grade II listed building	1081773	House, divided into two dwellings. Early to mid-C18 with early to mid-C19 alterations. Handmade brick on chamfered ashlar plinth to front and rubble plinth to sides and rear. Slate roof (raised probably early to mid-C19) with brick ridge stack to right of centre and at left end. Rectangular four- bay lobby-entry plan. Two storeys, attic with rear dormer and cellar; moulded three-course string between main storeys to front, three-course bands between main storeys and at former eaves level at ends. South-west front elevation: four bays; windows have cambered heads with alternate blue brick header detail and are all 16-pane sashes with moulded architraves on main storeys. Central lunette beneath eaves. Blocked opening to cellar in bay 4. Main entrance in third bay has a flat canopy on console brackets and a door with six flush panels. It is approached by a flight of three ashlar steps with simple curved cast iron railings. Rear elevation has a raking-top dormer and there is an altered original two-storey wing to rear left.	Post-medieval
MM09	Brick House	Grade II listed building	1081774	House. Early c18 remodelling of C17 or earlier structure with mid- to late C19 and late C20 alterations and additions. Refaced in handmade brick with slate roof and brick stack at left end of ridge. Three storeys and cellar with three-course band at first floor level of front elevation. Four	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				bays. Windows on ground and first floor are wooden cross-casements (some of which have been replaced with later copies). The windows in the second bay of the ground floor and the outer bays of the first floor have cambered heads. The windows in the outer bays of the ground floor have been replaced by C19 hipped- roofed canted bay windows. On the second floor are three 2-light casements with cambered heads. The main entrance in the third bay has a flat canopy on shaped brackets, a C20 door of six panels and a transom light with a central glazing bar. There is a C20 lean-to addition at the rear. Interior is recorded to contain a C17 overmantel with three bays of enriched arcaded panelling.	
MM10	Methodist Chapel	Grade II listed building	1081775	Methodist chapel, now converted to dwelling. Dated 1865, converted in late C20. Red brick with ashlar dressings and slate roof, parapet with kneelers and pyramidal finials at west gable end. Two-bay rectangular plan with main entrance front at west end. Main west front has ashlar plinth and end quoins and an ashlar string course at eaves level. Two windows with two-centred arched heads, rusticated surrounds and multi-paned sashes with intersecting traceried glazing bars. Central doorway has similar surround and arched head, a pair of C20 double doors and the glazed arched head also has intersecting traceried glazing bars A rectangular datestone on two corbels. within the pedimented gable is inscribed "PRIMITIVE METHODIST/ CHAPEL/ ERECTED 1865/ WE WORSHIP THEE O LORD. The side elevations have a brick plinth and two windows similar to those in the front elevation. There is a C20 kitchen wing adjoining the rear gable end.	Post-medieval
MM11	Oak Cottage	Grade II listed building	1081776	House. Probable C16 origins with C17 additions and mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations. Part faced with stucco, part timber-framed with painted brick and rendered infill and some weatherboarding. Slate and corrugated metal roofs; main range has large C19 central brick ridge stack. Main part of two bays aligned north/south with large central chimney forming probable lobby entrance. Two storeys. West front elevation: two ground floor windows with two-centred arched heads, Y-traceried glazing bars and 2-light casements; two first floor 3-light casements. Central entrance has a flat canopy on metal brackets and a two-centred arched doorway with a C20 half- glazed door and a traceried fanlight above. The C17 south wing is of probably two framed bays and two levels. Framing: originally of three rows of square panels from sill to wall-plate but the roof has been raised and an additional row of panels inserted at eaves level. There are two multi-paned windows with plank	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				weatherings flanking a C20 door in the west elevation. Also large door at south end: There is also a C17 wing to the rear elevation.	
MM12	Brook House	Grade II listed building	1081777	House. C16, remodelled early to mid-C19. Timber-framed but refronted and refaced in brick with shallow-pitched slate roof and rear brick stacks. Two storeys. Five bays with small gable above fourth entrance bays. Windows all have cambered heads and stone sills; the ground floor windows are 16-pane sashes with moulded architraves, the first floor windows are of eight panes. The main entrance has a gabled timber porch with trellis infill and the door- way has a moulded round head, pilasters, a door with six raised and fielded panels and a traceried fanlight. Interior: has some exposed wall framing and some original moulded ceiling beams and joists. There is also said to be a large fireplace and in the main entrance hall is a C19 geometrical staircase with a moulded handrail.	Post-medieval
MM13	Wigmore Hall	Grade II listed building	1178687	House. C16, altered and extended C18, restored mid- to late C20. Timber- framed with rendered infill on rubble base, painted brick walling at north end; plain tiled roof, half-hipped at south end with large rubble stack to east side of ridge. T-plan; original central block has small east wing (probably once a porch) and a large chimney at south end. (Part of the north-west block may date from this time). In the C18 the house was extended by two framed bays to the south. The large north cross-wing is a C20 addition, which may replace an older structure. Two storeys. Framing: original part has close-set studding and a jettied first floor on a moulded bressummer on the east side. The east wing has square panels to the side elevations of ground floor and on first floor, short straight braces in upper corners (also in lower corners on first floor); the first floor is jettied on shaped brackets at the gable end and the collar and tie-beam truss above is also slightly jettied, and has three struts to the collar and a V-strut above. The C18 part consists of irregular rows of rectangular panels, three and four from sill to wall-plate. A large gabled half-dormer just south of the main chimney has a similar collar and tie-beam truss to that in the east wing and is a later addition. Windows are all C20 leaded casements. East front elevation: original part has three 3-light windows on the ground floor, and on the first floor is an oriel window with a coved base, brattished sill and moulded cornice, and also another 3-light window. Beneath the oriel window is the main entrance which has a C20 door. The east wing to the left has a ground floor oriel window with a moulded sill and a 3-light first floor window. There are single-light windows on both floors of the side elevations, The C18 part has a 2-light	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				and a 3-light basement window (to accommodate the change in ground levels), two 3-light ground floor windows and the gabled half-dormer has a 5-light window. The C20 cross-wing gable end to the right has two 2-light windows and a single- light window on the ground floor and a 3-light first floor window. Interior: there is some C17 re-used panelling in the ground floor room at the south end and also a fireback (possibly C17) in the fireplace. The ground floor room of the east wing is said to have some C16 wall-paintings now concealed beneath C20 panelling.	
MM14	Outbuilding About 20 Yards North East Of Court House	Grade II listed building	1178723	Outbuilding. C17 with mid-C20 alterations. Timber-framed with some brick infill on rubble base, some brick replacement walling, partly weatherboarded with some corrugated iron cladding and corrugated iron roof. Probably two framed bays aligned north-west/south-east. Framing: two square panels from sill to wall-plate; no trusses visible externally but old purlin ends exposed. Window on north-east side and double doorway at south-east end. The building is situated close to Court House (qv). Included for group value.	Post-medieval
MM15	Tannery House	Grade II listed building	1178745	House, divided into two dwellings. C17 or earlier, altered mid-C19 and mid-C20. Timber- framed and brick, part roughcast and part stuccoed; slate roof, hipped at north-west corner of wing with brick stack at north end of main ridge. Two storeys. One plus three bays. Openings all have moulded architraves. Irregular fenestration. Main three-bay part has two 6-paned windows and a 3-light casement on the ground floor, two 2-light casements and a 3-light casement on the first floor. There are two doorways; the main entrance has a heavily moulded flat canopy on shaped brackets and a four-panelled partly-glazed door, the other entrance has a half-glazed C20 door. The single-bay part has a 4-light ground floor casement and a 3-light first floor casement. There is some timber-framing visible at rear and further C20 alterations and additions. INTERIOR: some substantial ceiling beams and close-set studding with large lower corner brace visible in main part. The building is situated between The Post Office (qv) and The Methodist Chapel (qv) in a prominent part of the street. Included for group value.	Post-medieval
MM16	Gate Piers And Railings About 16 Yards West Of The Methodist Chapel	Grade II listed building	1178764	Gate piers and railings. Circa 18654. Square ashlar piers with brick panels in sides and pyramidal capping. Piers flank central gateway and also terminate outer ends of railings. Cast iron-spear-headed railings on shallow brick base with ashlar coping are about eight yards long either side of the central gate- way. The central cast iron gates are of similar design. At the southern end of the railings a large gateway has been inserted, also of similar detailing to the main railings. The gate piers and	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				railings form a prominent feature to the main west front of the Methodist Chapel (qv) and were part of its original layout. Included for group value.	
MM17	Steps House	Grade II listed building	1178773	House, divided into two dwellings. C16 or earlier origins, rebuilt in late C17 with mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations and additions. Handmade brick, rendered to rear on tall rubble plinth with slate roof and C20 brick stack to rear of south range. L-plan; main range aligned east/west and has external rubble chimney with offsets and rebuilt brick stack on north side. South return, slightly lower in height of one narrow bay. Two storeys, attic and cellar; two-course sill band at first floor level, two-course band (lower course of which is cogged) at attic storey level and above attic light in gable end of east front. East front elevation: single-bay south return to left has a 3-light casement on both main storeys with cambered brick heads, the first floor window interrupts the sill band. Gable end of main range to right has a 2-light wood-mullioned cellar window, a ground floor flat-roofed oriel window and a 3-light casement with a cambered head on the first floor and attic storey. The main entrance, adjacent to the south return, is approached by a flight of brick and sandstone steps and has a flat canopy on-shaped brackets and a ledged and battened door. There is a C20 lean-to rubble porch on the north side and also a C20 lean-to addition on the west side of the south return. Interior is recorded to have some C17 panelling.	Post-medieval
MM18	Barberry Cottage	Grade II listed building	1178792	House. Early C17 with mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations. Timber-framed with rendered infill on rubble base, some rubble walling, partly rendered with slate roof; tall C19 brick stack to west side. Probably two framed bays aligned north/south with large external chimney on west side of north bay and continuous timber-framed lean-to with catslide roof adjoining remaining part of west elevation. Single storey and attic. Framing: visible at north end which was originally jettied and has been underbuilt in rubble. Two square panels at first floor level with short straight braces in upper corners. Interrupted collar and tie-beam truss with V-strut in apex. South bay (probably original parlour) is said to have close-set studding on eastern side. West lean-to has two rows of panels from sill to wall-plate. East front elevation: ground floor 3-light C20 casement and lean-to-porch on timber posts with boarded infill and C20 door. Attic lights in gable ends. C19 single-storey single-bay service wing adjoins to north-west and has a 2-light casement in its east elevation. Interior: stop chamfered main ceiling beams. Wall-post and moulded bracket of former jetty visible to north-west. Large fireplace now partly blocked.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM19	K6 Telephone Kiosk, A4110	Grade II listed building	1277997	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
MM20	The Parish Room	Grade II listed building	1302228	House, formerly used as parish hall. C17, altered mid-C19. Timber-framed with roughcast lath-and-plaster and brick infill on rubble base with plain tiled roof. Two framed bays aligned east/west, external rubble chimney with offsets and brick stack to south elevation. Single storey and attic with dormers. Framing: three panels from sill to wall-plate, collar and tie-beam trusses with two struts to collar at ends. South entrance elevation: to right of chimney is a gabled C19 dormer with a 2-light window (glazing missing) and beneath the dormer is a C19 ledged and battened door. To the left of the chimney is a lean-to porch with a 2-light casement in its west side and a C20 door within. There is a ground floor cross-casement and an attic light at each end and two ground floor cross-casements in the north elevation.	Post-medieval
MM21	The Brook	Grade II listed building	1302280	Farmhouse, now house. C17 with late C19 and late C20 alterations. Timber- framed with rendered infill on rendered rubble base, painted brick addition; slate roof and C19 stack to north of main ridge and at south ridge end of south wing. Two framed bays aligned east/west with large central chimney. Two storeys. Framing: two rows of square panels per storey. Collar and tie- beam truss with three struts beneath collar and V-strut above collar at east end. North front elevation: there is a 2-light and a 3-light casement on the ground floor and a 3-light casement on the first floor. Main entrance at right end has a lean-to porch on timber posts and a half-glazed door and is approached by a flight of C20 brick steps. There is a late C19 south-east wing with a C20 lean-to addition in the angle with the main range. Also lean-to addition at west end.	Post-medieval
MM22	Perrywood	Grade II listed building	1302286	House. C17, altered mid-C18 and mid-C20. Timber-framed with rendered and painted brick infill on rubble base with some coursed rubble walling and slate roof. Originally of two framed bays aligned north/south with large external rubble chimney and detached brick stack at south end. Probably in C18 the roof was raised and an additional bay was added at the north end with a smaller external rubble chimney and rebuilt brick stack at its gable end. Originally single storey and attic but roof raised to form two full storeys. Framing: originally of three panels from sill to wall-plate with short straight braces across the upper corners. Additional row of panels added when roof raised. Collar and tie-beam	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				truss with struts exposed at south end. East front-elevation: there are two large 2-light casements with transom lights and plank weatherings on the ground floor, and a pair of similar smaller windows and another 2-light casement on the first floor. The main entrance in the central bay has a half-glazed door. There is a C20 lean-to addition at the south end, partly enclosing the external chimney with three single-light casements in its east front elevation. Interior recorded to have several C17 panelled doors and a bread oven (now blocked) in the south end chimney. The building was formerly known as Lower House.	
MM23	Oakley House	Grade II listed building	1302295	House. Circa 1600 with mid-C19 alterations. Timber-framed with painted brick and rendered infill on rubble base and slate roofs. Hall and cross-wing plan; hall part of three framed bays aligned north/south with rear external rubble chimney and rebuilt brick stack enclosed by wing of one framed bay. Intersecting cross-wing of probably two framed bays at north end. Two storeys. Framing: two rows of rectangular panels per storey with some long straight braces in lower corners. The first floor of the west front elevation is jettied on a moulded bressummer and moulded corbels. The cross-wing gable end has a deeper jetty supported on two timber posts (it was once underbuilt). The gable of the jetty has a collar and tie-beam truss with four struts and a concave V-strut above the collar. Rear wing has a collar and tie-beam truss with three struts, and a V-strut above the collar. West front elevation: the ground floor of the hall has two oriel windows, one with C19 casements and on its original moulded base with a central moulded corbel; the other with C19 multi-paned metal windows and the (possibly original) base boxed in and plastered is also a C20 casement of two lights. The south end bay has no ground floor and forms an archway for rear access. On the first floor are two 3-light and two single-light casements. The cross-wing has two ground floor single-light casements and a 3-light first floor casement, above which is a plank weathering attached to the tie-beam. The central doorway below has a half-glazed door and above it is a Sun Alliance fire insurance mark, No 339138. Interior has stop-chamfered main ceiling beams. The southernmost room is recorded to be lined with original panelling, carved and enriched and bearing the initials "KP".	Post-medieval
MM24	Pear Tree Farm	Grade II listed building	1349890	Farmhouse. C18, with mid- to late C19 alterations and additions. Coursed dressed rubble with brick addition, plain tiled roof and brick ridge stack at left end and to right of centre. Three storeys with coggled brick eaves cornice. Three plus one bays. There are no window openings in the single-bay part. Windows all have cambered heads	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				except window in left bay on first floor. The windows on the ground and first floor are cross casements. There are two 2-light casement on the second floor. The main entrance at the centre of the three-bay part has a flat canopy on shaped brackets, a half-glazed door and a transom light with a central glazing bar. There is a C 19 wing to the rear, single storey and attic with dormer and of three bays.	
MM25	Rock Cottage	Grade II listed building	1349891	House. Mid-C17 with mid-C19 alterations. Timber-framed with rendered infill, on tall rendered rubble base, some roughcast rubble walling and plain tiled roof. Two framed bays aligned north/south. Two storeys and cellar. Framing: four panels from sill to wall-plate, short straight braces in outer upper corners. Trusses not visible. West front elevation: windows all have 2-light casements. There is an oriel window with a lean-to roof in the left bay and a ground floor window in the right bay, two first floor windows, one per bay. Main entrance at left and has a lean-to porch on brackets and a ledged and battened door with a moulded architrave. Cellar door beneath right bay. Oakley House (qv) adjoins the south gable end.	Post-medieval
MM26	The Post Office	Grade II listed building	1349892	Farmhouse, now post office and house. C17, refronted in early C18 with further mid-C19 alterations. Timber-framed with rendered and painted brick infill on rubble base, partly roughcast and refaced in painted handmade brick with slate roofs and central brick ridge stack. L-plan, main range aligned north/south of two framed bays with central chimney bay forming lobby entrance; wing of probably one framed bay adjoins to north-east. Two storeys and attic with three-course band between main storeys in front elevation. Framing: main range has four rows of square panels from sill to wall-plate and there is a long straight lower corner brace exposed at the left end. Collar and tie-beam truss with two struts to collar, two raking struts in lower corners and V-strut above collar. Rear wing has three rows of square panels from sill to wall-plate. West front elevation: outer bays have C19 casements of three lights; ground floor casements have transoms and cambered heads. Central first floor blind C18 cross-casement. Central entrance has a flat canopy on wrought iron brackets, a moulded architrave and a partly-glazed six-panelled C19 door. Attic light in left gable end. There is also a C19 wing to the rear right of the building.	Post-medieval
MM27	The Old Post Office And Adjoining Outbuildings	Grade II listed building	1349893	The Old Post Office and adjoining outbuildings GV II House, formerly divided into two dwellings and later used as post office, with adjoining out building, now store. Late C16, altered mid-C19 and mid-C20. Timber-framed, roughcast with slate roof and central brick ridge stack. Four	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				framed bays aligned north/south with large central chimney and also external rubble chimney with rebuilt brick stack to rear of northern- most bay. Two storeys. Framing not visible externally. East front elevation: there are two 3-light casements and a square window on the ground floor, and four 2-light casements on the first floor. Main central entrance with partly glazed door. There is a C20 single-storey addition to rear left. Interior: framing appears to be largely intact and of substantial timber. Probably three panels from sill to wall-plate originally. Roof has been raised but trusses survive and are of collar and tie-beam type with three struts, the outer ones are raking. Some stop-chamfered main ceiling beams, chamfers have bar straps in northernmost bay. The third bay from the south end has a doorway with a Tudor-arched head. Outbuilding adjoins north end and is timber-framed, partly roughcast with some weatherboarding and corrugated metal cladding, and a slate roof. Single framed bay: Two levels. Framing: one row of panelling, exposed at eaves level to front. East elevation: there is a square window and a door and above, a loft opening.	
MM28	Old Cobblers Shop And Adjoining Two Dwellings About 50 Yards South East Of The Church Of St James	Grade II listed building	1349894	Former cobblers shop and two dwellings, now one house. C17 with mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations. Timber-framed with painted brick and rendered infill on C20 brick base at east end. Slate roof, raised on south side. Five framed bays aligned east/west, two external rubble chimneys with offsets and brick stacks to south elevation. Single storey and attic (roof raised to two- storey height on south elevation). North front elevation: cobblers shop occupied eastern end and has three multi-paned C19 windows; beneath the central and right window is a large folding shelf and there is a segmental- shaped sign above the windows. Elsewhere there is a C20 single-light case- ment, a 3-light casement and a 3-light C19 casement. C20 gabled timber porch with square side lights and C20 door adjoins second bay from eastern end. Also C19 ledged and battened door at eastern end. Lean-to C20 addition at east end of rear elevation. Interior has stop-chamfered main ceiling beams.	Post-medieval
MM29	Churchyard Cross About 7 Yards South East Of The Church Of St James	Grade II listed building	1349895	Churchyard cross. C14, restored mid-C19. Ashlar. Square three-stepped C19 plinth. Cross base is C14, square with upper edge chamfered to form octagon and with moulded angles and an ogee-arched niche in the west side. Octagonal tapered shaft with embattled capital and cusped cross are C19.	Post-medieval
MM30	Wigmore	Conservation Area	DHE6236 CON_AR_056	No description	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM31	Brook Farm, Wigmore	Building	MHE16765	The early house is on a two room plan with a central stack. In the hall the beams possibly indicate a date in the mid 16th century. Later additions were made. Tith No 180. (1) (2) (3)	Post-medieval
MM32	Castle Cottage, Wigmore	Building	MHE4354	Mid 17th century timber-framed house, faced with plaster, slate roofed. Small bay window on both ground and first floor and 18th century stone addition at the back. Threatened with demolition or alteration. Plan. A building survey during renovation works showed that the building has had many repairs, both internally and externally, over a long period. Many of the timbers are re-used, as disused peg holes appear on both internal and external timbers in random places that do not make constructional sense. Internal partition walls as well as ceiling beams do not relate to any constructional form in the way this house was originally built. On the other hand, it may have been constructed using re-used timbers. The only frames that relate to a certain style of build are the east and west elevations. These possibly date to the 17th century.	Post-medieval
MM33	Castle Inn and Stables, Wigmore	Building	MHE9035	Mid 17th century timber-framed house, faced with plaster, slate roofed. Small bay window on both ground and first floor and 18th century stone addition at the back. Threatened with demolition or alteration. A building survey during renovation works showed that the building has had many repairs, both internally and externally, over a long period. Many of the timbers are re-used, as disused peg holes appear on both internal and external timbers in random places that do not make constructional sense. Internal partition walls as well as ceiling beams do not relate to any constructional form in the way this house was originally built. On the other hand, it may have been constructed using re-used timbers. The only frames that relate to a certain style of build are the east and west elevations. These possibly date to the 17th century.	Post-medieval
MM34	Castle Street (south side), Barberry Cottage	Building	MHE10088	Stable of Castle Inn (built 1721, burnt down mid-C20th). Stable is a stone building C17th. Site is occupied by garage in 1993 uncertain if stables survive. Castle Inn shown on OS map 1886.	Post-medieval
MM35	Castle Street (south side), Yew Tree House	Building	MHE10090	Early 17th century house. Timber framed with rendered infill on rubble base.	Post-medieval
MM36	Churchyard, Wigmore	Monument	MHE10071	The churchyard of Saint James' Church (HER 178) also contains a medieval cross (HER 7257). The medieval extent of the churchyard has	Medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				been defined by property boundaries. Tithe map shows the post-medieval boundary. Field investigation (1994) showed churchyard is a mound with steep sloping sides on north, west and south. It is partly revetted on the north and south, with a stone wall 1.5m high. The churchyard contains 19th century gravestones. Churchyard not in use for burial and much overgrown.	
MM37	Cottage, Church Street, Wigmore	Building	MHE9036	Building work revealed that this brick house, apparently of XIX was built around an earlier timber-framed structure. The original house of heavy framing was apparently a single cell with an attic above. This was extended and raised to give a two room plan on two storeys probably well on in XVIII and the whole encased in brick in XIX. Not located by CMHTS. Timber framed building of single cell, modified C18th and brick façade C19th.	Post-medieval
MM38	Court House Barn, Wigmore	Building	MHE15	C17, timber framed house, is partly weatherboarded. A 'barn' recorded by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments of England was redefined by Jim Tonkin in 1978 as a medieval hall complex. It consisted of a fifteenth century central two bay open hall with an arch braced roof and vaulted stone cellar flanked by a close studded solar at the north and a servicer end at the south which was converted into a cottage in the 17th century. It was sadly blown down in a gale in 1978.	Post-medieval
MM39	Cropmark of ditch feature, 300m S of Lower Harne Farm, Wigmore	Monument	MHE13212	Rectangular cropmarks adjacent to 30193. Though larger in area. Aligned N/S open at North 150m x 60m.	Unknown
MM40	Cropmarks in fields adjacent to 30193	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE13215	1. Linear feature aligned E/W down slope of steep hill 220m long. 2.Parallel cropmarks aligned NNW/SSE down slope of steep hill, 90m long and 200m S of 1	Unknown
MM41	Earthworks in field 120m SW of church, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE10069	Earthworks impressively located, but described from field visit are said to be holloways and quarrying. The suggestion (unreferenced) that this was an early site of Wigmore Abbey was discarded. Excavation of trial trenches noted.	Unknown
MM42	Earthworks of oval enclosure, Halking and Westfield fields, Leinthall Starkes	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE14483	Oval shaped cropmark enclosure cut by the present day Wigmore to Ludlow road. There are two less clear rectangular enclosures on the south side.	Unknown
MM43	Embankment	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15065	Embankment immediately west of A4110 on bend on approach to Wigmore.	Unknown

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM44	Fishpond W of Wigmore Hall, Wigmore	Monument	MHE9030	Fishpond "below the vill at Wigmore" was worth 40 shillings a year in C14th. Shown as dry on OS map 1886.	Medieval
MM45	Ford Street (North side), Ford Farmhouse and adjoining stable	Monument	MHE10091	Originally farmhouse from 17th century. Timber framed with painted brick infill. Altered through the centuries.	Post-medieval
MM46	Ford Street, Wigmore	Building	MHE18170	This is now two dwellings, perhaps since the late 17th century. The eastern house was built c.1600 and the house was later extended to make an additional room and a further two room addition was made in the 17th century.	Post-medieval
MM47	Former Methodist Chapel (now Chapel Cottage), Market Street, Wigmore	Building	MHE15320	Possibly the Independent Chapel built in 1848, now converted to a cottage. The chapel was built in 1847 by the Independents. It was purchased by the Primitive Methodists in 1853 for the sum of £95. The chapel re-opened as a Primitive Methodist chapel on 22 January 1854, having cost £104 12s 5d. It could accommodate 80 seated (36 in pews and 44 free). Although there were only 20 members in Wigmore, out of a total population of 400, the attendance varied between 40 and 70 on Sundays. By December 1862 this was sufficient for the Circuit to decide to obtain a new, larger building. Work on the new Methodist Chapel on Broad Street began in 1863. The old chapel was sold off and lost its religious use, but still stands in Little Market Street, off Castle Street. It is used as a workshop.	Post-medieval
MM48	House and Shop, Wigmore	Building	MHE14	House and shop C17, timber frame, cross wing at N end. Upper storey projects on the W side of the main block on curved braces and a moulded bresummer, the former projection at the end of the cross wind has been underbuilt. Inside: the S room lined with original panelling, partly carved and enriched, with initials KP.	Post-medieval
MM49	House of Augustinian Canons, Wigmore	Building	MHE10070	In the mid 12th century, the canons of the Augustinian (Victorine) order had a temporary house within the town of Wigmore, prior to the establishment of Wigmore Abbey in the late 12th century. The house was probably a burgage house, but it proved to be unsuitable as a dwelling for the canons. The site of this house is not located.	Medieval
MM50	House, Wigmore	Building	MHE20	C17 2 storeys, timber frame, has modern S wing	Post-medieval
MM51	Lower House, Wigmore	Building	MHE4353	C17, timber framed, heightened.	Post-medieval
MM52	Market hall, Wigmore	Building	MHE8733	Market hall shown on Tithe map 1845.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM53	Market place, Wigmore	Building	MHE10072	Extent of post-medieval market place shown on tithe map 1845, which also indicates a market hall (HWCM 19439) which had disappeared by the end of the C19th, as not shown on OS map 1886. Field investigation shows market place probably a square area, aligned along main road (A4110). Land to west of road is higher by 1.5m than street level.	Post-medieval
MM54	Medieval small market town of Wigmore	Monument	MHE10076	1304 had 140 1/4 burgages (Beresford 1988: 257). Castle built by 1087 (Beresford 1988: 340). Wigmore has a borough in Domesday Book and is identified as a small medieval market town.	Medieval
MM55	Oak Inn, Wigmore	Building	MHE10068	Now entirely roughcast, this building appears to date from c 1600 with close-set framing on the ground-floor at the front of the house and square framing above. There seems to have been two rooms on the ground floor and three on the first and in the attics. Timber-framed building of c 1600, with roughcast exterior.	Post-medieval
MM56	Quarry	Monument	MHE11305	None recorded	Unknown
MM57	Quarry, North of St. James' Church, Wigmore	Monument	MHE9032	Quarry shown on OS map 1886.	Post-medieval
MM58	Ridge & furrow, NNW of The Novel, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15609	None recorded	Medieval
MM59	Roadsurfaces at Wigmore School, Wigmore	Monument	MHE9029	Observations of a number of old roads exposed in trenches at the site of new Wigmore School. Slip ware recovered from beneath one road, suggesting C16th/C17th expansion of occupied area. Sketch plan of the roads by Rev. W N Taveernor deposited with WNFC (1). These roads are not located and no roads or tracks shown on cartographic studies by CMHTS.	Post-medieval
MM60	Salvage recording at the Old Vicarage Residential Home, Ford Street	Monument	MHE9028	Building shown as Vicarage on OS map 1886. (1) Plot of The Old Vicarage Residential Home, Ford Street identified as site of vicarage recorded by Tonkin in 1970, but subsequent to a watching brief in 1994 it was realised that the latter site had been incorrectly located (2). Salvage recording recovered three sherds of medieval pottery (C13 to C14), and late C19 pottery and building materials.	Post-medieval
MM61	Site of cottage, 30m S of church, Wigmore	Monument	MHE10067	Cottage, C16th, E wing and early C17th W wing. Building now demolished, not shown on modern OS map.	Post-medieval
MM62	Site of Grape Tree, Wigmore	Monument	MHE9034	Cottage, two-room plan, C18th. Demolished 1969. Building provisionally located from OS map.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM63	Small Bank	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15483	Small Bank	Unknown
MM64	Street system, Wigmore	Monument	MHE8734	Street system identified from C19th cartographic sources.	Post-medieval
MM65	Tenement plots E of A4110, Wigmore	Monument	MHE10074	Long narrow tenement plots identified from C19th cartographic sources.	Post-medieval
MM66	Tenement plots N of Castle Street, Wigmore	Monument	MHE8732	Small tenement plots identified N of lane parallel with Castle Street, and adjoining churchyard (HWCM 19430) identified from tithe map 1837. Components separated from components adjacent to Castle Street by narrow lane. It is uncertain whether this area formed part of Medieval town but proximity to churchyard and market place suggests it formed part of medieval town.	Medieval
MM67	Tenement plots N of market place	Monument	MHE10073	Tenement plots identified N of market place, fronting axial street. This component contains medieval building (HWCM 181)	Medieval
MM68	Tenement plots S of Castle Street, Wigmore	Monument	MHE10075	Tenement plots identified from C19th cartographic sources, aligned on Castle Street and defined market place component of N (HWCM 19431) and by lane and stream on S. Narrow lanes between same plots may be medieval. Component contains recorded evidence for medieval buildings (HWCM 16470 and 16476) which shows frontage onto A4110 also built up (1). The field immediately W of Castle View is a pasture field, low lying near the stream, and assumed to have been part of town or castle	Post-medieval
MM69	Tenement plots W of A4110, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE8730	Tenement plots identified from C19th cartographic sources. Field investigation (November 1994) showed that tenement plots W of street had probably been quite short, as ground slopes up steeply to SW, and rear of modern plots terraced into hillside.	Post-medieval
MM70	The Long House, Castle Street	Building	MHE2044	Site of proposed garage on plot immediately south of church, fronting on to main Street of medieval borough. The owner on clearing an area behind the house to build a garage revealed two column bases c.18ins in diameter at the top and 2 ins at the bottom and c. 3ins deep with a scalloped pattern around the top and two fine incised lines around them. A slight step, c.1/4 inch was at the bottom.	Medieval
MM71	The Old Vicarage Residential Home, former vicarage, Wigmore	Building	MHE14786	James Cranston prepared plans for a vicarage house for Wigmore in 1852. It cost just £660 and Cranston produced a simple brick and slate house having casement windows with moustache shaped lintels. In 1872 William Chick added a wing to the house in the same style. The upper storey and gables of the original house have since been tile-hung, this	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				probably dates to the late 19th century. A chimney-stack was removed in the 1990s, resulting in an ugly scar at roof level.	
MM72	Vicarage (site of), Castle Street, Wigmore	Monument	MHE8737	During bulldozing in 1970, the foundations of the timber framed vicarage, pulled down about 100 years previously, were revealed. They consisted of the typical stone footings about 18ins high and wide. The building was 45ft by 30ft and divided into rooms by a footing. Located at SO413690 (p.170). It is assumed that this vicarage was replaced by the vicarage in Ford Street, confusingly known as "The Old Vicarage" HMCM 19417. The site is defined from tithe map (1845) which shows Vicarage garden.	Post-medieval
MM73	Wigmore Hall, Wigmore	Building	MHE2416	Central block of Wigmore Hall with the small wing on the E & part of the NW block were prob built in the C16, the rest of the house is modern. Some of the original timber frame is exposed. All modern additions to the rear removed leaving the C16 house intact, but heavily restored.	Post-medieval
MM74	Leinthall Barns	Building	MHE19778	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
MM75	Bury Court Farm, Wigmore	Building	MHE8380	Post-medieval agricultural buildings. Elevations indicate rubble stone walls and tiled roof. Application for conversion submitted July 1997. 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
MM76	Watching Brief on Site Adjacent to the Forge, Wigmore, Herefordshire	Watching Brief	EHE42573	A watching brief was carried out during site clearance and the digging of foundations for a new house. Although the site is situated in the historic core of Wigmore, no Medieval or Early Post-Medieval remains were discovered. The recorded features and finds from the site were all 19th century in date.	Post-medieval
MM77	Farmstead and Landscape Statement. Clun and North West Herefordshire Hills. National Character Area 98	Historic Area Assessment	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.	Post-medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				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.	
MM78	Brinshope Farm (Brinshope)	Building	MHE19783	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
MM79	Historic Outfarm, Wigmore	Building	MHE19785	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
MM80	Ring ditch?, Leinthall Starks	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE2980	Poss circular feature (ring ditch).	Unknown
MM81	Enclosures, NW of Brinshope, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE3471	Enclosures, 1 double ditched, visible as cropmarks.	Unknown
MM82	Cropmark enclosure, 480m SW of Lower House Farm, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE3264	Rectangular enclosure in field to N of Silver Will, prob attached to S side of enclosure 8306.	Unknown
MM83	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, 390m south of Lower House Farm, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE9025	Two sides of what may be a rectangular enclosure can be clearly seen as a cropmark. Forms part of a group of cropmark enclosures.	Unknown
MM84	Site of Former Medieval House, Between Oakley House and Brick House, Broad Street, Wigmore	Monument	MHE23958	A watching brief carried out during the digging of foundations for two new houses between Oakley House and Brick House, Wigmore, revealed vestigial evidence (possible robbed-out wall footings) for an earlier house dating from at least the first half of the 16th Century, and probably earlier. The slight nature of the footings implies that the building was a timber-framed structure, as were most of the early houses in Wigmore. 14th-Century glazed floor tile was retrieved from the footings, and the excavator suggests that this was from nearby Wigmore Castle. Several pits were also seen just to the north of the early house. Only one of these produced dating material of Medieval date. It is possible that these pits represent backland activity associated with the house.	Medieval
MM85	Duck decoy pond, modern feature, Wigmore	Monument	MHE24243	Duck decoy pond, modern feature.	Modern
MM86	Cropmark and earthwork of Watling Street West Roman road 400m east of Brinshope Farm, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24356	Cropmark and earthwork of Watling Street West Roman road 400m east of Brinshope Farm, Wigmore. Some 600m is visible with the northern 150m showing as a surviving earthwork.	Roman

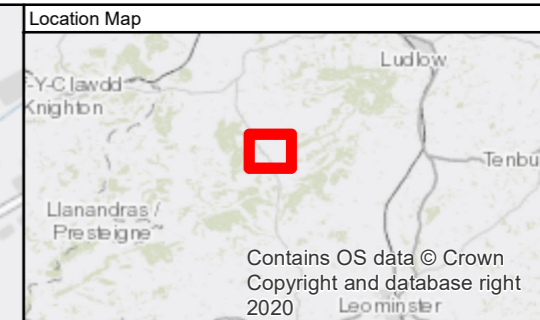
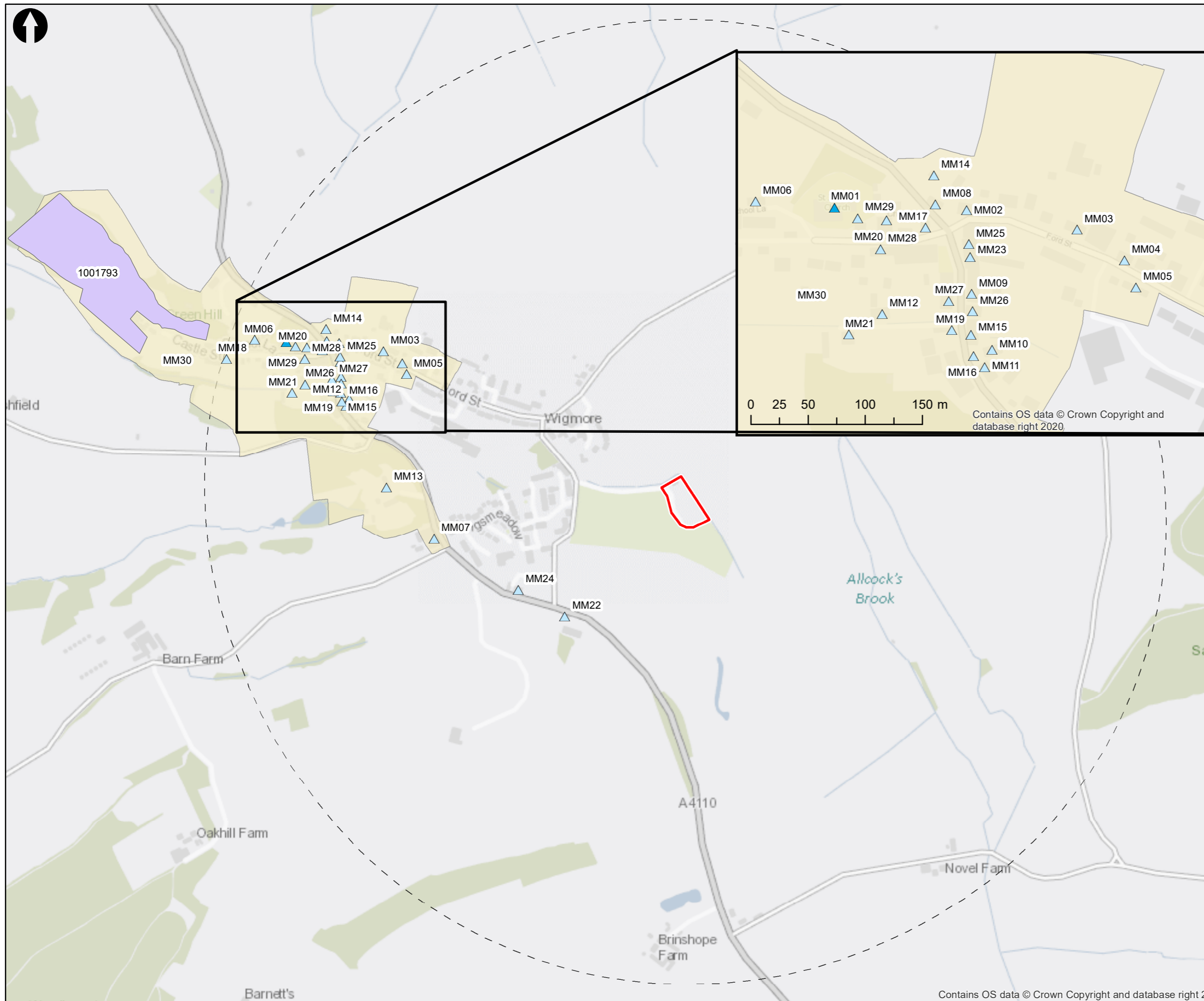
MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM87	Earthwork of Roman road at Wigmore Moor, Adforton	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE24241	Earthwork of Roman road at Wigmore Moor running south towards Wigmore village. Previously recorded in part as a cropmark this stretch is visible on a 2005 aerial photograph as an earthwork for approximately 770m.	Roman
MM88	Sub-Rectangular Enclosure Site, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE26803	A possible earthwork enclosure site surviving as a possible moated site or double earthwork pond site. Seems to have truncated the Roman Road. The east and south boundaries seem to correspond to field boundaries but the other sides are unmapped on OS.	Unknown
MM89	Ridge & furrow, Lynchets, Terracing, NE of New Barn Farm, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15601	None recorded	Medieval
MM90	Lynchets, Terracing in field S of Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE13210	6 compacted features aligned E/W and S facing shape each approximately 200m long.	Medieval
MM91	Strip Field systems, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE7052	Strip fields.	Medieval
MM92	Cropmarks of square enclosure, 380m SW of Wilcocks Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE13211	Cropmarks on site of possible Roman camp described in 6350. Generally square with square corners. Main area is double lined. The whole extends E from the Roman Road 400m and is about 200 N/S. There is about cropmark of a typical Roman marching camp approximately 160m long + 150m from Roman Road and parallel to it.	Roman ?
MM93	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, 390m SW of Wilcocks Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE2417	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure. It is possible but unlikely that this represents a Roman temporary camp, measuring 150yds, which is visible on APs. The W side seems to rest on (or is cut by) the Roman road Hereford - Leintwardine. 2 rectangular enclosures slightly overlapping. The symbol for Roman town or depopulated place is shown at Wigmore, S of the church on the S side of the road to Leintwardine.	Unknown
MM94	Ridge & furrow, north of Glen View, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15592	None recorded	Medieval
MM95	Ridge & furrow, behind Ford Street, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15590	None recorded	Medieval
MM96	Ridge & furrow, behind Glen View, Ford Street, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15591	None recorded	Medieval
MM97	Ridge & furrow, N of Bury Court, Wigmore	Cropmark/ earthwork	MHE15593	None recorded	Medieval

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
MM98	Ridge & furrow, Allcock's Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15597	None recorded	Medieval
MM99	Ridge & furrow, 200m NW of Allcock's Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15596	None recorded	Medieval
MM100	Ridge & furrow, 250m NW of Allcock's Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15594	None recorded	Medieval
MM101	Ridge & furrow, 230m WNW of Allcock's Bridge, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15595	None recorded	Medieval
MM102	Roman Road (Route of); Kenchester to Brecon (Watling Street West)	Monument	MHE30388	Route of the Roman road running from Hereford (Portway) to Wroxeter.	Roman
MM103	Ridge & furrow, S of Perrywood, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15602	None recorded	Medieval
MM104	Ridge & furrow, approx 350m SE of sewage works	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15603	None recorded	Medieval
MM105	Ridge & furrow, approx 450m SE of sewage works	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15604	None recorded	Medieval
MM106	Ridge & furrow, approx 375m NNW of The Novel	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15605	None recorded	Medieval
MM107	Ridge & furrow, approx 300m NNW of The Novel	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15606	None recorded	Medieval
MM108	Ridge & furrow, approx 300m NW of The Novel	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15607	None recorded	Medieval
MM109	Ridge & furrow, NNW of The Novel, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15609	None recorded	Medieval
MM110	Ridge & furrow, NNE of The Novel, Wigmore	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15610	None recorded	Medieval
MM111	Ridge & furrow, approx 400m NW of The Novel	Cropmark/earthwork	MHE15608	None recorded	Medieval
MM112	Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club: Wigmore School	Archaeological intervention	EHE28127	None recorded	Unknown
MM113	Central Marches Historic Towns Survey. 1995-97	Desk Based Assessment	EHE1001	The CMHTS was an archaeological study of the smaller historic towns of the counties of Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The Project was carried out on behalf of the two county councils, who act as	n/a

MM no.	Name	Type	NHLE/ HER ref.	Description	Period
				archaeological advisots on planning matters and are responsible for maintaining the county sites and monuments records.	
MM114	Watching Brief, Land Adjacent to Oakley House, Wigmore, 2000	Watching Brief	EHE31759	Reason for Work: Construction of two new houses in Wigmore town. The digging of the foundations for two new houses during the watching brief, revealed evidence for an earlier house, dating from at least the first half of the 16th century, having occupied the site. Several pits were also noted just north of the earlier house. Only one of these produced dating material, which was of Medieval date. It is possible that these pits represent the backland activity associated with the house.	n/a
MM115		Watching Brief	EHE30196	Reason for Work: New drainage work Building analysis, documentary research and watching brief on drainage works. Trenches dug for drainage 0.4m wide by 9.3m and 6.6m to depth of 0.5m. Soakaway 1.9m by 0.8m. Detailed photography, assessment of north chapel, investigation of church.	n/a
MM116	Outbuilding at Court House, Wigmore, Herefordshire: Report on a programme of archaeological survey and recording	Building Survey	EHE31809	Reason for Work: Recording carried out prior to alteration as a part of listed buildinglisted building consent Building was drawn and photographed and briefly analysed. Specialist Report: Stone, Richard.	n/a
MM117	Castle Cottage, Wigmore, building recording and archaeological monitoring	Building Survey; Watching Brief	EHE32135	Reason for Work: renovation of timber-framed house Archenfield Archaeology conducted a programme of building surveying and archaeological monitoring at Castle Cottage, Castle Street, Wigmore, a grade II listed buildinglisted building. A photographic record of exposed structural detail was made and the excavation of a shallow trench was monitored. No archaeological finds were recovered.	n/a
MM118	Watching Brief, Plough Farm, Ford Street, Wigmore, 2003	Watching Brief	EHE38257	Reason for Work: Building two houses next to listed barn. Area of development, about 30m by 30m was cleared of topsoil by machine, observed by archaeologists. No features were found other than a 19th century stone plinth. Photographic survey of barn.	n/a
MM119	Watching Brief, Brinshope Farm, Wigmore, 2003	Watching Brief	EHE2136	A watching brief was carried out in 2003, but no archaeological significant remains were encountered.	n/a

Source: NHLE and Herefordshire HER 2022

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



Key to Symbols

Listed Building

Grade

- ▲ I
- ▲ II

■ Scheduled Monument

■ Conservation Area

- - - 1km study area

□ site boundary

Notes

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1A	04/07/22	ED	Designated Assets	MR	PR
Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
M			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

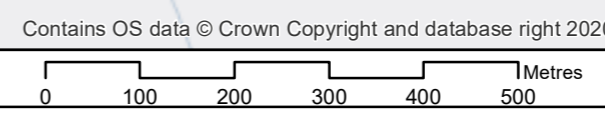
Severn Trent Water Ltd.

Title

Designated Heritage Assets

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

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Drawing Number
100383135-003-MMB-ENV-HER-001

C. Plan of proposed works

REDUCED OPTION 3A2 WORKS EXPANSION (AMP7 SCOPE)

CPR + STORM BYPASS + COMBINED REED BEDS + WORKS CM ITEMS

Key

- Treatment Route
- Returns
- Chem Dosing line
- New Assets
- Refurb. Assets
- Phased Assets
- Redundant Assets
- Existing Assets - No change

