

## ***HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY***

### **Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Hereford, Herefordshire**

**August 2018**



**Report prepared by S. Mayes**

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**Herefordshire Archaeology**  
Environment, Planning and Waste  
Economy, Communities & Corporate Directorate  
Herefordshire Council

**NGR: SO 5588 4658**  
**Event Number: 80370**

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**Herefordshire Archaeology** is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic sites and landscapes and carries out conservation and investigative field projects.

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## **Summary:**

Herefordshire archaeology conducted a programme of Archaeological observation, investigation and recording at The Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Hereford, Herefordshire between April and August 2018. The work was conducted in advance of improvement works for the construction of a new toilet block, Kitchen and rain water storage tank.

The areas investigated within the boundary of the Church of The Holy Trinity identified two unmarked burials but have revealed little in the way of information that will further the understanding of the development of the church building, the presence of a stone deposit may suggest construction debris from the church. No evidence for any medieval burials was forthcoming and no artefacts of any age were recovered.

The excavation record and observations of ground works within the churchyard boundary has identified a largely undisturbed soil profile across the investigated area that would suggest that no significant human activity took place in this area until the construction of the church in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The excavation record has indicated that the potential for survival of archaeological remains of significance are limited within the area of the investigation.

This may have implications regarding the earthworks immediately to the south of the churchyard which are described as being part of a shrunken or deserted medieval village. If this were the case medieval material might be expected to have been present within the churchyard.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. National Grid References are accurate to approximately 5m. Measured dimensions are accurate to within 1m at a scale of 1:500, 0.1m at 1:50 and 0.02m at 1:20m

Figures contained within this report contain material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (OS Licence 100024168). This material has been reproduced to locate the site in its environs.

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## 1. Introduction

This report (EHE 80370) provides an account of the archaeological investigation, recording and excavation of two trenches combined with the monitoring of the excavation of a service run and the further excavation of a soakaway test-pit within the churchyard of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Hereford, Herefordshire, in advance of the construction of toilet, kitchen facilities and a rainwater storage tank.

Hereford Archaeology undertook the site works undertaken between the April and August 2018.



Figure 1: Location of the Church of the Holy Trinity in relation to the main towns and city in Herefordshire. © Herefordshire Council

## **2. Aims and Objectives**

The objectives of the program of works were as follows:

- To conduct a programme of archaeological excavation associated with the provision of toilet and kitchen facilities, to include a rainwater storage tank, in accordance with the brief;
- assess the vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed works to be assessed;
- produce a site archive for deposition with a Local Museum and to provide information for accession to the Historic Environment Record.

## **3. Policy and guidance**

The Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Hereford, Herefordshire has been undertaken with reference to relevant legislation, National Planning Policy and Guidance, and Regional and Local Planning Policy relating to Cultural Heritage.

## **4. Site location**

Preston Wynne is a small village situated to the north of the A465 Hereford to Bromyard road and in the county of Herefordshire, approximately 6½ miles north east by north from Hereford.

The Church of the Holy Trinity (HER 8258) is centred on National Grid Reference SO 5588 4658 at an elevation of approximately 69m AOD. The site is unusual in the sense that the church is relatively isolated from the modern village of Preston Wynne, located within a rectangular boundary consisting of stone walls and fencing the Church is surrounded on all four sides by open agricultural land. (See Figure 2)

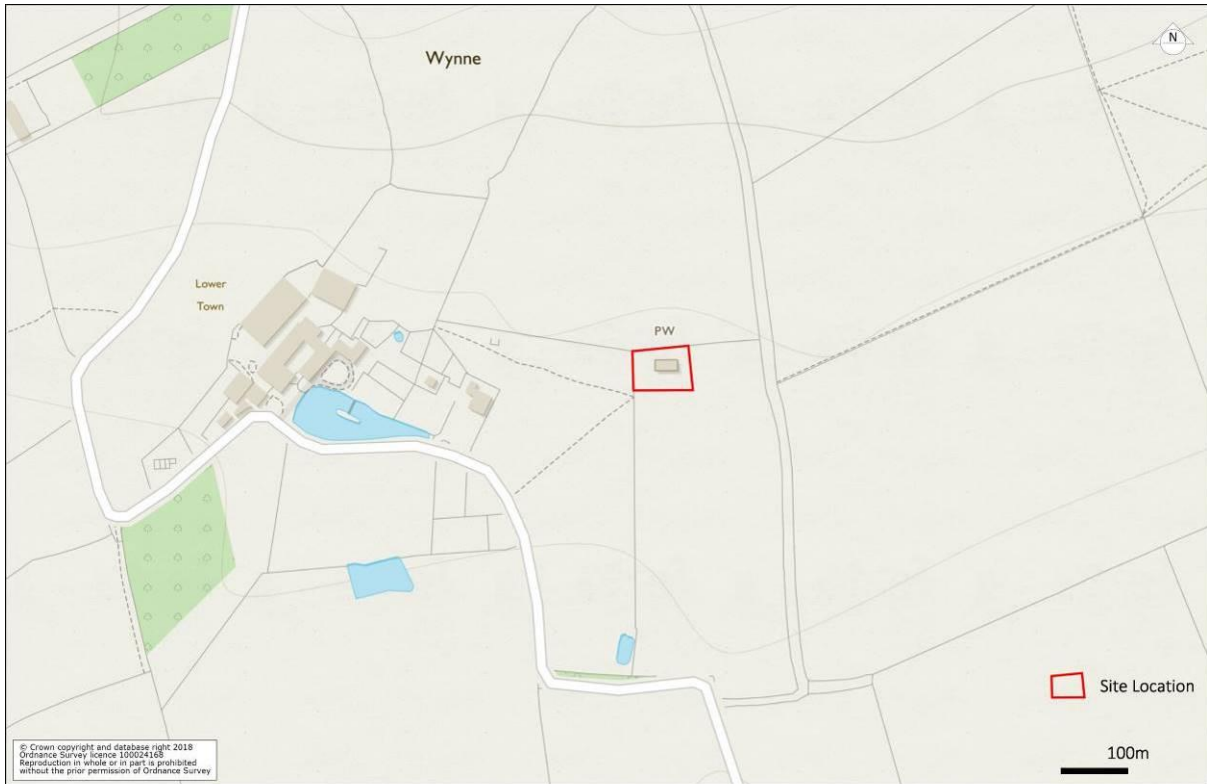


Figure 2: Location the Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Hereford, Herefordshire.

## 5. Geology

The underlying solid geology within the area of works comprises Raglan Mudstone Formation - Siltstone and Mudstone, Interbedded. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 419 to 424 million years ago in the Silurian Period, indicating a local environment previously dominated by rivers. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin and are detrital, ranging from coarse to fine grained and form natural beds and lenses of deposits reflecting channels and floodplains. No superficial deposits are recorded. (British Geological Survey website, Accessed 20-08-2018; (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

## 6. Historical and archaeological background

### ***Historical Background.***

An historical background was produced for the Desk based assessment (Hoverd 2017, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 371) the results of which have been reproduced below.

Preston Wynne is an historic settlement. It appears in the Domesday Book: Herefordshire as a very small medieval settlement. In later times it was a chapelry attached to Withington which belonged to the ancient family of Wyne. Dionisius le Wyne held a knight's fee here at

the time of Edward 1 and in the reign of Edward III it was held by Walter le Wynne. It then changed hand quite often in later centuries and most of the land was under the care of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by the 19th century (Robinson. 2001.)

“Holy Trinity Church (HER 8258), sits at the northern end of what is believed to be the earthwork remains of the shrunken or deserted Medieval village of Preston Wynne (HER 6532) and is the only standing building directly associated with the historic village”.

“The earthworks relating to the village are generally very well preserved having historically been under traditional orcharding and permanent pasture. They cover approximately 10 acres to the north of the present road; however additional areas of earthworks are apparent on the southern side of the road. Surprisingly, given their accessibility and preservation, these earthworks were not designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and have not been the subject of any professional or scholarly research or survey”. (Hoverd. 2017.)

### ***Archaeological Background.***

A Desk Based Assessment was produced by Herefordshire Archaeology (*Hoverd 2017, Report No 371*) in order to set the Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne, Herefordshire, within its landscape context and to record the church fabric, and provide information concerning the development of the church yard.

The Church and church yard were surveyed by UAV providing detailed, photogrammetric images of all elevations, a vertical plan of the church and church yard and a Structure from Motion, 3-Dimensional model.

The church yard was also subject to geophysical survey in order to attempt to record the extent of burials and therefore provide options for the exact location for the new build and associated drainage. (*TigerGeo Ltd*)

## **7. Map regression**

The earliest map extract available is the 1841 Tithe map (Figure 2). The map shows the church, centrally placed within the church yard and surrounded by Chapel Meadow, Little Chapel Orchard, Churchill, Upper Chapel Orchard and Lower Chapel Orchard. (See Figure. 3)



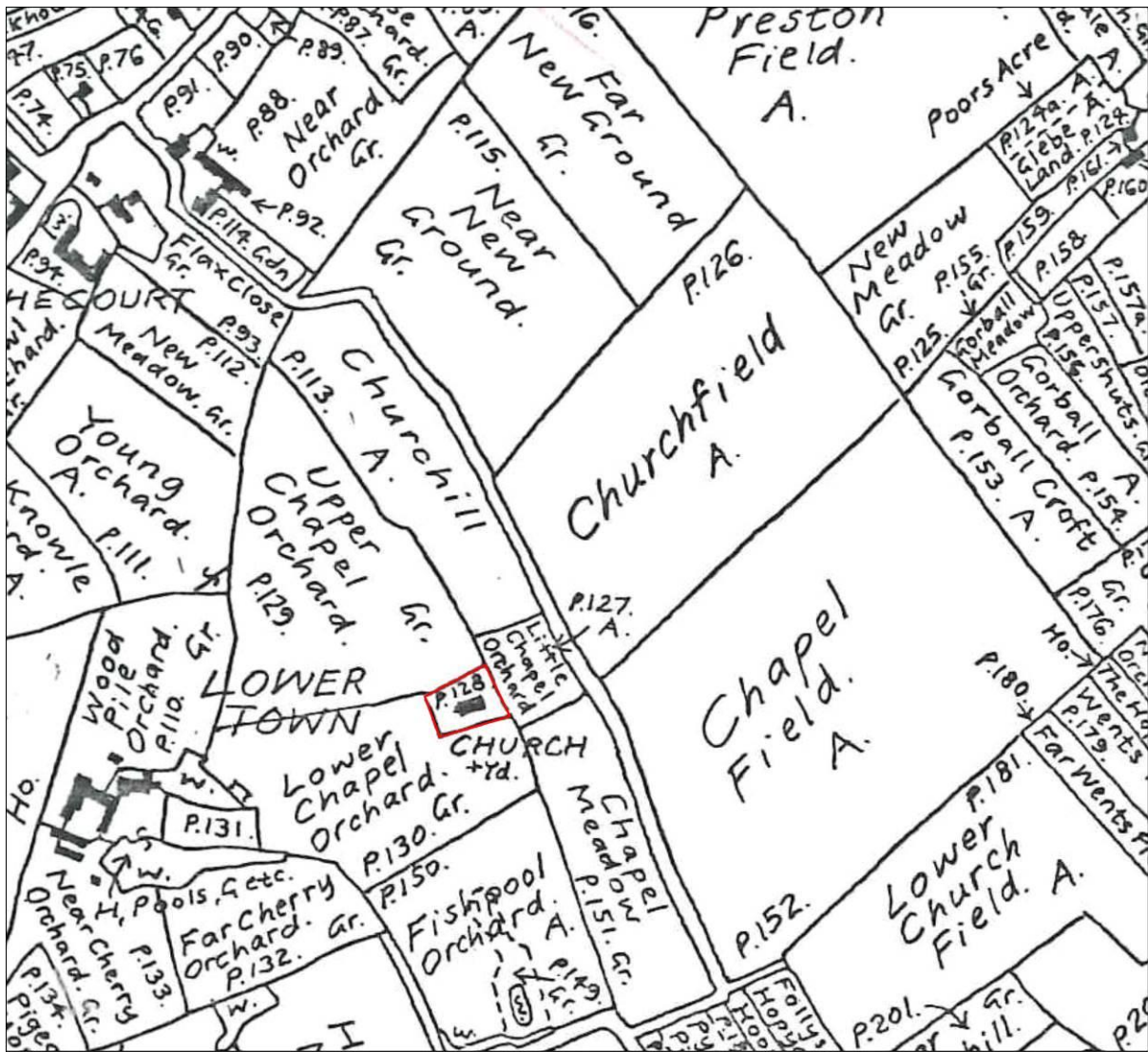


Figure. 3 Extract from the Tithe Map 1841 © G. Gwatkin.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1887, (Figure 4) shows the extent of orcharding and the five footpaths that converge upon the church. The later Ordnance survey mapping, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Editions show little change, however, the modern mapping when overlaid clearly shows that the church yard has been extended by approximately 4m to the west and 6m to the south. It is not known when this was done but cannot be before the late 1940's as it must post date the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map. (Hoverd 2017) (See Figure 4)



Figure 4: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1886 ©Crown Copyright and database rights Ordnance Survey (100024168)

## 8. Methodology

A total of 2 trenches (Trenches 1 & 2) were hand excavated under archaeological supervision. A series of four soakaway test pits were excavated under direct archaeological supervision by a tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket and a small service trench linking the church to the new works was partially excavated by both hand and machine.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). All contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms. Photographs of archaeological features, deposits and general area were taken using 16mp digital camera.

## 9. Results

### *Excavation*

#### *General stratigraphic sequence*

The general stratigraphic sequence of the site comprised of a Dark to buff grey Turf and Topsoil, deposit of approximately 0.10m in depth with inclusions of very small angular pea grit and small rounded pebbles overlaying a red brown silty clay subsoil with an average depth of 0.30m overlaying a deposit of flat angular stones, the stones appear to be more concentrated within close proximity of the church building, the stone deposit

subsequently overlay a mixed geological substrate of red brown silt clay, the natural deposit became more clay like at the lower levels of the excavation.

A full description of the deposits identified within the excavated areas is provided in Appendix 1.

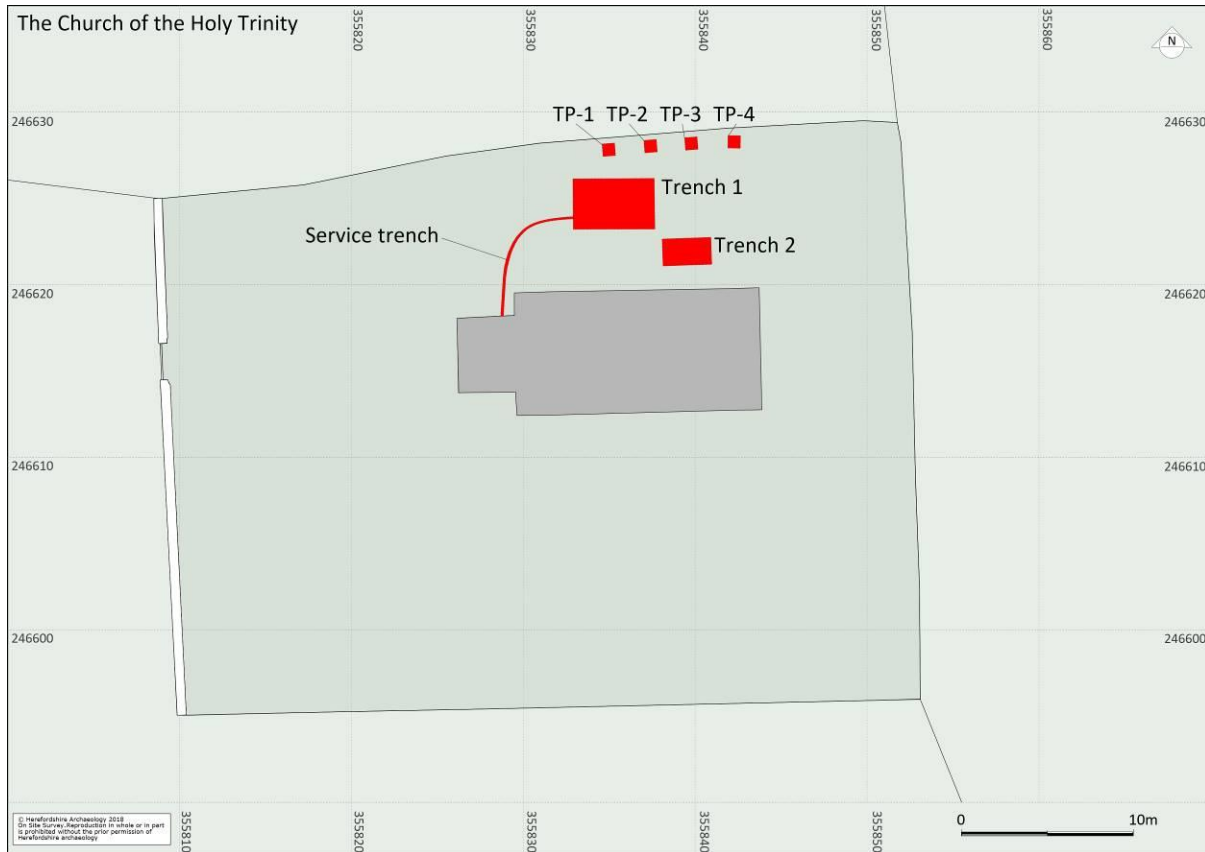
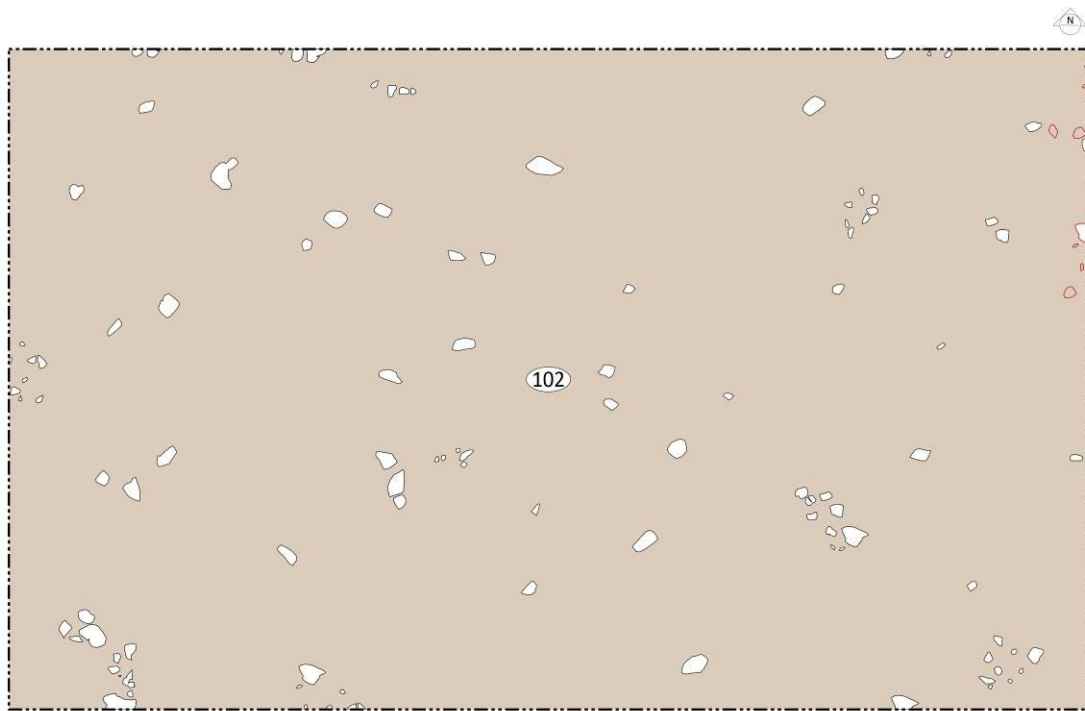


Figure 5: Location of of excavation areas.

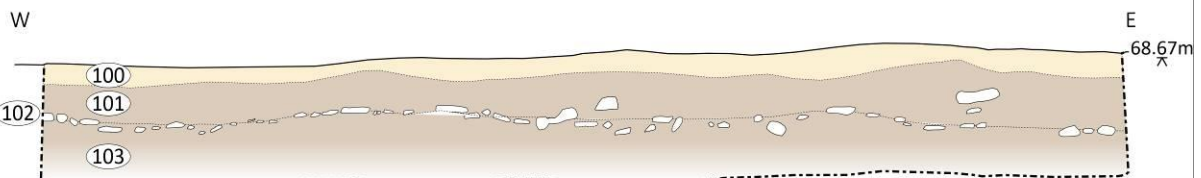
### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 measured approximately 4.65m by 2.70m aligned east west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m and minimum depth of approximately 0.30m. At a depth of approximately 0.30m a deposit of small flat angular stones (102) was observed. (102) appeared to be more concentrated towards the south of the excavated area however the stone deposit was not concentrated enough to form a solid stone surface. It is assumed that this represents the construction ground surface for the church. No features associated with burial practices or evidence for pre church activity within the trench were observed. (See Figure 6 & Plate 1)

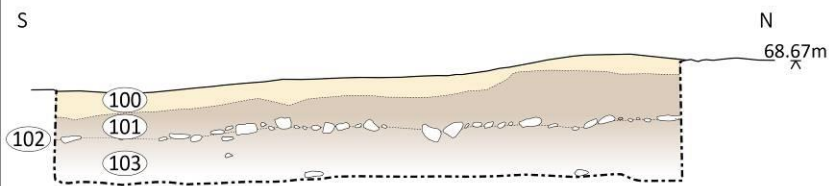
TRENCH 1



TRENCH 1 - Plan



TRENCH 1 - South facing section.



TRENCH 1 - East facing section.



Trench 1 - Location

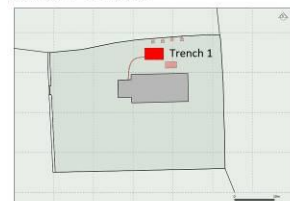


Figure 6: Plan and Section drawings of Trench 1.





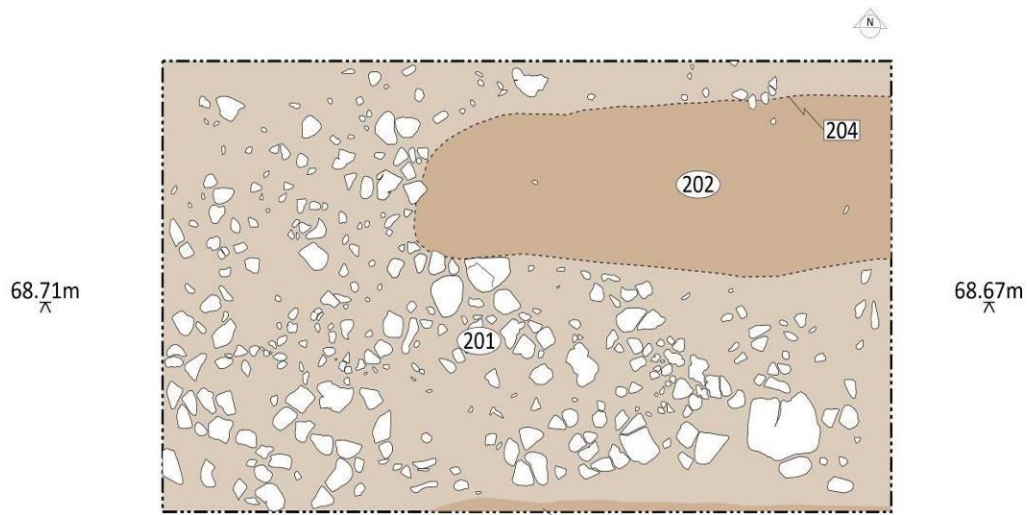
Plate 1: facing east showing extent of trench 1, note stone deposit (102) in section line.

### ***Trench 2***

Trench 2 measured approximately 2.87m by 1.50m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20m. A deposit of angular stones was observed at a depth of approximately 0.30m, the stone deposit (202) appeared to be more concentrated than the similar deposit seen in Trench 1 (102) and contained larger flat angular and rounded stones, particularly towards the south edge of the trench. It is assumed that this represents the construction ground surface for the church. Deposit (202) was cut by a single grave cut ([204]) which had a visible length of approximately 1.85m with an average width of 0.60m, the grave cut was aligned east – west. The grave cut edges were relatively straight however the west end was rounded in appearance.

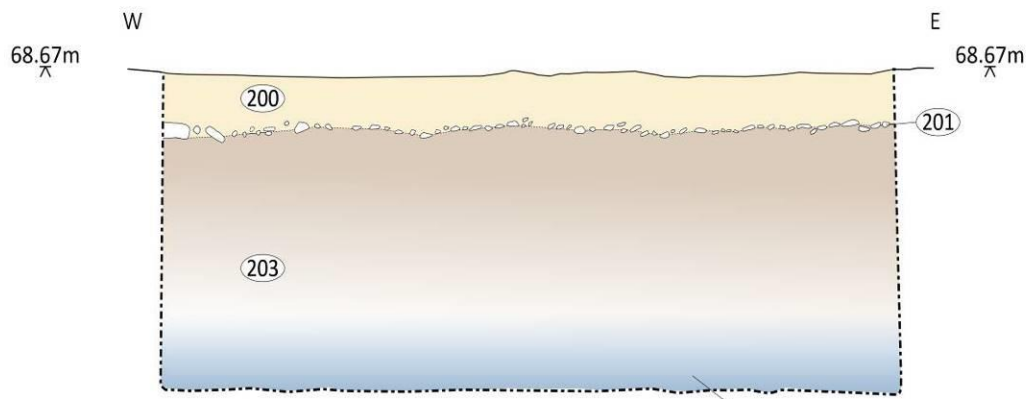
The finished excavation depth of the trench was approximately 1.20-1.30m, at this level no indication of a coffin was observed, however, the water table was encountered causing observational issues. The excavated trench was completed and left open for a period of time during which the southern edge of the trench collapsed, this was due to a second burial cut ([205]) aligned east west and following the trench edge, within the stone deposit (202) it is possible that the grave cut can be observed in the records however it was not observed during excavation of the trench. (See Figure 7 & Plate. 2)

TRENCH 2



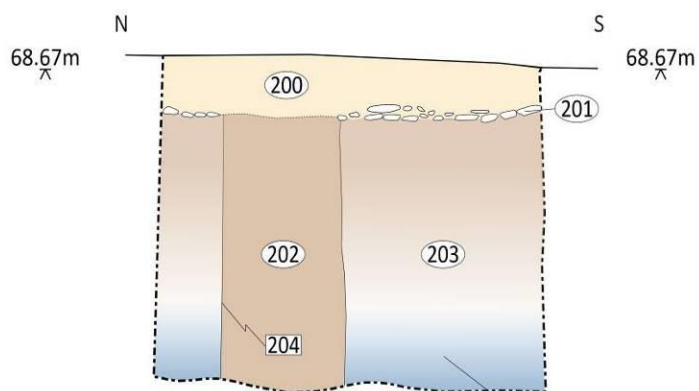
TRENCH 2 - Plan

Grave cut visible in section line.



TRENCH 2 - South facing section.

Natural deposit



TRENCH 2 - West facing section.

Natural deposit



TRENCH 2 - Location

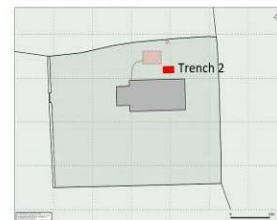


Figure 7: Plan and Section drawings Trench 2.





Plate 2: facing east showing extent of trench 2, grave cuts [202] and grave cut [205].

### ***Service trench***

The excavation of the service trench measured approximately 7m with a width of 0.30m and an average depth of 0.40m. the trench was excavated from the north wall of the tower and intersected with trench 1. The maximum depth of the trench was 0.40m, the stone deposits observed within trenches 1 and 2 was not observed within the extent of the service trench suggesting that the stone deposit ((102) and (201)) did not extend further than the extent of the service run. (See Plate. 3)



Plate 3: facing south, overview showing excavation of the Service trench.

### **Test Pit 1**

Test pit 1 was excavated to investigate the hydraulic qualities of the sub strata within the vicinity of the church yard boundary to facilitate the design and construction of a soakaway drainage system associated with the new build. Test pit 1 measured approximately 1.0m by 1.0m with a depth of approximately 1.00m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a turf and topsoil layer, (101) overlaying a red brown silty clay (102). No features of archaeological significance were observed.

### **Test pit 2**

Test pit 2 was excavated close to the northern boundary line, measuring approximately 1.20m by 1.10m with and excavated depth of 1.20m.

The test pit cut the line of an infilled ditch ([202]). (202) was aligned with the northern boundary of the churchyard and was partially visible beneath the existing hedge line prior to the excavation of Trench 1 and despite being infilled appeared to run for approximately 10m east and west of test pit 2.

(202) was filled with a mixture of dark grey top soil which contained a mixture of relatively modern debris, including white ceramic and large stone fragments which may have originally formed ledger stones or fragments of stone roof tile. (See Plate 4 and Figure 8)

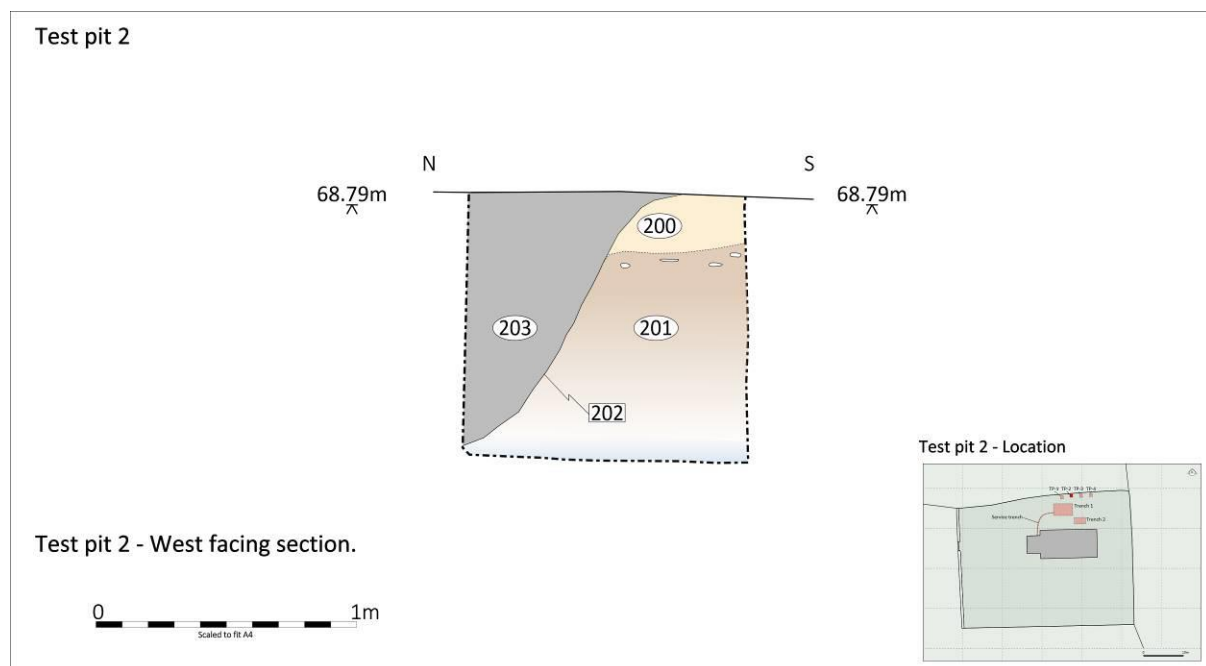


Figure 8: Location Plan and Section drawing, Test pit 2.





Plate 4: showing worked stone fragments from (203), possibly ledger stones or stone roof tiles.

### ***Test pit 3***

Test pit 3 measured approximately 1.0m by 1.0m with a depth of approximately 1.00m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a turf and topsoil layer, (301) overlaying a red brown silty clay (302). No features of archaeological significance were observed.

### ***Test pit 4***

Test pit 4 measured approximately 1.0m by 1.0m with a depth of approximately 1.00m. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a turf and topsoil layer, (301) overlaying a red brown silty clay (302). No features of archaeological significance were observed. (See Plate 5)



Plate 5: Facing West, overview of Test pit 4.

## 10. Discussion

The general stratigraphic sequence of the site comprised of a dark to buff grey turf and topsoil, deposit of approximately 0.10m in depth with inclusions of very small angular pea grit and small rounded pebbles overlaying a red brown silty clay subsoil with an average depth of 0.30m overlaying a deposit of flat angular stones, the stones appear to be more concentrated within close proximity of the church building. It is suggested that this deposit represents the working surface for the construction of the church in 1797.

The stone deposit subsequently overlay a mixed geological substrate of red brown silt clay, the natural deposit became more clay like at the lower levels of the excavation. Within the excavation of the service trench to the west of trenches 1 and 2 the stone deposit was not observed possibly suggesting that the stone deposit was more concentrated to the east of the church building adding further weight to it being associated with construction with the original church building.

The excavation of test pit 2 identified the line of a back filled ditch which originally followed the north boundary of the churchyard. The ditch or drainage channel had been backfilled with a mixture of dark grey top soil contained relatively modern debris, including white ceramic and large stone fragments that may have originally been part of ledger stones or stone roof tiles.

A series of 3 further test pits were positioned to avoid the ditch line and the excavation of the test pits revealed that the stratigraphic sequence to the south of the ditch line remained undisturbed.

During the ground works two grave cuts were observed within Trench 2, fortunately the required depth of the rain water soakaway tank meant that the burials remained undisturbed.

## **11. Conclusion**

The excavated areas investigated within the boundary of the Church of The Holy Trinity have revealed little in the way of information that will further the understanding of the development of the church building, the presence of a stone deposit may suggest construction or demolition debris or may in fact represent a geological deposit. However, the lack of archaeological activity also raises the question that if the church was built there because it was on the site of either a lost medieval church or deserted medieval settlement, (as suggested by previous theories to the nature of the earthworks located to the south of the church) then where is the stratigraphic evidence that would be associated with the development of a medieval landscape.

The excavation record and observations of ground works within the church boundary has identified a largely undisturbed soil profile across the investigated area that would suggest that no significant human activity took place in this area until comparatively recently. The excavation record has indicated that the potential for survival of archaeological remains of significance are limited within the area of the investigation.

## **12. Acknowledgements**

Herefordshire Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Marson and Preston Wynne PCC, Rob Lister of Caroe & Partners and Treasure & Son Ltd, for their co-operation and assistance during this project.

## **13. Bibliography**

### **Data sources:**

The following sources of information were referred to:

- Digital data for nationally designated heritage assets, from the National Heritage List for England (held by English Heritage)
- Archaeological records held by Shropshire HER
- Historic maps and plans held in the Shropshire Archives;
- MAGIC (Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside, ([www.magic.defra.gov.uk](http://www.magic.defra.gov.uk)), Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)),
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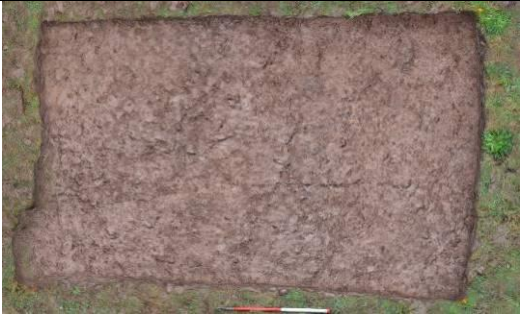
## 15. Site Archive


- 30 digital photographs.

- This Document


## 16. Appendix


### Appendix I Context Registers.


<b>Trench</b>	1				
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Excavated Depth</b>	0.55m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of archaeological horizon</b>	-	<b>Maximum Depth to level of archaeological horizon</b>	-		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimensions</b>	4.65m by 2.70m max depth 0.52m, minimum depth 0.38m				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(100)	Turf and Topsoil, buff grey, silty clay, mouldable, sharp interface. Inclusions of very small angular pea grit 1%, occasional small rounded pebbles 1%.	-	<4.65m	<2.70m	0.10m
(101)	Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	-	-	0.30m
(102)	Deposit of flat angular stones at interface between (101) and (103).	-	-	-	0.03m
(103)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay, within and below (102) giving vague interface, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, occasional lenses of solid clay at base of excavation.	-	-	-	0.25m + Excavation stopped at this level.
<b>Interpretation</b>					
Turf and topsoil deposit over subsoil with layer of flat angular stones forming a possible surface or natural spread over geological substrate, maximum excavated depth 0.55m. No features of archaeological significance observed or indication of burials.					


<b>Trench</b>	2				
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Excavated Depth</b>	1.20m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of potential archaeological horizon</b>	0.30m	<b>Maximum Depth to level of potential archaeological horizon</b>	0.30m		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimension</b>	2.87m by 1.47m max depth 1.20m.				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(200)	Turf and Topsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	<4.65m	<2.70m	0.22m
(201)	Deposit of flat angular stones at interface between (101) and (103).	-	-	-	0.30m
(202)	Grave fill, silty clay, buff brown red Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 5%. Fill of [204]	-	-	-	0.95m +
(203)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay , within and below (102) giving vague interface, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, deposit becomes more solid clay at lower levels, gradual change at lower levels.	-	-	-	1.20m + Excavation stopped at this level.
(204)	Linear cut for grave Fill (202), aligned east – west.	-	1.86m +	0.60m max	0.95m +
(205)	Possible linear cut and fill for burial along the south section line of Trench 2, visible as collapse after excavation of trench.	-	1.80m +	-	-
<b>Interpretation</b>					
Turf and topsoil deposit over subsoil with layer of flat angular stones forming a possible surface or natural spread over geological substrate, maximum excavated depth 0.55m. a single grave cut, aligned east-west was observed during excavation, following the excavation a second grave cut was observed with the south section line of the trench as a partial collapse of the section line.					




<b>Service Run</b>					
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Depth</b>	0.40m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of potential archaeological horizon</b>	-	<b>Maximum Depth to level of potential archaeological horizon</b>	-		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimensions</b>	<7.00m by 0.30m avg, with a depth of approximately 0.40m.				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(S100)	Turf and Topsoil, buff grey, silty clay, mouldable, sharp interface. Inclusions of very small angular pea grit 1%, occasional small rounded pebbles 1%.	-	<7.00m	<0.30m	0.10m
(S101)	Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	-	-	0.30m
<b>Interpretation</b>					
Turf and topsoil deposit over subsoil, no archaeological features of significance were observed during the excavation of the service run.					

<b>Test Pit</b>	1				
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Excavated Depth</b>	1.20m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-	<b>Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimensions</b>	1.00m by 1.00m max depth 1.00m.				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(TP100)	Turf, Topsoil and Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	<1.20m	<1.10m	0.30m
(TP201)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, deposit becomes more solid clay at lower levels, gradual change at lower levels.	-	-	-	0.70m
<b>Interpretation</b>					
No features of Archaeological significance were observed during the excavation of Test pit 2.					

Test Pit	2					
Sample Section Length	-	Excavated Depth	1.20m			
Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance	0.30m	Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance	-			
Datum height	969m					
Dimensions	1.20m by 1.10m max depth 1.20m.					
Context No	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions (as appropriate)				
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth	
(TP200)	Turf, Topsoil and Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	<1.20m	<1.10m	0.30m	
(TP201)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, deposit becomes more solid clay at lower levels, gradual change at lower levels.	-	-	-	0.35m	
[TP202]	Linear cut aligned east west following the boundary line of the churchyard. Rounded on section, not fully excavated- possible drainage channel. Cuts (TP200)	-	<1.20m +	<1.10m +	0.70m +	
(TP203)	Buff grey, silty clay, mouldable, sharp interface. Inclusions of very small angular pea grit 1%, occasional small rounded pebbles 1%. – modern debris, stone fragments- infilled drainage channel.	-	1.60m		0.35m (max)	
<b>Interpretation</b>						
A single feature was identified, [302] comprise of a linear cut (cutting (300)) following the existing boundary line of the churchyard, filled with a dark grey topsoil containing modern debris and stone fragments. Linear drainage channel?						

<b>Test Pit</b>	3				
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Excavated Depth</b>	1.20m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-	<b>Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimensions</b>	1.00m by 1.00m max depth 0.80m.				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(TP300)	Turf, Topsoil and Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	<1.20m	<1.10m	0.30m
(TP301)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, deposit becomes more solid clay at lower levels, gradual change at lower levels.	-	-	-	0.50m
<b>Interpretation</b>					
No features of Archaeological significance were observed during the excavation of Test pit 3.					

<b>Test Pit</b>	4				
<b>Sample Section Length</b>	-	<b>Excavated Depth</b>	1.20m		
<b>Minimum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-	<b>Maximum Depth to level of archaeological significance</b>	-		
<b>Datum height</b>	69m				
<b>Dimensions</b>	1.00m by 1.00m max depth 1.00m.				
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(TP400)	Turf, Topsoil and Subsoil, red brown, sharp interface. Occasional inclusions of small rounded pebbles 1%, inclusions of angular small to medium pebbles 10%.	-	<1.20m	<1.10m	0.30m
(TP401)	Geological substrata, red brown, silty clay, mouldable. Inclusions of angular stone pebbles, deposit becomes more solid clay at lower levels, gradual change at lower levels.	-	-	-	0.70m
<b>Interpretation</b>					
No features of Archaeological significance were observed during the excavation of Test pit 4.					

**Appendix II Photographic Register**

<b>Photo number</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	TAC-8507	-	Film Identification.
002	TAC-8508	N	Overview of excavation works in progress.
003	TAC-8509	N	Overview of excavation works in progress.
004	TAC-8510	E	Overview of Trench-1, stone layer.
005	TAC-8511	E	Overview of Trench-1, stone layer.
006	TAC-8512	N	Overview of Trench-1, stone layer, section detail.
007	TAC-8513	W	Overview of Trench-1, stone layer.
008	TAC-8544	W	East facing section, Trench-1
009	TAC-8545	W	East facing section, Trench-1
010	TAC-8546	W	East facing section, Trench-1
011	TAC-8547	W	South facing section, Trench-1
012	TAC-8548	W	South facing section, Trench-1
013	TAC-8549	W	South facing section, Trench-1
014	TAC-8556	W	Overview of Trench-2, showing grave cut.
015	TAC-8557	S	Overview of Trench-2, showing grave cut.
016	TAC-8558	E	Overview of Trench-2, showing grave cut.
017	TAC-858582	E	Overview of Trench-1, finished excavation level.
018	TAC-8587	W	Overview of excavation in progress, Trench-2, showing grave cut in section.
019	TAC-8588	W	South facing section, Trench-2
020	TAC-8591	E	West facing section, Trench-2, showing grave cut.
021	TAC-1716	S	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.
022	TAC-1717	S	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.

023	TAC-1718	S	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.
024	TAC-1719	W	Overview showing east facing section of electrical service run.
025	TAC-1721	N	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.
026	TAC-1722	N	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.
027	TAC-1723	N	Overview showing excavation of electrical service run.
028	TAC-1724	N	Overview showing South facing section of electrical service run.
029	TAC-1744	E	Overview showing West facing section of Test pit-1.
030	TAC-1746	N	Overview showing South facing section of Test pit-1.
031	IMG-0679	E	Overview showing marked out test pit locations.
032	IMG-0681	W	Overview showing marked out test pit locations.
033	IMG-0687	W	Section detail, Test pit 4, east facing.
034	IMG-0688	N	Overview showing Test pit 4.
035	IMG-0691	W	Overview showing Test pit 1.
036	IMG-0694	E	Detail showing reduced level in Trench 2.

**Appendix III Historic England Listing entry Church of the Holy Trinity, Preston Wynne**

**Listing Text**

**SO 54 NE PRESTON WYNNE CP -**

**5/62 Church of the Holy Trinity**

**26.1.67**

**GV II\***

Parish church. "1727" incised on keystone over west door, consecrated 1730, altered in mid-C19. Sandstone, ashlar, plain tiled roof. Provincial Baroque-style west tower, four-bay gothicised nave. West tower: three stages, embattled top with pyramidal corner pinnacles. Oeil-de-boeuf to west side at first stage, another to south side between first and second stages; semi-circular headed arch to north in first stage; bold string course separates top from second stage; top stage has semi-circular headed arches with dropped keystones, one each to south and north and a round-headed lancet to east and north., Nave: formerly had four semi-circular headed windows with dropped keystones to each side (scars visible in south, but not north wall), replaced in mid-C19 by two 2-light trefoiled windows and two lancets to south and only two windows to north. Three-light mid-C19 east window. Entry from west by double early C18 doors each having five fielded panels under segmental moulded arch with dropped keystone set beneath a cornice supported by two pilasters. Interior: C19 arch-brace collar trusses supported from corbels; c18 communion table and contemporary font with hexagonal basin; moulded stem and base; front C19 pews inscribed with names of important parochial residences, the rear ones being numbered for poorer persons of the parish according to conditions specified on board under tower. C18 board also under tower gives list of benefactors towards the building of the church, e.g. "Most Noble Ja Duke of Chandos 5.5.0", under a painting of the church, by Wick of Hereford as it then was. The building is conspicuous in the landscape, yet sited away from present roads and houses amid fields which bear the undulations of a deserted, probably medieval village.



**Listing NGR: SO5587846580**