

MCFH11



## MAGNA CASTRA FARM, HEREFORDSHIRE

*Archaeological Evaluation and Heritage Assessment*

*for Mr Stephen Price*

*DMS/111639/F*

*September 2011*

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HA Job no.: MCFH11

HAS no.: 903

NGR: SO 44400 42862

Parish: Kenchester

Council: Herefordshire

OASIS no.: headland3-109769

SMR no.: EHE1901

Archive will be deposited with: Hereford Museum

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## CONTENTS

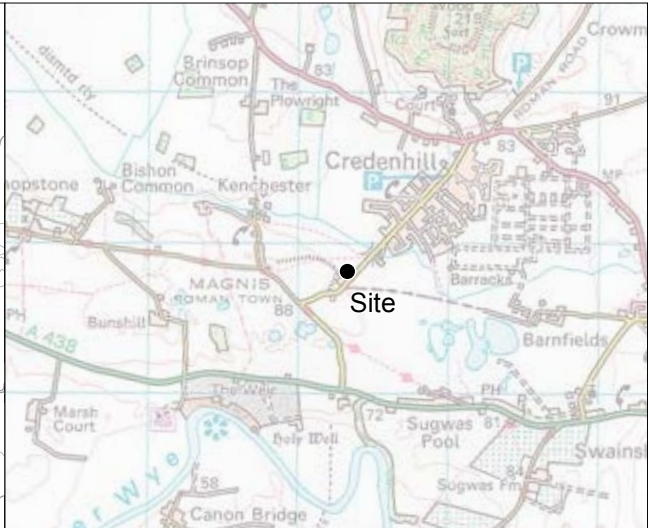
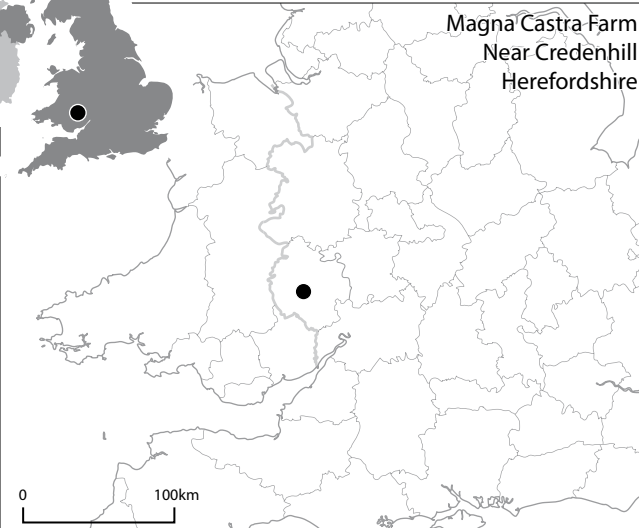
|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.  | INTRODUCTION   | 1 |
| 1.1 | Planning background and objectives                               | 1 |
| 1.2 | Site location and description                                    | 1 |
| 2.  | OBJECTIVES OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT                            | 1 |
| 2.1 | Objectives of this document                                      | 1 |
| 2.2 | National policy framework  | 2 |
| 2.3 | Local policy framework   | 2 |
| 2.4 | Research frameworks  | 2 |
| 2.5 | Method statement   | 2 |
|     | <i>Data gathering</i>  | 2 |
|     | <i>Field evaluation</i>  | 3 |
| 3.  | HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  | 3 |
| 3.1 | Archaeological and historical background of study area           | 3 |
|     | <i>Prehistory</i>  | 3 |
|     | <i>Roman</i>   | 3 |
|     | <i>Saxon</i>   | 4 |
|     | <i>Medieval</i>  | 4 |
|     | <i>Post-medieval and modern</i>                                  | 4 |
| 3.2 | Built Heritage Assets in study area                              | 4 |
| 3.3 | Historic landscape character within the study area               | 5 |
| 3.4 | Sub-surface archaeological remains                               | 5 |
| 3.5 | Setting of site  | 5 |
| 3.6 | Discussion   | 5 |
| 4.  | IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS               | 6 |
| 4.1 | Known Heritage Assets  | 6 |
| 4.2 | Potential Heritage Assets  | 6 |
| 5.  | IMPACT ASSESSMENT  | 7 |
| 5.1 | Description of proposed development                              | 7 |
| 5.2 | What are the indirect impacts on heritage assets and mitigation? | 8 |
| 5.3 | What are the direct impacts on heritage assets and mitigation?   | 8 |



|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 6.  | MITIGATION OPINION   | 8  |
| 7.  | BIBLIOGRAPHY   | 8  |
| 8.  | APPENDICES   | 9  |
| 8.1 | Appendix 1 – Heritage assets within 500m of the site         | 9  |
| 8.2 | Appendix 2 – Site registers                                  | 11 |
|     | <i>Context register</i>                                      | 11 |
|     | <i>Drawing register</i>                                      | 11 |
|     | <i>Photographic register</i>                                 | 11 |
| 8.3 | Appendix 3 – Herefordshire contractors report recording form | 13 |

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <i>Illus 1</i>  | viii |
| <i>Site location</i>  |      |
| <i>Illus 2</i>  | 4    |
| <i>Evaluation trench, facing north-west</i>   |      |
| <i>Illus 3</i>  | 5    |
| <i>View towards scheduled monument across development area</i><br><i>(the proposed building would lie approximately in the position of the large mound)</i> |      |
| <i>Illus 4</i>  | 6    |
| <i>View from scheduled monument towards development area</i><br><i>(the proposed building would lie approximately in the position of the large mound)</i>   |      |
| <i>Illus 5</i>  | 7    |
| <i>View to scheduled monument down line of proposed footpath diversion</i>  |      |



viii



**Illus 1**  
Site location

# MAGNA CASTRA FARM, HEREFORDSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation and Heritage Assessment

*A 40m evaluation trench was excavated along the proposed footprint of a new agricultural building at Magna Castra Farm, Herefordshire in support of a planning application. The site is close to the scheduled Roman town of Kenchester and there was considered to be potential for Roman remains to be present within it. The impact of the proposed development upon the setting of the scheduled monument was also considered. No archaeological remains were found in the course of the evaluation, and the proposed development is predicted to have an overall neutral impact upon the setting of the monument.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning background and objectives

This document is presented in support of an application for development (DMS/111639/F), by Stephen Price (the client), for construction of a cubicle building for cattle at Magna Castra Farm.

The client is currently ensuring that sufficient information is gathered in support of the planning application as requested by the Archaeological Advisor to Herefordshire Council, Julian Cotton. Both the Archaeological Advisor and English Heritage have identified the potential for the proposed development to affect the setting of the scheduled former Roman town of Kenchester (HA3; SM no. 1001768); and for it to affect previously unknown buried archaeological remains within the development area.

As part of the application process, the client commissioned Headland Archaeology to undertake an assessment of the impact the proposed development would have upon Heritage Assets to provide sufficient information to allow consideration of the planning application. This comprised both an assessment of indirect impacts, by way of a desk study and site visit, and an assessment of potential direct impacts by way of a field evaluation.

### 1.2 Site location and description

1

The proposed development site is located at National Grid Ref SO 44400 42862 (site centre) and covers a total of 2,915m<sup>2</sup>. It lies on the north-east side of the existing buildings of Magna Castra Farm, and is currently under pasture. It is crossed by a public footpath and bounded by on the south-east by a farm track on a raised embankment leading to a bridge crossing the former line of the Hereford-Brecon line. On the north-east the site is bounded by a hedgerow running along the bank of the Yazor brook, and on the north-west by open pasture. It lies around 76m OD.

The site is underlain by the Raglan Mudstone Formation and glaciofluvial sand and gravel dating to the Devensian (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 Objectives of this document

In general, the purpose of this document is to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal by establishing the extent, nature and





importance of any heritage assets within the affected area, and assessing the effect of the proposed development upon the setting of the nearby scheduled monument (following PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide 2010).

More specific aims of the assessment were:

- To establish the location, extent, nature and date of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- To establish the integrity and state of preservation of archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the areas proposed to be disturbed during the development.
- To establish the visibility of the proposed structure from the scheduled monument, and the change in approach to the monument that would result from the proposed footpath diversion.

## 2.2 National policy framework

National planning policy, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1, is to promote sustainable development:

- 2 ‘Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by [amongst other things] protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment...’.

The national policy regarding planning and the historic environment is set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) and practical guidance on its implementation in the Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide. Both documents set out the importance that the historic environment has for the cultural, social and economic life of the nation, and state that conservation of this finite and fragile resource is a priority for the Government. These policies are also reflected in local development plans and steer local decision-making.

Conservation does not mean that no change may be permitted; PPS 5 in fact is largely concerned with the management of change to our historic environment in an intelligent and sustainable fashion. In order to make sensible decisions whether to allow change to historic assets (comprising below-ground remains, built heritage, landscape/setting issues), planning authorities must be provided with and take into account information describing the nature of the significance of the assets involved, the impact which the proposed development is likely to have on the historic assets, and any loss of significance which that impact may cause. It is possible to design mitigation schemes to address and offset loss of

significance, and mitigation schemes are usually secured via conditions on planning consent.

## 2.3 Local policy framework

Local planning policy in Herefordshire is currently undergoing a major revision, with the replacement of the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) with the Local Development Framework (LDF). Policy ARCH1 of the UDP states:

Prior to the determination of applications for development on sites where there is reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance, an archaeological field evaluation may be required.

Policy ARCH3 of the UDP states:

Development proposals and works which may adversely affect the integrity, character or setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments will not be permitted.

## 2.4 Research frameworks

The relevant research framework is The archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research (Watt (ed.) 2011).

## 2.5 Method statement

### *Data gathering*

Two areas have been used in assembling and presenting the data (Illus 2):

The Development Area: This takes in the area subject to direct impact from the proposed development (the development site itself).

The Study Area: This extends 500m from the development area and has been used to gather background data to inform the assessment of the development area's archaeological potential.

In carrying out this assessment, the cultural significance of assets has been considered in relation to the following categories of cultural value, as provided by English Heritage (2008):

- Evidential Value deriving from the potential of a place to yield evidence about past human activity;
- Historical Value deriving from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;



- Aesthetic Value deriving from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place;
- Communal Value deriving from the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it; their collective experience or memory.

The overall cultural significance of any given asset relates to a combination of these values, though it is rare for all the values to be relevant. This approach is in keeping with the principles that underlie PPS5 and that are expounded in the accompanying Practice Guide (English Heritage 2010). However, it should be noted that this approach is not policy, but a tool to aid analysis; PPS5 restricts significance to archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest.

The above values have been used to identify the overall cultural significance of assets. This may be:

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Very High</b>  | Assets of exceptional significance that may be valued internationally   |
| <b>High</b>       | Assets that are of importance at a national scale. These are frequently designated, <i>e.g.</i> scheduled or listed, but may be undesignated. |
| <b>Moderate</b>   | Assets that are of importance at a regional scale   |
| <b>Low</b>        | Assets that are of importance at a local scale.   |
| <b>Negligible</b> | Very poorly preserved or extremely common assets that are unlikely to be valued at any scale.   |

Effects are described in terms of the development's affect on the asset's cultural significance and the extent to which it will degrade or enhance the asset's significance.

This assessment is based on information collected from English Heritage list of statutory and non-statutory designated sites The Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record Reports on archaeological interventions in the vicinity of Magna Castra Farm readily available published sources a site visit.

Relevant assets and records are illustrated on the accompanying plan (Illus 2) and listed in Appendix 1.

### Field evaluation

Excavation was undertaken using a mechanical excavator with the use of a toothless bucket. The trench was positioned within the footprint of the building and comprised a total sample of 2% of the development area. All mechanical excavation took place under archaeological supervision. The trench was excavated to naturally occurring deposits along its entire length.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists. All contexts were given unique numbers and recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological norms. The trench plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Photographs were taken throughout using 35mm monochrome and colour slide film while digital photographs were taken on a 7.2mp camera for illustrative purposes. Registers were kept for context records, photographs and drawings. The trench position was tied in to the OS grid.

## 3. HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Archaeological and historical background of study area

#### Prehistory

Although the Devensian glaciation has significantly reduced the chance of finding any Palaeolithic archaeology in the area of the site, human occupation can be charted over several thousand years. Some of the earliest human finds in the area include a Neolithic axe (HA8) discovered at Field Barn Farm, Kenchester, and a flint borer (HA12) from within the Roman town itself.

Excavations to the east of Magnis in 1977–79 at Field Barn Farm discovered evidence of Iron Age settlement in the form of a round house (HA9) and possible boundary ditch, and an Iron Age gold stater was reported found within the boundary of the town itself (HA13).

A number of undated enclosures seen on aerial photography exist within the study area. These are a trapezoidal enclosure to the east of Magna Castra Farm (HA5), and a system of enclosures north of the Yazor Brook and adjacent to Credenhill village (HA7 & HA15). A further set of enclosures south-east of the Roman town (HA6) is associated with a Roman artefact scatter.

#### Roman

The proposed building would be sited 100m to the east of the scheduled former Roman town of Kenchester/Magna Castra (HA3). Extensive Roman remains have been reported from within the scheduled area, including tessellated pavements, hypocausts, mosaic floors and drainage systems (HA10–11; HA22–47). It corresponds to an Antonine era town called 'Magni' or 'Magna', and coins found on the site date from the late Flavian period to the rule of Constantine the Great (AD306–36).

The scheduled area is bounded by earthworks. The main entrance to the town on its eastern side appears to lie just



presence of a substantial ribbon settlement associated with the line of the Roman road (HA4). Other Roman remains known from outside of the scheduled area include an area of earthworks (HA20); the site of a Roman villa at Field Barn Farm (HA2) and the Roman roads that converge on the east gate from the east and the north-east (HA16 & HA17). Stray finds of Roman date have also been found in the surrounding area (HA50–53). Burials have been found associated with the Roman roads by the east gate (HA18).

### *Saxon*

There are no known Heritage Assets of Saxon date within the study area.

### *Medieval*

Although Kenchester is mentioned in the Domesday book, there are no known Heritage Assets of medieval date within the study area. However, it is possible that some of the undated enclosure systems (HA5, HA6, HA7, HA15) could date to this period.

### *Post-medieval and modern*

Fishponds (HA14) of 16th century date are recorded north of the Yazor Brook, in the area of the undated enclosures HA7 & HA15. Magna Castra Farm itself (HA46)

is recorded on the OS first edition and is therefore likely to be post-medieval in date.

## **3.2 Built Heritage Assets in study area**

The former Hereford to Brecon railway ran along the north-west edge of the site adjacent to the Yazor Brook, opening in 1862 and closing in 1964. Associated built heritage sites within the study area include the former Credenhill Station (HA48) and railway sidings (HA21), as well as the bridge (HA19) taking the existing farm track over the line of the railway.

## **3.3 Historic landscape character within the study area**

The development area is located in an area of enclosed fields, mainly pasture, defined as a Co-axial enclosure

**Illus 2**

Evaluation trench, facing north-west

south of the existing farm buildings, where it is joined by the course of a former Roman road running east-west. A second Roman road runs north-east to south-west directly past the development area, and joins the east-west road just before the entrance to the town. There is a suggested Roman road (HA1) leading to a currently hypothetical 'north gate' of the enclosed town.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2005 at the site of an agricultural building adjacent to the proposed development (Rouse 2005). No archaeological features were located, but abraded sherds of Severn Valley Ware were recovered from the base of the topsoil.

An archaeological evaluation of a flood alleviation corridor undertaken in 2009, to the east of Magna Castra Farm (Craddock-Bennett 2009) uncovered Roman buildings, burials and other remains on either side of the Roman road leading east out of the town. Subsequent excavation by Worcestershire Council in this area has confirmed the

**Illus 3**

View towards scheduled monument across development area  
(the proposed building would lie approximately in the position of the large mound)

system/Perpendicular Orientated System in the county Historic Landscape Characterisation. The surrounding field boundaries are generally marked with mature hedgerows. To the north-east lies the urbanised area of Credenhill; to the south-east is an area of sand and gravel quarrying, where the overall historic landscape character is defined as degraded through boundary loss.

### 3.4 Sub-surface archaeological remains

The trench (Illus 1 & 2) was located to the north of the existing barn. It measured 39.5m in length and was 1.6m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.8m at the eastern end and 0.6m at the western end. A small sondage 0.7m wide and approximately 0.3m deep was excavated at the eastern end of the trench to confirm the presence of natural deposits. Overall, a two percent sample of the footprint of the proposed building was evaluated.

The topsoil [101] was approximately 0.15m deep along the length of the trench. Beneath it, the subsoil [102] a bright orange brown silt clay, varied in depth between 0.4m and 0.6m deep. The natural deposit [103] was a mixture of red gravels and yellow alluvial silts, encountered at a depth of approximately 75.6mOD. No archaeological remains were present within the trench.

### 3.5 Setting of site

Views from the site are generally restricted to the north, east and west, by the presence of hedgerows, the railway embankment and the existing farm buildings. To the

west there are generally open views towards Garnons Hill. At the extreme northwestern end of the proposed building the site of the scheduled monument is visible, marked by a hedgerow and slight earthwork (Illus 3). At a greater distance to the north is the Iron Age hillfort of Credenhill.

A public right of way crosses the site of the proposed development and leads to a stile across the hedge bounding the scheduled monument, but is not visible on the ground as a track (Illus 4). A second right of way runs in a north-westerly direction parallel to the Yazor Brook. The footpath associated with this right of way hugs the bank of the brook far more closely than the mapped right of way.

### 3.6 Discussion

The proximity of the proposed development to the scheduled site of Magnis is the major factor in considering the potential impacts of this development – both on the setting of the site, and on any previously unknown sub-surface remains. Given the negative results of the evaluation, the setting impact is clearly the most important factor. Wider setting issues are not considered to be significant because of the small scale of the development in proportion to its distance from significant sites such as Credenhill hill fort; and because of the largely restricted views to and from the proposed development.

The evaluation has demonstrated that there are no substantial sub-surface archaeological remains within the footprint of the building. However, there is still potential for smaller isolated features such as individual burials





**Illus 4**

View from scheduled monument towards development area  
(the proposed building would lie approximately in the position of the large mound)

6

or cremations to occur. This type of feature is easily missed by a linear trial trench, and likely to be relatively common in the vicinity of established areas of prehistoric and Roman settlement.

## 4. IDENTIFICATION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

### 4.1 Known Heritage Assets

Appendix 1 lists the known Heritage Assets within the study area. The only designated site is the nationally important scheduled Roman town of Kenchester (HA3). Because of its proximity to, and visibility from the development area, it is considered that it will be affected by the development.

There are no listed buildings within the study area. The known Heritage Assets in the vicinity relate in the main to either sub-surface remains uncovered in the course of archaeological work, or to sites visible on aerial photographs, and these are not considered to be at risk of impact from the development. They do however indicate the general potential of the area to contain remains relating to Roman and prehistoric settlement

The development will not alter the established systems of enclosure and will therefore not have a significant effect on the historic landscape character of the area. Indirect impacts upon built heritage, specifically the structures associated with the former Hereford-Brecon line, are not considered significant as the proposed development does not impinge upon the former course of the railway.

#### **Description of Heritage Asset**

#### **Significance of Heritage Asset** (High, Medium, Low, Negligible)

Roman town of Kenchester/  
Magna Castra

High

### 4.2 Potential Heritage Assets

Although no archaeological remains were located within the evaluation trench, there is a possibility, given the density of Roman remains surrounding Magnis, that small isolated features could occur within the footprint of the building. Small features are easily missed by strip trenches, and they might be expected to occur more frequently in the vicinity of known settlements

**Illus 5**

View to scheduled monument down line of proposed footpath diversion

7

| <b>Description of potential Heritage Asset</b>        | <b>Significance of potential Heritage Asset</b> (High, Medium, Low, Negligible) | <b>Potential for it to occur within the development area</b> (High, Medium, Low, Negligible) |
|---|---|--|
| Small isolated prehistoric or Romano-British features | Medium  | Medium   |

## 5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 Description of proposed development

The proposal is for the construction of a cubicle building for cattle. This will comprise a pitch-roofed structure orientated approximately north-west to south-east and constructed largely of sheet steel. The new building will measure 87 x 34m in plan, and have a maximum height of 7.15m (the height of the existing building to the south-west is 11.35m). The finished floor level will lie at 76.75m OD, above the existing ground level of 75.6–76m OD, in order to comply with planning requirements related to flooding.

The building will rest on a concrete slab foundation. It is intended that this will be emplaced on the existing ground surface after existing organic cover has been removed by machine. Where the ground is made-up below the slab, it will be supported by a retaining wall of concrete slabs held in place by driven steel posts.

There will be landscaping associated with the development. The line of existing willow trees on the south bank of the Yazor Brook will be extended to the north-west to fully screen the new building from the direction of Credenhill. Additionally, a new hedgerow will be planted along the north-east side of the building and will provide screening of the farm complex from the footpath following the former line of the Hereford-Brecon railway. The footpath approaching the scheduled monument from the Hereford-Brecon line will be re-aligned to provide a more direct approach to the monument, skirting the north-west end of the farm buildings (Illus 5).

### 5.2 What are the indirect impacts on heritage assets and mitigation?

The proposed development will increase the number of modern structures visible close at hand from the north side of the scheduled monument of Kenchester. However, it represents an addition to an existing line of modern



buildings on a working farm rather than a wholly new development. In addition, most of the building will be screened from the monument by the existing buildings, as its roof-line will be several metres lower than that of its nearest neighbour. Although the new building will be visible from the monument, it does not compromise the essential integrity of its setting as it does not interfere with the roads approaching or the gates into the Roman town, or with the wider views from it to other major sites of the same period. It is assessed that the construction of the building will have a low negative impact on the setting of the scheduled monument.

The landscaping that will accompany the proposed building will have a small positive effect upon the setting of the monument, as the visitor approaching it along the footpath passing the farm will remain screened from the presence of the modern buildings for longer and will take a more direct approach to the monument than at present. This will have the effect of enhancing the scheduled monument's presence in the landscape for visitors approaching it on foot from the north.

The predicted negative and positive impacts of the development are considered to cause no overall change to the significance of the scheduled monument.

8

| <b>Description of Heritage Asset</b>      | <b>Significance of heritage asset</b> (High, Medium, Low, Negligible) | <b>Negative impacts of development on heritage asset</b> (None, Low, Medium, High) | <b>Positive impacts of development on heritage asset</b> (None, Low, Medium, High) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Roman town of Kenchester/<br>Magna Castra | High  | Low  | Low  |

### 5.3 What are the direct impacts on heritage assets and mitigation?

If the development is constructed as intended there will be very little direct impact upon any previously unknown sub-surface remains as the limited strip to remove organic material in the foundation area will not extend to depths sufficient to put any archaeological remains present at risk (approximately 0.5m).

The driven steel posts that will support the retaining wall around the foundations could disturb archaeological remains if they happened to be located directly over a sensitive feature such as a cremation, but the possibility of this occurring is considered to be low. The development will have the positive effect of preserving the ground beneath it (and hence any unknown archaeological remains present) from disturbance by subsequent agricultural or construction related activity.

| <b>Description of Heritage Asset</b>  | <b>Significance of heritage asset</b> (High, Medium, Low, Negligible) | <b>Negative impacts of development on heritage asset</b> (None, Low, Medium, High) | <b>Positive impacts of development on heritage asset</b> (None, Low, Medium, High) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Potential Heritage Asset – Previously unrecorded sub-surface archaeological remains | Medium (with medium potential for it to occur)                        | Low  | Low  |

## 6. MITIGATION OPINION

Should permission be granted, the indirect impacts to the scheduled monument are considered to be adequately mitigated by the landscaping plan. Given the proposed construction methods for the building itself it would be difficult to directly mitigate any impact upon potential sub-surface remains – the levels where these remains would be likely to become visible would not be exposed to the view of any archaeologist in attendance.

The final recommendation on the nature of any conditioned archaeological work will be made by the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority.

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Watt, S (ed.), 2011, *The archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research*, Oxbow Books, Oxford.



## 8. APPENDICES

### 8.1 Appendix 1 – Heritage assets within 500m of the site

| <i>HA no.</i> | <i>MonUID</i> | <i>Name</i>  | <i>MonType</i>  | <i>SMR no.</i> | <i>Easting</i> | <i>Northing</i> |
|---------------|---------------|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1             | MHE58         | Road, N of Kenchester  | ROAD (Roman)  | 39             | 344100         | 243100          |
| 2             | MHE60         | Iron Age site and Roman villa, Field Barn Farm, Brookhall              | BUILDING (Roman), FURNACE (Roman), GRANARY (Roman), MOSAIC (Roman)                | 119            | 344600         | 242600          |
| 3             | MHE61         | 'Magna', Kenchester Roman town   | BRONZE WORKING SITE (Roman), MILEPOST (3rd Century), MOSAIC (Roman), TOWN (Roman) | 121            | 344100         | 242800          |
| 4             | MHE343        | Roman settlement, E of Magna Castra Farm                               | FINDSPOT (Roman), ROAD (Roman), SETTLEMENT (Roman)                                | 785            | 344712         | 242760          |
| 5             | MHE358        | Enclosure, SE of Kenchester town, Stretton Sugwas                      | TRAPEZOIDAL ENCLOSURE (undated)   | 819            | 344810         | 242601          |
| 6             | MHE870        | Enclosures, SE of Kenchester RB town                                   | ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman), ENCLOSURE (undated)                                     | 1731           | 344350         | 242540          |
| 7             | MHE871        | Enclosures, South of Glebe Close, Credenhill Village                   | RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (undated), SQUARE ENCLOSURE (undated)                       | 1732           | 344352         | 243329          |
| 8             | MHE2988       | Neolithic axe, Field Barn Farm, Kenchester                             | FINDSPOT (Neolithic)  | 7086           | 344600         | 242600          |
| 9             | MHE3098       | IA hut, Field Barn Farm, Brockhall, Kenchester                         | FURNACE (Iron Age), HUT (Iron Age)  | 7250           | 344600         | 242600          |
| 10            | MHE3099       | Romano-British altars, Kenchester                                      | ALTAR (Roman)   | 7251           | 344100         | 242800          |
| 11            | MHE3100       | Coin hoard, Kenchester   | FINDSPOT (Roman)  | 7252           | 344100         | 242800          |
| 12            | MHE3531       | Flints, Magnis, Kenchester   | FINDSPOT (Prehistoric)  | 8367           | 344000         | 242800          |
| 13            | MHE3532       | Iron Age finds, Magnis   | FINDSPOT (Iron Age)   | 8368           | 344000         | 242800          |
| 14            | MHE3904       | Fishponds, Manor, Kenchester   | FISHPOND (16th Century)   | 8930           | 344300         | 243200          |
| 15            | MHE4567       | Cropmark Complex (Enclosures), West of Glebe Close, Credenhill Village | RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (undated), SQUARE ENCLOSURE (undated)                       | 10165          | 344352         | 243329          |
| 16            | MHE4759       | Roman road, from E gate of Kenchester                                  | ROAD (Roman)  | 11129          | 344300         | 242700          |
| 17            | MHE4760       | Roman road, from Kenchester  | ROAD (Roman)  | 11130          | 344300         | 242720          |
| 18            | MHE5038       | Romano-British burials, Kenchester                                     | CEMETERY (Roman)  | 12214          | 344300         | 242650          |
| 19            | MHE7292       | Railway Bridge to West of Credenhill Station                           | RAILWAY BRIDGE (Post Medieval)  | 21259          | 344400         | 242800          |
| 20            | MHE8384       | Cropmarks to the East of Kenchester                                    | ENCLOSURE (Roman)   | 25907          | 344400         | 242650          |
| 21            | MHE10786      | Credenhill sidings   | RAILWAY SIDING (19th Century)   | 30856          | 344580         | 242930          |
| 22            | MHE10936      | 1912-1913 trial trench, Kenchester                                     | ROAD (Roman)  | 16885          | 344060         | 242850          |
| 23            | MHE10937      | 1912-1913 trial trench, Kenchester                                     | BUILDING (Roman)  | 16886          | 344210         | 242780          |
| 24            | MHE10938      | Section across road, 1912-1913, Kenchester                             | ROAD (Roman)  | 16887          | 344080         | 242770          |
| 25            | MHE10939      | Area of burnt wheat, Kenchester  | OCCUPATION SITE (Roman)   | 20788          | 344030         | 242840          |
| 26            | MHE10940      | Mosaic pavement  | BUILDING (Roman)  | 20789          | 344220         | 242800          |
| 27            | MHE10941      | Section across Watling St. 1924, Kenchester                            | ROAD (Roman)  | 20790          | 344300         | 242640          |
| 28            | MHE10943      | Section across road outside East gate, Kenchester                      | ROAD (Roman)  | 20792          | 344380         | 242720          |
| 29            | MHE10944      | N. E. gate shown on Stuckley's map, Kenchester                         | GATE (Roman)  | 21009          | 344260         | 242840          |





| <i>HA no.</i> | <i>MonUID</i> | <i>Name</i>  | <i>MonType</i>                          | <i>SMR no.</i> | <i>Easting</i> | <i>Northing</i> |
|---------------|---------------|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 30            | MHE10945      | S.E. gate shown on Stuckley's map, Kenchester                | GATE (Roman)                            | 21010          | 344200         | 242690          |
| 31            | MHE10947      | 1924 - 1925 Excavations within defended area, Kenchester     | BUILDING (Roman), ROAD (Roman)          | 20793          | 344100         | 242780          |
| 32            | MHE10948      | Site 8, 1924 - 1925 excavations, Kenchester                  | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 20794          | 344180         | 242850          |
| 33            | MHE10949      | Excavation of town wall, 1924-25, Kenchester                 | TOWN DEFENCES (Roman)                   | 20795          | 344080         | 242910          |
| 34            | MHE10954      | Foundation of town wall, Kenchester                          | TOWN WALL (Roman)                       | 21012          | 344080         | 242910          |
| 35            | MHE10955      | Remains of town wall, Kenchester                             | TOWN WALL (Roman)                       | 21013          | 344210         | 242700          |
| 36            | MHE10956      | East gate, Kenchester  | GATE (Roman)                            | 21014          | 344260         | 242740          |
| 37            | MHE10957      | 'The chair', Kenchester and associated pavements, Kenchester | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 21015          | 344220         | 242820          |
| 38            | MHE10958      | Roman Street system, Kenchester                              | STREET SYSTEM (Roman)                   | 21018          | 344000         | 242780          |
| 39            | MHE10962      | Excavation in 1840 - 1842, Kenchester                        | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 48856          | 344000         | 242800          |
| 40            | MHE10963      | Oculist's stamp and brooch, Kenchester                       | FINDSPOT (Roman)                        | 21004          | 344120         | 242770          |
| 41            | MHE10964      | Chance finds prior to early C19th, Kenchester                | FINDSPOT (Roman)                        | 21005          | 344300         | 242800          |
| 42            | MHE10965      | Chance finds between c. 1810 - 1900, Kenchester              | FINDSPOT (Roman)                        | 21006          | 344300         | 242800          |
| 43            | MHE10966      | Uncovered finds 1900-1990 AD, Kenchester                     | ARTEFACT SCATTER (Roman)                | 21007          | 344300         | 242800          |
| 44            | MHE10967      | N. gate shown on Stuckley's map, Kenchester                  | GATE (Roman)                            | 21008          | 343990         | 242900          |
| 45            | MHE10969      | Occupation within defences to S of main road                 | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 21020          | 344050         | 242750          |
| 46            | MHE10970      | Occupation within defences to N. of main road, Kenchester    | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 21030          | 344050         | 242850          |
| 47            | MHE10972      | Eastern suburb, Kenchester                                   | BUILDING (Roman)                        | 21032          | 344000         | 242700          |
| 48            | MHE11080      | Credenhill station   | RAILWAY STATION (Post Medieval)         | 21118          | 344530         | 242910          |
| 49            | MHE19467      | Magna Castra Farm  | FARM (Post Medieval)                    | 45690          | 344338         | 242761          |
| 50            | MHE22446      | Credenhill (known as)  | FINDSPOT (14th Century to 16th Century) | 49578          | 344500         | 243100          |
| 51            | MHE22447      | Credenhill (known as)  | FINDSPOT (4th Century to 5th Century)   | 49579          | 344800         | 243700          |
| 52            | MHE22756      | Credenhill (known as)  | FINDSPOT (1st Century to 18th Century)  | 49888          | 344800         | 243800          |
| 53            | MHE23029      | Findspot of Roman Coin, Garden of 47 Glebe Close, Credenhill | FINDSPOT (2nd Century)                  | 52011          | 344480         | 243237          |

## 8.2 Appendix 2 – Site registers

### Context register

| Context no. | Trench no. | Description  | Dimensions (m) |
|-------------|------------|--|----------------|
| 101         | 1          | Turf and topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay                         | D: 0.15 (max)  |
| 102         | 1          | Red brown clay silt subsoil.   | D: 0.30 (max)  |
| 103         | 1          | Mixed red clay and gravel natural deposits present in base of trench | D: 0.10+       |

### Drawing register

| Drawing no. | Scale | Plan / section | Description             |
|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1           | 1:100 | Plan           | Plan of trench          |
| 2           | 1:20  | Section        | Northern sample section |
| 3           | 1:20  | Section        | Southern sample section |
| 4           | 1:20  | Section        | Eastern sample section  |

### Photographic register

| Photo no. | BW | Colour slide | Digital | Direction Facing | Description                               |
|-----------|----|--------------|---------|------------------|---|
| 1         | –  | –            | 0001    | –                | Road end, footpath                        |
| 2         | –  | –            | 0005    | SW               | Facing SW to farm buildings               |
| 3         | –  | –            | 0008    | W                | Facing W along oproposed path             |
| 4         | –  | –            | 0009    | E                | Facing E along proposed path              |
| 5         | –  | –            | 0010    | W                | Along proposed path                       |
| 6         | –  | –            | 0011    | W                | Along proposed path                       |
| 7         | –  | –            | 0012    | N                | From proposed path to Credenhill          |
| 8         | –  | –            | 0013    | N                | Proposed path across field                |
| 9         | –  | –            | 0016    | S                | From proposed path to Roman town          |
| 10        | –  | –            | 0020    | NW               | From SE along existing path               |
| 11        | –  | –            | 0021    | S                | Towards Roman town from steps near bridge |
| 12        | –  | –            | 0022    | –                | Steps at end of pathway                   |
| 13        | –  | –            | 0023    | –                | From steps along existing path to SAM     |
| 14        | –  | –            | 0024    | –                | From steps along existing path to SAM     |
| 15        | –  | –            | 0025    | SW               | Existing path at hedge line               |
| 16        | –  | –            | 0026    | NE               | Along proposed path from SAM              |
| 17        | –  | –            | 0027    | SW               | Along proposed path to SAM                |
| 18        | –  | –            | 0028    | SW               | Along proposed path to SAM                |
| 19        | –  | –            | 0030    | SW               | As above, nearer SAM                      |
| 20        | –  | –            | 0032    | –                | Proposed path to end of existing path     |



| <i><b>Photo no.</b></i> | <i><b>BW</b></i> | <i><b>Colour<br/>slide</b></i> | <i><b>Digital</b></i> | <i><b>Direction<br/>Facing</b></i> | <i><b>Description</b></i>          |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 21                      | 1                | 0                              | 0033                  | –                                  | Film ID shot                       |
| 22                      | 1                | 2                              | 0034                  | E                                  | Trench in plan                     |
| 23                      | 2                | 3                              | 0035                  | W                                  | Trench in plan                     |
| 24                      | 3                | 4                              | 0036                  | N                                  | Sample section, facing north       |
| 25                      | 4                | 5                              | 0037                  | S                                  | Sample section, facing south       |
| 26                      | 5                | 6                              | 0038                  | E                                  | Sample section, east end of trench |

## 8.3 Appendix 3 – Herefordshire contractors report recording form

|                                     |   |                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Report Name and Title</b>        | Magna Castra Farm, Herefordshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Heritage Assessment         |                                 |              |
| <b>Contractors Name and Address</b> | Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, Unit 1 Premier Business Park, Faraday Road, Hereford HR4 9NZ |                                 |              |
| <b>Site Name</b>                    | Magna Castra Farm   |                                 |              |
| <b>Grid Reference (8 fig)</b>       | SO44400 42862   | <b>Planning application no.</b> | DMS/111639/F |
| <b>SMR number/s of site</b>         | EHE1901   |                                 |              |
| <b>Date of Field Wor</b>            | August 2011   |                                 |              |
| <b>Date of Report</b>               | September 2011  |                                 |              |

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| <b>NUMBER AND TYPE OF FINDS</b> |        |                  |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------|
| <b>Pottery</b>                  | Period | Number of sherds |
| <b>Other</b>                    | Period | Quantity         |

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| <b>NUMBER AND TYPE OF SAMPLES COLLECTED</b> |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| <b>Sieving for charred plant remains</b>    | No of Features sampled   |        |
|   | No of buckets  |        |
| <b>C14/scientific dates</b>                 | No and Type  |        |
|   | Result   |        |
| <b>Pollen</b>                               | No of Columns/spot samples   |        |
|   | Name of pollen specialist  |        |
| <b>Bone</b>                                 | Number of buckets coarse sieved for bone   |        |
|   | Quantity Recovered   | Period |
| <b>Insect</b>                               | No of Columns/spot samples   |        |
|   | Name of insect specialist  |        |
| <b>Other</b>                                | Type and specialist  |        |
| <b>Summary of the report</b>                | A 40m evaluation trench was excavated along the proposed footprint of a new agricultural building at Magna Castra Farm, Herefordshire in support of a planning application. The site is close to the scheduled Roman town of Kenchester and there was considered to be potential for Roman remains to be present within it. The impact of the proposed development upon the setting of the scheduled monument was also considered. No archaeological remains were found in the course of the evaluation, and the proposed development is predicted to have an overall neutral impact upon the setting of the monument. |        |



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