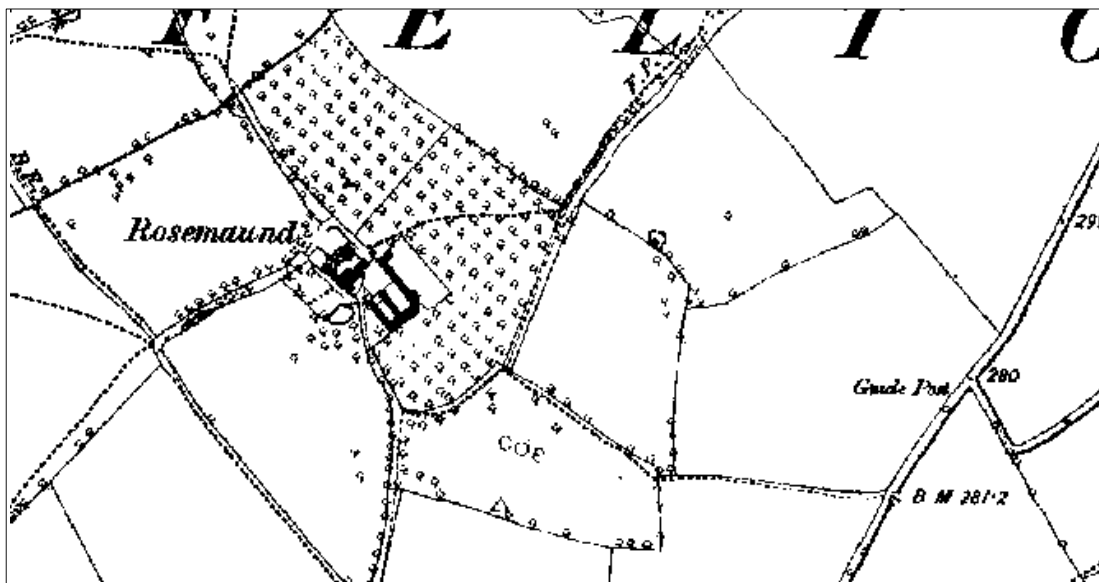




Rosemaund Near Preston Wynne

Archaeological Evaluation



October 2007

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Cover picture

Rosemaund 1889. All maps reproduced under license from The Ordnance Survey Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. License No. AL100015338

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Rosemaund
Near Preston Wynne
HEREFORDSHIRE
(NGR SO 566 480)
Archaeological Evaluation

Site Work

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Report

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Rosemaund
Near Preston Wynne
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Archaeological Evaluation

1. Summary

The evaluation was undertaken in response to a proposal by Tyrrells Chips Ltd to construct a new access road to the site.

This project may affect a site of archaeological importance. Under section PPG16 sections 21 and 22 the planning authority was advised that a program of archaeological work in the form of an archaeological evaluation was required prior to determining a planning application for the site.

The aims of this evaluation were to identify and investigate any potential archaeology in the areas likely to be affected by the proposed road construction and to make satisfactory records of any findings.

Preston Wynne is a historic settlement in the parish of Felton. It was formerly a chapelry attached to Withington which belonged to the ancient family of Wyne. Dionisius le Wyne held a knights fee here during the reign of Edward I and in the reign of Edward III it was held by Walter le Wynne.

There are a number of enclosures which have been recorded from aerial photography in close proximity to the proposed development and also in the surrounding area, recorded on the Herefordshire SMR (Sites and Monuments Record).

The evaluation results were obtained from the excavation of 4 trenches over 3 fields situated just off the proposed new access route.

There were no significant archaeological deposits or features identified.

2. Introduction

Archaeological Investigations Ltd was commissioned by Tyrrells Chips limited to evaluate the site at Rosemaund, near Preston Wynne (Fig 1) prior to the construction of a new access road.

Work was required under section PPG16 sections 21 and 22. The planning authority was advised that a program of archaeological work in the form of an archaeological evaluation was required prior to determining a planning application (DCNC2007/2604/F) for the site.

The site is located near Preston Wynne. It is mix of pastoral and arable land. It is bounded to the east by Rosemaund Experimental Husbandry Farm and to the west by a minor road which links to the A 417. The geology of the area is Silurian Old Red Sandstone.

The fieldwork was undertaken on the 18/10/2007 and 19/10/2007

3. Archaeological and historical background

Preston Wynne is a 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 knights 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.)

There has been very little change in the field boundaries in recent times when looking at maps of the area showing progression from 1889-2007 (Figs 2, 3, 4, 5,).

There are a number of enclosures which have been recorded from aerial photography in close proximity to the area under investigation. Herefordshire SMR shows 17 recorded sites, mainly enclosures, in Felton parish of which two are in fields close to the area under investigation. Again these are enclosures.

No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the site itself.

4. Aims and objectives

The aim of this evaluation was to provide sufficient information to enable a planning decision to be made relating to proposals for a new access road on the site.

The main objectives were:

- Identify and date the nature of features being investigated
- Assess survival, condition and significance of features within the study area
- Produce a record of archaeological features
- Produce a sufficiently detailed report of the findings

5. Method

Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated by machine along the proposed route for the new access road, and respecting the line of a proposed public pathway.

Trench positions were tied into features shown on the Ordnance Survey maps 1:40000 using a Leica total station (fig 2). All levels were taken from a spot height of 85.71m shown on the 1952 map (fig 5).

Each trench was photographed using a 35mm B/W negative and colour film.

Each trench was recorded independently on a single trench record sheet. Registers were kept for record sheets and photographs. A site notebook was also used for recording.

6. Results

General trench specifications are shown in the table below. More detailed information on the contexts can be found in Appendix 2.

Trench No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Max depth (m)	Significant feature/deposit
1	20	1.6	0.76	No
2	20	1.6	0.85	No
3	20	1.6	0.75	No
4	20	1.6	1.00	No

Generally the trenches all contained similar stratigraphic deposits. The top layer was topsoil or plough soil overlying orange subsoil which in turn overlay the natural red clay with blue clay mottling.

Blank trenches (2, 4)

Trench 2 was situated in a ploughed field. The topsoil and the subsoil are quite mixed at around 0.40m in depth. Some modern pottery, plastics and iron objects were recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features were present.

Trench 4 similarly contained no archaeological features.

Trench 1

There was a small charcoal deposit between the topsoil and the subsoil which measured 2.6m in length and 0.12m in depth. This contained some burnt refuse such as pieces of wood, bolts, screws and a locking pin; it was possibly a gate post. The items were burnt in situ. Some modern tile was also recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 3

As with Trench 2 this trench was situated in the ploughed field. Some modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil. A 19th century land drain cut through the subsoil running NW-SE at the NE end of the trench. No archaeological features were identified.

7. Discussion

All trenches contained approximately 0.25m of topsoil except Trench 2 where it was 0.40m in depth with some topsoil and sub soil mixing for 0.25m below this. Below the topsoil there was a layer of subsoil in all trenches and this overlay a red silty clay natural which contained blue silty clay mottling in places.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion the aim of the project was to provide sufficient information to enable a planning decision to be made relating to proposals for a new access road on the site.

In the area under investigation no significant archaeological feature was present that would be impacted on by the proposed development.

9. Bibliography

Robinson, C.J., 2001. *A History of the Mansions & Manors of Herefordshire*. Logaston Press. 264.

Thorn, F. and Thorn, C. (eds), 1983. *Domesday Book: Herefordshire*. Phillimore. 2.16.

Appendix 1 – Site Archive

- 1x Copy of this report
- 1x Film of black and white photographs and negatives
- 1x Film of colour photographs and negatives
- 1x Context register
- 4x Trench record sheets

Appendix 2 – Context Database

Context	Trench	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
100	1	layer	Light/mid brown topsoil	20+	1.6+	0.26	20 th c
101	1	deposit	Charcoal deposit. Modern burnt refuge	2.60	1.6+	0.12	20 th c
102	1	layer	Orange subsoil	20+	1.6+	0.40	x
200	2	layer	Light/mid brown topsoil	20+	1.6+	0.40+	20 th c
201	2	layer	Orange subsoil	20+	1.6+	0.20+	x
300	3	layer	Light/mid brown topsoil	20+	1.6+	0.25	20 th c
301	3	layer	Orange subsoil	20+	1.6+	0.40	x
302	3	Feature	Drainage pipe	1.6+	0.10	0.10	x
400	4	layer	Light/mid brown topsoil	20+	1.6+	0.24	x
401	4	layer	Orange subsoil	20+	1.6+	0.30	x

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Figure 1. Rosemaund, Herefordshire.

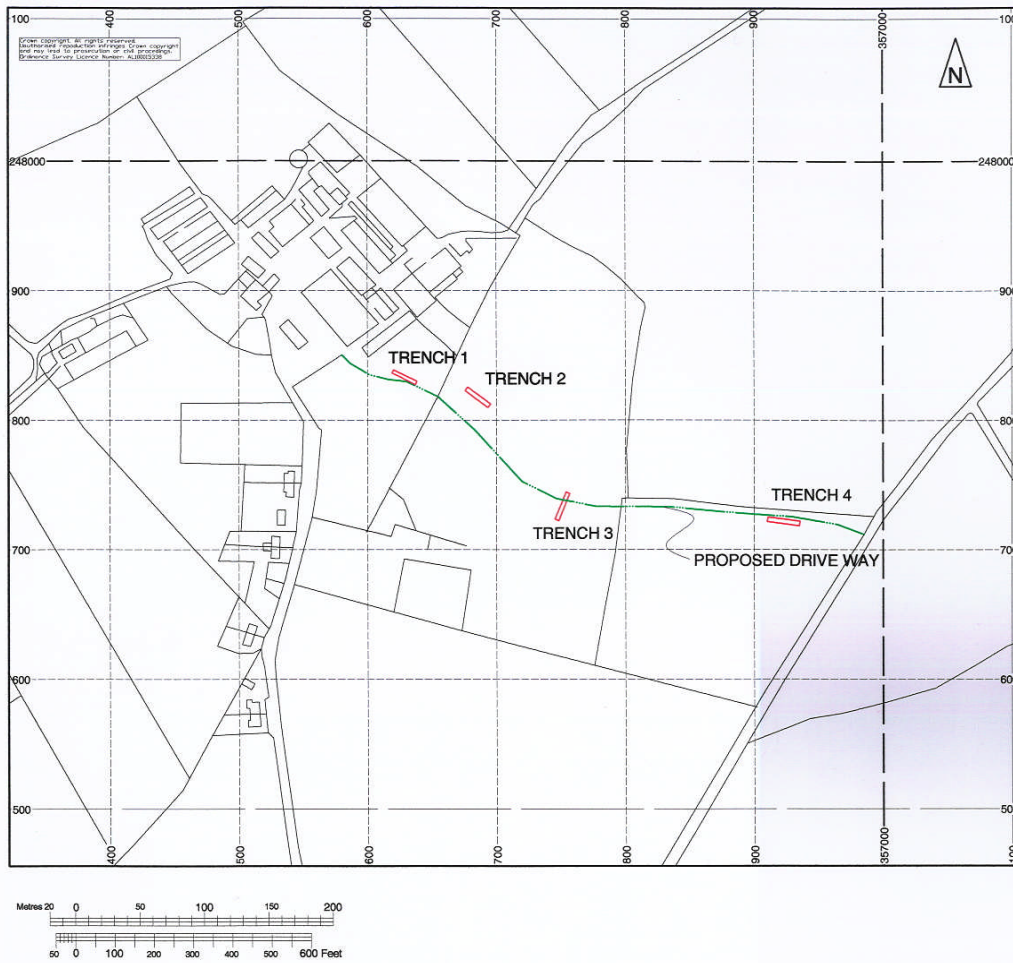


FIGURE 2

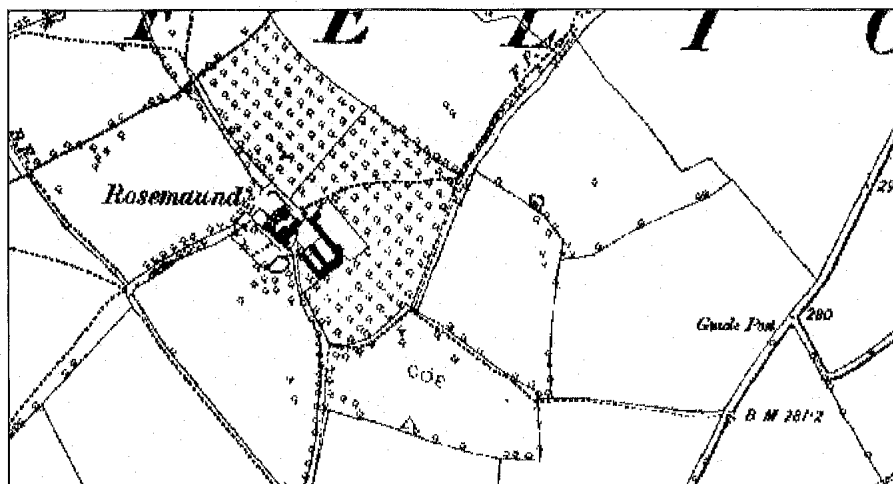


Figure 3. Rosemaund site map showing field boundaries. 1889.



Figure 4. Rosemaund site map showing field boundaries. 1905.

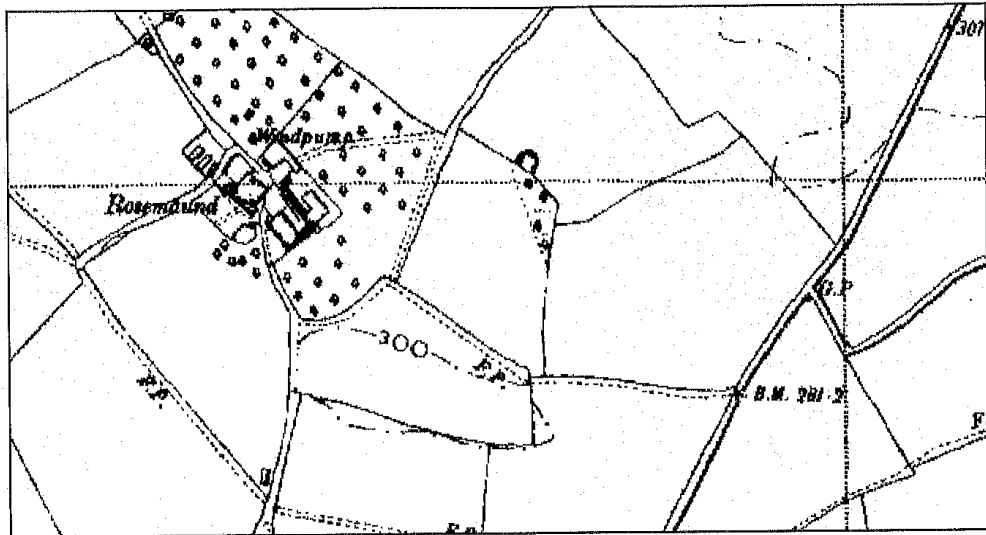


Figure 5. Rosemaund site map showing field boundaries, 1952.