

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

SITE OF PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OFF B4349

KINGSTONE

HEREFORDSHIRE

NGR: SO 42590 36290

JOB N^o: BA1310ARKH

EHE: 2068



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*Frontispiece: View looking W across NW corner of site of proposed development to the S of the B4349 at
Kingstone*

Report specification

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1. Executive Summary

*This archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development occupying a 7-hectare field on the northern outskirts of the village of Kingstone (Herefs.) has determined that the potential for revealing significant archaeological remains is generally **Low**, although there is **Moderate** to **High** potential, within the northwest corner of the development area, to reveal evidence of buried structural remains relating to the Instructional Site forming part of the WWII airbase and radio school at RAF Madley.*

- The potential for encountering archaeological features and deposits of prehistoric and Roman date has been assessed as **Low**, primarily reflecting the lack of archaeological records for prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area.*
- The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity has been assessed as **Low** to **Moderate**. Very few archaeological sites or find-spots of medieval date have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.*
- During the medieval and early medieval periods, the study area appears to have been situated within one of the common fields of Kingstone, a settlement of pre-Conquest origin. It is possible that evidence of relict field divisions or cultivation features of medieval date might be encountered within the study area.*
- The potential for identifying evidence of post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. It is likely that evidence will be revealed of post-medieval field boundaries within the study area, which appear on the 1842 tithe map of Kingstone parish and are visible on later historic mapping and aerial photography.*
- There is **Moderate** to **High** potential for encountering evidence of buried structural remains associated with the WWII radio school at RAF Madley. Aerial photographs and documentary records indicate that the Instructional Site extended along the B4349 within the NW corner of the study area. It is likely that buried footings of buildings associated with the WWII Instructional Site will be encountered within the study area, possibly including the remains of two air-raid shelters.*

2. Introduction

Border Archaeology was instructed by Architype Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment with regard to a proposed sustainable mixed-use development on a 7-hectare site, currently used as agricultural land, to the S of the B4349 on the N outskirts of the village of Kingstone (Herefordshire). The grid reference for the site is NGR SO 42590 36290 (*fig. 1*).

Copies of this assessment will be supplied to the client, Mr J. Cotton (Archaeological Adviser, Herefordshire Council) and the Herefordshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

2.1 Soils and Geology

The predominant soil type in the vicinity of the study area comprises typical argillic brown earths of the ESCRICK 1 (571p) series, consisting of deep well-drained reddish coarse loamy soils and some similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine silty soils also occur. The underlying geology consists of reddish till (SSEW, 1983).

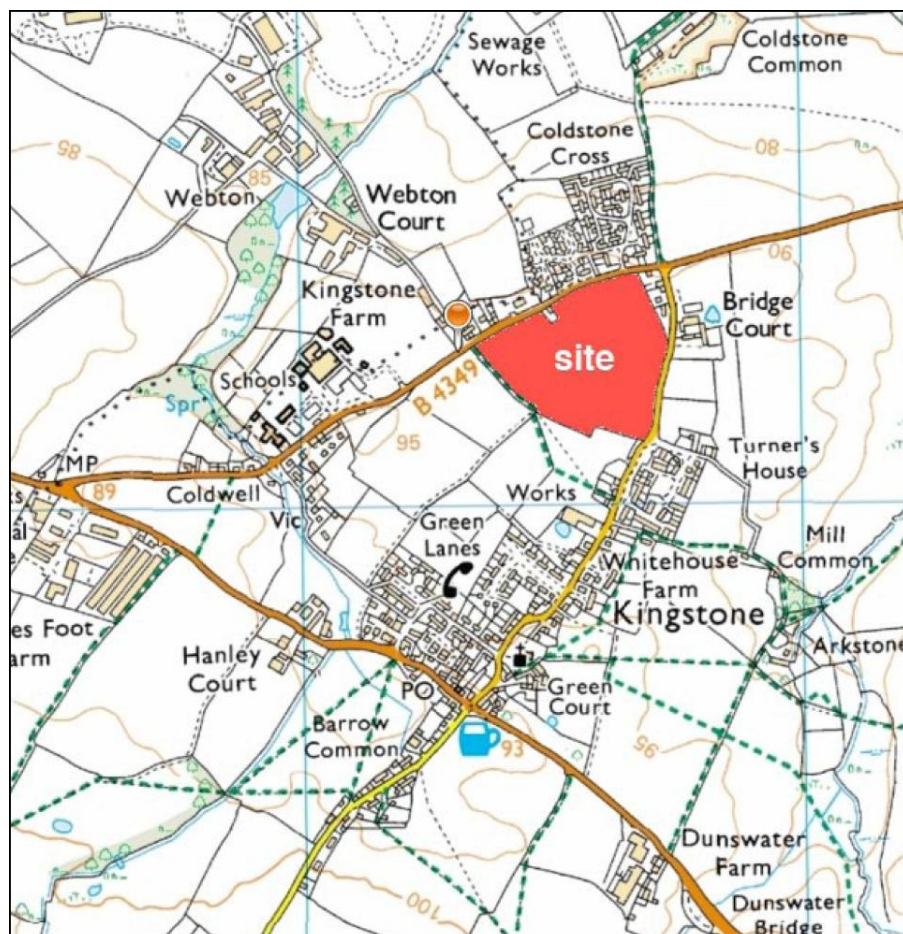


Fig 1: Site location plan

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Assessment

3.1.1 Research Aims

This archaeological desk-based assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological resource within the study area and to establish its character, extent, quality and importance, within a local, regional and national context.

3.1.2 Research Methods

The research carried out for this archaeological desk-based assessment consisted of the following elements:

3.1.3 Evaluation and study of archaeological databases

The National Monuments Record Centre at Swindon and the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments in the study area (the search radius was defined as 500m from the approximate centre of the site at NGR SO 42590 36290).

3.1.4 Evaluation and study of primary sources

Primary documentary sources (including property deeds and land tax assessments) relating to the study area were consulted at the Herefordshire Record Office.

3.1.5 Evaluation and study of secondary sources

All published and unpublished works relating to sites and structures of archaeological and historical interest within the study area were examined utilising collections held at the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record and Herefordshire Record Office, including relevant volumes of the *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club*.

3.1.6 Evaluation and study of cartographic and other pictorial evidence

Historic maps dating back to c.1750 were consulted at Herefordshire Record Office. Collections of aerial photographs relating to the study area dating back to 1946 were consulted at the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

4. Site Specific Analysis

The specific study area comprises a large triangular plot of land, approximately 7ha in size, located to the N of the village of Kingstone Herefordshire (grid reference for centre of site NGR SO 42590 36290). The study area is situated between the B4349 to the N and Bridge Court to the E, while its western boundary is defined by a public footpath.

4.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section analyses the information available from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications for the nature of the archaeological resource within the study area and the likely depth and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features.

4.1.1 Conservation areas

The site does not lie within any designated conservation areas.

4.1.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument to the study area consists of Monnington Straddle Motte (HE 225), the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle located approximately 3.5km to the W of the study area.

4.1.3 Archaeological Sites

The Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monuments Record were both consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within the specific study area. For the purposes of this assessment, a search radius of 500m was defined, centred on NGR SO 4259 3629. A total of 19 sites were identified within the search radius; however, a small number of additional sites in the wider locality of the study area were also considered for contextual purposes.

4.1.4 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on 24th January 2013 to assess the potential for extant archaeology on the site.

• Prehistoric and Roman

PRN	NGR	Monument Description
24370	SO 423 355	Barrow Common Lane, Kingstone
11123	SO 415 371	'Stone Street' Roman road from Kenchester to Abergavenny via Abbey Dore

Table 1: List of events and monuments of prehistoric and Roman date in the wider vicinity of the study area

No recorded evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the study area (based on a search radius of 500m centred on NGR SO 4259 3629). In the wider locality of the study area, evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to a possible prehistoric burial site suggested by the place-name 'Barrow Common Lane' located approximately 620m SW of the southern edge of the study area (PRN 24370).

Evidence of Roman activity in the vicinity is similarly scarce in the archaeological record. Located approximately 1km NW of the northern edge of the study area is the course of a sunken lane known as 'Stone (or Stoney) Street' (PRN 11123) extending NE-SW, which is believed to represent a section of a Roman road running from the *civitas* at Kenchester (*Magnis*) towards Abbey Dore and continuing from there to a fort at Abergavenny (*Gobannium*) (Margary, 1973, 343). No evidence of nearby settlement activity of Roman date associated with the road has been identified in this area. An archaeological evaluation on the site of the Madley Street Industrial Estate off Stoney Street (Event No. 38505; NGR SO 4180 3710) produced no finds or features indicative of Roman settlement (Lewis, 2004). Two finds of Roman coins of the emperors Trajan (AD 96-117) and Severus Septimus (AD 193-211) have been recorded in Kingstone itself; however, the precise location of these find-spots is uncertain.

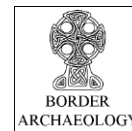
The likelihood of encountering archaeological features and deposits of prehistoric and Roman date within the study area has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment is primarily based upon the absence of archaeological records for prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate locality, although it is possible that this may simply reflect the lack of archaeological fieldwork previously undertaken in this area. However, it should be noted that evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation has been identified in the wider locality of the study area.

• Medieval

PRN	NGR	Monument Description
6865	SO 4245 3570	Parish church of St Michael and All Angels (12 th c. with later medieval additions)
25887	SO 4300 3600	Site of Medieval settlement at Webton, recorded as 'Webbetun' in Domesday Book (1086)
49339	SO 4200 3600	Find-spot of finger ring of 13 th -15 th c. date recorded in Kingstone (Portable Antiquities Scheme)

Table 2: List of events and monuments of medieval date in the vicinity of the study area

Evidence of medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area is somewhat limited in scope. The study area lies on the N outskirts of the village of Kingstone, a settlement of



Anglo-Saxon origin first documented as 'Chingestone' (a place-name of OE origin denoting 'a royal estate') in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Coplestone-Crow, 2009, 127). In 1086, the manor of Kingstone was in the hands of the King and was assessed as containing 4 hides of land, valued at 50s. The parish church of St Michael (PRN 6865) is located approximately 500m S of the southern edge of the study area. The existing building consists of an aisle-less structure of Norman date with a N aisle added c.1200, together with a chancel and N chapel of early 13th century date and a tower added to the W of the N aisle in the early 14th century (Pevsner, 1963, 207-8).

Located approximately 350m WNW of the study area is Webton (PRN 25887), a small hamlet of medieval origin lying on the southern fringes of the parish of Madley. The earliest reference to Webton occurs in Domesday Book, in which it is referred to as 'Webetune' (denoting 'Webba's estate') comprising two separate landholdings which were both held by Roger de Lacy in 1086 (Coplestone-Crow, 2009, 156). A find-spot of a finger ring of 13th-15th century date is also recorded in the SMR as lying within the radius of the study area (PRN 49339); however, its precise location is not given.

Several other sites of medieval date have been recorded in the wider locality of the study area. Located approximately 800m E of the eastern edge of the study area is Arkstone Court (PRN 33764), a manorial site of medieval origin first recorded as 'Archetelston' in the Herefordshire Domesday of c.1160 (Coplestone-Crow, 2009, 127). The place-name 'Arkstone' has been suggested as referring to a fortified site; however, a more plausible interpretation is that it refers to 'an estate of a person named Arnketill' (Coplestone Crow, 2009, 127).

The existing house at Arkstone Court is largely of late 18th century date; however, the remains of a moat survive in a field immediately W of the house (PRN 10108), while evidence of slight earthworks possibly representing settlement or cultivation features of medieval date has been identified in fields to the N and W of the house (PRN 11156). There is no indication from historic maps or aerial photographs that these settlement or cultivation features extended into the study area.

The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, chiefly based on the lack of evidence for archaeological sites or find-spots of medieval date in the vicinity of the study area. The study area lies just to the N of the village of Kingstone, a settlement of pre-Conquest origin first recorded in 1086; however, there is no apparent evidence from historic maps or aerial photographs for a northward extension of medieval settlement activity into the study area.

Documentary records (discussed in more detail below) suggest that the study area probably lay within one of the medieval common fields of Kingstone. Limited evidence of strip field boundaries is visible within the study area on the 1842 tithe map, although it appears that the majority were swept away as a result of post-medieval enclosure.

• **Post-Medieval (c.1540-1900)**

PRN	NGR	Monument Description
3920, 42057	SO 4254 3587	Whitehouse Farm, Kingstone: 17 th century timber framed farmhouse with 19 th 20 th c. additions
18653	SO 4271 3658	Site of Cottage at Coldstone Cross, Kingstone: Cottage recorded on 1842 tithe map of Kingstone



18655	SO 4254 3638	Site of house, S of Highland View, Kingstone: House recorded on 1842 tithe map of Kingstone
18656	SO 4293 3588	Site of cottage, N of Mill Common, Kingstone: Cottage recorded on 1842 tithe map of Kingstone
30018	SO 427 364	Bridge Court, Kingstone: Post-medieval farm buildings
42053	SO 42788 36346	Bridge Court, Kingstone: Farmhouse with brick with slate roof of early 19 th century date
42928	SO 4250 3580	Kingstone and Thruxton National School: Former school building (now church hall) opened in 1846, closed in 1952
45663	SO 42805 36104	Turner's House, Kingstone: Post-medieval farm (first documented in 1709-10)
32439	SO 4236 3660	Brick Meadow Field, Madley: Field name recorded on Madley tithe map of 1840

Table 3: List of events and monuments of post-medieval date in the vicinity of the study area

A number of built heritage assets and archaeological sites of post-medieval date are recorded in the vicinity of the study area. The sites of several isolated cottages or houses of post-medieval date are recorded on the tithe map of 1842 in the locality of the study area, the nearest of which is the site of a house recorded at NGR SO 4254 3638 (PRN 18655) on the N edge of the study area adjacent to the B4349. This house appears to have survived until the late 1940s and lay immediately W of the RAF instructional site. The property appears to have been demolished in the early 1950s and its site subsequently occupied by present-day Lowfield Cottage, first shown on an aerial photograph of 1970.

Two other cottage sites are recorded on the Kingstone tithe map of 1842 in the vicinity of the study area, these being a dwelling marked to the N of Coldstone Cross at NGR SO 4271 3658 (PRN 18653) about 50m N of the northern boundary of the study area, and another cottage site to the N of Mill Common, approximately 250m SE of the extreme SE corner of the study area (PRN 18656; NGR SO 4293 3588).

A number of extant post-medieval farmhouses are located in the vicinity of the study area, the nearest of which is Bridge Court, located approximately 50m E of the eastern edge of the study area. The farmhouse at Bridge Court (PRN 42053) is a Grade II listed brick-built house of early 19th century date, comprising a three-storey central block with two flanking wings, which appears to have occupied the site of an earlier farmhouse as the Bridge Court property is documented from the early 18th century onwards (Coleman, 1996). The complex of outbuildings to the S of the farmhouse (PRN 30018) is probably contemporary with or later than the construction of the present house.

Located approximately 100m ESE of the SE corner of the study area is Turner's House (PRN 45663), a property of early post-medieval date. The earliest documentary reference to the property occurs in a deed of 1709-10 (HRO Ref. BB2/133; Coleman, 1996). The original farmhouse on the site was apparently a substantial 'black and white' timber-framed building which was apparently in a ruined state by the late 19th century and was probably demolished at about that time. The existing two-storey brick house occupying the site appears to be of early 20th century date while the converted barns to the E can probably be dated to the late 18th or 19th century.

Situated approximately 350m S of the southern boundary of the study area is Whitehouse Farm (PRN 3920), a Grade II listed, timber-framed farmhouse of two storeys with a cross

wing at the E end. The original fabric has been dated to the 17th century while the fenestration appears to be entirely of 19th century date (RCHME, 1931, 163)

Two other post-medieval sites are recorded in the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record in the vicinity of the study area. Located approximately 100m NNW of the N edge of the study area is a probable brick kiln site of 18th or 19th century date at NGR SO 4236 3660, indicated by the field-name 'Brick Meadow Field' (PRN 32429) recorded in the Madley tithe map of 1840. Situated approximately 200m S of the southern boundary of the study area is the former building occupied by Kingstone National School (PRN 42928), opened in 1846, enlarged in 1889 and closed in 1952. The building is now used as a church hall and scout hut.

There is **Moderate** potential for identifying evidence of post-medieval activity within the study area. While the archaeological record for the post-medieval period is chiefly restricted to built heritage assets located outside the boundary of the proposed development area, it is possible that evidence of relict field boundaries recorded on the tithe map and OS 1st and 2nd edition maps may be encountered within the study area.

- **Modern (c.1900 to present)**

PRN	NGR	Monument Description
25168	SO 4232 3632	RAF Madley Instructional Site: Training ground site for No. 4 Radio School RAF opened in 1941
25171	SO 4270 3646	RAF Madley (Wing Mess No. 2)
25181	SO 430 359	RAF Madley (Dispersed Site No. 6 and 6 extension)
25182	SO 4268 3613	RAF Madley (Dispersed Site No. 7)
25183	SO 4303 3655	RAF Madley (Dispersed Site No. 8)
25184	SO 4287 3675	RAF Madley (Dispersed Site No. 8A)

Table 4: List of events and monuments of modern (post c.1900) date in the vicinity of the study area

The study area lies in very close proximity to several sites associated with RAF Madley, a WWII military airfield and radio training school, built in the aftermath of the Battle of Britain in response to an urgent need to provide training bases for air- and ground-crews away from the threat of German bombers.

Work on the construction of the airfield and training school began in October 1940 and was largely completed by July of 1941, the base (known as RAF Madley No. 4 Radio School) becoming operational at the end of the following month. However, accommodation for the large numbers of personnel stationed at the base does not appear to have been completed until late 1941-early 1942 (Macklin, 2006, 11-13). The Radio School ceased to be used after December 1946 and the station was abandoned in January 1947, although it remained Air Ministry property until the mid-1950s (Macklin, 2006, 61).

RAF Madley covered an extensive area (approximately 3½ square miles); the airfield itself lay about 600m NNE of the northern boundary of the study area, while dispersed to the S, SW



and SE of the airfield, on either side of the B4349 road, were a total of 21 separate sites which included training facilities, accommodation, headquarters and mess buildings. The Instructional Site (PRN 25168), which was the main ground training facility for the Radio School, extended from W to E for approximately 7-800m along both sides of the B4349 road up to the junction with the access road leading to Webton Court and the airfield. Most of the buildings on this site comprised classrooms and laboratories, as well as blast shelters, latrine blocks, a fuel compound, water tanks, an electricity sub-station and a picket post.

A RAF aerial photograph of the site taken on 11th July 1946 shows the Instructional Site shortly before its abandonment in December of that year (NMR Ref. RAF/106GUK/1652). Along the southern side of the B4349, it is clear that the Instructional Site extended within the NW corner of the study area, to the E of the footpath defining the W extent of the study area as far as the boundary of Lowfield Cottage (Macklin, 2006, 20). This part of the Instructional Site comprised three narrow rectangular blocks fronting onto the road with two parallel ranges set further back from the road. The three ranges fronting onto the road, from W to E, were occupied by a Trade Test Board office, a Morse Classroom and an Air Operators' Classroom, respectively (Herefordshire Archaeology SMR: Defence of Britain Project record for PRN 25168).

Lying immediately behind these three blocks were two rectangular blast air-raid shelters, which were constructed of reinforced concrete up to 2m thick and covered with soil. One of the two ranges set further back from the road was occupied by an Armament Training Block; to the NE of this block and lying adjacent to Lowfield Cottage was a small square building which housed an electricity sub-station. These buildings appear to have been demolished by the early 1950s; however, their footings are still clearly visible on an OS aerial photograph taken in 1970.

Located immediately S of the southern boundary of the study area was another military installation forming part of RAF Madley, named 'Dispersed Site No. 7 (PRN 25182; NGR SO 4268 3613). This site, which is now largely destroyed and occupied by a large factory building, comprised 26 huts of Maycrete, Thorne or Nissen construction, with latrines, Stanton air-raid shelters and two picket posts. Another site associated with the RAF base was located about 30m N of the NE corner of the study area, namely, RAF Madley Mess Site No. 2 (PRN 25171; SO 4270 3646). This site, which is now occupied by housing, comprised a dining room, institute, ration store, decontamination centre, NAAFI, squadron offices, wing offices, fuel compound and small WAAF camp.

There is **Moderate** to **High** potential for encountering evidence of buried structural remains associated with the WWII Radio School at RAF Madley, opened in 1941 and closed in 1946. Late 1940s aerial photographs and documentary records confirm that the Instructional Site extended along the B4349 within the NW corner of the study area. It is likely that buried footings of buildings associated with the Instructional Site will be encountered within the study area, including the remains of two air-raid shelters.



4.2 Documentary Study and Map Regression

This section will consider the evidence of historic documents, maps and pictorial evidence (including aerial photographs) relating to the specific study area.

4.2.1 Medieval to c.1800

Relatively little is known about the pattern of settlement and land use within the specific study area prior to the 18th century. Later medieval records indicate the presence of several major landholdings in Kingstone, including the rectorial glebe lands held by the Dean of Hereford (who appropriated the church of Kingstone in 1281), an estate belonging to the Vicars Choral of Hereford, Kingstone Grange, an extensive landholding belonging to the Cistercian monks of Dore Abbey and the manors of Kingston Furches and Arkstone (Coleman, 1996).

Extensive tracts of land to the N and S of Kingstone appear to have been divided into several common fields, within which groups of scattered strips were farmed by individual tenants (Coleman, 1990). At least one (if not all) of the fields within the study area appears to have been situated within these 'common fields', as evidenced by the name 'Bridge Court Common Field'; however, it is unclear to which common field this plot belonged. It is possible that it may have belonged to Coldstone Common, an area lying on the N fringes of Kingstone parish, first recorded in an inquisition post mortem of 1300, comprising a common field together with discrete areas of common and marshland (Coplestone-Crow, 2009, 127; Coleman, 1996, 42).

'Bridge Croft', one of the fields within the study area recorded in the Kingstone tithe map of 1842, is listed as forming part of the estate of Kingstone Grange. The Grange originated as a landholding granted c. 1170 by one Baldwin Sitsylt to the Cistercian monks of Dore Abbey, to which other gifts of land were added during the mid to late 13th century (Coleman, 1996, 97). The estate was leased to Thomas Baskerville (then steward of the abbey) in 1529 and continued to be held by the Baskervilles after the Dissolution until the mid-17th century, subsequently passing to the Moore Green family of Cagebrook, Eaton Bishop before being acquired by Sir George Cornwall in about 1790.

It is unclear whether 'Bridge Croft' formed part of the original pre-Dissolution grange estate or if it was acquired at a much later date; the latter appears to be the more likely possibility as the field-name 'Bridge Croft' suggests a connection with the neighbouring property of Bridge Court, lying to the E of the study area, which is first recorded in the early 18th century (Coleman, 1996, 120). Moreover, another plot of land within the study area named 'Bridge Court Common Field' evidently appears to have belonged to Bridge Court before being acquired by another nearby farm, Turner's House, at some point before the early 1840s.

4.2.2 c.1800 to 1900

The earliest map to specifically show the entirety of the study area in appreciable topographical detail is an Ordnance Survey drawing of Hereford and its environs (at a scale of 2 inches to the mile) surveyed by Thomas Budgen in 1815 (*fig. 2*). The roughly triangular outer boundaries of the study area appear already to have been well-established, bounded to the N by the road from Hereford to Hay (the present B4349) and to the E by the unclassified lane leading into Kingstone village, while the curvilinear boundary defining the

southern extent of the study area also appears to have been in existence by that date. In the extreme NE corner of the study area, the 1815 map shows a sub-rectangular enclosure containing two buildings aligned N-S and E-W, respectively; it is likely that these buildings correspond to the cottages marked in this location on the 1842 tithe map. No field sub-divisions are depicted within the study area itself; however, it should not be assumed that there were no sub-divisions within the study area at that date, as the surveyors' drawings did not always delineate field boundaries in great detail.

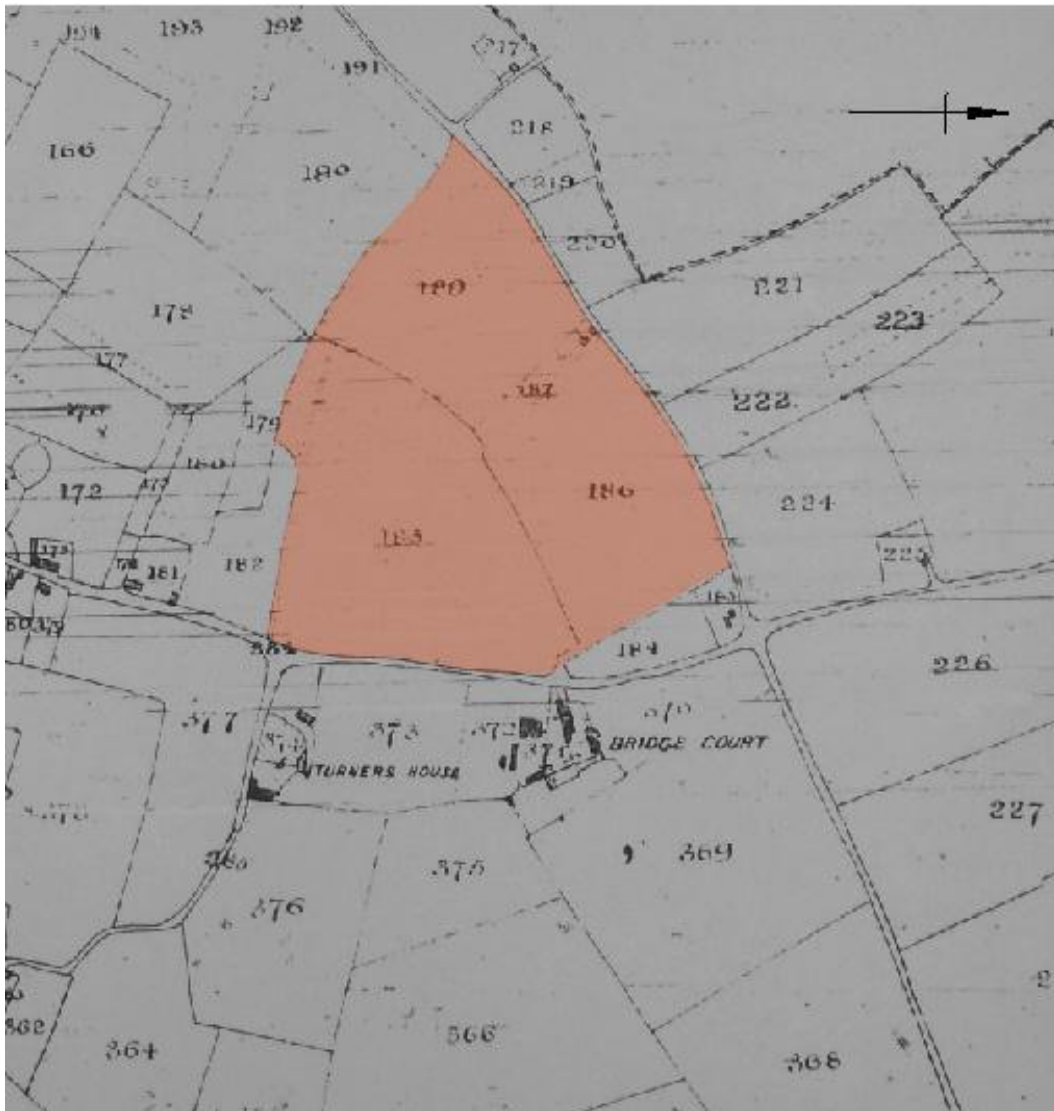


*Fig. 2: Extract from the OS surveyors drawing of 1815
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)*

The Kingstone parish tithe map of 1842 (*fig. 3*) provides the earliest detailed record of field boundaries, ownership and land use within the whole of the study area. Within the southern half of the study area was a roughly triangular field named 'Bridge Court Field' (Plot No. 183), which amounted to 8 acres, 3 rods and 1 perch in size and was under arable cultivation. A footpath is shown on the tithe map running NW from the unclassified lane to Kingstone along the southern boundary of 'Bridge Court Field'; this footpath is still shown on the OS 1st and 2nd edition maps of 1885 and 1903, respectively, but appears to have been diverted further to the S by 1953.

Immediately to the N of Bridge Court Field were two large rectilinear field enclosures, 'Bridge Croft' (Plot No. 186) and 'Bridge Court Common Field' (Plot No. 189), both of which were under arable, containing 5 acres, 2 rods and 1 perch and 5 acres, 2 rods and 10 perches, respectively. Between these two fields was a narrow strip of land (Plot No. 187) at the N end of which a cottage is depicted (in the approximate location of present-day Lowfield Cottage) fronting onto the road. Plot Nos. 183 and 189 both belonged to the estate of Turner's House, in the ownership of Thomas Wathen and farmed by his son John Wathen, while 'Bridge Croft' belonged to the estate of 'Kingstone Grange', owned by John Samuel Gowland and farmed by William Berrow. Plot No. 187 is described as a 'house and land' belonging to Arnold Jones and occupied by one Richard Johnson. It is possible that Plot No.

187 could represent a remnant of former strip field boundaries associated with the common fields.



*Fig. 3: Extract from the Kingstone tithe map of 1842
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)*

The OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1885 (*fig. 4*) shows that the pattern of enclosure and land use within the study area had remained largely unchanged since the early 1840s, except that Plot No. 187, the narrow strip of land between Plots 186 and 189, had been truncated and partially incorporated into 'Bridge Croft'. Plot No. 187 is shown on the 1885 map as a small rectangular garden plot lying immediately S and W of the cottage fronting onto the present-day B4349.

Little change to the pattern of enclosure is depicted on the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1903 (*fig. 5*); however, it is worth noting that the extensive orchard shown on the tithe map and OS 1st edition map immediately S of the study area appears to have been removed (or at least reduced) and a 'Mission Room' is marked immediately adjacent to the SE corner of the study area.

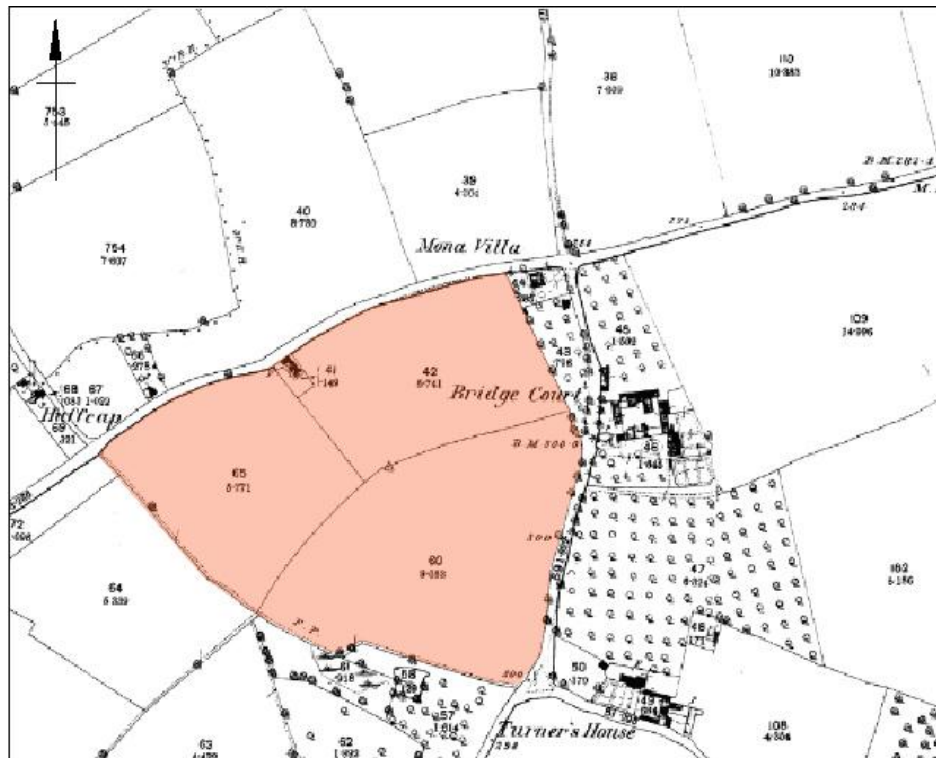


Fig. 5: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map of 1885
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)

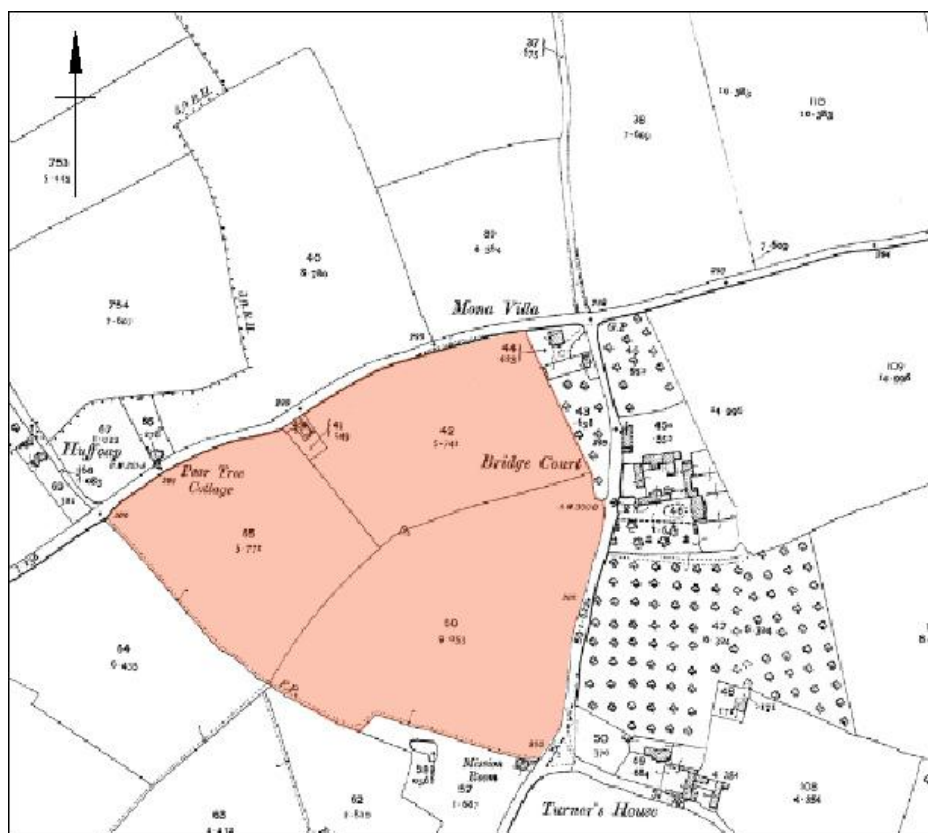


Fig. 5: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 25-inch map of 1903
(Reproduced by courtesy of Herefordshire Record Office)



4.2.3 c. 1940 to present

The Land Utilisation Survey Sheet No. 91 (at a scale of 1 inch to the mile), dated 1945, covers Kingstone and the specific study area. It shows that the NE corner of the study area, adjacent to the junction of the B4349 and the unclassified lane to Kingstone village, was under arable cultivation, while the land immediately to the S and W was under pasture.

This sheet does not show the extent of the RAF Madley airfield and Radio School; however, an RAF vertical photograph taken in July 1946 clearly shows the airfield and the associated sites lying to the S, SW and SE (NMR Ref. RAF/106G/UK/1652 Frame No. 5278). The 1946 photograph clearly shows the eastward extension of the Instructional Site within the NW part of the study area along the B4349 as far as Lowfield Cottage.

The field divisions within the study area depicted on the OS 2nd edition map of 1903 are still visible on the 1946 aerial photograph and on later Ordnance Survey maps dated 1953 and 1964, respectively. However, an OS aerial photograph of the study area dated September 1970 (NMR Ref. OS 70398 Frame No. 378) shows that these field boundaries had been removed, although the slightly curvilinear boundary separating Plot Nos. 186 and 189 from Plot No. 183 to the S is still faintly visible.

The buildings in the NW corner of the field adjoining the main road associated with the RAF Instructional Site, which are visible on the 1946 photograph, appear to have been largely demolished by 1970, although the footings of these ranges are still clearly discernible in plan. The NE corner of the study area appears to be under arable cultivation in the 1970 photograph while the rest of the area appears to be under pasture.

A later aerial photograph of the study area taken in May 1996 (NMR Ref. OS 96557B Frame No. 263) shows no evidence of field sub-divisions within the study area. The remains of the demolished WWII buildings associated with the Instructional Site are also much more difficult to identify clearly, although there is faint evidence of linear earthworks along the roadside to the W of Lowfield Cottage, which probably represent evidence of building footings.

5. Conclusion

This archaeological desk-based assessment, based on an extensive consultation of available sources of archaeological and historical information, has reached the following conclusions regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the study area.

The potential for encountering archaeological features and deposits of prehistoric and Roman date has been assessed as **Low**, reflecting the lack of archaeological records for prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, it is worth noting that evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation has been identified in the wider locality of the study area.

The potential for encountering evidence of medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The study area lies on the northern fringes of the village of Kingstone, a settlement of pre-Conquest origin first documented in Domesday Book (1086). However,



very few archaeological sites or find-spots of medieval date have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

During the medieval and early medieval periods, the study area appears to have been situated within one of the common fields of Kingstone, which were subdivided into strips held by individual landholders. It is possible that evidence of relict field boundaries might be encountered; the majority of the strip field boundaries appear to have been swept away by post-medieval enclosure although a single strip field is visible on the Kingstone tithe map of 1842. Little obvious evidence of ridge and furrow has been identified from aerial photographic records.

The potential for identifying evidence of post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. There is a reasonable likelihood of encountering evidence of post-medieval field boundaries within the study area which appear on the 1842 tithe map of Kingstone parish, although these would be viewed as being only of low (i.e. local) significance in archaeological terms.

There is **Moderate to High** potential for encountering evidence of buried structural remains associated with the WWII Radio School at RAF Madley, opened in 1941 and closed in 1946. Late 1940s aerial photographs and documentary records confirm that the Instructional Site extended along the B4349 within the NW corner of the study area. It is likely that buried footings of buildings associated with the WWII Instructional Site will be encountered within the study area, possibly including the remains of two air-raid shelters shown on an aerial photograph of 1946. Evidence of structural remains associated with WWII air-raid shelters would be of particular archaeological importance and would merit further investigation and recording.

6. Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken by Border Archaeology staff on 24th January 2013 to determine the potential for extant archaeology on the site. The site was walked over in a systematic fashion and photographs were taken at key vantage points across the site. No visible evidence of earthworks or any other features of archaeological interest was noted, with the possible exception of the NW corner of the field immediately adjacent to the B4349, where there was evidence of ground disturbance. However, it should be noted that adverse weather conditions limited the extent to which any features were visible on the ground.

7. Copyright

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8. Bibliography

8.1 Primary Sources

Herefordshire Record Office

BB2/133-139 Deeds relating to Turner's House, Kingstone – 1709-1809

Q/R1/23 – Kingstone Inclosure Award and Map - 1812

Kingstone parish tithe apportionment - 1842

8.2 Secondary Sources

Herefordshire Archaeology Sites and Monuments Record– SMR Printout

National Monuments Record – NMR Printout and Backup Files

Portable Antiquities Scheme – www.finds.org.uk

Defence of Britain Project Database – archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/dob

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SSEW, 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales*, Silsoe

Thorn, F. & Thorn, C. (eds.), 1983, *Domesday Book: Herefordshire*, Chichester

9. Cartography & Aerial Photography

9.1 Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the Herefordshire Record Office unless otherwise stated)

OS surveyors drawing (Scale 2 inches to the mile) - 1816

Kingstone parish tithe map - 1842

OS 1st edition 25 inch map (Herefordshire 38.8) - 1885

OS 1st edition 6 inch map (Herefordshire 38 NE) - 1889

OS 2nd edition 25 inch map (Herefordshire 38.8) - 1903

OS 2nd edition 6 inch map (Herefordshire 38 NE) - 1904

Land Utilisation Survey of Britain Map (Sheet No. 91 Abergavenny) - 1945

OS provisional edition 6 inch map (Herefordshire 38 NE) – 1953

OS 1:10000 map - 1964

OS 1:2500 map - 1974

9.2 Aerial Photography

(The following references are to photos held at the National Monuments Record Swindon, a duplicate of Sortie Ref. OS 70398 Frame No. 378 is held at the Herefordshire Archaeology SMR)

Sortie Ref. RAF/106G/UK/1652 - Frame Nos. 5277, 5278 (11 July 1946)

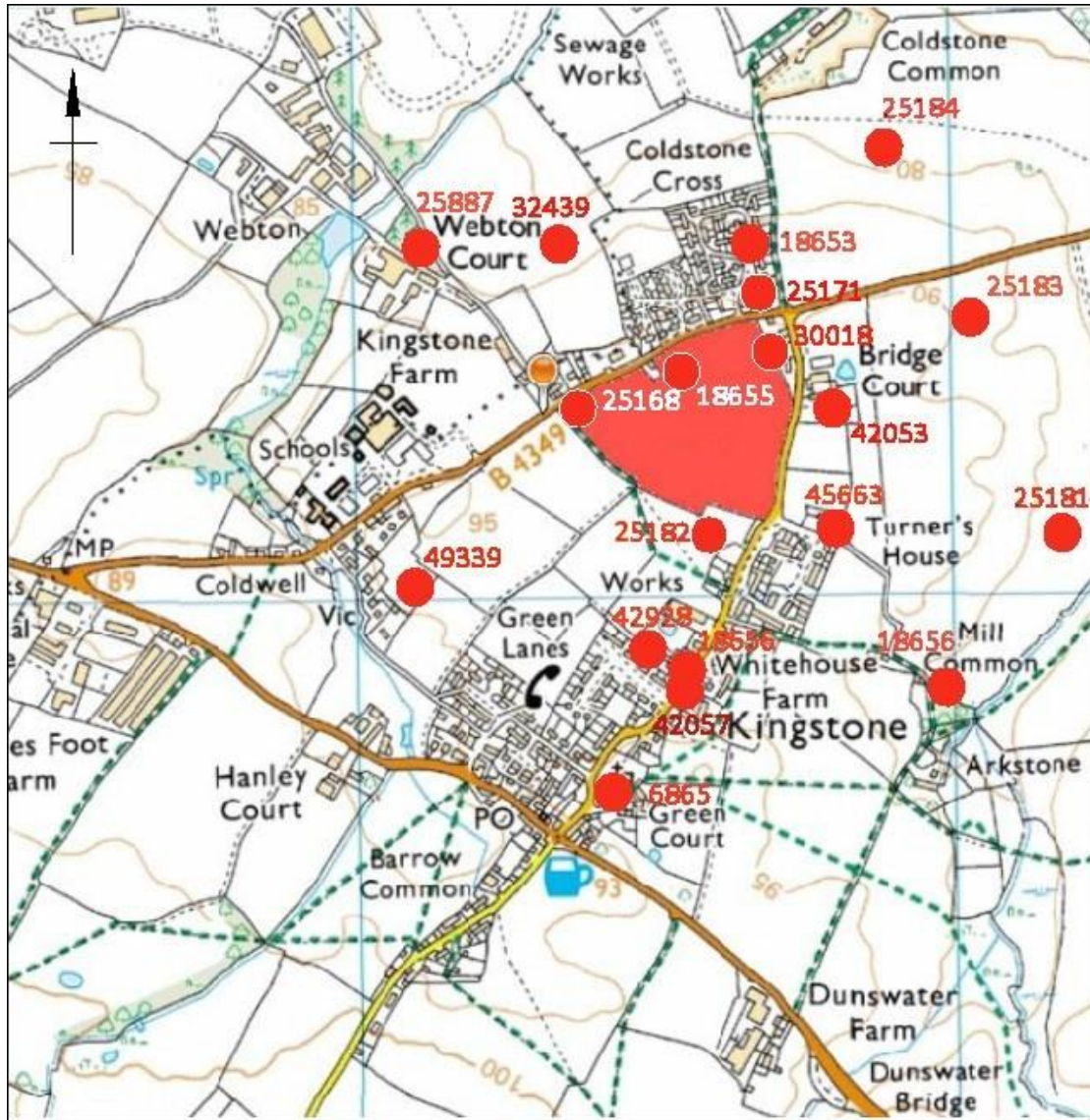
Sortie Ref. OS/70398 - Frame Nos. 378, 379, 380 (29 Sep 1970)

Sortie Ref. OS/93235 - Frame Nos. 223, 224, 240 (24 June 1993)

Sortie Nos. OS/96557A – Frame Nos. 71, 72 (6 May 1996)

Sortie Nos. OS 96557B – Frame Nos. 261, 262, 263 (6 May 1996)

10. Plan and Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites recorded in the Herefordshire Archaeology SMR in the vicinity of the study area (centred on NGR SO 4259 3629)



Gazetteer of Sites in the vicinity of the proposed development site (within a 500m radius of SO 42590 36290)

- 3920: Whitehouse Farm Kingstone (SO 4254 3587)
- 6865: St Michael and All Angels Church, Kingstone (SO 4245 3570)
- 18653: Cottage (site) Coldstone Cross Kingstone (SO 4271 3658)
- 18655: House (site), S of Highland View Kingstone (SO 4254 3638)
- 18656: Cottage (site), N of Mill Common Kingstone (SO 4293 3588)
- 25168: RAF Madley - Instructional Site (SO 4232 3632)
- 25171: RAF Madley - Wing Mess no 2 (SO 4270 3646)
- 25181: RAF Madley - Dispersed Site no 6 and 6 extension (SO 430 359)



25182: RAF Madley - Dispersed Site no 7 (SO 4268 3613)
25183: RAF Madley - Dispersed Site no 8 (SO 4303 3655)
25184: RAF Madley - Dispersed Site no 8A (SO 4287 3675)
30018: Bridgecourt Kingstone (SO 427 364)
42053: Bridge Court, Kingstone (SO 42788 36346)
42057: White House Farm (SO 42543 35883)
42928: Kingstone & Thruxton National School (SO 4250 3580)
45663: Turner's House, Kingstone (SO 42805 36104)
49339: Findspot of 13th-15th c. finger ring at Kingstone (SO 42 36)
25887: Webton Medieval settlement , Madley (SO 43 36)
32439: Brick Meadow field, Madley (SO 4236 3660)



Document Control

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Report edited by	George Children MA MIFA		
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