### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:**

## TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND OFF LUGG GREEN ROAD, KINGSLAND, HEREFORDSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-planning
NGR: SO 4461 6176
AAL Site Code: KILG 15
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-230934



Report prepared for Landmark Planning On behalf of Vaughan Farms Limited

> By Allen Archaeology Limited Report Number AAL2015159

> > November 2015



Allenarchaeology



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Version no.:	0.3	20/11/2015

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### **Executive Summary**

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Landmark Planning on behalf of Vaughan Farms Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in support of a planning application for a residential development on land off Lugg Green Road, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
- The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, with a cropmark complex of possible prehistoric or Roman date in adjacent fields, possibly extending into the site. Medieval earthworks are also recorded nearby.
- Five trenches were excavated on the site, each measuring 20m long. The trenching did not reveal any deposits or artefacts of archaeological interest suggests that the site is of low archaeological potential and that the proposed development will have no impact upon archaeological remains.

#### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Landmark Planning on behalf of Vaughan Farms Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in support of a planning application for a residential development on the land off Lugg Green Road, Kingsland, Herefordshire.
- 1.2 The site works and reporting conform to current national guidelines, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CIfA 2014), the Historic England document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006) and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2015).
- 1.3 The documentary archive will be submitted to Hereford Museum and Art Gallery within twelve months of the completion of the report.

### 2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Kingsland is located in the administrative district of Herefordshire Council, approximately 23km north-northeast of central Hereford. Kingsland is a ribbon development along North Road/Longford, and the proposed development is situated near to the centre of the settlement, to the north of North Road and east of Lugg Green Road, centred on NGR SO 4461 6176.
- The local geology comprises a bedrock geology of Raglan Mudstone, overlain by alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

#### 3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application is due to be submitted for a proposed residential development of the site. A desk-based assessment prepared for the site has identified some archaeological potential for the proposed development area (Speed 2015), and as such, a programme of intrusive trenching has been commissioned in order to provide the planning authority with sufficient information to allow for the determination of the planning application, and to establish any measures that may be required to mitigate the effects of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the particular chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

### 4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A preceding desk-based assessment identified the site as being of archaeological interest (Speed 2015), this report is summarised below.
- 4.2 Prehistoric and Roman evidence is represented by an extensive cropmark complex, including linear features and enclosures potentially extending into the site, of a probable later prehistoric to Roman date. Elements of the complex excavated to the west produced a single worked flint and small quantities of Roman pottery.

4.3 Medieval activity is recorded nearby in the form of the earthworks of a shrunken medieval village, with a motte and bailey castle located c.350m to the south of the site.

### 5.0 Methodology

5.1 The trial trenching methodology entailed the excavation of five trenches measuring 20m long by 1.6m wide (figure 2). The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2015.



Plate 1: Representative view showing natural deposit (Trench 3), looking east, scales 2x1m

- 5.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. In each trench a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 100mm in depth. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed, in this case the natural geology. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:20 and 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with photographs incorporating scales, an identification board and directional arrow as appropriate.
- 5.4 Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 1.

#### 6.0 Results

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence proved to be uniform across the site, comprising 0.1 0.2m thick topsoil sealing a c.0.3m thick compact mid orange brown gravely clay subsoil. This in turn overlay the natural geology, a mix of orange brown clay and gravel (Plate 2).
- 6.2 The evaluation trenching did not reveal any deposits of archaeological significance or any artefacts.



Plate 2: Southeast facing representative section (Trench 5), scale 1m

#### 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The evaluation trenching was undertaken to assess the potential for archaeological remains to exist on site and to understand the likely impact of the development would have on this resource.
- 7.2 Despite evidence of an extensive cropmark complex in adjacent fields of possibly prehistoric or Roman date and extensive medieval activity recorded nearby the lack of any archaeological deposits found during the evaluation trenching suggests that the site is of negligible archaeological potential and that the proposed development will have no impact upon the archaeological resource.

### 8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development. It has identified negligible archaeological potential for the site.

### 9.0 Acknowledgements

9.1 Allen archaeology would like to thank Landmark Planning and their client Vaughan Farms Limited for this commission.

### 10.0 References

AAL, 2015, Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching: Land off Lugg Green Road, Kingsland, Herefordshire, Allen Archaeology Limited, unpublished project document

ClfA, 2014, Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Department for Communities and Local Government

Speed, G., 2015, An archaeological desk-based assessment for land off Lugg Green Road, Kingsland, Herefordshire, University of Leicester Archaeological Services report number 2015-109

# **Appendix 1: Context Summary List**

## Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick; seals	Topsoil
		101	
101	Layer	Compact mid orange brown gravely clay, 0.35m thick;	Subsoil
		sealed by 100, seals 102	
102	Layer	Compact mid orange brown clayey gravel; sealed by 101	Natural geology

## Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick; seals	Topsoil
		201	
201	Layer	Compact mid orange brown gravely clay, 0.22m thick,	Subsoil
		sealed by 200, seals 202	
202	Layer	Compact mid orange brown clayey gravel; sealed by 201	Natural geology

## Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.1m thick; seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Compact mid orange brown gravely clay, 0.28m thick;	Subsoil
		sealed by 300, seals 302	
302	Layer	Compact mid orange brown clayey gravel; sealed by 301	Natural geology

## Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.22m thick; seals	Topsoil
		401	
401	Layer	Compact mid orange brown gravely clay, 0.16m thick;	Subsoil
		sealed by 400, seals 402	
402	Layer	Compact mid orange brown clayey gravel; sealed by 401	Natural geology

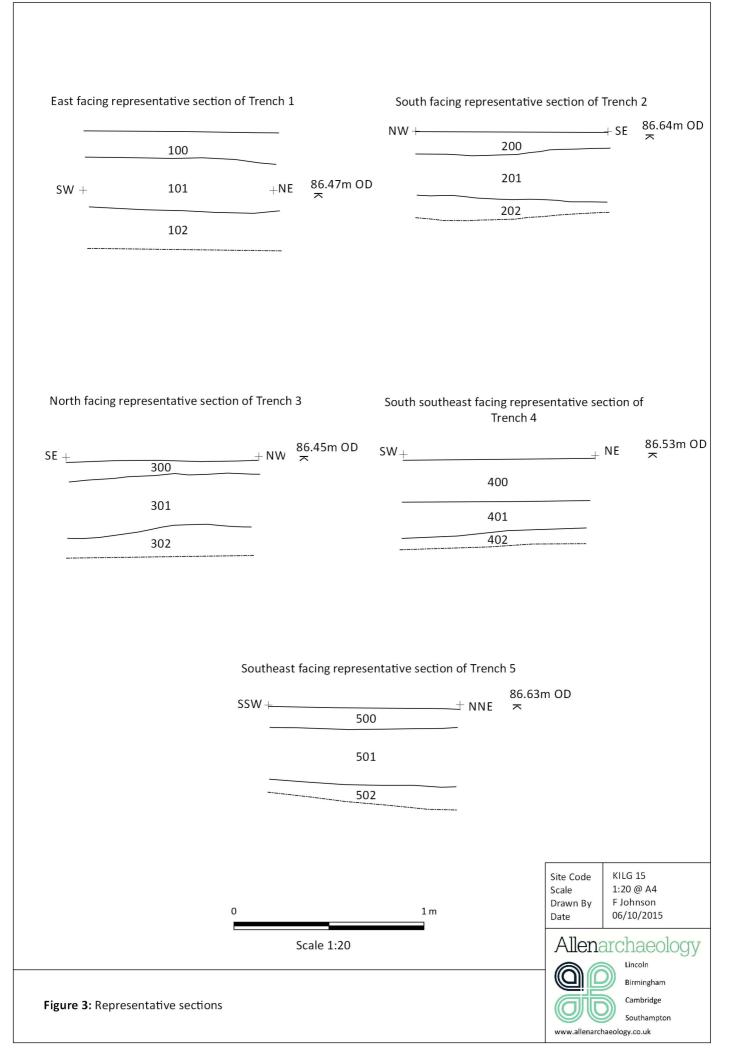
## Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
500	Layer	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt, 0.12m thick; seals	Topsoil
		501	
501	Layer	Compact mid orange brown gravely clay, 0.28m thick;	Subsoil
		sealed by 500, seals 502	
502	Layer	Compact mid orange brown clayey gravel; sealed by 501	Natural geology











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