

**Archaeological Desk-Based
Assessment**

for

Jason Richards Esq

concerning

Land at Butty Acre

Kingsland

Herefordshire

July 2016



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Cover: View looking NNW from the junction of North Road and the A4110 towards the site (centre right of picture)

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1 Executive Summary

This Archaeological Assessment of land at Butty Acre, Kingsland, Herefordshire undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) has reached the following conclusions regarding the potential and significance of the archaeological resource within the specific study area, which are summarised below:

- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of a prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate**.
- The site of the proposed development lies within a landscape of significant prehistoric settlement and ritual/funerary activity characterised by a number of circular and linear cropmarks, interpreted as representing features of a mostly Bronze Age date. The closest of these features lies 122m to the east of the site.
- The potential for encountering archaeological remains of Roman date has been assessed as **Low**. The site of the proposed development is located over 750m to the east of the Roman road of Watling Street.
- In the medieval period the site lay within a large open-field to the north west of the village of Kingsland, known as the 'Great West Field', and is close to the site of the Battle of Mortimer's Cross, fought in 1461.
- There would appear to be **Moderate** potential for encountering archaeological remains of medieval date, particularly associated with the nearby battlefield site of Mortimer's Cross. Finds of military paraphernalia have been recorded within the fields immediately west and north-west of the monument commemorating the battle (presumably including the site), although the historic usage of the site as arable land up to the late 19th century will have heavily disturbed archaeological remains in this area. There is also potential for encountering evidence of cultivation features associated with the medieval open field system recorded in this area.
- Documentary and cartographic evidence suggests that Butty Acre was under arable cultivation until the late 19th century and was thereafter used as a pasture orchard. There is no recorded evidence for construction activity associated with the line of the 18th century Leominster Canal in the immediate vicinity of the site. The potential of the site, in terms of post-medieval archaeology, has therefore been assessed as **Low**.

Summary Conclusion: *Based on the results of this Assessment, the overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as Moderate, with particular reference to encountering archaeological features associated with the extensive area of prehistoric settlement and ritual/funerary activity recorded to the north of Kingsland, as well as finds associated with the nearby medieval battlefield site of Mortimer's Cross.*

2 Introduction

This Archaeological Assessment was undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) in response to an Instruction from Jason Richards Esq. regarding land situated at Butty Acre Kingsland Herefordshire (*Fig. 1*).

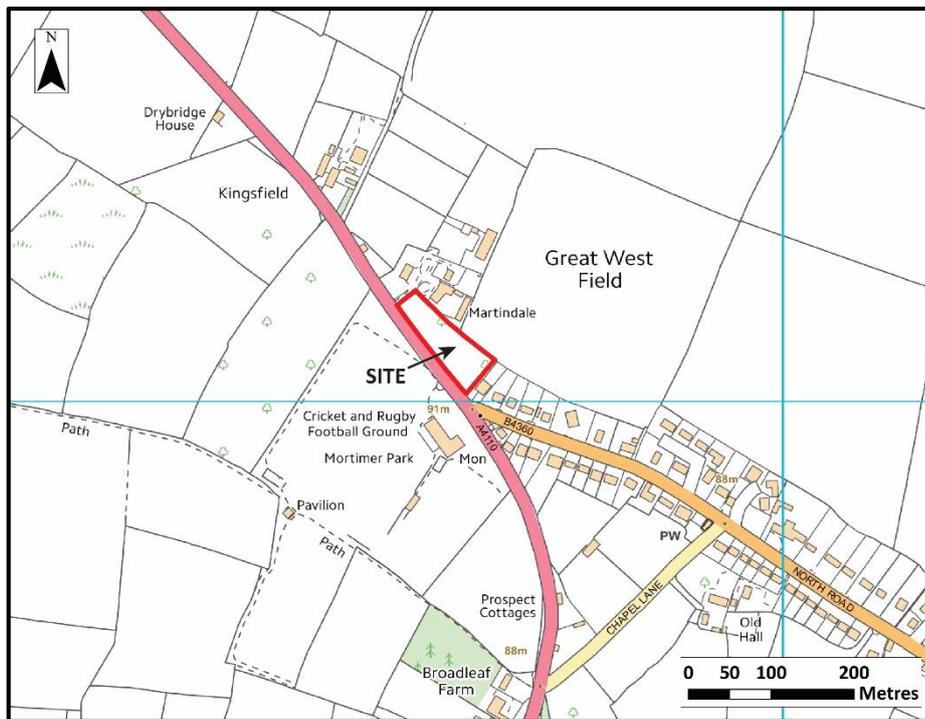


Fig. 1: Site Location Plan

2.1 Site Description

The site of the proposed development comprises a roughly rectangular field enclosure (covering approximately 0.53ha) situated immediately to the N of the junction of North Road (B4380) and the A4110 road heading NW towards Mortimer's Cross, opposite the Luctonians RFC ground at Mortimer Park. The site is currently laid out to rough pasture. The grid reference for the site is NGR: SO 43589 62074.

2.1.1 Soils & Geology

The predominant soil type in this area is the 571A Rowton consisting principally of well-drained fine silty loamy soils, locally over gravel. The quaternary drift geology consists of glaciofluvial or river terrace gravel and till, while the underlying solid geology is of undivided Old Red Sandstone (SSEW 1983).

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

This Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the site and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

3.2.1 Potential

This Assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the site. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

3.2.2 Importance

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed site (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Vol. 11 Section 3 part 2 (Highways Agency 2009).

BAL is also fully cognizant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Guidance Section 12* ('Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment').

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

4 Assessment

4.1 Consultation of Archaeological Records

This section analyses the information available from records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the site and discusses its implications with regard to 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 Research Methods

The research carried out for this Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment consisted of the following elements:

4.1.2 Evaluation and Study of Archaeological Databases

The Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted and lists obtained of all known archaeological sites, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the study area (the search radius was defined as 1km from the approximate centre of the site at NGR SO 43589 62074).

4.1.3 Evaluation and Study of Primary Sources

Primary documentary sources relating to the study area (including deeds, surveys and tithe apportionments) were consulted at the Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre and the National Archives.

4.1.4 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, utilizing collections held at Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre, the National Archives and the Historic England Archive.

4.1.5 Evaluation and Study of Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps and illustrations (including engravings, paintings and photographs) dating back to the 18th century were consulted at the Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre and the National Archives

4.1.6 Conservation Areas

The site of the proposed development is located just outside the NW boundary of the Kingsland Conservation Area (DHE6268). However, no part of the site lies within the boundaries of the site, as defined by Herefordshire Council's HER shapefiles.

4.1.7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

No SAMs lie within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development. The nearest SAM is Kingsland Castle (1007318), 1.1km to the SE of the site.

4.1.8 Archaeological Sites

The Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (<https://pastscape.org.uk>) were both consulted to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource within the specific study area; a buffer zone of 1km was defined around the site of the proposed development, centered on NGR SO 43589 62074. A total of 42 archaeological sites and 4 archaeological events were recorded within the 1km buffer zone defined for the purposes of this study.

4.1.9 Site Visit

BAL undertook a site visit on the 4th of July 2016 to determine the potential for surviving archaeological remains on the site.

4.2 Assessment Results

4.2.1 Prehistoric

In terms of excavated sites or artefactual evidence, there is little evidence for prehistoric activity recorded on the Herefordshire HER in the vicinity of the modern village of Kingsland. However, a large complex of cropmarks of likely prehistoric date have been identified from aerial photographs within the fields surrounding the village, including several located in relatively close proximity to the site, which appear to represent settlement enclosures and features possibly associated with ritual or funerary activity (*Table 2*).

Table 2: Gazetteer of Prehistoric Cropmarks recorded on the Herefordshire HER in the vicinity (1km) of the site

MonUID	SMR No.	Description	NGR	HER Interpretation	Distance from Site
MHE19029	43955	Ring Ditch, Great West Field	SO 4379 6208	Bronze Age	122m to E
MHE18838	30401	Possible round barrow, West Town	SO 4352 6154	Bronze Age	471m to S
MHE3473	8308	Ring ditch, W of Day House	SO 4418 6203	'Prehistoric'	528m to E
MHE2168	6009	Enclosures, N of Croftmead	SO 4430 6180	Early Iron Age-Roman	649m to E
MHE2167	6008	Ring Ditch, N of Croftmead	SO 4440 6180	'Late Prehistoric'	811m to E
MHE18835	30398	Possible long barrow, The Tars	SO 4412 6281	Neolithic	879m to NE

These cropmarks consist of a series of circular, linear and sub-triangular features (*Plate 1*) and have been described as 'one of the largest cropmark complexes in the county' (Dinn 1996; Hemingway & Dinn 1996).

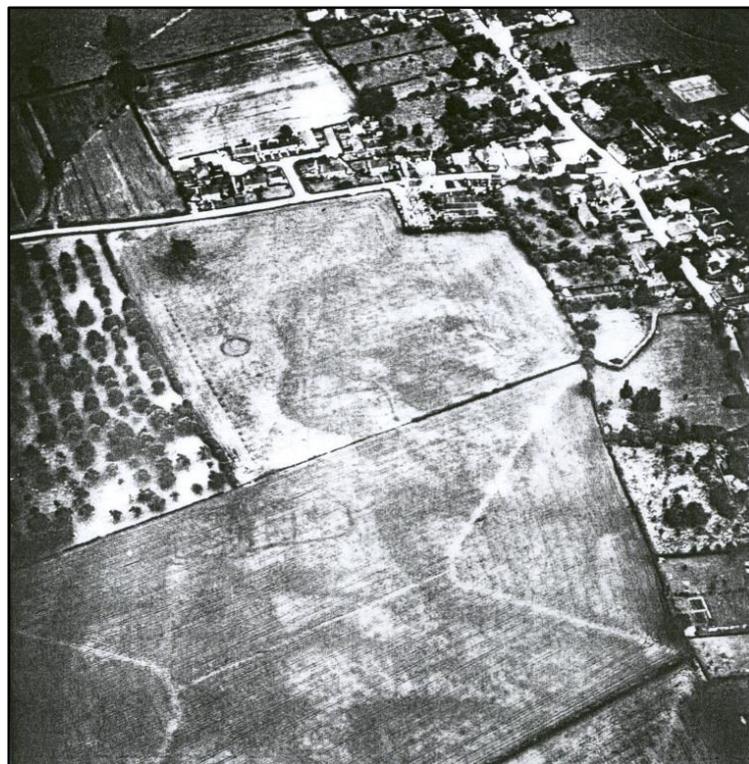


Plate 1: Aerial photograph of 1990 showing cropmarks to the N of the village of Kingsland

The Kingsland cropmarks were evaluated by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service (HWCAS) in 1995-96 using a combination of auguring, fieldwalking and geophysical survey, and, although a small amount of Romano-British pottery and a single flint was uncovered during the fieldwalking survey, no other evidence of settlement was found. It was therefore concluded that any buried soil layers or occupation surfaces associated with the ditched enclosures had been removed by medieval and later ploughing (Hemingway & Dinn 1996, 15). Whilst no firm evidence was found to confirm the date of the ditched enclosures, the ring ditches were tentatively assigned a Bronze Age date (Dinn 1996, 64), including the ploughed out feature located in the SE corner of Great West Field (HER 43955; 122m to the E of the site).

Only one of the possible Bronze Age barrows in the vicinity of Kingsland survives as an extant earthwork, the round barrow at West Town (HER 30401; 471m to the S of the site), which consists of a circular earthen mound approximately 40m in diameter and 1m in height located in an orchard on the W edge of Kingsland (Ray & Hoverd 2004).

In terms of the cropmarks assigned a tentative date, the earliest is a possible Neolithic long barrow at The Tars (HER 30398; 879m to the NE of the site). Documentary sources from the 19th century described the remains of what could be interpreted as a chambered long barrow, a 1970s aerial photograph indicated the presence of a plough-damaged structure on a NE-SW axis. A thumbnail flint scraper with steep retouch was found in ploughsoil some 150m NW of the possible barrow, and this was assigned a probable early Neolithic date (Ray & Hoverd 2004).

Conclusion: The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**, which primarily reflects the number of cropmarks of a probable prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site, including a possible Bronze Age ring ditch within 150m of the site of the proposed development. The high level of prehistoric cropmark features recorded, indicates that this was area of quite intense activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

4.2.2 Romano-British

Kingsland is bounded on the W by Watling Street (West), which ran from Caerleon to Chester. The section which runs to the W of Kingsland is identified by Margary as Roman road 6c, and ran from Leintwardine to Monmouth (Margary 1973, 321). The route of the road has been identified on aerial photographs, and is reflected in the modern landscape through lanes, tracks and field boundaries, as well as part of the parish boundaries between Kingsland to the E, and Shobdon and Eardisland to the W (HER 53319; 763m to the W of the site). Amorphous cropmarks identified next to line of the Roman road near Lower Brook Farm have been interpreted as representing a quarry of possible Roman date (HER 53315; 860m to the SW of the site).

Although no Roman forts or marching camps are known in the area around Kingsland, it is possible that there was a Romano-British settlement at the crossing of the River Arrow at Lawton which is located directly S of Kingsland (White 2003, 20). Furthermore, the 1996 field-walking survey carried out by Hereford and Worcester County Archaeological Service (HWCAS) in fields to the N of Kingsland produced a small number of abraded Roman sherds (Hemingway & Dinn 1996).

Conclusion: The potential for encountering archaeological evidence of Romano-British activity has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the lack of clear evidence for Romano-British archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the site, and the fact that the nearest positively identified feature of a Romano-British date is the Roman road, over 750m to the W of the site.

4.2.3 Medieval

The place-name 'Kingsland' is of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'The King's estate in Lene', 'Lene' and 'Leon' being elements which appears in a number of local place-names, and which may indicate a distinct early-medieval territorial entity in N Herefordshire, situated between the rivers Lugg and Arrow (Coplestone-Crow 2009; Mills, 2003, 279; Perry 2002, 32). Kingsland is recorded as a substantial royal manor (valued at £13 3s) in Domesday, previously in the possession Edward the Confessor and the William fitz Osbern (*DD Her.* 1.5). During the reign of Henry I (1100-35) the manor of Kingsland was granted to the de Braose family, lords of Radnor, and it is likely that the de Braose family were responsible for building the surviving motte and bailey castle at Kingsland, located immediately W of the church (Shoesmith 1996, 152-153)

In the mid-13th century, the manor of Kingsland came into the hands of the Mortimer family, who held it until the middle of the 15th century. They were undoubtedly responsible for the construction of the parish church of St Michael, presumably a rebuilding of an earlier structure on the same site, and attempted to establish a planned urban settlement at Kingsland in the late 13th-early 14th century (Cook & Priestley 2004, 9).

The area surrounding the medieval settlement of Kingsland consisted mostly of large, open common arable fields, recorded in late-medieval documents, such as an account of the bailiff of Kingsland dated 1389-90 (Cole 1956, 168-176), and which appear on an estate map of Kingsland dated 1709 (printed in Sylvester 1969, Fig. 45). The site of the proposed development lay within the 'Great West Field' (HER 3895), and traces of strip fields and ridge and furrow cultivation (indicative of an open field system) have been identified within the former boundaries of the field from aerial photography. The Kingsland open-fields appear to have remained largely unenclosed until about 1800, when substantial enclosure took place.

The site of the proposed development lies close to the location of the Battle of Mortimer's Cross, an important military engagement fought during the Wars of the Roses on the 2nd or 3rd of February 1461. The battle was a decisive victory for Yorkist forces, led by Edward Earl of March (subsequently crowned as Edward IV), over a Lancastrian army led by Owen and Jasper Tudor (Hodges 1982 65-72). Contemporary accounts of the battle are somewhat confused, and the precise location and extent of the battlefield site remain unclear, although later antiquarian accounts conclude that the battle was located in the Great West Field (Brooke, 1857, 74-75).

However, the stone monument or pedestal built in 1799 to commemorate the battle (Grade II Listed Building 1081827; 30m to the SE of the site) may mark the site where the Lancastrians made their last stand. Finds of military paraphernalia presumably associated with the battle (including pieces of armour, bridle bits and stirrups, presumably of late medieval date) have been recorded within the fields to the W and NW of the monument (Brooke, 1857, 75-76; Hodges 1982, 66).

Of particular interest is an account of the battlefield made by a Victorian antiquarian, Richard Brooke, who visited the site in 1854 and 1856, which describes finds of objects made in the fields adjacent to the 1799 monument (Brooke, 1857, 75-76). Brooke recorded that *'relics of the conflict have been occasionally dug up in the fields in front (to the westward) of the pedestal, and of the point of junction of the two roads. When I first visited the field of battle, on the 16th of May, 1854, I met with a husbandman at work there, who had lived near it many years, and who informed me, that some years ago, in ploughing in the next fields immediately to the right and left of the turnpike road, after leaving the pedestal and the place of junction of the two roads, he had not unfrequently discovered remains of bridle-bits, stirrups, fragments of iron, and, amongst others, long pieces of iron, which, from their shape and size, he concluded had been sword-blades, besides other indications of the battle... I have also been informed [by the Rector of Kingsland] that there was within his recollection, in a close near the field of battle, a mound said to have been a place of burial of those slain in the battle, but that it is now quite ploughed down, and no vestige of it remains. Although the field of battle is now entirely enclosed, there were old persons living, when I visited it in 1855 and 1856, who recollected large parts of it, when the thorn fences of its enclosures were small, and not much grown, from having been recently planted, and even when a portion of the land near the pedestal was open and unenclosed'*.



Plate 2: View SE showing the monument built in 1799 to commemorate the battle of Mortimer's Cross at the junction of North Road and the A4110

Conclusion: There would appear to be **Moderate** potential for encountering archaeological evidence associated with the nearby battlefield site of Mortimer's Cross, particularly in terms of finds of military paraphernalia, although it is likely that the historic usage of the site as arable land up to the late 19th century will have caused significant disturbance to archaeological remains in this area. There is also potential for encountering evidence of cultivation features associated with the medieval open field system recorded in this area.

4.2.4 Post-medieval

Documentary and cartographic records (discussed in greater detail below) show that the boundaries of site, known as Butty Acre, were established by the early 19th century and that it remained under arable cultivation until the end of the 19th century, being converted to use as a pasture orchard by no later than 1904. Historically, the site was a copyhold estate of the manor of Kingsland, lying within the extensive open common field known as the 'Great West Field' which was enclosed in 1817.

The post-medieval agricultural landscape of Kingsland, following the enclosure, was characterised by a number of dispersed farmsteads. The nearest of these, Kingsfield/Drybridge Farm, lies c.150m to the NW of the site of the proposed development (HER 46322; Preece 2008).

As has already been mentioned, a pedestal monument was erected in 1799 at the junction of North Road and the A4110 (approximately 30m to the SE of the site) to commemorate the Battle of Mortimer's Cross. The monument is designated as a Grade II Listed Building (1081827).

The site of the proposed development also lies in the vicinity of an abandoned stretch of the Leominster Canal, an ambitious, but ultimately failed, project to connect Kington with the Severn at Stourport (Hadfield 1960, 191-198). Three sections of the canal are recorded on the Herefordshire HER, one near Drybridge (HER 30658; c.200m to the N of the site), one near Day House (HER 30656; c.550m to the NE of the site), and one between Drybridge and New House Farm (HER 5311; c.350m to the NW of the site). A canal bridge is also recorded c.265m to the NW of the site, on the road connecting Kingsland with Mortimer's Cross (HER 30657). This section of the canal appears to have been constructed by 1795, but was never fully operational, and what remains of it are a few earthworks and water filled hollow. The line of the canal appears to have run 200m to the N of the site of the proposed development, defining a number of field boundaries, and therefore is unlikely to impact upon the archaeological potential of the site.

Conclusion: The potential of the site, in terms of post-medieval archaeology, has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the fact that the site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period and that no known post-medieval heritage assets, beyond the pedestal monument, are close enough to the site to be affected. Similarly, the line of the Leominster Canal, 200m to the N of the site, is not close enough to impact upon the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2.5 Documentary Study and Map Regression

Documentary and cartographic records relating to the study area dating back to the mid-18th century were consulted in order to determine the historical pattern of land use, field boundaries and land ownership in the immediate vicinity of the site. The results of this documentary study and map regression are summarised below (*Table 3*)

Table 3: Documentary Study and Map Regression

Date	Description
1754	Isaac Taylor's Map of Herefordshire (<i>Fig. 3</i>) provides little detail regarding field boundaries. It shows the site as lying immediately N of the point where North Road meets the road running to the S of Kingsland village (along the line of the present A4110). North Road and its continuation NW towards Mortimer's Cross was turnpiked by Parliamentary Act in 1728. Taylor's map shows a large area marked as Kingsland Field extending to the N and W of the site, this roughly corresponds to the area known as the Great West Field which is believed to be the site of the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461.
1815	The OS surveyor's drawing of 1815 (<i>Fig. 4</i>) is the earliest map to show the study area in appreciable topographical detail, although field boundaries are shown in a somewhat schematic fashion. The site is depicted as lying within a narrow strip of land located immediately N of the junction of North Road and the road leading N to Mortimer's Cross.
1820-1840	The earliest documentary reference to the site occurs in 1821, when a sale advertisement dated 28 Feb 1821 records the sale of 'a parcel of arable land called Butty Acre in Great West Field (1 acre, 1 road and 32 perches)' which then belonged to a Mr William Young who held it by copyhold of the manor of Kingsland. The place name Butty Acre refers to a 'butt' or sub-divided strip of arable land forming part of an open-field system (Gray 1915, 19). 'Butty Acre' was again advertised for sale in 1833 and is described as being under arable cultivation (Hereford Journal). Deeds record that the copyhold estate of Butty Acre was sold by William Young in 1834 to Edward Butler, the occupant of a cottage in North Road who is recorded as a tailor in the 1841 census return.
1841	The Kingsland tithe map for 1841 (<i>Fig. 5</i>) marks the site at Plot No. 886, which is described as 'part of Butty Acre', an arable field owned and farmed by Edward Butler. The narrow rectilinear form of the field appears to be well established by that date. Elongated strip fields are indicated on the tithe map immediately N of 'Butty Acre'. It appears that the NW portion of 'Butty Acre' had been split off from the rest of the field and a small cottage (later known as Battle Acre) built on the land, recorded as Plot No. 887 (House and Garden) on the tithe apportionment, which belonged to a carpenter named Edward Grubb. Deeds record that Edward Butler sold his estate at Butty Acre to Thomas Knott of Eyton in December 1859.
1886	The OS 1 st edition 25-inch map of 1886 (<i>Fig. 6</i>) shows the boundary of the site as having remained unchanged since 1841. The cottage and garden plot immediately to the NW of the site (marked as Plot No. 887 on the tithe map) are still shown as intact and heavily tree-planted. The copyhold estate at Butty Acre was sold by Esther Knott to Albert Thomas Wall in 1892 and is still recorded as arable land at that date.
1904-1963	The site is shown on the OS 2 nd and 3 rd edition maps of 1904 and 1928 (<i>Fig. 7</i>) as being completely covered by orcharding; it is recorded as pasture orchard in a deed of 1929 and is still shown an orchard on the Land Utilisation Survey map of 1942 and a RAF vertical photograph of 1946. Later Ordnance Survey maps dated 1953 and 1963 show no discernible change in land usage or the extent of the site during this period.
1974	An OS 1:2500 map of the area dated 1974 shows that significant changes to the topography of the site and its immediate surrounding area took place between 1963 and 1974. The site itself is shown as having been sub-divided into three rectangular enclosures, all of which were covered with orcharding, together with a narrow oblong barn or shed constructed in the southernmost enclosure adjoining the roadside. Several modern detached houses (including Martindale House) are shown on the 1974 map to the NW of the site.
1990 to present	An aerial photograph of the site taken in 1999 shows that the sub-divisions recorded on the OS 1:2500 map of 1974 had been removed, along with the barn or shed structure adjoining the road. The orchard appears to have fallen into decay by the late 1990s, with many of the trees having been removed. Later aerial photographs dated 2008 and 2012 show a similar picture, with the site becoming increasingly overgrown.

5 Site Visit

The site at Butty Acre comprises a roughly rectangular field enclosure (covering approximately 0.53ha) situated immediately to the N of the junction of North Road (B4380) and the A4110 road, roughly opposite the Luctonians RFC ground at Mortimer Park. The site is currently laid out to rough pasture and is heavily overgrown, with its former use as an orchard evidenced by a series of decayed apple trees along its N boundary. No visible features of archaeological interest, in terms of earthworks or structural remains, were noted within the field.



Plate 3: View N looking across Butty Acre, showing decayed apple trees along the N boundary of the field

6 Conclusion

This Archaeological Assessment of land at Butty Acre, Kingsland, Herefordshire has reached the following conclusions:

Period	Potential	Justification
Prehistoric	Moderate	The potential for encountering archaeological remains of a prehistoric date has been assessed as Moderate . This assessment reflects the location of the site in an area of significant prehistoric activity evidenced by a series of cropmark features recorded in the vicinity of Kingsland, which may be associated with settlement and ritual/funerary activity of Bronze Age date. The closest of these cropmarks is located 122m to the east of the site. Should evidence of prehistoric activity be encountered within the site, then it would be assessed as being of High importance.
Romano-British	Low	The closest Romano-British feature recorded on the Herefordshire HER is the Roman road between Monmouth and Leintwardine, over 750m to the west of the site. Consequently, the potential for encountering Romano-British archaeology at the site has been assessed as Low .
Medieval	Moderate	<p>The site lies within a former strip field, a component of the extensive open common field lying to the W and NW of the settlement of Kingsland, known as the 'Great West Field'. The site is also located in the vicinity of the site of the battlefield of Mortimer's Cross, a major engagement during the Wars of the Roses fought in 1461. Although the precise location and extent of the battlefield site remain unclear, frequent finds of objects associated with the battle were reportedly made in the 19th century during ploughing within the fields to the W of the monument erected to commemorate the battle (only 30m SE of the site).</p> <p>There would appear to be Moderate potential for encountering archaeological evidence associated with the nearby battlefield site of Mortimer's Cross, particularly in terms of finds of military paraphernalia, although it is likely that the historic usage of the site as arable land up to the late 19th century will have caused significant disturbance to archaeological remains in this area. The discovery of finds associated with the battle would be regarded as being of High importance. There is also potential for encountering evidence of cultivation features associated with the medieval open field system recorded in this area.</p>
Post-Medieval	Low	The site was used as agricultural land, both as arable and pasture orchard throughout the post-medieval period, and lies some distance from the line of the former Leominster Canal, constructed in the late 18 th century. Consequently, there is a Low potential for encountering post-medieval archaeology.

Summary Conclusion: The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate**. There is potential for encountering archaeological features associated with the extensive area of prehistoric settlement and ritual/funerary activity recorded to the north of the village of Kingsland, as well as finds associated with the nearby medieval battlefield site of Mortimer's Cross.

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8 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Events and Monuments

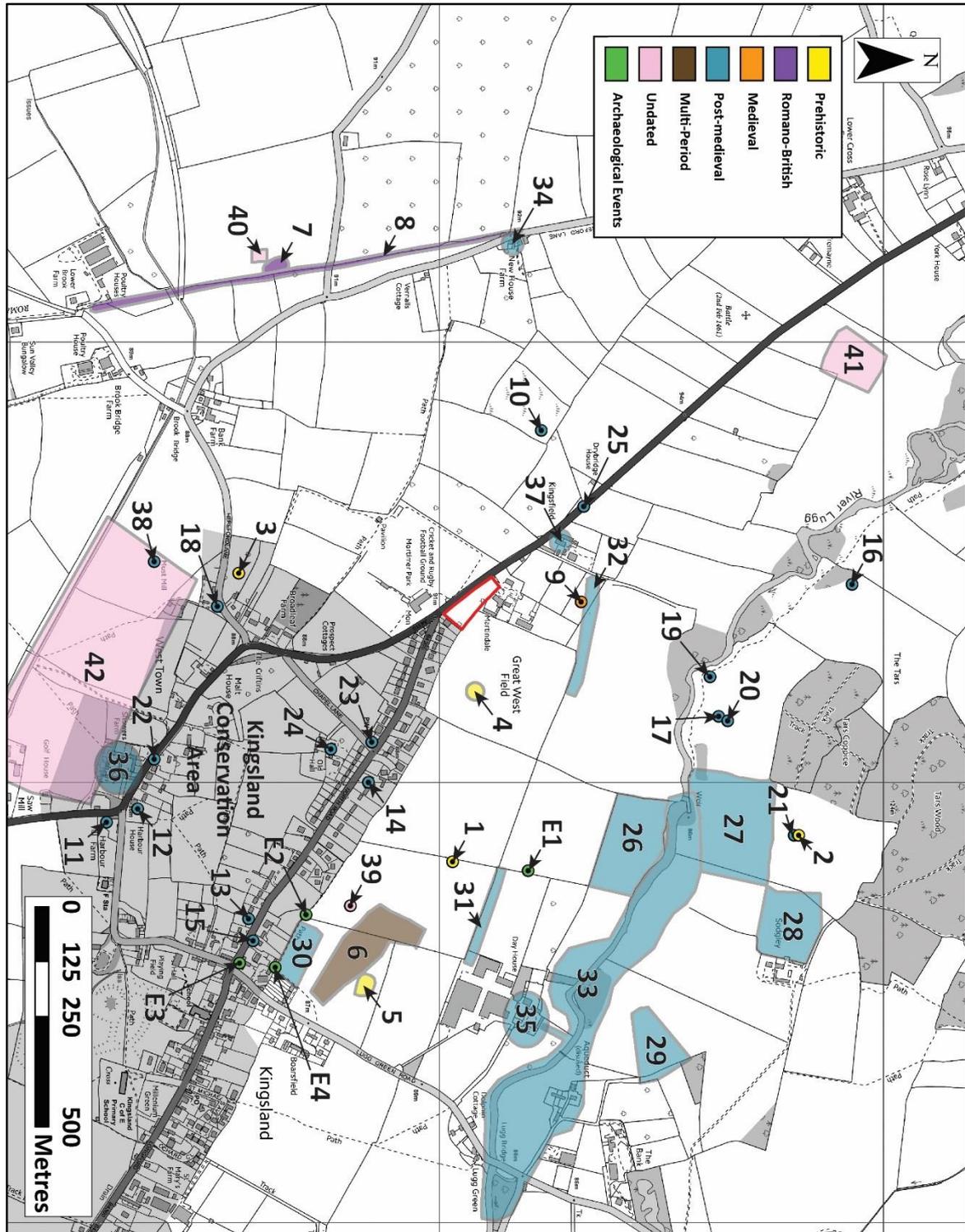


Fig. 2: Plan showing Archaeological events, monuments and listed buildings recorded on the Herefordshire HER in the vicinity (1km) of the site of the proposed development (© Crown copyright and database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey Licence No. 100055758)

Table 4: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments and events recorded on the Herefordshire HER in the vicinity (1km) of the site of the proposed development

Number	MonUID	SMRNo	Name	Date	NGR
1	MHE3473	8308	Ring ditch, W of Day House	Prehistoric	SO 4418 6203
2	MHE18835	30398	Possible long barrow, The Tars	Neolithic	SO 4412 6281
3	MHE18838	30401	Possible round barrow, West Town	Bronze Age	SO 4352 6154
4	MHE19029	43955	Ring Ditch, Great West Field	Bronze Age	SO 4379 6208
5	MHE2167	6008	Ring Ditch, N of Croftmead	Late Prehistoric	SO 4440 6180
6	MHE2168	6009	Enclosures, N of Croftmead	Early Iron Age-Roman	SO 4430 6180
7	MHE24140	53315	Cropmark of quarry, 450m N of Lower Brook Farm	Roman	SO 4282 6163
8	MHE24144	53319	Route of Watling Street West Roman road	Roman	SO 4304 6058
9	MHE1231	3895	Field system, Great West Field	Medieval	SO 4359 6232
10	MHE1996	5311	Site of Canal	Post-medieval	SO 4320 6223
11	MHE2407	6340	Harbour Farm	Post-medieval	SO 4409 6125
12	MHE7409	19223	Harbour House	Post-medieval	SO 4406 6132
13	MHE7415	19224	The Willows, North Road	Post-medieval	SO 4431 6157
14	MHE7419	21594	The Wardens - Toll House	Post-medieval	SO 4400 6184
15	MHE7703	23053	The Old Fire Station	Post-medieval	SO 4436 6158
16	MHE10836	39550	Quarry	Post-medieval	SO 4355 6293
17	MHE10837	39551	Quarry	Post-medieval	SO 4385 6263
18	MHE13377	31424	Lincolns Inn Farm	Post-medieval	SO 4360 6150
19	MHE15722	37577	Ridge & furrow, approx 250m SSW of Tars Coppice	Post-medieval	SO 4376 6261
20	MHE15723	37578	Ridge & furrow, approx 150m S of Tars Coppice	Post-medieval	SO 4386 6265
21	MHE15725	37580	Ridge & furrow, approx 300m W of Sodgley	Post-medieval	SO 4412 6280
22	MHE16172	38259	Milestone, A4110 at West Town	Post-medieval	SO 4394 6135
23	MHE7416	21596	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	SO 4390 6184
24	MHE17479	42654	Old Hall Barn	Post-medieval	SO 4392 6175
25	MHE10695	30657	Canal bridge	Post-medieval	SO 4337 6232
26	MHE15728	37583	Ridge & Furrow, 450m NW of Day House	Post-medieval	SO 4414 6243
27	MHE15727	37582	Ridge & Furrow, 350m SW of Sodgley	Post-medieval	SO 4410 6266
28	MHE15726	37581	Ridge & Furrow, W of Sodgley	Post-medieval	SO 4432 6279
29	MHE15730	37585	Ridge & Furrow, NW of The Bank	Post-medieval	SO 4459 6250
30	MHE15740	37595	Ridge & Furrow, 500m SSW of Day House	Post-medieval	SO 4439 6168
31	MHE10694	30656	Section of Canal	Post-medieval	SO 4430 6210
32	MHE10696	30658	Lock & Section of Kingsland Canal, NE of Drybridge	Post-medieval	SO 4366 6232
33	MHE8885	30098	Mill Race, Aqueduct & Associated Features, Kingsland Mill (Lugg Mill)	Post-medieval	SO 4451 6234
34	MHE19747	46314	New House Farm	Post-medieval	SO 4277 6216
35	MHE7421	21591	Day House	Post-medieval	SO 4453 6219
36	MHE13376	31423	Showers Farm	Post-medieval	SO 4396 6127
37	MHE19755	46322	Kingsfield (Drybridge)	Post-medieval	SO 4345 6227
38	MHE4045	10389	Possible Leat, SW of the Village	Post-medieval	SO 4349 6135
39	MHE3474	8309	Triangular Enclosure, NW of Kingsland	Undated	SO 4428 6180
40	MHE19033	43958	Square Enclosures, 300m NW of Bank Farm	Undated	SO 4280 6159
41	MHE4559	10107	Enclosures, SE of Mortimer House	Undated	SO 4300 6290
42	MHE3396	8187	Linear Ditches, S of the Village	Undated	SO 4370 6120
E1	EHE30650	30650	Survey of Kingsland Canal	1999-2000	SO 4420 6220
E2	EHE38449	38449	DBA & Eval. - North Street Meadow	2004	SO 4430 6170
E3	EHE41528	41528	The Old Barn, Little Croase - WB & Building Survey	2005	SO 4441 6155
E4	EHE41525	41525	WB, The Little Croase	2005	SO 4442 6163

Table 5: Gazetteer of listed buildings recorded on the Herefordshire HER in the vicinity (1km) of the site of the proposed development

DesigUID	NationalRe	Name	Grade	Date	NGR
DHE722	1349884	Croase House & Little Croase	II	C18th	SO 4441 6156
DHE723	1301044	Croft Mead	II	C17th	SO 4432 6161
DHE712	1349882	Corners Inn	II	C17th	SO 4444 6154
DHE724	1081839	Malthouse Farmhouse	II	C15th	SO 4386 6148
DHE725	1349885	The Arbour & Attached Barn	II	C17th	SO 4407 6126
DHE698	1166899	The Shambles	II	C15th	SO 4392 6175
DHE728	1301014	Sunny Bank	II	C15th	SO 4375 6147
DHE690	1081827	Monument about 2m N of the Monument Inn	II	C18th	SO 4363 6198
DHE686	1081823	Moor House Farmhouse	II	C17th	SO 4437 6146
DHE729	1081841	Must Mill	II	C15th	SO 4359 6139
DHE726	1167133	Showers Farmhouse	II	C18th	SO 4398 6129
DHE727	1081840	Showers Cottage	II	C17th	SO 4405 6122

9 Appendix 2: Historic Maps



Fig. 3: Extract from Taylor's 1754 Map of Herefordshire. Site location marked in red
(Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre)



Fig. 4: Extract from Thomas Budgen's 1815 OS Surveyor's Drawing of Presteigne. Site boundary marked in red (Reproduced courtesy of The British Library)

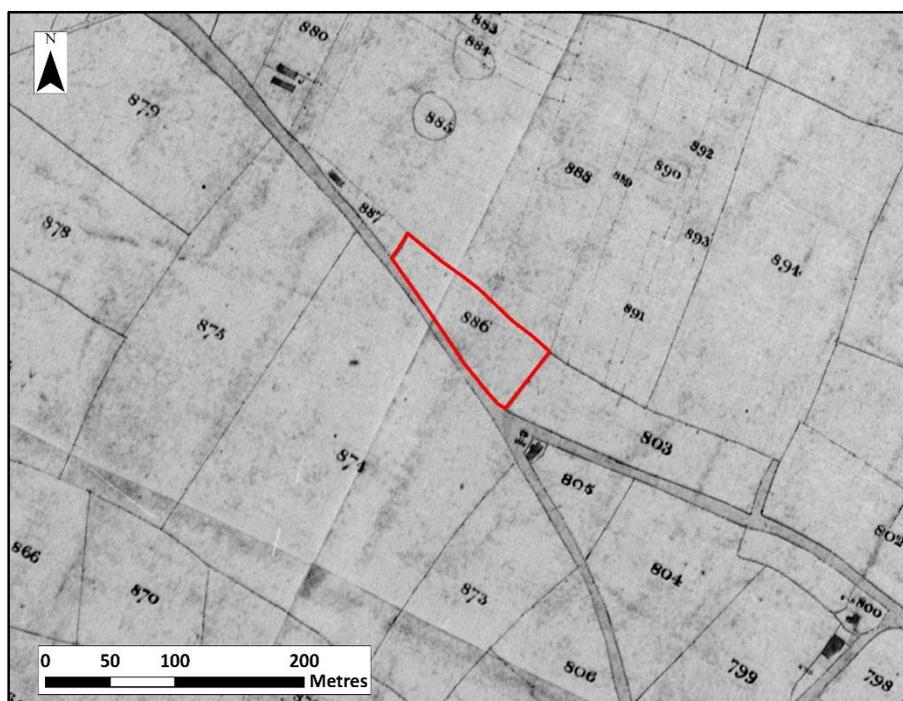


Fig. 5: Extract from the 1841 Kingsland Tithe Map. Site boundary marked in red (Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre)

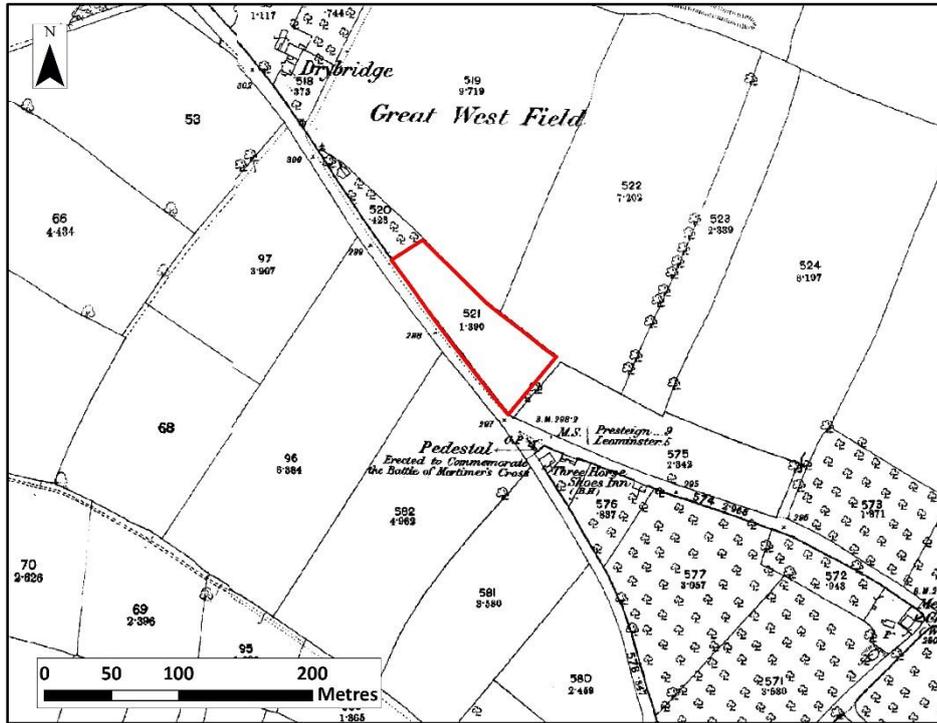


Fig. 6: Extract from the 1886 OS 1st Edition 25-Inch Map of Herefordshire. Site boundary marked in red (Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre)

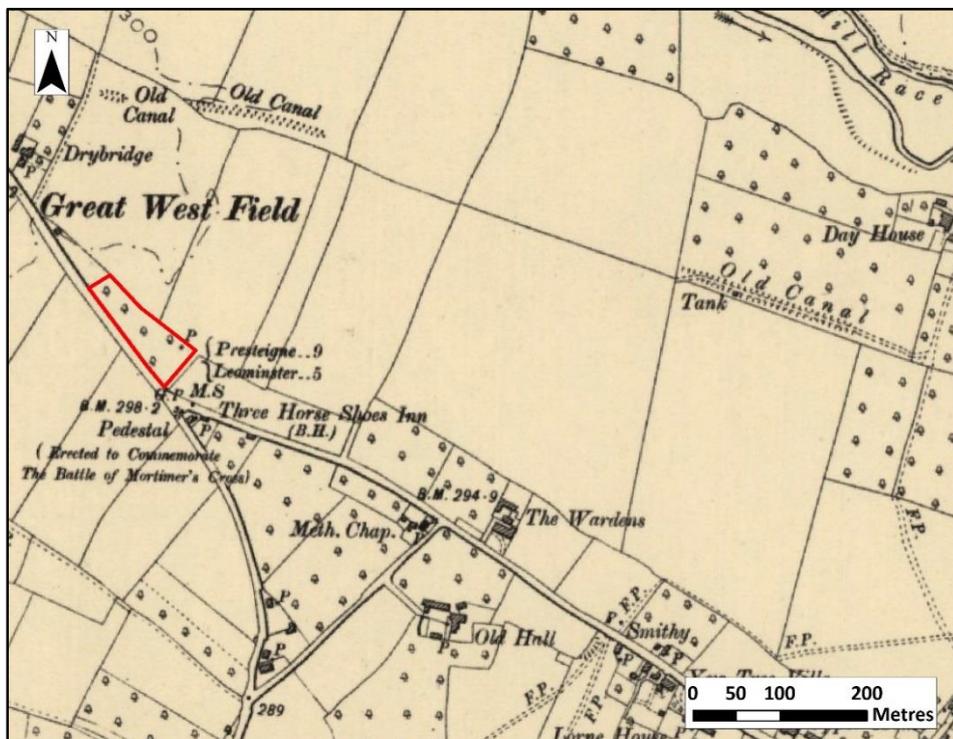


Fig. 6: Extract from the 1904 OS 2nd Edition 6-Inch Map of Herefordshire. Site boundary marked in red (Reproduced courtesy of Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre)

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11 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from Herefordshire Archive and Record Centre unless otherwise stated)

1754: Isaac Taylor's Map of Herefordshire

1815: OS Surveyor's Drawing of Presteigne & District surveyed by Thomas Budgen

1841: Kingsland Tithe Map

1886: OS 1st Edition 25-inch Map of Herefordshire

1904: OS 2nd Edition 6-inch Map

1928: OS 3rd edition 6-inch map

1942: Land Utilisation Survey Map

1953: OS provisional edition 6-inch map

1963: OS 1:2500 map

1974 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Survey

(Aerial photographs of the site dating back to 1946 were consulted at the Historic England Archive in Swindon and the Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre)

Report Title		Report Ref	
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