



Herefordshire Council

Herefordshire Archaeology
Conservation and Environmental Planning
Planning Services
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Herefordshire Council

An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Moccas Estate

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.68

**Report prepared by
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Contents

Summary
Introduction
Survey description
Survey results: The Eastern Parkland
The Western Parkland
Land under Estate Division

Discussion: Archaeological Significance
Historic Landscape Significance
Management Implications

Acknowledgements

Archive
References
Validation
Appendix 1: Survey Database

Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeological service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr. Keith Ray.

An Archaeological Reconnaissance survey of Moccas Estate

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 68, March 2003.

Summary:

An archaeological reconnaissance survey (HSM 34081) was undertaken in partnership with DEFRA. The survey involved recording primarily earthwork features relating to park landscaping and previous land use, using a Global Positioning System.

The survey identified three main areas of significance:

The earthwork remains of a northern boundary bank enclosing Moccas church and churchyard indicating that the church enclosure was far larger than its present circuit suggests.

Extensive areas of well preserved ridge and furrow within the retained parkland were recorded.

The routes of the 18th and 19th Century carriageways were found to be almost entirely intact.

Note: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. NGRs are accurate to approximately 10m. Measured dimensions are accurate to within 1m at a scale of 1:500, 0.1m at 1:50, and 0.02m at 1:20.

Figure 1 contains material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. This material has been reproduced in order to locate the site in its environs.

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Introduction

Background to the survey:

This report has been produced as an initial summary of a rapid survey of Moccas Estate carried out as a partnership project in collaboration with DEFRA and the land owner. The survey was required for the implementation of a management plan under the terms of Countryside Stewardship for the estate. Whilst the documented landscape history and the recent historical ecology are relatively well understood, little is known concerning its transitions from medieval and earlier landscape, to 18th Century Landscape Park. In particular the archaeological field evidence has only been touched upon briefly in previous studies.

The aim of the survey was to identify and record archaeological earthwork and other remains and assess their significance within the context of the study area.

Moccas Estate, Location and Setting: (Figure 1).



Moccas Estate is located approximately 17km to the west of Hereford City. Within and immediately south of a large, northwards trending, loop of the River Wye.

The solid geology under Moccas Estate comprises Old Red Sandstone of the Raglan Mudstone series. Overlying this is a variety of fluvio-glacial deposits associated with the late Devensian glaciation. Soils are typically slightly acidic reddish loams.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation for Herefordshire lists the study area as post medieval estate division containing some retained parkland.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Previous studies and background to the archaeology

Foremost among these is the English Nature sponsored study “Moccas: an English deer park”, (edited by Harding and Wall., 2000). This publication was also supported by Herefordshire Council and The Woolhope Club. This included discussion of the history of the estate as a whole, but no field observations.

Survey Description

Moccas Estate was surveyed in 2 days during March 2003. The survey comprised a reconnaissance walk over in order to locate and identify archaeological features, comment on their preservation and assess their significance. Features were mapped using a hand-held 'SILVA Multi-Navigator' Global Positioning System, enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m even under tree canopy.

It is necessary for this type of survey to be undertaken in the winter months when foliage is light, usually after December and through to April. Ideally, it should be carried out during or soon after a cold spell as this helps flatten long grass and old bracken, making the identification of earthwork features easier.

The survey area was walked in transects aligned roughly east / west and approximately 50m to 100m apart. If a large feature was encountered and no other features of archaeological significance could be seen, then this feature was followed and features 50m either side of it recorded. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a dictaphone and transcribed at a later date. The transcriptions were used as a basis for the database and synthesis in this report.

The following survey should not be taken as exhaustive or its results as definitive. The level of survey carried out is intended to record the character of features present, their state of preservation and their relationships to other features within the survey area. More detailed survey would produce more precise documentation, and, no doubt, further features. However it is anticipated that the majority of principal earthwork and other features present have been recorded. As such, it is believed that the survey results will provide a useful basis for management of the historic environment.

The Report and Archive - A Guide.

The survey data in this report has been arranged into three distinct areas, (due to current land use and topographic location): The Eastern Parkland, The Western Parkland and Land under Estate Division. This somewhat arbitrary division is nonetheless partly designed to aid the description of features within the text and also to reinforce the variation in topography and land use that exists within the study area.

The recorded data from the survey is described in detail within the results section. This latter section is concluded by a brief discussion highlighting the historical development of the park as understood using the 2003 survey results. The significance of recorded features and management implications are commented upon within the discussion section. Appendix 1 contains a simple data base which cross references each site to the Ordnance Survey Grid and the series of unique Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record "Primary Record Numbers" (PRN), allocated following the transcription. These numbers are referred to both in the text and within illustrations. They are prefixed by HSM, which refers to "Herefordshire Sites and Monuments" record number.

The Eastern Parkland

This area has remained as parkland and lies on the eastern side of the survey area. This runs south and east along the southern bank of the Wye and the area includes the parkland immediately west, south and east of the mansion and running to the east and west of the present drive. Much of this area is referred to as “*The Clenny*”, “*Churchyard Meadow*” and “*New Parkland*”, in John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51).

Features within this area are often well preserved, although sometimes affected by later parkland landscaping.

The Western Parkland

This area of retained parkland is located on the south-western side of the study area and comprises the area from the main Bredwardine to Madley road, north to either side of an oak avenue and parkland drive. Much of this area is referred to as “*The Little Park*” in John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51)

Features within this area are often well preserved, although sometimes affected by later parkland landscaping and recent drainage operations.

Land under Estate Division

This is the central and northern area of the survey area. It comprises the portion of the estate that has been returned to mixed arable and is either currently under plough, set aside or improved pasture.

Many major features have been all but lost in this area due to repeated ploughing operations.

Results

This section of the report describes the survey results. It firstly summarises the archaeological features. It then explains what these visible field remains contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the area of landscape contained within the park boundaries. It also describes the characteristics of different areas of the park, cross referenced to the database and map extracts.

Categories of archaeological feature:

Early Settlement features (Figure 2)

The recovery of two fragments of struck white flint (HSM 34123 and HSM 34124), indicate that there was some form of prehistoric settlement within the vicinity of the present church site during the prehistoric period. Prehistoric communities would have taken full advantage of the easily cultivable land, or clearings for other purposes, close to the river.

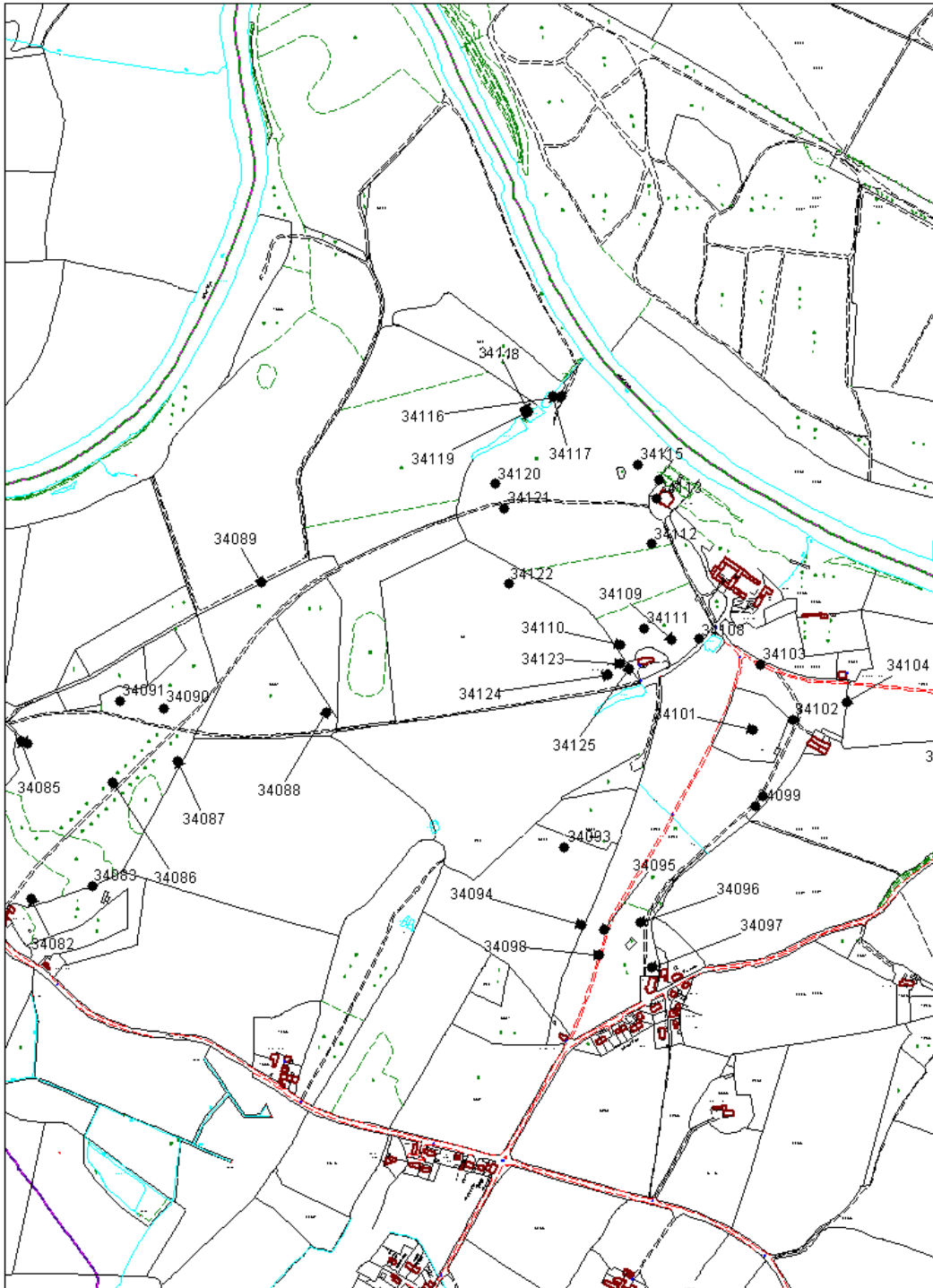


Figure 2: Location of earthworks recorded during the survey.

Saxon / Early Medieval features (Figure 2)

The presence of Moccas church suggests that there was a settlement nearby. Exactly when a church was originally founded here is not clear however a reference to the gifting of an area of ground called 'Mocrhos' in the 8th century for the construction of a monastic foundation by St. Dyfrig may provide some clues. Certainly the Romanesque church which exists today would appear to be a rebuild of an earlier structure. The shape and extent of the churchyard has also changed and is currently much smaller than in an earlier phase. Earthwork evidence suggests that the church, or at least the area immediately surrounding the site of the present church, was within an embanked enclosure roughly oval or lozenge in shape. The bank is still evident on the northern side of the church (HSM 34110) both within the existing parkland to the south of the mansion and the arable field to the west of the church. This feature comprises a low bank approximately 0.3m high and over 3m wide, with a possible ditch on its northern, (external), side. The boundary shape described by this feature appears to mirror the eastern boundary shown on John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51), enclosing the area referred to as "Churchyard Meadow". This would seem to confirm that the present church was situated within a substantial, lozenge shaped enclosure which was largely still respected in 1772 although a section of the northern boundary had been cut into by "Little Church Field". The area shown as "New Parkland" appears to have butted up against, but to have respected, the northern churchyard boundary.

A large boundary bank, (HSM 34122), intersects the churchyard boundary bank at NGR SO 35659 43283. The bank which runs from this point north-eastwards for approximately 130m. This feature has been extensively damaged by ploughing and may have been cut by a gravel pit or quarry at its north-eastern end. It is not possible to equate this boundary readily with features on John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). However a "best fit" may be the southern boundary of the area referred to as "New Parkland".

Medieval field systems and settlement (Figure 2)

Evidence for medieval field systems was found in both areas of existing parkland. The Eastern Parkland contains well preserved remains of headlands and ridge and furrow from an extensive medieval open field system, covering more than half of the area. These former ploughlands are predominantly aligned on a north-east / south-west axis within the eastern portion of this area, (HSM 34098, 34099, 34101, 34102). However, in the western portion, one area, (HSM 34121) is aligned north / south, a second area aligned east / west (HSM 34120) and a third area (HSM 34111) together with its lynchet or headland (HSM 34113) is aligned north-north east / south-south west. The ridge and furrow does not appear to have continued as far as the eastern limit of the estate. It covers only as much as the western half of the area shown as "The Clenny" in John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51).

A small area of ridge and furrow was recorded close to the southern extent of the Western Parkland to the east of the avenue. This comprised well preserved ridge and furrow on a roughly north / south alignment, (HSM 34082). To the north of this two possible areas of ridge and furrow were recorded, (HSM 34086 and HSM 34067). Both areas were poorly preserved due to later parkland planting and were aligned north-east / south west. One ridge and furrow area, (HSM 34082), almost certainly

relates to the substantial field system on the southern side of the main Bredwardine to Madley road, recorded within the Deer Park survey, (*Moccas Deer Park: An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 67).

Two holloways were recorded within the Western Parkland. HSM 34089 is approximately 3m wide and up to 1m deep and runs on a south-west to north-east axis. This is traceable for over 300m before running under a modern metalled track at both its northern and southern ends. At NGR SO 34979 433203 this is cut by a second holloway which runs from this point westwards for approximately 80m (HSM 34090). This feature is approximately 4m wide and 0.75m deep. Its southern edge comprises a bank that almost fills holloway HSM 34089, effectively blocking it off to all but single file pedestrian traffic. Neither of these features appear on John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, quite probably indicating that they predate the laying out of "*The Little Park*".

Parkland and ornamental features (figure 2)

The large ditch by Park Lodge that today contains the main Bredwardine to Madley road was recorded (HSM 34092). This is referred to in the Cornwall Account Book in 1786, as "*the sunken fence*" and this may record the date of the creation of this feature, (Wall and Putnam, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.202). The earthwork, (together with its opposing cut recorded in the Deer Park survey, (Herefordshire Archaeology Report 67), comprises a wide ditch excavated to lower a section of the deer park boundary for approximately 150m so as not to interrupt the view across the parkland when looking westwards from Moccas Court. This is a subtly designed earthwork in that the spoil from the cutting has been used to create a widely spread bank to either side of the cutting in order to maximise the depth of the masking earthwork depression.

The Western Parkland was found to contain two features possibly associated with water management. HSM 34084 comprises a rectangular pool, stone lined on its northern, western and eastern sides. This is located within the lowest part of this area of parkland and appears to have been constructed to provide a cistern for a permanent water supply for stock.

To the south-west of this feature runs a bank and ditch, HSM 34085. Its form, sinuous course and level appearance suggest that this may be the earthwork remains of a leat which appears to have run from the marshy area to the north of the castle site towards Cross End Farm. This has either been cut or is culverted under the avenue, although at this point it has been almost completely infilled and its relationship to other features is uncertain.

Approximately 15m to the south of this earthwork there is a second bank and ditch (HSM 34083). This appears to be related to HSM 34085 in that these two features are close together and roughly parallel over much of their course. HSM 34083 however has the appearance of a field or possible wood bank rather than a water management feature. Its siting is interesting in that it is cut into the river terrace top edge, defining the break in slope. It is possible that this feature is recorded as a boundary on the 1836 Tithe Map, separating an area of arable owned at that time by Cross End Farm, from Moccas Court Farm pasture (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51).

Three building platforms were recorded during the survey, two within the Western Parkland, (HSM 34088 and HSM 34091), and one within the Eastern Parkland, (HSM 34100).

Platform HSM 34088 comprises an 8m square raised area approximately 0.3m higher than the surrounding parkland. There is a 2.5m diameter circular depression at its centre. There are no visible foundations on the platform, however the size of the platform suggests that it may have supported either a single large structure or perhaps two smaller structures. Its location close to the northern extent of the Western Parkland means that it would be plainly visible from Moccas Court, and this location may imply that the building was of some refinement. However, notwithstanding this, its location adjacent to the field referred to as "*The Brickilnes*" on John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51) may indicate a more industrial use.

Platform HSM 34091 is a semi-circular platform approximately 7m long and 3m wide cut into a slope and facing south-west. It is possible that this could be the remains of a viewing platform, providing a vista into the deer park.

Platform HSM 34100 is located immediately to the east of carriageway HSM 34096 due south from the cricket pitch. This comprises a rectangular platform 6m in length and 3.5m wide aligned on a north-east / south-west axis. This appears to represent the location of the remains of a former small building.

A low mound was recorded during the survey, HSM 34112. This comprised a raised oval earthwork 6m long and 4m wide with a maximum height of 1m. This feature is located to the south of the south-eastern corner of Moccas Court and is probably a planting mound or possibly a viewing mound.

A number of carriageways were recorded. The majority of these can be traced for most if not all of their course. HSM 34096 runs from Home Farm through the Eastern Parkland and under the present village hall to meet the road. This consists of a cambered carriageway approximately 2.5m wide with a drain on either side of it over much of its course.

A second carriageway was recorded running from the stable block to the eastern end of Moccas church, (HSM 34109). This was less distinct than HSM 34096 and comprised a level track approximately 2.5m wide.

A third carriageway or, given its course, perhaps more accurately "carriage ride", (HSM 34114), was recorded running from the north-western end of the top garden terrace and running north west. This carriageway was cambered with a drain to its south-west. In the centre of the carriageway at one point a square flagstone was recorded, (HSM 34115). It is presumed that this covers an access to some form of drainage feature. This carriageway crosses an earthen dam (HSM 34117) and runs gently up-slope through a small wood. As it runs through the wood its down-slope side has a low bank in order to define its edge and prevent erosion. At the northern edge of the wood it forks, with one spur running south to eventually join the avenue in the Western Parkland. The other spur continues to run to the north-west and turns to follow the loop of the river along its scarp edge to take in the spectacle of The Scar.

Below The Scar there is an access way cut from the carriageway down the bank and onto a large beach. The carriageway continues to follow the river loop before turning south to run up the river terrace and back into the “*New Parkland*”, (HSM 34116).

Two dams were recorded during the survey. These cross a natural water course which may have been fed by leat (HSM 34085) mentioned above. It is possible that both dams may have been originally constructed in order to create fishponds in the medieval period, A series of pools or ponds are shown on John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). HSM 34117 is the lower of the two dams and comprises of a 3m wide earthen bank, (over which carriageway HSM 34114 runs), with an ashlar face on its upstream (southern), side. The second dam, (HSM 34118), is similar in character and size to (HSM 34117), however the ashlar face has been substantially robbed out. There appears to have been some form of trackway running over this dam but its course could not be followed.

Other remains (figure 2)

A field bank, (HSM 34107), was recorded. This runs down the river terrace for approximately 15m and comprises a 2-3m wide and 0.5m high bank topped by the remains of a hedge and may well be the boundary running down to the river to the east of the stable block shown on John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51).

A very eroded bank, (HSM 34106), was recorded on the scarp edge between the walled garden and Lower Moccas Farm. This comprised a 4m wide, well spread bank with a maximum height of 0.35m which followed the top of the scarp for the top of the river terrace. This does not appear on John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). Its eroded character and lack of relationships to other boundaries would suggest a medieval or earlier date for this feature.

Historical development of the park

Prehistory/ early settlement

Prehistoric communities would have taken full advantage of the proximity of lands here to the river. Dorstone Hill is a well documented as a prehistoric settlement site and numbers of prehistoric artefacts have been found in the vicinity. The recovery of two fragments of struck white flint (HSM 34123 and HSM 34124), indicate that there was some form of prehistoric settlement activity near the present church site during the prehistoric period. The recovery of lithic material from this location should not be taken to suggest that this is the only area of prehistoric habitation within the study area; the area west of the church was examined more closely than other areas of arable.

Medieval settlement

John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772 (reproduced in Whitehead, fig. 2.3.3 in Harding and Wall, 2000. p.51), shows the remains of the southern and western course of the churchyard boundary. It appears, however, that much of the northern boundary had already been swept away, possibly by late medieval agriculture. The 1772 map shows the remains of a symmetrical, lozenge shaped enclosure with the church centrally located on a north / south alignment but off centre to the east of the centre for this

enclosure. This suggests that there may have been additional structures within the churchyard enclosure or that the present church is a re-build of an earlier structure.

The record made of “*in situ*” human skeletal remains, (HSM 34125), truncated by recent ploughing, within the arable field due west of the church, suggests that there has been considerable recent erosion and/or past landscaping here. This would explain the shallow depth of these remains. A quantity of bone fragments were noted within the ploughed out boundary of the historically documented churchyard, indicating that the burial ground once covered a still larger area than it did, say in the eighteenth century.

The remains of two medieval field systems were recorded. Ridge and furrow HSM 34082 is the continuation of the field system recorded during the Deer Park survey, (p9. Fig.5, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 67). This medieval field system is very extensive and relatively well preserved. The mapped extent of these earthwork features (figure 5) should be compared with previously noted extents (Phibbs, p.70, fig 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 in Harding and Wall, 2000). This broadly confirms these previous records, indicating that such farming traces are confined to the Lower Park. Comparison between this plan and John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772 (reproduced in Whitehead, fig. 2.3.3 in Harding and Wall, 2000. p.51) is instructive. It shows that the medieval farming area is contained within “*The Worth*”, and this straddles the then parish boundary between Moccas and Dorstone. As with the area denoted as (*The Park*) on this 1772 plan, sited in the eastern part of Moccas parish, it presumably represents the area farmed from a now lost township that was distinct from the village that may once have existed, centred upon the parish church. It is not unusual to find evidence for three, four or even more distinct settlements having existed within one parish in medieval Herefordshire. The medieval field system associated with the village of Moccas, located close to the parish church remains largely intact within the areas referred to as the “*New Parkland*” and “*The Clenny*”. This system is extensive and its presence and scale suggests that the settlement at Moccas was large and existed in close proximity to the church, possibly on or close to the site of Home Farm.

No earthworks survive relating to the feature described as “*The Warren or Great Ham*” on John Lambe Davis’s survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). It is likely that artificial rabbit warrens (“pillow mounds”) such as were discovered in the recent Moccas Park survey (Herefordshire Archaeology Report 67), were also once located here. However, they would have been in a very prominent location and were perhaps deliberately destroyed during works to create the eighteenth century landscape park.

The Landscape Park

Moccas estate appears to have been divided into five main areas in the medieval and early post-medieval periods: two areas of common field, the deer park, one area of common and the rest under pasture. The 18th century saw major changes in the layout of the Moccas Estate. Elements of common field and pasture were fossilised during the creation of new parkland in this period. However this was not nearly as large a project as it might have been if the 1778 plans drawn up by ‘Capability’ Brown had been implemented (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.52). Instead

relatively small areas were emparked (most of which survive today), together with the large scale division of areas which were either pasture or common arable during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Two areas of parkland still exist within the study area. These are the area referred to in this report as the Eastern Parkland, referred to as "*The Clenny*" and "*New Parkland*", and the Western Parkland, "*The Little Park*", (John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). There is little evidence for parkland landscaping in either area although some of the larger headlands may have been reduced in height as may the churchyard boundary bank and the internal ground surface of the cemetery itself.

Estate Management

The deer park was enlarged to become a landscape park in which deer were kept and the new parkland created to provide vistas to and from Moccas Court and to accommodate the main approaches to the house. Much of the estate, whilst not incorporated formerly into parkland, was under meadow or pasture in the late 18th century, and was no doubt planted up with feature and ornamental trees (John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51). However a balance had to be struck with the practical needs of the estate. Just as a small army of woodsmen, quarrymen and charcoal burners worked within the Landscape Park, much of the central and northern areas of the estate were divided by straight, linear boundaries by 1836 and put into intensive arable management, (Figure 2.3.6, in Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.53).

Modern developments

Between 1836 and the present day there has been continued boundary loss resulting in larger fields and more intensive arable cultivation. The 18th century parkland has however survived substantially intact as have the carriageway routes.

Discussion

Archaeological Significance

The earthwork bank enclosing the northern side of the churchyard is of considerable significance. Its suggested lozenge shape on John Lambe Davis's survey of 1772, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.51), appears to equate with the northern earthwork bank recorded during this survey. The location of the present church within this feature may suggest that the bank is associated with either an earlier ecclesiastical complex or that there were additional buildings around the church during the early medieval period. Excavation evidence suggests that burials to the north of the church are of 12th century date, ("*The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Moccas Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological trial excavation.*" H.A.S. 555 (HSM 32805)).

The extent and survival of the two medieval field systems is also highly significant. The earthworks illustrate how the medieval field systems worked and used the topography. It is now rare to see such a large area of surviving continuous ridge and furrow in Herefordshire.

The survival of parkland features such as the carriageways, and planting mound is of considerable interest and importance. Features such as these provide detailed information concerning the lay-out and use of different areas of parkland.

Management Implications

This rapid survey has identified one main area in which current management is not appropriate to the preservation of highly significant standing and buried archaeological remains. This is the area currently under arable to the west of the church. Continued ploughing will remove all traces of the already considerably eroded northern boundary of the early medieval churchyard and will inevitably disturb more human remains. It would therefore be desirable, from an archaeological point of view, for this area to be taken out of arable and put down to permanent pasture.

Acknowledgements

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Keith Ray, County Archaeologist for his editorial input into the report.

Paul White, Landscape Archaeologist, with Herefordshire Archaeology, has helped produce the mapped data, database and illustrations.

The partnership project was made possible by grant-aid from DEFRA.

Archive arising from this piece of fieldwork

2 cassettes of survey recordings
1 Microsoft Excel Database
1 Mapinfo Table
1 Microsoft Word file of record transcriptions
This Document

References

P.T.Harding and T.Wall (Eds.) "*Moccas: an English deer park*" 2000.

Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's plan of the intended park alterations 1778, (Whitehead, in Harding and Wall (Eds.), 2000 p.52

Boucher. A, H.A.S. 555 (HSM 32805)). *The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Moccas Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological trial excavation.*” 2003.

Hoverd. T, Hereford Archaeology Series 67, “*An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Moccas Deer Park*” 2003.

Validation

Herefordshire Archaeology operates a validation system for its reports, to provide quality assurance and to comply with Best Value procedures.

This report has been checked for accuracy and clarity of statements of procedure and results.

Dr. K. Ray County Archaeologist.

<i>Appendix 1: Site Database</i>

HSM NO	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	VEGETATION COVER	FEATURE/SITE TYPE-DESCRIPTION	PRESERVATION
34082	34769	41909	PASTURE	Ridge and Furrow	GOOD
34083	34865	42918	PASTURE	Bank and Ditch	GOOD
	34783	42963	PASTURE		GOOD
	34725	43085	WOODLAND		FAIR
	34720	43182	WOODLAND	Cannot be traced further	POOR
34084	34763	43144	PASTURE	Pool, stone lined on N,E,and W sides	FAIR
34085	34752	43148	PASTURE	Bank and Ditch (Leat)	GOOD
	34751	43111	PASTURE		GOOD
	34758	43044	PASTURE	Filled with modern rubble	POOR
	34770	43017	PASTURE	Leat turns north/east	POOR
	34825	43002	PASTURE	Cut by drive	FAIR
	34884	42984	PASTURE	Turns to the south	FAIR
	34896	42923	WOODLAND	Turns to run east	POOR
	34912	42926	WOODLAND	Cannot be traced further	POOR
34086	34897	43082	PASTURE	Low bank 25m long (possible remnants of ridge and furrow	POOR
34087	35000	43117	PASTURE	Similar to 34086	POOR
34088	35237	43193	PASTURE	8m square raised platform with circular depression in centre	GOOD
34089	35133	43400	PASTURE	Holloway, 3m wide	POOR
	35080	43370	PASTURE	Turns to south/west	FAIR
	35052	43288	PASTURE	Bank on eastern side	FAIR
	34979	43203	PASTURE	Cut by holloway 34090	GOOD
	34916	43187	PASTURE	Cut by track	GOOD
	34768	43175	PASTURE	Cut by track	GOOD
	34726	43189	PASTURE	Joins modern metalled track	FAIR
34090	34979	43200	PASTURE	Holloway 4m wide runs west	GOOD
	34986	43248	WOODLAND	Continues to run west	GOOD
	34963	43293	WOODLAND	Cannot be traced further	FAIR
34091	34909	43212	PASTURE	Semi-circular platform c. 7m long	GOOD
34092	34658	42979	PASTURE	Western end of large ditch	GOOD
	34737	42861	PASTURE	Eastern end of large ditch	GOOD
34093	35613	42979	PASTURE	Ditch 3.5m wide, cut by drive and runs under village hall	FAIR
34094	34640	42855	PASTURE	Ditch 2.5m wide running east	GOOD
34095	35676	42848	PASTURE	Lynchet, runs east for 25m, steps to n for 1.5m runs under carriageway 34096	GOOD
34096	35733	42861	PASTURE	Carriageway 2.5m wide and 0.4m high	GOOD
	35763	42908	PASTURE	Carriageway continues	GOOD
	35959	43126	PASTURE	Carriageway continues	GOOD
34097	35751	42789	PASTURE	Lynchet runs under	GOOD

34098	35668	42810	PASTURE	carriageway and continues for 10m. Ditch 2m wide and 0.2m deep infilled at 35712 42814	FAIR
34099	35916	43046	PASTURE	Ridge and Furrow aligned NE/SW	GOOD
34100	35927	43061	PASTURE	Platform, 6m long and 3.5m wide aligned NE/SW	GOOD
34101	35913	43165	CRICKET PITCH	Ridge and furrow aligned NE/SW	GOOD
34102	35975	43182	PASTURE	Headland, 5m wide runs east	FAIR
	35873	43216	PASTURE	Continues and is cut by drive	FAIR
	35861	43215	PASTURE	8m wide gap in headland	FAIR
	35824	43242	PASTURE	Terminates on scarp edge	GOOD
34103	35923	43270	PASTURE	Ridge and Furrow southern extent aligned NE/SW	GOOD
	36006	43249	PASTURE	Ridge and Furrow northern extent	GOOD
34104	36061	43210	Improved Pasture	Lynchet, 6m wide and v eroded runs East for 60m	POOR
34105	36294	43209	Improved Pasture	Drainage ditch 2m wide running south.	POOR
34106	36292	43265	PASTURE	Bank on scarp edge	POOR
	36286	43287	PASTURE	Bank continues	POOR
	36266	43307	PASTURE	Bank cannot be traced further	POOR
34107	36224	43330	PASTURE	Hedge Bank 3m wide and 0.5m high runs north for 15m.	GOOD
34108	35827	43310	PASTURE	Bank 3.5m wide runs west for 30m.	FAIR
34109	35783	43309	PASTURE	Carriageway from church to stable block	GOOD
34110	35701	43301	PASTURE	Bank enclosing churchyard cut by Ha Ha.	FAIR
	35733	43319	PASTURE	Bank continues	POOR
	35762	43321	PASTURE	Bank cannot be traced further	POOR
	34659	43283	ARABLE	Runs SSW for c. 70m	POOR
34111	35740	43327	PASTURE	Ridge and Furrow aligned NNE/SSW	GOOD
34112	35752	43461	PASTURE	Low mound 6m long, 4m wide and 1m high	GOOD
34113	35759	43532	PASTURE	Lynchet runs of SW corner of Mansion	GOOD
	35710	43536	PASTURE	Runs out into slope	GOOD
34114	35763	43562	PASTURE	Cambered carriageway	GOOD
	35691	43611	PASTURE	Carriageway continues and turns towards the river	GOOD
	35695	43643	PASTURE	Carriageway runs along built terrace	GOOD

	35608	43696	PASTURE	Carriageway meets and crosses carriageway 34116	GOOD
	35567	43762	WOODLAND	Carriageway continues	GOOD
34115	35729	43586	PASTURE	0.5m square flagstone set into carriageway	GOOD
34116	35608	43695	PASTURE	Carriageway running SSW/NNE	GOOD
	35590	43642	PASTURE	Runs out on hill crest	FAIR
	35633	43742	PASTURE	Turns tightly to run parallel to river	GOOD
	35438	44157	ARABLE	Carriageway may split one arm running south	FAIR
	35291	44345	ARABLE	Access cut from carriageway to beach	GOOD
	35175	44365	ARABLE	continues	FAIR
	35347	43831	ARABLE	Continues but is met by carriageway 34114	FAIR
34117	35595	43696	WOODLAND	Earthen dam with stone on northern face crossed by 34114	GOOD
34118	35556	43671	WOODLAND	Earthen dam with robbed stone revetting on north side	FAIR
34119	35555	43670	WOODLAND	Carriageway crosses dam 34118 but cannot be traced	POOR
34120	35504	43556	PASTURE	Ridge and furrow aligned E/W runs to the south of this location	GOOD
34121	35518	43516	PASTURE	Ridge and furrow aligned N/S	GOOD
34122	35525	43397	ARABLE	Lynchet or boundary bank	POOR
	35555	43369	ARABLE	Continues but turns to SE.	POOR
	35659	43283	ARABLE	Hits northern boundary of churchyard 34110	POOR
34123	35701	43271	ARABLE	Surface find, small flint flake, debitage	GOOD
34124	35682	43253	ARABLE	Surface find, small flint flake, possible retouch	GOOD
34125	35714	34265	ARABLE	Truncated remains of human burial	POOR