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Eaton Camp, Ruckhall, Eaton Bishop CP Geophysical Survey

Report prepared by
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EHE 1895**



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Herefordshire Archaeology
Conservation and Environmental Planning
Planning Services
Regeneration Directorate
Herefordshire Council

Eaton Camp, Ruckhall, Eaton Bishop CP Geophysical Survey

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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology 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.

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Summary

This report discusses the results of a geophysical survey using an earth resistance meter within the scheduled monument of Eaton Camp, Ruckhall.

The investigation forms part of the first stage of a year long study led by the Eaton Camp Historical Society with training and guidance provided by Herefordshire Archaeology.

The overall aim of the project is to enhance our knowledge and raise public awareness and interest of Eaton Camp, as well as to assess conservation issues arising from erosion, vegetation and the effect that animal burrows have affected the scheduled ancient monument.

The results of this investigation form only a portion of the first stage of the projects investigations that include the use of LiDAR, walkover survey and detailed survey. It is envisaged that the information obtained will provide the Eaton Camp Historical Society with the focus to best target areas for small scale excavation within the interior of the camp as part of an application for Scheduled Monument Consent.

Introduction

The Eaton Camp Conservation Project was established over the course of 2010 by Nancy Saldana, Chairperson of the Eaton Camp Historical Society. The project aims to promote and investigate the scheduled enclosure of Eaton Camp, a monument partially owned by the National Trust and identified as “At Risk” by English Heritage due to the complexity of ownership across the site.

In order to promote the monument a circular walk leading from Eaton Bishop Village Hall to Eaton Camp would be established as well as a new route leading walkers through the interior of the camp created. This new route would be supported by display panels and a publication, that would inform the reader of the history of the region and the results of the archaeological investigations carried out as part of this project.

The core aims of the project are to:

- To add to our knowledge of the prehistory of Herefordshire and the United Kingdom through archaeological study to determine: when, how, and by whom Eaton Camp was built; its use over time; and its importance strategically and socially.
- Involve the local community and schools in ways that encourage them to view Eaton Camp as an important part of their history and heritage.
- To promote development of a Conservation Management Plan for the site in conjunction with local landowners, The National Trust, English Heritage and Herefordshire Archaeology.
- To research, record and disseminate information on other aspects of local history that help to place Eaton Camp in perspective.
- To impart new skills to local residents, students, and project volunteers that enables them to support the conservation of Eaton Camp in the future.
- To work toward the removal of Eaton Camp from English Heritage’s “At Risk” list.

The use of geophysics within the interior of Eaton Camp, for which authority was granted through a ‘Section 42 Licence’ was intended to only sample features and areas identified through the course of the preliminary investigations that included a general walkover survey and detailed survey of the interior.

Aims and Objectives

The aims of the investigation were to identify archaeological evidence relating to buried features that would help with the general understanding of past land use and guide the course of future excavations within the enclosure of Eaton Camp.

The objective was to simply test the interior of the Iron Age enclosure with the establishment of 8 x 20m² grids across archaeological earthwork features identified through the initial walkover and detailed survey; with the aim to highlight any buried features that support the current interpretations and identify features of interest not visible topographically.

The results of the surveys would then be employed to best determine the location of further investigation through the process of trial excavation.

Location and Geology

Located within the County Parish of Eaton Bishop, the hilltop enclosure of Eaton Camp (SAM 1001756/HE 10) is sited upon a promontory overlooking the River Wye to the north and Cage Brook to the south. At its highest point the promontory stands 90m OD with steep north and south facing slopes. To the west the topography gives way to gentle slopes, onto which the Iron Age ramparts were constructed in order to enclose the promontory.



Figure 1: Location of Eaton Camp in relation to the main towns and city in Herefordshire.
© Herefordshire Council

The site is closely associated to the village of Ruckhall to the west, part of which is located upon the western ramparts of the partially Scheduled Monument.

The interior of the enclosure is currently sub-divided into three fields. The southern two are under guardianship of the National Trust where as the northern most is under private ownership. The investigations carried out as part of the project centred on the land owned by the National Trust (who also owned the majority of the south-facing slope) as well as within the gardens of consenting homeowners in Ruckhall.

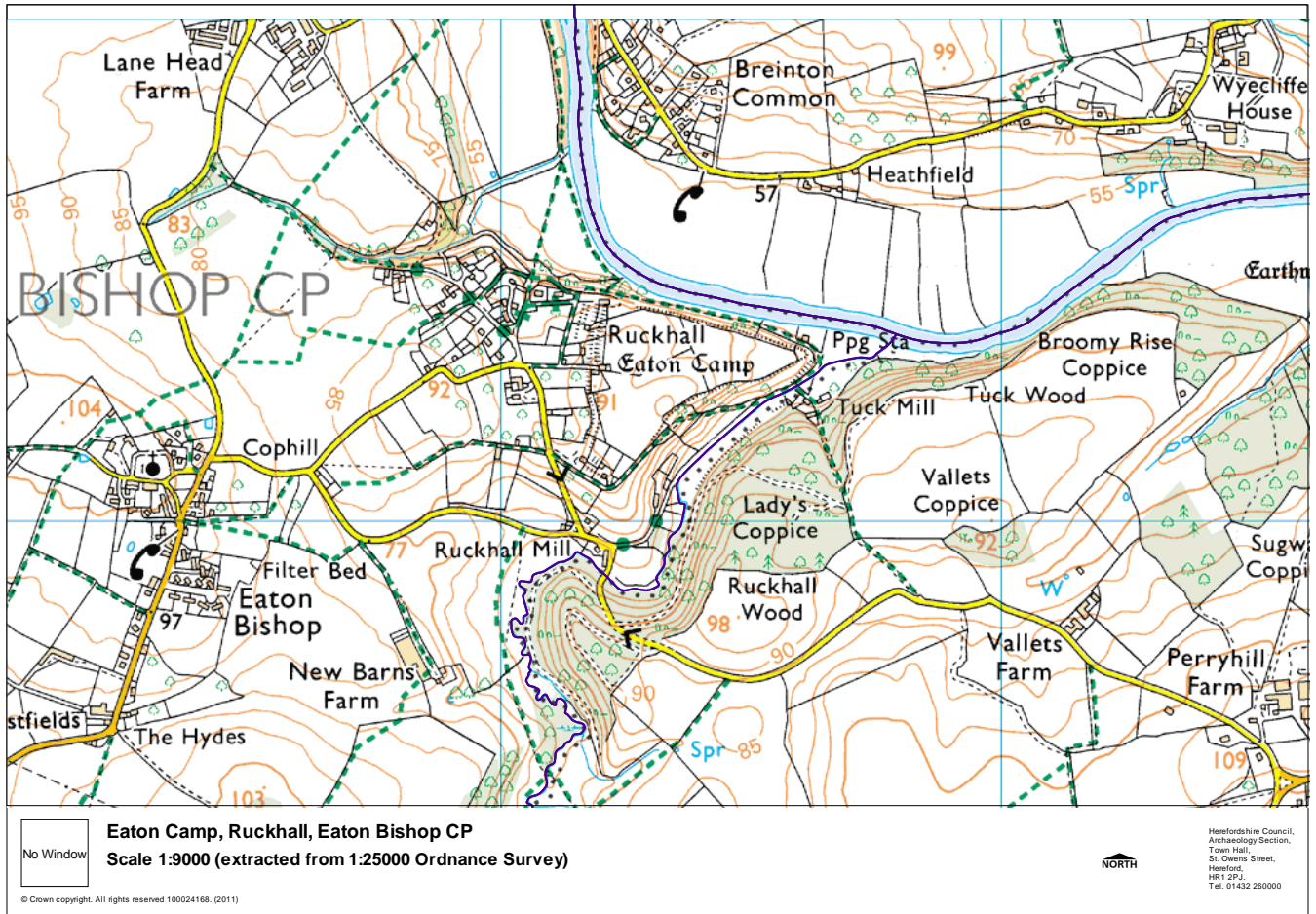


Figure 2: Scale 1:25 000 extract indicating the location of Eaton Camp in conjunction with the village of Ruckhall. (OS crown copyright 100024100 & Herefordshire Archaeology)

The geology underlying Eaton Camp and Ruckhall consists primarily of mudstones and siltstones of the Raglan Mudstone Formation. Further geological deposits include the second terrace deposits of the River Wye within the east of the enclosure. Underlying the western ramparts and village settlement of Ruckhall are 'Glacial Deposits, which include morainic sandy tills, gravels and clays¹.

¹ British Geological Survey, 1:50 000 Series, England and Wales Sheet 215, Ross-on-Wye, Solid and Drift Geology © Crown copyright 2000.

Past Fieldwork

Listed below are records obtained from Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record. They list relevant fieldwork carried out within and around Eaton Camp, Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire.

Eaton Camp

SMR Number

: 907

Grid Reference

: SO 454 393

Parish

: EATON BISHOP, HEREFORDSHIRE

Promontory camp on S bank of Wye at junction with Cage Brook. Triangular form c18 acres (internal) steep natural slope forms only defence on N & SE sides except for length of scarp at S angle. Slight mound at E apex of triangle. Base of promontory on W side defended by rampart, somewhat denuded towards N end but average height of 11' towards S. Return scarp at NW angle may indicate position of original entrance. (1) Defences on approach side are massive, bivallate, although outer bank is now much spread & destroyed in places. Inner bank up to 5m high & turns at S end to complete defences. Several modern breaks, entrance though no longer apparent, prob at NW corner. Mound at E tip artificial. Possible additional strong point or belvedere. (5) Excavation by CEU in advance of pub extension in NW corner of rampart. (6) Salvage recording undertaken in mitigation of unsanctioned works within Eaton Camp. Part of the core of the internal rampart had survived. This was overlain by deposits of the 19th or 20th century. (7) Members of the archaeology section of the Woolhope Club visited the site to discuss the possibility of that it was also once the site of a castle. They noted the presence of a large mound within the interior of the fort. Loose stone lay on top of the mound and at its base and there appeared to be the remains of wall foundations extending from the mound on both banks of the fort. Possibly medieval, certainly later than Iron Age in date as there are traces of mortar and lime? (8) Watching Brief undertaken at Tresillian in 1999 but no features or finds of archaeological significance were present within the excavations monitored. (9) Scheduled Monument Consent granted by English Heritage for construction of flight of steps to facilitate safe access to the monument, 11/05/2011. (10)

Tuck Mill, E of Eaton Camp

SMR Number

: 4838

Grid Reference

: SO 45617 39239

Parish

: CLEHONGER, HEREFORDSHIRE

'House, Mill & Garden' 'Mill pond Meadow' & 'Mill Flern Orchard' (1) Tuck Mill - OS 1964 (2) On the Cage Brook a bungalow stands on what appears to be the stone footings of the mill with some of its stone walling incorporated into the later brick walls. The leat is distinct for about 600 yards. (3) A watching brief revealed two stone features which may be associated with stone walling or they may be field drains. (4)

Ruckhall Mill, SW of Eaton Camp

SMR Number

: 4782

Grid Reference

: SO 4519 3892

Parish

: EATON BISHOP, HEREFORDSHIRE

'Ruckhall Mill' on W side of Brook. (1) On the Cage Brook the mill has now gone and a brick house stands on the site. The mill was destroyed around 1920, it was believed to have had two external overshot wheels. On Cage Brook. Mill itself has been demolished but mill house remains. This mill closed down c1914. (2)

Geophysical Survey

In agreement with the Section 42 Licence eight grid squares measuring 20 x 20 metres were located and plotted within the interior of the scheduled monument. The geophysical survey employed the use of an earth resistance meter RM15. Analysis of the data was carried out using the programme Geoplot 3.00 V, obtained through Geoscan Research.

Each 20 metre square grid was surveyed, commencing from the southwest corner, from where the grid was walked in one metre transects with a reading obtained every half metre. This process involves the penetration of the topsoil with two probes (electrodes) supported on a frame. The electrical current passed between the two probes, being measured in ohms, identifies water resistance within the soil and therefore presents a resistance which is logged electronically.

Due to the scale of the hillfort interior, the location of the geophysical grids were determined by the results of the detailed survey and served as a mere keyhole investigation of the site. The results of the resistivity survey would then aid in the planning and locating of further investigations through small scale test excavation.

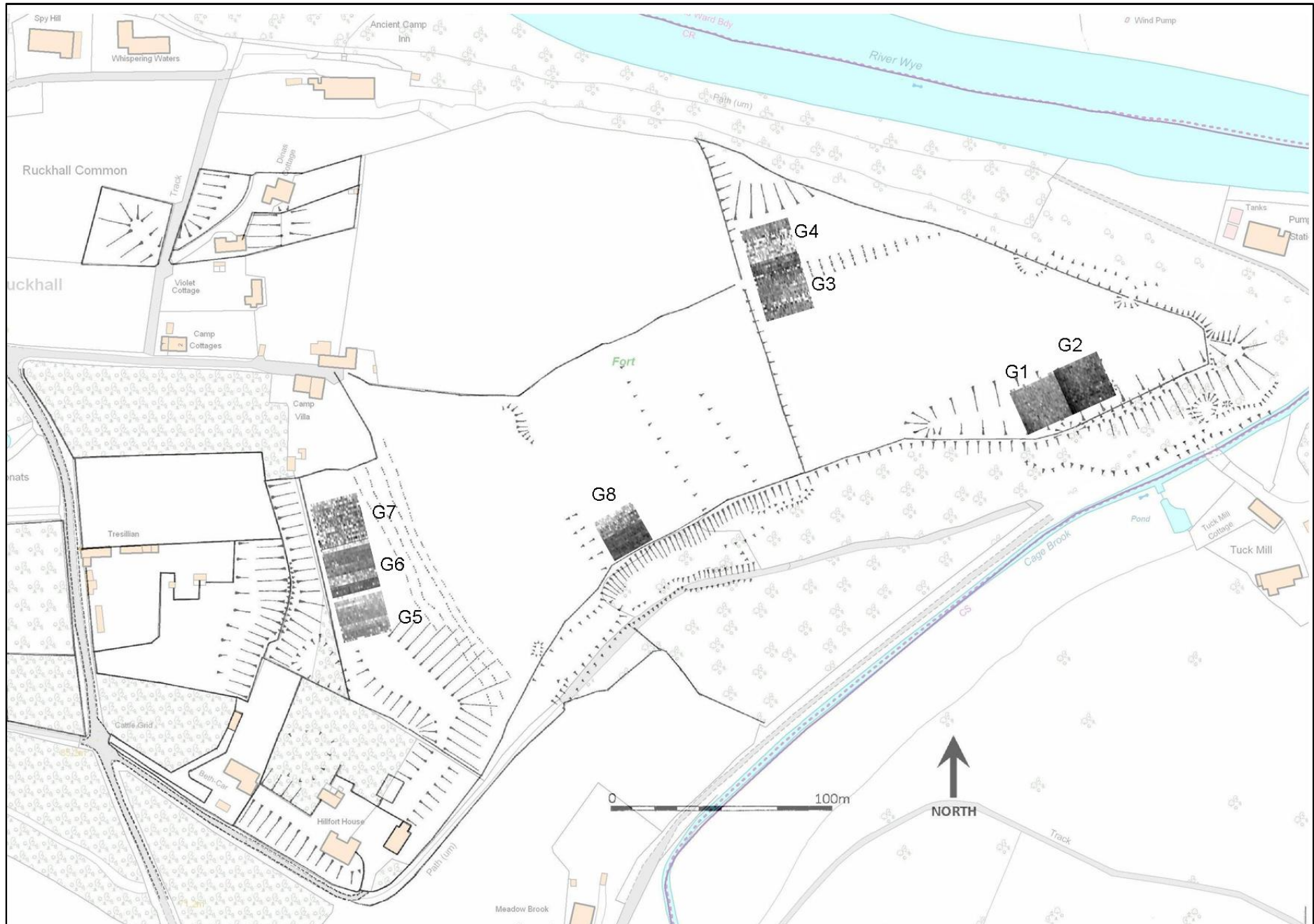


Figure 3: Location of the geophysical grids within the interior of the scheduled monument. © Chris Atkinson, Herefordshire Archaeology.

Grid 1 and 2

Survey grids 1 and 2 were located within the eastern most field under ownership of the National Trust. The grids were planned on an east-west alignment and located along the southern edge of the field along the course of a shallow hollow identified through survey. The east-west aligned hollow has been interpreted as relating to a possible quarry ditch (*HSM 52049*) dug to construct a south-facing rampart, which has been almost entirely removed through past mineral extraction. Within the southern extent, the two grids were located to partially cover a slight rise, which was perceived to represent the rear of the rampart construction.

The aim of the survey was to highlight any features associated with the rampart construction, as well as features relating to the east-west aligned hollow as to determine the possibility of a quarry including structural features.

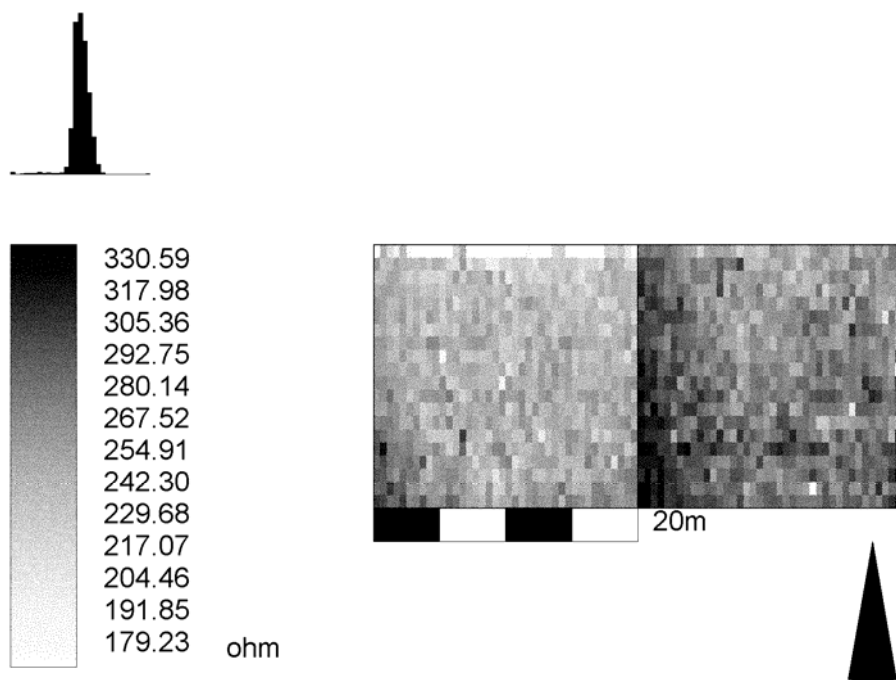


Figure 4: Resistance survey results within grid 1 and 2 © Herefordshire Archaeology

Due to the dry conditions and the lack of moisture within the soil the resistance results were not fruitful. The results indicated an area of high resistance (darker shade) aligned east-west within the southern half of Grids 1 & 2, which correlates with the higher ground identified during the detailed survey. The results don't define any archaeological features, and the data is likely to relate to the near-surface glacial gravels.

Grids 3 and 4

Survey grids 3 and 4 were located within the west of the eastern most field within Eaton Camp close to the entrance to the adjoining fields to the west. The grids were planned along a north-south alignment along a level, natural terrace upon the east-facing slope. The location was determined due to the presence of very subtle levelled platforms within the vicinity no more than 0.05 metre deep by 5 metres wide. The features were best viewed during low light and proved difficult to record during the detailed survey due to the subtlety of their form.

The aim of the survey was to highlight features relating to a possible midden, pits, buried floors and post holes associated to the presence of past structures.

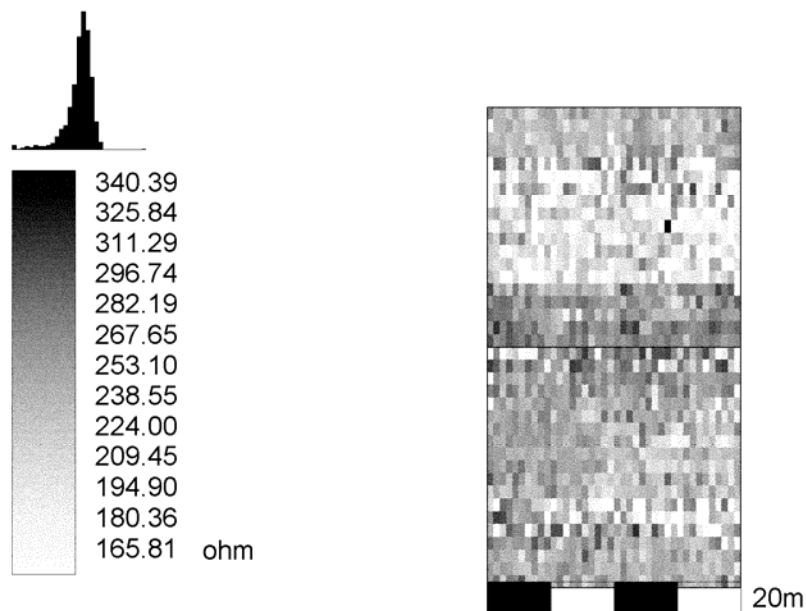


Figure 5: Resistance survey results within grid 3 and 4 © Herefordshire Archaeology

Unfortunately the results of the survey within grids 3 and 4 were not conclusive due in part to soil conditions. However within Grid 3, the southern most of the two, an anomaly of low resistance can be identified and may indicate a buried semi-circular feature. This feature may be associated to a quarry or large pit associated to a number of possible hut platforms identified within the immediate surroundings (**HSM 52052**) during the walkover survey. Alternatively the anomaly may indicate differences in the underlying natural geology.

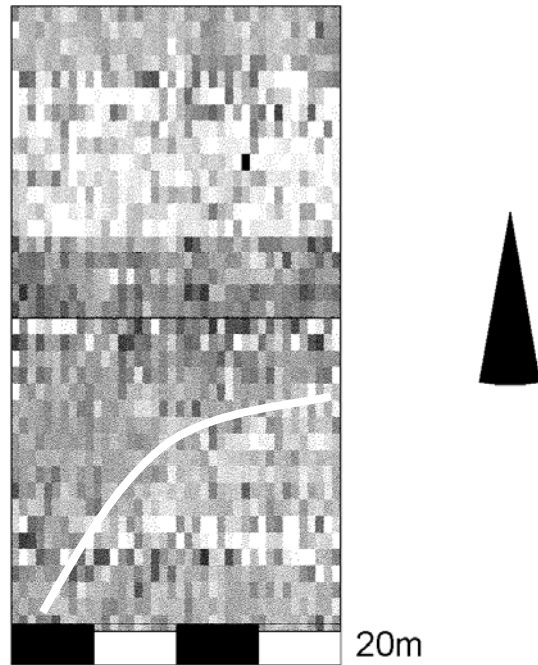


Figure 6: Grid 3 with the area of low resistance highlighted (northern edge of anomaly marked by white line). The anomaly may represent a buried quarry or possible midden © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Grids 5, 6 and 7

Survey grids 5, 6 and 7 were located within the west of the western most National Trust field within the interior of the scheduled monument. They were planned on a north-south alignment and located upon a subtle level terrace to the rear, at the foot of the rampart defence that makes up the western face of Eaton Camp.

The aims of the survey was to highlight features relating to buried structures associated to domestic use, as well as determine the existence of a ditch associated to the rampart construction.

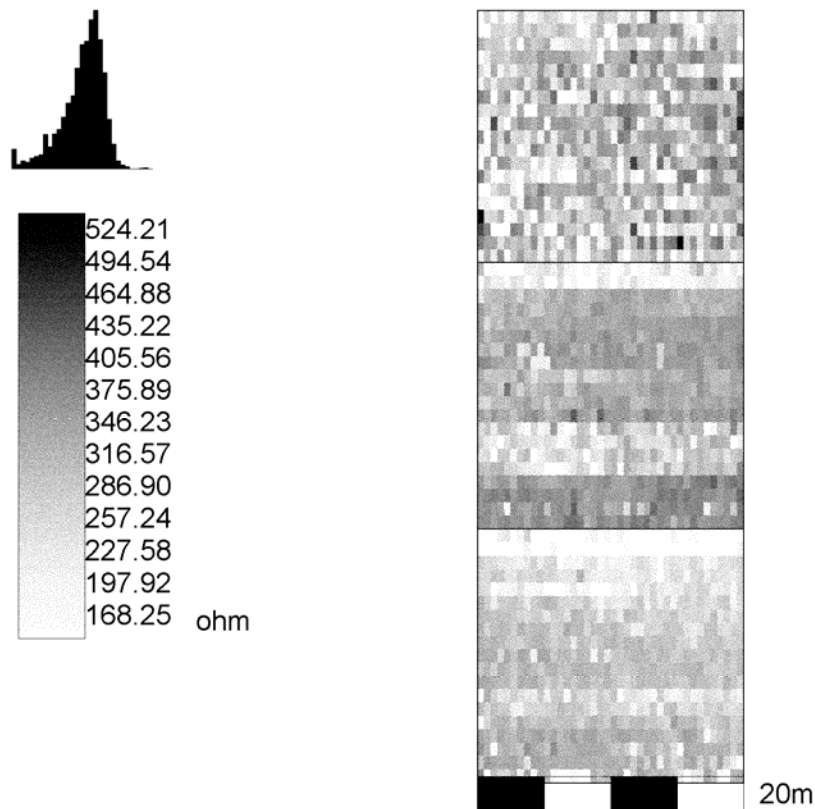


Figure 7: Resistance survey results within Grids 5, 6 and 7. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Due to the dry conditions and a potential fault with the resistance meter that arose during the process of survey the results are largely inconclusive.

Grid 8

Survey grid 8 was located upon the highest point within Eaton Camp at the summit of the south-facing slopes of the promontory hill. At this location the hill forms a conical summit measuring 90m OD. With the exception of a past field boundary (*HSM 52051*), there were no other surface features. Due to the prominent nature of the location, it was deemed important to carry out a geophysical survey within the area as to determine the presence of any buried archaeological features.

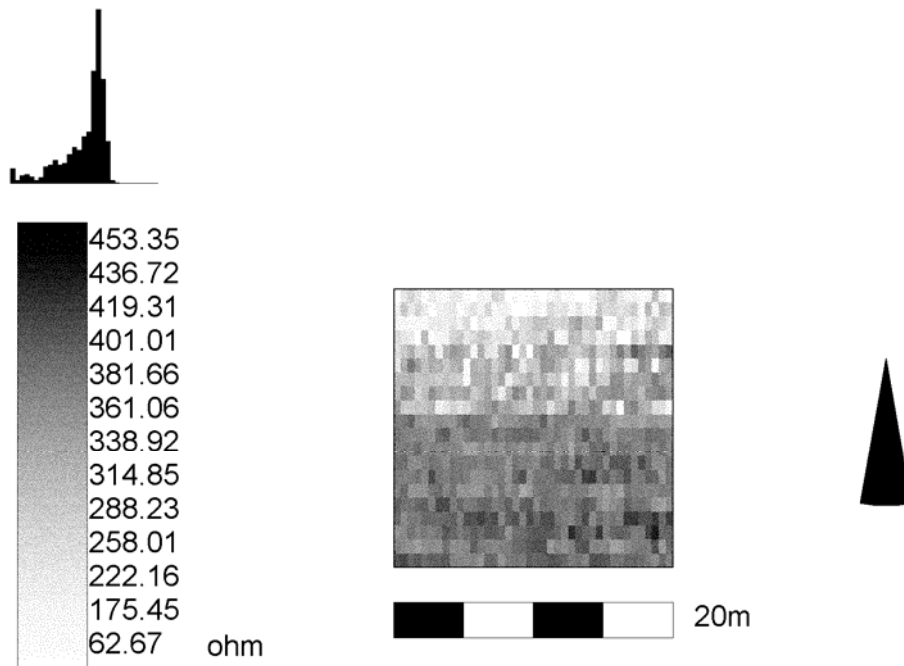


Figure 8: Resistance survey results from within Grid 8. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Despite the dry conditions the resistance survey within Grid 8 sited at the summit of Eaton Camp identified a circular anomaly consisting of a ring of high resistance (darker shade). Presumably a result of the near-surface glacial gravels possibly exposed due to the action of ploughing.

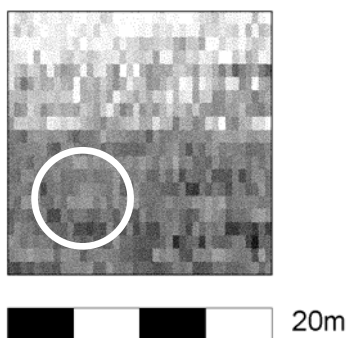


Figure 9: Grid 8, the circular anomaly is highlighted in white. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Discussion

The results of the resistance survey were unfortunately largely inconclusive due to the dry conditions and a potential fault with the resistance meter that arose during the process of survey. As a result the majority of anomalies identified are likely the cause of natural processes. It was during the investigation of Grid 5, Grid 6 and Grid 7 that a possible equipment fault occurred, therefore making the identification of both natural and archaeologically significant anomalies difficult.

Despite this; within *Grid 3*, located at the summit of the eastern field of Eaton Camp within the region of possible settlement features relating to Iron Age activity (***HSM 52052***) a semi-circular area of low resistance was identified measuring approximately 20m diameter. Though the anomaly may represent a natural geological feature, its association with features of possible settlement may indicate a possible quarry scoop or midden.

Grid 8 located at the enclosures highest point within the south-western field also identified a circular anomaly although this is likely the result of the near-surface natural geology exposed as a result of ploughing.

The next stage of the project is to carryout further investigation by means of trial excavation within both the scheduled area Eaton Camp as well as externally within the gardens of consenting home owners. Works within the interior of Eaton Camp will require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and English Heritage.

Acknowledgments

Thanks must be given to the National Trust for allowing access to their fields within Eaton Camp as part of the project. A further acknowledgment to English Heritage and Tony Fleming must be given for allowing the geophysical survey to commence.

A special thank you is due to Nancy Saldana and the members of the Eaton Camp Historical Society, who, without their commitment and enthusiasm the project to investigate this important historic monument would not have been possible.

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Eaton Camp in relation to the main towns and city in Herefordshire. © Herefordshire Council

Figure 2: Scale 1:25 000 extract indicating the location of Eaton Camp in conjunction with the village of Ruckhall. (OS crown copyright 100024100 & Herefordshire Archaeology)

Figure 3: Location of the geophysical grids within the interior of the scheduled monument. © Chris Atkinson, Herefordshire Archaeology.

Figure 4: Resistance survey results within grid 1 and 2 © Herefordshire Archaeology

Figure 5: Resistance survey results within grid 3 and 4 © Herefordshire Archaeology

Figure 6: Grid 3 with the area of low resistance highlighted (northern edge of anomaly marked by white line). The anomaly may represent a buried quarry or possible midden © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Figure 7: Resistance survey results within Grids 5, 6 and 7. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Figure 8: Resistance survey results from within Grid 8. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Figure 9: Grid 8, the circular anomaly is highlighted in white. © Herefordshire Archaeology

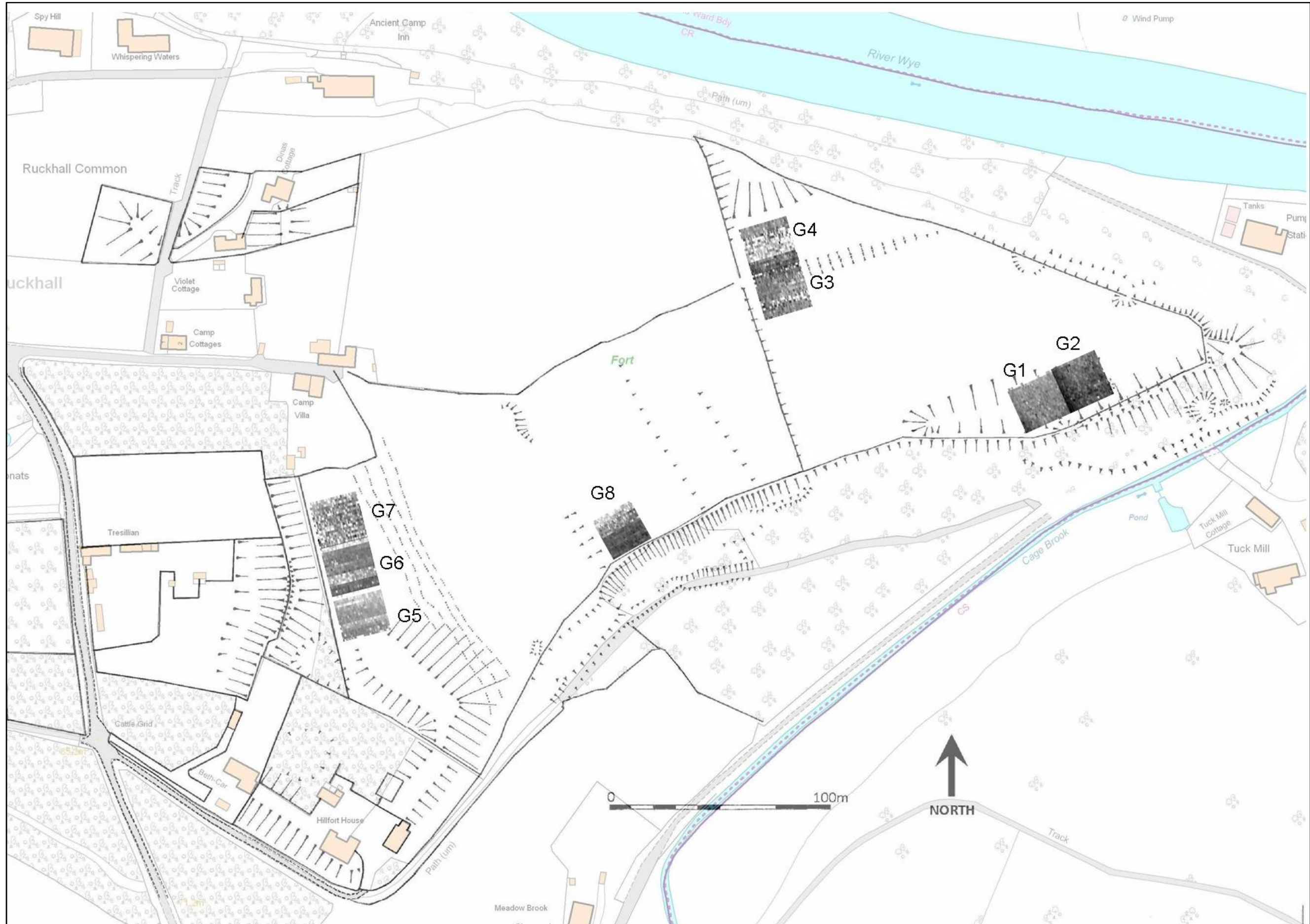
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Annex 4: Geophysical Survey, Grid Locations



Annex 2: Walkover Survey Database

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
52028	345600	239328	Earthwork	Iron Age?	Located within the east of the promontory enclosure, within a roughly triangular area the ground rises to form a linear earthwork approximately 1.6 metres high, 10 metres long (east-west) and between 2 and 4 metres wide. The southern edge is marked by a sharp drop, linked to erosion and quarrying activities. The feature relates to a possible rampart structure that may have enclosed the southern edge of the enclosure. Alternatively it may simply represent an area of material dump.
52029	345556	239303	Platform?	Unknown	Circular depression measuring approximately 8 metres diameter. The feature is located roughly 7 metres to the north of the current field boundary. The feature is sunken to depth of 0.2m but rises to its centre. Similar features are located within the area though not as pronounced. Possible platform but more likely to represent a past cattle feed location.
52030	345398	239354	Relict Boundary	Post-medieval	Relict Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map remains visible as a suitable bank with flanking ditches aligned west-west-south to east-east-north where it terminates close to the north-facing break in slope. The boundary bank measures 1m wide and 0.2m high the intermittent traces of ditches measure approximately 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep.
52030	345459	239376	Relict Boundary	Post-medieval	Relict Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map remains visible as a suitable bank with flanking ditches aligned west-west-south to east-east-north where it terminates close to the north-facing break in slope. The boundary bank measures 1m wide and 0.2m high the intermittent traces of ditches measure approximately 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep.
52031	345414	239205	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Green lane traversing the south-facing slope linking an area of past mineral extraction and terracing with the lane parallel to Cage Brook. The track measure 3 metres wide and is cut upto 1 metre into the hill slope. The northern edge of the track, visible as a terrace has evidence for a past hedge being planted along its summit. The green lane is overgrown with brambles to the west.
52031	345395	239203	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Green lane traversing the south-facing slope linking an area of past mineral extraction and terracing with the lane parallel to Cage Brook. The track measure 3 metres wide and is cut upto 1 metre into the hill slope. The northern edge of the track, visible as a terrace has evidence for a past hedge being planted along its summit. The green lane is overgrown with brambles to the west.

Annex 2: Walkover Survey Database

52031	345365	239205	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Green lane traversing the south-facing slope linking an area of past mineral extraction and terracing with the lane parallel to Cage Brook. The track measure 3 metres wide and is cut upto 1 metre into the hill slope. The northern edge of the track, visible as a terrace has evidence for a past hedge being planted along its summit. The green lane is overgrown with brambles to the west.
52032	345374	239220	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry centred on the extraction of sandstone and mudstone gravels. Cut into the south-facing slope with access to the site from the south and east, the quarry was later terraced to form a fruit orchard. The area measures 10 mteres north-south by approximately 40 metres east-west.
52033	345399	239230	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Track allowing for acces to area of quarrying to the west. The track traverses the south-facing slope on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. The feature measures up to 2.5 metres wide.
52033	345404	239239	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Track allowing for acces to area of quarrying to the west. The track traverses the south-facing slope on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. The feature measures up to 2.5 metres wide.
52034	345628	239331	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.

52034	345621	239322	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.
52034	345593	239348	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.
52034	345585	239302	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.

Annex 2: Walkover Survey Database

52034	345545	239278	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.
52034	345492	239260	Terrace	Iron Age - Post	Terraced perhaps associated to earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as and area for mineral extraction as well as for farming purposes into the medieval-period. As such the Iron Age origins are likely to have been greatly truncated. The terrace measures 2 metres wide at its eastern most point which then widens to approximately 15 metres to the west after a distance of 60 metres. Access to the terrace was via a track along its southern edge that linked with the lane along the course of Cage Brook. The northern edge of the terrace indicates the threat of erosion caused by past quarrying activity and vegetation growth. The terrace continues to the west, however vegetation growth prevented its accurate recording. There are hints that the terrace continues further to the east and north where it encompasses the slopes beneath the scheduled monument although erosion has had a considerable impact.
52035	345596	239312	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into south-facing slope of promontory. The quarry measures between 10 and 12 metres diameter and is cut to a depth of 2 metres at its centre. The quarry is located within an earleir area of substantial quarrying (xxxxxx7). Spoil from the quarry extends along its eastern and western edges, the mounds measuring 2 metres wide and up to 1 metre high. Access to the quarry was via an opening to the south.
52036	345710	239351	Fish pond?	Post-medieval	Located at the foot of Eaton Camp promontory to the east on an area of land flanked by the River Wye and Cage Brook is a roughly oval hollow on a northwest to southeast alignment measuring 15 metre wide by 20 metre long, it measures 0.3 metre deep. The feature may represent a past fish pond but could easily represent a natural hollow.

Annex 2: Walkover Survey Database

52037	345518	239365	Platform	Unknown	Oval platform teraced into gentle east-facing slope of promontory parallel to the northern edge of the field. The platform measures approximately 6 metres north-south by 4 metres east-west. There is a slight lip along its eastern and southern edges. The platforms northern edge has been affected by natural erosion.
52038	345560	239356	Terrace	Iron Age?	Linear terrace traversing the north-facing slope over looking the River Wye. The terrace measures approximatey 15 metre wide and sits 5 metre below the suspected Iron Age interior of the Eaton Camp. To the west the terrace disappears due to substantial erosion, to the east, the terrace peters out close to the current entrance to the hillfort near the Welsh Water station. Though the terrace may represent a past agricultural feature, it could similarly represent a past earthwork (Ditch) relating to the defence of Eaton Camp.
52038	345516	239377	Terrace	Iron Age?	Linear terrace traversing the north-facing slope over looking the River Wye. The terrace measures approximatey 15 metre wide and sits 5 metre below the suspected Iron Age interior of the Eaton Camp. To the west the terrace disappears due to substantial erosion, to the east, the terrace peters out close to the current entrance to the hillfort near the Welsh Water station. Though the terrace may represent a past agricultural feature, it could similarly represent a past earthwork (Ditch) relating to the defence of Eaton Camp.
52039	345425	239384	Platform	Unknown	Semi-circular hollow/platform measuring 6 metres diameter. The depth of the feature is 0.2 metres. Possible relation to a past platform within the hillfort interior, though could similiary represent the location of a past cattle feed.
52040	345448	239376	Platform	Unknown	Semi-circular hollow/platform measuring 5 metres diameter. The depth of the feature is 0.1 metres. Possible relation to a past hut platform within the hillfort interior, though could similiary represent the location of a past cattle feed.
52041	345475	239363	Platform	Unknown	4 metre diameter platform close to the northern edge of the promontory. Slight depression of 0.1 metre within the centre, the site may mark the location of a past hut platform but similiary a location employed for a cattle feed.
52042	345370	239389	Terrace	Medieval	North-facing terrace on a northeast-southwest axis. The feature stands 1.5 metres high with a drop that extends approxiamtely 4 metres to the north. The feature may represent the extent of farming within this area during the medieval period, or have some relation to Iron Age activity on the site. The feature does not continue west within the neighbouring field and it terminates to the east where it meets the north-facing slope of the promontory.

52042	345400	239400	Terrace	Medieval	North-facing terrace on a northeast-southwest axis. The feature stands 1.5 metres high with a drop that extends approximately 4 metres to the north. The feature may represent the extent of farming within this area during the medieval period, or have some relation to Iron Age activity on the site. The feature does not continue west within the neighbouring field and it terminates to the east where it meets the north-facing slope of the promontory.
52043	345252	239140	Rampart Bank	Iron Age	Course of Iron Age defensive bank extending north-northeast from the grounds of Hillfort House, after a distance of 8 metres the feature redirects north-northwest where it gradually peters-out after a distance of 20-25 metres. The rampart has a rounded summit approximately 5 metres wide, the base of the rampart varies from 10 metres (north-northeast stretch) wide to 20 metres wide (north-northwest stretch). Feature represents a possible inturn associated to an entrance into the Iron Age hillfort. Although this is unclear due to the extensive quarrying activity that may have removed associated features to the east.
52043	345265	239149	Rampart Bank	Iron Age	Course of Iron Age defensive bank extending north-northeast from the grounds of Hillfort House, after a distance of 8 metres the feature redirects north-northwest where it gradually peters-out after a distance of 20-25 metres. The rampart has a rounded summit approximately 5 metres wide, the base of the rampart varies from 10 metres (north-northeast stretch) wide to 20 metres wide (north-northwest stretch). Feature represents a possible inturn associated to an entrance into the Iron Age hillfort. Although this is unclear due to the extensive quarrying activity that may have removed associated features to the east.
52043	345247	239169	Rampart Bank	Iron Age	Course of Iron Age defensive bank extending north-northeast from the grounds of Hillfort House, after a distance of 8 metres the feature redirects north-northwest where it gradually peters-out after a distance of 20-25 metres. The rampart has a rounded summit approximately 5 metres wide, the base of the rampart varies from 10 metres (north-northeast stretch) wide to 20 metres wide (north-northwest stretch). Feature represents a possible inturn associated to an entrance into the Iron Age hillfort. Although this is unclear due to the extensive quarrying activity that may have removed associated features to the east.
52044	345218	239162	Rampart Quarry?	Iron Age?	A roughly oval area located to the south of the inturned rampart. The hollow measures up to 5 metres wide and 0.5m deep, the feature peters out to the west and is truncated by areas of landscaping and the construction of field boundaries to the south. However the feature may represent a quarry dug in order to construct the Iron Age ramparts. The feature extends into the small field to the west where it sits at the foot of the main west-facing rampart of Eaton Camp.

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52045	345297	239177	Platform	Post-medieval	A raised platform aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. The platform is sub-rectangular measuring 0.3 metres high, 4 metres long and 2.5 metres wide. The platform has a subtle ditch encompassing it measuring 0.3 metre wide and 0.05 metre deep. Likely a feature representing the site of a past cattle feed due to its small scale.
52046	345386	239344	Terrace	Medieval	Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map aligned roughly north-south. The boundary is likely to date from the medieval period following the discovery through detailed survey of three further terraces to the west that delineate a strip field system within the interior of Eaton Camp. the terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the boundary small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. A planted hedge of Hawthorn runs along its summit.
52046	345401	239214	Terrace	Medieval	Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map aligned roughly north-south. The boundary is likely to date from the medieval period following the discovery through detailed survey of three further terraces to the west that delineate a strip field system within the interior of Eaton Camp. the terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the boundary small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. A planted hedge of Hawthorn runs along its summit.
52046	345409	239287	Terrace	Medieval	Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map aligned roughly north-south. The boundary is likely to date from the medieval period following the discovery through detailed survey of three further terraces to the west that delineate a strip field system within the interior of Eaton Camp. the terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the boundary small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. A planted hedge of Hawthorn runs along its summit.
52046	345420	239216	Terrace	Medieval	Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map aligned roughly north-south. The boundary is likely to date from the medieval period following the discovery through detailed survey of three further terraces to the west that delineate a strip field system within the interior of Eaton Camp. the terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the boundary small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. A planted hedge of Hawthorn runs along its summit.

52047	345398	239257	Dry Stone Wall	Post-medieval	Possible foundations of a past drystone wall line a portion of the southern edge of the Eaton Camp enclosure overlooking the area of quarrying and terracing. The stretch of stone, aligned north-east to south-west measures 6m long and stands no more than 0.1 metre high and 0.4 metre wide. The stone consists of angular sandstone and mudstone, the largest measuring 0.2 metre by 0.1 metre and 0.05 metre thick.
52048	345296	239174	Holloway	Iron Age?	Possible course of central holloway/trackway through the centre of Eaton Camp. It begins within the southwest of the enclosure and runs north parallel to the rampart (xxxx), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the high, likely natural summit of the promontory. Within the southwest the holloway measures up to 20 metres wide and 0.5 metre deep. As it continues north the feature quickly narrows to approximately 6 metres wide by 0.3 metre deep. The feature tapers out close to the centre of the hillfort, near the junction between the central modern field boundaries.
52048	345268	239208	Holloway	Iron Age?	Possible course of central holloway/trackway through the centre of Eaton Camp. It begins within the southwest of the enclosure and runs north parallel to the rampart (xxxx), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the high, likely natural summit of the promontory. Within the southwest the holloway measures up to 20 metres wide and 0.5 metre deep. As it continues north the feature quickly narrows to approximately 6 metres wide by 0.3 metre deep. The feature tapers out close to the centre of the hillfort, near the junction between the central modern field boundaries.
52048	345263	239255	Holloway	Iron Age?	Possible course of central holloway/trackway through the centre of Eaton Camp. It begins within the southwest of the enclosure and runs north parallel to the rampart (xxxx), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the high, likely natural summit of the promontory. Within the southwest the holloway measures up to 20 metres wide and 0.5 metre deep. As it continues north the feature quickly narrows to approximately 6 metres wide by 0.3 metre deep. The feature tapers out close to the centre of the hillfort, near the junction between the central modern field boundaries.
52051	345283	239288	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Relict Field boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map but most likely to represent part of an earlier medieval strip field system. The boundary consists of a east facing terrace measuring 0.3 metre high that runs up slope to the south where it becomes truncated. When it reappears close to the summit of the promontory it is in the form of a west-facing terrace 0.15 metre high. Along its course there are hints of a ditch running either side however they are very truncated and measure 0.2 metre wide by 0.02 metre deep.

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52051	345322	239229	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Relict Field boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map but most likely to represent part of an earlier medieval strip field system. The boundary consists of a east facing terrace measuring 0.3 metre high that runs up slope to the south where it becomes truncated. When it reappears close to the summit of the promontory it is in the form of a west-facing terrace 0.15 metre high. Along its course there are hints of a ditch running either side however they are very truncated and measure 0.2 metre wide by 0.02 metre deep.
52050	345242	239234	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	An area of subtle ridge and furrow visible within the west of the interior of Eaton Camp. The ridges are aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and are separated by 4-5 metres. They stand no more than 0.1 metre high. They are distinguishable through LiDAR imagery.
52051	345493	239259	Find Spot	Iron Age	A single, small fragment of mid-late Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the south-facing slope of Eaton Camp following ground disturbance due to badger activity.
52052	345433	239306	Hut Platforms	Iron Age	A cluster of three possible hut platforms cut into the east-facing slope of the Eaton Camp promontory. They are located within an area of 15m ² with further platforms likely within the area though not totally clear. Each platform measures approximately 6m diameter and is cut to a maximum depth of 5cm.
52049	345578	239317	Hollow/Quarry	Iron Age?	A shallow linear hollow aligned approximately east-west was recorded within the eastern most fields parallel to the southern edge. At its widest it measures 18m wide (north-south) and narrows to 5m upslope to the west where it tapers out after a distance of 80m. The shallow hollow (0.3m deep) and its association with a possible south-facing rampart may indicate its presence being in response to a quarry ditch to aid in the ramparts construction. Alternatively the feature may be a past track?
52050	345113	239364	Rampart	Iron Age?	Within a small paddock west of Dinas Cottage is a low tump. It is aligned roughly north-south and stands 1m high. The northern half of the feature is bulbous with a base measuring 9m diameter to the south the feature narrows towards the paddock entrance and redirects east apparently linking with the course of outer bank and ditch rampart of Eaton Camp. This is difficult to prove however due to truncation caused by the lane and drive-way serving Dinas Cottage. If the feature can be associated to Iron Age activity then the out-turn of the known Iron Age defence might suggest the presence of a horn-work associated with an entrance.

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52049	345509	239296	Hollow/Quarry	Iron Age?	A shallow linear hollow aligned approximately east-west was recorded within the eastern most fields parallel to the southern edge. At its widest it measures 18m wide (north-south) and narrows to 5m upslope to the west where it peters out after a distance of 80m. The shallow hollow (0.3m deep) and its association with a possible south-facing rampart may indicate its presence being in response to a quarry ditch to aid in the ramparts construction. Alternatively the feature may be a past track?
52050	345148	239370	Rampart	Iron Age?	Within a small paddock west of Dinas Cottage is a low tump. It is aligned roughly north-south and stands 1m high. The northern half of the feature is bulbous with a base measuring 9m diameter to the south the feature narrows towards the paddock entrance and redirects east apparently linking with the course of outer bank and ditch rampart of Eaton Camp. This is difficult to prove however due to truncation caused by the lane and drive-way serving Dinas Cottage. If the feature can be associated to Iron Age activity then the out-turn of the known Iron Age defence might suggest the presence of a horn-work associated with an entrance.