



**‘The Dinedor Origins Project’**  
**Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: A Geophysical**  
**Survey.**



Report prepared by  
Christopher Atkinson, Community Archaeologist

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 328.

EHE 2088

Herefordshire Archaeology

Places and Communities Directorate

Herefordshire Council

Project commissioned by

**The Dinedor Heritage Group**



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**Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: A 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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This Report follows the practice as formulated by the Institute For Archaeologists (*Ifa*), Draft Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (IFA, 2010).

## **Summary**

This report and investigation was commissioned by the Dinedor Heritage Group as part of the Dinedor Origins Project, a Heritage Lottery funded project. The investigation was led and report compiled by Herefordshire Council's archaeology service.

The aim of the investigation was to identify evidence for below ground anomalies of potential archaeological significance through the process of a resistance survey centred on the scheduled medieval village site (Monument No: HE224) of Dinedor, Herefordshire. The results of the survey were to guide future investigations into the site.

The results of the investigation complimented an earlier measured survey of scheduled site (Atkinson, 2013), whereby readings of high resistance matched above ground archaeological features.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. National Grid References 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 1:20m

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## **1.0 Introduction**

The Dinedor Origins Project was established in October 2012 by the Dinedor Heritage Group after receiving a grant following a successful application to the Your Heritage scheme, the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The heritage group was established by members of the public local to Dinedor within the County of Herefordshire in light of a number of archaeological discoveries as a result of infrastructural development which served to raise the profile of prehistoric activity, both within the parish of Dinedor and beyond.

In particular these discoveries concerned the activity of Neolithic and Bronze Age societies, evidence for which came in the form of barrows, settlement sites, burnt mounds and an apparently unique sinuous monument, entitled locally as the 'Rotherwas Ribbon'.

With archaeological support, guidance and training provided by Herefordshire Council's archaeological service, the Dinedor Heritage Group aim to disseminate the results of the recent discoveries to the general public in the form of a popular publication, website and promotion of a circular route which will guide walkers to sites of historic interest across a parish steeped in history.

In support of the documentary research, the Dinedor Group have invited members of the public, schools and the local sixth form college students to participate in the archaeological investigation of the little known medieval heritage of the parish. The investigations addressed within this report discuss the results of the Dinedor Heritage Groups investigations into the site of a presumed abandoned medieval settlement site (HE224) located immediately to the south of Dinedor village. The investigation concerns the results of a geophysical survey employing an RM15 Resistance Meter.

The aim of this investigation is to pave the way to further site evaluation by means of test trench evaluation.



## 2.0 Location and geology

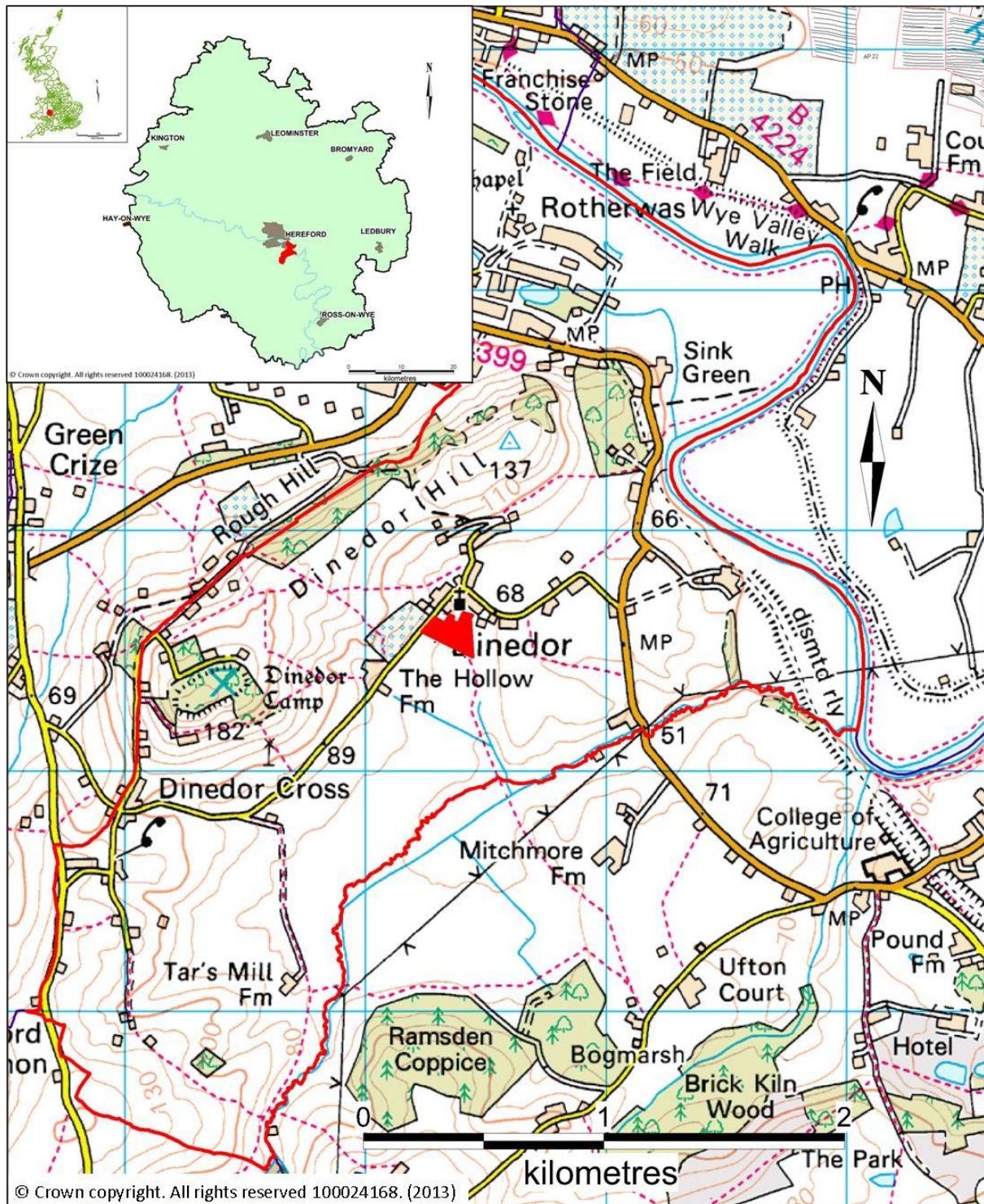


Figure 1: Location of evaluation area, Dinedor Parish, Herefordshire, UK. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100024168. (2013)

The scheduled monument (HE224) is located to the south of Dinedor village within the parish of Dinedor, Herefordshire (SO 53315 36586). The field in which the

scheduled monument is enclosed measures 2.0 hectares and is situated upon the gentle east-facing slopes (falls from 71.5m OD in the west to 64.9m OD to the east) at the foot of a prominent ridgeline known as Dinedor Hill which lies on a northeast-southwest alignment.

The scheduled monument (HE224) is located at the northern extent of a small hanging-valley basin where the solid geology is dominated by the Raglan Mudstone Formation. The high ground that forms the northern, western and southern extent of the basin consists of the St Maughans Formation of interbedded argillaceous rocks and sandstone. To the east the basin is marked by superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel beyond which the topography drops sharply to form the current course of the south-flowing River Wye. The modern centre of Dinedor is located upon these deposits whereas the historic core surrounding St Andrews Church was established over superficial colluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel to the west.

At the centre of the valley basin are the alluvial deposits attributed to the course of the now managed Tar's Brook which enters the valley basin from the southwest and flows to the northeast where it flows into the River Wye. The original course of Tar's Brook was far more sinuous than it is today; the original course of the brook is visible, preserved within the current parish boundary between Dinedor and Holme Lacy. During its course through the valley basin Tar's Brook is fed by at least six watercourses issuing from springs to the north and west. The most substantial water course flows through the centre of Dinedor Village where it is managed to the flow south along the eastern edge of the scheduled monument (HE224).

### **3.0 Historical and archaeological background**

The origins of the name Dinedor likely derives from the Welsh names '*bre*' (hill) and '*din*' (fort) i.e. 'hill with a fort' (Copplestone-Crow 1999). By the time of the Norman Conquest, particularly the commissioning of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Dinedor (*Dunre*) was clearly part of England and formed part of a hundred of the same name (Thorn 1983). At that time Dinedor was held as two manors, one by Godric, the other by Wulfheah. Included within the manors was woodland owned by the King. The manors also contained a mill, most likely located along Tar's Brook where historically two have stood in the form of Dinedor Mill (SO 54124 36176) and Tar's Mill (SO 52595 34444).

There is little information for the now scheduled monument site with the exception that the current extent of the field made up what was known as Garrison Meadow at the time of the 1840 Tithe Map production (Gwatkin 1997). The earliest features identified on the Tithe Map is the site of '*The Garrison*', an L-shaped structure in plan south of St Andrews Church and a small rectangular structure along the roadside to the southwest (figure 2).



Earlier archaeological intervention at the site noted *'earthworks, in field, called Garrison Meadow, immediately S.W. of the church, consist of a series of slight banks and ditches and two sinkings divided by a bank. They perhaps represent a village site'* (RCHM 1931).

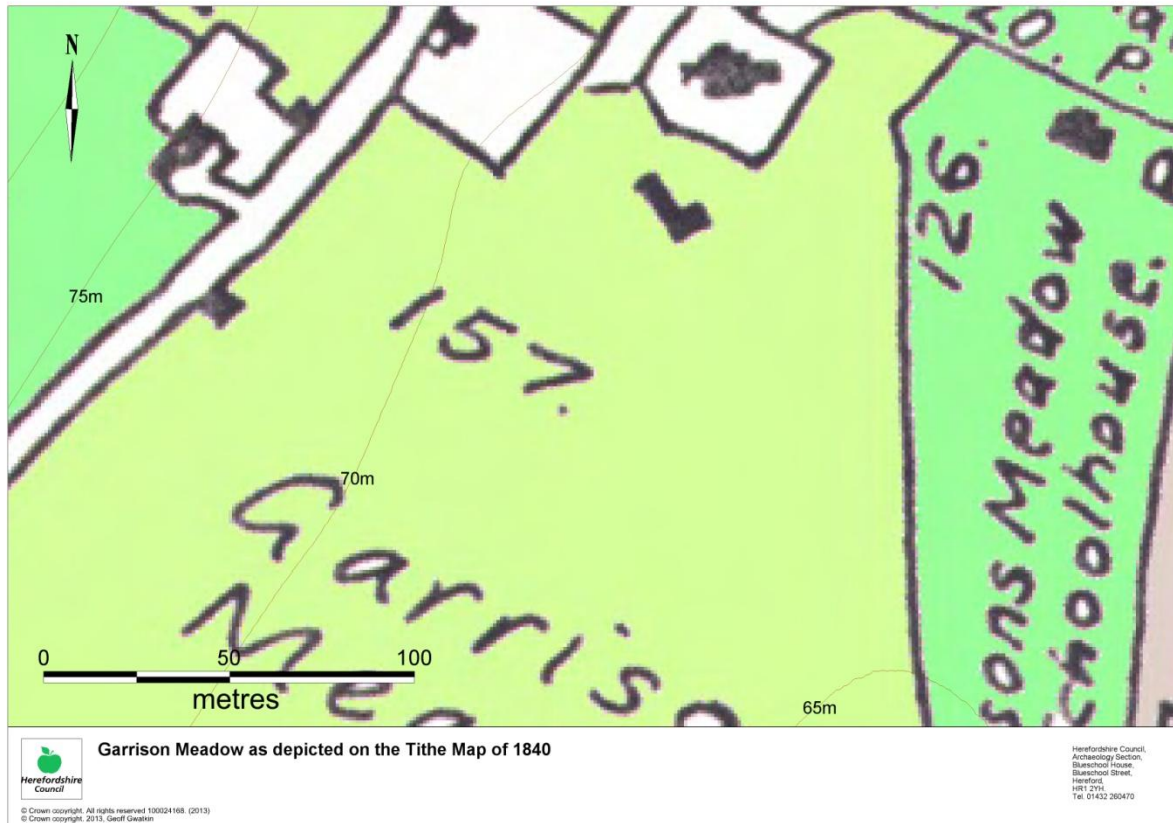


Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Over the course of October and November 2012 the Dinedor Heritage Group with support and guidance provided by Herefordshire Council's archaeological service carried out a Level 3 survey (Bowden, 1999) producing a detailed measured evaluation (figure 3) of the scheduled monument which served to accurately map and interpret the standing archaeological features (Atkinson, 2013). The results of this investigation indicate that the majority of features upstanding within the scheduled area represent features indicative of land sub-divisions rather than a marked settlement plan. All of the land divisions pre-date the production of the 1840 Tithe Map.

Despite this a number of potential platforms were noted within the vicinity of St Andrew's churchyard, including the site of 'The Garrison' (HER 52406) as structure identifiable on the 1840 Tithe Map (figure 2). Further platform features (HER 52393 & 52394) were noted within the southwest of the scheduled area adjacent to the main road through Dinedor.



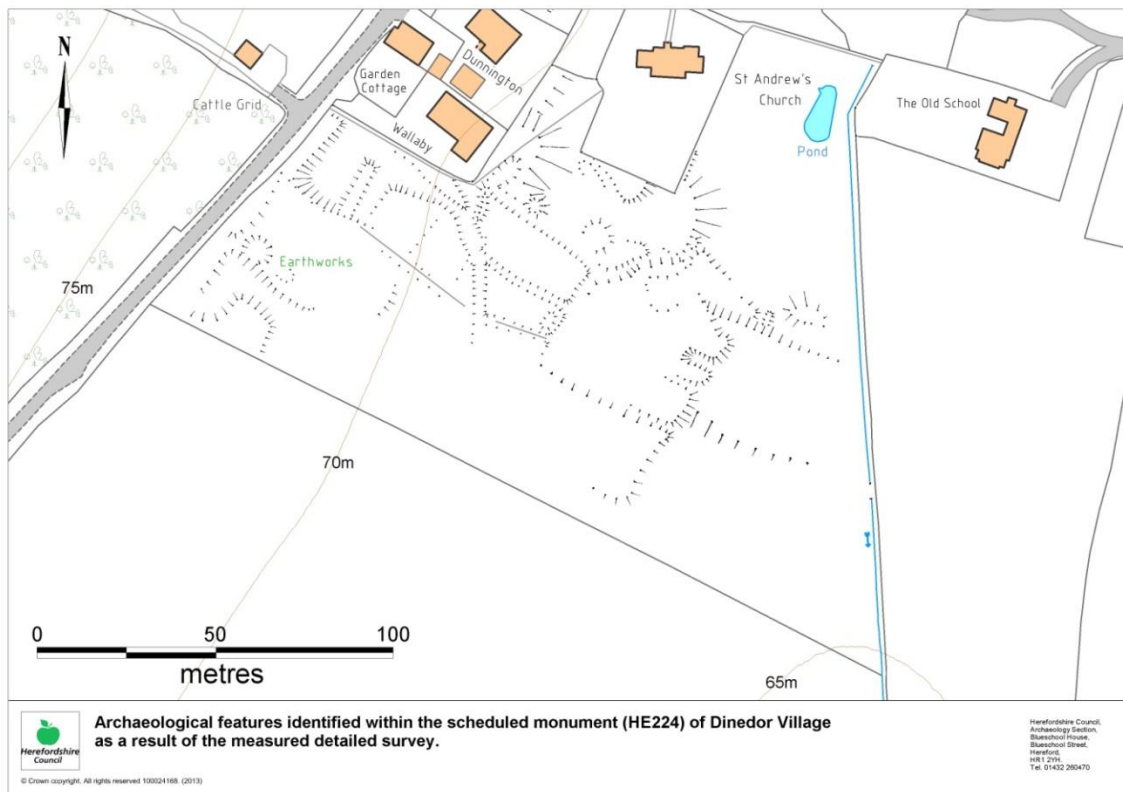
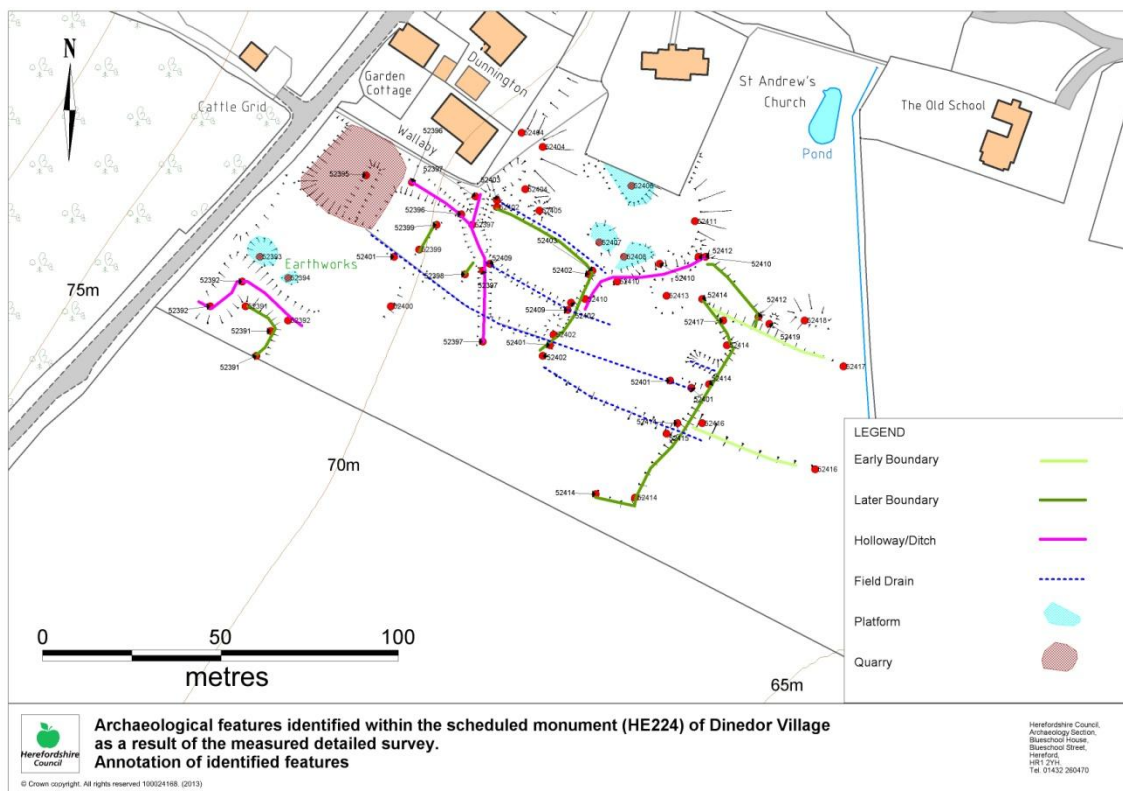


Figure 3: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.



#### **4.0 Aims and purpose of the evaluation**

It was the purpose of this investigation to support an earlier measured survey (Atkinson, 2013) with a geophysical investigation in order to identify any buried features within the scheduled area not evident from the surface and thus enhance the interpretation and understanding of the monument.

The aims of this evaluation were to:

1. Guide and fully involve DHG members and volunteers through the process of geophysical evaluation.
2. To identify any buried anomalies that may indicate evidence for settlement activity within the scheduled area this would include their form as well as condition.
3. To confirm the earlier interpretations regarding the existence of platforms within the vicinity of the churchyard. Do the results of the geophysical survey respect and enhance the interpretations achieved during the course of the earlier detailed evaluation.

#### **5.0 Methodology**

A geophysical survey of 'Site of Medieval Settlement', Dinedor, Herefordshire (HE224) was carried out on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013. The survey was concentrated within two areas (figure 5); Area 1 was identified along the road side within the west of the scheduled site and Area 2 was located to the south of St Andrew's Church, Dinedor.

Earth resistance survey was favoured over the use of a magnetometer as it was expected that the investigation would encounter buried masonry and building foundations (Jones, 2008).

The geophysical evaluation consisted of a resistivity survey employing the use of a Geoscan RM15 Resistance Meter in a twin electrode configuration with the remote probes spaced 50cm apart in order to obtain resistance measurements to a depth of 75cm. In total eight 20mx20m square grids were evaluated (figure 5). Area 1 consisted of two grids lining the western extent of the scheduled site on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment. Area 2 consisted of seven grids each covering an area of 20mx20m and located immediately to the south of the St Andrew's Church churchyard.

The geophysical evaluation was performed within each measured grid commencing from within the northwest corner and extending east on the first traverse to return west in order to continue a zig-zag pattern. Meter readings were obtained at 1m intervals.

The resulting data was downloaded and manipulated using *Geoplot 3.0* before being transferred and geo-rectified using *MapInfo Professional 10.5* onto both the modern and historic mapping resources. The results of the survey were also compared with those of the earlier measured survey (Atkinson, 2013) so as to either enhance or disprove the earlier interpretation.

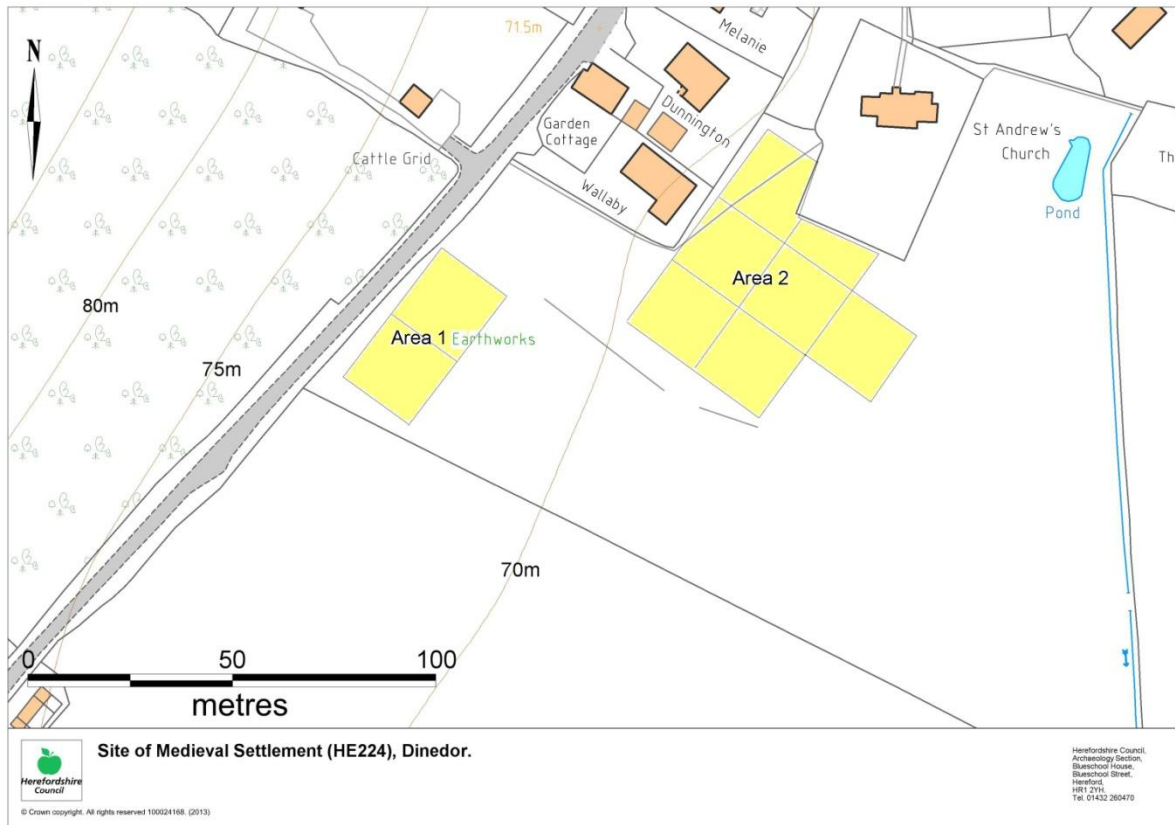


Figure 5: Location of geophysical grids within the scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Area 1

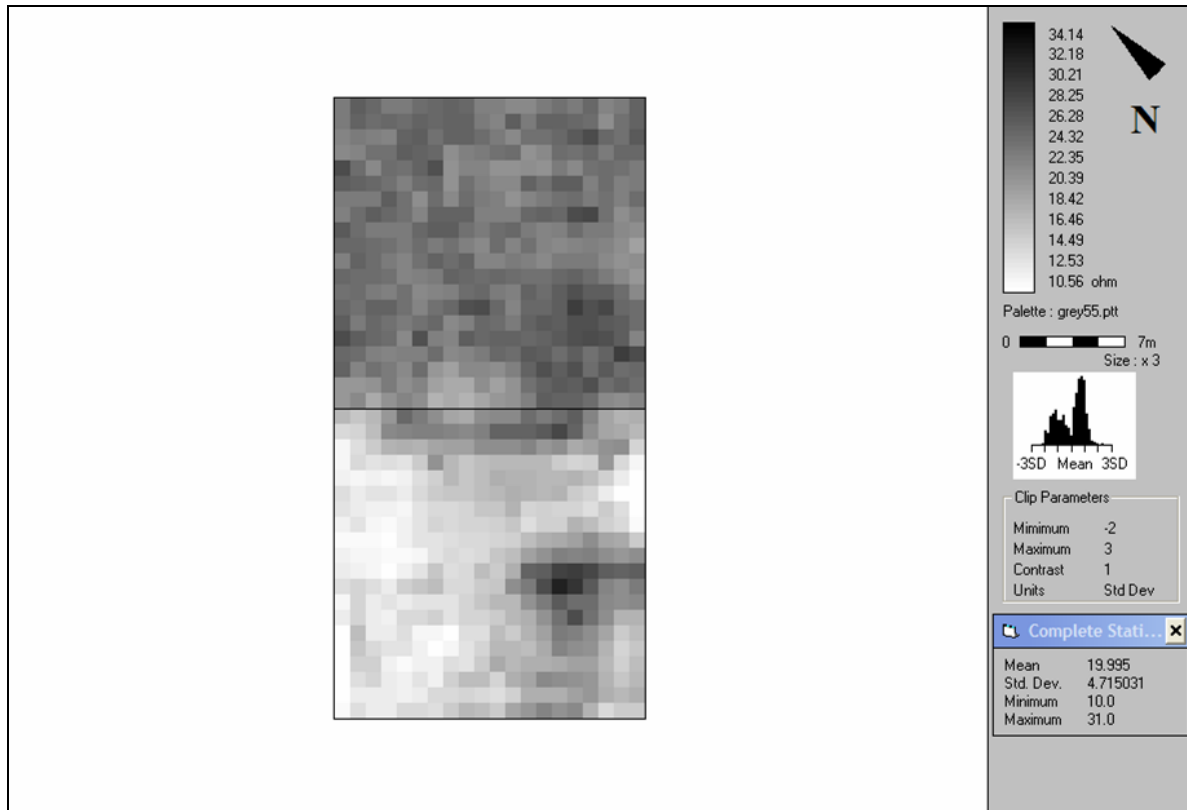


Figure 6: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

The 20m x 40m (oriented northeast-southwest) area located within the southwest of the scheduled monument was surveyed in cold damp conditions. The location was chosen for geophysical analysis due to its close proximity to the main road and the presence of potential platforms (HER 52393 & 52394) identified over the course of detailed measured survey of the scheduled monument.

The results of the resistance survey provided a swath of readings between 31.0 Ohms and 10.0 Ohms (figure 6). The lower readings in Ohms would suggest the underlying soils to be less resistant (waterlogged/wet conditions, alluvial soils, buried ditches, pits) to the passing of a weak electric current; whereas the higher reading would indicate areas of increased levels of resistance (solid geology, well drained soils, buried structural remains).

The anomalies encountered as a result of the survey closely relate to features identified during the course of the earlier field survey. The most prominent anomaly corresponds closely to the identified Holloway (HER 52392), represented by an area of low resistance within the south of Area 1 (figure 7).



As the topography rises above the Holloway to the north the survey indicates higher levels of resistance (figure 7). This may be the result of the underlying geological conditions identified as colluvial deposits of sand, gravel and clay.

Of particular interest is the relict boundary HER 52391, its location being represented by a linear anomaly of high resistance to the south of the Holloway (HER 52392). The higher level of resistance is noticeably along the northern edge of the relict field and may represent concentrated use of stone in its construction, either as a bank make-up material or as a stone revetment/wall (figure 7).

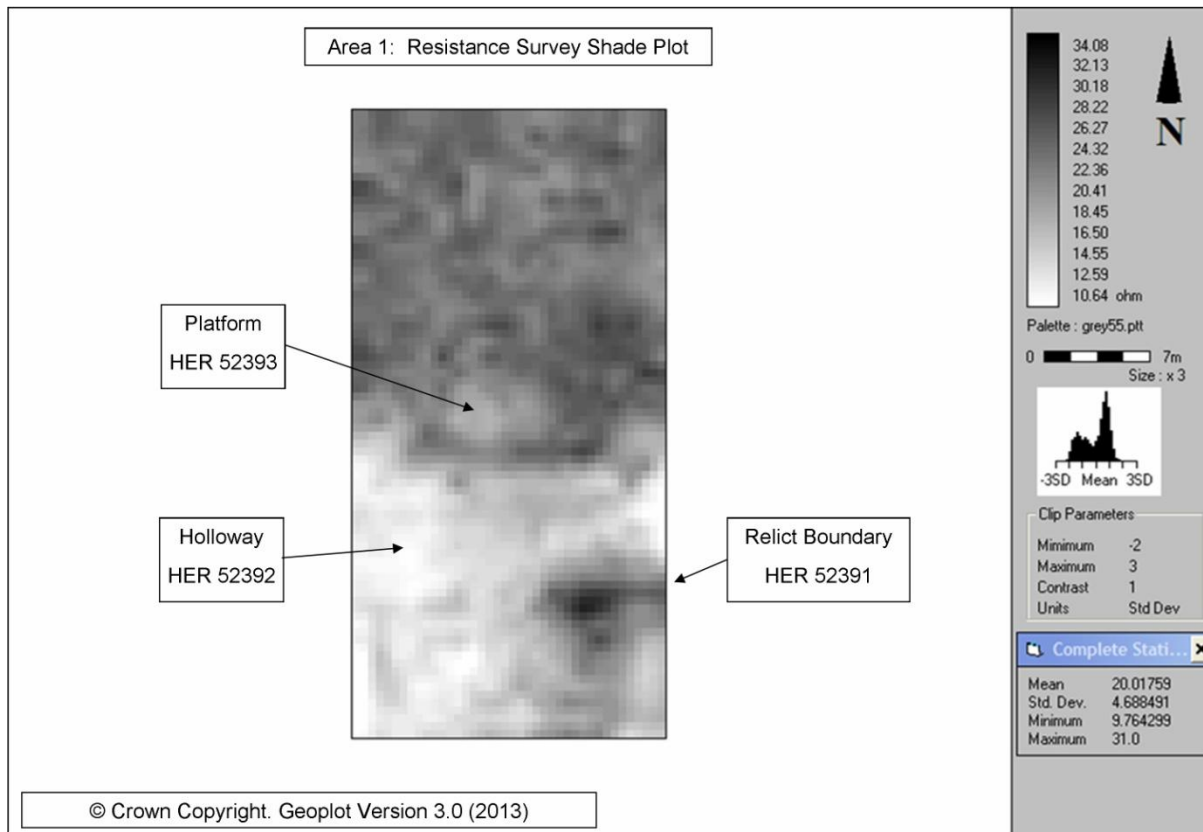


Figure 7: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 1, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

The location of the identified platform HER 52393 is also apparent within the reading obtained during the survey. The potential platform is highlighted as an area of lower resistance against the backdrop of the higher resistance to the north of the Holloway (HER 52392). As the results indicate the area to be of relatively low resistance the feature is less likely to represent a compacted platform surface as previously recorded. It may relate to the fill of a pit/quarry scoop into the underlying colluvial or the site of a tree, the lower resistance resulting from the fill of the void left by the roots.

## 6.2 Area 2

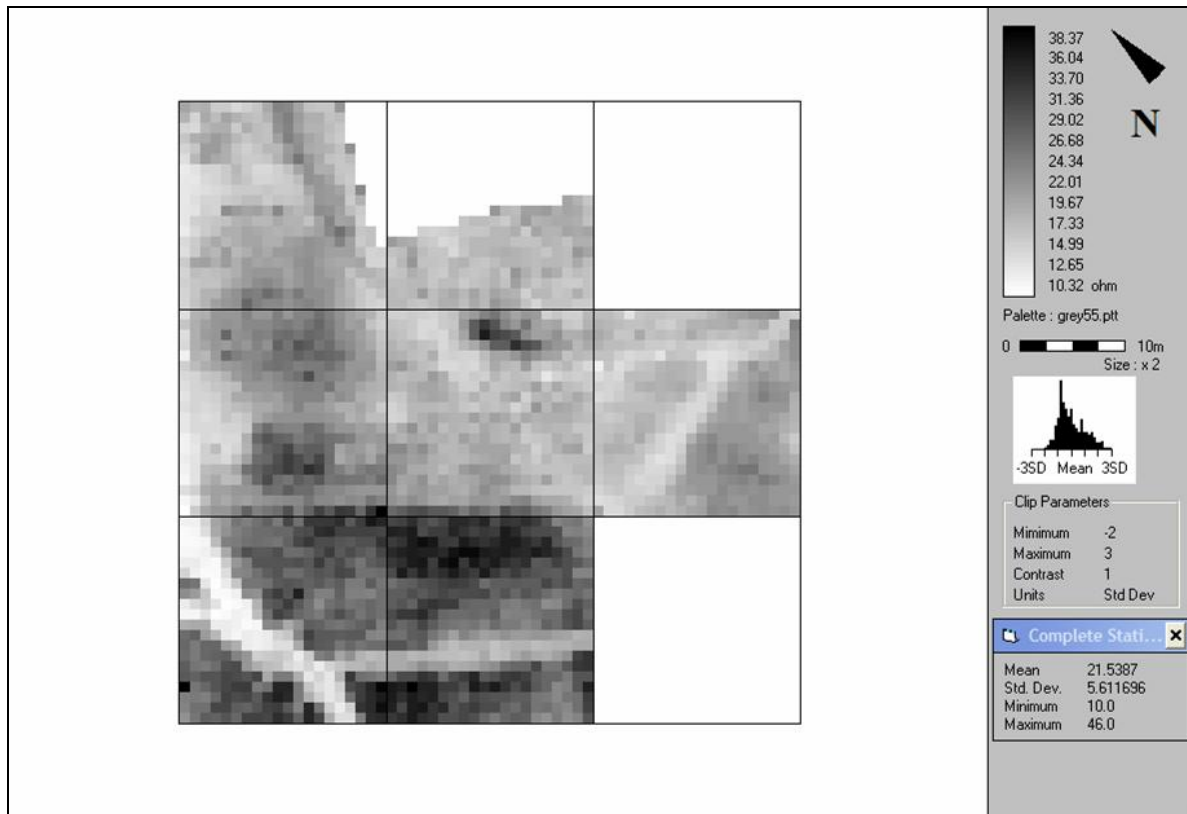


Figure 8: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

Due to the identification of a number of platforms within a network of relict boundaries and holloways immediately to the south of St Andrew's Churchyard, seven 20m x 20m grid square were measured out and surveyed with the intention of confirming the presence of buried archaeological features representative of medieval activity.

The results of the resistance survey provided a swath of readings between 46.0 Ohms 10.0 Ohms (figure 8). The lower readings in Ohms would suggest the underlying soils to be less resistant (waterlogged/wet conditions, alluvial soils, buried ditches, pits) to the passing of a weak electric current; whereas the higher reading would indicate areas of increased resistance (solid geology, well drained soils, buried structural remains).

As with Area 1, the results of the survey within Area 2 closely respected the earthworks identified during the field survey (Atkinson, 2013). The dominant features identified during the survey were the courses of holloways/ditches (HER 52397 & 52410) represented by linear areas of low resistance (figure 9) due to a concentration of moisture within the hollow. Areas of high resistance are concentrated within the south of the survey area (figure 9) and concentrated within

areas interpreted as fields. It is likely however that the higher resistance represents the underlying superficial colluvial deposits rather than an introduction of material to create a well-drained condition. Upon the northern edge of the relict fields an anomaly of high resistance in the form of a sub-rectangular is evident. Due to the prominence and form of the anomaly there is a potential for it to represent a buried platform or structure (figure 9).

The platform, representative of the site 'The Garrison' (HER 52406) was revealed as an area of lower resistance with no clear indication for any buried architectural remains. Immediately to the south an anomaly of high resistance was identified. Due to its isolation and amorphous appearance, the anomaly may represent rubble (figure 9) attributed to the demolition of the 'The Garrison'.

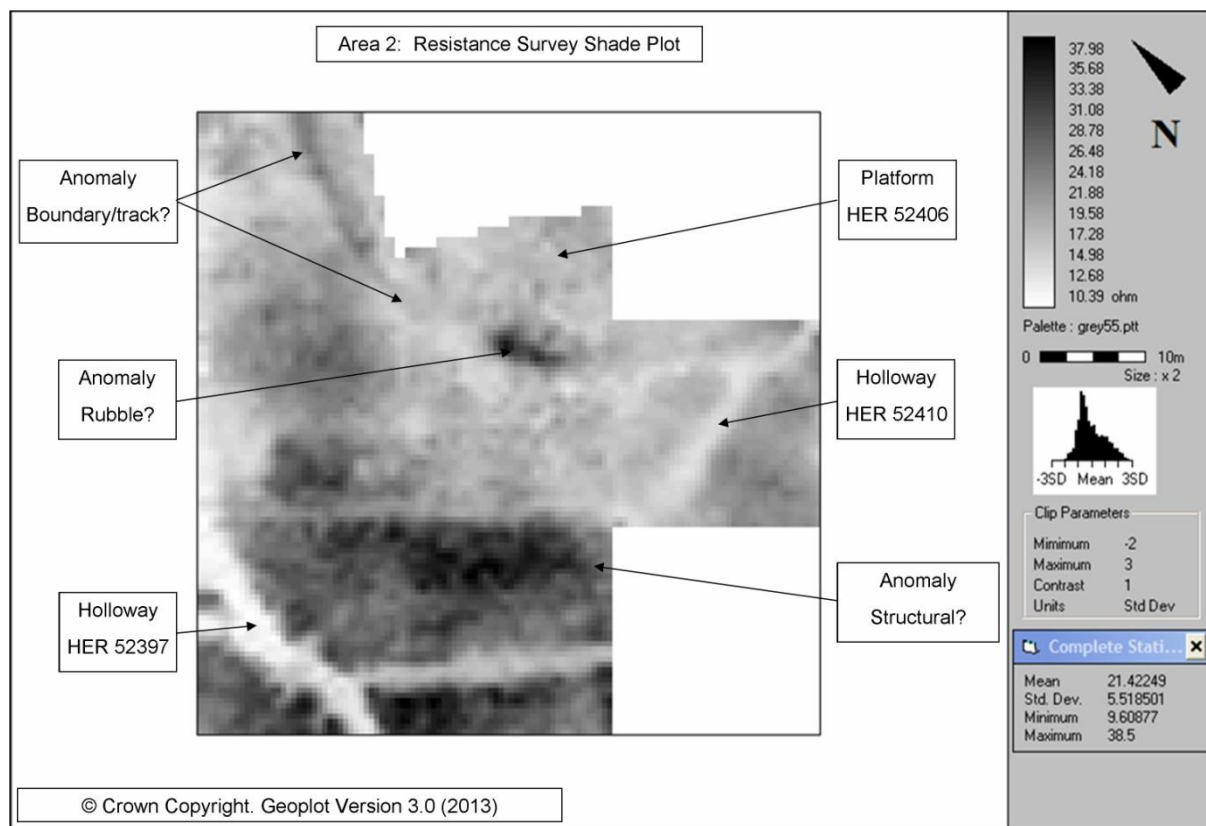


Figure 9: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 2, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

Of particular interest is a curved, narrow, linear anomaly of high resistance within the northwest of the Area 2. The anomaly (figure 9) curves gradually to the southeast and tentatively follows the current extent of St Andrew's Churchyard. Upon the anomaly's western edge is a faint parallel line of lower resistance. The feature is likely man made and may simply represent an early path/track to allow access to 'The Garrison', from where the feature does not appear to continue. Interestingly however the feature is not evident from the ground unlike the site of 'The Garrison'.

A possible explanation for the feature is that it represents an earlier ecclesiastical boundary to the site of St Andrew's Church. Further investigation into the historic record is needed however.



Figure 10: Results of the resistance survey in association with the detailed measured survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.



## **7.0 Discussion**

The results of the geophysical survey were in the first instance particularly successful in supporting the results of the earlier Level 3 survey of the scheduled monument (Atkinson, 2013). The individual field boundaries and holloways are clearly discernible as either anomalies of high or low resistance.

Although anomalies suggestive of buried archaeological features in association with the previously identified platforms are not apparent. This may simply be due to the subtlety of any buried features and the damp ground conditions at the time of the survey.

The results of the survey indicate the potential for further field evaluation.

1. To re-visit the site and carryout further geophysical analysis of the area between Area 1 & Area 2 in order to achieve a greater understanding of the buried archaeological potential.
2. To investigate by means of trial excavation the curvilinear anomaly to the west of St Andrew's Churchyard in order to determine the anomaly's form and to test the potential for it as representing an early boundary.
3. To investigate by means of trial excavation the sub-rectangular anomaly at the summit of the relict boundary HER 52402 as a means of characterising its form and potential for representing an early structure/platform on the periphery of a small field.
4. Trial excavation of the relict boundary HER 52391 in order to identify the form of the feature. Is it an earth constructed terrace or of stone construction?
5. Trial excavation of 'The Garrison' site so as to determine its character and form. The clearly definable platform (HER 52406) despite the absence of any identifiable buried features is likely to reveal buried archaeological deposits relating to the early structure. Due to the scale of the L-shaped structure as indicated by the 1840 Tithe Map there is the potential for the structure as representing a hall with cross-wing of potential medieval origins.

In order to further investigate the site through trial excavation an application will be made to Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in order to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **8.0 Acknowledgments**

A special thank you is due to the Dinedor Heritage Group for commissioning Herefordshire Archaeology to investigate and raise awareness of the historical and archaeological remains of the parish of Dinedor as a part of the Dinedor Origins Project.

Thank you to Mr. and Mrs. Cleland of Glebe farm for granting access to their lands in order to carry out the field evaluation.

I would like to personally thank all of the members of the Dinedor Heritage Group and volunteers from across Herefordshire and beyond who expressed an interest and aided the field investigations.

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Nick Austin  
Patricia Tierney  
Rebecca Simmons  
Richard Atkinson  
Tim Howson  
Tracey Goodwin  
Val Cleland

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*Geoplot Version 3.0*, Bradford, West Yorkshire, Geoscan Research

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## **10.0 List of illustrations**

### **Figures**

Figure 1: Location of evaluation area, Dinedor Parish, Herefordshire, UK. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100024168. (2013).

Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Figure 3: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Figure 4: Combined results of the walkover and measured survey with annotations. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Figure 5: Location of geophysical grids within the scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Figure 6: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013).

Figure 7: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 1, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013).

Figure 8: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013).

Figure 9: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 2, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013).

Figure 10: Results of the resistance survey in association with the detailed measured survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

### **Tables**

Appendix 1: Walkover Survey Database



## 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, *MBE FSA MIFA*

County Archaeologist

Herefordshire Archaeology



**Appendix 1:** Walkover Survey Database

HER No.	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
52391	353268	236565	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Relict field boundary in the form of a southeast-facing terrace standing approximately 1m high. To the north-northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to orientate to the northwest from where it peters-out after c.14m
52391	353272	236572	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Relict field boundary in the form of a southeast-facing terrace standing approximately 1m high. To the north-northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to orientate to the northwest from where it peters-out after c.14m
52391	353265	236579	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Relict field boundary in the form of a southeast-facing terrace standing approximately 1m high. To the north-northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to orientate to the northwest from where it peters-out after c.14m
52392	353277	236575	Holloway	Medieval	Broad Holloway measuring up to 5m wide extending into the scheduled area from the roadside. It is up to 1m deep and appears to respect the course of the relict boundary HER 52392
52392	353264	236586	Holloway	Medieval	Broad Holloway measuring up to 5m wide extending into the scheduled area from the roadside. It is up to 1m deep and appears to respect the course of the relict boundary HER 52392
52392	353255	236579	Holloway	Medieval	Broad Holloway measuring up to 5m wide extending into the scheduled area from the roadside. It is up to 1m deep and appears to respect the course of the relict boundary HER 52392
52393	353269	236593	Platform	Medieval	Possible platform overlooking a Holloway to the southwest. The platform is approximately 5m diameter and cut to a depth of 0.4m deep. To the southwest it is open ended from where it is cut into the southwest-face of the Holloway.
52394	353277	236587	Platform	Medieval	Possible platform measuring 3m diameter and cut to a depth of 0.05m.
52395	353299	236616	Quarry	Post Medieval	Rectangular hollow with a broad prominent bank dividing the hollow in two on a north-northeast by south-southwest alignment. The hollow measures c.24m wide northwest-southeast by c.25m long northeast-southwest. The hollow is up to 1.9m deep. Its northern extent has been truncated by modern landscaping. Access to the hollow appears to have been from the east.

52396	353312	236614	Holloway	Post Medieval -	Holloway orientated northwest-southeast. It served a possible quarry to the west. It measures c.2m wide, 0.8m deep.
52396	353326	236605	Holloway	Post Medieval -	Holloway orientated northwest-southeast. It served a possible quarry to the west. It measures c.2m wide, 0.8m deep.
52397	353330	236610	Holloway/Water Channel	Medieval	Holloway orientated roughly north-south. It measures up to 2.5m wide ad 1m deep with a level base. It is waterlogged and may represent the course of an early water channel before its diversion to the east.
52397	353329	236602	Holloway/Water Channel	Medieval	Holloway orientated roughly north-south. It measures up to 2.5m wide ad 1m deep with a level base. It is waterlogged and may represent the course of an early water channel before its diversion to the east.
52397	353332	236589	Holloway/Water Channel	Medieval	Holloway orientated roughly north-south. It measures up to 2.5m wide ad 1m deep with a level base. It is waterlogged and may represent the course of an early water channel before its diversion to the east.
52397	353332	236569	Holloway/Water Channel	Medieval	Holloway orientated roughly north-south. It measures up to 2.5m wide ad 1m deep with a level base. It is waterlogged and may represent the course of an early water channel before its diversion to the east.
52398	353327	236588	Relict Boundary?	Medieval	Subtle southeast-facing terrace no more than 0.2m high. It extends for 5m on a northeast-southwest alignment.
52399	353319	236602	Relict Boundary?	Medieval	Subtle southeast-facing terrace c.0.3m high. It is aligned northeast-southwest and extends for c.10m before petering out.
52399	353314	236595	Relict Boundary?	Medieval	Subtle southeast-facing terrace c.0.3m high. It is aligned northeast-southwest and extends for c.10m before petering out.
52400	353306	236579	Platform	Medieval	Terraced platform measuring 5m long and 1.5m wide. It stands 0.4m high and is southeast-facing.
52401	353307	236593	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through the site. Survives as a ditch, subtle to the west, less so to the east. Measures up to 1m wide, 0.3m deep.
52401	353351	236568	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through the site. Survives as a ditch, subtle to the west, less so to the east. Measures up to 1m wide, 0.3m deep.
52401	353385	236558	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through the site. Survives as a ditch, subtle to the west, less so to the east. Measures up to 1m wide, 0.3m deep.
52401	353391	236556	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through the site. Survives as a ditch, subtle to the west, less so to the east. Measures up to 1m wide, 0.3m deep.



52402	353336	236607	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Southeast-facing terrace with steep slopes and sharp angled summit suggesting. To the southwest the terrace gradually peters-out whereas to the northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to enclose the northern extent of the relict field. The terrace continues until it is truncated by the course of a possible Holloway/water channel. The terrace stands c.1m high.
52402	353362	236588	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Southeast-facing terrace with steep slopes and sharp angled summit suggesting. To the southwest the terrace gradually peters-out whereas to the northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to enclose the northern extent of the relict field. The terrace continues until it is truncated by the course of a possible Holloway/water channel. The terrace stands c.1m high.
52402	353357	236580	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Southeast-facing terrace with steep slopes and sharp angled summit suggesting. To the southwest the terrace gradually peters-out whereas to the northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to enclose the northern extent of the relict field. The terrace continues until it is truncated by the course of a possible Holloway/water channel. The terrace stands c.1m high.
52402	353352	236571	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Southeast-facing terrace with steep slopes and sharp angled summit suggesting. To the southwest the terrace gradually peters-out whereas to the northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to enclose the northern extent of the relict field. The terrace continues until it is truncated by the course of a possible Holloway/water channel. The terrace stands c.1m high.
52402	353349	236565	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Southeast-facing terrace with steep slopes and sharp angled summit suggesting. To the southwest the terrace gradually peters-out whereas to the northeast the boundary forms a right-angle to enclose the northern extent of the relict field. The terrace continues until it is truncated by the course of a possible Holloway/water channel. The terrace stands c.1m high.
52403	353336	236609	Field Drain	Post Medieval	- Subtle field drain parallel to the foot of the relict boundary HER 52402. It measures 0.6m wide, 0.08m deep. To the northwest the ditch links with a Holloway/water channel. To the south it runs into a ditch/Holloway.
52403	353363	236589	Field Drain	Post Medieval	- Subtle field drain parallel to the foot of the relict boundary HER 52402. It measures 0.6m wide, 0.08m deep. To the northwest the ditch links with a Holloway/water channel. To the south it runs into a ditch/Holloway.

52404	353343	236628	Terrace	Medieval	Irregular terrace aligned approximately northeast-southwest. Stands up to 0.7m high with gentle east and south-facing slopes.
52404	353349	236624	Terrace	Medieval	Irregular terrace aligned approximately northeast-southwest. Stands up to 0.7m high with gentle east and south-facing slopes.
52404	353344	236612	Terrace	Medieval	Irregular terrace aligned approximately northeast-southwest. Stands up to 0.7m high with gentle east and south-facing slopes.
52405	353348	236606	Tree Throw	Medieval	Circular pit with spoil upon its north and east face. Pit measures c.4m diameter and 0.5m deep. May represent the site of a tree bowl.
52406	353374	236613	Platform	Post Medieval -	Platform representing the site of 'The Garrison' a building recorded on the 1840 Tithe Survey. It extends into the churchyard to the north. The platform is c.12m long east-west by 8m wide north-south, it stands up to 0.4m high. Along its southern edge is a ditch 1m wide, 0.2m deep.
52407	353365	236597	Platform	Post Medieval -	Platform standing 0.3m high. North, east and south-faces. The slopes are gentle leading to a level summit with access obtainable from the west. The platform summit measures 6m diameter.
52408	353372	236593	Platform	Post Medieval -	Irregular platform aligned east-west standing up to 0.2m high and measuring c.13m long northeast-southwest by 5m wide.
52409	353334	236591	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through relict boundary HER 52402 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measures approximately 1.5m wide, 0.4m deep.
52409	353356	236578	Field Drain	Post Medieval -	Field drain cutting through relict boundary HER 52402 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measures approximately 1.5m wide, 0.4m deep.
52410	353361	236581	Ditch/Holloway	Medieval	Sinuous ditch/Holloway aligned roughly southwest to northeast. It runs parallel to the 52402 before re-orientating northeast where it exits the visible earthworks. Retains some moisture and may represent an early drain.
52410	353370	236586	Ditch/Holloway	Medieval	Sinuous ditch/Holloway aligned roughly southwest to northeast. It runs parallel to the 52402 before re-orientating northeast where it exits the visible earthworks. Retains some moisture and may represent an early drain.
52410	353382	236591	Ditch/Holloway	Medieval	Sinuous ditch/Holloway aligned roughly southwest to northeast. It runs parallel to the 52402 before re-orientating northeast where it exits the visible earthworks. Retains some moisture and may represent an early drain.

52410	353393	236593	Ditch/Holloway	Medieval	Sinuuous ditch/Holloway aligned roughly southwest to northeast. It runs parallel to the 52402 before re-orientating northeast where it exits the visible earthworks. Retains some moisture and may represent an early drain.
52411	353392	236603	Terrace	Medieval	Large, gently sloping east-facing terrace standing c.1.5m high.
52412	353395	236593	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Northeast facing terrace (1.2m high), perhaps contemporary to the relict boundary HER 52414. At its centre is a break approximately 3m wide to allow access up into the field.
52412	353410	236576	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Northeast facing terrace (1.2m high), perhaps contemporary to the relict boundary HER 52414. At its centre is a break approximately 3m wide to allow access up into the field.
52413	353384	236582	Hollow	Medieval	Subtle hollow c.8m diameter, possible erosion area caused by traffic passing through the field from the northeast.
52414	353394	236581	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.
52414	353401	236568	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.
52414	353396	236557	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.

52414	353387	236546	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.
52414	353375	236525	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.
52414	353364	236526	Relict Boundary	Medieval	East-facing Terrace with steep slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date. To the southwest the terrace become less well defined until it forms a right-angle to align northwest-southeast from where it peters-out. To the northeast the terrace orientates to extend north before petering-out after c.15m. Its course has been truncated by a number of later field drain cuts.
52415	353384	236543	Field Drain	Post Medieval	- Field drain cutting through relict boundary HER 52414 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It measures c.1.5m wide, 0.4m deep maximum.
52416	353394	236546	Relict Boundary	Medieval	South-facing terrace, 0.9m high. It peters out to the east after c.15m
52416	353426	236533	Relict Boundary	Medieval	South-facing terrace, 0.9m high. It peters out to the east after c.15m
52417	353400	236575	Relict Boundary	Medieval	North-facing boundary may represent one of the earliest boundaries due to its form. It stands a maximum of 0.8m high and peters out to the east after c.15m.
52417	353434	236562	Relict Boundary	Medieval	North-facing boundary may represent one of the earliest boundaries due to its form. It stands a maximum of 0.8m high and peters out to the east after c.15m.
52418	353423	236575	Spoil	Post Medieval	- Irregular mound within the east of the scheduled monument covering an area of c.7m and standing 1.3m high. Spoil heap?
52419	353413	236574	Bank	Post Medieval	- Prominent bank constructed on the north-face of relict boundary 52417. The bank extends north for 4m and measures 2m wide with a flat summit. It stands c.0.7m high.

## Appendix 2: Walkover and Measured Survey Results (Extracted from Atkinson, 2013)

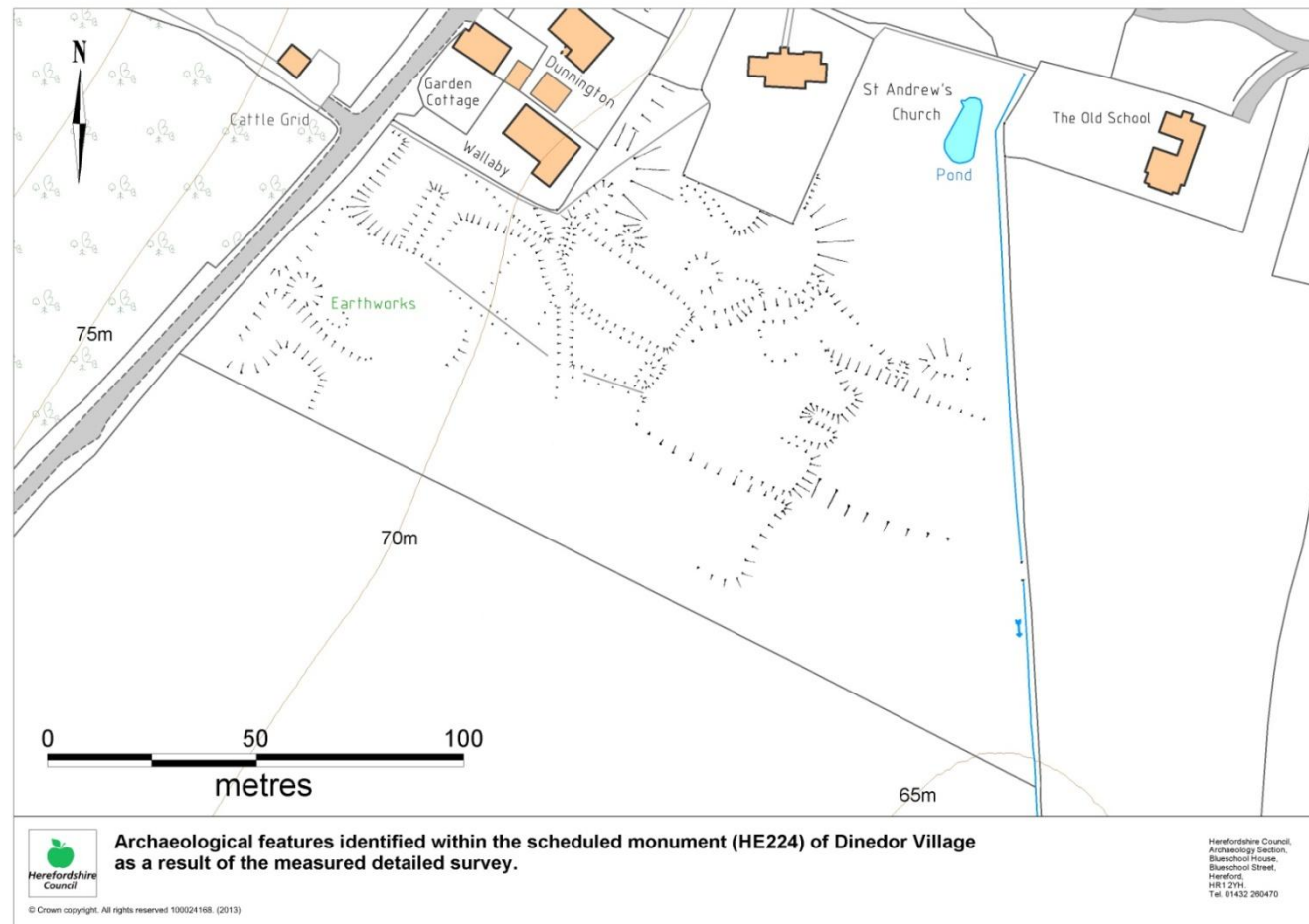


Figure 3: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

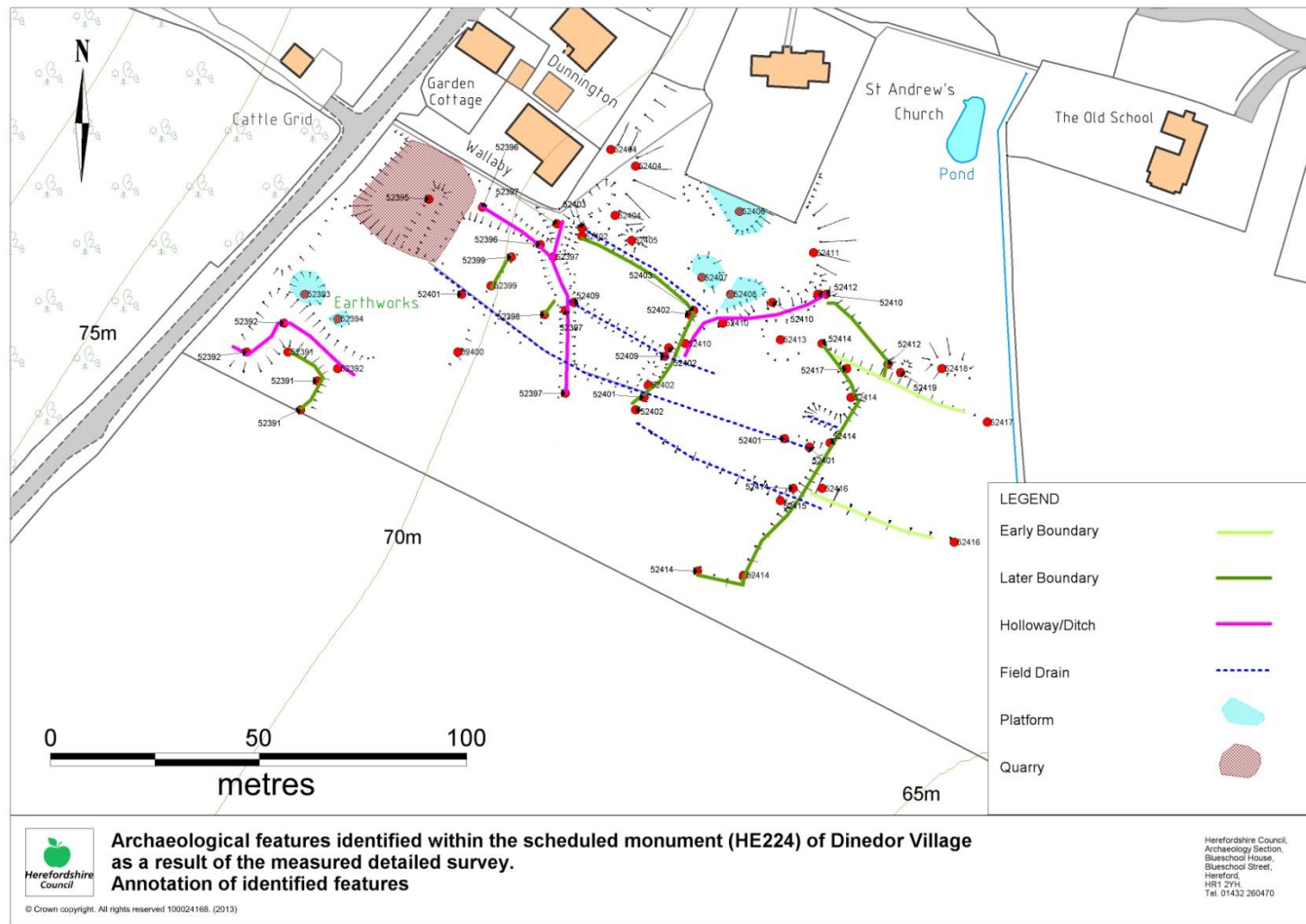


Figure 4: Combined results of the walkover and measured survey with annotations. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.



### Appendix 3: Historic Mapping



Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

## Appendix 4: Resistance Survey Analysis

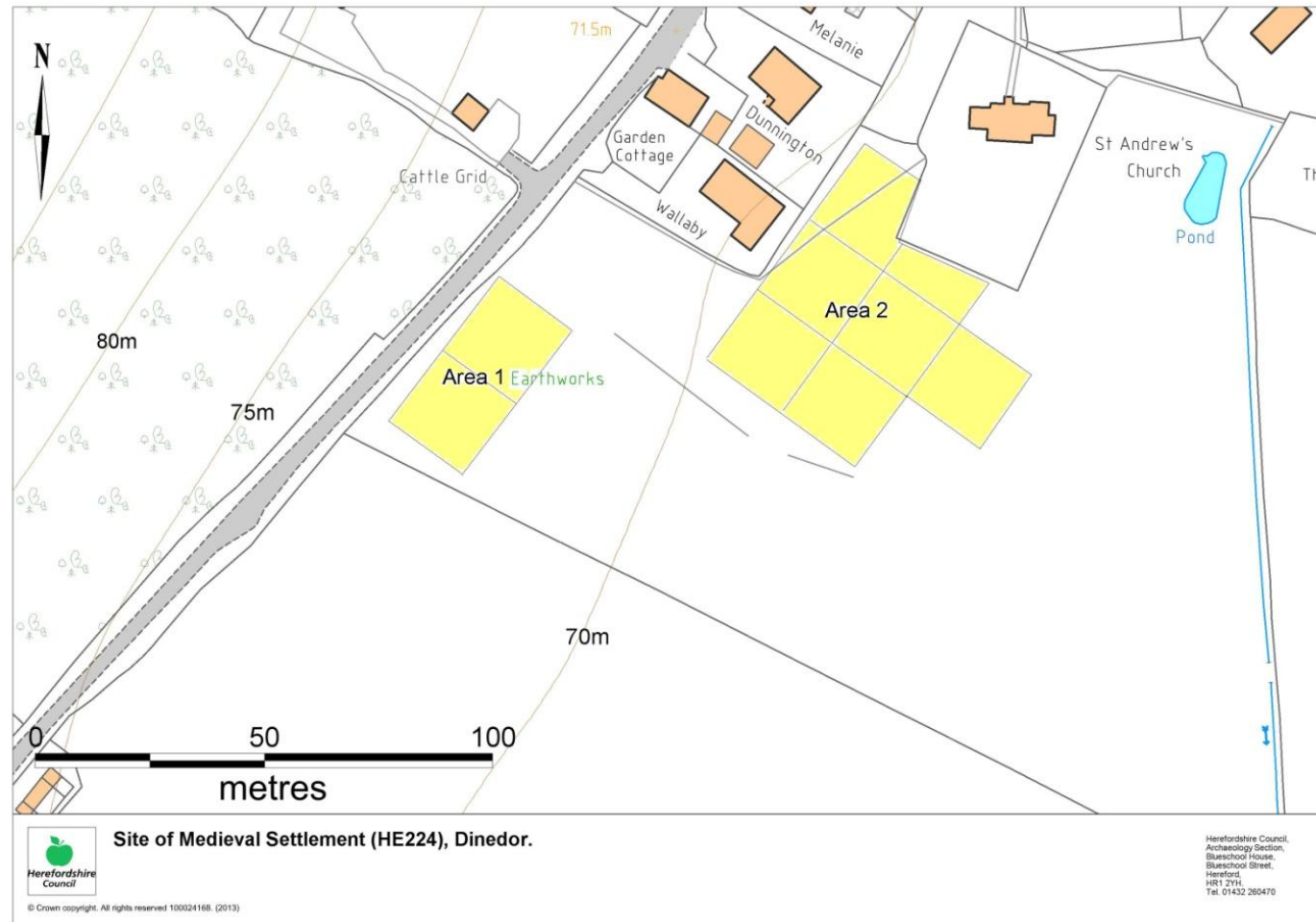


Figure 5: Location of geophysical grids within the scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

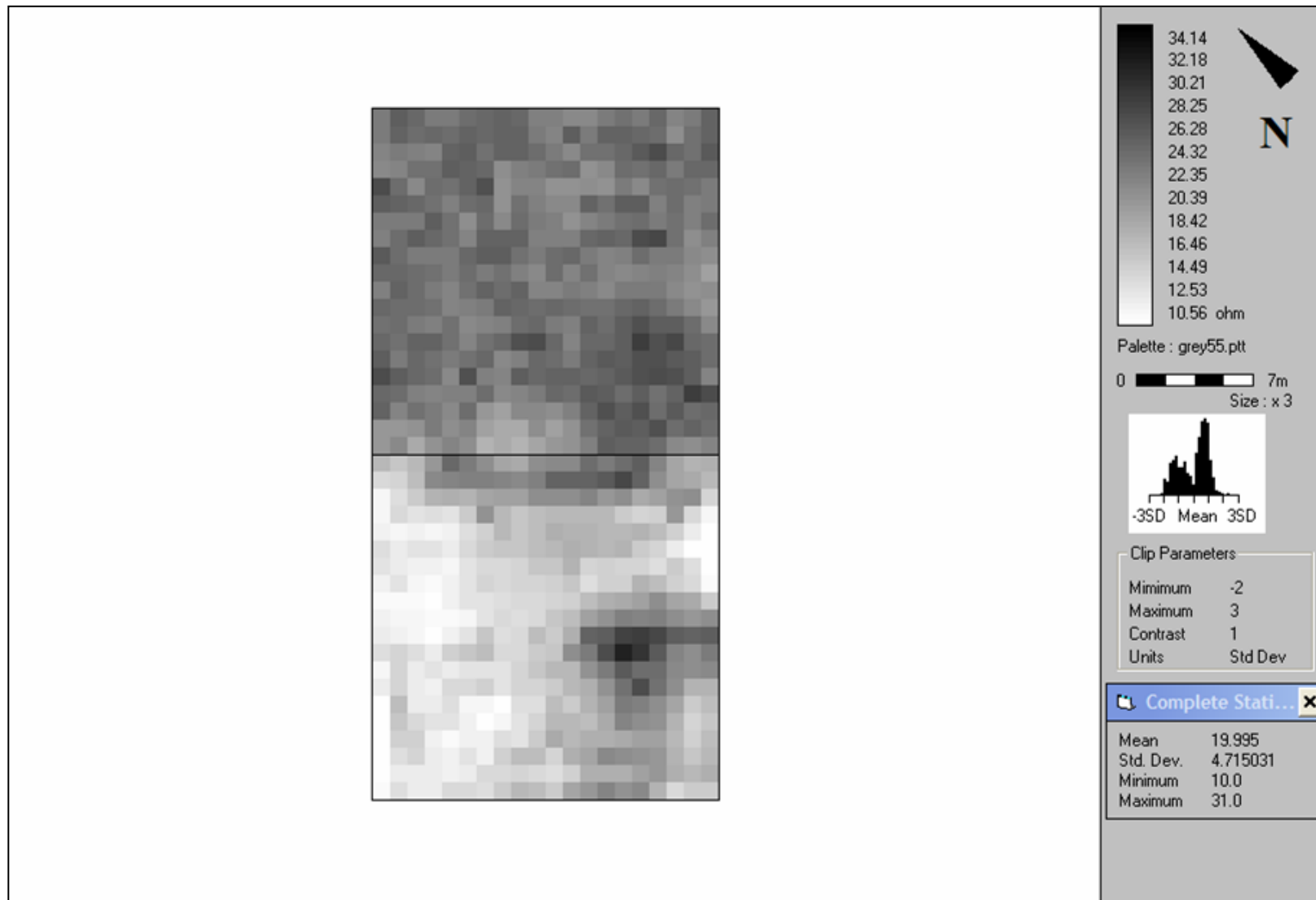


Figure 6: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

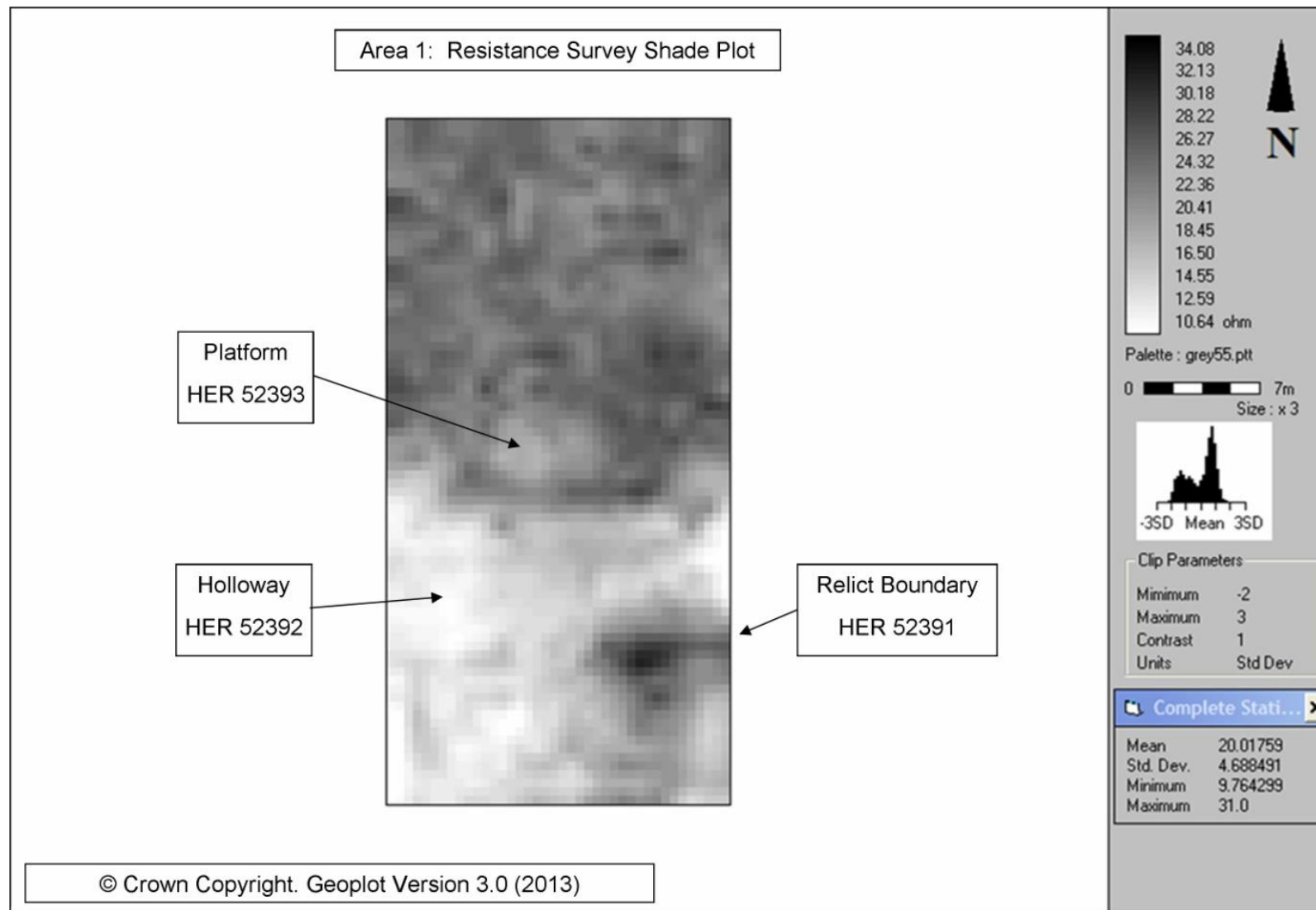


Figure 7: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 1, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

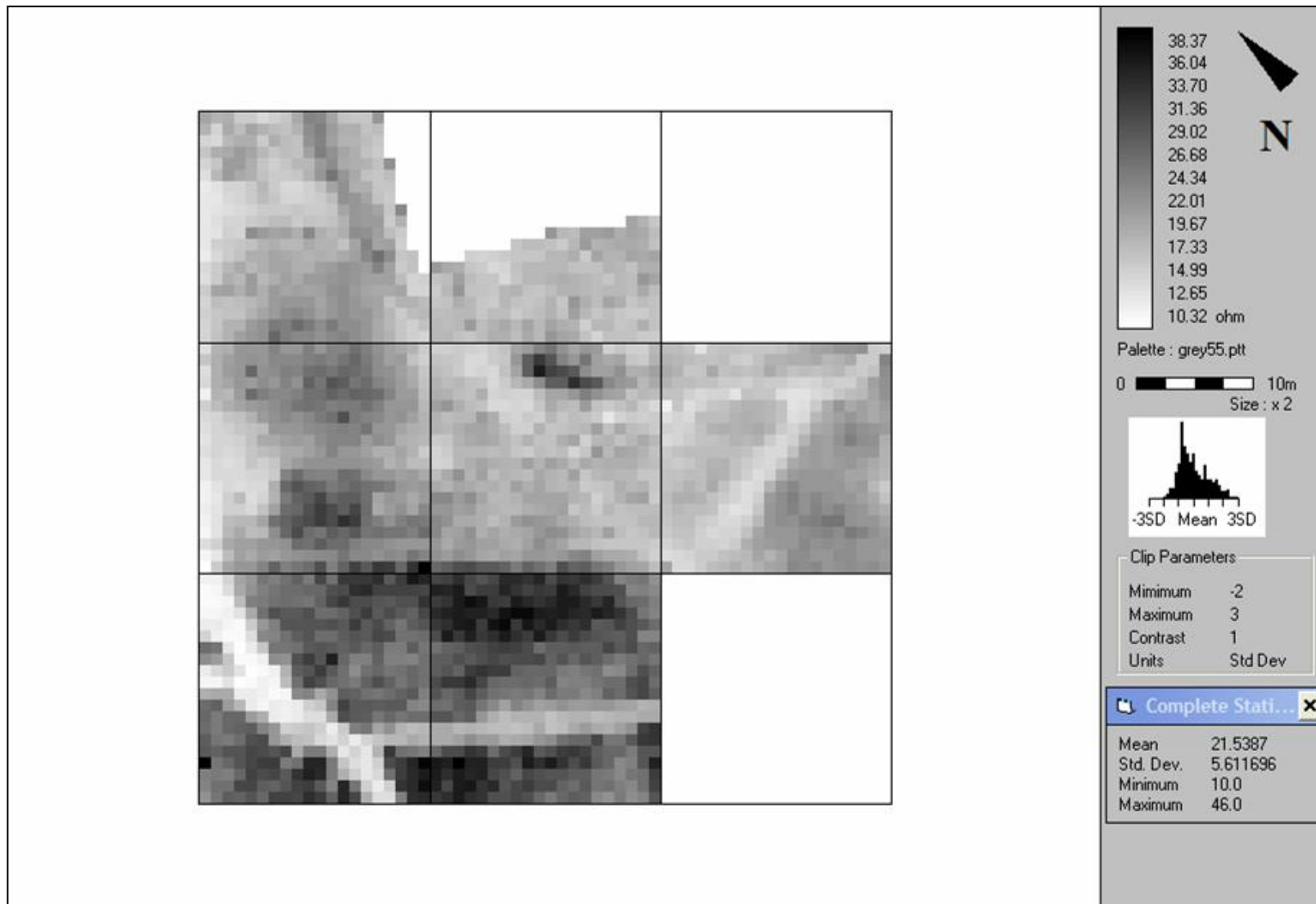


Figure 8: Raw resistance data within Area 1 of scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)

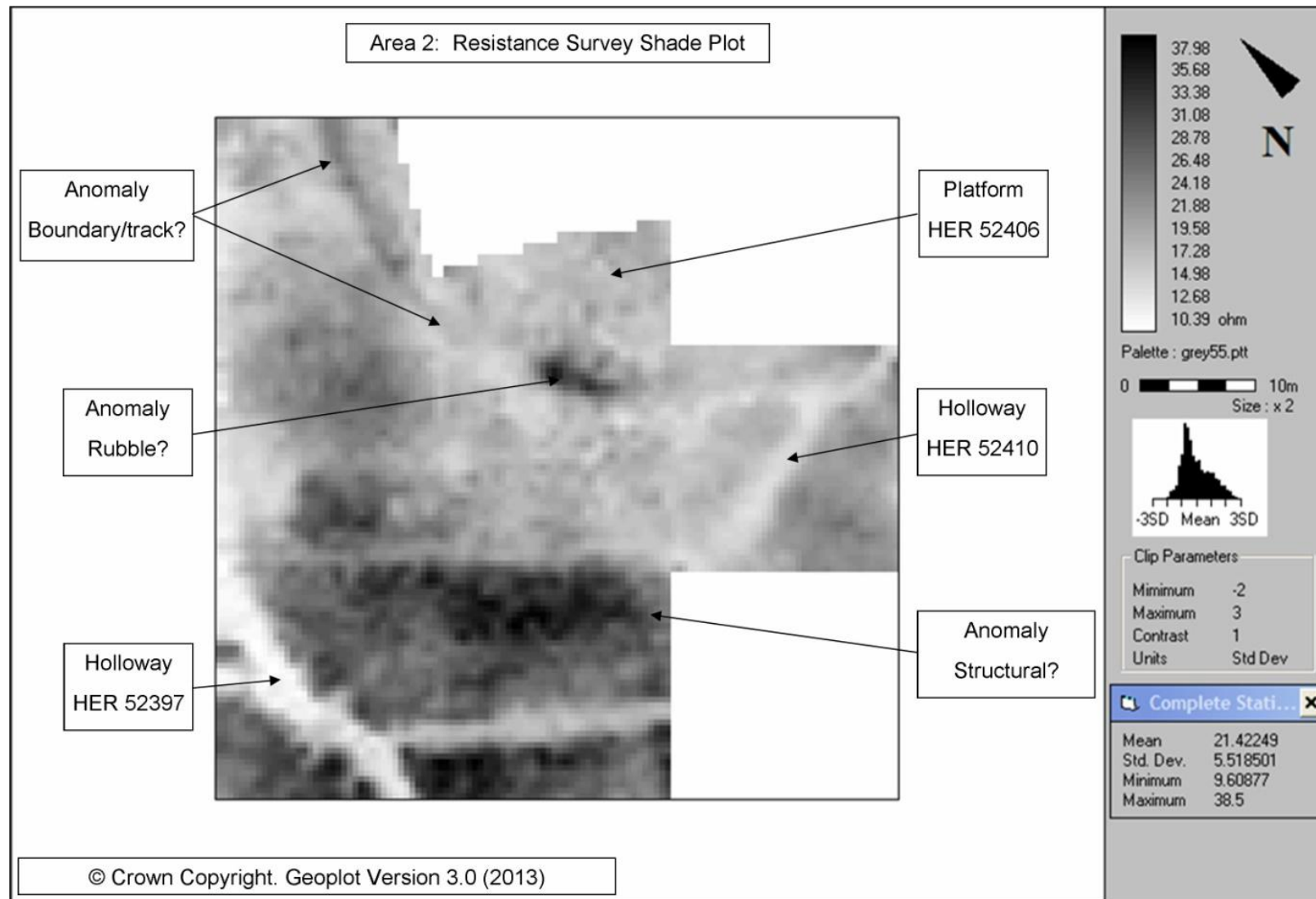


Figure 9: Annotated resistance survey results for Area 2, scheduled monument HE224. © Crown Copyright, Geoplot Version 3.0 (2013)





Figure 10: Results of the resistance survey in association with the detailed measured survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.