February 2012

Eaton Camp, Ruckhall, Eaton Bishop CP

Stage 1: Field Survey and LiDAR

Report prepared by
Christopher Atkinson
Community Archaeologist

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Herefordshire Council

Eaton Camp, Ruckhall, Eaton Bishop CP

Stage 1: Field Survey and LiDAR

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Contents:-

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.

Herefordshire Archaeology
PO Box 230
Blueschool House
Blueschool Street
Hereford
HR1 2ZB

1.0. *Summary*

This report was commissioned by the Eaton Camp Historical Society as part of their investigations into Eaton Camp, an Iron Age Hillfort and its environs.

The report discusses the results of a walkover survey, detailed topographic survey and an interpretation of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), over the scheduled area of Eaton Camp, Ruckhall. The survey results extend to include the study of garden areas of homeowners who gave their consent for access. Whereas the LiDAR interpretation covers an area of 2km² and identifies features relating to past land use within the wider landscape.

The investigation forms 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 knowledge and raise public awareness of and interest in Eaton Camp, as well as to assess conservation issues arising from erosion, vegetation cover and the effect of animal burrows on the scheduled ancient monument.

The results of this investigation form only the first stage of the investigative programme for the project, and will aid further investigation of identified key areas through small scale excavation.

2.0. *Introduction*

The Eaton Camp Conservation Project was established during 2010 by the Eaton Camp Historical Society with financial support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The project aims to promote and investigate the scheduled earthwork enclosure site of Eaton Camp, a monument partially owned by the National Trust and identified as at risk by English Heritage due to *"significant localised problems"*.[1]

Another aim of the project is to promote the monument by creating a circular walk leading visitors through the interior of the camp. This walk is intended to be supported by display panels and a publication, that will 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 as set out in the project proposals document were:

- To add to 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 and residents, The National Trust, English Heritage and Herefordshire Council.
- 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.

As part of the first stage of investigations the hillfort and surrounding landscape was studied, employing various archaeological techniques that included; an initial walkover survey that recorded visible archaeological features on a paper record as well as noting the features' geographic locations using a hand held GPS. This was then supported by a detailed survey in which the enclosure was planned to a scale of 1:500.

The final stage of the investigations was the use of LiDAR (Light Detection and Radar) data, obtained through the Geomatics Group, Environment Agency. The data provided a two kilometre square area around Eaton Camp and allowed for the production of a Digital Terrain Model that highlighted features of potential archaeological importance within the wider landscape at a resolution of two metres.

[1] English Heritage: Heritage at Risk Register 2010; page 21

3.0. *Aims and Objectives*

The primary aim of the investigation was to record in detail the surface features of Eaton Camp. Additionally, it was intended to trace features external to the Scheduled Monument located within the gardens of Ruckhall, and to establish their relationship to the main enclosure. A further aim was to understand more about the wider landscape setting of Eaton Camp, and how the local topography affected how (and why) it was constructed.

In reference to the primary aim, a key objective was to establish as clearly as possible the full nature of the enclosure in respect of its surrounding banks, ditches and scarps. Clearly, it is a promontory enclosure, but did it also have defences or surrounding earthworks above, or cut into, the scarps defining the northern, eastern and southern perimeter? At present, the only known defences are those cutting off the promontory on its western side, with banks and ditches facing westwards. And yet, these are themselves not yet well enough understood.

A second objective relating to the primary aim of the study is where the original entrance into the enclosure was located, as this has not been convincingly identified. Further objectives concern whether features survive within the interior of the hillfort that suggest the location of past structures.

A key objective relating to the aims concerning the close environs of the main enclosure of Eaton Camp was to understand more about the western defences, and in particular to determine whether these involved a series of banks and ditches, or an external western annexe, or both. A series of low linear earthen mounds suggest the presence of such complexities, but can this be resolved by closer study?

An important objective concerning the aim to understand the wider landscape setting, was to try to understand the opportunities afforded to the builders of the camp by the wider topography.

Other questions that arise are what is the impact of later land use on the enclosure, and to what extent has arable farming (for instance) damaged or removed the traces of earlier settlement?

A final objective of the survey was to inform choices concerning the location of further investigations through excavation.

4.0. *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 at 90m OD, with steep north and south facing slopes. To the west the topography comprises of gentle slopes, across 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 located close to the hamlet of Ruckhall to the west, and in fact part of that settlement is located upon the western ramparts of the enclosure, much of which is a Scheduled Monument.

The interior of the enclosure measures 6.8 hectares and is currently sub-divided into three fields. The southern two are owned by the National Trust. The northern-most field is under private ownership. The investigations carried out as part of the project centred initially on the land owned by the National Trust (who also own the majority of the south-facing slope), as well as within the gardens of adjacent homeowners in Ruckhall.

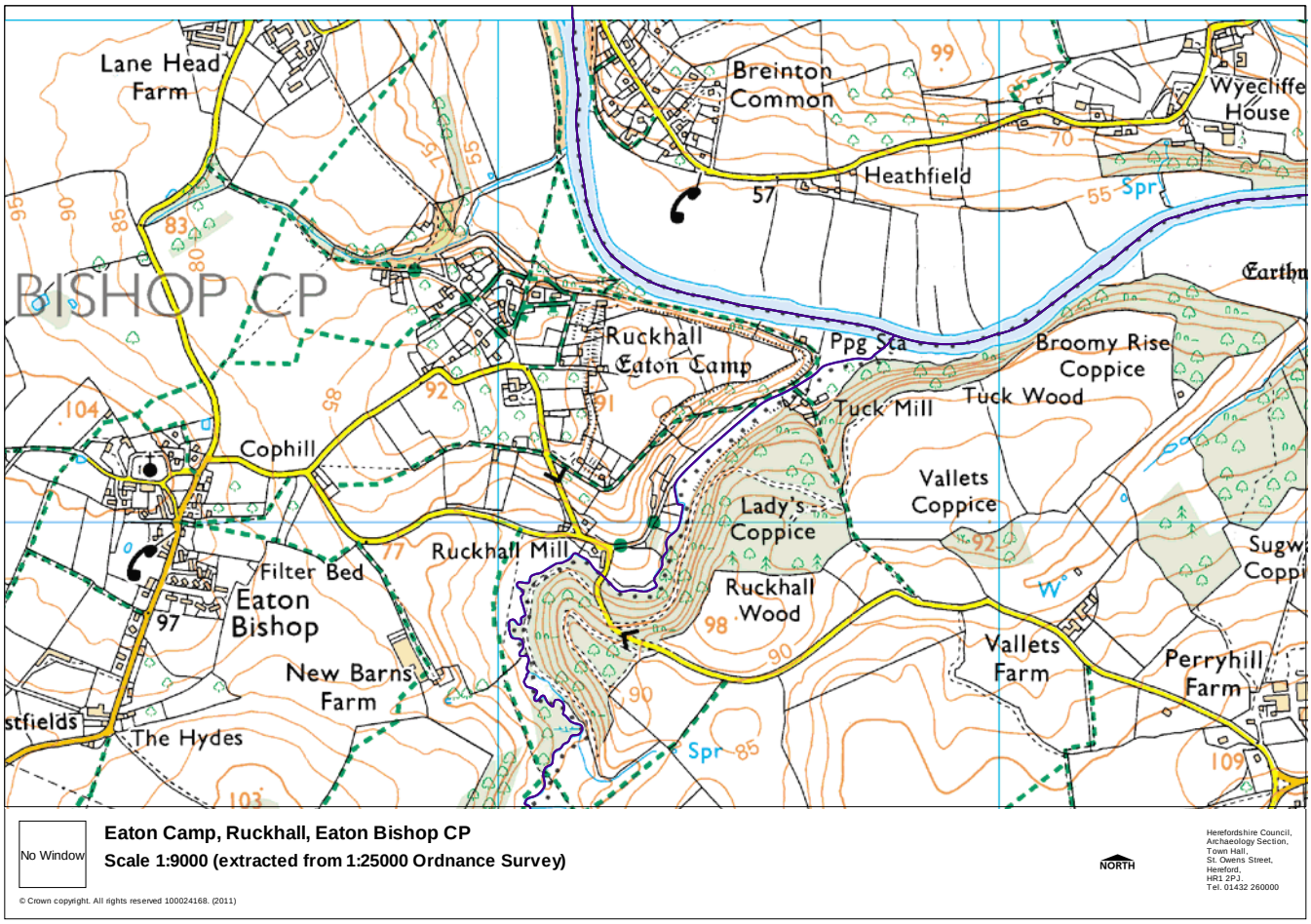


Figure 2: *Scale 1:25 000 extract indicating the location of Eaton Camp in conjunction with the village of Ruckhall. (OS crown copyright 100024100 & Herefordshire Archaeology)*

The geology underlying Eaton Camp and Ruckhall consists primarily of mudstones and siltstones of the Old Red Sandstone 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 clays[2].

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

5.0. *Past Fieldwork*

There are three current Sites and Monuments Record entries relating to features within and around Eaton Camp, Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire. These are reproduced in full here.

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 north & southeastern sides except for a length of scarp at southern angle. There is a slight mound at eastern apex of triangle. Base of promontory on west side defended by rampart, somewhat denuded towards northern end but average height of 11' towards south. Return scarp at northwest 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 through the rampart, the original entrance is no longer apparent, but was probably at the northwest corner. Mound at eastern tip artificial. Possible additional strong point or belvedere. (5) Excavation by CEU in advance of pub extension in northwest 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. Members of the archaeology section of the Woolhope Club visited the site to discuss the possibility 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. The mill itself has been demolished but the mill house remains. This mill closed down c1914. (2)

i. *Field Observations and Survey*

The survey was centred primarily within the interior of Eaton Camp, within the land under ownership of the National Trust. This land also includes the majority of the south-facing slope of the promontory. Further survey was carried out within the gardens of residents to the west of the Scheduled Monument within Ruckhall who gave their consent for survey access.

The survey was relatively unhampered by vegetation, with the exception of the National Trust's land along the south-facing slopes of the promontory where dense hawthorn and brambles have taken hold in numerous areas. Survey was not possible within these more overgrown areas.

A total of 25 features were identified during the survey. Although these cannot be dated precisely, some probably relate to Iron Age activity while others are the product of more recent activity for example from the medieval period or later. The records of the survey have been added to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

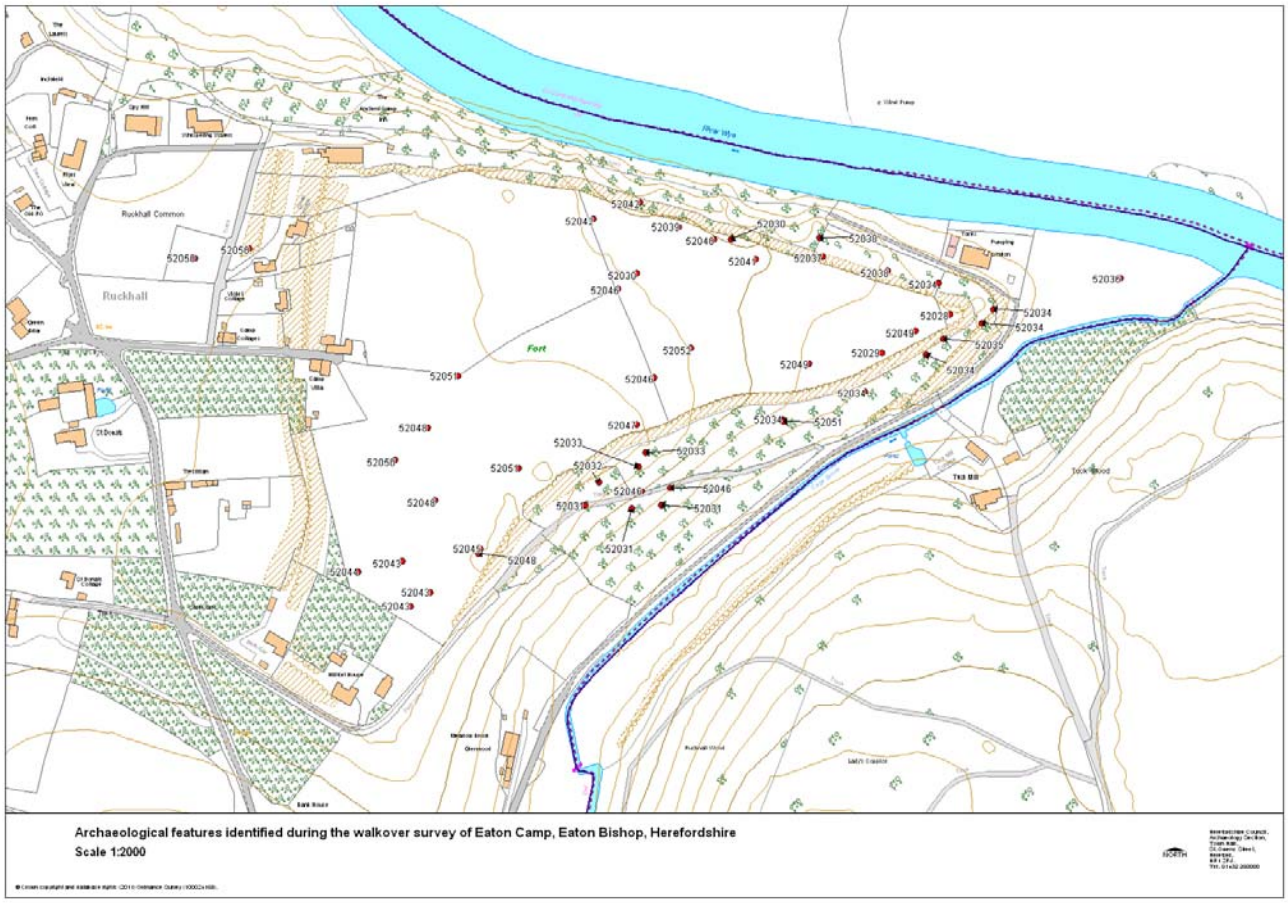


Figure 3: *Archaeological features identified through the walkover survey (see Appendix 2: Walkover Survey Results). © Herefordshire Archaeology*

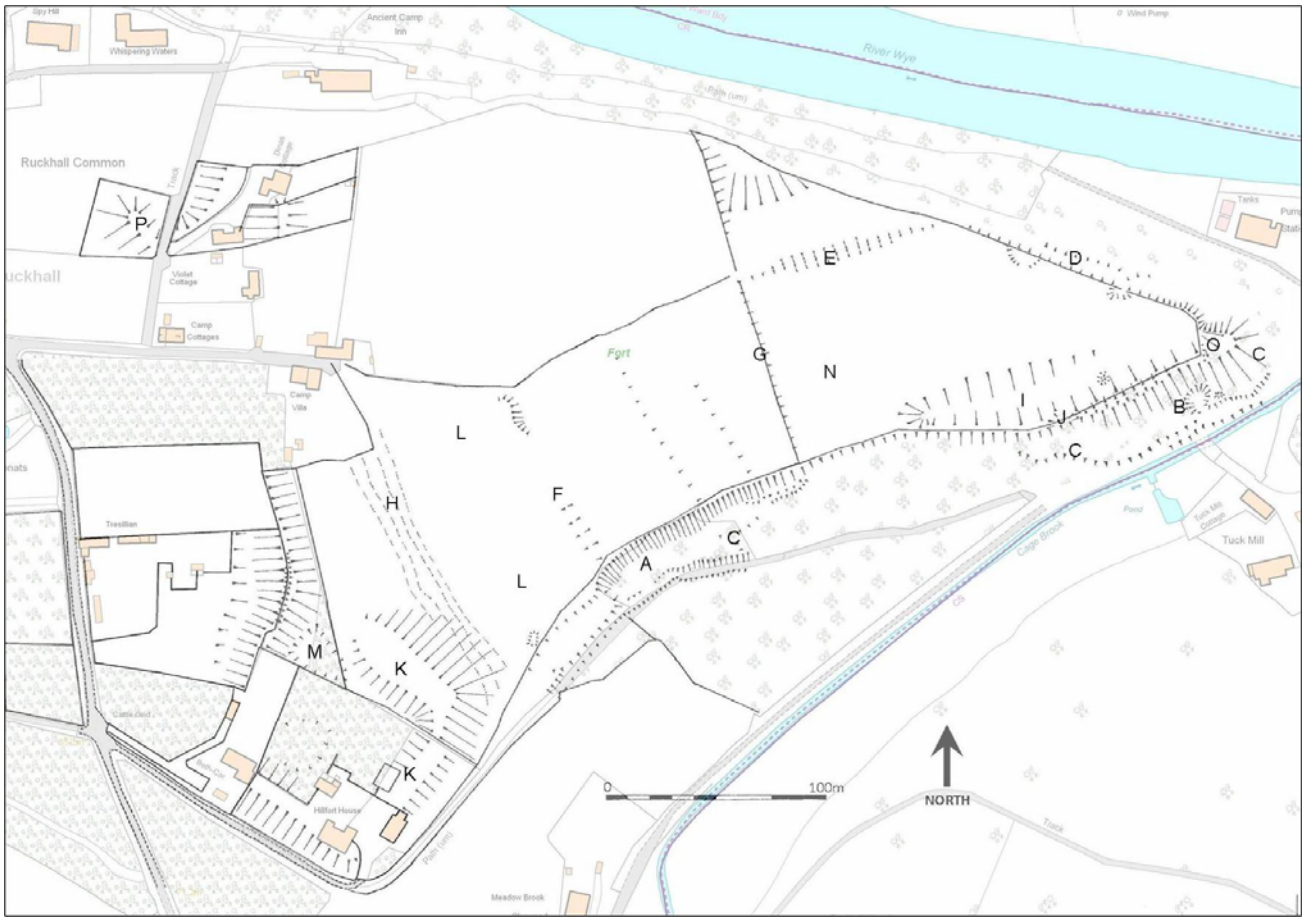


Figure 4: *Results of the detailed survey indicate the numerous earthworks visible from the surface. © Herefordshire Archaeology*

Post-medieval features.

The site of Eaton Camp has been affected greatly by activity largely attributed to post-medieval land use. This is particularly evident along the south-facing slopes of the promontory where past quarrying (***HSM 52032***) (***HSM 52035***) *(see Appendix 3: A and B)* centred on the extraction of the underlying gravels. The result of this quarrying activity is the formation of a substantial terrace (***HSM 52034***) *(see Appendix 3: C)* that traverses the south-facing slope from the eastern-most point of the promontory. It is possible that the recorded terrace, formed largely through quarrying activity, in fact utilised an earlier, potentially Iron Age feature associated with the defence of the promontory fort. This is of potential significance in reference to the possible berm (***HSM 52038***) *(see Appendix 3: D)* located upon the north-facing slope of the promontory, since this may represent the former character of the south-east facing slopes before quarrying took place.

Closely associated with the terrace, is a track upon its southern edge, which leads from the lane that runs parallel with Cage Brook. This ascends up slope to the northwest where it joins the road at the southwest corner of the Scheduled Monument.

Following the abandonment of the site for gravel extraction the terraces formed as a result of the quarrying activity were improved and planted with fruit trees such as apple, pear and damson. The junction between the terrace and track has been further defined by the planting of a hedgerow that stood at the summit of the terrace overlooking the track. The

terrace stands between 0.5m and 1m above the track. The planted terrace measures a maximum of 15m wide whereas the track way measures a maximum of 3m wide.

Eventual abandonment of the orchard has led to the south-facing slope becoming overgrown with scrub. This has had a detrimental effect on the slopes associated with the camp because root action has caused areas to erode and expose the underlying geology and potentially to damage the archaeology. An area along the south-facing slope has also been effected by burrowing badgers where a substantial sett has led to large holes (2m diameter) appearing within the interior of the camp as well as eroding the slope. This is likely to have had a damaging effect on the underlying archaeology.

The full extent of the compartmental divisions associated with the terracing and their use is indicated by the 1840 Tithe Survey.

Field boundaries

Within the interior of the hillfort, the earthwork remains of past field boundaries remain visible as subtle linear banks and ditches despite past ploughing. By comparing the results of the survey with historic mapping that includes the 1840 Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1890), it is evident that the boundary ***HSM 52030*** *(see Appendix 3: E)* was decommissioned by the time of the 1890 survey whereas the boundary ***HSM 52051*** *(see Appendix 3: F)* remained in use. Though these boundaries were clearly in use during the post-medieval period, it is possible that their origins stretch back into at least the late medieval period.

Boundary ***HSM 52030*** *(see Appendix 3: E)* was recorded as a subtle bank no more than 1m wide and 0.2m high running from the entrance linking the two National Trust fields to the north-east where it peters out approximately 10m short of the northern edge of the field. On either side of the bank, running parallel, are the intermittent traces of ditches approximately 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep.

Within the south-western field, on a north-north-west to south south-east alignment is the course of a field boundary (***HSM 52051***) *(see Appendix 3: F)* that extends upslope to the highest point within the hillfort at 90m OD. The relict boundary, considerably truncated, consists of an intermittent bank approximately 1.1m wide and 0.2m high. Along the western edge of the bank is a shallow ditch 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep. At the summit of the hill the boundary survives as a subtle west-facing terrace 0.2m high.

Medieval divisions

With the exception of gardens within the west of the site, Eaton Camp is largely sub-divided into three fields delineated by planted hedgerows along the course of earlier fence lines.

Earthworks relating to earlier sub-divisions within the enclosure that predate the 1840 Tithe Survey were recorded within the southwest field. These boundaries, (the majority identified as subtle east-facing terraces), indicate at least four narrow north-south aligned probable furlongs likely attributed to an open field system, each of the furlongs are separated by 15m wide. The subtle terraces that mark the furlongs lie to the east of that identified as ***HSM 52051*** *(see Appendix 3: F)* and stand no more than 15cm high, with the exception of the boundary ***HSM 52046*** *(see Appendix 3: G)* which has seen its continued use into the post-medieval period leading to its form being more defined standing up to 1m high. Presumably the furlong ***HSM 52046*** was retained and enhanced through an act of enclosure. The boundary continues to separate the two fields owned by the National Trust and has a well-established hawthorn hedge planted at the summit of the terrace.

Across the entire site, the impact of ploughing appears to have been minimal, and was probably only intensive during the post-medieval periods, as is evident from the Tithe Survey which specifies that the fields concerned were under arable cultivation. The evidence for ploughing within the hillfort interior is most apparent within the southwest field where subtle ridge and furrow survives aligned on a north-northwest to south-southeast axis (***HSM 52050***) *(see Appendix 3: H)*. Each ridge is located between 5m and 7m apart and each stands 0.1m high and 0.3m wide.

Although it is difficult to be certain that the fields are medieval in date, it could be suggested from the character of the subtle terraces that they formed part of a medieval open field system with furlongs marking the individually cultivated strips. Evidence within the east of the hillfort for an early open field system is absent, although this could be the result of later land use and erosion.

Later Prehistoric features.

It will be recalled that the main focus and objectives of the survey work was to achieve a better understanding of the prehistoric enclosure on the promontory. In particular, questions of whether there were ever substantial defences covering the slopes overlooking the River Wye and Cage Brook, and of the nature of the outer elements of the western defences, were uppermost.

Ramparts

The north-facing slope of the enclosure overlooks the River Wye as it flows east. At its summit the slope breaks, giving no indication of the existence of a rampart here at any time in the past. The exception to this lies within the northeast of the site where, traversing the north-facing slope on an east-west alignment is a short length of terracing which may be of potential significance.

The feature concerned (***HSM 52038***) *(see Appendix 3: D)* measures approximately 10m wide at its widest point and is located 5m down from the break in slope. The terrace is indicative of a '*berm*' associated with defence, and may reflect the former existence of a filled ditch here. Unfortunately, due to substantial natural erosion to the west, the feature only survives for a distance of 20m. To the east the feature is interrupted by a terraced track that traverses the slope and leads into the interior of the camp. Beyond the track the terrace appears to be absent. However a secondary, possibly contemporary, terrace feature is apparent toward the furthest eastern point of the promontory.

This terrace (***HSM 52034***) *(see Appendix 3: C)*, continues around the furthest point of the promontory, turning south-westwards and traversing the slope beneath the summit of the south-east facing slope, before being interrupted by the later quarrying. Although this terrace feature has been eroded through successive stages of land use, particularly associated with past gravel extraction and the use of the level area for agricultural purposes, its origins could easily relate to the later prehistoric defensive circuit of the site.

This substantial terracing within the east of the site may also represent an attempt to prevent or curb the effects of erosion on the promontory caused during the annual flooding of the River Wye that flows to the west. The deliberate construction of the terrace would not only aid in defence (and provide a base for later industrial and agricultural activity) but it would also have acted as a buffer helping to prevent the undermining of the loose glacial gravels and preserve the hillfort interior.

At the summit of the southern edge of the promontory enclosure a number of earthwork features resembling the possible rear of an earthen bank as well as an interior parallel hollow were identified.

A hollow (***HSM 52049***) *(see Appendix 3: I)*; broad and shallow in form, measures approximately 18m wide to the east, gradually narrowing to 5m wide to the west as it continues upslope where it becomes obscured close to an area of animal burrowing. The hollow measures no more than 0.3m deep at its centre and runs parallel to the areas of raised ground located to the south along the course of the present fence line. It could simply be a ditch related to the construction of the hedgerow boundary here, but may preserve the line of an earlier boundary feature.

There are a number of ways in which the upstanding earthworks along the course of the fence could be interpreted *(see Appendix 3: J)*. Firstly, they may simply indicate headlands associated with past ploughing. Or they could represent the construction of a bank to demarcate areas of agriculture. Alternatively, the raised intermittent features may indicate the past course of a defensive bank, now largely removed due to the process of quarrying and erosion. The earthworks can be traced for a distance of around c.50m.

These earthworks stand up to 1.3m high and approximately 5m wide. The summits are rounded with a gentle north-facing slope that links with the southern edge of the hollow (***HSM 52049***) *(see Appendix 3: I)*. A sharp drop exists to the south, and the underlying geology is exposed here due to past land use and natural erosion. The drop from the summit of the earthworks to the constructed terrace (***HSM 52034***) *(see Appendix 3: C)* beneath measures a maximum of 9m.

The upstanding earthworks next to the parallel hollow ***HSM 52049*** *(see Appendix 3: I)* may, then, imply the former existence of a possible rampart/bank structure here. The hollow may indicate the site of a filled quarry dug to provide construction material. The excavation of quarries within the interior of hillfort to provide material for the construction of raised earthworks is well documented from excavations carried out across England and Wales. A neighbouring example is the Iron Age hillfort at Credenhill (Dorling, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 271).

Where the southern and northern slopes converge to the east is an area isolated from the pasture fields and overgrown with scrub and hawthorn. The ground level in general stands higher than the adjoining field by approximately 0.2m, suggesting that the area has been kept out of cultivation for a considerable amount of time. Along the southern edge of this roughly triangular area the ground rises to form a linear earthwork approximately 1.6m high, 10m long (east-west) and between 2m and 4m wide. The southern edge is marked by a sharp drop, linked to erosion and quarrying activities.

Again it is possible that this earthwork (***HSM 52028***) *(see Appendix 3: O)* relates to the presence of a past rampart on the site. If correct, one would expect a return at the eastern end, where it would turn to form the northern edge of the hilltop enclosure. In practice there is no evidence for this: no evidence for a rampart exists along the north-facing summit. Alternatively it may simply represent a site for the dumping of material associated with land clearance of almost any later date. Within the exposed south-facing section the underlying makeup of the earthwork is of loosely compacted sandy gravels attributed to glacial activity.

The enclosure entrance

Within the surviving course of the ramparts demarcating the western edge of the Iron Age enclosure there is no break to indicate the presence of an original entrance into the site. This would suggest that access to the interior was gained from elsewhere. During the course of the survey one possible location was identified within the southwest of the hillfort.

Despite past landscaping of the grounds of Hillfort House located upon the southwest corner of the enclosure; a stretch of south-facing rampart (***HSM 52043***) *(see Appendix 3: K)*

can be traced. Within the grounds of Hillfort House this possible rampart length has been partially buried through the process of landscaping. It is approximately 7m wide and 1m high with a rounded summit approximately 4m wide. The original steepness of the south-facing slope is now greatly reduced due to landscaping and the construction of a septic tank.

The course of the rampart extends beyond the gardens to the north-northeast where it enters land under the ownership of the National Trust. The rampart at this location, though truncated by ploughing, measures approximately 5m wide at its summit. The base of the rampart is between 10m wide along its north-northeast stretch and is approximately 20m wide along its north-northwest length. After 25m the feature disappears as it trends northwards.

It is possible that this inwards-turned length of bank facing into the interior of the enclosure is indicative of an in-turned entrance such as is associated with many hill top enclosures across England and Wales (Darvill, 1987). The land to the east of this earthwork dips into a roughly north-south orientated hollow (***HSM 52048***) *(see Appendix 3: L)*, which although considerably wide and in part natural, may nonetheless have been associated with a lane/track through the hillfort.

Closely associated with the rampart to the west and northwest is a hollow, also, possibly once a quarry (***HSM 52044***) *(see Appendix 3: M)* dug to construct the earthwork defence. The hollow measures 0.5m deep and 5m wide and is aligned roughly north-south, to the south it is truncated by landscaping associated with Hillfort House. To the west this possible quarry survives within a small orchard at the foot of the rampart that forms the western boundary of the enclosure.

The identification of the eastern edge of this possible entrance is more problematic with no features evident apart from a natural rise to the summit of the land within the camp. The form of the possible entrance is further complicated by the later quarrying on the site that has potentially seen a considerable loss of archaeology relating to the prehistoric site and thus its form.

Hut platforms

Within the eastern-most of the fields contained within the Iron Age enclosure and under ownership of the National Trust were a number of very subtle circular depressions (***HSM 52052***) *(see Appendix 3: N)* cut into the slope of the natural promontory. At least three were identified with further possible examples located within a cluster. The three identified located within an area 15m² measured up to 6m diameter and were cut to a depth of 0.05m maximum. These were too subtle to be accurately recorded during survey.

The features are of a similar form to those discovered at a multitude of late prehistoric sites such as at Little Doward, Ganarew (Bowden, 2009). However there are other possible explanations for their form and presence, such as the boles of significant trees, now lost, and planting hollows for orchard trees. The potential for well-preserved archaeological deposits associated with the platforms if they are indeed the sites of structures, is significant. A possible combination of charcoal rich floor surfaces and closely associated storage/waste pits with substantial assemblages including archaeobotanical evidence would begin to shed light on phases of occupation, site use and environmental conditions.

Although these features were not recorded elsewhere within the enclosure this may be the result of successive phases of ploughing within the interior of the hillfort during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

ii. *Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)*

This section of the report serves as an analysis of the LiDAR survey data obtained as part of the project to provide a wider frame for the identification of archaeological features, outside of the detailed survey region of Eaton Camp. The interpretation of the data can provide an indication of the evolving landscape through time and the context in which the Iron Age enclosure fits into its immediate environs.

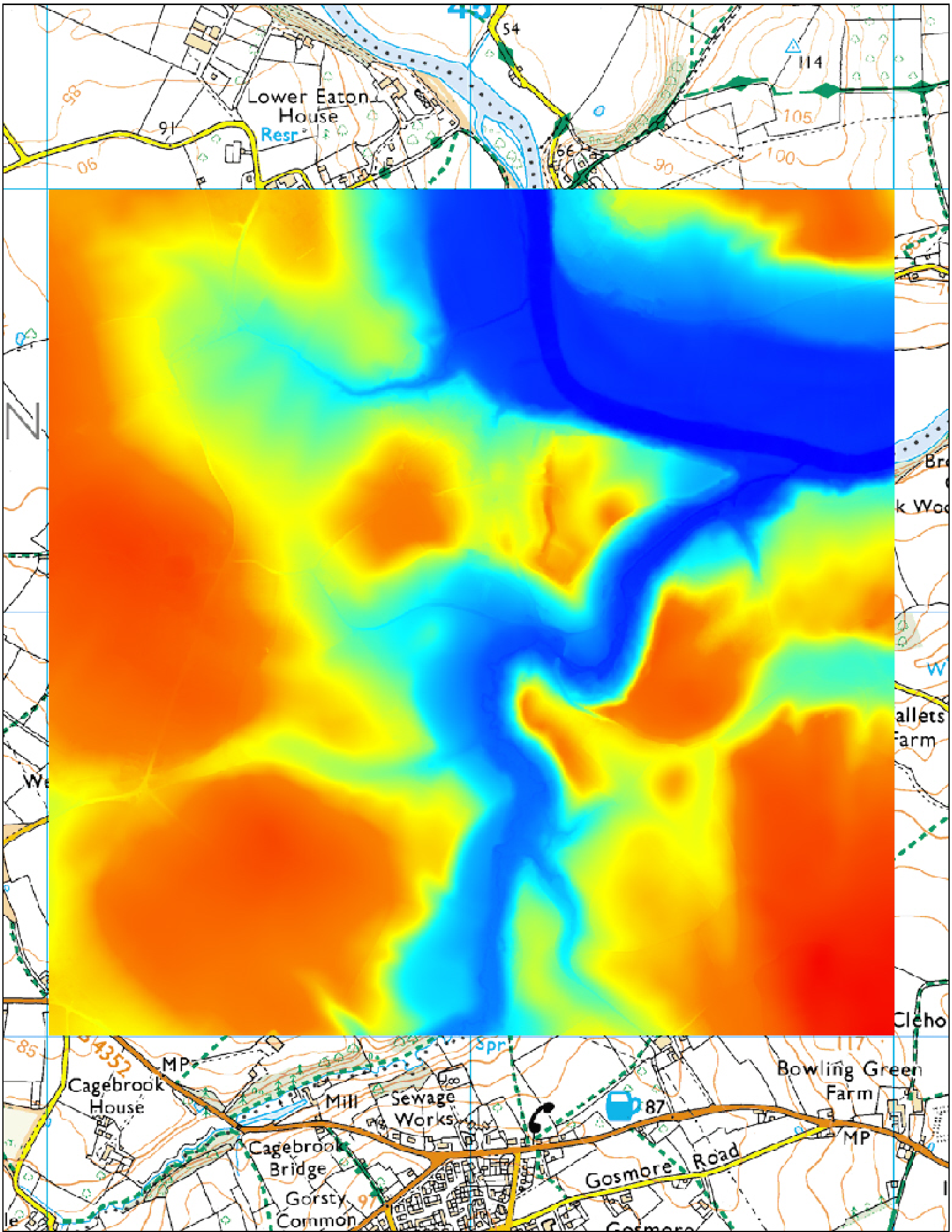
The LiDAR package obtained through the Geomatics Group (Environment Agency) consisted of four one kilometre square grids, each of which relating to an ordnance survey grid square. The grid squares covered were; SO 4539, SO 4439, SO 4538 and SO 4438. The data was in the format of ArcView ASCII ESRI and consisted of a DTM (Digital Terrain Model) to the resolution of 2 metres. The DTM represents the filtering of elevations to produce a 'bare-earth' model; that is the striping away of vegetation and buildings to produce a close representation of the topography.

As the data could only be imported within ArcGIS Spatial Analyst, a programme not readily available through Herefordshire Archaeology, the data was processed through Herefordshire Council ICT Services to allow for its access within MapInfo Professional 6.5 and 10. The data manipulation and analysis presented within this report has been generated within that application.

In order to produce clear and consistent results, the DTM was manipulated in Mapinfo Professional to a resolution of 2000 by 2000 DPI (Dots Per Inch).

In order to facilitate better understanding of the apparent features observed, the LiDAR data has been integrated with additional evidence from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map and modern OS mapping. Reference has also been made to the 1840 Tithe Survey.

Features identified through the transcribing of the DTM have not been allocated HSM numbers as the majority of features were not accessible during the walkover survey, and as such the precise form and possible function of the identified features could not be confirmed.



The DTM 'bare-earth' results with elevations of structures and vegetation filtered.

Scale 1:11000

NORTH

Herefordshire Council,
Archaeology Section,
Town Hall,
St. Owens Street,
Hereford,
HR1 2PJ.
Tel. 01432 260000

Relict boundaries

By comparing the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map with modern Ordnance Survey coverage, in particular the 1:25000 series, an overall impression of landscape transition in the form of field pattern changes can be gained.

This pattern has largely seen the amalgamation of earlier field systems to produce the patterns of enclosure visible today. The process of enclosure witnessed the removal of earlier boundaries through a mixture of general demolition and the ploughing-out of earthen banks. With the exception of isolated mature trees that once formed part of boundaries, the location of removed boundaries themselves (originally banks or terraces with associated ditches) may be difficult to identify from the ground, particularly if the current field was under a regime of crop rotation.

The transcription of the DTM data (despite a resolution of two metres) has allowed for the identification of some of the relict boundaries surviving as subtle earthworks. The remaining courses of the earlier field boundaries are largely concentrated to the south and southeast of Eaton Bishop. They form only part of a network of largely post-medieval rectangular enclosures as identifiable on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. At least 18 sections of relict boundary survive in various states of preservation according to the DTM. In order to confirm the feature type and condition a ground based investigation is required. This has not been possible at this time. Therefore the features identified have not been allocated an HSM number.

Directly north of Crossway Farm (within the southwest corner of the survey area) a network of fields has been identified as fitting the medieval pattern of open fields, a system superseded by 1890 and the production of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. A portion of this field system survives to the west where the furlongs associated with the open field system are aligned northwest to southeast.

Similar patterns suggesting past medieval field patterns were identified directly east and north of Eaton Bishop Village, which in turn helps to place the village in its original medieval setting and its immediate landscape. It is interesting to note that from 1890 the area located within the southeast of the surveyed area has seen little or no alteration. The landscape had already been enclosed by that time.

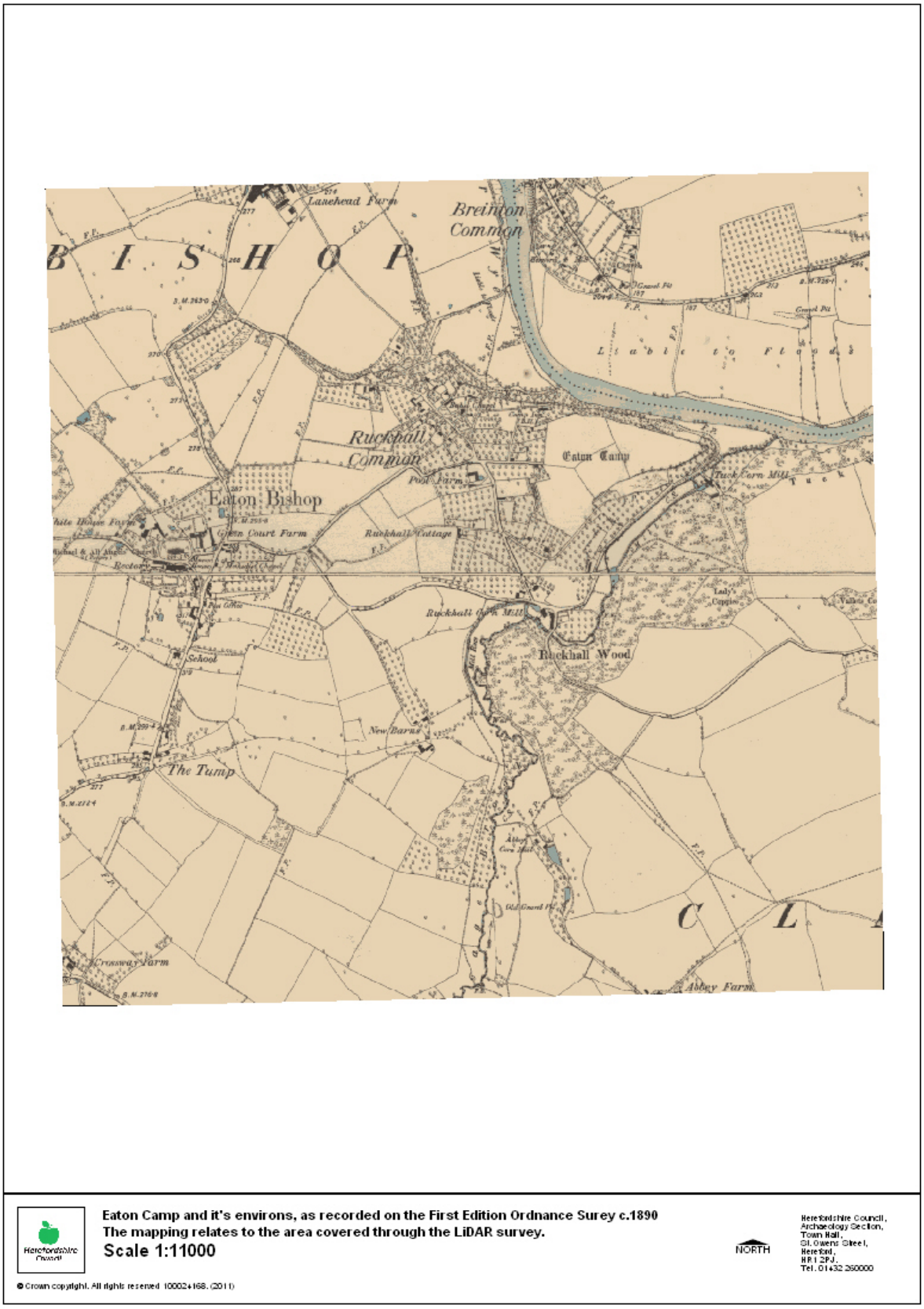


Figure 6: *The First Edition Ordnance Survey as covered by the LiDAR DTM survey. © Herefordshire Archaeology*

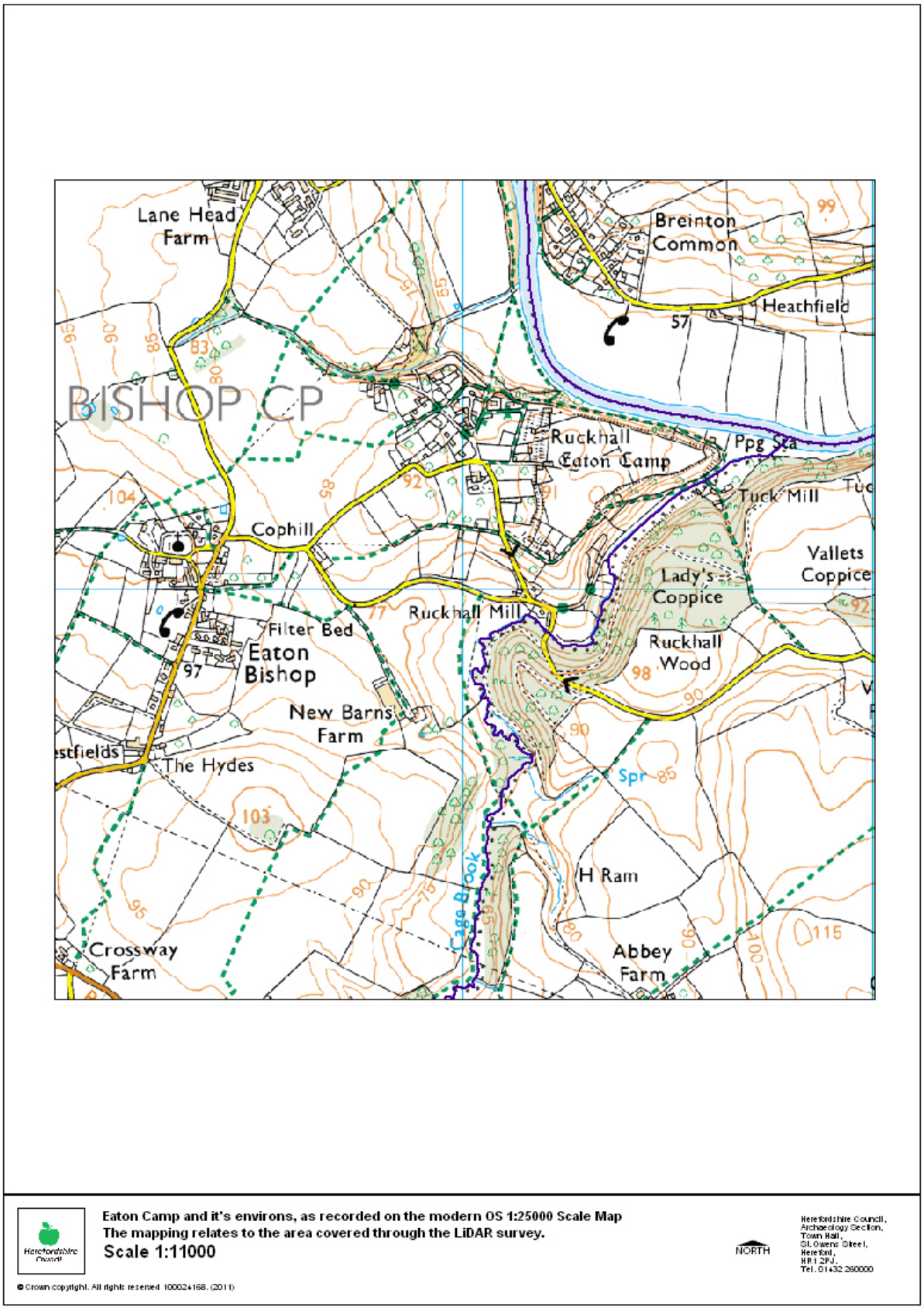
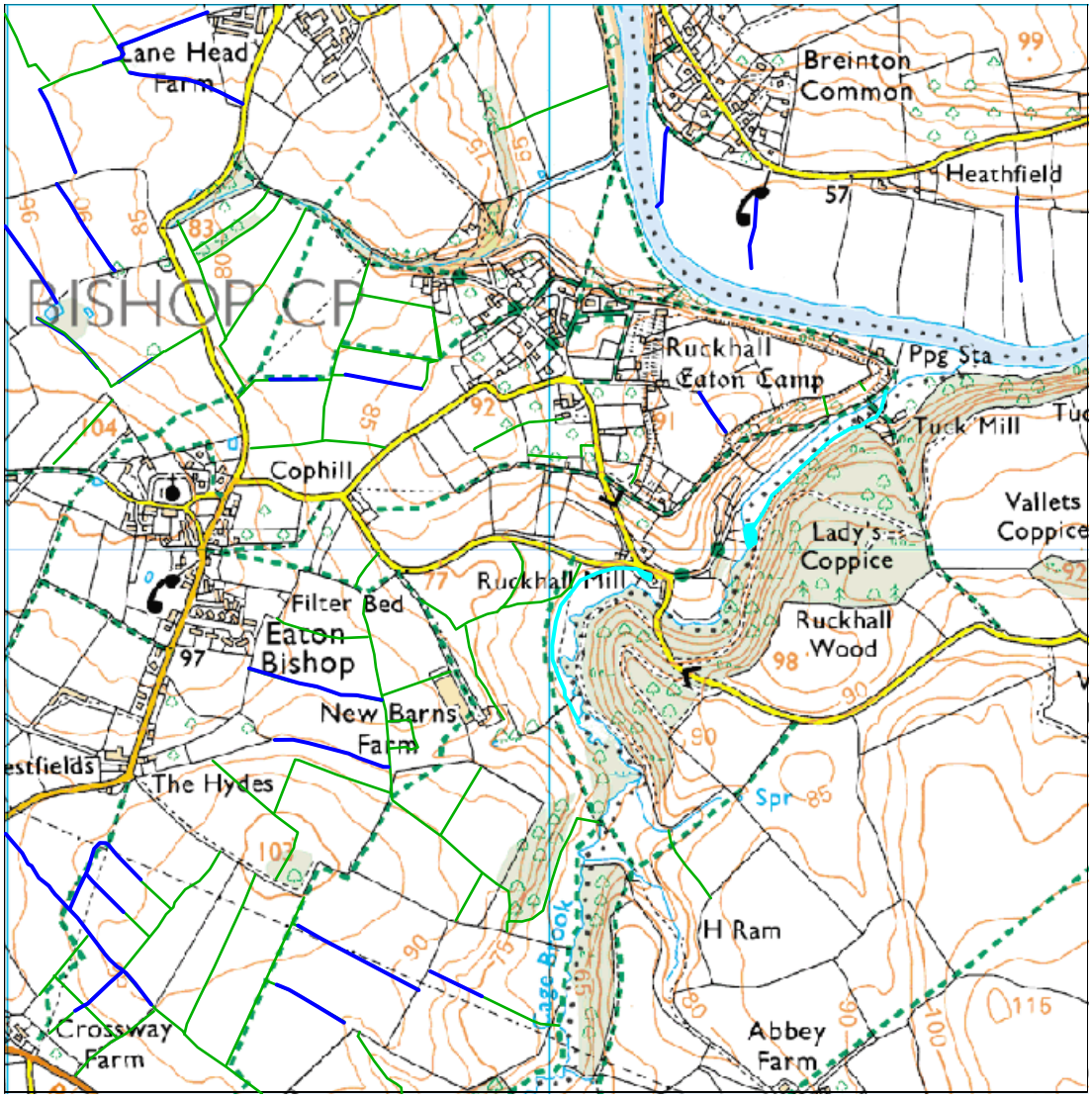


Figure 7: *Modern 1:25000 Ordnance Survey investigated through the use of the LiDAR DTM © Herefordshire Archaeology*



Excerpt of the OS 1:25000 highlighting fields boundaries now removed from the landscape since the production of the First Edition Ordnance Survey
The blue linears, represent relict boundaries identified through the use of LiDAR.

Scale 1:11000

NORTH

Herefordshire Council,
Archaeology Section,
Town Hall,
St. Owens Street,
Hereford,
HR1 2PJ.
Tel. 01432 260000

Figure 8: *Through cross-referencing the two maps with that of the DTM it is possible to identify which fields have not only become relict but also which appear to survive (boundaries marked in blue) © Herefordshire Archaeology*

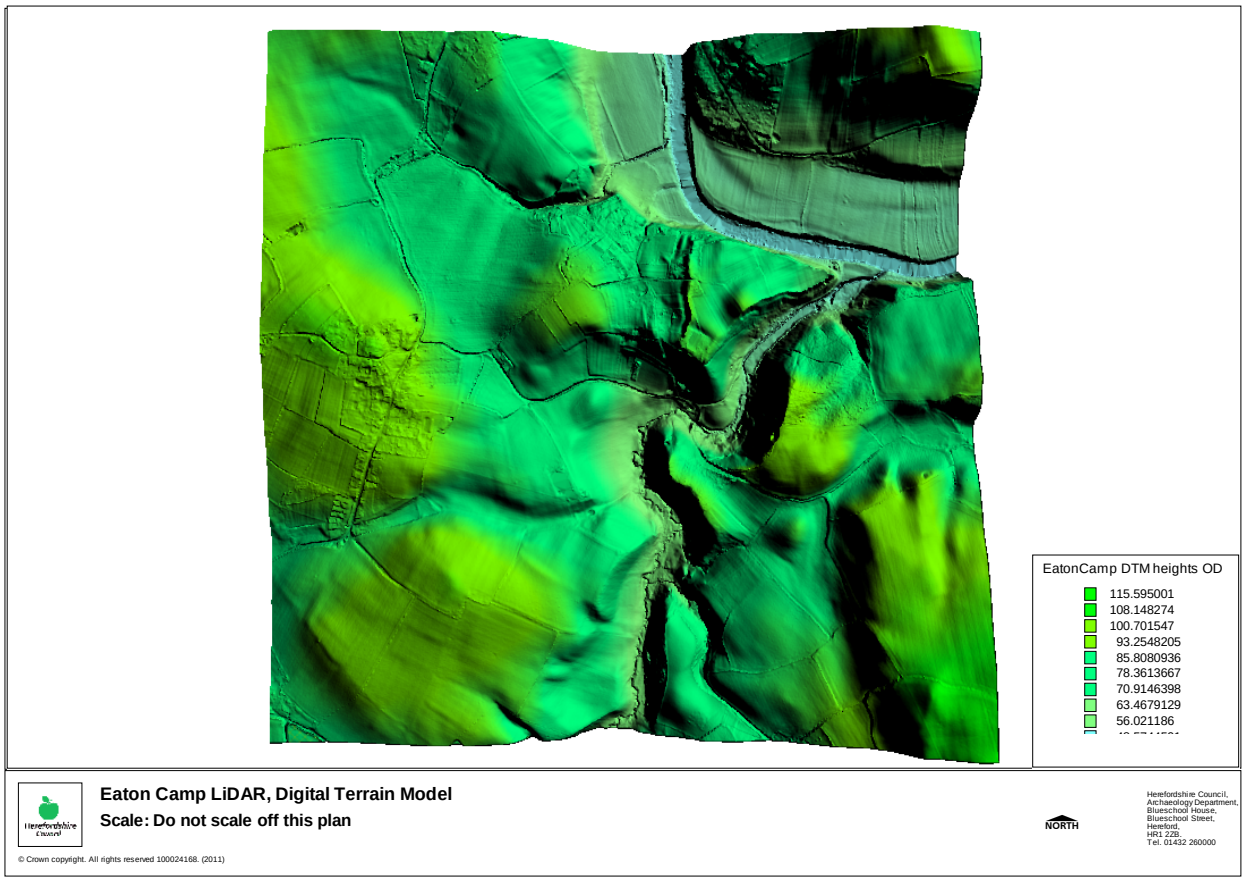


Figure 9: *DTM highlighting the now relict field boundaries within the landscape that survive as earthworks. © Herefordshire Archaeology*

Eaton Camp and Ruckhall

In order to manipulate the DTM to produce the clearest results for upstanding features across the site of Eaton Camp, the artificial sunlight was located to the southeast. This cast shadows along the northwest-facing slope of features.

The results highlighted both current and relict field boundaries as well as the earthen rampart and the possible entrance to the hillfort located during the walkover and detailed survey discussed earlier in this report.

Within the interior the relict boundaries ***HSM 52051*** and ***HSM 52030*** *(see Appendix 3: E and F)* are both visible, as is the area of north-south aligned ridge and furrow (***HSM 52050***) *(see Appendix 3: H)*. The evidence for the extent of ploughing within the interior of Eaton Camp has been considerably increased with ridge and furrow being visible throughout.

An area of particular interest lies to the west of the Scheduled Monument within the gardens of Ruckhall, parallel to the western edge of the main road through the village. Observations made from the road indicate a broad, low bank standing no more than 1.5m high and 4m wide at the base. The bank appears to complement that of the main rampart of the Iron Age enclosure and may mark the limit of a later extension/annex as the hillfort gained greater importance (although it could also of course mark the limit of an earlier enclosure, subsequently reduced in size).

The LiDAR DTM allows for the full extent of this feature to be mapped and supports the idea that it fully transected the western approaches to the site. Although the broad bank has been truncated and in places its course is broken due to sustained landscaping and ploughing, by linking the broad features together, a bank (not unlike those recorded at the hillfort), can be traced linking with the north-facing summit of the promontory to that of the south-facing summit. If the bank demarcates an annex to the hillfort then it would have enclosed a north-south aligned "corridor" approximately 60m wide.

The earthwork '*tump*' (***HSM 52050***) *(see Appendix 3: P)* identified during the course of survey within the paddock west of Dinas Cottage is clearly identifiable on the DTM. As with the detailed plan, the '*tump*' sweeps to the south east where it potentially links to and converges with the known external rampart of the scheduled monument.

Further earthworks likely to represent Iron Age defences, together with areas of past gravel extraction and agricultural terracing upon the encompassing slopes of the promontory, are also clearly visible. The DTM greatly supports and aids the work carried out during initial walkover which was hampered in some areas by dense vegetation.

The terrace features ***HSM 52034*** *(see Appendix 3: C)* and ***HSM 52038*** *(see Appendix 3: D)* are likely to represent either a single, contemporary feature encompassing the promontory summit and providing an added level of defence beyond the use of the natural slope. As discussed earlier, it is difficult to assess their later prehistoric origins due to their availability as level agricultural terraces following this period and their subsequent truncation as a result of this and other activity.

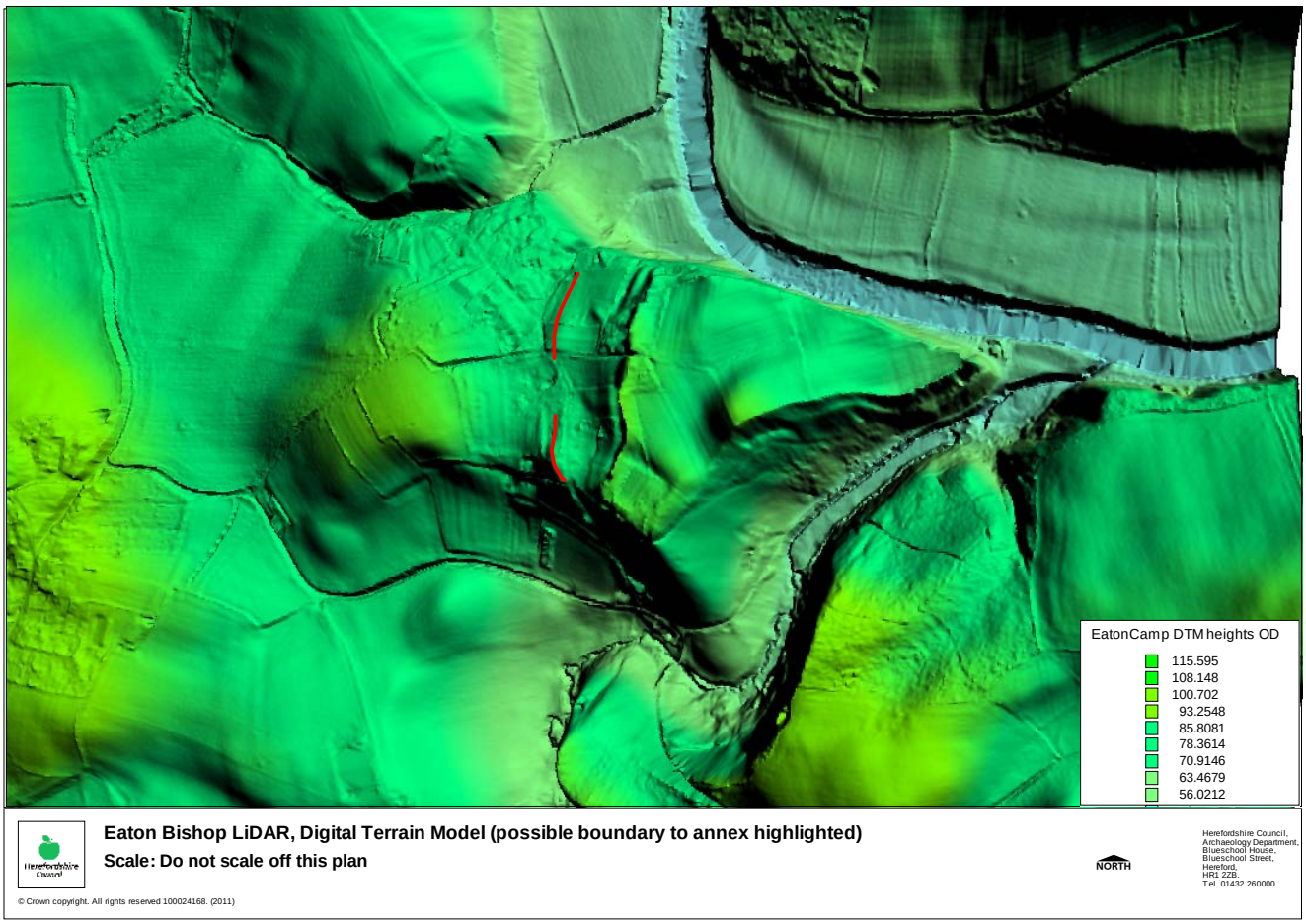


Figure 10: *DTM with features relating to a boundary delineating a potential annex to Eaton Camp highlighted in red. © Herefordshire Archaeology.*

Eaton Bishop

Further investigation is needed in order to compile a detailed history of Eaton Bishop village. However, it is clear that occupation of the site began during the pre-Norman period when the manor of Eaton was held by Earl Harold. The location of the settlement close to the Roman Road that links the ancient town of *Magnis* (Kenchester) with Wroxeter to the north and Caerleon to the south, as well as a close association with the Iron Age settlement of Eaton Camp nevertheless means that a Romano-British origin to Eaton Bishop cannot be ruled out.

Following the Norman Conquest and the compiling of statistics in 1086 that forms the Domesday Book, It becomes apparent the Manor of Eaton had passed to Bishop Walter of Hereford. This would account for the addition of 'Bishop' into the manor name.

The Domesday Book reads:

> *"In Eaton 5 hides … In lordship 2 ploughs; 12 villagers and 6 smallholders with 7 ploughs. 2 slaves; a mill at 5s; meadow, 12 acres; woodland 1 league long and 2 furlongs wide.*
> *Value £4*
>
> *Earl Harold held this manor. Earl William gave it to Bishop Walter for land in which the market is now and for 3 hides of Lydney."*

The centre of Eaton Bishop clusters around a crossroads, an important route linking the City of Hereford with the border town of Hay-on-Wye. A key feature of the settlement is the Church of St Michael and All Angels situated on the crossroads forming a core from where the surrounding settlement spreads.

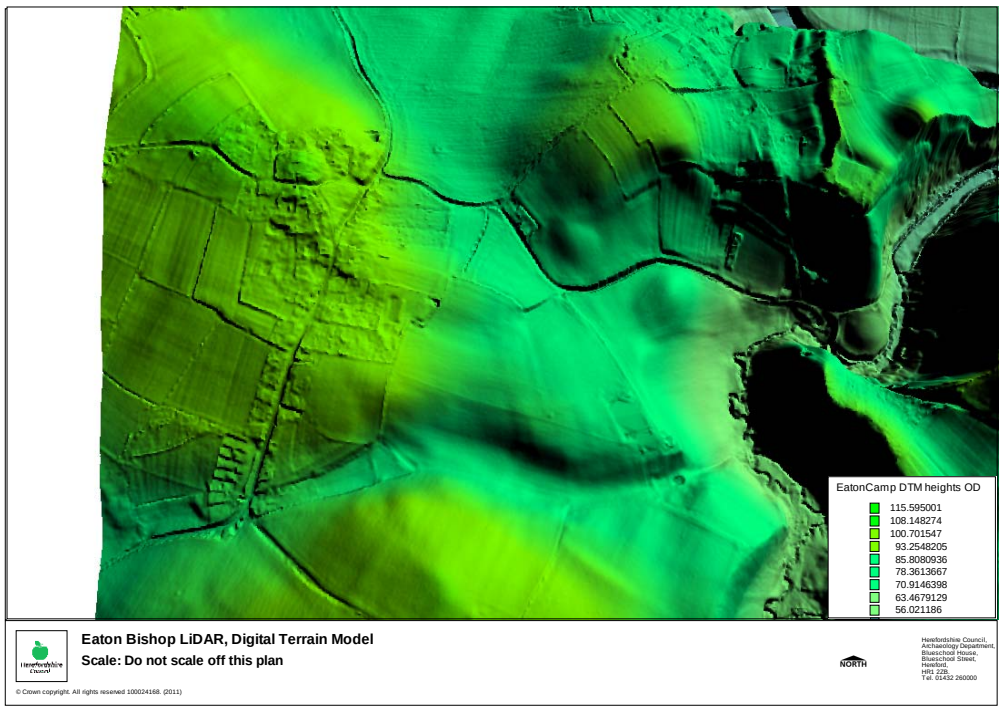


Figure 11: *DTM of Eaton Bishop (left side of figure) indicating the crossroad core settlement and the remnants of the open field system. © Herefordshire Archaeology.*

It is clear from both the DTM and map coverage that the village was not established on a planned layout but instead formed as a cluster, with settlement along the road to south dating from the late 19th century. Closely associated to Eaton Bishop are the remnants of the medieval open field system preserved as subtle earthworks within current patterns of field system or absorbed into modern boundaries.

Lady's Coppice

An area not investigated as part of the ground-based survey lies to the south of Eaton Camp and occupies the north-facing slopes of an area of high ground with Cage Brook at its foot. The hill side and its summit is occupied by Lady's Coppice, an area of mixed woodland, presumably managed during the post-medieval period and likely to contain archaeological features typical of woodland management.

Due to the filtered 'bare-earth' model and hence the absence of tree cover on the 3D model, a number of features are identifiable within the current extent of the woodland. These consist largely of current and past footpaths and carriage ways. Due to the 2m resolution of the LiDAR survey, it is likely that the majority of features associated with woodland management are undetectable at this scale. A detailed walkover survey is likely to result in a far greater understanding of the historic environment of this part of the study area.

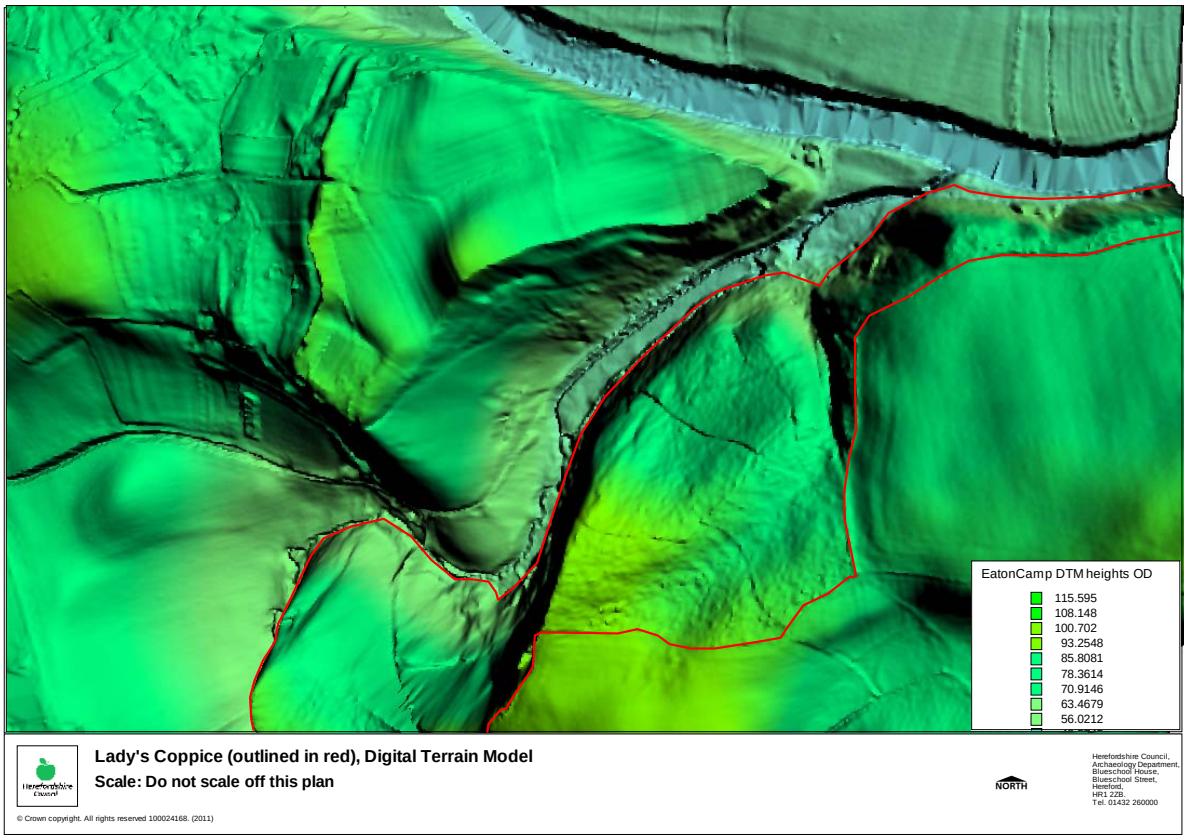


Figure 12: *Lady's Coppice (outlined in red) as viewed through the DTM. © Herefordshire Archaeology*

Tithe Map

The Tithe Map, produced in 1840, provides further information concerning the extent of landscape change across the 2km square survey area. Upon the promontory of Eaton Camp the divisions within the interior are clear, as are the divisions along the south-facing slopes where at least 12 are evident and employed as fields giving a mix of pasture, arable and waste.

The core area of Ruckhall is further divided into small paddocks, an event presumably associated with the enclosure of Ruckhall Common, a process dating from the mid 18th century onwards and witnessed throughout Herefordshire and the rest of England from that time.

The extent of Lady Coppice has altered little since the production of the Tithe Map and its boundaries are unchanged. At the foot of its slopes the mill ponds along Cage Brook are clearly identifiable with the associated leet, connecting Ruckhall Mill with Tuck Mill.

The village of Eaton Bishop is also largely unchanged between 1840 and 1890 with the exception of the surrounding fields, which again suggest a period of enclosure since the Tithe survey, particularly to the east of the settlement.

iii. *Discussion*

The combined survey results, together with the additional coverage provided by the use of LiDAR have greatly improved our understanding and knowledge of the later prehistoric monument of Eaton Camp. The results will now inform the project as to where best to concentrate future investigations.

Both the walkover and detailed survey of features associated with the Scheduled Monument have greatly improved our understanding of the prehistoric promontory enclosure. This has highlighted aspects of condition important for the planned Conservation Management Plan. The investigations identified:

1. Evidence for a remnant rampart bank, located along the southern edge of the Scheduled area with an associated (now subtle) quarry ditch along the feature's northern edge. However, due to uncertainty over the extent of erosion on this feature, and its scale, the possibility that it could be an entirely natural feature cannot be ruled out.

2. The terrace that encompasses the lower slopes of the promontory to the north, east and south has the potential to owe its origins to later prehistoric activity on the site by comprising a defence in the form of either a berm or a now in-filled ditch. The slopes have been utilised since this period and have been greatly truncated as a result of gravel extraction, the establishment of route ways and the formation of garden plots.

3. Within the interior of the scheduled monument, located upon the east-facing slope, a cluster of semi-circular level platforms were recorded. These subtle platforms are characteristic of those identified on similar hilltop enclosures and through excavation, and could possibly represent the foundations of prehistoric hut platforms.

4. At the southwest corner of the enclosure the rampart bank has been recorded as forming a corner and running east where it eventually redirects north forming part of a potential in-turned entrance. The absence of an eastern side to the entrance raises questions about this; unfortunately substantial quarrying within the vicinity may have erased any associated features.

5. Preserved within the interior of the scheduled monument are the boundaries identifiable on the 1840 Tithe Map and First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Boundaries presumably earlier in date were also identified within the west of the monument. These suggest the survival of medieval divisions of the site.

In support of the ground investigations a study of LiDAR coverage, obtained from The Geomatics Group (Environment Agency) was undertaken across a 2km² area. The data, in the form of a Digital Terrain Model, allowed for the production of a 3D landscape, highlighting features within the scheduled monument and across the surrounding Parish of Eaton Bishop. The survey allowed for a greater understanding for the potential extent of surviving archaeological features across the landscape that could not be investigated through field walking.

The survey highlighted:

1. Evidence for land use and the evolving pattern of enclosure since the production of the 1840 Tithe survey and 1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

2. Patterns of settlement, particularly that of Eaton Bishop and its establishment around a key cross roads. The settlement, though wealthy in accordance to the Domesday Survey, was not a planned settlement but instead a cluster of more loosely organised plots with the back plots and closes backing onto the surrounding open field system.

3. The boundary to a potential annex to the promontory site can be traced roughly following the western edge of the modern road through Ruckhall. The boundary is evident as a broad, low bank with hints of a ditch upon its western edge. The feature runs parallel to the known extent of the hillfort and peters-out just short of the north and south-facing slopes of the promontory.

4. Features identified relating to the scheduled monument complement the results of the ground-based investigation with the addition of subtle ridge and furrow across the site which was previously unrecorded.

The next stage of the project is to carry out further investigation by geophysics and by means of trial excavation within both the scheduled area of 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.

6.0. *Acknowledgments*

A special thank you is due to the members of the Eaton Camp Historical Society, for commissioning Herefordshire Archaeology to guide and lead the investigations with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

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 must be given for supporting and allowing works to commence within the scheduled monument.

The Environment Agency, Geomatics Group for the use of Light Detection and Ranging.

Moira Jenkins, Earth Heritage Trust for her advice and knowledge on the local geology.

A special thank you to all of the volunteers who took part in the investigations, without their commitment and enthusiasm the project to investigate this important historic monument would not have been possible.

7.0. *List of Figures*

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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

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
52028	345600	239328	Earthwork	Iron Age?	Where the southern and northern slopes converge to the east is an area isolated from the pasture fields and overgrown with scrub and hawthorn. The ground level in general stands higher than the adjoining field by approximately 0.2m, suggesting that the area has been kept out of cultivation for a considerable amount of time. Along the southern edge of this roughly triangular area the ground rises to form a linear earthwork approximately 1.6m high, 10m long (east-west) and between 2m and 4m wide. The southern edge is marked by a sharp drop, linked to erosion and quarrying activities. It is possible that this earthwork relates to the presence of a past rampart on the site. If correct, one would expect a return at the eastern end, where it would turn to form the northern edge of the hilltop enclosure. In practice there is no evidence for this: no evidence for a rampart exists along the north-facing summit. Alternatively it may simply represent a site for the dumping of material associated with land clearance of almost any later date.
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	A boundary was recorded consisting of a subtle bank no more than 1m wide and 0.2m high running from the entrance linking the two National Trust fields to the north-east where it peters out approximately 10m short of the northern edge of the field. On either side of the bank, running parallel, are the intermittent traces of ditches approximately 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. By comparing the results of the survey with historic mapping that includes the 1840 Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1890), it is evident that this boundary had been decommissioned by the time of the 1890 survey.
52030	345459	239376	Relict Boundary	Post-medieval	A boundary was recorded consisting of a subtle bank no more than 1m wide and 0.2m high running from the entrance linking the two National Trust fields to the north-east where it peters out approximately 10m short of the northern edge of the field. On either side of the bank, running parallel, are the intermittent traces of ditches approximately 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. Through comparing the results of the survey with historic mapping that includes the 1840 Tithe Map and the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1890) it is evident that this boundary had been decommissioned by the time of the 1890 survey.

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 up to 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 up to 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	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 up to 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 metres north-south by approximately 40 metres east-west.
52033	345399	239230	Green Lane	Post-medieval	Track allowing for access 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 access 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 medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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	345545	239278	Terrace	Iron Age - Post medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 medieval	Terrace perhaps associated with the earlier Iron Age occupation of the site and may represent a defence of that date. The feature has been utilised through time as an area for quarrying as well as for farming purposes into the medieval and post-medieval periods. 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 earlier area of substantial quarrying. Spoil from the quarry extends along its eastern and western edges, the spoil 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.
52037	345518	239365	Platform	Unknown	Oval platform terraced 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?	The feature concerned measures approximately 10m wide at its widest point and is located 5m down from the break in slope. The terrace is indicative of a 'berm' associated with defence, and may reflect the former existence of a filled ditch here. Unfortunately, due to substantial natural erosion to the west, the feature only survives for a distance of 20m. To the east the feature is interrupted by a terraced track that traverses the slope and leads into the interior of the camp. Beyond the track the terrace appears to be absent.
52038	345516	239377	Terrace	Iron Age?	The feature concerned measures approximately 10m wide at its widest point and is located 5m down from the break in slope. The terrace is indicative of a 'berm' associated with defence, and may reflect the former existence of a filled ditch here. Unfortunately, due to substantial natural erosion to the west, the feature only survives for a distance of 20m. To the east the feature is interrupted by a terraced track that traverses the slope and leads into the interior of the camp. Beyond the track the terrace appears to be absent.
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 hill fort interior, though could similarly 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 hill fort interior, though could similarly 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 similarly 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 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.
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	Despite past landscaping of the grounds of Hillfort House, located upon the southwest corner of the enclosure a stretch of south-facing rampart can be traced. Within the grounds of Hillfort House this possible rampart length has been partially buried through the process of landscaping. It is approximately 7m wide and 1m high with a rounded summit approximately 4m wide. The original steepness of the south-facing slope is now greatly reduced due to landscaping and the construction of a septic tank. The course of the rampart extends beyond the gardens to the north-northeast where it enters land under the ownership of the National Trust. The rampart at this location, though truncated by ploughing, measures approximately 5m wide at its summit. The base of the rampart is between 10m wide along its north-northeast stretch and is approximately 20m wide along its north-northwest length. After 25m the feature disappears as it trends northwards. It is possible that this inwards-turned length of bank facing into the interior of the enclosure is indicative of an in-turned entrance such as is associated with many hill top enclosures across England and Wales

52043	345265	239149	Rampart Bank	Iron Age	Despite past landscaping of the grounds of Hillfort House, located upon the southwest corner of the enclosure a stretch of south-facing rampart can be traced. Within the grounds of Hillfort House this possible rampart length has been partially buried through the process of landscaping. It is approximately 7m wide and 1m high with a rounded summit approximately 4m wide. The original steepness of the south-facing slope is now greatly reduced due to landscaping and the construction of a septic tank. The course of the rampart extends beyond the gardens to the north-northeast where it enters land under the ownership of the National Trust. The rampart at this location, though truncated by ploughing, measures approximately 5m wide at its summit. The base of the rampart is between 10m wide along its north-northeast stretch and is approximately 20m wide along its north-northwest length. After 25m the feature disappears as it trends northwards. It is possible that this inwards-turned length of bank facing into the interior of the enclosure is indicative of an in-turned entrance such as is associated with many hill top enclosures across England and Wales
52043	345247	239169	Rampart Bank	Iron Age	Despite past landscaping of the grounds of Hillfort House, located upon the southwest corner of the enclosure a stretch of south-facing rampart can be traced. Within the grounds of Hillfort House this possible rampart length has been partially buried through the process of landscaping. It is approximately 7m wide and 1m high with a rounded summit approximately 4m wide. The original steepness of the south-facing slope is now greatly reduced due to landscaping and the construction of a septic tank. The course of the rampart extends beyond the gardens to the north-northeast where it enters land under the ownership of the National Trust. The rampart at this location, though truncated by ploughing, measures approximately 5m wide at its summit. The base of the rampart is between 10m wide along its north-northeast stretch and is approximately 20m wide along its north-northwest length. After 25m the feature disappears as it trends northwards. It is possible that this inwards-turned length of bank facing into the interior of the enclosure is indicative of an in-turned entrance such as is associated with many hill top enclosures across England and Wales
52044	345218	239162	Rampart Quarry?	Iron Age?	Possibly once a quarry dug to construct the earthwork defence (HSM 52043). The hollow measures 0.5m deep and 5m wide and is aligned roughly north-south, to the south it is truncated by landscaping associated with Hillfort House. To the west this possible quarry survives within a small orchard at the foot of the rampart that forms the western boundary of the enclosure.
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.

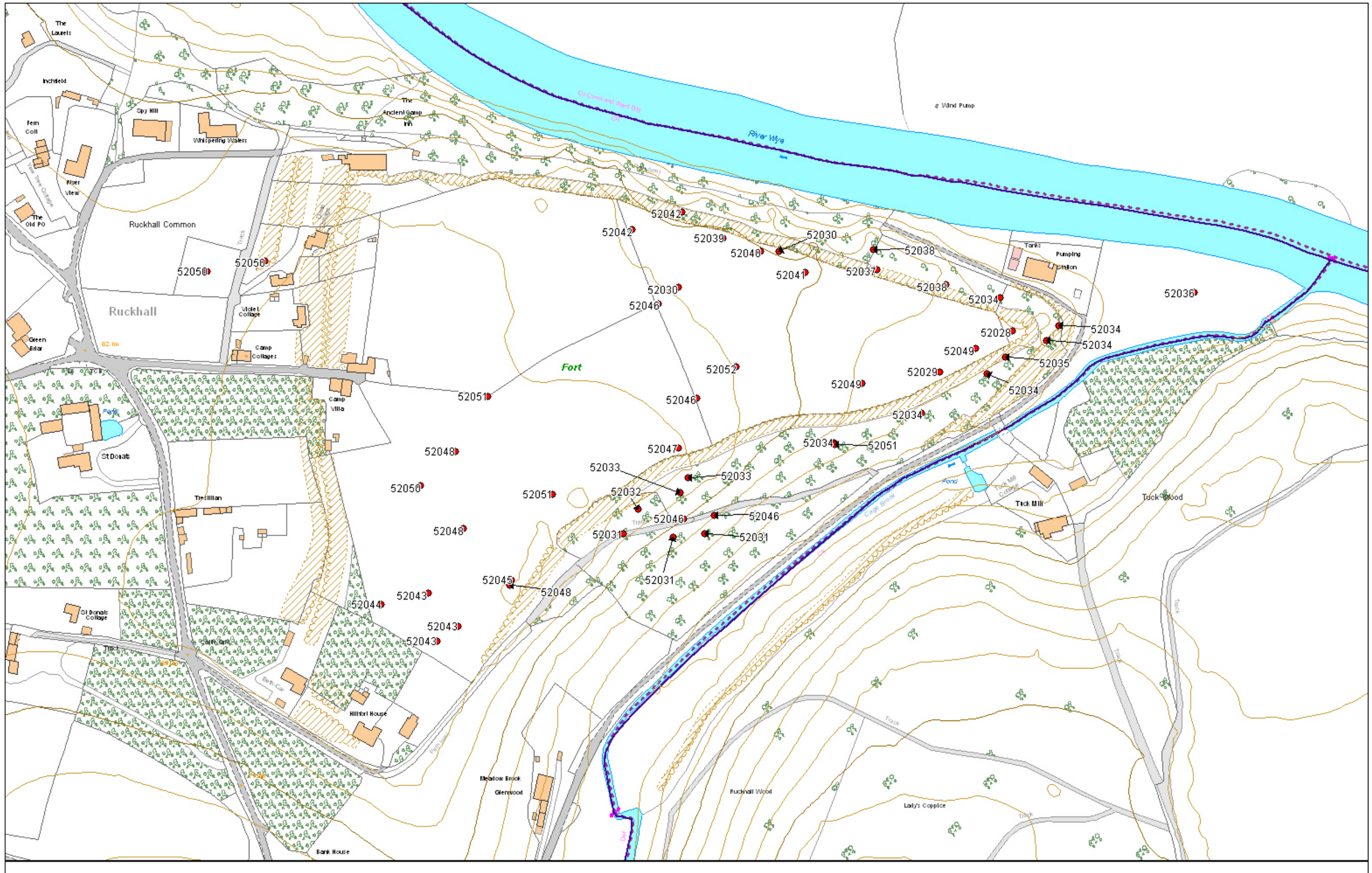
52046	345386	239344	Terrace	Medieval	Boundary recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map aligned roughly north-south. The boundary is likely to date from the medieval period following the discovery, through detailed survey, of three further terraces to the west that delineate furlongs once associated with an open field system now enclosed within the interior of Eaton Camp. The terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the terrace small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. The features continues to separate the two fields owned by the National Trust and has a well-established hawthorn hedge planted at the summit of the terrace.
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. They delineate furlongs once associated with an open field system now enclosed within the interior of Eaton Camp. The terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the terrace small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. The features continues to separate the two fields owned by the National Trust and has a well-established hawthorn hedge planted at the summit of the terrace.
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. They delineate furlongs once associated with an open field system now enclosed within the interior of Eaton Camp. The terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the terrace small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. The features continues to separate the two fields owned by the National Trust and has a well-established hawthorn hedge planted at the summit of the terrace.
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. They delineate furlongs once associated with an open field system now enclosed within the interior of Eaton Camp. The terrace is east-facing and stands a maximum of 1 metre high. Along the course of the terrace small angular fragments of mudstone are visible. The feature has also been subject to animal burrowing. The features continues to separate the two fields owned by the National Trust and has a well-established hawthorn hedge planted at the summit of the terrace.

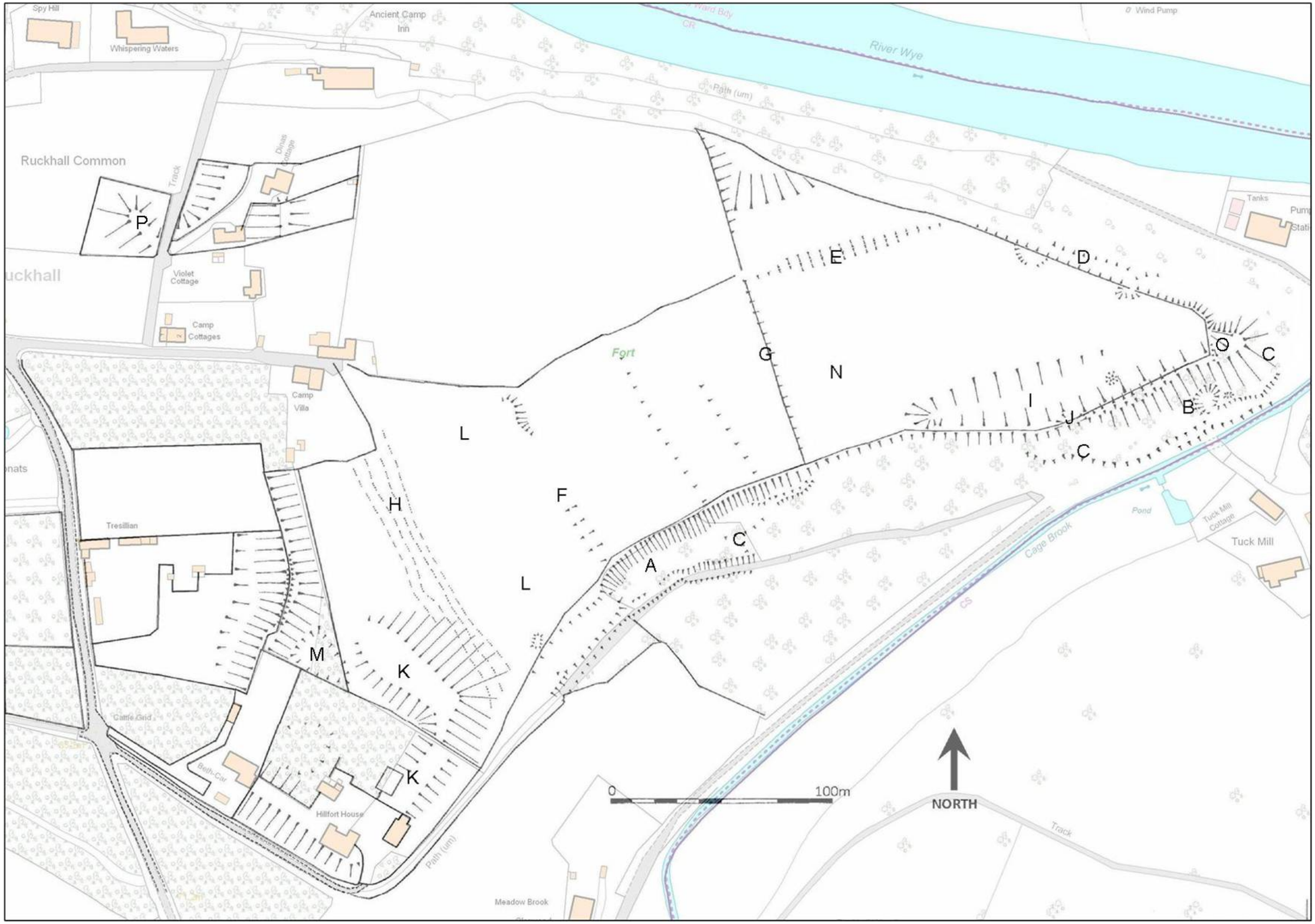
52047	345398	239257	Dry Stone Wall	Post-medieval	Possible foundations of a past dry stone wall line a portion of the southern edge of the Eaton Camp enclosure overlooking the area of quarrying and terracing. The stretch of stone, aligned north-east to south-west measures 6m long and stands no more than 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 (HSM 52043), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the 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 peters out close to the centre of the hill fort, 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 (HSM 52043), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the 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 peters out close to the centre of the hill fort, 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 (HSM 52043), before it gently turns northeast around the foot of the 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 peters out close to the centre of the hill fort, near the junction between the central modern field boundaries.
52051	345283	239288	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Within the south-western field, on a north-north-west to south south-east alignment is the course of a field boundary that extends upslope to the highest point within the hillfort at 90m OD. The relict boundary, considerably truncated, consists of an intermittent bank approximately 1.1m wide and 0.2m high. Along the western edge of the bank is a shallow ditch 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep. At the summit of the hill the boundary survives as a subtle west-facing terrace 0.2m high.

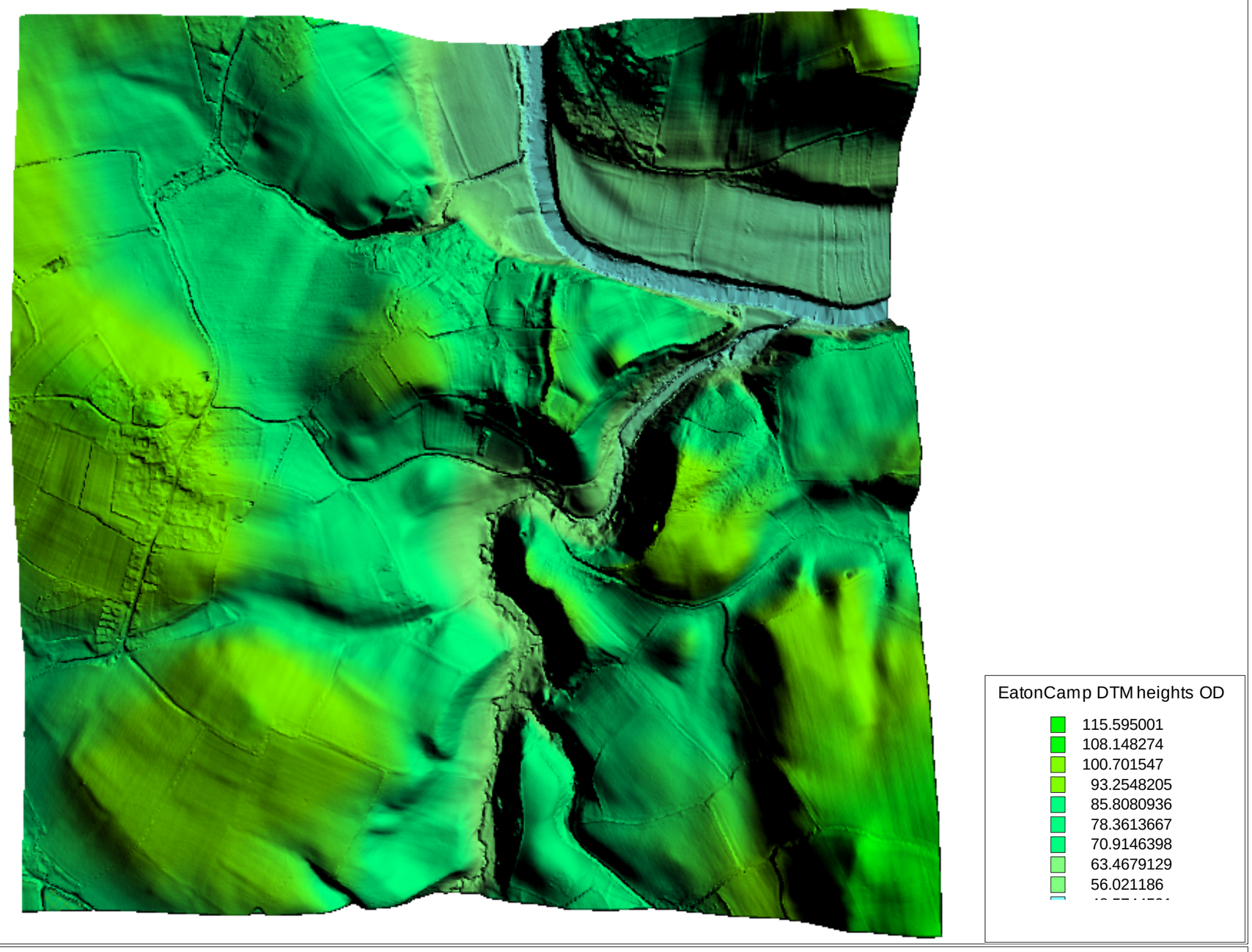
52051	345322	239229	Relict Boundary	Medieval	Within the south-western field, on a north-north-west to south south-east alignment is the course of a field boundary that extends upslope to the highest point within the hillfort at 90m OD. The relict boundary, considerably truncated, consists of an intermittent bank approximately 1.1m wide and 0.2m high. Along the western edge of the bank is a shallow ditch 0.8m wide by 0.1m deep. At the summit of the hill the boundary survives as a subtle west-facing terrace 0.2m high.
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.
52052	345433	239306	Hut Platforms	Iron Age	Within the eastern-most of the fields contained within the Iron Age enclosure and under ownership of the National Trust were a number of very subtle circular depressions cut into the slope of the natural promontory. At least three were identified with further possible examples located within a cluster. The three identified located within an area 15m² measured up to 6m diameter and were cut to a depth of 0.05m maximum. These were too subtle to be accurately recorded during survey. The features are of a similar form to those discovered at a multitude of late prehistoric sites such as at Little Doward, Ganarew. However there are other possible explanations for their form and presence, such as the boles of significant trees, now lost, and planting hollows for orchard trees.
52049	345578	239317	Hollow/Quarry	Iron Age?	A hollow broad and shallow in form, measures approximately 18m wide to the east, gradually narrowing to 5m wide to the west as it continues upslope where it becomes obscured close to an area of animal burrowing. The hollow measures no more than 0.3m deep at its centre and runs parallel to the areas of raised ground located to the south along the course of the present fence line. It could simply be a ditch related to the construction of the hedgerow boundary here, but may preserve the line of an earlier boundary feature.
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.

52049	345509	239296	Hollow/Quarry	Iron Age?	A hollow broad and shallow in form, measures approximately 18m wide to the east, gradually narrowing to 5m wide to the west as it continues upslope where it becomes obscured close to an area of animal burrowing. The hollow measures no more than 0.3m deep at its centre and runs parallel to the areas of raised ground located to the south along the course of the present fence line. It could simply be a ditch related to the construction of the hedgerow boundary here, but may preserve the line of an earlier boundary feature.
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.

Appendix 2: Walkover Survey Results




Spy Hill
Whispering Waters
Ancient Camp Inn
River Wye
Wind Pump
Ruckhall Common
Track
Dinas Cottage
Path (um)
Tanks
P
Violet Cottage
Camp Cottages
Camp Villa
Fort
E
D
G
N
O
C
I
B
J
C
L
F
H
A
C
L
M
K
K
Tresillian
Pond
Tuck Mill Cottage
Tuck Mill
Cage Brook
Cattle Grid
Beth-Car
Hillfort House
Meadow Brook
0
100m
NORTH
Track



Eaton Camp LiDAR, Digital Terrain Model

Scale: Do not scale off this plan

NORTH

Herefordshire Council,
Archaeology Department,
Blueschool House,
Blueschool Street,
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB.
Tel. 01432 260000

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