



‘The Dinedor Origins Project’

**Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: An Archaeological
Field Survey.**



Report prepared by

Christopher Atkinson, Community Archaeologist

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 327

EHE 2087

Herefordshire Archaeology

Places and Communities Directorate

Herefordshire Council

Project commissioned by

The Dinedor Heritage Group



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Field 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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Contents

Summary	4
1.0. Introduction	5
2.0. Location and geology	6
3.0. Historical and archaeological background	7
4.0. Aims and purpose of evaluation	8
5.0. Methodology	8
6.0. Results	10
6.1. Desk-based assessment	10
6.2. Walkover survey	12
6.3. Detailed measured survey	17
7.0. Discussion	19
8.0. Acknowledgments	20
9.0. Bibliography	21
10.0. List of illustrations	22
Appendix 1: Walkover Survey Database	25
Appendix 2: Walkover and Measured Survey Results	31
Appendix 3: Historic Mapping	34
Appendix 4: Photographic Record	39

This Report follows the practice as formulated by the Institute For Archaeologists (*Ifa*), Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IFA, 2008).

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 and record by means of a measured survey, raised earthworks associated with the scheduled Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor, Herefordshire (Monument No: HE224).

The survey resulted in the identification of multiple small field/garden enclosures which cannot be identified through historic mapping resources and thus predate the production of the 1840 Tithe Survey (Gwatkin 1997). As well as this a number of possible platforms were identified within the vicinity of St Andrews Church as well as along the road side to the west. A single platform that can be traced running into the graveyard extension of St Andrews Church appears to represent the site of a structure known as '*The Garrison*' as implied by the 1840 Tithe Survey.

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 highlighted within this report discusses the results of the Dinedor Heritage Groups investigations into the site of a presumed abandoned medieval settlement site located immediately to the south of Dinedor village.

The aim of this investigation is to pave the way to further site evaluation by means of geophysical analysis, the results of which would aid in the determining of further test trench evaluation.

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). It is also evident that the majority of features discussed within this report are likely to predate this period as they are not represented on any of the historic mapping. The only features recorded on the Tithe Map which are no longer present is the site for '*The Garrison*', an L-shaped structure in plan south of St Andrews Church and a small rectangular structure along the roadside to the southwest.

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).

4.0 Aims and purpose of the evaluation

It was the purpose of this investigation to better understand the form, character and chronological sequence of the earthworks preserved within the scheduled monument known as Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor (HE224). The results of this investigation will improve the interpretation of the site as well as guide future evaluation.

The aims of this evaluation were to:

1. Guide and fully involve DHG members and volunteers through the process of archaeological field survey to a Level 3 standard (Bowden 1999).
2. To describe the visible features visible across the scheduled area this would include their form as well as condition.
3. To interpret the visible features in order to establish a clearer understanding of the scheduled monument including phases in land use and land division.
4. To produce a detailed measured plan of the entire monument as a means of accurately mapping the location and relationship between features.

5.0 Methodology

The Level 3 survey (Bowden 1999) of the scheduled monument was achieved between 17th October and 9th November 2012. The investigation was achieved in four stages:

1. Desk-based assessment

Prior to the field investigation a desk-based assessment of the current historical and archaeological archive of the site was made. This was achieved primarily by accessing English Heritage's *National Heritage List for England* as well as Herefordshire Council's online *Historic Environment Record* resource. Historic mapping resources were also assessed in order to identify past settlement and land use patterns. The results of the desk-based assessment provided a background understanding of the site and a context in which to frame these investigations.

2. Walkover Survey

The walkover survey consisted of a rapid investigation of extent of features associated to the scheduled monument. The form and condition of each feature was recorded using a paper record and its location in relation to the

British National Grid was noted using a Garmin *GPSmap 60CSx*. A photographic record was also maintained (Appendix 4).

The results of the survey were compiled into a Microsoft EXEL spreadsheet (Appendix 1), the data for which was imported using MapInfo Professional 10.5 and saved as a MapInfo table so as to spatially locate each feature onto both the modern and historic map resource (Appendix 3).

3. Detailed Measured Survey

Accurate mapping of the visible features within the scheduled area was achieved by DHG members and volunteers by using a Lieca *Builder509* Total Station. Although the readings obtained by the Total Station were saved to the data-logger, it was important to produce the plan on-site using a plane table, drawing film, protractor and ruler so that those involved would gain a clearer visual understanding of the processes involved in producing a measured survey plan.

The plan was drawn to a scale of 1:500; this was subsequently redrawn to publication standard (Appendix 2) over the course of November 2012 utilising drawing film and Staedtler black ink Fineliner pens. On completion the image was scanned and imported into MapInfo Professional 10.5 as a Raster Image where it was geo-rectified and saved as a MapInfo table allowing it to be overlain onto both modern and historic mapping (Appendix 3).

4. Reporting

This involves the collation of each dataset produced as a result of this investigation. The results are produced in this report and the potential for further evaluation are listed in the conclusion.

6.0 Results

6.1 Desk-based assessment

The earliest detailed map resource of the scheduled monument (HE224) was in the form of the 1840 Tithe Map (figure 2). The survey in association with its annotation, notes the site to have been under pasture at this date. The survey also notes the location of two structures within the immediate vicinity of the now scheduled area, the first is a small rectangular structure along the roadside and the second is a larger structure identified as '*The Garrison*' to the south of the churchyard. Following on from the publication of the Tithe maps both structures had been removed as evident from the First County Series Survey published between 1843 and 1893 (figure 3). This map also marks the locations of a number of mature trees which are now absent from the field. It is possible the location of the trees represent the location of earlier field divisions. By this date the field had been enclosed to represent its current extent.

At the time of the First County Series, Second Revision (1904-1939) Survey (figure 4) the trees identified on the earlier survey had either been removed or omitted from the survey. It is also clear that by this date the churchyard had been extended to the south where it infringes on the site of '*The Garrison*'.

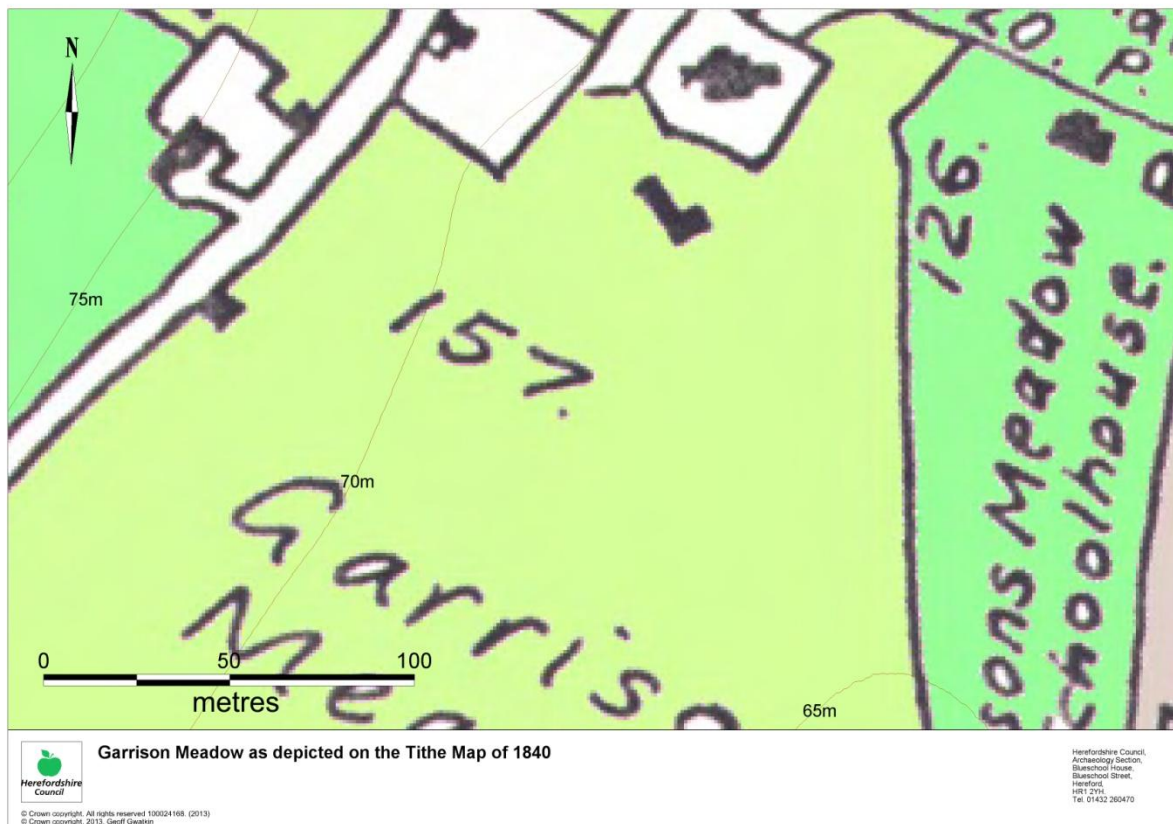


Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

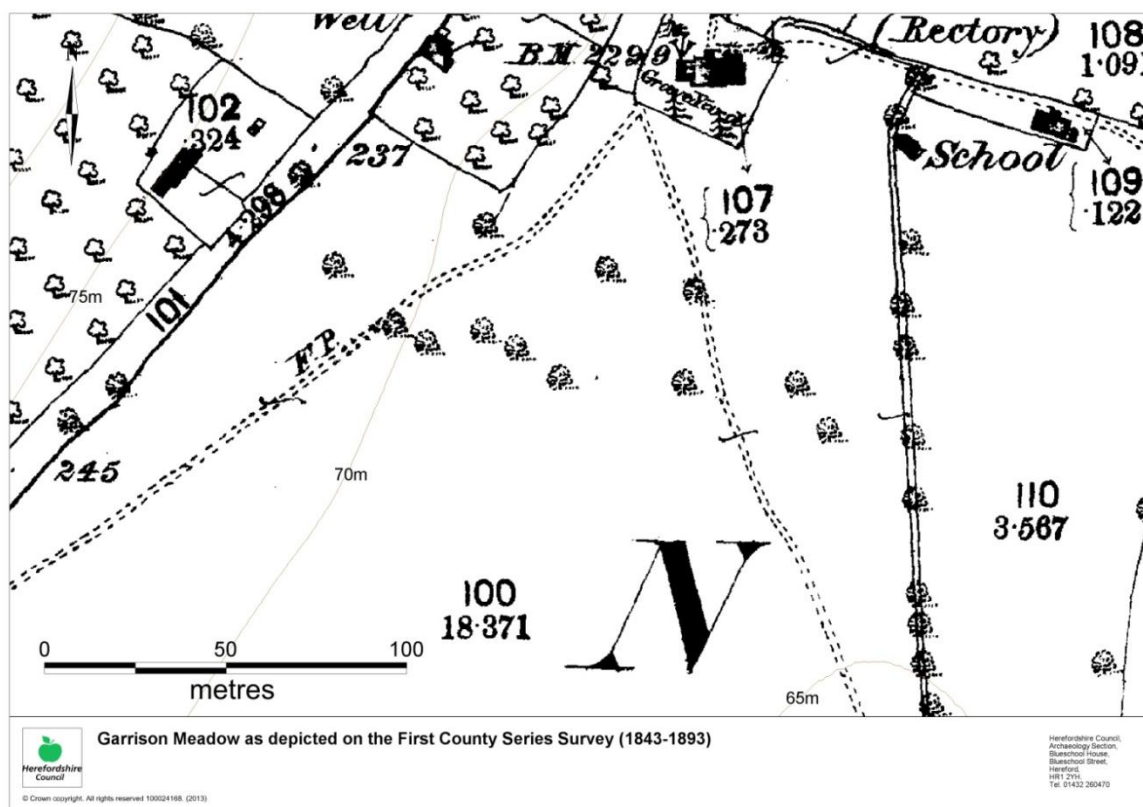


Figure 3: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series (1843-1893). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

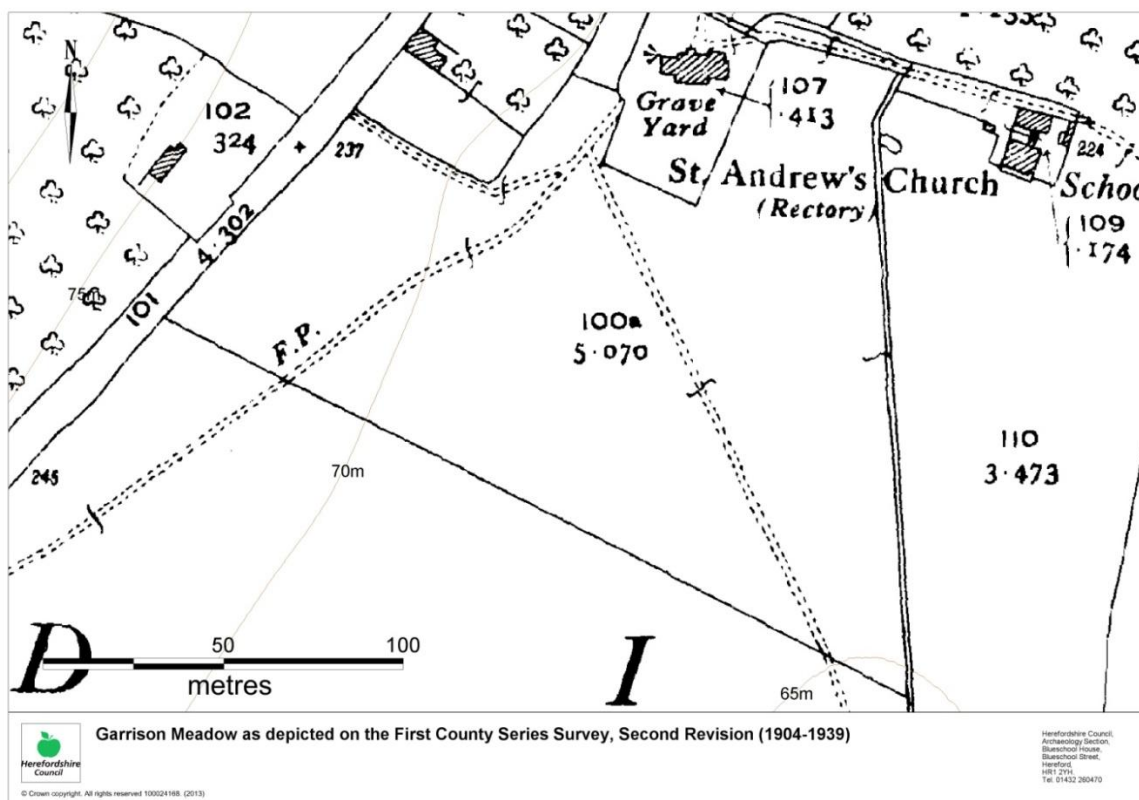


Figure 4: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series, 2nd Revision (1904-1939). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

6.2 Walkover survey

A total of 29 new Historic Environment Records (HER) (Appendix 1) were produced as a result of the walkover survey (figure 5), the majority of which relate to features indicative of land divisions (*HER 52391, 52398, 52399, 52402, 52412, 52414, 52416, 52417*). A possible six platforms were identified (*HER 52393, 52394, 52400, 52406, 52407, 52408*), four of which are clustered immediately south of the churchyard. A small network of possible holloways (*HER 52392, 52396, 52397, 52410*) were also recorded.

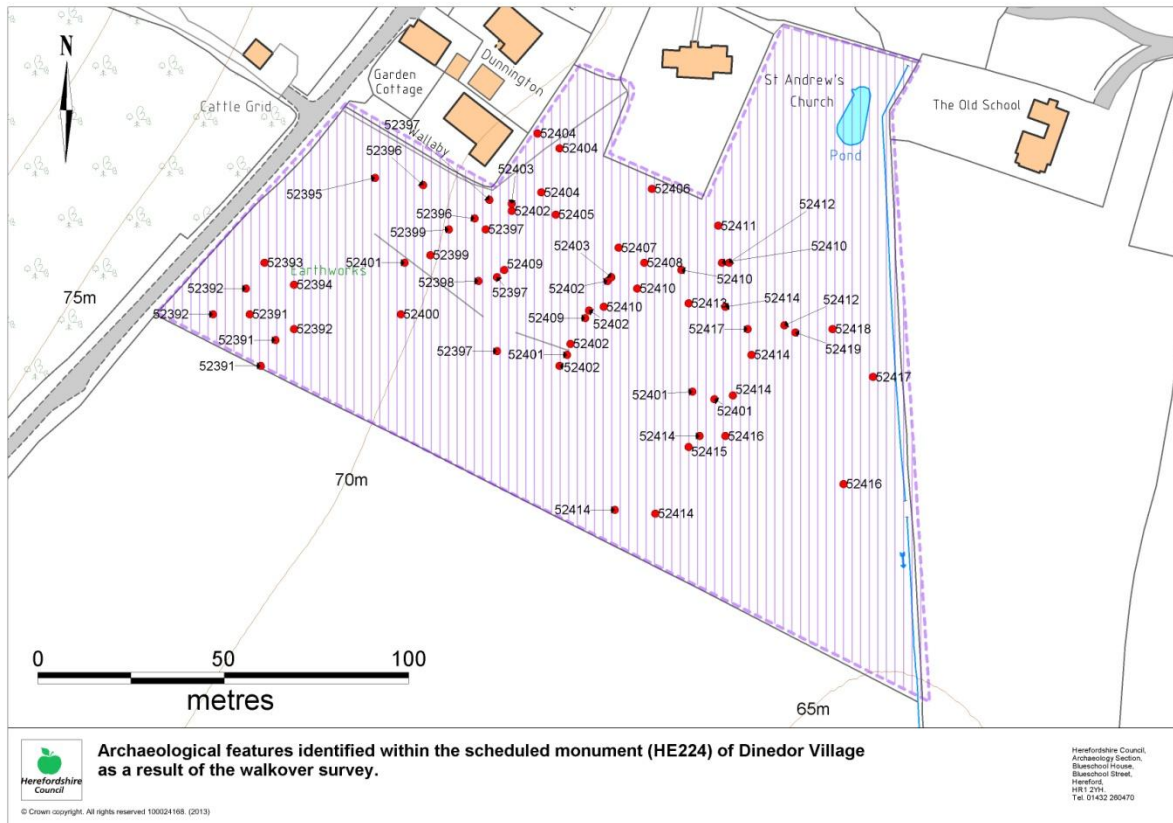


Figure 5: Location of archaeological features identified as a result of the walkover survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Relict Boundaries

The features identified as relict boundaries appear to represent two phases in land organisation. This is best observed within the southeast of the scheduled site where one system of field boundaries represented by two parallel terraces (*HER 52416, 52417*) orientated southeast to northwest are overlain at a right-angle by a prominent southeast-facing terrace (*HER 52414*) that encloses an area to the west. Although impossible at this stage to determine a date for the features, in form the two earlier boundaries (*HER 52416, 52417*) are subtle in comparison with spread, gentle slopes and rounded summits. In comparison the overlying terraced boundary (*HER 52414*) is represented by steep east-facing slopes (1m high max) and a sharp summit suggestive of a later date due to the apparent lack of erosion. To the southwest the later terrace becomes 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.

To the northeast of the boundary (*HER 52412*) is a boundary with a break to allow for access into the area enclosed by that recorded as (*HER 52414*). The feature in question (*HER 52412*) overlies and extends from the north-face of the early relict boundary (*HER 52417*) on a north-northwest orientation. The boundary stretches for c.20m before it is truncated by a shallow ditch/holloway (*HER 52410*). At its centre there is a break in the terrace to allow for access into field from the east, this is represented by a gentle ramp approximately 3m wide which leads to a subtle circular depression (*HER 52413*) within the field interior approximately 8m diameter and 0.05m deep. Beyond the ditch/holloway (*HER 52410*) the terrace could be argued to continue to the southeast corner of the churchyard, although it's possible the boundary followed the course of the ditch/holloway (*HER 52410*) to the west where it links with the corner of terraced boundary (*HER 52402*).

40m to the west of relict boundary (*HER 52414*), a parallel boundary (*HER 52402*) in the form of a terrace with southeast-facing steep slopes and sharp angled summit stands. Due to similarities in form it is possible the two features (*HER 42402, 52414*) are contemporary in construction. 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 (*HER 52397*); beyond which any evidence for the terraces continuation has been removed by modern landscaping.



Plate 5: Relict boundary (HER 52402) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Beyond the holloway/water channel (*HER 52397*) two subtle terraces are evident (*HER 52398, 52399*) standing no more than 0.3m high and orientated northeast-southwest. Due to the subtle nature of the features they may represent the positioning of later, less intrusive boundaries such as a fence. The slight terracing might therefore represent soil creep from the west.

Within the southwest corner of the scheduled area is the course of a relict field boundary (*HER 52391*) 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. At this location the foot of the terrace is marked by holloway (*HER 52392*) to the north and west where it exits the field through a modern gate. The holloway (*HER 52392*) and terraced boundary (*HER 52391*) are either contemporary or the holloway is a later infringement on an already established yet obsolete field boundary. To the south the terrace (*HER 52391*) ends abruptly at the modern field boundary beyond which is a field of improved pasture.

Industrial Activity

Within the northwest corner of the site, adjacent to the road is a substantial sub-rectangular hollow (*HER 52395*) with a broad prominent bank dividing the hollow in two on a north-northeast by south-southwest alignment. The hollow measures approximately 24m wide northwest-southeast by c.25m long northeast-southwest. The hollow is up to 1.9m deep however its northern extent has been truncated by modern landscaping. Access to the hollow appears to have been from the east by means of a holloway (*HER 52396*) that links with the holloway/water channel (*HER*

52397). The hollow (*HER 52395*) is likely to represent a disused quarry, excavated as a means of extracting the underlying sands and gravels for construction purposes.



Plate 11: Possible quarry site (*HER 52395*) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Platforms

South of the churchyard a number of raised platforms were identified. The platform (*HER 52406*) represents the site of 'The Garrison' a structure identifiable on the 1840 Tithe Map (figure 2), the platform extends into the churchyard to the north. The platform is approximately 12m long east-west by 8m wide north-south and it stands up to 0.4m high. Along its southern edge is a ditch 1m wide, 0.2m deep. The platform has been cut dividing it between north and south by the construction of the churchyard boundary.

Approximately 10m to the south of the platform (*HER 52406*) is the site of two irregular platforms (*HER 52407, 52408*) on a roughly north-west alignment. The western most (*HER 52407*) stands 0.3m high with outward faces to the north, east and south. The slopes are gentle leading to a level summit with access obtainable from the west. The platform summit measures 6m diameter. To the east this platform overlooks the sub-rectangular platform (*HER 52408*). The platform is raised to the north, east and south from where it overlooks a ditch/holloway (*HER 52410*). It stands up to 0.2m high and measures c.13m long northeast-southwest by 5m wide. Access to the platform would have been from the west.

Within the southwest of the scheduled area is the location of a possible platform (*HER 52393*) overlooking a holloway (*HER 52392*) 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 (*HER 52392*). To the south is a possible sixth platform (*HER 52394*) which stands as a subtle sunken platform approximately 0.05m deep and covers an area of c.3m diameter.



Plate 19: Platform (*HER 52406*) representing the site of 'The Garrison'. Viewed from the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

Water Management

Orientated approximately east-west and cutting almost all of the features identified are a series of field drains (*HER 52401, 52403, 52409, 52415*), undoubtedly constructed to drain water from the west and channel it to the east from where a stream flows to connect with Tar's Brook at the valley basin.

Within the northeast corner of the site adjacent to the main watercourse through the village of Dinedor the ground is clearly susceptible to waterlogging, as was the case at the time of this investigation. As a means of counteracting these ground conditions and alleviating land suitable for livestock grazing, an oval pond was excavated during the mid-20th century.

It is likely that this area has been susceptible to waterlogging since at least the formation of the land divisions discussed above due to the apparent respect the features have in demarcating the wetland from the dry land.

6.3 Detailed measured survey

The earthwork remains identified through the course of the walkover survey were recorded by means of a measured survey (figure 6/Appendix 2) to a scale of 1:500. Over the course of the investigation breaks in slope as well as chronological sequences were mapped using a Leica *Builder509* Total Station in order to produce an accurate point-in-time plan of the monument.

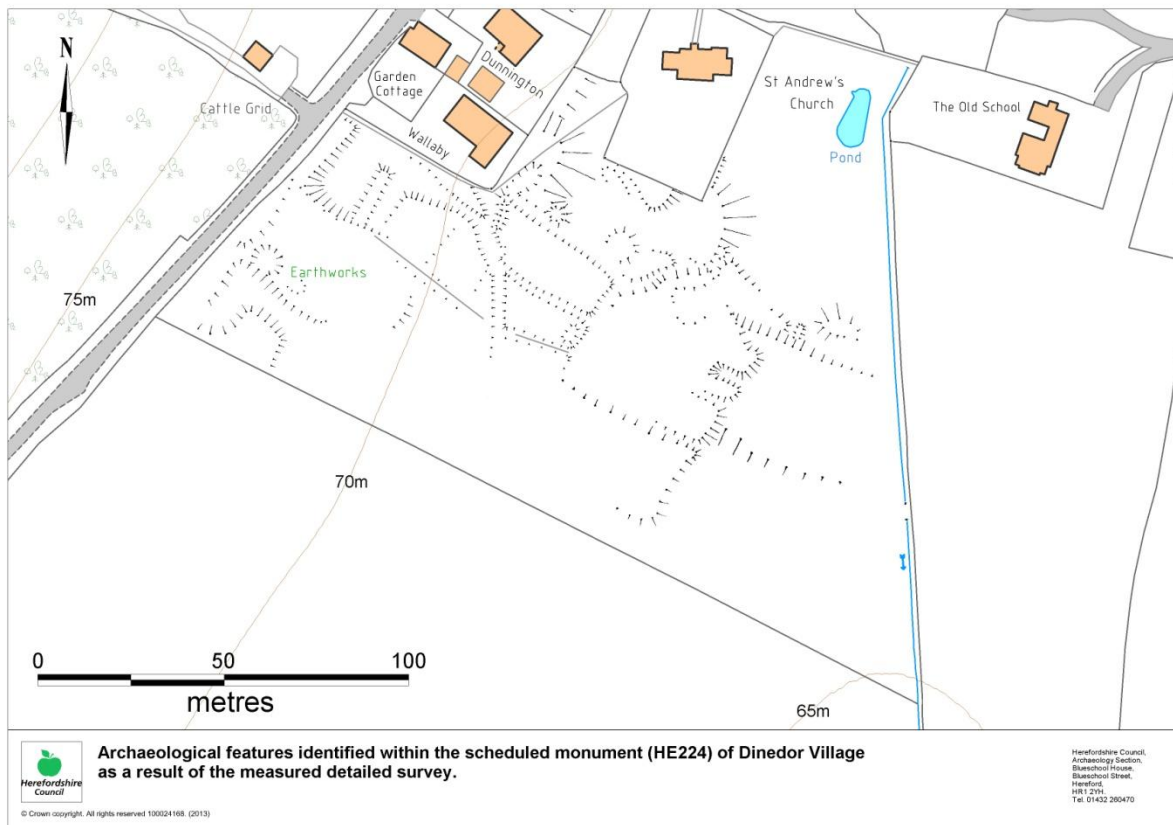


Figure 6: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

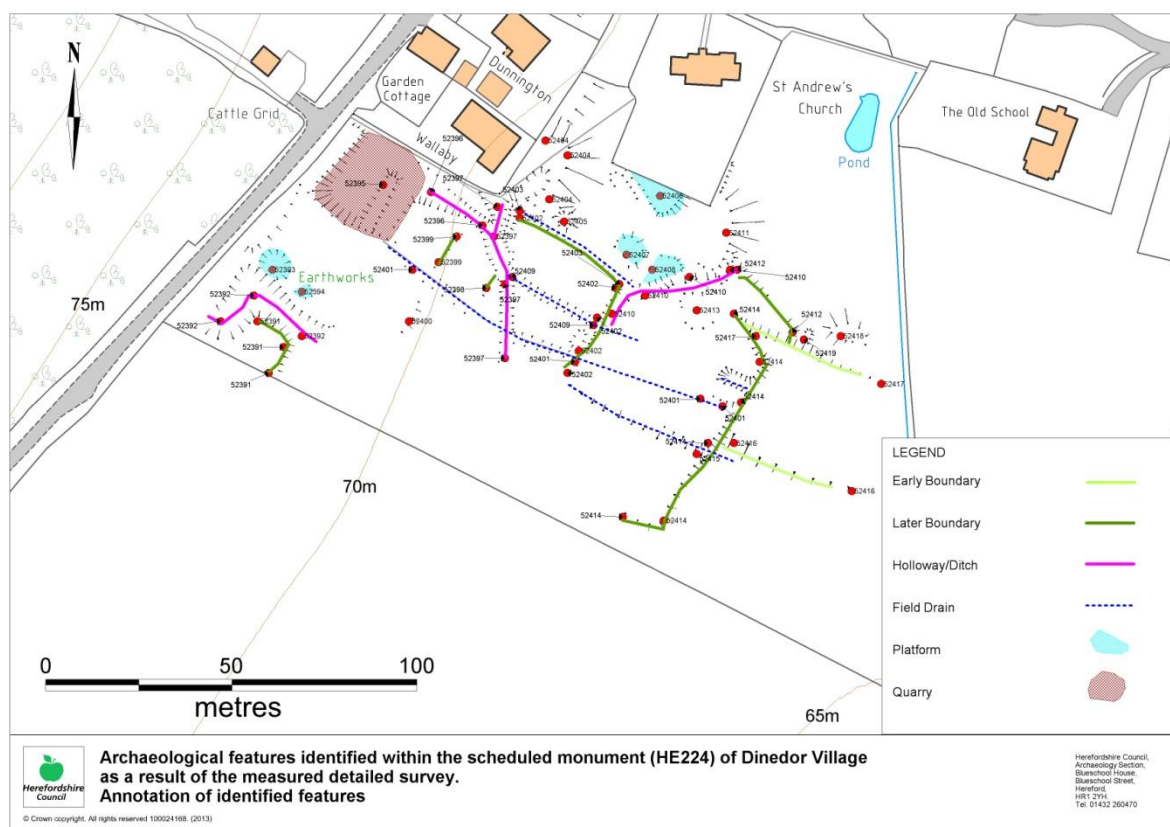


Figure 7: Annotated plan of the measured survey, highlighting the key features discussed in this report. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

7.0 Discussion

The investigations commissioned by the Dinedor Heritage Group have greatly increased the understanding of scheduled monument (HE224) 'Site of Medieval Settlement'. Although by its listing, the name infers a settlement site. The visible archaeological remains are indicative of a sequence of land division represented by terraces either constructed or of natural formation along the gentle east-facing slopes at the foot of Dinedor Hill. Although certainly employed as an area for pasture, there is the potential for the fields as having once supported fruit orchards for which much of the land around Dinedor was used at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey.

The proximity of the site to St Andrew's Church, immediately to the north might therefore suggest that any medieval settlement at Dinedor may have been dispersed in character rather than nucleated with the church at its centre.

Despite this a number of platforms, potentially attributed to settlement were identified. The most prominent (*HER 52406*) relates to the site of 'The Garrison' a building identified on the 1840 Tithe Map (figure 2) the site of which partially lies beneath the current extension of St Andrew's Church graveyard.

To the south a further two platforms were identified (*HER 52407*, *52408*). Although subtle in comparison to that representing the site of 'The Garrison', the platforms have the potential to represent stances for storage or small/ephemeral structures.

Similarly the complex of features within the west of the scheduled area, in particular the platform (*HER 52393*), holloway (*HER 52392*) and relict boundary (*HER 52391*) have the potential to relate to a settlement location as indicated by the 1840 Tithe Survey (figure 2).

Further Evaluation

As a means of further investigation it is advised to:

1. Continue documentary research into Garrison Meadow. In particular the site of 'The Garrison' as highlighted by the 1840 Tithe Map. Further investigation into this site may increase the understanding of the site further.
2. Complement the measured survey with a geophysical survey so as to identify the potential for buried archaeological anomalies. The core of these investigations would be best suited to the immediate environs south of the churchyard where there is potential for settlement. Prior to the carrying out of such an investigation as Section 42 Licence must be secured from English Heritage.

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

Tim Howson

Tracey Goodwin

Val Cleland

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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: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series (1843-1893). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 4: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series, 2nd Revision (1904-1939). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 5: Location of archaeological features identified as a result of the walkover survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 6: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 7: Annotated plan of the measured survey, highlighting the key features discussed in this report. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Plates

Plate 1: View of the scheduled area from the northeast with Dinedor Hill beyond. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 2: View of subtle platforms (HER 52407 & 52408) overlooked by relict boundary (HER 52402) from the south (right). © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 3: Possible tree throw (HER 52405) viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 4: Possible tree-throw (HER 52405) viewed from the south. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 5: Relict boundary (HER 52402) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 6: View of the site to the northeast from the summit of the relict boundary (HER 52402). © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 7: Drainage cut (HER 52409) through relict boundary (HER 52402). Viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 8: Holloway/water channel (HER 52397) running through enclosure marked by the relict boundary (HER 52402). Viewed from the south. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 9: Subtle relict boundary (HER 52399) viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 10: Holloway (HER 52396) viewed from the west from where it extends to support quarry (HER 52395). © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 11: Possible quarry site (HER 52395) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 12: Possible quarry site (HER 52395) viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 13: (Centre) Holloway (HER 52392) and relict boundary (HER 52391) to the south (left). Viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 14: Field drain (HER 52401) viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 15: Early relict boundary (HER 52416) viewed from the southeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 16: Relict boundary (HER 52412) with ramp to allow access viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 17: Holloway/ditch (HER 52410) traversing the site. Viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 18: Pond and area susceptible to waterlogging within the northeast of the scheduled monument. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 19: Platform (HER 52406) representing the site of 'The Garrison'. Viewed from the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Plate 20: General view of the scheduled monument from the northeast looking towards Dinedor Camp to the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology

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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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	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.
52410	353370	236586	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.
52410	353382	236591	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.

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

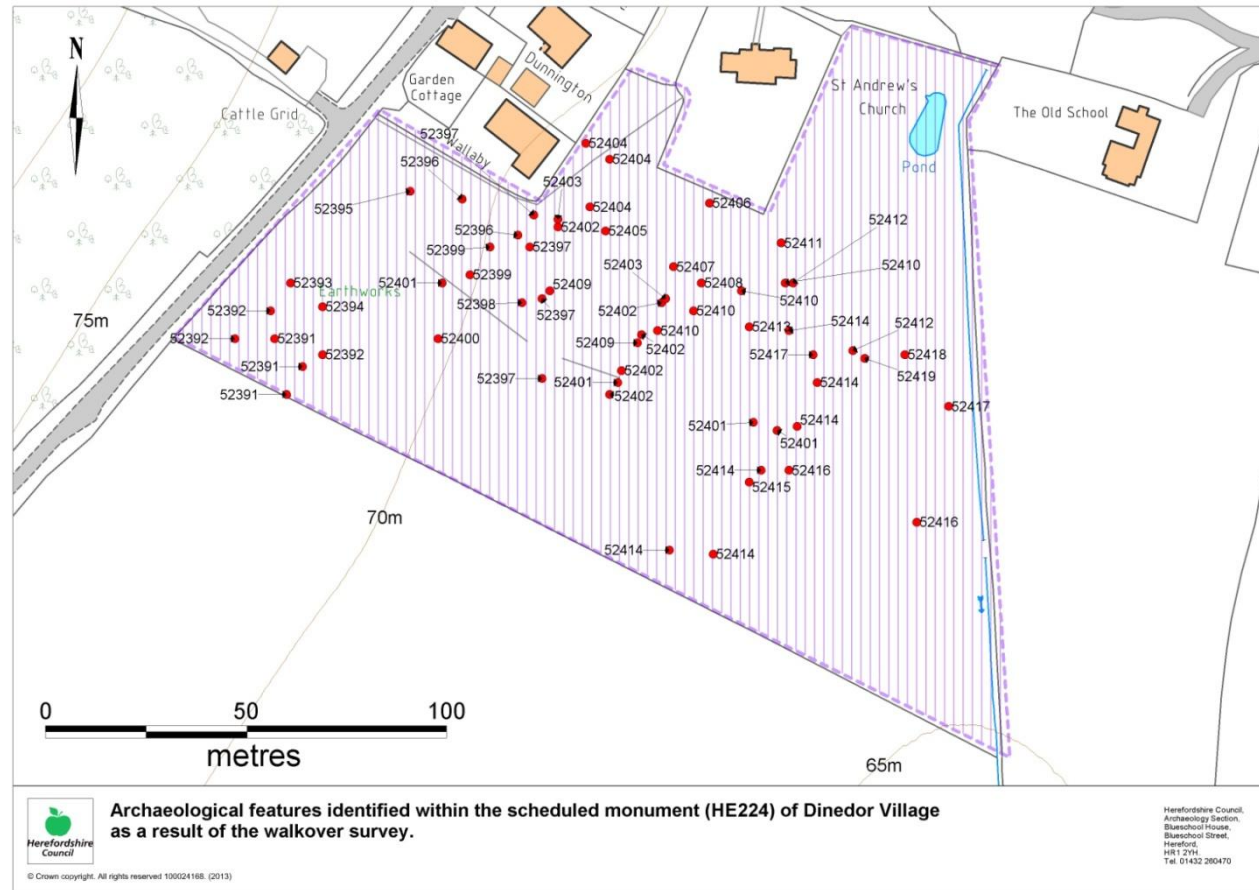


Figure 5: Location of archaeological features identified as a result of the walkover survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

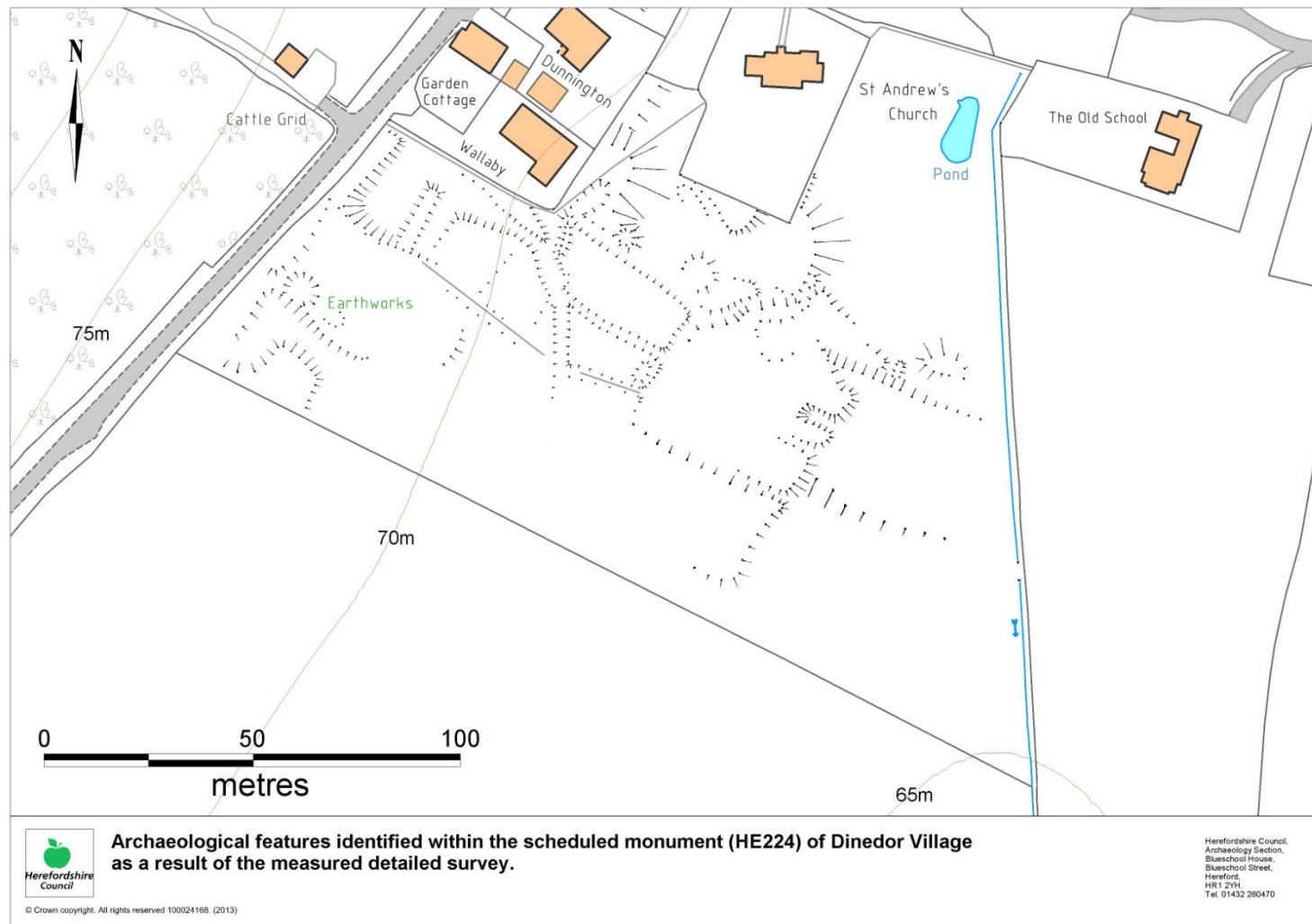


Figure 6: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

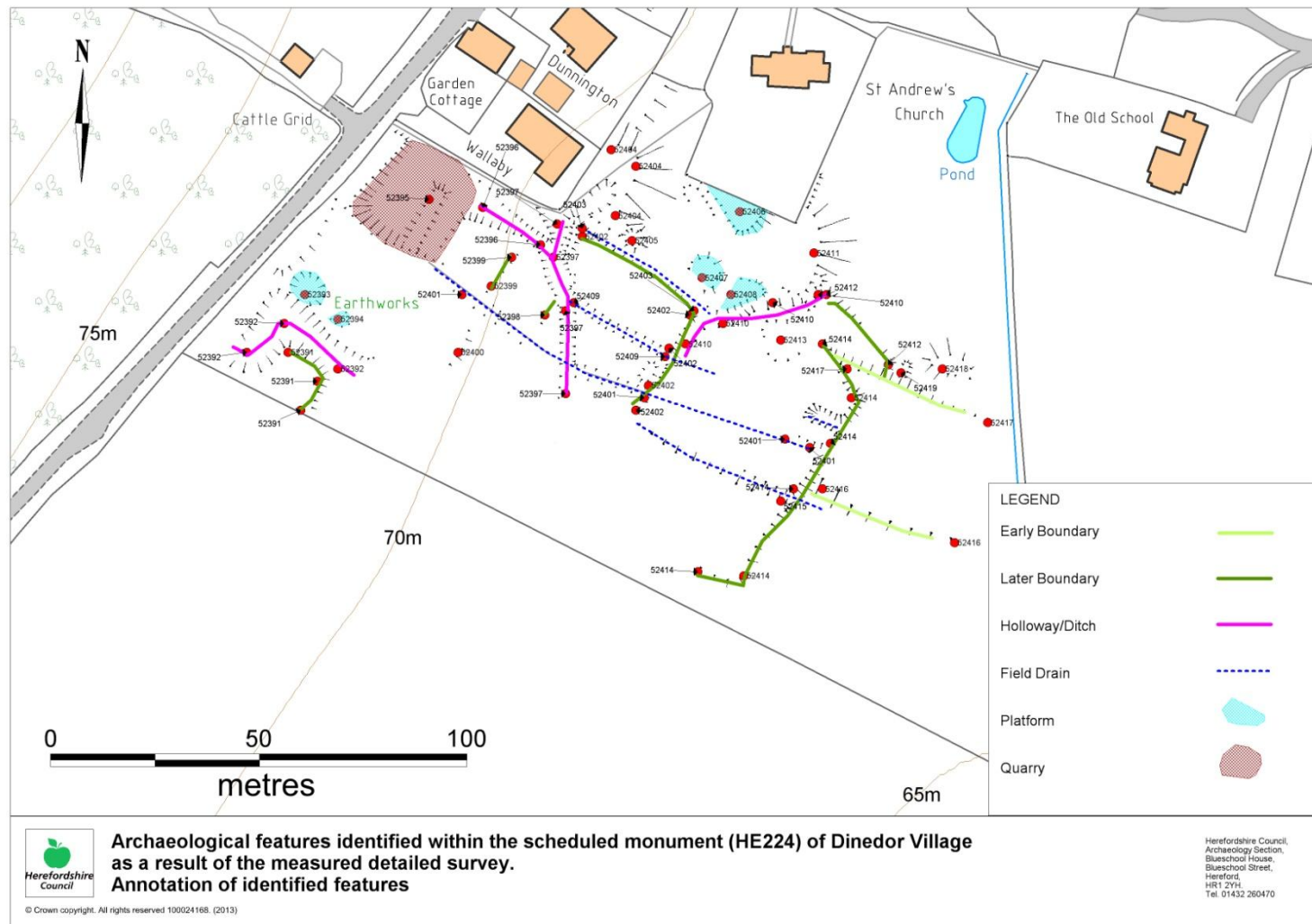


Figure 7: Annotated plan of the measured survey, highlighting the key features discussed in this report.

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.

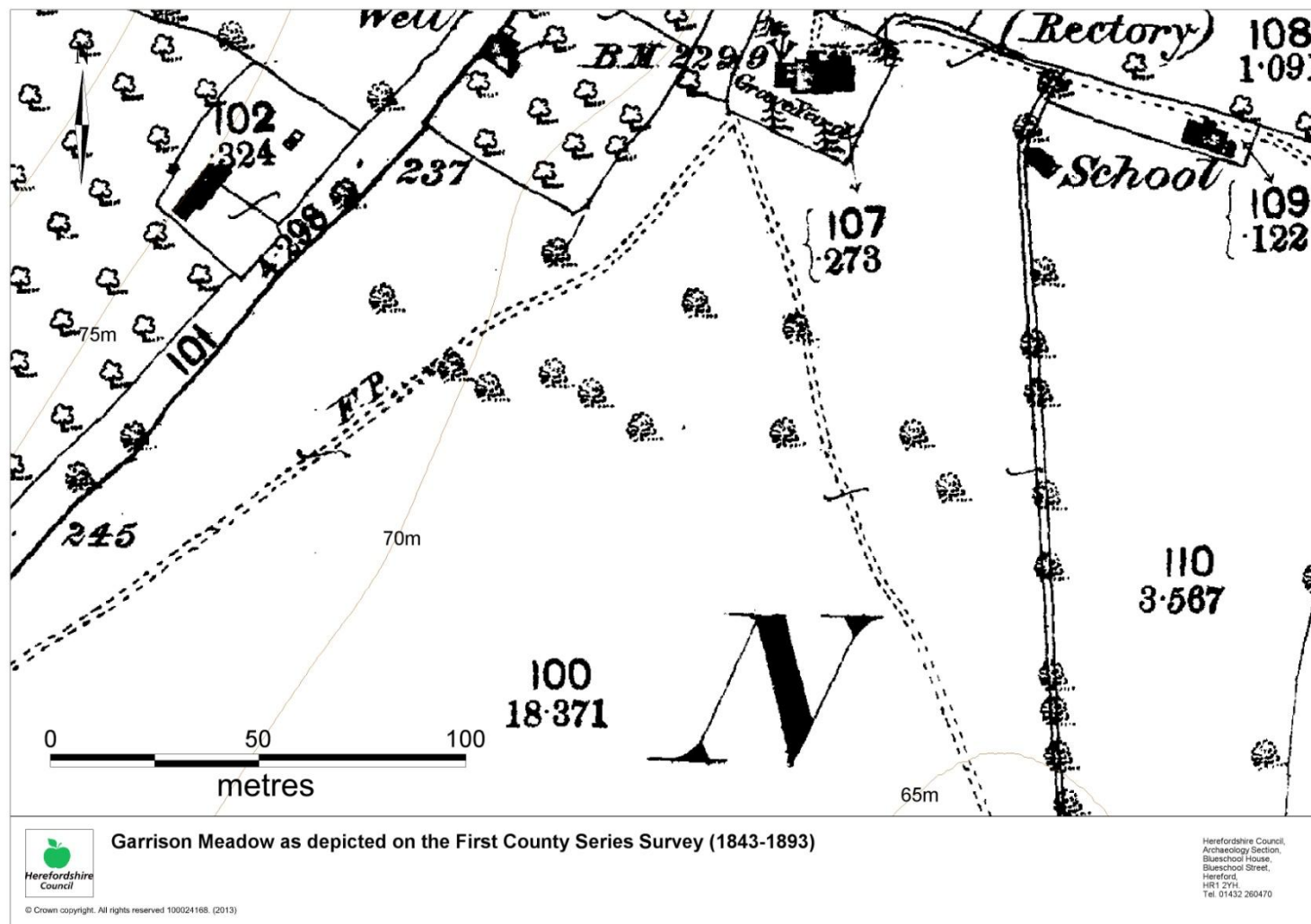


Figure 3: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series (1843-1893). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

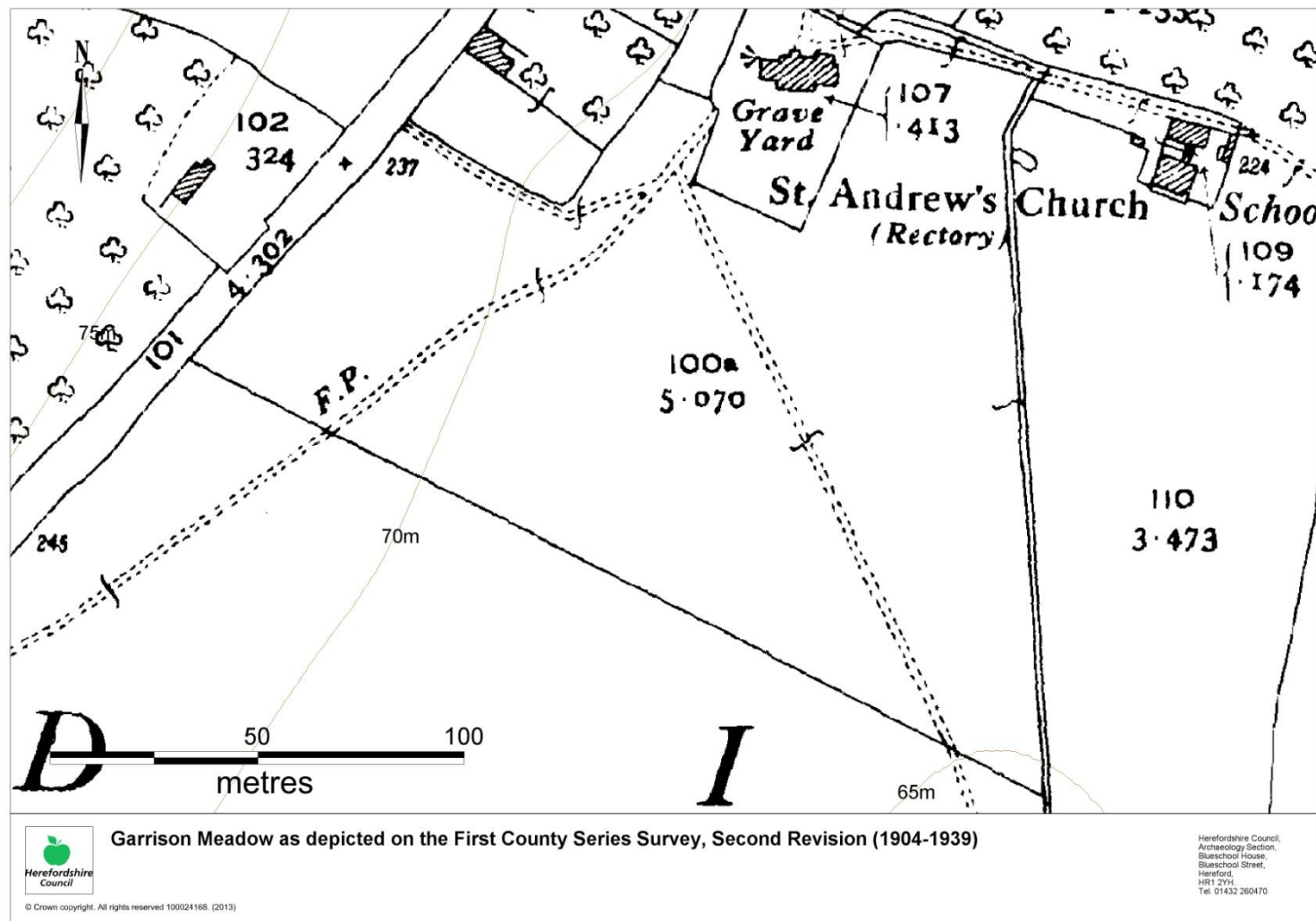


Figure 4: Area of investigation at the time of the First County Series, 2nd Revision (1904-1939). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

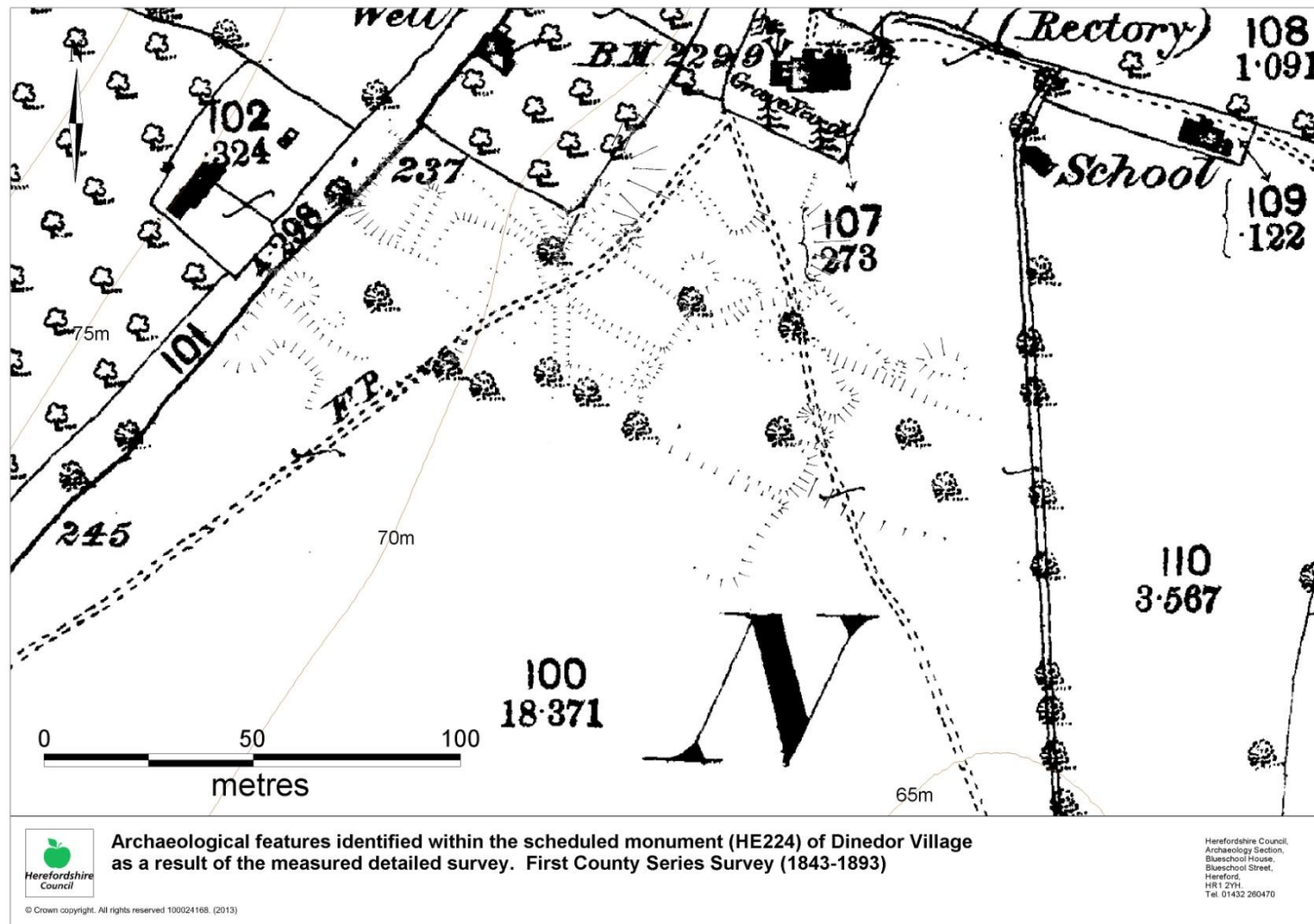


Figure 8: Results of the measured survey rectified onto the First County Series Survey (1843-1893). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

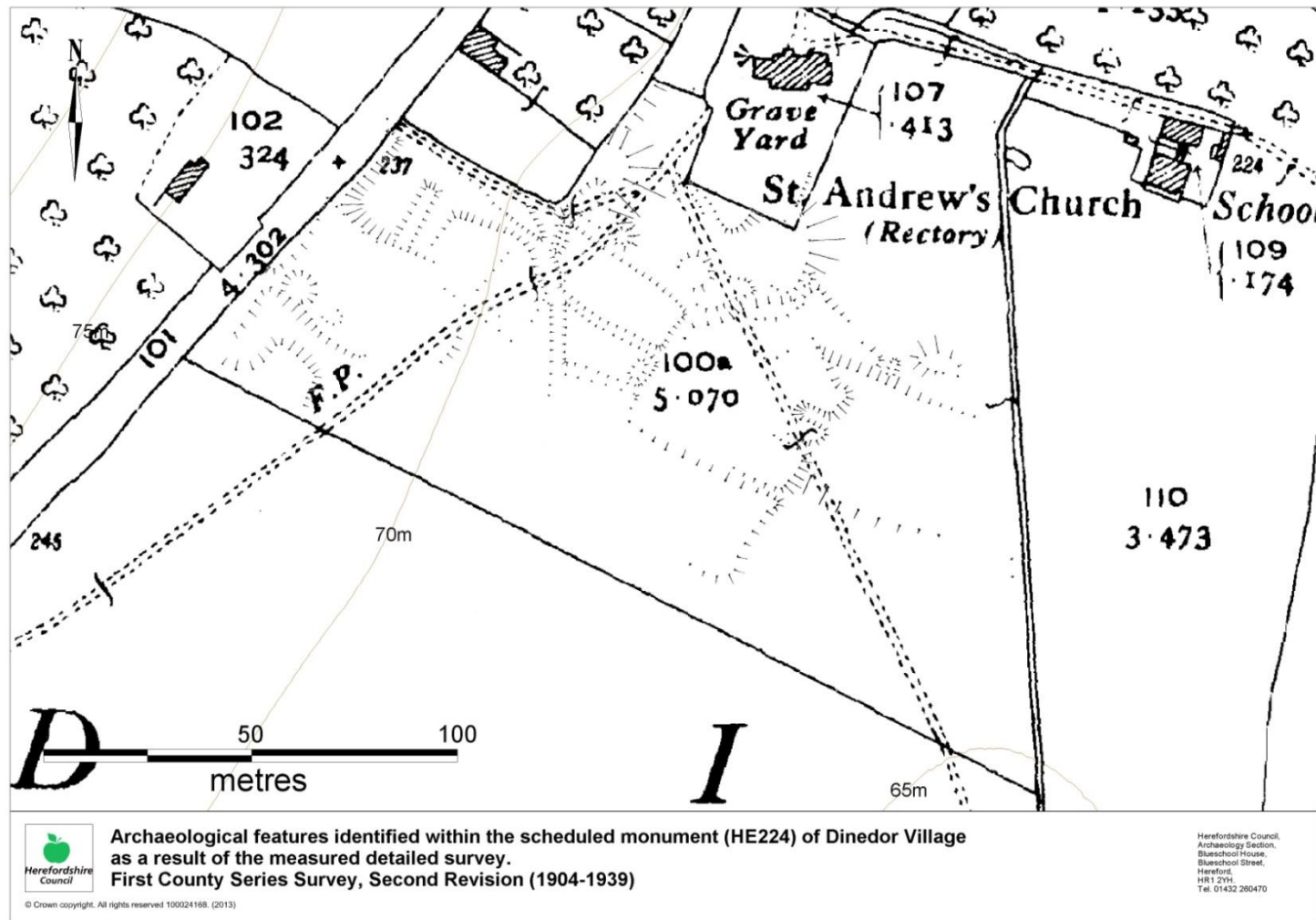


Figure 9: Results of the measured survey rectified onto the First County Series Survey, Second Revision (1904-1939). © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168.

Appendix 4: Photographic Record



Plate 1: View of the scheduled area from the northeast with Dinedor Hill beyond. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 2: View of subtle platforms (HER 52407 & 52408) overlooked by relict boundary (HER 52402) from the south (right). © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 3: Possible tree throw (HER 52405) viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 4: Possible tree-throw (HER 52405) viewed from the south. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 5: Relict boundary (HER 52402) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 6: View of the site to the northeast from the summit of the relict boundary (HER 52402). © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 7: Drainage cut (HER 52409) through relict boundary (HER 52402). Viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 8: Holloway/water channel (HER 52397) running through enclosure marked by the relict boundary (HER 52402). Viewed from the south. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 9: Subtle relict boundary (HER 52399) viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 10: Holloway (HER 52396) viewed from the west from where it extends to support quarry (HER 52395). © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 11: Possible quarry site (HER 52395) viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 12: Possible quarry site (HER 52395) viewed from the west. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 13: (Centre) Holloway (HER 52392) and relict boundary (HER 52391) to the south (left). Viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 14: Field drain (HER 52401) viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 15: Early relict boundary (HER 52416) viewed from the southeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 16: Relict boundary (HER 52412) with ramp to allow access viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 17: Holloway/ditch (HER 52410) traversing the site. Viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 18: Pond and area susceptible to waterlogging within the northeast of the scheduled monument. © Herefordshire Archaeology



Plate 19: Platform (HER 52406) representing the site of 'The Garrison'. Viewed from the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology.



Plate 20: General view of the scheduled monument from the northeast looking towards Dinedor Camp to the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology