‘The Dinedor Origins Project’

Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: A Community Excavation

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 330

EHE 80026

October 2014

Herefordshire Archaeology

Places and Communities Directorate

Herefordshire Council

This project has been commissioned by **The Dinedor Heritage Group** and made possible by funding from the **National Lottery Fund**

LOTTERY FUNDED

‘The Dinedor Origins Project’

Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: A Community Excavation

October 2014

NGR: 353315 236586

EHE 80026

This report has been compiled by:

Christopher Atkinson, BA (Hons)

With contributions from:

Naomi Humphries, Dr Stephanie Ratkai & Dr Catherine Longford

Cover Image: *Volunteers excavating Trench 1. © Herefordshire Archaeology*

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.

Herefordshire Archaeology, PO Box 230, Blueschool House,

Blueschool Street, Hereford, HR1 2ZB

Contents

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 investigate by means of trial excavation a number of features identified as a result of an earlier measured and geophysical survey of the 'site of a medieval settlement' Dinedor, Herefordshire. The results of the investigation led to the identification of evidence for domestic occupation as well as cultivation and land management practices during the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

This Report follows the practice as formulated by the Institute For Archaeologists (CIfa), Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (CIFA, 2011) and CIFA, (2009). 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation'. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

1.0 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Included within this report are the results of the specialist medieval ceramic analysis (Appendix 5) and the results of the specialist archaeobotanical analysis (Appendix 6). The full specialist reports can be found in the Appendix of the report and are referenced throughout the results phase.

2.0 Location and geology

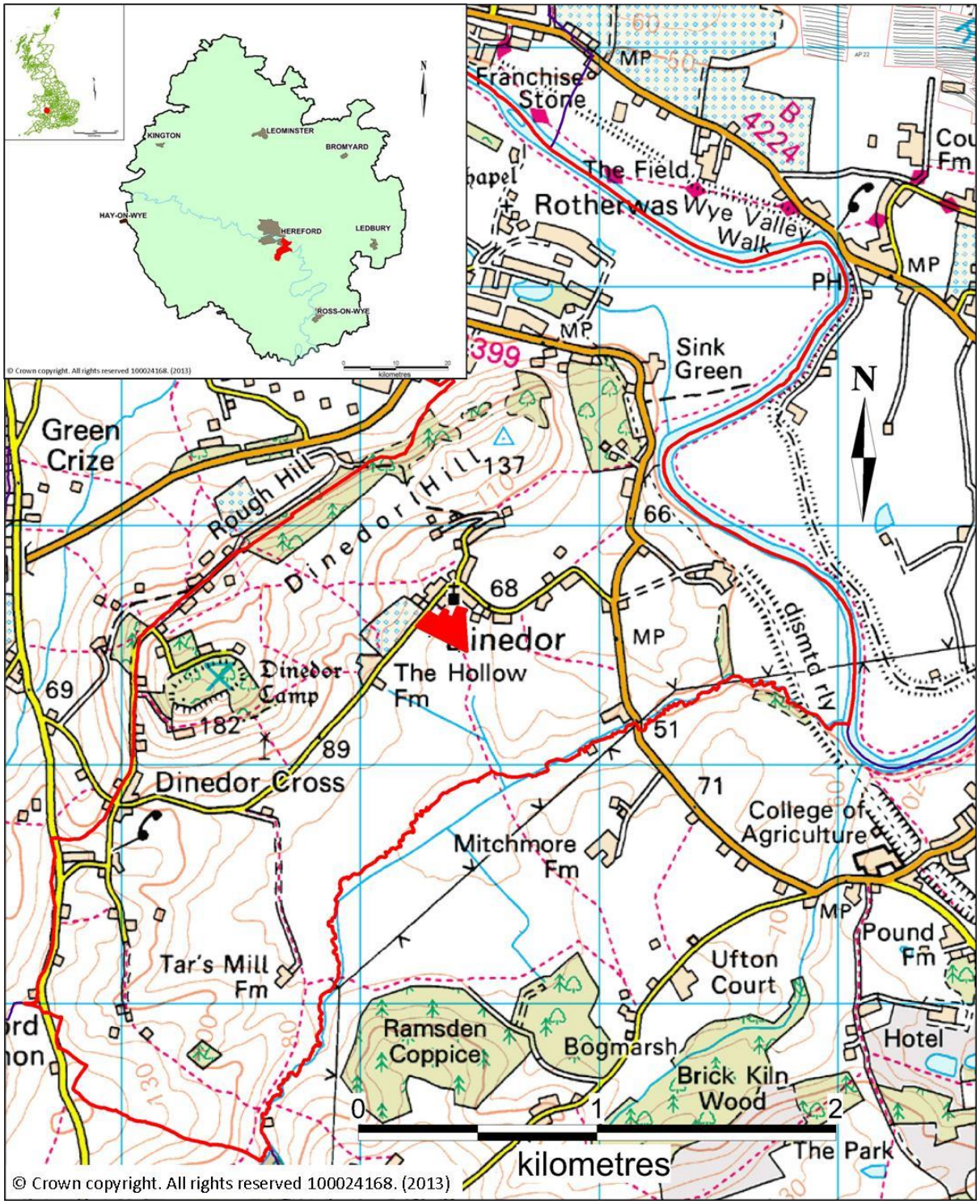


Figure 1: Location of evaluation area, Dinedor Parish, Herefordshire, UK. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved 100024168. (2014)

The scheduled monument (HE224) is located to the south of Dinedor village within the parish of Dinedor, Herefordshire (SO 53315 36586). The field in which the scheduled monument is enclosed measures 2.0 hectares and is situated upon the gentle east-facing slopes (falls from 71.5m OD in the west to 64.9m OD to the east) at the foot of a prominent ridgeline known as Dinedor Hill which lies on a northeast-southwest alignment.

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

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

3.0 Historical and archaeological background

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

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

Prior to the current project very little archaeological work had been carried out at the site. The monument was scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Acts, 1913 to 1953 by a notice served on the owner under Section 6 of the 1931 Act. At this early date it was noted that '*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).

During the 1970's a measured survey was undertaken in order to record in plan the most prominent earthworks across the site. No further investigation into the site has been carried out at the site until the current investigation.

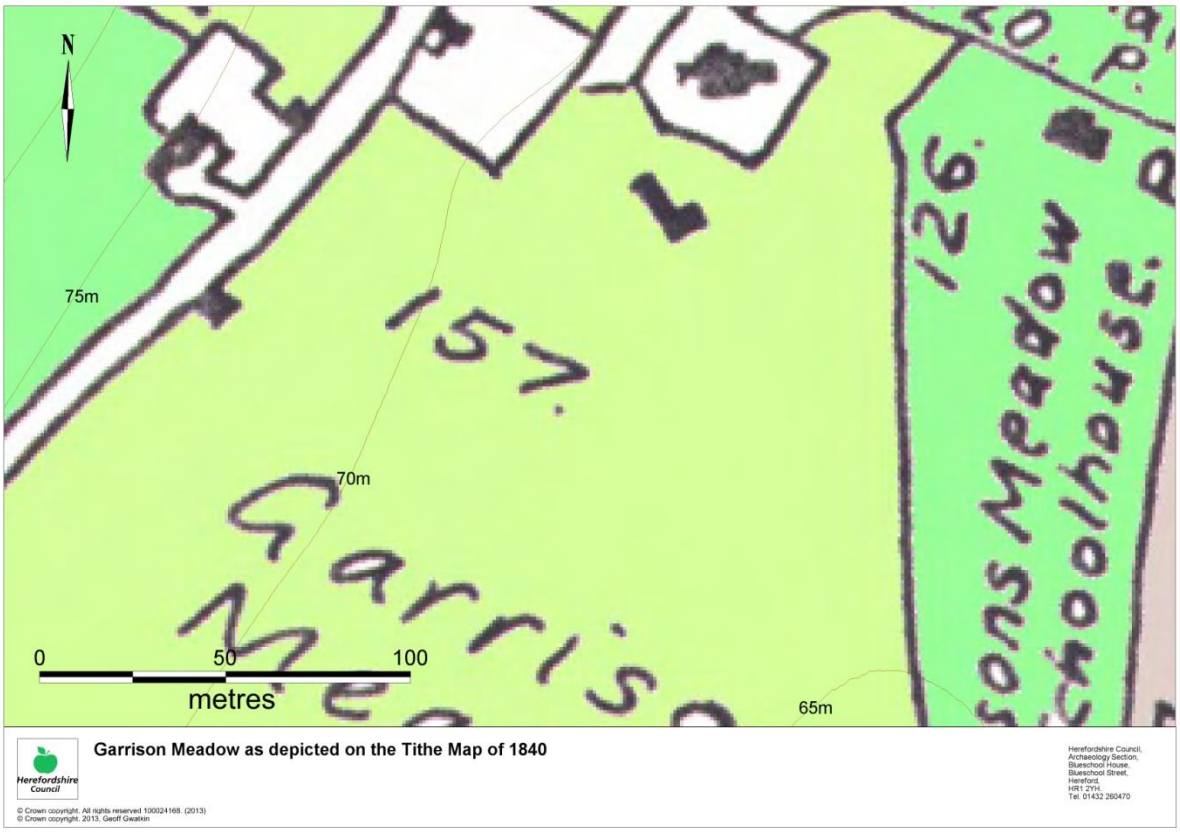


Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168. © Crown copyright, 2014, Geoff Gwatkin

As part of the current project the monument has been the subject of a detailed survey (figure 3) led by Herefordshire Archaeology (Atkinson, 2013a) and commissioned by the Dinedor Heritage Group. The investigation consisted of the recording of standing earthworks visible across the monument. These were subsequently measured and drawn to a scale of 1:500 and rectified onto both modern and historic mapping resources. The results would suggest that the majority of earthworks across the scheduled area relate to a sequence of land divisions that pre-date the production of the 1840 Tithe Map (the earliest detailed historic map (Figure 2) resource for Dinedor).

The similarities in form and the presence of potential tree throw holes would suggest that the land divisions represented earlier areas of both apple and damson orchards historically common to Dinedor. Of particular interest is the location of a single L-shaped structure identifiable historically only on the Tithe map. On the site of the structure, which had been demolished by the time of the First County Series Survey (1843-1893) stands a raised platform that extends from the scheduled area into the current extent of St Andrew's churchyard. Due to the scale of the structure it may either represent a barn or early hall. The structure has to the potential to be medieval in origins.

Resistance survey was carried out within two areas (Figure 4) of the scheduled monument (Atkinson, 2013b); in total 9 x 20m² grids were surveyed. The areas chosen for survey were determined by the results of the earlier measured survey of the monument. Area 1 was located within the southwest of the monument in order to investigate two potential platforms (HER 52393 & 52394) and the association of a holloway (HER 52392) with the terraced field boundary (HER 52391) to the south. Area 2 was decided upon as it represented the complex core of the monument with relict boundaries (HER 52402), drains, holloways (HER 52397 & 52410) and platforms (HER 52406, 52407, 52408) identified during the initial measured survey (figure 4).

Results of the survey (Figure 5) supported that of the detailed survey identifying anomalies of high resistance which correlate closely to the well-drained field enclosures and platforms identified during the course of the measured survey. Areas of very low resistance appear confined to drainage channels and holloways.

The structure identified on the Tithe Map of 1840, the site of which was identified as representing the platform (HER 52406) during the detailed survey (Atkinson, 2013a) was revealed as an area of relatively low resistance with the exception of its southern edge that indicated an anomaly of high resistance, perhaps representing demolition debris.

The results of the survey appear to indicate high levels of resistance upon the terrace slopes of the field enclosures presenting the question as to their original form and construction.

Of particular interest is a crescent/curved anomaly of high resistance immediately to the west and southwest of the current extent of the churchyard. The anomaly is narrow, approximately 2.5m wide and appears to terminate within the southern extent of the platform HER 52406. The anomaly may represent a path or track associated to the L-shaped structure identified on the Tithe Map or alternatively an earlier boundary or stone lined drain.

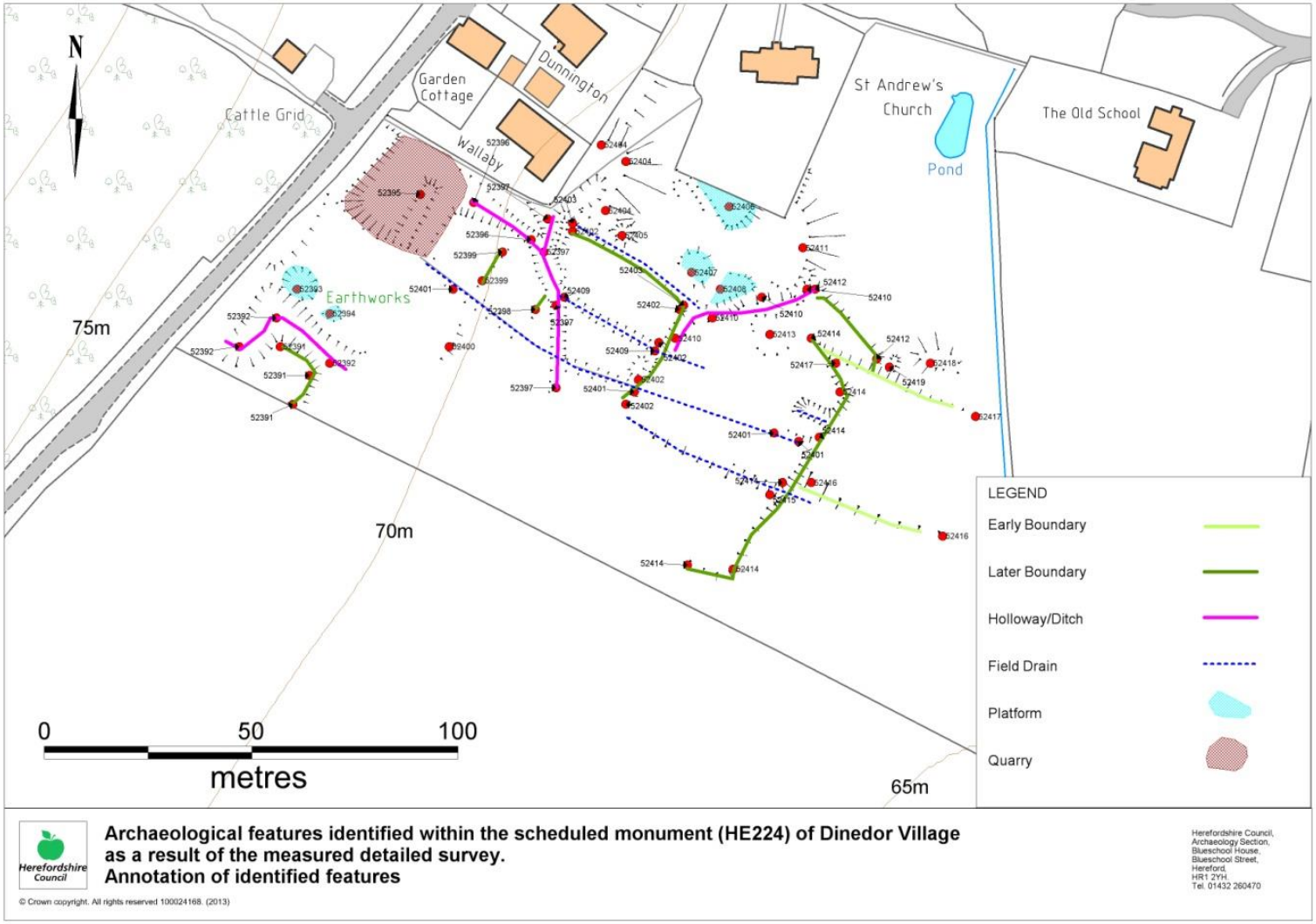


Figure 3: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

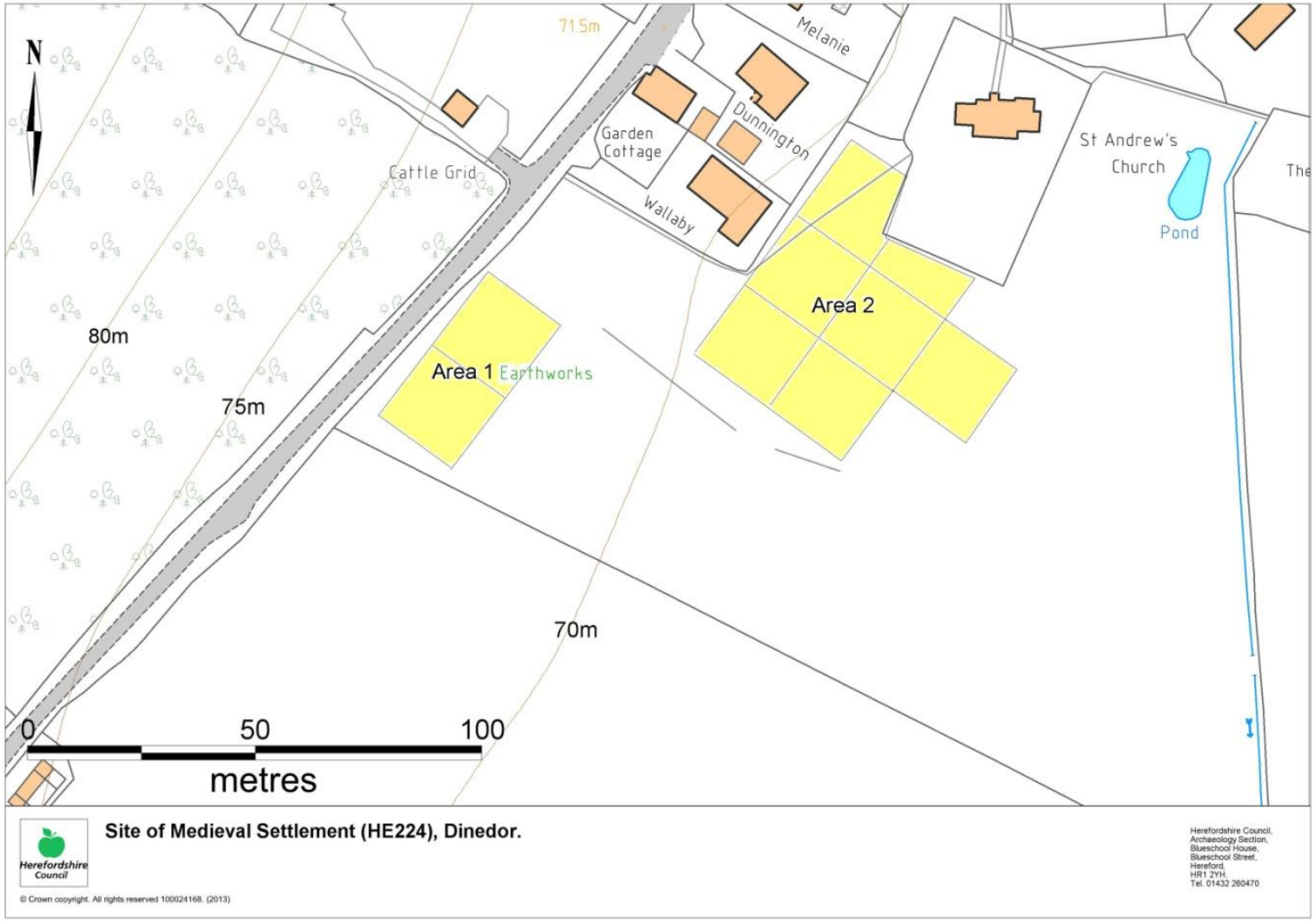


Figure 4: Annotated plan of the measured survey, highlighting the key features discussed in this report. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 5: Location of geophysical grids within the scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

4.0 Aims and purpose of the evaluation

4.1 Research Framework

Across the county of Herefordshire, villages recognised as either deserted or shrunken medieval settlement have been investigated on a limited scale. In particular settlement 'life-cycles' regarding how and why centres develop, grow and subsequently decline is little understood. As part of the Dinedor Origins Project this investigation aims to address these fundamental questions, aspects highlighted in the West Midlands Research Framework (Watt, 2011). The extent to which field systems have been investigated in relation to the medieval context has been further limited within the County. The investigations into the scheduled monument provide the opportunity to improve the understanding of the construction of field boundaries and the subsequent use of the land and impact on the immediate landscape.

4.2 Excavation Proposal

It is proposed that three trial trenches are opened, one across anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 6/7, Area 1), the raised platform (Figure 6/7, HER 52406/Area 2) and the sunken platform within the southwest of the monument (Figure 6/7, HER 52393/Area 3).

Trenches measured:

Area 1: 2.00m x 4.00m.

Area 2: 4.00m x 4.00m and could be expanded to 5.00m x 5.00m depending on the extent of the deposits encountered.

Area 3: 2.00m x 4.00m and could be expanded to 4.00m x 4.00m depending on the extent of the deposits encountered.

4.3 The proposed objectives of the investigation were:

1. To confirm the presence or absence of the features identified by the measured survey and geophysical survey (Figure 3 & 6).
2. To identify the form and character of any buried structures in order to recognise a typology and use of the building.
3. To date the construction of any identified structures and any identifiable phases or episodes of enhancement and abandonment within areas 1, 2

and 3. This will be achieved by the recovery of artefacts or material suitable for scientific dating (bone or charcoal).

4. To identify buried floor surface's in order to determine the use of the structure and to recover datable and environmental data.

5. Through the analysis of the relict terrace boundary deposits to seek to understand how the functionality and land use of the area changed with the development of the monument.

6. To provide information on the environment at the numerous stages of the land development through the sampling of buried soils.

Figure 6: Areas of interest highlighted as a result of both the measured survey and geophysical survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 7: Proposed trench and geoarchaeological transects locations. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

5.0 Methodology

5.1 Health and Safety.

A separate Risk Assessment was produced for this project. All Health and Safety procedures were implemented on site and complied with Herefordshire Council Policy.

All trenches and spoil storage areas will be fenced using high visibility barrier fencing. If stock are present in the field electric fencing will also be used.

5.2 Pre-excavation survey.

The location of the excavation trenches will be accurately recorded and located to mapped features in the vicinity of the excavation, field boundaries and/or buildings. Spot heights will be recorded at intervals in an area 10.00m around the trench location to provide data to enable ground contours to be recreated.

5.3 Excavation strategy.

The excavation was carried out by hand. Turves were cut and stacked to enable relaying after completion of the excavation. Topsoil removed during excavation was kept separate from material excavated from deeper levels to assist with successful reinstatement.

Reinstatement was to the original profiles of the site prior to excavation. Subsoil deposits were backfilled first. Backfilling was carried out in stages with compaction being carried out at the end of each stage to minimise the amount of post-backfilling settling. Turves, which were separately stored, will be laid last and the surface left slightly proud of the surrounding area to allow for a small amount of settling.

Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts were made in accordance with best archaeological practice. Archaeological deposits, which were not excavated, were recorded to the maximum extent possible. Records include the overall excavation area and phase plans, as appropriate.

All on-site recording was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (as amended 1999).

A continuous unique numbering system was operated for each trench. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Where stratified deposits were encountered a Harris matrix was compiled during the course of the excavation.

Hand drawn plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate. Section plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A register of plans and section plans was kept and all sections were tied in to Ordnance Datum.

A full digital photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered, will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.

A named officer was responsible for finds and sample management. A register of small finds and environmental samples was maintained. All identified finds and artefacts were retained, although certain classes of building material or post medieval pottery were sometimes discarded after recording if an appropriate sample had been retained. However, no finds w discarded without the prior approval of the nominated representative of the receiving Museum.

Recording, cleaning and conservation of finds followed the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work.

5.4 Environmental Sampling.

A programme of sampling to recover archaeobotanical, palaeozoological and pedological evidence will be undertaken under the supervision of the project manager, Christopher Atkinson.

Key targets for environmental sampling were:

1. Buried soils beneath the raised agricultural terraces.
2. Identified floor deposits within structures.
3. Pit and Midden deposits.
4. Overlying archaeological deposits representing later use of the area.

Two transects (figure 8) across the monument were laid in order to investigate and examine the chronological sequence and pedology of the relict boundaries. This was achieved by means of test pit excavation at the juncture between land divisions and auguring of field interior at a set distance.

Environmental sampling included:

1. Detailed descriptions of the deposits were undertaken in plan and in profile. These aimed to characterise and define the deposits, and specifically to attempt to address questions of sediment architecture, deposition and formation processes, and post-deposition alteration.
2. Samples of undisturbed sediments such as monoliths were taken from key points in the stratigraphy to facilitate more detailed macroscopic laboratory

examination and description. These also provided the opportunity for subsampling for palynological or other studies, and create a sediment archive allowing comparison between deposits and exposures.

3. Samples of undisturbed sediment were taken from key points as kubiena tins to consider formation process, taphonomy, weathering attributes and events, anthropogenic interferences and any evidence of pedogenesis or truncation/erosion, and in situ burning.

The sampling strategy will conform to the Association for Environmental Archaeology's guidelines. Care will also be taken to minimise intrusion into waterlogged deposits to avoid placing at risk the stability of organic remains. Environmental samples will normally be taken in quantities appropriate to the purpose of the sample.

5.5 Dating strategy.

The recovery of datable material from buried soil horizons or from phases of soil development within the ditch, from primary ditch fills, and from later fills associated with the deliberate infilling will be key targets in on-site sampling.

Metal detecting was used on site under close archaeological supervision. This was primarily to assist with locating small finds during the excavation, within the excavation trenches and adjacent spoil storage areas.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 1

Figure 8: Volunteers hard at work following the removal of turfs from Trench 1. Note the earthworks relating to scheduled monument to the southwest. © Herefordshire Archaeology

The location of trench 1 was determined as a result of the combined detailed (Atkinson, 2013a) and geophysical surveys (Atkinson, 2013b) investigated as part of the project. The location was also supported by historic mapping evidence (Figure 2) which identified a structure at the site in 1840. It was the purpose of the investigation to firstly, determine the existence and form of the structure. Secondly, to identify phases and evidence for use (domestic/industrial/agricultural). Thirdly, to obtain evidence for the age and phases in the construction of the structures.

Initially the trench covered an area measuring 4m x 4m, this area was subsequently increased to the north so as to cover an area measuring 5m x 5m.

Evidence for demolition and landscaping

The turf and topsoil layer 001 consisted of a grey brown, firm, silty loam with fine grass root and occasional very small pebble inclusions. The horizon measured 0.08-0.10m thick across the entire trench. Immediately beneath, the topsoil sealed a layer representative of post-medieval (early 19th century) demolition/landscaping material 002, 003, 007 and 010 as well as rubble fill deposits 004, 009 and 023 (Figure 12, 13, 14).

Deposit 002 consisted of firm Red Brown silty clay with inclusions of plaster and mortar flecking as well as charcoal with fragments of fired clay. The deposit was recognisable across the entirety of the trench and measured between 0.10-0.15m thick with the exception of where it partially filled foundation cut 008 (Figure 9) measuring 0.20m thick. Within the southwest corner of the trench a similar but sandier deposit (003) was identified as underlying the topsoil. The deposit was slight (0.14m thick maximum), and restricted to the southwest corner of the trench where it appears to be associated with a deposit beyond the limit of excavation. From amongst the artefacts recovered (which were primarily post-medieval), two fragments of B1 (13th century) and one A7B (13th-15th Century) fabrics were retrieved (see Appendix 5).

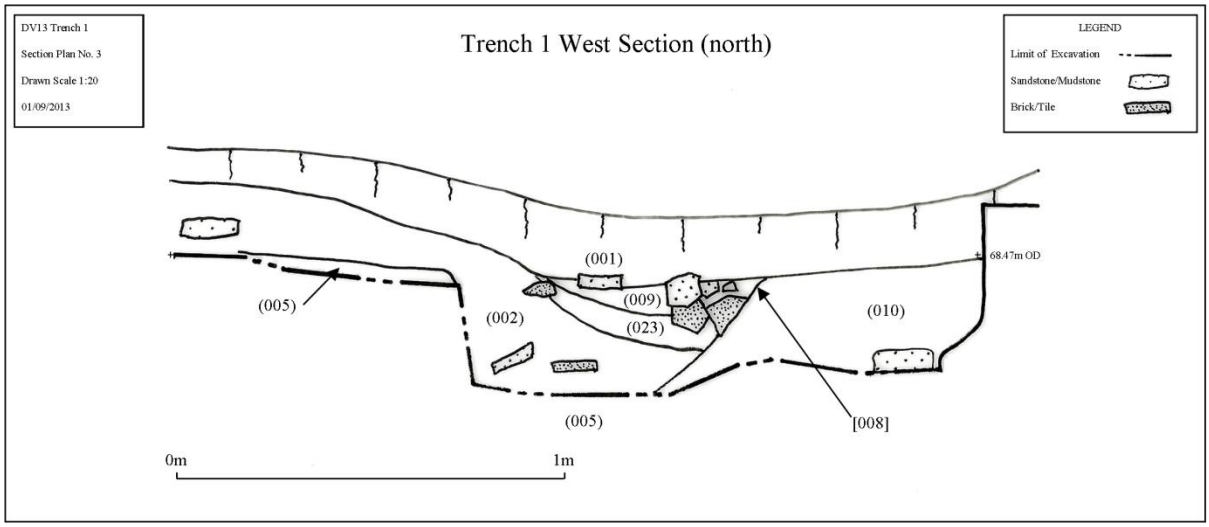


Figure 9: Section plan detailing the fill of foundation cut [008]

Both of the demolition/landscaping horizons were partially overlain by a mixed tile/brick and sandstone rubble (004) within an orange brown silty clay matrix which also served as a fill of foundation cut 021. The deposit measured 0.10-0.11m thick. Underlying the fill 004 was a primary fill 022, recognised as orange brown silty clay with inclusions of brick and tile fragments as well as plaster flecking. Like fill 004, this horizon represents the dumping of material for landscaping following the robbing/demolition of a structure represented by the linear cut 021 (Figure 12, 13, 14).

Within the north of the trench, underlying the topsoil 001 and butting demolition material 010 was a deposit of mixed sandstone and mudstone consisting of angular and sub-angular uncut stone. The deposit is aligned parallel to and represents a later fill of the foundation cut 008 (Figure 9) that was identified across the width of the trench (Figure 12). Underlying the stone fill was a fill consisting primarily of fragmented brick and tile (023) within a red brown friable, silty loam matrix (Figure 9). No mortar or plaster was identified in relation to the construction material suggesting the fragments may represent waste.

Underlying the fill deposit 023 was the horizon 002 which butted a similar demolition/landscaping deposit 010 (Figure 9), identified as red brown silty clay with inclusions of plaster and mortar flecking as well as sheet plaster and occasional fired clay fragments. To the east the deposit was overlain by a series of stone rubble horizons representing a series of dumping events. The latest in the sequence, immediately underlying topsoil 001 consisted of a mixed angular and sub-angular slab mudstone dump within grey brown silty sand matrix (007). This overlay a deposit representing a dump of cobbles (025) (0.08m x 0.03m) which again overlay an extensive layer of angular sand/mudstone 026 within a yellowish brown silty clay matrix. Beneath deposit 026 was a (0.32m x 0.50m) grey brown silty gravel deposit 0.05m thick containing artefacts of glass, iron and post-medieval ceramics.

All of the above mentioned deposits were interpreted as representing multiple phases of demolition and landscaping. Due to the absence of mortar and plaster on all of the sub-/angular stone and brick/tile fragments contexts, it was deduced that the dump was no attributed to structural demolition. Instead the deposition is likely due to the employment of waste construction materials in landscaping activity; perhaps associated with the churchyard extension early in the 20th century.

Evidence of occupation

Beneath the deposits and fills identified as demolition or landscaping material were the features that represented the site of the structure identified as a result of the preceding map regression (Figure 2). The northern and southern extent of the structure was represented by the two parallel cuts 008 and 021 (Figure 12, 13, 14) which supported the map date for the building as being orientated northwest-southeast. Unfortunately the wing to the building identifiable on the 1840 Tithe Map (Figure 2) was not identified during the course of the excavation.

As discussed above, the cut 008 had a primary fill of 002. In form the north-facing foundation cut was vertical, measuring 0.24m deep with a level base. Rather than a foundation trench with a south-facing vertical cut; the cut 008 represents a deliberate cut into the base of a natural low mound 005. This action has accentuated the mounds northern edge. The vertical cut would have provided an internal support against which a likely stone or timber foundation could be laid. It is clear however that the superstructure and foundations had been robbed entirely from the cut 008.

Similarly, the south-facing vertical cut 021 (0.10m deep) was constructed in order to utilise the low mound represented by the horizon 005. Underlying the primary fill 022; from which two fragments of B1 and one B4 fabric identified as 13th-15th century were retrieved (Appendix 5), two in-situ sub-angular sandstone foundation stones at the base of the cut were identified. This suggests the structure was constructed upon a stone foundation. Within the southeast of the trench, the cut 021 turns 90 degrees to the northeast suggesting a possible corner to the structure. However

truncation represented by the sinuous cut 016 (Figure 14) prevented further interpretation.

The summit of the truncated mound (005) which consisted of red brown, compact silty clay was utilised as the interior surface to the structure. Cut into the summit was an interior sub-division on a northeast-southwest alignment with a 90 degrees turn towards the northwest (Figure 10, 12, 13 ,14). The foundation cut 014, had vertical edges and a level base. The foundation measured between 0.52-0.70m wide and 0.07m deep. At the juncture with cut 021 to the southwest, the cut 014 lies at a right angle and would likely have butted against the inside edge of the exterior wall constructed within cut 021. At the juncture, the foundation cut 014 retained an in-situ stretch of the sandstone foundations 012 (Figure 10). The largest of the stones consisted of an angular, dressed slab measuring 0.44m long, 0.32m wide by 0.08m thick. The foundations survived for a distance of 1.30m along the foundation cut 014, beyond which the stone had been robbed and filled with a reddish brown silty clay with inclusions of plaster flecks, fired clay and charcoal similar to the overlying demolition/landscaping deposit 002.

Immediately west of the foundation cut 014 was the remains of a hearth, consisting of a fired clay superstructure with an angular sandstone block at its centre (017) (Figure 10, 11, 12, 13, 14). The feature was constructed within a shallow foundation cut 019 into natural subsoil horizon 005.

Figure 10: View west with the partition wall foundations 012 (foreground) with hearth 017 and ashy deposits 020 beyond. The in-situ floor surface lies beneath the ranging pole. © Herefordshire Archaeology

To the east of the fired clay structure 017 the finely lensed ashy deposits 020 (Figure 10 & 11) lay within a shallow scoop, a continuation of the cut 019 made into the subsoil 005. The ashy deposit lay up to 0.10m thick.

Immediately west of the hearth superstructure 017 overlying 005 was a charcoal rich, grey brown silty clay horizon measuring approximately 0.03m thick (018). It was determined that the horizon represented an in-situ compacted floor surface for a space demarcated by the foundation cuts 021 and 014. The full extent of this space lay beyond the limits of the excavation. Due to the high charcoal content, samples were obtained for potential carbon dating. From within the deposit a single sherd of black ceramic ware was retrieved identified as Malvernian B1 of the 13th century (see Appendix 5).

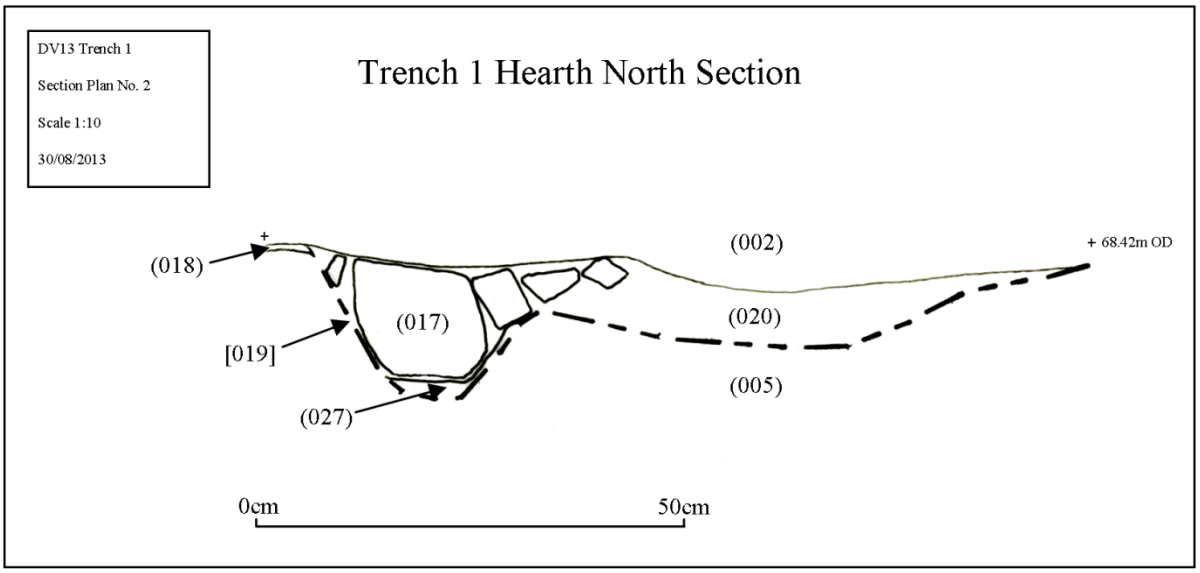


Figure11: Section plan of hearth (017) and location of ashy deposit (020)

All of the interior features relating to the presence of a structure were sealed by the demolition/landscaping deposit 002.

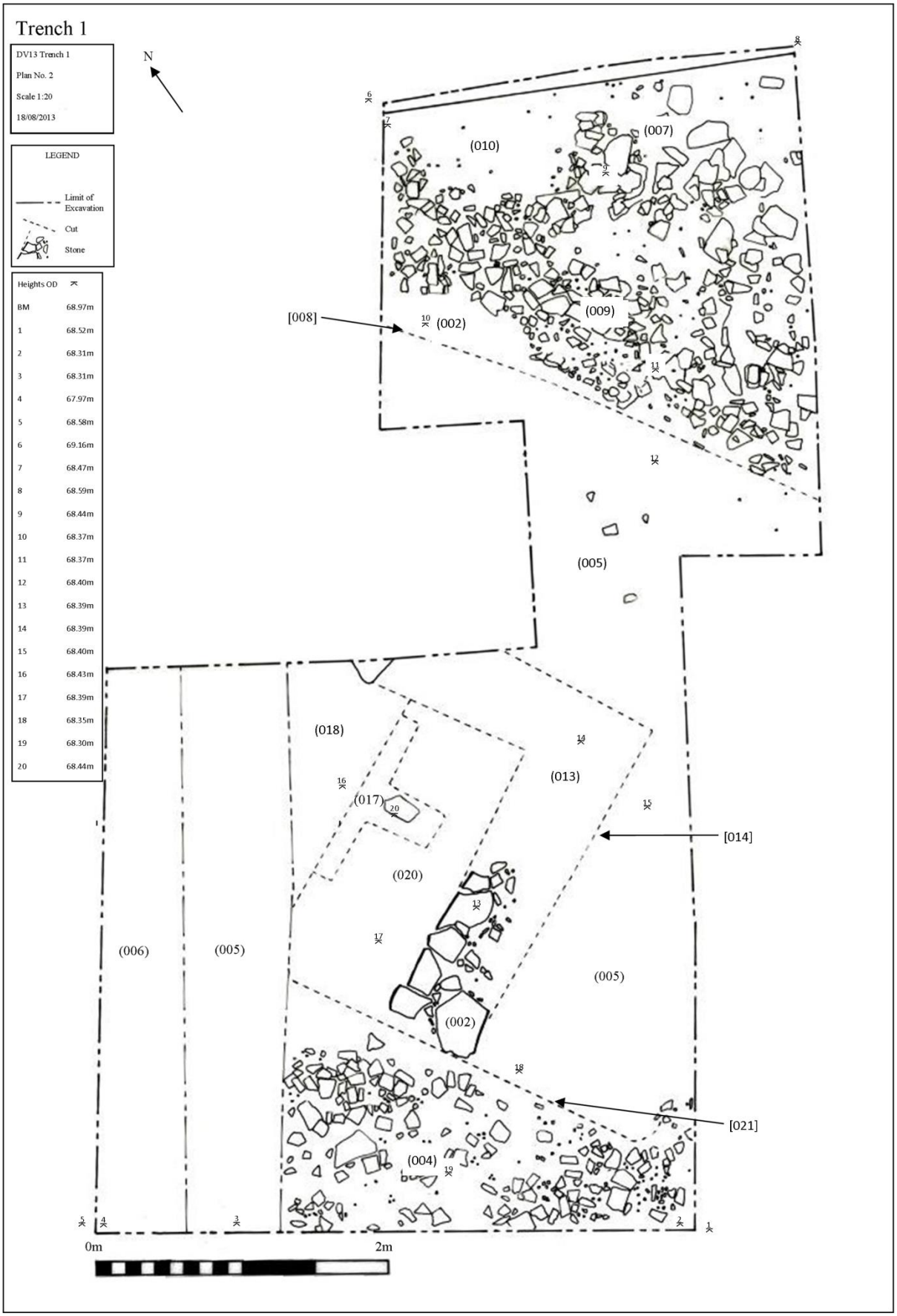


Figure 12: Trench 1 plan detailing the location of demolition/landscape deposits 004, 009, 007 and 010

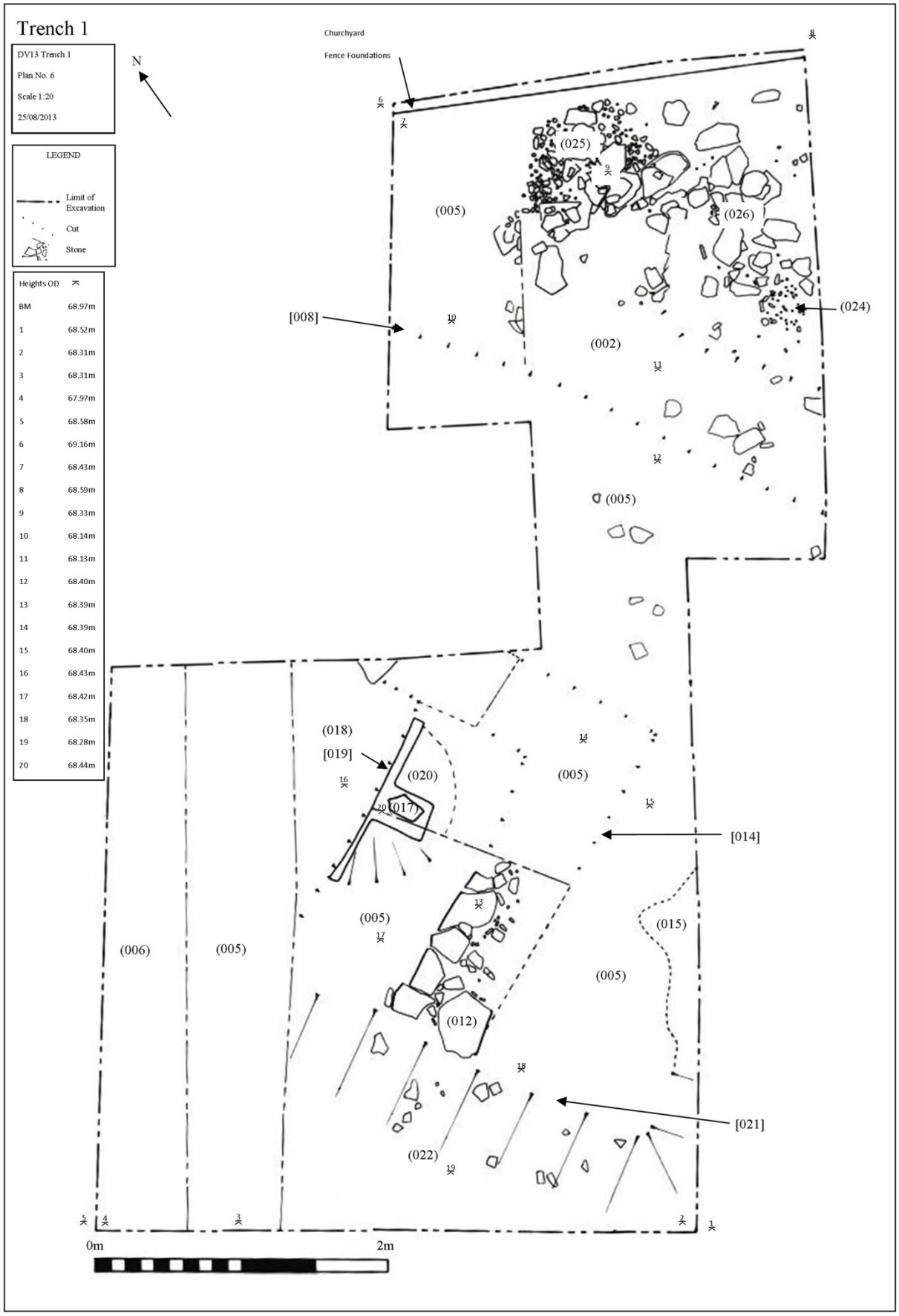


Figure 13: Trench 1 plan detailing the location of hearth 017 and the partition wall 012

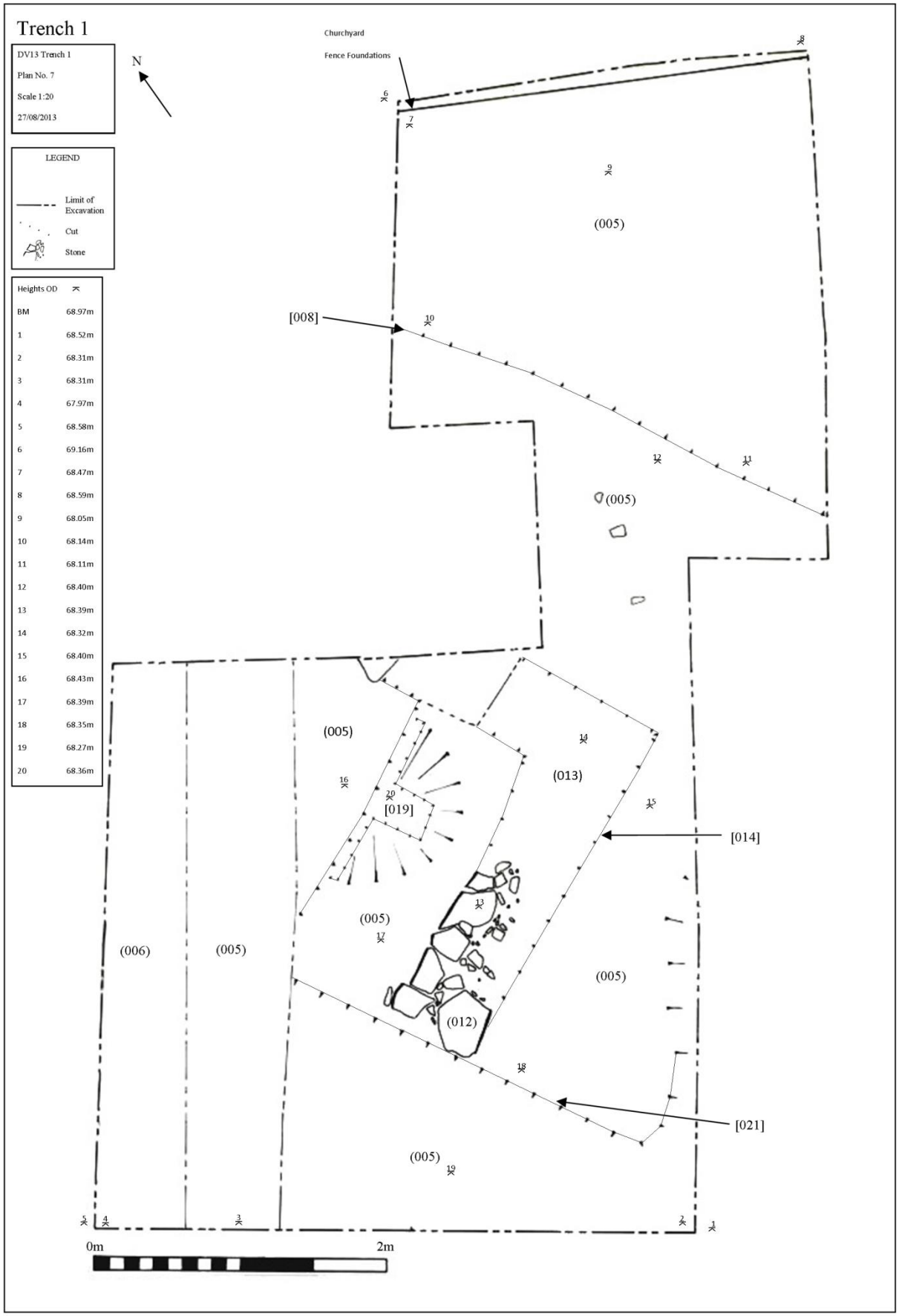


Figure 14: Trench 1 plan detailing the location of foundation cuts 008, 021 and 013 including hearth cut 019 at the end of excavation

6.2 Trench 2

Figure 15: Trench 2 during the initial phase of the investigation. © Herefordshire Archaeology

Trench 2 was located upon the curvilinear anomaly (Figure 6) identified as a result of the earlier resistance survey (Atkinson, 2013b). The trench was oriented approximately east-west and measured 5m long x 2m wide.

The topsoil/turf layer 001 measured 0.7-0.10m thick and consisted of a firm grey brown silty loam with fine grass root and v. small stone (0.03m) inclusions. The horizon seals colluvial sediments 002 and 004.

Horizons 002 and 004 represent potential colluvial deposits overlying raised cobbled surface 003 and 009 (Figure 17). Both horizons are similar in structure and characterised as reddish brown firm clay with small cobble (0.02m) and fine grass root inclusions. The two horizons are separated by the raised cobble surface 003 that was identified aligned roughly north-south within the centre of the trench. It was clear from the outset that this horizon represented part of the curvilinear feature identified as a result of the geophysical survey (Figure 6). The deposit 003 represented a raised track extending south from the Church lane into the interior of Garrison Meadow (Figure 16). The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that it terminates within the vicinity of the 'L'-shaped structure recorded at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey (Figure 2).

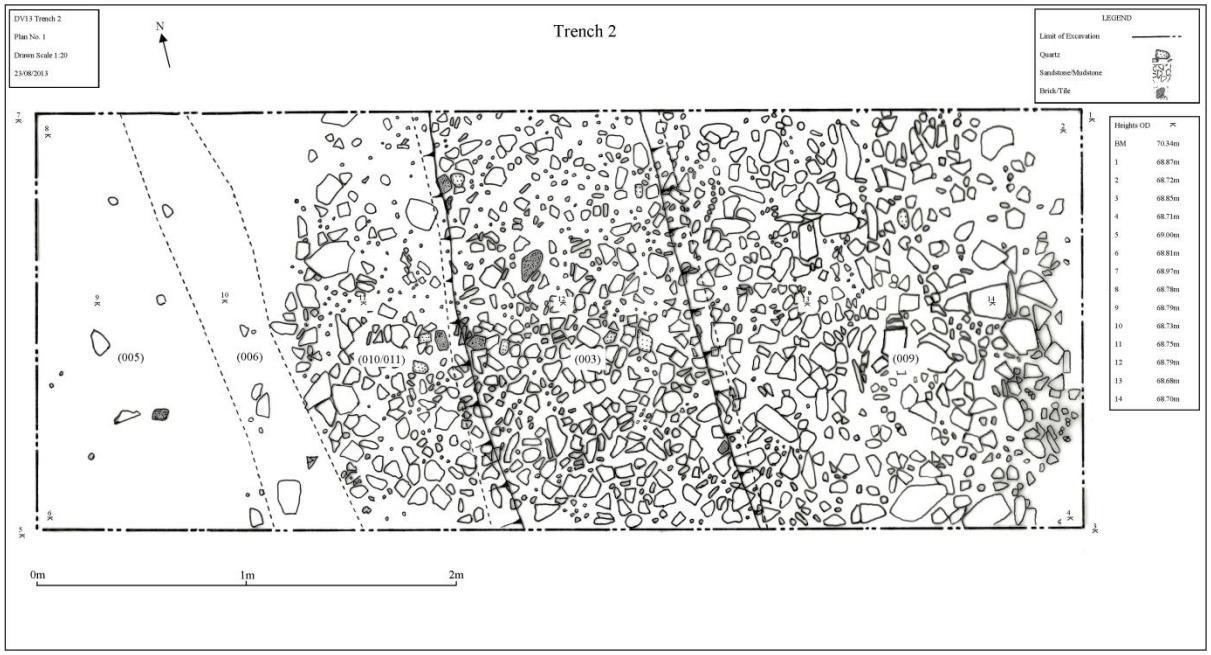


Figure 16: Plan of Trench 2 depicting the raised cobbled track (003) with the underlying cobbled surface (009)

Immediately beneath the raised track 003 was a grey brown silty clay horizon 007, measuring 0.07m thick with fine grass root inclusions (Figure 17). The horizon filled a shallow hollow within the underlying cobbled surface 009 and did not spread beyond the limits of the overlying cobbled surface 003. It was determined that the horizon 007 represented a period of colluvial/alluvial soil build-up upon the earlier cobbled track 009. The construction of raised track 003 would either suggest a replacement/redesign of the earlier track 009 after a period of neglect (as represented by the soil build-up 007), or it was an attempt to repair the track 009 by creating a solid surface above the accumulated soil horizon 007. Due to the potential for the deposit as representing a buried soil environmental samples were obtained.

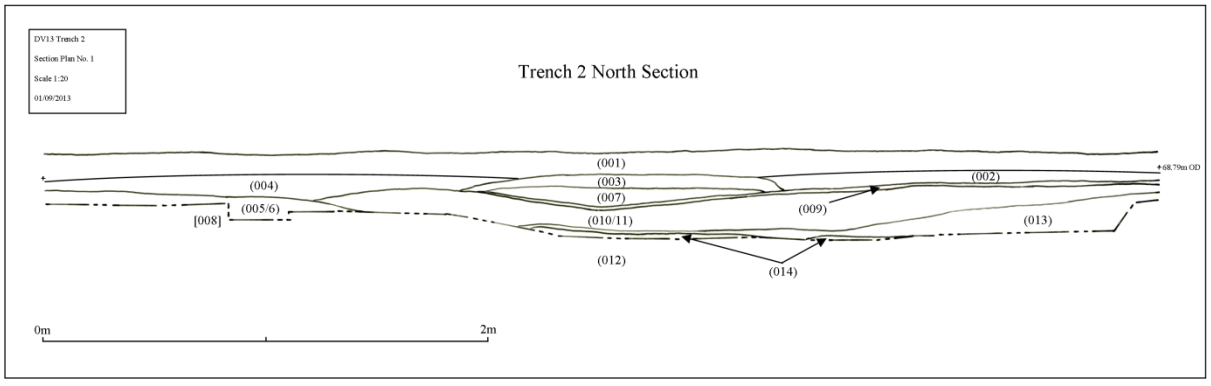


Figure 17: Trench 2 section plan detailing the location of each individually identified horizon

The cobbled surface 009 lay within a reddish brown, clay-silt matrix. The horizon was compact and constructed upon a mixed rubble foundation (010 and 011) (Figure 17). A possible wheel rut into 009 was identified parallel to the eastern foot of the

raised track 003. In total, the track 009 measured up to 0.05m thick and 2.50m wide (east-west), artefacts of clay pipe and glazed ceramic sherds would suggest a post-medieval date.

Although initially encountered separately, deposits 010 and 011 represent the same construction event as part of the foundations for cobbled surface 009. The horizon measures up to 0.12m thick and was recorded as grey brown silty clay with inclusions of both angular and sub-angular sandstone and mudstone (max 0.21m x 0.17m x 0.05m). Inclusions also consisted of tile fragments and post-medieval ceramics.

The western limit of deposit 010/011 overlies a deposit of red brown, mixed clay silt gravel with inclusions of fired clay and occasional charcoal flecking (005). The deposit is post-medieval in date and appears to represent either a waste deposit or a deliberate landscaping material. Cut into 005 and parallel to the track surface 003 was a field drain 008 with vertical sides and a level base. It measured 0.26m wide and 0.08m deep. The feature was filled 006 a soil a deposit representative of re-deposited 005.

Underling the deposit 010/011 was a horizon of grey brown silty clay (013) with sub-angular stone (max. 0.21m x 0.17m x 0.05m) inclusions (Figure 17). The horizon was similar to 010/011 and may therefore represent an initial phase in the laying of foundations for the cobbled surface 009. The horizon measured up to 0.22m thick. The horizon 013 sealed what may represent an earlier phase in track construction (014). The deposit consisted of a heavily truncated cobbled surface measuring approximately 0.05m thick; from amongst the cobbles ceramic sherds and a clay pipe were uncovered suggestive of a late 17th century date. The cobbled surface included a firm, reddish brown fine silty clay matrix. The surface was constructed onto a very firm, reddish brown silty clay horizon (012) which represented the limited of excavation. From within this context two sherds of fabric A7b dating to between the 13th-15th centuries were retrieved (see Appendix 5).

6.3 Trench 3

Figure 18: Trench 3 viewed from the south at the end of excavation (the angular stone represents clearance material that has slipped from the bank 002 within the foreground). © Herefordshire Archaeology

Trench 3 was located within the southwest of the Garrison Meadow field (Figure 7) as a result of both the preceding detailed survey (Atkinson, 2013a) and resistivity survey (Atkinson 2013b). The intention was to identify the nature of the sunken platform feature and its relation to a terrace overlooking a holloway to the south. The trench measured a total of 4m long x 2m wide and was orientated northeast-southwest. Over the course of the excavation a total of 6 archaeological context/units were identified and subsequently recorded.

The topsoil and turf layer 001 measured 0.08-0.10m thick and consisted of a firm, grey brown, silty loam with fine grass root and very small (1.50m) occasional pebble inclusions. This horizon sealed the ploughsoil deposits 003 and 004.

Ploughsoil horizon 003 (Figure 19) was identified within the south of the trench underlying the topsoil 001 and overlying the south-face of the raised earthen bank 002. The ploughsoil lay 0.05m thick at the summit of the bank 002 and deepened to c.0.60m towards the foot of the bank. The ploughsoil was identified as a very firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional grass root and small pebble inclusions. From within the horizon, 10 ceramic sherds (dating between the 13th and 15th centuries were retrieved along with two of the late 13th century (Appendix 5); many of the fabrics appear to derive from the same vessel identifiable by a thumb print base and green, lead based exterior glaze (Appendix 2). Due to the limit of excavation the full extent of this deposit and the south-facing foot of the bank could not be established.

Possible ploughsoil horizon 004 extended across the limits of the trench from the north-facing slope of bank 002 and consisted of a very firm, grey brown silty clay with inclusions of fine grass roots and very small pebbles (0.01m). 1 ceramic A7b sherd of 13th-15th century date was identified. The horizon measured up to 0.60m thick within the north of the trench.

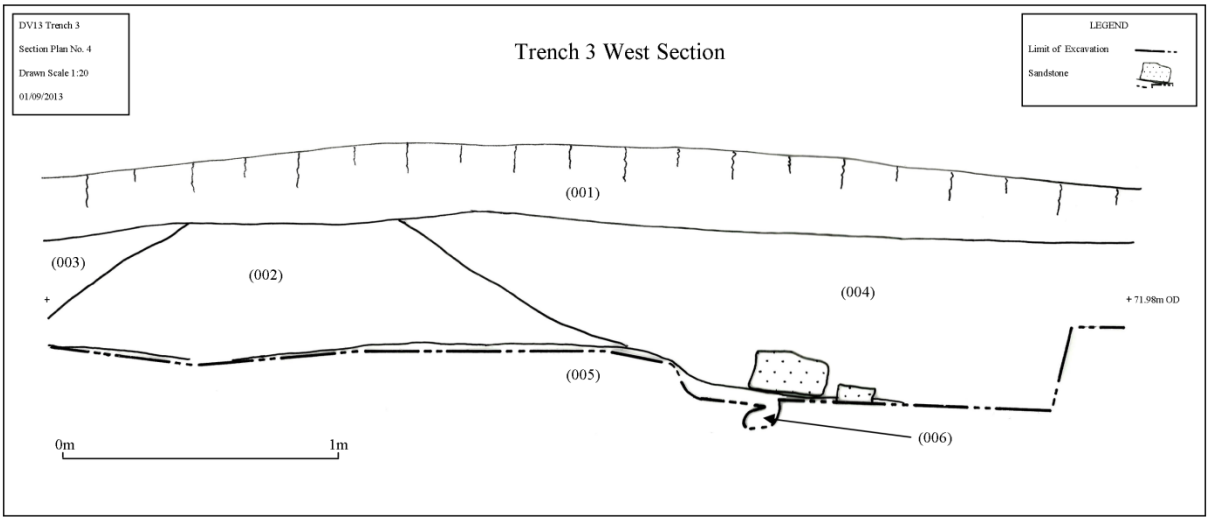


Figure 19: Section plan of Trench 3 highlighting the relation of earthen bank (002) with ploughsoil horizons 003 and 004

The earthen bank 002 was excavated under hot, dry conditions which made its identification difficult. As a result the feature was over cut during the process of excavation. 002 was recognisable as a very firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional truncation caused as a result of previous animal burrowing (Figure 19). The summit of the bank deposit is marked by a number of sub-angular sandstone/mudstone boulders (0.15m x 0.05m x 0.10m) that extend to the north within underlying silt horizon (006). The presence of the mudstone and sandstone is likely due to previous field clearance in which stone was removed from the interior of the field and placed upon the boundary. The stones location to the north of the bank 002 can be interpreted as the result of post-depositional processes.

The bank 002 was constructed on, and the ploughsoils 003 and 004 (Figure 19) were formed upon, a thin horizon of fine silt 006. The silt, appearing to represent a period of colluvial activity, likely originated from the slopes of the Dinedor ridgeline to the west. The horizon measured between 0.03m and 0.08m thick. The horizon 006 truncated the underlying clay subsoil 005.

The subsoil clay horizon 005 consisted of very compact red brown, plastic clay. The deposit represented the limit of excavation (Figure 18, 19).

7.0 Discussion

The results of this investigation has greatly improved the understanding of the scheduled monument. Trench 1 has confirmed the location of a structure, first identified on the 1840 Tithe Map and subsequently located as a result of both the detailed survey and then the geophysical survey. The excavation identified the use of the structure as being suited more for habitation rather than agricultural or storage use due to the presence of a hearth and internal divisions. Archaeobotanical analysis of charred wood samples from the hearth indicate that a mixture of oak, willow, birch and hawthorn were all favoured as a source of fuel (see Appendix 6)

The structure also appears to have supported stone foundations, which due to the limited width would suggest a largely timber-framed superstructure. Within the overlying demolition debris (002) and more importantly from within the secure fill context (022) and floor surface (018) 13th century pottery was secured providing an estimate as to when the structure was first constructed.

The three consecutive cobbled surfaces identified as a result of the Trench 2 excavations indicate a route of access to the structure identified within Trench 1 as dating to the late 17th century. A medieval origins to the route way is possible, as implied by the fragments of 13th-15th century jug (fabric A7b) identified at the limit of excavation (context 012).

Excavations within Trench 3 identified the absence of a structure upon a potential platform. The terraced boundary identified as a result of the survey consisted of an earthen bank boundary which appears to have been utilised to store field clearance stone which subsequently slipped down slope to the north. The bank and clearance stone was subsequently buried by an accumulation of potentially medieval plough soil (represented by horizons 003 and 004) in which ceramic fabrics of 13th-15th century were retrieved.

This investigation has shown that despite post-medieval and later activities concerned with drainage, quarrying and occupation across Garrison Meadow. The potential for preserved medieval deposits is high. Although only a single structure of medieval origins was excavated, it cannot be ruled out that further structures of medieval date (13th-15th century) are preserved within the scheduled area. The presence of preserved medieval plough soils is also of note, and may, through further investigation be means of geoarchaeological analysis inform a greater understanding of past environment and cultivation practices.

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.

Thank you to:

Alex Bradnick

Amber Marshall

Anna Dunbar

Barbara Allen

Barbara Ferris

Brian Granthier

Barbara Joss

Casper Harvey

Catherine Longford

Chris Oakland

Chris Over

Colin Archer

David Savage

Deborah Johnson

Megan Dunbar

Mel Butters

Nick Austin

Patricia Tierney

Paul Atkinson

Paul Thornley

Rebecca Simmons

Sheila Archer

Steve Palmer

Tanya Price

Thomas Williams

Tim Howson

Tracey Goodwin

Val Cleland

Duncan Green

Elaine Savage

Eve Whitfield

Gary Harding

Glen Fleuchar

Guy Watkins

Helen Dean

Ian Stead

Jake Bharler

Jane Jinks

Jane Walmsley

Jenny Seeway

John Robinson

Kieran Bright

Luke Mathews

Marlene Kitto

Mckenna Mills

And of course to my colleagues, Dai Williams, Nigel Baker, Moira Cassidy and Tim Hoverd for their support, aid and advice during the course of the excavation and preparation of this report.

I would also like to acknowledge the work of Dr Stephanie Ratkai and her specialist analysis of the medieval pottery assemblage; and also the work of Catherine Longford for her archaeobotanical analysis of the samples taken over the course of the investigation.

9.0 Bibliography

Software:

MapInfo Professional 10.5, Troy, NY, Pitney Bowes Software Inc.

Geoplot Version 3.0, Bradford, West Yorkshire, Geoscan Research

Internet Sources:

Monuments Search – Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Accessed 08-12-2012.

http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/htt/smrSearch/Monuments/1395.aspx

The National Heritage List for England. Available online through English Heritage.

Accessed 09-12-1012.

http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx

Published Sources:

Atkinson, C, (2013a). *Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: An Archaeological Field Survey*. Herefordshire Council, Herefordshire Archaeology Report Number 327

Atkinson, C, (2013b). *Site of Medieval Village, Dinedor: A Geophysical Survey*. Herefordshire Council, Herefordshire Archaeology Report Number 328

British Geological Survey, (2000), *1:50 000 Series, England and Wales Sheet 215, Ross-on-Wye, Solid and Drift Geology*. Natural Environment Research Council

Bowden (1999) (ed). *Unravelling the Landscape: An Inquisitive Approach to Archaeology*. Gloucester, Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Coplestone-Crow, Bruce. (1989). 'Herefordshire Place-Names'. Oxford, British Archaeological Reports (B.A.R.), British Series 214.

Jones, David. M. (2008) (ed). 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation'. Wyndehams, English Heritage Publishing.

Institute for Archaeologists (2010). 'Draft Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey'. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

RCHME, (1931). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Herefordshire: Vol. I-south-west. London, His Majesty's Stationary Office.

Thorn, Frank and Caroline, (1983) (ed). *Domesday Book, Herefordshire*. Chichester, Phillimore & CO. LTD.

Watt, S. Ed. 2011. *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research*. Oxbow

10.0 List of illustrations

Figures

Figure 19: Section plan of Trench 3 highlighting the relation of earthen bank (002) with ploughsoil horizons (003) and (004)

Tables

Appendix 1: Table 1 - Archaeological Context/Unit Database and Finds Catalogue

Site Code	Trench No.	Height OD	Context	Type	Colour	Composition	Compaction	Inclusions	Horizon Clarity	Contamination	Methods/Condition	Artefacts	Date	Discussion
DV13	T1		001	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty clay	Firm	fine grass root; occ charcoal flecking	Abrupt	Moderate	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Modern	Topsoil, 10cm thick
DV13	T1		002	Layer	Red Brown	Silty clay	Firm	fine grass root; occ charcoal flecking, plaster and mortar, fired clay fragments	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry	Mortar, plaster, brick and tile fragments, angular stone (5cm x 2cm x 1.5cm). 5x pot sherds possible medieval in date.	Post-medieval	Horizon of compacted clay and silt with grit, plaster, mortar, brick and stone inclusions. This horizon represents a demolition/landscape layer and extends across the entirety of the trench.
DV13	T1		003	Layer	Red Brown	Silty clay	Crumbly	s. peoples, fired clay fragments, mortar	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Post-medieval	Deposit of demolition/landscaping material (14cm thick) covering underlying surface (005) and immediately underlying the topsoil (001). It appears to be associated with a separate area of earth movement to the south.
DV13	T1		004	Fill	Orange Brown	Silty clay	Firm	brick, angular stone	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Fill deposit of mixed brick and stone (10-11cm thick) within foundation cut [021]. The deposit is likely contemporary with (002).

DV13	T1		005	Layer	Reddish Brown	Clay	Firm		Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Medieval	Soil horizon that forms the platform onto which the structure was built (33-54cm thick). The platform constitutes a natural rise that has been accentuated by the foundation cuts [008] and [021].
DV13	T1		006	Layer	Red Brown	Clay	v.firm	Mineralised mudstone	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Quaternary	Subsoil of blocky clay marl.
DV13	T1		007	Deposit	Grey Brown	Silty sand	m.weak	Angular/sub-angular mudstone	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Post-medieval	Deposit of mixed rounded and angular unworked mud/sandstone within the north of the trench overlain by demolition/landscape deposit (002). The depsot is likely contemporary to (002).
DV13	T1		008	Cut									Medieval	Linear foundation cut into original (005) horizon aligned northwest-southeast. The cut accentuates the northern edge of a natural rise against which a stone foundation wall was constructed. The edge of the cut is sharp and near vertical with a flat base. It is filled by three deposits; (002) at its base and (009) and (023) above, all are contemporary.

DV13	T1		009	Fill	Grey Brown	Silty clay	m.weak	Angular/sub-angular mudstone	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Post-medieval	Angular stone fill of robbed foundation cut [008]. The fill deposit overlies demolition/landscape horizon (023). It is covered by deposit (001).
DV13	T1		010	Deposit	Red Brown	Silty clay	Firm	occ charcoal flecking, plaster and mortar, fired clay fragments	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Deposit of demolition dump with sheet plaster inclusions. With the exception of the sheet plaster the deposit is the same as (002).
DV13	T1		011	Layer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Medieval	Same as (005).
DV13	T1		012	Structure	Grey Brown	Silty clay	Firm	Angular, dressed sandstone	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Medieval	Foundation remains of an angular stone footed internal wall. The foundations were laid in foundation cut [014].
DV13	T1		013	Fill	Reddish Brown	Silty clay	Firm	occ charcoal flecking, plaster and mortar, fired clay fragments	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	Mortar, plaster, brick and tile fragments, angular stone (5cm x 2cm x 1.5cm)	Post-medieval	Fill of foundation cut [014]. The fill is v. similar if not the same as overlying deposit (002). The fill represents post-medieval demolition activity.
DV13	T1		014	Cut									Medieval	L-shaped in plan, linear cut marking the course of an internal wall. The cut was dug into (005) and filled by (013) and the remains of the stone foundation (012). The cut has a flat base with vertical, sharp sides.

DV13	T1		015	Fill	Reddish Brown	Silty clay	Firm	occ charcoal flecking, plaster and mortar, fired clay fragments	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Post-medieval	Fill of cut [016]. The fill immediately underlies (002) and is differentiated by colour. As such the fill is likely to be contemporary due to similarities of inclusions.
DV13	T1		016	Cut									Medieval ?	Sinuous concave cut within the eastern limit of the trench. The feature may represent the eastern extent of the platform. Cut into (005) and filled by (016)
DV13	T1		017	Structure	Dark Red-Brown	Clay	v.firm	fired clay, sandstone boulder	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	fired clay superstructure	Medieval ?	Fired clay hearth superstructure. Consists of a linear structure within cut (019) and butting against floor deposit (018) to the west. The structure projects at its centre to the east where it encompasses a large undressed stone. The feature is butted to the east by fine ash lense deposits (020).
DV13	T1	68.44 OD	018	Deposit	Grey Brown	Silty clay	Firm	charcoal flecking	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	1x pot sherd possibly medieval, copper/bronze pin,	Medieval	Possible floor deposit upon horizon (005). The depsot included one blackened-ware pot fragment and a copper/bronze pin. The floor deposit contained small charcoal flecks pressed into the surface. The depsot buts up to hearth structure (017).

DV13	T1		019	Cut									Medieval ?	Linear, vertical edge cut into (005) created for the construction of hearth superstructure (017).
DV13	T1		020	Deposit	Reddish Brown	Silty sand	Friable	ash, charcoal flecking	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Medieval ?	Fine lenses of ash deposited at and butting the east face of the hearth structure (017). It covers (005) and is sealed by (002)
DV13	T1		021	Cut								post sherds at base of cut beneath (022)	Medieval	Linear foundation cut into (005) horizon. The cut accentuates the southern edge of a low rise against which a stone foundation wall was constructed. The cut is filled by (022) and (004).
DV13	T1		022	Fill	Orange Brown	Silty clay	Firm	occ charcoal flecking, plaster	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	2x pot sherds, possibly medieval. Iron nail	Post-medieval	Fill of foundation cut [021]. May represent contemporary deposit to (002).
DV13	T1		023	Fill	Red Brown	Silty sand	Friable	brick fragments	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Post-medieval	Fill deposit covered by stone fill (009) and overlies (002) within cut [008]. The deposit consists of fractured brick. The brick appears to represent waste as there is no plaster or mortar associated with it. The brick measures 12cm wide, 6cm thick, length is indeterminate.

DV13	T1		024	Deposit	Reddish Brown	Silty clay	Friable	gravel	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	1x pot sherd, possibly medieval	Post-medieval	Small deposit of gravel (25cm diameter) overlying demolition/landscape deposit (002). Covered by (009).
DV13	T1		025	Deposit	Grey Brown	Sand	Friable	cobbles	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Deposit consisting of a dump of cobbles likely associated with demolition within the vicinity. Covered by (002) and (007), covers (026).
DV13	T1		026	Deposit	Yellowish Brown	Silty clay	Firm	sub-angular stone, occ. charcoal flecking	Abrupt	Low	Spade, mattock/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Deposit of sub-angular stone (5cm x 20cm x 15cm) underlying cobble dump (025). The horizon represents a period dumping contemporary to (025) and (002). The horizon overlies (002).
DV13	T1		027	Deposit	Grey Brown	Silty sand	Friable	ash, charcoal flecking	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry		Medieval ?	Fine lense of ash underling hearth structure (017) and filling [019].
DV13	T1		028	Deposit	Yellowish Brown	clayey silt	Friable	occ. Charcoal flecking, gravel (2cm x 1cm x 0.5cm)	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot dry	pot sherd, glass, iron nail	Post-medieval	Gravely deposit to the north of cut (008) and overlying (005). Overlain by (026). Deposit appears to be contemporary to multiple demolition and landscaping events on the site.

Site Code	Trench No.	Height OD	Context	Type	Colour	Composition	Compaction	Inclusions	Horizon Clarity	Contamination	Methods/Condition	Artefacts	Date	Discussion
DV13	T2		001	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty loam	Firm	Fine grass roots, occasional charcoal,	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	Mortar, pottery sherds, brick fragment, iron	Modern	Topsoil

								v. small stone						
DV13	T2		002	Layer	Red Brown	Clay	Firm	Fine grass roots, occasional charcoal, v. small stone, small cobbles	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	Brick fragments, mortar, glass	Post-medieval	Colluvial build up sealing raised cobble surface (003) and (009)
DV13	T2		003	Deposit	Grey Brown	Silt	Firm	cobbles (2cm x 2.5cm x 3cm max), occ. Quartz	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot, dry	Glass, pot sherds	Post-medieval	Cobbled surface representing the final phase of track within the site. Seals a buried soil (007). Covered by (002) and (004).
DV13	T2		004	Layer	Reddish Brown	Clay	Firm	Fine grass roots, occasional charcoal, v. small stone, small cobbles	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Colluvial build up sealing the western edge of raised cobble surface (003) and rubble deposit (010) and (011).
DV13	T2		005	Layer	Red Brown	Silty clay	Firm	Gravel inclusions (2.5 x 3 x 1 cm max) fired clay fragments, occ. charcoal.	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Landscaping deposit into which drainage cut [008] was dug and filled by (006) a redeposited (005). The horizon seals colluvial subsoil (012).
DV13	T2		006	Layer	Red Brown	Silty clay	Firm	Gravel inclusions (2.5 x 3 x 1 cm max) fired clay fragments, occ. charcoal.	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Fill of cut [008], the fill represents redeposited horizon (005), there was no clear definition between the two deposits.

DV13	T2		007	Layer	Grey Brown	silty clay	Firm	fine grass roots, occ. charcoal fleck	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Possible buried soil immediately underlying track (003) and overlying laid cobble surface (009). The deposit measured up to 7cm thick.
DV13	T2		008	Cut							Trowel/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Linear cut orientated north-south. Cut has vertical sides and a level base. It is cut into subsoil (012) and deposit (005). The cut measures 26cm wide, 8cm deep.
DV13	T2		009	Layer	Reddish Brown	Silty clay	Firm	cobbles (4cm x 2cm x 3cm max), occ. Quartz	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot, dry		Post-medieval	Compact cobbled surface within a silty clay matrix. Surface laid on foundation deposit (010/011). Immediately beneath horizon (007) the cobbled surface has sunken and been truncated by erosion caused by possible wheel ruts.
DV13	T2		010	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty clay	Firm	sub-angular stone (21cm x 17cm x 5cm max) 7cm x 8xm min).	Abrupt	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	pot sherd, bone fragment	Post-medieval	Foundation deposit laid to support cobble surface (009). Deposit is the same as (010).
DV13	T2		011	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty clay	Firm	sub-angular stone (21cm x 17cm x 5cm max) 7cm x 8xm min).	Abrupt	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Foundation deposit laid to support cobble surface (009). Deposit is the same as (011).

DV13	T2		012	Layer	Reddish Brown	Silty clay	v. firm		Abrupt	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	2 x pot sherds underlying track surface (014). Clay pipe bowel fragment.	Post-medieval	Clay subsoil, possible colluvial deposit, cut by [008]. Deposit represents limit of excavation.
DV13	T2		013	Layer	Greyish Brown	Silty clay	Firm	sub-angular stone (21cm x 17cm x 5cm max) 7cm x 8xm min).	Abrupt	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Deposit of sub-angular stone within a silty clay matrix underlying and similar too (010/011). 22cm thick.
DV13	T2		014	Layer	Reddish Brown	fine silty clay	Firm	cobbles (1.5cm x 3cm x 2cm)	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot, dry	clay pipe, pot sherds	Post-medieval	Cobbled surface, badly eroded overlying (012) and underlying (013). Represents the earliest phase of track way.

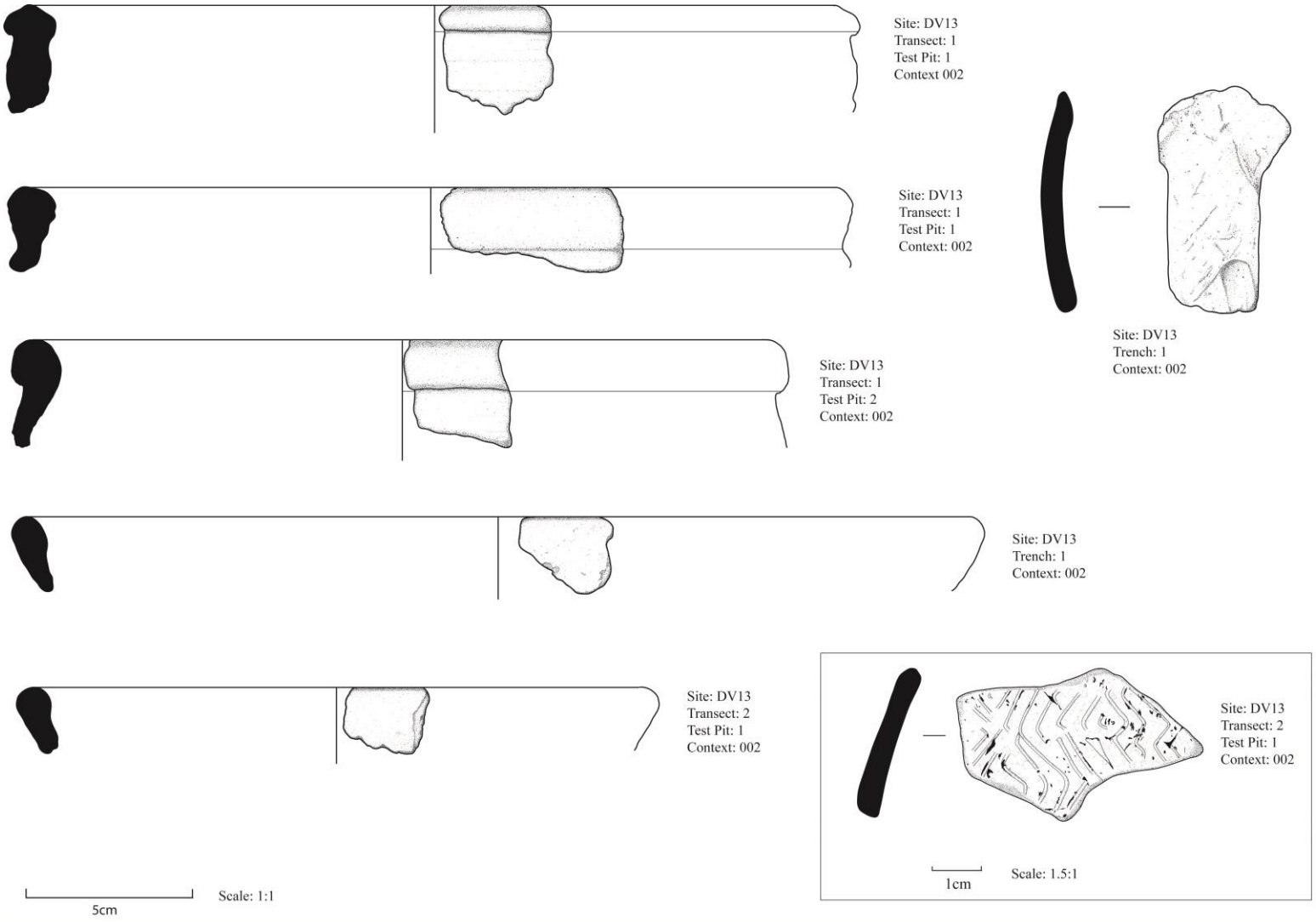
Site Code	Trench No.	Height OD	Context	Type	Colour	Composition	Compaction	Inclusions	Horizon Clarity	Contamination	Methods/Condition	Artefacts	Date	Discussion
DV13	T3		001	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty loam	Firm	Fine grass roots, occasional v. small pebble	Clear	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Post-medieval	Topsoil (8-10cm thick), sealing plough soil (003) (004) and boundary bank material (002).
DV13	T3		002	Deposit	Grey Brown	Silty-clay	v. firm	Animal burrow, sub-angular mudstone boulders (15cm x 5cm x 10cm).	Poor	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		None	Boundary bank material consisting of redeposited plough soils (003) and (004). A concentration of large stones mark the summit and north-facing slope of the bank material. Stone likely represents clearance. The bank is orientated

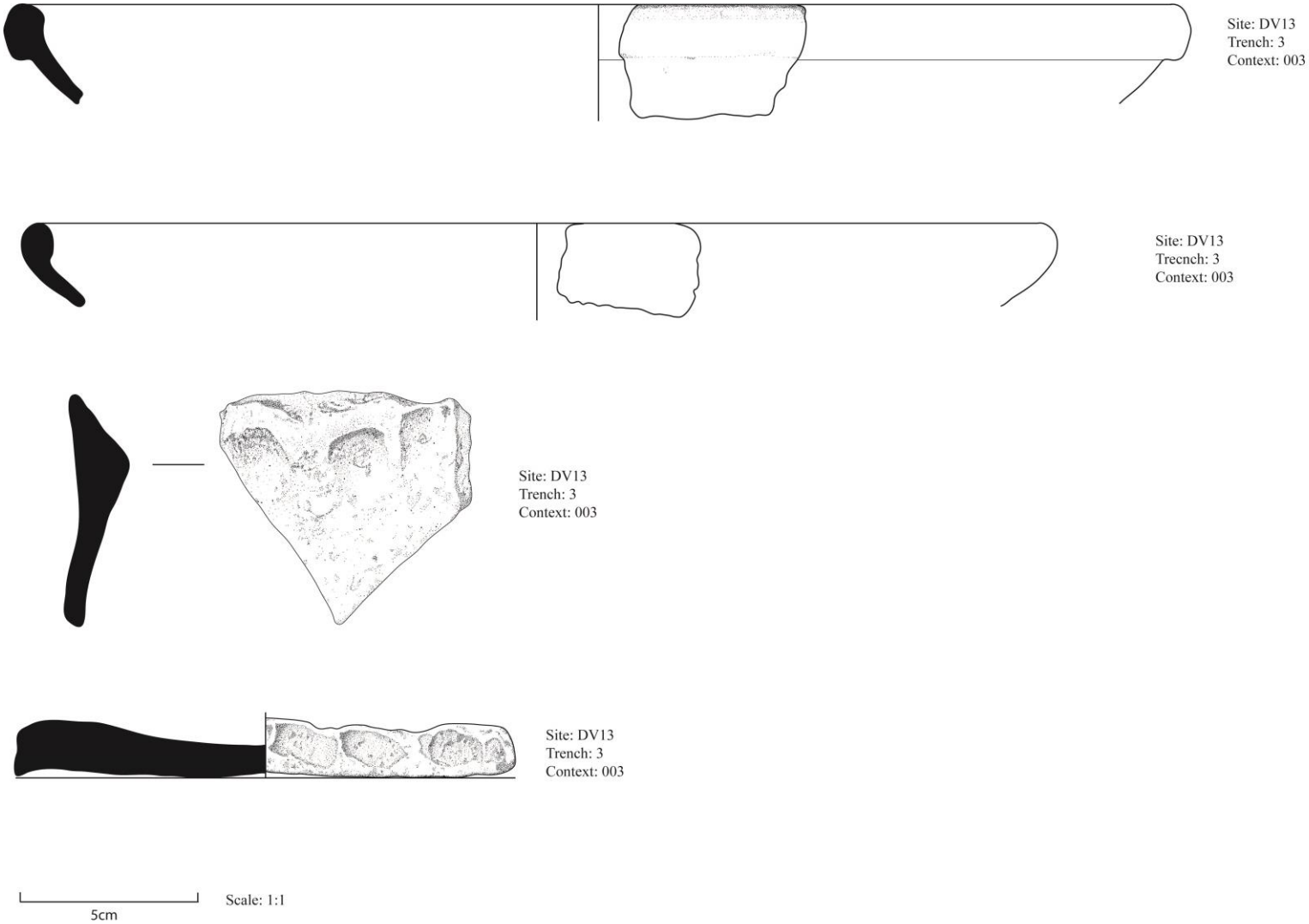
														east-west. At its base the bank measured approx. 2.20m, at the summit it measured approx. 40cm wide and it stood 48cm high gently concaving slopes.
DV13	T3		003	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty-clay	v. firm	Fine grass roots, occasional v. small pebble	Poor	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	10x pot sherds, possibly medieval	Medieval?	Possible ploughsoil of medieval date sealing bank material (002). Identified within the southern extent of the trench the full extent of the deposit could not be determined.
DV13	T3		004	Layer	Grey Brown	Silty-clay	v. firm	Fine grass roots, occasional v. small pebble.	Poor	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry	1 x pot sherd, possibly medieval	Medieval?	Possible ploughsoil of medieval date sealing bank material (002) and underlying hill wash silts (006) and clays (005). The deposit of ploughsoil measures approx. 60cm thick.
DV13	T3		005	Layer	Red Brown	v. fine clay	v. compact		Abrupt	Low	Spade, Mattock/hot dry		Medieval?	Very fine and compact plastic clay subsoils. Indicates an alluvial deposition with (006) representing a period of colluvial erosion. The clay is highly suited for the use of pottery, brick or tile production.

DV13	T3		006	Layer	Light Khaki	v. fine silt	Loose	Sub-angular mudstone boulders (20cm x 8cm x 10cm).	Abrupt	Low	Trowel/hot, dry		Medieval?	Fine silt deposit located within linear hollows that cut into the clay (005). The bank deposit (002) was constructed immediately above the silt. The layers (003) and (004) were also formed above the silt. The silt deposit appears to represent a colluvial horizon deposited from the west. Deposit measures between 3-8cm thick.

Trench	Context	Ceramic	Glass	Clay Pipe	CBM	Bone	Metal	Other
1	1		1		21			
1	2	52	79	3	51	5	22	3
1	4						2	
1	9	7	1					1
1	13				2		4	
1	18	1						
1	22	3						
1	23	1	1	1	3	1		
1	28		2			1	1	
2	1	15	2		13		1	
2	2	8	5		20	1	5	
2	3	8			6	1		1
2	4	14	1	2	5		6	
2	5	3	2		2	4		
2	6	5	1		1			
2	7	4			2		2	
2	9	3	1	1		3	2	
2	10	5				5		
2	11	4			1	2	1	
2	12	2						
3	2	3			1			1
3	3	10						
3	4	1						

Appendix 2: Ceramic Illustrations © Naomi Humphreys





Potential medieval ceramic artefacts recovered from Trench 3, Context/Unit 003

Appendix 3: Site Plans

Figure 2: Survey area as depicted at the time of the 1840 Tithe Survey. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168. © Crown copyright, 2014, Geoff Gwatkin

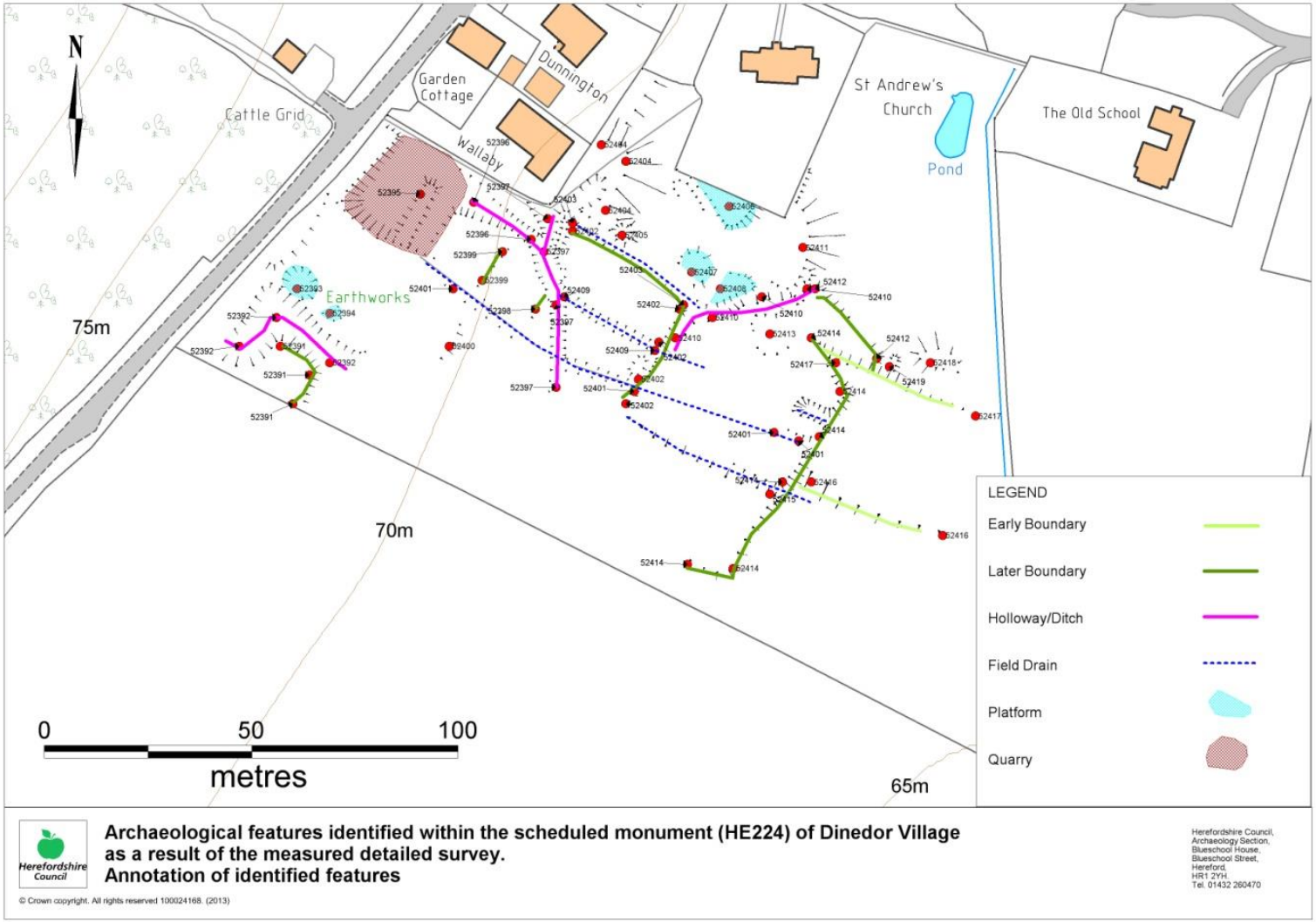


Figure 3: Results of the measured survey detailing the extent of the standing earthworks. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

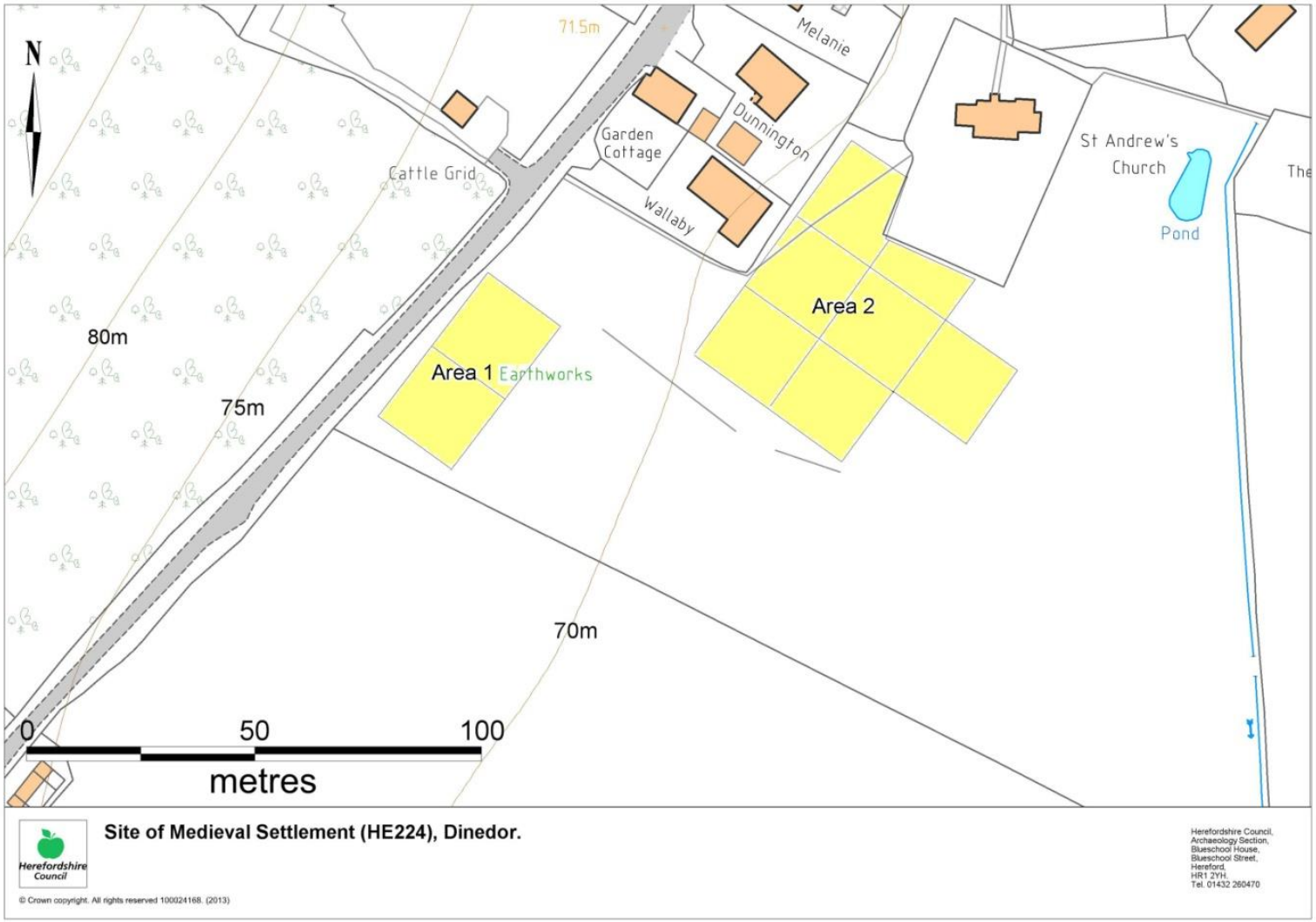


Figure 4: Annotated plan of the measured survey, highlighting the key features discussed in this report. © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

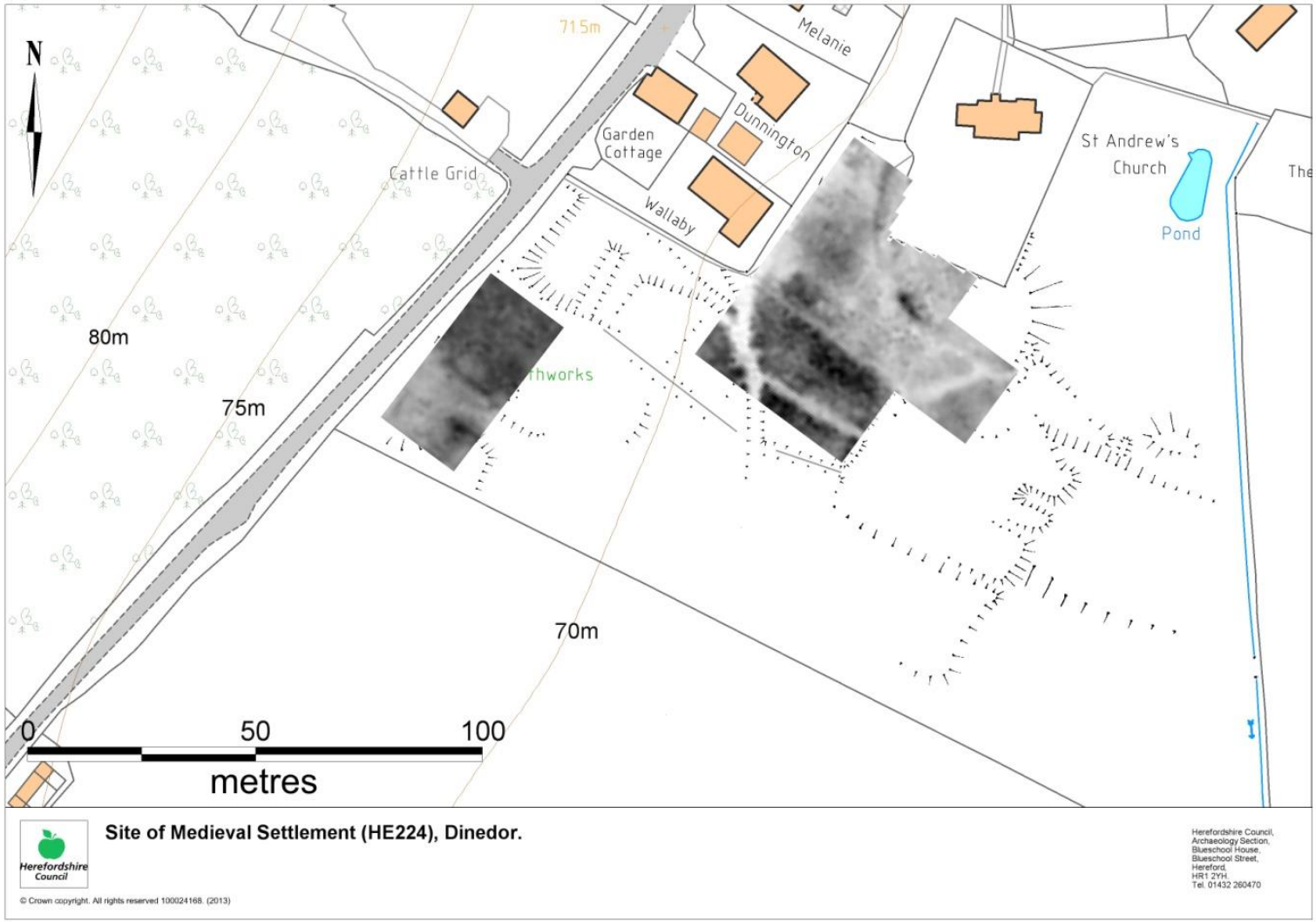


Figure 5: Location of geophysical grids within the scheduled monument (HE224). © Crown copyright (2014). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 6: Areas of interest highlighted as a result of both the measured survey and geophysical survey. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Figure 7: Proposed trench and geoarchaeological transects locations. © Crown copyright (2013). All rights reserved 100024168

Appendix 4: Trench Plans

Table 2 - Drawing Register

Plan No.	Section No.	Date	Drawn By:	Description
1		23/08/2013	CA/ES	Trench 2, plan detailing cobbled surfaces (003) and (009).
2		18/08/2013	CA	Trench 1, plan following initial de-turfing.
3		23/08/2013	CA	Trench 3, plan detailing location of bank (002).
4		26/08/2013	ES	Trench 2, plan detailing cobbled surface (009).
5	-	-	-	-
6		25/08/2013	CA	Trench 1, detailing the location of hearth (017) and wall foundations (012).
7		27/08/2013	CA	Trench 1, detailing the trench at the end of excavation.
	1	01/09/2013	CA	Trench 2, plan of north section depicting extent of cobbled surfaces (003), (009) and (014) including associated contexts.
	2	30/08/2013	CA	Trench 1, plan of north section through the hearth (017) and ash deposit (020).
	3	01/09/2013	NB	Trench 1, plan of west section (north) depicting the location of foundation cut [008] and associated fill contexts.
	4	01/09/2013	NB	Trench 3, plan of west section depicting location of earthen bank (002) and associated contexts.
	5	22/08/2013	CA/DW	Trench 1, plan of west section (south) depicting the location of foundation cut [021] and associated fill contexts.

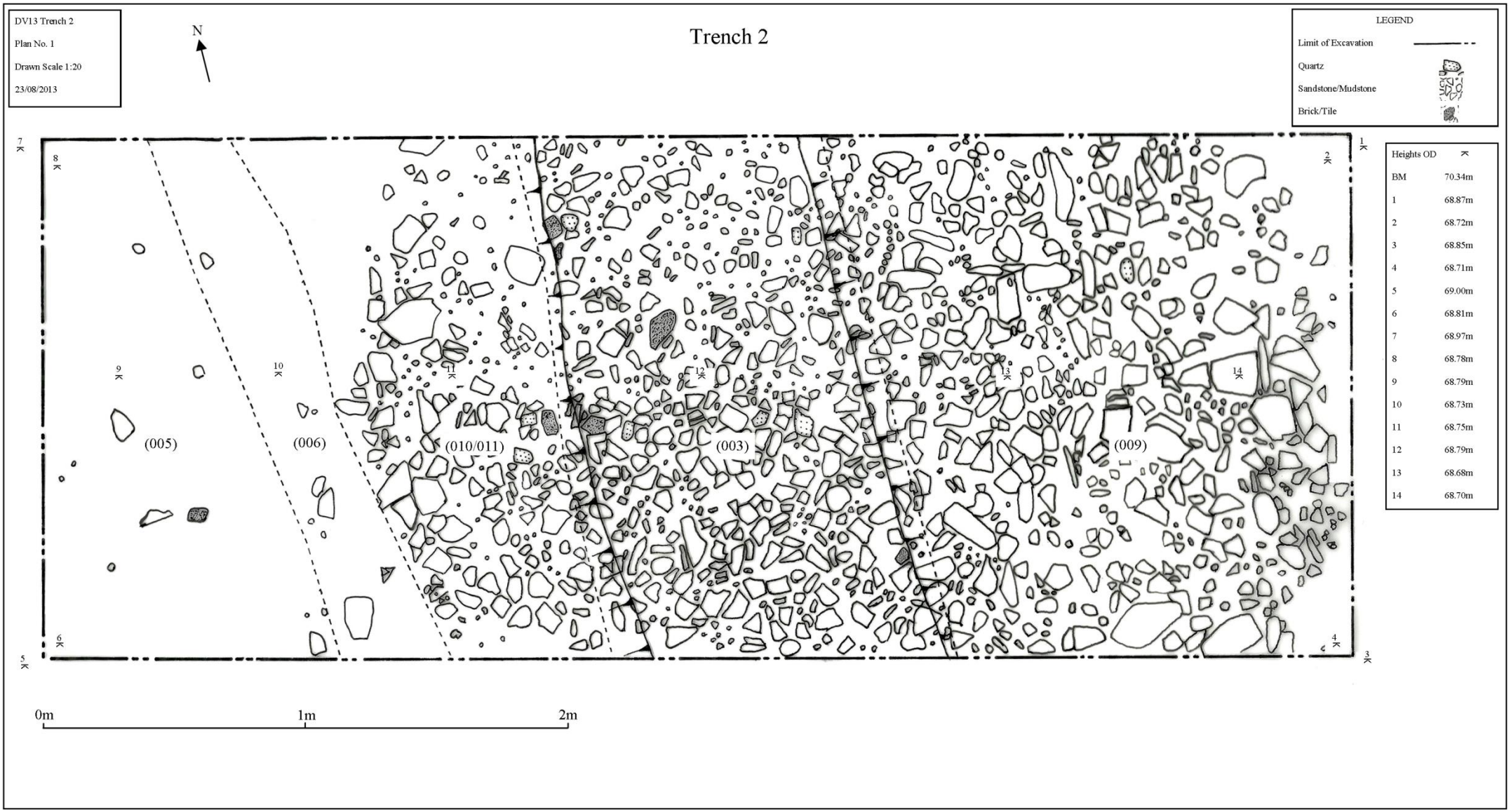
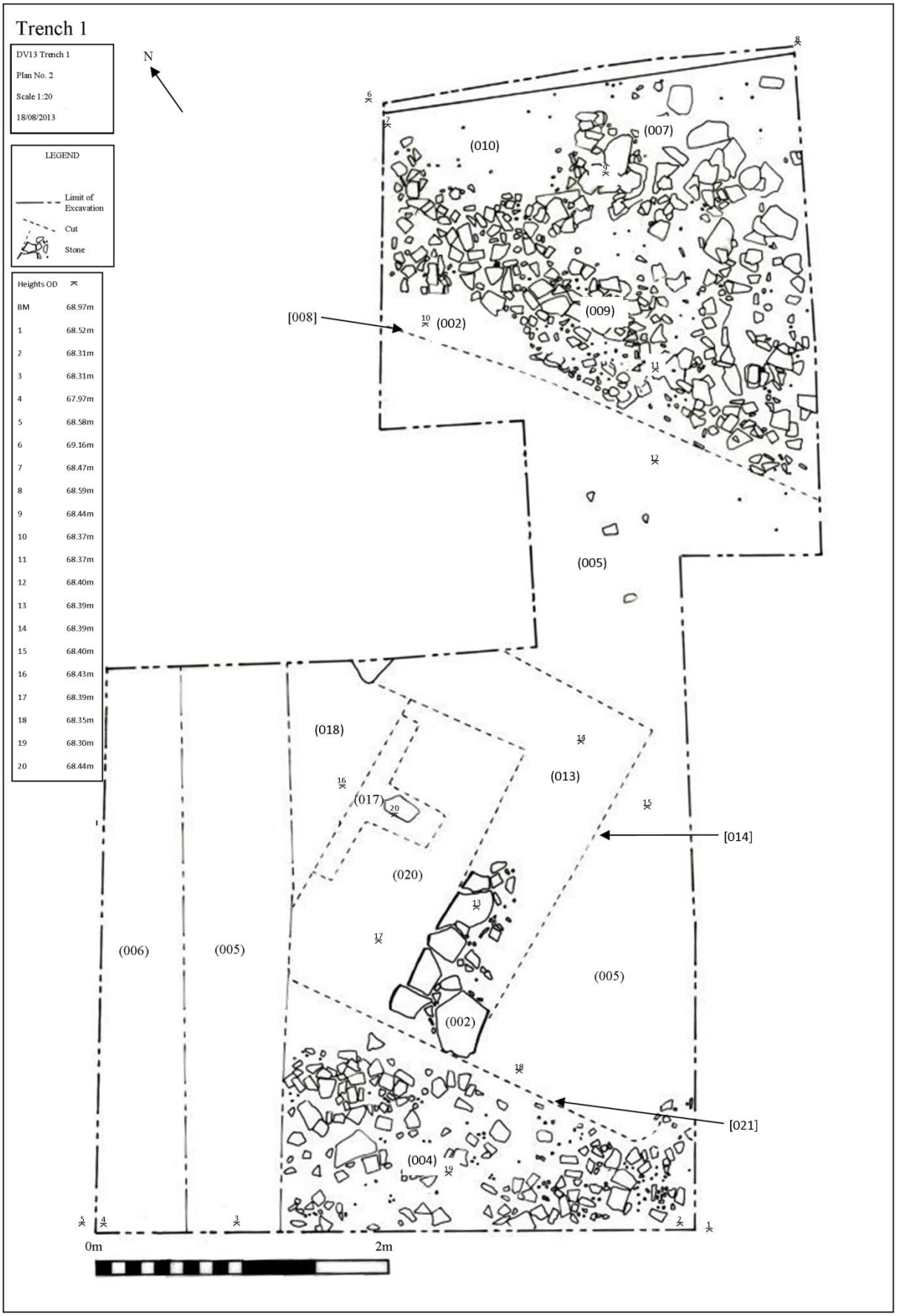
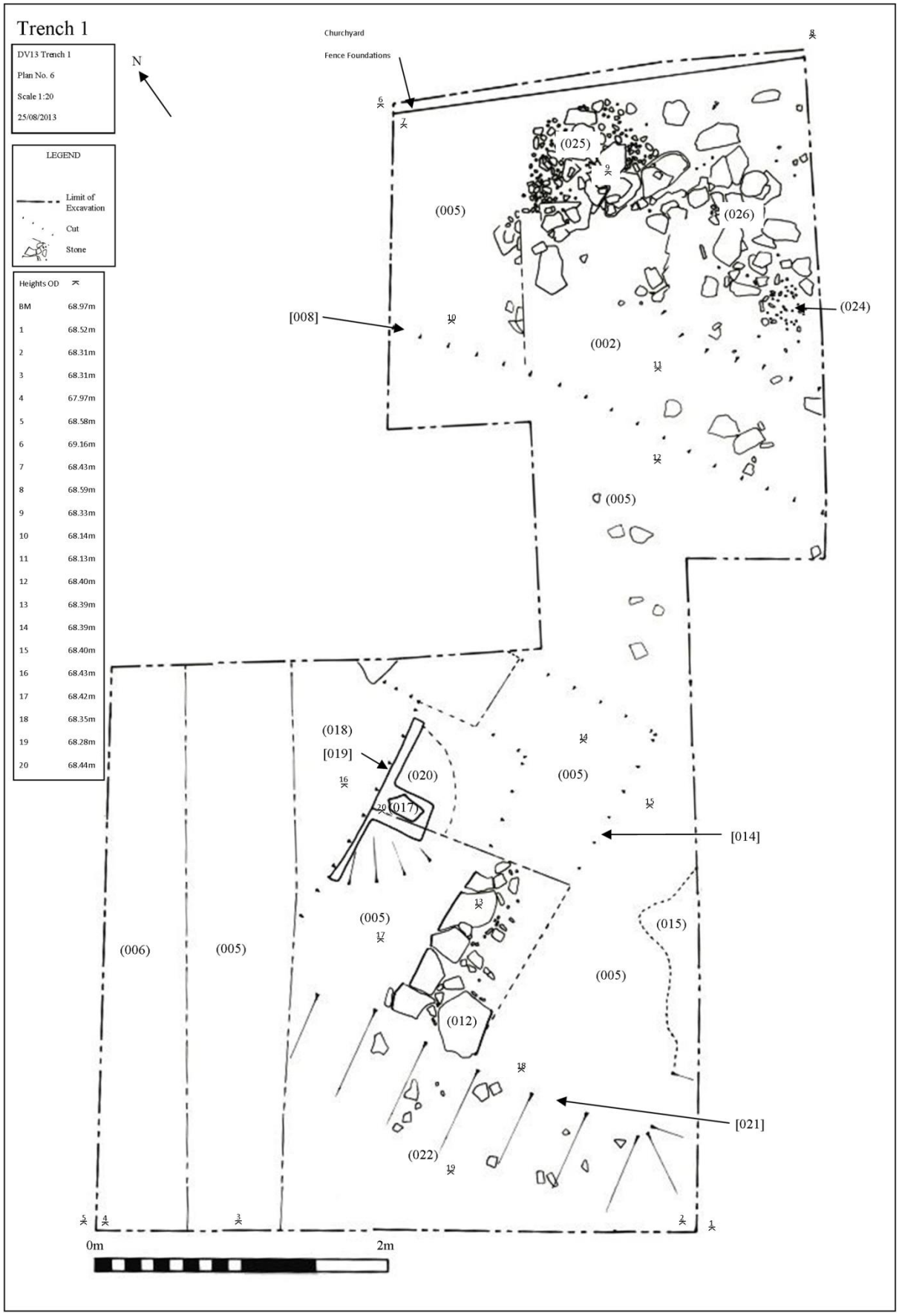
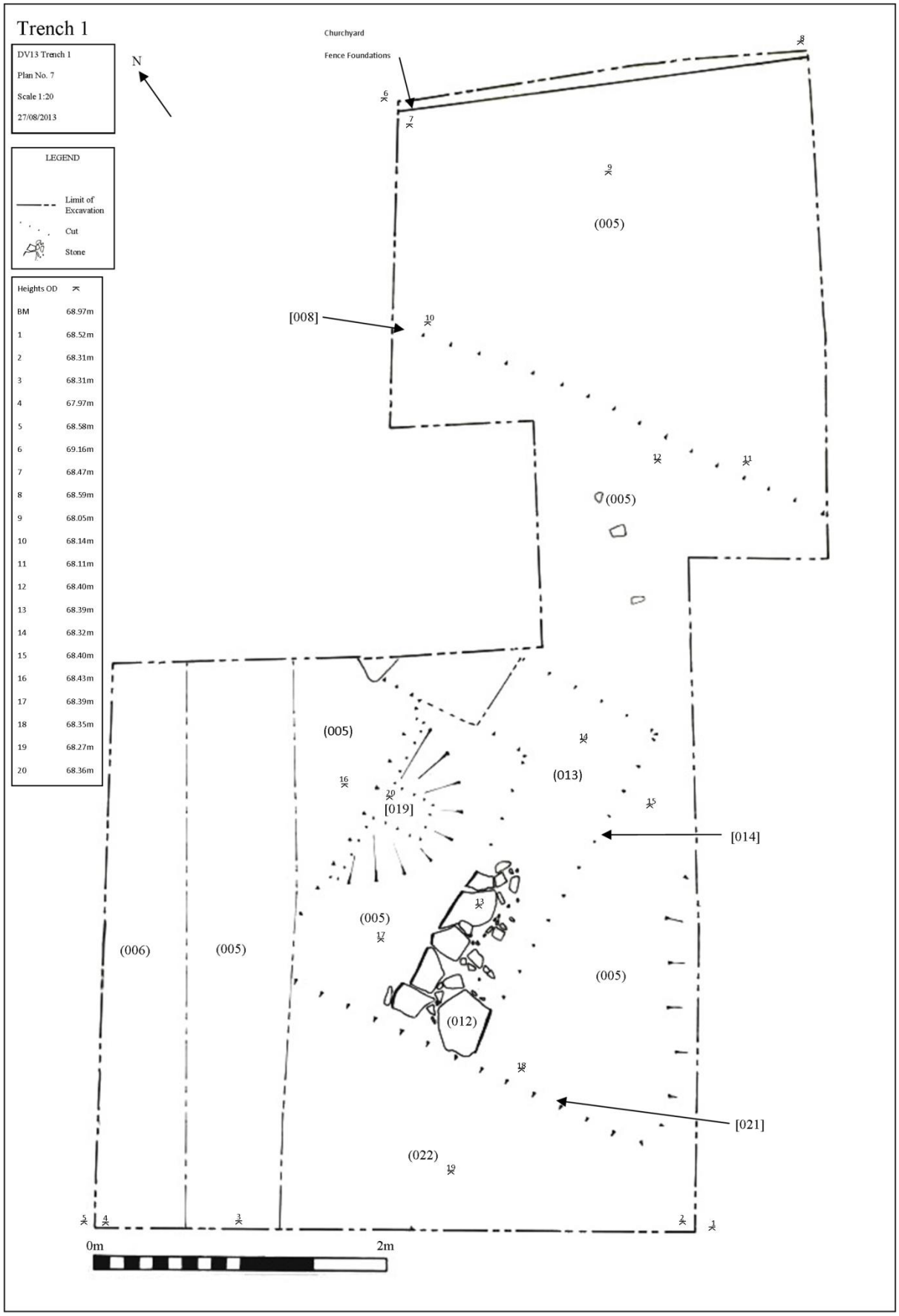
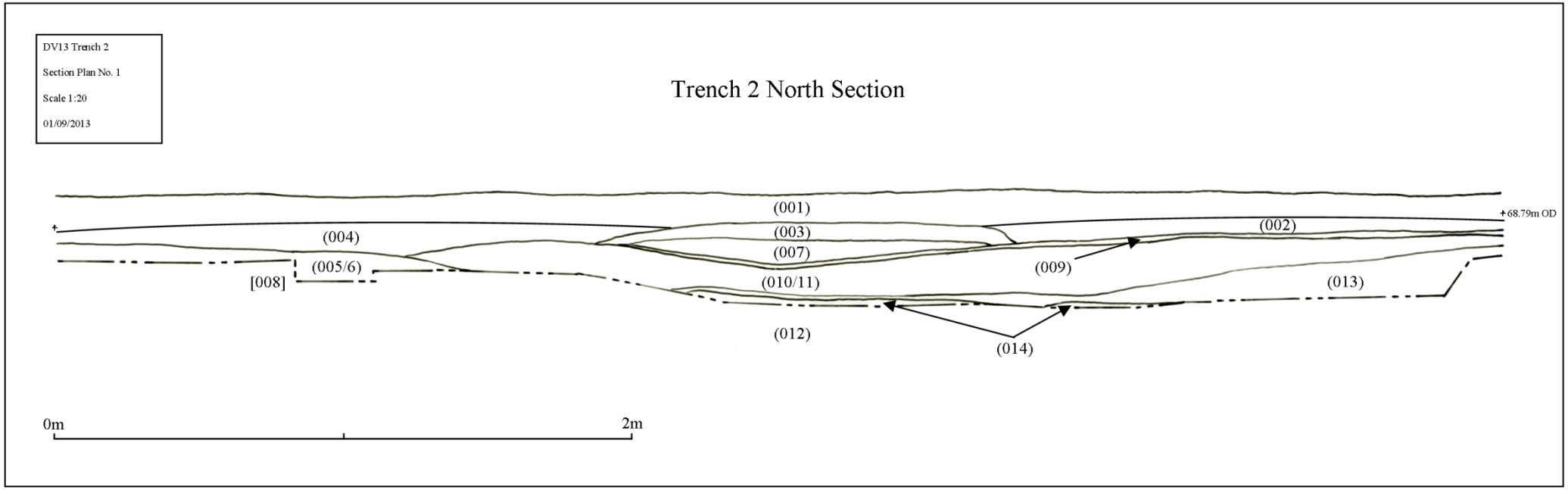


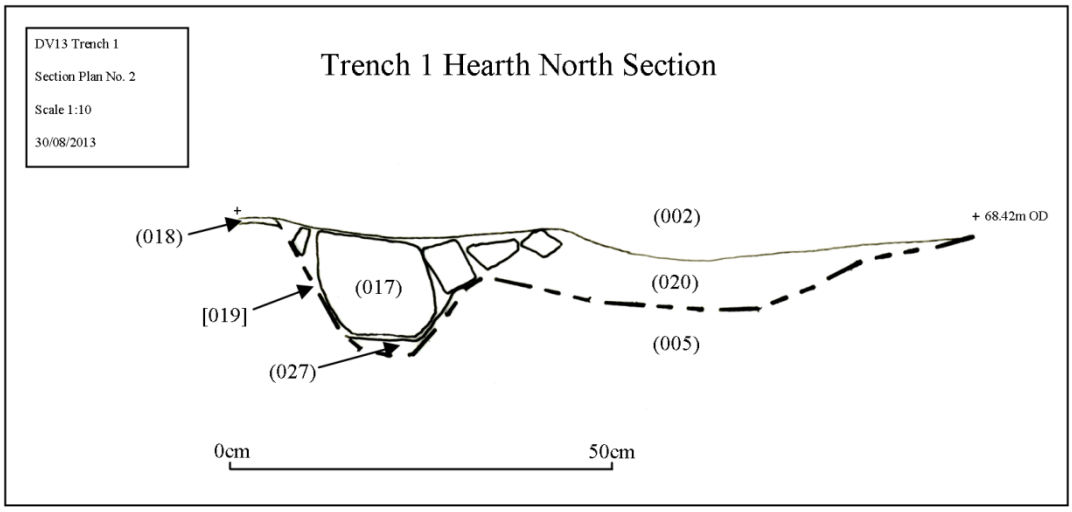
Figure : Plan of Trench 2 depicting the raised cobbled track (003) with the underlying cobbled surface (009).

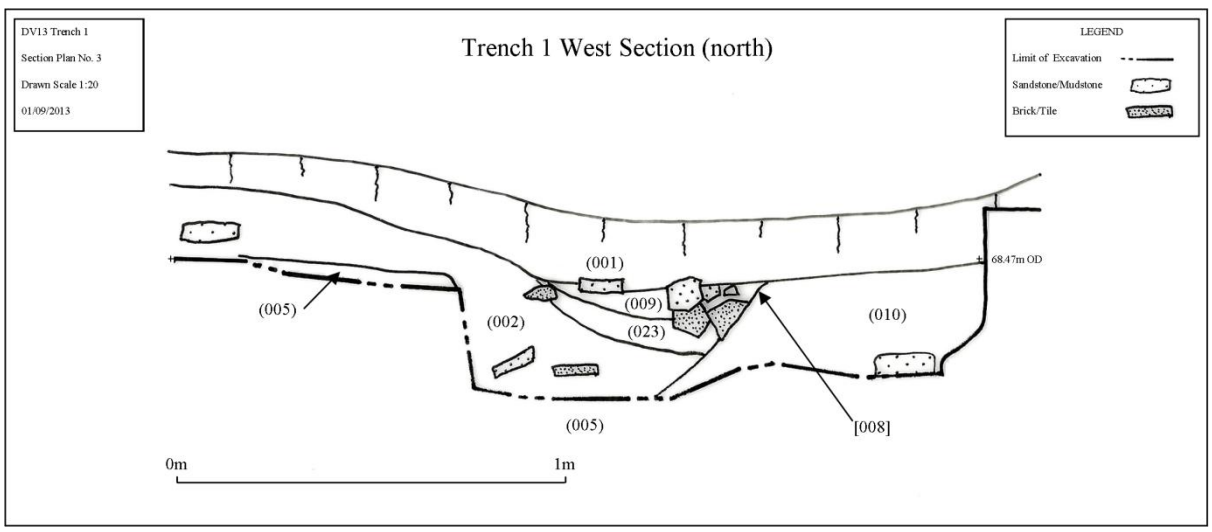

Trench 1
DV13 Trench 1
Plan No. 2
Scale 1:20
18/08/2013
N
LEGEND
Limit of Excavation
Cut
Stone
Heights OD
BM 68.97m
1 68.52m
2 68.31m
3 68.31m
4 67.97m
5 68.58m
6 69.16m
7 68.47m
8 68.59m
9 68.44m
10 68.37m
11 68.37m
12 68.40m
13 68.39m
14 68.39m
15 68.40m
16 68.43m
17 68.39m
18 68.35m
19 68.30m
20 68.44m
(010)
(007)
(009)
[008]
(002)
(005)
(018)
(013)
(017)
[014]
(020)
(006)
(005)
(005)
(002)
[021]
(004)
0m
2m

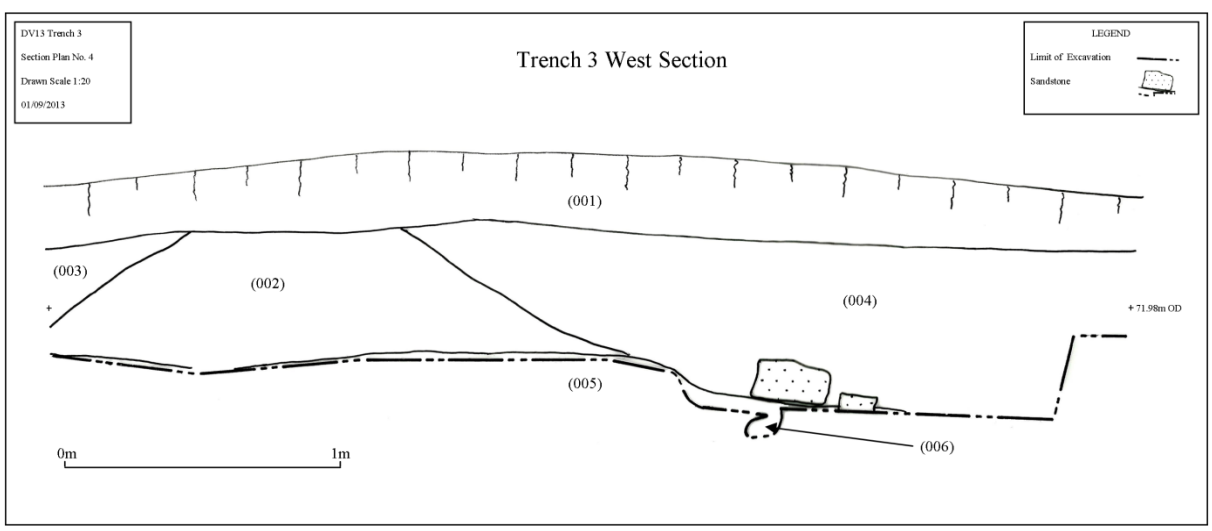

Trench 1
DV13 Trench 1
Plan No. 6
Scale 1:20
25/08/2013
N
LEGEND
Limit of Excavation
Cut
Stone
Heights OD
BM 68.97m
1 68.52m
2 68.31m
3 68.31m
4 67.97m
5 68.58m
6 69.16m
7 68.43m
8 68.59m
9 68.33m
10 68.14m
11 68.13m
12 68.40m
13 68.39m
14 68.39m
15 68.40m
16 68.43m
17 68.42m
18 68.35m
19 68.28m
20 68.44m
Churchyard
Fence Foundations
(025)
(026)
(005)
[008]
(024)
(002)
(018)
[019]
(020)
(017)
[014]
(006)
(015)
(012)
[021]
(022)
0m
2m


Trench 1
DV13 Trench 1
Plan No. 7
Scale 1:20
27/08/2013
N
LEGEND
Limit of Excavation
Cut
Stone
Heights OD
BM 68.97m
1 68.52m
2 68.31m
3 68.31m
4 67.97m
5 68.58m
6 69.16m
7 68.47m
8 68.59m
9 68.05m
10 68.14m
11 68.11m
12 68.40m
13 68.39m
14 68.32m
15 68.40m
16 68.43m
17 68.39m
18 68.35m
19 68.27m
20 68.36m
Churchyard
Fence Foundations
[008]
(005)
(006)
(013)
[019]
[014]
(012)
[021]
(022)
0m
2m


DV13 Trench 2
Section Plan No. 1
Scale 1:20
01/09/2013
Trench 2 North Section
(001)
(002)
(003)
(004)
(005/6)
(007)
(009)
(010/11)
(012)
(013)
(014)
[008]
68.79m OD
0m
2m


DV13 Trench 1
Section Plan No. 2
Scale 1:10
30/08/2013
Trench 1 Hearth North Section
(018)
(002)
+ 68.42m OD
(017)
(020)
[019]
(005)
(027)
0cm
50cm


DV13 Trench 1
Section Plan No. 3
Drawn Scale 1:20
01/09/2013
Trench 1 West Section (north)
LEGEND
Limit of Excavation
Sandstone/Mudstone
Brick/Tile
(001)
+ 68.47m OD
(005)
(009)
(002)
(023)
(010)
(005)
[008]
0m
1m


DV13 Trench 3
Section Plan No. 4
Drawn Scale 1:20
01/09/2013
Trench 3 West Section
LEGEND
Limit of Excavation
Sandstone
(001)
(003)
(002)
(004)
+ 71.98m OD
(005)
(006)
0m
1m

Appendix 5: Pottery Analysis

Dinedor DV13: The Pottery

Introduction

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and classified according to Vince (1985). The pottery was catalogued and the data entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Quantification was by sherd weight and count, and rim/base count. Each context was spot-dated. Most of the pottery fabrics are long-lived and most of the pottery was heavily abraded, making any very close dating uncertain.

Five medieval fabrics (A4?, A7b,B1, B4 and D1/2) and one post-medieval fabric were recorded (A7d/e). These are shown in Table 1.

Trench	TP	Ctxt	A4-type?	A7b	B1	B4	D1/2	?	A7d/e	Total
1	1	2	1	3	1			1		**6**
1	2	2		1	1					**2**
1	x	2		1	2				2	**5**
1	x	18			1					**1**
1	x	22			2	1				**3**
1	x	24				1				**1**
2	1	2		1	2		1			**4**
2	x	12		2						**2**
3	x	3		9	2				1	**12**
3	x	4		1						**1**
Total count			**1**	**18**	**11**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**37**
1	1	2	14	22	17			0		**53**
1	2	2		3	12					**15**
1	x	2		2	9				70	**81**
1	x	18			16					**16**
1	x	22			4	12				**16**
1	x	24				4				**4**
2	1	2		6	15		4			**25**
2	x	12		60						**60**
3	x	3		265	34				17	**316**
3	x	4		31						**31**
Total weight			**14**	**389**	**107**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**87**	**617**

Table 1: Pottery quantification

The Pottery Fabrics

Medieval

A4-type?: This is a mudstone-tempered fabric which is uncommon in Hereford. Its source is thought to lie in N. Herefordshire or S. Shropshire. However, the rim sherd from Transect 1, TP1, 002 is unlike pottery from Wigmore Castle in N. Herefordshire (Rátkai forthcoming). The rim form looks more typical of the 12th-13th century, rather earlier than the examples cited by Vince (1985).

A7b: This is the most common fabric and was the mainstay of pottery used in Hereford from the mid-13th century to the 15th century. Most of the sherds at Dinedor were from jugs.

B1: This is another common fabric in Hereford. It was made in the area of the Malvern Hills. The rim sherds from Dinedor are typical of the mid/late 13th century to the early 14th century.

B4: This is the later Malvernian ware, used for glazed wares including jugs, bowls and jars. Sherds from a jug and a bowl were found at Dinedor.

D1/2: The limestone-tempered rim fragment from Transect 2, TP1, 002 may be either D1 or D2 but the smallness of the sherd makes it difficult to be certain. Most of the calcareous inclusions have leached away. Although the limestone is rounded there is nothing which is unequivocally an oolith which would favour the fabric being D1. The rim form also resembles a D1 vessel illustrated by Vince (1985, Fig. 45, 8). The sherd is really too small to measure the rim diameter with any accuracy but it it seems to be no greater than 200mm, putting it between the average for D1 (170mm) and D2 (220mm)cooking pots. If the sherd is D1 then this potentially takes the settlement at Dinedor back to about the time of the Conquest.

One medieval sherd was too small for identification (<1g in weight). This is shown on Table 1 by ?.

Post-Medieval

A7d/e: This is a very fine red/orange fabric very similar to A7b. The fabric was made in a number of sources in the Welsh Marches. In Hereford it is dated to the 17th century (Vince 1985) but at Wigmore Castle there is evidence that it may have been in use in the later 16th century. Only bowls were represented in this fabric at Dinedor.

Discussion

There was only a small assemblage from the site, making interpretation difficult. In general the pottery suggests a *floruit* of the 13th to 15th centuries. However the D1/2 sherd would seem to push the evidence for occupation much further back. There is no pottery that would bridge the gap between medieval occupation and that evidenced by the A7d/e sherds of the 17th century. This may purely be because the assemblage is so small.

The BI sherd from Trench 1, 18 is in a very good, unworn condition and should date the floor surface to the 13th century *(Although I would expect a cu alloy pin to be rather later in date)*.

Bibliographic References

Rátkai, S forthcoming Wigmore Castle, North Herefordshire:Excavations 1996 and 1998. Soc Med Arch Monograph Series

Vince, AG 1985 'The Pottery' in R Shoesmith, Hereford City Excavations Volume 3 The Finds, CBA Res Rep 56, 1985, 35-65

Appendix 6: Archaeobotanical Analysis

Archaeobotanical Report Dinedor Village, Herefordshire. Catherine Longford

Soil samples were collected for archaeobotanical analysis during excavations at Dinedor Village in August 2013. Eight samples were collected, comprising 6 samples from Trench 1 and two samples from Trench 2. From Trench 1, one sample (DD3) was the ashy content of hearth 017, two samples (DD4 and DD5) were from the fired clay hearth superstructure, sample DD1 was an ashy lens underlying the hearth and one sample (DD8) was from the floor abutting the hearth. The final sample from Trench 1 (DD2) was taken from the overlying demolition debris with plaster inclusion. In Trench 2 both samples were from the stone pavement 013, where sample DD7 was from soil between the stones and sample DD6 was from underneath the stone pavement. A total of 12.7 litres of soil was collected from Dinedor Village, with an average soil sample volume of 1.6 litres. Context information and soil sample volumes are provided in Table 1.

The soils samples were processed for charred plant remains using a flotation machine in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sheffield. Charred plant remains are recovered from soil samples through water separation. Soil is poured into the flotation machine where heavy particles sink to the bottom of the tank into a 2mm mesh while charred plant remains and other light components float to the surface. The light fraction is collected in fine mesh (0.3mm) as the water flows over the spout of the flotation machine. The heavy fraction is collected in the 2mm mesh and laid out to dry. Figure 1 shows the flotation of sample DD3.

Figure 1. Photograph of sample DD3 during flotation. The black flecks are charcoal fragments that have floated to the surface.

The floated material from each sample was sieved into two fractions using a 0.3mm mesh and a 1mm mesh. All sample fractions were examined under a Leica dissector microscope at low power magnifications of up to 64x. Where charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were present wood identification was attempted but only recorded as presence scores. Results are presented in Table 1. All samples had a low charcoal density per litre and contained few if any charred seeds. Very few charred plant remains were found in the samples. One charred free threshing wheat grain (Triticum aestivum type) (Figure 2) was present in the demolition level of Trench 1 (DD2) and a fragment of hazel nut shell (Figure 3) was found in the floor sample (DD8). A possible charred cereal grain was found in the soil between the stones of the raised track (DD7) in Trench 2. The ashy lenses associated with Hearth 017 were devoid of charred macroremains although they contained fragments of Oak (Quercus), Pine (Pinus) and possibly Hawthorn (Pomoideae group). In the hearth superstructure, fragments of parenchyma, amorphous starch storage organs of plants, were found in sample DD4, which may represent broken seeds or nuts that had been charred. This sample also had the most wood charcoal taxa with Birch (Betula), Oak, possible Hawthorn and Willow/Poplar (Salicaceae) pieces identified. A possible daub fragment (Figure 4) was found in the hearth sample (DD3). Modern uncharred Elder (Sambucus) seeds were found in the demolition level (DD2) and the hearth superstructure (DD4) and modern roots were present in all samples. These modern elements together with the spiral burrowing snails (Cecilioides acicula) that were identified in almost all samples, indicates a level of bioturbation in the soil.

The lack of charred plant remains in the hearth contents (DD3) indicates that the hearth was regularly cleaned of residues and so too was the floor (DD8). The overall paucity of charred material in Trench 1 demonstrates that the building never suffered a catastrophic fire and was probably left to decay or purposefully dismantled once it had ceased to be used. The high fragmentary nature of the charcoal contents of the stone pavement samples is consistent with its use as a trackway.

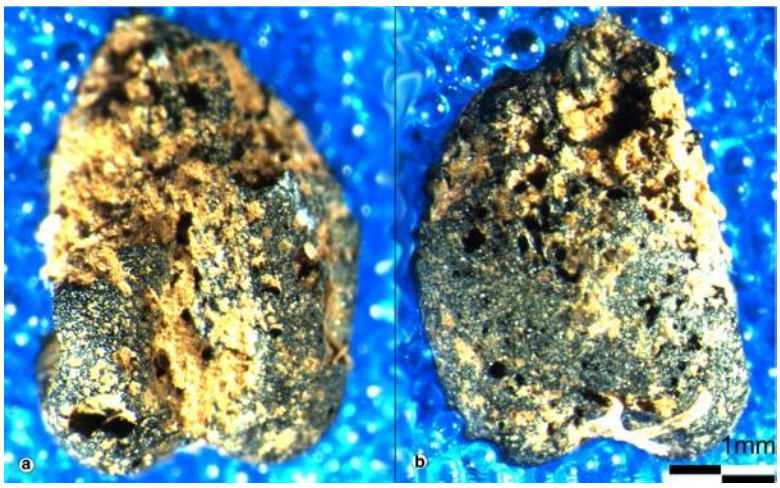


Figure 2. Free threshing wheat grain from demolition debris (DD2). Ventral grain view (a) and dorsal grain view (b). Scale bar 1mm.

Figure 3. Fragment of Hazelnut shell from the floor (DD8) in Trench 1, front view (a), side view (b). Scale 1mm.
Figure 4 (Below). Possible Daub fragment from the hearth fill (DD3). Scale bar 1mm.

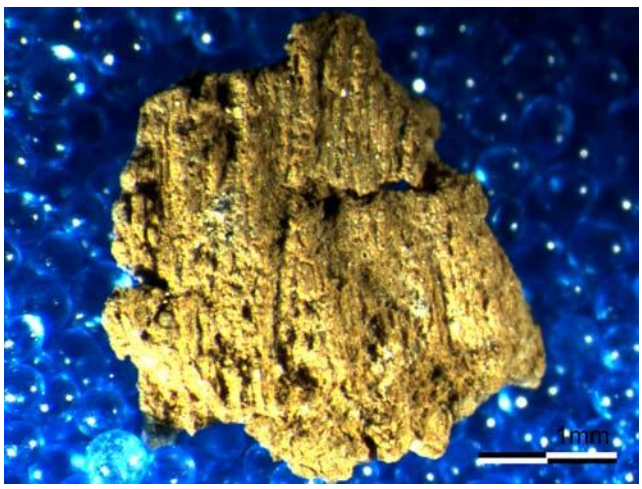


Table 1 Dinedor Village Sample Information and Archaeobotanical Results.

	Site code	DV13	DV13	DV13	DV13	DV13	DV13	DV13	DV13
	Trench	T1	T1	T1	T1	T1	T2	T2	T1
	Context	027	010	020	017	017	013	013	018
	Sample number	**DD1**	**DD2**	**DD3**	**DD4**	**DD5**	**DD6**	**DD7**	**DD8**
	Soil volume (L)	0.9	4	1.5	2	0.5	2	1.5	0.3
	Flot volume (ml)	4	5	7	3	0.2	0.8	4	2
	Flot Density (ml/L)	4.4	1.25	4.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	2.7	6.7
	Context notes	Ash lense underlying Hearth (017)	Demolition dump	Ash lense of Hearth (017)	Hearth superstructure	Hearth superstructure	Under stone track	amongst stones of raised track	Floor abutting Hearth (017)
Charred plant remains	Free threshing wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum* type)		1						
	cf. Cereal fragment							1	
	Hazelnut shell fragment (cf. *Corylus*)								1
	Parenchyma				3				
Wood	Birch (*cf. Betula*)				x				
	Oak (*Quercus)*	x	x	x	x			x	x
	Hawthorn type (Pomoideae)	x		x	x				
	Willow/Poplar (Salicaceae)				x				
	Pine (*cf. Pinus*)	x							
Uncharred	Elder		1		3				

seed	*(Sambucus)*								
Other	Burrowing snail (*Cecilioides acicula)*		10	2	22	7	1		1
	flat snail shell			2	3				
	bone	2		1					1
	daub/impression			1					