

HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS



HAN 29 January 1975

WOOLHOPE CLUB
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SECTION

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL.....	2
OFFICERS OF THE GROUP	2
PROGRAMME, SUMMER 1975	3
CITY OF HEREFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE	3
REPORT ON FIELD MEETING - September 1 st , 1974.....	5
LISTING OF DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES IN HEREFORDSHIRE	6
FIELD DAY AT PENCOYD AND ENVIRONS	9
PRIMARY FUNCTION OF OFFA'S DYKE – THE CATTLE-RUSTLING THEORY	10
LOOKING FOR THE DYKE IN HEREFORDSHIRE	11
WALSOPHTHORNE TUNNEL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE & HEREFORDSHIRE CANAL.....	12
REPORT ON SECTION AGM, 4 th DECEMBER, 1974	13
LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.....	15
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SECTION - MEMBERS.....	
ADDENDUM	20

**HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS SHEET
WOOLHOPE CLUB
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SECTION**

No. 29 January 1975

EDITORIAL

The Section has had a busy year and with the exception of the afternoon part of the visit to Stocklow Manor Farm on 3rd November to look at the Saxon boundaries of Staunton in relation to certain earthworks, when the rain was too heavy to continue, the weather did not prevent the programme proceeding and a good deal of useful information was obtained.

The site of the excavation of a Medieval Manor house at Much Marcle was visited and it is hoped to have some information on this to print in the News.

Excavation at the former City Arms Hotel in the City gave Ron Shoesmith an opportunity to investigate and he showed a very good photograph of what had been a wattle fench (purpose uncertain) at the Section Recorders meeting of the Main Club on 16th November in the Woolhope Room.

The Hereford City Archaeology Committee has now been launched and particulars are set out in more detail in this issue of the News.

Thanks are due to those members who have contributed articles, notes etc., and items are always welcomed, however short.

NOTE: AGM on Wednesday, 4th December, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.

C B Attfield, Editor

OFFICERS OF THE GROUP

Chairman: Miss R Hickling,

Secretary: Mr S B Webb,

Treasurer: Mr P Cooper,

Committee Mr L Skelton,

 Mr J G Calderbank,

News Editor: Mr C E Attfield,

Field Secretary: Miss M Thomas,

PROGRAMME, SUMMER 1975

Sunday, 19 th January	Furnace Wood, Treago	Leader – L Skelton Meet 11 am The Fountain Public House, Orcop 2 pm “ “ “ “ “
Sunday, 16 th February	Offa's Dyke	Leader – L Skelton Meet 11 am Pontrilas Railway Station 2 pm Temple Bar Public House, Ewyas Harold
Sunday, 16 th March	Hampton Dingle	Leader – R Hickling Meet 11 am Englands Gate Public House, Bodenham 2 pm “ “ “ “ “ NGR 543 513
Sunday 20 th April	Deserted Medieval Village	Leader – R Hickling Meet 11 am Public House, Bredenbury 2 pm “ “ “
Sunday, 18 th May	Linton Steelworks	Leader – R Hickling Meet 11 am New Inn, Gorsley 2 pm “ “ “ NGR 668 262
Sunday, 15 th June	Kington Canal	Leader – J Calderbank Meet 11 am Leominster Bus Station 2 pm The Corners Inn, Kingsland

NOTE:

1. If any further information is required about this programme or if in doubt in the case of bad weather, please ring Mary Thomas at Pontrilas 205 or Leader.
2. Guests are welcome at all field meetings.
3. Please bring a picnic lunch.

CITY OF HEREFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE

On October 22nd a meeting at the Town Hall, Hereford, organised by Alan M Hunt, Honorary Secretary (County Museum, Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) and chaired by Philip Ratz, MA, FSA, Senior Lecturer in Medieval Archaeology, University of Birmingham, was held to introduce the newly formed Committee, to publicise its activities and to launch an important new publication on Hereford's archaeology.

This is a report by R Shoemith entitled "The City of Hereford: Archaeology and Development." It proposes the setting up of an Archaeological Unit in the City, to rescue and publish archaeological evidence before it is permanently destroyed by redevelopment. You may not be aware that Hereford faces more serious threats to its archaeology than any other West Midlands city.

It was to meet this situation that the City of Hereford Archaeology Committee was formed earlier this year. Composed of archaeologists, City Councillors and officers and other interested bodies, it has the support of the Mayor and of the City Council. A temporary Director of Excavations, Mr R Shoesmith, is already at work in the City on the Committee's behalf. It is hoped to appoint full-time staff to the City Archaeological Unit as from April 1975.

The Chairman, Mr Philip Ratz, introduced the Committee and its aims and showed slides of excavations in other parts. Mr R Shoesmith then presented his report (copies obtainable from the Museum, Broad Street, Hereford, price 60p). An exhibition of archaeological material from recent excavations in the City, plans and sketches were also on display.

The meeting was addressed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Hereford, Councillor James Baldwin, who said:

"I welcome the formation of the City of Hereford Archaeological Committee which brings together both archaeologists and representatives of the City and County Councils and includes representatives of the City Planning and Architects departments and local organisations and the Department of the Environment.

The Report and the short talk by Mr Shoesmith has shown that a vast amount of the history of Hereford still lies buried beneath the ground, and that whilst previous excavations have produced a wealth of detail about the defences, hardly any work has been carried out within the town.

Several years ago, archaeological work helped to expose the City Jail and defences along the Victoria Street and Blueschool Street parts of the ring road and these stretches have been gradually repaired and are now an important part of the tourist attraction of the City. Proposals are now being considered to expose both the Medieval and Saxon defences at the corner of Mill Street and St. Owen's Street.

Many City children have been involved in these excavations and they have formed an important part of their education.

The Report suggests the formation of an Archaeological Unit to deal with the various proposed development sites in the City and will enable large areas to be properly examined before development and the results published.

A programme of this nature inevitably costs a lot of money and although we hope that a large proportion will be provided by the Ancient Monuments Branch of the Department of the Environment, local support and help will be needed. The Unit will shortly need extra office space and storage for finds and will need adequate tools and machinery. Help of this nature or as donations will be needed as long as the work continues.

I very much share your concern that the City's heritage should not be lost without record."

It is most gratifying to have such support from Hereford's leading citizen.

The Report edited by Loma Watts and Philip Ratz is published by the West Midlands Rescue Archaeology Committee (WMRAC) and is distributed by RESCUE, A Trust for British Archaeology, 25A The Tything, Worcester. It runs to twenty-seven pages plus maps of Saxon and Medieval Hereford, Listed Buildings, Recent and Future Development, and Major Extra-Mural Medieval Settlement. The chapters cover the Historical Background, Archaeological Research in the City, the Potential and Problems, Future Development, a useful one on Archaeology, the Law and the Developer, Existing Provisions for Archaeology in Hereford, a Solution for the Future, and a list of references.

The Chairman stressed the urgency of the problem and the hope that help, either financial or practical, would be forthcoming. Firms or businesses that can offer some help in kind - loans of equipment, storage premises etc., are asked to communicate with the Director of Excavations at his office, 45 St Owen Street, Hereford. Donations should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr J Oldman, c/o City Treasurer's Department, Council Offices, Hereford.

Editor

REPORT ON FIELD MEETING - September 1st, 1974

Monnington Court, Vowchurch

Blackmoor Farm, Kerry's Gate

We visited the earthworks at Monnington Straddle by kind permission of Mr R Stokes who showed us round the site and answered our questions with enthusiasm.

The RCHM records the earthwork as "a fortified mound, 12½ feet above a wet ditch ... a stream, which runs through part of the ditch, appears to have been used as an outer defence to a crescent shaped bailey."

The Department of the Environment lists it as a moated site (Unscheduled).

Mr George Marshall (Woolhope Club Transactions 1938) considers the mound to be a moated site of the later 12th to 13th Century and tells us that the Domesday Survey records five caracutes (hides) at Monnington as being held by the Castlery of Ewyas Harold but that these lands were waste at this time.

The outer defences have been cut away by farm buildings and tracks on the Eastern side but the mound itself is not seriously damaged. We considered the site to be a small but fairly typical motte and bailey castle, probably of the later Norman period.

The accompanying plan shows several interesting features to the south of the mound suggesting additional occupation of the area. Chapel House, now used as a farm store, has been converted into three dwellings but was originally a fairly substantial timber framed farmhouse. The exposed beams have pyramid stops suggesting a 15th to 16th Century date. In the 17th Century a wing and porch were added and there is a panelling in two rooms - also of this period.

The names Chapel House and Chapel Close are intriguing. Could this be the location of the missing St Leonards Chapel mentioned in the controversy between the Bishops of Hereford and Llandaff in the early 12th Century?

The track between the mound and Chapel House turns northwards and becomes a very wide hollow-way leading to Vowchurch Common.

Blackmoor

Our interest in this area stems from an earlier field meeting in June 1972 when we noticed banks and undulations in the Grey Valley.

Rosamund Hickling's plan I covers an area of banked enclosures in the valley bottom, and the fields between here and the farm show much evidence of disturbance. We were unable to establish any definite agricultural, domestic or industrial usage.

The purpose of Earthwork II was equally mystifying but here the banks are well defined, steep sided and in good condition. Earth was thrown up from the outside leaving a wide shallow ditch. The stream is some four feet below field level and could well be flowing in a man-made, or straightened, channel. I have been unable to find any reference to these features in the usual source books and maps. Mr Preece of Blackmoor Farm readily granted us permission to investigate but he was not at home when we called at the house, and we were not able to obtain any other local information.

We should be grateful for any suggestions as to the possible origins of these earthworks and feel that further research and investigation is necessary.

At the end of the day we made a quick visit to Withington Cottage, Wormbridge, to look at a horse gin which is in a very dilapidated condition and is deteriorating rapidly. The

owners are away from the County at present and a report will be included in the next newsletter.

Mary Thomas
November 1974

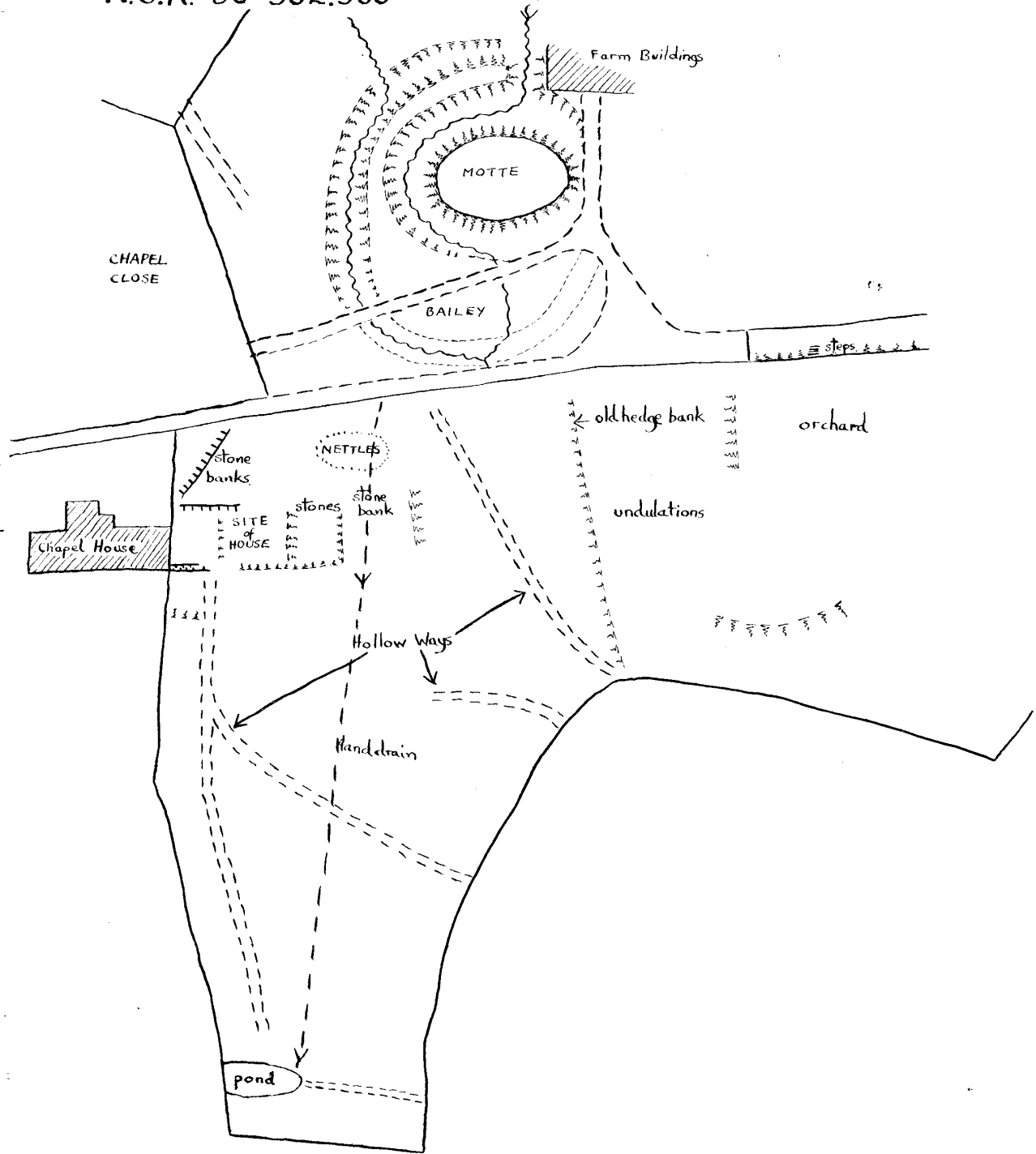
LISTING OF DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES IN HEREFORDSHIRE

Professor Maurice Beresford and John Hurst visited the County for one day on 21st May 1974 on behalf of the Medieval Village Research Group together with James Bond, the Archaeological Officer for the County of Hereford and Worcester, to look at possible deserted sites, guided by myself. Thirty sites were visited, with varying standards of earthworks from good to poor, and similarly with good to poor documentation. Two sites with good earthworks but no names from documentation were accepted as deserted sites on the evidence of the earthworks alone.

I have been asked to draw up a preliminary list of sites for the County which I hope to prepare in the near future for submission to the Medieval Village Research Group.

R E Hickling
November 1974

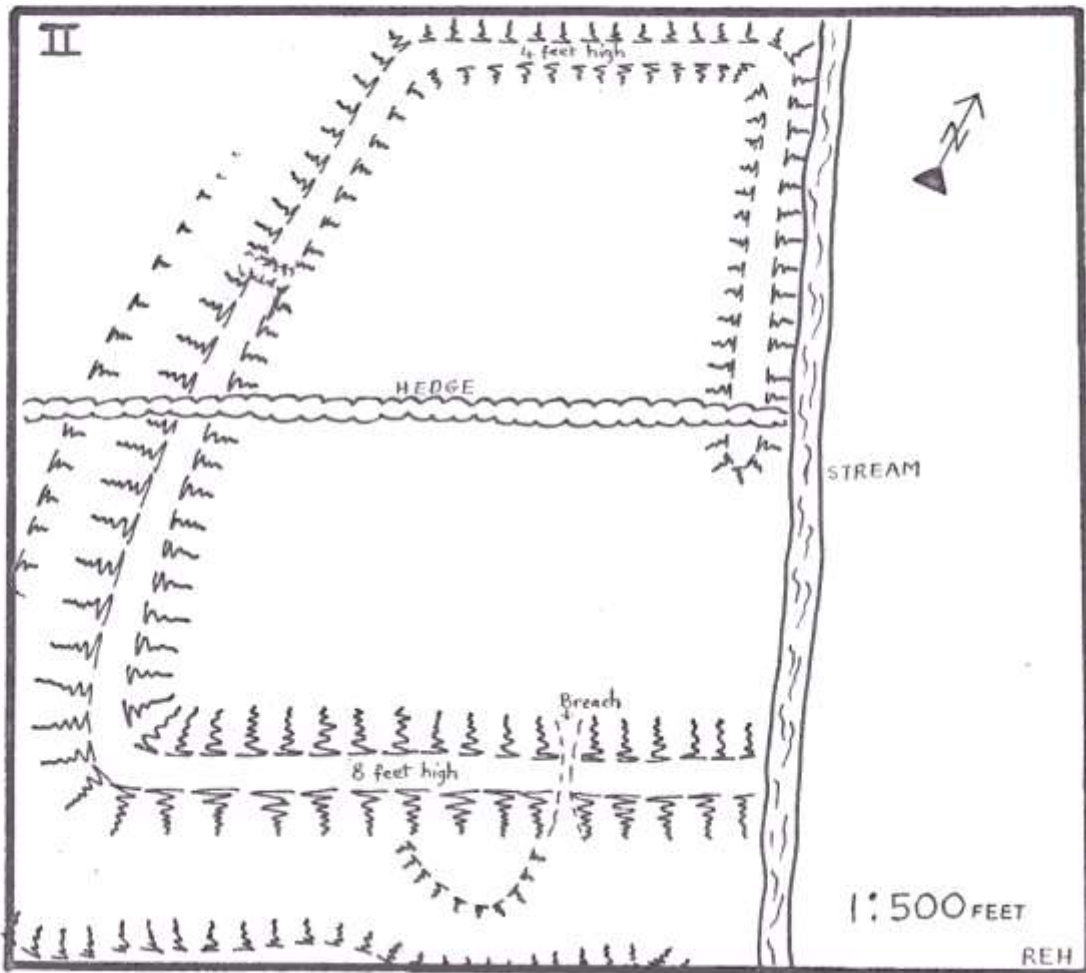
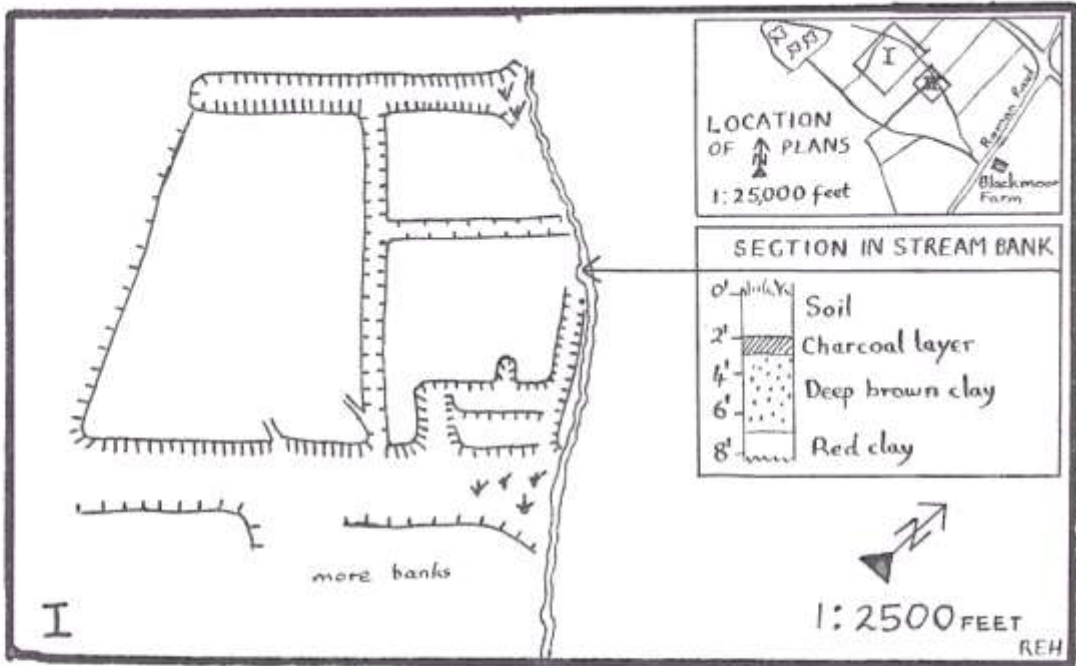
EARTHWORKS AT MONNINGTON STRADDLE
 N.G.R. SO 382.366



1:1250 FEET



EARTHWORKS NORTHWEST OF BLACKMOOR N.G.R. 50 395.349



FIELD DAY AT PENCOYD AND ENVIRONS

3rd March, 1974

The purpose of this day was to investigate evidence on the ground for the existences of and type of medieval settlement in the area. Pencoyd with its hamlet is recorded in the Poll Tax of 1377 as having twenty-eight people. The area around the Church was looked at carefully.

There is a clearly marked holloway leading from the existing road to pass immediately in front of Pencoyd Manor house, an Elizabethan building largely re-fenestrated in the 19th century. Between the house and the road is some evidence of vague house platforms. The rest of the land about the Court Farm has been ploughed - very little medieval pottery was discovered walking across this, most of it was late 17th to 19th century.

The party of six then visited Netherton. There is one modern house here replacing an old one which was demolished, the timber framed farmhouse, the oldest part of which has cruck construction, and two stone cottages along a green track and an abandoned timber framed farmhouse at the end of the track. This seems the most likely location of the hamlet mentioned in the poll tax - the name Netherton displays an English influence in this area which was part of Welsh Arkenfield. One fragment of a medieval type of pottery was obtained from the ploughed field adjoining the modern house, together with more numerous pieces of 19th century ware. There is also a holloway leading up on the west side of Netherton Farm house. The small amount of evidence for additional habitations around the church may suggest that the greater part of the twenty-eight people mentioned in 1377 dwelt at Netherton.

There are no other settlements of any size within the civil parish of Pencoyd formerly a chapelry of Sellack. Old Hall was looked at but here the house lies close to the parish boundary and is of 18th century style although there is a timber framed outbuilding. Three other settlements mentioned by name in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334 were also looked at - Trevasse, Treessey and Michaelchurch. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments mentions the existence of a tump seven feet high at Trevasse beside the road. This is no longer visible - the field in pasture had only a few gentle undulations and a marshy hole. There was however evidence of an old roadway now an overgrown green way leading to a stone built cottage. Otherwise there was no visible evidence of earthworks here. Treessey was similarly lacking in evidence of any larger settlement, although the existing settlement has three dwellings.

At Michaelchurch, while the church is medieval and contains a Roman altar stone to the "God of the Three Ways", there is again very little evidence of a greater spread of settlement from earthworks apart from one house platform on the opposite hillside. There was a dam on the stream below the church from which a leet led off down the valley passing a feed to an old mill amongst the outbuildings of Michaelchurch Court and continuing southwards down the valley. Time did not allow it to be followed any further.

Permission was obtained to look at the land around Gillow Manor - a 14th century moated manor house with the moat remaining on one side. Here there was evidence of a hollow way leading to a quarry in the orchard above the house with platforms alongside. There was also evidence of vague earthworks southwest of the house. There were several fish ponds which were not looked at on the stream below the house. The single rampart of the Iron Age hill fort of Gaer Cop was visible in the cultivated field on the hill above the house. It is possible that the reference to Gillow in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334 may relate to a small hamlet beside the Manor House. A quick visit was made to Treaddow, which is still an existing settlement where the roads have never been taken over and maintained by the local authority.

The dwellings are clustered around, and in one case on the site of a motte and bailey castle. The motte is crossed by a path leading to a cottage. The ditch on the north and west sides is still clearly visible although it is being filled in with rubbish. On the south side there

is a drop from one garden level to the next, possibly indicating the extent of the bailey in this direction. There was no sign of the ruins of the chapel shown on the Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2500 scale. Treadow was mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1334.

The Group would like to express its thanks to the owners of Gillow and Pencoyd Manors, and Netherton Farm for the permission kindly given to walk over their lands and interesting discussions.

**R E Hickling
November 1974**

PRIMARY FUNCTION OF OFFA'S DYKE – THE CATTLE-RUSTLING THEORY (A Military Appreciation)

Our archaeological findings on Offa's Dyke are never likely to be interpreted realistically so long as the main purpose of the Dyke and its operation are not properly understood. A theory to the effect that the primary function of Offa's Dyke was to act as a cattle-rustling barrier is too popular therefore to be left unchallenged, if only bearing in mind the crippling cost Offa had to pay for construction of his Dyke.*

Having regard to the pre-Dyke history of this frontier - one of continual "devastating" Welsh raids into Mercia; even as deep as the East Midlands in King Cenred's reign, - military alert and preparedness in the Welsh Marches must inevitably have been such as to rule out any concept of tip-toe night incursions and swift, silent rustling and, indeed, of any considerable farming near the Border-lands.

The Black Mountains, the Radnor outliers and the Cluns represented some four hours of driving or of carcass-freighting through the deep, winding river and stream defiles, or much longer if attempted over the thicket-clad flanks of the hills themselves. Even if the incursion itself were not interrupted by armed frontier guards, the raid alert would not be long delayed. The hue and cry would be quick to follow, concentrated and probably mounted. Nothing less than a sturdy armed rearguard by the raiders could have held off the Mercians long enough to allow the rustlers time to clear their spoil over the broad tough no-man's land

Cattle-thieving on any considerable scale could only have been but a product of armed conflict. Despite the value of cattle to the Mercian farmers, they had much more precious possessions to safeguard; homes, wives, children and not least their own lives. Herein lay the true incentive for building the Dyke and it were naive and unrealistic to rate this as a cattle rustling problem. And would it not have made better sense to put the major Mercian effort into halting the incursion rather than avenging the raid after its devastation?

The Forest of Dean

There is moreover the question of the sheer impracticability of cattle-rustling over some of the more precipitous faces of the Border hills which are nonetheless crowned with strong sections of Dyke. The Wye Gorge through the Forest of Dean exemplifies this problem. Its near-sheer Western face was probably thorn-clad in those days and even if this could have been negotiated; there was the deep and often turbulent tidal Wye to swim, while on the Gwent bank rose the equally formidable Eastern escarpment, offering very few defiles to which the retreating raiders could resort.

And how likely is it that cattle-grazing was sustained within the rugged terrain of the Forest of Dean, on a scale large enough to make mere cattle-raiding profitable in the face of such peculiar hazards?

Evidence of Identity and Purpose

To one fully versed in the science of warfare and particularly in regard to frontier defence, the identity and purpose of Offa's Dyke is self-evident.

The architecture of most of what are assumed to be segments of this Dyke, (but by no means all) together with the tactical poise of each in relation to its local topography,

stamps it as a military earthwork against Wales. Strategical study of the Dyke system as a whole, proves it to represent the military patrol element of a strategically defensive/tactically offensive frontier system, defending "England" against "Wales".

Of course Offa's Dyke provided an excellent cattle-rustling barrier. Of course Offa's Dyke served well as a frontier marker. And both were needed. But its primary function went much deeper than that.

L P Moore

Note:

* Employing professional survey costing rates applicable to purely manual "Navvying" labour, with elemental tools and applying them solely to the earth-moving aspect of excavation of the Dyke, assuming the overall length to be 80 miles and the cross section to be the average of that found by excavation to date, the cost works out at four million man hours. But this represents only about one-third of the cost of the Dyke system in its entirety. The impact of this upon Mercian economy must have been swingeing. An incentive commensurate with this cost must clearly be found for the building of Offa's Dyke.

(Professor Collingwood calculated, by a different method, the cost of construction of the "Vallum" earthwork of Hadrian's Wall system - a comparable task in size and kind to the earthwork of the Dyke - and arrived at a figure of twenty-four million man hours.)

LOOKING FOR THE DYKE IN HEREFORDSHIRE

3rd November, 1974

The party met at Weobley. An invitation had been extended, by the Woolhope Club Archaeological Research Section to Association members attending the General Meeting to join them in two field surveys. Several Offa's Dyke Association members accepted and the party was led by our Vice Chairman, Frank Noble.

The morning began well, the November sun picking out the dying colours in the Herefordshire hedges and woods, and playing upon the lively black and white architecture of Weobley.

The fine weather was not to last long, however. Rain soon arrived, although the occasional rainbow was accepted as a consolation.

The morning visit was to Hyatt Sarnesfield Farm (SO 380 506) which lies near to the alignment between the Dyke at Rushock Hill and Yazor Wood. Unfortunately, little Dyke exists between these two points and Fox assumed that this was because of the presence of impenetrable woodland hereabouts in the 8th century.

If the Dyke did exist near Hyatt Sarnesfield then the name Sarnesfield, anciently "The old road through the cleared land" might indicate a crossing point on the Dyke. The "Sarn" could have passed through the Dyke, to facilitate the movement of cattle etc., the gap being possibly closed by a manned gate to prevent the passage of rustlers.

No visible Dyke features have been traced in nearby fields but the recent clearance of a wood between the farm and the B4230, at SO 385 500, gave the party an opportunity of surveying a hitherto impenetrable area. Re-afforestation is in hand and so the survey could only be done now or delayed for many years!

A prominent bank was noted, although running at right angles to the Dyke alignment. This, however, seems to have been a duck decoy. Several other banks and ditches were noted but these, again, appeared to be post-Offan, probably connected with a local pond system.

The morning's survey, although not revealing any further trace of the Dyke, did help to add a little ground to that already explored in the search for the missing Dyke.

The main body of the party returned by car to Weobley to dry out and take lunch in front of the log fire at the Unicorn Hotel. A small party of Association members returned on

foot, through the grounds of Garnstone Castle, passing the impressive earthworks of a real castle, the de Lacy motte and bailey stronghold at Weobley.

In the afternoon the party travelled to Stocklow Manor Farm (SO 371 616) in the parish of Staunton-on-Arrow.

The question of the Anglo-Saxon boundaries of Staunton and their relationship with the other linear earthwork in the area, the Rowe Ditch, is the subject of current research by Frank Noble and others, but there is evidence that the parish boundary was in existence before the Rowe Ditch was built. The parish boundary encapsulates a small section of the Ditch, whereas one would expect the boundary if post-dating the Ditch, to make use of and follow for some length the line of the Ditch. Tenth century records also indicate that the boundary probably followed a gated, possibly Roman "straet", in the region of Stocklow Manor Farm.

The afternoon was to have been spent surveying the route taken by the parish boundary near the farm, following upon an earlier visit by the Woolhope Club. The object was to see what features, if any, remained, which might tie-in with one Tenth century description of the boundary route. Unfortunately, our visit coincided with a heavy rain storm and as there appeared little prospect of the rain stopping, the meeting was curtailed.

Although no field work was done in the afternoon, a dry barn enabled Frank Noble to explain the history of the parish. Although lying off the line of the Dyke, the parish may have significance in indicating the antiquity of Border parish boundaries as the Rowe Ditch, of unknown date, would seem to have been built after the boundaries were fixed. If the Rowe Ditch is a contemporary of the neighbouring Dyke, then Offa's Dyke may likewise be later than the boundaries through which it runs.

**Bernard Lowry
November 1974**

(Notes on the Archaeological Research Section Field Meeting held on 3rd November kindly contributed by Bernard Lowry, member of the Offa's Dyke Association and sent by Earnest Kay, Joint Editor, Offa's Dyke Newsletter.)

WALSOPHTHORNE TUNNEL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE & HEREFORDSHIRE CANAL

On May 18th 1842 the Hereford Journal stated that the last length of arching had been keyed in to complete the tunnel. The bricks used for the purpose being some which were made for the contemplated tunnel fifty years earlier.

The completion of this tunnel was worthy of the celebration it was given as it made available to the whole length of the canal an additional and substantial water supply from the Canon Frome feeder simultaneously completed on the Herefordshire side of the tunnel.

Recently a party from the Hereford College of Art, C & G Photography class lowered a boat down the steep thirty-five feet cutting at the South East end of this tunnel and travelled through its full length.

Mr Elliott Davies who owns the surrounding land and the tunnel mentioned that as a child he remembered playing on the towpath within the tunnel. The presence of this towpath was verified along the whole length and although the water is now about four feet higher than its original level one can feel with a rod the hard stone edge of the towpath before the drop into the bed of the canal.

The tunnel has no stone facing to the entrance at either end only the dog tooth pattern of the projecting ends of two layers of stone lining blocks.

The tunnel is lined with faced stone blocks for about twenty yards in from either end, otherwise it is brick lined throughout.

The standard of brickwork is high but the tunnel has generally deteriorated at the Hereford end where bulges exist in the brickwork and large faults have appeared down the sides. Two definite sizes of brick were noted, one being considerably smaller.

Very little water seems to be dripping from the roof of the tunnel but stalactites eighteen inches long were distributed all along making an interesting view in the headlamp of the boat.

A vertical brick-lined shaft about eight feet in diameter exists about sixty yards in from the Hereford end. This shaft is not central but to one side of the centre line of the tunnel. Its top is domed with cut stone blocks. The height of the shaft was hard to judge but was certainly in the region of twenty feet.

The writer and two other members of the Woolhope Archaeological Research Group, Mr G Warren and Mr G Parker, joined in this meeting and dimensions taken by Mr Warren within the tunnel are given on the accompanying sketch (page 14).

**Stuart Webb
November 1974**

REPORT ON SECTION AGM, 4th DECEMBER, 1974

Members were a little thin on the ground at the meeting held at the Devereux Room, Green Dragon, Hereford, under the Chairmanship of Miss R Hickling.

Apologies were received from Pat Moore and Peter Cooper, and twelve members were present.

The Chairman reported on the events of the preceding year and the Minutes of the last AGM were read and approved. Ten Field Meetings had been held, and a very enjoyable dinner one evening at the Spread Eagle, Hereford. The funds were some £30 in credit and paid-up membership of the Section stood at fifty.

Thanks were expressed to all officers who had contributed towards the organisation during the year, and to the outgoing Secretary, Mr S B Webb. A list of the names of the newly elected officers appears as an Addendum in this December 1974 News.

The problem of producing the News because of access to duplicating equipment was discussed and it was agreed that Mr Attfield should negotiate for the purchase of a duplicator on the lines suggested.

It was agreed that a Dinner be held at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Hereford, on Friday 7th February, 1975, at 7.30 for 8.00 p.m.

Following the business part of the meeting, a number of slides were shown of activities at the Field Meetings over the previous months and others. These included:

The Moated Site at Little Dilwyn and House Platforms.

The Leominster Canal near Stockton Cross.

Lock Cottage near Leominster.

Deserted Medieval Village at Pencoyd and Hollow ways.

The Roman Altar Stone at Michaelchurch (turned into a Stoup).

Bernithan Court ridge or bank.

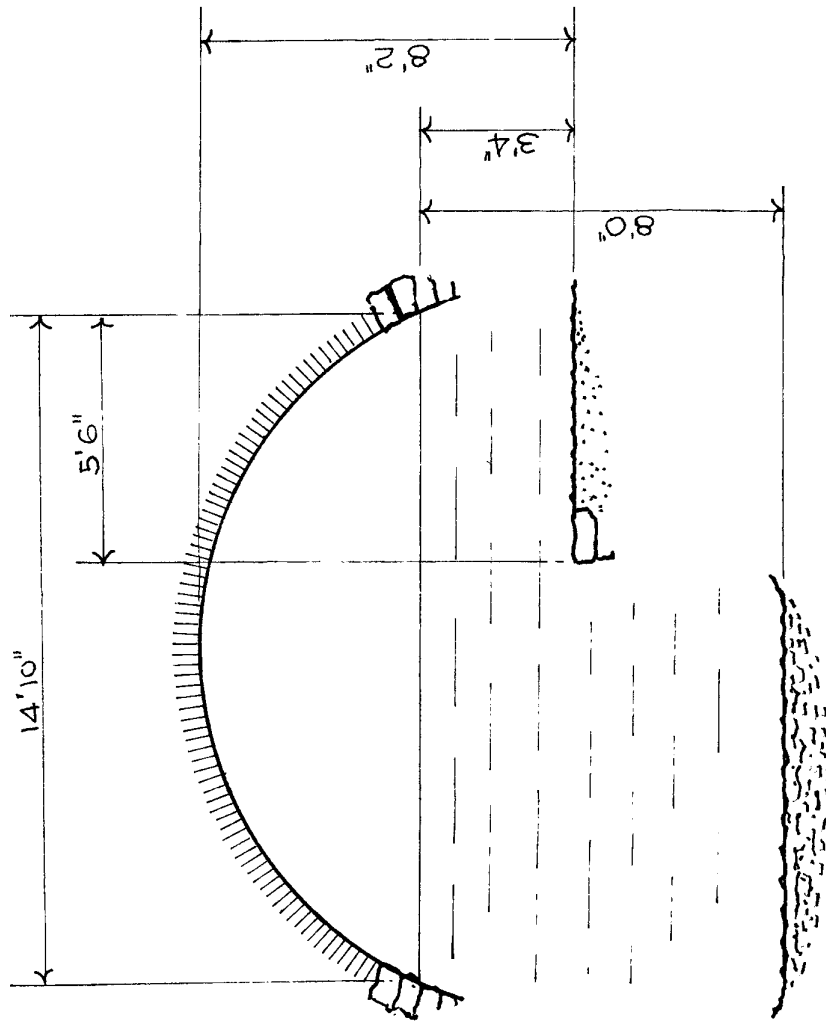
Gillow Manor, earthworks, moat and fishpond sites.

Hampton Court Waterworks, leets and dams, double arched stone bridge, ornamental waterfall etc.

Industrial archaeology at Riffins Mill, including the turbine and machinery, grinding stones, creosote pit and cover, water ways, wrought iron bridge etc.

Measuring the Lock at Mordiford Bridge, Gate slots, rope marks on Mordiford bridge arch, details of bridge arches.

Also on display were some excellent photographs by Mr S B Webb of excavations at a Manor House site, Much Marcle, the Walsopthorne Canal Tunnel investigation, etc.



DIMENSION TAKEN AT PRESENT WATER LEVEL

BRICK LINING AT HIGH LEVEL WITH STONE BELOW (STONE ALL ROUND FOR ABOUT 20YD. IN FROM EACH END OF TUNNEL.)

PRESENT WATER LEVEL.

STONE EDGED TOX PATH WITH FIRM PATH SURFACE. PROVED BY PROBE AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE WHOLE LENGTH.

APPARENT BOTTOM OF NAVIGABLE CHANNEL THIS IS SOFT MUD ~ DIMENSION IS APPROXIMATE.

VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS THE SOUTH EAST END
SCALE 1:48

DIMENSIONS TAKEN WITHIN WALSOPTHORNE TUNNEL
HEREFORDSHIRE & GLOUCESTERSHIRE CANAL.

S.B.V. ~ 20TH OCT 1974.

LIST OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN HEREFORDSHIRE

(Corrected to 31st December, 1971)

The appearance of a monument in the list does not mean that there is any right of public access or inspection though those in the charge of the Secretary of State are normally accessible at all reasonable times.

Key to Marginal Notes

- o Monuments wholly or partly in the charge of the Secretary of State under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Acts.
- * Crown or Duchy property wholly or partly in the charge of the Secretary of State.
- ^ Crown or Duchy property not in the charge of the Secretary of State.
- P Monuments protected by a Preservation Order.
- A Monuments revealed by aerial photography.

Note: For administrative reasons monuments are usually indexed under the name of the Civil Parish in which they are situated. This often results in monuments situated in one village being indexed under the name of another village two or three miles away.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS. The Imperial distances quoted in this list are perforce somewhat approximate and in providing metric equivalents (in brackets), in each case the latter have generally been rounded up to the nearest ten metres.

Herefordshire

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
<u>Cave</u>			
143	King Arthur's Cave	Whitchurch	142 SO 545156
<u>Burial Mounds and Megalithic Monuments</u>			
93	Round barrows NE of Buckton Park Farm	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 392740
177	Barrows adjoining county boundary E of Gardener's Common	Colwall	143 SO 766420
94	Round barrow 250 yds (230m) NE of Combe House	Combe	129 SO 348635
o 2	Arthur's Stone	Dorstone	142 SO 318432
149	Long barrow W of Lodge Farm	Dorstone	142 SO 333418
104	Round barrow 200 yds (180m) NE of Butthouse	Kings Pyon	142 SO 442489
169	Barrow called The Tump 70 yds (60m) SSW of church	St Weonards	142 SO 497243
180	Round barrow 270 yds (250m) S of Shobdon Church	Shobdon	129 SO 401626
72	Round barrow 500 yds (460m) W of Walford Farm	Walford, Letton and Newton	129 SO 386723
<u>Camps and Settlements</u>			
8	Aconbury camp	Aconbury	142 SO 504330

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
71	Brandon camp	Adforton	129 SO 402723
76	Croft Ambrey camp	Aymestrey	129 SO 445668
90	Pyon Wood camp	Aymestrey	129 SO 423664
92	Pen Twyn camp	Brilley	141 SO 228486
A62	Settlement W of Buckton	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 396735
74	Coxall Knoll camp	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 366734
3	Herefordshire Beacon camp	Colwall, Ledbury Rural (& Little Malvern, Worcestershire)	143 SO 760400
61	Credenhill camp	Credenhill	142 SO 450446
12	Dinedor camp	Dinedor	142 SO 523364
14	Ethelbert's camp	Dormington	142 SO 587389
95	Camp at Downton on the Rock	Downton	142 SO 429732
4	Midsummer Hill camp	Eastnor, Ledbury Rural (and Castle Morton, Worcs)	143 SO 760374
10	Eaton camp	Eaton Bishop	142 SO 453393
11	Cherry Hill camp	Fownhope	142 SO 577352
26	Little Doward camp	Ganarew	142 SO 539160
75	Risbury camp	Humber	129 SO 541553
101	Back camp	Kimbolton	129 SO 546603
15	Wall Hills camp	Ledbury Rural	143 SO 691382
112	Ivington camp	Leominster Out Parish	142 SO 485546
64	Camp in Chase Wood	Ross Rural	142/143 SO 602224
^118	Wapley Hill camp	Staunton on Arrow	129 SO 346623
P68	Sutton Walls	Sutton	142 SO 525464
69	Wall Hills camp	Thornbury	129/130 SO 630598
38	Camp in Lower Park Wood	Vowchurch	142 SO 359377
66	Greate Howle camp	Walford	142/143 SO 611201
9	Walterstone camp	Walterstone	142 SO 349251
13	Capler camp	Woolhope	142 SO 593329
<u>Roman Remains</u>			
A159	Roman site NW of Brandon Villa	Adforton	129 SO 397723
A160	Temporary camp S of Walford Bridge	Adforton	129 SO 395714
A157	Buckton Roman Fort	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 392734
A161	Roman Fort NE of Buckton	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 386735
29	Site of Romano-British town of Magnis	Kenchester	142 SO 440428
28	Rampart and ditch of Roman station of Bravonium	Leintwardine	129 SO 405741/403741
A158	Jay Lane Roman Fort	Leintwardine	129 SO 400744
163	Roman villa E of the Rectory	Putley	142/143 SO 643370
153	Roman fort at Coppice House	Tedstone Wafer	129/130 SO 676602
154	Roman town of Ariconium	Weston under Penyard	142/143 SO 645238

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
<u>Linear Earthworks</u>			
57	Offa's Dyke: Section 950 yds (869m) long N & S of Big Oaks	Byford	142 SO 407431
176	Dyke of S side of Yatton Wood	Foy	142 SO 627295/631294
48	Offa's Dyke: Section 1630 yds (1490m) long from Rushok Hill to Kennel Wood	Kington Rural & Knill	129 SO 288595/294594
133	Offa's Dyke: Section S of Riddings Brook and on Herrock Hill	Lower Harpton	129 SO 280599/281603
52	Offa's Dyke: Section 85 yds (80m) long E of Garden Wood	Lyonshall	129 SO 331554
53	Offa's Dyke: Section 615 yds (560m) long NW of the railway, Holme Marsh	Lyonshall	129/142 SO 335550
51	Offa's Dyke: Section 630 yds (580m) long W of Lyonshall	Lyonshall	129 SO 328560
50	Offa's Dyke: Section 300 yds (274m) long crossing railway W of Titley Junction	Lyonshall	129 SO 325581/325578
56	Offa's Dyke: Section 230 yds (210m) long N & S of the Old Barn near Kenmoor Coppice	Mansell Gamage	142 SO 396455
49	Offa's Dyke: Section 165 yds (150m) long N from Berry's Wood	Titley	129 SO 323587
54	Offa's Dyke: Section 175 yds (160m) long N of Upperton Farm	Yazor	142 SO 395471
55	Offa's Dyke: Two sections 195 yds (180m) long and 370 yds (340m) long southwards from Upperton Farm	Yazor	142 SO 395464
117	Rowe Ditch	Pembridge	129 SO 380600/381585/ 382579
<u>Ecclesiastical Buildings</u>			
135	Wigmore Abbey	Adforton	129 SO 411714
129	Avenbury Church	Avenbury	142/143 SO 661532
67	Chapel	Brockhampton	130 SO 688560
125	Cradley Old School (Parish Hall)	Cradley	143 SO 737471
24	Craswall Priory	Craswall	141 SO 272376
*123	Rotherwas Chapel and Precincts	Dinedor	143 SO 535384
132	Church of St Giles	Downton	129 SO 428734
128	Old Church	Edvin Loach	129/130 SO 662584
23	Flanesford Priory	Goodrich	142 SO 579194
130	Bullingham Old Church	Grafton	142 SO 510371
22	Blackfriars	Hereford	142 SO 511404
105	Forbury Chapel	Leominster Borough	129 SO 497592
145	Ruined part of Priory Church	Leominster Borough	129 SO 498591
110	Limebrook Priory	Lingen	129 SO 374660

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
127	Church of St John the Baptist	Llanwarne	142 SO 506282
131	Chapel at Urishay Castle	Peterchurch	142 SO 323375
155	Shobdon Arches	Shobdon	129 SO 402631
33	Chapel at Chapel Farm	Yatton	142/143 SO 627304
<u>Crosses</u>			
22	Preaching Cross	Hereford	142 SO 511404
39	White Cross	Hereford	142 SO 493406
<u>Castles and Fortifications</u>			
78	Almeley Castle	Almeley	142 SO 332514
77	Oldcastle Twt	Almeley	142 SO 328520
171	Ashperton Castle	Ashperton	142 SO 642415
89	Brampton Bryan Castle	Brampton Bryan	129 SO 369726
41	Bredwardine Castle	Bredwardine	142 SO 335444
37	Wilton Castle	Bridstow	142 SO 590244
91	Mound N of Cwmma Farm	Brilley	141 SO 276514
73	Mound at Buckton	Buckton & Coxall	129 SO 383733
58	Castle Frome Castle	Castle Frome	142/143 SO 671459
36	Clifford Castle	Clifford	141 SO 243456
40	Newton Tump	Clifford	142 SO 293441
44	Motte and bailey castle N of Old Castleton	Clifford	142 SO 283457
139	Cusop Castle	Cusop	141 SO 239414
140	Mouse Castle	Cusop	141 SO 248424
170	Moated mound S of church	Dilwyn	142 SO 416544
138	Dorstone Castle	Dorstone	142 SO 312417
97	Monk's Court	Eardisland	129 SO 419588
96	Mound N of church	Eardisland	129 SO 421586
86	Eardisley Castle	Eardisley	142 SO 311491
62	Bronsil Castle	Eastnor	143 SO 749372
16	Ewyas Harold Castle	Ewyas Harold	142 SO 385287
01	Goodrich Castle	Goodrich	142 SO 577199
152	Hereford Castle	Hereford	142 SO 509395
124	City wall and ditch	Hereford	142 SO 510402/514398/ 507398
47	Row Ditch	Hereford	142 SO 510394
98	Huntington Castle	Huntington	141 SO 249538
99	Turret Castle	Huntington	141 SO 259533
100	Turret Tump	Huntington	141 SO 246521
17	Kilpeck Castle	Kilpeck	142 SO 444305
173	Castle Mound known as Caple Tump	King's Caple	142 SO 559288
103	Kingsland Castle	Kingsland	129 SO 445612
107	Castle Twts	Kington Rural	128 SO 277555
174	Mound 150 yds (140m) N of church	Kington Urban	129 SO 293569
166	Castle Mound	Laysters	129 SO 568632
111	Lingen Castle	Lingen	129 SO 366673
45	Mound E of church	Llancillo	142 SO 367256
172	Motte at Tregate Castle Farm	Llanrothal	142 SO 480172

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
Part o20	Longtown Castle	Longtown	142 SO 321291
19	Pont-hendre castle mound	Longtown	142 SO 326281
108	Lyonshall Castle	Lyonshall	129 SO 331564
18	Orcop Castle	Orcop	142 SO 472266
34	Snodhill Castle	Peterchurch	142 SO 322404
131	Urishay Castle	Peterchurch	142 SO 323375
79	Aston Tump	Pipe Aston	129 SO 462719
116	Castle	Richard's Castle (Hereford)	129 SO 484703
126	Penyard Castle	Ross Rural	142/143 SO 618226
156	Castle mound W of Court Farm	Rowlstone	142 SO 375273
119	Stapleton Castle	Stapleton	129 SO 323656
181	Castle mound	Shobdon	129 SO 399628
120	Mound SW of church	Staunton on Arrow	129 SO 369600
141	Chanstone Tumps	Vowchurch	142 SO 366359
167	Castle mound	Wacton	129/130 SO 615576
70	Motte and bailey castle	Walford, Letton & Newton	129 SO 391724
42	Motte and bailey castle W of church	Walterstone	142 SO 339250
35	Pembridge Castle (uninhabited parts)	Welsh Newton	142 SO 488193
122	Weobley Castle	Weobley	129 SO 404514
5	Wigmore Castle	Wigmore	129 SO 408693
<u>Deserted Villages and Moated Sites</u>			
^164	Moated site in Trilloes Court Wood	Bolstone	142 SO 545324
60	Moated site SW of church	Breinton	142 SO 472395
147	Moated site 200 yds (180m) S of Brinsop Court	Brinsop	142 SO 446455
165	Moated site	Edvin Ralph	129/130 SO 644575
146	Ancient village	Kilpeck	142 SO 447305/446307
148	Moated site at Hemhill	Lugwardine	142 SO 550413
175	Moated site at Court Farm	Mansel Lacy	142 SO 426455
134	Court House Farm moated site	Pembridge	129 SO 391580
179	Moated site	Yarkhill	143 SO 506842
<u>Water Mill</u>			
o150	Mortimer's Cross water mill	Lucton	129 SO 426637
<u>Other Secular Sites and Buildings</u>			
178	Old Court Farm Gatehouse	Bosbury	143 SO 695435
151	Old Court Mound	Bredwardine	142 SO 335448
67	Gatehouse	Brockhampton	130 SO 688560
137	Dovecote at Luntley Court	Dilwyn	129 SO 392557
82	Earthworks SE of Lower Ashton Farm	Eye, Moreton & Ashton	129 SO 517643
25	Dovecote	Garway	142 SO 455234
46	Mound NE of Howton Farm	Kenderchurch	142 SO 415295
102	Dovecote at Stocktonbury	Kimbolton	129 SO 517610

County No.	Description of Monument	Civil Parish	1" Map and Grid Reference
106	Mound S of Woodbrook	Kington Rural	142 SO 305544
6	Market house	Ledbury Urban	143 SO 711377
109	Mound 1200 yds (1100m) NNE of church	Lingen	129 SO 372681
7	Market Hall	Pembridge	129 SO 390581
115	Dovecote at Court House	Richard's Castle (Hereford)	129 SO 491698
27	Market Hall	Ross Urban	142 SO 599241
121	Ring work 450 yds (410m) N of Gorsty Dole	Titley	120 SO 311603
Bridges			
^30	Wilton Bridge	Bridstow & Ross Urban	142 SO 590242
31	Mordiford Bridge	Hampton Bishop & Mordiford	142 SO 569375
^21	Wye Bridge	Hereford	142 SO 508396
32	Lugg Bridge	Hereford & Lugwardine	142 SO 532418
142	Lugg Bridge	Stapleton	129 SO 316646

(Extracts reproduced by kind permission of the Department of the Environment from "List of Ancient Monuments in England" – HMSO.)

ADDENDUM

At the Annual General Meeting held at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford, on Wednesday, 4th December, 1974, the following Officers were elected for the year 1975:

Chairman: Mr P Cooper,
Secretary: Miss M Thomas
Treasurer: Miss R Hickling
Field Secretary: Mr L Skelton
Committee: Mrs S Warren
Mr G Parker

Co-opted Members:
Editor: Mr C E Attfield,

Assistant Editor: Mr R Kay

NB: Please note changes in persons to contact re Field Meetings.

Note – Social Event

A dinner will be held at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Hereford, on Friday, 7th February, 1975 (7.30 for 8.00 pm). (NOT 7th January as decided at Annual Meeting because room not available.)

Members interested please contact Mary Thomas as soon as possible.