

Archaeological assessment of Eardisley, Hereford and Worcester

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with contributions by Derek Hurst, Richard Morriss, Elizabeth Pearson and Paul Stamper

Summary

The historic town of Eardisley was surveyed during the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey, a desk-based study of 64 smaller historic towns in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Archaeological and documentary evidence relating to the historic core of Eardisley was carefully analysed, comprising topographic data, published and unpublished archaeological reports, museum collections, primary and secondary historical sources, historical maps, and field data recorded by the project team.

Detailed evidence is provided on the character and layout of the settlement in the medieval period. The available information is analysed and mapped in detail, and a model of the development of the town is proposed. In addition, the evidence for pre-urban occupation is considered, together with evidence of post-medieval occupation. All archaeologically-relevant information has been recorded as part of the county Sites and Monuments Record. Specialist assessments of artefacts, ecofacts, standing buildings and documentary sources are included. A detailed archaeological research framework has been developed for Eardisley, which will inform future archaeological investigations as well as management decisions.

The historic core of Eardisley contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have high potential. In addition there is high potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. Extensive waterlogged deposits have been recorded, which is rare in the region. The historic buildings constitute a complementary body of evidence, and are judged to have moderate potential for detailed study and recording. The surviving documentary sources relating to the medieval period are few, and consequently the potential for further study is limited.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and landuse

The urban area of Eardisley is located at NGR SO 312 494 in Leominster District. The modern settlement is largely situated within the historic core but there is modern housing development out to the east along the Almeley Road.

1.2 Topography, geology and soils

Eardisley lies at a height of between 70m and 75m OD. The town is situated on low-lying ground on either side of a tributary of the River Wye. The soils are typically slowly permeable stagnogleyic soils of the Vernolds association over reddish till to the north and silty or clayey alluvium of the Hollington association to the south (Soil

Survey of England and Wales, Ragg *et al* 1984). Both soil types overlie Downtonian Raglan Mudstone (British Geological Survey 1:250,000 52°N 04°W), are prone to waterlogging for long periods of the year, and are generally unsuitable for arable cultivation without some form of drainage.

1.3 Chronological outline

The Domesday Survey records that the manor of Eardisley was in the middle of a wood and that it contained a *domus defensabilis*. It was not in a hundred and did not pay tax indicating that it was treated as a castelry by the authorities (Thorn and Thorn 1983). The location of the defended house is not known although it may have lain on, or close to, the site of the later motte and bailey castle. At Domesday Eardisley was held by Roger de Lacy, but by the 12th century it was held by the Baskerville family who held it for the next 600 years (Hyett Warner 1904).

Eardisley was granted a market and fair in 1233 (Stanford 1980, 224). In 1263 the town was burnt by the Welsh and in 1278 Edward I directed the Sheriff of Hereford to take Eardisley Castle into his hands presumably because of the frequent disturbances in the area (Hyett Warner 1904, 257). At some time in the later middle ages Eardisley lost its urban status and its later history was as a village.

1.4 Placename studies

The name Eardisley means "meadow of the Eard-red or -wulf." The earliest recorded form of the name is *Cyrdeslea* in Saxon charters dating to c 1030 AD. In Domesday it is referred to as *Herdeslege* and by the 13th century as *Eiadeleye*, *Erdeslege* and *Eardesleye* (Bannister 1916).

1.5 Syntheses of documentary and archaeological data

The only summary of the documentary evidence relating to Eardisley occurs in Hyett Warner (1904) and no synthesis of the archaeological data has been undertaken. The present assessment by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey was carried out in 1994. The text was revised in March 1995 to incorporate the results of fieldwork undertaken by the Survey (see section 1.7). No information published after December 1994 has been incorporated into this assessment.

1.6 Cartographic sources

The tithe map of 1840 (HFNS nd) and the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 maps (*Herefordshire sheet XXIV.7-8, 11-2* (1887)) were used in the identification of remains and buildings and the definition of urban components.

1.7 Archaeological excavations and surveys

Spearheads, a helmet and large pieces of masonry were recovered from the castle moat in the 19th century (HWCM 1073, SMR file). Large timbers were also found in the moat near the present entrance "some years" before 1935, and were interpreted as part of the drawbridge of the castle (Anon 1935). Salvage recording was undertaken out by the County Archaeological Service at Castle Farm in 1994 (HWCM 20661; Topping 1994). RCHME produced a plan of the earthworks around the castle in the 1930s (RCHME 1934), but no other earthwork survey has been undertaken.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. This identified remains, investigated and revised the extent of components, and recorded 18th and 19th century cellarge and modern developments in the urban area.

1.8 Acknowledgments and personnel

Survey field work was carried out by Victoria Buteux and Nigel Topping. Analysis and report writing were carried out by Victoria Buteux. The report was edited by Hal Dalwood.

2 Pre-urban evidence

There is some evidence of prehistoric activity within the Eardisley area, but no evidence of pre-medieval activity has been found at the site of the medieval town.

3 Medieval archaeological evidence

3.1 Medieval remains and buildings

The motte and bailey castle, although disturbed by post-medieval activity, is still a fairly substantial earthwork with the motte standing to *c* 5m above the level of the bailey. No above-ground stonework remains, but there are indications of buried masonry which may form part of the curtain wall (Stirling-Brown 1992). Waterlogged material was recovered from the castle moat in the early part of this century (Anon 1935). In 1994 medieval deposits including a ditch were observed 0.3m to 0.4m below present ground surface, close to the suggested site of the castle gatehouse (HWCM 20661; Topping 1994). With the exception of the material recovered from the castle there is no evidence of the nature of surviving archaeological deposits in Eardisley.

The modern village of Eardisley contains five buildings which date to the 14th and 15th centuries. The church of St Mary Magdalene contains masonry dating to the later 12th century. The church has been planned, and the sequence of construction interpreted (RCHME 1934, 175-2; HWCM 7367). About 4m south of the church stands a restored churchyard cross probably dating to the 15th century (HWCM 1071).

3.2 Medieval urban components

Analysis of the evidence summarised above and of cartographic and documentary sources indicated the existence of sixteen urban components. The characteristics of these urban components are summarised below.

Castle (HWCM 1073). The earthworks of the castle form a readily identifiable monument which may contain the remains of the "defended house" recorded in Domesday Book. The motte can be clearly seen but any ditch which may have divided it from the inner bailey has been filled in. The ditch, or moat, which once surrounded the outer bailey was virtually intact in 1887 when it was shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. It is now only visible to the southwest. Earthworks to the west of the surviving ditch may be part of an outer bailey, although the two streams in this area are probably not contemporary with the castle but associated with the post-medieval mill (NMR SO 34 NW 5/106001). A further ditch, possibly on a line with the present road to the west of St Mary's Church, was discovered in 1994 (Topping 1994).

The castle is first mentioned in 1183 (Sterling Brown 1988) and was still defensible in 1403 (Stirling Brown 1992). The castle continued to be occupied until it was burnt by Parliamentary forces during the Civil War. After this event only the gatehouse remained intact, and this was occupied until at least the late 17th century by members of the Baskerville family (Hyett Warner 1904, 261).

Little is known of the buildings within the castle, except that in 1272 Walter de

Baskerville was granted a licence to build an oratory for divine service within the walls of the castle (Hyett Warner 1904). Salvage recording at Castle Farm provided evidence for the destruction of buildings and possible cleaning out of the ditch in the medieval period (Topping 1994).

Churchyard (HWCM 17779). The churchyard lies directly to the east of the castle. It contains the 12th century church of St Mary Magdalene (HWCM 7367) and a 15th century churchyard cross (HWCM 1071). The post-medieval churchyard partly survives as an earthwork of slightly higher elevation than adjacent areas but the extent of the medieval churchyard is not known. For the purposes of this survey the boundary of the medieval churchyard has been drawn using 19th century maps but it may originally have been larger, perhaps incorporating part of HWCM 17794.

Market place (HWCM 19299). The surviving 16th and 17th century buildings to the west of Church Road (HWCM 4792, HWCM 4795, HWCM 16097, HWCM 16106) are set back from the modern street and may have originally fronted a triangular market place. A stream ran down the centre of the market place and acted as a drain. This stream has now been culverted but was still open to the north of Church Street in 1840. The 1840 tithe map also shows a narrowing of Church Road at the junction of two tenement plots (HWCM 17790 and HWCM 19298) and this may mark the southerly limit of the market place.

Mill (HWCM 17787). In the early 19th century a mill stood to the north of the castle and the streams running through the enclosure/outer bailey of the castle are probably connected with this (NMR SO 34 NW 5/106001). There is no direct evidence that this was the location of a medieval mill but its position in relation to the castle may suggest a medieval origin.

Tenement plots (HWCM 17791, HWCM 17792, HWCM 17789, HWCM 17790, HWCM 17793, HWCM 17794, HWCM 19298, HWCM 21493, HWCM 21494). The site of the 11th to 12th century settlement is not known, but it was probably close to the castle and church. Components HWCM 17793, HWCM 17794 and HWCM 21494 may represent the area of the early settlement, although they contain no surviving buildings earlier than the 17th century and were largely meadow and garden land by the early 19th century.

The castle, church and postulated early settlement is separated from the rest of Eardisley by a low-lying area on either side of a stream. This was probably always meadow land, and the tenement plots to the north of this form a distinct planned extension of the original settlement, possibly dating to the 13th century.

The 1840 tithe map, and the surviving medieval and later buildings, have been used to determine the position of blocks of medieval occupation in this part of the town. HWCM 19298, HWCM 17791 and HWCM 21493 to the west and east of the market place contain 14th and 15th century buildings (HWCM 4792, HWCM 16099, HWCM 16107, HWCM 17785) and the remains of short tenement plot boundaries running back from the street. HWCM 17790 to the west of Church Road contains a building dating to the late 15th or early 16th century (HWCM 16093). HWCM 17789 and HWCM 17792 contain early post-medieval buildings (HWCM 16092, HWCM 16093, HWCM 16101, HWCM 16104, HWCM 16105) but their position with relation to the main street and the market place suggest that they are medieval also. HWCM 17790 and HWCM 17789 are made up of much longer plots than components to the north of Eardisley Bridge and this may suggest at least two phases of development.

Street system (HWCM 17788). The standing buildings of 14th and 15th century date fronting Church Road indicate that it is of medieval date. It can also be

assumed that the road running west from this to the castle is also of some antiquity. A road running north to south to the east of Church Road no longer exists, but was present in 1840 (HFNS nd). It would have given access to the backs of houses fronting Church Road (HWCM 17793), and may be a medieval back lane. Almeley Road, running west from Church Road at the north of the modern village, may also be medieval in date as it appears to have already existed when tenement plots HWCM 21493 and HWCM 17791 were laid out as the back of these two plots are not on the same alignment.

Bridging points (HWCM 21495, HWCM 21496). The date of the construction of Eardisley Bridge (HWCM 21496) and Church Bridge (HWCM 21495) is not recorded, but both crossings points may have been fords or bridges in the medieval period. Both bridges were present in 1840 (HFNS nd).

3.3 Medieval urban form

Definition and classification. The medieval urban form (HWCM 17795) has been defined and mapped, based on the extent of the identified urban components and in particular the limits of the earthworks of the castle, the postulated medieval roads and surviving buildings and property boundaries. The available evidence indicates that the medieval urban form of Eardisley can be classified as a small medieval market town (English Heritage 1992).

Survival. There is moderate survival of the medieval urban form to the present day. Six medieval buildings, including the church, survive and the earthworks of the castle are quite substantial although they have been disturbed in the post medieval and modern periods. Other areas contain less substantial earthworks such as the raised level of the churchyard.

Observations and salvage recording at the castle (Stirling Brown 1992; Topping 1994) demonstrate that structural remains dating from the 12th century do survive. Standing medieval buildings within the town may have associated buried remains and the potential for waterlogged deposits both in the castle and the town are high. The settlement was always relatively small and the processes which lead to the development of deep stratigraphy in large towns are unlikely to have been at work. Where they have been observed at castle farm medieval deposits were only 0.3m to 0.4m below present ground surface. The low intensity of the post-medieval occupation at Eardisley means that earlier deposits, although shallow, may have survived relatively intact, however.

There is moderate survival of plot boundaries within tenement plots and the castle is a well defined monument. Other components of the medieval urban form, however, particularly the early settlement and the market place, are poorly defined.

4 Post-medieval archaeological evidence

The town of Eardisley was in decline by the end of the medieval period and had become a village by the post medieval period. The surviving post-medieval buildings reflect this decline in status and reflect the mainly rural character of the settlement in the post-medieval period (see section 5.4). The study area contains a considerable number of listed buildings dating from the 16th to 18th centuries (HWCM 4795, HWCM 4796, HWCM 16083, HWCM 16084, HWCM 16085, HWCM 16086, HWCM 16087, HWCM 16088, HWCM 16090, HWCM 16091, HWCM 16092, HWCM 16094, HWCM 16095, HWCM 16096, HWCM 16097, HWCM 16098, HWCM 16100, HWCM 16101, HWCM 16102, HWCM 16103, HWCM 16104, HWCM 16105, HWCM 16106) and unlisted 17th and 18th century buildings (HWCM 17781, HWCM 17783, HWCM 17784). The lack of any significant buildings built between the mid-18th and late 19th centuries suggests further stagnation in the settlement at

that time (see section 5.4).

The remit of the present study has not allowed for a detailed study and assessment of the evidence relating to Eardisley in the period from 1800. Further work is required before such an assessment can be carried out. Major archaeological remains have been identified, however, including a smithy (HWCM 21490), malthouse (HWCM 21489), school (HWCM 21491) and chapel (HWCM 21492). The only 19th century listed structure is a tomb (HWCM 1082) in St Mary's churchyard.

5 Specialist assessments

5.1 Assessment of artefactual evidence J D Hurst

Little artefactual evidence is available for the town of Eardisley. Artefacts comprise some medieval building stone (HWCM 21985, stored at Hereford City Museum), a post-medieval helmet probably from a tomb (HWCM 17780), a helmet, sword and spearheads from the backfill of the castle moat (HWCM 1073) and a finds assemblage from the recent salvage recording at the castle (HWCM 20661). Most of the artefacts have been located.

5.2 Assessment of environmental evidence E Pearson

Animal bone and flecks of charcoal were recorded during the salvage recording at the castle (HWCM 20661; Topping 1994), and unidentified timbers were found in the moat of the castle, interpreted as part of the drawbridge (HWCM 1073; Anon 1935).

5.3 Assessment of documentary sources P A Stamper

The available documentation for Eardisley is limited both in scope and quantity. The principal groups of primary sources are listed in section 8. The main secondary sources consulted during the archaeological assessment include Thorn and Thorn (1983) and Hyatt Warner (1902). Secondary sources not consulted during the assessment include Watkins (1897).

5.4 Assessment of buildings R Morriss

Eardisley is a long village, its houses strung out on either side of the main road leading north of the 12th century parish church. The buildings are mainly timber-framed, and the timber-framed tradition continued well into the 18th century for both houses and farm-buildings. This conservative vernacular style makes dating of the 17th and 18th century buildings a little difficult. Most of the timber-framed buildings are brick-nogged, and some of this nogging, particularly in the early 18th century buildings, may well be primary. Without more detailed examination of the buildings it is difficult to tell, in most cases, whether the nogging replaced decayed wattle and daub.

The buildings are generally low and long, and aligned parallel to the street, suggesting no real pressure on land use in the post-medieval period. The distribution of the handful of medieval buildings suggest that the settlement was of at least the present extent of the village in that period. Their quality of construction is better than the post-medieval buildings, also indicating a more prosperous settlement. The structural evidence suggests that a typical medieval house in the village would have been one with a hall lined parallel to the street with one or two cross-wings. Upper House Farmhouse (HWCM 4794) is the best preserved, probably dating to the later 15th century, and has a typical medieval layout of hall and cross-wings at either end.

Further south, on the High Street, the earliest surviving secular house is The Forge (HWCM 4792), with a 14th century cruck-framed hall also parallel to the street. In

between the two, the Holme (HWCM 16099) may date to the later 15th century, but has the hall at right-angles to the street and only a western cross-wing; it may not be intact.

The architectural evidence from the 17th and early 18th centuries does not suggest a particularly wealthy settlement, and one with a more rural than urban character. At either end of the village there were large farmyard complexes, suggesting little pressure on land. There is very little evidence of heavily built-up rear plots behind the street frontages.

The lack of any significant buildings built between the mid-18th and late 19th century suggests a definite stagnation in the settlement. This is also reflected in the way in which older buildings were sub-divided into smaller units, and in the way brick-nogging replaced wattle and daub. There were virtually no examples of refronting timber-frames in brick, as became common in the latter part of the 18th century. Indeed, from the later 18th century onwards, local rubblestone seems to have been used instead of brick for repairing timber-frames and for the occasional new build or extension.

Survey and assessment. There appears to have been a few surveys on individual properties, but no large-scale extensive survey and no synthetic analysis.

Assessment of the listing details. The list is a fairly modern one (1988) and is comprehensive and detailed. In some cases there is room for debate over the date of buildings, particularly those in the late 17th and early 18th century period, because of the reasons stated above. Apart from this the only building which seems to be wrongly identified is Bridge House (HWCM 16093), dated to *c* 1600 but, on architectural style, probably of the early 16th century or perhaps a little before.

6 Archaeological research framework

6.1 Model of urban development

A model of the medieval town of Eardisley has been produced which is predictive and capable of testing through archaeological investigation. This model has both chronological and spatial (landuse) dimensions (see sections 2 to 4) and is based on an analysis of documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources. The model is derived from the current academic understanding of urban development in Britain, and forms one element of a developing regional research framework. The model is provisional and will be subject to confirmation or revision in the future as new information becomes available, or new studies lead to changing understandings of towns in the region.

6.2 Chronological framework

The archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that urban occupation in Eardisley commenced in the 13th century but probably developed from the nucleus of a medieval rural settlement. Urban occupation in Eardisley was relatively short-lived. The settlement has been continuously occupied until the present but lost its urban function by the end of the medieval period.

The documented plot boundaries indicate that the planned element of the town to the north of the castle may have developed in a number of stages. Further archaeological work would help to clarify the chronology of Eardisley's development and decline.

6.3 Urban landuse

The components identified here (section 3.2) have been mapped and constitute a model of urban landuse for the medieval period. This landuse model is partial and provisional and

capable of testing through archaeological investigation.

At present there is little evidence for the location and nature of any pre-conquest occupation. It has been suggested that this may be found near to, or under, the castle and negative as well as positive evidence would be very important in this area. The castle is the only medieval urban component of the town which has been archaeologically investigated and the work here was very limited. Further work will be necessary to more closely define the location and extent of tenement plot components as well as to identify the location and type of industries which must have been situated within the town. Of particular interest would be confirmation of the location of the medieval market place and the size of the medieval churchyard and its relationship to the castle.

6.4 Potential for survival of buried remains

The earthworks of the castle represent deposits up to 5m deep and may overly earlier ground surfaces and structures including possibly the *domus defensabilis* mentioned in 1086. Archaeological deposits, including artefact assemblages, dating to the medieval period have been demonstrated to exist at a depth of 0.3m to 0.4 metres below the present ground surface close to the castle (Topping 1994). No information is available on the extent and depth of archaeological deposits in the rest of Eardisley but the relative lack of post-medieval development in the area means that medieval deposits are likely to have survived. The potential of these deposits is very great. Of particular importance would be waterlogged deposits in the low-lying areas by streams and in the castle ditches.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. The extent of 18th and 19th century cellarge was mapped, together with the extent of 20th century development (new buildings and major landscaping work). This showed that there was little observable cellarge but moderate modern redevelopment within the historic core.

6.5 Potential for artefactual studies J D Hurst

General. Almost no archaeological work has been undertaken in Eardisley, and so the extent of surviving artefactual evidence in buried deposits cannot yet be assessed in any detail. The salvage recording at the castle (HWCM 20661) revealed artefactual material associated with deep and well-stratified deposits, however, and there are likely to be minimal problems with residuality in much of the settlement area, as the area of the medieval town was sparsely occupied throughout the post-medieval period. Antiquarian reports suggest that waterlogged deposits are present in the castle moat, and so artefactual evidence may be exceptionally well preserved here.

Period discussion. The artefacts recovered during salvage recording at Eardisley Castle (HWCM 20661) indicate that this site has considerable potential. The pottery assemblage was small, and was primarily of 12th to 14th century date. There was also artefactual evidence for medieval ironworking.

The post-medieval armour from the town comprises two helmets, spearheads, and a sword (HWCM 1073, HWCM 17780; Anon 1935; Stirling-Brown 1992). One of the helmets (HWCM 17780) has been identified as a close helmet (*armet*) dated to 1550-1600, and the other (HWCM 1073) as a *salade* dated to 1450-70. The objects which came from the castle moat are further evidence for the high quality of archaeological deposits at the castle.

6.6 Potential for environmental remains E A Pearson

Little ecofactual material has been recovered to date, but this includes animal bone and waterlogged timbers. There is little archaeological indication of the potential for the survival of environmental remains in Eardisley. The waterlogged soils in this area do, however, provide ideal conditions for preservation of organic material which may provide information relating to the natural surroundings and activities within the town.

Given the right conditions environmental material may be recovered from areas the castle earthworks, tenement plots and the cemetery of St Mary Magdalene church. Earthworks may cover buried soils which may produce evidence of previous use of the land (for example, whether the land was under cultivation or pastureland) using soil micromorphology and pollen analysis. In some cases there may be little other archaeological evidence for the previous use of the area. Information relating more directly to the occupants of the town and their activities may be recovered from the cemetery and tenement plots respectively.

As the soils are characteristically of little value for arable agriculture today, it would be interesting to consider whether in the past agriculture was predominantly pastoral. Such aspects of the agricultural economy may well be reflected in the pollen record.

As no environmental archaeological studies have been undertaken in Eardisley, any environmental material from archaeologically relevant features would be very significant and provide information on diet, living conditions and agricultural or industrial economy. Future excavation should include a policy of sampling and wet-sieving deposits from archaeologically relevant contexts in order to recover plant, insect, molluscs and small animal remains in conjunction with hand-collection of larger items. Where appropriate, specialist sampling for soil and pollen analysis may be required.

6.7 Potential for the study of standing buildings R Morriss

Eardisley has a large enough number of timber-framed buildings dating from the medieval period to the early 18th century to warrant a fairly thorough extensive survey. This would enable a study of carpentry techniques covering several centuries of the local vernacular timber-framed tradition to be carried out.

6.8 Summary of research potential

The historic core of Eardisley contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have high potential. In addition there is high potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. Extensive waterlogged deposits have been recorded, which is rare in the region. The historic buildings constitute a complementary body of evidence, and are judged to have moderate potential for detailed study and recording. The surviving documentary sources relating to the medieval period are few, and consequently the potential for further study is limited.

7 Management framework

7.1 Urban archaeological area

The mapped extent of the medieval urban form defined above indicated the extent of the urban area (Eardisley Urban Archaeological Area). The significance of the urban archaeological area is assessed below.

7.2 Existing protection measures

The different parts of the urban area are afforded different measures of protection through legislation and the planning process. Directly relevant measures are outlined below.

Scheduled ancient monument. There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in Eardisley, the castle (Here and Worc no 16). It is possible that following the current Monument Protection programme English Heritage may modify the scheduled area or add other monuments in Eardisley to the schedule.

Listed buildings. There are twenty eight buildings, one 19th century tomb, and a churchyard cross listed as of historical or architectural importance within the urban area. Listing does not directly protect archaeological remains but at least introduces a partial presumption that the building and the ground beneath and immediately around it is likely to be preserved from development.

Conservation Areas A Conservation Area has been defined which entirely encompasses the archaeological area (Leominster District Local Plan consultation draft. Proposals map and insets (1994)).

7.3 Management approach

The archaeological urban area of Eardisley contains earthworks and buried remains relating to medieval occupation, and a number of medieval and later buildings. The buried remains vary in complexity and depth, and have been demonstrated to contain significant archaeological information. It is desirable that any proposed development within the urban area that has a potential impact on earthworks or buried remains should be assessed by the appropriate archaeological body.

The course of action recommended will depend upon the nature of the development and current planning legislation and frameworks. The archaeological response will be based on both the archaeological information summarised in this document and any subsequent archaeological information recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record.

8 Principal groups of primary sources compiled by P A Stamper

(HRO: Hereford Record Office, Hereford)

HRO AR 46, Parish records. Registers from 1662.

AF 61 and AO 17

HRO 6/35-6 Glebe terriers 1586, 1618

HRO various Scattered among various collections is an average number of post-medieval deeds and related documents

HRO 975/1 1774 map of Foley estate, including Eardisley

HRO HD L 75 Tithe map (1844) and apportionment (1844).

9 References

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10 Mapping

The illustrations for this report comprise CAD plots of the urban components for each period and a location plot of archaeological remains combined with OS digital map data (1995) at 1:5000. These plots are current at the date of the completion of this report (March 1995). After this date new information will be held by the Shropshire/Hereford and Worcester County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

- * Historic buildings (listed and other recorded buildings) and urban area
- * Archaeological remains and urban area
- * Medieval urban form and components
- * Urban area and scheduled ancient monuments