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Lower Lugg Archaeology And Aggregates Resource Assessment

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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr Keith Ray MBE.

5.1 Overall Conclusions

5.1.1 *Purpose*

This section of the document summarises the overall conclusions of the Lower Lugg Archaeology and Aggregates Resource Assessment, and indicates the key priorities for future resource development and management which emerge from those conclusions.

Archaeology and historic environment resource

5.1.2 *Landscape and general settlement context*

The Lower Lugg Valley area is a naturally defined geographical area with a developed human landscape of villages, roads, field systems and other settlement features.

The landscape of the river and its flood plain contrast with the gently undulating gravel capped terraces and more prominent hills to provide closely contiguous but varied environmental/resource rich zones. From the Mesolithic, this would evidently have offered a highly suitable landscape for hunter-gathering activity, and since the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age has provided similar opportunities for evolving agricultural regimes, and (from at least the Medieval period) the potential to combine agriculture with others kinds of resource extraction and production (such as clay and mineral industries). The strategic position of the Lower Lugg as part of the principal North-South transport corridor through the Marches (as now symbolised by the presence of the A49 trunk road and Cardiff to Manchester rail routes) is most obvious with respect to the development of Hereford city from the Mid-Saxon period onwards, but must have been relevant to the importance of the Lower Lugg throughout the history of human settlement of the Marches landscape zone.

These characteristics of the Lower Lugg can be compared with the lower reaches of other river valley systems in the Midlands (such as the Trent, the Avon and the Teme) which are known to be associated with varied archaeological evidence of human settlement (see regional period summaries **Section 4.4**). Although, like the Teme, the Lower Lugg is on a more compact scale than the more major regional river systems, it must be the case that such an attractive river valley context has similarly long been a focus for human activity. It is highly probable therefore, on circumstantial and contextual evidence alone, that extensive, varied and complex archaeological evidence of all periods of human occupation would be expected in the Lower Lugg area.

Conclusion The Lower Lugg is likely to have been a preferred and significant area of human settlement from the earliest times, and complex multi-period archaeological sequences associated with those patterns should be expected in the area.

5.1.3 *Character of the known archaeological resource*

Knowledge of the archaeological resource of the Lower Lugg Valley is currently limited in terms of both excavation and wider data recovery. This is not unusual in Herefordshire (or many other areas of the rural Welsh Marches), but it does mean that secure archaeological understanding of the area and the potential to generate predictive models of the wider as yet undiscovered resource is at present very limited. It also means that interpretation of the data which are known is significantly restricted by uncertainty as to their typicality within the Lower Lugg, and within the wider local and regional context.

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For the valley bottom/flood plain area, only the WHEAS excavations since 1986 at Wellington Quarry offer a significant multi-period insight (Mesolithic to Medieval) into patterns of cultural activity (**Section 4.1**). In the wider landscape (**Section 4.2**), recent Herefordshire Archaeology test investigations in the Sutton St Michael area (Early Medieval and Medieval), at Ashgrove (Early Medieval) and at Hill Croft Field, Bodenham (Neolithic) have supplemented WHEAS assessment of the potential quarry site at Portway/St Donat's (Iron Age/Romano-British) and Kenyon's mid 20th century excavations in advance of quarrying at Sutton Walls (Iron Age/Romano-British).

The wider recovery of archaeological data (as represented by the Herefordshire SMR record) is also very restricted. There are only 28 SMR entries for the whole of prehistory, and just another 25 for the Roman and Early Medieval periods combined. Even the nominally better recorded Medieval (109) and Post Medieval (376) entries are of a very generalised character (e.g. basic recording of the existence of standing buildings) and are not supported by detailed description or investigation. Although this study has included a review of the SMR entries and wider desk based survey (including literature and map analysis) in an attempt to identify additional material, it has to be noted that the basic paucity of data coverage and quality has not been significantly altered by this additional work.

The digital mapping of air photo derived archaeological information within this project has made an important addition to the Lower Lugg data set (**Section 4.3**). Despite the fact that conditions of geology, landuse and top soil inevitably restrict the incidence of cropmark and earthwork features, the groups of prehistoric (and later) cropmarks now mapped in detail on some zones of the alluvium free gravel terraces, and the mainly Medieval field and settlement systems noted in association with the non alluviated pastoral areas, point up densities of settlement activity which support the case for the longstanding importance of the Lower Lugg as a preferred human occupation area. Moreover, this data is an important corrective to the dispersed and incomplete patterns of coverage which comes from the SMR and excavation evidence, and perhaps points to a real focus of settlement on the river margin terraces.

Conclusion Knowledge of the Lower Lugg archaeological resource is extremely limited and currently offers only restricted geographical and period coverage. This is especially so for all periods before the Medieval. Nevertheless, current understanding is sufficient to emphasise the important archaeological potential of the area. The work at Wellington has unequivocally shown the high archaeological value of the flood plain zone, and the air photo evidence (and to a lesser extent distributions of other archaeological finds/sites) reveals longstanding concentrations of settlement on the river terraces adjoining the flood plain.

5.1.4 Period analysis conclusions

Palaeolithic. The hand axe from Tupsley importantly demonstrates the potential for recovery of Palaeolithic cultural material from the Lower Lugg. It is also clear that the complex range of Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits present in the Lower Lugg, (chronologically ranging from the Lower to the Upper Palaeolithic periods) do provide the 'right' sort context for further discoveries of this kind, and the recovery of stratified animal bone from the 4th terrace in particular emphasises this point.

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The likelihood is that some finds at least will be re-deposited, but the possibility of primary in situ material cannot be ruled out, especially with respect to the Upper Palaeolithic and first terrace deposits partly sealed by the valley bottom alluvium.

Conclusion In principle, there is significant Palaeolithic archaeological potential in the Lower Lugg. However, this potential is not currently defined, and analysis is hampered by lack of detailed understanding of the sub surface character, chronology, and detailed formation processes of the old drift and river terrace sand and gravels. Opportunities for future Palaeolithic discovery are also likely to be limited by the modern/future focus on quarrying of the geologically young sand and gravels of the valley bottom area, although Upper Palaeolithic evidence may survive in this context.

Mesolithic. Current evidence of Mesolithic activity is restricted to a scatter of microliths from Wellington/Moreton Quarry. However, palaeoenvironmental sequences from Wellington and Lugg Bridge confirm the resource rich character of the Lower Lugg environment in the Mesolithic, and also hint at the probable diversity of habitats available to Mesolithic peoples, and at the temporal processes of environmental and landscape change associated with the evolution of the river during the Holocene. All this supports the likelihood of significant and complex patterns of human activity through the Mesolithic, and in principle the Lower Lugg offers the kind of landscape niches which have produced significant in situ Mesolithic archaeological deposits in other river valley areas.

The probability is therefore that significant further evidence of Mesolithic occupation does exist in the flood plain (for example associated with former water bodies) and the wider landscape. It is the valley bottom context which perhaps provides the best potential for good quality stratified preservation of Mesolithic settlement data and further recovery of associated palaeoenvironmental information.

Conclusion Notwithstanding the paucity of current evidence, the Lower Lugg valley is likely to have been a significant focus of Mesolithic activity. There is good potential for further recovery of Mesolithic material. On the basis of regional comparisons, areas of particular interest may include the higher terrace/hill top zones, and preferred niches in the valley bottom/river margins. Later agricultural activity on the terraces may have significantly disrupted relatively ephemeral in-situ deposits of this period (though flint scatters would still be expected), but good preservation in the alluvium is a strong possibility and of potential regional importance.

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Although evidence is so far limited in terms of spatial extent, the material which has been recovered does confirm that the Lower Lugg was an important area of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement. The sequence from Wellington, combined with the recent investigations at Hill Croft Field, Bodenham, has revealed elements of a complex local settlement pattern showing regionally distinctive expressions of monumentality (e.g. the Early Neolithic Hill Croft enclosure) and structured deposition (e.g. the Early Neolithic Wellington pits). The overall Wellington sequence has emphasised the evolution of such activity through time, and has also illustrated the adoption within the Lower Lugg of wider cultural trends such as the emergence of Round Barrow burial. Other evidence, such as limited recording of lithic scatters, the three axe finds from the Wellington vicinity, and the incidence of ring ditch groups on the gravel terraces, all further hint at the extent and detailed character of local Neolithic/Early Bronze Age patterns in the vicinity.

The precise patterning and extent of much of this sequence remains to be revealed. However, there is clear potential for additional discovery of other monuments/settlement features including elements which currently appear to be 'missing' (such as, for example, Grooved Ware associated features) and evidence of novel forms of activity which may be particular to the Lower Lugg and/or the region. In essence, it is clear that the Lower Lugg is not in any way a 'marginal' Neolithic/Early Bronze landscape. Significant new discoveries can be expected as quarrying expands in the valley bottom, but it is also crucial to recognise the allied potential in other parts of the Lower Lugg (such as cropmark areas on the gravel terraces), and the importance of that broader evidence in phrasing the full regional and national significance of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sequence of the area.

Conclusion Despite restricted evidence, and the bias to the Wellington Quarry site, it is clear that the Lower Lugg is a regionally important area of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement. The valley preserves distinctive evidence of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cultural activity and development with important relevance to regional and national debates about the period. There is strong potential for continuing discovery of such material, and the ongoing development of more complete recording and interpretation of local Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement patterns. The valley bottom alluvium will remain a key research zone, and there is every reason to suppose that further discovery of exceptionally well preserved Neolithic/Early Bronze Age contexts and palaeoenvironmental data will continue there. However, it also important to emphasise the potential in the wider landscape, and to stress the need to integrate this broader focus within a coherent overall Neolithic/Early Bronze Age research strategy in the Lower Lugg.

Later prehistory. The principal evidence of the Later Prehistoric sequence derives from the excavated areas at Sutton Walls (Early Iron Age to Romano-British) and Wellington/Moreton Quarry (possible elements of later prehistoric field systems as well as evidence of ritual deposition in the river area), and these two sites importantly seem to represent different interrelated components of activity and landscape use. There are considerable spatial and thematic gaps in current knowledge such as the absence of proven Later Bronze Age elements, the limited geographical scope of current palaeoenvironmental evidence, and the lack of evidence of local manufacturing activity in later prehistory. However, the air photo data has importantly revealed extensive areas of probable Later Prehistoric boundaries and settlement features associated with the river terraces.

If there is insufficient definition of the data to relate the Lower Lugg clearly to wider regional chronological trends and site type development, then it remains the case that the area preserves a significant later prehistoric sequence. In this context the development of Sutton Walls and its hinterland is an important and distinctive facet of the evidence. The apparent emphasis at Wellington on specialised use of the riverside area as a 'ritual' zone may or may not be true of the wider floodplain, but there is clearly potential for further recovery of such deposits from the alluvium (perhaps including 'missing' elements such as metalwork finds), as well as recovery of other settlement features in more marginally alluviated areas. However, investigation of the wider later prehistoric landscape (including identification of, for example, Later Bronze Age sites) is also clearly a key part of building a more balanced understanding of later prehistoric settlement organisation in the Lower Lugg.

Conclusion The current picture of later prehistoric settlement in the Lower Lugg is heavily biased to the excavation evidence from Wellington and Sutton Walls, and significant gaps in recording include the absence of Later Bronze Age elements. Despite

these limitations, and poorly developed chronological and spatial definition of the sequence, the dense and complex nature of the local settlement pattern throughout the period is clear. The emergence of Sutton Walls and its hinterland (including the 'ritual' deposition at Wellington) is a regionally significant example of later prehistoric political centralisation associated with a major hillfort site. There is good potential for significant further discovery, survey and investigation of later prehistoric features in the Lower Lugg, including both the river flood plain zone, and the wider landscape (especially associated with crop mark evidence on the river terraces).

Roman. There is significant Roman period activity in the Lower Lugg. This includes continuing settlement at Sutton Walls, the estate complex at Wellington, and the farmstead enclosure at St Donat's. In addition the widespread evidence from casual finds and aerial photography apparently reveals dense occupation of the riverside terraces in particular. Other information such as recording of Roman roads in the vicinity also indicates a well developed settlement context. Moreover the nearby presence of Magnis/Kenchester is probably a significant influence on the evolved character of the Lower Lugg in the Roman period.

In line with other periods, this general picture is largely undefined in terms of chronology and specific detail. The limited areas of excavation at Sutton Walls provide the principal example of close investigation of a Roman period site, although Wellington has (in addition to the salvage recording of the 'Villa') also demonstrated intensive and specialised agricultural use of the river margins, and the influence of changing river patterns on that process. Obvious gaps in the record include the absence of military sites, poorly developed recognition of systems of agricultural and industrial production in the wider landscape, lack of evidence for the practical use of the river for transport and other functions, and the dearth of understanding of the local tribal and cultural affiliations of the Romanised population.

Conclusion The Lower Lugg was intensively settled in the Roman period, with a complex of sites and activity across the range of landscape and environmental niches within the valley. The Roman period Lower Lugg area may in part be defined by its context within the hinterland of Kenchester. Known and investigated sites appear to show clear differences in character, apparently revealing distinctive local differentiations in settlement status and function. Although there is little close description of these patterns, the Lower Lugg nevertheless emerges as a significant regional example of Romano-British settlement in a river valley setting. The sequence potentially offers interesting insights into wider research issues such as the process and extent of 'Romanisation' in the rural West Midlands, and the degree of Iron Age/Roman continuity (and Roman/Early Medieval continuity) in an area of well established rural settlement.

Early Medieval. The limited evidence of Early Medieval settlement in the Lower Lugg is typical of the West Midlands area. It is possible that some of the crop mark features recognised from air photography relate to this period (although they are not generally classified in this way). The evidence for possible British burial sites (especially at Ashgrove) is regionally important, and suggests significant potential in the area for investigating the initial development of Early Medieval settlement in the immediate post Roman period.

The principal evidence of the Saxon settlement process is associated with the suggested Mercian royal site in the Marden/Sutton St Michael vicinity. The two Mid-Saxon mills excavated at Wellington are most likely related to the royal estate. Recent investigations in the Marden/Sutton St Michael area which attempted to directly identify other elements of the complex were inconclusive, but nevertheless illustrate the high importance of the Lower Lugg for Early Medieval research. The features recovered could not be certainly dated to the Mid-

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Saxon period. Nevertheless, the impressive Late Saxon/Norman barns at Freen's Court, and the unusual palisaded enclosures in the vicinity, do point to specialised and high status activity which almost certainly does have an Early Medieval component.

Conclusion The Lower Lugg is a nationally significant area of Early Medieval interest. Although still as yet poorly defined, the likely Saxon palace complex in the Sutton St Michael/Marden area is potentially a highly important example of the practical local operation and expression of Early Medieval kingship and power. More generally, the Lower Lugg offers a coherent area for the exploration of Early Medieval settlement patterns and development (with tracking of settlement sites linked to identified cemeteries one possibility), although the archetypal problems of Early Medieval site identification and recognition are as relevant here as elsewhere.

Medieval. There is extensive evidence of Medieval settlement in the Lower Lugg. This encompasses a wide range of features such as existing villages/standing buildings and other components of today's human landscape including bridges and the basic infrastructure of roads, lanes and footpaths. Other medieval settlement features now survive as earthworks and crop marks (e.g. moated sites and Deserted Medieval Villages), and the most impressive group in this category are the large areas of ridge and furrow fields and water management systems (focussed on the flood plain and the adjoining terraces) which have been fully mapped via the air photography component of this project.

Despite the wide range and quantity of evidence, there is relatively little detailed description, analysis and synthesis of that material. Significant gaps in knowledge include the dearth of evidence for industrial production and for the practical use of the river. Excavations in the Sutton St Michael area have demonstrated the significance of 14th century change on the transformation of settlement patterns in the Lower Lugg (as elsewhere). Other components of Medieval landscape development (such as the establishment of sophisticated water meadow systems and apparently early adoption of pasture in the Lower Lugg) may be partly explicable in more expressly local economic and social terms (the nearby presence of Hereford may be one significant factor). However, such understanding is not developed. There has been little specific consideration of how the Medieval Lower Lugg fits within and informs wider regional interpretative debates concerning, for example, the development of Medieval estates and high status settlement types, and the impact of major Medieval towns (such as Hereford) on their surrounding hinterland areas.

Whatever the precise explanation of the sequence, it is clear that the Lower Lugg preserves unusual and distinctive Medieval landscapes. The most obvious case in point are areas of ridge and furrow which do not seem to have been subject to Post Medieval use, and therefore may preserve relatively pure evidence of the Medieval form of ridge and furrow agriculture.

Conclusion There is a significant and largely unstudied Medieval archaeological resource in the Lower Lugg. Evidence of Medieval settlement is found in all sectors of the landscape (although the riverside terraces are the main focus of agriculture and nucleated settlement). Provisional assessment of that material reveals the potential to go beyond the generic categorisation of the Lower Lugg as a 'typical' area of rural Medieval river valley settlement, although this will only happen through more detailed investigation and analysis of the resource. Regionally important themes relevant to the Lower Lugg include the establishment, operation and development of ridge and furrow agriculture in the valley, the creation of the water meadow/water management systems in

the flood plain, the transformation of the local settled landscape associated with wider changes of the 14th century, and the influence of Hereford on settlement patterns.

Post Medieval and Modern. As might be expected, the later periods offer the greatest resource of recorded archaeological information about the Lower Lugg (e.g. as represented by the number entries in the Herefordshire SMR or by map evidence), with many Post Medieval historic environment features tangibly present in all landscape zones. However, it should be emphasised that (as with the Medieval period) there has been little systematic investigation and interpretation of that material, and it is not easy to isolate a specific Lower Lugg Post Medieval 'story' which is distinctive from regional narratives.

The economic stagnation of Hereford in the Post Medieval period is represented in the Lower Lugg by a degree of similar Post Medieval fossilisation of Medieval landscapes. The late survival of parts the Lammas meadow systems is one regionally significant consequence of this situation. Re-development of the landscape from the 18th century onwards has left a historic environment legacy which includes landscape parks with associated houses, large areas of enclosed field system, the evolved transport infrastructure of the Lower Lugg corridor (including turnpike roads, canals and railways), and sites of industrial activity connected with brewing, brick manufacture, and aggregate extraction. The latter activity particularly has left a significant archaeological resource associated both with the earlier sand and gravel quarries on the terraces, and the large scale late 20th century quarries of the valley bottom area. The Post Medieval period also created significant archaeological remains associated with the river itself. These include features connected with 17th and 18th century improvement for navigation, and the distinctive flood banks created by pro-active 20th century management of flood patterns.

Conclusion The Post Medieval/Modern settlement of the Lower Lugg is predictably supported by large amounts of archaeological evidence throughout the landscape, but this material has not generally been subject to close analysis of its meaning and significance. Locally distinctive elements include the Lammas meadow systems (in the flood plain area), evidence of long established sand and gravel quarrying (straddling the older gravel terraces and the valley bottom zone), and elements of the 18th, 19th and 20th century transport systems in the valley bottom corridor (including the improvement and modification of the river itself). Much of the Post Medieval archaeological resource remains an active part of the modern human landscape, and this (as in many other places) puts considerable attritional pressure upon it.

Geological, geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental resource

5.1.5 Geology and geomorphology

The underlying and superficial geology of the Lower Lugg has been subject to adequate professional study and is generally considered to be well understood. Recent work has helped to define the dating of the old drift and the gravel terraces, although the precise subsurface character and formation process of these deposits is not known beyond localised exposures at old quarry sites.

The Holocene alluvia of the Lower Lugg flood plain have not been closely investigated except for recording and analysis at Wellington/Moreton Quarry and salvage recording at the Lugg Bridge Quarry. The established model of flood plain development at Wellington suggests a process of dynamic anastomosing river activity in the early Holocene, with relatively stable patterns of deposition in more recent times. The less well known deposits at Lugg Bridge, with

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significant peat formation apparently linking to water pooling in this area, emphasise that the Wellington scenario does not necessarily apply to the flood plain as a whole. Overall, there is considerable opportunity to develop further study of the Lower Lugg alluvium, and to significantly contribute through this work to regional and national geomorphological and 'geoarchaeological' debates.

Conclusion Description and mapping of the underlying and superficial geology is established for the Lower Lugg and provides a useful context for the associated interpretation of archaeological sequences (although the dating and detailed sub surface characterisation of the fluvio-glacial drift and river terrace deposits are not closely established). Understanding of the Holocene alluvium is poorly developed, with limited available data. It is unclear if the sequence at Wellington is representative of the Lugg Valley as a whole, and even at Wellington the developmental sequence is not understood in sufficient detail.

5.1.6 *Palaeoenvironment*

The principal palaeoenvironmental evidence for the Lower Lugg derives from Wellington Quarry and the sampling of palaeochannel deposits at this site. The geographical restriction of this evidence limits the capacity to build broader understanding of ancient environments in the Lower Lugg, although some patterns observed in the Wellington pollen sequence (such as woodland clearance in the Neolithic and Bronze Age) do seem to relate to the impact of localised patterns of human settlement activity. The rather different (and more restricted) evidence from Lugg Bridge again emphasises that Wellington cannot be used as a straightforward analogue for the whole valley, even within the flood plain zone.

Opportunities for ongoing recovery of palaeoenvironmental data should be an important element of continuing 'geoarchaeological' investigation in the flood plain in particular, with close dating of pollen sequences crucial to maximising their interpretative value.

Conclusion The understanding of the palaeoenvironment of the Lower Lugg is very geographically restricted. The main evidence is derived from Wellington quarry, and although a good sequence is available from this site, its wider relevance remains to be established, and there is a danger that the complexity of the Lower Lugg palaeoenvironment as a whole (and indeed, even within the floodplain) is underplayed. This is perhaps emphasised by the limited evidence from Lugg Bridge, which revealed a very different Late Devensian environmental context to that known from Wellington.

Resource condition, limitations and threats

5.1.7 *General character and condition of archaeological deposits in the Lower Lugg*

Although excavation work in the Lower Lugg has been geographically restricted, it has helped to indicate the preservation and condition of archaeological features in the Lower Lugg. The air photography mapping has also given a broader perspective on the survival of archaeological features.

In the alluvial context at Wellington, deeply buried deposits in anaerobic conditions (variously associated with river palaeochannels, former gravel islands, and sealed riverside terraces) have yielded high quality recovery of spatially extensive 'zones' of sealed historic landscape, good

survival of some organic materials, and important palaeoenvironmental sequences (although there are significant practical and interpretative issues associated with working in this context, see below).

In the wider landscape, the excavations in the Sutton St Michael area, at Sutton Walls and at Hill Croft Field have demonstrated good potential for recovery of stratified archaeology even from intensive arable (historic and present day) agricultural contexts. That said, the destruction of the archaeological horizons at Ashgrove (and the fact that the features here were previously recorded as immediately beneath the plough soil), as well as the comparable truncation of the surface horizons at Hill Croft Field and the Downfield East sites (and within Sutton Walls hillfort, see Kenyon's excavations), nevertheless illustrates the limitations of the resource in many of the non-flood plain areas where settlement has traditionally been focussed.

The mapping of the air photography reveals distinct clustering of areas of earthwork and cropmark features. It is inevitable that earthworks (especially ridge and furrow) principally survive in the traditional pastoral areas associated with the river corridor, and the incidence of cropmarks is obviously significantly informed by soil types, underlying geology and incidence of arable cultivation. Nevertheless, the islands of features which are now visible are almost certainly in part a consequence of destruction in surrounding areas (except where adjacent alluviation may have buried and preserved apparently truncated features), while the very visibility of cropmarks, is, of course, an expression of the continuation of that process. Further analytical work is required to give more detail to this picture, and to quantify rates of decline, but it is clear that the archaeological resource of the wider Lower Lugg valley is under progressive pressure, and will continue to diminish in the future.

Conclusion The deeply buried flood plain archaeological deposits of the Lower Lugg are a nationally important archaeological resource offering exceptional anaerobic preservation of some archaeological materials and features together with associated palaeoenvironmental sequences. This resource is (excepting the major issue of quarrying) in stable condition. The archaeological resource in the wider landscape has been subject to longstanding processes of surface erosion associated with agriculture and other activities, although significant areas of multi-period cropmarks and Medieval and later earthworks do survive. Excavation has illustrated good survival of archaeological materials in stratified contexts from at least the Neolithic onwards (principally ditches), but has also attested to marked truncation of upper horizons in many areas. This ongoing loss seems to be further illustrated by the localised islands of cropmark features recorded by the air photo mapping (though further analysis is required to properly assess the significance of this pattern).

5.1.8 Limitations of archaeological field methodologies in the Lower Lugg alluvium

The problems of archaeological prospection and investigation in deeply buried alluvial contexts have been emphasised at Wellington (and perhaps by default in the failure to identify cultural deposits at Lugg Bridge Quarry through standard evaluation procedures). WHEAS have pragmatically engaged with the shortcomings of conventional evaluation methods in the alluvium by adopting an evolved approach connecting archaeological control of quarry overburden stripping and an emphasis of excavation of large areas where archaeological contexts are identified. Although successful, this does effectively limit mitigation to recording, and requires positive cooperation with quarry companies through the PPG16 process.

Despite high quality preservation of some archaeological contexts and materials, issues of the impact of selection of the archaeological record by post depositional change are not fully understood. The precise interpretation of the different alluvial units at Wellington (as well as the extent to which this observed pattern in any case obtains beyond the Wellington area) remains a considerable barrier to full interpretation (and future prediction) of archaeological sequences in the Lower Lugg alluvium. The need to closely integrate archaeological research with wider Holocene geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental research has been an important component of evolved WHEAS methodologies at Wellington, and remains a key tool in addressing these fundamental complexities

Conclusion The pragmatic approach to archaeological field work at Wellington has facilitated effective recovery of highly significant archaeological sequences, with the integrated recording of palaeoenvironmental and geomorphological data a key component of that process. However, the precise processes of alluvial preservation/site formation - and their differential impact on the survival of archaeological deposits - are not fully understood. In addition, significant problems of effective archaeological field evaluation remain in the Lower Lugg alluvium (as elsewhere). There is an important need to further develop understanding of site formation process issues, and to continue to develop improved field methodologies.

5.1.9 The aggregate extraction context in the Lower Lugg

Major mineral extraction will continue in the Lower Lugg in the foreseeable future, initially associated with the existing permitted/'Landbank' sites at Wellington/Moreton and Portway/St Donat's (the latter yet to commence production). The additional small permitted/'Landbank' site at Upper Lyde does not seem likely to commence production in the immediate future.

The geological character of the Lower Lugg mineral resource, commercial constraints, and the national and local minerals planning framework, strongly suggest that future minerals extraction will be focussed on the valley bottom mineral deposits between Bodenham and Lugg Bridge.

Although the pending 'Herefordshire UDP Chapter 11: Minerals' predicts no requirement for new quarries before 2024, large scale expansion of quarrying in the valley bottom zone is possible (and likely) well before that.

Conclusion There is a clear and present threat to the archaeological resource of the Lower Lugg valley bottom/flood plain areas from ongoing and future sand and gravel extraction in the Lower Lugg. There is a good possibility that extraction will expand well beyond current agreed/landbank areas in the short to medium term. Given very restricted current knowledge of the archaeology of that area, mineral planning criteria are at present unlikely to facilitate in-situ preservation of archaeological features.

Managing the Lower Lugg combined historic environment resource

5.1.10 GIS database

The collation of the GIS database, combining cultural (air photo spatial mapping of archaeological features/database, historic mapping, quarry mapping/database, edited SMR/database), geological, geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental data layers, has

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created a useful management resource for future interpretation and management of the Lower Lugg natural and historic environment resource.

The demonstration analysis of GIS based predictive modelling (based on the whole Herefordshire Lugg Valley area) has given a schematic illustration of the potential of this technique. However, it has also emphasised the fact that the Lower Lugg cultural and geomorphological datasets in particular are currently insufficiently defined and statistically too insignificant to draw, at this stage, meaningful 'hard' predictive conclusions. That said, the much better controlled GIS cultural datasets provide by the quarry mapping and air photo mapping components of this project do seem to offer a more substantive basis for the application of GIS spatial analysis techniques to targeted 'georchaological' interpretation in the specific Lower Lugg context, and it would be interesting to see proper exploration of that potential.

Conclusion The GIS database facilitates much improved integrated understanding of the existing archaeological resource of the Lower Lugg. It will be a useful aid for future management and research processes, but at the present time remains fundamentally limited as a predictive tool by the limited spatial coverage and quality of the archaeological and geomorphological data sources on which it is based.

5.1.11 Managing the resource in the wider landscape

The wider landscape zone in the Lower Lugg Valley is associated with the major proportion of the visible historic environment resource, and includes the principal elements of modern domestic settlement and intensive agriculture. Key areas in archaeological terms include the riverside gravel terraces (where much of the air photo evidence for past settlement is concentrated, and which also retain significant evidence of Medieval and Post Medieval field systems and rural landscape), the existing villages (which have mostly evolved from earlier settlement sites and are associated with extensive archaeological deposits), and the hilltop areas (which have produced significant evidence of specialised past use, ranging from the Hill Croft Field Neolithic enclosure, to Early Medieval burial and the principal concentrations of Post Medieval quarrying remains).

Despite extensive past quarrying, this wider landscape zone is very unlikely to be subject to future quarrying activity (except possibly in the limited context of agricultural Permitted Development). However agricultural processes (primarily linked to the impact of ploughing and localised total destruction for agricultural reservoirs) and building and other infrastructure development (especially in the villages) do represent a significant direct threat to the resource, and (in the latter case especially) may also pose a significant issue for the setting and context of archaeological features.

The wider landscape offers significant archaeological research opportunities, with potential for activities such as fieldwalking in arable areas, targeted investigation and assessment of cropmark sites, and detailed survey, recording and developmental analysis of building and earthwork complexes.

Conclusion The wider landscape of the Lower Lugg preserves an extensive and varied archaeological resource. This is unlikely to be subject to future quarrying pressure, but is vulnerable to agricultural processes and development. The resource is largely undefined in detailed terms, and there are significant opportunities for targeted archaeological survey and investigation.

5.1.12 *Managing the resource in the valley bottom*

The most pressing conclusion of this assessment concerns the valley bottom area (defined by the extent of the river flood plain and the underlying late Devensian sand and gravel deposits) between Bodenham and Lugg Bridge. It is this part of the Lower Lugg which can now be shown to present a complex of archaeological management issues:

- It is the zone where current and future sand and gravel will be focussed, with good reason to suppose the that activity will expand beyond current permitted/landbank areas in the short to medium term
- It is a zone where significant evidence of past human activity has been identified. This evidence includes the multi-period historic landscape excavated at Wellington, and important survival of large areas of regionally important earthworks associated with Medieval ridge and furrow, and Medieval and Post Medieval meadow and water management systems. Other more restricted areas of probable prehistoric and later cropmark features on the adjoining terraces visibly fringe (and almost certainly extend into) the floodplain.
- It is a zone where exceptional preservation of some archaeological features and materials has been demonstrated by the Wellington/Moreton excavations. This preservation includes the important potential for recovery of associated palaeoenvironmental sequences.
- It is a zone where hard evidence of pre-Medieval archaeological features is (beyond the excavated areas at Wellington and the implied evidence of truncated cropmarks) as yet virtually non existent. This absence of evidence is belied by the results of work at Wellington Quarry and elsewhere, but it nonetheless makes specific prediction of the wider character of the archaeological deposits of the flood plain very difficult
- It is a zone where locally and regionally important 'new' kinds of archaeological discovery may be expected by comparison with other river valley areas. This could include features of all periods associated with river related activities (fishing features, transport/boat/wharf/trackway/bridge structures), as well as various components of prehistoric deposition and settlement (e.g. additional Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monuments, later prehistoric settlement landscapes, specialised forms of later prehistoric 'ritual' deposition such as hoards etc.).
- It is a zone where the geomorphological character of the alluvium, and therefore the archaeological site formation process, is poorly understood. Again the principal reference point is Wellington Quarry, but the preliminary resource assessment undertaken here has emphasised that Holocene evolution of even the Wellington flood plain is not well defined. Issues such as the uncertain impact of post depositional change on preservation of archaeological features are problematic. The geomorphology review has also emphasised that other parts of the flood plain may be of quite different character to the Wellington sequence, though there is no precise understanding at the present time of that difference.
- It is a zone where archaeological and geomorphological fieldwork and prospection are technically difficult. In terms of archaeology, deep alluvial burial is not conducive to established field evaluation methodologies (which have been of limited success in the Lower Lugg). Identification of features before the on site implementation of the evolved WHEAS methods of investigation (combining archaeological control of quarry overburden stripping and targeted excavation) currently remains difficult. From a geomorphological point of view, the relative stability of the flood plain in the later Holocene has tended to erase and 'flatten' surface detail making remote prospection techniques such as use of LiDAR and conventional topographic recording of limited effectiveness. This also places an emphasis on resource intensive sub-surface sampling methods.

5.1 Overall Conclusions

Conclusion The alluvial zone of the Lower Lugg certainly preserves varied nationally important multi-period archaeological deposits. However, that resource is undefined beyond the excavated area at Wellington (which reveals the pre-Medieval potential), and the more widespread superficial incidence of Medieval and later earthworks (which preserve regionally important areas of ridge and furrow and water management systems). Extensive mineral extraction in this area is ongoing, and will almost certainly expand in the medium term. At the present time, minerals planning systems offer little scope for in-situ preservation of an archaeological resource which cannot be specified in advance of quarrying activity. Identification and investigation of archaeological and geomorphological deposits within the alluvium of the Lower Lugg presents a significant practical and interpretative challenge, not least because understanding of the geomorphological character of the Lower Lugg alluvium is also poorly developed.

Priorities for effective future archaeological resource management in the Lower Lugg

5.1.13 Archaeology, Geomorphology and Palaeoenvironment

- For all periods before the Medieval, substantially improve the basic recognition, recording and understanding of the character, spatial extent and chronological development of past settlement in the Lower Lugg.
- For the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, develop detailed recording and interpretation of the known resource to better define its significance, character and local development.
- Develop specific interpretative frameworks in the Lower Lugg archaeological context, and engage in these terms with national and regional research issues and themes.
- Develop spatially extensive understanding of the formation, dynamics and detailed character of the Holocene alluvial deposits and sub-surface landforms of the Lower Lugg.
- Develop spatially extensive understanding of the palaeoenvironmental sequence of the floodplain area and (where evidence is available) the wider landscape.
- Develop better understanding of archaeological site formation processes in the alluvium, and seek to further improve methods of data recovery and analytical engagement with this key zone of nationally important archaeological deposits.

5.1.14 Protecting the resource

- Maintain and develop the GIS database as a key tool to inform management and analysis of the Lower Lugg archaeological resource.
- Continue to develop processes of effective archaeological evaluation in the alluvium, facilitating positive historic environment input to the minerals planning process.
- Engage pro-actively with the likely development of quarrying activity in the Lower Lugg, and seek to facilitate mitigation of that threat in terms of in situ-preservation as well as excavation and recording.

5.1 Overall Conclusions

5.1.15 *Promoting the resource*

- **Develop professional recognition of the significance of the archaeology of the Lower Lugg by developing new and distinctive explanatory narratives, and engaging through this process with regional and national debates in archaeology.**
- **Pro-actively develop the involvement of local people in the future investigation, analysis and protection of the Lower Lugg archaeological and historic environment resource.**
- **Engage with the major issue of quarry after-use. This includes both the need for quarry after-use solutions to positively reference the pre-quarrying environment, and for the results of archaeological work to be pro-actively made available through the creation of public information resources at former quarry sites.**

5.2 Lower Lugg Valley Archaeological Research Framework

Introduction

5.2.1 *Purpose and scope*

The end point of the Lower Lugg Resource Assessment is to use the results of the project to establish a future archaeological research agenda in the Lower Lugg Valley. This agenda is set out below within the Lower Lugg Archaeological Research Framework.

The core aims of future archaeological research in the Lower Lugg (as defined by the findings of the Lower Lugg Archaeology and Aggregates Resource Assessment) are:

- To overcome deficits in current knowledge of the archaeological sequence of the Lower Lugg.
- To test whether the Wellington/Moreton complex is representative of the whole of the alluviated landscape.
- To investigate the distinction between alluviated and non alluviated landscapes, and redress the imbalance in current understanding of these different contexts.
- To isolate and investigate those features/areas that are distinctive to the Lower Lugg and accordingly extend knowledge of the local sequence against regional and national research objectives.
- To integrate the geomorphology and the archaeology of the Lower Lugg Valley at an appropriate spatial and temporal scale.
- To facilitate better mitigation of the identified threats to the known and presumed archaeological resource of the Lower Lugg (principally associated with quarrying in the valley bottom area).

5.2.2 *Linkage to the West Midlands Regional Research Framework*

The principal reference point for developing local Archaeological Research Frameworks in the West Midlands area is the evolving West Midlands Regional Research Framework for Archaeology (WMRRFA). The development of WMRRFA has been managed by Birmingham University and sponsored by English Heritage, and since 2001 has proceeded through a collaborative process involving period and regional archaeological practitioners and specialists from across the West Midlands.

The aim of the WMRRFA is ‘to produce an archaeological research framework for the region that will provide a viable, realistic and effective academic basis for undertaking archaeological intervention, either as a result of development-related operations or to underpin future research designs. The process consists of a *Resource Audit*, a *Research Assessment*, and a *Research Agenda and Strategy* which will comprise the final publication to come out of the process.’ (<http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/research/fieldwork>).

At the present time (early 2007), WMRRFA Audit and Research Assessment stages are well advanced following a series of seminars undertaken in 2002, 2003 and 2004. Draft thematic

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and period review papers are available on the web (<http://www.arch-ant.bham.ac.uk/research>), and a number of the period reviews (arising out of the seminar process) are in preparation for publication. Although the final collation and preparation of the Research Agenda and Strategy has not been undertaken, many of the key themes and elements are already established within the work so far completed.

The collation and analytical work undertaken in the Lower Lugg Resource Assessment has been designed to integrate with WMRRFA. WMRRFA period review papers formed a key reference point in phrasing the comparative analysis of the Lower Lugg sequence presented in the Resource Assessment. The research objectives set out below are therefore explicitly designed to take forward the emerging WMRRFA agenda in the context of the Lower Lugg.

Research Component 1: Managing the archaeological resource of the Lower Lugg Valley

5.2.3 Condition and extent of the archaeological resource in the wider landscape

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Limited evidence of the conditions of survival and extent of ongoing erosion of known archaeological deposits in the wider landscape.
- Uncertainty concerning how far observed cropmark distributions indicate the real extent of survival of buried ancient landscapes in the Lower Lugg.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Assess the impact of agricultural and other development pressures on the condition of the archaeological resource.
- Detailed assessment of areas surrounding identified cropmarks to define survival or otherwise of similar features in those areas.

5.2.4 Effective archaeological field evaluation in the Lower Lugg flood plain area

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Limited effectiveness of conventional archaeological evaluation approaches in the deeply buried floodplain context of the Lower Lugg.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Build on existing archaeological field evaluation techniques to facilitate further improved approaches for prior identification of archaeological deposits in the Lower Lugg flood plain context.

5.2.5 Archaeological observation and recording methods in the flood plain context

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Incomplete understanding of the site formation processes in the Wellington area, and in particular the interpretation of the observed alluvial units at Wellington, and the consequences of the post depositional changes with which the units are associated.
- Incomplete establishment of the relationship of palaeoenvironmental sequences to archaeological contexts.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Undertake detailed dating, chemical and physical analysis of the Wellington. alluvial units, and develop clearer models of the creation for the observed patterns.
- Establish more rigorous association of palaeoenvironmental and cultural data elements.

5.2.6 Potential practical implementation of Research Component 1: the wider landscape

Desktop evaluation of rates of loss, erosion and truncation of archaeological features in the Lower Lugg Valley. Key elements include:

- Close comparison of air photographs taken in the 1940s and 2000. This could allow precise mapping of the expansion of quarrying, the extension of arable agriculture into pastoral areas, building development and infrastructure impacts on the historic landscape, quantification of degree of loss/reduction of the main categories of visible earthworks, and identification of the key areas where active attrition is occurring.

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- Precise identification of land-use and soils in the environs of 'islands' of crop mark features. Areas between these islands might be mapped precisely and targeted for future survey under optimum dry conditions. This may increase recognition of archaeological features as well as confirming absence and/or destruction in 'empty' areas.
- Close comparison of incidence of archaeological features on air photographs (e.g. water meadow systems) with historic mapping to identify wider zones of archaeological interest associated with the features which are visible today, and to further inform quantification of loss and destruction.
- Detailed assessment of excavation records from the Lower Lugg area to refine understanding of recorded condition of archaeological features across the landscape.

Test investigation of known archaeological/cropmark features in the wider landscape.

Elements may include:

- Targeted evaluation by trial excavation of crop mark areas to assess preservation, survival and rates of loss of archaeological horizons.

5.2.7 Potential practical implementation of Research Component 1: the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

Testing and development of new archaeological field evaluation and excavation methodologies. Elements may include:

- Specialist assessment of use of geophysical techniques in the Lower Lugg alluvium.
- Specialist review of methods of geochemical methods of archaeological context identification.
- Experimental use of alternative combined coring, test pitting and trenching strategies.

Ongoing refinement of archaeological recording and data recovery in the alluvium as part of ongoing PPG16 mitigation work. Elements may include:

- Detailed palaeoenvironmental sampling and dating of organic horizons to provide close chronological and contextual frameworks for associated archaeological features.
- Targeted analysis of artefact patterns and distributions to aid visibility of features in contexts 'erased' by post depositional change.
- Detailed investigation of the impact of the visible alluvial units at Wellington on the differential preservation and recognition of archaeological features.

Research component 2: Improving geomorphological understanding of the Lower Lugg Valley flood plain area

5.2.8 Holocene geomorphological development of the Lower Lugg

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Lack of spatially extensive understanding of the geomorphology and sub-surface character of the Lower Lugg flood plain area, and the detailed formation processes of the Holocene valley floor.
- Lack of spatially extensive understanding of Holocene palaeoenvironmental sequences and the extent of variation in micro-environments through time in the valley floor and the wider landscape.
- Lack of specific understanding of the interaction of human settlement patterns in the valley floor and the natural evolution of the flood plain context.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Develop more spatially extensive geomorphological investigation of the valley bottom alluvium, and build more detailed models of alluvial development across the wider valley bottom area.
- Undertake detailed dating, chemical and physical analysis of the Wellington alluvial units, and develop clearer models of the creation of the observed patterns.
- Specifically assess the relationship of human settlement to features such as palaeochannels as revealed by patterns of deposition within those features and their influence on the design of human agricultural and drainage infrastructure in the flood plain context.
- Continue and refine established palaeoenvironmental recording processes, linking sequences into detailed AMS dating sequences.

5.2.9 Potential practical implementation of Research Component 2: the valley bottom area

Undertake specialist geomorphological recording, analysis and modelling of the Holocene alluvial deposits of the Lower Lugg Valley. Particular emphasis should be placed upon defining areas of likely human settlement and building more sophisticated and spatially extensive understanding of the chronological evolution of different environmental niches in the river valley zone. Elements may include:

- Additional desk-top assessment and analysis of the available resource of borehole/auger data.
- Additional desk-top recording and analysis of the surface topography/visible palaeochannel features, using resources including (when commercially available) further LiDAR mapping and identification and analysis of air photography showing historic flooding patterns.
- Ongoing recording of alluvial sequences in tandem with quarrying/programmes of archaeological recording in quarry areas.
- Fieldwork (including borehole and test pitting work) to build both an overall picture of the differential nature of the alluvium across the Lower Lugg, and to develop targeted and specific understanding of particular zones which may be contrasted with the known Wellington sequence.
- Application of OSL dating and (within organic horizons) AMS dating to improve chronological definition of alluvial sequences.

Research component 3: Improving the definition and understanding of archaeological sequences in the Lower Lugg Valley

5.2.10 Palaeolithic

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- General lack of Palaeolithic material from the Lower Lugg.
- Lack of detailed understanding and dating of the gravel river terrace systems of the Lower Lugg with which Palaeolithic deposits will be principally associated.
- Limitations on archaeological recovery associated with redeposited Palaeolithic material dispersed and deeply buried within sand and gravel deposits which are unlikely to be subject to future quarrying.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Recovery of Upper Palaeolithic re-deposited environmental and cultural sequences associated with palaeochannels.
- Recovery of sealed Upper Palaeolithic occupation surfaces associated with alluvial burial of the first terrace.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Recovery of redeposited Lower Palaeolithic material from the ‘older drift’ deposits.
- Recovery of Palaeolithic material from the river terraces, including surface artefact finds and scatters. If the right geological conditions and circumstances of subsequent erosion exist, it is not impossible that primary in-situ deposits (especially relating to the Upper Palaeolithic) could survive on the terraces.

5.2.11 Mesolithic

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Very limited recovery of Mesolithic evidence.
- Lack of chronological definition of patterns of cultural change in the Lower Lugg through the Mesolithic period.
- Lack of spatial definition of patterns of Mesolithic activity in the Lower Lugg.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Investigation of Mesolithic period palaeochannel deposits and associated palaeoenvironmental sequences. As well as offering understanding of the shifting environmental context of Mesolithic occupation through time, there may be an opportunity to identify human related environmental change (such as decline in woodland cover).
- Recovery of artefact scatters and settlement features associated with preferred landscape niches (e.g. lake/pondside areas).

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Identification and investigation of longer term occupation sites on the gravel terraces. Elevated locations on river terraces have yielded Mesolithic occupation sites elsewhere in the Midlands, and (subject to erosion of such features by agriculture and hill top quarrying) similar sites may be identified in the Lower Lugg.
- Subject to further data recovery, defining local sequences of specialised landscape occupation and Mesolithic cultural development.

5.2.12 *Neolithic and Early Bronze Age*

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- General lack of wider Neolithic/Early Bronze data coverage beyond the key excavated areas at Wellington and Hill Croft Field, Bodenham.
- Low recovery of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age lithic material.
- Absence of a Grooved Ware component from excavated Neolithic assemblages.
- Absence of some Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monument types.
- Absence of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age 'domestic' settlement features (with the caveat that such features may not, of course, be clearly distinct at this period from other forms of settlement activity).

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Investigation (via area excavation in association with quarrying) of further Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation features of the kind already known at Wellington/Moreton. There is considerable potential for detailed scientific analysis of sealed alluvial contexts including use of techniques such as lithic microwear and pottery residue analysis to exploit high quality preservation and linkage of archaeological deposits to detailed sequences of radiocarbon dates.
- Detailed analysis of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age palaeochannel sequences. Important research emphases should include spatial modelling of differential management of adjacent environments, and identification of evidence of domesticated plants and animals.
- Identification of additional settlement features. Monuments and settlement features so far unknown in the Lower Lugg (such as Grooved Ware associated contexts, Henges, timber circles and so on) potentially exist in the wider flood plain area.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Evaluation and investigation of crop mark features which may have Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age associations (including the trapezoidal enclosure at Green Farm, Wellington and ring ditch groups).
- Recognition and investigation of other Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monuments.
- Field walking in the wider landscape to identify lithic scatters and broader patterns of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement.

5.2.13 *Later Prehistory*

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Limited spatial and chronological definition of later prehistoric settlement sequences.
- Absence of diagnostic Late Bronze Age artefacts (especially metalwork).
- Absence of Late Bronze Age settlement features.
- Absence of later prehistoric formal burial evidence.
- Limited evidence of Later Prehistoric production and trade.
- Absence of evidence of use of the river for transport and other purposes.
- Absence of understanding of Late Iron Age ethnic and cultural affiliations.
- Limited environmental knowledge from the Wellington palaeochannel evidence.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Identification and examination of later prehistoric ritual deposition (including metalwork) in palaeochannel and other former water body/marsh contexts. Detailed environmental

analysis and radiocarbon dating of sealed deposits of this kind will be an important component of the research and analytical process.

- Discovery and investigation of structures linked to the later prehistoric use of the river (such as trackways, platforms, post alignments, and boats).
- Investigation of subsequently alluviated areas away from the course of the later prehistoric river channels may allow recovery of buried later prehistoric human landscapes including linear boundaries, field systems, settlement enclosures/houses and associated burial sites.
- Recording and analysis of environmental data associated with palaeochannels to underpin more detailed understanding of wider later prehistoric environmental sequences in the Lower Lugg river zone.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Targeted sampling and investigation (including fieldwalking and evaluation) of probable later prehistoric settlement represented by crop mark areas.
- Modern assessment of the existing resource of Iron Age artefacts from Sutton Walls material may help to refine understanding of the development of local later prehistoric material culture traditions, clarify relationships to regional and national sequences, and offer insights into the context of the Lower Lugg in terms of exchange, production and (possibly) tribal associations.

5.2.14 *Roman*

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Limited chronological and spatial definition of observed settlement patterns.
- Absence of detailed evidence of local settlements.
- Absence of evidence for operation of local agricultural systems and land management.
- Absence of Roman period burial evidence.
- Absence of Roman military sites in the Lower Lugg.
- Absence of evidence for Roman period industry.
- Absence of evidence for use of the river, and infrastructure associated with river crossings etc.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- In the Wellington/Moreton area, recovery of alluvially buried landscapes and water drainage features linked to the known Wellington estate complex, with the opportunity to examine the evolution of those systems through time.
- Recording and analysis of field, pastoral and drainage systems across the alluviated area. Recording and analysis of active management of the river channels/flood plain (e.g fishing infrastructure, bank revetment to protect preferred agricultural/settlement areas, flood control banks?).
- Further recording and analysis of Roman period environmental sequences associated with palaeochannels.
- Discovery of military sites, especially with respect, unusually, to both the earlier and the later Roman period.
- Discovery of river transport infrastructure, potentially including features such as wharfs, boats and fishing related structures.
- Discovery of additional high status estate/settlements complexes comparable to that known at Wellington.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Further examine the environs of the settlement noted in previous archaeological evaluation at the St Donat's/Portway Quarry site (the enclosure itself is outside the permitted quarrying area).
- Identification and examination of Roman period elements of the known crop mark complexes on the gravel terraces. One objective of research may be to identify different categories of site and begin to reveal their chronological, spatial and functional interrelationships.
- Identification and examination of Roman period industrial sites potentially including, for example, clay industries connected to local pottery/tile manufacture. Such sites are likely to be connected both to surface outcrops of the mineral (4th terrace especially), and linkages with wider settlement and transport systems.
- Identification and examination of local transport infrastructure, potentially including other elements of the road system already identified at St Donat's/Wellington

5.2.15 Early Medieval

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Lack of any evidence of the form and nature of Early Medieval settlement at any time in the period.
- Absence of diagnostic Early Medieval artefact sequences.
- Lack of any local evidence for development of early ecclesiastical foundations in the Lower Lugg.
- Absence of evidence of the use of the river and its resources.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Identification and analysis of agricultural landscapes associated with the Early Medieval period, including, for example, alluvially sealed ridge and furrow perhaps deriving from a pre Norman context.
- Discovery and recording of river related features, potentially including further mills, and other features such as fishing infrastructure and boats.
- Further recording of detailed Early Medieval palaeoenvironmental sequences.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Further identification, exploration and analysis of the Saxon and later royal complex in the Sutton/Marden area, perhaps with a particular focus on the riverside spur of land at Marden.
- Evaluation of known crop mark sites on the river terraces to ascertain whether some components of these complexes could relate to Early-Medieval activity.
- Targeted survey to identify Early Medieval settlement sites by backtracking from known Medieval settlement sites, and by focussing on close examination of landscapes in the vicinity of known/suspected Early Medieval burial sites.

5.2.16 Medieval

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- Limited amount of detailed excavation evidence and analysis of Medieval settlement sequences.
- Uneven distribution of observed settlement evidence, with a focus on restricted areas of surviving earthworks.

- Lack of evidence for Medieval use and exploitation of the river.
- Absence of Medieval fortifications in the Lower Lugg, despite the strategic context of the valley.
- Absence of evidence of medieval industrial activity in the Lower Lugg despite the nearby presence of Hereford and the incidence of resources such as clay and aggregates.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Detailed mapping, field survey and analysis (including patterns of chronological development) of Medieval water meadow/management systems.
- Analysis of the development and Medieval operation of ridge and furrow and associated arable agricultural features.
- Identification and exploration of Medieval mill sites.
- Identification and exploration of infrastructure associated with Medieval river transport and navigation including features such as wharfs, bank revetments and boats.
- Identification and investigation of other river related features such as bridging and fording points.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Investigation of Medieval settlement origins and development, including targeted recording and analysis of standing buildings (notably including ecclesiastical buildings) and survey and evaluation of earthwork and cropmark Medieval features.
- Spatial mapping and analysis of wider Medieval agricultural and land-use patterns (including features such as ridge and furrow field systems) to isolate phases of chronological and functional development, and understand the character and interrelationship of different Medieval landuse areas.
- Identification and examination of Medieval industrial sites including those relating to aggregate quarrying and clay industries.

5.2.17 Post Medieval and Modern

Key identified constraints on current understanding

- General lack of detailed definition and interpretative characterisation of the extensive archaeological resource.
- Lack of detailed archaeological investigation of quarrying features.
- The basic need to better integrate archaeological and historical approaches to the analysis of the Lower Lugg.

Research potential/targets in the valley bottom/future quarrying zone

- Survey, investigation and analysis of Post Medieval water meadow/management systems, including the phasing of the abandonment and enclosure of the meadows.
- Sample survey, evaluation and exploration of Post Medieval mill sites.
- Discovery, investigation and exploration of infrastructure associated with river transport and navigation, including locks, weirs, fishing features and boats.

Research potential/targets in the wider Lower Lugg landscape

- Survey, recording and analysis of Post Medieval quarries, establishing understanding of patterns of quarrying operation and the sequence of chronological development of the industry.
- Survey and evaluation of known Post Medieval clay extraction and manufacturing sites, clarifying the development and character of this component of local industry.

- Mapping, survey, and analysis of specific Post Medieval settlement features such as squatter settlements and landscape parks
- Survey, recording and analysis of settlements and associated extant Post Medieval buildings and settlements, building better understanding of the local characteristics and chronological sequence of Post Medieval settlement in the Lower Lugg.

5.2.18 Potential practical implementation of Research Component 3: The valley bottom area

Ongoing archaeological recording and analysis (in association with future quarrying activity) of the rich archaeological deposits of the valley bottom/flood plain area. Key elements include:

- Continuing developer led archaeological investigation of new quarry areas in the flood plain employing and refining established WHEAS fieldwork methodologies.

Base line recording and (where appropriate) sample evaluation of known Medieval and Post Medieval features within the river valley zone of the Lower Lugg. Key categories include:

- Water meadow and water management systems.
- Bridges and fords.
- Mill sites.
- River infrastructure including locks and weirs.

Preliminary survey of the banks of the River Lugg to identify new archaeological deposits in this context. Key elements include:

- Visual examination of the river bank corridor during low water conditions.
- Preliminary recording of observed archaeological features.
- Sample evaluation.

5.2.19 Potential practical implementation of Research Component 1: the wider landscape

Fieldwalking survey across the Lower Lugg area. Key elements include:

- Sampling by transects across arable areas in the Lower Lugg to build a more spatially complete picture of the incidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement in particular, and to aid understanding of settlement concentrations and chronological and functional differentiations within and between periods.

Evaluation of cropmark complexes, targeting a sample of features with different suspected period associations. Key elements include:

- Geophysical survey of cropmark groups.
- Targetted evaluation of key cropmark complexes to assess their chronological associations, developmental complexity and physical preservation.

Base line recording/planning/mapping and (where appropriate) sample evaluation of identified Medieval and Post Medieval site complexes in the wider landscape of the Lower Lugg. Key categories include:

- Quarries and quarry sites (including clay extraction industries).
- Ridge and Furrow field systems.
- Villages, Deserted Medieval Village/Shrunken Medieval Village sites, and moated/manorial sites.
- Transport infrastructure, including road and canal features.

Research component 4: Developing integrated interpretative frameworks for the Lower Lugg archaeological sequence

5.2.20 Representation, monumentality and structured deposition in prehistory

The prehistoric Lower Lugg Valley is not well defined in terms of quantities of evidence, but the material which exists suggests a distinctive and regionally important pattern of development in the area. The evidence from Wellington shows a complex landscape of settlement and deposition in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, including features such as Early Neolithic pits, a Middle Neolithic pit circle, a beaker burial and scatters of other artefact material. The recent excavation at Hill Croft Field revealed a very different kind of site chronologically overlapping with the earlier part of the Wellington sequence. Together, Wellington and Hill Croft Field begin to reveal an integrated pattern of Neolithic depositional activity in the Lower Lugg landscape which is well developed, regionally distinctive, and locally complex. Other more partial evidence such as a cluster of Neolithic stone axe finds, and currently restricted zones of lithic scatters and cropmarks (the latter including ring ditches and the Green Farm trapezoidal enclosure), suggest something of the broader sequence to which the excavated detail must belong.

The particular patterns of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cultural expression in the Lower Lugg can now be recognised as an important research and interpretative theme, with considerable potential to significantly contribute to regional and national debates about the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

5.2.21 Understanding interconnected zones of landscape use and settlement development

At all periods the Lower Lugg shows developed settlement patterns across the landscape, with specialised and interconnected use of different niches articulated around the river itself. Such patterns can often only be glimpsed in the earlier periods (for example the distinction between Neolithic settlement patterns at Wellington and Hill Croft Field, the Iron Age separation of Sutton Walls and the Wellington ritual deposition area, the apparent functional and status differentiation of Roman period sites in the Lower Lugg), but become more clearly defined from the Medieval period onwards (the specialised arable and pastoral agricultural zones around the river and between nucleated settlements, or the Post Medieval development of quarrying and industrial areas).

The establishment and transformation of a complex and integrated settled landscape in these terms is an important research theme in the Lower Lugg which may offer one route to facilitate predictive modelling of the resource and also has considerable potential to illuminate the wider study of the archaeology of river valleys in the West Midlands and beyond.

5.2.22 Analysing political centralisation in the Marden/Wellington/Sutton area

A key component of the Lower Lugg archaeological record seems to be the longstanding importance of the Wellington/Marden/Sutton area, and the significance of this area as a focus for high status settlement associated with political control of the surrounding locality. Most obviously this can be seen from the Iron Age with the emergence of Sutton Walls as a major central place, the nearby development in the Roman period of the estate complex at Wellington, the Early Medieval establishment of Mercian Royal complex at Sutton St Michael/Marden, and the continuing high status associations of the Manor of Sutton with Marden into the Medieval period. In fact, it might also be argued that there is also a significant

concentration of activity in this vicinity in earlier prehistory. The known Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sequence from Wellington, the discovery of 3 Neolithic axes in this vicinity, and the recent identification of the Neolithic enclosure at Hill Croft Field, Bodenham, all attest to the contemporary importance of this same zone.

One obvious explanation of this repeated pattern is the longstanding landscape and strategic value of an area which combines the confluence of the Lugg with the Wellington Brook, access to a range of agricultural and riparian resources, and the prominent hilltop of Sutton Walls. But it may also be - especially in terms of the Iron Age/Roman/Early Medieval/Medieval transformation - that it is direct reinvention of effectively the same established power structures and administrative zone which is involved.

As well as the importance of this theme in illuminating the particular context of settlement in this part of the Lower Lugg, it is possible that the same principle might be applied to the southerly confluence zones associated with the Little Lugg and the Frome. If such patterning could be substantiated, there may also be a basis here for beginning to better model and predict wider geographical variations in the patterning of the Lower Lugg archaeological resource.

5.2.23 The Lower Lugg Valley as a hinterland area

From at least the Later Saxon period onwards, an important influence on settlement patterns in the Lower Lugg is the development of Hereford at the southern end of the valley. The presence of Hereford consolidates the strategic significance of the Lower Lugg as part of the key north-south transport corridor in the Marches, creates a market for economic and production activity in the Lower Lugg, and creates a particular context for the development of specialised settlement in the area. As well as the potential to articulate interpretation of observed patterns in this terms, this situation also creates constraints which may usefully be used to target prediction of anticipated archaeological patterns. For example, some of the 'absences' in the Lower Lugg record (e.g. the apparent absence of Medieval castle sites) probably relate to the Hereford proximity 'factor'. Similarly, the existence of an archaeological resource linked to Medieval clay manufacturing industries, and to the intensive use of the river as a Medieval and Post Medieval transport corridor, can also be projected within this model (though not illustrated by current evidence).

The hinterland model may also be relevant to earlier periods, especially with respect to the Roman period settlement of the Lower Lugg, where the town of Kenchester was clearly a similar influence on the character of settlement in the Lower Lugg. Again, the apparent absence of Roman period military sites may connect to the presence of Kenchester (and the probable Roman settlement at Hereford?). The (disproportionate?) incidence of high status sites such as the Wellington and Sheepcote 'villas' (if the latter is correctly identified as such) may well be bound up with this context, and suggest an expectation that similar sites may also be identified elsewhere in the vicinity.

5.2.24 Interlinked archaeological and geomorphological narratives in the flood plain

The pattern of settlement in the valley bottom closely relates to the allied development of the landform of the flood plain in association with dynamic processes of river change and alluviation. This has been investigated to a limited degree at Wellington Quarry. For example, it is evident at Wellington that the available natural infrastructure of palaeochannels was an important influence on the creation of the channel system to feed the Saxon mills, and on Roman and Medieval agricultural/water meadow systems in the same area. Inundation in the

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later Roman/Early Medieval period probably also led to the abandonment of the settlement zone associated with the earlier Roman villa, and in that sense may have informed the emergence of the Early Medieval high status estate Royal complex in a different nearby location.

At the moment it is only possible to sketch these kind of interpretative connections, but the inter-relationship of river dynamics and human settlement is an important theme in the Lower Lugg, offering distinctive potential to explain why the human settlement of the area looks as it does. Investigating the pro-active human use of the river itself - as a prominent boundary and strategic feature, as a commercial transport artery, as a source of water and fertilising alluvium to facilitate agricultural intensification, and as a power source for mills - is a fundamental part of this process of enquiry.

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SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.1 Lower Lugg Quarry Database

7.1.1 Quarry Table 1: Tithe Map Quarries

SMR	SITENAME	PARISH	EAST	NORTH	PERIOD	SITETYPE	SOURCE	COMMENTS
43740	Tupsley	Hampton Bishop	353717	239613	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry Piece' field name, Tithe Map	Mineral not known
43739	Tupsley	Hampton Bishop	352741	240246	Post Medieval?	Clay Pit?	'Clay Butts' fieldname, Tithe Map	Possible clay extraction implied by field name, but presence of clay pit not certain.
19136	Shelwick Court	Holmer	352440	243460	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Lower Quarry Piece' field name, Tithe Map	Exact quarry site/mineral not known
43745	Holmer	Holmer	349650	248780	Post Medieval?	Clay Pit?	'Clay Hill' field name, Tithe Map	Place name association - no clear evidence that Clay Hill was ever quarried
25480	Highway Farm	Pipe and Lyde	350210	243280	Post Medieval?	Coal Pit????	'Coal Pit Field' field name, Tithe Map	Not confirmed if coal measures exist hereabouts - could be a spurious name coined for other reasons?
40005	Lyde Court	Piper and Lyde	352690	243980	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry Meadow' field name, Tithe Map	Tithe field name coincides with 'Old Quarry' on OS 1st edition (SMR 40005). Mineral not known.
254780	Upper Lyde	Pipe and Lyde	349370	244870	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit Field' field name, Tithe Map	Includes area of 'Old Quarry' (SMR 4188) shown on OS 1st Edition
23183	Upper Lyde	Pipe and Lyde	349680	244270	Post Medieval	Quarry?	'Quarry Piece' field name, Tithe Map	May refer to the same feature as SMR 21383
23185	Upper Lyde	Pipe and Lyde	350040	244630	Post Medieval?	Quarry	'Quarry Piece' field name, Tithe Map	Includes SMR 23185, 23221 derived from Hereford Bypass survey 'documentary' source
40008	Lugwardine	Lugwardine	354612	240986	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry Orchard' field name, OS 1st Edition	Precise site of quarry/mineral type not known
40021	Lugwardine	Lugwardine	355100	240550	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry Meadow' field name, Tithe Map	Precise location of quarry/mineral type not known
40036	Lugwardine	Lugwardine	355470	240600	Post Medieval	Quarry?	'Quarry Croft' field name, Tithe Map	Precise location of quarry and mineral type not known
40030	Hagley	Lugwardine	356040	240910	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Quarry Meadow' field name, Tithe Map	Field is centred on 'Old Quarry' OS 1st Edition (SMR 40030), and presumably takes its name from this. Mineral not known.
43746	The Vault	Marden	353172	249856	Post Medieval	Clay Pit??	'Bricklump Orchard' field name, Tithe Map	Brick field name could imply clay pit in vicinity - perhaps pools in the adjoining 'Brick Orchard' field?

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SMR	SITENAME	PARISH	EAST	NORTH	PERIOD	SITETYPE	SOURCE	COMMENTS
32355	The Vault	Marden	353234	249778	Post Medieval	Clay Pit?	'Brick Orchard' field name, Tithe Map	Brick name association could imply clay pit in this vicinity - perhaps pools in NE corner of field?
41013	Ash Grove	Marden	353600	249760	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry Croft' field name on Tithe Map	Precise quarry location/mineral extracted unknown. Name could be associated with gravel pit to south (SMR 41203)?
41204	Norton Court	Marden	353730	249530	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry land' field name on Tithe Map	Precise quarry location/mineral uncertain - associated with adjoining gravel pit on OS 1st Edition (SMR 41203)?
40012	Norton Court	Marden	354100	249600	Post Medieval?	Quarry?	'Quarry Piece' field name on Tithe Map	Precise quarry location/mineral extracted not known.
32448	Frankland's Gate	Marden	353070	246430	Post Medieval	Clay Pit?	'Brick Kiln Piece' field name, Tithe Map	Existence of possible clay pit inferred from field name - precise location unknown. Pond in South West corner of field could have this origin?
41211	Frankland's Gate	Marden	354020	246510	Post Medieval?	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit Piece' field name, Tithe Map	Area associated with gravel pits on 1st Edition OS Map (SMR 41209, 41210)
43747	Frankland's Gate	Marden	353882	246559	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Quarry land' field name, Tithe Map	Precisely coincident with 'Gravel Pit' on OS 1st Edition Map (SMR 41209), so apparently in use from c.1850 to at least c.1900.
41273	Wellington	Wellington	349840	248920	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit Piece' field name on Tithe Map	Precise location of gravel pit not known.
41271	Wellington	Wellington	349228	247867	Post Medieval	Clay Pit	'Clay Pits'/'Clay Pits Young Orchard' field name	Precise pit location not known - 'Young orchard' for western part of land parcel could imply fairly recent change of landuse at time of Tithe Map

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7.1.2 Quarry Table 2: Pre 20th Century Quarries

SMR	SITENAME	PARISH	EAST	NORTH	PERIOD	SITETYPE	SOURCE	COMMENTS
40005	Lyde Court	Pipe and Lyde	352610	244031	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry' OS 1st Edition	Minerals extracted not known
41231	Hagley	Lugwardine	355944	241624	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
41232	Hagley	Lugwardine	356086	241601	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
40030	Hagley	Lugwardine	356033	240091	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry' OS 1st Edition	Mineral not specified
43742	Baynton Wood	Hereford City	353127	240757	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old quarry' OS 1st Edition	Mineral not specified
43741	Hampton Bishop	Hampton Bishop	354450	238949	Post Medieval	Clay Pit	'Old Clay Pit' OS 1st Edition	
41274	Bridge Farm	Wellington	349902	248333	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
43743	Brick Kiln Farm	Burghill	348368	245726	Post Medieval	Clay Pit?	OS 1st Edition	Identification suggested by association with Brick Kiln Farm
25478	Portway	Pipe and Lyde	349260	244950	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old Gravel Pits' OS 1st Edition	
25478	Portway	Pipe and Lyde	349040	244930	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old Gravel Pits' OS 1st Edition	
41188	Upper Lyde	Pipe and Lyde	349296	244676	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old gravel pit' OS 1st Edition	
41189	Elton's Marsh	Pipe and Lyde	349249	243556	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
40019	Highway Farm	Pipe and Lyde	350864	243502	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Quarry' OS 1st Edition	Mineral not specified
40004	Lower Lyde	Piper and Lyde	351468	244070	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry' OS 1st Edition	Mineral not specified
41213	Hemhill	Lugwardine	355119	241430	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
43744	Old Court, Lugwardine	Lugwardine	355093	241270	Post Medieval?	Clay Pit?	OS 1st Edition	Suggested by association with brick and tile works

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SMR	SITENAME	PARISH	EAST	NORTH	PERIOD	SITETYPE	SOURCE	COMMENTS
41209	Franklands Gate	Sutton	353870	246590	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
41208	Franklands Gate	Sutton	353790	246790	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
41210	Franklands Gate	Sutton	354140	246330	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
41211	Franklands Gate	Sutton	354300	246084	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
39978	Ash Grove	Marden	353278	250103	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry' OS 1st Edition	
41203	Norton Court	Marden	353748	249614	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Gravel Pit' OS 1st Edition	
40007	Lyde Court	Pipe and Lyde	352721	243806	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarries' on 1st Edition	Mineral not known
41216	Upper Lyde	Pipe and Lyde	350119	244512	Post Medieval	Gravel Pit	'Old Gravel Pit' on OS 1st Edition	
39987	Drakely	Marden	352979	248952	Post Medieval	Quarry	'Old Quarry' on OS 1st Edition	
912	Sutton Walls, 'King's Cellar'	Sutton	352370	246440	Post Medieval?	Quarry	OS 1st Edition	Probable post medieval gravel pit, now entirely removed by later quarrying activity.

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7.1.3 Quarry Table 3: Pre 1982 Sand and Gravel Quarries

SMR	SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	PARISH	PERMISSION	RESULT	SOURCE	COMMENTS
39796	Little Berrington	352720	250290	Bodenham/Marden	Unknown	Restored as ornamental pond?	OS mapping	Looks like a quarry feature, though no documentary evidence has been found to support this. Not on 1st Edition or pre war mapping. May be purely a later 20th century ornamental/fishing pond?
41203	Ashgrove	353770	249566	Marden	Exact dates not known, though active through to 1950s, apparently extending the earlier quarry shown on OS 1st Edition	Now defunct, not on 'First list' (no standing permission), so would not be likely to receive any further planning consent at the present time. Farm buildings within part of quarry area.	OS Mapping and documentary accounts of discovery of Ash Grove Early Medieval cemetery during quarrying operations (see SMR 6544)	Quarry associated with disturbance of probable Early Medieval cemetery partly excavated in 1950s (SMR 6544). Re-investigation by Herefordshire Archaeology (1999) indicated cemetery area had since been destroyed.
43747	Norton Court West	353698	249478	Marden	Not known, but perhaps active 19th/early 20th century associated with gravel pit to east. Not on 1st Edition OS, but could be associated with adjoining	Long abandoned, not on 'First List', so no immediate likelihood of further quarrying/permission	OS Mapping	Pit feature on mapping presumed to be former gravel pit.
41131	Bodenham	352380	251140	Bodenham	Quarrying commenced c1920, Post war permissions/extension s 1950, 1968 and 1971 working practice variation.	Sand and gravel extraction continued into the 1980s, a proposed extension was refused after appeal/public enquiry 1986, site then restored as lake and now run as Country Park by Herefordshire Council.	Herefordshire Council Mineral Planning Files	BGS borehole data confirms extensive commercial prospection in the surrounding area. Not on 'First List' or current planning 'Preferred Area/Landbank', but a major area of commercially accessible sand and gravel.

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SMR	SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	PARISH	PERMISSION	RESULT	SOURCE	COMMENTS
41211	Frankland's Gate	353980	246490	Sutton	1957, Extended 1963. As indicated by OS 1st Edition, there had been longstanding quarry in this vicinity.	Area of quarrying in 1950s and 1960s focussed on south east corner of permitted plot. Work ceased by c. 1970 (?). Now defunct, not 'First List' or 'Preferred Area'.	Herefordshire Council Minerals Planning files.	A large deposit of river terrace gravel. Quarrying in this area associated with possible discovery of Early Medieval Cemetery (SMR 31109)
912	Sutton Walls	352345	246415	Sutton	Quarrying commenced 1935, Continued during the war for the construction of Moreton Camp, 1969 extension.	Quarrying ceased 1970s (?) and subsequently infilled/'restored' by waste disposal. Significant long term pollution issues due to toxic nature of some waste. Not on 'First List' or 'Preferred Area' and has SAM status.	Herefordshire Council Minerals Planning files	Western end partly excavated 1948-51 by Kathleen Kenyon in advance of quarrying. No possibility now of resumption of quarrying on eastern end of the site.
43748	Bridge Farm	349915	248359	Wellington	1952, revised 1963, both apparently extensions of earlier quarrying on the site following on from the pit shown on the 1st Edition	Quarrying ceased 1960s (?), now infilled/restored to agriculture. Not 'First List' or 'Preferred Area/Landbank'	Herefordshire Council Minerals Planning files	There appears to be little future possibility of fresh quarrying here in any foreseeable circumstances.

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7.1.4 Quarry Table 4: 1982-2005 Sand and Gravel Quarries

SMR	SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	PARISH	PERMISSION	FINISHDATE	COMMENTS
41205	Wellington	350850	247920	Wellington	Permission granted 1985	Now worked out/completed in tandem with 1988 and 1989 extensions. Includes unquarried archaeological 'core area' and current processing plant.	No archaeological conditions on original permission, though watching brief subsequently identified Roman complex which was then preserved within unquarried 'core area'.
41205	Wellington	350382	247840	Wellington	1988	Now worked out/completed	Western part of 1988 extension
41205	Wellington	350570	247927	Wellington	1988	Now worked out/completed	Northern part of 1988 extension
41205	Wellington	350778	248157	Wellington	1989	Now worked out/completed	1989 north extension, joint application with 1989 south extension
41205	Wellington	350903	247603	Wellington	1988	Worked out/completed	Southern part of 1988 extensions.
23965	Lugg Bridge	353670	242320	Lugwardine	Application 1988 (RMC/Western Aggregates), granted 1990 after public enquiry (other areas rejected). 1994, 1998, 1999 revisions/time extensions.	Ceased 2005 at end of current permission time window (worked out?). Further ROMP required EIA; this was not submitted and permission has now lapsed.	Adjoining areas to the north and west were also described as 'under the applicant's control' at the time of the 1999 agreement/permission. These have not been pursued in any subsequent applications.
23965	Lugg Bridge	353920	242640	Lugwardine	1995 (Western Aggregates, extension to 1990 area), included in subsequent 1998 and 1999 revisions for whole site.	Ceased 2005 along with the rest of the Lugg Bridge quarry on expiry of current permission.	It would appear that extraction has now permanently ceased at Lugg Bridge, at least with respect to the post 1990 suite of permissions.
41273	Green Farm	349832	249830	Wellington	1983 (Extension of earlier 1962 Permission which related to extraction from the south end of the field)	Complete, site infilled and returned to agriculture. Not on 1998 1st list, so completely defunct.	Precise date of cessation of operations and restoration of site has not been identified.

7.1 Lower Lugg Quarry Database

Ian Bapty (Herefordshire Archaeology)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.1.5 Quarry Table 5: Post 1982 Failed Sand and Gravel Quarry Applications

SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	COMPANY	DATE	DETAILS	OUTCOME	COMMENTS
Lugg Bridge	353580	242830	Western Aggregates (RMC)	1987	Proposal for extraction of 2.3 mill. tonnes sand and gravel over a 12 year period (inclusive with the area to east which eventually got permission in 1990)	Went to 1989 Public Inquiry (collectively with Wergim's Bridge and Pentall's farm sites) which (1990) found against this western area, though recommended permission for that to east.	Southern part of this area was still said to be 'under the applicant's control' at the time of the 1999 revision of the permission on the then active Lugg Bridge Quarry.
Lugg Bridge	352890	242520	Western Aggregates (RMC)	1993	The application, which also included a small contiguous north extension to the existing quarry, was withdrawn before any decision was reached.	No further permission has been sought, and the area remains unquarried.	The smaller north extension to the existing quarry was resubmitted on its own in 1995 and permission was granted for this.
Lugg Bridge	353895	242793	Western Aggregates (RMC)	Not applicable	No planning permission yet sought, but described as 'under the applicant's control' in 1999 variation to the permitted extraction area south of the road.	No quarrying undertaken or formally proposed	Suggestive of possible area of future operations/proposals?
Lugg Bridge	353100	243360	Western Aggregates (RMC)	Not applicable	No planning permission yet sought, but described as 'under the applicant's control' when 1999 variation to permitted Lugg Bridge Quarry was sought.	No quarrying undertaken or formally proposed.	Suggestive of possible area of future operations/proposals?
Pentall's Farm	353220	244540	Alexander Russell	1987	Proposed to Extract 1.3 mill. tonnes sand and gravel. Revised application presented jointly with Wergin's Bridge and Lugg Bridge sites (WA). Sites to be worked jointly/sequentially.	Application refused, Appeal led to 1989 Public Inquiry. Inspectors Report (1990) found in favour of original refusal.	Historic Environment issues were not presented at the Public Inquiry.

7.1 Lower Lugg Quarry Database

Ian Bapty (Herefordshire Archaeology)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	COMPANY	DATE	DETAILS	OUTCOME	COMMENTS
Wergin's Bridge	352310	245060	Western Aggregates (RMC)	1987	Proposed to extract 3.7 million tonnes sand and gravel. Presented jointly with Pentall's Farm (Alexander Russell) and Lugg Bridge (WA) sites. Sites to be worked jointly/sequentially.	Application refused, Appeal led to Public Enquiry 1989. Inspectors decision (1990) found in favour of original refusal.	Historic Environment issues were not presented at the Public Inquiry.

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.1.6 Quarry Table 6: Current Sand and Gravel Quarries

SITENAME	EAST	NORTH	PERMISSION	PROJECTED END	OPERATOR	CURRENT STATUS	COMMENTS
Moreton-on-Lugg, North	350300	247490	2003 (initial Lafarge Permission), 2005 (revised Tarmac permission amalgamating with Wellington).	Up to at least 2011, expected beyond (2,000,000 tonnes total reserve)	Tarmac (purchased from Lafarge 2005)	Active, first phase of extraction commenced 2005/6	Incorporates northern part of HW 1997 Local Plan designated 'Preferred Area', will be part of 'landbank' when UDP adopted. PPG16 conditions.
Moreton-on-Lugg, South	350720	246690	None. 'Preferred Area' in HW 1997 Local Plan, and will be 'landbank' when UDP adopted.	Post 2011	Tarmac	Planning decision pending (2006), quarrying not commenced. Tarmac may have to submit brand new application.	Application 2004 (Lafarge), but did not progress because lacked EIA. Sold to Tarmac (2005), who have resubmitted Lafarge application plus EIA (2006).
Wellington, Southern Extension	350870	247300	1989, 1997 (ROMP with additional conditions), 2005 (merged with Moreton)	2007?, extraction close to completion 2006	Tarmac (purchased from Lafarge 2005)	Final phase of quarrying, restoration commenced	
Portway (St Donat's farm)	348920	246310	1989, revised 1992, with condition that new access be created prior to commencement of quarrying	Not known	Tarmac (Was Streetly Quarry Products in 1989, then Redland, Lafarge and finally sold to Tarmac 2005)	Quarrying has not yet commenced (2006), ROMP due March 2007	Permitted area also designated as 'Preferred Area' in HW Local Plan 1997. Will be a 'landbank' area once UDP adopted.
Upper Lyde	349227	244751	1965 (initial extraction?), dormant on '1st list' 1997 (Environment Act 1995), ROMP granted 2001.	Unknown. 2001 permission stipulated 5 year take up window, but this contradicts '1st list' status.	Hussar Minerals limited.	Quarrying has not commenced subject to creation of new access and fulfilment of other 2001 conditions.	2001 permission superceeded and rendered invalid all conditions relating to 1965 permission. Not designated as 'Preferred Area' 1997.

7.1 Lower Lugg Quarry Database

Ian Bapty (Herefordshire Archaeology)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 05	5	10375	SO	4949	4596	SW of Brookhouse Farm	SO4946/3 & 5	Enclosure	Undated	A double ditched enclosure with various fragmentary outlying ditches indicative of past occupation.
AP 6	6	6018, 22872	SO	4966	4511	E of Portway, Burghill	SO4945/1; SO4945/6	Enclosures, ring ditch, ditches, pits, R&F	Multi, undated, Medieval	Wide ditches, tracks, ditched enclosure, pits, ring ditches and ridge and furrow. This site has obviously been used over more than one period, probably from the Bronze Age (possible burials) thought IA occupation to Medieval farming.
AP 7	7	30272	SO	4840	4590	Burghill	SO4846/1	Enclosure and ditches	Undated	A single ditched rectilinear enclosure with possible terminal defined entrance and many fragmentary outlying ditches indicative of a wider area of settlement or land use.
AP 10	10	NA	SO	5000	4235	N of Holmer	SO5042/6	Enclosures, ditches	Undated	A very complex area of crop marked ditches, pits and possible enclosures which indicate dense buried features at this site, of unknown date. A wide cut feature may be a very substantial boundary or access way, to the NE of the main 'enclosures'.
AP 20	20	6025	SO	5350	4130	W of Lugwardine	SO5341/10 ; BBW51	Enclosures and ring ditch	Undated	Agglomerated ditched enclosures indicative of possible IA settlement, and a small possible ring ditch. The site is flanked by a sinuous ditch which may be an associated boundary or track way.
AP 19	19	NA	SO	5337	4163	S of Lugg Farm, Lugwardine	SO5341/6	Enclosure, pits	Undated	Rectilinear single ditched enclosure with possible entrance and adjacent pits.
AP 37	37	314, 7062	SO	5189	4594	Freen's Court	SO5146/21 & many others	Manor Ridge and furrow water management	Medieval Post Medieval	Earthwork banks showing the large enclosure, fishponds etc at Freen's Court SAM. Associated ridge and furrow, water management and crop marked enclosure. Levelled buildings show as crop marks to the south of Freen's Court, a Medieval Manor.
AP 47	47	42679	SO	5180	4880	Wisteston Court	SO5148/5	Manor and water management	Medieval, Post Medieval	Possible hollow way, building platforms and circular mound defined by a ditch (possibly a former windmill) at Wisteston Court. Also relict channels and drains.

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

Chris Cox (Air Photo Services)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 46	46	NA	SO	5160	4780	N of Marden	SO5147/3	Water management	Post medieval	Drains or relict water meadows.
AP 31	31	30268	SO	5309	4323	Shelwick	SO5342/8-11; SO5343/12-20	Ridge and furrow, water management	Medieval, Post Medieval, Modern	An extensive system of ridge and furrow reused and remodelled in places as water meadow with modern flood defence banks. Well preserved upstanding features.
AP 21	21	226, 9089 10354	SO	5427	3976	Hampton Bishop	CJT 34, BEX 52, SO5439/12	Enclosures and ring ditches	Undated	A complex, and obviously only partly visible site which comprises a series of buried agglomerated ditched enclosures (possibly a settlement site) which either under or overlies at least five ring ditches which may be the remains of a BA barrow cemetery.
AP 39	39	31033, 8525	SO	5185	4690	Marden	SO5146/1/96, SO5147/1	House platforms ditches boundaries	Unknown, Modern	Crop marks to the north of this area reflect the pattern of former boundaries, depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. Others are more ancient, and may be the site of further medieval settlement features.
AP 14	14	4046	SO	5188	4407	Lower Lyde Court	CPE/UK/1873 4347, SO5143/1	DMV, fishponds, earthworks	Medieval	An extensive area of eroded earthworks indicative of a possible DMV with fishponds and associated drains and possible moat.
AP 23	23	8527	SO	5560	3860	Hampton Bishop	SO5538/3	Enclosure	Undated	Single ditched sub rectangular enclosure with internal features and external ditches. Also a probable former boundary and a possible ring ditch.
AP 44	44	8526	SO	5380	4790	Pikestye	SO5347/2	Enclosure, track way	Unknown	Single ditched curvilinear enclosure and ditched possible track way.
AP 24	24	7036	SO	5650	3880		SO5638/1-5, 5639/1-3,	Encl, ring ditches, boundaries, ridge and furrow	Undated, modern	A multi period site comprising crop marked former boundaries which overlies ridge and furrow, palaeo-channels, ditched enclosures and at least 2 ring ditches which may be BA barrows.
AP 26	26	7055	SO	5570	4310	W of W Lydiatt, Withington	SO5543/1	Field boundaries	Undated	Probably post enclosure field boundaries which have been removed and now show as crop marks.
AP 12	12	6024	SO	4990	4470	N of Upper Lyde Farm	SO4944/2	Field boundary	Post medieval	Post enclosure field boundary which has now been removed.

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

Chris Cox (Air Photo Services)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 16	16	6027	SO	5210	4230	W OF The Burcott, Holmer	SO5242/1	Ditches	Undated	Linear ditches which may be former boundaries or the remains of undated enclosures.
AP 42	42	912	SO	5256	4640	Sutton Walls	SO5246/14	Hill fort	IA	Iron Age hill fort which was partially quarried and backfilled with waste material in the 20th century.
AP 40	40	NA	SO	5084	4726	Marden	SO5047/12	Water management boundaries palaeo-channel	Post Medieval	Water meadows, boundaries, channels and possible ditches.
AP 35	35	40005, 40007	SO	5272	4383	N of Shelwick	SO5244/5	Quarry, bank, drain, palaeo-channel	Modern	Quarries banks a palaeo-channel and drains.
AP 18	18	6026	SO	5230	4230	N of Burcott, Holmer	SO5242/2	Enclosures, ditches	Undated	very faint marks in crop indicate the presence of buried ditched possible enclosures and fragmentary ditches.
AP 34	34	30270	SO	5315	4420	The Horseshoe, Sutton	SO5344/1	Sub-circular enclosure and ditches	Undated	A sub-circular ditched enclosure and linear and sinuous ditches seen in the same field which contains the Wergin's standing stone (SMR 929, SAM).
AP 17	17	9739	SO	5200	4190	S of Roman Road	SO5241/2	Possible ring ditch	Undated	A curvilinear ditch shows as a crop mark on an aerial photo taken prior to development on this site. It may indicate the presence of a ring ditch and other fragmentary features.
AP 50	50	41013	SO	5378	4995	Ash Grove	SO5349/2	Quarry	Modern	Quarry.
AP 45	45	41014	SO	5360	4845	Nash Hill	SO5348/1	Quarry, ridge and furrow	Medieval, Modern	Linear quarries and ridge and furrow.
AP 29	29	15745	SO	5435	4475	NW of Sutton Marsh	SO5444/1	Possible ditches	Undated	The SMR describes enclosures at this location, but the crop marked evidence is inconclusive. Further photography recommended.
AP 25	25	5320, 8607	SO	5614	4006	N of Tidmoor Wood Lugwardine	AL 21,BTQ 55	Enclosures, ring ditch, pits	Undated	Agglomerated ditched enclosures and access ways, pits and a ring ditch. Settlement site with possible BA barrow.

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

Chris Cox (Air Photo Services)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 11	11	7016	SO	5080	4250	E of Holmer	AWI 11	DMV, ridge and furrow	Medieval	Deserted medieval settlement. A distinct area of eroded house platforms and plot boundaries bounded by a deep ditched probable access way, abutting an area of eroded but upstanding broad ridge and furrow.
AP 27	27	7056	SO	5550	4280	No of Diamond Cables, Withington	CLZ 22	Ring ditch, ridge and furrow	Undated, Medieval	Undated ring ditch which may be the remains of a BA barrow and very eroded ridge and furrow.
AP 43	43	NA	SO	5309	4746	Fromington	BAJ 97	Ridge and furrow and headlands	Medieval	Upstanding ridge and furrow with distinct ditched and embanked 'headlands' between the plots. May be a deserted settlement re-used in the Post Medieval period as fields.
AP 22	22	5319, 7010	SO	5525	3909	N of Hampton Bishop	BBW 46	Possible enclosure, ridge and furrow	Undated, Medieval	the SMR indicates a possible enclosure. The field may contain crop marked features, but they are too amorphous for definite interpretation. Further photographs recommended to clarify. Eroded ridge and furrow.
AP 51	51	36643	SO	5348	5072	Great meadow	SO5350/1&2, 1940s verticals	Water management, ridge and furrow	Medieval, modern	Waster meadows and ridge and furrow.
AP 9	9	6305	SO	4980	4400	Between Upper Lyde and Lyde Arundel	1940s verticals	DMV	Medieval	Eroded remains of a deserted Medieval settlement comprising a hollow way at the N of the site, banks, cut features (probably house platforms and access ways) and outlying ditches and boundaries. The interface with open fields is not apparent from APs.
AP 1	1	5523	SO	5007	4905	West of The Green, Wellington	SO5048/1-2; FA 88	Enclosures, pits and ditches	Undated	A single wide ditched enclosure with terminal defined east-facing entrance. The enclosure either under or overlies a series of smaller ditched enclosures one of which may be a 'banjo' type enclosure. The area also contains pits and fragmentary ditches.
AP 41	41	NA	SO	5062	4632	SW of Marden	540 143 5088	Water management	Post Medieval	A cohesive system of water meadows, now separated from the river by the modern railway.

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

Chris Cox (Air Photo Services)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 15	15	7015	SO	5160	4210	E of Holmer	VM 67	Enclosure	Undated	Possible ditched enclosure. Part of the circuit of this single ditched feature shows as a crop mark and suggests the presence of a buried rectilinear enclosure with some small internal features.
AP 52	52	NA	SO	5450	4010	Hampton Bishop	1940s verticals	Water management	Modern	Herringbone pattern drains and water meadows adjacent to and on the alluvium in the valley floor.
AP 2	2	7054 7592 7591	SO	4997	4873	NE of Wellington	SO4948/5	Ring ditches	Undated	Possible Bronze Age barrow cemetery which shows as marks in crop over buried ring ditches.
AP 3	3	6019	SO	5010	4950	N of Wellington	SO5049/4, SO5049/21	Track way, ring ditch, enclosures and pits	Undated	A multi ditched track, double ring ditch, ditches (possible enclosures) pits and boundary ditches. A cut 'area feature' to the E of the A49 is likely to be part of this site. All features are overlain by ridge and furrow.
AP 4	4	10374	SO	5021	4970	Wellington	SO5049/11	Enclosure	Undated	A single ditched rectilinear enclosure with curved corners and terminal defined entrance on its E side. There are some outlying ditches, and definite links with the track way at site 03, which continues into the south side of 04.
AP 13	13	NA	SO	5108	4370	Hill Barn	CPE/Uk/1873 4347	Possible track way, quarry	Undated	A possible ditched track way, which has not been seen by archaeological aerial surveyors, and showed as a very faint feature on vertical photos taken in the 1940s. A curvilinear depression to the north of this feature may be a former brick earth quarry.
AP 28	28	31603, 8799	SO	5570	4190	Lugwardine	ADD	Bank	Undated	The oval crop mark recorded as SMR 31603 is an agricultural feature, and the 'enclosure' 8799 shows as a slight linear bank.
AP 32	32	NA	SO	5356	4214	Shelwick	1940s verticals, SO5342/9	Ridge and furrow, water management Palaeo-channel	Medieval, Post Medieval	Water meadows and drains, palaeo-channels and ridge and furrow.
AP 33	33	NA	SO	5366	4308	Shelwick	1940s verticals	Ridge and furrow water management palaeo-channel	Medieval Post Medieval	Relict water meadows and drains, ridge and furrow and palaeo-channels.

7.2 Lower Lugg Air Photo Database

Chris Cox (Air Photo Services)

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

TEXT	SITE	SMR	SO	NGRE	NGRN	LOCATION	AP REFS	SITE TYPE	PERIOD?	DESCRIPTION
AP 36	36	7065	SO	5225	4511	N Lower Lyde Court	1940s verticals	Water management, palaeo-channel	Post Medieval	A system of relict water management, possibly water meadows and channels on alluvium adjacent to the river.
AP 38	38	38463 8532	SO	5140	4681	Marden	SO5146/19	Shrunken settlement Ridge and furrow Palaeochannel	Medieval	Well preserved ridge and furrow, earthworks at site of shrunken settlement, water management, flood defence banks and a palaeo-channel.
AP 48	48		SO	5070	4940	SE of Wellington	1940s verticals	Ridge and furrow, water management	Medieval, Post Medieval	An extensive system of medieval fields which interface with the alluvium in the river valley. The relationship of the RF and the alluvium is worth investigation in this area. Water meadows and management using natural channels and artificial drains.
AP 53	53	NA	SO	5207	5079	The Vern, Bodenham	SO5150/1	Boundaries	Modern	Boundary ditches.
AP 54	54	NA	SO	5404	5000	E of Ashgrove Farm, Bodenham	Millennium map vertical	Interrupted ditch	Undated (Neolithic?)	A curvilinear interrupted ditch which may be part of an enclosure.
AP 49	49	NA	SO	5272	4947	W of Norton Court	SO5249/2	Ridge and furrow	Medieval, Medieval	Ridge and furrow and boundaries.
AP 8	8	NA	SO	5123	4458	N of Lower Lyde Farm	SO5144/1 & 2;	Enclosure, ditches, ridge and furrow	undated, medieval	A curvilinear single ditched enclosure, with fragmentary outlying ditches and possible adjacent double ditched track way. The site is buried and overlain by eroded ridge and furrow.

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.3 Lower Lugg SMR database

7.3.1 Palaeolithic (4 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
38187	Flints and other finds	Worked flints, clay pipes, a lead token and other finds found in medieval strip fields. (1) Two of the flints are large, one of a distinctive red brown colour, the other a well made large blade also of a distinctive flint type. The latter are rare and could be Upper Palaeolithic, but could also be Neolithic. (2)	FINDSPOT	finds	BARTESTREE	SO 5610 4200
32814	Norton Court Pleistocene exposure	A fluvio-glacial deposit of the Anglian period in the Pleistocene. Sections consist of clast-supported boulder gravels in a matrix, deposited en masse. The deposits are typical of subpolar glaciers and ice sheets. (1)	ENVIRONMENTAL	natural	BODENHAM	SO 5380 4950
2367	Palaeolithic axe, 16 Seaton Ave, Tupsley, Hereford	In 1977 C Baker, 16 Seaton Ave (a pre-war residential area) found an Acheulian handaxe in his garden at depth of 2.5' (0.80m). Grey, poor quality stone, measures 19.5 x 9.5 x 5.8cm. It is seemingly of Wymer type F. On loan to Hereford Mus. {1}{2}	AXE	Finds	HEREFORD	SO 5273 4035
32819	Upper Lyde Pit Pleistocene deposit	A fluvio-glacial deposit of the Anglian period called the Portway Member, part of the Risbury Formation of the Pleistocene age. Two distinct units are represented, a lower sequence of braided outwash deposits and an overlying glaciolacustrine unit. (1)	ENVIRONMENTAL	natural	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4930 4470

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION*7.3.2 Neolithic (5 records)*

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
26944	Flint site, Litmarsh, Bodenham	One of the Lugg Valley group of flint sites. Neolithic. Main concentration quite small with a further detached scatter to the west, on a SW facing slope, looking across the Lugg. 5 items sketched and described (1).	FINDSPOT	finds	BODENHAM	SO 5317 5005
6501	Flints, Hampton Bishop	Frag of polished stone axe. Ref no He 27c. Burnt flints, chips & some rough stone scrapers have also been found in these 2 fields. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5360 3980
6500	Flints, Hampton Bishop	Thick oval scraper burnt. Frag of polished stone axe used on 3 sides as a scraper. Ref no He 26c. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5370 3980
8429	Neolithic axe, Gravel Pile, Moreton	Neo chert axe from gravel heap. Poss from Sutton Walls. Hereford Mus Acc No 6491. {1}	AXE	Finds	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5000 4500
6552	Neolithic axe, Dinmore Fruit Farm, Wellington	Late Neo axe, found at depth of 30" in clay marl at Dinmore FRruit farm. given to Hereford Mus by T E Powell. Acc no 7802. Site of packing shed. {1}	AXE	Finds	WELLINGTON	SO 5020 4990

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.3.3 Bronze Age (1 record)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
39316	Prehistoric Occupation Site, Wellington Marsh	Prior to gravel quarrying an archaeological excavation found evidence of prehistoric excavation. A large Bronze Age pit was excavated, interpreted as a central burial within a funerary monument. Pottery, a worked wooden structure, animal bone and well preserved environmental remains were recovered. A radiocarbon date gave 1600-1400BC. Postholes possibly encircling the pit were dated to the same period. Cremation deposits were recovered. South of this area another pit with a fragment of polished stone axe was C14 dated to 3700 BC. Mesolithic and Neolithic flint aretifacts were recovered from organic deposits in former watercourses in this area of the quarry. Abraded fragments of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered. Radiocarbon dates showed that a former watercourse had silted up in the 3rd to 4th century AD. A ditch along the same line as the channel suggested the area was still occupied and drainage still being undertaken. This silted up in the 5th to 6th century AD. A soil study undertaken as part of the excavation revealed a similar sequence of deposition to Wellington quarry, though deposits were shallower in some places, due to higher Pleistocene gravels. Later Holocene peat was found, rare for this part of Herefordshire. Pollen was well preserved, the Middle Bronze Age pit contained mainly grass pollen with a range of other grassland plants such as plantain and knapweed, cereal pollen was present. The natural stream that filled around 430AD contained mainly hazel pollen with bracken, dandelions, sedge. The later 400 to 600 AD contained a similar assemblage, with little tree pollen. Beetle analysis from the 430AD deposit found creatures of slow moving water with a suggestion that pasture may have been adjacent. (1)	BURIAL	buried remains	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5030 4730

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

7.3.4 Iron Age (3 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
9447	Iron Age? Pottery, Holmer	5 Iron Age? potsherds from fieldwalking. {1}	POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4230
6546	Celtic bell, pond, nr church, Marden	Celtic bell found recently 18' below the surface while cleaning pond a few yards from the church, in field belonging to vicar. 12" high, made from sheet iron covered in bronze. {1}	FINDS	Finds	MARDEN	SO 5110 4700
912	Sutton Walls hill fort	<p>Single rampart encloses 10.4 ha of low spur above R Lugg. Original entrances E & W; other gaps in N & S defences near W end may be modern. {2}</p> <p>Ramparts completely encircle crest of long narrow mound of glacial gravel. Defences of single rampart with ditch with W & E entrances. W half of hill mutilated by extensive quarrying to 20' below crest, so hill shell only in this area. Ramparts levelled and ditch filled in at extreme E ramparts still rise slightly above interior. {5}</p> <p>Excavations 1948-51 revealed: Phase A: occupation precedes rampart (IA'B') although may have been pallsade. Phase B: Construction of ramparts - material from ditch at foot of slope & scoops from rear of rampart. In these scoops huts built. Phase C: Ramparts raised in height, revetment at W entrance part rebuilt. Huts rebuilt at new level (cAD25). Phase D: ditch at W entrance recut. Ramparts slighted, or revetments allowed to fall into rapid decay. Occupation continued... Excavation in interior at W end showed occupation restricted to rear of ramparts. IA pottery etc in abundance. 24 skeletons recovered, some headless, it is suggested that they died during Roman invasion. {3}</p> <p>Description of current state, infill of quarry, etc. {10}</p> <p>Western two parts show little crop growth, still evidence of pitting. E section under arable. {11}</p> <p>The name Sutton Walls indicates in all probability a Roman entrenchment which formed the basis of the Mercian town. Giraldus Cambrensis in his life of St Ethelbert mentions some ruins of a castle which he saw there. Leland "notable ruins of some auncyent and great building, sumtyme the mansion of King Offa, at such time as Kenchester sttod or els Hereford was a beginning and in the next century though the ruins had disappeared the contour of the ground marked, even more clearly than it now does, the extent and position of the palace (Gough's Camden). {12}</p> <p>Cropmarks at the east end of the hillfort show the walls extend to a rounded eastern edge and that there are tracks leading up to it. {13}</p> <p>Excavations carried out in August 1973 revealed a human skeleton in section during</p>	HILLFORT	Earthwork	SUTTON	SO 5256 4640

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		machining. One sherd of iron age pottery was also recovered. (14) Detailed examination of the Roman anvil found during excavations in 1948-51. (15) (16) Report on the site, 1935-1941. (17) (18) Detail of historical evidence and sources. (19) 2002 AP taken looking at the hillfort from the south (20)				

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION*7.3.5 Unspecified Prehistoric (15 records)*

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
24807	Court Farm, Hampton Bishop	Court Farm, Hampton Bishop. Proposed development in area of prehistoric and medieval activity.	OCCUPATION	Circumstantial	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5544 3877
9446	Flint finds, Hampton Bishop	4 flint flakes & 1 core found during fieldwalking. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5400 3980
6502	Flints, Hampton Bishop	Spokeshave on a broad dark grey flake. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5340 3950
226	Ring ditches & rectangular enclosures, E of Tupsley, Hampton Bishop	Cropmark of double ditches running SE-NE with (from the W) to the N of it: large circular ring ditch, rectangular enclosure with small ring ditch in centre towards E end, a square enclosure with double ditch on the E and N side and small ring ditch within on S side and just beyond this another large ring ditch with 2/3 of another small one - not central - inside. Double ditches lead S from this. Rectangular enclosure on other side of main double ditches, 2 possible double-ditched enclosures on N side of field. E one appears to have posthole structure within. Rectangular cropmarks between. {3}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5438 3973
9146	Flints, Burcott Farm, Holmer	Flints. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5220 4240
9143	Flints, Holmer	Flints. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4230
21114	Field south of Eau Withington	A single unstratified flint flake found during pipe trenching.	FLINT	finds	LUGWARDINE	SO 5430 4260
8416	Flint knife, Marden	Flint knife, Marden.{1}	FLINTS	Finds	MARDEN	SO 5220 4750
42579	Pollen analysis, south of Wellington Brook	Pollen was well preserved, the Middle Bronze Age pit contained mainly grass pollen with a range of other grassland plants such as plantain and knapweed, cereal pollen was present. The natural	POLLEN	buried remains	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5030 4730

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		stream that filled around 430AD contained mainly hazel pollen with bracken, dandelions, sedge. The later 400 to 600 AD contained a similar assemblage, with little tree pollen. Beetle analysis from the 430AD deposit found creatures of slow moving water with a suggestion that pasture may have been adjacent. (1)				
9087	Flint find, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde	Flint find. {1}	FLINTS	Finds	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5060 4330
30516	Prehistoric Site, Downs Field West, Trench 12, Sutton St Michael	Part of a double ditched ring ditch, several post holes and one pit revealed cut into sub soil. Fills charcoally, ditch shallow and curved. It is likely that less substantial remains have been destroyed by ploughing. No finds. (1)	RING DITCH	buried remains	SUTTON	SO 5261 4570
929	Wergins Stone, Sutton	Wergin's or Devil's stone is a rough unworked stone 4'10" high set in socket in irregular pentagonal base. Gough's descrip is of two stones, one upright and the other across it, probably the remains of a Cromlech in a meadow called Wergins. {3} The second name probably derives from 1641-2 when both stones were mysteriously moved 240 paces from their original position. One required nine yoke of oxen to restore to its former site. {1}{3}{4} Unworked stone 1.4m high and 0.6m x 0.3m wide and deep, socketed into irregular pentagonal base 1.3m across by 0.3m high. Lower stone could be cross base. {2} Large stone probably designed at distant period as boundary. During Civil Wars it is stated to have been moved in night a considerable distance so that 12 yoke were hardly equal to restore it. Blount "a meer stone 12 ton weight removed AD 1642". In parochial collections "lies the stone so wondrously removed since called the Devils Stone." Britannia: "were placed two large stones for watermark. One erect, the other athwart. In late repairs c1652 removed 240 paces, nobody knew how, brought back to their place again, one required nine yoke to draw it". {6} Photograph, description and measurements. (8)	STANDING STONE	Other structure	SUTTON	SO 5297 4397
8538	Ring ditch, Marden Lane Quarry, Wellington	Easternmost of 2 ring ditches recovered diuring salvage recording at Wellington. No internal features traceable. Finds from uppermost fill in ring ditch. {1}	POTTERY	Finds	WELLINGTON	SO 5067 4777
8537	Ring ditch, Marden Lane	Westernmost of 2 ring ditches recovered during salvage recording	RING DITCH	Buried	WELLINGTON	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Quarry, Wellington	at Wellington. No internal features traceable. Finds from uppermost fill in the ringditch. {1}		remains		5063 4788
21104	Field north of Eau Withington Court	'Cudmore Orchard' on tithe map. No archaeology observed during pipe trenching except for a single flint (unstratified).	FLINT	finds	WITHINGTON	SO 5455 4350

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7.3.6 Roman (20 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
6557	RB coin, Bodenham	Coin, Valentinian I found 1956 in Bodenham by Mr Jenkins, Walnut Place, Bodenham. {1}	COIN	Finds	BODENHAM	SO 5300 5100
30291	St Donat's Farm, Roman Occupation Site	Remains of a metalled minor road or track, further surfacing representing another track or small yard, and a series of ditches and gullies which would have provided drainage and bounded areas of activity and/or small fields. An area of buried Roman soil was also recorded along with a single posthole. Deposits were associated with artefacts indicative of occupation from the later Iron Age or early Roman period. The main period of activity was in 2nd and 3rd centuries AD and the site appears to have been abandoned in the 4th century. These remains are probably associated with an irregular D shaped enclosure (SMR 10375), interpreted as a farmstead. (1)	OCCUPATION SITE	buried remains	BURGHILL	SO 4880 4630
3938	Roman Road, Canon Pyon Rd, Eltons Marsh, Burghill	Shown on the Ordnance Survey of Roman Britain 3rd edition as a Roman road through Portway, Eltons Marsh to the west-east Roman road north of Hereford. (2) Point at which Roman road diverges from A4110 to be subject to road improvement by HWCC. {1} Road improvement to W of line of Roman road, did not disturb it. Drainage pipe trench dug by machine along W edge of new line of A4110 revealed only red marl (natural). {1}	ROAD	Circumstantial	BURGHILL	SO 4926 4380
9147	Roman Finds, Burcott Farm, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5220 4240
9144	Roman Finds, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4230
9085	Roman Finds, NW of roundabout, Holmer	Roman Finds. {1}	POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5250 4220
5559	Roman Road, Stretton Grandison to Kenchester	Roman road marked on OS as continuation of road from Holmer as A4103. A very well marked line of Roman road runs almost due E - W just to N of Hereford, keeping on high ground and passing through Roman town of Kenchester... except where a main road follows it over Lugg Bridge it is generally a narrow and unimportant road, but the line	ROAD	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5390 4184

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		is remarkably well preserved. (1) Holloway for c170m E from its junction with A4103 and continues to Cotts Farm. In late 1985 holloway was infilled by farmer. It was then described as a "cutting or sunken part of road, doubtless used through medieval times. This is lined by trees including oaks and is also being filled in, at present with roots and logs as well as soil and rubble. The cutting itself is about 10' deep". (2) Road shows as cropmark. (3) Road widening in 2004 has led to a series of excavations to examine the road surface prior to its destruction or burial. A good Roman surface was found at the west end near the Traveller's Rest public house in Jan 2004. It consisted of rounded stones of mixed size, similar to those found on the surface of the fields around, about two stones deep, with a ditch on north side and wheel ruts. The width as yet is undetermined as it lies under the present day road surface. (4)				
30822	Chestans, Little Vern	Seven fields called Chestons on the tithe map, all fields now in one field. If it is a fort it appears to be the size of a legionary fortress. It was Chesterns on the 1720 Coningsby Estate map (1).	FORT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5190 5040
6543	RB pottery, Hill Crest, Marden	Roman pottery found at Hill crest, Woolhope index card. {1}	POTTERY	Finds	MARDEN	SO 5100 4700
6545	RB pottery, N of New Inn, Marden	C2-3 pottery found Aug 1951, while excavating for new house, just N of New Inn. House for C T Bishop, pottery reported by Pred S Martin . {1}	POTTERY	Finds	MARDEN	SO 5400 4760
6496	RB Coins, Rectory Cottage, Mordiford	Roman coins found in garden during last war. Given away & are now lost. The garden had been covered with topsoil from unknown place & as a variety of other coins have subsequ been found it would appear that these coins formed a thrown out collection.{1}	COIN	Finds	MORDIFORD	SO 5710 3739
9149	Roman finds, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde	Two sherds of Roman pottery, found during fieldwalking of proposed route for Hereford bypass. (1)	POTTERY	Finds	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5060 4330
6547	RB coin, Sutton Court	C3 silver coin found Jan 1937 in garden of R Backhouse, Sutton Court. {1}	COIN	Finds	SUTTON	SO 5320 4520
7147	RB pottery, Sutton Walls Hillfort	Occupation of the hillfort continued through much of the Roman period {1} Kenyon phase D: supposed to mark arrival of Romans in area	POTTERY	Buried remains	SUTTON	SO 5256 4640

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		occupation continues. Phase E: at about end of C2AD a solid hut, with stone paved floor succeeded wattle and daub hut, stone built corn drying oven may be contemporary or earlier. Phase F: site occupied till 1st half of C3 and then turned over to agriculture. RB pottery found in great abundance {2}				
33759	Possible Roman road, 6c, Wellington to Suckley	Margery Road 6c going from Wellington, Marden, Ullingswick, Acton Beauchamp, Suckley, may have continued on to Worcester or Tewksbury. (1)	ROAD	other structure	WELLINGTON	SO 4900 4800
5522	Multi period occupation site	<p>Multiperiod site under alluvium above gravel deposits. Roman stone buiding located by contractors 1987. MSC evaluation followed which identified: late Iron Age occupation; Roman occupation of the 'villa' dated to the late C2nd to the C4th, and an undated post Roman phase consisting of linear cut features. Finds included bone-handled iron knife. {1}</p> <p>Salvage recording in 1989 identified: an 'infield' zone, characterised by boundary ditches; a wattle and daub building; iron smithing slag, and two stone features. {2}</p> <p>Further salvage recording during 1989 identified two ring ditches (HwCM 8537 and 8538), but with no trace of central burials. Two Roman ditches were also located. {3}</p> <p>Geophysical survey in the area to the south of the villa identified an enclosure (HwCM 8539) and other features. This area was also used to assess other means of site location under alluvium, including auger survey and soil analysis, as part of the EH funded Herefordshire Valleys Project. {4}</p> <p>Further salvage recording in 1990 identified: an area of peaty waterlogged material, probably Mesolithic in date; two inhumations of possible Iron Age date; further Roman field boundaries, and more of the undated post Roman boundaries, following the same line as modern field boundaries. {5}</p> <p>Various areas investigated 1991-5. Salvage recording reports IV - VII 1996 Evaluation of areas to N & S of existing quarry. Scatter of prehistoric features and deposits of Neolithic/Bronze Age date in both - suggestive of seasonal or productive activity. Neolithic pebble hammer from S area indicates ritual/status. Further ?Roman field ditches/drains recorded. In S area also 2 channels/leats of Roman or Medieval date - waterlogged. Possibly associated with mill or water meadow, but clearly water management features. Palaeochannel through S area and</p>	OCCUPATION SITE	Buried remains	WELLINGTON	SO 5080 4800

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		across E edge of N area. {6} These features were used to date the onset of alluviation in the Lugg valley. Eight C14 dates were obtained as part of the study. (8) Salvage recording was undertaken. The fieldwork followed the stripping of the site by box-grader. One ditch of roman date was identified. A number of soil profiles were recorded and these generally confirm previous observations of depositional changes across the area. {7} Wooden structure interpreted as horizontal mill found top soil stripping during further extension of quarry on 3.8.2000. Dendrochronology dates returned 690 to 710 AD felling date. In the same week the remains of a Neolithic burial and a paleolithic axe also found (8) In June 2003 a well preserved Roman mill was found a few hundred metres further to the south. (9). A further evaluation prior to development of a recycling centre lies to the east of the villa site centred on 508 479. A complex of well preserved ditches, pits and postholes were found. The ditches were interpreted as romano-British enclosures and trackways. Copper and ironworking debris was recovered, a piece of hypocaust an almost entire Dressel 20 amphorae and other pottery of local origin. alluvium covered the site. Ridge and furrow overlay it and more alluvium over this. (10)				
6897	Roman oven & Pottery, Wellington	Oven & Pottery, in possession of J Arkwright of Hampton Court. {1}	POTTERY	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4900 4800
6514	RB Milestone, Withington	It is stated that a milestone with an illegible inscription is still lying in situ on this road nr Withington. This road being the Roman road from Kenchester to Stretton Grandison. {1}	MILEPOST	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5600 4300
6506	RB Occupation, The Lawns, Nunnington, Withington	Roman pottery, 3 feet below the surface & a stone structure apparently a culvert, were found in an orchard N of & adj the Lawns, Nunnington by R Thomas the owner. {1} The site has since been trenched by the Arch Res Gp. Near the original discovery what appears to be foundations consisting of large cobbles found & work proceeding to test this. Nothing resembling the culvert. A considerable amount of pottery has been found which seems to be C2. {2}	OCCUPATION	Buried remains	WITHINGTON	SO 5498 4326

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
24959	Roman coin, garden of Swiss Cottage, Whitestone, Withington	Roman coin found in the garden of Swiss Cottage, Whitestone by the son of Mr A B Gregory, who took the coin in to Coventry Museums for identification. Aes of Licinius I (AD 308-324), Arles mint Obv:LICINIVS PF AVG Rev: SOLI INVI-C-TO COMITI Victory holding globe in left hand, right raised, chlamys over left shoulder.	COIN	Finds	WITHINGTON	SO 5645 4233

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7.3.7 Early Medieval (5 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
31127	Deerpark, The Vern	An oval enclosure, 1250m by 425m can clearly be seen on the 1:25,000 Landranger 1998 map. It is also on the first edition OS, the Marden 1840 tithe and the Bodenham 1813 enclosure and the Coningsby 1720 map. On the Coningsby PARK FIELD is written in large letters across the enclosure with trees marked around the edge. It is divided into medieval strips. (1) On the Marden tithe and Bodenham enclosure fields are called Hither Park Field, Far Park Field, Portland Head and Tindings. Adjacent fields are called Kings Field. (2, 3). On the first edition surrounding land on the west is orchard, there is a field of rough grass. (4). On the Landranger 1998 a large lake has been built on the SE side cutting through the boundaries (5). The park is covered by medieval strips and cut through by the parish boundary. It must be early medieval or earlier. On the Coningsby map The Vern was a township. A DMV is known here (11148), while a group of adjacent fields on the west are called Chestans (30822).	DEER PARK	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5250 5040
36610	Saxon spearhead, Lugg Bridge	A saxon spearhead (Find No.398) was found during the summer of 1973 whilst divers were inspecting the submerged riverbank. (1)	FINDSPOT	buried remains	LUGWARDINE	SO 5319 4182
6544	Cemetery, quarry, Ash Grove, Marden	In a gravel quarry, which went out of use in 1943, at Ash Grove, about a score of burials, mostly with incomplete skeletons, have been found. Miss Wright, who has considerable knowledge of the district, informed us that it may have been a Saxon burial ground & if so then there should be the remains of a church nearby. No pottery was found. Bits of skeleton stick out all round the quarry face, just below the topsoil. My impression is that it is an early churchyard. though there is not, apparently any record of a church nearby. The burials appear to be in rows & to be orientated E-W, no objects have been found with them.-Kenyon. (1) Radiocarbon dating on two samples was unsuccessful. A third produced a date of AD 340 to AD 540 from the Oxford laboratory in November 2001. (2) Further research has revealed that an excavation of the skeletons was undertaken in 1950-51 as part of a school project. The report and author have been traced. Approximately 17 individuals were encountered immediately to the north, west and east of the quarry. A second visit to the quarry by Herefordshire Archaeology in 2000 recovered a small quantity of skeletal remains. (3) (4) Reference to human remains found, 1930. (5)	CEMETERY	Buried remains	MARDEN	SO 5377 4954

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
10414	Mercian palace	<p>From documentary sources we know there was palace of Kings of Mercia at Sutton. This is linked to the murder of King (St) Ethelbert in 794, by King Offa. The palace has previously been assumed to lie within Sutton Walls hillfort. Excavations by Kenyon in advance of gravel quarrying on this site however did not reveal any finds of this period & nothing that could be associated with a palace - (Hilary White reference) Offa... built a palace & fixed his residence at South Town or Sutton. It is situate on top of a hill... {1}</p> <p>p48) St Ethelbright martyred as sum say at Marden, not very far from the ruines of Sutton, where yt is supposed that Offa lay.....(p103) Sutton ys iii mile from Hereford where appere notable ruines of some auntyent & great building. It is thought ther & a great lykelyhood is that it was sumtyme the mansion of King Offa. Marden is about a mile from Sutton & hardeby is a hil where as men say S Ethelbright was behedded... I thynke verely he was slayn at Sutton in King Offa's howse. {2}</p> <p>Giraldus Cambrensis refers to it as Villa Australis in his accounts of the murder of Ethelbert (RCHM here refers to Sutton Walls). {3} Sketch plans of the site taken from aerial photographs (1990) show the site of two great halls. Continuous occupation through medieval times is known with an earlier house replaced by a moated manor in the 15th century, known as Sutton Frene and demolished in 1957. (4) Article with information relating to the field name Heneage which links to a site recently identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey, that is described as a magnates residence. The field evidence suggests a Saxon period hall. (7) See SMR 10000</p>	PALACE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5200 4600
1026	Sutton St Michael deserted medieval village	<p>House platforms and other earthworks W of the Saxo-Norman double celled church. The possible importance of Sutton in the C8 lends interest to all early medieval settlements in the parish {1} Excavation of this area (SMR 30515) in 2000 by Herefordshire Archaeology revealed prehistoric settlement (SMR 30516) and medieval pottery. A mettaled area in the north-west dated to the 13th century. A linear bank near the east end of Sutton St Michael church found it was late medieval and overlay a metalled surface 13th or 14th century in date. A small enclosure adjacent (SMR 30514) was dated to post 1010-1180 AD. (2)</p>	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Circumstantial	SUTTON	SO 5258 4582

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7.3.8 Medieval (109 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
21346	Bartestree Village	Held by Nigel the Doctor. 2 hides (1 paying tax), 3 slaves, 1 reeve with 1 plough, meadow. Value: 50s (1)	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	BARTESTREE	SO 5600 4100
20641	Bodenham Village	Manor of Roger of Lacy, Herbert holds from him Eding held it. 1, 1/2 hides, 2 ploughs in lordship. 6 viages, 3 borders, mill, beadle, 6 cottars with 6 ploughs, 6 slaves. A mill, meadow only for the oxen (10,9). Manor of Osbern son of Richard. Osbern holds and held it. 1, 1/2 hides, 3 ploughs in lordship, 6 villeins, 1 mill, 2 borders, 1 priest, 1 rodman, 8 ploughs between them. (24,9) {1}.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5300 5110
23304	Bodenham Bridge	"Built of stone but very low, must have one arch raised." No longer exists. Probably medieval & 3 arched, as in 1950 Water Board revealed bases of what appeared to be 2 bridge piers made of stone and mortar. In 1672 bridge was in bad repair. Repairs in 1695. It is probable that one of the arches was broken or raised in such a way as to weaken the structure. By 1717 the bridge was in trouble. New bridge built in 1816. {1} There is physical evidence that there was an ancient, well-used crossing point, probably a ford or stepping stones, across the River Lugg in the area of Bodenham Bridge. This crossing was, at some time, replaced by a three-arched, low bridge, slightly downstream from the present one. This was in a state of decay by 1672. When the survey for the Navigation Act of 1697 was carried out, this bridge was found to be too low for river traffic and it is probable that the middle arch was knocked out and removable planks placed across the gap. Although the original bridge was in poor repair by 1717 it was not replaced by the present, single-arched bridge until 1816. (2) Details about the bridge restoration carried out in 1927. (3) Five Footed Herefordshire Council Bridge 102. One span for an estimated £98. (4)	BRIDGE	Documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5360 5110
6558	Devereux Court/ Moat House or Bodenham Court or The Court	Bodenham Devereux: the manor house formerly called Devereux Court and now 'the Moat' situated nr church, is timber mansion of great antiquity {1} Prob built in the C15, but reduced in size, exposed timber framing has been much renewed in C17 {2}	MANOR HOUSE	Building	BODENHAM	SO 5287 5106

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		Front in poor condition having been renovated in modern times. W & N sides appear to be of C17. Depression to E of house (old gravel pits) is only barely discernible but bears no resemblance to moat {3} A manor house existed on this site from at least the 12th C. and was in the Devereux family until 1803, although leased out in the 17th C and 18th C. It was sold in 1803 to the Hampton Court estate and was for some time split into several cottages. (4)				
6561	Churchyard cross, Bodenham	S of chancel. Platform of 3 steps, base & shaft destroyed, on platform, perished gable stone & cross. {1} A calvary of 3 steps, some 0.9m square & 0.5m high, surmounted by gable stone with cross finial. The cavalry appears to be orig but the gable stone & cross are presumably from the roof of the church or tower where there are similar features. {2}	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	BODENHAM	SO 5301 5086
6554	Cross, Bodenham	The market cross retains only its prob C14 oct 4 square base. It is now set in a mill stone & has a rough modern shaft. {1} Only the steps & a stump of the shaft remain. {2} All that remains of this cross is the stup of a well weathered octag shaft 0.8m high set, in lead, in a square to oct base some 0.9m square. The whole rests on a mill stone. The shaft appears to be contemp with the base. {3} The village green, which might have been considerably larger at one time, is an important centre of Bodenham and lies at the junction of four old roads: Ladywell Lane, West Lane, the road to the Church and the road to the Bridge. It is a grassy triangle on which stand three structures: the Cross well, the socket stone of the Market Cross and the War Memorial. The Cross Well is a spring which flows to the river Lugg and used to supply a drinking pond on the green until it was enclosed in 1876. The socket stone for the market cross dates from 1378 when Walter Devereux was granted a licence to hold a weekly market in Bodenham. It is possible that a market house once stood on the Green. The upright stone in the socket dates from the 1840's. The War Memorial was erected in 1921. The village stocks were probably to be found on the green at one time. (4)	CROSS	Other structure	BODENHAM	SO 5303 5112
11148	DMV, S of The Vern Farmhouse, Bodenham	There is a clearly marked sunken way south of the existing farmhouse with two house platforms which can be identified with buildings shown of the Marden Map of 1723 together with the remains of selions of open field cultivation in an adjoining field.	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Earthwork	BODENHAM	SO 5190 5080

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		This, like Wisteston is recorded as a township in 1801. {1}				
5288	St Michael, Church	W tower late C13, but continued into C14. Chancel rebuilt in 1890. Transepts dec. with Perp windows. {1} Walls local rubble sandstone with drssings of same material. Also tufa (poss indic C12 church). The angles of an aisleless nave of not earlier than 1200 remain in the 4 corners of the existing nave. Early C14 N & S aisles added. The chancel prob rebuilt & W tower added... {2}	CHURCH	Building	BODENHAM	SO 5298 5089
36643	Ridge and Furrow, Great Meadow	An aerial photograph shows striaght field boundaries within which lie ridge and furrow, which runs up to the boundaries. The boundaries are not on the 1813 enclosure map though they are clearly part of the same system. Ridge and furrow also lies outside this field in adjacent fields to the south and west (field numbers 722, 704, 700). All these fields are 'meadow' on the 1813 map. This presumably represents medieval or early post medieval ridge and furrow. (1)	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	BODENHAM	SO 5348 5072
4713	The Fern, Bodenham	Ferne one of the 5 medieval Manors of Bodenham {1} For landscape gardens see 31713. For deer park 31127.	MANOR HOUSE	Documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5190 5080
38565	The Lady well	The Lady Well, named after the Virgin Mary and situated up Ladywell Lane, still supplies a constant supply of hard water. The spring at one time was covered by an arch. At one time the families living on Ladywell Lane collected water from the Lady Well, but later the Hampton Court estate piped water from the spring to their properties in the village. It is possssible that existence of the Lady Well and the Cross Well led to a settlement growing up in this place.	WELL	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5297 5120
1693	DMV, SE of church, Bodenham	Series of platforms and holloways near church and between school and main road. Same near church may be associated with drainage to river {1}	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Earthwork	BODENHAM	SO 5302 5085
43212	Old road, Ashridge Hill	A road has been cut into the side of the hill, it is about 2.5m wide and forms a ledge. It goes from the south side of the river along Ashridge up the hill on an incline, crossing the present day road and continuing to the top of the hill. In places it forms the parish boundary. Presumably it went to a river crossing near the Vern but there is no sign of the road on the river meadows today. (1)	ROAD	earthwork	BODENHAM	SO 5328 5022
6309	Lynchets, 1m ENE of	Lynchets form a series of 3 terraces extending for about 130yds	LYNCHET	Earthwork	BURGHILL	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	church, Burghill	in a NE direction. {1}				4920 4500
6836	St Andrew, Church	Norman, one N window in nave & S doorway. Late Norman chancel arch & arch into N chapel. N Tower is hardly later, Norman windows. Top of tower is timber framed & has steep pyramidal roof. The arcade of 2 bays into which arch leads is C13. Chancel windows of c1300 & so are E windows of N chapel. {1} Full descrip. {3} The church was restored in the 19th century. It maybe that some of the stone seen in Hampton House across the road came from the church during this restoration period. (4)	CHURCH	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5588 3801
23293	Hampton Meadow or Lugg Meadows	Hampton Meadow is a Lammas Meadow on the opposite side of the river from Hampton Bishop. These meadows were shut up for hay from Candlemas to Lammas, and open for common grazing for the rest of the year. {1}	WATER MEADOW	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5600 3900
6490	Churchyard cross, Hampton Bishop	Octagonal shaft on square base with oct top & broach stops, 3 steps, C14. Cross head modern. {1} On N side ancient parish cross shaft, 5'8" mortised into square block. 2'2" high. On 3 steps, niche on W side. {2}	CROSS- CHURCHYARD	Other structure	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5587 3802
7010	Ridge & furrow, NE of Court Farm, Hampton Bishop	E-W ridge & furrow. {1} {2}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5530 3900
23966	Hampton Bishop	NWCM 23966 First reference to Hampton Bishop may date to 781 when "Homtune", (Kembig) (1) referred to (1) At Domesday (1086) Hampton is held by Roger Cotlacy. (2, 3)	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5580 3800
10646	Ridge and furrow, the Shets and Lower Nash Field, Hampton Bishop	Ridge and furrow visible as earthworks, not visible in E part of field due to R Lugg flood defences. Change in direction of ridge and furrow matches change in field name, the Shets being the eastern part of the field and the field to the N of it. Lower Nash field also incorporates the field to the N. {1} {2}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5680 3770
10647	Field adjacent to Mordiford Bridge, Hampton Bishop	Ridge and furrow visible as earthworks. Not visible in E part of field due to R Lugg flood defences. Field shown subdivided on Tithe map which might indicate why this ridge and furrow appears to have been disturbed in places. The disturbance cuts across the ridge and furrow and therefore postdates the abandonment of the	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5670 3740

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		medieval field system. {1} {2} Ridge and furrow can clearly be seen on the flood meadow in the field adjacent on the south side of the Mordiford Bridge. The field abutts the west to east Hereford to Mordiford road that is slightly raised above the flood plain. Fields have been ploughed to the north so it is not possible to see if the road cuts the ridge and furrow. This field would be prone to flooding. It was unnamed on the tithe survey but marked as Meadow and lies adjacent to the field called Great Meadow. Presumably the ridge and furrow pre-dates the meadow landuse. (3)				
5497	Mill site?, Back Brook,Court Farm	Structure reported revealed in the drought of 1984. Timber & stone foundations. Most striking feature is long runner c30' long with 12" dovetail joint connecting the 2 pieces that make it up. These rest upon at least 3 sleepers placed crossways below them, Nails in N sleeper 8" long with heads 2" x 1" & 7oz weight, handmade. Not on tithe but Lugg had all its weirs destroyed in 1695 for benefit of navigation. Suggestion that it is Hampton Bishop Corn mill. {1}	MILL	Ruin	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5581 3870
1228	Whitehall, Hampton Bishop	Submanor, now farm, in C16 belonged to junior branch of Whittington {1}	MANOR HOUSE	Documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5558 3790
9729	Field 5577, Aylestone Hill, Hereford	Hereford Bypass evaluation, field augered. No finds made, 1 enviro sample. Small area of R & F survives in NE corner of field. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HEREFORD	SO 5250 4170
8534	Ridge & furrow,S of roundabout A4103/A465, Hereford	R & F aligned approx E-W in field to S of roundabout. Poss headland at E end. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HEREFORD	SO 5350 4180
26867	Walney medieval settlement, Hereford	Walney Farm marked on OS. Waleneya appears from 1166-87. From OE meaning "island of the spring". {1}	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5270 4130
25830	Tupsley (in Hereford) medieval settlement	In TUPSLEY 1 hide which pays tax. In lordship 2 ploughs; 4 villagers and 6 smallholders with 2 ploughs. A mill at 20s; meadow, 20 acres; a salt-house at Droitwich which pays 16 measures of salt. A frenchman holds half this hide; he has 1 plough. Value before 1066 and later, 40s; now 5s more.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5300 4800

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
5879	Mill, Shelwick	Mill in Shelwick Manor at time of DB {1}	MILL	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5330 4300
9148	Med Finds, Burcott Farm, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5220 4240
5880	Chapel, Shelwick Green, Holmer	1678: had chapel of ease to Holmer. Demolished in our memory, site unknown {1}	CHAPEL	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5280 4310
5881	Shelwick Manor, Holmer	Separate Manor in DB full description {1}	MANOR HOUSE	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5280 4310
9452	St Bartholomew, Church	Burial rights not allowed at the church, only at Cathedral, eventually allowed some to be made. {1} of late C12 church only testimony the round arched priests doorway. Nave, S doorway looks E C13 with its fenestration of the chancel.... perhaps late C12 & E C13 elements of 1 build. Roof of nave single framed scissor bracing, chancel has both hammer beams & collar beams & tracery above both, ambitious type unusual in Herefordshire, assigned to c1500. {2} (3) Article on the detached church towers of Herefordshire. (4)	CHURCH	Building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5049 4240
7016	DMV etc, E of Holmer	SW corner of the field, enclosed within squarish ditch has a series of well defined earthworks that appear to be the site of buildings. Immed N of this there is some wide rig ridge & furrow surviving as slight earthworks, with holloway as earthwork running N through it. Another small field with N-S r & f lies to the E of this, with ditchline of former field boundary 2 ridges to the W of the current hedge line.{1}{2} A burial ground is reported to be adjacent to this site. {3}	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5080 4250
9450	R & F, SE of Shelwick Green, Holmer	N-S aligned R & F in 2 fields. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5300 4240
9084	Med finds, N of Roundabout, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5260 4190

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
8531	Ridge & furrow, S of Shelwick Gn, Holmer	E-W aligned R & F in 3 modern fields S of Shelwick Green, {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5260 4230
9145	Med finds, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4230
9142	Med finds, NW of roundabout, Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5250 4220
9086	Medieval Finds, N of Holmer		POTTERY	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5080 4310
6507	Churchyard Cross, Holmer	Churchyard cross, square to octagonal base, with ball flowers at the angles & trefoil headed niche in E face, 4 stone steps, C14, shaft modern. {1} Scheduled 1997.	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5054 4238
34745	Ridge and furrow cut by railway line	Ridge and furrow can be seen on an aerial photograph cut by the railway line. (1)	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5350 4270
25816	Shelwick medieval settlement, Holmer	In Shelwick 2 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; 6 villagers and 6 smallholders with 4 ploughs. 1 female slave; a mill at 30s meadow, 18 acres. Value before 1066 and later, 60s; now 100s. 3 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; 5 villagers with 3 ploughs. 1 Frenchman holds 1/2 hide; he has 1 plough with 2 smallholders. Meadow, 8 acres. Value before 1066 and later, 30s; now 5s more.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5200 4300
30268	Ridge and Furrow, Shelwick Green, Hereford	Clearly defined ridge and furrow, divided into two fields. A footpath not shown on the ordnance survey crosses the fields and has worn the earthworks level. The floodbanks built in the late 1960s (SMR 30267) have also destroyed the earthworks. The ridge and furrow probably extended much further than that which remains, for the field boundaries apparently do not conform to headlands APs (1) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11).	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5328 4340

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
25365	Holmer Shrunken Medieval Village	Holmer is documented in Domesday	VILLAGE	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5050 4230
38826	Shelwick Court, Shelwick Green	Appears to be a farmhouse dating to c.1700 although there is evidence to suggest that there was a 15th century hall to the east of the present building. The Marcher timber framing, now weather-boarded hides a good 15th century first floor great chamber. (1) Later medieval woodwork is evident on the first floor and roof of the solar wing (early 15th century). (2) The 17th century house has fallen into disrepair and has now been taken over by the Landmark Trust with restoration work now starting. (3)	FARM	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5270 4300
23965	Land north of Lugg Bridge	Probable medieval mill? Identified during fieldwork and subsequent documentary research. Comprises: substantial ashlar sandstone walling in east bank of the Lugg. At least two walls run parallel to the bank and three out from it. Timber and much tumbled stone also visible in the river. Possibly associated earthworks to west. (1) DOC. Indicates Lugg Mill was until late 17th century operating just upstream of Lugg Bridge(?) rather than downstream where current Lugg Mill stands. Field opposite on west bank called Mill Meadow (hfns).	MILL	Ruin	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5325 4215
914	Lugg Bridge	Stone, 3 spans. Probably built in 14th century, repairs mentioned in Hereford Episcopal registers in 1409 and 1464. West arch is probably original, east arch dates perhaps from 15th century. Middle arch apparently of 14th century material, reconstructed or repaired at some uncertain date. Bridge has been repaired in recent years and parapets reconstructed. (1) A saxon spearhead (Find No.398) was found during the summer of 1973 whilst divers were inspecting the submerged riverbank. (2) (5)	BRIDGE	Other structure	LUGWARDINE	SO 5319 4182
6527	Churchyard cross, Lugwardine	Churchyard cross, S of chancel. Square to octagonal base on 3 modern steps, C14-15 shaft & modern head. {1}	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	LUGWARDINE	SO 5500 4100
31944	Ridge and furrow, Sheepcote	Ridge and furrow can be clearly seen on an aerial photograph running up and down a steep hill. It conforms to a triangular shaped field boundary. (1)	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5620 4010

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
31966	Medieval or earlier field system, Blair Mount	An aerial photographs shows earth banks and ditches forming large rectangular enclosures. These are interpreted as a field system cut by present day roads. This makes the fields medieval or earlier. (1)	FIELD SYSTEM	cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5530 4070
25768	Lugwardine medieval settlement	Lugwardine. King Edward held it. 4 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs 9 villagers, 3 smallholders and a servant of the King; between them they have 10 ploughs. 3 slaves; a mill at 10s. This manor now pays £10 of white pence and one ounce of gold; before 1066 it was not put in the revenue and therefore its value then is not known. St Mary's of Cormeilles has the tithe of this manor and 1 villager with 1 virgate of land. One of these 4 hides was and is in the reeveland. 4 smallholders and 1 female slave with 2 ploughs. 2 mills at 15s. Ralph of Bernay put 50 acres from the other 3 hides in his reeveland; 1 smallholder. A mill at 7s. Value of what the Sheriff has for his use, 60s.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5500 4100
9216	Lugg Meadows, Lugwardine	Surviving common meadows of parishes of Lugwardine, Hampton Bishop and Holmer. They still retain the essential features of the medieval common meadow. They are occupied in severalty for about half the year from Candlemas to Lammas and on common for the rest of the year. The owners hold their land in strips or doles and the boundaries of these are marked by stones. The grass is always grown for a hay crop and each owner cuts his own strip. (1) Full description. (2) Fieldwork, including geophysical survey (4) and some excavation (3) of boundary stones. Boundary stones shown on OS first edition 6" series (1886). (5) Anthea Brian deposited photographs and information on stones with the SMR in 2000, these were forwarded to Hereford Record Office. (6) From Lammas day (Aug 1st) to Candlemas (Feb 2) meadow is in the hands of the commoners. For the other half of the year the meadow is in the hands of the owners who shut it up to grow hay. Meadows had nine owners in the medieval period. (7) An examination of documentary sources, including details about owners and occupiers. (8)	MEADOW	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5330 4090

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
15279	St Peters Church, Lugwardine	Walls of local sandstone rubble & ashlar, dressings of the same material. History of building much obscured but C12 window reset in S aisle, but probably once in nave indicates a building of this date. N tower added to nave in C13 etc..... {1} A very puzzling church etc (implication that church has turned on axis in rebuilding). {2} Description & other references to. {3}	CHURCH	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5509 4097
2420	Ridge & furrow, NE of New Court, Lugwardine	NNW-SSE ridge and furrow (reversed S) in field to NE of New Court {1} Barrow Hill. {2}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5440 4140
41543	Ridge and furrow and other features, north of Fiddlers End	Ridge and furrow can be seen trending north to south. It is overlain by a rectangular field system and a hollow way and quarry. It was used as orchard on the tithe map and 1888 first edition map. To the north in tithe map Field 272, there was a wood in the 19th century. Today a diagonal NW/SE cropmark crosses the site with small rectangular divisions at right angles to it. These may be drainage or wood division features. (1) (2) (3)	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5635 4179
926	Moat, Old Court Farm, Hemhill, Lugwardine	Homestead moat, SW of Old Court, has been partly filled in on N side. There are traces of foundation trenches in SE angle of enclosure. {1} W, S and E sides of moat, ditch is up to 18m across and averages 2m deep in S. On the N side is stream and marshy ground. Several shallow ditches in centre of moated area suggest site of building. {2} Formerly Here & Worc 148. Full description and Schedule entry 1996. {4} Members of the archaeology section of the Woolhope Club visited the site on 28/10/1967. A description is given with several observations.(7)	MOAT	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5503 4126
12047	Lugg Mill	On the R Lugg. A large complex that extended across the river at the Lugg Bridge until the 1930s, incorporating at least 2 wheels. Several buildings still exist. {1} Although there had been a mill at Lugg Bridge for centuries, large new mill built in 1811 by R Prince, Miller etc, 7 storeys high, 58' long, 32' wide & substantially built of brick & stone, 2 undershot wheels etc. 1925 R Lugg drainage board bought mills & demolished weir & buildings across. {2} This is almost certainly the site of one (or more) of the mills in	MILL	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5320 4180

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		Lugwardine Manor recorded in the Domesday Book (c. AD 1086). {3} Prior to the 18th century the mill was above the bridge. Development on the present site began around 1749 in a manner that would not impede the navigation.. The site was a complex of residence, mill, stables, wharf and storage area. The Little Lug was diverted. For much of the 19th century it was the only major mill in the region. In 1925 it was bought by the Lugg Drainage Board and the wier and buildings west of the river were demolished. At some stage the machinery was removed. The remaining building decayed until the renovation into residences in 1996. (4) Lugg bridge mill was built in 1749 by Margaret Rede. Permission was given for her to make a weir across the Lugg to power the mill and a lock for river traffic. When the river is low, remains of the weir and lock walls are evident to the south from the bridge. On walking north of the bridges built by Margaret Rede further dressed stone work was evident by the river along a track used to carry hay from the meadows. (5)				
6900	St Mary, Church	Chancel with polygonal apse of early C14. Nave and aisles rebuilt in 1858 by T Nicholson, but inside the arches are original & older than the chancel & apse. Both arcades are Early English, the N arcade earlier. The NW tower borders on the N aisle but is not internally connected. Recessed stone spire. {1} Article on the local influence of Hereford Cathedral during the Decorated period with particular reference to the chancel at Marden. (3) Architectural history. (4)	CHURCH	Building	MARDEN	SO 5117 4706
6549	Wisteston Court	Prob C15 block on W side of courtyard. Ther are some C17 features, but the main block of the house is late C18.{1} Derelict. {2} The walls are still standing but the buildings are all derelict. Most of house is covered with brambles & ivy. {3} For park see 31215.	DWELLING	Building	MARDEN	SO 5168 4880
11146	DMV, SE of Wisteston Court, Marden	The location of the chapel is shown on the Marden Map of about 1723 in the County Record Office. Vague earthworks are visible in the orchard north of the well-defined track linking the existing houses of Upper Wisteston with Wisteston Court. The 1801 Census records W as a township. {1}	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5170 4840

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
30473	Ridge and Furrow, Marden	Ridge and furrow can be seen on aerial photograph in flooding conditions. The direction of the r and f conforms to the present day field boundaries. (1)	FIELD SYSTEM	earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5150 4600
23300	Wistanstow Mills	Leland records a stone bridge here at "Wiseston Village" that was probably associated with the mill. By the time of Denells survey in 1696 it had gone. The mill was probably abandoned at the start of the 18th century. A lane still leads down to it. The site has been visited on various occasions when the river was low, revealing a great deal of stone, some semi-dressed on the riverbed. Beside the right bank there is a large area of roughly tumbled stonework covered by coarse vegetation. This area is covered by water for most of the year. When the water was very low, a number of wooden stakes were seen projecting vertically out of the water near the right hand edge of the river. These were roughly in two lines set at an angle to the flow of the river and might be remains of stakes that once "cribbed in stone" to make the wier. There is also stonework visible on the left bank (HWCM 2421). {1}	MILL	Buried remains	MARDEN	SO 5150 4820
25875	Venns Green medieval settlement, Marden	William also holds VENNS (Green). Steinulf held it. 1 1/2 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; 2 villagers and 7 smallholders with 3 ploughs; 2 slaves. Value before 1066, 20s; now 30s.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5300 4600
38463	Ridge and furrow and earthworks, Bell (Bill) Field	Ridge and furrow generally trending west east though some north south, extends south into further areas of ridge and furrow (SMR 31889). The two sites together covering more than 100ha. Within it field boundaries can be seen that broadly correspond to the Coningsby 1720 map and the 1840 tithe map. On the east edge in Common Barn Meadow there is a large house platform. Common Barn Meadow looks like an intrusion into Bell Field, and School meadow and Croft later features. The latter two may be 17th century. (1) (2) (3)	RIDGE AND FURROW	earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5140 4681
24925	Hawkesland Farmhouse, Marden	Timber frame building. Very unusual timber frame. Could be 14th/15th century, all timbers very substantial, some moulded timbers.	BUILDING	Building	MARDEN	SO 5320 4770

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
31891	Old road to Freens Court	A holloway can be seen on aerial photographs running from Freens Court fish ponds to the Old School House, Marden on a aerial photograph. In part it may be a hedge line shown on the 1:25,000 OS 1998 map but it doesnt follow the exact line of this all the way and continues south to the west of the Freens Court ponds. This is probably a road that predates the Moreton Bridge road. (1)	ROAD	earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5186 4625
23299	Kings Mill, Moreton/Marden parish boundary	Identified by Sheppard as being the Domesday Mill in Marden 1717. Bought by Lord Coningsby when mills were out of use and probably pulled down then. In recent years the river has been much straightened in this area. Two depressions in the field on the left bank may be the remains of the mill and the site itself is marked by several pollard willows, otherwise the only sign of this once important mill is the old tail race which passes under the left bank arch of the bridge to join the river just below. {1}	MILL	Buried remains	MARDEN	SO 5125 4620
31889	Ridge and furrow and field system, Moreton Bridge	A very clear ridge and furrow field system can be seen on aerial photographs. (4) The ridge and furrow is in small 'fields'. It has been cut by the road leading to Moreton Bridge. This road kinks around a cottage shown on the tithe map, suggesting the cottage, now demolished, pre-dated the road (SMR 31890). The road is present on the 1720 Coningsby map, the bridge is listed and taken to be 16th or 17th century, widened in the 19th century (1) (2). The field system is overlain by the field pattern shown on the Coningsby 1720 map, 1840 tithe map and the present field patterns (3). Further to the south the ridge and furrow abutts the Freens Court fish ponds. Here it seems to take account of the ponds so may be contemporary or post date the ponds. This field system offers the opportunity of understanding the spread of ridge and furrow at Marden. It must pre-date the bridge (16th century), possible post date the fish ponds (12th century?) and have gone out of use by the time of the road (16th century). A re-organisation of the landscape must then have occurred. 2002 APs (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	FIELD SYSTEM	earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5190 4590
6492	Churchyard cross, Mordiford	Octagonal shaft, square base on 3 oct steps, C14-15, cross head modern, {1} Niche on W side.{2} Opp porch anc preaching cross, tapering octagonal shaft, monolith 12' high, mortised by lead into square solid socket 3'4"	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	MORDIFORD	SO 5706 3743

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		in depth, mounted on 3 steps. {3}				
915	Mordiford Bridge	<p>A relict spandrel wall, buried by road widening, revealed. (9) Crosses Lugg just W of church. Local sandstone rubble and ashlar, two main spans. Bridge said to have existed in 1352 and western of two main arches is probably of this period. Repairs in early C15 (Reg Mascall) and early C16 (Reg Mayhew). To C16 probably belongs the eastern of two main arches. Both widened on skew, towards S, probably in C18. Two floodarches to W and causeway with further five arches may all be C16. C16 W main arch is round three square ribs on soffit, above arch a C15 string arch is probably reset. E main arch, segmental pointed, three chamfered ribs on soffit. Triangular cutwaters are original except E one on S side. Two flood arches round N cutwater are modern. No cutwater on S. Parapets comparatively modern. {1}</p> <p>Triangular cutwaters on north side are most likely of 16th century date or later and not original features. Previous authorities (RCHME 1932 and Jervoise 1936) consider that the earliest visible part of the bridge is the pointed arch over the river (arch 2), dating to the 14th century. However, beneath the springing of arch 3 are five corbels, suggesting that at some time prior to the 14th century Mordiford was built in the Roman style with stone piers surmounted by a flat wooden deck. Three pieces of evidence support this.</p> <p>1. During recent excavations in the carriageway the remains of a former stone road surface was revealed at too low a level to pass over the existing arches.</p> <p>2. The topography is conducive to the construction of a bridge with a level carriageway, continuing the level of the top of the river cliff across the flood plain. The profile of the eastern end of the bridge at Mordiford, however, is humped. This is in spite of it being constructed of arches (pointed and segmental) that in the later medieval and early post-medieval period respectively, were employed because they could be built to a flatter profile than the traditional semicircular form.</p> <p>3. The profile of the bridge is peculiar for another reason. The apex of its hump falls above the eastern springing of arch 2, not over the cutwater between arches 1 and 2 as might be expected. It is postulated that if arches 1 and 2, as well as arch 3, were</p>	BRIDGE	Other structure	MORDIFORD	SO 5699 3745

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		originally of wood on stone piers, then the characteristic flat and level profile of bridges constructed on deeply incised flood plains could have been attained. If, in the 14th century, these wooden arches were replaced with two pointed stone ones, on the existing piers, it may have been impossible to retain the flat carriageway in the space available between those piers. The bridge would thus have become hump-backed with the apex of its hump over the cutwater between arches 1 and 2. If in the 16th century, arch 1 was replaced with a segmental one having a flatter profile, the carriageway over this part of the bridge would have been lowered again, resulting in the apex effectively moving to the west, where it appears today. {5} Recording of extent of repointing in 1996. {6} Decayed pointing on certain areas of the northern side was raked out and repointed. {7} Archaeological recording was undertaken at Mordiford Bridge during repair works. The recording has identified a hitherto unknown pre- C14th phase of the bridge's history and provided an explanation for the curious profile of the bridge's eastern end. {8} Mordiford Herefordshire Council Bridge 1, arch widened. (11) (12)				
6837	Holy Rood, Church	Norman S doorway, In vestry reset doorway of c1200. Architect interest of church is central tower that survived until c1811, when present SW tower built. Former central tower is now only recognisable by its W & E arches, makes date L C13 prob.. Till 1811 painting of large green dragon on outside of tower, 12' long with red mouth & tongue. C14?.{1} Ch recently undergone restoration & transept rebuilt. {3} Holy Rood: chancel, N vestry, choir, nave, N aisle 1869, small transept & porch, tower on SW (1814). 5 bells. {4} A watching brief revealed the footings of a south western tower and a number of human burials during drainage work on the church in 2000. (6)	CHURCH	Building	MORDIFORD	SO 5705 3744
6551	Moat, Church House Farm, Moreton	A moat surrounded the site of the modern Church House Farm. There are perhaps traces of an outer enclosure on the E within which stand the farmbuildings incl 2 C17 barns. {1} The moat remains to the S & SW of farm. It averages 2m deep but is partly filled in on the S side, On the E is a scarp slope prob	MOAT	Earthwork	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5040 4554

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		representing the outer bank of the moat. The erection of new farm buildings is partly destroying this bank which appears to be a continuation of the moat rather than a separate enclosure. {2}				
25784	Moreton on Lugg medieval settlement	In Moreton (on Lugg) 4 hides which pay tax. Three clerks hold from the Bishop; they have 3 ploughs in lordship and 8 villagers and 4 smallholders with 2 1/2 ploughs. 3 male and 2 female slaves; a mill at 4s; meadow, 20 acres. Value before 1066 £4; later and now £3.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5000 4500
8254	St Andrew, Church	By Wh Knight 1867. Geo style with SW tower with stone spire. In S wall of chancel, remains of Norman window. Perp S arcade, low with octagonal piers, single framed nave roof with collar beams. (1) Rescued from v dilapidated condition 1867, chancel paved with encaustic tiles, lower part of E wall on either side etc. (2) Groundworks for extension and drains did not reveal any archaeologically significant features. Building survey recorded a section of the medieval south nave wall with no architectural features, plus a 19th century chimney and nave wall of little archaeological importance. (3)	CHURCH	Building	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5043 4567
26478	Ridge and furrow, Lower Lyde Court, Pipe and Lyde	Ridge and furrow. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5215 4410
4043	Moat, Lower Lyde Court	Lyde Court evidently once possessed moat inclosing a considerable area, but moat has been much destroyed, except at N angle. {1} House & moat, moat formerly surrounded house but is now fragmentary, has extension on E side. {2} Only N & S corners of moat now remain. S corner is waterfilled & averages 14m width, N corner is partially filled with debris, but averages 1,8m depth & 12m width. {3}	MOAT	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5192 4397
4044	Fishponds, N of Lower Lyde Court	APs show prob fishponds to the N. {1} {2}	FISHPOND	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5194 4403
4045	Holloway, btw Lower Lyde Court & Farm	Earthworks, poss DMV (4046) street & strip lynchets (4047) visible on APs. {1}{2} A holloway N of Lower Lyde Court indicates the prob site of a DMV. {3}	HOLLOWAY	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5179 4400

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
4046	DMV, N of Lower Lyde Court	Earthworks, poss DMV, street strip lynchets visible on APs. {1}{2}	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5188 4407
4047	Lynchets, N of Lower Lyde Court	Earthworks,,, & strip lynchets visible on Aps. {1}{2}	LYNCHET	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5182 4425
25792	Pipe Medieval Manor	In Pipe 1 hide which pays tax. 1 plough there. Meadow, 16 acres. Value 5s.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5000 4400
9060	SMV, Lyde Arundel, Pipe & Lyde	Blount : there are 5 villages by name of Lyde..... Lyde Arundel. {1} Now farm - HAW	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4960 4340
11184	Castle, Lyde	Enclosure castle & baileys, David Whitehead discovered this one. Looks like a low level wet defended castle site. Lots of loose stone & buried foundations on the site. Substantial pieces of dressed stone partially buried. This is another of those borderline sites. The number of enclosures points to it being a true castle with baileys, but the weakness of the earthworks & the fact that it was church property may mean that it was more like a comfortable manor looking castlelike but lightly defended, Prob bracket 1200-1300+ {1}	CASTLE?	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4970 4390
6305	DMV, Between Upper Lyde & Lyde Arundel, Pipe & Lyde	The earthworks of a deserted settlement site have been found at GR in parish of Pipe & Lyde midway between Upper Lyde & Lyde Arundel. As DB mentions 4 manors in Lyde, some of which were identified by several different names during the medieval period, the identification of this particular settlement is uncertain. There are several clearly marked rectangular platforms & boundary banks visible. The site may also have been used as a source of building material as there are some deep holes suggesting the robbing out of foundations of buildings. {1} Earthworks visible on APs appear to be 2 very large ditched platforms, with holloway on N side of field.{2} Ridge & furrow and field boundaries showing on aerial photographs (CP UK/1873). {3}	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4980 4400
6887	St Peter, Church, Pipe & Lyde	Earliest piece is the nave, S doorway with transitional moulding. Tower must have been added almost immed. Unbuttressed, spire of 1874 by Kempson. Nave largely rebuilt 1874. Late C13	CHURCH	Building	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5027 4410

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		chancel. Chancel roof with collars on arched braces.{1} Dedicated to St Pipan , about to undergo restration,the chancel already having been repaired & improved. {3}				
6509	Cross base, Highway Farm, Pipe & Lyde	A square to octagonal stone base of a cross, of uncertain origin is preserved at Highway Farm . {1} Nothing is known of the cross base at the farm. {2}	CROSS	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5040 4340
9150	Med Finds, E of Oldfield, Pipe & Lyde		POTTERY	Finds	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5060 4330
6508	Churchyard Cross, Pipe & Lyde	Churchyard cross at St Peters. Square to octagonal base with niche in W face having trefoiled head, lower part of shaft C14, latter capping. {1} A portion of the cross head now rests beside the cross. {2}	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5028 4407
314	Freens Court	Freen's Court, now three tenements, C15 core with C16 additions and alterations. Moat fragmentary. {1} Court has been demolished leaving no trace of any building. From SO 5205 5487 - SO 52064 5930 has been filled in and only shallow depression now remains. Remainder as published on OS 25". {2} In C15 manor belonged to Harper family, rising to become auditors of King' escheators under Edward VI. {3} 1720 map shows layout of Court. Oval moat, incomplete on NE corner, long straight arm to S. Dovecote to S of moat (10162) and one other building. Fishponds to SW (HSM 10163). {4} AP shows site of building and line of moat as cropmark, southern part being infilled with rubble. {5} 6th form project carried out on site, some fieldwalking, but reportedly no finds earlier than C19, except one sherd of possibly medieval pottery. {6} Tenanted and largely contained within medieval moat. In 16th century owned by John Lingen. 16th century was a major building phase. 1720s all areas surrounding Freen's Court were orchard. Ornamental fish ponds now covered by orchard called The Moats. NW of court is a rectangular enclosure called Brick Close. (11) Reference to the moated site with photographs in connection with garden features. (12) Two documents were found hidden in the walls when Freen's	MANOR HOUSE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5200 4585

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		Court was demolished. The first was an almost intelligible deed dated 22nd June, 1397. The second was also a deed which was a Final Concord relating to property at Liss in Hampshire. (13) Former owners and history. (14)				
17832	Haulage yard, Bodenham Rd, Sutton St Nicholas	Housing development in medieval village. May be deposits relating to the back plots of medieval properties (or earlier, Saxon settlement & Roman stray finds from village). {1}	OCCUPATION	Circumstantial	SUTTON	SO 5335 4555
10162	Fishponds, SW of Freens Court, Marden	"The Moats" set of 6 ponds rectangular, set in N-S rectangle to W and SW of the moat of Freens Court. {1} Scheduled 1992 with Freen's Court Magnate's Residence and moat. See Schedule Entry in HWCM 10000 file for full description. {2} The fishponds, dams and water features date from 14th to 19th century. The moat around Freens Court was the earliest feature. The fishpond complex was probably 16th century, a linear bank by 1720. Water derived from the river Lugg. Six ponds existed in 1720 (the time of the Coningsby map) SW of Freens Court, only 3 are visible today. They were fisheries, rectangular and about 100m by 20m. After 1720 a large lake replaced the ponds and a bank dammed the lake. (3) 2002 AP (4) 2002 AP (5) 2002 AP (6)	FISHPOND	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5188 4584
10000	Buildings, S of Freens Court, Sutton	Parchmarks in pasture: pair of buildings to S of Freens Court. Walls of large building, on a roughly E-W alignment. Large central rect room with smaller room of same width at N end. Further 2 rooms beyond this, narrower but on same frontage, again smaller to N. These possibly have thicker walls than 2 to S & may be of a diff phase. To S of main room is another narrow room, on frontage but on slightly diff alignment. There may ?? be additional features on E side of this building. To E of this building there is another large rect building seen as parchmark, but as posts (pads?) not solid walls, poss more than 5 or 6 bays long & wider than other building. Pickering suggests that this is site of Saxon palace of Sutton. {1} These buildings are noteworthy by their size. They are not marked on the 1720 map of Marden parish. Their proximity to Freens Court, a medieval manorhouse, means they are unlikely	BUILDING	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5195 4585

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		<p>to both be medieval, so prob predate the court. Stone buildings of this size could have occurred from the Roman period onwards, the aisled building type occurs in both Roman & (rarely) prehistoric contexts. Impossible to ascertain date without fieldwork - HAW</p> <p>Local landowner & friends (prof treasure hunters from Wilts) dug site & produced a number of finds. {4}</p> <p>When ditched across it (to natural as site floods) found burnt wheat, pigs tusk & stone. (finds to Hereford Mus for id). {2}</p> <p>Owner has topsoiled over area approximating to the 2 eastern ponds to a depth of about 2' immed prior to scheduling - (Hilary White, pers comm). Archaeological excavation and research by Time Team and Herefordshire Archaeology in 1999 found that the fishponds, dams and water features date from 14th to 19th century. The moat around Freens Court was the earliest feature. The fishpond complex was probably 16th century, a linear bank by 1720. Water derived from the river Lugg. Six ponds existed in 1720 (the time of the Coningsby map) SW of Freens court, only 3 are visible today. They were fisheries, rectangular and about 100m by 20m. After 1720 a large lake replaced the ponds and a bank dammed the lake, Trench 3 of 1999 excavation (SMR 30513) cuts this dam, 19th century pottery was found in the upper stratigraphy of T.3. Another diamond shaped bank cut the area south of Freens Court cutting the aisled building. Other ponds associated with hemyards were located here in the post medieval. Trench 1 over the celled building found 3 courses of a wall of angular stones, not mortared associated with 11th/12th century pottery. No foundation cut was found. A demolition deposit west of the wall consisted of rounded boulders, not quarried stone. Tr 2 in the post building found post medieval rubble, a possible post pad, below this a stone pier of non mortared stone blocks 1.8m by 1.2m by over 1.2m deep at the south end of the trench. At the north end a layer of burnt wood with vestiges of planks and charred grain was found. This was associated with 11th/12th pottery and C14 dated with 4 dates ranging from 830 to 1010 AD. (7) (8) Further excavations of the stone celled building in 2000 by Herefordshire Archaeology found 12th to 14th century rubble layers and robbed out foundation</p>				

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		trenches. None of the trenches were completely excavated. (9)				
6553	Churchyard cross, Sutton	Prob C15 churchyard cross, S of church; loose stone base, square to octagonal on plan, with remains of niche on 1 face. {1}	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	SUTTON	SO 5340 4530
6901	Church, Sutton St Nicholas	Early C13 chancel arch on Norman imposts with single chamfered arch. Unbuttressed W tower C16. {1} Nave, chancel, low tower with 4 bells. Chapel projects to the south (chantry). {3} Sutton St Nicholas was Sutton Freen after the de Fresne family. This family endowed a chantry in the church in 1274. A chapel was built for the chaplain, a person distinct from the priest. The church was enlarged and altered in the 13th and 14th centuries. (4)	CHURCH	Building	SUTTON	SO 5340 4535
11101	Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers, Sutton St Michael	Knights Hospitallers of Dinmore had a preceptory at Sutton St Michael. {1}{2}{3}	RELIGIOUS HOUSE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5265 4582
6548	Ivy Cottage, Sutton	80yds E of church. Built in C14 with central hall & cross wings at the N & S ends. The N cross wing was rebuilt in the C16 & the hall divided into 2 storeys. the S cross wing has been largely rebuilt & is now covered with a continuation of the hall roof. The timber framing is exposed on the N wing & partly elsewhere. {1}	DWELLING	Building	SUTTON	SO 5348 4534
25823	Sutton medieval settlement	SUTTON. Leofled held it. 2 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; 2 ploughmen, 4 smallholders and 2 cottagers with 1 plough; 1 Frenchman with 1 plough. Mesdow for the oxen; a mill which Hugh Donkey holds from Nigel pays 8s and 8 stick of eels. Value before 1066, 60s; later 30s; now 50s. Hugh held this manor in William's time. ... Spirtes the priest held it. 1 hide which do pays tax. Land for 2 ploughs; they are in lordship; 4 slaves; 1 smallholder. A mill at 10s and 7 sticks of eels; meadow only for the oxen. The value is and was 30s. Leofield held it. 2 hides which do not pay tax. 1 villager and 6 smallholders with 3 ploughs; 1 Frenchman with 1 plough. The value is and was 30s. (1) An examination of the nature of the medieval settlement pattern of Sutton St Nicholas using	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5300 4500

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		documentary evidence. (2)				
6902	Church, Sutton St Michael	Nave, chancel & bell turret with pyramid roof. Built arch in W wall suggests the existence of W tower. The W buttresses are prob part of its N & S walls. In chancel on N & E sides are Norman windows. In Nave blocked Norman doorway. {1} Small nave & chancel. {3} A 12th century church, it has remained much the same for 800 years. The tithe and other income went to St Guthlacs in Hereford. Later they were gifted to the Knights Hospitaller of St John based at Dinmore. In the 14th century the yearly revenues were £10, the church expenses 6s 8d and the chaplain's stipend 20s. The Knights could bury pilgrims and members in the churchyard and they had an estate at Overcourt. At the Dissolution the rights were handed over to the Lings. There may once have been a tower in the late 12th or early 13th century. (4)	CHURCH	Building	SUTTON	SO 5263 4582
23301	Friers Mill	Ruinous and out of use by 1696. Standing between Wisteston and below Bodenham Bridge, and in Wellington parish, therefore on right bank of the Lugg. Earliest reference 1338, originally belonging to the Knights of Jerusalem at Dinmore. Most probable location where the Lugg emerges from its narrow valley, the incised meander between Dinmore Hill and "God Almighty Hill" or "Cuddy Meadow Hill", onto the flat plain around Marden. Some structures remain here - a mortared stone wall 3 feet below ground level and 3 feet high in the river bank - suffering from erosion. A lot of tumbled stones on the river bed. Downstream from this, a squarish depression in the ground on the right bank is possibly associated with a mill site (HWCM 9312). Two fields adjacent to grid reference are called "Mill Furrows" and "Far Mill Furrows". {1}	MILL	Buried remains	WELLINGTON	SO 5050 4940
6003	Ridge & Furrow, Wellington	Somewhat indistinct earthworks of ridge & furrow aligned mostly E - W, but curving in parallel with field boundary to N. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	WELLINGTON	SO 5085 4798
7322	St Margarets, Church	Much of church late norman and first of all is curious W tower Norman: blocked nave S window, plain N & S doorways, W porch, tomb recess in chancel. Perp: N transept, arcade to N aisle. Some original medieval stained glass {1}	CHURCH	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4963 4821
9558	Ridge & furrow,N of	R & F as earthwork, across 4 small fields. N-S in 2 northern, with	RIDGE AND	Earthwork	WELLINGTON	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Marden, Wellington	N-S in 1 field to S & E-W in field to S & E of these. {1}	FURROW			5140 4780
7321	Churchyard Cross, Wellington	S of chancel, square to octagonal stone base with most of octagonal shaft. 4 octagonal steps, probably C14 {1}	CROSS-CHURCHYARD	Other structure	WELLINGTON	SO 4973 4819
25888	Wellington medieval settlement	Wellington. Thorkell White held it. 5 hides which pay tax. In lordship 2 ploughs; previously there were 5 ploughs. 9 villagers, 8 smallholders, a priest, a reeve, a smith and 4 rideing men; between them they have 8 ploughs. 11 male and 9 female slaves; 2 mills, at 13s. Value before 1066 £8; now £7.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4900 4800
24820	Eau Withington DMV	Documentary reference to 'Ewythynton' 1335. One of 3 Withington Prebends of the Cathedral. {1}	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5450 4300
25897	Withington medieval settlement	In Withington 8 hides which pay tax. In lordship 1 plough; 4 villagers and 2 smallholders with 3 ploughs. Meadow, 2 acres; a mill at 2s. 3 clerks hold 4 hides of this manor; they have 3 ploughs in lordship and 6 villagers and 4 smallholders with 6 ploughs; 1 male slave and 2 female slaves; meadow, 7 acres. The nuns of Hereford hold 2 hides also of this manor; they have 1 plough there and 3 villagers with 2 1/2 ploughs; meadow, 14 acres. In total, the value is and always was £6 5s.	SETTLEMENT	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5600 4300
6521	Whitestone Cross, Withington	White stone is part of the shaft of a wayside cross inverted. The shaft c3' high is octagonal to square in form & bears on the faces of the inverted square part, 4 inscriptions giving the directions to Hereford, Ledbury. Leominster & Worcester, 1 face also bears TD 1700. Beside the shaft is frag of the orig base stone, now much worn. {1} Now erected at SO5644 4275, some 8m from orig position. {2}	CROSS-WAYSIDE	Other structure	WITHINGTON	SO 5645 4275
21108	Field south-west of Eau Withington.	Rubble stone walls and a flagstone floor associated with medieval pottery. Ridge and furrow over to east of easement. A leat (now dry) is clearly evident - connects pond to stream (Little Lugg).	BUILDING	buried remains	WITHINGTON	SO 5430 4320
7056	Ridge & furrow, N of Diamond Cables, Withington	Ridge & furrow. W-E on APs. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	WITHINGTON	SO 5550 4280

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7.3.9 Post Medieval (376 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
2419	Woodend, Lower Wilcroft, Bartestree	Black and white timbered cottage. Brick, thatched and slated roof {1}	DWELLING	Building	BARTESTREE	SO 5620 4200
15275	Pomona Corner Cottage, Roman Rd, Bartestree	L plan with wings to N & E. Roof thatched, some of framing exposed. {1}	DWELLING	Building	BARTESTREE	SO 5649 4207
2418	Wilcroft, Bartestree	Substantial Georgian Country house (now divided).... In grounds dovecote and fishpond. {1} Another estate based on Wilcroft had been accumulated by J Williams whose house was built L C18 or E C19 etc etc. {2}	COUNTRY HOUSE	Building	BARTESTREE	SO 5648 4167
34148	The Vern barn	Barn in a farm group. It has 7 bays and 2 cart entrances. It is 22.86m by 6.096m. It is in excellent condition used as a garage. The exterior materials are small flat tiles, brick and stone. It is gabled one end and there is a hip at the other end. The roof is made of principal rafter with queen post. Not aisled. There are 8 ventilation slits in each side, 3 in hipped end.	BARN	building	BODENHAM	SO 5100 5080
23906	Dovecote, The Pigeon House	Collapsed, formerly octagonal brick dovecote, dating to the early 18th century, contemporary with the house and built into the garden wall. RCHM II, p.15.	DOVECOTE	Building	BODENHAM	SO 5335 5114
38509	Bodenham Lakes Nature Res./Gravel Pits/Lady Farm	Built around 1813, this farm house was timber-framed. Situated on gravel beds which were excavated from the early 20th C the farm ceased to operate and the house was pulled down around the 1950's. It is probable that the site originally belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Bodenham church, hence the name Lady Close.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5285 5119
38541	Bodenham Cottages/The Cottage Homes	In 1898 the building, consisting of 4 cottages, was funded by Sophia Arkwright in memory of her father, the late vicar, and intended to house 3 aged widows and a nurse, to care for them and others in the parish. 3 were single storied but the nurse's had an upstairs. They were sold in the early 1980's and became separate dwellings.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5293 5124
38542	Bodenham Hall/Hill House	In the early 17thC this was a tenanted farm house with 2 barns and other buildings. There is evidence of an earlier building, from re-used cruck timbers and 13th C pottery. It became owner-occupied in 1740 when it was bought by John Reece. He probably	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5297 5124

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		built the southern facing part of the house which shows features of a gentleman's residence rather than a simple farm house. It eventually became part of the Hampton Court estate in the early 1800's. The house was refurbished in 1822 and the agricultural land transferred to Bodenham Court Farm.				
38515	Remains of The New Inn and New Inn Cottages	Built probably in the 17th C, this was a small farm described in 1738 as: 'messuage, fold, garden, barn, beast house, stable and outhouse'. In the 1800's the house was sold off and became The New Inn, and 2 cottages were built on the land, one probably being made from the barn and the other was a new building. In 1886 Mr Arkwright bought the delapidated property and demolished the buildings.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5301 5121
38510	The Old Oast House/Hop Kiln, Bodenham Court Farm	A 2 storey, timber-framed building which now has stone walls on 2 sides. It was built around the 14th C at Devereux Court and from its construction seems to have been an earlier house before the present Court, eventually being replaced to be used as a hop kiln. It was taken down and moved to Bodenham Court Farm in 1823, where it was used as a hop kiln throughout the 19th C. It has now been converted to a house.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5309 5123
38513	Bodenham Court/Bodenham Court Farm/ Corbetts Farm	Part of the ancient Devereux estate in Bodenham. It was one of the working farms in Bodenham, the main wing of the house being built in the 17th C with other subsequent radical alterations. It was modernised and enlarged around 1800, after it had become part of the Hampton Court estate, and from which time the farm the farm buildings were extended with new or second hand materials. It was sold without its land in the 1990's	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5308 5118
38514	Pump Cottage	Probably built in the 17th C, this is a stone built cottage with a barn, a small-holding, lived in by various tradesmen: glover/ cooper/ baker/ shopkeeper. A smaller cottage was built on the land around 1850 and then both cottages were sold to the Hampton Court estate. The small cottage and barn were demolished soon after and the main house used as an agricultural dwelling.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5315 5116
38516	Vicarage Cottages	Described in the 1830's as 'two cottages, shed and outbuildings, stone, timber, lath and plaster, tiled and thatched', it was an older building with crucks incorporated into the construction. Inhabited by a rope-maker in the early 19th C, then a weaver and later a shopkeeper.. It was sold to the Hampton Court estate in 1840	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5322 5117

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		after which it was split to make 2 cottages with one half remaining a shop the other becoming a farm worker's cottage.They were sold in 1965 into private ownership.				
38526	Tan-y Bryn/Ivy Cottage/Lower House Cottage	Built around 1814, it was constructed using timbers from older, disused buildings, one tie beam coming from a house which must have had a very different structure. It became part of the Hampton Court estate for a time from 1850.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5302 5108
38508	The Retreat/Hurst View Cottage	A timber-framed cottage with 2 downstairs rooms and an attic, it had 1/2 acre of land and was probably built in the 17th C. It was already part of the Hampton Court estate when Richard Arkwright bought it in 1810 but was exchanged for another cottage in 1837. It became a worker's cottage for Bodenham Court Farm in 1935.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5323 5114
38518	Hurst View/The Retreat/Gladwin Villa/The Redhouse	This house, probably built in the 17thC, was part of the Hampton Court estate when Richard Arkwright bought it in 1810 and was occupied by a waggoner and his mother. In 1820 it was exchanged for a piece of land and became privately owned. It was later upgraded and enlarged and was occupied by the Bodenham doctors for some considerable time.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5326 5114
38519	The Village	This was owner-occupied in 1813, by Thomas White, a man of means, and was probably a shop. The house was sold in 1829 and then in 1836 was auctioned to be bought by the Hampton Court estate. It was sold as a large house with 5 bedrooms and shop with 2 bow windows and an extensive range of buildings including a barn, indicating that it had also been run as a farm. Once part of the estate it was occupied by a cordwainer and later a stonemason.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5327 5114
38520	The Pigeon house	This large house, with its pigeon house (dovecot), was probably built in the 18th C, after 1761, by the Sirrel family of Marden. In the early 19th C it was lived in by the Rev Thomas Wynne and his wife (nee Sirrel) before it was sold to the Arkwrights and was refurbished. Extensive work was carried out on the house, outbuildings and gardens It had various tenants until it was sold, in 1913, by the Arkwrights to Mr. R Crawshay Bailey, a friend and ironworks owner. He extended the house further.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5333 5114
38521	Outhouse at the Pigeon House/Pound Cottage	A 2-storied, timber-framed cottage consisting of 3 bays with a stone roof, probably built in the 17th C. It had no windows in the upper storey.It was owned in 1806 by the Earl of Essex	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5335 5115

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		(Coningsby) as part of the Hampton Court estate and so became the property of Richard Arkwright in 1810. He exchanged it and it became the property of Nicholas Sirrel and part of The Pigeon House.				
38564	The Old Forge/The Smithy/Sindale	This property consisted of a half-timbered cottage (called Sindale), with a stone tiled roof and an outbuilt chimney, standing parallel to the river and alongside a smithy. It had a garden, orchard and also some farm outbuildings in the form of a cow house, stable and calves cot. It was privately owned before being sold to the Hampton Court estate in 1804. It was then occupied by John Went, a blacksmith. The house and smithy were repaired and altered in 1810. In 1828 the Went family moved across the road to live, leaving Sindale unoccupied, and continued to operate the smithy until 1905. A new smithy was built in 1923.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5346 5113
38538	Witchall/ Whitewall	Situated close to Dinmore Hill, this was a small farm with a house, hop kiln and buildings which was bequeathed by Thomas Taylor, a gentleman, to John and Elizabeth Atkins in 1796. It was not run well and fell into disrepair and was motgaged. It was eventually sold to Mr. Arkwright as a tenanted property. It was rethatched but the building was deteriorating and was pulled down around 1872.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5119 5097
38569	The Station	Built in 1852 on land sold to the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway Co. on land sold by Richard Arkwright.	RAILWAY STATION	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5122 5112
38525	Goode's Cottage/ Meyrick's Cottage	A timber-framed cottage with a large stone chimney which was built in the 17thC. It had one storey with an attic and was occupied in 1800 by a yeoman and later a cooper. It was made into 2 dwellings around 1830 before being sold to the Hampton Court estate. The building was demolished in the 1960's.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5316 5116
38528	10 & 10a Pease Green	Probably 17th C. Owned in 1743 by Daniel Wright, a blacksmith, who rented it out. Remained in the ownership of the Wight family who built a small cottage (10a) on a piece of land to the N. Hampton Court estate bought the main cottage in 1834. The small cottage was later demolished.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5307 5098
38506	First Parsonage House	Bodenham has always had an absentee Rector and over the years his deputy, the Vicar has lived in at least four different houses. The earlier priests, one of whom was recorded in Domesday, probably lived in a house just east of the church where the churchyard	VICARAGE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5305 5085

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		extension of 1982 is today. By 1699 it was described as 'the capital messuage now much ruined and known as the Parsonage farm. As late as 1813 the field was still called parsonage meadow. In the 16th century this part of Bodenham was owned by Queen Mary and came to be called Bodenham Regis. (1)				
38507	Two Tithe Barns	The barns were mentioned in a lease in 1699. Presumably, they were built to house the grain tithes collected for the Rector. They are marked on the 1813 enclosure map as large buildings, almost as long as the church. Local information indicates that the barns were later moved; one to Bodenham Court Farm (SMR 34151) and the other further afield and became known as Bunhill Barn (SMR 34152)	BARN	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5308 5091
38524	Peasegreen Cottage	Probably built in the 17th C. One of the earlier inhabitants were Thomas Sandford, a Papist shoemaker, and his wife. The cottage remained in that family for many years. A daughter married William Davies and the Davies family retained ownership until the 20th C when the last Davies died.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5302 5095
38512	Church House	Church House was built in the 17th C. Richard Powles, a butcher, was one of the 18th C owners until it passed to Richard Arkwright in 1836 and became part of the Hampton Court Estate. It remained an estate house until 1923 when it was bought by the occupying Mytton family.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5299 5095
38511	Belle Ville/ Newton's Cottage, Pease Green	Originally a timber framed squatters cottage built in the 18th C on manorial waste ground. It was constructed of flimsy timbers built against a large, stone chimney stack. It was sold to the Hampton Court estate in 1842 and was known as Newton's Cottage. The early cottage has been demolished and rebuilt on the same site. It was renamed recently to be known as Belle Ville.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5298 5097
38533	Churchwalk Cottages, Peasegreen.	Semi-detached cottages built at different times. The earlier cottage to the S is timber-framed and was built before 1664. It had 7 acres of land and was a subsistence farm. It was owned by Thomas Taylor of Canon Frome. It was sold to the Hampton Court estate in 1705 and altered in 1820 to make a second cottage to the N.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5300 5099
38539	Howarth's Cottage, Peasegreen.	Built before 1723. Of flimsy timber-framed construction, it fell down or was demolished by 1742.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5304 5097
38537	The Hollies/Well	Originally called Cross Farm as it stood by the market cross on the	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Cottage/Well Villa/The Cross Farm	village green.Built at latest in the early 17th C.it was at that time part of the estate of Hugh Walshe, as was Bodenham Hall. A later owner altered and enlarged the house.The land became part of the Hampton Court estate around 1810 whilst the house became a gentleman's residence. (1) Brief comments noting that there is an L-shaped house of the late 16th century or early 17th century with a further wing added in the 17th century. (2)				5299 5115
38527	The Old Post Office	Built in the 17th C. It formed part of Bodenhan Court Farm (SMR34151) and was part of the Hampton Court estate sold to Richard Arkwright in 1810. It was generally occupied by the parish clerks, at least one of which ran a school at this house. Around 1860 it also became the Post Office with a letter-box situated on its front wall.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5307 5095
38536	The White House/ Roger' Tenement	Built in the 17th C.it was sold to Lord Coningsby of Hampton Court in 1705 and remained in the estate when Richard Arkwright bought it in 1810 until it was exchanged for another in 1837.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5302 5112
38529	Cottage (formerly stood on school site)	Probably built by the vicar, the Rev. Waite Robinson, to the south of the Vicarage, to house a worker. Built between 1812 and 1840. Not known when it was taken down.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5306 5100
38530	The School	Present school built on land given by John Arkwright in 1862, who also funded the construction. It was opened in 1864.	SCHOOL	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5308 5105
38531	The Barn/ farm buildings/ former Vicarage	A stone building, in a large field formerly known as Vicarage Field, was Bodenham's Vicarage in the 18th C. After 1842 it fell into disrepair and was used eventually as a farm building by Bodenham Court Farm, until it was sold and restored in the 1990's.There is evidence of earlier buildings on this site, and it is probable that an earlier house became the vicarage around 1542.	VICARAGE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5311 5105
38532	Cottage in Vicarage Orchard	This cottage was taken down in 1870.It is marked on the 1813 enclosure map and was a labourer's cottage for Bodenham Court Farm.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5312 5113
38543	Rose Cottage	Probably built after 1715, it was shown on the 1813 Enclosure map.Timber-framed, it had a stone, outbuilt chimney at the west end. Possibly the whole west wall was of stone. Probably built on 'manorial waste' of Pease Green it was later sold to Brockington Farm, then Bodenham Court Farm and so to the Hereford Family who demolished it in the late 1960's..	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5300 5104

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
38534	Fred William's Cottage	Built between 1813 and 1887. It was made of stone, some very large, with a tiled roof and had a brick privy. It is probable that it was built on 'manorial waste' of Pease Green , later becoming the property of Brockington Farm, then Bodenham Court Farm and so to the Hereford family who demolished it in the 1960's.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5302 5106
38556	Dunfield Cottage	This cottage was stone built with one chimney and stood at the bottom of the hill known as 'God-Almighty' until about 1930. Its site is still visible. It was named after the field alongside called Dunfield.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5345 5011
38535	Cottage (once stood S of Old Post Office)	Built around 1734 on manorial waste of Pease Green by William Monk who was granted a lease by Margaret, Countess Coningsby. It later became a cottage of the Hampton Court estate and was re-roofed with stone tiles and was given a stone slab fence which still exists. The cottage was probably of flimsy construction and so did not survive.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5306 5092
42023	Bodenham Herefordshire Council Bridge 101	1815, one span using contractor John Gethin for an estimated cost in pounds of 650	BRIDGE		BODENHAM	SO 5340 5110
38574	Hill House/ The Hill/ The Weaving Shed	Probably built in the 18th C this house is situated on a steep slope facing south.. It was privately owned, never being part of the Hampton Court estate, and for many years, from the 18th C until 1941, was inhabited by a farming family some of whom were also weavers. The house was tenanted from the middle of the 19th C until it was bequeathed to Worcester college in 1941 and then later sold.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5215 5140
38583	The Vern and the Old Vern	The Vern was the name of a house with an estate, possible at one time a village, situated on the boundary of Bodenham with Marden.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5187 5085
41131	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5293 5102
39802	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5140 5125
34147	Steppes Cottage barn	Barn in a village in a farm group. It has 3 bays and 2 cart entrances. It is 12.8016m by 6.7056m. It is in excellent condition	BARN	building	BODENHAM	SO 5450

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		and is residential. The exterior materials are small flat tiles, boarding, render/plaster, brick and stone. It is gabled at both ends. The roof is made of principal rafter with collar and tie beam with strut. Not aisled. Other traditional buildings in farm group are stables, cow sheds, pigsty, cider mill house, butchers shop. This barn was changed completely into a house in 1976.				5000
39797	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5321 5018
39796	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5282 5051
31713	The Vern, garden	The 1832 OS 1" map shows the property as Fen Farm, but a manuscript map of 1823 places a walled garden E of the house - it also appears on the OS 6" map of 1886. This walled garden was redesigned in the 1950s by Percy Cane, to form a formal flower garden and water garden. He added new wrought iron gates and created a paved terrace and small retaining walls. The centrepiece is a long herbaceous border of summer-flowering plants, with all-year shrubberies all around. Mature trees were retained. Cane worked in an Arts and Crafts style well into the 20th century, and The Vern is a good example of his designs. {2}	GARDEN	Documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5190 5080
38582	The Church Foot Bridge/ Byfield Bridge	Several parish footways meet at this place, probably to cross the Lugg to the church. The earliest mention of a bridge was in 1722, at which time it was called Byfield Bridge, after the near-by field. It probably replaced a ford crossing, and was originally built of wood in rustic style and sufficiently high enough not to cause navigational problems on the river. The wooden bridge was replaced by a metal one before the 1st World War and another in 1972. Both these metal structures had a turnstile at one end.	BRIDGE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5296 5080
38558	The Pound	The village pound was a free-standing, square, stone structure with a lockable gate on the road side, used for the impounding of stray animals up to the 19th C. It was necessary to keep it in good repair, being an important part of the village economy, especially in the times before the enclosures. These repairs were the responsibility of the lord of the manor and there are records of various repairs in the 18th C and a probable rebuilding of the	POUND	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5346 5115

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		pound in 1815. Two low stone walls are all that remain of the pound today.				
38575	Orchard Cottage/ Vern Cottage	This cottage was built in the late 17th C and is situated on the boundary of Bodenham with Marden. It was occupied by John Bradley in 1702 and the Bradley family were still in occupation in 1813. By 1913 it was owned by Captain de Quincey and was let.	HOUSE	documentary	BODENHAM	SO 5160 5070
12384	Outbuildings, Lion Farm, Burghill	Include late C17 or E C18 cider mill & some partly reconstructed stabling, with corrugated iron roof. {1}	BUILDING	Building	BURGHILL	SO 4878 4512
42061	Veteran oak, Michdene Farm	Oak, natural pollard, 7m in circumference, just to west of road up to Hill Farm. Germination date circa 1630. Shown on first edition map as part of a line of trees going north/south. Map and tree evidence suggests the road to Hill House is later than the tree. (1)	TREE ANCIENT	natural	BURGHILL	SO 5463 4521
32418	Brickhouse Perry Gobbitt	800 metres NE of St Donats Farm (also brickworks)	BRICKWORKS	documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4870 4640
41187	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4915 4495
15268	Napoleonic Prisoners cemetey, N of Portway, Burghill	Piece of land at top which reputedly no ones owns was once site of cemetery for prisoners of Napoleonic wars. Used to be marked by a cross, but no longer. In November 1955 skull & thigh bones uncovered & reburied in local graveyard. {1} Field under corn, reported area of cemetery has recently been newly ditched, no reported finds by owner & no finds in bank. They also dispute the finding of bones in this area previously as have not allowed access at time of discovery. {2}	CEMETERY	Folklore	BURGHILL	SO 4850 4620
41279	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4963 4510
36916	Burghill Gospel Hal, Portway		CHAPEL	Documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4863 4534
5157	Ford Bridge, Ford	Over the R Lugg, 300yds SW of the chapel. Of rubble with ashlar dressings. Built prob in the C17, but the gradient of the roadway was altered & the parapets rebuilt prob when the adj railway was	BRIDGE	Other structure	FORD AND STOKE PRIOR	SO 5096 5010

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		built. The bridge has cutwater piers & is of 3 spans with semicircular arches, the middle arch rising higher than the other 2,{1}				
9098	Lower House Farm	<p>Farmhouse of two storeys with attics and cellars. Probably late C16. T plan with cross wing at W end. Later alterations. (1)</p> <p>Apparently this farm is listed Grade II (ref 765 - 0/1/10004), based on an English Heritage letter dated 22.9.95. (2)</p> <p>The hall/kitchen and solar blocks were built using trees felled in the winter of AD 1613 or early spring AD 1614. Evidence from the roof timbers shows that they were prepared whilst still green and this suggests that the building was constructed in AD 1614. (No dendro report in SMR, it is with the archive in HRO). (3)</p> <p>Trenching found that there was made-up ground in the area to the east of the house, now used as a car park. Research established this was material dumped from the inner relief road built in the 1960s. No archaeological deposits were discovered below the house. (4)</p> <p>Structural survey and dendrochronological dates found the house was built about AD 1614. (5)</p> <p>Study of windows and window openings formed part of a survey of building prior to restoration. Two basic styles of main window openings were identified. There are also a few smaller lights. (6)</p> <p>Note is made that the roof has trenched, through purlins and a ridge-purlin typical of this region. Evidence is also noted that there had been an oriel window in the chamber above the parlour, as well as ovolo-moulded beams in the chamber over the kitchen and in the parlour which would normally place the building in the early 17th century. (7)</p> <p>Reports Aug 1996 HAS 290 interim; Oct 1996 HAS 292 windows; May 1997 HAS 317 watching brief and salvage recording; June 1997 HAS 321 analysis of building.</p> <p>Examination of the building by J.W. Tonkin. (8)</p>	DWELLING	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5351 4034
9437	Meadow Cottage, Tupsley	C17 house, timber framed with brick infill; sandstone plinth and stacks. {1}	DWELLING	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5344 3998
9097	Barn, Tupsley Court, Hampton Bishop	Barn of the C17, orig 5 bays, extended later in the century. {1}	BARN	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5350 4020

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
9096	Tupsley Court, Hampton Bishop	2 storeys with cellars & attics. Walls timber framed, roofs covered with slates. L plan. Core E C17, S wing extended to S later in C17, W wing extended as a stable in the C18. {1}	DWELLING	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5350 4020
24421	Lower House Farm, Hampton Bishop	Barn approximately 15m west of Lower House Farmhouse. Listed Grade II. Now fire damaged. 17th century with mid-19th century addition. Timber-framed with part woven cleft oak infill and part weatherboard cladding, brick 19th century addition, sandstone plinth, corrugated metal roof. Five framed bays aligned east/west, with central threshing floor and 19th century addition existing to south to left of threshing floor entrance. Interior: collar and tie-beam trusses with inclined struts. Lower House Farmhouse is not included in this list. {1}	BARN	Ruin	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5591 3767
1219	Church Farm, Hampton Bishop	From photo: Large house, H plan, gabled, dormer windows, square framing. Tile roof {1}	DWELLING	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5582 3789
1226	The Lawns, Hampton Bishop	Large 3 storey Georgian house. Vardra cottage constructed from C17. Outbuilding. {1}	DWELLING	Building	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5598 3780
1216	Barn, Lower House Farm, Hampton Bishop	Listed barn at Lower House Farm destroyed by fire. {1}	BARN	Documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5352 4026
38641	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5609 3890
38640	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5609 3890
38638	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5546 3795
41368	Clay Pit on first edition OS map	Clay	CLAY PIT	documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5446 3895
38642	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5609 3890

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
9436	Milepost, Hampton Bishop	Mid C19 cast iron milepost. Upper triangular element reading 'Hampton Bishop Parish'. Arms reading 'To Hereford 2 miles' and 'To Ledbury 12 miles'. {1}	MILEPOST	Other structure	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5372 4033
23292	Hampton Meadow Bridge	The horse bridge described by Denell was considered by the Trustees to be "inconvenient for the navigation" and they caused it to be pulled down, according to the 1727 Act. Inhabitants of Hampton Bishop had to rebuild it. It is possible that instead of destroying the whole bridge, they raised new, higher, arches on the old stone piers. If so, these new arches are those present today and built of brick. This bridge is one of three on the Lower Lugg whose main function was to enable local inhabitants to reach their common or Lammas meadows. Wergins and Volca Bridges are the other two. {1}	BRIDGE	Other structure	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5585 3887
35422	The Old Rectory	a) As the name of Hampton Bishop implies the parish was at one time a seat of the Bishops of Hereford, and the site of the rectory house is an ancient one. In 1869, William Chick inspected the building and pronounced it in terminal decline. It was largely of timber construction, though the Rev Henry Huntingford (vicar 1822-1868) had added a brick cross-wing. Huntingford, himself, was a Fellow of Winchester College and was non-resident in Hampton during the early years of his incumbency, which might therefore date his wing to c1830. The house as it stands today thus consists of the c1830 crosswing-with sash windows and simple scalloped bargeboards and Chick's rebuilding of 1869. This is in brick and relatively plain, apart from a two-storey canted baywindow. Diocesan Records-plans etc.	PARSONAGE	Documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5572 3823
34209	Turnpike Road, Hereford over five bridges to Fromes Hill	1730 Act of Parliament naming route Hereford to Fromes Hill beyond the maked toll gates in Hereford and at Lugg Bridge there is no evidenc on Prince's map of 1817. Bryants map (1832-35) shows toll road marked on Lugg Bridge road at a toll house at Newton cross roads and at Fromes Hill a tol bar. The 1st edition of O.S. map (C 1832) shows a toll house at Newton cross in a different possition. Otherwise no references in the field names. Probably followed modern road. Evidence to determine route of turnpike road to compile county map.	TOLL ROAD	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5350 4180
34204	Turnpike Road, Hereford to Moor of	1730 Act of Parliament - toll road from Hereford, possibly from the toll gate at Burcott to Bodenham Moor. No evidence found on O.S.	TOLL ROAD	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5250

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Bodenham	maps or Tite maps there is an area marked PIKESTYE in Marden parish (538 482) which is close to the present day existing road from Hereford to Bodenham. No real evidence to support site as a tollgate etc. Tonkin (page 419 and 431 of Woolhope Traus) refers to a toll house at Shelwick 527 429 which is not shown on maps.				4180
34207	Turnpike Road, Hereford through Stoke Lacy to Bromyard	1730. Toll road could possibly have started in Hereford centre byt for the purpose if research now start points start being taken as from the toll gate at Lugg Bridge (535 418) There is no evidence of toll or turnpike related features through withington parish but there are references to turnpike related field names through Morton Jeffries and Stoke Lacy to Bromyard so it would seem that the toll roads wa along route of modern A465. Pike at the Hom is marked on Price's map of 1817 but may not be relevant to this route as is off the actual direct road.	TOLL ROAD	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5350 4180
30754	Tunnel Mouth, Aylestone Hill, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Tunnel Mouth: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail (1)	CANAL TUNNEL	building	HEREFORD	SO 5160 4160
35710	Tupsley Isolation Hospital	The Public Health Act 1875 made Hereford City Council responsible for controlling and treating infectious diseases. The first isolation hospital was in tents off Gorsty Lane, Tupsley. These were replaced by a prefabricated building erected on the same site. It opened on 10 May 1893, with 12 beds. Another, identical wing was opened in March 1898, and separate staff accommodation was also built at this time. A further prefabricated building was erected on the opposite side of the site in 1902, as a smallpox isolation hospital (SO 538 396). This also had separate staff accommodation. The hospital closed in 1949, but was kept ready for use at short notice until 1960. {1}	HOSPITAL	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5350 3950
15708	St Paul's, Church Rd, Tupsley	1865 by F R Kempson. A prosperous church. SW corner a broach spire. {1}	CHURCH	Building	HEREFORD	SO 5308 3991
35430	105/105A, Church Road (St Paul's Parish)	The Hereford Times, on occasions during 1862, reported on the building of villas at Eign Hill designed by the Malvern architect, E.W. Elmslie. The young George Haddon had just joined Elmslie's firm, and designed a row of polychrome cottages and stabling etc. In 1864 a competion was run to provide a church, parsonage and	PARSONAGE	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5305 3988

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		school for this expanding well-to-do area. Haddon's design for the church won first prize but was not taken up, instead that of a local rival, Frederick Kempson, was accepted. The site chosen was at Tupsley. St Paul's Church, modest in size but rich in detailing, was completed by 1866; the rectory house was begun in 1867 but not completed till May 1869, as the original builder, Mr Bufton, "failed " during 1868. Kempson's house - built in the same stone as the church - is large and gabled with sash windows, but quite plain in its detailing. It has been split into two units, with the addition of some unfortunate and oversized dormer windows. (1)				
32437	Part of Brickfield & Pasture	Just outside present Hereford Housing	BRICKWORKS	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5190 5035
37125	Factory	Victoria tile works	WORKS		HEREFORD	SO 5170 4175
37083	Factory	Wiggin Alloys-wire mill	WORKS		HEREFORD	SO 5150 4185
37084	Factory	Victoria Tile Works	WORKS		HEREFORD	SO 5186 4180
38672	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HEREFORD	SO 5209 4181
42000	Tupsley Herefordshire Council Bridge 11	1807, one span using contractor John Gethin. ? Widened	BRIDGE		HEREFORD	SO 5370 4030
37825	Toll House	Aylestone	TOLL HOUSE	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5220 4070
40037	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5310 4075
19125	House (site), corner Holmer & Roman Rds,	House buildings & yard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5070

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Hereford					4210
40009	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5310 4075
40022	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5310 4075
31158	Hampton Dene Landscape Park	One of Tupsley's last surviving original suburban houses still within its grounds. The 1832 OS 1" map shows the house surrounded by orchards and pasture. It is situated on a ridge looking down to the Hampton Meadows. The house on the map may be the existing one. The OS 6" map of c. 1885 shows a small park to the S. The present gardens feature cedars and conifers. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	HEREFORD	SO 5350 4020
38722	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HEREFORD	SO 5382 3922
38265	Milestone, Aylestone Hill	White milestone about 0.4m high, metal type with three faces; l.h.s. TO HEREFORD 1 MILE; top HAMPTON BISHOP PARISH; r.h.s TO BROMYARD 13 MILES. Photographed 1993	MILESTONE	other structure	HEREFORD	SO 5214 4075
9434	Copelands, Holmer	C17 core, remodelled during the early C19. Timber framed & roofs slate covered. 2 storeys with cellars & attics. {1} {2}	DWELLING	Building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5078 4243
5878	Rose Cottage, Shelwick Green, Holmer	Part of orig dwelling believed to date back to 1600s. Square framing thatched {1}	DWELLING	Building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5303 4292
30758	Landing Stage, Lugg Bridge	At SO 5340 4220 is a structure of large dressed stones built into the river bank and partly across the bed of the river. The landowner said it was part of the water control system for the mill but it looks too far away to me and could be a ford, landing quay or even a building of some kind. {2}	LANDING STAGE	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5340 4220
1593	Watermill, Field 2026, E of Shelwick Green	Welsh water board works on Lugg, embanking revealed masonry - ruins of water mill, dated by R shoemith on evidence of clay pipies, pottery, to be early C18. Site now covered by embankment	MILL	Buried remains	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5325 4325
30753	Bridge, Holmer, Hereford-Gloucester	Bridge, Holmer: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later	BRIDGE	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Canal	converted to rail (1)				4190
32794	Worm-Hill brickworks	Brickworks, location unknown. In the mineral statistics of the Geological Survey it is listed as being owned by Tom Beech, the manufacturer being Thomas Tunks. 500,000 bricks were made per annum from red marl.(1) The only Wormhill in the vicinity is across the river at Eaton Bishop. While this is low lying and leads to what was possibly a ferry crossing in the 19th century along the Roman road it would seem strange to list it as being in Holmer.	BRICKWORKS	documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5200 4200
31967	Brickworks, Holmer	31967: In 1858 two brickworks were present in Holmer (see 32329). One freeholder was Rev J Balmer the other T Tunks. The manufacturer of both was Mr Bristow. One made 450,000 brick per year, one 400,000. (1) These two brickworks may or may not have been SMR 32329 or SMR 9414	BRICKWORKS	documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5200 4200
19139	House (site), NE of Holmer Hall	Homestead. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5048 4218
19137	House (site), N of Shelwick, Holmer	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5220 4350
19136	Quarry, NE of Shelwick, Holmer	Lower Quarry Piece. {1}	QUARRY	Placename	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5250 4350
19135	Cottage (site), E of Munstone Hse, Holmer	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5185 4280
19141	Cottage (site), SW of Highfield House, Holmer	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5090 4255
9415	Jubilee Cider Works	A small cider works, typical of many which formerly existed in the district. The works were erected in 1897 by H Godwin..... it operated until after WW2.	CIDER MILL	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5160 4200
22165	Canal bridge, Holmer	Canal Bridge. {1}	BRIDGE	Other structure	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4190
19128	House (site), SW of Burcott Farm, Holmer	House garden etc. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5180

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
						4200
23923	Dovecote, Holmer Park	Glazed lantern loft in pyramidal roof. Reputed to have been built with columns from Hereford Town Hall.	DOVECOTE	Building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5080 4230
19130	Butts House (site), SW of Highfield Hse, Holmer	Butts House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5080 4255
19129	House (site), SW of Burcott Farm, Holmer	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5195 4195
24927	Green Farm, Shelwick, Holmer	Post-med farm complex.	FARM BUILDING	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5294 4302
23294	Shelwick Green Ford, Holmer	A fine cobbled stone causeway crossing the Lugg opposite Shelwick Green uncovered during Lugg drainage work. This was presumably where a well-marked grass covered causeway or bank still runs down the centre of Shelwick Green Common to the River Lugg. The place has been visited when the river was low but no sign of this causeway in the bed of the river could be seen. May have been removed by the drainage work. This may well be the Shelwick Ford mentioned several times in the Marden Inclosure Act of 1820, and it is probably significant that this way to the river was not inclosed at that time and remains a common to this day. {1}	FORD	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5330 4310
35433	Holmer Vicarage (now Holmer Nursing Home), Holmer	The living at Holmer was held by members of the Vicars Choral; in 1850 the incumbent, Robert Pearce, died. The vicarage house was described as small but pleasant and in 1851 Thomas Nicholson designed an addition to provide a drawing-room and study on the ground floor with two bedrooms above. In 1869, Edward Arthur Evans was appointed to the living. Not finding the vicarage house to his liking, he decided to rebuild the original section though retaining the wing of 1851. His new house, which cost £1400, is in a severe High Victorian style, of bright red brick with a roof of plain and fishscale slates. Some of the polychrome decoration would appear to point to George Haddon as architect; he had previously restored Holmer church. The building was due to be demolished in the early 1990s, but was reprieved and with	PARSONAGE	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5055 4237

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		the addition of a neo-Victorian extension, is now a nursing home. (1)				
19131	Houses (site), S of Highfield Hse, Holmer	House and garden. Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5090 4265
38809	Oaklands house, Shelwick village	The house has been refaced and has modern windows, but in the hall or main room there is a central beam with chamfers and ogee stops typical of the period from c.1620-40. The larger room is 17th century in date. The 8 inch timbers are typical of an earlier date than given by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments and the carpenters assembly mark, 5 -6 inches is normally a length found in the mid 16th century. Tithe No.615. (1)	HOUSE	building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5240 4310
9414	Godwin and Hewitt, Victoria Tile Works, College Road	Tile Works started in 1878 by Henry Godwin after he split from his brother William, on former premise of Herefordshire and S Wales Agricultural Manure Co. "Since WW2 occupied by Herefordshire Whitestone Tiles Ltd, who have recently vacated it..... many of the original impressive red brick buildings remain". {1} (3) Messrs Godwin and Hewitt of Victoria Tile works, the largest in the city and county. In a hollow surrounded by charming scenery there is a long line of buildings including a chimney stack of 160 feet. Situated on six acres of clay beds the works employ a large number of men, women and boys in various different departments.Famous for splendid examples of enamelled and embossed tiles with a wide variety of styles and colours. Themes are the British Flora and Flora from abroad. Especially famous for fire places which are sold throughout England, the Colonies and America. (2) By 1900 the Godwin businesses had either been sold or closed. (3) On first edition OS map the brickyard is called the Victoria tile works. The tile works lay between the railway and canal. Later maps showed the works had expanded considerably to over 2 ha. By 1980 the tile works had closed. By 2000 it was the site of the Holmer Industrial Estate. (4) Listed as Godwin and Hewitt Ltd, Victoria Tile Works, College Rd, Hereford in the 1917 Kelly's Directory. (5)	BRICK AND TILEMAKING SITE	Building	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5170 4180
19124	Houses (site), Roman Rd, S of Holmer Court	House and garden. Homestead. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5115 4210

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
32329	The Albert Steam Pipe and Brickyard (Holmer), Messrs Ralph, Preece	Between A49, A4103 and Attwood lane, now built over. (1) Messrs Ralph, Preece, Davies and Co, Proprietors, important works, they have been established for about 50 years. Situated close to the joint lines of the Gt Western and North Western Railway and with a fine frontage to the main road they can despatch goods to all parts of the country. The bricks are a fine bright red colour, very hard and dense and do not absorb so much moisture as those made from clay of a more soft, sandy nature. They are very durable and impervious to the weather and are used by leading architects, land owners, farmers and builders in Hereford and adjoining counties. The main part of the works is carried on in a large building 150 feet by 40 feet equipped with machinery including winding gear for drawing the waggons of marl and clay from the cuttings up an iron tramway to huge grinding rolls. There are five large kilns used for burning bricks and pipes and a smaller one for firing ornamental bricks, pottery and other high-class work. (2) In 1858 two brickworks are listed at Holmer making 450,000 and 400,000 bricks respectively. The freeholders were Rev J Balmer and T Tunks and the Manufacturere was Mr Bristow. This must be one of them. (3) This company was also a haulier boasting 'special deliveries by traction power. They delivered coal on June 30th 1904 to Bringsty and Hampton Court, probably for the Hampton brickworks. (4) Listed in Kelly's 1891 Directory as 138 Widemarsh Street and also Barrs Court Station. (5)	BRICKWORKS	documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5070 4221
38673	Black Poplar, Shelwick Green	Black poplars, one of two, close together on east side of road near Hawthorn Farm.	TREE ANCIENT		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5281 4326
30839	Shelwick junction	OS 6" map 1973 54 SW (2). OS 6"map 1st. Ed. 33 NE, 34 NW (1). i Branch E - Worcester and Hereford Railway. SMR photo GR 523 423i Holmer and Shewick junction top right.	RAILWAY JUNCTION		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5238 4258
38667	Black Poplar, Munstone	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5177 4306
38666	Black Poplar, Munstone	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5167 4298
9435	Holmer House	Farmhouse dated 1739 with C19 and C20 alterations (C17 wing	FARMHOUSE	Building	HOLMER AND	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		demolished). {1} {2}			SHELWICK	5052 4257
31171	Holmer Park Landscape Park	Holmer Park was created as a ten acre estate c. 1860, on a new site. The 1831 OS 1" map shows agricultural land here. The house, in Italianate style, stands in the NE part of the grounds and is approached by a winding drive with a lodge at the road. Shrubberies lie in the vicinity of the drive. Near the house is a summer-house incorporating parts of Hereford's Tudor market hall. E of the house is a walled kitchen garden, with fruit trees, conservatories and vineries. A 1921 sale catalogue shows the gardens in their mature state. Rose beds lie near the house, which now has an attached conservatory. The park has specimen trees. Much of the park has now been used for houses, but the N end and the area adjacent to the house have retained their mid-Victorian character. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5080 4230
38665	Black Poplar, Munstone	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5168 4297
9412	Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway	Shrewsbury and Hereford - S&HR. Shrewsbury to Ludlow section outside county. Stations and halts - Woofferton Junction; Berrington and Eye; Leominster, Ford Bridge; Dinmore; Moreton on Lugg; Hereford. Single line Shrewsbury to Ludlow opened 21/4/1852 (4, p14). Shrewsbury to Hereford opened to goods on 30/7/1852 and to all traffic 6/12/1853 (2, p 54). From Ludlow maps OS 6" map 1976 57 SW (3). OS 6" map 1st. Ed. 7 SE, 3 SE (1), continues OS 6" map 1963 46 NE (5), OS 6" map 1970 56 NW (6), OS map 1st. Ed. 7 SE (1).	RAILWAY	documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5220 4230
36921	Church Room, Munstone. E of Munstone crossroads		CHAPEL	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5183 4285
36920	Munstone Evangelial Free Church. N of Munstone crosroads		CHAPEL	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5153 4285
37078	Factory	Wiggin Alloys	WORKS		HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5070 4213
38674	Black Poplar, Shelwick	Black poplars, one of two, close together on east side of road near	TREE ANCIENT		HOLMER AND	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Green	Hawthorn Farm.			SHELWICK	5280 4324
30835	Dinmore station	OS 6" map 1964 (2). OS 6" map 1st. Ed. 26 NE (1). Photos. c. 1963, 1910. The skewed bridge was built to squeeze in a waiting room on the new Up platform of 1893, when the second tunnel was opened (3 p 65). Photo. (4 p 75)	RAILWAY STATION		HOPE UNDER DINMORE	SO 5122 5112
18752	Brick Kiln, SW of Wistaston, Kings Pyon	Brick Kilns. {1}	BRICK KILN	Documentary	KING'S PYON	SO 4990 4290
15283	Walling, W of Lugwardine Court	Walling forming W boundary of Lugwardine Court is of rubble, c100 yards long. probably C16 or C17, has 1 ashlar faced buttress & other later buttresses. {1}	WALL	Other structure	LUGWARDINE	SO 5462 4079
15284	Rock Farm, Lugwardine	2 storeys, timber frame, tiled roofs. Built L C16 or E C17. T plan, crosswing at E end. Little altered & all framing exposed. Main chimney shaft has 3 square shafts set diagonally etc. {1}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5522 4088
15281	New Court, Lugwardine	Georgian house, gothicised in 1809-10 by H H Seward. 5 bays with recessed centre, porch & 2 turrets. All castellated. But in entrance hall fine coved Rococo plaster ceiling of c1750. {1} In deed of 1572 Will Rede refers to "my mansion New Court" By 1808 house in possession of Archdeacon J Lilly & the elegant regency W wing added to designs of Henry Sewerd etc. Grounds also contained icehouse, fishponds & ornamental gardens with tunnel under back drive leading to ha ha. {3} Photograph by Bustin shows Upper Lodge, Newcourt, which was burnt in 1877. It is at 5392 4183 and is a thatched, picturesque building. (4)	MANOR HOUSE	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5420 4120
15282	Lugwardine Bridge	Stone, 3 spans, mentioned as existing in quarter sessions records in 1690 & may perhaps be assigned to the E C17. Widened on W side by 9' in 1824 & parapets of both sides are of that date. 3 arches are plain segmental form & piers retain original cutwaters on E. N arch appears to have been rebuilt at some date before the widening. {1} Date from the C16, widened & improved 1824 etc. {2}	BRIDGE	Other structure	LUGWARDINE	SO 5466 4067
15292	Hagley Hall, Lugwardine	Altered, refronted in brick & roof rebuilt c1800. {1} A C17 timber frame house, refaced in brick c1800 etc. {2}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5639 4129
15291	Sunnybank, Corner	Partly refronted in brick. {1}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Lumber Lane, Lugwardine					5503 4114
15290	Cottages etc, NW of Moat, Lugwardine	Range of cottages & barn on N side of road. Has thatched roof. {1} 4 cottages and gardens. {2}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5490 4134
6491	Old Longworth, Lugwardine	Old Longworth incorporates some old materials & poss part of C17 building, but is mainly a modern rebuilding. The moat is fragmentary. Private chapel that formerly stood nr house, was taken down & re erected at Bartestree Convent in 1869-70. {1} Same detached house (W half called Hares Hatch). Nothing outstanding about appearance, Moat has been filled in except for narrow ditch remnant on N side of what was interior. {2} Lower Lakes adjoining moat. {4}	MANOR HOUSE	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5620 3920
15298	School, Lugwardine	In 1629 accommodated in S transept of church, by 1700 had its own building (not located) etc Schoolroom & house built in 1840 etc. {1}	SCHOOL	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5511 4097
15297	The Rock, Lugwardine	Also of red brick, built onto & overshadowing the C17 timber framed house from which it took its name. {2}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5516 4090
15288	House, N of High House, Lugwardine	Contains original moulded ceiling beam. {1}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5463 4100
15285	Old Vicarage, Lugwardine	Modern except for chimney stack c1600 with 3 diagonal shafts in brick. Reset in the modern vicarage is some E c17 panelling with fluted frieze removed from this house. {1} Vicarage (now the Old Vicarage) built in 1886, its C18 predecessor continued in use for many years as parish rooms. The present vicarage now stands on its site. {2}	VICARAGE	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5508 4100
15287	Crown & Anchor Inn, Lugwardine	Has large C18 & modern additions. {1}	INN	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5477 4107
15286	New Rents Farm, Lugwardine	Has thatched roof. {1}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5497 4107
15289	High House, Lugwardine	2 tenements on W side of road. T plan with cross wing at E end. {1}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5470

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		2 houses, smith shop & gardens. {2}				4093
15280	Longworth, Lugwardine	Built c1788 by Anthony Keck. 6 bays, 2 storeys etc. {1} Full description. {3}	MANOR HOUSE	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5628 3968
15296	Hagley Court (Park), Lugwardine	c1825 Hagley Park of c1750. a part of the Logworth estate, was extended & had its facade stuccoed & modelled in the Regency style etc.{1}	COUNTRY HOUSE	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5623 4100
34569	Tidnon Park Monument	Monument shown on first Edition and 1973 maps 200m South east of Home Farm (Sheepcote on 1973 map) on east side of Tidnor wood.	MONUMENT	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5639 4005
11862	Godwin Tile Works (1st), from 1849	Brickworks & tile factory established by William Godwin 1848. Offices still stand now converted into 2 cottages. Behind them is a row of low brick built sheds which were originally workers houses. {1} Full description of business. {2} Brickyard Cottage rebuilt in 1990s from original bricks on site. Fairview House is the original site building, now in 2003, it is a dwelling. (3) A small brickworks had operated in Lugwardine since the early 1800s, William Godwin, a brickmaker previously working in Ledbury, bought the lease in 1849. He employed ten labourers. Henry Godwin joined his brother in 1852 after working in the Worcester Porcelain Company and the company began to make decorative tiles. The business made a lot of money and William Godwin was able to buy Porch House, Lugwardine with a considerable amount of land, including the tile works. In 1861 he bought the Withington works (SMR 11863). (4)	BRICK AND TILEMAKING SITE	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5510 4130
21115	Field north of Aston Fields	Post-medieval pottery (unstratified).No archaeological features observed during pipe trenching, except for a ditch (see HWCC 21116).	POTTERY	finds	LUGWARDINE	SO 5415 4250
41544	Quarry and hollow way, east of Fiddlers End	A quarry about 100m by 100m can be seen, overlying ridge and furrow. A hollow way leads south from it towards Wilcroft house. It is not shown on the tithe map or first edition. (1)	QUARRY	earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5640 4169
24504	Park, New Court, Lugwardine	Park identified by HWGT Survey. {1} New Court was a medieval manorial centre for Lugwardine parish. The early parts of the existing house may have been built by Richard Warnecombe, mayor of Hereford during Henry VIII's reign. The panelled parlour on the first floor is more likely to be the work of William Reed,	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5410 4120

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		owner of New Court in the late 16th century. The park is first shown on the 1831 OS 1" map, when it included all the land S of the house bordered by the Lugg. The tithe map names the land near the house as The Lawn; this may indicate the Tudor park. Rev. John Lilly, archdeacon of Hereford, gave the house a Gothic restyling in 1809-10 and probably built the lower lodge at Lugwardine Bridge. The park was extended N during the 19th century. A new approach from the N was created, with another lodge. A large kitchen garden lay N of the house. The house at New Court is now divided up, and the park is in separate ownership. {2}				
42714	Tidnor Mills, south of Lugwardine	Description of the remains of the mill after demolition had taken place. There are still substantial remains of the old mill race and parts of sluice gates and arches.(1) Tidnor Mills and the navigation of the Wye. (2)	MILL	building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5540 3970
30760	Shelwick Green causeway	Shelwick Green causeway identified by Anthea Brian as a structure on the river Lugg. Not mentioned in the late 17th century survey by Dennell, either because it presumably formed no obstruction at the time of the survey or because it was built at a later date. (1)	CAUSEWAY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5330 4310
18770	House (site), NW of convent, Lugwardine	House buildings garden and land. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5478 4095
23228	Lugg Farm, Lugwardine	Late 18th to early 19th century farmhouse. {1}	FARMHOUSE	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5335 4180
30320	Tidnor Lock, river Lugg	Tidnor lock identified by Anthea Brian as a structure on the river Lugg. Not mentioned in the late 17th century survey by Dennell, either because it presumably formed no obstruction at the time of the survey or because it was built at a later date. (1)	LOCK	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5530 3980
40002	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5604 4088
41213	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5513 4143

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
41214	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5598 4157
41215	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5611 4157
22991	Candleshoe, New Court, Lugwardine	Candleshoe is a long range on the eastern side of the outer court yard of New Court and is of mixed timber framed, stone and brick construction. {1}	BARN	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5423 4121
40008	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5460 4158
31965	Pound, New Court	On the first edition OS map a Pound is marked on the west side of the road just to the north of Lugwardine Bridge. (1)	POUND	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5460 4070
15295	Lugwardine Court, Lugwardine	For landscape park see 31707. c1810. {1} Known until 1865 as Rockfield House largely rebuilt c1810 by Rev J Freeman, plain 3 storey ashlar block etc. {2}	DWELLING	Building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5483 4083
35461	Kartway House	a) In the late 18th and 19th centuries, the living of Lugwardine was in the hands of many important and influential clergy, e.g. the Revs John Napleton (1810-1818), John Clutton (1831-1838) Hugh Hanmer Morgan (1838-1862), but these were generally non-residents in the parish. In 1885, Thomas Nicholson inspected the old vicarage house, but found it to be incommodious and badly-built and not worth spending money on. In its place Nicholson designed a new building of brick with stone dressings and gables with part-timbering. There were to be bay-windows to the main living-rooms and Nicholsons favourite narrow sash-windows. Diocesan Records-plans etc.	PARSONAGE	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5501 4098
31943	Flooding meadow, Tidnor	Straight north south ditches can be seen in one field to the north of the 1970s flood defences on the river Lugg. Possibly represent flood meadows. Further areas of flood meadows may be present to the west. (1)	WATER MEADOW	earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5580 3960
18769	Buildings (site), N of New Court, Lugwardine	Buildings & Fold. {1}	BUILDING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5412 4138

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
31207	Tidnor Court Landscape Park	The 1831 OS 1" shows Tidnor as a settlement with orchards, while the 6" map of c.1880 shows remnant parkland. The house is late Georgian in style, but could be later. An 1885 sale catalogue mentions a lawn and pleasure ground to the front of the house, and a walled kitchen garden directly behind it. Between the walled garden and Rhystone Lane is an area of shrubbery/plantation. To the sides of the house are orchards, and a meadow lies to the front, planted with a shrubbery next to the road, conifers on the W and deciduous trees on the E. Some of this Victorian landscape still survives. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5550 3980
37846	Toll House	Lugg Bridge	TOLL HOUSE	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5350 4180
40021	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5460 4158
11858	Tidnor Forge	Working in 1805. The site was later used for a cornmill & is now a farm. {1} On the R Lugg. A forge once stood on this site. Some mill buildings remain incorporated into a farmstead. The mill ceased operating in the early 1920s. {2} At beginning of C18 mill was disused & almost derelict until lease granted to J Smallman, incl 2 water cornmills. Towards end of C18 milling ceased & government built forge & general ironworks at Tidnor.... charcoal only fuel used in finery forge etc etc 1840-70 appears to be cornmill again...until discontinued in 1920s. Demolished c1953 & mill race filled in.{2} The leat, weir and other structure can still be clearly seen. They are constructed of large masonry blocks, some apparently carved. Could these be reused stone from Hereford Castle? (3)	MILL	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5540 3980
18771	Cottage (site), E of Hemhill, Lugwardine	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5565 4142
38210	Lugwardine Chapel	noted as "Mission Room" as on the OS Map 1905 Second Ed. A name often given to independent chapels in the Nineteenth Cent., especially of anabaptist/ Christian Brethren origins The community was initiated in 1820, and the current chapel building was funded	CHAPEL	building	LUGWARDINE	SO 5512 4120

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		by William Godwin, the famous tile maker and for many years known as "Godwins Chapel", hence the marvellous tiled floor in the main chapel. More details are to be found in Lugwardine History Society booklet, "Lugwardine in the Nineteenth Century". p51-53. The present chapel was built in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century. (1)				
31179	Longworth Landscape Park	Longworth estate was bought in the 15th century by the Walwyns of Much Marcle, who retained it until the mid 19th century. The moated site at Old Longworth is probably their original mansion. The present mansion (by Anthony Keck) had been built by the mid 18th century. The ancient chapel at the moated site was restored and landscaped in 1859, but was later moved next to Bartestree Convent. Taylor's 1786 county map shows an avenue from the S of the present house to the parish church. It does not appear in an illustration of the house of c.1790, which shows an estate bridge over the dammed river. The 1831 OS 1" map shows landscaping below Tidnor Wood, and a walled garden. The estate was acquired in 1822 by Robert Biddulph Philipps, who greatly increased the parkland and built a new drive with double lodges and an avenue. He also introduced new pleasure grounds behind the house, with walks, an Italian flower garden with summer-house, a rockery/fernery, a rose garden with sundial, a vinery and greenhouses. The house is now a hotel, while the pleasure grounds and most of the park have disappeared. The walled garden was demolished in 1999. There is a stone monument to a racehorse in the park next to the Bartestree road. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5630 3950
41230	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5513 4143
41231	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5598 4157
41232	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5611 4157
31707	Lugwardine Court Landscape Park	The existing house of c.1810 must have replaced an earlier one, as the stable-block's weather vane is dated 1775. The 1831 OS 1"	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5480

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		map shows some parkland and a walled garden. Early 20th century sale catalogues list a thatched lodge at the drive's entrance, an avenue and areas of mature trees. A well-stocked walled kitchen garden with two peach houses and five glasshouses stood to the SW; a gardener's cottage of c.1810 in the cottage ornee style, with stone walls and thatched roof, stood at the garden's SW corner. The house's grounds are now mostly filled with new houses and a school: the lodge, drive and avenue are gone. The walled garden is still cultivated, the gardener's cottage survives, and the site of a peach house can be located. {1}				4080
18772	House (site), NW of Rosemary Cottage, Lugwardine	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5535 4049
40030	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5604 4088
18774	Houses (site), W of Hagley Hall, Lugwardine	3 cottages and gardens. 3 houses and gardens. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5628 4135
40036	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5460 4158
31162	Hagley Park/Court Landscape Park	The house at Hagley Park belonged to the neighbouring Longworth estate in the late 19th century, although part of it is older than Longworth. The 1831 OS 1" map names a crescent-shaped area of parkland above Bartestree as 'Hagley Park', and the OS 6" map of c. 1885 shows the land around Hagley and Longworth as parkland. A 1913 sale catalogue mentions well-timbered pasture land around the house, excellent views, a conservatory with glasshouses, a partly-walled kitchen garden, pleasure grounds and lawns. The lawns to the front of the house featured island beds and cast iron fencing. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5640 4100
18776	Cottages (site), SW of Tidnor House, Lugwardine	Three Cottages and gardens. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5544 3985
18775	Blacksmiths (site), W of Hagley Hall,	House, blacksmiths shop garden and orchard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5635

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Lugwardine					4125
21652	Litmarsh Farm, Marden	House, two storeys, timber-framed. Barn NW of house has been rebuilt except the W end. (1)	FARMHOUSE	Building	MARDEN	SO 5280 4990
33547	Brick House	Brick house, on stone plinth, first phase 1640, with later alterations. Bricks are locally made, English bond, narrow and varied in colour. (1) Farmhouse. Probably c17, partly refronted in early c18 and altered in late c19. Timber-frame, brick and hipped slate roof. L-plan, main front in brick facing roughly south and return wing to left hand side. South elevation: two storeys, three windows, brick end stack to right, three clustered brick band three courses deep at first floor level; regular fenestration: 2-light c19 casements, those on ground floor under segmental heads; central eledged late c19 door. Main block and cross-wing both have exposed timber-framing, four panels high to right sides. Cross-wing has late c19 alterations and extensions to rear in brick. (RCHM Vol II, p 139). (2) Clay for the bricks were obtained from the field immediately to the west. In the middle of the house under the floorboards was a hole which led to the cellar, and was probably used for filling hop sacks. The building was probably an early barn conversion. (from the owner). Bricks: in photo of two sizes - right, in mm 215 x 115 x 55 and 220 x 110 x 60, left, 230 x 105 x 80 and 220 x 105 x 75. Photos house from south, part of elevation from west showing two sizes of brick, chimneys on w elevation, field to west showing source of clay for bricks. Visit in 2003. (3) Built in the 16th or 17th cnetury and largely reconstructed in the late 17th century. Inside are some 17th C turned balusters. (4)	HOUSE	building	MARDEN	SO 5195 4839
31614	Ash Grove Farm, Marden	Ash Grove Farm is shown on the tithe map named as a building lying in an area of rectangular fields.(1) (2) Grade II listed Farmhouse. Probably C17 origins, remodelled and extended in early C19. Rendered pavilion block to front of brick range, slate roofs. Irregular plan consisting of two overlapping parallel ranges aligned roughly north-east/south-west. Two storeys. North-west elevation: three windows, end stacks, early C19 glazing bar sashes, contemporary French casements to ground floor, central 6-panelled early C19 door with fluted architraves and tansom light, early C20 lean-to verandah, hipped roof. South-east elevation of	FARM	building	MARDEN	SO 5356 5001

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		rear range has C19 casements, early C19 ledged door to left and panelled late C19 door to right. Said to have timber-framing inside. (3)				
34612	Mission House, Hawkersland Cross	Mission House (plymouth Brethren) shown on First Edition and 1964 maps standing in a large garden.	CHAPEL	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5288 4784
41208	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5379 4677
10161	Warren, N of Church, Marden	"Conny geer" name of L field to N of vicarage. {1}	WARREN	Placename	MARDEN	SO 5138 4718
23295	Catchpoles Weir, Marden	Mentioned as a landmark in "Bounds of the Manor of Marden 1658". This describes the place where the parish boundary still runs along the Lugg for a short distance. Few signs of this place have been found on the banks or in the river - only slight ripples in the water and some depressions on the ground. {1}	WEIR	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5120 4720
8532	Shrunken settlement earthworks, Marden	Earthworks of possible shrunken settlement, perhaps part of medieval village of Marden. {1} c1720 Map of Marden shows fields : "Perry Pool". Close to E of church. "Tho Road" with two buildings "Rd Baily" with two buildings and "Glebe" with three buildings. (2)	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5140 4700
9099	Laystone Bridge	Stone, four spars, predecessor called Wisterton Bridge (1539). Existing structure no later than 17th century, 18th century and modern alterations, parapets modern. {1} Laystone Herefordshire Council Bridge 18. One arch added using contractor John Gethin. (2)	BRIDGE	Other structure	MARDEN	SO 5180 4770
18947	Wisteston Chapel, SW of Wisteston, Marden	Site of Wisteston Chapel. {1}	CHAPEL	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5175 4825
21651	Brook Farm, Marden	Timber-framed house, 2 storeys, E side of road. Built c1600 of irregular plan. The SW block seems to be a slightly later addition and the E end of the house was rebuilt early in the C18. There are modern additions on the N side. An original central wing projected to the N and had a projecting upper storey with a moulded bressummer and now covered by a modern addition. Some of the	BUILDING	Building	MARDEN	SO 5205 4805

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		timber-framing is close-set. In the ceiling of a cellar is a re-used moulded beam with the initials and date: STP 1683. The ground floor room in the N wing has original moulded ceiling beams. {1}				
21332	The White House, Marden	Dwelling with Cider House.	BUILDING		MARDEN	SO 5366 4809
23296	River fishery, Bracedory, Marden	Mentioned as a landmark in "Bounds of the Manor of Marden in 1658". This describes the place where the parish boundary still runs along the Lugg for a short distance. Bracedory is mentioned elsewhere in the "History of Marden" to do with a fishery. Few signs of this place have been found on the banks or in the river - only slight ripples in the water and some depressions in the ground. {1}	FISHERY	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5135 4730
32355	Brick Lump Orchard, Brick Orchard	N slope overlooking Lugg Valley (Glacial water spillway)	BRICKWORKS	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5318 4987
41207	Saw Pit on first edition OS map	SAW PIT	SAW PIT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5395 4810
41204	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5374 4946
41011	Quarry	Circular quarry 75m north east of Norton Court can be seen on an aerial photograph. (1) Though it lies in an area of quarries it is not actually shown on the first edition, so it either post dates the first edition or more likely pre-dates it. Probably a gravel pit. (2)	QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5360 4950
41012	Quarry, north east of Norton Court	Signs of quarry from an aerial photograph is not shown on the first edition map. This means it pre dates 1885 and was not mapped because it left little trace or it post dates 1885. It is most likely to be earlier (as it is not present today). Lies in an area of quarrying, probably gravel. (1)	QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5399 4950
41206	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	gravel?	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5395 4810
41014	Linear quarry, Nash Hill	Linear depressions and parallel linear mounds on the top of Nash hill are probably the remains of quarries, not shown on the first	QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5360

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		edition maps. They probably date therefore to the 18th century. (1)				4845
39987	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5299 4858
31890	Yays Cottage, Moreton Bridge Road	A house is shown on the Coningsby map of 1720 called Yeys Cottage (1) and on the Henry Price map of 1817 (2) and on the Marden tithe map (3). By the time of the 1888 map it is called Yaies Cottage. In 1964 it was no longer present. The Moreton Bridge road takes a kink to avoid it. Before Moreton Bridge road was built there was another older road (SMR 31891). (4)	HOUSE	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5160 4652
41013	Quarry, Ash Grove	Earthworks showing on aerial photograph suggest a quarry. It is not shown on the first edition map, or on the 1970 map. This indicates quarry pre-dates 1885. Lies in an area of quarrying, possibly gravel. (1)	QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5378 4995
32448	Brick Kiln Piece	Bridle way on S boundary of field	BRICKWORKS	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5310 4650
35777	Plymouth Brethren Meeting House		CHAPEL	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5289 4784
38462	The Old School House	A small house shown on the Coningsby 1720 map. There was one facing it on the other side of the Moreton Bridge road but this had been demolished by the time of the tithe map. (1) On the side of the house is a notice, Old School House founded 1610 by Jane Shelley, widow of Wm Shelley who suffered for plot in favour of Mary Queen of Scots. (2)	SCHOOL	building	MARDEN	SO 5165 4680
31184	Marden Court Landscape Park	The present house at Marden Court includes parts of a 16th and 17th century house. That house is shown on the great map of Marden (c.1720), when it was surrounded by orchards. An 1826 sale catalogue lists a lawn, plantations, flower borders, an arbour, groups of trees, and a carriage drive with gates. A later sale catalogue (1914) shows croquet taking place on the lawn. There are mature trees, a new shrubbery, and a greenhouse in the E side of the house. The house was reached from the E via a winding drive. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5130 4710
31215	Wisteston Court	Wisteston is an ancient foundation; its chapel belonged to the	LANDSCAPE	Documentary	MARDEN	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Landscape Park	knights of St John of Dinmore. The house had a 15th century hall, and was altered by the Price family in the 17th and 18th centuries. House and chapel were abandoned in the 20th century; the house is now in ruins and the chapel was demolished in 1909. The Coningsby map of Marden manor (c1720) shows Wisteston Court set amongst orchards and a hop yard. There is a walled garden with a formal gateway next to the Marden lane. An 1889 sale catalogue lists a walled kitchen and flower garden, divided into quarters. The house was surrounded by meadows with a variety of good timber. These meadows covered c.50 acres. Tree planting was denser close to the house and sparser further away. By this time, the house was reached by a drive to the E, with an avenue of chestnuts. These still survive. {1} History of the chapel, now demolished. (2)	PARK			5170 4890
38684	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MARDEN	SO 5402 4744
38685	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MARDEN	SO 5405 4796
39798	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5329 5009
38865	Upper Paradise Farm, Marden	Detailed examination of the house which has a timber-framed wall on its western side. An extension is built of brick. It was probably built c.1620, with much of the timber framing being replaced in brick at a much later date. (1)	HOUSE	building	MARDEN	SO 5200 4740
42679	Wisteston Court, North of Marden	An examination of the building was made which is now empty and derelict. The original house appears to have been a 15th century open, base-cruck hall type. The hall was divided and altered in the 17th century. The house was added to c.1700 and considerable additions were made c.1800. (1)	HOUSE	building	MARDEN	SO 5180 4880
41203	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	MARDEN	SO 5375 4961
18440	Bridge House, Mordiford	H plan with cross wings at N & S ends. Prob timber framed building of late C16 or early C17, but except for part of E wall has	DWELLING	Building	MORDIFORD	SO 5702

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		been entirely rebuilt or encased in the C18. {1}				3738
18456	House, SE of church, Mordiford	Part covered in rough cast. {1}	DWELLING	Building	MORDIFORD	SO 5709 3732
18597	Cottage, Larport, Mordiford	Also extended to W late in C17. {1}	DWELLING	Building	MORDIFORD	SO 5702 3889
18520	Cottage, Larport, Mordiford	Built E C17, 2nd bay to E added later in century. {1}	DWELLING	Building	MORDIFORD	SO 5712 3886
8950	Gardens, Sufton Court, Mordiford	L C18 landscape park. Walled kitchen garden 100m to NE of house, largely demolished c1980, S wall remains. Repton called in to advise Hereford. Red Book dated 1795. Grounds remain close to proposals in book, which were largely completed by 1805 etc etc. {1} Sufton has been the seat of the Hereford family since the 12th century. The house now known as Sufton Court was commissioned by James Hereford in the 1780s; the architect is likely to have been James Wyatt or Anthony Keck. It was occupied by 1789. Hereford then turned his attention to the grounds, and a Red Book was commissioned from Humphry Repton in 1795: most of his recommendations were probably carried out. These included a stock fence boundary between park and pleasure grounds, and flower beds around the house. The surviving views to S and W are very similar to illustrations in the Red Book. The entrances and drive are probably also Repton's. The pleasure ground lies on the house's W, S and E sides, and includes lawns with specimen trees and shrubs. The W part of the park is permanent pasture with parkland planting, while the E part includes the lower slopes of a well-wooded hill. Repton's landscaping of the park involved removing hedges, planting new trees and straightening the line of the road. The kitchen garden and stables are N of the house. The kitchen garden's N, E and W walls were demolished in the 1960s, but the S wall survived, as it forms the N wall of the gardens at the house. {5}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Other structure	MORDIFORD	SO 5700 3700
35468	The Old Rectory	a) Mordiford church and rectory house make a fine show when viewed from the bridge over the River Lugg. The main block of the rectory is of three-storeys and five bays, the central bay being	PARSONAGE	Documentary	MORDIFORD	SO 5707 3748

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		slightly advanced under a curving gable, giving a slight Baroque feel to the building. Pevsner dates it to the early 18th century, but Duncumb in his history of the County states it was built by the Rev Dr Paul Foley who was rector from 1750 till 1759. The Foley family were patrons from the late 17th century. Duncumb also says that Charles John Bird, rector 1804 -1854 extended the building. This must refer to the two-storey red-brick attachment with segment - headed tripartite windows. This has the appearance of the early 19th century. Duncumb, History of Herefordshire, Statutory Lists and Pevsner Herefordshire.				
42018	Penteulo Herefordshire Council Bridge 2	1814, one span using contractor John Gethin for an estimated cost in pounds of 85	BRIDGE		MORDIFORD	SO 5710 3730
19044	House, SE of Church, Mordiford	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	MORDIFORD	SO 5705 3740
19055	Cottage (site), E of church, Mordiford	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	MORDIFORD	SO 5710 3740
10369	Mordiford Lock, River Lugg, Mordiford	Stone-built lock structure. No lock gates survive. Part of provision for Lugg Navigation, possibly dates close to construction of Leominster Canal. {1} Attempts to make Lugg navigable were enacted 1696 & again 1714, latter being successful. The architect "instead of building locks at proper places, he put up gates, where he found bridges crossing river." {2} The Leominster to Stourport canal was constructed after 1779, at which time Lugg River Navigation may have been improved. {2}	LOCK	Other structure	MORDIFORD	SO 5680 3740
38639	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MORDIFORD	SO 5707 3752
25362	Hopkiln, Brookhouse Farm, Moreton on Lugg	Two cowls on rectangular building. Hop barn. {1}	HOPKILN	Building	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 4990 4630
25361	Hopkiln, Moreton on Lugg	One hopkiln, capped possibly by church. {1}	HOPKILN	Building	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5050 4570

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
41276	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 4988 4633
35469	Tall Trees	Grid reference not exact. In 1878, the parsonage house at Moreton was inspected and found to be unsuitable, so Thomas Nicholson was approached for plans for a new building. This was for the Rev Charles Henry Taylor of Queens College, Cambridge who was to be rector from 1875 till 1923. The Rev Taylor was - owing to income from an exclusive private nursing home in London-relatively wealthy and his new rectory house quite substantial and at £2000, quite expensive. The building is in the free style adopted by Nicholson from the 1870's, being built of brick but having much blue-brick decoration (diapering etc) in the gables and elsewhere, and with plain sash-windows. There is a two-storey porch projection, with a round headed entrance arch; the first floor and gable above are half-timbered. Church Commissioners Records (Hereford) - plans etc.	PARSONAGE	Documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5000 4500
24559	Park, Moreton Court	Park identified by HWGT Survey. {1} Moreton was originally a church estate connected to Hereford Cathedral. It was in private ownership by the 17th century. The 1832 OS 1" map shows the Court with a small park. The 1845 tithe map mentions the 'mansion house, garden and pleasure ground' but not the park. Moreton, plus additional land, was bought by Thomas Evans in 1861, extending the estate to almost 1000 acres. Evans also built a new mansion, further away from the road than the old house and with a larger park. W of the house lay the pleasure grounds, with a long terrace walk. A 1928 sale catalogue lists lawns with three tennis courts, an archery ground, and rhododendrons and other shrubs. A walled garden had fruit trees, herbaceous borders, box-edged paths and yew hedges, a greenhouse, other glasshouses, and three vineries. {2}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5070 4580
37849	Toll House		TOLL HOUSE	documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5020 4590
8968	Cottages (site), NW of Upper House Farm, Moreton	Cottage & garden. Cottages & garden. Cottage & garden. House & garden. Garden. {1} Now 1 lodge as entrance drive from Court comes this way. - HAW	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5016 4572

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
38669	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5133 4620
30838	Moreton on Lugg station	OS 6" map 1964 (2). OS 6" map 1st. Ed. 26 SE (1). Photo. c. Feb 1958 (3 p 86) Originally accommodated in a hollow tree (4 p42), (5 p74). Two giant Oaks called Adam and Eve stood very near the station platform. Adam 65 feet in girth and inside diameter 12 feet was for some time the only station house and 15 persons have taken tea at one time under its roof. Drawing 1853 (6, p47-8).	RAILWAY STATION		MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5123 4585
8508	Moreton Bridge	Three spans - two over river, one over backwater, joining river here. Probably 16th century, although altered and widened since. Rubble with some ashlar facing. Recently restored (1932). {1}	BRIDGE	Other structure	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5130 4590
38671	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5131 4625
38670	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5133 4620
30837	Moreton junction	OS 6" map 1st. Ed. 26 SE (1). To MOD marshalling yard. No doubt for security reasons not shown until OS 6" map 1976 (2). Major development in reception sidings and connections into War Department Ordnance Depot 1943 (3 p86).	RAILWAY JUNCTION		MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5104 4680
4048	Lower Lyde Court	House & moat,. The house is of 2 storeys with cellars. the walls are of rubble & the roofs are slate covered. The L shaped wing on the NW side of the house dates prob from the C17 but has been much altered & faced with stone. Some chamfered beams are exposed within the house. {1}	DWELLING	Building	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5185 4389
25480	Coal Pit Field at Pipe and Lyde	Field names 'Coal Pit Field' and 'Coal Pit Gorst'.	COAL PIT	Placename	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5005 4305
25478	Ingravel Pit at Pipe and Lyde	Field name 'Ingravel Pit'. Field on 2 maps - SO44SE and SO44NE.	PIT-GRAVEL	Placename	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4940 4500
25477	Ingravel Pit Field at Pipe and Lyde	Field name 'Ingravel Pit Field'.	PIT-GRAVEL	Placename	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4910 4470

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
18613	Vineyard, N of Pipe Bridge	Vineyard. {1}	VINEYARD	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5012 4440
18620	House (site), W of Stone Cottage, Pipe	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5122 4390
42743	Lyde Arundel, model farm	Model farm, built about 1800, belonging to Guy's Hospital Estate. U-shaped with house on 4th side. Exterior restored and internal arrangements altered. (1)	MODEL FARM	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4963 4339
31562	Lower lyde brick kiln	Claypits (quarries) and kiln in an orchard in 1886. Cleared by 1:25000 map. Probably used for Lower Lyde Farm 200 metres away to the north or possibly Lyde Court, 400 metres to the west.(1) Site visit in 2003. Very slight brick scatter, however there were a number of whole bricks in the northern ditch. 2 photos in database.(2)	BRICK KILN	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5164 4405
18622	Cottage (site), NE of Lwrr Lyde Court	Mutton Hall Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5218 4429
18621	Houses (site), E of Lower Lyde Farm	Two houses and gardens. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5178 4432
18619	House (site), S of Hill Barn, Pipe	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5085 4371
18618	House (site), S of The Highway, Pipe & Lyde	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5055 4339
35483	Lyde House	a) The Hereford Times reported in 1863 that there had been no parsonage house at Pipe and Lyde since the time of Charles I. Francis Tebbs Havergal was appointed to the living in 1861; Havergal, was the son of William Henry Havergal a writer of sacred music and brother of Frances Ridley Havergal, poetess and writer of many hymns. The Rev Havergal, also a musician of some ability, was a member of the Vicars Choral and was allowed to reside at the College buildings in the cathedral close. However in 1867, it was decided that only unmarried clergy could live in	PARSONAGE	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5054 4365

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		these buildings and thus it was necessary to provide a vicarage house at Pipe for Francis Havergal. William Chick produced plans for the new building which was to cost just £800 and it is perhaps his best building of this genre. The main elevations are of stone, with gables-one half-hipped-and casement windows some with trefoiled heads and others with pointed heads. There is decorative work in red and blue brick with a blue-brick cross set in each of the window tympana. This latter seems to have been a characteristic of Chick. During 1914, an Irish tramp, John Wilson, was passing by near the vicarage when he was bitten by a dog, belonging to a maid from the parsonage. Wilson seeking redress knocked at the front door, then barged in and went berserk, smashing crockery and breaking windows. With a hammer in one hand and knife in the other, he then threatened the vicar, the Rev Gustavus Bosanquet, who took up a broom to defend himself. However John Wilson told the vicar: "If you had not been such an old man, I would have bashed your brains out." He later received one month's imprisonment. Diocesan Records-plans etc and Hereford Times 1863/1914.				
18614	Buildings (site), N of Lwr Lyde Farm, Pipe & Lyde	Field and buildings. {1}	BUILDING	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5135 4485
42602	Possible site of vineyard at Pipe and Lyde	Possible site of vineyard from field name evidence (tithe Apportionment of the county, 1835-1845).(1)	VINEYARD	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5010 4440
41189	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4925 4360
41188	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4925 4470
36529	Ditch, Old Orchard	Earthwork ditch in field adjacent to Mill Close (tithe number 112). Bordered on NW side by brook to Pipe and to SE by 3 linked ponds. Possibly part of water system or connected with former mill.	MILL RACE	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4990 4400
35656	Wind Pump	Wind pump 100m west of Lyde Arundel shown on 1964 map. (1)	WIND PUMP	Documentary	PIPE AND	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
					LYDE	4954 4330
31180	Lower Lyde Court Landscape Park	Lower Lyde Court was an estate by the late 17th century; part of the existing house still dates to this period. A moat surrounded the house (shown on the c.1885 OS 6"map), and it may have been used as a garden feature in the 16th and 17th centuries. A 19th century estate map shows trees planted in the moat. Guy's Hospital in London owned the house c.1730. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5200 4390
18615	Smithy, S of Moreton House	House smithshop and garden. {1} The original timber-framed cottage of one room up and one room down dates to c.1700. The roof has been raised. The brick front is of Flemish Garden Wall bond, c. 18th century. A single brick plat band is probably 19th century. (2)	SMITHY	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5020 4510
40006	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5084 4353
40019	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5084 4353
40018	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5270 4400
41233	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5014 4450
40035	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5272 4383
40032	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5147 4407
40020	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5272 4383
40007	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5272

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
						4383
40017	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5147 4407
40005	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5270 4400
40033	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5270 4400
40004	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5147 4407
41216	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5014 4450
40034	Quarry		QUARRY	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5084 4353
41225	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5014 4450
23938	Pantiles Cottage, Ridgewater, Sutton St Nicholas.	Pantiles Cottage, Ridgeway Road, Sutton St Nicholas. Brick fill, timber-framed, Grade II listed building. Probably 17th century.	DWELLING	Building	SUTTON	SO 5368 4524
30749	Bridge, Sutton Marsh, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Bridge, Sutton: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail (1)	BRIDGE	building	SUTTON	SO 5460 4440
30751	Bridge (remnants), Sutton Marsh, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Bridge (remnants) Sutton: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail (1)	BRIDGE	building	SUTTON	SO 5370 4440
30752	Culverts, Sutton Marsh, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Culverts, Sutton: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail (1)	CULVERT	building	SUTTON	SO 5360 4390

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
23297	Aqueduct across River Lugg of Hereford & Gloucester Canal, Sutton	Built in 1844 and demolished in the 1920s. The remains of one of the stone piers is still visible in the bed of the river here (Shelwick) when the water is low. The embankments on either side of the river remain as well as some of the syphons that carried the river under this very low aqueduct. {1}	AQUEDUCT	Ruin	SUTTON	SO 5330 4382
30750	Bridge, Sutton Marsh, Hereford-Gloucester Canal	Bridge, Sutton: Surviving feature of the Hereford-Gloucester Canal. Presumably was once the canal bridge and was later converted to rail (1)	BRIDGE	building	SUTTON	SO 5390 4410
11102	Mills	Duncomb refers to the "Kings Mills" recorded in 1661, and 3 water corn mills. {1}	MILL	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5300 4500
41209	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	SUTTON	SO 5385 4661
27012	Pantalls, Sutton St Nicholas	Possibly a proposed development site. This SMR number was allocated by Hereford and Worcester but not defined.	OCCUPATION	documentary	SUTTON	SO 5338 4528
18948	Cottages (site), NE of Upper House, Sutton St Nicholas	2 cottages and gardens. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5355 4545
10163	Dovecote, S of Freens Court, Marden	Map of c 1720 shows 2 buildings to S of Moat. Eastern, Square one marked Pigeon House. {1}	DOVECOTE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5202 4588
18980	Settlement, S of Sutton Rhea	Cottage and garden, 2 cottages and garden, cottage and garden. {1}	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5380 4430
38675	Black Poplar	two Black Poplars recorded as one tree in Æ97 survey	TREE ANCIENT		SUTTON	SO 5289 4460
38676	Black Poplar	two Black Poplars recorded as one tree in Æ97 survey	TREE ANCIENT		SUTTON	SO 5289 4460
38668	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		SUTTON	SO 5184 4651
35500	The Old Rectory	a) The rectory house at Sutton was subject to extensive repairs in	PARSONAGE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		1783 for the new incumbent, Edmund Barry. The Rev Barry however was a member of the Vicars Choral and was largely resident in the college buildings. This was convenient as he suffered badly with gout, necessitating him being carried about in a chair! John Johnstone of Mainstone Court acquired the advowson in 1805 and in 1843 the rectory house was rebuilt, possibly anticipating the introduction of young George Henry Johnstone to the living in 1847; he remained as rector till 1898. The house is a solid stuccoed building with a slate roof, symmetrical and in a minimal Tudor style. The architect was Joseph Hancock Evins of Hereford: sometimes described as a builder/surveyor he was declared bankrupt in the mid 1850's, but managed a comeback and was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of County Surveyor in 1862. Diocesan Records-plans etc.				5337 4538
31685	Sutton Court Landscape Park	The 1832 OS 1" map shows Sutton Court with a very small park, SW of the church. The 1844 tithe map shows the house and shrubberies, as well as the park. This was divided in two; the upper park was known as the 'Dog Kennel Orchard', while the lower park was the 'Great Orchard'. The OS 6" map (c.1885) shows no park, but an 1885 sale catalogue describes the grounds as well planted with trees. There are also two ponds, and a walled garden to the NE. Sutton Court was purchased in 1886 by Robert Ormston Backhouse of Co. Durham who, together with his wife, became a noted breeder of daffodils. Many of their hybrids can still be seen in the park in spring. {1}	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5340 4540
24560	Park, Freens Court, Sutton	Park identified by HWGT Survey. {1} The fishponds, dams and water features date from 14th to 19th century. The moat around Freens Court was the earliest feature. The fishpond complex was probably 16th century, a linear bank by 1720. Water derived from the river Lugg. Six ponds existed in 1720 (the time of the Coningsby map) SW of Freens court, only 3 are visible today. They were fisheries, rectangular and about 100m by 20m. After 1720 a large lake replaced the ponds and a bank dammed the lake, Trench 3 cuts this dam, 19th century pottery was found in the upper stratigraphy of T.3. Another diamond shaped bank cut the area south of Freens Court cutting the aisled building. Other ponds associated with hempyards were located here in the post medieval. (2) Freen's Court came into the ownership of the Lingen	LANDSCAPE PARK	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5190 4570

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		family in the early 15th century; the house was probably built c. 1450, and was demolished in 1957, having become a farmhouse in the 19th century. The medieval house was surrounded by a moat; this still appears on an estate plan of c. 1720, although there is now a small garden enclosure on the house's N side. The E section of the moat, facing the house's frontage, has been extended into an ornamental canal. Six pools have been created in an orchard SW of the house. Together, these features formed a water garden, possibly dating to the late 17th or early 18th century. Late 19th century OS maps show the canal but not the ponds, which have become marshland. Freen's Court had no park, but there was an avenue of trees beside the house c. 1720. {3}				
38682	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		SUTTON	SO 5476 4525
18981	Cottage (site), Sutton Rhea	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5368 4450
18983	Settlement, Sutton Marsh	Cottage and garden, cottage and garden, cottage and garden, cottage and garden. {1}	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5465 4400
18984	Cottage (site), W of Sutton Marsh	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5398 4395
41211	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	SUTTON	SO 5430 4628
18986	Cottage (site), Sutton Rhea	House and orchard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5370 4450
24808	Congregational Chapel, Sutton St Nicholas	Post-medieval chapel, disused. To be converted to dwelling. {1}	CHAPEL	Building	SUTTON	SO 5329 4555
41210	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	SUTTON	SO 5415 4632

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
859	Dwelling, W of East Cottage, Wellington	2 storeys, timber frame C17. Original chimney stack with diagonal nibs on the faces {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4950 4820
862	Stocks House, Wellington	Former house, now used as farm building. Late C17 - early C18. 3 bays. 1 storey. Cross wing of 2 storeys at N end. {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4962 4815
860	Dwelling, 300m W of church, Wellington	Cottage, timber framed C17. Crosswing at E end {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4930 4820
1005	Cottage. 800yds W of church, Wellington	5 2 storeys, timber frame. C17 with various later additions {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4896 4812
894	Barn, W of Stocks House Farm, Wellington	Date C17. One storey. 5 bays {1}	BARN	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4955 4818
9377	Wootton Farm, Wellington	C17, timber famed, refaced in brick. {1} Wootton belonged in 1551 to THomas Baskerville but before & after inhsabited by Evesham family. {2}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4886 4865
898	Dwelling, 500m W of church, Wellington	Late C17 - early C18. thatched. timber frame. 2 storeys. Barn at W end Fireplace inside building original with iron crane	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4923 4814
895	The Old Vicarage, Wellington	L-shaped, wings to W and S. E front: tall gabled dormer with simple carved enrichment on barge boards. Date: on beam below RT & 1636 Interior: 2 original fireplaces with stone jambs, oak lintels {1}	VICARAGE	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4945 4818
896	Dwelling, W of Old Vicarage, Wellington	C17. 2 storeys. Corrugated iron roof {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4941 4819
897	Dwelling, 150m N of Vicarage, Wellington	C17, 2 storeys. timber frame. Doorway on W side, segmented head. Blocked {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4941 4819
899	Dwelling, 650m W of church, Wellington	Late C17 - early C18. Timber frame. 2 storeys. Thatched, now covered with corrugated iron {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4907 4812
854	Bridge Farm, Wellington	120yds E of church. 2 storeys, walls of rubble and timber frame. Built eraly C17 on half H shaped plan, with wings extending to	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4985

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		NW. Alterations in C18 {1} Apparently a 17th century house that turns out to be a medieval house with hall and cross-wings. The base of a big arched-brace still remains in the lounge and the wings still have their cambered collar and tie beams and curved wind braces. (2)				4824
855	Church House Farm, Wellington	2 storey. C17 timber frame. Much altered late C18 - early C19 On first floor one room has C17 plaster moulding around ceiling. Inside building, reused moulded ceiling beam {1} Belonged to Dinmore Commandery in 1540	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4980 4822
857	Old Parsonage	2 storeys, C17, early C18 extension on N. Doorway on W side, with original moulded frame. Original staircase with turned balusters, moulded grip handle and newel with shaped pendant {1} An examination of the timbers indicated a date, c.14th century. The lower part and stairwell appear to be early 17th century with an 18th century northern addition. (2)	VICARAGE	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4965 4821
856	Building, N side of churchyard, Wellington	2 storeys. Probably built early C18	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4970 4824
1008	Barn, 800 yds W of church, Wellington	Timber frame barn, of early C18 date {1}	BARN	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4896 4812
861	Dwelling, 30m SW of Church, Wellington	House, early C18. Later additions at S end on W side {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4967 4817
858	East Cottage	2 storeys, timber frame. Built early C18. Now roofed with corrugated iron {1} After examination of the interior and roof the evidence would suggest a date in the late 16th century and would indicate that it was the home of someone reasonably well off. (2)	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4954 4819
41271	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4887 4807
41273	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4996 4882
18900	Mill, N of the Green	Far Mill Furrows, Mill Furrows, Mill Meadow. {1}	MILL	Placename	WELLINGTON	SO 5050

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
						4950
18902	House (site), W of Auberrow, Wellington	House garden and orchard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4915 4735
18906	House (site), S side of High St, Wellington	House garden and orchard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4925 4810
18907	House (site), S side of High St, Wellington	House garden & shop. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4940 4815
18909	Cottage (site) Auberrow, Wellington	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4930 4740
18910	Cottage (site), S of Almshouses, Wellington	Cottage garden and land. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 5005 4760
888	Dovecote, Stocks House, Wellington	Octagonal brick, pyramidal roof and lantern. Roof collapsed, photo {1} Vane: hollow copper ball and pole. Revolving diagonal ladder 2 tiers {3}	DOVECOTE	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4960 4817
18911	Mill, Auberrow, Wellington	House Mill and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Building	WELLINGTON	SO 4940 4745
11186	Almshouses, A49	Almshouses. {1} The plaque says they were founded in 1682 by Sir Herbert Perrott. For six men and restored in 1887 after having fallen into decay. (2) NB check grid ref is correct.	ALMSHOUSE	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 5002 4811
41274	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4990 4833
35512	The Old Vicarage	a) In 1880, the Hereford Times reported that the fine old church at Wellington was almost derelict, and out of a population of 600, only 5 to 7 attended sunday morning service. The elderly and absent Rev Joseph Shepherd was blamed, but he did not retire until 1884, his curate having recently thrown himself into the River Wye. The Rev George William Voysey was appointed to the living, but after inspecting the old vicarage house (of 1636), he stated	PARSONAGE	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4944 4798

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		that even if repairs were carried out he would never live there. Thus in 1885, Thomas Nicholson was called forth to design a new parsonage, however it is not one of his best. There are " Queen Anne"windows, but a Gothic porch and a harsh discordant roofline. The building cost £1775, to which the Commissioners were prepared to forward £1700. The Rev Voysey was still not happy; he considered it unjust that he had to raise the £75 himself. Church Commissioners Records (Bermondsey) and the Hereford Times 1880/1884.				
35773	Non-denominational Chapel		CHAPEL	Documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4912 4815
41272	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 4945 4814
41205	Gravel Pit on first edition OS map	Gravel	GRAVEL PIT	documentary	WELLINGTON	SO 5004 4804
30836	Wellington crossing	OS 6" map 1964 (2). Not named on OS 6" map 1st. Ed. 26 SE, 26 NE (1).	RAILWAY CROSSING		WELLINGTON HEATH	SO 5114 4810
25360	Hopkiln, Eau Withington Court, Withington	One square hopkiln with cowl and vane. {1}	HOPKILN	Building	WITHINGTON	SO 5450 4340
38677	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5497 4391
18870	Cottage, N of Veldo Farm, Withington	Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5565 4365
24819	Eau Withington Court, Eau Withington	17C timber-framed building. Complex includes piggery and 1 outhouse of stone construction with date 1682 - {1}	DWELLING	Building	WITHINGTON	SO 5442 4329
18873	House (site), SE of White House,	House and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5530

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Withington					4230
18898	Houses (site), SE of Diamond Cable, Withington	Joiners House, Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5580 4250
18896	Pool, E of Eau Withington Court	Orchard by Pool. {1}	POND	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5495 4320
18895	Mill, W of Eau Withington Court	Mill orchard. {1}	MILL	Placename	WITHINGTON	SO 5440 4330
18893	House (site), SE of Diamond Cables, Withington	Homestead and lands. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5595 4250
26853	Whitestone Chapel, Withington	Baptist chapel (1). Strict baptist made of stone and slate and dated to 1821. (2)	CHAPEL	building	WITHINGTON	SO 5640 4275
18878	House (site), S of Withington Marsh	House garden and land. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5550 4400
37076	Factory		WORKS		WITHINGTON	SO 5610 4293
24824	Adjacent to the Black Barn, Whitestone, Withington	Post-medieval hop kilns & stone granary. (Brick hop kiln.) Both in ruinous condition. (1) Survey showed that surviving buildings belonged to a group of outbuildings shown on the 1904 OS map. They are the west hop kiln and the southern end of the stone barn. The other buildings had been demolished. Linear features noted are probably drainage channels. A possible phasing sequence for the buildings is suggested. One trench revealed the end of a further building not shown on any of the maps consulted. (2)	HOPKILN	Ruin	WITHINGTON	SO 5589 4280
38679	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5497 4391
18874	Fishpool, N of Nunnington, Withington	Fishpool Hopyard, Fishpool. {1}	FISHPOND	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5515 4350

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
38730	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5630 4287
18840	Cottages (site), W of West Lydiatt, Withington	Cottage garden and orchard. Cottage and garden. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5570 4300
18897	Brick Kiln, E of Eau Withington	Brick Clamp Meadow. {1}	BRICK KILN	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5495 4285
38678	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5436 4214
38680	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5448 4220
38725	Black Poplar	Black Poplar 4 trees adj. To A465 at Nunnington	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5496 4290
38726	Black Poplar	Black Poplar	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5496 4290
38727	Black Poplar	Black Poplar 4 trees adj. To A465 at Nunnington	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5496 4290
38728	Black Poplar	Black Poplar 4 trees adj. To A465 at Nunnington	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5496 4290
38729	Black Poplar	Black Poplar (rare tree)	TREE ANCIENT		WITHINGTON	SO 5630 4288
18875	House (site), SE of Diamond Cables, Withington	House garden and orchard. {1}	DWELLING	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5585 4245

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7.3.10 Modern (16 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
34616	Mission Hall, Portway	Mission Hall not shown on First Edition but is on 1964 map in the centre of Portway Village.	CHAPEL	Documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4864 4534
34552	Highfield House, covered reservoir	Covered reservoir on hill top 200m north north east of Highfield House shown on 1964 map, but not on First Edition.	RESERVOIR	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5103 4293
34551	Highfield House, Wind pump	Wind pump, on hill north north east of Highfield House 50m south of covered reservoir. Not shown on First Edition, is on 1964 map.	WIND PUMP	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5102 4289
34553	Wind Pump, Holmer	Wind pump shown on 1964 map, not on First Edition.	WIND PUMP	Documentary	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5070 4250
34550	Barrow Hill Tank	Tank, presumably water tank, sited on the top of Barrow Hill, Shown on 1964 map.	RESERVOIR	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5444 4155
34613	Windpump	Windpump on Nash Hill - Venns Green shown on 1964 map.	WIND PUMP	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5366 4852
27089	Army Depot, Wellington Marsh	Former army depot. (1) This area was agricultural land until the establishment of an army depot in 1942 and the construction of railway tracks and access road. (2)	ARMY CAMP	documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5020 4740
35683	Moreton on Lugg WWII German Prisoner of War Camp	During World War II every POW camp was given a number from 1 to 1026. Hostels located from the parent site were not given numbers. There were four types, command cages, interrogation centres, transit camps and internment camps. Later Standard camps were developed, commonly huts 18.5 foot wide. Moreton was a German Prisoner Working Company from which all structures have now been removed. It is currently used as housing and farmland. (1)	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP	documentary	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5018 4601
27630	Military Camp, Moreton-on-Lugg	Morton was one of the first US army bases to be put up in 1942. Construction was started by the US army and then interrupted by the need to send men out to North Africa for Operation Torch, the invasion of Morocco and Algeria. I think it was completed by the UK army but remained an American base. I have been told that there are a series of buildings grouped round one very big one and each group held the	MILITARY CAMP	Building	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5007 4648

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		equipment for an American Division which was around 18,000 men. Everything from toothbrushes to spare clothing and three ton trucks. (1) The site was built as part of Operation Bolero which was a scheme to provide developed sites for the US army coming into Europe in 1942 and construction was interrupted when Operation Torch was planned. The layout was similar to that of a site at Wem but there, no large buildings have survived. An important site. (2)				
27629	Moreton-on-Lugg, nr Hereford		DEPOT (STORAGE UNITS)	Building	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5007 4648
34554	Covered Reservoir, Hill Barn	Covered reservoir 100m north east of Hill Barn. Shown on the 1964 map, not shown on First Edition.	RESERVOIR	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5098 4384
34556	Lower Lyde Court, covered reservoir	Covered reservoir shown on 1964 map. Not shown on First Edition. It is sited 200m north west of Lower Lyde Court.	RESERVOIR	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5173 4399
34555	Windpump, Hill Barn	Disused wind pump 150m south west of Hill Barn and on opposite side of the road.	WIND PUMP	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5067 4362
23298	Wergins Bridge, Sutton	Originally built of timber, near Sutton. Road to the bridge crosses a wide floodplain on both sides. The Wergins Stone (HWCM 929) still standing may be the last survivor of a set of stones which were "set up as markers so to direct a passage when the waters cover the meadows to a bridge called the Worgen over Lugg to Sutton". In 1749 the wooden bridge was out of repair and impassable. A stone bridge was built in 1785 a little upstream of the wooden one which was itself replaced in 1912 as it was too narrow. The site of the early bridge may be indicated by a well marked ripple about 100yards below the bridge today. {1}	BRIDGE	Other structure	SUTTON	SO 5290 4465
34574	Pumping Station	Pumping station shown on 1973 map in centre of Withington. Not shown on First Edition.	PUMPING STATION	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5643 4295
34575	Works, Withies Rd	Extensive works shown on 1974 map covering about 200m x 200m triangular shape, consisting of a block of rectangular buildings with smaller sheds. Not shown on first Edition.	FACTORY	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5615 4290

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7.3.11 Undated (142 records)

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
23303	Byfield Bridge/Bodenham Church Bridge and Ford	Important crossing where 5 footpaths from parts of Bodenham parish, south of the river, meet and cross into the churchyard, church and village beyond. First record 1722, called Byfield Bridge, probably wooden. Below the bridge, in the bed of the river are remains of what appears to be a ford or causeway made of pitched stones, running diagonally across the river for three quarters of its width. Ford replaced by bridge to improve river for boats between 1697 and 1722. {1}	FORD	Buried remains	BODENHAM	SO 5295 5080
23302	Vern Ford and Vern Footbridge, Bodenham	There was an ancient ford over the river beside the Vern, and flat stones are still visible in the river bed. The footbridge that crossed the river near the Vern above the ford is marked on 1904 OS map. A private bridge of fairly recent construction was washed away by floods in 1924. Some large stones with rings in were present on the right bank until the 1980s when they were buried or removed by gravel workings. They were probably part of the footings for the bridge. {1}	FORD	Buried remains	BODENHAM	SO 5185 5100
6018	Enclosures, E of Portway, Burghill	AP 86.5.18-20: Rectangular enclosures. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	BURGHILL	SO 4970 4510
34617	Brick Kiln Farm, Royal Oak Inn	On tithe map as farm surrounded by orchards. There are a large number of buildings in an irregular pattern. Shown on First Edition and 1964 maps. Adjacent is "St. Donats Farms Site".	FARM	Documentary	BURGHILL	SO 4845 4565
30272	Square enclosure, Burghill	square enclosure with south west side rounded, in vicinity of St Donyats (1).	ENCLOSURE	cropmark	BURGHILL	SO 4840 4590
9719	Field 7600, Tupsley Court, Hampton Bishop	Hereford Bypass, field augered. No finds. 1 enviro sample. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5380 4010
9718	Auger sample, Highfield?, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5400 3960
9720	Auger sample, Tupsley Court, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5380 4020

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
23190	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Hampton Bishop	Boundary stone shown on OS First Edition 6" map [1886]. {1} ? Relic stream channels. {2}	BOUNDARY MARKER	Documentary	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5450 4035
8527	Enclosure, Hampton Bishop	Rectangular cropmark enclosure. 1 side and parts of 2 others visible. (1) (2)	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5560 3860
9721	Auger sample, Lower House Farm, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5380 4040
9722	Auger sample, Lower House Farm, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1} Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo; also possible holloway and field boundary. {2}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5370 4050
5319	Enclosure, N of Hampton Bishop	2 sets of parallel cropmarks, 1 forming right angle & poss the NW angle of a rectangular enclosure. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5525 3909
9716	Auger sample, Bulmers Cider Mills, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5390 3920
9089	Cropmarks?. SE of Tupsley		UNCLASSIFIED	Cropmark	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5400 3980
9723	Field 8800, Lwr House Farm, Hampton Bishop	Hereford Bypass, field augered. No finds, 3 enviro samples. {1} Ridge & furrow and possible field boundary showing on aerial photo. {2}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5340 4060
9724	Field 8100, Walney Farm, Hampton Bishop	Hereford Bypass: Field augered, no finds, 1 enviro sample. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5280 4110
9717	Auger sample, Corporation Farm, Hampton Bishop	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5400 3950
10354	Cropmarks, immediately S of river, Hampton Bishop	Features revealed by cropmarks in scheduled area (226) must pass into field to N. Double ditched features, small enclosures and large pits etc. {1}	CROPMARK	Cropmark	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5430 3970
8353	Bronze ring? Bronze Age or Roman	Bronze ring? Bronze Age or Roman, found quarter of a mile to west of St Andrew's parish church. Hereford City Museum 8111 {1}	RING	Finds	HAMPTON BISHOP	SO 5540 3800

7.3 Lower Lugg SMR database

Herefordshire Archaeology

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
23212	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Hereford	Ridge & furrow at south end of field. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HEREFORD	SO 5320 4060
23213	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Hereford	Ridge & furrow. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HEREFORD	SO 5280 4085
9727	Auger Sample, Walney Farm, Aylestone	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HEREFORD	SO 5250 4130
9739	?Ring ditch, S of Roman Road	Possible cropmark ring ditch. {1}	RING DITCH	Cropmark	HEREFORD	SO 5200 4190
9726	Auger Sample, Walney Farm, Aylestone	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HEREFORD	SO 5260 4130
9725	Field 6900, Walney Farm, Hampton Bishop	HWCM 09725 No fieldwork during 1989-90, Hereford Bypass evaluation. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HEREFORD	SO 5270 4120
9728	Field 6139, Aylestone Hill, Heeford	No fieldwalking during 1989-90 Hereford bypass evaluation. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HEREFORD	SO 5260 4150
8798	Ring ditch, SW of Lugg Bridge	Distinct circle in pasture near Roman road. Visible on Baker AP. {1}	RING DITCH	Cropmark	HEREFORD	SO 5300 4180
23204	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Possible flood defence. {1}	FLOOD DEFENCES	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5310 4195
9730	Auger Sample, Burcott Farm, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5180 4240
9734	Auger Sample, Munstone, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5130 4250
7015	Enclosure, E of village, Holmer	Rather poor aerial photo shows large sub squarish enclosure as cropmark. Additional features (smaller enclosure). Poss ring ditch in the NW area - VM. VT just shows enclosure.{1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5160 4210

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		{2}				
9731	Auger Sample, Burcott Farm, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5170 4240
23200	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Flood defences. {1}	FLOOD DEFENCES	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5340 4190
23203	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Flood defences. {1} At SO 5340 4220 is a structure of large dressed stones built into the river bank and partly across the bed of the river. The landowner said it was part of the water control system for the mill but it looks too far away to me and could be a ford, landing quay or even a building of some kind. {2}	BANK	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5325 4210
6027	Cropmarks, W of the Burcott, Holmer	1986 SGW aerial photo shows very poor cropmarks. Seem to be field boundaries of the field system that predated the railway in this area. Other possible small features may be starting to appear. {1}	FIELD SYSTEM	Cropmark	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5210 4230
6026	Cropmarks, N of Burcot, Holmer	V slight traces of cropmark of ditch to E of railway, unable to ascertain what it represents. {1}	DITCH	Cropmark	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5230 4230
9736	Auger Sample, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5120 4260
9737	Auger Sample, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5110 4260
9738	Auger Sample, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5100 4280
9229	Field 6400, Holmer	Field on line of Hereford Bypass. No fieldwork carried out 1989-90. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5260 4200
9088	Cropmarks, E of Highfield House, Holmer		UNCLASSIFIED	Cropmark	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5110 4280
9733	Field 4636, Holmer	Hereford Bypass: no fieldwork carried out 1989-90. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	-	HOLMER AND	SO

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
					SHELWICK	5145 4235
15414	Land off Roman Road, Hereford	Land to the north of the Roman road (5559) from Kenchester {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	Circumstantial	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5108 4225
23225	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5280 4245
9732	Auger Sample, Burcott Farm, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5160 4240
23206	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Possible flood defence. {1}	FLOOD DEFENCES	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5320 4215
9735	Auger Sample, Munstone, Holmer	Auger sample. {1}	FEATURELESS	-	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5120 4250
8365	Spoon, Oakleigh, Shelwick Green, Holmer	Bronze spoon. {1}	IMPLEMENT	Finds	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5250 4300
23226	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5265 4252
23224	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Ridge and furrow showing on aerial photo. Field name on tithe is 'Walk Mill Leasow'. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5320 4235
23211	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo. [RAF/4505] {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5190 4265
23207	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Holmer	Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	HOLMER AND SHELWICK	SO 5290 4210
23194	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Lugwardine	Possible trackway showing on aerial photo. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5390 4105

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
8799	Enclosure, Lugwardine	S of Black Hole Lane, opp Hynett Farm. Rectangular enclosure as cropmark. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5570 4190
7007	Ditch, Sheepcote, Lugwardine	1 ditch travelling NE from series of enclosures (5320). {1} On ridge facing S with stream below. Glacial deposits on red sandstone soils. Tithe map name New Sheepwalk. Fieldwalking finds include Tile & brick, slag, red fabric sherds, bbw, svw, burnt daub & clay. {2}	DITCH	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5620 4010
8607	Ring ditch, Sheepcote, Lugwardine	Ring ditch in area of RB cropmarks. {1}	RING DITCH	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5604 4008
5320	Enclosures, N of Tidnoor Wood, Lugwardine	Complex cropmarks of several superimposed enclosures & linear features. {1} Postulated Roman settlement. Finds by Archaeology Research Section of Woolhope on 12.3.1989. Field had been ploughed & dark areas noticed. Finds included pieces of hypocaust & 1 sherd of Samian. Further finds found in the same place by Mrs J O Donnell & her Lugwardine WEA class include daub. There is a suggestion of a bank on site. {2} The site was again visited three weeks later and field walking revealed finds of pottery and tile. In the south east corner of the field lumps of burnt earth were evident suggesting the existence of a kiln. {3} A quantity of Roman pottery, flue tile fragments and mortarium, were found near the site at SO5615 4002. {4}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5614 4006
34568	Weir House	Shown on Tithe Map as House, two cottages and gardens. On First Edition as Wier House. 200m north of weir on Rive Lugg.	HOUSE	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5525 4030
34567	Weir, Tidnon Cour	Weir referred to on the Tithe map adjacent to Tidnon Court. It is shown on First Edition 200m south of Wier House. Not shown on 1973 map.	WEIR	Documentary	LUGWARDINE	SO 5523 4004
23192	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Lugwardine	Ridge & furrow showing on aerial photo. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5420 4080
2422	Enclosures, SW of Cotts Farm, Lugwardine	Poor AP seems to show possible enclosures to S of the Roman road. under grass? {1} Huw Sherlock reported someone has Roman finds from this area. He has advised them to bring finds in for identification.	ENCLOSURE?	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5415 4180

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
31603	Oval cropmark, Hynett Farm, Black Hole Lane	Irregular double ditched oval cropmark shows of aerial photograph. (1)	ENCLOSURE	cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5555 4175
6025	Enclosures, W of Lugwardine	AP 86.5.24-25: Rectangular enclosure & subrect enclosures. {1} Irreg ditched enclosure. {2} Possible holloway and ridge & furrow shown on aerial photos.	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5350 4130
21116	Field north-east of Lugg Bridge farm.	Ditch on boundary between HWCC 21116 and 21115. Other ditch-like features observed during pipe trenching - these were gravel filled.	DITCH	buried remains	LUGWARDINE	SO 5380 4220
23191	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Lugwardine	Possible area of ridge and furrow. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5430 4065
23199	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Lugwardine	Rectangular enclosure and other features showing on aerial photo. [NMR 4657/32 taken in July 1990]. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5325 4150
23193	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Lugwardine	Ridge & furrow. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	LUGWARDINE	SO 5390 4080
30122	Relict stream and parish boundary, Lugg Meadows	Small relict channel, corresponds to District boundary, running approximately NE to SW in meandering fashion. Runs from river Lugg in the north to field boundary on the south west. Shown as continuing south along the eadow and reconnecting with the river Lugg. Probably a boundary feature, or possibly to do with the management of the meadow. (1) The relict stream is almost certainly the old course of the river in the medieval period, used as a boundary feature. Documents held in the Cathedral library show the boundaries of landowners in the Lugg meadows and the course of the streams (2)	DITCH	cropmark	LUGWARDINE	SO 5300 4117
31970	Cropmarks at north west edge of Sutton Walls	Two rectilinear cropmarks and possible out ditches to the hill fort on the north west corner of Sutton Walls can be seen on the aerial photograph of Multi Map on the Internet. (1)	ENCLOSURE	cropmark	MARDEN	SO 5210 4660
34611	New House Farm, Fromington	Large number of builings round two rectangular yards, shown on Tithe map and First Edition. On the south side is a large lake, and 100m to the west is another long narrow lake.	FARM	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5285 4755
9227	Earthworks and pond, Marden	Earthworks and pond, possibly associated with shrunken/shifted village. {1}	POND	Earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5195

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
						4740
34615	The Vault, Norton Court	Shown on Tithe map as house and buildinga with two lakes on south in Rome orchard. Little changed on First Edition. There is Hope Lodge and Norton Court in close proximity. The Vault is perhaps an area rather than just a farm.	FARM	Documentary	MARDEN	SO 5310 4945
10160	Well, Marden Church	Spring and well at Marden church, in spite of proximity to river. {1}	WELL	Other structure	MARDEN	SO 5112 4706
2421	Bldg foundations? E of river, NW of Walkers Green, Marden	AP shows ground disturbance to E of river - mound or possible building foundations {1}	OCCUPATION	Earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5152 4820
43931	Marden, Lyde Hill, field systems	2002 Aerial photograph taken from the east looking west. Field systems visible as earthworks. Strip fields aligned east-west. (1) 2002 AP taken from the south looking north (2)	FIELD SYSTEM	earthwork	MARDEN	SO 5273 4412
31972	Rectangular enclosure to the west of Freens Court	A large rectilinear enclosure can be seen to the west of the Freens Court house site. The enclosure is aligned north west to south east (1). 2002 APs (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	ENCLOSURE	cropmark	MARDEN	SO 5190 4590
20527	Cropmark, 300m NW Sutton Walls Hill Fort	Rectangular cropmark with circle.	CROPMARKS		MARDEN	SO 5220 4660
31033	House platforms, School House, Marden	Cropmarks show on the RAF vertical 1:2,500 AP of the area. They are rectangular and possibly represent house platforms. (1)	HOUSE PLATFORM	cropmark	MARDEN	SO 5200 4690
8526	Enclosure?, Pikestye, Marden	2 sides of enclosure visible as cropmark. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	MARDEN	SO 5380 4790
8525	Cropmarks, E of Marden Court	Cropmarks in field to E of Marden Court. Some but prob not all of these are the result of field boundary removal. No interpretation is offered for the remainder.{1}	DITCH	Cropmark	MARDEN	SO 5180 4720
8952	Cemetery, Fownhope Rd, S of Mordiford	Similar remains found deposited in row by roadside towards Fownhope, about 500yds from same garden (ie Garlands). MSS collection of Rev CJ Bird. {1}	CEMETERY	Documentary	MORDIFORD	SO 5702 3690
6494	Iron sword, Sufton Court, Mordiford	An iron sword of some antiquity dug up Sufton Court, exhibited at Soc of Antiq June 1868. {1}	SWORD	Finds	MORDIFORD	SO 5700 3800

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
7036	Enclosure, S of Longworth, Mordiford Bridge	Embanked enclosure. Irreg area of c100acres enclosed by bank 12' wide & 3' high, with ditch 12' wide on each side. Bank destroyed in places & ditches largely filled in. {1} Appears to be nothing more than flood protection bank. Extended since last 1: 2500 revision. {2}	ENCLOSURE	Earthwork	MORDIFORD	SO 5650 3880
8951	Cemetery, the Garlands, Mordiford	In 1810 a number of skeletons discovered 14" below surface of soil in garden called the Garlands, on bank of Pentelow. (MSS collection Rev CJ Bird). {1}	CEMETERY	Documentary	MORDIFORD	SO 5693 3729
22875	Cropmark, S of Moreton on Lugg	Cropmarks, probably natural. {1}	CROPMARK	Cropmark	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 5030 4520
31652	Fragment of human skull, roadside	A fragment of human skull was handed into Hereford Museum with some finds of post medieval pottery in 2001. This had been found on a layby on the A480 at SO 4365 4445. Enquiries by Tim Hoverd in November 2001 to the Divisional Surveyor of Herefordshire Council revealed that the deposit had come from widening an unclassified road between Wellington and Auberrow. Could this represent another Dark Age cemetery site (cf SMR 6544) (1)	HUMAN REMAINS	finds	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 4930 4765
10375	Enclosure, SW of Brookhouse Farm	Cropmark of double ditched, elongated D shape enclosure. Flat edge to NW. (1) Lies immediately to the south east side of the access road. Occupies slightly higher ground, likely to be Romano-British. (2) (3)	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 4949 4596
22872	Cropmarks, W of Moreton on Lugg	Cropmarks, perhaps natural. {1}	CROPMARK	Cropmark	MORETON-ON-LUGG	SO 4990 4535
23221	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe & Lyde	'Old gravel pit' recorded on OS first edition 6 inch. {1}	PIT-GRAVEL	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5010 4460
34557	Lower Lyde Farm, old quarry	Large farm shown on tithe map 500m north west of Lower Lyde Court. Building on three sides of yard with pond. Also on First Edition, shown surrounded by orchards. The layout of buildings is little changed on 1964 map.	FARM	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5150 4428
9228	Field 6500, Pipe & Lyde	Field on line of Hereford bypass, no fieldwork carried out 1989-90. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED	documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5065

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
						4280
35320	Mound at Lower Lyde	Members of the archaeology section of the Woolhope Club visited the site in order to determine the nature of the feature. The mound is on sloping ground and about 15ft high. There is no evidence of stonework. It was noted that gravel extraction had occurred about 250 yards away. A detailed survey was not made but a plan is given. It was not possible to reach a firm conclusion and further investigation from an expert may be necessary. (1)	MOUND	earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5130 4390
34274	Hill top crop mark enclosure, Arundel Farm	An oval shaped ditched enclosure can be seen as a cropmark underlying the present day field system. (1) Fields were called Harbour field, Ox Leasow, Cow Pit Field and The Grove on the tithe map. (2)	ENCLOSURE	cropmark	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5000 4340
6024	Field boundary, N of Upper Lyde Farm	AP 86.5.21: field boundary. {1}	FIELD SYSTEM	Cropmark	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4990 4470
25481	Pool Field at Pipe and Lyde	Field name 'Pool Field'.	POND	Placename	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5235 4360
25482	Mill Bank Field	Fieldname 'Mill Bank'.	MILL	Placename	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5270 4360
23209	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe & Lyde	Ridge and furrow showing on aerial photo. [CPE UK/1873]. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4965 4370
23183	Quarry, Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe and Lyde	Field name on 1838 tithe of north part of this field is 'Quarry Piece'. {1}	QUARRY	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4960 4435
23180	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe and Lyde	Trace of ridge and furrow on aerial photo [LP UK/1873]. {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4950 4355
23185	Quarry, Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe and Lyde	Field name in 1838 tithe as "Quarry Piece". {1}	QUARRY	Documentary	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5005 4465
6885	Cropmarks, Pipe & Lyde	Linear ditches (3938) & circular enclosure. {1} Cropmark coincides with gravel pit identified on OS first edition. Field visit (5.1.96) revealed no trace of an earthwork mentioned	PIT-GRAVEL	Cropmark	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4930 4370

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		by Margary (1967, 322) {2} as the continuation of a Roman road where it diverges from the modern Road line. {3}				
7065	Cropmarks,N of Lower Lyde Court, immed W of railway	Linear features, {1}	CROPMARK	Cropmark	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 5200 4470
23188	Field surveyed for Hereford Bypass, Pipe and Lyde	Field name on 1838 tithe is "Mill Close". Traces of ridge & furrow in west side of field (aerial photo ref: CP UK/1873). {1}	RIDGE AND FURROW	Earthwork	PIPE AND LYDE	SO 4990 4370
26471	Field 'Mill Meadow'	Field name 'Mill Meadow'. {1}	MILL	Placename	SUTTON	SO 5345 4488
6903	Fishpond, Sutton	Fishpond. {1}	FISHPOND	Earthwork	SUTTON	SO 5314 4515
7062	Cropmarks, SW of Freens Court, Sutton	Linear features. {1} 2002 AP (2) 2002 AP (3) 2002 AP (4)	CROPMARK	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5180 4590
15744	Enclosure, ESE of village, Sutton St Nicholas	Irregular pentangular enclosure, entrance in long straight side, single ditch, possibly another parallel one some way outside entrance side. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5460 4510
31109	Franklands Gate Cemetery	The Hereford Journal of 22nd August 1795 reported that two weeks earlier men digging for gravel came across an entire human skeleton. They supposed it was an ancient burial site. The same article stated that several skeletons had been dug up at this site. The site is a flat topped hill. It is similar to Ashgrove where the cemetery was dated to the late Roman or early post Roman period. (1) (2)	CEMETERY	documentary	SUTTON	SO 5385 4660
30270	Circular cropmark, The Horseshoe, Sutton	Circular cropmark on floodplain (1)	RING DITCH	cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5315 4420
30512	Great enclosure, Downs Field East, Sutton St Michael	Two N/S ditches framing supposed DMV site (SMR 1026) and St Michaels Church (SMR 6902). Ditches are about 260m long and are large depressions in ground, broadly adjacent to hedgelines running down slope towards the river. A trench dug through the east ditch (T 5, SMR 30511) revealed turf, 1m silt infill, 0.5m ditch	ENCLOSURE	earthwork	SUTTON	SO 5261 4573

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		infill and a lense of gravel. A small anvil and two pig bones dated to c1590 AD recovered from lower fills. Profile of ditch was 30m wide, 5m deep, steep gradient. In 1720 the land was used as meadow. (1) Could be natural feature, subsoil is deep being a colluvial deposit, and gradient is steep. (2)				
15745	Enclosures etc, NW of Sutton Marsh	Single ditched features. Linked enclosures or old field system on W side of field, on different alignment to & passing under the road. {1}	FIELD SYSTEM	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5435 4475
36585	Ditched enclosure, Little Lugg, Field House Farm	A square ditched earthwork enclosure can clearly be seen in the field Sutton Marsh. It is cut by the Little Lugg which is also the parish boundary. This implies it is a prehistoric feature. However the ditches are very clear and if it was old presumably these would have filled. (1)	ENCLOSURE	earthwork	SUTTON	SO 5470 4420
26473	Lawn and fishpool, Sutton	Lawn and fish pool. {1}	FISHPOND	Documentary	SUTTON	SO 5440 4400
26472	Field 'Mill Meadow'	Field name 'Mill Meadow'. {1}	MILL	Placename	SUTTON	SO 5340 4495
26470	Field 'Tan Yard Meadow', Sutton	Field name 'Tan Yard Meadow'. {1}	TANYARD	Placename	SUTTON	SO 5348 4495
10857	Enclosure, SW of Bury Hill, Sutton	Rectangular, single ditched enclosure, S of the road, but not aligned on either the road or the properties. {1} Site in 1720 was a hemp-drying yard. 1840 was a hopyard, later an orchard. One side of a rectangular enclosure was located with difficulty aligned SW/NE, 1.2m wide, with a shallow profile. No finds. A shallow parallel ditch also located, no finds. A further feature was cut by the inner ditch, this earlier feature contained one 11th century sherd. This suggests that the enclosure post dates the 11th century. (2).	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5223 4603
30514	Small enclosure, Downs Field East, Sutton St Michael	Within the NE corner of the great enclosure (SMR 30512) is a large area defined to the south and west by less substantial but still visible ditches. This was the area occupied by Over Court Farm. The ditched area was divided into upper and lower platformed areas. (1) T 15 was dug to overlie the bank and ditch	ENCLOSURE	earthwork	SUTTON	SO 5270 4572

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		revealed by geophysical survey that bounded the enclosure on the south side. A ditch about 1.0m deep cut into the red degraded sandstone was found trending W/E. The base was divided into a curved section and flat section by a ridge, it was about 1.0m deep and cut through a gravel deposit on its N side. The lower fill was of red clay. One piece of medieval pottery recovered from a middle fill. (2) Ditched enclosure was of several phases, the earliest being radio-carbon dated to calibrated 1010-1180 AD. Pottery within the enclosure was general 11th or early 12th century, while phase 3 of the ditch fill had pottery of the 13th century. (3) A aerial photographs clearly shows a south ditched feature. However this is shown as a track on the 1964 1:10,560 OS map. (4) (5)				
15746	Enclosure, NW of Sutton Marsh	Enclosure, single ditched, lying across S boundary of field, as cropmark. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	SUTTON	SO 5455 4465
6019	Trackway etc, N of Wellington	AP 86.5.11-12: Trackway , field boundaries?. {1}	TRACKWAY	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 5010 4950
9231	Buried stones, Knap Piece, Wellington	Site visited by Dinn & De Rouffignac at request of owner. Deep ploughing had brought to surface a large stone slab & there were further stone slabs buried. On visit the first large stone had been removed & was lying on a heap of stones at SO49404802. This was 0.8m x 0.5m x 0.2m with rounded ends (slabby ORS). The in situ stone(s) were at c 0.5m depth & buried by soil, but were at least 0.5 x 0.5m in extent. No sign of any surface material except 1 sherd SVW. No intention to disturb the stones. Probably natural. {1} Some of the local material forms angular blocks up to c 2m long; these are commonest around the limits of the till. {2}	UNCLASSIFIED	Buried remains	WELLINGTON	SO 4952 4766
5523	Enclosures, W of the Green, Wellington	AP shows enclosures with internal features & external linear features (parts of other enclosures?). {1} 2002 AP highlights the subrectangular enclosure as a cropmark (2) 2002 AP highlights the subrectangular enclosure as a cropmark (3) 2002 AP highlights the subrectangular enclosure as a cropmark	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 5007 4905

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SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		(4) 2002 AP highlights the subrectangualr enclosure as a cropmark (5)				
31621	Curving cropmark, Row Croft	A circular cropmark ditch feature can be seen running north west to south east adjacent to Wellington Brook. (1). The fieldnames from the tithe map show the fields are called Row Croft, and Little Row Croft. The cropmark crosses field 295. (2)	LINEAR FEATURE	cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 4910 4830
7054	Ring ditch, NE of Wellington	Ring ditch on APs. {1}	RING DITCH	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 4999 4870
7591	Ring ditch, NE of Wellington	Ring ditch on APs. {1} 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (2) 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (3) 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (4)	RING DITCH	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 4996 4878
7592	Ring ditch, NE of Wellington	Ring ditch on APs. {1} 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (2) 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (3) 2002 AP of ring ditch feature visible as a cropmak. (4)	RING DITCH	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 4995 4876
8539	Enclosure, Marden Lane Quarry, Wellington	Enclosure identified by geophysical survey. {1}	ENCLOSURE	Buried remains	WELLINGTON	SO 5090 4775
10374	Enclosure, Wellington	Large enclosure, rounded corners, single ditched, possible outer ditch on W side. (1) (2)	ENCLOSURE	Cropmark	WELLINGTON	SO 5021 4970
31647	Dyke, Veldo Lane, Withington	A deep ditch runs north/south along a narrow strip of land, down slope within an Ash plantation. The ditch is deep, in places over 2m. It was dry in September and is unlikely to be a drainage feature as the cathcment area is so small, it rises at the top of a small hill. It ends on the north side where there is a small wood today, and there was a house on the tithe map. On the south edge it stops at the boundary with 20th century housing that fronts the south west/north east road into Withington. It is about 180m in length. (1) On the tithe map the dyke is a narrow garden belonging to a cottage that fronts Veldo Lane. The field to the east is called Wet Croft. (2) On the first edition the cottage is no longer present, the dyke is woodland and the cottage sparse woodland. (3) Possibly an animal walk from one area to another between	DITCH	earthwork	WITHINGTON	SO 5618 4320

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
		open fields, or an earlier feature destroyed to the north and south. (1)				
21107	Field west of Eau Withington Court	'Cow pasture' on tithe map. No archaeology observed during pipe trenching.	UNCLASSIFIED		WITHINGTON	SO 5431 4328
34587	Nunnington Court	Shown on Tithe map as Homestead, There are two other houses and buildingd on the opposite side of the lane in an area called Nunnington. On First Edition "Nunnington Court" surrounded by orchards, sounds to have been upgraded possibly in 19th century the other houses have then become "The Laurels" and "The Lawns" also surrounded by orchards.	HOUSE	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5515 4310
24174	Proposed gravel extraction, Eau Withington	Area of medieval activity and alluvium evaluation. {1}	UNCLASSIFIED SITE		WITHINGTON	SO 5400 4320
21103	Field west of the Tump	'Crift-ditch' on tithe map. No archaeology found during pipe trenching.	UNCLASSIFIED		WITHINGTON	SO 5480 4355
21113	Field south of Eau Withington	Not observed during pipe trenching.	UNCLASSIFIED		WITHINGTON	SO 5435 4265
21112	Field to south-west of Eau Withington	No archaeology observed during pipe trenching.	UNCLASSIFIED		WITHINGTON	SO 5430 4275
21111	Field west of Eau Withington	No archaeology observed during pipe trenching.	UNCLASSIFIED		WITHINGTON	SO 5430 4285
26469	Cropmarks, Eau Withington, Withington	Cropmarks. {1}	CROPMARK	Documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5451 4270
21109	Field north-west of Eau Withington	Ditch aligned E-W cut by pipe trench.	DITCH	buried remains	WITHINGTON	SO 5428 4310
7055	Cropmarks,W of West Lydiatt, Withington	Linear features. {1}	CROPMARK	Cropmark	WITHINGTON	SO 5570 4310
21106	Field west of Eau	'Ox pasture' on tithe map. Linear pond on south side; probable	MILL	documentary	WITHINGTON	SO

SECTION 7: SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SMR_NO	SITE NAME	DESCRIPTION	SITE TYPE	FORM	PARISH	NGR
	Withington Court	mill pond. No archaeology observed during pipe trenching.				5430 4340
21105	Field north west of Eau Withington Court	'Bannut Tree Meadow' on tithe map. Linear pond on south side; probable mill pond. No archaeology observed during pipe trenching.	MILL	documentary	WITHINGTON	SO 5440 4340
21110	Field west of Eau Withington	Ditch aligned E-W cut by pipe trench.	DITCH	buried remains	WITHINGTON	SO 5420 4290

TOTAL 696 records