



Parkfields, Weobley, Herefordshire:
archaeological evaluation

Huw Sherlock and P J Pikes
2001



archenfield archaeology ltd

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Archenfield Archaeology Ltd is a multidisciplinary archaeological consultancy, offering a complete range of archaeological advice and services to the public and private sector. We specialise in giving archaeological advice to developers, housing associations and private individuals. We also undertake archaeological intervention, from monitoring to full-scale excavation; building survey; landscape and geophysical surveys and community-based historical and archaeological projects.

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Cover Photograph: The excavation in progress



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Summary

Archenfield Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Parkfields, Weobley, Herefordshire, in an area to the south of the early 17th century house.

The Parkfields property has been identified as being part of the early medieval churchyard component of Weobley, and there is some evidence to suggest that the lane that separates the property from the churchyard did not exist in the 16th century. A strip of ground along the eastern edge of the property has been identified as the site of an eastern defensive bank around Weobley and was investigated by excavation in 1982. This excavation, 45m north-east of the present site, produced some evidence of a bank to the west of the feature, which forms the eastern boundary of the property and was known as the 'Town Ditch' in the 16th century. It also produced quantities of pottery of a later medieval date. The report of this excavation, previously unpublished, forms an appendix to this report.

The area of the church, including Parkfields, seems to have formed the core of Weobley prior to the construction of the castle and the founding of the borough. The lane to the north of the property seems to have originally been part of the road from the village of Dilwyn, to the north-east and is referred to as the 'Queen's Highway' in 1698.

It was within this context that two 5.0 metre by 2.0 metre trenches were excavated to coincide with the centre of the site of the proposed dwelling and the associated garage. The only feature discovered was a shallow gully running north-south across the cutting measuring 0.4 – 0.45m across and 0.1m deep.

Other than 19th century pottery from the topsoil, no artefacts were recovered from either cutting.

The gully, while not substantial, may just possibly be associated with a pre-Norman core of Weobley which is likely to have been in this area.

To the east of the site, the feature known as the Town Ditch may be associated with the Domesday park at Weobley rather than with any defensive system.

1.0 Introduction

NGR SO 4020 5192

Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record - Event No 30644

Hereford City Museum Accession No HFDMG2000-54

Mr Norman Haynes (the client) commissioned archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed housing development at Parkfields, Church Street, Weobley, Herefordshire. This was in response to a brief issued by Herefordshire Archaeology (dated 23rd October, 2000) following a planning application by the client (NW2000/2476/F) for permission to construct a new house and garage.

It was considered possible that the proposed development would affect a site or sites registered on the County Sites and Monuments Record. Consequently, the potential developer was advised that more information about the archaeological impact of his proposal was needed before any potential planning applications could be determined. The fieldwork element of the evaluation took place in December 2000

2.0 Geological, historical and archaeological background

2.1 Geological background and land use

Weobley lies in a shallow valley and is bisected by the Marl Brook, which flows north through the village to its confluence with the Stretford Brook, which in turn flows westward into the River Arrow. The underlying geology is the Raglan Mudstone formation of the Old Red Sandstone (Brandon, 1989). At the time of the project, the area of the site was an ornamental garden. It had been orchard until comparatively recently.

2.2 Historical background

That there was Roman activity around the village of Weobley is suggested by field-name evidence in the west of the parish (Richardson, 1996, p458) and a small number of Roman coins have been found in the village itself.¹ Early Germanic immigrants commonly utilised existing Romano-British farmland for the obvious reason that it was already there and such land was often extended or renamed by them.²

The name Weobley derives from the Old English personal name *Wibba* and in Domesday is *Wibelai*, Wibba's clearing (Copleston-Crow, 1989). *Wibba* appears as an element in Webbery (Wibba's BURG) in Devon and Webton in Herefordshire where the hundred of Webtree is also derived from the name (Ekwall, 1960). Although there has in the past been some speculation on the identity of the eponymous *Wibba*,³ this was largely an idle pursuit. The second element of the name, *leah*, implies 'a permanent glade or clearing in woodland' (Rackham, 1990, p46). (The necessary part of the meaning of the *leah* element is probably the presence of nearby woodland. It should not be associated with any recent activity of actual woodland clearance (Smith, 1956, pp18-22)).

Before the Norman Conquest Weobley was held by Edwi. Domesday has the superscript *Cilt* above his name. Canon Phillot (1888) equated Edwi with Edwin, Earl of Mercia. Edwin was the grandson of Leofric, Earl of Mercia who died in 1057, and whose father Aelfgar, leading eighteen ships companies of Irish Vikings and in alliance with Gruffydd ap Llewellyn, King of Gwynedd and Powys, took part in the destruction of Hereford in 1055. This identification seems unlikely: Certainly in the Worcestershire Domesday, Edwin is *Edouin* with the superscript *Comes*.

Whoever Edwi was (and the *cilt* seems to imply a membership of the English nobility) he held several other Herefordshire manors⁴ and his western Herefordshire holdings may reflect some sort of English colonisation of Welsh lands (Wightman, 1966, p 130). Immediate confiscation of English-owned lands seems not to have been a deliberate policy of the Conqueror, who took pains to conform to a show of legality. Although the lands of Harold Godwinson and other 'rebels' were forfeit, and were distributed among the Norman leaders, other English landholders may have retained their manors for some years. It has been suggested that confiscation of their land in the area may have been a result of events surrounding the revolt of Edric 'the Wild' in 1069 (*ibid.* p161).

In any event, William fitz Osbern become Earl of Hereford after the Conquest, and Weobley passed into his hands at some time thereafter. It was given in turn to

¹ Two 1st century and one 3rd century: Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 6310

² As pointed out by Rackham, 1990, p57

³ *Notes on Weobley* by the Rev Phillot – a bound, printed document, interleaved with drawings and photographs in Hereford City Library and Salt, 1953, p 6.

⁴ Among them Fernhill, Letton Brobury and Staunton, the last held by Ernwy of Edwi. In Domesday, Edwi's son, Alwin, holds Butterley of Roger de Lacy (Thorn & Thorn).

Walter de Lacy, a member of fitz Osbern's household, who held it of the earl. Walter was the younger brother of Ilbert de Lacy, who founded the Honour of Pontefract in Yorkshire (*ibid.*). Fitz Osbern died in 1072 and in 1074 his heir, Roger of Breteuil, rebelled. Walter de Lacy, together with Urse d'Abitot, Sheriff of Worcester and the Saxon clerics Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester and Aethelwig, Abbot of Evesham, raised an army against Roger and prevented him crossing the Severn. In 1075 Roger forfeited his lands for revolt and Walter became a tenant-in-chief of the crown (Hillaby, 1985). Walter's other holdings included a swathe of land in the south-west of Herefordshire which was Welsh at the time of the Conquest. This area was known as Ewyas Lacy and probably had its main stronghold at Pont Hendre Castle, near Longtown. Also in this area is the village of Walterstone, which may have been named after him (Marshall, 1938).

Walter died in 1085, falling from St Peter's Church in Hereford, during its construction, and his lands passed to his son, Roger de Lacy, who is recorded as holding Weobley in Domesday. Roger held 14 demesne and 50 tenants manors in Herefordshire and had large holdings elsewhere (Hillaby, 1985, p195). Weobley was to pass down in a direct line of descent for centuries and the lord of the manor was to have considerable influence on its subsequent history.¹

The Domesday manor of Weobley possessed 3 ploughs in lordship. There were 10 villeins, a priest, a reeve, a smith and 5 bordars with 9½ ploughs. There were 11 serfs, woodland measuring ½ league by 4 furlongs, and a park. Land newly brought into cultivation, or *assarting*, had provided land for one plough. One of the villeins belonged to the church of St Peter in Hereford, by the gift of Walter de Lacy.²

Although assarting is assumed to occur over many parts of England, Domesday only specifies it in Herefordshire, the other entries being for Fernhill, Much Marcle and Leominster (Darby, 1976, p 189). In general, by the 11th century England was one of the least wooded countries of Europe, and Domesday appears to indicate that Herefordshire was even less wooded than most of the rest of the country with woodland occupying perhaps around 8% of the land (Rackham, 1980, p 126). By the 1840s the percentage of woodland in Weobley was less than 10%.³

Specific mention of parks is also comparatively rare in Domesday, and only 35 are recorded. Emparking was a recent introduction, the earliest recorded park being at Ongar in Essex which was certainly pre-Conquest. Parks were large enclosures used to contain deer for the table and were not essentially associated with hunting, which took place in unenclosed areas. The deer would have been the native red and roe deer. Later centuries would see a large growth in the number of parks and the introduction of the fallow deer (Rackham, 1990, p152).

In 1088 Roger de Lacy was banished after his father's old ally Bishop Wulfstan, stopped him, in turn, from crossing the Severn, and his brother Hugh took over his estates (Phillot, 1871, p 350). The de Lacys were responsible for the construction of castles at Weobley and Ludlow. Both castles were associated with early boroughs. Ludlow appears to be a new plantation but Weobley was already a settlement and the street plans of the two boroughs illustrate the difference (Noble, 1964, p65).

The English surname Webley derives from the settlement and a Thomas de Webbele recorded in 1308 (Reaney, 1976). Webley is the most common of the Herefordshire place-name surnames in the London telephone directory for the year 2000 and is

¹ Major Salt's *The Borough and Honour of Weobley*, 1953, is dedicated to '[1953] Henry Frederick Thynne, seventh Marquis of Bath, Lord of the Manor of Weobley, in direct descent from Roger de Laci. Lord of the Manor of Weobley [1086]':

² One of Edwi's manors given to Walter was Priors Frome, which Walter, in turn, gave to his new church of St Peter in Hereford.

³ See map on page 54 of ADM Phillip's paper on land use in the Herefordshire Tithe Survey in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Nat. Field Soc.*, 1979.

widely distributed. In 1337 Richard de Webbelye was the city of Hereford's mace-bearer (Salt, 1953, p 6) and in the 15th century a Walter and a Thomas Webbely witnessed deeds from Eastnor, in the East of Herefordshire.¹

The castle at Weobley was probably built by either Roger or Hugh de Lacy in the late 11th century (Shoemith, 1996). The castle was garrisoned on behalf of the Empress Matilda against Stephen in 1139 and was re-taken by Stephen himself the following year (Phillot, 1869, p47).

Weobley was the *caput* of the de Lacy lands, which included the castles and boroughs at Ludlow and Ewyas Lacy (Longtown), held for the service of 7½ knights.² Presumably originally earthen, the castle seems to have been rebuilt in stone by the third Walter de Lacy in the early 13th century (Hillaby, 1985). In 1327 the castle was stated to be '*of no value being in ruins*'³ and in 1328 referred to as '*a ruinous castle of no value*'⁴ but this seems to have been a misrepresentation of its condition, for in 1331 it was stated that the castle had been undervalued. In 1332 the value was '*£41 16d by the first extent and £81 10s 8½d by the second extent*'.⁵ In 1357 John Ailmond was pardoned for the offence of breaking out of his prison in '*the castle of Webbeleye*', providing that he stood trial for the felony for which he was detained in the first place.⁶ In 1483, Weobley was the centre of the rebellion of Henry, Duke of Buckingham against Richard III. Buckingham was executed in Salisbury and his wife captured in Weobley (Salt, 1953, p 20). John Leland, writing in the 1530s, says of Weobley '*where is a goodly castell, but somewhat in decay*'.⁷

William fitz Osbern, like other Norman lords, had acquired the technique of borough founding in Normandy where William the Conqueror himself had employed it at Caen. Fitz Osbern, having been given the castle of Breteuil-sur-Iton in around 1050, constructed a *boorg* there, as he had previously at nearby Cormeilles (Hillaby, 1983). If they founded boroughs at Ewyas Lacy and Weobley,⁸ the de Lacys followed the pattern set by their old patron, and it is possible that the by-laws of these boroughs, as were Hereford's, were based on the customs of Breteuil, a code which was to become widespread among the new boroughs of the Marches, Wales and Ireland. The de Lacy borough at Ludlow has been shown to have been privileged with these customs (Noble, 1964). These laws were designed to encourage immigration from Normandy to provide soldiers and develop trade in the newly acquired lands.

Weobley, situated at a point equidistant from Hereford and Leominster, appears to have been a successful borough. It sent its own Jury to the Assize of 1255. At the end of the 13th century Edward I empowered the Herefordshire boroughs of Weobley, Bromyard, Ledbury and Ross to return two members of parliament each. Weobley returned Adam Sagoun and John Compaygnoun as its members in 1295 and two members to the parliaments of 1298, September and October of 1302 and to the parliament of 1305. It returned Richard Yagon alone in 1306 (Williams, 1896, pp 155,156). At this time, Weobley, Bromyard, Ledbury and Ross had the privilege of representation withdrawn. This was at their own request, the two shillings per day payment to members being, they claimed, beyond their means (Noble, 1964, p69). Hereford and Leominster were then the only two Herefordshire boroughs represented until Weobley regained parliamentary borough status again in 1628.

¹ Mss in the Shrewsbury Talbot Collection – Heref. A14, A22, A28, AA33, AA38, BB1, L12, L27
Glos:Heref. HH5

² Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem for the reign of Henry III, 5th August 1271

³ Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem of the reign of Edward III, 27th August 1327

⁴ Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem of the reign of Edward III, 7th April 1328. In addition to the castle there is also arable land of 240 acres (97.2 Ha), 50 acres (20.25 Ha) of meadow. A water mill and a wind mill.

⁵ Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem of the reign of Edward III, March 1332

⁶ Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 16th June 1357

⁷ The Itinerary of John Leland, part V, edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith, 1908,

⁸ The date of the creation of the borough at Weobley is unknown.

Whatever problems Weobley may have experienced in paying its parliamentary burgesses (and much larger towns would experience the same problems in succeeding centuries) documentary evidence suggests that Weobley was at least reasonably prosperous. It was situated near the rich sheep farming area centred on Leominster, which produced the wool known as '*Lemster Ore*'. The value of this wool is indicated by a 1454 act of parliament which fixed the price of '*Herefordshire woll in Lemyst*' at £13 per bag in comparison with £8 6s 8d per bag for Cotswold wool (Roskell, 1992, p437).

In 1315 a grant was made to '*the bailiffs and good men of the town of Webbeleye of pavage for three years upon all wares for sale brought into their town*'.¹ When this was expired, a new grant was made in 1319, specifically at the instance of Queen Isabella, this time for 5 years.² Medieval Weobley possessed a market, a water-mill and by 1327, a wind-mill.³ Apart from milling, the normal range of medieval trades were represented in the borough; in 1316 the local smith, Miles Smith (*fabri*), had a messuage near the castle⁴ and in 1360 a Weobley tanner, John Geffes, was murdered in Worcestershire⁵. Deeds mention a tailor in 1363⁶, and a baker and a *muleward* in 1370⁷. A Jewish community was present in the late 13th century (Salt, 1953, p19).

The Subsidy of the Ninth and the Fifteenth records only three Herefordshire boroughs where burgesses paid the higher ninth part in 1341. Hereford has 87 names, Leominster 32 and Weobley 17 (Reeves, 1972, p45).

In the poll tax for the year 1377, every person not a genuine pauper, of 14 years or over was liable to pay one groat (four old pence). Unfortunately we do not have the Weobley figures for 1377, but the 1379 tax was on all males and all unmarried females of 16 years or over.⁸ In this latter year, 152 persons were recorded as having paid the poll tax in Weobley (Fenwick, 1998). Among the occupations listed are carpenters, shoemakers, *piscator*⁹, a smith, a tanner, a butcher, a *petimarch* and a *tegulat*. The last term refers to someone who worked with bricks or tiles and implies that Weobley had buildings which required this skill, a *petimarch* is a small merchant or trader.

John Hayes was a butcher in Weobley in 1428¹⁰ and in 1455 the tanner John Garston was pardoned of outlawry¹¹. There are specific references to shops in 1292 (Salt, 1953, p19), 1294 (*ibid.* p 12) and in 1392, when a licence for alienation in mortmain for property including three shops was granted.¹²

In 1402 the then lord of the manor, Sir Walter Devereux, was killed at the battle of Bryn Glâs. In this action a large force of English under Edmund Mortimer, consisting mainly of the Herefordshire levy, were defeated by a Welsh army led by Owain Glyn Dŵr. It took place on a hill just south of Pilleth, a village to the south of Knighton and just to the west of Offa's Dyke (Davies, R R, 1995, p107). The defeat caused consternation at Henry IV's court and steps were quickly taken to limit the damage by

1 Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II, 7th December 1315

2 Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward II, 8th May 1319

3 Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem of the reign of Edward III, 7th April 1328.

4 Deed A 8495, 30th November 1316 and deed A 9295 27th February 1323, deeds of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Ancient Deeds Volume IV

5 Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward III, 18th May 1360

6 Deed A 9127, 16th March 1363, deeds of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Ancient Deeds Volume IV

7 Deed A 8593, 29th September 1370, *ibid.*

8 Commonly held to have been subject to much more evasion than the 1377 tax

9 *Piscator* as opposed to *piscar(ius)* – ordinarily a person who catches fish rather than sells them. This precision may be misleading in this case however.

10 Deed A 8617, 14th November 1428, deeds of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, Ancient Deeds Volume IV.

11 Calendar of Patent Rolls, Henry VI, 29th November 1455

12 Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II, 6th July 1392.

improving defences at Clifford, Brecon and elsewhere (*ibid.*). Men from Weobley would certainly have been among the dead, and the mutilation of corpses by the Welsh added horror to the English accounts of the action. Bryn Glâs is thirteen miles from Weobley, and the alarm in the borough would have been considerable.¹

The de Lacys were notable benefactors of the church. Walter could have been said to have given his life to it, albeit accidentally (see above). Hugh de Lacy, who was possibly buried in the Church, had given the living of Weobley Church to Llanthony Priory. Hugh's brother, Roger, had been banished (see above), but another brother, Peter, entered Gloucester Abbey as a boy and rose to become Abbot. Giraldus Cambrensis recounts the story of one William, a kinsman and former soldier of Hugh, who after some sort of religious experience had taken to an eremitic life in an isolated spot in Wales (Roberts, 1847). It was he who was allegedly the inspiration of Hugh to assist in the foundation of the priory of Llanthony in 1108. The priory, the first house of Augustinian Canons to be built in Wales, was later endowed with the tithes of Weobley and the patronage of the church passed to the prior and convent (Phillott, 1871, p350). Llanthony was all but abandoned following the Welsh rebellion of 1135 and a new house, Llanthony Secunda, was built outside Gloucester and its church consecrated in 1137. The Lacys maintained their interest in the first church and at the end of the 12th century Hugh de Lacy II made grants of lands and churches from his new possessions in Meath specifically to the Welsh house. This led to a formal split in 1205, followed by a lengthy dispute over joint property resulting in a settlement in 1213. The two houses were re-merged in 1481 with Llanthony Prima being made a cell of Secunda (Cowley, 1977). The Weobley tithes and patronage would probably have followed the legal position, only passing to the Gloucester house in 1481.

Parkfields is a timber framed house of two bays aligned north to south², which has been dated to around 1625³ and takes its name from the adjacent Parkfields, one of the open fields of Weobley. The property is first identified as a separate unit in 1598 when Lancelot Kinsley, the first vicar of Weobley not appointed by Llanthony, sold it for £10 to Robert Davies of Weobley, Yeoman⁴. At the time it was described as pasture or arable land, bounded to the east by the Town Ditch and Parkfield, to the west by Weobley churchyard, to the south by land of Thomas Blyther, and to the north by the Queen's highway. The house seems to have been built shortly after the purchase, for in Robert Davies Will, dated 9th July 1625, his bequests include that of *'my house on the right hand side of the church with lands belonging'* to his wife, Anne.

In 1732 Joseph Rowlands, a shoemaker, owned the property. In the late 1740s it became one of a large number of Weobley properties acquired by Mansell Powell, who was acting surreptitiously for the Thynne family, Viscounts Weymouth and subsequently Marquises of Bath. It was part of a batch conveyance to Lord Bath in 1748/9 (Norman Haynes - pers comm) and was part of the process of turning

¹ *'...A post from Wales, loaden with heavy news,
Whose worst was that the noble Mortimer,
leading the men of Hereford to the fight
Against the irregular and wild Glendower,
Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken,
A thousand of his people butchered;
Upon whose dead corpse there was such misuse,
Such beastly shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done as may not be
Without much shame retold or spoken of'* (Henry IV, part I, Act I, Scene I)

Westmorland's news may have been optimistic, Adam of Usk tells of *'woeful slaughter even to 8,000 souls, the victory being with Owen'* but Adam is likely to be exaggerating (Adam of Usk's, Chronicon, 237 in Myres, 1969)

² Listed buildings, Herefordshire, Weobley 14/128

³ A note by J W Tonkin, 1968, *Transaction of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club*

⁴ Transcript of original deeds in the collection of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat – see appendix

Weobley into a pocket borough of the Thynnes. In the 18th century and in the 1839 tithe apportionment was in the occupancy of John Jones. On 5th August 1876 it was one of a number of the Marquis's properties auctioned at the Salutation Inn in Weobley. Described as a house, garden and paddock, it was in the occupancy of James Jones.¹



Figure 1: Extract from the 1838 tithe map of Weobley

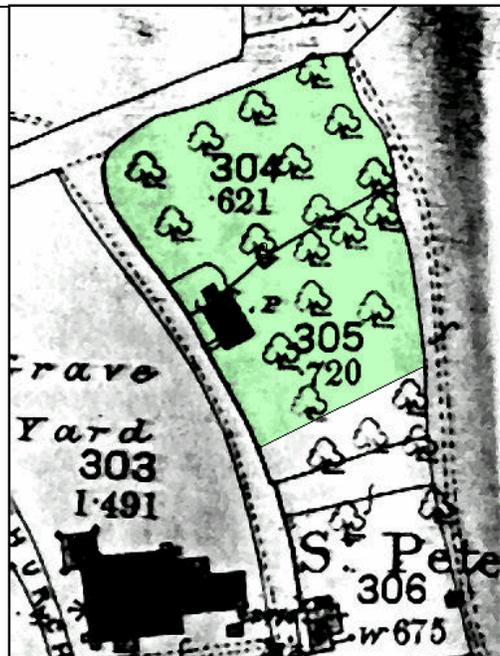


Figure 2: Part of the 1887 1st Edition 1:2500 plan of Weobley. The property, as it existed in December 2000, is coloured green.

¹ Herefordshire Record Office, document BD 94/1

2.3 Archaeological background

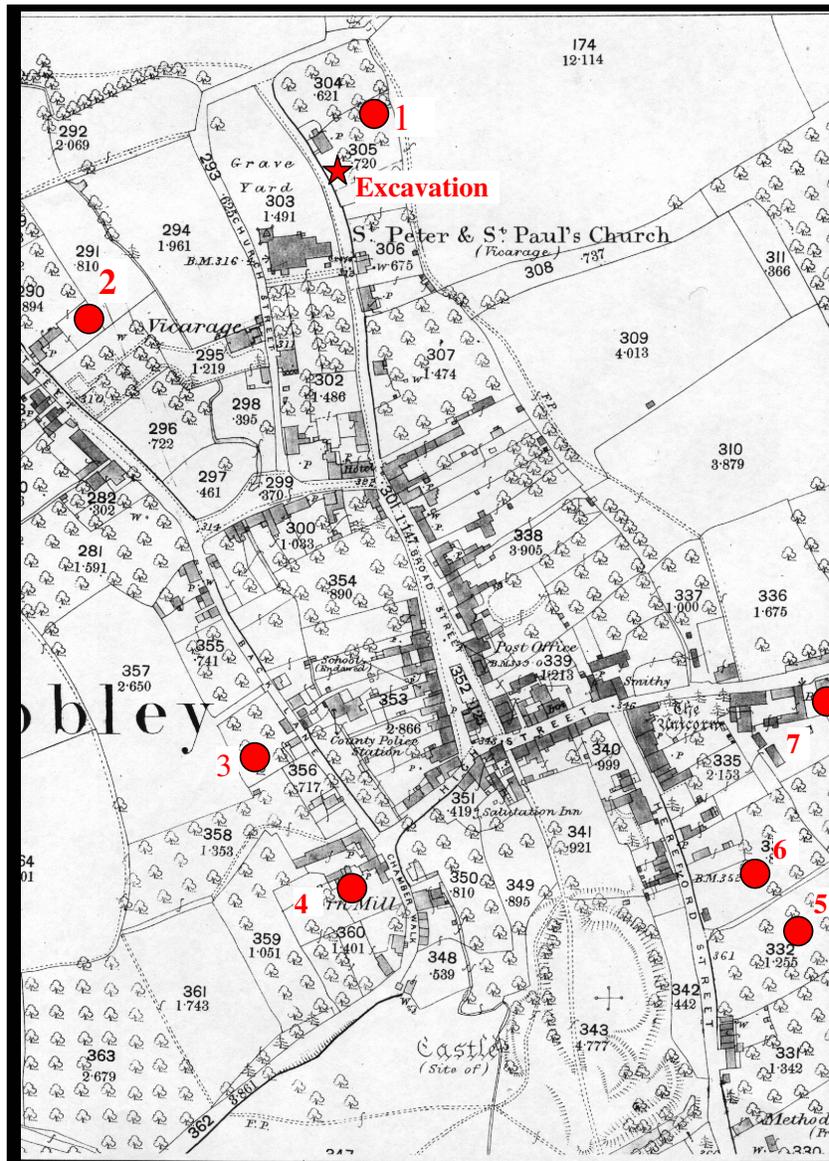


Figure 3: Archaeological projects in Webley

- 1 'Town Ditch' – Crosskey – see Appendix 3
- 2 Dairy Farm – Sherlock and Pikes, 2001
- 3 Back Lane Nursery - Bartlett, 1982
- 4 Old Forge – Fagan and Topping, 1994
- 5 Burton Gardens – Rouse, 2000
- 6 Watching brief unpublished - Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 3705
- 7 Throne Farm – watching brief 2000-2001, by Marches Archaeology ongoing - April 2001

Webley was surveyed as part of a project to record the archaeology of towns in the Welsh Marches undertaken in the 1990s (Dalwood, 1996). Parkfields lies within a part of Webley defined as a distinct medieval urban element by this survey.¹ This

¹ Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 19485

area is defined by an old road to the north and west (Church Street)¹ and two presumed burgage plot elements to the south.²

The feature known as the Town Ditch defines the eastern edge of the Parkfields property. Members of the Weobley History Society, under the direction of Ruth Crosskey, carried out an excavation through what has been interpreted as the bank associated with this ditch in 1983 (Figure 4, no. 1). The site of this excavation was within the garden of Parkfields and about 70 metres to the north west of the excavation which is the subject of this report. The previously unpublished results of this excavation form appendix 3 of this report.

A feature aligned east to west lying in the field north of the lane to the north of Parkfields as been interpreted as part of the northern part of the circuit of the town bank.³ The churchyard lies immediately to the west of Parkfields and in it there are reportedly house platforms⁴.

Little other archaeological work has taken place in the area of the old borough. Kiln debris and pottery found west of Back Lane (Figure 4, no.3) led to an inconclusive geophysical survey in 1982 (Bartlett) and later salvage recording (Figure 4, no. 2).⁵

An evaluation excavation in December 2000 to the rear of Dairy Farm in Meadow Street (Figure 4, no. 2), a building of the 14th or 15th centuries, proved inconclusive (Sherlock and Pikes, 2001).⁶

Other sites in Weobley include a watching brief to the east of the castle (Figure 4, no. 6),⁷ and work at Burton Gardens (Figure 5, no 6 – Rouse, 2000), which found no archaeological evidence apart from post-medieval pottery. A watching brief at Throne Farm (Figure 5, no 7) by Marches Archaeology was still on-going when this report was completed (April 2001).

1 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 19497
2 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record numbers 19491 and 19502
3 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 21975
4 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 12528
5 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 21980
6 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 30643
7 Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 3705

3.0 Project aims and objectives

The aims of the project were: -

- To evaluate by means of excavation, the potential for, and the nature of, archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development.
- To record any archaeological features or deposits exposed.
- To retrieve any potential dating evidence.
- To record all finds and any environmental material recovered.
- To ensure that the location and of the area excavated was accurately recorded on a suitably scaled plan.
- To record negative evidence and to consider its implications.
- To attempt to further the understanding of Weobley with regard to the framework in the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey.

4.0 Methodology

The following methodology was employed: -

- Two 5.0 metre by 2.0 metre trenches were excavated by use of a 360° excavator contracted to Archenfield Archaeology. This operation was monitored by suitably qualified archaeologists.
- The cuttings were located to coincide with the centre of the site of the proposed dwelling and the associated garage.
- The descriptions of the deposits, photographic records and drawing numbers were recorded on the relevant data capture documents in accordance with Archenfield Archaeology's standard site recording procedures.
- Staff carrying out the fieldwork followed the guidelines laid down in the Archenfield Archaeology Health and Safety Policy
- Archenfield Archaeology conforms to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual arrangements in Field Archaeology. All projects are, where applicable, carried out in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance or Draft Standards and Guidance.

5.0 The Results

5.1 The Stratigraphy

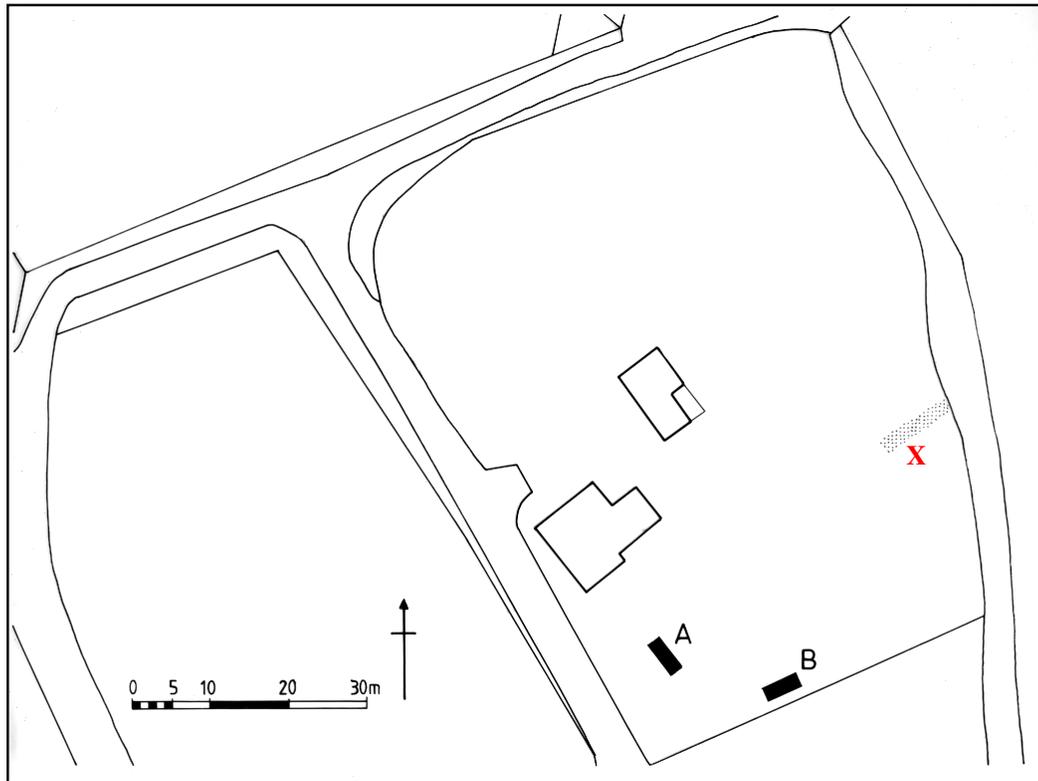


Figure 4: Trench Plan. The house is to the north of trench A. To the east of the house, the stippled area marked **X** is the approximate location of the 1983 excavation.

Trench A

Trench A measured 10 metres by 2 metres and was aligned north to south. It was sited in the area of the proposed new house and excavated to a depth of 0.75 metres. No archaeological features of any sort were present in this trench.

Trench B



Plate 1: Gully 3 in trench B

Trench B measured 10 metres by 2 metres and was aligned east to west. It was sited in the area of the garage to the proposed new house. Towards the western end of this trench was a shallow (0.1 metres) linear feature (3) which crossed the cutting from north to south.

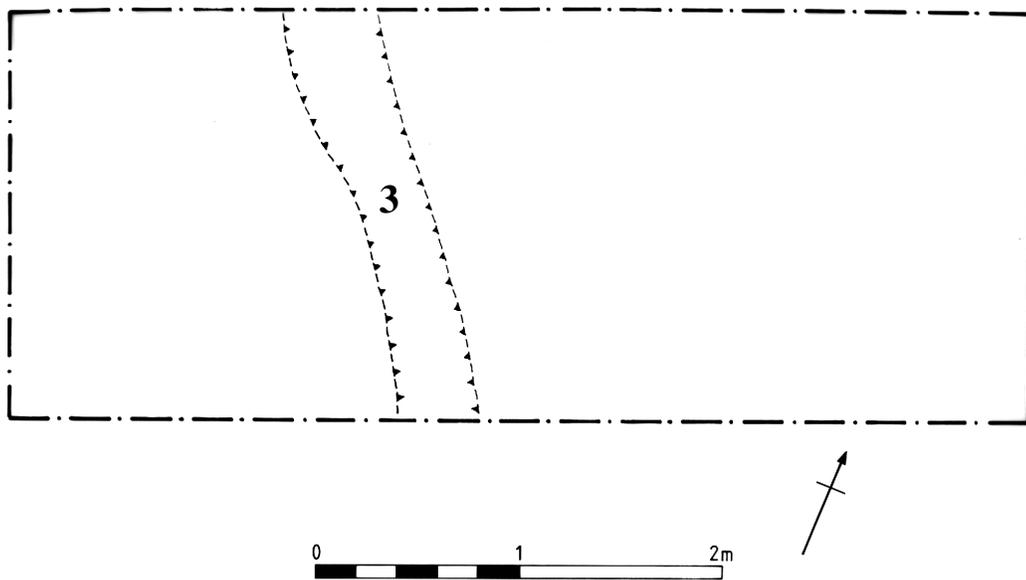


Figure 5: The western end of trench B showing feature 3.

5.2 The Finds

The only finds recovered from the excavation were fragments of late 19th- to 20th century pottery.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 Parkfields, the Churchyard, and the Ancient Core of Weobley

The street and property boundary layout of Weobley possesses elements that clearly derive from having been planned. The central core of the village, the main street leading to the castle gate with its tenement plots, would have been part of the de Lacy planted borough. However, if the area around the church is included, the street layout of Weobley possesses a disconformity, which probably results from the church pre-dating the new borough (Beresford, 1988, p450). A similar layout exists at Olney in Buckinghamshire, where there are also two distinct elements in the village plan, an original area round the church, and a later planned borough immediately to the north (*ibid.* p107).

If this is the case, then Parkfields is extremely close to the original centre of the village. The house platforms which have been identified adjacent to the church, may be features associated with Weobley at a time which pre-dates the borough, the castle, and the Conquest. Features in the field to the north of Parkfields, tentatively identified as a part of the defensive circuit, may also be house platforms.

It is possible that the feature excavated in trench B (Figure 6 and plate 1) is associated with an early settlement. It was certainly man-made and although probably a gully, may be a beam slot associated with some structure on the site.

In the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey of Weobley in 1996 (Dalwood) the Parkfields property is identified as being part of the medieval churchyard element of the village,¹ the original churchyard having been considerably larger than it is at present.

If this were so, the area would probably not have been used for burials, being at some distance from the church. In any event, when the Vicar of Weobley, Lancelot Kinsley, sold the property to Robert Davies in 1598 it was described as '*pasture or arable*' [see above]. Kinsley, Vicar from 1561, was the first incumbent not appointed by Llanthony Priory, which had had the living since the 12th century, when it was granted by Hugh de Lacy I.

The piece of ground purchased by Robert Davies was bounded to the east by the town ditch and the Parkfield, and to the south by land belonging to Thomas Blyther. The northern boundary of the property is the Queen's highway and the western is Weobley churchyard (see Appendix 2). This would seem to imply that, at that time, the present lane between Parkfields and the churchyard did not exist, and that a road leading north from the centre of Weobley (the present western part of Church Road) after turning east past the church, continued in the direction of Dilwyn. The line of this road is preserved as a modern bridle-way.

The inference here is that an older focus of the village existed in the area of the church from which roads led east, south towards the present village and ultimately Hereford, and west to the northern part of Meadow Street.

Robert Davies's purchase of the property which formed the house and garden of Parkfields as it existed in 2000 AD, seems to have been shortly followed by the

¹ Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 19485

erection of the present house. The house was in existence in 1625 when the bequests in Robert's will include that of *'my house on the right hand side of the church with lands belonging'*, to his wife, Anne (Appendix 2).

6.2 The Town Ditch and the Park

The argument in favour of a defensive bank and ditch around Weobley merits examination. The feature to the east of Parkfields has long been referred to as the Town Ditch, and the earthwork in the field to the north has more recently been interpreted as part of the northern line of such defences.¹

The relatively exposed position of the borough, in western Herefordshire, close to the Welsh border might seem to suggest that defences would be desirable. The Middle March was not a peaceful place and the border was not clearly defined. J H Round in 1908 said of this border *'what Harold had recovered with his light infantry, what William Fitz Osbern and his mailed horsemen could hold at the lance's point, that, at the moment of the great survey was all part of Herefordshire - no more and no less'*. There is good farmland to both the west and the east of Weobley but Domesday illustrates an important distinction between the two. To the east the closely placed villages with high densities of populations and plough-teams stood in stark contrast to the area to the west where waste was commonplace and where there was one plough-team and three persons per square mile (Aitkin, 1971). The difference was due to warfare, not geology.

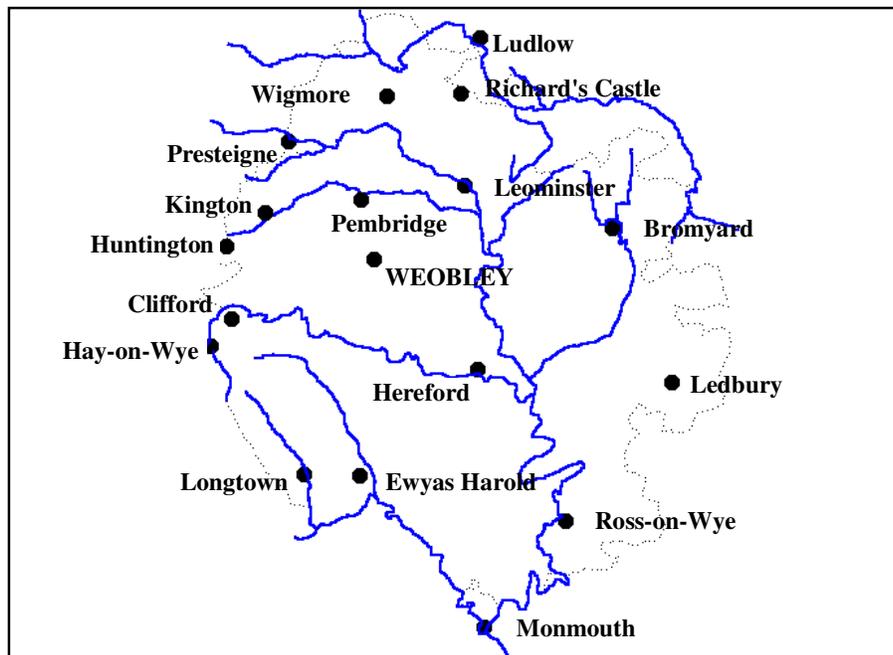


Figure 6: Medieval Herefordshire Boroughs

For the year 1122 the Welsh *Brut y Tywysogyon* has the entry *'a year in which there was peace'*; this is the only such entry between 1081 and 1246 (Holden, 2000, p211). Following the Anarchy of the 12th century the loss of Norman control of central Wales, where it has been suggested that in the 1190s no castle on the Wye above Hay remained in Norman occupation (Remfry, 1995, p14), would seem to emphasize the desirability of defences. Again, in 1262 the Welsh raided as far as Weobley (Salt, 1953, p20).

¹

Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record number 21975 (Dalwood, 1996)

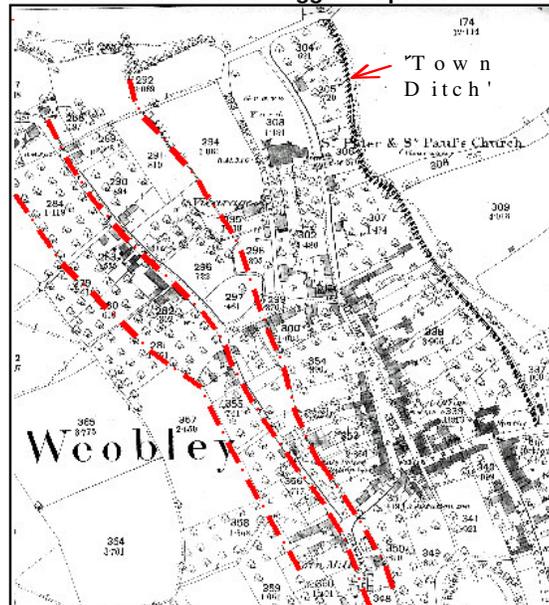
In Wales borough defences were the rule and those without, such as Newport in Dyfed, are a rarity (Murphy, 1996). On the border and its hinterland, the March in general, many boroughs certainly did have defences. The Lacy borough at Ludlow was walled. At Hay, the castle and borough seems to have been planned as a single unit as a classic *bastide* (Noble, 1964, p67), and where the walls, with three gateways were built in the 1230s following a rebuilding of the castle c 1200 (Fairs, 1972). Similarly the eastern bailey at Longtown Castle may have been the original site of another Lacy borough, although other interpretations are possible (Ellis, 1997, p65 – see below).

However, many of the boroughs seem to have had little in the way of defences. They are absent at Pembridge (Noble, 1964, p67) and Huntington (*ibid.* p68) and, although there was a bank and ditch, no very serious attempt was made at Leominster where any defences which had existed seem to have been abandoned by the early 14th century (Buteux, 1996, p9).

With the exception of some earthworks in the field to the north of Parkfields, the evidence on the ground for a town bank and ditch is limited to the eastern side of the borough. These earthworks may represent some entirely different activity, such as house platforms.

There are some medieval references to a town ditch at Weobley. In 1403 land of Roger Herbert extended on both sides up to the ditch and rampart (Salt, 1953, p20). In 1407 there is reference to lands in the '*Parkefelde*' extending to the town ditch.¹ The latter clearly refers to the feature on the east of the Parkfields property.

Figure 7: The innermost three of the various suggested positions of the western alignment of



the postulated defensive circuit at Weobley. See appendix 2 – positions 1, 2 and 3.

It is significant that there are no records of murage grants to the borough, and some writers have expressed doubts about the existence of defences at Weobley. Major Salt considered that this defensive ditch only went around the castle (*ibid.*). Trevor Rowley, writing in 1986 (p105), says that Weobley '*does not appear to have been fully defended*'.

The problem is not made easier by the length that a defensive circuit would have to be in order to enclose an area which include the main part of the village and the

¹ Calendar of Close Rolls for the reign of Henry IV, 7th November 1407

grounds of Parkfields. The distance from the north-east corner of the property, where the feature interpreted as a defensive bank is most prominent, to the southern tip of the earthworks at the castle is 700 metres. The smallest circuit suggested runs on from Parkfields west to the brook (200 metres) and then south to the castle again (another 700 metres). The distance across the southern part of the castle is approximately another 100 metres. This circuit then, which is the *shortest* which has been suggested, is about 1,700 metres in total.

At Longtown (Ewyas Lacy) the defences comprise three baileys. The north-western bailey contains the keep and there is another bailey to the south of this, together forming a rectangle aligned north to south. A third bailey to the east of the first two completes an approximately square plan for these earthworks. The eastern bailey may have been the site for the original borough. The entire circuit for what may have been laid out as a *bastide*¹ measures approximately 420 metres (Ellis, 1997). Although another enigmatic earthwork extending northwards from the eastern side of the eastern bailey may be part of a defensive circuit even this would make a maximum circuit of only about 700 metres.² Longtown had 100 burgesses in 1310 (*ibid.*). The walls of Brecon describe a circuit of some 975 metres (Thomas, 1991). In comparison, the medieval walls of Hereford, which was one of the largest cities in England when the earliest post-Conquest circuit was constructed in the 12th century, measure about 1,800 metres.³ That a small borough like Weobley would be able to construct a comparable defensive circuit, or ever imagine being able to man it, seems inherently unlikely.

A park in Weobley had existed at Domesday. Parks grew in popularity and there were ultimately 35 medieval deer parks in Herefordshire⁴. Poaching in parks was commonplace. In 1313 a commission of Oyer and Terminer investigated a complaint of Theobald de Verdon that persons '*broke his park at Webbele, County Hereford, whilst he was under the king's protection, and beyond the seas in his service, hunted therein and took his deer.*'⁵

The park tradition began to decline in the later middle ages (Rackham, 1990, p 158). Areas which had been parkland were given over to agricultural uses. Even as early as 1251 a park in Pulham, Norfolk, had 29½ acres of arable land in its *launds* [treeless areas in parks] out of a total area of 60 acres.⁶

Parks began to be revived again in the 15th century, when the Yorkist ascendancy became intrigued by a largely imaginary vision of the chivalric culture of their past. On the western slopes of the Malvern Hills, Richard de Beauchamp was granted permission to empark 1,300 acres (Whitehead, 1995, p201). In Tudor times the landscape aspect of parks became of interest to Henry VII and to Cardinal Wolsey (Rackham, 1990, p 158). Henry VIII created at least seven parks in a pseudo-medieval style, incorporating old trees (*ibid.*). These parks differed from medieval

¹ There has been considerable speculation about the origins of the earthworks at Longtown. A Roman origin has been suggested, and Roman finds were found when the school was built in the 19th century (Shoesmith, 1996). However, no recent excavations have found Roman material. Paul Remfry (1997) has suggested that it is a Saxon fortification from Earl Harold Godwinson's campaign against the Welsh in the winter of 1055-56. This theory has much to commend it.

² This northern extension is not matched by surviving banks to its west or north, which would make an enclosure. Nor does it have an associated ditch. (Ellis, 1997)

³ This figure includes the eastern rampart of Hereford Castle but does not include the feature south of the River Wye known as Row Ditch which adds another 600 metres to the circuit. Unlike the larger circuit north of the river, this was never re-built in stone and does not seem to have been a serious part of the city's defences by the end of the 13th century.

⁴ Statement by Dr W H D Wince at the fifth meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club, August 1974 - *Trans. Woolhope Nat. Field Club, Vol XLI* part II p 144

⁵ Calendar of Patent Rolls for the reign of Edward II, 28th November 1313

⁶ From the Ely Coucher Book, quoted on p155 of Rackham 1990

parks in that they formed the setting for great houses such as Richmond or Hampton Court palaces.

Writing in the 1530s, Leland does not mention a park at Weobley. He says, '*The castle at Linshall of some witen Leonshaul [Lyonshall] is 2 miles from Webbeley. It longgid also to the Devereux, and there is a parke*'. In his manuscript History of Herefordshire in 1675, Thomas Blount wrote '*Here [Weobley] has anciantly been a park, som say two, - for there are yet certain ground, and the Park meadow -*' (Botzum and Botzum, 1997, p72).

The present park at Weobley is associated with Garnstone House, to the south of the village. Garnstone seems to have been a separate entity from Weobley early on and there are traces of a motte and bailey castle near the site of the later houses (Shoesmith, 1996). A family associated with Garnstone is represented by one Roger de Garnerston in about 1382 (Robinson, 1872, p291). An early Garnstone, on the site of an earlier house, was probably erected by James or Richard Tomkyns in the mid-16th century (Robinson, 1872). This coincides with the period of 16th century park creation.

More work was done at Garnstone in succeeding years¹ and in about 1807 John Nash designed a new Garnstone House, which was known as Garnstone Castle, for Samuel Peploe (Colvin, 1995). Garnstone Castle was the last of John Nash's commissions in Herefordshire; his first had been the new county gaol in 1793-6 (*ibid.*). Garnstone Castle was demolished in 1958 (Shoesmith, 1996).

Although inconclusive, Leland's omission of the mention of a park and Blount's uncertainty leads, as suggested by Major Salt, to one possible interpretation. To the east of Weobley and adjacent to the Parkfields property, the field name Parkfield (Figure 9) records one of the old open fields.² The fields to the north also have '*park*' names and to the east is '*Park Barn*'.³ It seems reasonable to infer that the name is meaningful and that the original Lacy park at Weobley was sited in the area which later became the '*Park Field*', that this park fell out of use and became part of the settlement's open fields, and that a new park was later created at Garnstone.

If this is the case, then the earthwork at Parkfields lends itself to another interpretation. The feature, rather than being the remains an internal bank with an external ditch around the town, is in fact the remains of an internal ditch with an external bank around the park.

¹ Blount says '*Col John Birch a member of the House of Commons in Parliament, who has a Gentile habitation at Garnestone in this Parish, which He lately purchased of Sr. Thomas Tompkins Knt - and has much beautified it -...*' (Botzum and Botzum, 1997, p72)

² To the west of the village, Windmill field, another of Weobley's fields, is named from the windmill which stood there from the 14th century.

³ The Hereford Journal for 30th January 1783 advertised '*the Park-Meadow and Parks with a large barn thereunto belonging*' as being available for let. The name *Park Meadow* also appears on a list of 1730 (Salt, 1953, p86).

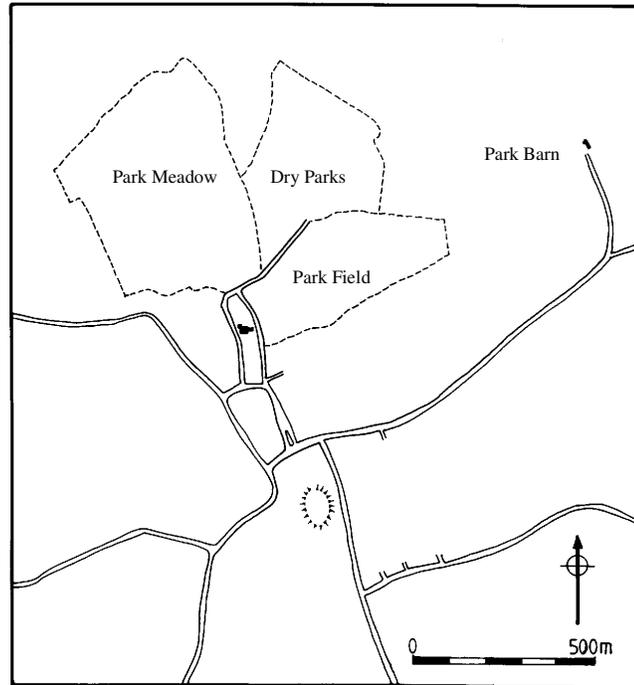


Figure 8: The 'Park Field' field names from the Tithe Map

7.0 Archive deposition

The primary project archive, consisting of the excavated material and any original paper records, will be prepared and stored in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidelines for the preparation and storage of archives. The primary archive will be stored with Hereford City Museum.

A copy of the digital archive, stored on CD and consisting of context, artefact and ecofact data, together with the site plan and selected photographs, will accompany the primary archive.

The client, in consultation with the project manager, will make provision for the deposition of all finds from the excavation with the Hereford City Museum. On completion of the fieldwork and the processing, collation, recording and analysis of the finds from the excavation all finds will be handed over to the museum staff, along with the project archive. Arrangements will be made with the museum for the transfer of title.

8.0 Publication and dissemination proposals

Paper copies of this report will be lodged with the Archaeological Adviser to Herefordshire Council, Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record, Hereford City Library and Weobley Museum. A short note on the project will be prepared for publication in the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club.

CDs of this report, together with the supporting archival material will be available from Archenfield Archaeology.

The complete photographic record, including the negatives, will be retained by Archenfield Archaeology.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Background to an excavation of a section through the borough boundary bank at Parkfields, 1983.

The existence or position of Weobley's Town Ditch has never been clearly ascertained except for a short length on the north-east side of the village, which is mentioned in the property deeds of Parkfield. In 1982, members of the Weobley History Society examined the outskirts of the village hoping to find traces of the ditch on the north, south and west sides. Nowhere was it evident. It was then decided to excavate part of the known ditch in order to investigate its construction, age and purpose and possibly recognise similar features elsewhere, which might indicate a continuation of it.

An excavation was carried out in May and June of 1983 under the direction of an archaeologist, Miss Ruth Crosskey, using volunteers from the society as labourers. About fifteen members were involved, usually four or five digging at a time, and the excavation ultimately measured about 10 metres by 3 metres. It became clear that the original ditch was considerably wider and deeper than the present one, the bank alongside the ditch, made up of the spoil from the ditch, having fallen back into it. The function of the ditch, whether defensive or as a boundary, was not revealed. Some medieval pottery was found, indicating that the ditch was constructed in that period, but no other unusual artefacts appeared.

Although carrying out the excavation was a thoroughly enjoyable experience, in view of the small amount of information revealed the History Society has decided to concentrate future research of the ditch on documentary and cartological records.

Appendix 2: Weobley deeds at Longleat

[Many Weobley Records are lodged in the archives at Longleat in Wiltshire, the home of the Marquises of Bath]

PARKFIELDS

10 Dec. 41 Eliz. (1598) Conveyance for £10

1. Launcette Kynesley of Weobley, clerk (Vicar of Weobley)
2. Robert Davies of Weobley, yeoman

Pasture or arable, bounded East – the Town Ditch and Parkfield; West – Weobley churchyard; South – land of Thomas Blyther; North - Queen's highway.

9 July 1625 Will of Robert Davies of Weobley, yeoman

Bequests include: -

To Anne my wife – my house on the right hand side of the church with lands belonging

6/1 THE THRONE (Later Old Post House)

10 Aug 1674

James Colcombe to Richard Bridges, gent.

House, barn, garden and 3a meadow bounded E. a meadow or pasture of Bodenham Bradford, gent. lately purchased of William Davies, W. on town ditch, N. on Parkfields, S. on highway from Weobley to Leominster.

Conclusion

The existence of the ditch on the eastern edge of the old village is not in doubt, but the ditch becomes less obvious towards the southern limit of the village. It is on the western side that the site of the ditch is in question. There would appear to be five possible sites,¹

- 1 The stream called Marlbrook
- 2 Back Lane and Meadow Street
- 3 The western boundaries of the properties in Back Lane and Meadow Street
- 4 The western boundaries of fields in a line from Hawthorne Cottage to the Hereford Road
- 5 The line of the footpath from the Ley Lane via Windmill Knap to Kington Road

It is also difficult to trace the ditch on the north and south sides of the village.

What, then, was the purpose of the ditch? Was it (a) a defence, (b) a boundary, (c) a drain? Why, too, is it better preserved in some places than in others?

Appendix 3: Excavation report on an excavation of a section through the borough boundary bank at Parkfields, 1983.

Introduction

In 1982 Weobley Local History Society made a survey of the ditch which runs around the village. Arising from this survey, and the realisation that so little was known about the feature, it was decided that an archaeological excavation may give some clues about its history. The City of Hereford Archaeological Committee was contacted and agreed to provide advice, assistance and some equipment.

Objectives

To investigate the construction of the ditch and its original profile; to discover the purpose of the ditch and its relationship to the village; to establish the age of the ditch.

The Excavation

A site was chosen at the extreme north-east of the village where the ditch was best preserved. An area 3 metres by 10 metres was marked out on the side of the ditch, with the possibility of extending the excavation across the ditch. This was not accomplished, mainly because of some rather boggy and thorny problems presenting themselves even before the logistics of the excavation were considered. The development of the site breaks down into three phases: -

i) Above heavy red clay natural, which acted as a matrix for a quantity of sandstone, a layer of fairly well sorted material similar to the natural was evident (layer 13). A large tree seems to have filled the hollow over which layer 11, a pale mottled sand, which showed some evidence of uneven turfing, eventually developed. Layers 12 and 07, also made up of sandy materials but bearing very little stone were probably contemporary; these layers seem to have slumped into the hollow created by the removal of the tree. A posthole (09) had a rather ambiguous relationship with this hollow.

ii) This phase involved the cutting of the ditch and the creation of a bank alongside.

¹ The innermost three of these are marked on figure 9

A greasy sandy-clay layer (08) lay in the lowest part of the ditch excavated. Above this, sealing the whole site, was layer 03. This was a clay loam matrix for a quantity of grey sandstone pebbles (3cms - 5cms). This layer was quite thin in places (i.e. 2 cms – 3 cms). Layer 10 is probably related.

iii) A compact clay layer covered most of the site above layer 03 and lay directly below the unstratified turf. This layer was cut by several features. The small pit 15 proved very interesting because of the density and complete nature of its finds. Two shallow pits (02 and 01) were filled with a dark grainy soil flecked with charcoal and a variety of finds. These both seem to have been associated with postholes (04 and 06 respectively). 06 was rather a sketchy affair. The unstratified turf layer shown on the section drawing, apart from the extreme portion which is cut away by a fencing post, provides a profile of the present configuration of the orchard alongside the ditch.

Interpretation

Originally layers 07, 13 and the natural would have risen in a gentle curve forming the lower contours of the nearby slope. Layers 07/12 may have been cultivated - the layers are well sorted, with few stones. The presence of the hollow filled by layer 11, associated with posthole 09, probably indicates that a tree was planted here and supported with a stake. If this is so, the first use of the site would seem to have been as an orchard. Layers 07/12 were gradually built up by the decomposition of humus, resulting in the fine sandy texture. Upon the removal of the tree, layers 07/12 slumped into the hollow, indicating that the hollow was left open and no physical attempt was made to fill it in.

The ditch was cut through layers 07, 13 and the natural. The slope was cut at an angle 55° - 60° from the horizontal. A comparison between the present depth of the ditch and its original profile was not obtained because the excavation was not extended, however a projection is included. Alongside the ditch a bank was built up over layer 07. All trace of this bank has since disappeared, but the material from it forms layers 03,10 and 08. It seems that layers 08 and 03 rapidly slipped back into the ditch, to fill it up to perhaps half its original depth (see projection). These layers contained some of the most interesting finds, including a few sherds of medieval pottery (see separate report). To the western half of the site the bank may either have slipped into the hollow (layer 10), or have been levelled into it.

Conclusions

- i) Construction of the ditch; a bank dumped alongside the ditch, which was not retained nor maintained.
- ii) The original profile was not excavated, however a reasonable projection can be made.
- iii) The purpose of the ditch has not yet been ascertained
 - a) The size of the ditch is much greater than that needed for just a drainage ditch. There is already a ditch running down the centre of the village for drainage. Traces of the ditch can be found all around the circumference of the village.
 - b) A boundary ditch? Very deep for a boundary ditch. Why the bank? - why not just level out the material? It may have become a boundary ditch as in one map (ref. ?) A pencil line indicating the extent of the ancient borough (drawn to show the extent of voting rights for the rotten borough) follows the line of the ditch exactly.

- c) A defensive structure. Covers quite a large area for practical defence. It may have acted in a similar manner to a city wall (as in Worcester and Hereford). Prior to the stone city wall around Hereford a large bank and ditch followed the same course. However if this was a defence, it was not maintained.
- iv) Probably the Town Ditch fulfilled all the functions suggested above to a greater or lesser extent. The initial impetus towards its construction may be related to events at the castle around the year 1140AD.¹ No evidence whatsoever was found to support this theory though.
- v) The age of the ditch can only be surmised. The pottery needs looking at closely, but only later medieval fabrics were found. This best dating evidence is probably at the bottom of the ditch. The layer 03 contained a quantity of fabrics from all periods from late medieval onwards, although generally the earlier fabrics were lower down in the layer. Documentary and cartological evidence indicate a medieval origin as it divides the village from the medieval field system. The line of the ditch suggests that the village of Weobley is greatly contracted from its medieval extent. Further documentary research is needed and the relationship between the ditch and the castle needs clarification. A study of the pottery is also needed. Dating earthworks is often difficult as they are rapidly constructed, often away from the main centre of occupation, and only after the feature has declined in its original importance does it become a dumping place for rubbish. The rather mixed nature of layer 03 may be partly accounted for by the later orchard, the slumping of the bank and the close proximity of a hedge.

This excavation has provided a good starting point for further research into the history of Weobley, which I hope the Weobley Local History Society finds both enlightening and enjoyable.

Ruth Crosskey (Director)

¹ The castle was garrisoned on behalf of the Empress Matilda against Stephen in 1139 and was re-taken by Stephen himself the following year (Phillot, 1869, p47) [HS & PJP]

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Tithe Commissioners, 1838	Weobley Parish Tithe Map
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