



**‘THE PAST AROUND YOU’
A PARISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS
AUDIT FOR BRIDSTOW**



**Report prepared by
Christopher Atkinson, Community Archaeologist**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 323
EHE 2050**

Herefordshire Archaeology
Places and Communities Directorate
Herefordshire Council

Project commissioned by





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April 2013

**NGR: 35790 22471
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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.

***Herefordshire Archaeology
PO Box 230
Blueschool House
Blueschool Street
Hereford
HR1 2ZB***

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Summary

This report was commissioned by the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) as part of their continued investigations into the ecology and history of the Wye Valley.

The following report discusses the results of a desk-based assessment and rapid walkover survey of locations identified as historically significant within the parish of Bridstow.

Over the course of a series of volunteer-based events across Bridstow Parish locations previously identified as centres of medieval settlement were visited and reassessed, noting accuracy of the record, condition and potential for further study.

As part of the investigation a number of new features and sites were recorded, the information from which was used to update the Historic Environment Record. These included features indicative of relict field systems in use at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey as well as a potential early industrial site identified as The Moat through field name evidence.

This report concludes with a short discussion regarding the possibility of further investigation into sites identified as part of this project.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. National Grid References are accurate to approximately 10m. Measured dimensions are accurate to within 1m at a scale of 1:500, 0.1m at 1:50 and 0.02m at 1:20m

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1.0. Introduction

Our current understanding of the historic landscape and the features that it contains is based on accumulated knowledge over many decades. This accumulated knowledge has come from a variety of sources including past archaeological surveys, casual observations by individuals and detailed work on specific sites. This variety means that the coverage of individual parishes can be extremely patchy and even where a site is known there may be limited knowledge on its current state. Therefore, in relation to parish planning or strategic planning at the Wye Valley AONB level and greater, it is difficult to provide clear datasets that inform the priorities for the management or can be provided to communities to ascribe their own priorities and values to this heritage.

The project that this study forms part of aims to pilot work that will provide a more systematic coverage of the resource that can then inform future priorities at the local parish level and at the strategic AONB and county level. Through the use of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) in combination with other techniques the project is able to quantify the number and extent of individual monument types, and hopefully it will also be able to give an indication of the condition of the resource and create a dataset and summary that is useable at the parish level.

Archaeological records of areas have often developed in a piecemeal fashion and therefore the records can become biased to particular areas or features. With the support of funding from the Wye Valley AONB, Herefordshire Council's Archaeology Service in partnership with the local community has had the opportunity to improve the record for Brampton Abbots parish. The aim has been to use local knowledge in combination with historical maps and documents, aerial photographs and fieldwork to ensure that the archaeological record is representative of the parish and that the records accurately describe the features.

2.0. Aims and Objectives

The overall project aim is to systematically improve our record of heritage assets in selected parts of the Wye Valley AONB and engage local communities with that improved record. The project objectives have been:

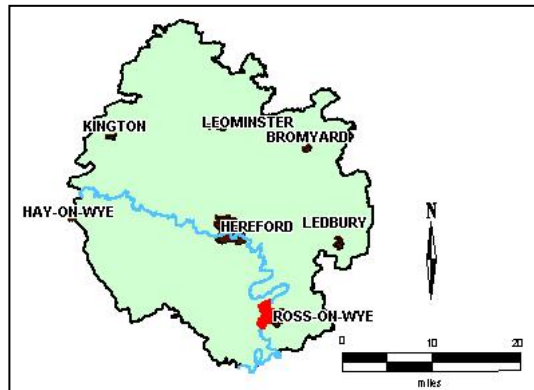
1. To review the existing records for 3 areas within or partially within the Wye Valley AONB.
2. To systematically improve the record of heritage assets for each area through the use of new mapping techniques such as LiDAR in combination with historical mapping, aerial photography, field observation and existing knowledge (local knowledge, staff knowledge and existing record).
3. To provide a report for each area summarising the range, condition and significance of heritage assets of that parish.
4. To provide one outreach event for each area (guided walk, presentation or community planning).

3.0. Methodology

The methods used to fulfil these aims and objectives were designed to:

1. Review the existing record for each area to provide a base record to assess against additional information.
2. Obtain LiDAR coverage for each area, process using MapInfo GIS and then to map features.
3. Identify and map features from historical mapping (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th edition historic Ordnance Survey mapping) and aerial photographs; and to identify potential historic features from tithe mapping (using field-name indicators such as brickclamp meadow or limekiln field).
4. Establish a liaison group for each area and review initial record with a small consultation group. It is intended that the consultation group assists with the identification of features.
5. Carry out fieldwork in partnership with the local community to confirm interpretations and mapping made at the desktop stage. Fieldwork was intended also to look for features that it was inferred as present using fieldname evidence on historic mapping.
6. Refine records for features after fieldwork and desktop mapping stages and integrate information into the Herefordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
7. Produce a report for each area summarising the range, extent and condition of the heritage assets in the area. The reports are designed to assist the development of local parish plans.
8. Organise and deliver an outreach event for each area. The type of event was to be determined in consultation with the local liaison group to provide an appropriate level of public engagement. Options for the outreach event included a guided walk, a presentation or a community planning event.

4.0. Location and Geology



The parish of Bridstow (SO 5790 2471) lies within the south of Herefordshire, north of the market town of Ross-on-Wye. The parish extends approximately 2.1km east-west by approximately 4.8m north-south, in total the parish encloses 865.5 hectares (2,138.8 acres) of land.

Figure 1: Location of Bridstow Parish within Herefordshire. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

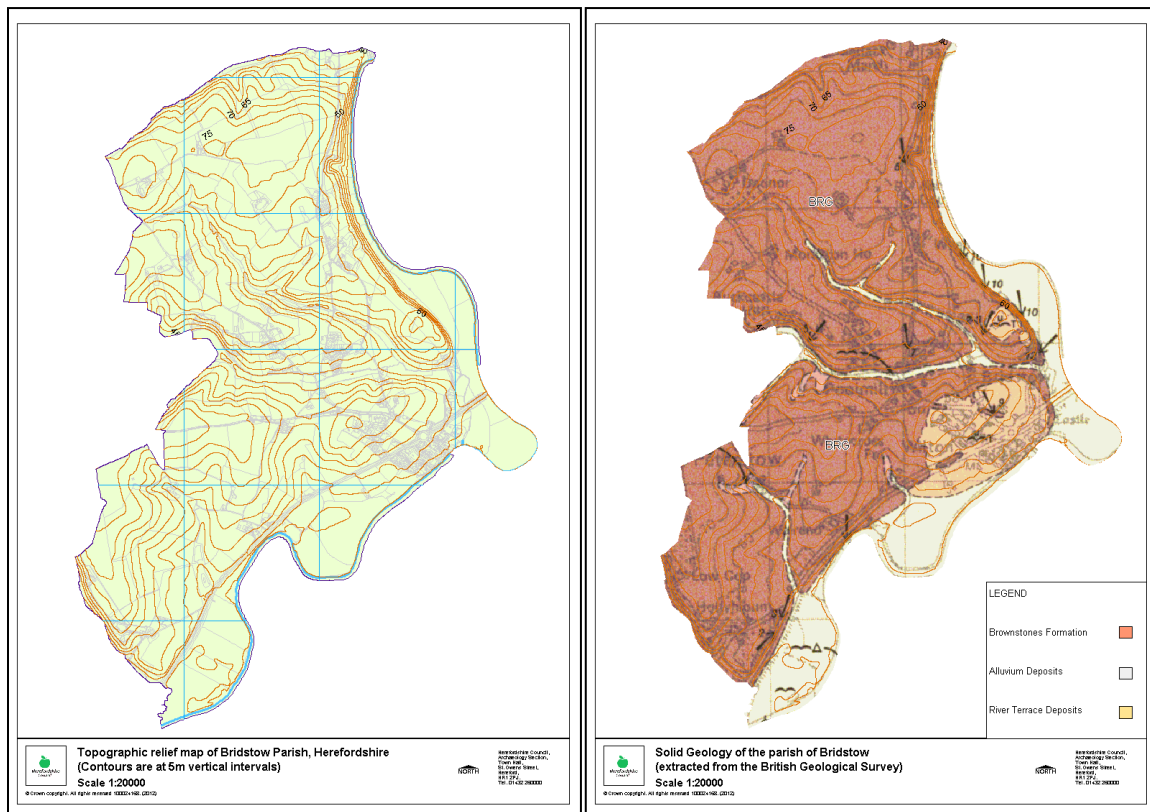


Figure 2: Topographic and geological map indicating both the solid and drift geology within the parish of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

The solid bedrock underlying the parish of Bridstow is recognised as Brownstones Formation (BGS, 2000), a micaceous sandstone common across much of Herefordshire. The sandstone was formed between 391 and 417 million years ago during the Devonian Period. The sedimentary nature of the bedrock dictates a past environment dominated by rivers and lakes, far more substantial than is currently the case which would have allowed for the compaction and cementing of sand grains, clay and silica. The micaceous nature of the sandstone (and its laminar forms) was evident over the course of field visits in areas of erosion and excavations associated with construction.

The solid geology has been eroded by streams flowing from six springs, four of which converge to form the Well Brook which flows into the River Wye to the east, north of Wilton Castle. The main watercourses in question have each worn small v-shaped valleys into the sedimentary bedrock since the last glacial maximum. Besides the six watercourses mentioned there was likely a seventh to the north which has since become dormant. The foot of each of these valleys are rich in alluvial sediments.

At two locations along the west bank of the River Wye, which marks the eastern and southern extent of Bridstow parish are areas represented by river terrace deposits formed during the Quaternary Period. The superficial deposits of sand and gravel provide well-drained dry areas above which the village of Wilton is currently situated. An undifferentiated river terrace deposit is located to the north of Wilton at the southern point of a ridge oriented northwest-southeast. The soils deriving from sand and gravel deposits at this location have been ploughed for the purpose of growing Sunflowers (*Helianthus annuus*); the exposed location to sunlight and the well-drained soil make this an ideal location for the growing of such mild climate crops.

Generally the geology has produced free-draining soils suitable for a mix of arable, fruit orchards and pasture.

5.0 The archaeological record

5.1. Past Discoveries.

There were sixty-nine records (Appendix 2) in Herefordshire Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) relating to sites of historical and archaeological interest across the parish of Bridstow at the start of this investigation. Sites types ranged from areas of industrial activity to parklands and medieval village locations.

The absence of records relating to prehistoric activity is particularly surprising as is the absence of records relating to Romano-British activity in particular the industry of iron-working which has been identified within all of the adjacent parishes.

5.2. New Discoveries.

As part of the investigations into the parish of Bridstow a number of ground-based events involving members of the local community took place. The aim was to carry out a reconnaissance of areas highlighted from past records of the parish and to simultaneously enhance the record through the identification of new sites of archaeological interest.

Over the course of three events targeting three different areas of the parish a total of thirteen new records were created. A further two records served to improve existing accounts.

Table 1: Archaeological features identified as part of this project

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
1	359081	224347	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict boundary surviving as a west-facing terrace standing a maximum of 1m high. The terrace is lined by the remains of a hedgerow in the form of three mature hawthorn trees.
1	359165	224335	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict boundary surviving as a west-facing terrace standing a maximum of 1m high. The terrace is lined by the remains of a hedgerow in the form of three mature hawthorn trees.
12585	358949	224225	Wharf	Post-Medieval	Wharf located to the south of Wilton Bridge upon the western bank of the River Wye where its overlooked by Wilton Lodge. The Wharf extends approximately 10m along the river bank and measures approximately 4m wide. It has been greatly re-enforced with concrete however original stone and timber construction material is visible along its east-face which stands up to 0.7m high. It is susceptible to damage caused by root action and flooding.
8	359068	224440	Platform	Post-Medieval	Platform terraced into a natural south-facing slope to the northeast of Wilton Castle. The platform stands up to 0.5m high with the edges to the platform most

					noticeable along the east and southern edges. The area enclosed is approximately 10m x 10m.
9	358886	224169	Coal yard	Post-Medieval	Coal yard recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. The boundary to the yard is preserved as a low stone and brick wall marking the southern edge of gardens associated with Wilton Court Hotel. The wall is largely overgrown by turf and ivy. To the west the wall is subsiding.
2	358546	224034	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict boundary surviving as a south west-facing terrace standing approximately 1.5m-2m high. The boundary was last recorded at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey when it marked the eastern extent of Lathers Pleck Meadow (parcel 109). At the summit of the terrace is the remains of a hedge represented by a number of mature hawthorns.
2	358596	223989	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict boundary surviving as a south west-facing terrace standing approximately 0.3m high. At this location the boundary turns 90° to the southwest to mark the southern edge of a field in the form of a subtle, ditch. The boundary was last recorded at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey when it marked the eastern extent of Lathers Pleck Meadow (parcel 109).
2	358555	223941	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict boundary surviving as a subtle ditch up to 2m wide and 0.3m deep. The boundary was last recorded at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey when it marked the southern edge of Lathers Pleck Meadow (parcel 109). To the southwest the ditch connects with a rectangular pond on the same alignment.
3	358518	223921	Pond	Post-Medieval	Rectangular pond incorporated into a relict boundary. The pond continues to retain water although its function as part of a field boundary is no longer evident. The pond measures approximately 15m long and 4m wide. Depth unknown. Its edges are overgrown by a variety of scrub plants.
4	358614	223995	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Subtle south-west facing terrace approximately 0.15m high. It was last recorded on 1839 Tithe Survey when it marked the south-western extend of The Vineyard a meadow (parcel 104). The boundary does not survive in its entirety only being visibly for up to 25m.
4	358639	223966	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Subtle south-west facing terrace approximately 0.15m high. It was last recorded on 1839 Tithe Survey when it marked the south-western extend of The Vineyard a meadow (parcel 104). The boundary does not survive in its entirety only being visibly for up to 25m.
5	358559	224847	Platform	Post-Medieval	Platform terraced into north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. It covers an area approximately 6m diameter. Along its eastern edge a linear terrace extends away to the east for approximately 100m. This additional feature is likely the course of a relict boundary. It stands 0.5m

					above the floodplain associated to Well Brook. The terrace is approximately 2m wide.
6	357984	223894	Moated Site	Medieval	Moated Site identified within 'The Moat', a meadow (parcel 166) identified on the 1839 Tithe Map. Aerial photography has identified a moated crop mark within the northeast of the field. A rapid site visit and walkover identified considerable amounts of industrial slag. Pottery was limited and largely post-medieval. A systematic field survey after ploughing may reveal more information. Due to the site's location close to a brook and the slag material retrieved the site may be of industrial significance. The site measures 42.1m east-west and 47m north-south. The buried ditch is approximately 7.9m wide, the ditch encloses an internal area of 776.3m ² .
7	358768	224776	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. The terrace stands 5m high and appears to have been enhanced through past quarrying. The boundary is last recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) and field under pasture.
7	358876	224744	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. The terrace stands 5m high and appears to have been enhanced through past quarrying. The boundary is last recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) and field under pasture.
10	358881	224747	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into the north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. It measures approximately 0.2m high at this location as it continues north. The boundary is first recorded on the 1839 Tithe Survey when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) a field under pasture.
10	358907	224783	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into the north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. It measures approximately 0.5m high at this location as it turns 90° to run east. The boundary is first recorded on the 1839 Tithe Survey when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) a field under pasture.
10	358935	224778	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into the north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. It measures approximately 0.6m high at this location as it continues east. The boundary is first recorded on the 1839 Tithe Survey when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) a field under pasture.

10	358977	224749	Relict Boundary	Post-Medieval	Relict Boundary consisting of a terrace cut into the north-facing slope overlooking Well Brook. It measures approximately 1.5m high at this location as it turns 90° south forming the eastern extent of the field overlooking the road. The boundary is first recorded on the 1839 Tithe Survey when it formed the northern extent of The Forty Acres (parcel 45) a field under pasture.
11	358434	224807	Site of Tithe Barn	Medieval	On the opposite side of the road, to the west of the Church is a small rectangular enclosure identified as Meadow and Tithe Barn on the 1839 Tithe map. No evidence for a Tithe barn survives today, although the evidence maybe masked by a considerable scrub vegetation growth within the southeast of the field. The Site currently acts as extra Church parking and is under pasture.
12	357833	224819	Leat at Poolmill	Medieval	The course of a leat survives as a south-facing terrace with a subtle ditch upon its summit. The terrace stands up to 1m above the meadow through which Well Brook flows. The ditch is up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep. The leat ends within the vicinity of Poolmill Bridge although due to truncation caused by the parallel road a terminal for the leat cannot be established. The leat is likely to have served mill associated with a neighbouring Smithy recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. However by this date the leat was obsolete. The leat was last recorded on an Estate Map dated 1756 of lands associated to Guys Hospital.
12	357740	224816	Leat at Poolmill	Medieval	The course of a leat survives as a south-facing terrace with a subtle ditch upon its summit. The terrace stands up to 1m above the meadow through which Well Brook flows. The ditch is up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep. The leat ends within the vicinity of Poolmill Bridge although due to truncation caused by the parallel road a terminal for the leat cannot be established. The leat is likely to have served mill associated with a neighbouring Smithy recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. However by this date the leat was obsolete. The leat was last recorded on an Estate Map dated 1756 of lands associated to Guys Hospital.
12	357637	224807	Leat at Poolmill	Medieval	The course of a leat survives as a south-facing terrace with a subtle ditch upon its summit. The terrace stands up to 1m above the meadow through which Well Brook flows. The ditch is up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep. The leat ends within the vicinity of Poolmill Bridge although due to truncation caused by the parallel road a terminal for the leat cannot be established. The leat is likely to have served mill associated with a neighbouring Smithy

					recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. However by this date the leat was obsolete. The leat was last recorded on an Estate Map dated 1756 of lands associated to Guys Hospital.
12	357536	224803	Leat at Poolmill	Medieval	The course of a leat survives as a south-facing terrace with a subtle ditch upon its summit. The terrace stands up to 1m above the meadow through which Well Brook flows. The ditch is up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep. The leat ends within the vicinity of Poolmill Bridge although due to truncation caused by the parallel road a terminal for the leat cannot be established. The leat is likely to have served mill associated with a neighbouring Smithy recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. However by this date the leat was obsolete. The leat was last recorded on an Estate Map dated 1756 of lands associated to Guys Hospital.
2440	357950	225790	Settlement	Medieval	Although recorded as a site representing the earthwork remains of a possible medieval settlement. Following a walkover assessment of the site as part of the Past Around You parish audit very few features are noticeable within the ploughed fields associated with potential medieval activity. To the south the site has been greatly affected by the construction of a golf course which has made identifying earlier earthworks difficult without a more detailed survey of the area. The site of a medieval site is however probable as pottery of medieval date was retrieved from the plough soil during the site visit.
13	357859	226231	Holloway	Medieval	A Holloway preserved within a modern field boundary to the north of the medieval fish pond (HSM 2427). The Holloway is overgrown and retains water to a considerable depth. It is orientated northwest-southeast and runs for c.180m and measures 6m wide and up to 2m deep. the course of the hollow does not appear to align with any of the historic mapping however it likely formed a continuation of the track that links with Dadnor Farm to the northwest.
13	357748	226359	Holloway	Medieval	A Holloway preserved within a modern field boundary to the north of the medieval fish pond (HSM 2427). The Holloway is overgrown and retains water to a considerable depth. It is orientated northwest-southeast and runs for c.180m and measures 6m wide and up to 2m deep. the course of the hollow does not appear to align with any of the historic mapping however it likely formed a continuation of the track that links with Dadnor Farm to the northwest.

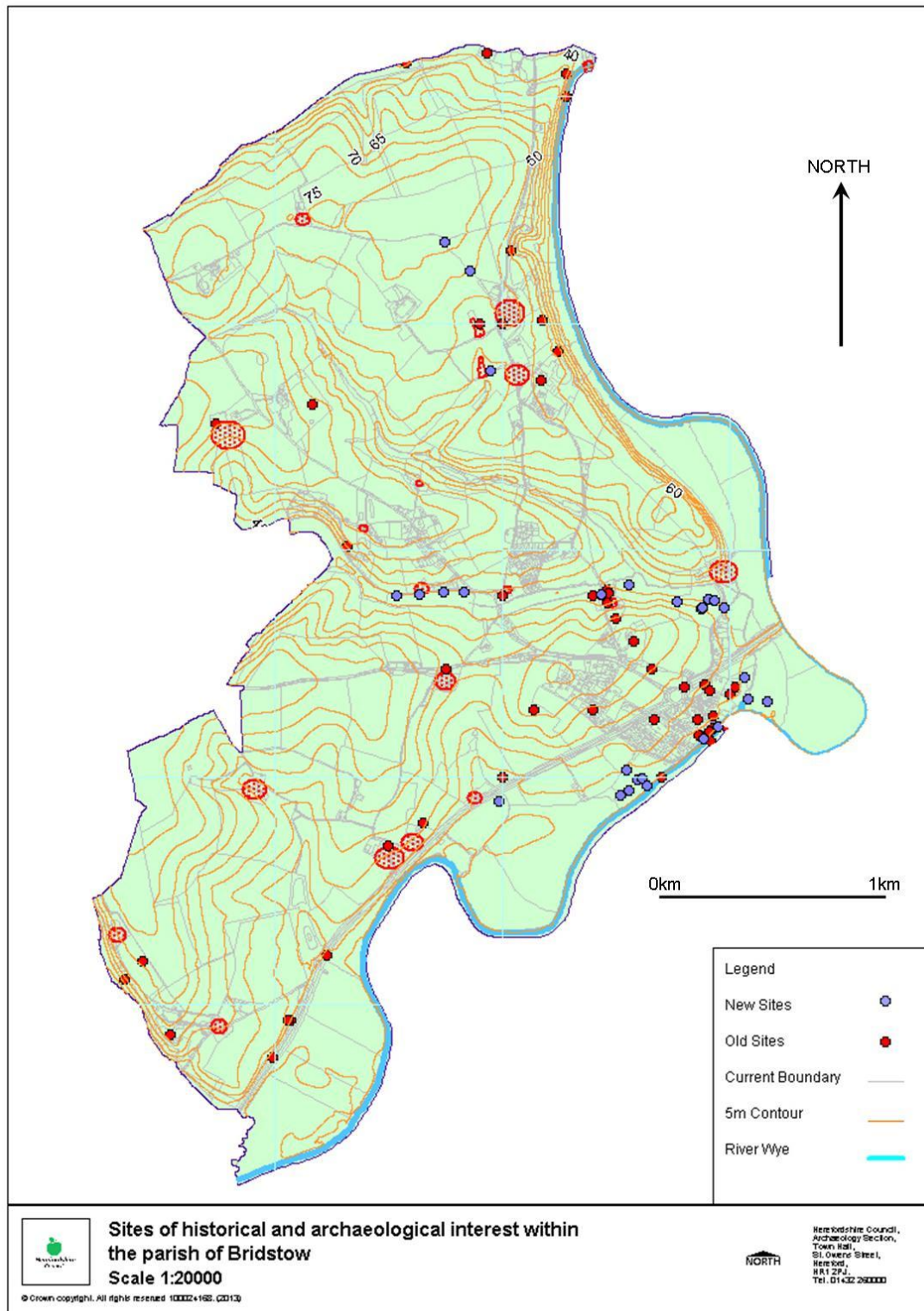


Figure 3: Map indicating the spread of both previously known and new archaeological sites across the parish of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

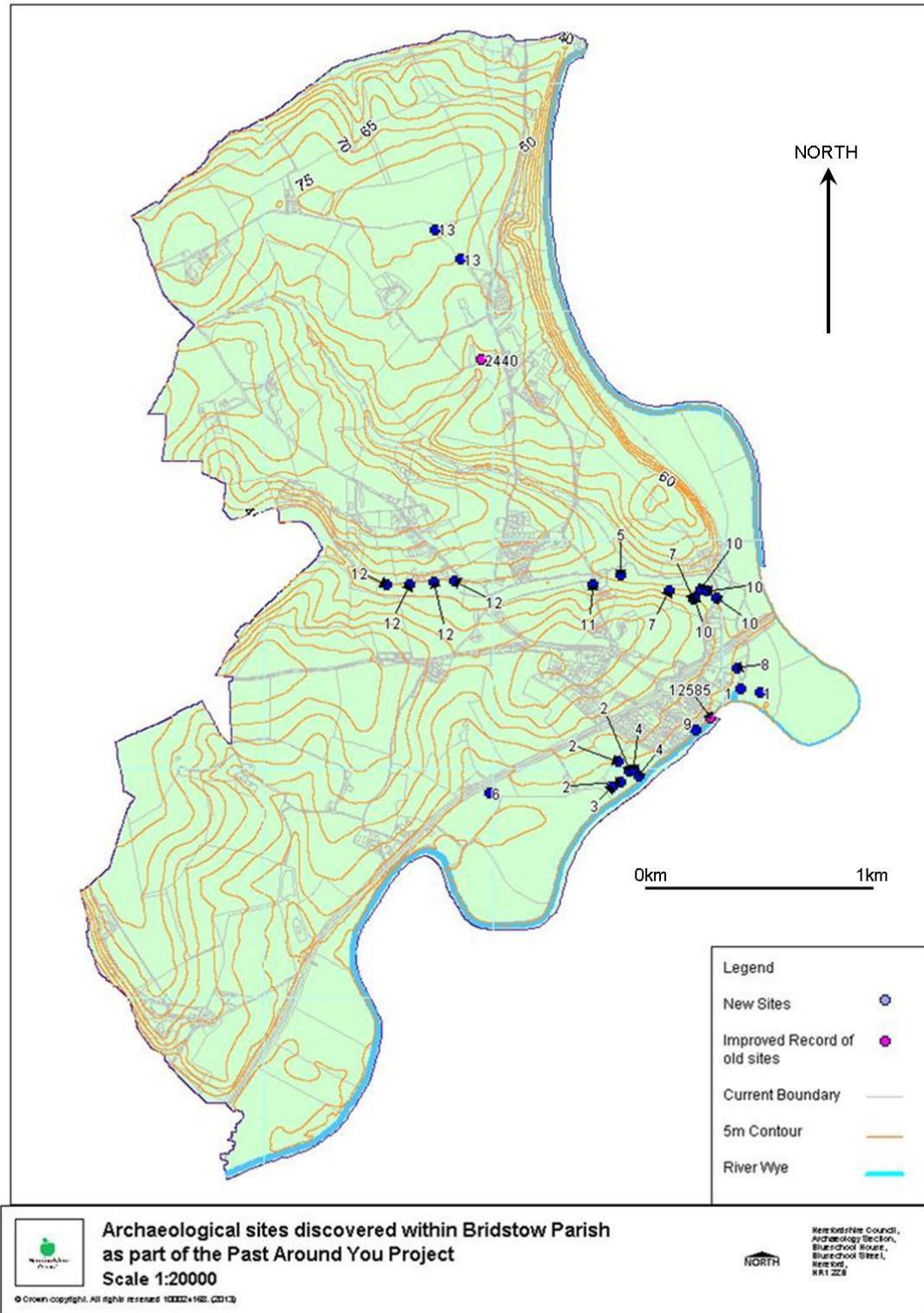


Figure 4: Identified new sites within the Parish with temporary record numbers. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

6.0. Map Regression

A combination of historical and current Ordnance Survey map resources were studied and cross-referenced as part of the record enhancement of the parish of Bridstow. Through this process it was the intention to assess the extent to which field patterns, areas of settlement and routes of communication have altered over time.

As means of effectively studying the chronology of land-use within the parish, the 1839 Tithe Map (figure 5), the First County Series Survey (1843-1893), the First Land Utilisation Survey (figure 6) (1933-1948) and modern OS mapping were consulted. All of the information was available through Herefordshire Council's Geographic Information System (GIS) using MapInfo Professional 8.5.

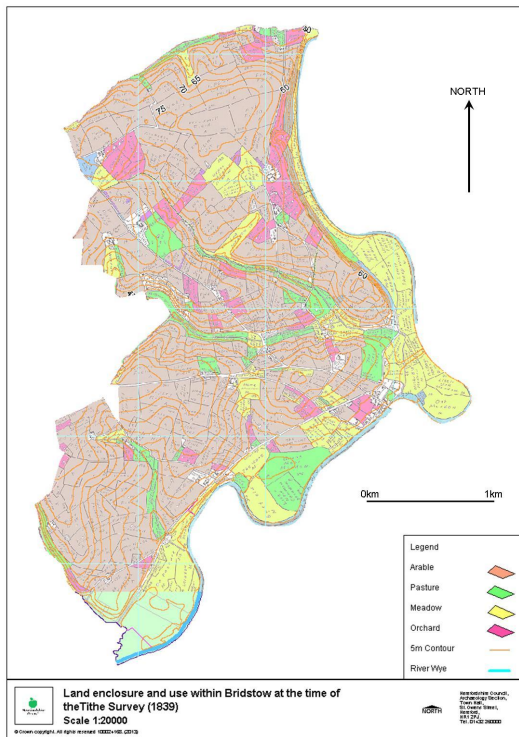


Figure 5 (left) 1839 Tithe map of Bridstow. © 2013 Geoff Gwatkin

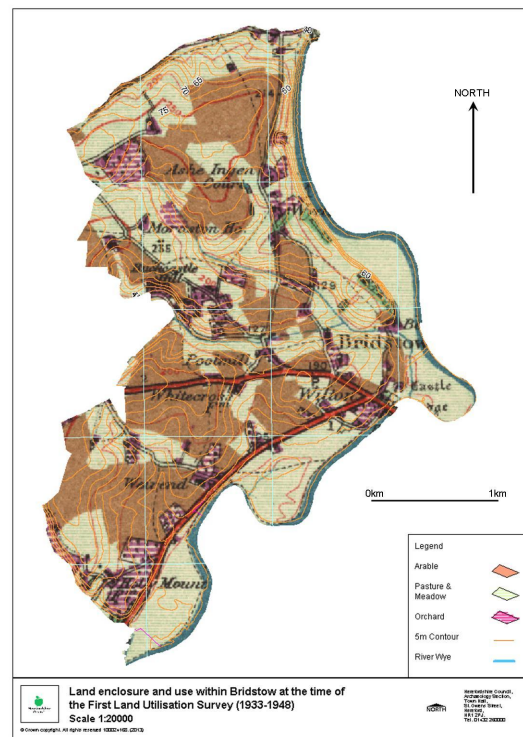


Figure 6 (right) 1933-1948 First Land Utilisation Survey of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

6.1. Land-use

Due to the nutrient rich and favourable south and east-facing gentle slopes of the region, land-use has favoured a broad sweep of agricultural practices, particularly that of arable. Both the 1839 Tithe Map and First Land Utilisation Survey indicate these areas, perhaps unsurprisingly along the broad level summits or gentle slopes of the landscape with areas concentrating within the

east of the parish in the vicinity of Peterstow and to the north within the vicinity of Ashe Ingen.

This is a characteristic continued today as evident from contemporary Satellite image, aerial photography and the Ordnance Survey (figure 7).

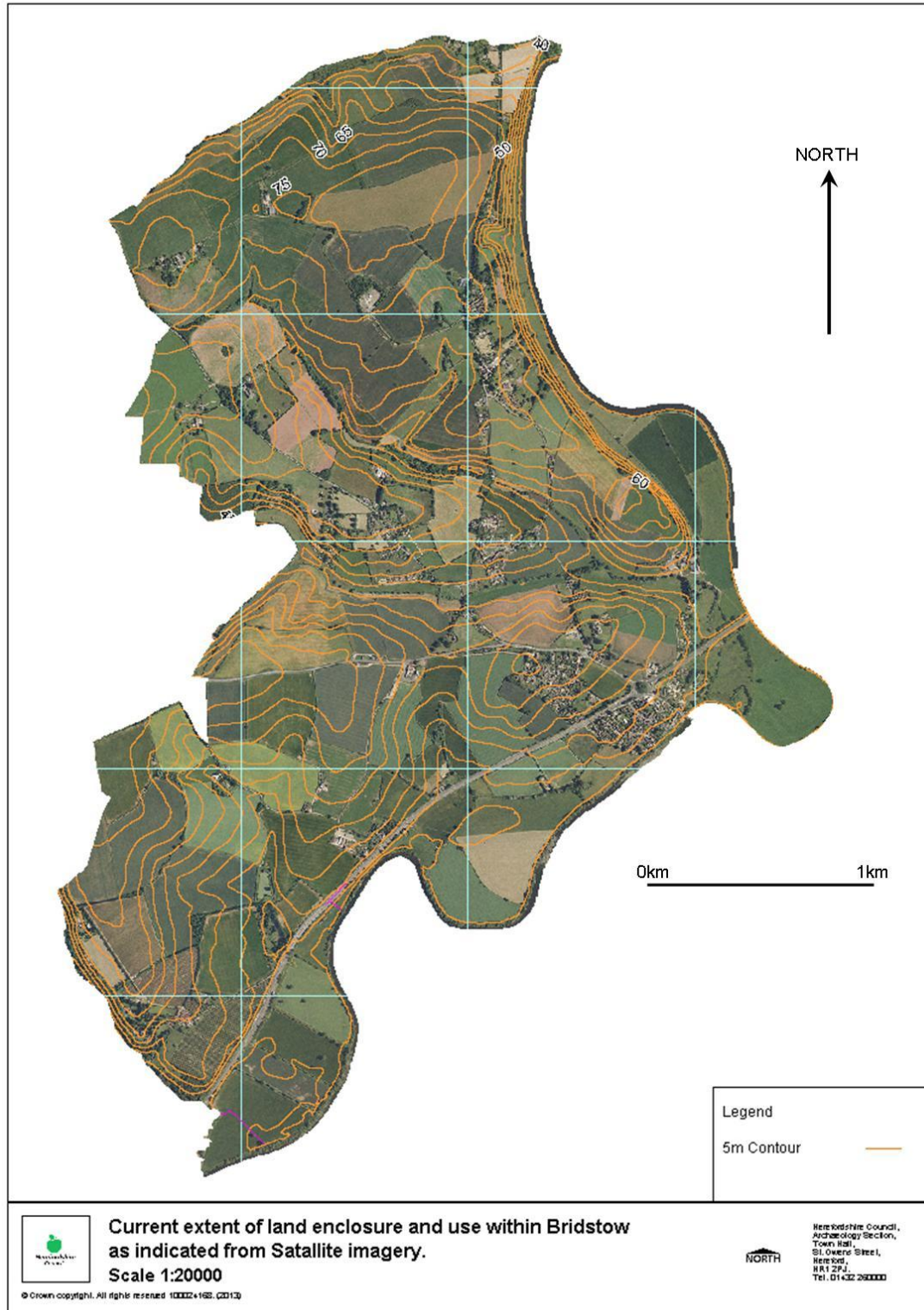


Figure 7: Extent of land-use within Bridstow Parish today as evident from satellite imagery. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

The sustained use of land for arable across the parish is likely to have had a considerable effect on the potential archaeological resource due to plough disturbance. Particularly within the context of recorded medieval settlement sites such as Ashe Ingen where ploughing around the vicinity of the medieval ponds (HSM 2427) has been extensive leading to the removal of any above and (depending on depth of archaeological deposits) below ground features indicative of early settlement and land-use activity (HSM 24400).

Areas of pasture and meadow for the production of hay are largely restricted to lower areas, particularly in conjunction with the foot of valleys and flood plains. As such the majority of areas employed as pasture and meadow lie within the south and east of the parish. Due to the sustained use of these areas as pasture or meadow there is a greater possibility for the survival of standing and buried archaeological features due to the lack of ground disturbance. During the course of this investigation this was most evident along the floodplain of the River Wye and within the fields to the east of Bridstow Parish Church where the course of multiple relict field boundaries are preserved as broad banks or terraces.

The plantation of orchards has also been a major agricultural practice within the parish. Through a series of map regressions using the 1839 Tithe Map (figure 8), First County Series Survey (figure 10) and the First Land Utilisation Survey (figure 9) it is possible to map the trend in orchard establishment which in-turn can lead to an understanding of the potential age of some of the orchards. This not only improves understanding of enclosure chronology but also infers on the possibility for well-preserved above and below ground archaeology as the nature of orchard cultivation is less intrusive than ploughing.

There has been a general decrease in the extent of orchards across the parish since 1839 and the First Land Utilisation Survey. At the time of the Tithe Survey the landscape enclosed under orchard measured 57.8 hectares whereas by 1933 this numbered 49.9 hectares.

Although the extent of orchards was less than that recorded at the time of the Tithe Survey (figure 8); between 1843 and 1893 as evident from the First County Series Survey (figure 10) the amount of land enclosed for orchards measured only 31.19 hectares.

The extent to which orchard enclosure has fluctuated over time is likely to be the result of a number of factors. Certainly landownership and changes in general land use is a major factor to the extent of orchards across the parish. However factors such as climate fluctuations and general trends in consumption may also be of importance. These are factors worthy of future investigation into the development of Bridstow Parish.

At the time of the Tithe Survey (figure 8) orchard enclosure within the Parish was equally spread with the densest concentration within the north of the Parish associated Dadnor Court and Ashe Ingen Court. Between 1843 and 1893 (figure 10) the extent of orchards associated to Ashe Ingen had greatly

diminished in scale consisting now of only four small enclosures. In its stead the beginnings of what would become a main area for fruit production within the parish was establishing itself within the southwest associated to Claypits Farm. The First Land Utilisation Survey (figure 9) indicates the extent of orchard enclosure within this area between 1933 and 1948.

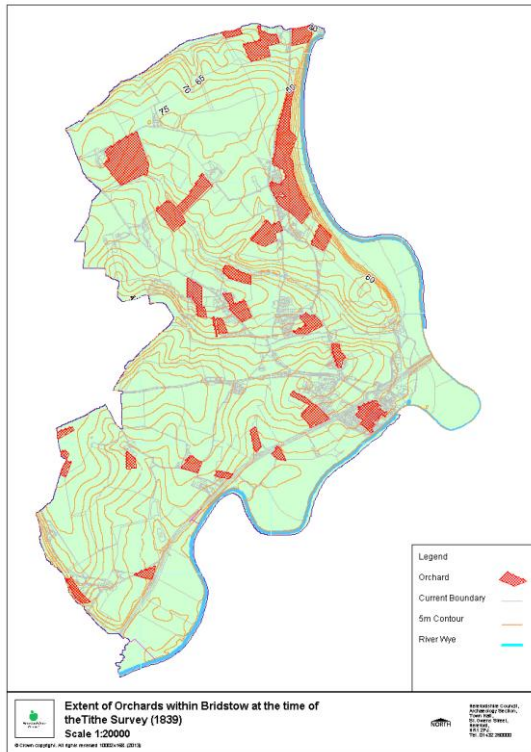


Figure 8: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey and the. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

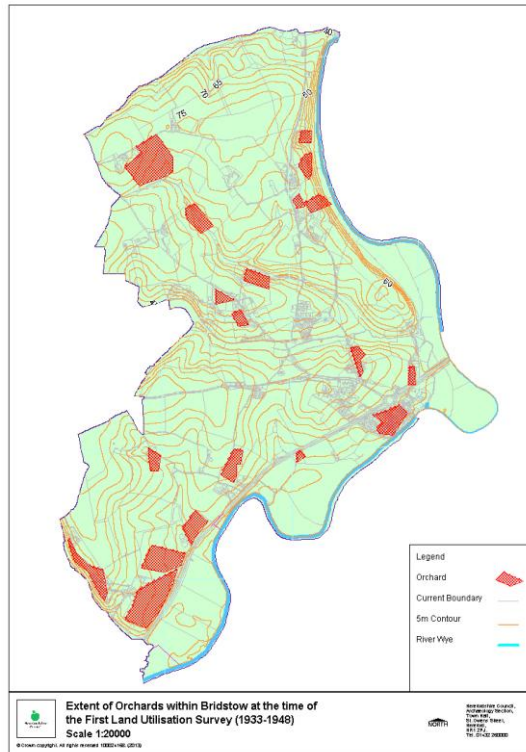


Figure 9: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1933-1948 First Utilisation Survey. Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

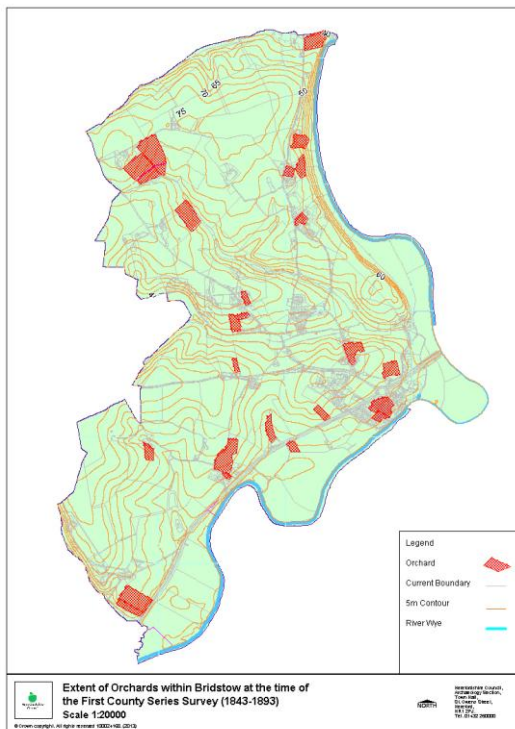


Figure 10: Extent of orchards within Bridstow at the time of the First County Series Survey published between 1843 and 1893. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

The extent of orchards associated to Dadnor Court remained the same throughout the periods covered by historic mapping until the present day where the land is now under arable (figure 7).

With the exception of these three areas orchard enclosure across the parish appear to have been piecemeal, consisting of small irregular shaped enclosures closely associated with settlement centers; this is particularly evident within Wilton and

along the course of Wells Brook which links St Bridget's Church with Poolmill and Buckcastle. Noticeably all of the orchards identified through the historic mapping utilise the south and south-facing slopes of the parish, in order to benefit from free draining soils and the maximum source of light.

6.2. Patterns of enclosure

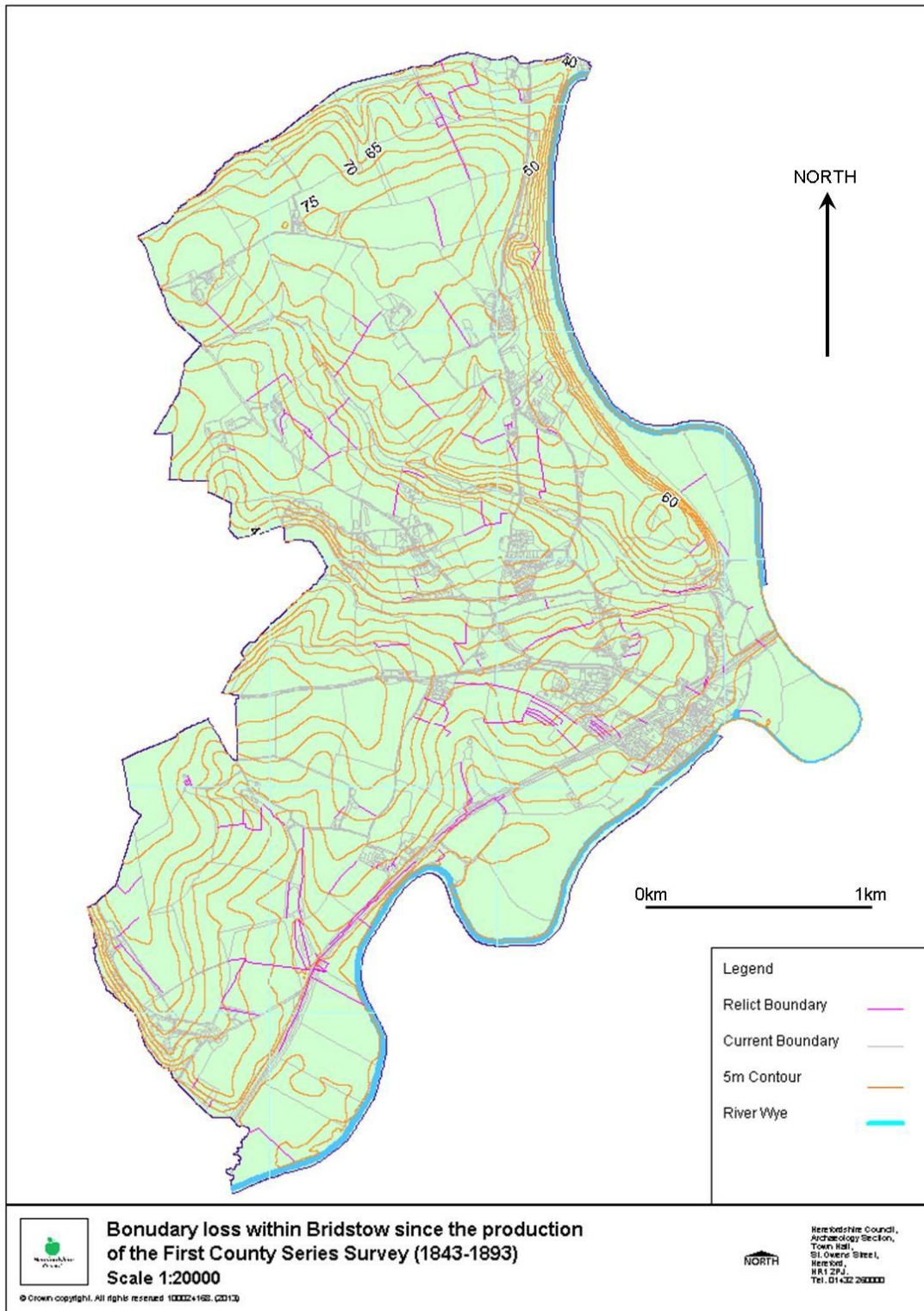


Figure 11: Map of Bridstow Parish indicating the loss of field boundaries since the production of the First County Series Survey (1843-1893) to the present day. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Almost all of the enclosures visible across the parish of Bridstow today utilise boundaries that pre-date the 1839 Tithe Survey. There has however been a considerable loss in the number of enclosure between the production of the

Tithe Survey and the present day as many have been subject to the piecemeal amalgamation and planned enclosure. This is most evident within areas of high ground to the north and west of the parish where the topography favours the formation of large enclosures due to the even ground.

Alterations in the pattern of enclosure was prolific between the publishing of the Tithe Survey and the First County Series Survey. Since then boundary loss has been sporadic (figure 11) concentrated largely within the north and along the corridor of the now A40 dual carriageway.

The boundaries that became obsolete during this period appear to have been removed in their entirety rather than abandoned. As such relict boundaries identified through the course of this investigation on the ground represent patterns of field enclosure pre-dating the First County Series Survey.

East of St Bridget's Church, south of and adjacent to the Wells Brook a small complex of relict boundaries were identified as part of the walk over reconnaissance survey of the parish. Each of the boundaries (7 & 10, figure 4) identified were preserved as broad banks or terraces within enclosures under permanent pasture. The relict boundaries are last identifiable on the 1839 Tithe Survey and act to enclose the three parcels of land.

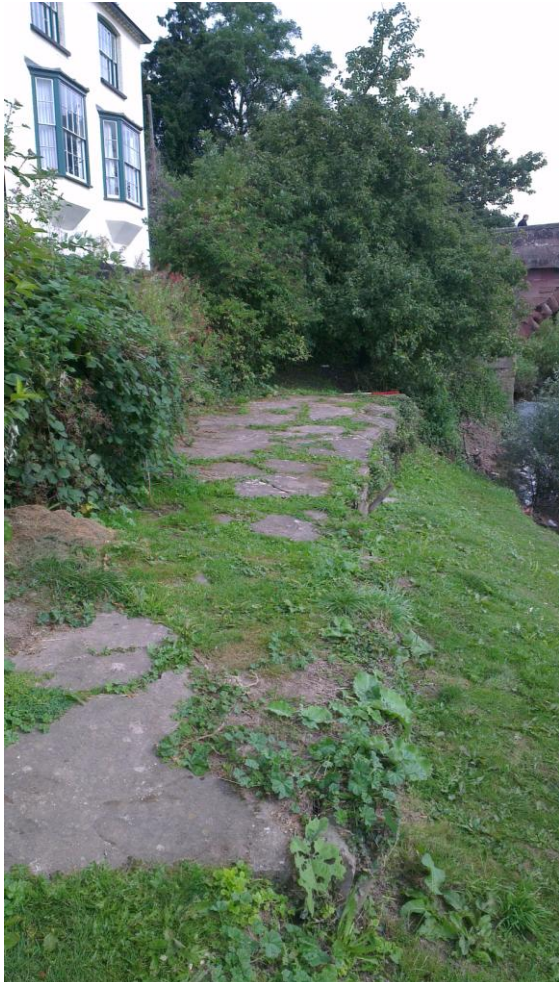
Similar relict boundaries (2, 3 & 4, figure 4) survive along the River Wye floodplain to the south of the Parish. Due to the vulnerability to flooding land use within this area of the parish has largely favoured pasture or meadow rather than extensive cultivation. As such the boundaries appear to have simply been abandoned rather than removed during periods of enclosure pattern change, unlike areas further away from the floodplain and thus suitable for cultivation.

6.3. Routes of Communication

Many of the roads, tracks and paths traceable through the historic record remain in use today with the biggest difference represented by the course of the A40 that traverses the south-facing slopes overlooking the floodplains of the River Wye. Although the course of the road largely follows one well established by the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey (figure 4) it did not until the construction of the dual-carriageway extend east beyond the modern roundabout junction at Wilton with the exception of providing access to Benhall Farm (SO 58984 224888).

Only one historic route-way not identifiable through the historic mapping resource was identified. An isolated stretch of Holloway (13, figure 4) to the northwest of Ashe Ingen Court was identified as part of a site reconnaissance of the presumed medieval settlement site. Although isolated, preserved within a modern field boundary, the c.180m long Holloway its original course to the northwest would appear to follow the course of a sinuous historic field boundary that connects with the terminal of a lane at Dadnor Farm (HSM 48476). To the southeast the Holloway is likely to have joined the main north-south road through Ashe Ingen.

The River Wye was a key route of communication during and prior to 21st Century, not only for the transportation of people, but like the road networks, the river channel provided a corridor of trade both for an internal and external market.



This is exemplified by the surviving 18th century wharf (figure 12) immediately downstream of Wilton Bridge; from which it is recorded that coal, wheat, bark, grain and cheese was transported (H. Hurley, 2008).

Figure 12: Wharf (HSM 12585) adjacent to Wilton Bridge viewed from the southwest. © Herefordshire Council

The site of the coal yard (9, figure 4) as indicated by the 1939 Tithe Survey was located along the river bank to the southwest and is preserved within the garden of the Wilton Hotel (figure 13). What remains is the south, east and west face of the yard enclosed by a mixed sandstone and brick wall, which now takes the form of a haha, having been leveled to blend in with the garden.



Figure 13: Site of coal yard (viewed from the northeast) in use at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey. The low wall represents the southern extent of the yard. © Herefordshire Council

The western end of the coal yard site is dominated by a conifer and ivy, due to the height and density of vegetation growth at this location, there is the potential for masked standing architecture associated to a structure that once stood at this location according to the 1839 Tithe Map.

6.4. Fieldnames

The Moat

With the Tithe Map of 1839 forming the basis of the investigation into field names; one field, The Moat was identified to the northwest of Moor Meadow Common. Due to the absence of any archival record for this potential site an aerial reconnaissance was commissioned as part of the National Mapping Programme scheme (NMP) in order to determine the presence of any visible archaeological features indicative of the field name.

The aerial reconnaissance flight identified a crop mark site within the northeast corner of The Moat field, located directly south of the A40 (figure 14). The site was identified by the presence of a buried continuous ditch (visible by the still maturing darker green crop of wheat) which enclosed an area of 776.3m². The buried ditch appeared approximately 7.9m wide. The northern edge of the enclosure has been truncated by the construction of the A40.



Figure 14: the moat site visible as a crop mark from satellite imagery. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

A site reconnaissance was carried out by volunteers after consent was approved by the Duchy Estate and tenant. The reconnaissance aimed to identify visible surface remains indicative of form and structure as well as to note the general topographic features and retrieve any artefacts that might indicate a possible period and use of the site.

The ditch remains visible as a subtle hollow (no more than 4m wide and 0.2m deep) that encompasses a low knoll standing 0.5m high (the interior). The full extent of the ditch was enhanced by the weed growth, absent, elsewhere in the field. The watercourse that presumably fed the ditch/moat was identified to the east along the course of the field boundary. Within the northeast of The Moat site the ground was waterlogged.

Other than the visible topographic features there was no evidence for structural remains. During the course of the visit it was noted that a considerable percentage of the surface finds within the region of the possible moated site were of slag. None of the pottery fragments identified predate the 18th century.

Due to the volume of slag material and the location of the site within the south of the county close to the Forest of Dean a well established region of industrial activity. The Moat may represent an early site of iron working. It is clear however that activity is likely to have halted at the site prior to 1839 due to its absence from the Tithe Map.

Further investigation through geophysical survey and trial excavation would certainly improve our understanding of the site and widen our knowledge on the extent of iron workings in South Herefordshire.

To the northeast of the site a similar wide spread deposits of slag was identified (SMR 3521) through the process of ploughing. The slag was identified as iron tap slag.

Without further investigation it is impossible to determine the age and confirm the site as industrial. However due to its spatial association with occupation and industrial activity of Roman date there is the potential for the site as having its origins as an industrial hub for early Romano-British iron production.

Lime Kiln Meadow

A field recorded as Lime Kiln Meadow was identified to west of The Moat using the 1839 Tithe Map. The industrial connotations of this fieldname perhaps emphasises the importance this location had for early ironworking. As with fieldname The Moat; Lime Kiln Meadow does not indicate as to the location of a limekiln, it is merely implied by its name. Lime Kiln Meadow is located 3.9km (2.4 miles) north of the closest limestone source recognised as the Avon Group Formation at Kerne Bridge south of the village of Walford. Due to the distance and logistics involved in the transportation of material there is a possible argument for the fieldname as relating to an earlier dispersed period of individualistic industrial activity; prior to the establishment of a more centralised privatised industry at Symonds Yat and the Forest of Dean.

Windmill Field

Located within the north of the parish east of Dadnor Farm (HSM 48476) was a field identified as Windmill Field on the 1839 Tithe Map. The field today has been amalgamated into a much larger enclosure and remains as arable. Neither the Tithe Survey nor modern remote sensing resources (figure 7) have identified the location of a structure suggestive of the fieldname; as such the reference to a windmill is likely to be one relevant to an earlier feature. The construction of a windmill would have been suited to this location due to its exposed position on a hill top at 75m OD. Access to the site would have been provided by the presumed Holloway (13; figure 4) which once formed the southern extent of the enclosure.

Poolmill

The settlement of Poolmill which sits astride the Wells Brook would by its very nature suggest the presence of a historic mill and pool at the site. Although no mill or pool/pond are represented at the site situated around the bridge crossing today, to the west along the northern edge of the Wells Brook is the course of a relict leat (12, figure 4). The only historic map reference to the operational leat is from the 1755 estate map of lands belonging to Guy's Hospital surveyed by J. Green (Smith, 2004). The origins of the leat was to the west near Buckcastle from where it traversed the foot of the south-facing slopes of the valley, terminating within the vicinity of the bridge at Poolmill.

No mill site have been identified within the region of Poolmill although a historic smithy site is known through historic mapping records overlooking the Wells Brook from the north and within the vicinity to where the leat terminated.

By the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey (figure 5) the leat was no longer maintained.

7.0. Domesday Record

At the time of the Domesday Survey commissioned by King William I the current parish of Bridstow was sub-divided between the Anglo-Saxon Hundred's of Bromsash and Archenfield. The settlement of Wilton lay within Bromsash whereas Ashe Ingen was situated within Archenfield.

As part of the investigations into the historic mapping (Chapter 6); a linear boundary was identified orientated roughly east west; subsequently dividing the parish between north and south. The boundary (preserved within current field boundaries) can be traced close to the River Wye at Weirend and followed to Poolmill from where it is truncated by the associated development. There is the potential for the boundary to continue beyond Poolmill to the south of Ashe Ingen, although further field evaluation is required to confirm this. If it can be determined that the boundary continues beyond Poolmill, there would be a strong case for the feature as representing the boundary dividing the two Anglo-Saxon Hundred's.

7.1. Ashe Ingen (HSM 24400)

Within the county's Sites and Monuments Record three areas of settlement relating to medieval activity are recorded. These are noted at Wilton, Bridstow and Ashe Ingen (SMR 24400). Neither of the locations have been scheduled and it's only at Ashe Ingen that associated earthworks are noted.

Connected to the settlement of Ashe Ingen are two medieval fish ponds (SMR 2427) fed by a stream that flows from the north. According to the monument record the area of settlement was located between the ponds (west) and the north-south aligned road to the east. The northern most pond is located within Fishpool Meadow a field currently under cultivation.

Continued plowing has removed any evidence for the presence of earthworks or standing structures. However during the course of the field visit a fragment of green-glazed pottery indicative of 13th-14th century ware was recovered.

The field adjacent to the southernmost fishpond is also under cultivation. Unlike the northern field however, very subtle indistinct features were observed along the summit of the ridge, between the pool and the road. These were concentrated within the south of the field.

Immediately south of Pool Field is a field under pasture. Preserved within the field are number of subtle features which may be of medieval origins. However during the 1970's the field was incorporated into a local Golf Course the result of which was a series of landscaping events in order to form a number of T's and Bunkers; it is difficult therefore to form an adequate interpretation as to may represent medieval features associated to a medieval settlement.

7.2. Bridstow (HSM 24397)

The area recorded as supporting a settlement of medieval date concerns the immediate surroundings of St Bridget's Church (figure 15). A rapid walkover survey of the area failed to identify any visible archaeological features indicative of occupation with the exception of a number of relict boundaries to the east that delineate the extent of earlier field patterns. There is a potential for site as representing one primarily of ecclesiastical importance due to the absence of settlement within the immediate environs. St Bridget's Church would therefore have stood to serve in relative isolation the populous located to the north at Ashe Ingen and to the south at Wilton.



Figure 15: St Bridget's Church viewed from the west. The small enclosure identified as containing the Tithe Barn is in the foreground in the right of the picture. © Herefordshire Council

To the south of the Church are the remains of a preaching cross (Listed 1017690) that survives as a stepped cross with only the shaft of the cross surviving. Historically preaching crosses have a number of religious purposes however those located within the immediate vicinity of the Church are likely to have supported outdoor processions, particularly during Palm Sunday (English Heritage, Listing 1017690).

To the west on the opposite side of the road to the Church is the site of a Tithe barn, recorded at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey but since absent from the site. The small enclosure is under pasture and partially overgrown with scrub in the location the Tithe Barn once stood. No construction material was visible at the time of the walkover survey. Clearance of the scrub may improve the understanding of the site.

7.3. Wilton (HSM 25895)

Wilton, located upon the western bank of the River Wye is dominated by the medieval castle site (figure 16) of Wilton Castle (HSM 918 SAM 37). Originally constructed as an earth and timber motte and bailey it was rebuilt with stone during the 13th century at a time when the manor was held by the Greys (H. Hurley, 2008). The castle today stands in ruins and provides evidence for multiple extensions and alterations including conservation works. The decision to erect a castle at this location was undoubtedly due to the ancient ford across the River Wye at which Wilton Bridge now stands.



Figure 16: Wilton Castle viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Council

Apart from the castle site, no evidence for the medieval settlement survives due to the continued occupation of the site. The earliest structural remains within Wilton appear to be represented by the listed buildings of 'The Prison House' incorporated into the Old Gaol Restaurant (English Heritage, Listed 1288739) and Wilton Court previously known as 'The Great House' (English Heritage, Listed 1288737).

The ancient ford and ferry crossing is now marked by Wilton Bridge (HSM 903 SAM 30) authorized in 1597 and subsequently undergone multiple alterations.

Opposite Wilton Court stands a possible 14th century cross (English Heritage, Listed 1214145) surviving as a 6ft high octagonal staff within a rectangular plinth. The site may represent a preaching cross close to a known ferry crossing.

8.0. Parks and Gardens

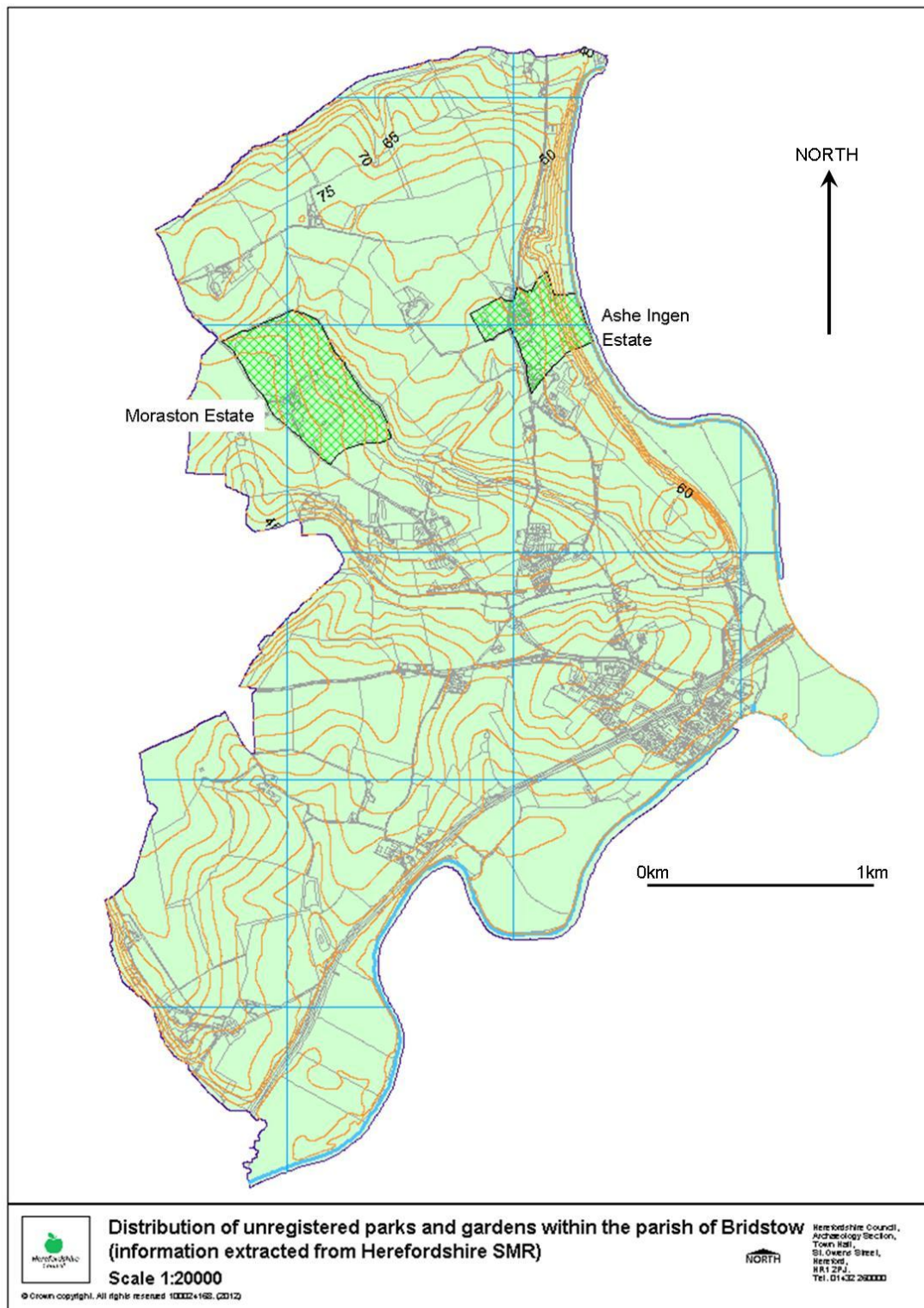


Figure 17: Location of unregistered parks and gardens within Bridstow Parish © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Two estates with extensive parks and gardens have been identified within the north of the parish of Bridstow. Access to both locations was unavailable during the course of the investigation; as a result the identification of features enclosed by the parks and gardens relied primarily on historic mapping and remote sensing data. The two estates are Moraston (SO 57125 25721) and Ashe Ingen Court (SO 58088 26072) (figure 17).

8.1. Moraston (HSM 24553)



Figure 18: Moraston House and its associated parks and gardens viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Council

The earliest reference to an Estate of Moraston dates to 1334 when it was known as Moredudd's Estate (Copplestone-Crow, 1989). It appears initially to have been largely subordinate to the farm of Dadnor located to the north before Moraston was purchased and improved in order to house Whaley Armitage (agent for Guy's Hospital estates) in 1811 (D. Whitehead, 2001).

To the east of the house the form of the walled garden remains although now converted to lawn and supporting a swimming pool. West, the house and gardens remain screened from the road by a small plantation of mixed woodland (figure 18).

With the exception of a small circular plantation to the north of the house and a relict boundary preserved as a subtle south-facing terrace within the immediate grounds of the house much of the estate parklands have been either ploughed or intensively improved for pasture. The rectangular enclosure to the east of the immediate grounds to the house identified as orchard through the historic mapping has since been converted to pasture.

8.2. Ashe Ingen Court (HSM 31693)

As noted in chapter 7.0. Ashe Ingen was a Norman estate at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey (Thorn, 1983) within the Hundred of Archenfield. The estate of Ashe Ingen occupies a broad summit of a roughly north-south aligned ridge that overlooks the River Wye from the west. Through its core runs the Ross-on-Wye to Hoarwithy road, formerly a turnpike road established in 1748 (HSM 34174).

The park setting of Ashe Ingen Court was established during the late 19th Century as evident from the historic mapping that depicts the house as siting within a landscape of open lawn to the south and east with views across the Wye Valley. At roughly the same time (c.1870) the house of Wyeville had been established to the south with accompanying designed landscape features consisting of open lawn to the south and east and a screen of orchard plantation to the north (D. Whitehead, 2001). Similarly, Ashe Ingen Court was planted with a mixed woodland screen separating it from the road. To the north and northeast the remnants of the extensive orchard recorded at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey (figure 5) remained.

No additional information for Ashe Ingen and Wyeville was obtained during the course of the investigations due to lack of suitable aerial coverage. The site would benefit from a walkover survey to identify any features relating to post-medieval landscaping or evidence for earlier occupation/land use.

9.0. Discussion

The following text and table highlights the key result of the Bridstow Parish Audit and sets out the criteria for proposed future field evaluation of sites and features identified during the course of this project.

Table 2: Key locations highlighted for future evaluation and their significance.

HSM No.	Easting	Northing	Site Name	Significance
24400	357950	225790	Ashe Ingen medieval settlement	National
6	357984	223894	The Moat	Regional/National
12	357833	224819	Leat at Poolmill	Local

Proposal for future evaluation

In all three locations were identified as part of the audit which would benefit further investigation.

1. Ashe Ingen medieval settlement

Part of the investigation involved a revisit to the recorded medieval site of Ashe Ingen (HSM 2440). The Historic Environment Record notes a number of earthworks present at the site, however due to continued cultivation within the north and the establishment of a now relict golf course to the south. The raised earthworks, presumed to represent the remains of the medieval settlement are illusive.

In order to further understanding of the site, the potential features associated with the settlement and truncated by the constructed golf course structures would benefit from:

- a) A measured, drawn survey of the field in order to identify relationships and characteristics between visible earthworks as a means to interpret the potential remains of the early settlement of Ashe Ingen.
- b) Geophysical survey centered on the north and east of the field may reveal evidence for buried archaeological features indicative of settlement.

The field under cultivation to the north would benefit from:

- a) Systematic field walking following on from the plowing of the site in order to record and identify the scatter coverage of any artifacts within the field. Through the interpretation of any artifacts recovered it may be possible to establish a loose chronology of settlement at the site from the material culture retrieved.

2. The Moat

The site identified as The Moat was discovered during the course of map regression and field name from which it takes its name as recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. Walkover reconnaissance of the field revealed surface finds dominated by industrial slag, particularly within the vicinity of the identified moated site.

To further understand this potential early industrial site:

- a) Geophysical survey across the site would help unveil the full extent of the 'moat' and potential identify any buried associated features.
- b) Trial excavation across the 'moat' and interior would provide information firstly on structures form, potential use, date and period of abandonment.

Leat at Poolmill

Although no mill was identified at Poolmill, the eastern end of a leat was identified to the north but parallel to Wells Brook. Further investigation into the form, condition and extent of the leat is desirable in order to improve the Historic Environment Record. This could include:

- a) Walkover survey tracking the course of the leat to its origins using a handheld GPS to obtain its exact location within the landscape.

10.0. Acknowledgments

A special thank you is due to the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty for commissioning Herefordshire Archaeology to investigate and raise awareness of the historical and archaeological remains of the parish of Bridstow as well as to improve the record.

Thanks must be given to the Duchy of Cornwall Estate and the many landowners and tenants who allowed access to their lands in order to carry out the field investigations.

I would like to personally thank all of the volunteers and members of the public who expressed an interest and help with the field investigations.

Thank you to:

Brian Davies

David Collin

Ernie Robbins

Frances Davies

Jenny Collin

Lydia Northcott

Margaret Robbins

Maria Ball

Oriel Billingham

Patricia Cason

Sally Northcott

Shirley Davies

Shirley Preece

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12.0. List of Illustrations

Figure 1: Location of Bridstow Parish within Herefordshire. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 2: Topographic and geological map indicating both the solid and drift geology within the parish of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 3: Map indicating the spread of both previously known and new archaeological sites across the parish of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 4: Identified new sites within the Parish with temporary record numbers. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 5 (left) 1839 Tithe map of Bridstow. © 2013 Geoff Gwatkin

Figure 6 (right) 1933-1948 First Land Utilisation Survey of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 7: Extent of land-use within Bridstow Parish today as evident from satellite imagery. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 8: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey and the. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 9: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1933-1948 First Utilisation Survey. Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 10: Extent of orchards within Bridstow at the time of the First County Series Survey published between 1843 and 1893. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 11: Map of Bridstow Parish indicating the loss of field boundaries since the production of the First County Series Survey (1843-1893) to the present day. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 12: Wharf (HSM 12585) adjacent to Wilton Bridge viewed from the southwest. © Herefordshire Council

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Figure 15: St Bridget's Church viewed from the west. The small enclosure identified as containing the Tithe Barn is in the foreground in the right of the picture. © Herefordshire Council

Figure 16: Wilton Castle viewed from the northeast. © Herefordshire Council

Figure 17: Location of unregistered parks and gardens within Bridstow Parish © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

Figure 18: Moraston House and its associated parks and gardens viewed from the east. © Herefordshire Council

Validation

Herefordshire Archaeology operates a validation system for its reports, to provide quality assurance and to comply with Best Value procedures.

This report has been checked for accuracy and clarity of statements of procedure and results.



Dr. K. Ray, *MBE FSA MIFA*
County Archaeologist
Herefordshire Archaeology

Appendix 1

Map resources referenced throughout this report in numerical order.

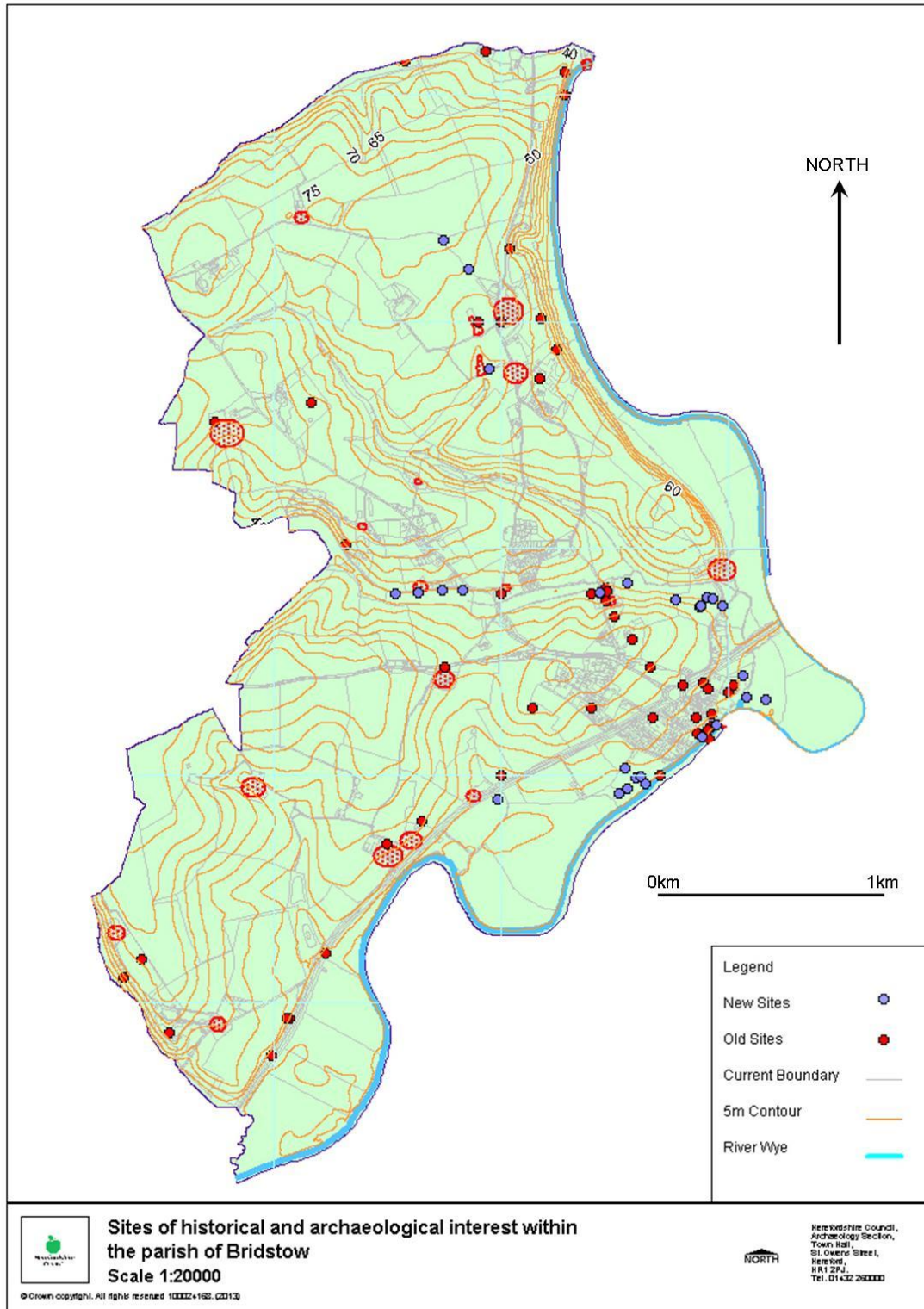


Figure 3: Map indicating the spread of both previously known and new archaeological sites across the parish of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

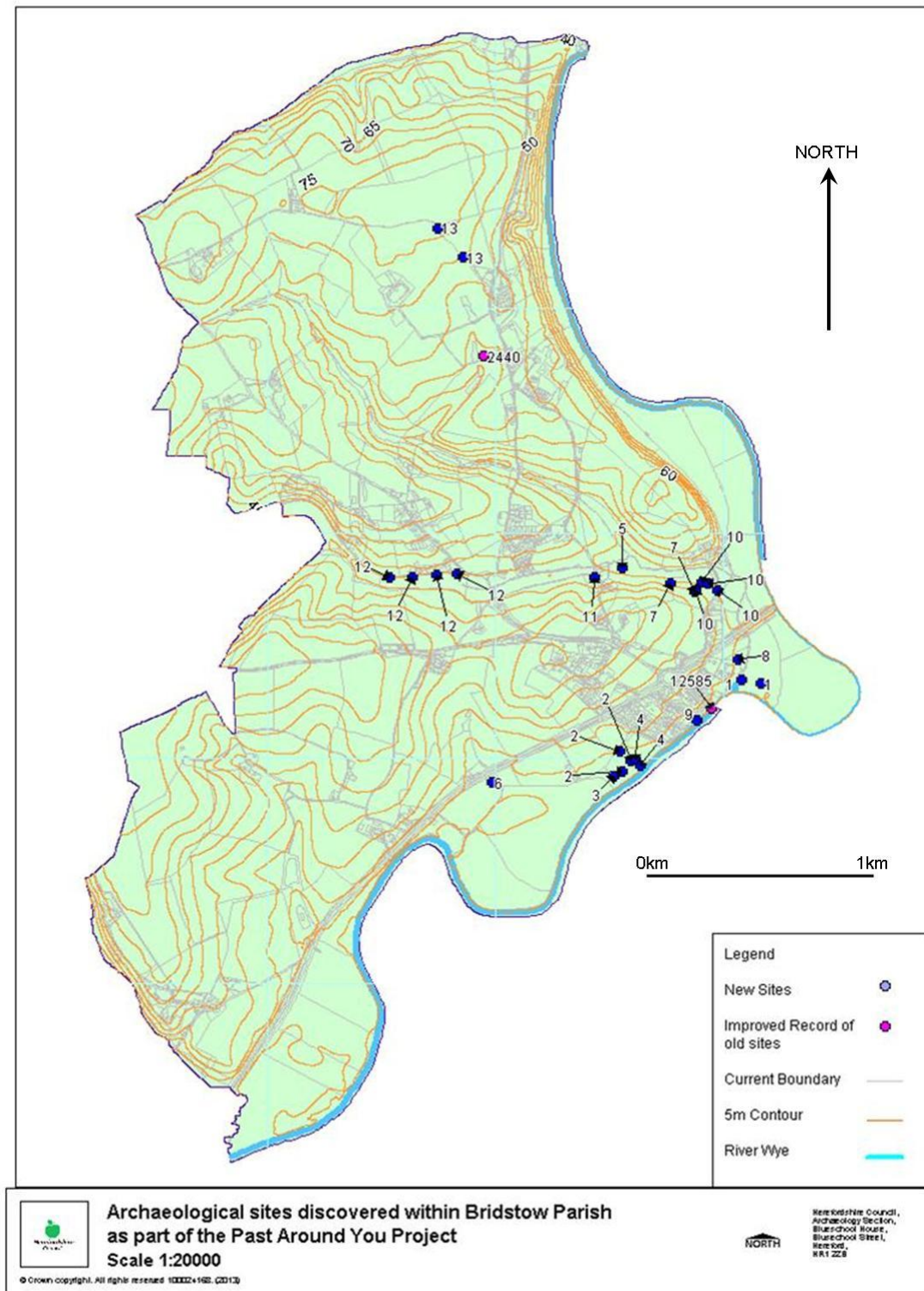


Figure 4: Identified new sites within the Parish with temporary record numbers. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

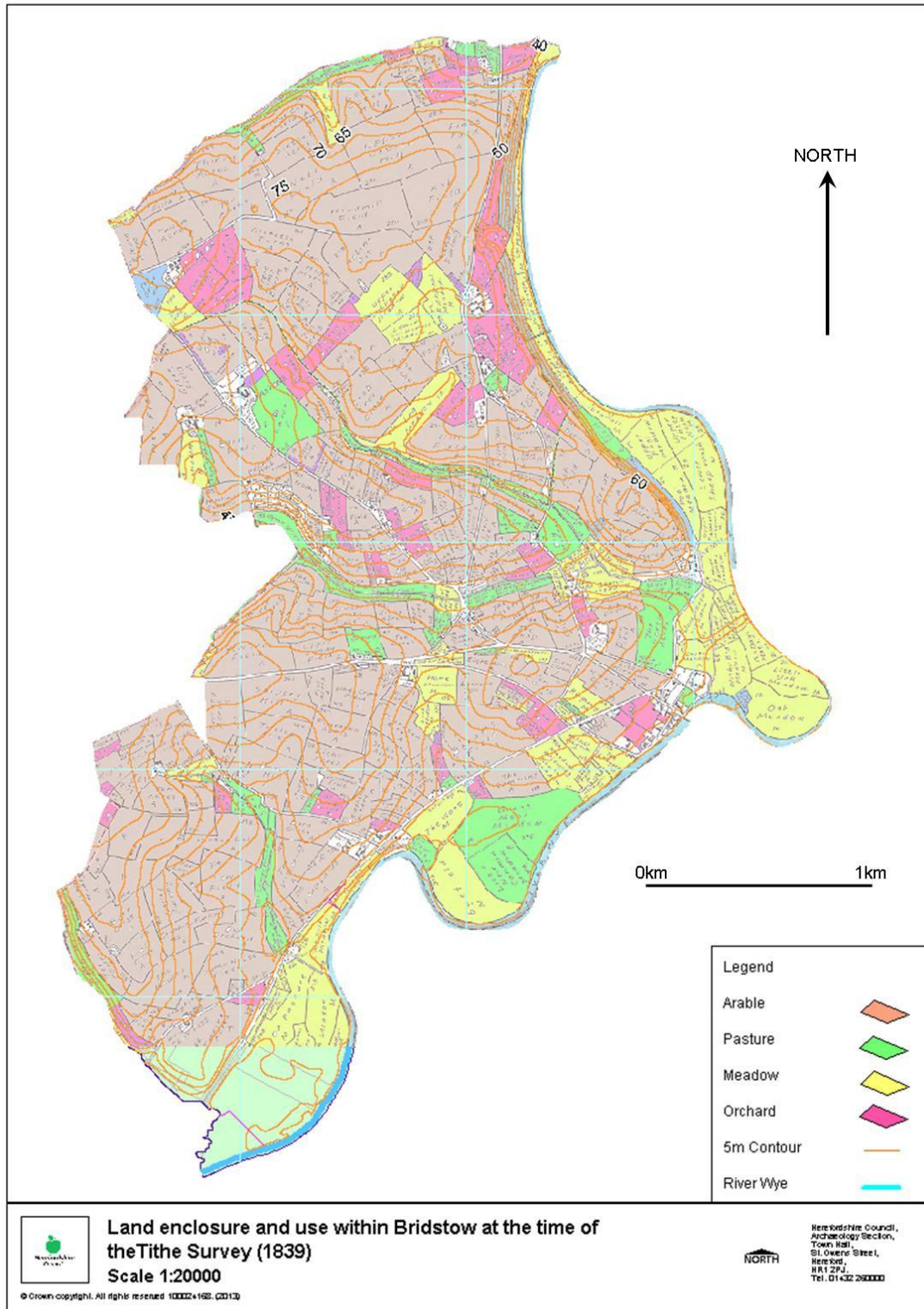


Figure 5 (left) 1839 Tithe map of Bridstow. © 2013 Geoff Gwatkin

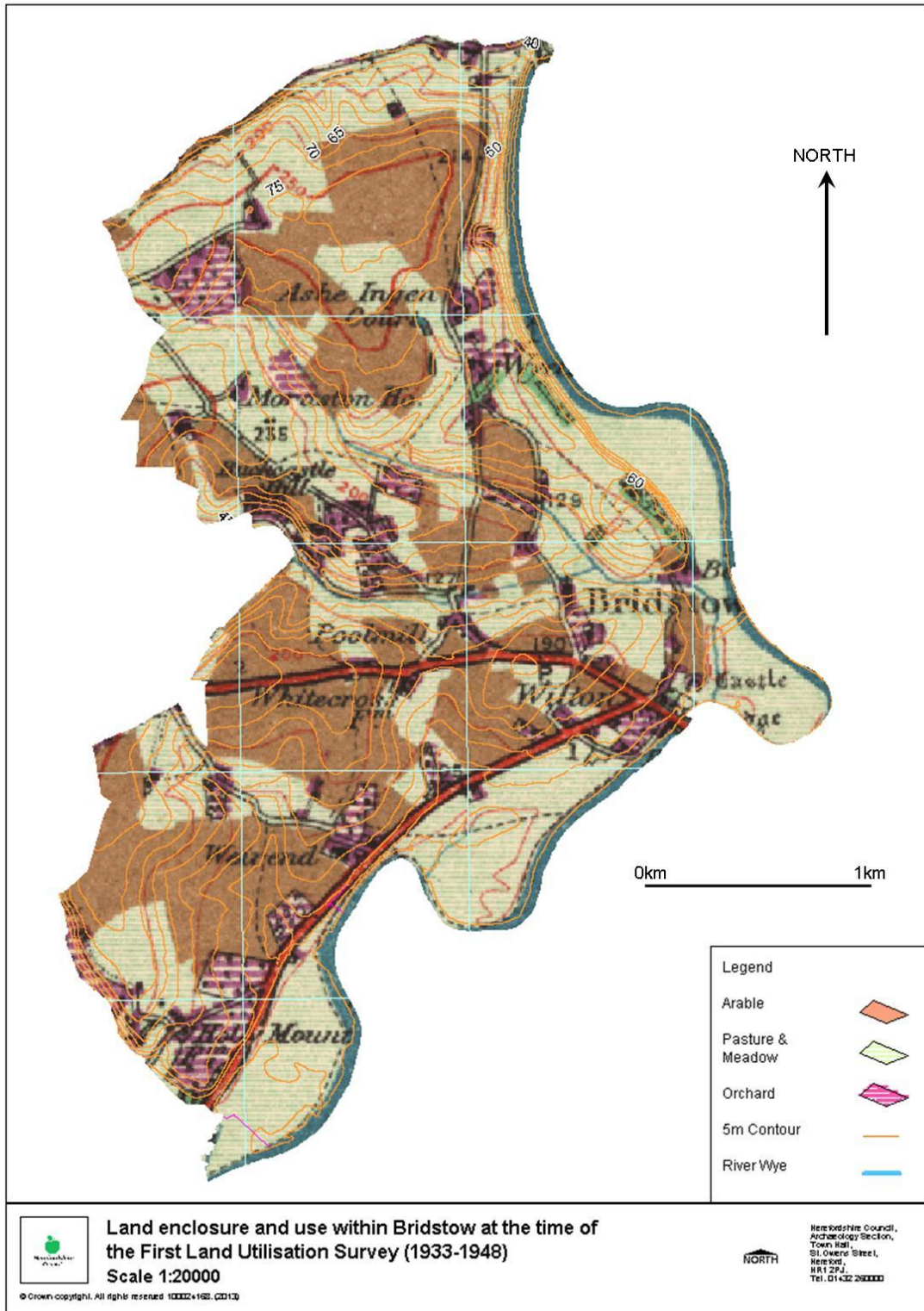


Figure 6 (right) 1933-1948 First Land Utilisation Survey of Bridstow. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

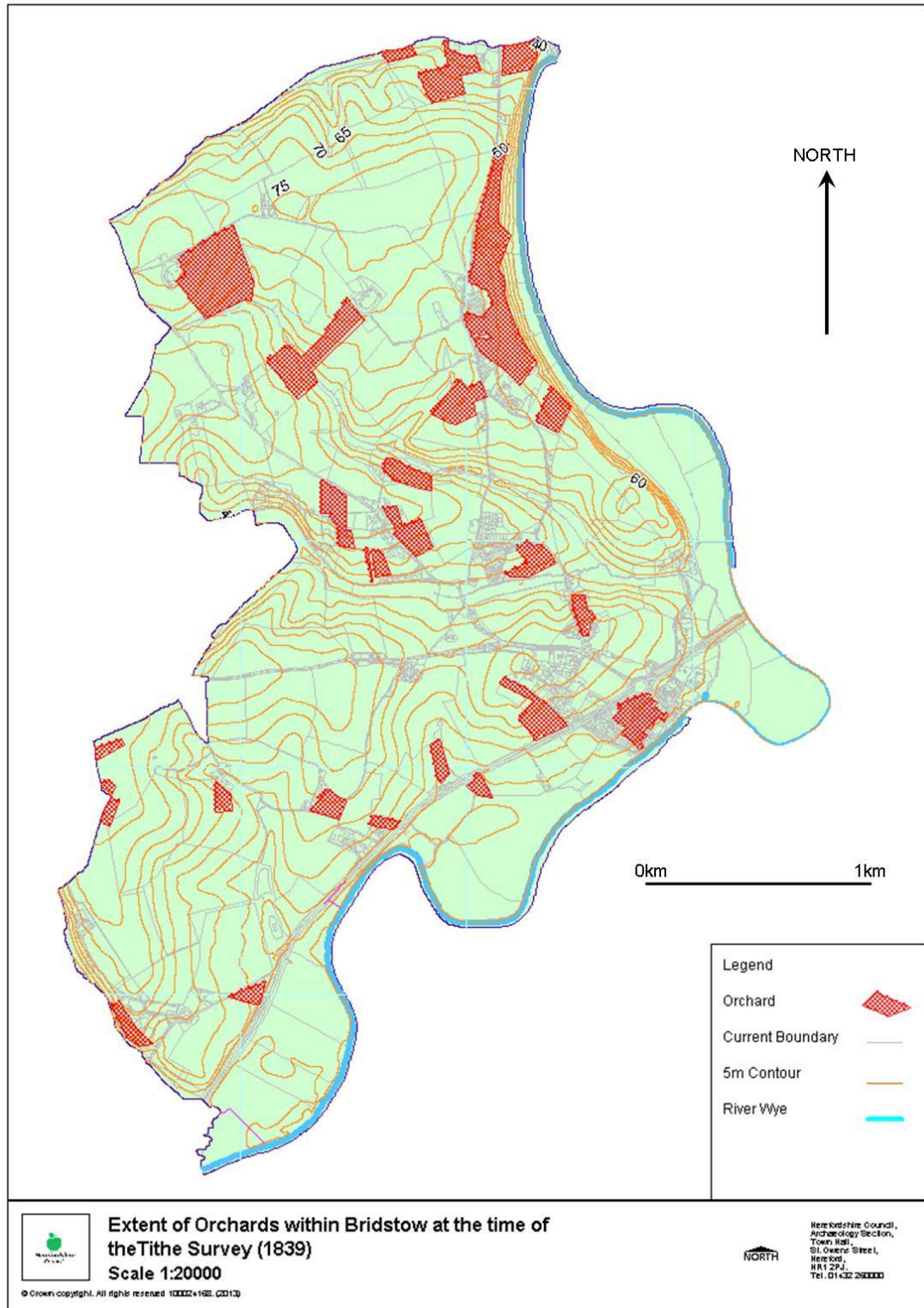


Figure 8: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1839 Tithe Survey and the. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

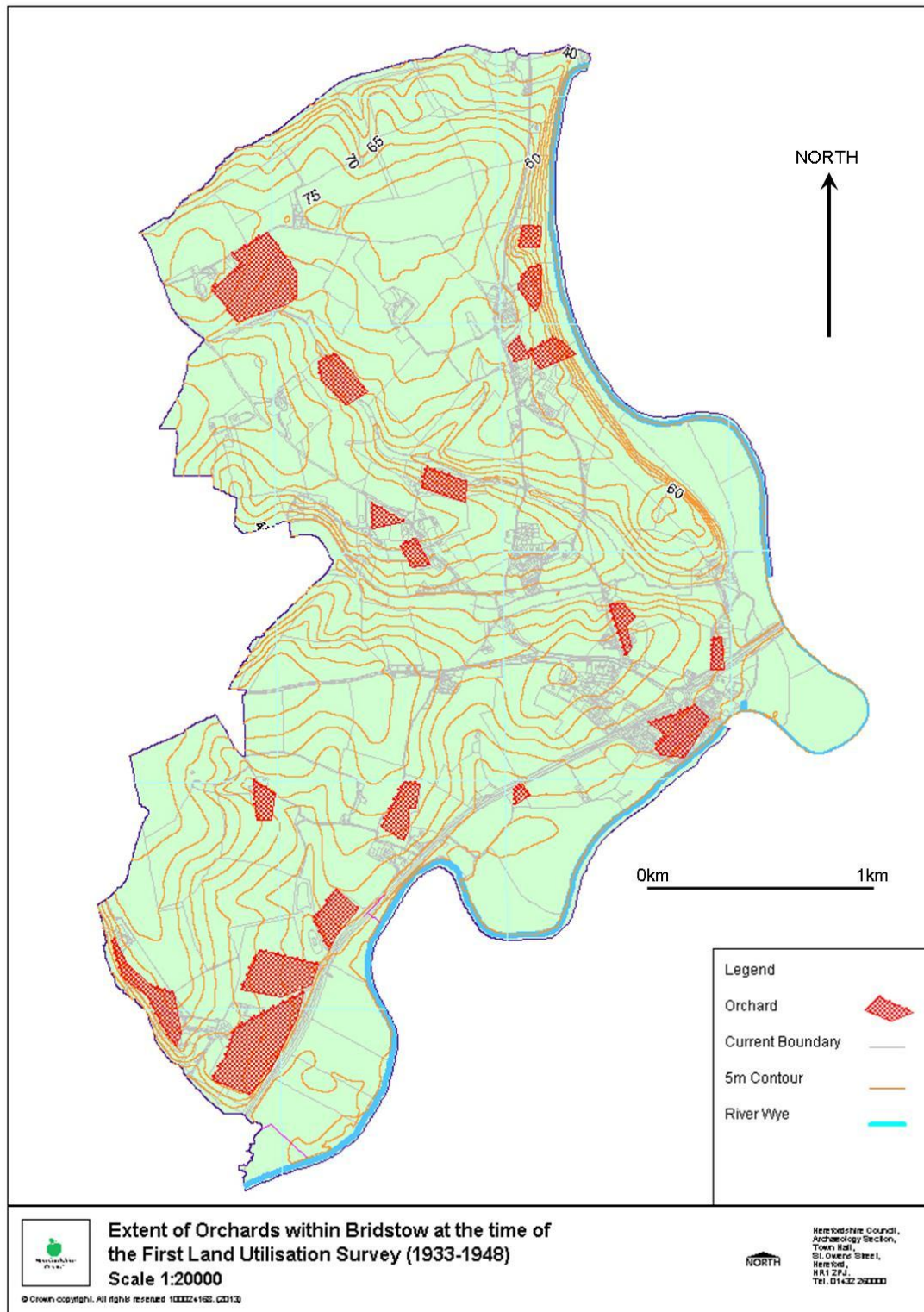


Figure 9: Extent of orchards at the time of the 1933-1948 First Utilisation Survey. Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013)

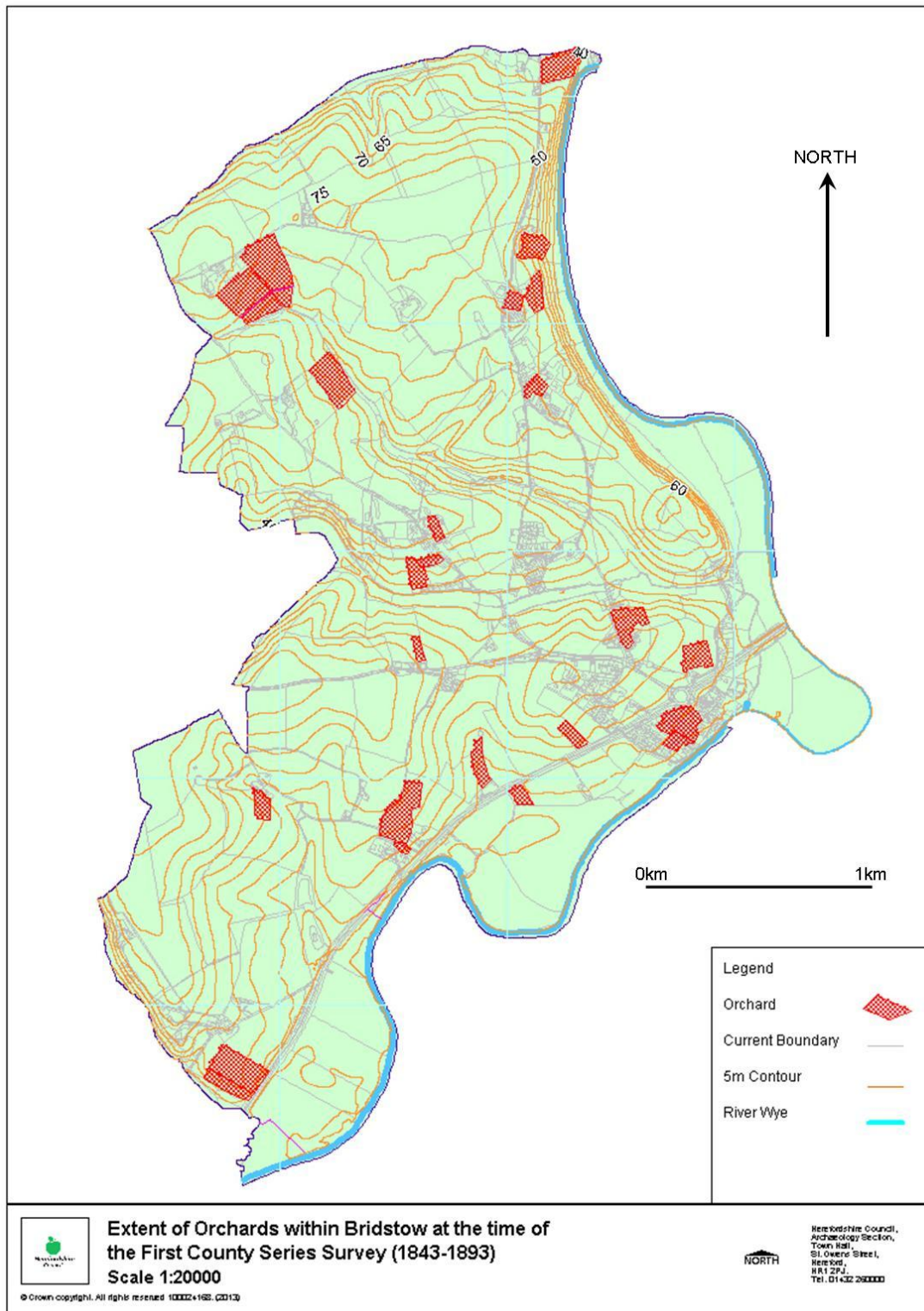


Figure 10: Extent of orchards within Bridstow at the time of the First County Series Survey published between 1843 and 1893. © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved 100024168 (2013).

Appendix 2

Table 3: Sites of archaeological and historical interest within the parish of Bridstow at the start of this investigation.

HSM No.	Site Name	Site Type
18207	Farm buildings (site), north of Weirend, Bridstow	Building
18208	3 cottages (site), Little Weirend, Bridstow	Deserted Settlement, House
18209	Pool, SE of Lowcop, Bridstow	Pond
18210	Cottage (site), E of Holly Mount Farm, Bridstow	House
18211	Cottage (site), SE of Holly Mount Farm, Bridstow	House
18212	2 Houses (site), Sellack Marsh, Bridstow	House
18213	2 cottages (site), west of Backney Viaduct, Bridstow	House
23762	Bridge House Hotel and Grounds, Wilton	Occupation Site
23951	Bridstow Barn, Bridstow	House
24194	Ashe Ingen Medieval Manor, Bridstow	Settlement
2426	Ashe Farm, Bridstow	Farm, House
2427	Ponds, 200m north west of The Ashe, Bridstow	Fishpond
2428	The Prison House, Wilton	Prison
2429	Wilton Court, Bridstow	House
2430	Oris Barn, S side A40, Bridstow	Barn
2431	Poolmill, W of Bridstow	Mill
2433	House (site), SW of Tree Inn, Bridstow	House
24397	Bridstow Medieval Settlement	Settlement
24400	Earthworks of possible medieval settlement site, The Ashe, Bridstow	Settlement
24484	Witton Barn	Barn
24553	Park, Morraston House	Landscape Park
24802	Riverside Lodge, Wilton	House
2483	Ashe Ingen Court, Bridstow	Farm, Manor House
25895	Wilton, medieval settlement	Settlement
26286	Castle Lodge, Wilton	House
31693	Ash Ingen Court Landscape Park	Landscape Park
34059	Wyeville Landscape Park	Landscape Park
34172	Turnpike Road, Ross to Harwoods Inn	Toll Road
34540	Hydraulic Ram, Lowcop	Hydraulic Ram

34543	Whitecross Farm, Poolmill	Farm
3521	Site of possible iron working, SE of Whitecross Farm, Bridstow	Iron Works
35384	The Old Vicarage, Bridstow	Vicarage
37814	Toll House	Toll House
37815	Toll House	Toll House
38634	Black Poplar, Wilton	Natural Feature
38635	Black Poplar, Wilton	Natural Feature
38808	House at Wilton Castle, nr Ross on Wye	House
40184	Quarry	Quarry
40187	Quarry	Quarry
40188	Quarry	Quarry
40801	Quarry	Quarry
40803	Quarry	Quarry
40806	Quarry	Quarry
40807	Quarry	Quarry
40808	Quarry	Quarry
4090	St Bridget, Church, Bridstow	Church
41825	Headstone at Bridstow	Gravestone
42583	Possible site of vineyard at Bridstow	Vineyard
42939	Wiltondale, Wilton	House
47499	Coterells Farm (Coterells)	Farm
48476	Dadnor Farm (Dadnor Cottage), Bridstow	Farm
48478	Maraston Farm (Moraston Farm), Bridstow	Farm
48480	Benhall	Farm
48482	Moor Court Farm (Moore Court Farm)	Farm
48485	Bowers House (Bowers Farm), Bridstow	Farm
48487	Gosbrook Farm	Farm
48489	Weirend Farm	Farm
48491	Lowcop	Farm
48493	Holly Mount Farm (Claypits)	Farm
48495	Glebe Barn (Glebe Farm)	Farm
48497	Poolmill Farm	Farm

48499	The Woodlands (Woodlands)	Farm
48501	Weirend, Bridstow	Farm
6448	Site of possible chapel, west of Ashe Ingen Court, Bridstow	Chapel, Shrunken Village
7503	Wayside Cross, Wilton, Bridstow	Wayside Cross
7505	RB Coin, 'Wilton', Bridstow	Findspot
7539	Churchyard cross, Bridstow	Cross
903	Wilton Bridge	Sundial, Bridge, Ferry Crossing
918	Wilton Castle, Bridstow	House, Castle