

# Archaeological assessment of Ewyas Harold, Hereford and Worcester

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

## Summary

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relating to the historic core of Ewyas Harold was carefully analysed, comprising topographic data, published and unpublished archaeological reports, museum collections, primary and secondary historical sources, historical maps, and field data recorded by the project team.*

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

*The historic core of Ewyas Harold contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have moderate potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. No medieval vernacular buildings survive in Ewyas Harold. The surviving documentary sources are of average quantity for a small borough, and consequently there is limited potential for further study.*

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Location and landuse

The urban area of Ewyas Harold is located at NGR SO 387 286 in South Hereford District. The modern settlement of Ewyas Harold comprises a cluster of houses south of the castle along the road to Pontrilas with some development westwards along the road to Walterstone and extensive modern development to the north of the church.

### 1.2 Topography, geology and soils

Ewyas Harold lies at a height of between 75m and 110m OD. The underlying topography consists of a spur between two small valleys on which the castle sits and an area of low ground around the Dulas Brook which is the location of the medieval and modern village. The soils of the Bromyard association are mainly typical argillic brown earths (Soil

Survey of England and Wales, Ragg *et al* 1984). The underlying geology borders Devonian St Maughan's Formation and Silurian Raglan Mudstone Formation (British Geological Survey 1:250,000, sheet 52°N-0.4°W).

### 1.3 Chronological outline

The castle at Ewyas Harold was probably that mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as Pentecost's castle in 1052 (Thorn and Thorn 1983), one of only five castles constructed in England before the Norman Conquest (Thompson 1991, 11). In the Domesday Book it is described as having been rebuilt by William Fitz Osbern (Thorn and Thorn 1983) and, along with the castles at Wigmore, Clifford and Hereford, was probably intended as a base from which to attack Wales. The castle was of strategic importance up until the early years of the 15th century. It was besieged during the War of Owen Glyndwr (Bannister 1902, 79) but, with the end of that war, the border castles were no longer needed and it was unoccupied after this period (Bannister 1902, 88).

In c 1100 Harold of Ewyas endowed the monks of Gloucester with the tithes of his *demesne*, and with the lands and other possessions of St Michael's Church in Ewyas. In return for this the monks undertook to serve the church of St Michael, and to provide a chaplain for the chapel of St Nicholas in the Castle of Ewyas. The church in Ewyas, and therefore the original site of the Priory cell, was at Dulas (Coplestone-Crow 1993; Bannister 1902). In c 1120 the priory was moved to the outer bailey of Ewyas Harold castle. The priory was never successful due to the poverty of the area; the constant disputes between the Lords of Ewyas and Gloucester Abbey (Bannister 1902, 79); and the lax and dissolute life of the brethren. It was suppressed in 1358.

Ewyas Harold had two *messuages in castello* in 1086, and Beresford suggests that these may have been the beginnings of a borough (Beresford 1988, 450). The exact location of this early town is not known but it was presumably in an outer bailey possibly in the area of the present village (Beresford 1988, 450). There are references to burgages in Ewyas Harold from the 12th century (Bannister 1902, 68; Coplestone-Crow 1986, 380). In 1300 John Tregoz, Lord of Ewyas, died without male heirs and the records of the resulting Inquisition *post mortem* included his land at Ewyas Harold. A total of 70 burgages are mentioned in the extent, and the inhabitants included a carpenter, tailor, three weavers, shoemaker, cooper, dyer, two laundresses and a carrier (Bannister 1902, 69, 117-120). Fairs were held twice a year (Bannister 1902, 70).

The borough may never have been very successful, and like many settlements in the region seems to have fallen into a decline before or during the 14th century. There was no market at Ewyas Harold by 1500 (O'Donnell 1971, 191), and in the later medieval and post-medieval periods the settlement was entirely rural in character. Leland in c 1540 mentioned that "next to the castle is a village called Ewyas Harold" (Chandler 1973, 228).

### 1.4 Placename studies

The place-name element *Ewyas* may be pre-Celtic in origin, but its meaning is unclear. *Harold* refers to Harold of Ewias, the son of Earl Ralph, the nephew of Edward the Confessor (Bannister 1916). The earliest recorded form of the placename is in Domesday where it is written *Ewias*. In the *Book of Llandaff* it is spelt in a number of ways of which *Euias* is the most common. In Welsh writings the name appears as *Euas*. The form *Ewyas* starts to appear from the early 14th century, although Leland referred to it as *Ewis* in the 16th century (Bannister 1902 and 1916).

Some analysis of field-names from the 1844 Tithe Map has been undertaken in order to identify medieval fields and the location of buildings mentioned in medieval documents (Sprackling 1988).

### **1.5 Syntheses of documentary and archaeological data**

A synthesis of the documentary sources was undertaken by Bannister (1902) and more recently by Coplestone-Crow (1986, 1992, and 1993). No survey of the archaeological data has been undertaken. The present assessment was carried out by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in 1994. The text was revised in March 1995 to incorporate the results of fieldwork undertaken by the Survey (see section 1.7). No information published after December 1994 has been incorporated into this assessment.

### **1.6 Cartographic sources**

The Tithe Map of 1844 (HFNS nd) and the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 map (*Herefordshire sheet XLIV.11* (1888)) were used to aid in the identification of remains and the definition of components.

### **1.7 Archaeological excavations and surveys**

A small archaeological excavation was undertaken on the site of the Priory (HWCN 21498; Wills 1983) in 1983. Fieldwalking was carried out at the same site in 1988 (HWCN 21497; HWCC SMR site file), which recovered pottery and bones. In 1983 a watching brief was carried out on the site of an earth bank (HWCN 5321) to the north of the town. RCHME surveyed the castle earthworks (RCHME 1931), and subsequent sketch plans of this and adjacent earthworks have been produced (Kay 1952, Sprackling 1988).

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

### **1.8 Acknowledgments and personnel**

Survey fieldwork was carried out by Hal Dalwood and Paul Godbehere. Analysis and report writing was carried out by Victoria Buteux. The report was edited by Hal Dalwood.

## **2 Pre-urban evidence**

There are no prehistoric or Roman sites recorded on the County SMR for the modern parish of Ewyas Harold. There is, at present, no evidence for a settlement on the site prior to the foundation of the medieval town.

## **3 Medieval archaeological evidence**

### **3.1 Medieval remains and buildings**

The motte and bailey castle, whilst much disturbed by later activity, is still a substantial earthwork with the motte standing to c16m above the bailey. The visible stone walls and internal features had been almost completely removed by the 17th century. Robbing of buried stone may have continued into the 19th century particularly on the motte (Bannister 1902, 82, 100-1).

The earthwork to the north of the church (HWCN 5321) has been interpreted as part of the medieval borough defences. There is no record of medieval material being retrieved during a watching brief, and the real nature of this feature is not yet clear.

The foundations of buildings were still visible on the site of the Priory in 1952 (HWCN 1472; HWCC SMR site file), although the area has now been ploughed flat. Excavations there (HWCN 21498) produced evidence of medieval activity, although

whether this related to Priory or pre-Priory periods was unclear (Wills 1983; see section 3.2). The excavation demonstrated, however, the survival of *c* 0.3m of medieval deposits containing burnt stone, burnt clay, charcoal, animal bone and pottery *c* 0.7m below the present ground surface. Fieldwalking in this area in 1988 (HWCM 21497) also recovered pottery and bone.

The church of St Michael and All Angels is the only standing building of medieval date in Ewyas Harold. The earliest surviving masonry is of mid-13th century date. The church has been planned, and the sequence of construction interpreted (RCHME 1931; HWCM 16880). The base of a 14th or 15th century churchyard cross (HWCM 1474) stands *c* 15m to the south of the church. In 1921 a decorated cross slab dated to *c* 1254 was found built in to the wall of the Castle Inn (HWCM 19255).

### 3.2 Medieval urban components

Analysis of the evidence summarised above and of cartographic and documentary sources indicated the existence of 10 urban components. The characteristics of these components are summarised below.

**Castle** (HWCM 1499). The earthworks of the castle form a readily identifiable monument. The castle may be pre-conquest in origin (see section 1.3), but this has not been demonstrated by excavation. The castle was refortified after the Conquest but fell into disuse by the mid-15th century. The motte and inner bailey can be clearly seen but the extent of the outer bailey is not clear. Documentary sources indicate that it contained a garden and barns (Bannister 1902, 68). It has been assumed that the outer bailey housed the early borough before the installation of the priory cell (see section 1.3 and below). In the mid-16th century the antiquarian Leland noted that the chapel of St Nicholas was within the castle (Chandler 1993, 228).

**Priory** (HWCM 1472). Around 1120 Robert of Ewyas granted the monks "all that land in Ewyas where stood my father's barns and mine" for building a church and monastic buildings (Bannister 1902), and the Priory moved from Dulas into the outer bailey of the castle. Nothing of the priory survives above ground and its exact limits are not known. Excavations in 1983 (Wills 1984) identified occupation deposits which may have been associated with the priory, although in the report it was suggested that they were evidence of the early borough which would have had to evacuate this site prior to *c* 1120. The area of the priory was enlarged slightly in the later 13th century, closing a path from the postern gate of the castle to the village (Bannister 1902, 68). The priory never prospered and the monks were recalled in 1358. Foundations, presumably of monastic buildings, were still visible in 1952.

**Churchyard** (HWCM 19278). The churchyard lies to the east of the castle and contains St Michaels church (HWCM 16880) and a churchyard cross (HWCM 1474). The present building dates to the 13th century but may have been founded at the end of the 12th century (Coplestone-Crow 1993). The extent of the medieval churchyard is not known and the boundary, for the purposes of this study, has been drawn to include the site of the post-dissolution vicarage (HWCM 19272), the supposed site of the monk's graveyard (HWCM 19273) with its chapel (HWCM 19284) and the present properties fronting the street.

**Market place** (HWCM 19280). There is no documentary evidence for the location of the market place in Ewyas Harold. The 1844 tithe map shows a rectangular open area at the junction of the road to the castle and the roads from Pontrilas to the east and Walterstone to the west. This would be a suitable place for a market situated at the top of the main street, close to the castle and the gate of the priory and with Dulas Brook acting as a drain down its western side.

**Mills** (HWCN 7512, HWCN 19271). In 1300 there were two mills on John Tregoz's land at Ewyas Harold (Bannister 1902). The first of these was located outside the Priory gate on the eastern side of the Dulas Brook. The course of the Dulas has changed even over the last hundred years and the site of the mill may be on the site of the Malt House (HWCN 7512) in the core of the town. Bannister (1902) believes the other mill or the "Lords new mill" to have been at the site of the weir to the south of the town (HWCN 19271).

**Street system** (HWCN 19277). The identification of the medieval street system is tentative and is based on the presence of holloways (HWCN 19257, HWCN 19268, HWCN 19270, HWCN 19274, HWCN 19275, HWCN 19276), place-names (HWCN 19282) and proximity to other proposed urban components. It has not been tested archaeologically. The holloway running north from the Walterstone road (HWCN 19256) marks the site of a road which no longer existed by the early 19th century, and may have skirted the medieval priory precinct and have provided access to the castle. The road fronted by Alma and Harold Cottages (HWCN 19282) may have served as a back lane and was known as the Dark Lane as far back as the 17th century (Sprackling 1986). The present road leading north out of the village may be later than the early 15th century as it utilises the ditch to the east of the inner bailey and it has been excluded from the component map. Documentary evidence (Bannister 1902, 68) suggests the presence of a road between the castle and the Priory.

**House plots** (HWCN 19254, HWCN 19279, HWCN 19284). It has been assumed that the earliest settlement at Ewyas Harold was sited in the outer bailey prior to the establishment of the priory in that place. The only documentary evidence for this is the two messuages noted as having been *in castello* in 1086 (Beresford 1988, 450). Excavations in 1983 (Wills 1983) revealed occupation deposits which it was suggested belonged to this early settlement. The pottery was not dated, however, and the remains could equally belong to the later priory. Component HWCN 19284 covers the area outside of the Priory to the north of Walterstone Road and is intended to include rather than define any area of early occupation.

If the earliest town was situated in the outer bailey it must have been relocated by c 1120 when the Priory was moved from Dulas to Ewyas Harold (see above). The later town almost certainly occupied the same site as the present village by the end of the 13th century (Bannister 1902; Beresford 1988, 450)). Some vestiges of what may have been long tenement plots survived to be recorded on the 1844 Tithe Map. The Tithe map also records "town field" to the east of Dark Lane which presumably marks the edge of the settlement (Sprackling 1986).

Components HWCN 19254 and HWCN 19279 are an attempt to define the possible area of the medieval town. The presence of 70 burgages in 1300 (Beresford 1902) suggests quite a large area presumably on both sides of the road out of the settlement to the southeast. The line of the Dulas Brook is likely to have been different in the medieval period.

### 3.3 Medieval urban form

**Definition and classification.** The medieval urban form (HWCN 19281) has been defined and mapped, based on the extent of the identified urban components and in particular the limits of the earthworks of the castle and the surviving road pattern. The available evidence indicates that the medieval urban form of Ewyas Harold can be classified as a small medieval market town (English Heritage 1992).

**Survival.** There is moderate survival of the medieval urban form in the present day settlement. Excavation has demonstrated that buried deposits survive in the area of the Priory. Comparisons with other similar settlements indicate that waterlogged

deposits may be found in the ditches of the castle and in the occupation areas bordering the Dulas Brook and other streams. The low intensity of the late medieval and post-medieval occupation at Ewyas Harold means that earlier deposits may have remained relatively intact but due to the small size and nature of the settlement these are likely to be insubstantial and possibly not far beneath the modern ground surface. Substantial earthworks survive relating to the castle, although these have been much disturbed. Other areas survive as less substantial earthworks, including the bank defining the area of the priory and the several holloways around the modern village. Only one medieval buildings survives (the church, HWCN 16880).

Due to the present lack of archaeological knowledge the limits of the main components of the town (castle, priory, churchyard, mill, house plots, market and street system) are not clearly defined and the survival of features such as the property boundaries within occupation areas (HWCN 19279, HWCN 19254) cannot be determined.

## **4 Post-medieval archaeological evidence**

The town of Ewyas Harold may never have been successful as a commercial centre. By the mid-16th century it was referred to as a village (Chandler 1993, 228), and it has remained so. The 1844 Tithe Map shows very sparse occupation. Buildings dating to the 17th and 18th centuries survive and there is evidence of industrial processes such as quarrying and lime burning in the vicinity of the castle (HWCN 19158, HWCN 19164, HWCN 19160). No excavation of buried deposits of this date has been published but sherds of post-medieval pottery from Ewyas Harold are held at Hereford City Museum (HWCN 21994; Vince 1984, 6).

## **5 Specialist assessments**

### **5.1 Assessment of artefactual evidence J D Hurst**

Little artefactual evidence is available for Ewyas Harold. The finds assemblage from the 1983 excavation in the area of the Priory (HWCN 21498) included medieval pottery and burnt stone. Medieval pottery has also been found in the vicinity of the Benedictine Priory during fieldwalking (HWCN 21497). The small group of post-medieval pottery in Hereford City Museum (HWCN 21994; Vince 1984, 6) includes wares dating to the 17th to 19th century. It is not clear how this material was recovered, however.

Other pottery of unknown date was observed in a bank (HWCN 5321) to the east of the castle and blocks of building stone have been recorded in the vicinity of the castle (HWCN 1499), and in the river (HWCN 11366).

### **5.2 Assessment of environmental evidence E A Pearson**

No environmental sampling was carried out during the only excavation at Ewyas Harold but charcoal and animal bone were recovered (HWCN 21498; Wills 1983). Bone was also recovered during fieldwalking in the same area (HWCN 21497). Neither of these assemblages has been analysed.

### **5.3 Assessment of documentary sources P A Stamper**

The post-medieval documentation for Ewyas Harold available in public repositories is well below average in its quantity. That there is even a modest amount of medieval documentation means that Ewyas Harold is better represented in the historical record than many similar sites in Herefordshire. Principal groups of primary sources are listed in

## Section 8.

The main secondary sources that have been consulted during the assessment include Bannister (1902) and Coplestone-Crow (1993). Secondary sources not consulted during the assessment include Bannister's translations of many of the MSS on which his history is based.

### 5.4 Assessment of buildings R Morriss

Ewyas Harold is now a large village, and most of its buildings date to this century. There are a few 19th century buildings, but earlier structures are rare. There is virtually nothing left above ground of the castle. None of the standing secular buildings are urban in character or disposition. Only the relatively large medieval church of St Michael and All Angels, dating back to the 13th century, reflects the urban past of the settlement.

**Survey and analysis.** Little or no work seems to have been carried out on the buildings of the village.

**Assessment of the listing details.** There are few listed buildings in the village, but the details seem to be comprehensive and detailed.

## 6 Archaeological research framework

### 6.1 Model of urban development

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

### 6.2 Chronological framework

The archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that urban occupation may have originated in the 11th century within the outer bailey of the castle but that the town had developed by the 12th century, possibly on a new site outside the castle. The settlement of Ewyas Harold has been continuously occupied to the present but ceased to have an urban function by the end of the 15th century. The broad outlines of this chronological framework are provisional and require testing through archaeological investigation. Evidence for pre-conquest occupation, the chronology of the expansion of the town and the decline in urban status would be extremely important.

### 6.3 Urban landuse

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

Only the area of the Priory (HWCW 1472) has been archaeologically investigated and nothing is known of the other urban components. Of particular interest would be evidence for the nature of any pre-Priory occupation in the area of the Priory, the extent of the medieval churchyard and the location and extent of the later medieval town. The identification of burgage plots and information on the nature of domestic and/or

industrial activity within them would also be very important

#### **6.4 Potential for survival of buried remains**

In the area of the Priory archaeological deposits were encountered at a depth of *c.* 0.7m below the present ground surface. No information is available on the extent or depth of archaeological deposits elsewhere in Ewyas Harold, however. Because of the lack of archaeological fieldwork in the town any surviving archaeological deposits and associated artefactual and environmental assemblages would be very important. Waterlogged archaeological deposits may be located close to the Dulas Brook. The decline of the settlement in the later middle ages and the consequent reduction in building activities may mean that medieval deposits are well preserved although they are likely to lie close to the surface and therefore be very vulnerable to any modern development or landscaping.

Fieldwork was undertaken by the Central Marches Historic Towns Survey in November 1994. This included the mapping of the extent of 18th and 19th century cellarage and of 20th century development (new buildings and major landscaping work). This showed that there was little observable cellarage in Ewyas Harold but extensive modern redevelopment within the historic core.

#### **6.5 Potential for artefactual studies J D Hurst**

Preliminary results from the archaeological investigation at the Priory (HWCM 21498) suggest that deposits containing medieval finds do survive in Ewyas Harold and in some places have been well protected by a considerable depth of overburden. It is also likely that contexts that have not been investigated to date, in particular the fills of the castle ditches which may be waterlogged, and if so would contain very significant artefactual assemblages.

**Period discussion** The composition of the finds assemblage from the excavation at the Priory (HWCM 21498) suggests that the deposits were derived from occupation possibly associated with the castle. None of the artefacts from this site were identified in detail or quantified. It is, however, likely that the overall pottery assemblage from Ewyas Harold is small (ie less than 100 sherds).

**Comparison with documentary evidence** There is at present no artefactual evidence of the documented trades such as shoemaker and cooper (Bannister 1902, 117-120).

#### **6.6 Potential for environmental remains E A Pearson**

The small amount of fieldwork carried out in Ewyas Harold means that a limited range of biological material has been recovered. The full potential for recovery of environmental remains and research is largely unknown. Organic material may survive as a result of waterlogging, in some circumstances, particularly in pits or ditches and the non-acid conditions of the soils at Ewyas Harold suggest that animal bone and molluscs will survive.

A number of features identified in the town have potential for the recovery of environmental remains. Organic material may survive in waterlogged deposits in the ditches of the castle, the mill ponds, any fishponds associated with the Priory and occupation deposits bordering the Dulas Brook. These deposits may provide information relating to the surrounding natural environment and dumped occupational rubbish. The earthworks of the castle may overly buried soils from which information may be gained on the previous use of the land (for example, whether the land was under cultivation or pasture) using soil micromorphology and pollen analysis. In some cases there may be little other archaeological evidence for the previous use of the area. Other environmental information relating to occupation of the town may be recovered from



areas identified as tenement plots and the cemetery of St Michael's church.

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

#### **6.7 Potential for the study of standing buildings R Morriss**

The small number of pre-modern buildings in the area of the historic town mean that there is little potential for further recording work.

#### **6.8 Summary of research potential**

The historic core of Ewyas Harold contains buried archaeological deposits, and these are judged to have moderate potential. In addition there is moderate potential for the recovery of artefact and ecofact assemblages. No medieval vernacular buildings survive in Ewyas Harold. The surviving documentary sources are of average quantity for a small borough, and consequently there is limited potential for further study.

### **7 Management framework**

#### **7.1 Urban archaeological area**

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

#### **7.2 Existing protection measures**

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

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

**Listed buildings.** There are a total of two buildings and the churchyard cross listed as of historical or architectural importance within the urban area. Buildings of special architectural or historic interest should receive very special attention. Such buildings are limited in their number and there is a need to protect and preserve them. The presumption when considering applications to demolish or alter is in favour of preservation. This presumption is also likely to preserve archaeological remains beneath and immediately around such buildings from development. It is important that the architectural and archaeological interests are considered together.

The alteration of listed buildings requires the greatest skill and care to avoid damage to historic structures. Specialist architectural advice is given by the County Conservation Architect or through the District's own conservation officer where that District Council has their own specialist staff.

### 7.3 Management approach

The archaeological urban area of Ewyas Harold contains earthworks and buried remains relating to medieval occupation, associated with one contemporary building (the church). The complexity and depth of the buried remains is largely unknown. Any surviving deposits will contain archaeological information of great significance to the understanding of town. It is desirable that any proposed development within the urban area that has a potential impact on earthworks or buried remains should be assessed by the appropriate archaeological body.

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

### 8 Principal Groups of Primary Sources compiled by P A Stamper

*(HRO: Hereford Record Office)*

HRO G 33	14th to 16th century compoti rolls
HRO W 92	Parish records; registers from 1734
HRO 6/35-6	Glebe terriers 1586, 1618
HRO various	A very small number of post-medieval deeds and related documents
HRO HD L 523	Tithe map (1844) and apportionment (1845)

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## 9 Mapping

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

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