Herefordshire Archaeology
Conservation and Environmental Planning
Planning Services
Environment Directorate
Herefordshire Council

Little Doward Camp
Ganarew Parish
SO 3597 1597

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.229
HSM 45003

Report prepared by
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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.

Little Doward Camp
Ganarew

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.229

Herefordshire Archaeology, January 2008.

Summary:

The survey described in this report was carried out to assess the sensitivity of archaeological features on the Little Doward Camp and its immediate environs to proposed clear felling operations of the predominant conifer cover of the site. The Woodland Trust owns the site. This survey and the proposed felling operations form part of the Wye Valley AONB co-ordinated project "Overlooking the Wye". A detailed walk over survey was carried out over an area of 20ha that included the Scheduled Monument, Little Doward Camp. A hand held Global Positioning System was used to record the location of features encountered.

Features were recorded within the study area that illustrate the use of the land in a number of historical periods. The earliest known human activity within the survey area is in the Bronze Age with the presence of a round barrow. Earlier activity is likely with the proximity of King Arthur's Cave, a Palaeolithic occupation site. The presence of pillow mounds indicates medieval or early post-medieval warrening. There is also evidence for iron extraction, quarrying and charcoal burning. A strong element present in the study area is the manipulation of the landscape in the mid-19th century by Richard Blakemore, who landscaped much of the area of the hillfort as part of his designed landscape at Wyastone Leys.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. NGR's 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 1:20.

Figure 1 contains material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. This material has been reproduced in order to locate the site in its environs.

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Introduction

This report provides an account of an intensive archaeological walkover survey (HSM No. 45003) of Little Doward Camp (Scheduled Monument Herefordshire 26), an Iron Age hillfort, and the land immediately surrounding it. The survey was undertaken as part of the development of the Overlooking the Wye Project on behalf of the Wye Valley AONB and the Woodland Trust to guide proposals for future felling operations on the Scheduled Monument.

The Overlooking the Wye project is an Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) supported landscape project that takes a co-ordinated and holistic approach to the historic environment of the lower Wye Valley, incorporating the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Picturesque and Romantic periods as well as the area's agricultural, industrial and transportation heritage.

The proposed project aims to:

- Increase people's appreciation and awareness of the Wye Valley by providing new and improved opportunities for them to visit sites and view the landscape
- Provide new information and interpretation on the heritage
- Involve more people in heritage activities by planning and delivering projects with the help of local communities
- Provide training programmes to encourage people to learn about their heritage
- Create new and improved access to heritage sites, and provide new trails and interpretive links between local businesses and visitors
- Bring immediate and long-term benefits to the heritage by undertaking conservation work to selected historic sites

This survey aims were:

- To provide an overall site plan at 1:2500 scale showing the location and extent of archaeological features in the survey area,
- To assess their sensitivity to proposed felling operations,
- and to provide outline recommendations for felling operations.

Location

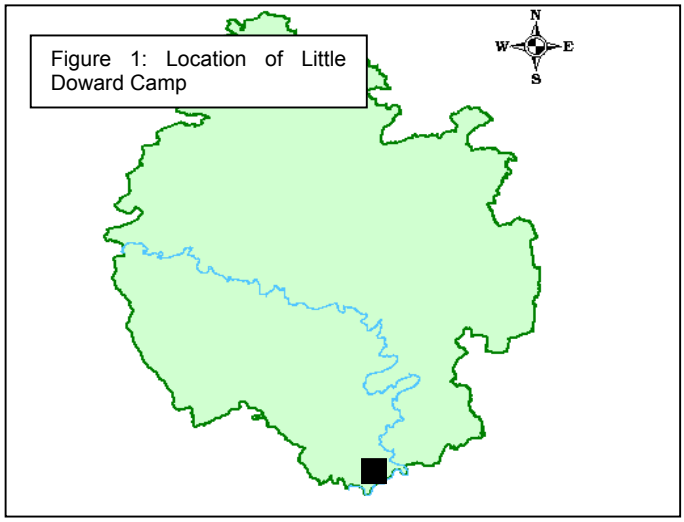


Figure 1: Location of Little Doward Camp

Little Doward is located at NGR: SO 5394 1598, 1km east of Ganarew, Herefordshire. The area surveyed was located around the summit of Little Doward covering an area of 20ha that included the Scheduled Monument, Little Doward Camp.

Geologically, the study area is part of the Carboniferous limestone series. The summit of the hill is underlain by the Crease limestone, Lower Dolomite and Lower Limestone Shale layers. Further down the slopes are the Tintern Sandstone Group and Quartz conglomerate that sit on the unconformity with the sandstones of the Lower Old Red Sandstone.

Previous Fieldwork/Records

The study area has one designated historic monument. This is Little Doward Camp, an Iron Age hillfort scheduled monument (Herefordshire) and is within the designed landscape of Wyastone Leys.

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed 13 entries:

HSM Number	Site Name	NGR	Type	Period
901	Doward Camp	SO 5390 1600	Hillfort	Iron Age
5315	Burials, Little Doward Camp, Ganarew	SO 5300 1500	Burial	Undated
7133	Mound, Little Doward Camp	SO 5393 1604	Mound	Undated
7134	Mound, Little Doward Camp	SO 5300 1600	Round barrow	Bronze Age
7135	Mound, Little Doward Camp	SO 5391 1588	Round barrow	Bronze Age
7136	Mound, Little Doward Camp, Ganarew	SO 5383 1603	Pillow mound	Medieval
7137	Mounds, Little Doward Camp, Ganarew	SO 5385 1598	Mound	Undated
7138	Mound, Little Doward Camp, Ganarew	SO 5300 1500	Round barrow	Bronze Age
30505	Rock Shelter, Little Doward - south most	SO 5389 1587	Rock shelter	Palaeolithic
30506	Rock Shelter, Little Doward - 2nd south most	SO 5388 1588	Rock shelter	Palaeolithic
30507	Passage Rock Shelter, Little Doward - west of 30506	SO 5387 1590	Rock shelter	Palaeolithic

30508	Rock Shelter, Little Doward - north most	SO 5386 1590	Rock shelter	Palaeolithic
41535	Causeway, Little Doward Wood	SO 5414 1603	Causeway	Iron Age

The site was the subject of a walkover survey in 1999 by Border Archaeology as part of an archaeological survey of the entire Woodland Trust holding at Little Doward. This identified 27 archaeological features:

Survey Number	HSM Number	Site Name	NGR	Type	Period
26	-	Estate boundary wall		Wall	19th century
32	-	Quarries	SO 5396 1614	Quarry	19th century
33	-	Track and supporting banks	SO 5399 1611	Track	Post-medieval
34	-	Quarry	SO 5406 1613	Quarry	19th
35	-	Drystone walled boundary	SO 5405 1615	Wall	Post-medieval
36	41535	Probable (Iron Age) causeway to Little Doward Camp	SO 5414 1603	Track	Iron Age
37	-	Drystone walled boundary	SO 5412 1606	Wall	18th/19th century
38	-	Limestone cliff delineating boundary of Little Doward Camp	SO 5412 1594	Cliff	
39	-	Drystone wall and wrought iron fencing	SO 5317 1599	Wall	18th/19th century
43	-	Causeway/Ramp	SO 5426 1573	Track	19th century
68	-	Trackway	SO 5355 1598	Track	19th century
69	-	Quarry	SO 5359 1598	Quarry	18th/19th century
70	30089	The Iron Tower Folly	SO 5362 1598		19th century
71	-	Tramroad	SO 5362 1599	Tram road	19th century
72	-	Trackway	SO 5363 1602	Track	Post-medieval
77	7136	Pillow mound	SO 5383 1603	Pillow mound	Medieval
78	7134	Bronze age burial mound	SO 5377 1601	Barrow	Bronze Age
79	7133	Bronze age burial mound	SO 5396 1607	Barrow	Bronze Age
80	-	Well	SO 5397 1608	Well	Bronze Age/Iron Age
81	901	Little Doward Camp Annex	SO 54 15	Hillfort annex	Iron Age
82	-	Well	SO 5398 1591	Well	Bronze/Iron Age
83	-	Bank	SO 5402 1591	Bank	Post-medieval
84	-	Quarry	SO 5401 1618	Quarry	19th century
86	7135	Bronze Age burial mound	SO 5392 1588	Barrow	Bronze Age
87	901	Little Doward Camp	SO 53 16	Hillfort	Iron Age
89	-	Shepherd's Bothy	SO 5374 1603		19th century
90	-	Possible midden	SO 5393 1606	Midden	Iron Age

The site has also been the subject of archaeological observation in the 20th and 19th centuries.

In 1884 it was the subject of a visit by the Woolhope Club. The report on the visit is documented in the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalist Field Club (Volume 95, 210-219) and gives valuable information on the state of survival and presence of internal features at the time of the visit.

This article also reported a letter from Rev. T W Webb, whom in the 1850s was curate in the parish of Ganarew and observed the monument and the creation of the parkland that encompassed the monument. Several observations are of particular value, these are:

- He (Richard Blakemore) had everywhere taken off the summit of the rampart to make a walk upon it.
- In order to build the iron tower, Mr Blakemore levelled all the end of the outer rampart, throwing the earth and stones over on the side of the wood, not back into the camp – it was merely a continuous mound to the end of the hill where the tower stands.
- Mr Blakemore also cut through the rest of this entrenchment longitudinally.

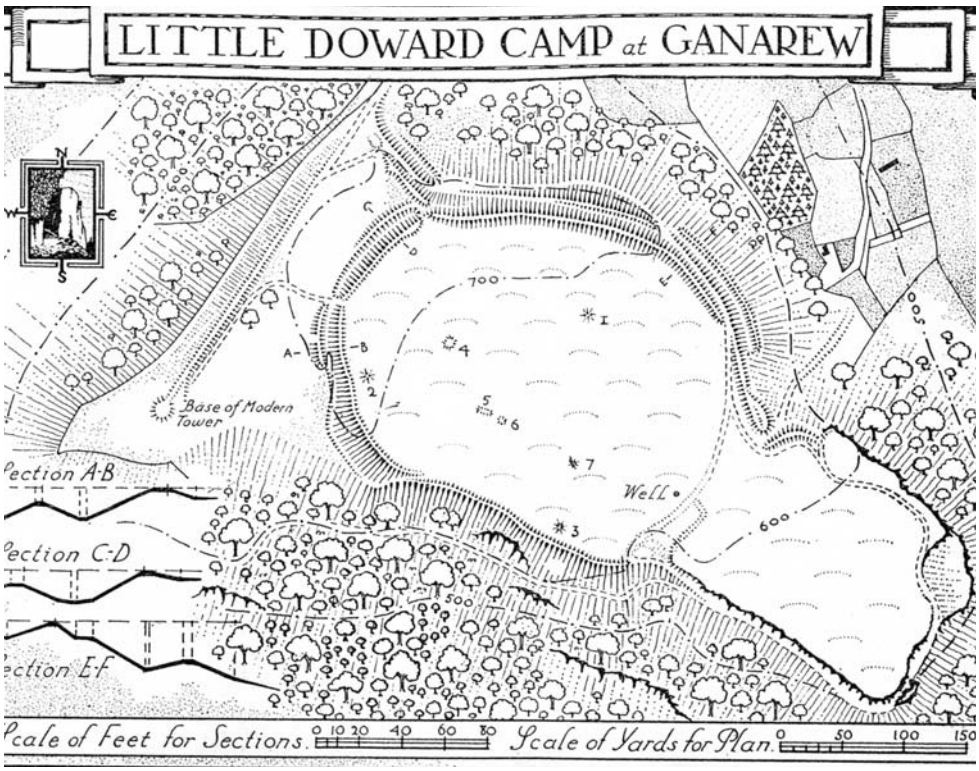


Figure 2: RCHME survey of Little Doward Camp

The monument was also visited by the Royal Commission of Historic Monuments England (RCHME) as part of their Inventory of Historical Monuments in Herefordshire, volume 1 – South West (RCHME, 1931). They carried out a basic record of the earthworks of the monument (figure 2) defining the hillfort into two parts – the main enclosure and the annex. The main enclosure is the oval part of the monument occupying the summit of Little Doward and defined by ramparts on its north, west and south sides. The annex is the rectangular area to the east defined on the north, east and south sides by cliffs. They also noted the following items:

- They recorded 4 probable entrances –
  (1) at the NW angle where the rampart is prolonged and turns outwards;

(2) on the NE angle where the main “oval” enclosure meets the annex area;
(3) at the junction between the main enclosure and annex on the south side;
(4) at the S angle of the annex where a entrance has been cut through the rock.

- Within the enclosure they recorded a well and a series of mounds –
  (1) round, 42 feet diameter, 4 feet high and with traces of a surrounding ditch;
  (2) round, 34 feet diameter, 4½ feet high and with traces of a surrounding ditch;
  (3) rectangular, 33 feet by 27 feet and about 2½ feet high with traces of a surrounding ditch;
  (4) rectangular, 39 feet by 36 feet and 2½ feet high with traces of a ditch;
  (5) rectangular 39 feet by 18feet and about 2 feet high;
  (6) SE of (5) is a sinking about 5 feet deep;
  (7) Faint traces of a mound 21 feet in diameter and 9 inches high in the middle.

It is significant to note that the RCHME surveyors treated the survey exercise as a means solely to better define the Iron Age earthworks and note mounds within the interior. It is a product of the time of the survey (1930s) that no significance was placed upon the degree to which the designed landscape had contributed an entirely separate and secondary historic environment dimension to the site. At the time the surveyors may have seen this as a fairly recent alteration of the site.

Method

Little Doward Camp was surveyed over the winter of 2007. Survey dates were 19th January and the 2nd, 6th and 27th February 2007. The survey comprised an intensive walkover assessment of the Camp to record upstanding archaeological features and achieve an understanding of likely below ground archaeological survival in advance of conifer felling proposed as part of the Overlooking the Wye project. Features were mapped using a hand-held Garmin 12 XL Global Positioning System, enabling a ten-figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately10m.

The study area (20 hectare) was walked in transects aligned roughly north/south and approximately 20m apart. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a Dictaphone and transcribed at a later date.

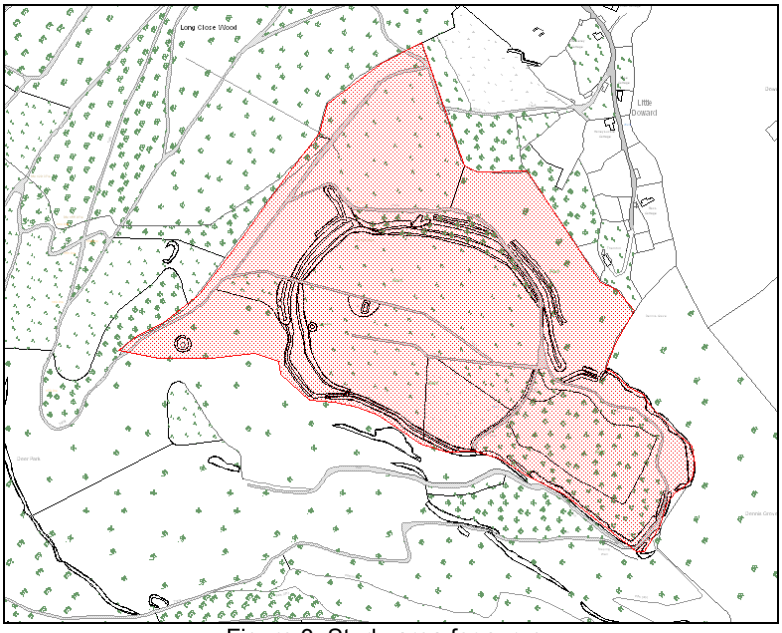


Figure 3: Study area for survey

The following survey is only a sample of the study area and should not be taken as exhaustive or its results as definitive. It is intended to record the majority of features present, their state of preservation and their relationships to other features throughout the study area.

Field conditions

The study area is located on the summit of the Little Doward and steep slopes descend the hill on all sides. The summit of the hill is 221m OD and the study area descends to about 160m at its lowest point in the east. To the south, west and east sides the steep slopes are covered by a mixed deciduous and conifer woodland cover. To the north deciduous woodland and private dwellings border the study area.

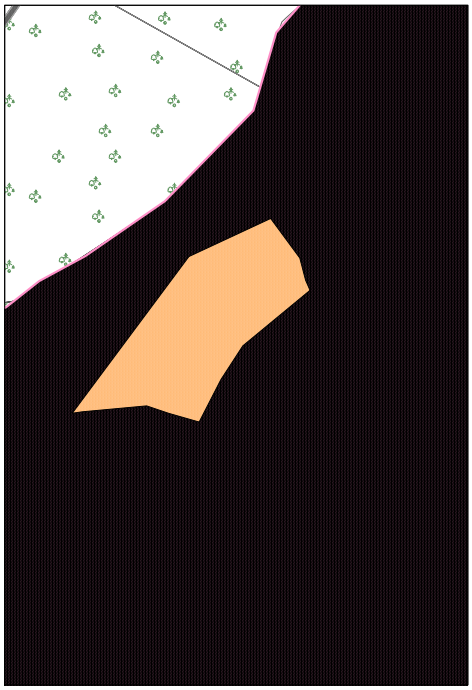
A mix of conifer plantation woodland and deciduous woodland occupies the study area. The conifer plantation is dominant in the areas to the north and west of the Scheduled Monument and in the “annex” area of the hillfort. The main enclosure of the hillfort features predominantly conifer plantation cover apart from in the south central section where there are significant numbers of deciduous trees. The northern and eastern edges of the annex area and the ramparts of the main enclosure of the

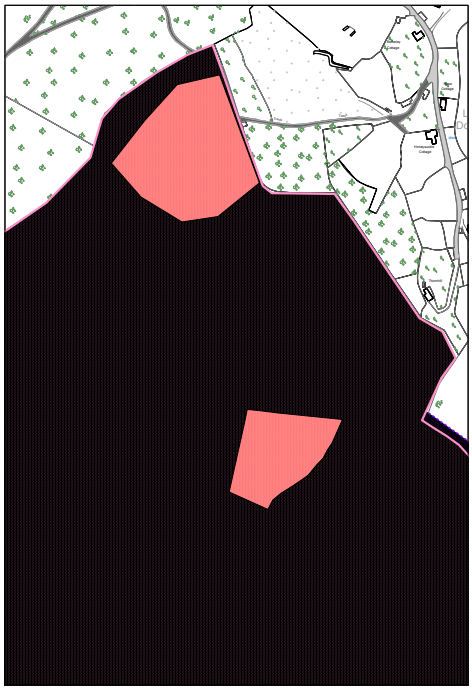
hillfort are more open with a mix of grassland, deciduous woodland and bracken. An area of limestone pavement is present in the southeast corner of the annex.

Survey Conditions

Weather conditions during the survey were good for the observation of archaeological features ranging from overcast to bright sunshine.

The majority of the study area is a mix of mature conifer and deciduous woodland with limited scrub development in the understorey. This vegetation cover meant that survey conditions were acceptable with sufficient visibility between transects to identify the majority of features. Only where recent felling operations had occurred in the area to the west of the main hillfort enclosure to the plateau edge were survey conditions poor due to the amount of brash left on the surface.





Figures 4 and 5: The map on the left (figure 4) shows the area where brash left by recent felling operations impeded visibility during the survey and the map on the right (figure 5) shows the areas where past ploughing or scarification have disturbed the surface smoothing out any archaeological features.

Within the main enclosure are a number of open breaks between the conifer plantations. These are infested with bracken that also limits the visibility for survey.

The majority of the conifer planting has been carried out by hand with minimal disturbance to surface features. Only in the northwest corner of the survey area and in the southeast corner of the main enclosure had cultivation of the surface preceded the conifer planting. This has resulted in the masking or flattening of any surface features in these areas.

Results

The recorded data from the survey is described within the results section providing a summary of the archaeological evidence within the study area. This latter section is concluded by a brief discussion highlighting the historical development of the Common as understood using the 2007 survey results. The significance of recorded features and management implications are then commented upon within the discussion section. Appendix 1 contains a simple data base which cross references each site to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, (NGR), and the series of unique Sites and Monuments "Primary Record Numbers" (PRN), allocated following the transcription. These numbers are referred to within both the text and illustrations. They are prefixed by HSM, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers. A plot of the results of this survey is enclosed at the back of this report (figure 14).

Pre – Bronze Age

There is no direct evidence for any human activity within the study area prior to the Bronze Age, but with the presence of early human activity in the area as evidenced by the cave occupation sites such as King Arthur's Cave (Scheduled Monument 13691) and Merlin's Cave (Scheduled Monument 13692) it is possible that the hilltop of Little Doward would have been utilised at an early date.

The area of Little Doward Camp referred to as the "annex" has the potential to be an early defensive settlement as it is protected on three sides by vertical cliffs and requires only the narrow neck of land to be defended with a bank and ditch. The section of rampart in the northwest corner of the annex turns to the south at the junction between it and the main enclosure and is on a similar alignment to a bank (HSM 45130) visible in the south west area of the annex overlooking the dingle that separates the annex from the main enclosure. The level of survival of this feature and the amount of Iron Age and later activity would make it unlikely that this is a survival from the pre-Iron Age period. However, the feature may have modified an earlier feature and will have protected an earlier surface from disturbance and is a potential focus for the study of the early history of the hillfort.

Bronze Age

Although a number of features have been recorded in past assessments of the site as being of potentially Bronze Age date, only one feature was considered to be Bronze Age in the current assessment. This feature is a round barrow (HSM 7134) sited in the southwest of the hillfort. The mound of the barrow has been subject to antiquarian excavation as indicated by the partially backfilled trench through the centre of the feature. No records of this exploration are known. Prior to the construction of the Iron Age hillfort the round barrow would have been sited just above the break in slope on the edge of the hilltop, which represents a classic position for this type of feature. The antiquity of the feature is also emphasised by the fact that the spoil from the levelling of the rampart during the creation of the 19th century designed landscape respects it.

It is also worthy of note that other elements of the late Bronze Age landscape, such as field system are potentially preserved sealed beneath the ramparts of the Iron Age hillfort.

Iron Age

The Iron Age hillfort occupies the summit of the Little Doward. It is composed of three parts: a main enclosure, a rectangular "annex" area (annex 1) occupying the area to the east bounded by limestone cliffs and a further annex area occupying the level land to the west of the main enclosure (annex 2).

The main enclosure is 6 hectares and is defined by a rampart that encloses the whole area apart from the link area between it and annex 1. On the south side, the rampart is composed of a single bank with no ditch as the steep slope is sufficient to function as a defensive ditch. Following the rampart in a clockwise direction, the bank is supplemented by a ditch and counterscarp bank from SO 5374 1601 on its west side. This configuration of the rampart continues on the west and north sides to where it joins with annex 1. The rampart circuit has been modified by the development of the 19th century designed landscape associated with Wyastone Leys. In particular the bank of the southern rampart has been much reduced in height and levelled to form the promenade described by Rev Webb in the 19th century and the material from the bank has been pushed into the interior of the hillfort. Sections of the rampart ditch on the west of the monument appear over-deepened (HSM 45172); an activity that may have occurred in the 19th century at the same time as the structure, interpreted as a parkland hermitage (HSM 45128) was built into the counterscarp bank. The rampart system on the north side has been substantially remodelled by the parkland development, with the construction of carriage rides and paths obscuring the rampart ditch and counterscarp. A carriage ride cuts through the rampart in the northeast side of the main enclosure and it is only east from SO 5400 1610 that a true impression of the scale of the rampart system can be perceived with survival of the rampart bank, ditch and counterscarp.

Figure 6: Section of main enclosure rampart looking east.

Annex 1 is 3 hectares in area and is defined to the west by the track that separates it from the main enclosure and to the north, east and south sides by cliffs. A section of rampart is located on the north side extending west from the end of the cliffs towards the rampart of the main enclosure. This rampart turns inwards (southwest) at its west end. This combined with the bank and ditch that extends north from the

southwest corner of annex 1 may indicate the former presence of an internal rampart between annex 1 and the main enclosure.

Annex 2 is 1.5 hectares in area and occupies the plateau area to the west of the main enclosure. It is defined to the south by the steep slope, to the west and north by banks modified by the development of the parkland in the 19th century. The evidence for this being an annex area to the hillfort is limited, but substantive enough for this interpretation to be made. The bank defining its west side has previously been interpreted as a tram road to the iron tower (HSM 30089), however this is neither of a continuous width or level and therefore makes this interpretation improbable. The bank has a number of veteran coppiced beech trees of significant age (>300 years) and traces of a quarry ditch (HSM 45169) to the east. The northern end is marked by a large, irregular bank 5-6m high and 15m wide heavily modified during the development of the parkland. To the north of this is a 5m wide and 3m deep ditch (HSM 45141) that extends east from the northweast angle of the main enclosure to the edge of the steep slope. These features have been interpreted as an outwork to the main enclosure (RCHME, 1931) and the field evidence supports this interpretation.

It has not been possible to confirm the interpretation made by the RCHME that there are four possible Iron Age entrances (see above). Although the presence of these features can be confirmed, a full understanding of their nature would be better made with detailed measured survey that will analyse their form and relationship to surrounding features. Disturbance caused by the development of the designed landscape and by the insertion of the triangulation pillar in the northwest angle of the main enclosure makes interpretation from this type of survey problematic.

The entrance on the north side at the junction between the main enclosure and annex 1 has been modified in the 19th or 20th centuries, making its interpretation difficult. The inturning of the rampart on the east side and the broadening of the rampart top on the west side present appropriate support for this being an Iron Age entrance to the hillfort. However, the west side is heavily modified and the broadening may be a result of later modification. Also, the track that approaches the entrance is graded, cuts through post-medieval features and then rises over a low ridge as it enters the hillfort. The low ridge would imply that a bank once crossed this opening and therefore argues against an interpretation of this entrance as Iron Age in origin. More detailed survey of this entrance is required to make a fully documented interpretation.

The entrance in the northwest angle of the main enclosure is not readily identifiable on the ground due to disturbance caused by the insertion of a triangulation pillar. More detailed survey work is required to make an assessment of this area.

The entrances on the south side are likely to be part of the designed landscape. The rock cut entrance in the southern angle of annex 1 is part of the carriage ride of the designed landscape and drill holes from charges laid to blast the rock away are still evident in the rock face. The entrance at the junction between annex 1 and the main enclosure links in with pathways constructed as part of the designed landscape and is considered to be part of the designed landscaping.

There are two additional entrances to those identified by the RCHME survey. The 2.5m wide track (HSM 45004) through the west rampart of the main enclosure is causewayed across the rampart ditch and then cut through the rampart. This route is likely to be post-medieval or associated with the development of the designed landscape. The other entrance is a 2m wide breach through the east end of the

rampart on the north side of annex 1. This is likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date and associated with the production of charcoal.

Within the interior of the hillfort are a number of platforms. Some will relate to activity after the Iron Age indicated by evidence of use for charcoal burning, but some, particularly some of those in annex 1 may relate to the occupation of the site in the Iron Age. Again more detailed survey work is required to make a fuller interpretation of these features.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

Within the medieval period the study area would have become an area of common land. A 1m high and 2m wide bank (HSM 45087) is aligned east-west in the northeast corner of the study area and probably represents the former boundary of the common (figure 7), which now lies within the stone wall boundary of the later deerpark. Outside the bank is a 4m wide track (HSM 45088) that runs parallel to the common boundary. This track continues under the deer park wall (HSM 45175) of the parkland confirming this as an access track prior to the development of the parkland in the 19th century.

Figure 7: Bank (HSM 45087) defining the former extent of the common.

The interior of the common has been used for a variety of purposes that have left visible archaeological features such as warrening, charcoal burning, quarrying and mining.

Evidence of warrening is a frequent occurrence on areas of extant or former common land and relates to the Medieval or early post-medieval use of the landscape. Within the study area there are a number of probable pillow mounds (HSM 7133, 7136, 7137 and 45030). These are all located on the higher ground within the main enclosure of the hillfort, which will have facilitated drainage. They consist of either rectangular (18m by 5m) or roughly square (10m) earthen mounds surrounded by a 2m wide ditch.

Evidence of charcoal production is apparent on the slope to the north of the hillfort and within the annex area of the hillfort. Five charcoal burning platforms (HSM 45083, 45089, 45091-93) were identified on the slope to the north side of the hillfort. Their form is the normal configuration expected for this type of feature with a circular platform c.5m in diameter terraced into the slope, a lip on the down slope edge and a darkened soil colour due to the presence of charcoal cinders. These sites also appear to relate to a 3m wide track (HSM 45090) that follows the contour on the slope to the north of the ramparts. This track continues west in the base of the rampart ditch and probably formed the access track for movement of the produced charcoal. The track is marked on the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey and is also depicted continuing east to the junction between the hillfort rampart and the limestone cliffs on the north side of the annex 1. This continuation is visible as a terrace on the slope that enters annex 1 through a 3m wide breach in the rampart (SO 54110 15950). This track is cut by the main access track (HSM 41535) that enters the hillfort from the north at the junction between the main enclosure and annex 1 indicating that the track predates the main access track, which is probably a late 19th century or 20th century creation.

This track (HSM 45090) probably also provided access for the second area of charcoal production within the study area, annex 1. Here the charcoal production sites are very different in form to those on the north slope. Annex 1 contains thirty-seven rectangular platforms that are commonly 10-12m long and 8m wide and terraced into the slope. Many, although not all, display a darkened soil colour due to the presence of charcoal fragments. These platforms may represent earlier features re-used by the charcoal burners during the post-medieval period to supply charcoal for the expanding iron industry of the Forest of Dean.

Figure 8: Mine shaft (HSM 45043) in the south of the main hillfort enclosure.

Also associated with the effects of the iron industry is the presence of features relating to the extraction of iron ore. Within the study area are two pits (HSM 45038 and 45043) and two open shafts (HSM 45020 and 45176). The two pits are circular depressions, 5-7m in diameter and 1.5-2m deep. Both have associated spoil around

the depressions and level platform areas close by. The open shafts are circular, 1m in diameter and have spoil adjacent to or around the shaft openings. HSM 45176 has previously been interpreted as a well associated with the occupation of the hillfort in the Iron Age and has been marked as such on historic mapping. However, the presence of spoil adjacent to the opening would suggest this is a later post-medieval feature.

Quarrying is also evident in the study area with 13 quarries located. These quarries exploited the limestones of the summit of Little Doward. They are principally located on the north side of the study area and they vary in scale from small, shallow delves to larger quarries. The largest quarries are about 10m across in the largest dimension.

Designed Landscape

The study area is part of the 19th century designed landscape associated with Wyastone Leys owned and developed by Richard Blakemore, a Member of Parliament for Wells and also a wealthy ironmaster. He bought the Hadnock estate in 1820, at which time the study area was part of the parish common lands. In 1833 an act of Parliament was granted to enclose lands in the parish of Ganarew by a consortium of local landowners including Blakemore. The designed landscape was probably laid out in the mid-nineteenth century as indicated in the entry in the Woolhope Transactions (see previous fieldwork/records section). Descriptions in these transactions relate extremely well to the features identified during the survey.

The laying out of the designed landscape involved the modification of existing features such as the rampart system of the Iron Age hillfort, the creation of new boundaries and interest features, the creation of paths and carriage rides and the planting or management of trees.

Already commented on earlier in this section is the modification of the rampart system as part of the designed landscaping. The notable examples of this are in the southwest of the main enclosure, the north rampart of the main enclosure and the potential outworks associated with annex 2 to the west of the main enclosure. In the southwest corner of the main enclosure the rampart has been pushed inwards to create a low and broad rampart. The levelling of this area may indicate that it was used as a viewing platform as it is also one of the highest parts on the site and would have afforded good views south along the Wye Valley towards Monmouth prior to the development of the current tree growth on the slope beneath it to the south. The levelling will also have sealed in the pre-19th century land surface and therefore will be preserving important archaeological information.

The north rampart of the main enclosure has been terraced into, creating a path (HSM 45135) up to 2m wide. This path goes through a cutting (HSM 45177) created by digging into the rampart bank and placing boulders on the north side before continuing eastwards where it re-joins the carriage ride (HSM 45178). Above this point is a mound of stone (HSM 45008) placed on the rampart circuit, adding 2m to the height of the rampart. This could be serving one of two functions, either raising the height of the rampart to provide a prospect mound as at this point it would be possible to achieve a 360 degree view or increasing the dominance of the rampart to the visitor on the path below.

The greatest amount of modification has occurred to the probable outworks of annex 2. Here the creation of carriage rides and paths has substantially altered the form of earlier features. The cutting of the carriage ride through from this area to the north

side of the main enclosure created large volumes of material that were deposited mainly to the south resulting in a 5-6m high and 15m wide irregular mound (HSM 45136). This irregularity may be masking an earlier outwork feature. The end of the carriage ride (HSM 45173) towards the iron tower appears to be on the alignment of an earlier bank as indicated by the presence of a couple of ancient beech trees.

Within the designed landscape are a number of created interest features. Included among these were:

- A tunnel
- A hermitage structure
- An iron tower
- A stone bench
- A grotto
- And placed boulders

Figure 9: 1m high limestone outcrop enhanced by dry stone walling to maintain a consistent height (HSM 45114)

The tunnel (HSM 45122) is located below the ramparts to the southwest of the main enclosure on the parkland path that runs under the rampart to the south of the main enclosure. It consists of a partially collapsed tunnel, 1m wide and extending 5m excavated through the natural hill slope. There are traces of a stone in the ground that may have once formed an entrance into the tunnel. To the west the path splits in to two courses. To the east is a large dry stone construction 1-1.5m high and 2-3m wide ending in a large water worn limestone boulder standing on end.

The “hermitage” structure (HSM 45128) is located in the counterscarp bank on the west side of the main enclosure (figure 10). It is of roughly coursed dry stone construction and measures 4m by 2.5m internally. The rear wall, which is bulging and in danger of collapse is 2.5m high and the front wall is 1.5m high. In the southeast corner is a fireplace with an iron backplate. The entrance is in the southwest corner and is 1m wide with outwardly splayed entrance walls. The southern splay curves more than the northern and suggests that the structure was approached from the south, where a faint terrace may suggest a former parkland path.

The stone bench (HSM 30505) is located below the ramparts on the south side of the main enclosure and like the tunnel is part of the path route that runs below this rampart. The bench consists of large natural stone boulder bedded onto colluvial material. The colluvial material has been excavated from under the boulder and two stone uprights have been placed at either end to support the boulder. A level stone has been placed between these to form the bench.

The iron tower base (HSM 30089) is located at the southern end of annex 2 on a small promontory approached by a hawthorn scrub covered bank (HSM 45174) that starts as a 2m high bank that is 2m wide at its top. As it approaches the iron tower base it broadens to 5m wide at its top. The iron tower has been removed, but the

base comprises an 8m diameter circular bank 1m high and 4m in breadth, with an internal face of coursed stone. The internal stone face is 4m in diameter.

Figure 10: The hermitage structure (HSM 45128)

The grotto (HSM 45019) feature is located in the north east of the main enclosure. It consists of a linear cut into the underlying geology. The cut is 1.5m wide and is approached from the east side. The rear wall of the cut is 4m high, although the softness of the ground forming the base of the cut today suggests that the original feature was substantially deeper. A number of boulders have been deliberately placed around the entrance, which is marked by a mature beech tree.

Figure 11: One of the weathered limestone boulders that have been placed throughout the landscape.

Around the designed landscape are a number of placed boulders (figure 11). These placed boulders are often either locally sourced water worn limestone or quartz conglomerate, both of which have distinctive decorative appeal. The main group of placed boulders is in the north area of the main enclosure (HSM 45027). Other boulders are a part of other interest features such as the cutting on the north rampart, the tunnel or the stone bench. There are also some single boulders set throughout the area (HSM 45037 and 45123).

The other created features are two boundary walls. One wall (HSM 45175) forms the main boundary of the designed landscape and is a deer park wall constructed of roughly coursed local limestone to a height of 2m. The wall (figure 12) enters the west of the survey area at SO 5366 1613 and forms the northern limit of the survey area to SO 5420 1572 where it descends the slope from the southeast corner of annex 1 towards the River Wye. The other wall is of variable height and nature and appears to define the pleasure grounds that the hillfort formed as part of the designed landscape. At its northern end (HSM 45140) it comprises a dry stone wall, 0.75m high, and this continues as a more ruinous structure on the west edge of annex 1. It then continues as a earthen bank (HSM 45111) to SO 5354 1596 where it turns to the west and forms the southern edge of a parkland path (HSM 45110). At SO 5363 1596 the boundary is defined by an outcrop of limestone, which is supplemented by dry stone walling (figure 9) to maintain a consistent height of 1m. The wall the continues as a dry stone wall up to 1.5m high to where it terminates as a 0.5m high wall at SO 5403 1582.

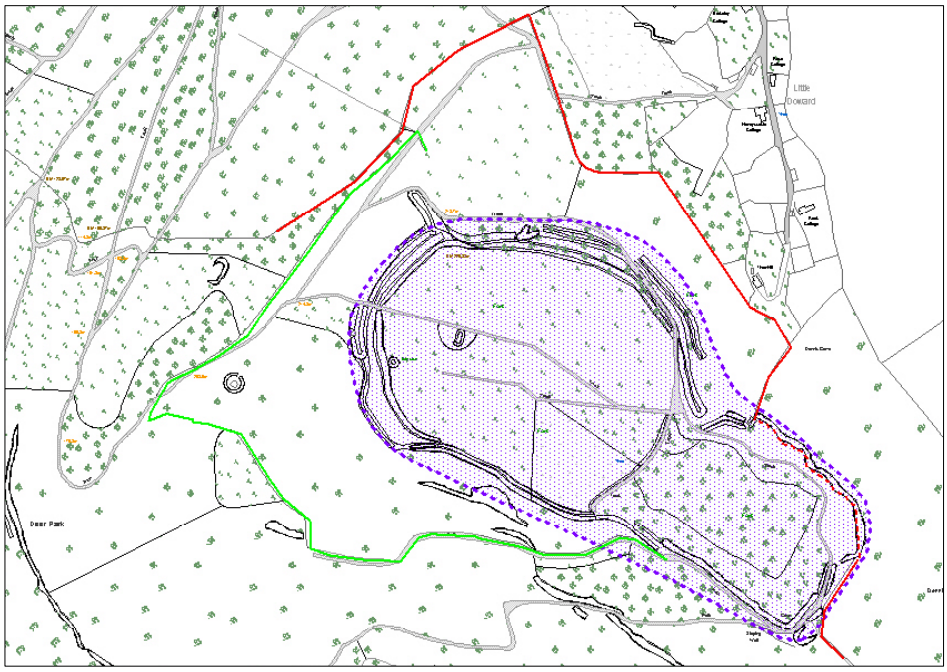


Figure 12: Parkland boundaries – The red line represents the deer park wall (dashed where the cliffs of the annex for the wall. The green line represents the second parkland wall.

The route taken through the site by the visitor would have been controlled to give the visitor a certain sequence of views and experiences. These routes are still visible as a network of paths and carriage rides (figure 13). The carriage rides are broad tracks upto 5m in width. The direction of approach is not known and documentary evidence may clarify this. It is possible that the approach was by the cutting at the east side of the hillfort as this would have provided a sense of awe at the scale of the limestone cliffs and views south, and visitors would have a sudden entrance into the hillfort. These are both common features of routes in picturesque landscapes. The carriage

ride would then have continued round to the iron tower, which may have been the climax to the tour after visitors has disembarked and explored the paths around the site. Paths are between 2 and 3m wide and take the visitor past the features and designed views with the parkland.

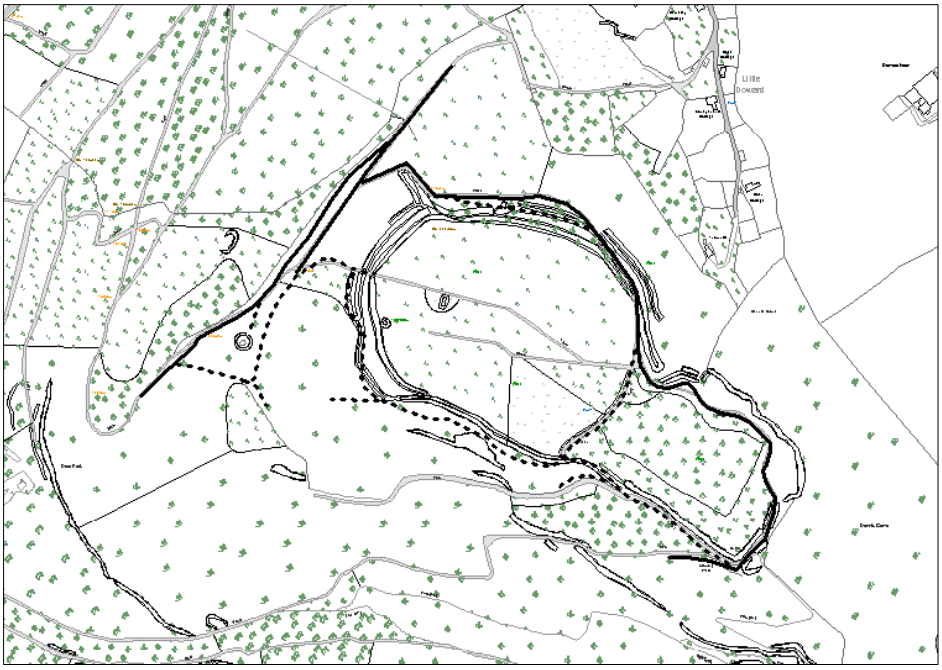


Figure 13: Main rides and paths associated with the designed landscape (solid lines are rides and dashed lines are paths)

Indications of former land use

The archaeological record presents a significant amount of information on past land use within the study area. Prehistoric landscapes are overlain by later rabbit management, woodland management and industrial landscapes. These in turn are overlain by a designed landscape and more recently by modern conifer plantation.

The prehistoric features suggest a much more open landscape than that of today. The possible Bronze Age barrow is sited on a break of slope that would have existed prior to the construction of the Iron Age rampart. The barrow would have been visible from below and therefore it is unlikely that there was significant tree cover on the hilltop. Equally, it is very unlikely that there was much tree cover during the period the hillfort was being occupied in the Iron Age.

The presence of pillow mounds indicates that the interior of the Iron Age hillfort was used to manage and harvest rabbits (warrening) during the medieval or post-medieval periods. The presence of these features suggests a predominantly grassland environment at the time of their construction and use. The grassland environment would have provided the food source for the rabbits and the rampart would have enabled the warrener to control their crop. The presence of the pillow mounds also suggests that there will have been a warrener's house either within the hillfort or nearby. It also highlights potential modification to the rampart circuit to ensure the security of the crop.

The evidence of charcoal burning activity in the annex area and to the north of the hillfort suggests a significant amount of coppicing activity in the area during the post-

medieval period. This charcoal production is likely to have been fuelling the iron industry of the Forest of Dean and nearby works such as New Weir. The presence of burning sites within the interior of the hillfort does not necessarily mean that the interior of the hillfort was wooded and it may have been that the hillfort remained relatively open at this time with the location of the charcoal burning sites being more dependent on the suitability of prevailing wind conditions. It is likely that the small entrance in the section of rampart (HSM 45182) to the north of the annex provided access in and out for charcoal burners.

It is probable that the iron extraction sites are of a contemporary period to the charcoal burning sites. Combined they show a significant industrialisation of the local landscape in the post-medieval period associated with the development of the Forest of Dean iron industry.

The landscape prior to the development of the designed parkland was a more open landscape than we would observe now. Prior to the private purchase of the area and Inclosure Act of 1833 the area was common land and is likely to have been a combination of open rough grassland, scrub woodland and coppice.

Enclosure and creation of the designed parkland in the mid-19th century has seen a shift in the character of the landscape with the introduction of beech plantings throughout the survey area making it a more wooded landscape. The landscape also became one of recreation with the designed parkland and game shooting interests, and the extent of woodland has increased.

During the mid-20th century the area has become commercial woodland with a range of conifer species being planted throughout the area and some areas being ploughed in advance of planting.

The site is now in the ownership of the Woodland Trust. The Trust is seeking to achieve a balance between the ecological, geological and historical values of the area in their management.

Site and feature condition

The survey area contains a wealth of archaeological features representing 4000 years of human activity. Many are in a good state of survival bearing in consideration their age and nature. They are also mostly in good condition though many are at threat of disturbance through bracken incursion, scrub encroachment and forestry operations and therefore the current general trend in condition is considered to be declining.

Modern forestry planting has over most of the site been done by hand planting and therefore below ground survival will be good. The exception to this is in the areas that have been subject to pre-planting ground disturbance (shown in figure 5) prior to tree planting. The density of features in these areas is much less than in the remainder of the survey area and those features that do occur have been reduced in scale and spread. In these areas survival and condition is poor.

Sections of the Iron Age rampart have been reduced to create a promenade for the designed Parkland and therefore these are of medium survival for their type. However, the reduction of the ramparts has been carried out by the displacement of material towards the interior, which will have sealed the pre-19th century land surface

and therefore protected evidence from this and earlier periods from modern forestry operations.

Also of note is the condition of parkland structures. All are in declining condition and in the case of the tunnel and hermitage in imminent danger of loss through further collapse. These two features are considered to be in poor condition and require attention to secure their continued survival.

The track (HSM 45173), which may be utilising an earlier Iron Age rampart and the former carriage ride and associated wall (HSM 45142) are affected by forestry vehicle use around the site. Vehicles are causing significant disturbance to these features and therefore they are considered to be in medium to poor condition. The surface of these features needs to be protected during forestry operations by the use of a brash mat and operations timed to minimise impact.

The main general threats to feature condition are forestry operations, bracken encroachment and scrub encroachment. With the potential removal of conifer from the site, it is probable that there will be an increase to bracken development and scrub encroachment if not actively controlled.

Discussion and Implications

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The survey has identified a wealth of nationally significant archaeological features relating to the designated Scheduled Monument and the designed parkland of Wyastone Leys. In particular the level of preservation of the designed parkland both in terms of its built and planted elements is of national significance and would merit assessment by English Heritage for inclusion in the national Register of Parks and Gardens.

The limited impact of past destructive forestry planting and the sealing of pre-19th century surfaces by modifications made to the Iron Age rampart as part of the designed parkland mean that in addition to the wealth of observable archaeological features there is potential for good below ground preservation throughout much of the site.

With the exception of upstanding features and the north facing slope, the survey area is on a relatively gentle slope and unlikely to suffer from significant erosion after conifer removal.

Implications regarding site condition

The majority of features are in a good state of survival and in good condition. There is a wealth of features and potential opportunities to explore the functional and chronological relationships of the different feature types through more detailed survey work.

Implications for future management

See recommendations section below.

Implications for future field work.

The study area presents a rich archaeological record with a high density of visible archaeological features spanning the last 4000 years human activity. The investigation of these features in greater detail will enrich our understanding of them, create opportunities for interpretation and guide the priorities for future management.

The current survey has highlighted the extent of previously unrecorded archaeological features, producing a basic description for each feature and a brief interpretation of the development of the landscape from this sample. A detailed measured archaeological survey that analyses in greater detail the functional nature of features and their chronological relationships is required. This will provide further insight into the significance of individual features within the context of the site and their national significance. The resulting product will guide priorities for management and provide targets for further investigation that may involve archaeological excavation.

Recommendations

This section predominantly focuses on the archaeological recommendations that relate to the conifer removal within the Scheduled Area of Little Doward Camp, which is proposed as part of the Heritage Lottery Funded Overlooking the Wye Project. It should be noted that there might be additional ecological and forestry constraints that influence the methods used. Where this occurs and requires alteration to the following archaeological recommendations it will be necessary for the alteration to be agreed.

Following on from the recommendations relating to the conifer removal is a section on other recommendations, which highlights features requiring management or highlighting opportunities for future management.

Pre-felling recommendations

The following are recommended prior to the initiation of felling operations:

- Upstanding archaeological features must be clearly marked prior to the start of felling operations. These marked areas must be treated as areas of no access for forestry vehicles during the felling operations and trees must either be felled by harvesters sited off the feature or by hand operated chainsaws.

- The annex area has a high density of archaeological features that precludes the use of forestry vehicles during felling operations. The method of extraction and routes of forestry vehicles require agreement prior to the commencement of felling operations.

- The entrance track through the rampart on the west side of the main enclosure must be protected with a terram and aggregate surface to prevent damage to the archaeological interest of the site. The sides of the track where it cuts through the rampart must be protected using brash or boarding to avoid damage by vehicle passing through and clipping the sides of the track.

- Any mature deciduous or conifer trees that are in excess of 150 years old have the potential to be part of the designed landscape and should be retained.

- The group of placed boulders (HSM 45027) in the north of the main enclosure will be vulnerable to felling operations. Therefore the access and extraction route must be agreed and marked prior to felling operations.

- The main extraction route is the east-west central track in the main enclosure, which exits the main enclosure through the breach in rampart on the west side. The level of permissible ground disturbance on this track must be agreed prior to the commencement of felling operations and included in the contractual agreement.

- The level of general permissible ground disturbance over the monument must be agreed prior to the commencement of felling operations and included in the contractual agreement.

- Brash mats must be located in the areas shown in figure 14 to minimise the risk of damage to archaeological features present in the surface of the track.

Figure 14: Brash mats must be located at the areas marked in red to protect underlying archaeology.

Recommendations during felling operations

The following are recommended at the commencement of or during the of felling operations:

- On the first day of felling operations the contractors must be given an induction session to highlight the sensitivities of the site and emphasise the constraints and conditions to be observed throughout operations.

- An archaeological monitoring brief must be maintained during felling operations. This will involve the periodic visiting of a professional archaeologist to ensure that forestry operations are being carried out with the pre-agreed conditions. The archaeologist must be able to stop felling operations in a specific area or generally, if in their professional view, damage to the archaeological value of the site. Felling operations will be permitted to restart once the ground conditions

have improved or an appropriate mitigation (e.g. laying a brash mat) has been implemented.

- Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that expressly authorised in any SMC obtained.

- Any changes in the pre-agreed extraction route or processing areas must be agreed with the professional archaeologist prior to implementation. The professional archaeologist may seek further approval from English Heritage if appropriate.

- Any brash matting or surfacing should be maintained through forestry operations to minimise risk of damage to archaeological features.

Post felling recommendations

The following are recommended after completion of felling operations:

- Stump grinding is recommended for the removal of stumps. Grinding down the stumps to ground level will facilitate future management such as mechanical cutting or rolling to assist with bracken control. Any use of mechanical stump grinders must be done with minimum ground disturbance.

- With the removal of trees and the subsequent increase in light levels it is probable that there will be an expansion of the areas currently covered in bracken and bramble. It will be necessary in the initial years to use a combination of chemical and mechanical controls to contain this until adequate grazing levels and good grass sward development can be achieved.

- The impact of the introduction of livestock onto the monument will require careful monitoring and management. Feeding stations and water supplies to the livestock will require careful location to avoid damage to upstanding earthworks and require regular relocation to avoid creating areas of poaching. Equally, the presence of trees, deadwood, areas of retained scrub and boulders deliberately placed as part of the designed landscape could each provide a focus for livestock activity resulting in erosion. It is recommended that an initial annual monitoring visit be maintained by either English Heritage or Herefordshire Archaeology over the first 5 years after clearance in order to address issues that develop.

Other recommendations

The above recommendations cover the proposed conifer removal and subsequent aftercare. Presented here are some additional recommendations that were noted during the survey as being of benefit to the conservation of the archaeological and historical interests of the site. It must be noted that the intention of this survey was to provide advice in relation to the conifer removal and therefore the following list is not to be regarded as a complete list of recommendations. It should be regarded as a contribution from Herefordshire Archaeology that has been provided to assist future management of the site. The recommendations have been divided into three lists; primary, secondary and tertiary based on the level of priority or opportunity.

Primary Recommendations

- The rear wall of the "hermitage" structure (HSM 45128) is bulging and requires careful dismantling and reconstruction guided by a detailed specification. Herefordshire Archaeology could prepare the specification.

- Trees within the "hermitage", its entrance or within 2m of its external walls should be felled. Structural roots of trees tend to extend up to 2m from the main trunk and therefore felling trees within this distance reduces the risk of damage from structural roots. Care should be taken not to damage the structure during felling work. The stumps left on the walls should not be treated with an herbicide as this may cause collapse of the structure due to decay of the root system, but all other stumps should be treated to prevent re-growth.

- The tunnel and wall (HSM 45122) shows signs of regular collapse. The feature should be the subject of an assessment by an appropriately qualified conservation architect with demonstrable experience in the conservation of similar structures. Herefordshire Archaeology and colleagues in Herefordshire Council will be able to assist with guiding the conservation of this structure.

- The two parkland boundaries (HSM 45175 and HSM 45140) and the base of the iron tower (HSM 30089) are subject to damage and decay through the development of trees on and adjacent to the structure. Root penetration is the main cause of damage, but subsequent uprooting of the trees by wind action and the percussive impact of overhanging branches are additional causes of damage. Trees and scrub should be removed from the iron tower base and stumps treated. Trees on the parkland boundaries should be felled if assessment indicates they are likely to result in the collapse of wall sections. Other trees should be coppiced, reduced in height or thinned to reduce the risk of uprooting in high winds. Branches adjacent to the structure that may periodically hit the wall should be removed.

Secondary Recommendations

- Remove conifer plantation in annex 2 and bring into area of grazing being established over the main enclosure and annex 1.

- Some features are obscured by tree and scrub growth and would benefit from removal or thinning works. These sections include the bank (HSM 45174) approaching the iron tower base, the well preserved section of rampart and ditch (HSM 45011-12) on the northeast side of the main enclosure and the section of rampart on the north side of the annex (HSM 45182). HSM is covered in hawthorn scrub, which should be thinned in stages to achieve complete removal in the long term and a grass sward cover encouraged. The sections of rampart (HSM 45011-12 and 45182) should be thinned of young trees and scrub to achieve an open woodland, mature trees should be retained so that the canopy suppresses regrowth.

- Some features are obscured by bramble and bracken growth and would benefit from a concerted programme of control and encouragement of a grass sward through subsequent light grazing. These sections are the ramparts of the main enclosure (HSM 45004-7, 45009-10, 45179 and 45181).

Tertiary Recommendations

- After the removal of the conifer it will be possible to better assess the potential for opening up views from the hillfort. The dominant view will be to the south along

the River Wye to Monmouth. However, observations during the survey from the prospect on the northern rampart suggest that views were afforded in all directions. An assessment of potential views should be carried out after the conifer removal.

- Remove scrub from in front of the stone bench (HSM 30505).

- Investigation of the structures of the designed landscape will help better understand how the landscape was used in the 19th century. The key areas for investigation will be addressed as part of the Conservation Management Plan, which is to be prepared as part of the Overlooking the Wye Project. They are likely to include investigation of the tunnel (HSM 45122), grotto (HSM 45019) and prospect (HSM 45008).

- A selection of the paths through the designed landscape could be opened up to give today's visitor the experience of the 19th century visitor to Wyastone Leys.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of Sue Middleton of the Wye Valley AONB, Paula Keen of The Woodland Trust, Judith Leigh and Tony Fleming of English Heritage and Phil Webb of Fieldwork.

I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist, for his discussion of the results and editorial input into this report.

Archive

1 Dictaphone tape
1 Transcription Record
1 Excel Database
1 Mapinfo data file

Copies of the report have been deposited with the Wye Valley AONB, The Woodland Trust and English Heritage. Three copies of the report have deposited in the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

References

Border Archaeology 1999 *The Little Doward Archaeological Walkover and Desktop Survey* (Unpublished report for the Woodland Trust).

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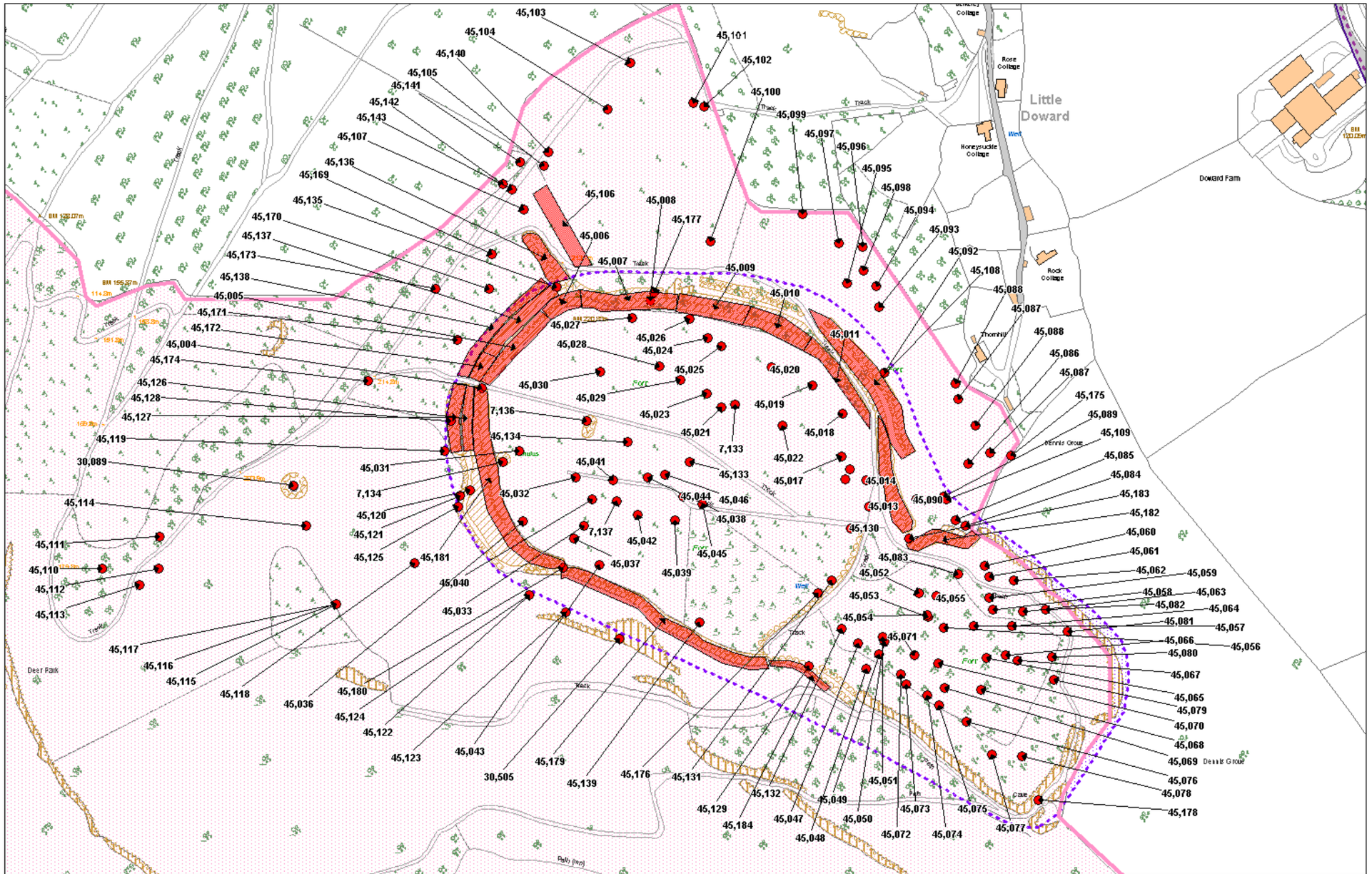

Figure 14 - Survey results, Little Doward Camp

Scale 1:2,500

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NORTH

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Appendix 1: Panoramic Monitoring Photographs

The following series of panoramic photographs were taken from specified locations to provide comparison between the condition and setting of the monument before and after conifer removal.

Panoramic 1: Panoramic view looking southeast from prospect mound (HSM 45008) at SO 5389 1613.

Panoramic 2: Panoramic view looking south from entrance at junction between main enclosure and annex 1 (SO 5406 1596).

Panoramic 3: Panoramic view looking southwest from veteran oak tree (SO 5419 1587).

Panoramic 4: Panoramic view looking northwest from under veteran beech tree (SO 5387 1591).

Panoramic 5: Panoramic view looking north from on southwest corner of main enclosure rampart (SO 5375 1603).

Panoramic 6: Panoramic view looking east along north rampart of main enclosure (SO 5383 1612)

Appendix 2: Survey results

Specific management recommendations are only made where management specific to the feature is identified. Where no specific recommendations are made follow those recommended in the main report.

HSM	Easting	Northing	Type	Period	Description	Conifer Removal Impact	Specific Management Recommendations
45004	353750	216049	Trackway	Modern	Modern trackway cut through rampart of the Iron Age hillfort and causewayed over the ditch and through counterscarp mound. Causeway may represent work in the development of the designed landscape. Track is 2.5m wide. Well-preserved rampart sections on either side.	High	Recommend laying protective surface through this entrance during felling operations.
45005	353755	216051	Rampart	Iron Age	2m high and 14m wide. At SO 53761 16083 rampart is partially damaged by old vehicle access. End point SO 53802 16116.	High	Conifer on internal side. No vehicular use during felling operations. Reduce bramble cover to improve feature visibility
45006	353802	216116	Rampart	Iron Age	Section of rampart disfigured by quarrying. End point SO 53830 16128. Triangulation point at SO 53825 16131. Overburden is spread over interior of hillfort (SO 53832 16115, SO 53832 16122, SO 53824 16119, SO 53819 16114). Quarry scoop (SO 53823 16101, SO 53811 16119, SO 53805 16115).	Medium	Conifer on internal side. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45007	353830	216128	Rampart	Iron Age	4m high, 15m wide. Pronounced ridge.	Low	Reduce bramble cover to improve feature visibility
45008	353878	216122	Prospect	Parkland	Quarrying on north side as part of the designed landscape. Rampart enhanced by dump of stone (SO 53891 16132) creating a viewing point (360 degree) 1.5m higher than rampart to west and 2.5m higher than rampart to east. End	Low	Reduce bramble cover to improve feature visibility
45009	353898	216134	Rampart	Iron Age	4m high, 8m above external ditch, quarrying clipping on south site, parkland track to north. Mature beech tree	Low	Reduce bramble/bracken on rampart to improve feature visibility Fallen tree on rampart. May

							be a focal point for livestock. Monitor and remove if necessary.
45010	353950	216115	Rampart	Iron Age	Rampart disfigured by quarrying on the top and on the End point SO 53994 16095.	Low	Reduce bramble/bracken on rampart to improve feature visibility
45011	353994	216095	Rampart	Iron Age	Rampart 4m high, clipped by parkland track. Apex of rampart is terminated by the parkland track at SO 54007 16082.	Low	Reduce bramble/bracken on rampart to improve feature visibility
45012	354041	216032	Rampart	Iron Age	Continuation of rampart on east side of the parkland track. Rampart is 2m high and has suffered disfigurement from quarrying activity. End point is at SO 54061 15961. End of section is Iron Age entranceway, which although disfigured does present a well-rounded and wider top that is consistent with an Iron Age entrance.	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45013	354037	215973	Quarry ditch	Modern	Possible edge of quarry ditch. Points along course are SO 54039 15983 and SO 54030 16000. From last grid reference heads to where parkland track cuts through rampart.	High	
45014	354035	215992	Hollow	Modern	Circular tree throw hollow 3m in diameter and 0.5m deep	None	
45015	354023	216000	Platform	Iron Age	Orientated NE-SW, well defined SE corner, 5m wide and 11m long. West edge not well defined.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45016	354020	215993	Platform	Iron Age	5m square	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45017	354017	216009	Platform	Iron Age	5 m wide by 10m long	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45018	354018	216040	Quarry	Modern	Edges of the quarry at SO 53999 16043, SO 54004 16045, SO 54010 16057	Low	
45019	353996	216061	Grotto	Parkland	Rock cutting forming small grotto parkland feature 1.5m wide, 4m deep at back, 1m deep at front and 7m long. Entrance is at E end where a mature beech has boulders placed about it. The floor surface is increasingly soft towards the back of the feature and ranging pole sunk to about 0.5m deep suggesting it	Low	

					deepens at this end. Rock face at west end is enhanced with placed stones at the top. The material removed to construct feature is spread to the east (SO 54001 16054) and 5m wide N-S and 8m wide E-W.		
45020	353966	216074	Shaft	Post-medieval	Shaft, 1m circular diameter, bramble, 5m square fenced enclosure and 5m EW 8m NS south dump of stone	Low	
45021	353930	216045	Mound	Unknown	5m diameter, circular, very pronounced south slope scarp 0.5m height	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45022	353974	216032	Platform	Post-medieval	Two platforms adjacent to each other. One is 5m NS and 10m EW. The other 4m NS and 6m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
7133	353940	216047	Pillow mound	Medieval	Square mound, slight ditch, 1m high, 10m square, rabbit disfigured, good drainage, top of slope	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45023	353919	216055	Platform	Parkland	Platform 10m EW by 8m NS, pronounced southern edge and reasonably well-defined edges. A 1m diameter circular concrete bowl, possible fire pit at SO 53913 16061	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45024	353920	216095	Dump	Modern	Dump of stone. West edge SO 53924 16096, East side SO 53936 16083, South side SO 53925 16086	Low	
45025	353930	216089	Track	Modern	Terraced pathway cuts along the edge of HSM 45024. East side at SO 53944 16088 and west side at SO 53921 16091	Low	
45026	353907	216109	Quarry	Modern	Large scoop cutting into base of rampart. East end runs into dump of stone HSM 45024 and west side is SO 53901 16113. South edge is SO 53902 16105.	Low	
45027	353865	216110	Boulders	Parkland	Area of placed boulders, start to west of feature HSM 45026. Points around edge of group are SO 53888 16110 (upto to rampart), SO 53882 16120, SO 53873 16115, SO 53863 16114 (west side), SO 53864 16106 (SW side), SO 53874 16102, SO 53880 16091 (SE side). Mature beech present in this area.	High	Conifer on feature. Planned vehicular use during felling operations.
45028	353885	216075	Platform	Post-medieval	10m E-W and 6m N-S, pronounced front and back edges.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45029	353900	216065	Hollow	Modern	Tree throw, 5m diameter circular, near platform.	Low	
45030	353842	216071	Pillow mound	Medieval	10m square, 1m high, external ditch, slight bank, disfigured, ditch 2m across, 10cm deep	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling

							operations.
7136	353832	216035	Pillow mound	Medieval	N-S 17-18m long, 5m E-W, surrounding ditch. To the south the feature continues as a negative feature, a shallow hollow c.15m long and 5m wide.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
7134	353768	216011	Barrow	Bronze Age	Stone, 8m diameter, 2m wide ditch, 1.5m high, NS excavation opening on S end, excavated material 3m to east of barrow	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45031	353783	216013	Bank	Modern	20cm high, 1m wide with track to the north side. 0.5m high and 1.5m wide at SO 53802 16012. The bank turns south at SO 53814 16013 where cut by another track.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45032	353824	215994	Bank	Modern	30cm, 1.5m wide, delineates other side of track NGR at corner. To E it follows existing track. SO 53821 15990 to south and fades at SO 53825 15986	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45033	353830	215959	Bank	Post-medieval	Linear mound, 2m wide, 0.5 high, 5m long. May be a slight depression to W.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45036	353786	215962	Hollow	Modern	Three shallow circular depressions, 10cm deep, 3m in diameter. Probable tree hollows.	Low	
45037	353823	215950	Boulder	Parkland	Placed waterworn limestone boulder	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45038	353876	215994	Pit	Post-medieval	Large circular depression 5m diameter and 1.5m deep. Spoil is spread to the southeast as two mounds. Associated with adjacent features.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45039	353896	215963	Ditch	Post-medieval	2m wide ditch, 10cm deep. Upcast from ditch has been placed to the south. West end of feature is at SO 53860 15988	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45040	353836	215978	Hollow	Post-medieval	4m diameter circular depression.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
7137	353854	215977	Pillow mound	Medieval	Pillow mound 8m long and 3m wide. Orientated east-west.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45041	353851	215992	Ditch	Post-medieval	2m wide ditch, 20cm deep, bank on north side. East end of feature at SO 53881 15959.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45042	353869	215967	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform 12m North-South and 8m East-West.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.

45043	353832	215918	Pit	Post-medieval	Large circular depression 2m deep and 7.5m diameter. Spoil is all around circle.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45044	353902	215980	Mound	Modern	Mound 0.75m high, 4m diameter. Irregular form and position adjacent to forestry track suggests this is from construction of track.	Low	
45045	353916	215975	Mound	Modern	Mound 0.5m high, 6-7m long. Irregular form and position adjacent to forestry track suggests this is from construction of track.	Low	
45046	353889	215996	Hollow	Modern	4m diameter circular hollow. Probable tree hollow	Low	
45047	354029	215874	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 5m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45048	354035	215855	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 8m NS by 4m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45049	354044	215866	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45050	354048	215875	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 7m NS by 7m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45051	354047	215878	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 18m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45052	354073	215910	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 5m NS by 5m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45053	354080	215893	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45054	354079	215894	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 6m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45055	354086	215908	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45056	354091	215885	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling

							operations.
45057	354113	215886	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45058	354127	215898	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45059	354124	215907	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 6m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45060	354121	215930	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45061	354124	215922	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 6m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45062	354142	215919	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 8m NS by 5m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45063	354149	215897	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45064	354141	215886	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 10m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45065	354122	215863	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 15m NS by 10m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45066	354136	215865	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45067	354145	215861	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.

45068	354118	215840	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 15m NS by 10m EW. Charcoal present in surface of platform.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45069	354092	215841	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 7m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45070	354087	215859	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 12m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45071	354070	215865	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 20m NS by 10m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45072	354060	215851	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45073	354064	215844	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 15m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45074	354079	215836	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45075	354088	215829	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45076	354108	215817	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45077	354126	215793	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45078	354148	215792	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 15m NS by 8m EW	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45079	354171	215847	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 5m EW. Crossed by carriage ride	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45080	354170	215864	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW. Crossed by carriage ride	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the

							feature
45081	354181	215882	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 15m NS by 6m EW. Crossed by carriage ride	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45082	354165	215898	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 8m NS by 5m EW	High	Continue bracken/bramble control on feature. Avoid vehicular use over the feature
45083	354102	215924	Platform	Iron Age	Platform 10m NS by 8m EW	High	Remove scrub on feature to improve visibility.
45084	354107	215959	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post- medieval	A circular platform c.5-6m diameter	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on feature to improve feature visibility
45085	354100	215963	Mound	Unknown	A mound of rubble about 4m wide and 8m long. Long axis is orientated downslope (N-S)	Low	
45086	354109	216004	Platform	Post-medieval	8m long E-W and 5m wide	Low	
45087	354125	216012	Bank	Post-medieval	1m high bank, and 2m wide. Coppiced trees and hawthorn on bank. Continues on other side of the track upto hillfort to SO 54120 16042.	Low	
45088	354114	216032	Track	Post-medieval	4m wide track running parallel to feature HSM 45087. Continues to Deer Park wall and can faintly be traced proceeding beyond.	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45087	354102	216051	Bank	Post-medieval	7m long section of bank, 1m high and 2m wide. It is cut by deer park wall and not visible beyond.	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45088	354100	216062	Track	Post-medieval	2.5 m wide track terraced into slope continues at SO 54093 16040 and SO 54103 15999.	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.

45089	354091	215980	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	A circular platform c.5m diameter	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45090	354071	215978	Track	Post-medieval	Track 3m wide following contour to SO 54080 15970	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45091	354062	216016	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	A circular platform c.4m diameter	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45092	354048	216070	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	A circular platform c.4m diameter	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45093	354044	216118	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	A circular platform c.5m diameter	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45094	354042	216133	Platform	Post-medieval	Large platform cut into slope with a 1m back scarp and 2m high front scarp. It is 10m long (E-W) by 6m wide. A quarry cuts it at its west end.	Medium	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45095	354021	216135	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry about 10m in diameter	Low	
45096	354032	216161	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small day quarry.	Low	
45097	354015	216164	Quarry	Post-medieval	Large quarry	Low	

45098	354033	216144	Track	Post-medieval	A track 3m wide following contour. The track is probably access into the quarries and appears to run under the deer park wall. Part of the track has a bank 0.5m high and 1m wide.	Low	In mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland. Would be vulnerable to conifer removal operations in this area. Avoid vehicle use over feature.
45099	353989	216185	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small quarry	Low	
45100	353922	216165	Quarry	Post-medieval	Large quarry	Low	
45101	353909	216266	Quarry	Post-medieval	5m deep 8m long	Low	
45102	353917	216263	Bank	Post-medieval	Bank and ditch. 1m high and 1.5m wide, ditch 1m wide SO 53807 16224 continues to section of wall (HSM 45028)	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45103	353864	216295	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small quarry along deer park pale	Low	
45104	353847	216261	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small day quarry	Low	
45105	353801	216220	Wall	Post-medieval	0.75m high, 0.5m section dry stone SO 53812 16208	Medium	Conifer adjacent to feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45106	353805	216194	Ditch	Iron Age	Large ditch 10m wide and 3-4m deep.	Medium	Conifer adjacent to feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45107	353667	216210	Quarry	Post-medieval	10m diameter quarry	Low	
45108	353993	216110	Ditch	Iron Age	Counterscarp 2m high and increases, ditch 5m wide Continues SO 54063 16019 where overlain by quarry overburden	Low	Reduce scrub and bramble growth on feature to improve visibility. Maintain mature beech tree canopy to suppress development of undergrowth.
45109	354093	215978	Track		Track that leads from SO 54110 15959	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45110	353480	215928	Trackway	Post-medieval	3m wide, terraced into hillslope. Defined on downslope side by bank and ditch 0.5m high 2m wide. Ditch 1m wide.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45111	353522	215951	Revetment	Post-medieval	Section of dry stone walling continuing alignment of bank and ditch associated with HSM 45110. At its west	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature

					end it is 0.5m high and consists of 4 courses. Continues to SO 53529 15928.		
45112	353521	215928	Quarry	Post-medieval		Low	
45113	353507	215916	Path	Parkland	2m wide path continuing from quarry track. Continues to SO 53628 15959 where it turns N round base of iron tower.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45114	353628	215959	Dry stone walling	Parkland	Dry stone walling on top of limestone cliff to create a uniform 1m high cliff down the slope in a SE direction. Dry stone walling varies in height depending on height of outcrop.	Low	Maintain dry stone feature to prevent further loss of fabric
45115	353650	215902	Viewing platform	Parkland	Terraced viewing platform looking south from top of limestone cliffs associated with HSM 45114. 2 paths lead away from this platform.	Low	
45116	353650	215902	Path	Parkland	2m wide path. Continues to SO 53662 15880.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45117	353650	215902	Path	Parkland	2m wide path. Continues to SO 53630 16059 and turns a hairpin upslope towards the iron tower.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45118	353707	215932	Mound	Parkland	Mound of stone and earth. 7m long (E-W), 6m wide (N-S) and 1m high. Possible mound to screen view N for visitors using path.	Low	
45119	353729	216013	Structure	Parkland	A C-shaped structure open to the south. It is cut into slope, has 1m high back face and 1m high terrace at front. Both sides are defined by banks 1-2 m wide. The east bank is 0.75m high and the west is 0.5m high. Some dressed stone is visible in north face. Internally the structure is 4m wide by 6m long. A dump of stone 3m by 4.5m is present to west.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45120	353747	215985	Mound	Parkland	Mound of stone and earth, 2m high and triangular in profile. It is 6m wide and 9m long (E-W). Possible mound to screen view.	Low	
45121	353740	215981	Building platform	Post-medieval	Terraced into slope. Dry stone walling rear, 50cm high 2-3 courses. 5m wide, 9m long. 1m high	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45122	353790	215909	Tunnel/Ruined structure	Parkland	Tunnel and ruined dry stone structure. The tunnel is 1m wide and 2m high through natural slope. The presence of in situ stones in ground at west end may indicate entrance. At the east end of tunnel is a ruined dry stone parkland structure 1-1.5m high. The dry stone walling is 2-3m wide and has a 1m break which would have afforded views south towards Monmouth. The dry stone	Low	Maintain dry stone feature to prevent further loss of fabric. Reduce weight of beech trees where immediately over feature and seek

					wall ends with a megalithic standing stone at SO 53808 15896. This is 2m high, 2m long and 1m wide. It is water worn limestone with the worn face looking south. The base of the stone is pinned into position.		specialist advice on conserving tunnel.
45123	353817	215896	Stone	Parkland	Water worn limestone block set on the south side of terraced path. It is 2m long, 0.5m wide and 1m high.	Low	
30505	353856	215877	Rock Shelters/ Stone bench	Parkland	The rock shelters are natural outcrops of stone that have been modified. The west example has two upright stones marking each end and a level bench of stone created at the front. Water worn limestone block is adjacent to these shelters and is 1m high, 3m long and 30cm wide.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45124	353790	215909	Path	Parkland	2m wide path splits into two. One path leads downslope on a bearing of 260 degrees and the upper path follows the foot of the rampart slope on a bearing of 280 degrees.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45125	353739	215973	Path	Parkland	Path becomes incised into the surface, 1.5m deep. At SO 53745 15992 it starts to enter into the Iron Age rampart ditch and both natural and placed stone is visible in sides. Continues to SO 53959 15856.	Low	Control scrub and bramble growth on feature
45126	353745	216026	Ditch	Iron Age	Ditch 2.5m below counterscarp mound and 5m below bank of rampart	Low	Control bracken and bramble growth on feature
45127	353736	216059	Counterscarp	Iron Age	Counterscarp mound of rampart 10m wide and 2-3m high.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45128	353732	216041	Hermitage	Parkland	The hermitage is of dry stone construction cut into counterscarp mound of hillfort. Internally it measures 4m by 2.5m. The rear wall is 2.5m high and the front wall is 1.5m high. In the SE corner is fireplace with iron plate backing, which is possibly a drawing plate from an ironworks. The entrance in the SW corner is 4m long and 1m wide. The stonework of the entrance is curving. It curves sharply to the south and more gently to the north. The rear wall is bulging and requires consolidation.	Medium	Fell deciduous trees on and within vicinity of the hermitage and treat stumps. Repair back wall of hermitage. Herefordshire Archaeology can assist with specification.
45129	353993	215857	Path	Parkland	2.5-3m	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.

45130	354024	215957	Bank	Iron Age	Low spread bank on gentle curve between annex and main enclosure. At SO 54027 15875 the bank rises and appears to have been modified to form a platform (7m by 5m). It rises again at SO 54023 15869 and becomes a more definable bank 6m wide. Becomes indistinct at SO 54024 15903.	Medium	Reduce scrub cover on feature to improve its visibility.
45131	354010	215919	Mound	Parkland	Crescent shaped mound 1m high and 3m wide at its centre tapering to its ends. Concave side faces north. 6-7m long.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45132	354017	215884	Hollow	Post-medieval	0.5m deep hollow, 3m diameter and with some evidence of spoil around its lip. Possible ironstone working.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45133	353907	216005	Hollow	Post-medieval	2.5m diameter cut by modern track. 0.5m deep. Possible ironstone working.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45134	353862	216020	Hollow	Post-medieval	3m diameter and 0.6m deep. Possible ironstone working.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45135	353810	216132	Path	Parkland	1-1.5m wide and cuts across in front of main enclosure rampart on NW corner. Continues to SO 53828 16135 and then on contour below rampart to the east.	Low	
45136	353809	216132	Mound	Iron Age	Possible outwork heading west from NW corner of main enclosure of hillfort heavily modified by creation of parkland carriage rides. 5-6m high and 15m wide. Continues to SO 53835 16139 where truncated by carriage ride.	Low	If proposed detail survey work confirms potential interpretation as Iron Age outwork, then control scrub growth to improve visibility of feature.
45137	353810	216132	Ditch	Iron Age	4m wide and 3m deep.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45138	353810	216132	Counterscarp mound	Iron Age	2m high and 7m wide.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.

45139	353914	215889	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform on southern rampart 5m wide by 10m long.	Medium	Control bracken cover on feature.
45140	353804	216230	Dry stone wall	Post-medieval	Collapsed dry stone wall 1.5m wide and 0.5m high alongside track. Continues to SO 53774 16218 where it then forms the west side of track leading down slope (HSM 45142)	Low	Maintain wall to prevent further loss of fabric.
45141	353784	216223	Ditch	Iron Age	Possible continuation of ditch to the east, possible hillfort outwork ditch 3m deep and 5m wide. Dry stone wall of carriage ride crosses ditch.	Low	
45142	353771	216207	Track	Post-medieval	Track cut into slope with collapsed dry stone wall on west side and rock outcrops on east side. 3-4m wide. Contiunes to SO 53660 16069 and then to SO 53622 16034 where it links into modern trackway	Low	Control scrub and bramble cover to maintain visibility of the feature.
45143	353778	216203	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry	Low	
45169	353763	216156	Quarry ditch	Iron Age	Back edge of possible Iron Age hillfort quarry ditch. Follows on contour continuing to SO 53744 16129 and then SO 53734 16115	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45170	353761	216131	Bank	Post-medieval	4m wide bank, 10m long with a 2m wide ditch on either side. Cut by track at southern end.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45171	353738	216094	Mound	Post-medieval	10m Square mound, 1m high with surrounding ditch 2-3m wide and 0.5m deep	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45172	353746	216079	Rampart ditch	Iron Age	10m long section of the rampart ditch which appears to have been re-dug possibly as part of the parkland developments. 3m deep.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.
45173	353722	216131	Track	Parkland	Track, probable carriage ride, leading north to iron tower rises in height and has a back scarp with ancient beech trees, coppiced. The presence of the ancient trees may indicate the re-use of an earlier rampart.	Low	Reduce scrub. Manage use during forestry operations to minimise ground disturbance.
45174	353673	216064	Bank	Parkland	5m wide bank, 2m high and narrowing to 2m wide at its top. Covered in dense hawthorn scrub. On east side is a 3m wide terrace. At SO 53651 16037 it broadens to	Low	Reduce scrub hawthorn on feature.

					5m wide at its top as it approaches iron tower.		
30089	353617	215995	Iron tower	Parkland	Circular stonewall footing for iron tower. 4m diameter and 1m high. Outer bank 8m diameter.	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45175	354140	216010	Wall	Parkland	2m high stone deer park wall surrounding designed landscape.	Low	Maintain wall to avoid further loss of fabric.
45176	354000	215910	Shaft	Iron Age	Circular shaft, 1m in diameter within a 5m square fenced enclosure. A dump of spoil is visible around the shaft suggesting this is an iron extraction site.	Low	
45177	353881	216128	Cutting	Parkland	Path cut into north rampart of main enclosure. A section of rampart has been cut into to create an exposure of rock and boulders have been placed on north side of the path to enclose the path.	Low	Control scrub and bracken on route. Reduce scrub and bracken on area of exposed rock and placed boulders.
45178	354160	215760	Cutting	Parkland	Cutting created through the limestone rock to make a carriage ride. Drill holes for charges are visible in rock face.	Low	Control scrub to maintain route and visibility of rock faces.
45179	353887	215888	Rampart	Iron Age	Section of rampart with good profile. A number of beech trees along this length helps suppress undergrowth. Otherwise quite overgrown with bramble and scrub. Bank is c.3m wide.	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45180	353813	215813	Cutting	Post-medieval	A cutting through the rampart has been created through quarrying activity on the south side. Might relate to iron extraction as it is close to ironstone extraction shaft.	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45181	353761	215986	Rampart	Iron Age	Section of Iron Age rampart. The rampart has been pushed inwards possibly during the parkland development to create a broad topped bank about 6m wide.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations. Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45182	354087	215949	Rampart	Iron Age	Section of well preserved rampart masked by scrub woodland growth and bramble. There is a 2m wide breach at the west end of this section, which may have facilitated access to charcoal burning operations within	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility

					the hillfort in the post-medieval period. Section ends at the west where the limestone cliffs start.		
45183	354066	215950	Entrance	Iron Age	Entrance into hillfort at junction between main enclosure and annex on north side. The track is well graded and the entrance rises over a low, spread mound. This along with minor breach in rampart section HSM 45157 suggests this may not have been an Iron Age entrance, but a Post-medieval alteration. Detailed survey work required to improve interpretation.	Low	Reduce bramble, bracken, scrub and young trees on rampart to improve feature visibility
45184	353975	215858	Rampart	Iron Age	Section of potential rampart in dingle between main enclosure and annex. No bank is visible, but this may be due to the accumulation of material in the dingle behind a potential rampart.	High	Conifer on feature. No vehicular use during felling operations.