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# **Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey: Haugh Wood (North West), Fownhope CP**

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Conservation and Environmental Planning  
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# **Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey: Haugh Wood (North West), Fownhope CP**

**NGR: SO 5900 3700  
EHE2090**

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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.

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## Summary

*The survey described in this report (EHE2090) formed part of the Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey undertaken in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid site identification survey was carried out in Haugh Wood (North West) using a hand held Global Positioning System to record the location of archaeological features encountered.*

*Earthwork features were recorded within the wood that illustrate a history of intensive woodland management since the post medieval period, including wood boundaries, charcoal burning platforms, saw pits, networks of deeply cut holloways and associated collection/storage platforms. Evidence of industrial activity was recorded in the form of quarries and trackways. Part of a relict field system was recorded close to the south-western edge of the survey area indicating that fields once extended into what is now woodland.*

**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.

Figures contained within this report contain 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 (OS Licence 100024168). 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 a rapid survey of the north western part of Haugh Wood, Fownhope (EHE2090). The survey was carried out in 2010 as part of the Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey following a pilot study undertaken by Herefordshire Archaeology in partnership with, and grant-aided by, the Forestry Commission. The purpose of the survey is to begin to document the archaeology of woodlands in the county. Woodlands are areas of high archaeological potential in that they have seldom been subjected to the types of disturbance associated with intensive modern agriculture. Relatively little information concerning archaeological sites within woodland has been recorded in the past. Access is often difficult, aerial photographs are of little or no use for site identification, and, until recently, recording an accurate location within woodland was often not possible.

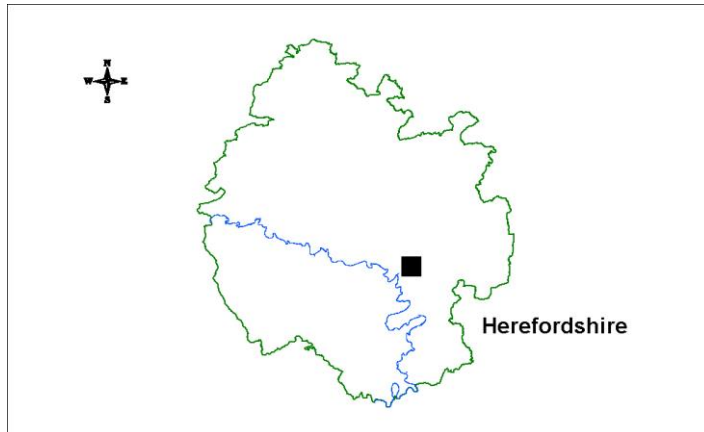
Woodland boundaries have often moved over the centuries, sometimes expanding to encapsulate and preserve evidence of alternative land use, e.g. field systems, and on other occasions shrinking, and being subjected to different forms of woodland management. These variations in land-use inevitably influence the kind of ecological data that can be obtained from different areas of woodland. Archaeological survey can contribute significant data in terms of woodland history, management history and sequential development. This can provide independent evidence of historical change. It is only when the changes throughout history within a wood have been documented and understood in this way that a well-informed management strategy can be implemented.

Since 1999, Herefordshire Archaeology has been involved in regular discussions with the Forestry Commission concerning the lack of archaeological data available when management plans are being prepared and applications for Woodland Grant Schemes are submitted. As a result of these discussions, the Forestry Commission grant aided Herefordshire Archaeology to undertake a two-phase pilot study, phase one of which took place in 2001-2, and phase two took place in 2003. The surveys carried out since 2004 are an extension of this initial pilot work.

The survey of each woodland area identifies the potential for the survival of archaeological features, and samples the types of features present. Further planned surveys may re-visit woodlands identified during rapid reconnaissance surveys as being of high archaeological potential, and will involve a more detailed survey. This will illustrate the density of archaeological sites within the woodland, and record relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland.

## ***Location***

Haugh Wood (North West) is located at NGR: SO 5900 3700 approximately 7km south-east of Hereford, in the Civil Parish of Fownhope.



**Figure 1: Haugh Wood Location**

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Haugh Wood is of irregular oval form, covering a dome-shaped hill with gently sloping sides. The area surveyed comprised the north western part of Haugh Wood.

The survey area measures approximately 0.9km from east to west and 1km from north to south. The highest point within the survey area, on the eastern edge, rises to 160m OD; the lowest point, on the western edge of the survey area, is 90m OD (Ordnance Survey, 1998). The slopes are generally quite gentle, rising to a plateau in the centre of the wood. The north-western edge of the wood is very steep-sided and bordered by the Pentaloe Brook. Along the southern edge of Haugh Wood (North) is a narrow strip of woodland owned by the National Trust (not included in the survey). Several streams drain the survey area, flowing to the north, north-west and south-west.

Geologically, the survey area is underlain for the most part by the Haugh Wood Formation of the May Hill Sandstone Group (Llandovery Series), consisting of green-grey sandstone and siltstone. To the north and west lies the Woolhope Limestone Formation of the Wenlock Series, consisting of nodular limestone and siltstone (British Geological Survey, 2000).

The bedrock of the Haugh Wood Formation is overlain by typical stagnogley soils of the Stanway Series, consisting of seasonally waterlogged fine silty soils with clay-enriched subsoil. The Woolhope Limestone is overlain by stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Yeld Series, consisting of well-drained fine loamy calcareous soils and fine silty soils with clay-enriched subsoil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

### ***Previous Fieldwork and Records***

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed the following entries for Haugh Wood:

**SMR Record:** 33737

**Site Name:** Haugh Wood

**NGR:** SO 5900 3650  
**Description:** There is little documentation for the Medieval and Tudor periods. Large quantities of cordwood and bark were produced during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The tithe map of 1840 shows the boundaries almost exactly the same as today. Coppicing and barking were undertaken up to World War II.  
**Site Type:** Wood  
**Period:** Post medieval

In addition, a previous archaeological survey of the northern area of Haugh Wood was undertaken on the 26 February and 1 March 2004 by Herefordshire Archaeology. The results of this are presented in Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 159 (HSM 39130). The types of features recorded in 2004 were similar to those encountered in 2010, including charcoal burning platforms, boundaries, platforms, quarries and holloways. The current survey is intended as an update to this earlier investigation.

## Method

Haugh Wood (North West) was surveyed on 9 March 2010. A rapid assessment was undertaken of the potential of the wood to contain well-preserved archaeological features. A hand-held Garmin 60CSx Global Positioning System was used to map features, and a ten-figure grid reference was recorded. This system is accurate to within approximately 5m under tree canopy.

The wood was walked in transects aligned north to south or east to west, approximately 50m or 100m apart. Where a large feature was encountered, and no other features of archaeological significance could be seen in the vicinity, the feature was followed and any other features up to 50m on either side of it were recorded (where conditions allowed). Field observations and grid references were recorded using a digital voice recorder, and transcribed later.

Information recorded included a description of features observed, their state of preservation, and relationships to other features within the wood. This survey is only a sample of the wood and should not be taken as exhaustive, or its results as definitive.

## Field Conditions

Conifer plantations cover much of Haugh Wood (North West), with some broadleaf high forest on the far west side. There are corridors of deciduous coppice throughout the woodland, and thick bramble cover to attract butterflies. Much of the woodland has been deep ploughed and, at the time of the survey, several areas had been clear felled.

During the survey, the weather was cold and clear with good visibility.



## Results (Figure 2)

The recorded data from the survey is described in detail within this results section. This section is concluded by a brief discussion highlighting the historical development of the woodland as understood using the 2010 survey results. The significance of recorded features and management implications are then commented upon within the subsequent 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.

### ***Woodland Management Features***

Direct evidence of post-medieval woodland management was observed in the form of charcoal burning platforms. Additional evidence included collection or storage platforms and possible saw pits.

Ten charcoal burning platforms were recorded. These varied in size from 4m to 8m in diameter and were identified from the approximately circular nature of the level platform, generally visible as a curved up slope edge cut into the slope and a corresponding curved lip of spoil on the down slope edge. In all cases the soil showed evidence of burning, being much darker than the natural soil of the area and in some cases pieces of charcoal were visible.

All the evidence for charcoal production identified within the survey area was located on north-westerly facing slopes. Four of the platforms (HSM 51641, 51643, 51645, 51652) were located on a moderate gradient. The other six platforms (HSM 51656, 39158, 51661, 51662, 51663, 39167) were situated on steep slopes, facing almost directly west.

As well as direct evidence for charcoal production seven platforms of uncertain purpose were recorded. The majority of these were between 3m and 9m in diameter and comprised a level platform with a straight up slope edge, appearing to be approximately rectangular in shape. Five of the platforms were located in close proximity to charcoal burning platforms (HSM 51642, 51644, 39159, 39160, 51664). Their location suggests that they may have been associated with this activity and may have served as areas for storage.

The other two platforms were different in form and location (HSM 51657, 51658). They were 7-8m in diameter and irregularly shaped; the edge cut into the up slope side was straight and the level platform widened towards the down slope edge which was slightly curved. They were located close to each other near the base of a small sheltered valley, near a watercourse, on a moderate gradient. Their form and location indicates that they could have been used as platforms for temporary structures.





Two possible saw pits were identified from the survey. They were 2m wide, 4-5m long and appeared as rectangular depressions with a small tip of spoil on the down slope side. They were located on the north western slopes of the wood in a cluster of features, including a charcoal burning platform (HSM 39158) and two possible storage platforms (HSM 39159, 39160).

### ***Woodland Boundaries***

A variety of earthwork boundary features were observed, all in the form of banks or ditches, and there were particular concentrations of these features in the northern part of the survey area. A woodland boundary bank was recorded on the northern edge of the wood (HSM 51653); this comprised a low bank which marked the current extent of the wood. At the point recorded this boundary turned from an east-west alignment to head north-west.

To the east of the woodland boundary bank, again on the northern edge of the wood, there were a series of two banks and three ditches just within the current extent of the wood. There were two banks (HSM 51647, 51649) with a ditch in between them (HSM 51648) and a ditch on either side (HSM 51646, 51650). All were aligned approximately east-west, the most southerly ditch (HSM 51646) was 2m wide and 0.5m deep, the bank immediately to the north of this (HSM 51647) was 2.5m wide, the next ditch (HSM 51648) was 1.5m wide, the other bank (HSM 51649) was narrower than the one to the south and the final ditch (HSM 51650) was steeply cut and approximately 0.6m deep. The location of these features close to the current edge of the wood suggests that they could be earlier woodland boundaries and the wood has expanded slightly.

To the west of this group of bank and ditch features the three ditches converged to form one larger ditch (HSM 51651). This coincided with the corner of the wood, at the point where the woodland boundary bank was visible. Also at this point the parish boundary was marked by a small bank (HSM 51655). This was visible heading north-east across a pasture field outside the wood and there was a modern stile entering the wood at this point that may also mark an older trackway.

### ***Other Land-use Features***

In the western area of the wood, the south-west of the survey area, four probable relict field boundaries were observed. All took the form of a bank and ditch. The most westerly of the boundaries (HSM 51667) headed south-west towards the edge of the wood. Boundary HSM 51667 was intersected by another boundary (HSM 51668), which was aligned slightly northwest-southeast. This boundary almost met a further boundary (HSM 51669) but curved towards the south at that point. Boundary HSM 51669 was aligned approximately northwest-southeast but has a short turn in the middle of the length recorded, where it is aligned east-west, before returning to the previous alignment. To the south east of these field boundaries a further bank and

ditch (HSM 51670) is aligned northwest-southeast and appeared to continue to the edge of the wood, where a privately owned small holding is situated.

### ***Communication / Extraction Routes***

A variety of route ways were observed, with slightly more present in the eastern area of the survey. One holloway was recorded in this area (HSM 39168), it was approximately 3.5m wide and 1.6m deep at the eastern end and at this point ran parallel to a modern service track. At the western end it decreased in size to 2m wide and 1.5m deep and at the last point recorded was joined by two smaller holloways, approaching from the south, but was not clearly defined beyond this.

At the northern edge of the wood, close to the parish boundary HSM 51655, four tracks converged (HSM 51654), two approached from the south west and two from the west. This area of the wood appears to have a particular concentration of activity in the form of trackways and boundaries. Another trackway was observed further north (HSM 51659) aligned approximately north-south, it was a 1.5m wide shallow hollow but appeared to terminate after approximately 150m. Further to the south of this a modern footpath runs just to the north of an older track, visible as a small ditch (HSM 51660), which headed north-west from the point observed.

On the western side of the wood two trackways were recorded. A holloway (HSM 51665) was aligned southeast-northwest and was 2m deep. It terminated at the point recorded. HSM 51666 intersected HSM 51665, was aligned northeast-southwest and continued up and down the slope. The edges of this trackway were very straight suggesting they were formed by wheels, unlike HSM 51665, suggesting this has been used as a modern service track.

### ***Industrial Features***

Seven quarries were observed, mainly concentrated in the south western area of Haugh Wood (North West). There was an area of small delves, each approximately 0.5m deep (HSM 51671), and six larger extraction pits, ranging in size from 7m to 25m diameter and 1.5m to 6m deep. Two of the quarries (HSM 51671, 51672) were located very close to one of the relict field boundaries (HSM 51670) on the south-west side of the boundary. They appeared to post-date the boundary as both quarries were cut up to but not into the boundary bank. The other five quarries were not located in particularly close proximity to any other features observed during the survey.

### ***Evidence of Former Land Use***

Haugh Wood is likely to have been woodland since at least medieval times. Archaeological evidence of post medieval woodland management has been preserved to the present day, despite intensive forestry activities undertaken since the 1920s.

Charcoal burning platforms indicate the use of wood as a source of fuel. Indirectly, these features also provide evidence of woodland management involving coppicing. Surviving charcoal burning platforms are present on the steep north-west facing slopes and more moderate northern slopes of Haugh Wood (North West). The presence of charcoal burning platforms throughout the survey area indicates that coppicing was practised throughout this part of Haugh Wood prior to the introduction of conifer plantations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of two saw pits is also an indirect indicator of past woodland management as saw pits would only have been used with larger standard trees. This indicates that, whilst coppicing and subsequent charcoal burning may have been the main management practices, a smaller number of standard trees would have been present, perhaps to provide timber for local construction.

Woodland boundary features were recorded on or near the present wood boundary. These features were generally in the form of a low, eroded bank, with associated ditches in some cases. They are generally well defined which indicates they have been maintained until fairly recently, possibly the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but because of this it is not possible to determine when they were first constructed.

The wood boundaries of Haugh Wood (North West) are essentially the same today as those recorded by the Fownhope Tithe Map of 1843 and by the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1887. However, the Tithe Map also records a large number of small rectangular fields on the south-east side of the wood, and a 'zig-zag' wood boundary. These features indicate assarting for agricultural purposes, probably during the post-medieval period. Similar evidence of assarting, in the form of small, regular fields, was also recorded on the north side of the woodland at Joanshill Farm and Burnt House Land. Further evidence of assarting was observed on the north-west side of the wood in the form of meadows beside the Pentaloe Brook and an abandoned farmhouse, recorded by the Tithe Map (1843) as a cottage and garden.

Although this indicates that the wood has reduced in size this appears not to have been a continuous process. The evidence of relict field boundaries in the south west of the study area indicates that the wood has encroached on agricultural land at some point. The nature of the relict field system indicates that it was not subject to enclosure so had probably reverted to woodland by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and this is supported by the evidence of the wood boundary from the 1843 Tithe Map. The preservation of this relict field system indicates that the woodland must have encroached on the area rapidly when it was no longer used for agriculture. There was no other evidence of agricultural activities (in the form of ridge and furrow and field lynchets) observed during the survey.

A network of forestry roads is present in Haugh Wood today, most of which follow the course of trackways, or rides, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1887 as well as modern maps. During the archaeological survey, other holloways and trackways were recorded throughout the wood, all of which were recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map but no

longer recorded on modern maps. This indicates that route ways have changed or been adapted to the needs of modern forestry management. Deeply cut holloways and associated collection/storage platforms facilitated access to woodland resources and the removal of those resources from the wood to places of processing and consumption, and indicate the intensity of post-medieval resource extraction. For example, the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1887 indicates that the positions of the majority of the charcoal burning platforms are on or close to trackways mapped in 1887.

Evidence of industrial activity is indicated by the presence of quarries. These were mainly located in the south west of Haugh Wood (North West) where the limestone and siltstone bedrock of the Woolhope Limestone Formation gives rise to fine loamy calcareous soils, and fine silty soils, with clay-enriched subsoil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983). Documentary evidence of clay extraction in Haugh Wood is recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887 and is likely to refer to the feature recorded as HSM 41373.

## **Discussion**

### ***Site and Feature Condition***

Many of the archaeological features recorded during the survey are eroded, but in a fairly good state of preservation despite intensive forestry activities during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include woodland boundary banks, trackways, charcoal burning platforms, saw pits, holloways, collection/storage platforms and quarries and attest to the intensity of woodland management activities during the post-medieval period.

### ***Implications Regarding the Archaeological Resource***

Much of the ancient coppiced woodland of Haugh Wood has been replaced either as a result of assarting for agricultural purposes during the post-medieval period or particularly as a result of conifer plantation during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Recent forestry activities include clear felling and deep ploughing, road building and the construction of drainage facilities. The wood is also a popular recreational resource for walkers and dog owners, with a car park, picnic facilities and walking trails. All of these activities threaten the survival of archaeological features, most of which are eroded. A very significant threat to archaeological features in areas of clear felling and deep ploughing is that of water erosion exacerbated by the fine, silty character of the soils in this area. This is especially the case on steep slopes, such as on the north-west side of the wood, but can also be seen today on the gentle slopes in the west-central area of Haugh Wood.

### ***Implications Regarding Site Condition***

Where archaeological features survive, it is sometimes possible to determine functional and chronological relationships. Examples of functional relationships observed during the survey include the association of resource

extraction sites, e.g., charcoal burning platforms and quarries, with holloways and collection/storage platforms that facilitated the removal of woodland and mineral products to places of processing and consumption outside the woodland. Evidence of chronological relationships is indicated by, e.g., differences in character and construction of post-medieval and modern wood boundary features, by assarting or the encroachment of woodland for agricultural purposes, and by the cutting or truncation of archaeological features, such as wood boundary banks and holloways, by more recent trackways and forestry facilities.

### ***Implications for Future Management***

A long history of human activity relating to intensive woodland management and mineral extraction can be demonstrated at Haugh Wood. Many of these activities are recorded in the archaeological record. Surviving archaeological features are generally in a fairly good state of preservation, although eroded, but the continued survival of these features is at risk. Preservation of archaeological features can be enhanced through well-informed management strategies that recognise both the value and the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource. This applies particularly to features associated with charcoal production on the steep north-west facing slopes of the wood and holloways and platforms associated with woodland and mineral resource extraction and transportation.

### ***Implications for Future Fieldwork***

Evidence recorded during this survey indicates that the woodland resources of Haugh Wood have been managed intensively since at least the post-medieval period, particularly the coppicing of native broadleaf trees for charcoal production. Evidence of mineral extraction, in the form of clay pits, is well represented in the west-central part of the woodland. Due to the recent history of intensive forestry management, it is unlikely that a more detailed archaeological survey would be productive.

### **Acknowledgements**

I would like to acknowledge the co-operation of the Forestry Commission and Forest Enterprise.

I would like to thank Tim Hoverd, Archaeological Projects Officer, for advice and editorial comments in the preparation of this report.

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## Archive

14 .WAV files (Recordings)  
 1 Transcription Record  
 1 Excel Spreadsheet  
 1 MapInfo Data File  
 This Document

## Appendix: Database of Features and Grid References

HSM No.	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
<b>51641</b>	358992	237254	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	6-7m diameter, W facing, dark soil
<b>39168</b>	358975	237279	Holloway	Post-Medieval	Modern forestry track appears to have truncated holloway, aligned approx. E-W, maximum gap of 4m between the two tracks
<b>39168</b>	358925	237251	Holloway	Post-Medieval	Holloway continues and is still parallel to modern track, approx 3.5m wide and 1.6m deep, curves in SW direction at this point
<b>51642</b>	358967	237342	Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx 3m diameter, W facing, spoil visible on down-slope side, possible storage platform
<b>51643</b>	358982	237426	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	5-6m diameter, W facing, very dark soil, well preserved
<b>51644</b>	358980	237428	Platform	Post-Medieval	8-9m diameter, W facing, possible storage platform
<b>51645</b>	358954	237409	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	4m diameter, W facing, dark soil, clearly defined on up-slope side but less clear down-slope
<b>51646</b>	358939	237458	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Approx. 2m wide and 0.5m deep
<b>51647</b>	358939	237459	Bank	Post-Medieval	Approx. 2.5m wide, heading just S of W
<b>51648</b>	358939	237460	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Approx. 1.5m wide



<b>51649</b>	358939	237461	Bank	Post-Medieval	Narrower than bank 51647
<b>51650</b>	358939	237462	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Steeply cut ditch, approx. 0.6m deep
	358939	237463	Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Modern barbed wire fence
<b>51651</b>	358918	237457	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Ditch 51646 converges with ditch 51648 and then both converge with ditch 51650, this coincides with the corner of the field
<b>51652</b>	358921	237450	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	8-9m diameter, N facing, spoil on down-slope side forms one edge of the bank bordering ditch 51651, very dark soil
<b>51653</b>	358901	237468	Woodland Boundary Bank	Post-Medieval	Wood boundary turns to just W of N
<b>51654</b>	358901	237468	Trackway	Post-Medieval	Four tracks converge at this point, two run into ditch 51651 from SW and the other two approach from W
<b>51655</b>	358901	237468	Parish Boundary	Medieval	Parish boundary visible as a small bank running NE across the field outside the wood, where the boundary meets the wood there is a modern stile and footpath sign
<b>51656</b>	358860	237510	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx 9m diameter, NE facing, well defined on up-slope side and lip of spoil visible on down-slope side, dark soil
<b>51657</b>	358833	237673	Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx. 7-8m diameter, NE facing, irregular shape, straight back edge against up-slope side and widens towards down-slope side which has curved edge, above small watercourse in small valley, sheltered position on edge of wood
<b>51658</b>	358831	237744	Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx 8m diameter, NE facing, similar shape and position to platform 51657
<b>51659</b>	358768	237701	Trackway	Post-Medieval	Approx. 1.5m wide, running NW-SE, slight hollow but not clearly

					defined
<b>51659</b>	358781	237597	Trackway	Post-Medieval	Track 51659 appears to terminate
<b>51660</b>	358785	237540	Trackway/Ditch	Post-Medieval	Modern footpath run just to N of older track, small ditch runs NW from here
<b>39168</b>	358869	237240	Holloway	Post-Medieval	Holloway 39168 continues just S of W, approx. 2m wide and 1.5m deep, but not as clearly defined after this point, joined by two smaller holloways that approach from S
<b>41373</b>	358678	237245	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 12m diameter and 6m deep, very steep sides
<b>39158</b>	358593	237556	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	7-8m diameter, W facing, clearly defined on up and down-slope sides, very dark soil
<b>39159</b>	358607	237548	Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx. 3m diameter, W facing, oval or rectangular
<b>39160</b>	358628	237534	Platform	Post-Medieval	2-3m diameter, W facing, fairly straight edge on up-slope side
<b>39155</b>	358586	237533	Saw Pit?	Post-Medieval	Approx 2m wide and 4m long, W facing, spoil on down-slope side, rectangular depression, running to south is the suggestion of a small platform but not clearly defined
<b>39157</b>	358568	237544	Saw Pit?	Post-Medieval	Approx. 2m wide and 5m long, W facing, tip of spoil on down-slope side
<b>51661</b>	358541	237439	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	Approx. 8m diameter, SW facing, curved edges on up and down-slope sides, on down-slope side stones visible that were cut from up-slope edge, very dark soil
<b>51662</b>	358567	237343	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	7-8m diameter, NW facing, deeply cut at back and clearly rounded on down-slope side, very dark soil
<b>39167</b>	358531	237308	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-Medieval	3-4m diameter, W facing, curved up-slope edge just visible, very dark soil

<b>51663</b>	358360	237346	Charcoal Burning Platform?	Post-Medieval	5-6m diameter, W facing, up-slope side appears to be curved, down-slope side badly damaged by animal burrows/trees, very dark soil
<b>51664</b>	358333	237350	Platform	Post-Medieval	2.5m wide and 3-4m long, W facing, fairly straight edge on up-slope side and no evidence of burning
<b>51665</b>	358296	237322	Holloway	Post-Medieval	Aligned SE-NW and appears to terminate at this point, approx. 2m deep
<b>51666</b>	358297	237321	Trackway	Post-Medieval	Intersects with 51665 at this point, aligned NE-SW, continues up and down slope from this point, straight edges so probably formed by wheels,
<b>51667</b>	358261	237192	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Runs SW from this point as a small bank and ditch
<b>51668</b>	358262	237193	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Intersects 51667, aligned approx. E-W, continuing both sides of this point, slightly larger bank and ditch
<b>51668</b>	358319	237177	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	E-W field boundary curves to S
<b>51669</b>	358327	237186	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Bank and ditch aligned SE-NW and roughly parallel to boundary 51668
<b>51669</b>	358318	237201	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Boundary turns
<b>51669</b>	358311	237199	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Boundary turns, heading W
<b>51669</b>	358297	237224	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Boundary turns, heading slightly W of N and appears to continue for approx. 50m
<b>39182</b>	358322	237146	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 20m by 15m diameter and 2m deep, spoil on all sides
<b>51670</b>	358381	237110	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Field boundary aligned NW-SE
<b>51671</b>	358380	237110	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Area of small delves, varying shapes and sizes, maximum 0.5m deep, respects boundary 51670, no quarrying to east of boundary

<b>51670</b>	358419	237093	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Boundary continues NW-SE, boundary forms NE side of quarry 51672
<b>51672</b>	358418	237093	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 15m diameter and 3m deep, bordered by boundary 51670
<b>51670</b>	358470	237047	Relict Field Boundary	Post-Medieval	Boundary continues NW-SE, continues for approx. 60-70m until it reaches edge of wood and a small holding
<b>51673</b>	358532	237056	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 7m diameter and 1.5m deep
<b>51674</b>	358533	237135	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 10-15m diameter and 4-5m deep
<b>39166</b>	358456	237217	Quarry	Post-Medieval	Approx. 20-25m diameter and 6m deep

## Validation

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

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

Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist