



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

**Herefordshire Woodland
Archaeological Survey of
Dinmore Wood
Hampton Court Estate
Herefordshire**
(NGR 350744 251555)

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.
277**

Report prepared by
D N Williams H.N.D., B.A. (hons) M.I.F.A.

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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr. Keith Ray.

**Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey
of
Dinmore Wood and outliers
Hampton Court Estate
Herefordshire**

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 277

Herefordshire Archaeology, December 2009.

Summary:

The survey described in this report, (HSM No. 51002), formed part of a pilot study for the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in the wood concerned. A hand held Global Positioning System was used to record the location of features encountered.

Structures were recorded within the wood that range from Prehistoric occupation and farming to Post medieval field boundaries and intensive woodland management features. The identification of a section of Iron Age rampart is particularly important, but finds relating to both the Medieval and post medieval periods mean a reasonable sequence of events can be determined for the area currently encompassed within this report.

What must be noted is that due to very dense ground cover over the majority of the survey area, slight features like charcoal burning platforms or storage platforms may not have been visible.

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 1 and 2 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. 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 Dinmore Hill Wood on the Hampton Court Estate, Herefordshire and includes Howe Wood, Westfield Wood, Church Coppice, Church Hill Coppice and Holly Bush Plantation. The survey was undertaken as part of a study for the Forestry Commission in order 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 and until recently recording an accurate location within woodland was often not practicable.

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 has grant aided Herefordshire Archaeology to undertake a two-phase pilot study. Phase one took place in 2001-2 and involved the rapid survey of eight areas of woodland in different areas of the county. These woodlands were split into those that are owned and managed by Forest Enterprises, those owned by large private estates, those that have recently been the subject of Woodland Grant Scheme applications and those for which Native Woodland Plans have been or are in preparation.

The survey for each woodland area in the pilot study identified the potential for the survival of archaeological features and sampled the types of features present. The phase two survey was carried out between 2003 - 2004. It consisted of re-visiting woodlands identified in the phase one study as being of high archaeological potential and a more detailed survey was undertaken. These surveys illustrated the density of archaeological sites within the woodland and recorded the relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland. The phase two survey expanded the phase one survey and subjected additional woodlands to rapid survey.

In 2008 and 2009, a third phase of woodland survey was developed in partnership with the Forestry Commission. This third phase is part of a three-year project designed to sample a new set of woodlands that targets the areas currently where existing coverage of survey is poor and incorporating smaller blocks of woodland. In addition, based on experience of using the first two phases of survey to provide management advice, it was decided that linear features should where possible be marked as a linear on the map of features and areas where survey was not practical due to vegetation should also be clearly marked.

It is only when the changes throughout history within a wood have been documented and understood and put together with ecological information that a well-informed management strategy can be implemented. 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 subject to differing forms of woodland management. These variations in land-use within a woodland influence the ecological data from that woodland. As such archaeological survey can contribute significant data concerning woodland history, management history and sequential development. This can provide independent verification of historical change from ecological study.

Location

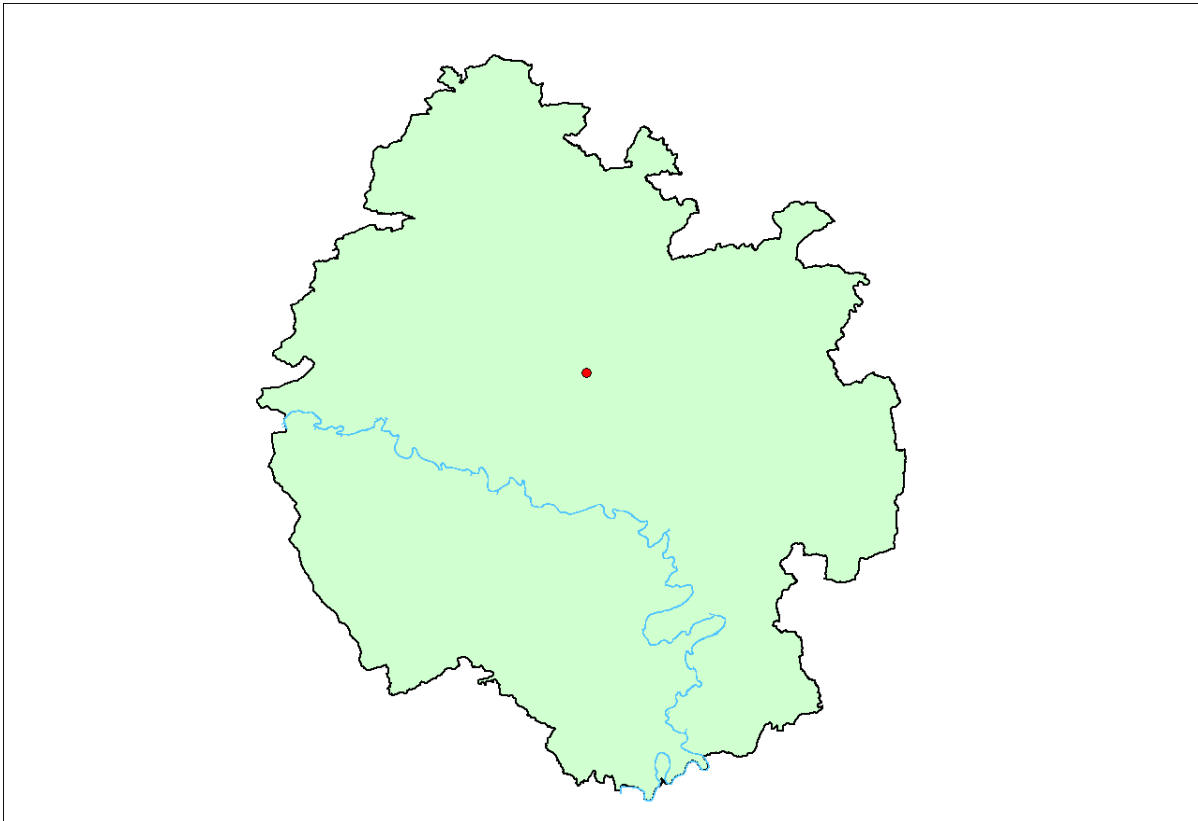


Figure 1: Location Map

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Dinmore Hill Wood, is locate at NGR 350744 251555, 3km north of Hereford and immediately east of the A49.

Previous fieldwork / records

Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted and sixteen sites were recorded within or near to the wood, or are mentioned in the text.

- HSM 1733 SO 5200 5190 Hillfort. Single rampart and ditch.
- HSM 6954 SO 5220 5150 Remains of a woodbank under pasture.
- HSM 6556 SO 5205 5241 Hampton Court.
- HSM 23305 SO 5195 5215 Lawn Bridge, 1810 bridge on estate map, replaced in 1826. A further bridge was built in 1854.
- HSM 27580 SO 5089 5161 Railway tunnel under Dinmore Hill.
- HSM 30834 SO 5100 5150 Dinmore Tunnel. Opened in 1853 and a second line was added in 1893.
- HSM 31166 SO 5200 5230 Hampton Court Landscape Park.
- HSM 31613 SO 5220 5170 Lynchets.
- HSM 32849 SO 5200 5200 Hampton Court brickworks dating from 1903.
- HSM 38562 SO 5130 5170 Hollybush Cottage/Wagnells. Belonged to Hampton Court Estate from 1680 and located on top of Dinmore Hill. Still occupied in 1810 but the house has since been demolished.
- HSM 38568 SO 5090 5165 Sighting Tower. Built to ensure the correct alignment of the railway tunnel.
- HSM 38574 SO 5215 5140 Hill House/The Hill/The Weaving Shed. Possibly built in the 18th century on a steep south facing slope. Never part of the Hampton Court Estate.
- HSM 39801 SO 5080 5175 Quarry. Not identified during this survey.
-
- HSM 39802 SO 5140 5125 Quarry.
-

- HSM 39807 SO 5090 5243 Quarry.
- HSM 41133 SO 5102 5231 Gravel pit.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Dinmore Wood as W: B1, W3. This indicates that extensive woodland is located in an area of predominantly sinuous boundaries.

Method

The Hampton Court Estate Woods were surveyed between the 24th February and the 6th March 2009. The survey comprised a rapid assessment of the potential of the woodland to contain well preserved archaeological features. Features were mapped using a hand-held Garmin GPSmap 60CSx Global Positioning System, enabling a ten-figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

The wood was primarily walked in transects, aligned roughly north/south and approximately 50m to 100m apart. If a large linear features i.e. lynchets were encountered, these were followed using the Garmin tracking feature and the subsequent data downloaded into the Mapinfo map creation software. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a dictaphone and transcribed at a later date.

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

Field conditions

The conditions within Dinmore Hill Wood were mixed; the topography varies from steep, predominantly on the north side, to relatively flat along the summit. The ground cover was also varied. In general the wood consists of deciduous trees which as a consequence, means that in general there is dense ground cover, consisting predominantly of bramble and fern. A few areas are under conifer where the ground is clear of cover. As a result certain areas proved difficult to survey, this includes areas on the steep northern slopes and areas of dense undergrowth to the south (see below).

Dinmore Hill consists predominantly of wood overlying an outcrop of the St Maughan's Formation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey 1989) with outcroppings of fluvio-glacial deposits. Around the base of the survey area on the north, south and east sides is a band of Bishop's Frome Limestone.

The soils of Dinmore Hill Wood are characterised as the Bromyard series and consist of well-drained reddish fine silty soils over shale and siltstone (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Survey Conditions

Large areas of the wood were difficult to survey. This is due to the fact that most of the wood is made up of deciduous trees, resulting in a substantial ground cover of bramble and fern that stands to a height of at least 0.40m throughout the wood.

The walkover survey was conducted on 24th February and 6th March 2009. The weather was predominantly dry and clear, with only a single day where visibility was at times restricted.

Seven areas proved difficult to survey (Figure 2).

- The first area (A) within the wood was located in the southeast corner of Ashen Grove and consisted of relatively open woodland. This has enabled the growth of a dense understory up to 1m high that was impenetrable at the time of survey, except for a series of modern trackways.
- The second (B) was located on the west side of Church Coppice, adjacent to the A49. This consisted of an area of newly planted Birch trees, which again resulted in a dense groundcover of mainly bramble.
- The third area (C) was located on the south side of Westfield Wood and consisted of dense undergrowth.
- The fourth area (D) was located between Westfield Wood and Holly Bush Coppice and consists of an area of new plantation with a dense understory.
- The fifth area (E) was located at the north end of Howe Wood and consisted of an area of dense undergrowth, especially bramble.
- The sixth area (F) was located on the west side of Howe wood and as well as being densely overgrown it was extremely wet underfoot.
- The last area (G) was located to the northwest of the sighting tower.

All of these areas are highlighted by the letters A to G in Figure 2.

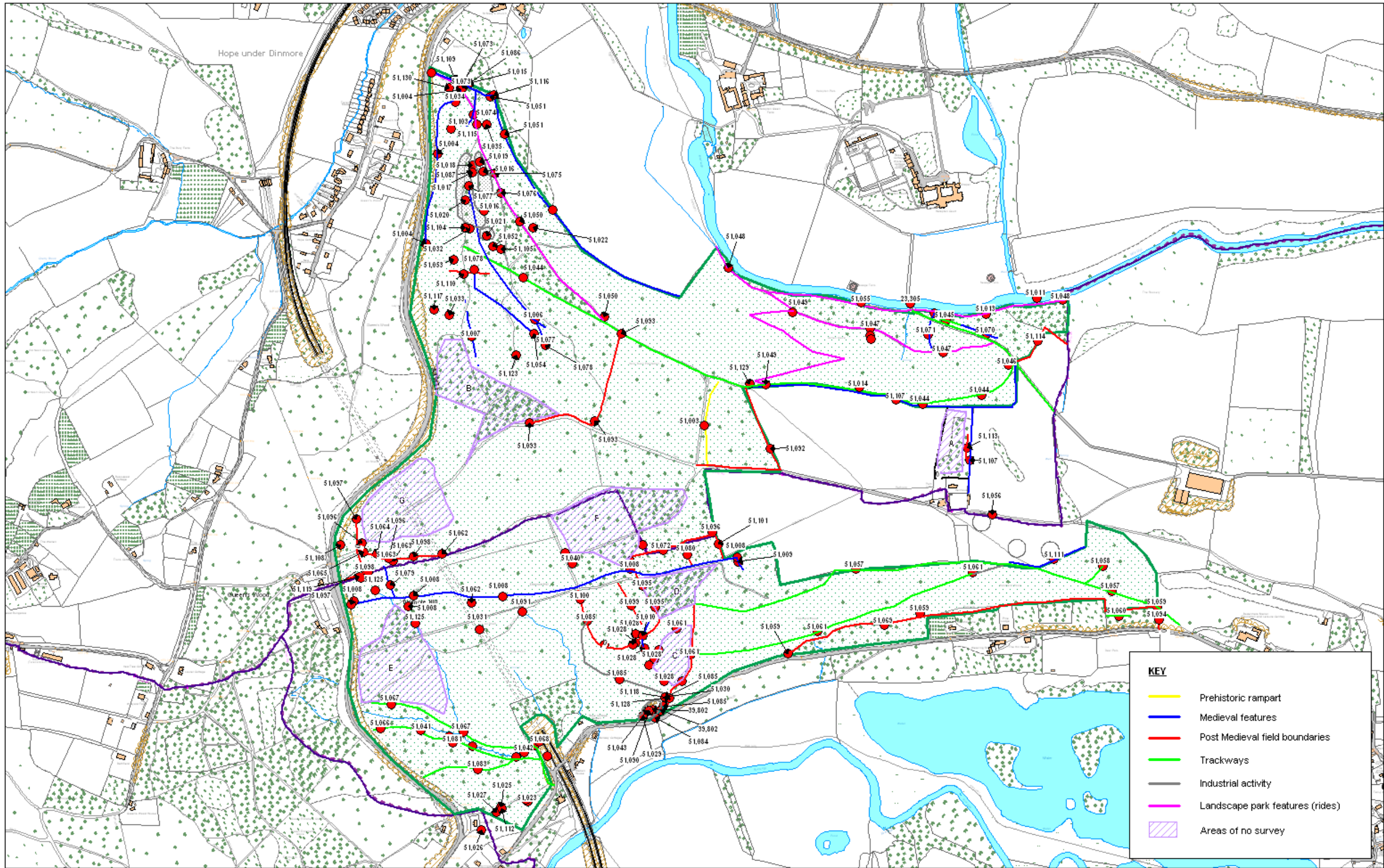


Figure 2: Features identified during archaeological survey
Scale 1:7500



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Herefordshire Council,
 Archaeology Section,
 Town Hall,
 61, Queens Street,
 Hereford,
 HR1 2PJ,
 Tel. 01432 260000

Results (*Figure 2*)

The recorded data from the survey is described in detail within the Results section. This latter section is concluded by a brief discussion highlighting the historical development of the woodland as understood using the 2003 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 HSMR, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

Prehistoric

The earliest site identified during the survey is thought to date from this period. It consists of a substantial bank and ditch (HSMR 51003 [possibly the same as HSM 1733]) that is aligned roughly north-south and cuts across the top of Dinmore Hill at right angles to the natural plateau. This feature consists of a bank that is c.9m wide and has a height on the east side of 1.40m and a drop on the west side, into the ditch, of c.2m. This bank has a substantial stone core. The ditch, on the west side, is c.9m wide (2.50m at base) and has a depth on the west side of c.1.50m.

It is feasible that this feature represents the result of Medieval activity (i.e. a boundary bank or dyke) but the size, location and construction method used, supports the suggestion (Stanford 1976) that this feature represents a prehistoric “rampart” type feature. Stanford also points out that the name Dinmore is derived from *din mawr* meaning great fort or hill.

It was also noted during the survey that several lynchets were of a considerable size and that they may also relate to this period. It was difficult however to prove this during the survey, so all, both potential Prehistoric and Medieval lynchets are included in the section below.

Medieval field system

The main feature known about before the survey was the County Parish boundary between Hope Under Dinmore and Bodenham. During the survey this was difficult to identify purely from the topographic evidence, because either the boundary was very slight or because its line was covered in dense undergrowth. It is interesting to note that this boundary was also not identified during the survey of Queens Wood, (Lello 2003) located on the west side of the A49 and through which the boundary is known to pass. There were however two features, not initially identified as the Parish Boundary that lie on its course and appears to date to this period.

The first (HSMR 51056) runs parallel to the existing trackway to the Henhouse (east side). This is aligned east-west and consists of a ditch with a drop on the south side of up

to a metre over a distance of 4m and has a base c.5m wide. On the north side there is only a slight rise onto the farm existing track. This feature extended outside the survey area so was not followed and was initially interpreted as the original track to the Henhouse. It must be noted that this feature appears to have been recorded in the past. The first (HSMR 6954) describes this as “the remains of a woodbank” and the second (HSMR 31613), “a Holloway leading to the present farm”. The second feature (HSMR 51101) is the “S” shaped eastern boundary of Holly Bush Plantation; it is aligned northwest-southeast and is 4m inside the existing wood boundary. This consists of a c.0.50m high bank, that is c.3m wide and coppice lined. It was also noted that the main lynchet (HSMR 51008) ends at the south end of this boundary.

Seven sections of lynchet were identified (HSMR No’s 51004, 51005, 51006, 51007, 51008, 51009 and 51010) during the survey but it is possible that several readings could be on the same feature. The first, HSMR 51004 ran roughly parallel to the A49 but was covered in very dense undergrowth. This boundary was first identified at the north end of Church Hill Coppice and extends south towards Church Coppice: at this end however this feature has been cut by the by the construction of the A49 embankment. This lynchet is c.2.50m high and has coppice trees along the top. The second lynchet (HSMR 51005) marks the east side of Church Hill Coppice and extends to the southeast as far as Ashen Coppice. This lynchet forms the woodedge along this section of the survey area, it consists of a drop out of the wood of c.1.20m and is lined with coppiced trees. Only a small section of the third lynchet (HMSR 51006) was recorded as it lay in an area of dense undergrowth. This lynchet is aligned roughly north-south and consists of a drop of c.2m to the east. The fourth lynchet (HSMR 51007) was again in an area of dense undergrowth and only a 30m section was identified. It was aligned roughly north-south, consists of a drop of c.1.20m over 5m and nearly parallel to the previous lynchet (HSMR 51006). It is possible that these two lynchets along with HSMR 51004 and 51005 form part of a lynchet system within Church Hill Coppice and Church Coppice. The fifth lynchet (HSMR 51008) is aligned east-west and almost cuts the survey area into two. It extends from Holly Bush Plantation in the east to the A49 in the west and is far more substantial than all the other lynchets. This lynchet consists of a drop to the south of up to 4.50m over a distance of 5m. The sixth lynchet (HSMR 51009) was located in Westfield Wood. It is aligned roughly northwest-southeast, was only visible for a short distance and only consisted of a drop to the west of 0.60m over a distance of 2m. The seventh and last section of lynchet (HSMR 51010) is located to the south, and parallel with the last lynchet. Still within Westfield Wood, this small section of lynchet consists of a drop of c.1m to the south and has coppiced trees along the top.

A single section of Holloway (HSMR 51079) appears to be related to this section and consists of a “cut” through lynchet HSMR 51008 possibly representing an entrance into or through the medieval field system. This consists of a 3m wide gap in the lynchet that is up to c.1.50m deep.

Lastly is the boundary (HSMR 51110) located between Church Hill Coppice in the north and Church Coppice in the south. This is aligned roughly east-west which consists of two

banks; 6m wide and 0.80m high, set 3m apart. This type of feature usually represents an ownership change.

Woodland management features

A total of six charcoal burning platforms were recorded (HSMR No's 51034, 51035, 51036, 51037, 51038 and 51039). These are located in three distinct areas; the north end of Church Hill Coppice, the north end of Howe Wood and throughout Westfield wood. In Church Hill Wood the first charcoal burning platform (HSMR 51034) is situated on top of a lynchet (HSMR 51004); it measures 3m in diameter and has an upslope drop (east side) of c.0.60m over a distance of 2m. The second charcoal burning platform (HSMR 51035) has no topographic features but is marked by an area of charcoal staining that covers an area of c.5m in diameter.

In the Second area, Westfield Wood, three charcoal burning platforms were identified (HSMR No's 51036, 51037, 51038 and 51039). The first, HSMR 51036, consists of a 5m diameter platform with an upslope drop (north side) of 1.80m over a distance of 2m. The second platform (HSMR 51039) is situated on a lynchet (HSMR 51010), it measures 6m in diameter and has an upslope drop (north) of 0.30m.

The last two platforms (HSMR 51037 and 51038) are only suspected charcoal burners as no charcoal was visible and they have a different configuration. Both these features consist of a semi-circular bank, starting and ending at the base of lynchet HSMR 51008. The bank, on average, is 3m wide, 0.30m high and encompass an area of c.10m wide. Examples of charcoal burning platforms consisting of a circular bank (classified as 'doughnuts') have been identified in other Herefordshire woods (Williams 2003), but mainly located in southern Herefordshire and in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. It is not clear however if such a feature, at the base of a lynchet, could function efficiently or whether some other function needs to be attributed to them.

There is only a small quantity of charcoal burners for a wood of this size and this appears to indicate that the processing of timber on-site was only undertaken on a small scale or that timber was also being extracted from the wood. What must be noted however is that further burning platforms might be located under the dense ground cover found throughout the wood. Another point of interest is that the majority of these charcoal burning platforms are in areas of substantial limestone quarrying and may as a consequence represent lime burning platforms rather than charcoal (Williams 2003).

Three saw pits were recorded (HSMR No's 51040, 51043 and 51130) within the wood. The first two were located in Howe Wood. The first (HSMR 51040) was 8-9m long, 1.30m wide and 1m deep, while the second (HSMR 51043) measured 5m long, 1m wide and 0.30m deep; both had significant spoil on the downslope. The last one (HSMR 51130) was located at the northern end of Church Hill Coppice and followed the natural contour. It was 6m long by 3m wide it had a depth of 0.30 and there was substantial spoil on the downslope. That so few were identified may suggest that although one of the activities was the processing of timber into charcoal (limited number of charcoal burning

platforms), some timber was extracted from the wood. It is to noted again however that further saw pits might be located under the dense undergrowth throughout the rest of the wood.

Four log stores were recorded (HSMR No's 51041, 51042, 51088 and 51089) during the survey, all in Howe Wood. The first measured c.9m in diameter and was next to trackway HSMR 51044. The second (HSMR 51042) was located to the east of the first, but on the same trackway. This one measured c.25m by 12m and had an upslope drop of 1.20m. The third platform (HSMR 51088) measured 4-5m in diameter. The fourth platform was the biggest, measuring 10m by 8m. No charcoal burning platforms were identified in this area and all three log stores were located next to the same trackway (HSMR 51081) which may support the hypothesis that significant quantities of timber was removed from this section of the wood.

In total 25 sections of trackway were identified throughout the wood, but some may represent the same trackway. Six sections of trackway were identified (HSMR No's 51044, 51045, 51046, 51047, 51048 and 51049) within Ashen Grove; due to their complexity however they are discussed below (Trackways and Carriage rides). The remaining sections of trackway (HSMR No's 51050, 51051, 51052, 51053, 51054, 51055, 51056, 51057, 51058, 51059, 51060, 51061, 51062, 51063, 51064, 51065, 51066, 51067, 51068 and 51069) are discussed in this section and are found throughout the survey area.

The first trackway (HSMR 51050) was first identified as the entrance into Church Hill Coppice from the A 49. This trackway initially enters the wood in the northwest corner and initially appears as a Holloway. It measures c.2.50m wide and averages c.1m deep. Coppice trees line both sides of this feature. This trackway/holloway initially follows the northern wood boundary before curving towards the south. It continues, c.2.50m wide but the depth varies from c1m in the north to 0.20m as it extends to the south. This trackway allowed access to the numerous quarries in this area but it also extended to the southeast where it joined or indeed is one and the same as HSMR 51044 (see below). The next trackway (HSMR 51051) extended from the previous one and initially followed the northern wood boundary before turning to the southeast, following the eastern boundary of Church Hill Coppice. This track was c.3m wide and had an upslope drop of c.0.50m. The purpose of this section of trackway is unclear, although like those mentioned in the next section may represent a carriage ride. HSMR 51052 is a small section of track, aligned north-south that connects HSMR 51050 and HSMR 51044. The fourth trackway (HSMR 51053) is another small section of track that extends from the end of HSMR 51044 to the southwest where again it is cut by the A49. The fifth trackway (HSMR 51054) is located in the northern end of Church Coppice but only a small section has been recorded due to dense undergrowth.

The sixth trackway (HSMR 51057) was located along the northern wood boundary of Westfield Wood. It started at the west end of the wood near Holly Bush Plantation and extends the full length of the boundary before connecting at the east end where it joins with an existing footpath between the Hen House and the Bodenham road. It was C.3m wide and has an upslope drop of c.1.20 where it rises up to open fields. Also extending

from this footpath to the northeast is a further section of track (HSMR 51058) that very shortly disappears into dense undergrowth. At the southern end of the footpath a further trackway (HSMR 51059) extends from it to the west. This track is c.4m and has a near vertical upslope drop of 1.20m. About half way along this trackway there is a junction with tracks extending further to the west (HSMR 51061) and a second one that extends for a short distance to the south to connect with an existing track (HSMR 51069). This track is parallel to HSMR 51059 and more eroded; it extends from here to the southwest where eventually it joins with the Bodenham Road.

Extending through the wood is the main trackway (HSMR 61065) This extends from the A49 (opposite Queenswood Park) and on past the Hen House towards Bodenham. This trackway is the most substantial found throughout the wood, it is c.5m wide and over most of its course is lined by substantial banks on both sides. It is possible that this one of the main routeways between the A49 and Bodenham. Extending to the southwest off this main trackway near Holly Bush Plantation was a further modern trackway that ends at a turning circle (HSMR 51062). Two further trackways (HSMR No's 51063 and 51064) are located just south of the west end of HSMR 51065, but only limited stretches are visible due to dense undergrowth.

The last three trackways are located in the southwest corner of the survey area near to the southern railway tunnel entrance. The first two (HSMR 51066 and 51067) are located either side of a stream. They are both c.2.50m wide and vary in depth from 0.10m deep to 1m deep. HSMR 51067 crosses the stream via a bridge (HSMR 51068) and connects with a large storage platform (HSMR 51042), from where a single 8m wide trackway (HSMR 51069) runs parallel to the railway until it exits the wood.

The upper portion of the bridge (HSMR 51068) consists of cut, re-used stone blocks but the tunnel through which the water flows is circular and constructed with engineering bricks

Numerous sections of Holloway were also identified during the survey but most appear to be related to quarrying activity, so although they may have been used for woodland management they have been included in "Industrial Features" (see below)

Trackways and carriage rides (see also Trees and Flora section below)

This section specifically deals with Ashen Grove because of the difficulty in differentiating between trackways associated with woodland management and the possible carriage rides associated with the designed landscape of Hampton Court. This north facing slope is in direct view of Hampton Court as is the main access bridge (Lawn Bridge) over the R. Lugg which separates Hampton Court from Dinmore Hill. There is also evidence of woodland management and quarrying within this section of the wood. As a consequence it is not possible as a result of this survey to determine which is which or which has been re-used by which and when

The first routeway (HSMR 51048) follows the course of the river at the base of a river terrace and is c.4m wide. At the east end of the routeway are a series of quarries (HSMR 51011, 51012 and 51013) so this could be described as a trackway. This trackway however also follows the river to both the east and west of the Lawn Bridge (HSMR 23305), so would make an ideal carriage ride. The next routeway (HSMR 51045) extends upslope from Lawn Bridge but has partly been obscured by the modern roadway from Lawn Bridge to farm buildings east of Henhouse. The south side of this routeway is all that now remains and consists of a 1.70m wide bank with coppice stumps along it. Extending to the west off this routeway were three further routeways (HSMR 51044, 51046 and 51047). The first (HSMR 51044) extends further to the south and then to the west, marking the southern boundary of Ashen Grove; from here it extends further to the west where it has been cut by the modern A49. This is c.3m wide and the southern side was marked by a field boundary, the other side of which is currently open fields. HSMR 51046 extends westwards from HSMR 51045 and joins HSMR 51047; it is also c.3m with an upslope drop of c.0.30m. Routeway (HSMR 51047) again extends from HSMR 51045, to the west end of Ashen Grove, where it goes down to the river to join HSMR 51048. This routeway is c.3m wide and has an upslope drop of c.0.50m over a distance of 1.50m.

The last routeway (HSMR 51049) in this area zig zags its way downhill from the west end of the upper routeway (HSMR 51044), again to the river where it to joins HSMR 51048. At the top of this routeway (South end) it is c.2m wide by c.3m deep, the sides being lined in dry stone walling. At north end, down by the river it is c.2.50m wide but only 0.30m deep.

Some sections of routeway extend outside Ashen Coppice, HSMR No's 51044, 51050 and 51051 are included in this category but they have already been described in the previous section. These follow the contour between Ashen Grove and Church Hill Coppice and as a result overlook the Hampton Court Estate.

Post-medieval field system

Twelve sections of field boundary (51093, 51094, 51095, 51072, 51101 51080, 51099, 51096, 51097, 51098, 51100 and 51118) were identified during the survey.

The first field boundary (HSMR 51093) relating to this period is a significant north-south aligned feature; it extends from trackway HSMR 51044 to the main trackway through the centre of the wood, HSMR 51065 before curving towards the northwest. The bank is up to 5m wide and 2m wide with the ditch on the southeast side is 1.50m.

The second section (HSMR 51094) is located in the southeast corner of Westfield Wood. It extends to the south from this point until it reaches the Bodenham Road. The bank is c.1.50m wide but only 0.10m high; it is very straight and there is evidence of both relict trees and pleaching, no ditch is visible. This section of boundary is most likely represents an overgrown section of boundary associated with Hill House (HSMR 38574), a section of the wood thought never to have belonged to the Hampton Court Estate.

The third section of field boundary (HSMR 51095) extends to the south from the main lynchet HSMR 51008 in Holly Bush Plantation. It starts at the base of the lynchet and consists of a very straight section of bank and ditch with coppice trees along its length. The bank is c.2.20m wide and 0.25m high. The ditch, located on the east side measures 0.50m wide by 0.25m deep. This appears to represent post medieval infilling of a medieval field system

The fourth field boundary (HSMR 51072) is to the north of the main lynchet (HSMR 51008) and is aligned east-west. It is a very straight boundary consisting of a bank 1.20m wide by 0.15m high with a ditch on the south side, it ends at the medieval field boundary HSMR 51101. Coppice trees line its length. It appears that this represents the same post medieval field system as previously mentioned. Also extending to the south from this field boundary (HSMR 51072) is a second north-south boundary (HSMR 51080) that runs parallel to the first (HSMR 51093) but this is only identified “underfoot” as the ground cover is too dense. A further small boundary (HSMR 51099) was identified to the west of the last one and consists of a small ditch measuring 1m wide and 0.10m deep that has a very slight bank on the west side. It has previously been mentioned that these field boundaries represent infilling of the medieval field system during the post-medieval period. It is possible that this area of small fields, indicated by the combination of lynchet and later field boundaries could indicate the location of Holly Bush Cottage. This is a cottage reported as being on the Hampton Court Estate in 1680, and located on top of Dinmore Hill. The cottage was still occupied in 1810 but has since been demolished. The alternative is that this area of woodland is a result of encroachment or abandonment of previous areas of farmland.

The next sections of field boundary are located at the west end of lynchet HSMR 51008. The first HSMR 51096 is aligned northwest-southeast and consist of a 2.50m that stands to a height of 0.30m, while the second (HSMR 51097) consists of a bank, aligned roughly east west, that c.2.50m wide by 0.80m high (from top of bank to base of ditch). Only short sections of these features were recorded during the survey. A further section field boundary (HSMR 51098) was identified south of the sighting tower (HSMR 38568) but again only a small section was identified. This comprised a very overgrown bank measuring 2.50m wide and 0.60m high with a ditch on the downslope.

Woodland boundaries

The majority of the woodland boundaries delineated by the survey area are undiagnostic and give little information regarding the age or function of the wood. The western wood boundary and most of the southern boundary ends at roads and are marked by a modern wire fence. Topographic features that are present i.e. the drop into the wood (HSMR 51106) parallel with the A49, may be the result of road construction rather than woodland associated activity. The northern boundary of Westfield Wood is marked by a natural drop in the landscape (HSMR 51111), while the northern boundary of Ashen Grove is the River Lugg.

Other boundaries have already been mentioned. The northern wood boundary for example, between Ashen Grove and the A49, is marked by a lynchet (HSMR 51005); the eastern boundary of Holly Bush Plantation is marked by a bank (HSMR 51101), thought to be the Parish Boundary. If these two examples are used to determine the date of the wood one would suggest that the current wood is a result of the infilling of a Medieval field system.

Industrial features

The first feature of this type is the Sighting Tower (HSMR 38568). This is c.18-20m high and 2.50m in diameter. A series of steps have been built into the wall on the inside to allow access to the top. Unfortunately this tower is in a state of disrepair and is in need of urgent attention.

A second structure (HSMR 51031) was located further to the south, on the line of the underlying railway. It I thought that this represents an air vent and consists of a levelled area on which a 4m diameter by 4m high engineering brick tower has been built.

Seventeen quarries were recorded during the course of the survey (HSMR No's 39802, 51011, 51012, 51013, 51014, 51015, 51016, 51020, 51021, 51022, 51023, 51024, 51025, 51026, 51027, 51028, 51029 and 51030), and were concentrated in three distinct areas. These include the northeast corner of Ashen Grove, Church Hill Coppice and the northern extent of Howe Wood. The first (HSMR 51011) was located in the northeast corner of Ashen Grove, cut into the middle terrace of the river Lugg. This actually consisted of three small semi-circular cuts into the upslope. Further along to the west and in the same river terrace was a further quarry (HSMR 51012). This was also cut into the up slope, it was 25m wide and c.20m into the terrace. A third quarry (HSMR 51013) was also identified, cut into the middle river terrace. This is again semi-circular and cut into the upslope. The depth is c.8m and the quarry is 12m wide. The fourth quarry (HSMR 51014) was located on the south side of Ashen Grove. It is a linear quarry, aligned southeast-northwest and it measures 20m long x 7m wide x 1.80m deep.

The fifth quarry (HSMR 51015) was located at the north end of Church Hill Coppice. This quarry is fenced off and very overgrown and actually underlies the wood boundary fence so is effectively outside the survey area. It is a substantial quarry, c. 30m in diameter and 2.50m deep. The sixth quarry (HSMR 51016) is again located in Church Hill Coppice. It is a linear quarry c.70m long. It varies in size but at the north end it is 3-4m wide and 1.50m deep. Also associated with this quarry are three substantial spoil heaps (HSMR 51017, 51018 and 51019), all located on the east side of the quarry. It is possible that this quarry represents HSMR 39807 as previously registered on the SMR. The seventh quarry, HSMR 51020 (and its associated spoil heap, HSMR 51104) was located south of the previous one and it to was a linear quarry. This one was c.30m long, c.3m wide and 1.50m deep. The next quarry (HSMR 51021) is the next quarry in this series, all located along the central ridge of Church Hill Coppice. This one is c.26m in diameter and c.6m deep, with visible limestone in all sides. The ninth quarry (HSMR

51022) was cut into the lower slope of the east side of Church Hill Coppice. This is semi-circular, cut into the upslope, it is 25m wide and cut into the upslope some 8m. Limestone is clearly visible. The last quarry (HSMR 51105) was very overgrown but appears to measure c.20m long by 8m wide and 1.50m deep.

The tenth quarry (HSMR 51023) was located at the north end of Howe Wood, in the third area of concentrated quarries. It measures c.20m long by 4m wide and at its deepest is c.2m deep. The next quarry (HSMR 51024) is located to the west of the first and measures 30m by 4m wide. The twelfth quarry (HSMR 51025) is again to the west of the previous two, it measures c.12m in diameter and has an upslope drop of c.3m. The next quarry (HSMR 51026) consists of several small quarries 6m deep and just 8m in diameter, cut into the upslope. The last quarry (HSMR 51027) in this immediate area lies just outside the Dinmore Estate on private land, it measures 5m in diameter and is 4m deep.

Further to the east, but still on the northern boundary of Howe Wood lie four further quarries (HSMR No's 39802, 51028, 51029 and 51030). The first (HSMR 51028) is a shallow linear quarry aligned roughly east-west which on average measures 1.50m wide and 0.050m deep. The fifteenth quarry (HSMR 39802) is the largest within the survey area. It is situated just north of the road and measures c.50m in diameter with a maximum upslope drop on the north side of c.20m. Within the quarry there are numerous levels and flattened areas but the function of these are not clear. The last two are located to the northeast, HSMR 51029 is a small linear, while the last quarry is cut into the side of the Holloway and measures 9m by 3m.

Four delves were identified (HSMR No's 51032, 51033, 51102 and 51103), all associated with the quarries in Church Hill Coppice. These were shallow pits excavated presumably for the extraction of clay rather than limestone, and were on average 2m in diameter by 0.20m deep.

Two sections of Holloway were identified in Ashen Grove (HSMR 51070 and 51071). The first section is located in Ashen Grove; it is very overgrown but appears to run parallel to trackway HSMR 51049. This Holloway extends down slope towards the riverside quarries and if they are related this appears to suggest that quarried stone was removed upslope perhaps for the construction of the farm buildings east of the Hen House. The second (HSMR 51071) is again in Ashen Grove and is aligned north-south, again heading downslope towards the river. It is 2m wide, an average depth of 1.50m and is tree lined.

Six sections of Holloway associated with the quarrying in Church Hill Coppice were identified during the survey (HSMR No's 51073, 51074, 51075, 51077, 51078). The first Holloway (HSMR 51073) is located in Church Hill Coppice. This runs parallel to the entrance track (HSMR 51050) and shows considerable use, most likely associated with the abundant quarrying in this section of the wood. The second (HSMR 51074) is located in the same area and as the previous one appears to be related to the substantial quarrying activity. It is c.1.50m with an upslope drop (east) of c.2m over a distance of 4m. The west

side consists of a drop of 0.80m. The third (HSMR 51075) is a small section of Holloway that extends from trackway HSMR 51050 to a linear quarry (HSMR 51016); it is 2.50m wide and c.1.50m deep. The next Holloway (HSMR 51076) is similar to and parallel with the previous one and extends to the other end of the linear quarry. The fourth (HSMR 51077) is a significant section of Holloway and is again associated with quarrying. This measures 2m wide and has an average depth of 0.90m. The last (HSMR 51078) is aligned roughly east-west but does not appear to be directly related to a quarry.

The most substantial holloway (HSMR 51085) was located in Westfield Wood next to the major quarry HSMR 39802. This started at the Bodenham road and proceeds to the northeast, past quarry HSMR 39802 and then snakes its way up towards the top of the slope. At the entrance next to the quarry the base is c.3m wide and on the upslope side (west) has a maximum depth of 5m. This shallows as it continues to the north until eventually it appears to end for no particular reason.

Four platforms were recorded (HSMR No's 51086, 51087, 51090 and 51091). The first is situated on trackway HSMR 51050, at the north end of the substantial quarrying in this area of Church Hill Coppice. The platform is c.4m long and 2m wide and has an upslope drop (east side) of c.1.70m over a distance of 2.50m. The downslope drop (west) measures 1m over 1.50m, the north side has a drop of 0.80m. The north side is marked by the woodedge bank (HSMR 51109) and as a consequence the drop from the top of the bank onto the platform is 0.75m. The second platform (HSMR 51087) is cut into the top of quarrying spoil (HSMR 51017), to the south of the first. This measures c.4m in diameter; the south and east sides are cut into the spoil, which means that on these sides there are near vertical sides c.0.90m high. The north and west sides are marked by the edge of the spoil heap. The third platform (HSMR 51090) was located in Westfield Wood inside a previously known about quarry (HSMR 39802). The platform is aligned roughly north-south and measured c.12m by 8m. This platform may have been used for storage but it is also big enough to have had a building on it. The last platform (HSMR 51091) has been extensively damaged by a modern forestry track.

Trees and Flora

This section is not usually included within these reports but occasionally they clarify or highlight certain aspects of land use within the survey area (**Brick Kiln Wood**). Coppice and evidence of pleaching is found throughout the wood, as well as mature hawthorn lined banks. It was also noted for example, that in the area immediately north of the Henhouse there were substantial laurel bushes (P2) indicating its use as a garden.

What is of interest however within this survey area are those species that highlight the presence of parkland associated with Hampton Court. This includes the presence of specimen trees including oak, beech and redwood (HSMR P6, P7, P8 and P9) that are located in an arc immediately to the south of Hampton Court on the north facing slopes. These are predominantly found within Ashen Grove but this survey has shown that they are also found on the northeast facing slopes of Church Coppice, extend as far south as the Hen house and are also visible in open fields to the north of The Rookery.

The second indicator was the presence of rhododendrum bushes. In previous surveys these have proved to line woodland rides (Williams 2009) and in this instance they are found along the south side of the R Lugg, either side of the Lawn Bridge (HSMR 23305) and line both sides of trackway HSMR 51048.

Indications of former land use

The earliest evidence of activity identified within the wood dates to the Prehistoric period and consists of a significant rampart like bank and ditch. Only a small portion of this is still visible within the wood and appears to utilise the natural topography, ending at a significant drop in the landscape on the northern end and effectively “cutting” off the eastern end of the natural hilltop ridge. There are also a series of lynchets within the survey area, but these could not be proved to be Prehistoric so have been included below. The evidence indicates the significant use of Dinmore Hill during the prehistoric period that includes possible occupation and associated farming.

Little medieval activity was identified in both Ashen Coppice or Westfield Wood but this is most likely due to the steep terrain. There is no evidence of Medieval farming so it is possible that these areas were either wooded at this time or used for grazing.

The most important feature is the parish boundary between Hope-Under-Dinmore and Bodenham. Although this was difficult to identify during the survey it effectively cut the survey area in half and extends in a roughly east-west alignment between the A49 and the Henhouse. Although it is possible that this boundary also marked an ownership boundary, it is clear that during the medieval period that both sides were used for farming. Within both Church Coppice and the northern extent of Howe Wood were a series of substantial lynchets that follow the natural contours of the hill. This means that in Church Coppice they were aligned roughly north-south, while in Howe Wood they are aligned east-west and in some cases were up to three meters high. The lower reaches of Howe Wood, like Westfield Wood, were in most cases very steep so the subsequent lack of Medieval farming, like Ashen Grove, suggests that this was again either wooded or used for grazing during this period.

There is another substantial boundary between Church Coppice and Church Hill Coppice. This linear comprises a double bank that is aligned roughly northwest-southeast. This type of feature usually indicates an ownership boundary but only a short section was identified during the survey so any interpretation has to be guessed at. This boundary, being located on top of the north-south aligned ridge may indicate an original boundary of the Hampton Court Estate. In 1334 Rowland Lenthall and his wife was granted by Henry VI the right to crenellate and to impark 1000 acres of land. It may be assumed that the 1000 acres refers to the original deer park to the north of Hampton Court, but there is no reason why the visible land to the south and west of the main house could not have been included. This would mean that the lynchet system in Church Hill Coppice previously mentioned would have been enclosed within the newly formed park and that the Parish boundary would have marked the southern extent. What is known however is

that this boundary acted as a “woodbank” until at least 1889, as prior to this Church Hill Coppice did not exist.

There were however no specific woodbanks identified during the survey which most likely suggests that this area was not wooded at this time, but was used primarily as farmland. This appears to be substantiated by the survey of Queenswood on the west side of the A49 where it was suggested that the east woodbank had been removed by the construction of the A49.

During the Post Medieval period we see the expansion in agriculture in the form of field boundaries. These field boundaries appear to represent a further enclosure of the land, not only by infilling the Medieval field system (filling in between lynchets), but also by further enclosing the flatter areas of the survey area where boundaries were not previously necessary. A number of small fields were identified in the area of Holly Bush Plantation which may indicate small scale farming activity or a smallholding. Holly Bush Cottage is known to have existed on top of Dinmore Hill. The name “Holly Bush”, still being in use today, along with these small fields suggests that it was located in this area. The existence of the cottage was recorded in 1680 and was still occupied in 1810 but has since been demolished and was not identified during this survey. What this does appear to indicate is that up until the 19th century, at least the upper portion of Dinmore Hill was still not wooded.

By 1889 the area of woodland visible today, minus Church Hill Coppice, was in existence. It is after this that we see the introduction of woodland management features. These include holloways, trackways, charcoal/lime burning platforms and sawpits. The relatively small number of these however (not forgetting the dense ground cover) appears to indicate that Dinmore Hill Wood may have been “constructed” as an amenity wood and that while timber processing was only carried out on a relatively small scale, timber removal was the main activity.

The post medieval period is also marked by areas of significant quarrying especially on the north and south sides of the wood. That most quarrying was undertaken in these locations is due to the significant limestone deposits that are found on the lower slopes of Dinmore Hill. It is not just the quarries themselves that are evident within the wood, along with substantial holloways, there are a series of platforms of various sizes, suggesting the possibility of both ancillary buildings and storage areas.

It appears that the wood as we see it today was finally completed as a result of this quarrying, trees being planted to hide the damage to the landscape, leading to the creation of Church Hill Coppice, post 1889.

The area encompassed by Ashen Grove is more difficult to interpret. This steep sided section of the survey area is possibly too steep for anything other than grazing, which in itself leaves no trace on the landscape. As a consequence it is difficult to determine a time scale for this section of the wood purely through the topographic evidence. There are a series of rides, specimen trees and flora which shows that this area was part of the park,

but when this was formed is not clear as a result of the survey. What is known is that Humphrey Repton created a new landscape around the newly Gothicised house in c.1790 and it is possible that the ride and associated plant life is related to this period. It is also known that by the 20th century the “Gardens were in a neglected state”, and it seems likely that the surrounding park was in a similar condition by this time, leading to its current condition.

It is important to note however that these observations are based on limited visibility due to dense groundcover covering the majority of the survey area.

Site and feature condition

The current woodland comprises of deciduous broadleaf coverage with interspersed conifer plantations. Several significant areas of note were not surveyed due either to dense ground cover or steep slopes.

In the majority of cases features recorded were well preserved, and over the majority of the survey area, later features did not obscure earlier ones. In several cases however, it is important to note, that charcoal burning platforms had been so eroded that only black stained earth was visible.

Discussion and Implications

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The topology and geology of Dinmore Hill Wood dictates that archaeological features i.e. field systems and woodland management features will have survived well. There are some areas of quarrying which may have damaged earlier features, but now they themselves are part of the woodland heritage. It is also likely that further features remain to be recorded due to the density of undergrowth masking and making certain areas impenetrable.

Implications regarding site condition

Due to the good condition of the majority of the archaeological features it will be possible to establish a relative dating through more detailed investigation. It is also noted that significant sections of the survey area consist of ‘open woodland’. This allows the growth of a dense understory that although in itself does not damage underlying archaeology it obscures its identification.

Implications for future management

The implications for the future management of Dinmore Hill Wood fall into two categories; reducing further loss and potential enhancement.

In order to reduce further loss to the historic environment a number of management approaches are recommended

- Avoid works that cause disturbance to the ground surface on or adjacent to known archaeological features as these may disfigure upstanding monuments and can irreversibly damage any in-situ archaeological deposits.
- Avoid the dumping of materials i.e. log piles etc, on or adjacent to any upstanding archaeological features as this will result in a modification to their form.
- Clearance and surface intrusion of any type should be discouraged within the wood as this can damage both the known and currently hidden archaeological resource. This is particularly important in Dinmore Hill Wood, due to the potential density of features that could be spread all over the wood the majority of the archaeological resource remains undamaged.
- The clearance of trees or removal of ground cover i.e. bracken, should be done in periods when ground conditions are firm and not prone to disfigurement and compaction. In some circumstances, such as soft ground conditions, it may be appropriate that lightweight machinery or vehicles equipped with low compaction tyres would be favourable so as to reduce ground disturbance

The aim of enhancement is to highlight key archaeological features identified during the survey.

- Reduction in the understory over large sections of the wood would open the site in a way as to make the features more pronounced and identifiable. These areas of woodland have a high potential for the presence of well-preserved archaeological features and it should be possible to recognise relationships between many features and hence produce at least a rudimentary series of phases illustrating the changing management of the woodland.
- As in the previous section dumping of material can disfigure the monument and alter its appearance. Both this and the previous point would also lead to an increased understanding of the site.
- Numerous holloways and tracks throughout the wood present the opportunity to create walking or access routes by the reduction of bracken and scrub.

Implications for future field work.

Most of the features over most of the area surveyed are easily identifiable, several features however would benefit from further investigation.

- Clearance of large areas would open the site up for further archaeological survey. An example of further questions that could be answered as a result of this, would

- be to identify whether the lack, for example, of charcoal burning platforms within the survey area was purely a result of them being hidden by the dense undergrowth and not identified during the survey or whether they do not exist.
- Investigation of the charcoal burning platforms may help identify whether their construction was to process charcoal or limestone.
 - This clearance would also allow further study of the suspected Iron Age rampart on the summit of the survey area. Although the possibility exists that this is a Medieval feature such as a dyke or major boundary, the dimensions and location indicate a high Iron Age potential.
 - If an Iron Age rampart is identified then further possibilities exist for identifying the remaining course of the rampart (this may not be restricted to the survey area).
 - If a rampart is confirmed work could be undertaken to identify the state of preservation of potential Iron Age deposits within the newly confirmed Hillfort.
 - It was also noted during the survey that the siting tower associated with the underlying railway was in a state of disrepair and is in need of consolidation.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Woodland Trust, and to the Forestry Commission for their continued commitment to this scheme.

I would also like to thank Mr E. Waghorn, Manager of the Hampton Court Estate for assisting with the various permissions and for his advice that was invaluable during the survey.

I would also like to thank Ms J. Greene for her help during the survey and with research.

Lastly I would like to thank members of Herefordshire Archaeology for their assistance:

Dr. Neil Rimmington, Countryside Adviser, for his editorial input into this report.

Ms N. Preece for technical assistance with the production of this report

Archive

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

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Appendix 1 : Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record relating to Dinmore Wood.

1733	5200	5190	Bank and ditch	Prehistoric	SMR. Hillfort
6954	5220	5150	Woodbank	Medieval	SMR. Remains of a woodbank under pasture.
6556	5205	5241	Estate	Medieval	SMR. Hampton Court
23305	5195	5215	Bridge	Post medieval	SMR. Lawn Bridge, 1810 bridge on estate map,
27580	5089	5161	Tunnel	Post medieval	SMR. Railway tunnel under Dinmore Hill.
30834	5100	5150	Tunnel	Post medieval	SMR. Dinmore Tunnel. Opened in 1853 and a second line was added in 1893.
31166	5200	5230	Estate	Medieval	SMR. Hampton Court Landscape Park.
32849	5200	5200	Rick works	Post medieval	Hampton Court brick works dating from 1903.
38562	5130	5170		Post medieval	Hollybush Cottage/Wagnells. Belonged to Hampton Court Estate from 1680 and located on top of Dinmore Hill. Still occupied in 1810 but the house has since been demolished.
38568	5090	5165		Post medieval	Sighting Tower. Built to ensure the correct alignment of the railway tunnel.
38574	5215	5140		Post medieval	Hill House/The Hill/The Weaving Shed. Possibly built in the 18 th century on a steep south facing slope. Never part of the Hampton Court Estate.
39801	5080	5175		Post medieval	Quarry. Not identified during this survey.
39802	5140	5125		Post medieval	Quarry.

39807	5090	5243		Post medieval	Quarry.
41133	5102	5231		Post medieval	Gravel pit.

Appendix 2 : Database of Parkland vegetation associated with Dinmore Wood.

P1	352107	251833	-	-	Parkland outside wood to east.
P2	352093	251836	-	-	Laurel bushes
P3	352301	252178	-	-	Rhododendrium
P4	352210	252160	-	-	Rhododendrium, specimen trees
P5	352140	252120	-	-	Rhododendrium
P6	351940	252106	-	-	Large oak
P7	351686	251797	-	-	Specimen trees, redwood
P8	351161	252077	-	-	Specimen trees in area
P9	351953	251740	-	-	Specimen trees in area
P10	352237	252084	-	-	Elder
P11	352242	252091	-	-	Elder

Appendix 3 : Database of features and grid references for the Dinmore Woods.

waypoint	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
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51003	351522	251815	Rampart	Prehistoric	Significant bank, 8-9m wide, on the east side, 1.40m high, sharp edge, west side, drops c.2m. visible stone core. Ditch visible but very overgrown. Coppicing along bank (see also HSM 1733).
51003	351518	251845	Rampart	Prehistoric	Substantial ditch on west side, 9m wide, west side drop into ditch, 1.50m over 2.50m, base of ditch 2.50m wide, rise of c.3.50m onto top of the bank. Top of bank c.2m wide, then east side drop c.1.80m.
51003	351517	251885	Rampart	Prehistoric	Ditch becomes shallower and there is a break in the bank (entrance?) c.16m wide. Ditch infilled. The area to the east is very flat. (now more like a prehistoric defended settlement).
51003	351522	251893	Rampart	Prehistoric	Other side of entrance, ditch resumes. Stone core again visible.
51003	351543	251989	Rampart	Prehistoric	Continues, become slightly smaller, begins to follow topography slightly downhill.
51004	350971	252640	Lynchet	Prehistoric / medieval	Aligned roughly north-south, adjacent to trackway. Substantial.
51004	350957	252616	Lynchet	Prehistoric / medieval	2.50-3m high over 6m, coppice trees along top.
51004	350918	252553	Lynchet	Prehistoric / medieval	Cut by modern road.
51004	350974	252433	Lynchet	Medieval	Drops to north of c.1.50m over 3m.

51004	350917	252442	Lynchet	Medieval	Next to road, parallel with road at this point.
51004	350894	252297	Lynchet	Medieval	End of lynchet before it is disturbed by the lay-by.
51005	351049	252598	Lynchet	Medieval	Woodedge. Drop out of wood of c.1.20m over 1.50m, large coppice tree along boundary.
51006	351127	252132	Lynchet	Medieval	Aligned north-south 2m high over 6m.
51006	351143	252122	Lynchet	Medieval	Turns towards the southwest, adjacent to Holloway.
51007	350995	252090	Lynchet	Medieval	Drops to southwest, very overgrown, visible for c.30m.
51008	351353	251577	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Base of lynchet. 4-5m high over 4-5m, aligned roughly east-west
51008	351347	251582	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Continues.
51008	351423	251609	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Top of feature, eroded. Slight ditch at base, drop 1.80m over 6m, shallow, into ditch 1.50m wide then a bank c3.50m wide, rising 0.40m from base of ditch.
51008	351554	251593	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Previous field boundary ends at this point.
51008	351582	251596	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Becomes less clear.
51008	351403	251560	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop of c.1m over 2.30m.
51008	351384	251582	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Back on the substantial lynchet again. Ditch at base of lynchet.
51008	351347	251572	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Continues.
51008	351224	251533	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Significant lynchet, it turns back into wood, northwest.

51008	351213	251605	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Significant lynchet continues, drop c.1.80m over 8m i.e. shallow.
51008	351166	251589	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Appears to have ended by this point.
51008	351008	251507	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Difficult to determine if our lynchet, it could be natural. 1.30m high over 10m, very shallow.
51008	350990	251510	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Narrow gap cuts through the lynchet at this location, water worn, occasional stream.
51008	350951	251520	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Trackway cuts through lynchet. Extends to the north. Dimensions as previous.
51008	350909	251515	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	As previous, dimensions are the same.
51008	350866	251513	Lynchet	Prehistoric / medieval	Continues.
51008	350745	251451	Lynchet	Medieval	Aligned east-west, linear, drop to the south c.0.60m over 2m.
51008	350801	251511	Lynchet	Medieval	Appears to end at this point.
51008	350853	251490	Lynchet	Medieval	Very over grown, extends to the northwest, 0.80m drop over 3.50m, does not follow the contour.
51008	350881	251448	Lynchet	Medieval	Ends at this point.
51009	351582	251596	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Extending to the southeast is another lynchet. Drop of 0.6m over 2.50m.
51009	351588	251589	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Still visible, extends to the southeast. Covered in bramble. Not the same as previous.
51010	351381	251436	Lynchet	Medieval	East-west, very steep.
51010	351375	251417	Lynchet	Medieval	Coppicing along top, 1m high over 5m.

51011	352251	252176	Quarries	Medieval post medieval	Three small semi-circular cuts into base of upper terrace.
51012			Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular quarry cut into base of upper terrace. Cut c.20m into upslope x 25m wide. Large rhododendrium bush. Specimen trees present.
51013	352139	252140	Quarry	Post medieval	Cut into upper terrace, stone visible. Upslope drop c.8m high x 12m wide.
51014	351857	251977	Quarry	Post medieval	Aligned southeast northwest, 7m wide x 20m long, visible stone, max depth 1.80m. in full view of house and no obvious entrance/ exit.
51015	350989	252653	Quarry	Post medieval	Fenced off, overgrown. 30m x 30m, 2.50m deep.
51016	351007	252502	Quarry	Post medieval	North end, 3-4m wide, x 1.50m deep but it does get bigger.
51016	351012	252479	Quarry	Post medieval	Continues.
51016	351020	252458	Quarry	Post medieval	1.50m wide at base, x 3.50m deep at this point.
51016	351019	252437	Quarry	Post medieval	Levelling out. 1.80m wide x 1.30m deep.
51016	351032	252412	Quarry	Post medieval	Continues towards southwest. Now only 0.30m deep.
51016	351022	252371	Quarry/holloway	Post medieval	Both features meet but continue.

51017	350997	252455	Spoil heap	Post medieval	Cut into top of what looks like a spoil heap. South drop c.0.80m near vertical onto platform, east side drop c. 1.20m, near vertical, north and west open. In an area of possible linear quarries.
51018	350997	252472	Spoil heap	Post medieval	Huge.
51019	351012	252479	Spoil heap	Post medieval	Substantial spoil heap, overgrown and a further one to the west.
51020	350983	252487	Quarry	Post medieval	Parallel to previous Holloway. 3m wide at base x 1m deep.
51020	350978	252359	Quarry	Post medieval	Ends at this point
51020	351012	252338	Quarry	Post medieval	Changed in style, base 1.20m wide x c.1.80m deep, extends to the south into further quarry
51021	351023	252321	Quarry	Post medieval	26m in diameter x 6m deep, steep sided, very overgrown. Limestone evident.
51022	351132	252333	Quarry	Post medieval	25m wide cut into upslope, semi circular shape, 8m deep. Limestone visible.
51023	351119	251055	Quarry	Post medieval	20m long x 4m wide cut into the upslope, 2m deep max.
51024	351116	251059	Quarry	Post medieval	30m long x 4m wide.
51025	351059	251044	Quarry	Post medieval	Upslope drop c.3m deep, 10-12 diameter.
51026	351017	250991	Quarry	Post medieval	Area of small quarries. 6m deep x 8m wide and a series of smaller cuts along the ridge.
51027	351050	251032	Quarry	Post medieval	Sandstone visible, 5m deep, 4m diameter.

51028	351359	251408	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear depression, aligned east-west, 1.30m wide x 0.25m deep.
51028	351353	251405	Quarry	Post medieval	Turns sharply to the southeast, 2m wide x 0.50m deep.
51028	351379	251396	Quarry	Post medieval	Possible spring in depression.
51028	351400	251373	Quarry	Post medieval	Turns to the south. Coppicing on both sides
51028	351390	251358	Quarry	Post medieval	Adjacent to previous depression, aligned north-south.
51028	351422	251322	Quarry	Post medieval	Ends, but further linear depression next to it. 0.60m deep x 1m wide x 12m long.
39802	351396	251260	Quarry	Post medieval	Cut into upslope, max depth c.20m, east-west c.50m, series of levels within quarry, but not clear if they are building platforms.
51029	351375	251246	Quarry	Post medieval	Extends towards the southwest, 16m wide at top x 5m deep.
51030	351425	251287	Quarry	Post medieval	Quarry like depression in side of Holloway. Cut into upslope, aligned northeast-southwest, 9m long x 3m wide.
51031	351012	251438	Air vent	Modern	South of modern track, circular brick air vent associated with the underlying railway tunnel. C.4m high x 3-4m diameter, black engineer brick. On a mound c.30m 20m, drop on south side c1.20m i.e. the mound is a levelling feature.

51032	350990	252330	Delves	Post medieval	Area of delves of varying sizes, shallow, very overgrown. Clay extraction?.
51033	350945	252139	Delve	Post medieval	Spoil on downslope. 3m wide x 8m x 1.50m deep.
51034	350959	252613	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	On top of lynchet, upslope drop c.60m over 2m. 3m diameter, downslope bank 1.50m wide x 0.10m high.
51035	351029	252563	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	No topographic features but an abundance of charcoal and burning.
51036	351411	251392	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Facing south, upslope drop c.1.80m over 2m. Platform c.5m diameter, drop on downslope c.0.50m over 1.50m. this was identified in an area of thin undergrowth.
51037	351347	251572	Bank/ charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Semi circular bank beginning and ending at the base of the previous lynchet. Bank c.3m wide, level area inside, to north, 0.30m drop into feature, 0.70m out of, over 1.30m. east-west is c.10-12m.
51037	351337	251563	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Other end of semi circle bank.
51038	350866	251513	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Second such feature at base of lynchet. Semi-circular bank surrounding a level area situated at the base of the lynchet. 9m diameter.
51039	351359	251429	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	On the lynchet. Upslope drop 0.30m, 6m diameter.
51040	351219	251584	Saw pit	Post medieval	8-9m long x 1.30m wide x 1m deep, significant spoil on downslope.

51041	350881	251214	Log store	Post medieval	Located on the east side of the trackway. C.9m diameter, upslope, natural topography.
51042	351111	251165	Log store	Post medieval	East-west 12-15m x south c.25m, coppice trees around, upslope drop 1.20m over 2.30m. Previous trackway runs along west side of the platform.
51043	351387	251257	Saw pit	Post medieval/modern	Aligned roughly northeast-southwest, on edge of substantial drop down to the road. 5m long x 1m wide, 0.30m deep, but appears "fresh", clean sides. No obvious spoil heap.
51044	351998	251940	Trackway	Modern	3m wide.
51044	352128	251960	Trackway	Modern	As previously mentioned. Undergrowth very dense either side of track.
51044	351038	252241	Trackway	Modern	New trackway, very overgrown all around. This is very straight.
51045	352025	252132	Trackway	Post medieval	Possible ride. Aligned east-west. South side marked by substantial bank. Re-cut older ride. Heavily overgrown on south side. bank, 1.70m wide on south side. Coppice tree stumps on bank.
51045	352107	252110	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues at this point. There appears to be no specimen trees to the south of the track.
51046	352189	252028	Trackway	Modern	Machine cut track.

51047	352129	252069	Trackway	Post medieval	Possible ride. 0.50m drop over 1.50m. ride 3m wide, with slight downslope drop. Positioned directly south of the main house and aligned east west.
51047	352084	252067	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Continues. Downslope drop c.0.80m over 3m, upslope drop c.0.50m over 2.50m
51047	352072	252056	Trackway	Post medieval/Modern	Continues, second reading, area to the south inpenetable.
51047	352043	252060	Trackway	Post medieval/Modern	Disappears into dense undergrowth.
51047	352017	252059	Trackway	Post medieval/Modern	Trackway reappears.
51047	351928	252154	Trackway	Post medieval	Possible ride. Continues at this point, some evidence of cobbling
51047	351940	252106	Depression	Unknown	Other end, next to machine cut trackway. 50m north-south x 20m. large oak trees around but not in it
51047	351940	252082	Trackway	Modern	4m wide, drop onto track c.2m over 1m, next to stream (pipe under the track) 4m deep in places. Steep downslope drop.
51047	351881	252108	Trackway	Modern	Continues.
51048	352251	252176	Trackway	Natural	East-west aligned, c.8m wide, next to river. Coppice trees along bank. Trackway follows the riverbank.
51048	351851	252165	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Adjacent to river, east west.
51048	351716	252190	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Continues but here there appears to be a cobbled surface.

51048	351650	252191	Trackway.	Post medieval	Continues but is joined by an older track
51048	351650	252191	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Another track, meets the first from a northerly direction, tree lined, 4m wide (previously seen this feature further to the north, also visible on map).
51049	351634	252143	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Continues over the bank and ditch. Not visible beyond this point due to dense undergrowth.
51049	351615	252136	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Continues, further track extends to the southwest
51049	351615	252136	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Further track extending to the southwest i.e. upslope. C.2.50m wide, upslope drop 0.30m, downslope drops to natural topography.
51049	351689	252104	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Continues but changes direction.
51049	351701	252091	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Continues.
51049	351751	252058	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Continues but is often very steep.
51049	351819	252043	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Possible ride. Extends into dense undergrowth.
51049	351649	251984	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Upper trackway next to open field. A further track extends downslope.
51049	351649	251984	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Extending downslope.
51049	351628	251991	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Continues. Changes direction now extends steeply to the north.

51050	350905	252677	Trackway/ride	Medieval/ Post medieval/ modern	Entrance into wood. 2.50m wide, north side has drop c.0.75m over 2m, south side 1.50m drop over 0.40m. coppice trees on both sides.
51050	351034	252575	Trackway/ride	Post medieval/ Modern	Possible ride. Forestry track, upslope drop is natural topography, no banks. Track c.2.50m wide, aligned northwest-southeast.
51050	351047	252452	Trackway/ride	Modern	Possible ride. Continues towards the southeast.
51050	351115	252357	Trackway/ride	Post medieval	Downslope.
51050	351227	252203	Trackway/ride	Post medieval	Unrecorded.
51051	351039	252631	Trackway	Post medieval/ Modern	Forestry track. Upslope drop c.0.50m, base c.3m wide, downslope natural topography. Follows edge of quarry, extends to the north, parallel to the wood edge.
51051	351068	252541	Trackway	Post medieval/ Modern	Possible ride. Forestry track/ ride.
51052	351041	252291	Trackway	Modern	Aligned north- south
51053	350954	252261	Trackway	Modern	Aligned roughly north-south
51053	350954	252261	Trackway	Modern	Second track. Extends towards the south, towards the road.
51054	351161	252077	Trackway	Modern	Crosses Holloway. Huge specimen trees in this area.
51055	351851	252165	Trackway	Post medieval/ modern	Adjacent to river, east west. Most likely the same as 51048.

51056	352153	251694	Parish boundary	Medieval	Extends from the east towards the farm, parallel with the existing farm track, cut through plantation. Drop towards the north of 1m over 4m, base 5m wide then slight rise on north side.
51057	352257	251581	Trackway	Modern	Footpath running parallel to the woodedge.
51057	352335	251552	Trackway	Post medieval	Dimensions as previous.
51057	352396	251563	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues to the northwest. Disappears under dense undergrowth.
51058	352396	251563	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues to the northwest. Disappears under dense undergrowth.
51059	352527	251489	Trackway	Post medieval/ modern	Possible ride. Extends to the west, possibly into another landholding. Upslope drop on north side c.1.20m, near vertical, 4m wide, drop on downslope to natural topography. The south side is marked by a field boundary.
51059	352457	251483	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.
51059	352409	251475	Trackway	Post medieval	Trackway 1, extends into very dense undergrowth.
51059	352383	251453	Trackway	Modern	Little wear, evidence of tyres.
51059			Trackway	Modern	Extends down to road
51059	351993	251474	Trackway	Post medieval	Trackway 1, as previous. Still very overgrown.
51059	351924	251467	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.

51060	352457	251468	Trackway	Post medieval	Second trackway below first. Drop to south c.1.50m over 2.50m onto a flat platform. Very overgrown.
51060	352408	251471	Trackway	Post medieval	Second trackway, very overgrown, appears to end at this point.
51061	351974	251514	Trackway	Post medieval	(3) Junction of three tracks (mentioned before). One west, one east and southwest.
51061	351877	251477	Trackway	Post medieval	(3) Continues to the west, another split however to the southwest.
51061	351752	251427	Trackway	Post medieval	(3)Continues.
51061	351612	251391	Trackway	Post medieval	(3) Continues.
51061	351482	251382	Trackway	Post medieval	(3) Continues.
51061	351450	251439	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.
51062	351202	251608	Trackway	Modern	Turning circle.
51062	350995	251498	Trackway	Post medieval	Follows base of lynchet. 2m wide, upslope drop c.1.20m over 1.20m, downslope drop c0.50m over 1m.
51062	350928	251606	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.
51063	350820	251590	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned east-west, 4.50m wide, bank on downslope, 0.70m over 3m, upslope drop c.0.60m over 2m.
51063	350810	251597	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.

51064	350784	251606	Trackway	Post medieval	Another trackway aligned east-west adjacent to the previous large modern trackway, cuts the previous field boundary.
51065	350756	251627	Bank and ditch/ field boundary	Post medieval	Continues in a northwesterly direction, down towards the road. Ditch is bigger, 1m wide x 1m deep. Curves towards the north.
51066	350904	251203	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Continues as a Holloway. 1.40m wide x 0.20m deep, becoming deeper. Hawthorne lined.
51066	350922	251195	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Upslope sides (west), 4m deep, downslope 2m deep, coppicing present. Spring enters Holloway at this point.
51066	350874	251209	Trackway	Post medieval	2.50m wide x 0.15m deep, coppice trees either side. Extends to the northwest c.30m
51066	350881	251214	Trackway	Post medieval	Continues.
51066	350939	251199	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Continues.
51067	350960	251209	Trackway	Post medieval	Opposite side of the stream, continuation of earlier reading. Parallel to previous track.
51067	350875	251271	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Drop to the south, 1.40m over 4m.
51067	350883	251261	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Continues towards the southwest. Drop towards the west 1.50m over 1m, base 1.20m.
51067	350996	251178	Trackway	Post medieval	Appears to end at a platform.

51067	351152	251181	Trackway/ bridge	Post medieval	Trackway, east side of stream crosses a bridge over the stream to connect with the platform.
51068	351163	251156	Trackway	Post medieval	Extends from platform, 8m wide at this point, parallel to the railway, extends out to the road opposite the Railway Inn.
51068	351145	251186	Bridge	Post medieval	Engineering bricks, circular tunnel, brick lined, two rows deep, above this are large carved stone blocks (from somewhere else). From stream bed to overlying trackway, c.2.50-3m, max width, 5-6m.
51069	351913	251447	Trackway	Post medieval	Parallel to trackway 1, more eroded than 1.
51070	352107	252110	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Adjacent to track.
51070	352150	252084	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	No longer visible.
51071	352018	252066	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	2m wide at base x 1.50m deep, tree lined but no visible banks.
51071	352013	252109	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Disappears into thick undergrowth.
51071	352019	252130	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Holloway appears again after dense undergrowth
51071	352024	252142	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Ends at this point next to the river.

51072	351380	-	Field boundary	Post medieval	Very straight boundary. Very close to lynchet, extends to the east. Bank, 1.20m wide x 0.15m high, dropping into a ditch on the south side, very eroded, coppice trees along it.
51072	351420	251615	Field boundary	Post medieval	Cut by trackway
51073	350973	252648	Holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Continues. Curves towards the east. Further extension extends to the southeast.
51073	350973	252648	Holloway	Post medieval	Southeast extension.
51074	350981	252559	Holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Southeast extension. Upslope drop (east) 2m over 4m, base 1.50m wide and downslope drop into Holloway c.0.80m over 1.50m. significant feature.
51074	350999	252612	Holloway		As previous.
51075	351047	252452	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Extends off the modern track, extending to the southwest, 2.50m wide x c.1.50m deep.
51076	351020	252402	Holloway	Post medieval	Similar to last one and parallel to it. Extends down to where linear quarry ends.
51077	351000	252373	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Another Holloway, base c.2m wide, west drop c.1m over 2.50m, east drop 0.80m over 3m. Continues roughly to the northeast but we are going downslope.
51077	350988	252425	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Dimensions remain consistent.
51077	351014	252299	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Back on Holloway. East side marked by quarry. This is cut by the quarry.

51077	351143	252122	Holloway	Medieval	Continues.
51077	351161	252077	Holloway	Medieval	Cuts track.
51078	351058	252161	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Turns towards the west.
51078	351000	252198	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Turns towards the northwest.
51078	350995	252239	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Joins previous holloways.
51078	351158	252076	Holloway	Medieval/ post medieval	Continues from the lynchet type quarry. Aligned east-west.
51078	351562	251797	Field boundary	Medieval/ post medieval	Hawthorne and oak tree lined. Ditch c.1m wide just inside modern boundary x 0.50m deep.
51079	350823	251518	Holloway	Medieval	Break in lynchet, c.3m wide x 1.50m deep. Possible Holloway that extends to the north. Entrance through medieval field system?
51079	350817	251529	Holloway	Medieval	Splits into two at this point, northeast and northwest. It is to be noted that underfoot is very wet within this feature.
51079	350810	251536	Holloway	Medieval	Northwesterly extension has ended.
51079	350807	251560	Holloway	Medieval	Northeasterly extension, shallows out, very overgrown.
51079	350802	251579	Holloway	Post medieval/ modern	“forked” Holloway. Cuts the bank and ditch at this point.

51080	351461	251626	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extending to the south from the field boundary, is a bank and ditch extending down towards the lynchet. Identified under foot as too overgrown. Drop of 0.25m over 0.50m into slight ditch, then rise c.0.30m on east side.
51081	350953	251186	Trackway	Post medieval	Upslope from western trackway, c.10m upslope, extends from this location to the northwest, coppicing present. 3.50m wide x 0.40m deep. Replaced previous Holloway.
51083	351007	251133	Trackway	Post medieval	Further upslope, aligned roughly northwest-southeast, upslope drop c.1.50m deep, 1.80m wide. Visible for c.60m to the northwest. Coppicing along edge.
51083	351034	251135	Trackway	Post medieval	Turns to the east.
51083	351093	251154	Trackway	Post medieval	This trackway joins with first trackway on this side of the stream.
51084	351403	251242	Holloway	Post medieval	Extends from the road into the wood, northeast, north side 4.50m deep over 3m, base 2.30m wide, south side 1.30m deep over 0.80m. substantial mature trees present.
51085	351421	251268	Holloway	Post medieval	Large Holloway extending upslope from road and quarry. Upslope, west, c.5m high, steep sided, base 2.30m-3m wide, east side 2.30m deep. Bank along east side parallel to Holloway at this point.
51085	351427	251289	Holloway	Post medieval	Curves to the northwest at this point.

51085	351425	251287	Holloway	Post medieval	Continues.
51085	351419	251296	Holloway	Post medieval	Changes direction to the west. Upslope drop 2m x 2.30m wide x south side drop into Holloway 1.80m.
51085	351383	251309	Holloway	Post medieval	Changes direction. Very overgrown.
51085	351283	251340	Holloway	Post medieval	Changes direction, upslope drop is now 0.70m over 1.20m, downslope side, drop 0.40m over 0.40m.
51085	351246	251365	Holloway	Post medieval	Changes direction to the north.
51085	351239	251408	Holloway	Post medieval	Back on large Holloway, changes direction.
51085	351241	251439	Holloway	Post medieval	Changes direction.
51085	351255	251439	Holloway	Post medieval	Appears to end. It disappears to nothing but there is nothing there.
51085	351252	251457	Holloway	Post medieval	A very slight dip might indicate the continuation of this Holloway towards the northwest.
51086	350974	252644	Platform	Post medieval	Raised edges on three sides. The upslope drop c.1.70m over 2.50m. platform c.2m wide, the downslope drop c.1m over 1.50m. north side of platform rises c.0.0.80m onto platform, south end bank drops onto platform c.0.75m over 1.50m.
51087	350997	252455	Platform	Post medieval	Significant sized spoil heap.
51088	35092		Log store	Post medieval	4-5m diameter, overlooking the stream next to the drainage channel.

51089	350996	251178	Log store	Post medieval	At end of trackway 81, rectangular 10m x 8m, cut into the upslope, still c.3m above previous trackway. Drop at south end c1.20m where there is another spring.
51090	351389	251258	Building platform.	Post medieval	Back in large quarry, large flat area, rectangular, roughly north-south, 10-12m x 8-9m
51091	351107	251478	Platform	Post medieval	At the end of the Holloway. Modern forestry track cuts through it. Very overgrown.
51092	351686	251797	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Aligned east west with old coppice trees.
51093	351367	252083	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Stops at trackway. Aligned north-south. 2m high x 5m wide. Ditch on southeast side, 1.50m wide.
51093	351339	252014	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Modern fence along top.
51093	351323	251970	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Turns to the northeast.
51093	351302	251953	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Turns more southerly.
51093	351268	251902	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Turns to the west.
51093	351240	251920	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Turns to the north.
51093	351244	251937	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Appears to have finished.

51093	351178	251913	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Old coppice trees. Ditch 1m wide x 0.30m high, bank c.2.50m.
51093	351123	251898	Field boundary	Medieval/ post medieval	Ditch 1.50m wide, bank 1m high from base of ditch x 4m wide. Mature trees. Extends to the northwest, visible for c.40m.
51094	352525	251491	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extends to the south. Bank 1.50m wide x 0.10m. relict trees and evidence of pleaching. Very straight. Is not visible above the previous trackway.
51095	351408	251489	Field boundary	Post medieval	From the lynchet to this point is a field boundary, infilling a medieval field system. Very straight up hill. Bank on west side c.2.20m x 0.15m high, drops into ditch on east side, 0.25m x 0.50m wide. Coppice trees along its length.
51095	351375	251535	Field boundary	Post medieval	Curves at this point. Nice coppice trees.
51095	351356	251579	Field boundary	Post medieval	Ends at this point, at the base of a large lynchet.
51096	350810	251597	Field boundary	Post medieval	Bank extends away from the north side of the trackway. Aligned northwest-southeast, 2.50m wide bank.
51096	350782	251607	Field boundary	Post medieval	Noticeable ditch associated with the bank at this point, on south side 1m wide x 0.20m deep.
51096	352018	252066	Trackway	Modern	Machine cut trackway.
51096	351529	251655	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extends up to the wood edge/field boundary.

51096	350755	251625	Field boundary	Post medieval	Again cut by a modern trackway. Ditch no connect with the ditch associated with the modern trackway.
51097	350739	251621	Field boundary	Post medieval	Another feature, much larger than the last, 2.50m wide, top of bank to base of ditch 0.80m over 0.80. aligned east-west.
51097	350727	251649	Field boundary	Post medieval	Dimensions as previous.
51097	350738	251666	Field boundary	Post medieval	Bottom of this feature. Very straight. 1.5m deep x 0.60m at this point.
51097	350746	251594	Field boundary	Post medieval	More eroded.
51097	350756	251584	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Bank 3m wide x 0.80-m high, far more significant, gently curving towards the east. Ploughing north to south rather east to west.
51098	350865	251600	Field boundary	Post medieval	2.50m wide x 0.60m, ditch on downslope, very overgrown. Possibly associated with a similar feature on the footpath, south of the siting tower. Very straight.
51098	350761	251565	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extends towards the west.
51099	351373	251450	Field boundary	Post medieval	No longer present.
51099	351361	251499	Field boundary	Post medieval	Aligned north-south, ditch 0.10m deep c.1m wide, bank on west side, very slight, parallel to previous field boundary.
51100	351266	251453	Field boundary	Post medieval	Appears to start here, extends to the north. Drop c.0.50m over 1.30m. curving.

51100	351245	251496	Field boundary	Post medieval	Possible slight ditch on the west side. Aligned north-south. One of numerous north-south boundaries between lynchets.
51101	351539	251630	Field boundary	Medieval	Drop into wood (to the west) c.0.50m over 2m, nice coppice, drop on east side, then rise to existing wood edge c.0.50m over 1.20m. woodedge moved approx 4m to the east. Aligned roughly northwest-southeast. This boundary is "S" shaped.
51102	350921	252562	Delve	unknown	Shallow depression behind lynchet. 1.50m wide x 0.15m deep.
51103	350949	252552	Delve	Unknown	Another feature, similar to previous. Aligned roughly northeast – southwest. Upslope drop 0.10m over 0.50, very shallow bank also visible. Very overgrown.
51104	350981	252333	Spoil heap	Post medieval	Spoil next to linear quarry, overgrown, c. 25m diameter x drop to modern trackway on west side c.2m over 3.50m.
51105	351060	252284	Depression	Unknown	1.50m deep x 20m long x 8m wide, very overgrown
51106			Woodedge	Modern	Marked by modern road edge, drop into wood of c.1m over a distance of 1.50m.
51107	351935	251946	Woodedge	Medieval/ post medieval	Metal fence, on a drop into the wood c.0.35m over 0.30m. At base is a track c.2.50m wide.
51107	352110	251899	Woodedge	Modern	Marked by wire fence as previously mentioned.
51108	350703	251627	Bank	Modern	Roadside bank.

51109	350905	252677	Wood boundary		Northwest boundary.
51109	350971	252653	Woodedge	Post medieval/modern	Coppice trees. Very wide bank at this point, 1.50m wide still very straight.
51110	350930	252243	Boundary/ wood bank	Medieval/post medieval	Aligned east-west. 6m wide x 0.80m high over 2m, possible double bank c.3m apart.
51110	350972	252234	Boundary/ wood bank	Medieval/post medieval	Extends under dense undergrowth from here.
51110	350991	252236	Boundary/ wood bank	Medieval/post medieval	Continues.
51110	351038	252241	Boundary/ wood bank	Medieval/post medieval	Continues. Very overgrown, boundary identified as it was walked over.
51111	352191	251588	Lynchet	Medieval	Natural and significant drop off to the south, marked with modern fence. Very overgrown and coppicing.
51111	352304	251603	Woodedge	Modern	Fence along ridgeline. Coppice trees along edge.
51112	351061	251039	Boundary	Modern	Modern fence line, ownership boundary with local homeowner.
51113	352093	251836	Bank	Post medieval	Very slight, aligned roughly east-west, tree lined.
51113	352093	251836	Bank	Post medieval	Possible garden. Further bank extends to north and south from this point. Substantial laurel bushes to north, separated by 7-8m, extending c.20m.

51113	352103	251870	Bank	Post medieval	North-south aligned bank previously mentioned continues. This is a small bank marks inner edge of wood. Actual edge c.16m away and hawthorn lined.
51114	352237	252084	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	3m wide x 0.35m high, aligned roughly north-south, no ditch evident, tree lined. Older elder trees present but on a different alignment.
51114	352242	252091	Field boundary	Medieval/post medieval	4m wide and the ditch 2m. bank c.0.20m over 1m. Elder trees line the bank. Area generally very overgrown.
51115	351007	252563	Bank	Post medieval	Small bank, 1.50m wide x 0.15m high. Parallel to the last Holloway.
51116	351043	252629	Relict boundary	Medieval/post medieval	Aligned roughly east-west. Curving Bank c.2.50m wide x 0.20m high. Hawthorne lined and pleached. Specimen trees in area. It appears that the quarry post dates this boundary.
51117	350911	252151	Bank	Medieval/post medieval	Aligned roughly north-south. Just off modern trackway, visible for c.20m
51118	351433	251264	Bank	Post medieval	1.80m wide, drop on east c.0.40m over 0.30m, drop on west, into Holloway i.e. c.5m.
51118	351435	251285	Bank	Post medieval	Continues. Cut through by small drainage channel.
51119			Ditch	Post medieval	1m wide x 0.40m deep, steep sided, no spoil evident. Dense ground cover.
51119	350744	251555	Ditch	Post medieval	Splits into four at this point, to south and north.

51119	350765	251564	Ditch	Post medieval	Original ditch line appears to have stopped.
51120	352017	252059	Ditch		North south aligned ditch extending from the north side of the trackway. Drop into wood 1m over 2m, does not extend to the south side of the track.
51121	351881	252093	Spring	Post medieval/ modern	Located at top of stream. Two large tank and one narrow one buried in the ground. Tank 1, c.2m long, 2m long x 0.35m wide x 1.50m deep, a narrow channels connects with the second tank. 2m long x 1.20m wide. The third tank is 2m x 2m. All tanks made with concrete, walls c.0.12 m thick. Feature still functioning.
51121	351882	252084	Spring	Post medieval/ modern	Built into the upslope, concrete, red sandstone walls on iether side. Brick structure interior. Water tank opening c.1m x 1.50m high, hinges present to suggest a wooden door. Inside, three walls brick, c.2.20m square. Southern corner, low down inverted roof tile below which is a steady flow of water. R.S.J aligned east west above the water level and a second aligned north south above it. Roof appears to be concrete.
51122	351864	252116	Ditch/ possible compartment boundary	Post medieval/ modern	South of track. 0.90m wide, very straight. No visible spoil.

51123	351098	252051	Ditch	Unknown	2m wide x 1.50m deep, flat bottom, very overgrown. Extends to the northwest from this point.
51124	351376	251627	Levelled area/ platform	Unknown	Level area, 10m diameter, upslope drop 0.35m, drop onto platform from the southeast of c.0.25m. function unclear
51125	350748	251553	Channel	Post medieval/ modern	Drainage channel does a 90 degree turn, in an easterly direction.
51125	350781	251525	Channel	-	Forks. Extends towards road and head in a southeast direction. Very straight.
51125	350733	251502	Channel	-	Continues up to road. Possible bank on south. Unclear if this is a purpose dug drainage ditch or is a relict field boundary.
51125	350869	251452	Channel	-	Continues. Dimensions as previous.
51126	350923		Drainage channel	Medieval/ Post medieval	0.50m wide x 0.50m, extends to the east from the Holloway to the stream. This appears to represent early drainage for the Holloway before it became so worn.
51127	350939	251199	Drainage channel	Medieval/ Post medieval	Second such feature. Extends to the east, parallel with the first. That these channels are so high up the section suggest either age or use.
51128	351435	251285	Channel	Post medieval	Drainage channel, 0.50m wide x 1m deep. At an angle through the bank, early feature before Holloway has reached its current depth.

51129	351628	251991	Wall	Post medieval	At the top of the previous trackway both sides are lined with dry stonewalling but the east side is most substantial. It lines a deep bend in the trackway. In total it covers an area c8m long and stands to a height of 3.50m.
51130	350944	252644	Saw pit	Post medieval	6m long x 3m wide, spoil on downslope, south side.
23305	351965	252172	Bridge	Post medieval	Bridge over the river in front of Hampton Court.
39802	351414	251258	Quarry	Post medieval	Entrance into a substantial quarry. Trackway, extending to the southwest off previous holloway. 3m wide.

Validation

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

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

Dr. K. Ray, County Archaeologist