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Herefordshire Archaeology
Conservation and Environmental Planning
Planning Services
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Herefordshire Council

**Herefordshire Woodlands Pilot
Study: Phase 1
Woodland on the Foxley Estate.
Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 57**
May 2002, revised 2004.

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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 Pilot Study: Phase 1 Woodland on the Foxley Estate.

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 57, May 2002, (revised 2004).

Summary:

The survey described in this report formed part of a pilot study in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in the wood concerned. A hand held G.P.S unit was used to record the location of features encountered. Structures were recorded within the woodland that illustrate the intensive use of the woodland resource in the late and post medieval periods, saw pits, charcoal burning platforms, quarries and woodland management boundaries were observed. Evidence for prehistoric land use was also registered in the form of a double ditched enclosure from which a series of boundaries could be traced. A possible barrow or cairn was also noted.

It is clear that much of the woodland included in this survey has been intensively managed for many centuries. However some areas provide glimpses into medieval and prehistoric agricultural practices which have only been preserved as upstanding features because they have been covered in woodland.

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

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

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Introduction

This report has provides an account of a rapid survey of part of the woodland on the Foxley Estate, (EHE32139). The survey was undertaken as part of a pilot 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. Nonetheless, 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 stage two survey will re-visit woodlands identified in the stage one study as being of high archaeological potential and a more detailed survey undertaken. This will illustrate the density of archaeological sites within the woodland and record the relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland. The phase two survey will also expand the stage one survey and subject additional woodlands to rapid survey.

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.

The Foxley Estate was identified as containing an important series of private woodland areas in the centre of the county. Major D. Davenport kindly acceded to our request to undertake the survey and provided us with every assistance.

The woodland to the north and west of the estate was surveyed since it was decided that a survey of the whole woodland would be beyond the capacity of this pilot study to achieve. Bache Wood, Collier's Pit, Shukes Bank, Walks Wood, Burton Hill, and part of Dark Hill Wood were visited. Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted. A summary S.M.R. report by Hereford and Worcester Archaeological Service was also consulted but no entries were found within the present woodland in either source.

Method

An initial reconnaissance visit was made by Dr. Keith Ray and Tim Hoverd in the company of Major Davenport. The survey subsequent to this visit comprised a rapid assessment of the potential of the woodland to contain well preserved archaeological features. Features were mapped using a hand-held Garmin 12 XL Global Positioning System, enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

The wood was walked in transects aligned roughly north-west / south-east and approximately 50m apart. If a large feature was encountered and no other features of archaeological significance could be seen, then this feature was followed and features 50m either side of it recorded. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a dictaphone and were transcribed at a later date.

The survey examined 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.

Results

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 2002 survey results. The significance of recorded features and management implications are then commented upon within the discussion section. Appendix 1 contains a simple data base which cross references each site to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, (NGR), and the series of unique Sites and Monuments "Primary Record Numbers" (PRN), allocated following the transcription. These numbers are referred to within both the text and illustrations. They are prefixed by HSM, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

Woodland management features

A total of fifteen charcoal burning platforms were recorded. These ranged in size from 6-10m in diameter and in the main comprised a level, circular platform with a pronounced,

semi-circular, down-slope lip. These were often recorded in small clusters of three or four. They are often in close association with saw pits suggesting that both coppicing for charcoal and the felling of lumber was practised at the same time. This would have necessitated an under-storey of coppice timber and an over-storey of standards for lumber.

Eight saw pits were recorded. Their earthwork remains comprise an oval depression between 4 and 6m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.3-0.5m deep with spoil on their down-slope sides. Associated with many of the saw pits were rectangular platforms presumably for stacking sawn or squared timber on, the storage of charcoal or even seasonal accommodation.

Former Land Use

A number of features were recorded during the survey relating to former land-use. The most significant of which was a double ditched rectangular enclosure approximately 40m wide and 60m long, (HSM 32146). This is thought to represent the earthwork remains of late prehistoric or Romano-British farmstead. Associated with this were two banks HSM 32147 and HSM 32153, which ran north along the contour and represent field boundaries. Immediately to the north-east of the upper one of these boundaries, (HSM 32147) was a clearance cairn or small barrow, (HSM 32152). This was approximately 8m in diameter and 1.8m high.

A series of four strip lynchets were apparent, (HSM 32217). These were located on a south facing slope within Walks Wood and indicate a phase during which it was necessary to bring more marginal areas of the valley into intensive agriculture in the medieval period.

A group of three rectangular platforms were recorded within Shukes Bank, (HSM 32230) these appear to represent either seasonal or permanent settlement. They were in close association with a series of 5m wide and 0.5m high ridges, (HSM 32231), possibly lazy-bedding, suggesting small scale market gardening.

Woodland boundaries

In general woodland boundary banks were found to be well preserved on all edges of all the woods surveyed. They did however vary in form and scale and appear to represent a number of phases. HSM 32140 is particularly sinuous, running down the southern slope of Park Wood and may well represent a primary phase of woodland management during the Saxon or early medieval period.

A considerable number of compartment boundaries were identified. These all appear to relate to the post-medieval period. Many, e.g. HSM 32199 can be seen to cut or overly medieval features and is in-turn cut by later features, particularly quarries and carriage-ways. This suggests that much of the present woodland was laid out, or re-organised in the late-medieval or post-medieval period.

Industrial features

Thirteen quarries or areas of quarrying were recorded during the course of the survey. These were located either on the ridge crest or on the southern and western slopes and ranged in size from industrial scale quarrying, HSM 32159 approximately 10m deep and 70m long. Other quarries took the form of localised areas or individual scoops approximately 6m in diameter and 1.5m deep suggesting a less formal industry.

Designed Landscape features

During the survey a number of carriage rides were recorded, HSM 32160, 32163 and 32165. These were predominantly recorded within the western portion of the estate and were constructed under the supervision of Uvedale Price, the picturesque landscape architect.

Discussion and Implications

Site and feature condition

The survey recorded a wide range of features dating from the late 19th century to the late prehistoric period. These included features associated with woodland management, industry, settlement and previous land use. The majority of features recorded were particularly well preserved and coherent. Relatively subtle earthworks such as compartment banks and carriage rides show up well even on level ground.

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The survey of the woodland on the Foxley Estate provides an important insight into past woodland management and land-use. The surviving earthworks document the changing environment over several millennia. The woodland management features recorded suggest an intensively managed, mixed woodland with both coppice and an over-storey of standards.

Implications regarding site condition

Woodland boundary banks and compartment boundaries generally survive well as do other woodland management features and features relating to former land-use. Relationships can be established between the woodland management features and earlier features.

Implications for future management

Existing access routes should be used for future management and extraction of the woodland. The density and overall state of preservation of such a wide range of features suggest that little damage has occurred in recent years. Particular care should be taken to avoid further damaging features identified as prehistoric in date. Medieval agricultural features are of major interest as are the complexity of woodland management features, and carriage rides.

Implications for future field work.

This area of woodland has 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 a detailed series of phases illustrating the changing management of the woodland and the extent of former land use. A more detailed survey would bring more subtle relationships out and may reveal the extent of medieval agriculture and the survival of earlier land use.

Discussion

The survey has shown that much of archaeological significance survives in a good state of preservation within the Foxley Estate woodland. These features cover all aspects of land use from relatively modern quarrying, (for lime and/or building stone), through a period of many hundreds of years of woodland management, and into a time in the medieval period when some of the area surveyed was under the plough. This survey has however recorded features of even greater antiquity and of major significance to our understanding of early land-use. Settlement and extensive field systems were recorded dating from the Romano-British or Iron Age period which indicate that much if not all of the area surveyed was under farmland.

Park Wood contains a number of boundaries and an enclosure which appear to exist beneath all other woodland management features. These features are not related to woodland management and appear to be the remains of a late prehistoric farmstead and associated field system. There are several types of woodland compartment boundaries within Park Wood most of which date from the medieval and post medieval periods, however the particularly sinuous type may date from the Saxon or early medieval period. Throughout the wood there are charcoal burning platforms, saw pits and quarries most of which date from the post medieval period. Carriage rides were also noted in this wood; their proximity to some quarries and charcoal platforms suggest that many of these features had fallen into disuse prior to the carriage way construction.

Walks Wood contains medieval strip lynchets on areas of its south facing slopes, indicating that at least some of this area was under the plough for a substantial period of time. Charcoal burning platforms, quarries and woodland boundaries were also present.

The northern half of Shukes Bank contained the earthwork remains of a small farmstead or similar type of settlement consisting of three level platforms associated with an area of very large ridge and furrow or possibly lazy bedding dating from the medieval period or early post medieval period. There were also many charcoal burning platforms and a very well preserved section of wood bank surviving on its southern edge.

The southern half of Shukes Bank contains few features except the wood bank and this suggests a the implementation of a different type of planting / management regime involving a greater amount of surface disturbance than any other woodland visited in this survey.

Collier's Pit contains much quarrying and has good survival of compartment boundaries, many of which are marked on the current Ordnance Survey map suggesting that they are either relatively modern or are well established and have been used continuously for a considerable period of time.

Only the northern half of Bache Wood was visited. This contained some well preserved boundaries, saw pits and charcoal burning platforms. The features noted were however less dense as far as their spatial relationships than many other areas of the woodland in this survey. This suggests that Bache Wood may not be as ancient as other areas of woodland on the estate. The steepness of slope in the central and southern portions of Bache Wood renders the construction of many features identified elsewhere, e.g. saw-pits and charcoal burning platforms, impossible.

Burton Hill and Yazor Wood both contain a large number of well preserved compartment boundaries, charcoal burning platforms and quarries. Many of the quarries cut the compartment boundaries suggesting an 18th or early 19th century date for much of the quarrying on the estate.

Discussion

Provisional interpretation

The potential for good preservation of archaeological features within the woodlands surveyed is generally high. The quantity of features recorded illustrates well the intensive nature of past woodland management. The complexity of the Foxley woodlands is added to by the numerous carriageways which criss-cross the landscape and were constructed to the design of Uvedale Price, the picturesque landscape architect. These in turn have relationships between features which they cut or which have been constructed over them, all of which helps to date activities in some woodland areas.

The enclosure recorded is c. 80m long and 60m wide with a double ditch and bank on its north, west and east sides. It appears that a linear bank runs from this enclosure to the north-west for c. 200m and that c. 100m to the south of this bank there is a second running parallel. It is thought that the enclosure is for a large farmstead dating from the Iron Age and that the banks represent part of what would have been an extensive field system. The 8m diameter mound may be associated with the field system and represents a clearance cairn. It may however be a survivor from the Bronze Age and be remains of a round barrow.

This survey has identified a range of well preserved features within the wood reflecting the variety of industries and management regimes spanning over 2 millennia.

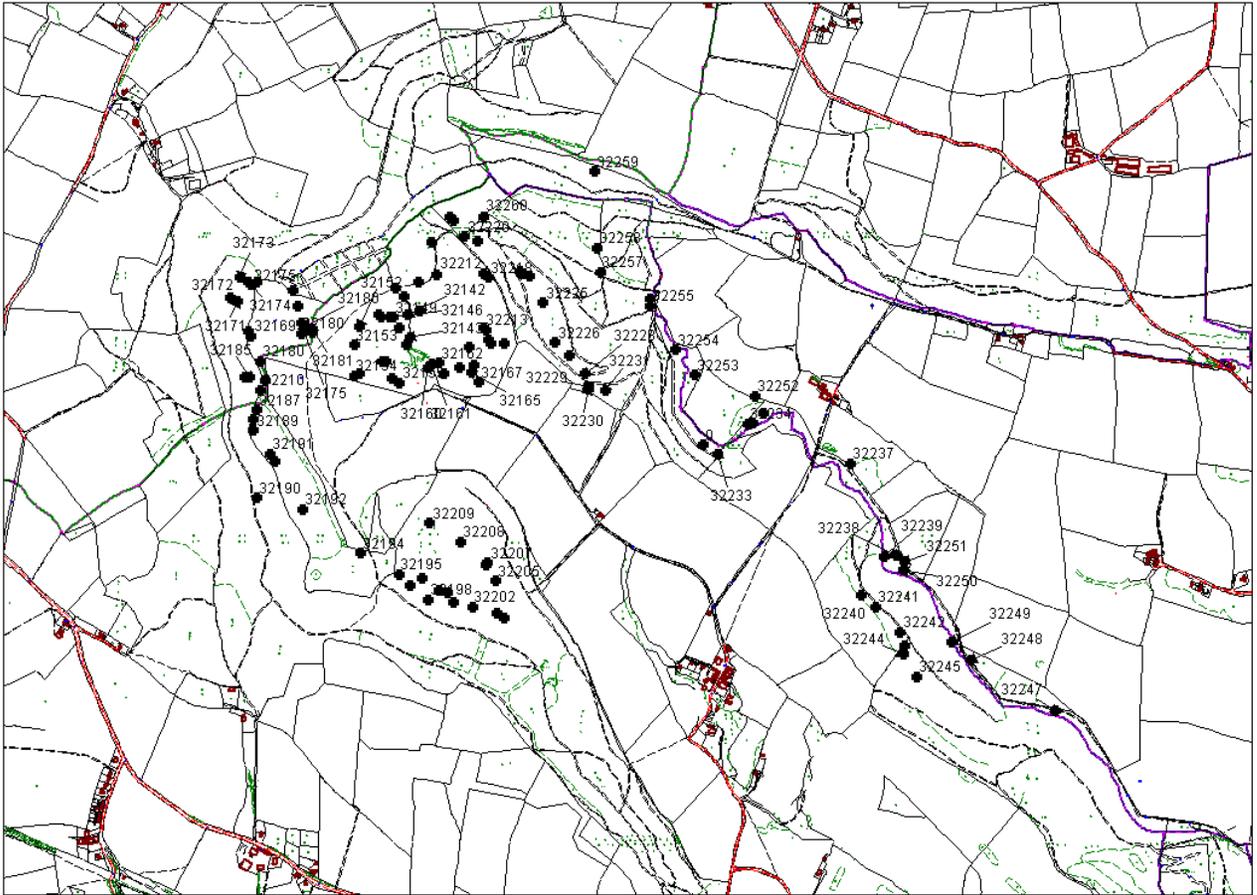


Figure 2: Location of earthworks recorded during the survey.

Significance

The survey has shown that much of archaeological significance survives in a good state of preservation. These features cover all aspects of land use from relatively modern quarrying, through a period of many hundreds of years of woodland management. The enclosure and apparent field system illustrate that certainly in later prehistory this area was not wooded.

The presence of the prehistoric enclosure is highly significant as sites such as these surviving as earthworks are very rare. The importance of this one is increased by the fact that it appears to have a field system associated with it and a barrow or clearance cairn.

A variety of wood banks and boundaries have been recorded. These too are of considerable use in understanding the changing layouts of many areas of woodland. Many relationships between boundaries have been established and these have helped to

produce at least a basic understanding of the main periods of land use and management systems.

The results from this rapid survey suggest that the landscape on all but the steepest slopes was open and being used as pasture and arable in the Iron Age, (subject to the dating of the enclosure and associated structures). The sinuous banks suggest that there were small patches of managed wood land, possibly wood pasture in the Saxon and/or early medieval periods, on the hill tops and on some of the south facing slopes.

Many of these small areas of managed woodland were joined together in the medieval period and a more formal system of wood banks and compartment boundaries was laid out. Population pressure and/or climatic conditions meant that strip lynchets were constructed in some areas enabling some steep south-facing slopes to be ploughed. This was probably only a short lived episode.

During the later medieval period the woodland expanded further taking in the strip lynchets and most slopes leaving the valley base under arable and pasture. The settlement within the northern part of Shukes Bank may well date from this period and suggests that a small number of people were living within the woodland on a permanent basis.

During the post-medieval period the woodland reached its maximum size. The need for charcoal and timber meant that woodlands were managed on an industrial scale in order to satisfy demand. Large woodland compartments were often sub-divided and coppicing rotations modified in order to produce more timber faster. Although at Foxley this expansion and intensification of woodland management may have been more controlled than in other areas due to the process of landscape design and the construction of carriage rides and viewing points.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the land owner and staff of the Foxley Estate.

Archive

2 dictaphone tapes
This document.

Appendix 1: Database of features and grid references.

SMR	East	North	Site type	Period	Description
32140	3990	4882	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is c. 2m wide and 0.5m deep. The bank is c. 2m wide 0.25m wide.
32141	3993	4879	ditch	Post-medieval	ditch 0.3m deep and 1.5m wide.
32142	3994	4874	ditch	Post-medieval	
32143	3995	4866	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	c. 8m deep, 80m long and 60m wide.
32144	3994	4863	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is 1.5m wide.
32145	3991	4869	platform	Post-medieval	7m in diameter and roughly circular.
32146	3988	4872	earthwork enclosure	Prehistoric	c. 80m long (NW/SE) and 50m wide (NE/SW).
32147	3997	4884	bank and ditch	Prehistoric	bank is c. 3m wide as is the ditch, which is 0.3m deep.
32148	3998	4875	platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and very roughly circular.
32149	3989	4873	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 7m in diameter.
32150	3985	4873	ditch	Post-medieval	
32151	3984	4873	lynchet	Post-medieval	
32152	3978	4869	circular mound	Prehistoric	8m in diameter and 2.5m high.
32153	3976	4864	bank and ditch	Prehistoric	
32154	3976	4853	ditch	Post-medieval	3m wide.
32155	3978	4854	quarry	Post-medieval	c. 20m wide and it is c. 30m long.
32156	3985	4858	platform	Post-medieval	
32157	3987	4858	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is 6m wide and the ditch is 4-5m wide.
32158	3989	4852	ditch	Post-medieval	c 1.5m wide.
32159	3991	4851	quarry	Post-medieval	10m deep and 70m long.
32160	4001	4856	carriage ride	Post-medieval	c. 3m wide.
32161	4002	4857	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	facing south and 7m in diameter.
32162	4004	4857	saw pit	post medieval	c. 3m long and 1.5m wide.

32163	4006	4854	intersection	Post-medieval	
32164	4011	4856	saw pit	post medieval	aligned SW/NE and is 3m long and 1.5m wide with spoil on SE.
32165	4015	4854	carriageway	Post-medieval	
32166	4016	4857	saw pit	post medieval	this has spoil to the SE and is 3m long and 1m wide.
32167	4017	4857	quarry spoil	Post-medieval	running south for c. 80m.
32168	4014	4863	ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is c. 2m wide and 0.3m deep.
32169	3942	4866	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	the bank is 2m wide and 0.5m high. Ditch to the east.
32170	3942	4868	old quarrying	Post-medieval	c. 4m deep running N/W.
32171	3938	4878	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and facing N/W.
32172	3936	4879	quarry scoops	Post-medieval	running north for c. 50m.
32173	3939	4886	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 5m in diameter and facing north.
32174	3942	4884	quarry	Post-medieval	8m long and 5m wide.
32175	3943	4883	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	running N/S to the east of the bank.
32176	3944	4884	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32177	3956	4881	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32178	3958	4876	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32179	3959	4871	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32180	3960	4869	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 4.5m wide and 1m high with a ditch on the SE side which is 4m wide and 1m deep.
32181	3962	4868	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 7m in diameter.
32182	3962	4867	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32183	3959	4867	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32184	3946	4858	linear bank	Post-medieval	

32185	3942	4853	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	8m in diameter and facing west.
32186	3940	4853	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8-10m in diameter.
32187	3944	4842	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is to the east and the bank is 1m high and 2m wide.
32188	3943	4839	platform	Post-medieval	8-10m long and 4m wide facing S/W.
32189	3943	4835	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and facing west.
32190	3944	4813	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32191	3949	4827	quarries	Post-medieval	to N/E of track and run to the S/E for c. 50m.
32192	3950	4825	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32193	3960	4809	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32194	3978	4795	quarries	Post-medieval	running south for c. 80m.
32195	3991	4788	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 2m wide and 0.5m high and the ditch is on the south side.
32196	3999	4787	modern track	Post-medieval	
32197	3995	4784	small scoop	Post-medieval	c. 4m in diameter.
32198	4001	4779	saw pit	post medieval	spoil is on the NE side and it is 3.5m long and 1.5m wide.
32199	4004	4783	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is south of the bank and is c. 4m wide.
32200	4007	4780	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 3m wide and 0.3m high and ditch is to west.
32201	4009	4779	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is to NE and is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Bank is 1.5m high and 0.3m wide.
32202	4015	4777	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	banks are c. 1.5m wide and 0.4m high.
32203	4023	4775	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32204	4025	4774	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is 4m wide and 1m high and ditch is 4m wide.
32205	4023	4786	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	7m in diameter and is 5. 5m back from the scarp edge.
32206	4020	4791	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	

32207	4020	4792	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and facing east.
32208	4011	4798	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	the bank is c. 3m wide and 0.25m high and the ditch is to its north side is c. 3m wide and 0.2m deep.
32209	4001	4805	saw pit	post medieval	aligned SE/NW with the spoil on its northern side.
32210	3945	4848	bank	Post-medieval	c. 3m wide with a 2m wide ditch to its north.
32211	3947	4851	bank	Post-medieval	
32212	4004	4887	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 4m wide and the ditch is to the north of it and is 2m wide and 0.5m deep. The bank is 0.4m high.
32213	4019	4869	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 5m in diameter facing SW.
32214	4020	4868	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32215	4020	4865	ditch	Post-medieval	
32216	4021	4864	ditch	Post-medieval	
32217	4026	4864	lynchets	Post-medieval	it runs south for c. 50m.
32218	4021	4886	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	8m in diameter and facing east.
32219	4019	4887	spring in small scoop	Post-medieval	
32220	4013	4899	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is 2m wide. Ditch is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.
32221	4017	4898	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 3m wide and 0.6m high. Ditch is c. 2m wide and 0.4m deep.
32222	4031	4888	saw pit	post medieval	aligned SE/NW and is 6m long and 2.5m wide with spoil on its SW side.
32223	4031	4887	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and facing SW.
32224	4034	4886	platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m long and 6m wide
32225	4038	4877	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32226	4042	4864	ditch or lynchet	Post-medieval	runs to the NW for c. 80 m.
32227	4047	4860	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	the bank is 2m wide and 0.5m high, the ditch is to its NW and is 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.
32228	4052	4854	linear quarries	Post-medieval	c. 20m wide and running in a NE direction.

32229	4054	4850	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 2m wide and 0.5m high and runs to the NW for c. 50m.
32230	4057	4849	platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m long and 4m wide and south facing.
32231	4059	4848	ditch and bank	Post-medieval	broad bank c. 5m wide and 0.5m high.
32232	4091	4831	wood	Post-medieval	
32233	4096	4827	wood bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32234	4106	4837	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32235	4107	4838	small quarry scoop	Post-medieval	c. 5m in diameter and 3m deep and is 5m SE of the boundary.
32236	4111	4841	linear quarry	Post-medieval	c. 20m wide and running east for c. 100m.
32237	4139	4824	hill top	Post-medieval	
32238	4154	4794	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	due west and c. 8m in diameter.
32239	4150	4794	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 4m wide and 0.3m high and ditch is 3m wide and 0.25m deep.
32240	4143	4781	lynchet	Post-medieval	c. 2m high.
32241	4148	4777	platform or quarry	Post-medieval	c. 1.8m and is 8m long and 5m wide.
32242	4156	4769	saw pit	post medieval	6m long and 2m wide.
32243	4157	4764	saw pit	post medieval	8m long and 2m wide with spoil on its SW side.
32244	4157	4762	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 7m in diameter and facing SW.
32245	4161	4754	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 1.5m wide and 0.5m wide and the ditch is c. 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep.
32246	4179	4746	hill slope	Post-medieval	
32247	4207	4743	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is 2.5m wide.
32248	4179	4760	quarry	Post-medieval	c. 2m deep and 8m in diameter.
32249	4173	4766	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank is c. 4m wide, 1.3m high and has a 3m wide ditch to NE side.
32250	4157	4789	quarry scoops	Post-medieval	one c. 5m in diameter and one c. 8m long and 4m wide.

32251	4157	4792	wood bank	Post-medieval	
32252	4108	4847	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	
32253	4088	4853	linear quarry	Post-medieval	c. 25m wide which runs SW.
32254	4082	4862	hill top	Post-medieval	
32255	4074	4876	ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is c. 4m wide and 1m deep.
32256	4074	4879	saw pit	post medieval	7m long and 3m wide aligned E/W.
32257	4057	4887	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	both bank and ditch are c. 1.5m wide and the bank is c. 1m high.
32258	4056	4895	ditch	Post-medieval	
32259	4055	4921	ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is 1.5m wide and 1m deep.
32260	4019	4906	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	bank and ditch are 2m wide. The ditch is 1m deep and the bank is 0.6m high.
32261	4008	4905	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is c. 2m wide and 0.5m deep.
32262	4009	4904	bank and ditch	Post-medieval	ditch is c. 3m wide and there is no bank visible.
32263	4002	4897	charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	c. 8m in diameter and facing east.

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