



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

**Herefordshire Woodlands  
Pilot Study: Phase 2  
Cherry Hill Wood  
Fownhope  
(SO 57819 35172)**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.77**

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

# Herefordshire Woodlands Pilot Scheme: Phase 2. Cherry Hill Wood Fownhope

## Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.77

Herefordshire Archaeology, October 2003.

### Summary:

*The survey described in this report, (EHE35778), formed part of a pilot study undertaken in partnership with 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.*

*Various structures were recorded within the wood, including medieval field boundaries, and intensive woodland management features from the post medieval period. Intensive industrial activity, namely quarrying was also identified from the last two hundred years.*

*It is important to note that Nupend Wood (Williams 2003) is also enclosed within the existing woodland boundary. This is especially important when considering the industrial use of Cherry Hill Wood. It is also interesting to note that no lime burning platforms were identified during this survey. However, their presence within Nupend Wood would suggest that they may be present in Cherry Hill Wood, but were not identified during this rapid survey.*

**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 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 Cherry Hill Wood, (EHE35778). The survey was undertaken as part of a pilot study undertaken in partnership with 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 consists of re-visiting woodlands identified in the phase 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 phase 1 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.

<i>Location</i>
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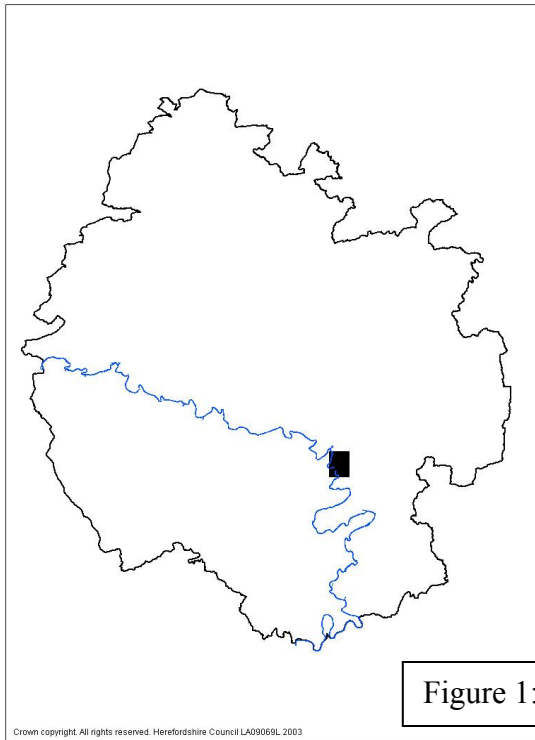


Figure 1: Site location

Cherry Hill Wood is located at NGR: SO 57819 35172, immediately north of Fownhope, Herefordshire. The woodland encompasses an area of Old Red Sandstone with limestone outcrops.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Cherry Hill Wood as woodland surrounded by the enclosure of former common arable fields with minimal insertion of boundaries.

### ***Previous fieldwork / records***

Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted and although numerous sites and finds dating as far back as the Neolithic period were recorded from Fownhope and the surrounding area, only six sites were recorded within the wood:

#### **Fownhope Park (NGR 5770 3470, HSM 24556)**

Post-medieval park

#### **Fownhope Park (NGR 5755 3555, HSM 31938)**

Medieval deer park

#### **Cherry Hill Camp (NGR SO 5780 3520, HSM No. 909 SAM 11)**

Situated to the west of Nupend Wood in what was Fownhope Park, this site covers an area of 2.2 hectares (Stanford 1976), with significant banks and ditches in evidence. Further reading references in the RCHME 1932 and Duncumb 1812, Hoverd 2002.

#### **Dyke (HSM 31937)**

Medieval land division

### **Linear bank (NGR 5720 3540, HSM 35717)**

Bank and ditch with small leaved coppice lime growing on it, c.200 years old. From Rock House east up to the north/south aligned ridge. The bank is on the north side. Possible woodland boundary, date unknown

### **Rock House (HSM 12055)**

Post-medieval

#### **Method**

Cherry Hill Wood was surveyed on April 2nd 2003. 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 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 (15.2 km) in transects aligned roughly north/south and approximately 50m to 100m 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 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***

Cherry Hill Wood covers the top and upper slopes of an area of Old Red Sandstone with limestone outcrops. Approximately 60% of its area consists of moderate to steep sided slopes, with a levelled area on which Cherry hill Camp has been constructed.

#### ***Survey Conditions***

The rapid walkover survey was conducted on 2nd April 2003. The weather was predominantly clear but with occasional drizzle.

The majority of the wood was accessible open woodland, but a combination of steep sided slopes and tree felling debris, especially on the east side of the wood meant that some small areas could not be surveyed.

## **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 HSM, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

### **Cherry Hill Hillfort (SAM 11, HSM 909)**

A brief inspection inside the hillfort was made in order to determine usage since the Iron Age. Unlike Wapley Hill Wood hillfort (Williams 2003a) however, where rabbit warrens and ridge and furrow were noted dating to the medieval period, there was no evidence of woodland management.

Apart from the main hillfort complex (HSM 909) there are a series of features that may relate to it on the south side. This includes a possible field boundary (HSM 37879) that runs down slope from the southern hillfort entrance and two further parallel banks that extend to the west (HSM 37885). Where these three banks meet on the lower slopes, a roughly rectangular enclosure is formed. The only dating evidence visible, is that this enclosure is overlain by a charcoal burning platform (HSM 37880) dating to the post medieval period.

### **Medieval field system**

A Single large bank (HSM 31937) was identified on the eastern side of the wood. This was a significant feature, being 4m wide and 1.20m high, and it had ditches on both sides which measured 1.30m wide and 0.20m deep. It was aligned roughly east-west, it started at the central limestone ridge within the wood and appeared to end at the eastern woodbank. An existing field boundary outside the wood however seems to indicate that this feature may have continued beyond the existing wood boundary to the east. This bank appears represent a dyke that previously extended across the valley, but further research would be needed to confirm this.

### **Woodland management features**

A total of seven charcoal burning platforms were recorded (HSM 37880, 37807, 37808, 37911, 37916, 37925 and 37926). These ranged in size from 5-12m in diameter and in the main comprised a level, circular platform with a pronounced down-slope lip or a bank. Charcoal is also usually evident as a ground scatter or within animal burrows. That there are so few of these sites may be the result of two main factors. The first, is that like Nupend Wood (Williams D, N, 2003), the majority of the charcoal burners may have been located on the eastern side of the wood and this area has been heavily quarried. The second factor is that due to recent felling, large areas were unavailable for survey. Charcoal was not always clearly visible in and around these charcoal

burners, so it is possible that as in Nupend Wood, platforms thought to have been used to process charcoal were actually used to produce lime.

Two saw pits were recorded (HSM 37899 and 37915). The earthwork remains comprise an oval/rectangular depression between 3m and 6m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.30-0.50m deep, with spoil on their down-slope sides. These were located on the western and south-western slopes. Again, that there were so few of these features may be the result of later activity as previously described, or this may suggest that the main activity was wood extraction rather than processing. This might also account for the number of “platforms” (see below) identified; i.e. they were storage areas prior to the timber being removed from the woodland. When considering the various connotations however it is also important to consider that the woods may have only been used for hunting, and that any timber processing may have been carried out on a small scale.

Thirteen rectangular platforms were recorded (HSM No’s 34036, 37882, 37887, 37892, 37900, 37904, 37906, 37909, 37913, 37917, 37921, 37922 and 37927). These ranged in size from 4m in length and 3.5m wide to 20m in length and 8m wide. The function and age of these platforms is unclear, although they most likely represent activity associated with industrial processes and organisation. These include offices, accommodation and storage associated with the two main activities identified during the survey, namely quarrying and to a lesser extent timber management.

A single section of trackway was identified (HSM 37878). The first ran along the south and east sides of the wood. This showed signs of mechanical transport and although it followed the line of the existing woodland boundary it was not possible to determine its age. This currently gives access to a farm. A spur headed west from the first, up hill towards the hillfort. This had also been used by mechanical transport and it is suggested that this is a modern trackway used for modern woodland management practices.

Four sections of holloway were identified. The first (HSM 34031) extended the entire length of Nupend Wood and serviced the “office” complex (HSM 34036 see industrial features) within Cherry Hill wood.

Extending to the north of the “office” complex was a further holloway (HSM 37891) that ended at a quarry (HSM 37890). This feature however followed the contour of the ground and although it ends at a substantial quarry, it may itself be the result of linear quarrying.

The third holloway (HSM 37910) was aligned roughly north-south and was located along the entire length of the western side of the wood, it was 4m wide and cut into the natural gradient. The scale of this feature suggests longevity of use, and several platforms and small quarries were located along its length. This track also gave access to at least one dwelling (HSM 37912 see below).

The fourth holloway (HSM 37929) extended to the east, off the previous one. The west end junction of this holloway is next to the woodbank and is surrounded by several quarries and storage platforms. The east end extends towards the central limestone ridge of the wood, where it joins a north-south pathway.





## **Woodland boundaries**

A number of woodbanks were identified that appear to represent two phases of activity. A single boundary (HSM 37886) was identified around the wood and varied in style from a single bank with an exterior ditch to a lynchet dropping down to the surrounding fields. On the east side however was a second bank and ditch c. 5m inside the present boundary. This appears to show that the wood has expanded over time, but it is not possible at this juncture to explain such a small extension.

A further boundary (HSM 37930) lay to the north of the “office” complex (HSM 34036). This comprised an east-west aligned bank with a ditch on the south side. The bank was 3-4m wide and at its highest point was 0.90m high. The associated ditch measured 1.20m wide x 0.15m deep. The size and shape of this feature would suggest its use as a woodbank, if so, then the adjoining Nupend Wood, must be a latter addition.

A single compartment boundary was recorded. This has been attributed to the post medieval period, primarily due to the lack of evidence linking it with medieval features. This boundary (HSM 37914) consisted of a ditch, approximately 2m wide x 0.40m deep, with no sign of a bank. The scarcity of such features suggests that Cherry Hill Wood was divided into relatively large woodland compartments which may have changed little since the late medieval period.

## **Industrial features**

A single dwelling (HSM 37912) was identified during the survey. This was located on the west side of the wood and is shown on the 1840 tithe map. No information is given on the tithe map as to ownership or use, but next door is shown as Brewery house and gardens and Brewery Croft. The remains indicate that it was predominantly a brick house, 5.50m north-south by 3.50m east-west and was standing to a maximum height of c.3m. The fireplace and chimney were still in situ at the north end but the interior was filled by debris up to the fire place lintel.

Fifteen quarries were recorded during the course of the survey. These were located all around the wood, and cut into the hillfort banks, but the vast majority of sites were located in the southeast corner of the wood, cutting into the limestone ridge. These were a continuation of the quarries identified in Nupend Wood. Several types of quarry were identified, those cut into a rock face (for instance HSM 37923), circular depressions (for instance HSM 37890) cut down to the deposit and linear quarries (for instance HSM 37891) that follows the contour of the slope. The linear quarries were only noted on the east side of the wood, associated with the limestone ridge, and as these usually ended at a rock cut or circular depression quarry. It would be easy to suggest that these linear quarries were in fact holloways giving access to quarries, the nature and cut of these linear features however confirm quarrying.

Several holloways were identified during the survey, as previously mentioned, but in most cases it is not possible to determine their age. Those on the west side of the wood appear to relate to the only dwelling on site (HSM 37912) as well as both mining and woodland management, while those on the east side appear to relate to the large scale quarrying activity. It is however more likely that these holloways have been re-used and enlarged, and that they previously gave access to woodland management sites

### ***Indications of former land use***

The earliest evidence identified within the wood dates to the Iron Age, and consists primarily of the hillfort. Downslope, and on the southeast side of the hillfort however are a series of banks that may well relate to it. They are associated with the southeast entrance to the fort and although their function is unclear, they may indicate a field system or animal coral. That these banks are early in date is indicated by the presence of an overlying charcoal burning platform (HSM 37880).

Next in the sequence appears to be the “dyke” that was cut by the later woodbank. Outside the wood, to the east, the possible continuation of this feature (albeit ploughed out) is followed by a footpath.

The size, shape and subsequent wear of the woodbank itself appears to indicate an early, probably medieval date. It is also evident that the line of the boundary has remained relatively unchanged over time. There were only two possible changes. The first was on the eastern boundary, where two parallel woodbanks are noted, These, however were only *c.*5m apart, suggesting small scale woodland expansion. The second possible change is an east-west aligned woodbank separating Cherry Hill and Nupend Woods. This appears to indicate that Nupend Wood is a later addition.

Cherry Hill Wood appears to have been woodland from at least the medieval period onwards as indicated by the dyke and subsequent woodbank. The paucity of internal boundaries indicates that there has either been little change in the size of woodland compartments throughout this time, or that at some point in time the entire wood was re-designed and any previous boundaries erased, the latter however appears to be unlikely.

Within the line of the woodbank, and presumably relating to both medieval and post medieval activity is a series of woodland management features. These include holloways, charcoal burning platforms and saw pits. The relatively small number of these however appears to indicate that Cherry Hill Wood may have been “constructed” as a hunting 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 marked by significant quarrying, especially on the east side of the wood. That most quarrying has been at this location is due to the significant limestone ridge that extends northward through Nupend Wood and up into Cherry Hill Wood. It is not just the quarries themselves that are evident within the wood, along with the holloways, there are a series of platforms of various sizes, suggesting the possibility of both ancillary buildings and storage areas.

### ***Site and feature condition***

The majority of features recorded were well preserved, and over the majority of the survey area, later features did not obscure earlier ones. This however cannot be said about the eastern side of the wood, where large scale quarrying may have obscured earlier woodland management features. This was perfectly highlighted in Nupend wood where excavation for the access road to the Cherry Hill Wood quarries, cut through lime burning platforms. The importance of this is that evidence for lime burning was only evident in the cut sections.

Only one area of note was not surveyed and this was in the northeast corner of the wood, to the north of the quarrying activity. In this area, significant tree cutting had taken place, but the cut timber had been left on site making it very unstable under foot.

## **Discussion and Implications**

### **Implications regarding the archaeological resource**

The topography and geology of Cherry Hill Wood dictates that certain areas are susceptible to erosion. The large, relatively flat central plateau with its shallow soils in conjunction with steep slopes on all sides means that there is the potential for large scale erosion if sizeable areas are clear felled during or prior to periods of heavy or prolonged rainfall. This makes the earthworks present within Cherry Hill Wood particularly vulnerable.

### **Implications regarding site condition**

Wood banks and compartment boundaries generally survive well and relationships can be established between them and later features. Traces of past communications also survive well in the form of holloways and tracks and some can be related to specific features, - particularly quarries. It has been noted that there are significantly more quarries in the eastern portion of Cherry Hill Wood than anywhere else. This is mainly due to the limestone ridge that runs north-south through both Cherry Hill and Nupend Woods at this point giving easy access to the raw material.

### **Implications for future management**

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 Cherry Hill, as sites are spread all over the wood. It is noted however that where the wood has been currently managed, i.e. in the northeast, although the area cannot be surveyed due to on-site debris, the ground, and hence the archaeological resource remains undamaged.

### **Implications for future field work.**

Cherry Hill Wood contains a high density of archaeological features relating to woodland management and large-scale industrial activity. This mainly includes quarrying, but to a lesser extent also includes the production of charcoal and removal of sawn timber as evidenced by the substantial holloways.

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 at least a rudimentary series of phases illustrating the changing management of the woodland.

Apart from further intensive surveys to establish a more complete picture of the archaeological resource, two further areas of study need to be considered. The first involves the possible Iron Age

banks/enclosure, located to the southwest of the hillfort. This area of study is important due to the relative paucity of Iron Age sites in direct association with hillforts, not only in Herefordshire, but in Britain as a whole.

The second area where further research is warranted, is the production of lime without the usual built kiln. This was noted in Nupend Wood where excavation and processing of the limestone all took place in close proximity to each other. The likelihood is that the same processing was undertaken in Cherry Hill Wood but that the evidence was not so visible. What is also of importance is the way in which the limestone appears to have been processed. On this site the lime is processed on a platform that initially would have been described as a charcoal burning platform. Further study of this process is important as it has implications for other woodland surveys and our interpretation of what these platforms are actually used for.

Prior to further clear felling or other significant extraction of areas within the survey area these areas should be subject to a more detailed walk over survey in order to record and assess the location, archaeological potential and significance of any features present.

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## Acknowledgements

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Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist, for his editorial input into this report.

## Archive

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

**Appendix: Database of features and grid references.**

HSM No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
37878	357818	234968	Trackway	Post Medieval	5-6m wide, located on what appears to be a natural flattening on the hill.
37878	357917	235185	Trackway	Post Medieval	Second reading.
37879	357917	235195	Field boundary	Iron Age ?	Extends to the north from this point, 4m wide, up slope drop 0.40m, down slope drop follows natural slope.
37879	357910	235209	Field boundary	Iron Age ?	Second reading.
37880	357915	235210	Charcoal burning platform	Post Medieval	8-9m diameter, up slope drop 0.40m. South side drops down over the previous field boundary. Contained within 15.
37879	357825	235134	Field boundary	Iron Age ?	Visible at this point, bedrock visible, appears to have been quarried.
37881	357825	235151	Quarry	Post Medieval ?	This cuts the rampart of the hillfort.
37882	357811	235117	Platform		Located near the top of the hill on generally sloping ground. Platform 10m x 7m on edge of an escarpment.
37883	357797	235104	Excavation	Modern	Within previous platform. A rectangular, 1m x 0.40m cut.
909	357819	235172	Hillfort	Iron Age	Numerous banks and ditches, previously recorded. Lightly wooded, with minimal ground cover. SAM 11
37884	357716	235343	Quarry	Post-medieval	Cuts exterior rampart of the hillfort, 5m north-south, 4m wide, 0.40m deep. Angular sandstone visible.
37885	337850	235138	Bank	Post-medieval	Extends to the west, from previous field boundary, visible for c.20m. Approximately 2m wide, with a drop on the south side c.1.40m. Soil backed up on north side. Banks 3, 9 and 15 form a rectangle on the side of the hill, its interior is also sloping

37886	357858	235251	Woodbank	Modern ?	Steep drop off onto existing trackway. 7m wide, visible c.40m in both directions, follows trackway.
37886	357822	235345	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Existing wood boundary. Two banks aligned east-west. Drop to open field 1m, then a ditch 1m wide x 0.20 deep. Second bank and ditch 5m west. Bank 3-4m wide x 0.50m high. Ditch 3m wide x 1m max deep
37887	357774	235374	Platform	Post-medieval	Cuts previous woodbank, 4m diameter, spoil on down slope, no charcoal visible, log store?.
37886	357757	235411	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Internal bank (17), cut by trackway.
37886	357745	235399	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Existing woodbank continues at this point.
37888	335515	235368	Ridge	Iron Age ?	This extends to the north from the hillfort entrance. 6-7m wide, 0.50m high on west side, 1.20m on east, to a second platform, 4-5m wide, extends 40m to the north. Appears to be a natural formation, utilised for defence.
37888	357706	235407	Ridge	Iron Age?	Continues at this point
37888	357682	235466	Ridge	Iron Age?	Stops at this point.
37878	357620	235540	Trackway	Modern	Used for forestry machinery i.e. wheel ruts.
37878	357620	235596	Trackway	Modern	Second reading.
37930	357637	235624	Field boundary		Aligned east-west, drop on south side 0.80m. Ditch in front, 1.20m wide x 0.15m deep.
37930	357672	235623	Field boundary		Second reading.
37930	357771	235585	Field boundary		Third reading, 3-4m wide x 0.90m high. Appears to end at this point.

34036	357771	235585	Platform	Post-Medieval	Cuts previous boundary, but respects existing woodbank. 40m north-south x 25m east-west. Possible office space associated with mining in this and Nupend Wood. This platform was first identified in Nupend Wood (Williams 2003).
37890	357744	235623	Quarry	Post-medieval	15-20m diameter x 8-12m deep.
37890	357714	235630	Spoil heap	Post-medieval ?	Associated with previous quarry, 12m diameter at base, 2m at top, 4-5m high.
37891	357695	235636	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry, aligned north-south, 4m wide x 0.35m deep x 16-17m long.
37891	357685	235693	Quarry	Post-medieval	Second reading, 3m wide x 1.50m. May form holloway into 31.
37892	357660	235722	Platform	Post-medieval	Located at end of 34. 15-20m diameter, steep drop off slope on south side. Function unclear.
37893	357622	235700	Quarry	Post-medieval	3m diameter at base, 5-6m deep, cut into down slope.
37894	357666	235688	Quarry		Small quarry, entrance on the west side.
37895	357673	235693	Quarry	Post-medieval	15-20m north-south x 9m east-west, located on down slope.
37896	357687	235709	Holloway	Post-medieval	
37896	357664	235736	Holloway	Post medieval	Second reading. Ends at next quarry.
37897	357664	235736	Quarry	Post-medieval	East side 3.50m deep, west side 5m deep.
37898	357637	235763	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry, 8-10m wide, slight bank on east side.
37898	357631	235781	Quarry	Post-medieval	Second reading.
37898	357609	235806	Quarry	Post-medieval	Third reading.
37898	357568	235861	Quarry	Post-medieval	Ends at this point.



-	357583	235914	No survey		Abundant cut timber.
37886	357581	236041	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Existing woodbank. 1.50m wide x 0.30m high. Exterior ditch 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep.
31937	357615	235998	Field boundary/ Dyke	Medieval	Aligned roughly east-west, 4m wide x 1.20m high, ditches both sides. South 1.20m wide x 0.15 deep, north 1.50m wide x 0.25m deep. Possible Dyke/major land division. Appears to run from ridge to ridge across the valley.
31937	357678	236036	Field boundary/ Dyke	Medieval	Second reading.
37899	357554	235970	Saw pit	Post-medieval	5m long x 1.50m wide, spoil on the down slope, 0.30m high.
31937	357468	235947	Field boundary/ Dyke	Post-medieval	Third reading. Bank ends at this point i.e. summit of hill, does not continue beyond.
37900	357420	235997	Platform	Post-medieval	5m diameter, up slope drop 1.50m, disturbed ground on down slope (no bank). Possible Charcoal burning platform.
37886	357505	236071	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Existing woodbank. Both bank and ditch continues.
37901	357597	236066	Pond/spring	Post-medieval	Spring, south and west sides, natural slope, other two sides, man made banks, 5-6m wide x 1.50m high, forms rectangular pond, joined to spring by shallow ditch. Island in pond 15m east-west x 8m north-south.
37902	357520	235896	Quarry	Post-medieval	On same contour as previous quarry. 20-25m north-south, entrance in north side. Entrance may be the result of linear quarrying.
37903	357485	235898	Quarry	Post-medieval	Larger than previous quarry. Holloway/linear quarry extends to the north.
37904	357483	235885	Platform	Post-medieval	18m diameter, surrounded by quarries, i.e. intensive industrial activity. Working surface/building platform.

37905	357494	235866	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry, 4m wide, aligned roughly east-west. South side 4-5m deep, north side 0.40m deep.
37906	357424	235792	Platform	Post-medieval	Facing north, 5m diameter, slight bank to north.
37807	357267	235692	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	5-6m diameter, up slope drop 1.20m, down slope drop 0.50m, entrance, west facing.
37808	357263	235689	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	9m diameter, up slope drop 1.50m, down slope drop 0.50m, entrance is west facing.
37909	357268	235678	Platform	Post-medieval	4m diameter, up slope drop 0.60m, down slope, natural gradient. Possible log store. Complex with 60 and 61.
37910	357132	235755	Holloway	Post-medieval	4m wide, cut into natural gradient.
37910	357137	235750	Holloway	Post-medieval	Second reading.
37910	357163	235678	Holloway	Post-medieval	Third reading. East side of holloway rises c.2m to a second pathway/platform, 5-6m wide.
37910	357156	235662	Holloway	Post-medieval	Continues at this point
37911	357183	235639	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	5m diameter, up slope drop 0.40m, down slope drop follows natural gradient.
37912	357190	235610	House	Post-medieval	Brick built (ruin), 5.50m north-south x 3.50m east-west x 3m max high. Fireplace and chimney still in situ, exterior plaster. Infill to height of fireplace, brick has no frog. Adjacent to holloway 66.
37910	357294	235573	Holloway	Post-medieval	Continues at this location.
37929	357307	235557	Holloway	Post-medieval	Junction at this location with east-west aligned holloway. 4m wide x 1m deep. Significant junction.
37913	357401	235596	Platform	Post-medieval	Two platforms, 5m diameter, 0.80m high variance between the two. Storage areas?.

37886	357400	235604	Woodland boundary?/Holloway		2m west of holloway and parallel to it is a linear depression, 2m wide x 0.40m deep. A bank separates these two linears and is 2m wide x 0.30m high.
37914	357418	235651	Compartment boundary		2m wide x 0.40m deep.
37915	357443	235651	Saw pit	Post-medieval	4m long x 1m wide, spoil on the down slope.
37914	357471	235716	Compartment boundary		Second reading. Cut by holloway at this point.
37916	357400	235721	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	6-7m diameter, up slope drop 0.50m, down slope follows natural gradient.
37929	357266	235552	Holloway	Post-medieval	Holloway 70 continues at this location.
37886	357213	235480	Woodbank		Consists of a drop off, 2.50m, to surrounding fields.
37917	357302	235379	Platform	Post-medieval	6m diameter, up slope drop 0.50m, down slope drop 0.40m (to existing footpath).
37886	357389	235264	Woodbank		Continuation of 78.
37929	357438	235234	Holloway	Post-medieval	Holloway passes through woodbank at this point and extends up hill. Several small quarries are also noted at this point.
37918	357448	235188	Quarry	Post-medieval	8-10m diameter, 8-9m deep, visible stone in south face. Small holloway links this with previous holloway.
37919	357452	235247	Pond	Post-medieval	10m diameter, up slope drop 2.50m, shallow bank on down slope. Ground inside is very boggy i.e. no standing water.
37920	357452	235258	Spring		Spring location, a small channel links it with the pond.
37921	357462	235256	Platform	Post-medieval	7-8m diameter, up slope drop follows natural gradient, down slope drops into the spring.
37922	357460	235258	Platform	Post-medieval	Next to holloway, 8m x 4m, log store?.
37886	357499	235072	Woodbank	Post-medieval	Continues at this point, exterior ditch 1.20m wide x 0.30m deep.

37923	357813	234774	Quarry	Post-medieval	20m diameter, north face c.8-9m high. Right on edge of existing wood boundary.
37924	357913	235042	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small quarry
37886	358155	235260	Woodbank		1.50m wide x 0.40m high, tree lined, existing forest fence on bank.
37925	357874	235522	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	7m diameter, up slope drop 0.80m.
37926	357926	235519	Charcoal burning platform	Post-medieval	7m diameter.
37886	357912	235547	Woodbank		1m wide x 0.40m high, drops into ditch, 1.20m wide x 0.50m deep. Eastern boundary.
37927	357912	235547	Platform	Post-medieval	West end drop off 0.30m, east ends at woodbank. No charcoal evident, possible log store.
37929	357912	235547	Holloway	Post-medieval	Cuts woodbank but not its ditch, visible 20m to the northwest.
37928	358017	235564	Boundary	Post-medieval	Boundary between Cherry Hill and Nupend Wood, conifer changes to deciduous.

### **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.