



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

**Herefordshire Woodlands
Pilot Study: Phase 2
Highmoor Woods
Almeley
(SO 31340 52374)**

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 87

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. Highmoor Woods Almeley

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 87

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Summary:

The survey described in this report, (EHE37283), formed part of a pilot study was conducted 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.

Structures were recorded within the wood, which illustrate a limited use of the woodland resource since the late medieval period. The presence of saw pits, charcoal burning platforms, and quarries etc was minimal, but the significant woodbank is suggestive of the probable antiquity of the existing woodland. It is to be noted that this woodbank, in certain places around the wood, is reminiscent of a park pale, but further study is needed to confirm this. It is also noted that the woodland boundary on the north-east edge of the existing wood is also the parish boundary between Almeley and Eardisley. Large parts of the area surveyed were extremely boggy (as suggested by the name of the wood) and although drainage ditches were evident, this boggy character may indicate why the area was not under crop.

In conclusion it is suggested that the wood was developed as part of the Newport estate as either an amenity wood, or more likely a deer park, as evidence for woodland management is minimal.

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 Highmoor Woods, Almeley (EHE37283). The survey was undertaken as part of a pilot study carried out 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. This phase two survey consists of rapid surveys, as in phase one, but also involves the re-visiting of woodlands identified in the phase one study as being of high archaeological potential, in order to ensure that a more detailed survey can be 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 to be generated.

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 will 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

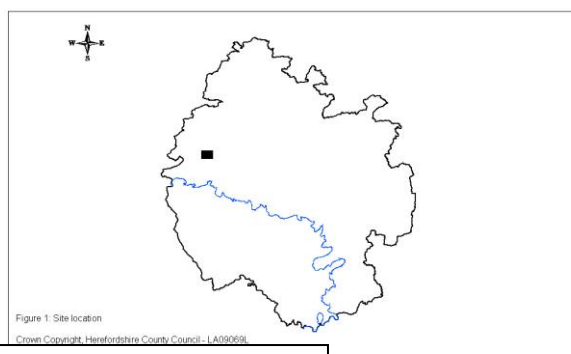


Figure 1: Site location

Highmoor Woods is located at NGR: SO 31340 52374 (Figure 1), approximately 0.5km. west of Almeley and 1km north of Eardisley. The woodland geology is Old Red Sandstone outcrop.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Highmoor Woods as woodland surrounded by the enclosure of former common arable fields with a minimal insertion of boundaries.

Previous fieldwork / records

Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted and although no sites were identified within the wood several entries were noted on the periphery i.e.:

Nieuport (Newport) House HSM No. 21730, SO 3200 5200

Located to the west of Highmoor Wood. Late 18th century house with associated large pools (see below). Reputedly the owner in the 14th century was the Lollard martyr, Sir John Oldcastle. In 1712 the estate was purchased by Thomas, 1st Lord Foley of Great Witley, Worcestershire. The current house was built c. 1718 with its associated formal garden. Surrounding the gardens was a large wall that enclosed a deer park, but it is not clear whether this park also encloses Highmoor Wood (Whitehead 1994).

In 1863 the property was bought by James Watt Gibbs. The whole estate was then purchased in 1917 by Hereford County Council to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium. The sanatorium was opened in 1923 and closed in 1952. The survey area is still in the ownership of the council.

Fishponds HSM 18010, 18011, 18012, SO 3168 5219

Located to the west of Nieuport House. Large ponds within the grounds of Nieuport House.

Earthworks, HSM 31858, SO 3040 5040

Possible represents large scale quarrying, immediately to the west of Highmoor Wood. The date is unknown but it may be associated with the construction of Nieuport House.

Old boundary crossing HSM 31859, SO 3130 5215

Located to the west of the survey area and consists of a ditch, the north part of which becomes the parish boundary. Also in this area is the remains of a squared field system.

House (site of) HSM 19162, SO 3120 5285

Post Medieval dwelling to the north of Highmoor Wood.

Cottage (Site of) HSM 18030, SO 3230 5289

Post Medieval dwelling the east of Highmoor Wood.

Old tramway HSM 18035, SO 3172 5028

Located to the east of Highmoor Wood. Hay railway (tramroad) was completed in 1818, from Brecon to Eardisley, continued through to Kington in 1820. Parts were absorbed into the Kington and Eardisley Railway in 1861

Oldcastle Twt, Almeley HSM 1704, SO 3200 5200

Located to the southeast of the Nieuport Estate. Motte and bailey castle dating to the 13th century.

Deserted settlement, Almeley. HSM 18008, SO 3200 5200

Remains of numerous houses and gardens located within the Batch valley.

Method

Highmoor Woods was surveyed on 13th March 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 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 can 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

Highmoor Woods covers a sandstone outcrop. The whole area is relatively level, with several flooded depressions and stream beds.

Over half of the area of Highmoor woods is planted with dense conifer. Large tracts of the more mature conifer areas, especially in the north and east, have an under storey of 1m high bramble and fern making survey impracticable. The remaining areas are under sparse conifer with a low under storey.

Survey Conditions

The rapid walkover survey was conducted on 13th March 2003. The weather was overcast with occasional drizzle in the late afternoon.

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 from 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 the illustrations. They are prefixed by HSM, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

Field boundaries

Only two possible field boundaries were identified (HSM 37308 and 37309). The first was aligned north-south, was 4m wide x 0.80m high and much eroded on the south side. The second was significantly smaller measuring 1.50m wide x 0.20m.

Woodland management features

A single charcoal burning platform (HSM 37287) was recorded. This in itself would tend to suggest the charcoal burning was a small scale activity within the wood but it is more likely that further sites were not identified due to the flat nature of the ground and the coverage of leaf debris i.e. no visible charcoal).

No saw pits were recorded during the survey. This suggests limited woodland management involving primary processing of timber, has occurred.

Four platforms were recorded (HSM 37287, 37297, 37298 and 37306). These were roughly circular and ranged in size from 5m diameter to 8m. The function of these platforms is unclear, but no charcoal was evident. They may however represent wood storage platforms, especially as the lack of saw pits would tend to suggest that that wood was removed rather than processed within the wood.

No holloways were identified during the survey, but this was due to the flat nature of the survey area. The "trackways" that were identified show little wear and in conclusion appear to represent modern activity.

Woodland boundaries

The woodbank (HSM 37285) surrounded almost the entire wood but varied in size. The most significant element (HSM 37290), reflects the Parish boundary. Along the northwest side of the wood the woodbank is significantly bigger than identified elsewhere during the survey. This bank (HSM 37290) is 4m wide and 0.40m high and represents the Parish boundary between Almeley and Eardisley. The rest of the woodbank is 2m wide and 0.20m high. On the exterior side of both boundary banks was a ditch, again this varied greatly in size, usually depending on whether it was currently functioning as a stream bed. In some instances the ditch was intermittent as identified by HSM 37294 and 37295.

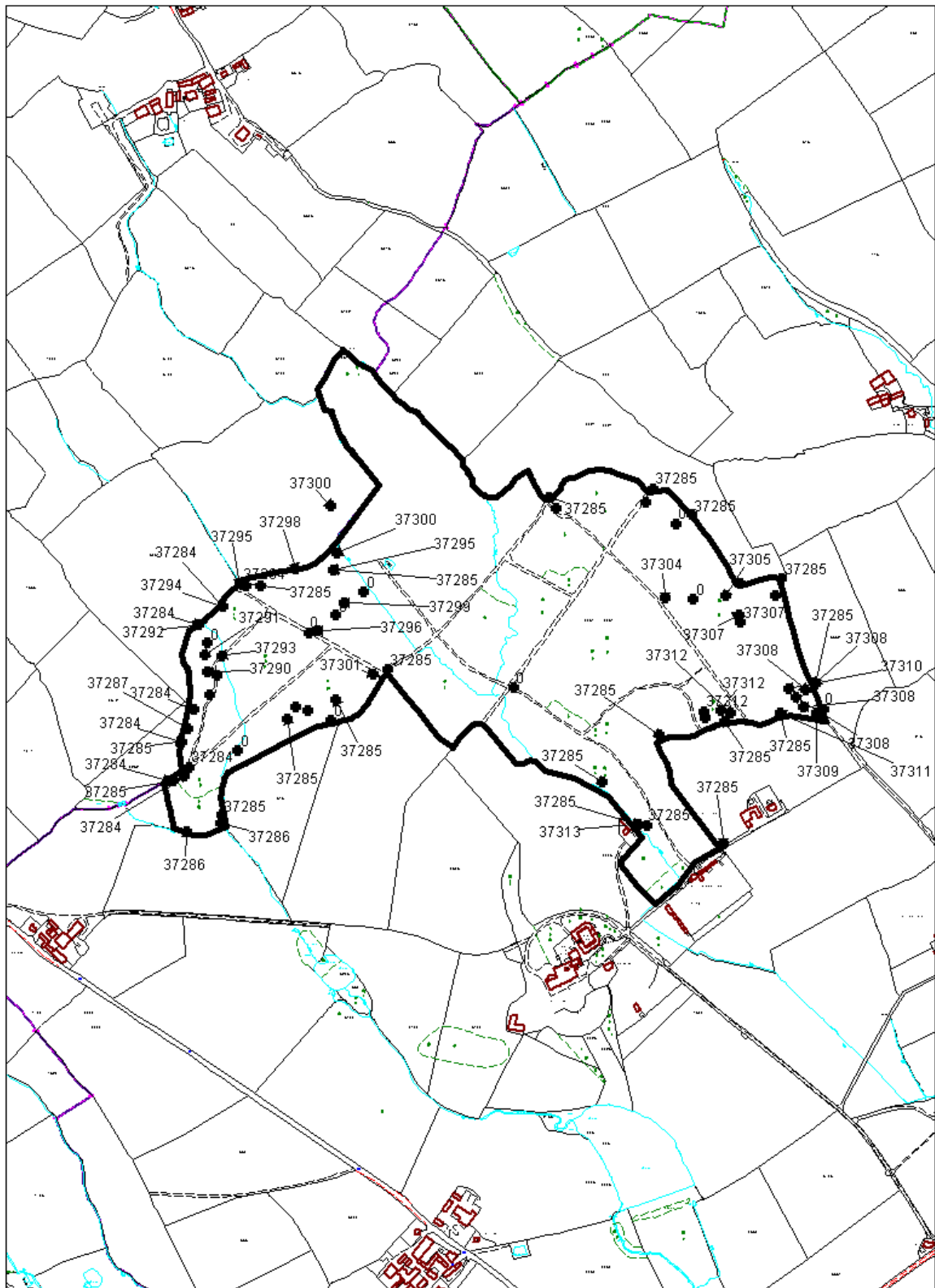


Figure 2: Location of features recorded during the survey.

A later addition to the parish boundary (HSM 37290) was the construction of a dry stone wall (HSM 37284) along its length. This wall measured 0.40m wide x 0.70m high (extant) and although its function remains uncertain, the most likely explanation is that it was the remaining boundary of a deer park.

In the areas where the bank is not present, especially along the southwest edge of the wood, the current boundary consists of a single ditch (HSM 37286). In general however the woodland boundary appears unchanged. The only exception to this was found to be in the southeast corner where it appears that the wood has contracted by about 8-10m.

As previously mentioned large areas are low lying and boggy. As a consequence, a series of drainage ditches (originally identified as compartment boundaries) were identified (HSM 37292, 37296, 37303, 37305 and 37307). These were predominantly in the south-east of the survey area, where in several places they linked with the external ditch of the woodbank. The best example of this is noted at SO 32194 52658. Associated with ditch HSM 37292, was a small bridge (HSM 37293), possibly modern in date, but ground cover made further inspection impossible.

Lastly, just outside the survey area at SO 32060 52307 a substantial kennel building was identified (HSM 37313). This is known to have been constructed prior to 1890.

Industrial features

Evidence for industrial features was limited. Only 3 sites were identified, but their use is unclear. The first (HSM 37289) measured 8m in diameter x 1.80m deep and was defined as an extraction pit due to the lack of a spoil heap. Two further depressions were identified (HSM 37301 and 37302), they were smaller than the first and were located next to existing forest trackway. Again there was no spoil heaps associated with these features, this may suggest that these depressions were wood stores rather than extraction pits.

Indications of former land use

Only two possible field boundaries were identified during the survey but it remains unclear as to whether these represent a medieval field system.

It does however appear that the survey area was woodland for most of the Post-medieval period. The boundaries of the wood have changed little over this period of time. The lack of internal boundaries suggests that there has either been little change in the size of woodland throughout this time, or that at some point, the entire wood was re-designed and previous boundaries erased. The latter interpretation however appears unlikely.

There was little indication of farming activity within the wood other than the two possible field boundaries, and even woodland management features were limited. however this may be due to the nature of the survey area.

On the evidence of this survey, it is not possible to positively identify how the function of the wood has changed over time, or even when the wood was created. However, the

two most likely alternative interpretations (based on the lack of woodland management or industrial features), are firstly, that the wood formed part of a deer park, and secondly that it was an amenity wood associated with the creation of formal gardens at Nieuport House.

Site and feature condition

The only part of the site that was well preserved was the woodbank and Parish boundary bank. However, the varying dimensions of the woodbank and its associated ditches made interpretation difficult. The rest of the sites identified were poorly preserved. This may account for the limited number of sites identified, especially when we consider the apparent lack of charcoal burning platforms and saw pits.

Discussion and Implications

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

As a consequence of this basic survey it would appear that the number of archaeological sites visible is minimal. It is likely however that further, more discreet, features may be present within the survey area but that these are not visible due to the nature of the topography and the ground cover.

In conclusion, the possible effects of natural erosion appears minimal, but sites could be disturbed by modern forestry activity simply because their existence as discreet features is not clearly visible on the ground.

Implications regarding site condition

The wood banks generally survive well even though they differ in character. Relationships can be established between them and other features but only in a limited way. Traces of modern and post-medieval communications also survive well in the form of existing trackways, but at present none can be related to specific features, particularly charcoal burning platforms, saw pits, log stores etc.

Implications for future field work.

The survey of Highmoor Wood identified a minimal number of archaeological features relating to woodland management or industrial processes.

From this survey it appears that Highmoor Wood has not been intensively managed, apparently since its conception. The minimal number of charcoal burning platforms and saw pits, and the associated lack of wear on the trackways, suggests that if the site was managed at some time in the past, timber was removed from the site and was not processed prior to removal.

This area of woodland however has a high potential for the presence of discreet features due to the topography and ground cover. As the ground is generally flat, features are difficult to see, and dense ground cover obscures evidence such as charcoal fragments that could indicate the presence of a charcoal burner. If such features are present, it would then be easier to recognise relationships between them and hence produce at least a rudimentary series of phases illustrating the changing management of the woodland. Based on current evidence such phasing can only be described as basic.

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.

Bibliography

Whitehead D. 1994. Hereford and Worcester Gardens Trust (SMR reference No. 13283)

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of Forest Enterprise for assistance with access for this survey, and to the Forestry Commission for their commitment to this pilot scheme.

Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist and Tim Hoverd, Archaeological Project Officer for their editorial input into this report.

Archive

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

Appendix: Survey database

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
37284	331340	252374	Wall	Post-Medieval	Dry stone wall on woodbank, forming wood boundary, 0.60m high x 0.40m wide. Sandstone, random rubble.
37290	331349	252374	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	0.40m high x 3-4m wide, underlies previous wall. There is no boundary on the southwest side of the wood
37286	331369	252296	Boundary ditch	Post-Medieval	Large ditch, 5-6m wide at top x 1-1.20m deep, stream in base, visible on OS.
37286	331421	252309	Boundary ditch	Post-Medieval	Second reading. Heads out of the survey area towards Neiport House at this point.
37290	331422	252322	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	Second reading. Exterior side (east) drops down 2m to the stream, on the west side the height of the bank is 1m. 8m wide at top.
37284	331365	252382	Wall	Post-Medieval	Second reading, wall bends at this point towards the north. Underlying woodbank continues straight.
37284	331372	252395	Wall	Post-Medieval	Wall continues at this point.
37284	331362	252433	Wall	Post-Medieval	Wall collapsed after this point.
37290	331362	252433	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	Beyond this the bank continues. c. 2m wide x 0.40m high, conical in shape. Associated with a large quantity of sandstone rubble, ie. collapsed wall. Bank tree lined at this point.

37287	331371	252453	Charcoal burning platform	Post-Medieval	Up slope (north) drop 0.30m, 6-7m diameter, charcoal evident in animal burrows. Open end in the south.
37284	331380	252484	Wall	Post-Medieval	Sandstone wall continues beyond this point, approx 1m high.
37288	331403	252506	Disturbed ground	Post-Medieval	New planting evident. Disturbed ground may be associated with this. Abundant badger sets reveal only small quantities of charcoal but no charcoal burning platforms identified.
37289	331415	252535	Extraction pit	Post-Medieval	8m wide x 1.80m deep, sloped sides, aligned north west – south east, function unclear, may be remains of holloway or the result of extraction.
37291	331396	252567	Platform	Post-Medieval	7-8m square, up slope drop 0.20m is on the west side. It is very overgrown but no charcoal is visible.
37284	331387	252612	Wall	Post-Medieval	Sandstone rubble wall crosses a drainage channel.
37292	331387	252612	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	6m across at the top, sloping sides about 1m deep, flat base 0.40m across. Possibly re-cut at the base.
-	331401	252585	Undergrowth	Modern	No survey possible in this area.
37293	331422	252565	Bridge	Post-Medieval / modern	Possible small bridge crossing channel.
37292	331422	252565	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval / Modern	Channel still evident at this point. Concrete pipe visible in base of stream at this point.
37284	331424	252641	Wall	Post-Medieval	Continues at this point.

37294	331424	252641	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Woodland side of wall 37284 is a ditch. 2m wide x 0.30m deep. This ditch appears to be intermitant. Most likely associated with 37290.
37295	331451	252676	Ditch	Post-Medieval	At this point the ditch is located outside the boundary bank 2. Ditch 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep.
37290	331451	252676	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	2.50m wide x 0.40m high, at this point.
37284	331451	252676	Wall	Post-Medieval	Sandstone wall stops at this point.
37296	331459	252673	Drainage channel	Modern	Aligned north west – south east, following existing trackway. 0.30m deep x 3-4m wide.
37297	331482	252673	Platform	Post-Medieval	5m diameter. Flat area, slight bank on west side, no charcoal visible, possible log store.
37298	331535	252698	Platform	Post-Medieval	7-8m diameter, drop down on west side, c. 0.20m. Slight drop on north and south sides. Possible charcoal burning platform.
37296	331569	252603	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	Ditch continues at this point.
-	331596	252628	Undergrowth	Modern	New planting and undergrowth, no survey possible.
37299	331609	252647	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	0.50m wide, no banks associated with it. Aligned north south, visible to south 40m, north 20m.
37290	331593	252697	Woodbank Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	Woodbank visible at this point.
37295	331593	252697	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Exterior ditch evident at this point.

37290	331589	252794	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	Ditch 3.50m wide x 0.20m deep, bank on east side, 0.20m high x 2.50m wide. Thick undergrowth.
37290	331599	252722	Woodbank/ Parish boundary	Post-Medieval	Continues at this point.
-	331640	252662	Plantation	Modern	10 – 30 years old ?.
-	331556	252600	Undergrowth	Modern	To west of the point, heavy undergrowth. No survey.
37301	331654	252537	Depression	Modern ?	North side drops 0.40m, east side is the existing trackway, slight drop on south side 0.20m. Modern wheel ruts. Possible
37285	331597	252498	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Aligned east-west, 6-7m wide, north side 0.20m high, drops into shallow hollow, 5m wide, base not visible. Visible to the west c. 30m, east obscured. No longer represents wood edge.
-	331590	252467	Wood edge	Post-Medieval	At this point, i.e. the edge of the existing wood there is no bank.
37285	331554	252481	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Drop on north side c. 0.20m, 2m wide.
37302	331536	252487	Depression	Post-Medieval	Small hollow, very boggy. 4-5m diameter. Function unknown.
37285	331523	252468	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Ends at this point.
-	331447	252420	Ravine	-	Aligned northeast southwest, 4-5m deep, marks the edge of the forest.
37285	331676	252544	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Continues at this point. Bank 2.50m wide, exterior drop to surrounding pasture 0.30m.

37285	331923	252808	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	2m wide, 0.40m high interior drop, drops into 1m deep ditch, 3.50m wide, extends northwest and to the east.
-	331934	252791	Undergrowth		No survey.
37285	332082	252821	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Woodbank and external ditch both present.
37303	332071	252800	Compartment boundary ?/ drainage channel	Post-Medieval	Shallow ditch, 0.20m deep, 2m wide, slight bank on the south side, 2.50m wide, 0.20 high. Aligned east west following existing track.
-	332117	252767	Undergrowth	Modern	Significant ground coverage, no survey.
37285	332142	252781	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Bank continues but ditch is significantly smaller.
37304	332101	252653	Depression	Unknown	Overgrown, 8m x 3.50m x 1m deep, function and date undetermined.
-	332144	252651	Undergrowth	Modern	No Survey possible.
37305	332194	252658	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	Drains into woodbank ditch Aligned, north-south, 1.20m wide, sloping sides. Right angled spur towards woodland boundary.
37305	332216	252676	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	At this point the drain cuts the woodbank.
37285	332216	252676	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Both bank and ditch.
37285	332279	252684	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Woodbank and ditch head towards the south.
37306	332269	252658	Platform	Post-Medieval	Drop down on north side, 0.80m, 5-6m diameter, damaged by tree growth.
37307	332214	252627	Drainage channel	Post-Medieval	Area of disturbance associated with two drainage, ditches, banks, spoil heaps etc.

37307	332216	252616	Drain channel	Post-Medieval	Both ditches join and head south. Evidence of re cutting and widening. The new single trench is a significant feature.
37285	332331	252522	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Continues at this point, but ditch only 0.10m deep.
37308	332331	252522	Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Aligned north-south, Significant bank, 0.80m high, eroded on south side, 4m wide, possible field boundary.
37308	332316	252512	Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Second reading.
37308	332300	252502	Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Third reading, changes direction, following the existing wood boundary fence.
37308	332312	252486	Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Forth reading. Stream alongside bank
37308	332343	252484	Field boundary	Post-Medieval	Fifth reading. At this point the stream exits the wood.
37309	332333	252477	Field boundary ?	Post-Medieval	This bank is on the opposite side of the stream, 1.50m wide, 0.20m high.
37285	332333	252477	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	At this point the woodbank is only 0.10m high x 0.40m wide, no visible ditch.
37285	332290	252515	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Aligned east-west, 3-4m wide, 0.20m high, ditch on the south side, 1.20m wide x 0.30m deep. Currently a stream bed. Visible 20m east, undergrowth obscures west.
37285	332276	252478	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Present at this location.
37311	332276	252478	Disturbed ground	Modern	Area of disturbance almost totally obscured by undergrowth.

37285	332201	252477	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Very slight, 1.80m wide, 0.20m high, shallow drainage ditch on north side, 0.80m wide x 0.10m deep, partially obscured.
37285	332185	252481	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Second reading, extends to the west from this point.
37285	332191	252464	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Woodbank still evident, bank higher, ditch deeper. Bank on wood side extends over 6m (eroded).
37285	332160	252480	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Third reading, bends towards the south.
37285	332162	252470	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Ends at this point.
37285	332092	252444	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Forms a corner at this point.
37285	332190	252278	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Woodland drops 1.20m down to existing road.
37313	332060	252307	Kennels	Post-Medieval	Known to be present in 1890.
37285	332060	252307	Woodbank ?	Post-Medieval	Ditch. Immediately east of kennels, 0.15m deep, 1m wide, aligned north-south.
37285	332072	252305	Woodbank ?	Post-Medieval	Bank located 2m east of above, 1m high, 3-3.50m wide. This and the previous reading may represent the woodbank.
37285	332004	252372	Woodbank	Post-Medieval	Followed by a stream, 3-3.50m deep, 1.50m wide. Same stream as noted east of kennels.
-	331868	252516	No survey		Area east of this subjected to new planting, no survey.

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.