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**An Archaeological
Reconnaissance Survey of
Kentchurch Deer Park**
Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 70

**Report prepared by
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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeological 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.

An Archaeological Reconnaissance survey of Kentchurch Deer Park

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No 70, April 2003.

Summary:

An archaeological reconnaissance survey (HSM 34329) was undertaken in partnership with DEFRA, within Kentchurch Deer Park. The survey involved recording primarily earthwork features relating to woodland management, former industrial processes, park landscaping and previous land use, using Global Positioning by satellite equipment for location recording.

The three principal findings of the survey were as follows:

Firstly previously unrecorded field systems of presumed medieval date were noted to the north and west of the present mansion.

Secondly, the circuits of three former courses of earthwork deer park boundary were traced (and in part inferred) illustrating how the deer parks were enlarged over what must have been a considerable period of time.

Thirdly, a series of medieval and post-medieval woodbanks, compartment boundaries and other features associated with woodland management processes were recorded.

Evidence for intensive charcoal production and timber processing was also noted in several areas of the park. Considerable amounts of quarrying have taken place within the park for both construction purposes and the production of lime. A number of phases of woodland expansion, contraction and re-organisation were recorded.

Note: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. NGRs 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

Background to the survey:

This report has been produced as a primary account of a rapid survey of Kentchurch Deer Park carried out by Herefordshire Archaeology as a partnership project in collaboration with DEFRA. The survey was designed to contribute to the long-term management of the site and form part of a parkland restoration plan. Whilst the documented landscape history and the recent historical ecology of the park are relatively well understood, little is known concerning its transitions from medieval and earlier landscape, to late or post medieval Deer Park, to 18th or early 19th Century Landscape Park. In particular the archaeological field evidence has only been touched upon briefly in previous studies.

The aim of the archaeological reconnaissance survey was to identify and record archaeological earthwork and other remains and assess their significance within the context of the study area.

Kentchurch Deer Park, Location and Setting: (Figure 1).



Kentchurch Deer Park is located approximately 5km. south of Kilpeck, on the western side of Garway Hill, overlooking the Monnow Valley.

The solid geology under Kentchurch Deer Park comprises the Eardiston Association. This is made up of reddish, well drained, coarse, loamy soils over hard sandstone, shales and limestone. (Ragg, Beard et al. 1984. p171).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation for Herefordshire lists the study area as a retained parkland surrounded by woodland to its south, open hill to its east and mixed arable to its west and north.

Figure 1: Site location plan

Survey Description

Method

Kentchurch Deer Park was surveyed over 2 days in March 2003. The survey comprised a reconnaissance walk over in order to locate and identify archaeological features, comment on their preservation and assess their significance. Features were mapped using a hand-held 'SILVA Multi-Navigator' Global Positioning by Satellite instrument, enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m even under tree canopy.

It is necessary for this type of survey to be undertaken in the winter months when foliage is light, usually after December and through to April. Ideally, it should be carried out during or soon after a cold spell as this helps flatten long grass and old bracken, making the identification of earthwork features easier.

The survey area was walked in transects aligned roughly east / west 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 transcriptions were used as a basis for the database, (see Appendix 1), and synthesis in this report.

The following survey should not be taken as exhaustive or its results as entirely definitive. The level of survey carried out is intended to record the character of features present, their state of preservation and their relationships to other features within the survey area. More detailed survey would produce more precise documentation, and, no doubt, further features. However it is anticipated that the majority of principal earthwork and other features present have been recorded. As such, it is believed that the survey results will provide a useful basis for future management of the historic environment.

A Guide to the Report and Archive .

The survey data in this report has been arranged into three topographically distinct areas, The Northern Park, The Southern Park and the Western Park. This is partly designed to aid the description of features within the text and also to reflect the variation in topography and land use that exists within the study area.

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 park 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 database 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 Number.

Topography and Land-use

For the purposes of this report, the survey area has been divided into three areas: The Northern Park, The Southern Park and The Western Park. These are three topographically distinct areas.

The Northern Park

This is the area of Kentchurch Estate which lies to the north of the stream which runs on an east / west alignment effectively cutting the estate in half. It is bounded to the north by a second east / west watercourse which runs to Bannut Tree Farm. The

western extent of this area is bounded by the Ha Ha. The topography comprises a long spur running from Garway Hill to the east with north, west and south facing slopes. At its highest point the spur rises to 160m above sea level. The eastern extent of this area is the edge of the present conifer plantation bounded by the modern deer fence, (Charity Orls Wood). The Northern Park includes current parkland, coniferous plantation and isolated stands of mixed trees.

The Southern Park

This area lies to the south of the stream which runs on an east / west alignment effectively cutting the estate in half. Its southern, eastern and western boundaries comprise the modern deer fence. Topographically this area consists of a spur running west from Garway Hill and includes conifer plantation, parkland and mixed woodland.

The Western Park

This area comprises land between the present Ewyas Harold to Garway road and Kentchurch Court and including a small area of land to the north and west of Bannut Tree Farm. This area descends into the Monnow flood plain but also includes a steep side valley.

Survey Results

This section of the report summarises the survey results. It firstly provides an account of the main archaeological features located. It then explains what these visible field remains contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the area of landscape contained within the park boundaries. It also describes the characteristics of different areas of the park, cross referenced to the database and map extracts.

Early settlement features (Figure 2)

A series of two small lynchets were recorded within the Southern Park area. These followed the contours of the hill and were very eroded. The highest recorded lynchet (HSM 34341), is cut into the south facing slope and is approximately 40m long and 1.5m high. It is approximately 5m wide. Twenty five metres down slope from this upper lynchet there is another (HSM 34342), similar in form and size. Both lynchets appear to have been cut by the park boundary suggesting that they are at least medieval in date. However their eroded form, when compared to other earthworks of medieval date recorded during the survey, and scale may suggest an earlier date.

Medieval field systems and settlement (Figure 2)

During the survey no evidence for medieval settlement was recorded within the study area. However, within the Western Park there are the earthwork remains of common fields comprising a series of small lynchets, (HSM 34449, HSM 34450 and HSM 34451), associated with these is one area of well preserved ridge and furrow, (HSM 34452). The ridge and furrow covers an area of approximately 150m square and is restricted to a single modern field. It is aligned north-west / south-east and is cut by an 18th or 19th century carriageway (HSM 34453). Steepness of slope dictates that the common fields must have continued further to the west and south however, these have been lost due to parkland landscaping and recent intensive arable farming.

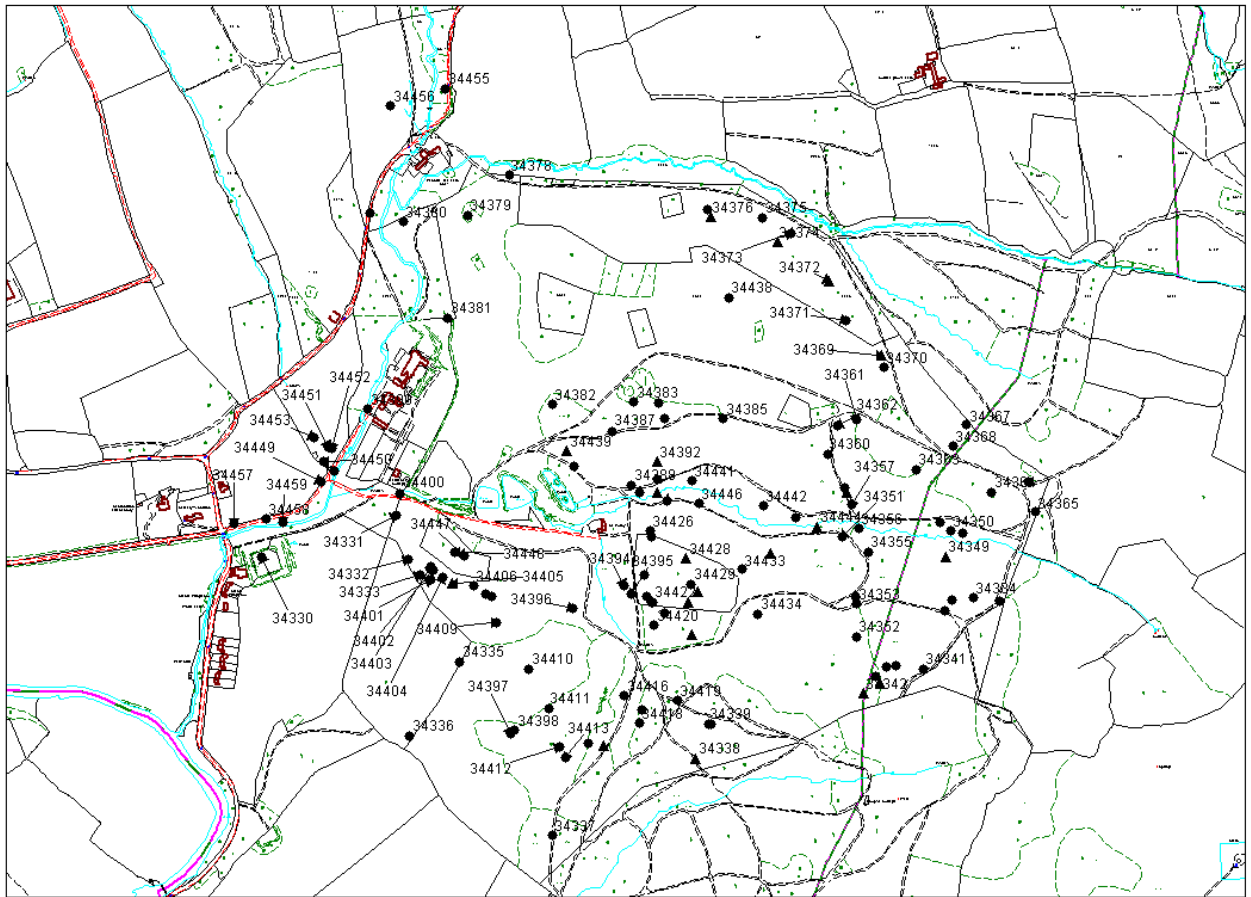


Figure 2: Location of earthworks recorded during the survey.

Woodland boundaries (figure 2)

Two woodland boundary banks were recorded during the survey. HSM 34362 comprises a very eroded, sinuous bank approximately 1.5m wide and 0.3m high with a 0.5m wide ditch on either side. This is aligned roughly east / west and runs under the phase 2 park pale suggesting a medieval date. It is cut by a series of small quarries (HSM 34363) and appears to demarcate the northern boundary of a quarry complex (HSM 34364). Woodland boundary bank HSM 34363 meets or is met by a similar earthwork (HSM 34365) which runs on a north south axis approximately 5m inside the present edge of the woodland. This second woodland boundary bank is less sinuous in appearance and may be later than HSM 34363.

A possible third woodland boundary bank was noted (HSM 34435) however, the course of this feature could not be traced for any distance and its use is unknown at this time.

Woodland management features (Figure 2)

A total of twenty one charcoal burning platforms were identified during the survey. These comprise a circular level platform ranging in diameter from 7 to 10 metres. A ‘clamp’ made up of stacked coppiced wood and covered in turf, earth and other vegetation would have been constructed on the platform. This was then lit and

encouraged to burn slowly in order to carbonise the coppiced wood and turn it into charcoal. Over time each earthwork platform became enlarged as successive firings produce ash and small charcoal fragments which are routinely raked off the platform forming ever more pronounced lips on their down slope edges. They tend to be arranged in groups and are seldom found in isolation.

At Kentchurch most of these structures are located on or near to the top of scarp slopes or within the bases of side valleys. They seldom occur on very steep slopes, presumably for practical reasons. Within this survey no charcoal burning platforms were recorded in the Western Park.

Thirteen saw pits were recorded. As earthworks today these normally comprise an oval shaped depression approximately 0.5m deep, 4-6m long and 2m wide with a pile of spoil on its down slope edge. They were used for splitting and or sawing timber into planks and squared beams. Some saw pits are associated with small rectangular platforms on which the sawn or squared timber was stacked.

All the saw pits were recorded within The Northern Park and The Southern Park and are usually found interspersed with charcoal burning platforms. This suggests that the woodland was a mix of deciduous standards with a coppice under storey.

Other boundary features (Figure 2)

In addition to the features recorded above three other banks were recorded. These do not appear to be wood banks and do not fit into the pattern of park pales as currently understood.

HSM 34433 comprises a very spread bank running along the top of an east-west aligned, natural scarp, in the Southern Parkland. This runs under the phase 3 park pale and appears to have been re-cut at various points along its length. Two or three trees of considerable age top this earthwork suggesting that it is of considerable antiquity.

HSM 34455 is a bank and ditch, cut by the present road to the north of Bannutt Tree Farm. This is aligned roughly east / west with its western terminal meeting the stream to the west of the present road.

A number of lynchets were recorded within both the Southern and Northern Parkland. The earliest of these is HSM 34395, a substantial lynchet which runs off the phase 1 park pale in an easterly direction. Its function is unknown at this time, however it appears to pre-date all late/post-medieval activity within the plantation through which it runs.

HSM 34352 and HSM 34353 run parallel to each other in a westerly direction from the phase 3 park pale and may represent part of an enclosure of which the westernmost (downslope), side is missing due to erosion. They are clearly related to the phase 3 park pale and must therefore date from the late medieval period or later. HSM 34367 and HSM 34370 represent very eroded banks or lynchets running across the ridge top within the Northern Parkland. HSM 34370 runs parallel to the phase 2 park pale suggesting some form of relationship between them. It is however not possible to ascertain which earthwork was constructed first.

Deer park pales and later fencing (figure 3)

Features representing a number of phases of park boundary formation were identified. Three different earthwork park pales were recorded within the Southern and Northern park areas. These boundaries formed distinct linear earthworks running in ever increasing circuits within the present park,

There appears to be three distinct phases of park pale construction. The phase 1 and 2 construction, (HSM 34334, HSM 34359 and HSM 34336), appears likely to have taken place in the medieval period whilst the phase 3 construction, (HSM 34336), can be attributed to the post-medieval period. The following description provides a construction sequence for the pales.

The phase 1 pale (HSM 34334) encompasses an area to the east of Kentchurch Court which runs into both the southern and northern parkland areas. The earthwork is often well spread due to erosion and improvement. However its southern edge appears to have a berm c. 2.5m wide, on its northern side between the pale and a natural scarp. Its eastern boundary is cut by “The Bothy” an 18th or early 19th century stone built cottage. It continues over the stream in a northerly direction and runs under the phase 2 pale before entering a small copse after which it is no longer traceable.

The phase 2 pale (HSM 34359) is apparent only in the northern parkland. It is bounded by a stream at its northern edge with the earthwork pale running on an east / west axis along the streams southern side. Its western side runs through the present shrubbery and into the later Ha Ha (HSM 34381). It then turns to run east up onto the spur of a low hill and follows the top brake of slope in the southern side running parallel to the stream for approximately 450m before turning north to run over the hill top and back into the next valley.

The phase 3 pale (HSM 34336) presumably encompasses the whole of the phase 2 pale and extends it to the south. It meets the phase 2 pale at its south-eastern corner before running south, crossing the stream and entering the Southern Parkland. It gradually rises almost to the hill top before turning to the south-west and entering Copse Wood. It runs south-west through Copse Wood for approximately 100m before re-entering the present parkland and turns to run in a north-westerly direction along the course of the present deer park boundary. It follows this for approximately 250m before turning further to the north and entering a conifer plantation.

The final phase of park pale is confined to the historically more recent wrought iron deer fencing, gates, posts etc. This is similar ironwork to that at Stoke Edith, Brampton Bryan and Witley Court suggesting an early 19th century date. This circuit was not recorded during the survey as it can be traced on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map in its entirety.

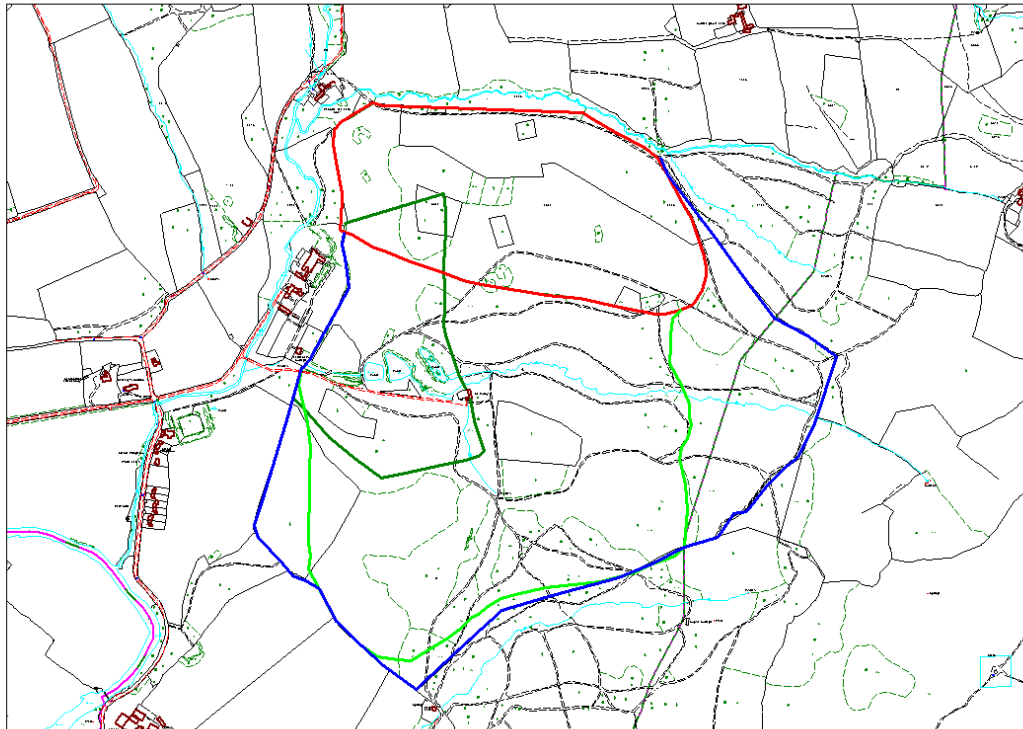


Figure 3: Circuit of Park Pales

Dark Green	Phase 1
Red	Phase 2
Light Green	Phase 3
Blue	Phase 4

Parkland and ornamental features (figure 2)

There exist a range of features associated with both the Deer Park and the Landscape Park.

The earthwork remains of a moated site were recorded (HSM 34330). This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and as such has been described as a medieval or late-medieval pre-cursor to the present Kentchurch Court. Inspection during the course of this survey offers an alternative date and use for this monument. The earthwork is very regular in shape and its internal ground surface is unusually level. Its moat is fed by a culvert from the stream to its north. The culvert (HSM 34459) is brick lined with a stone face or revetment built into the southern bank of the stream. The culvert appears to feed into the north-eastern corner of the moated site. It is possible that the moated site represents some form of post medieval folly or eye catcher. This may be supported by its location and relationship to the main approach to Kentchurch Court.

A recently restored stone and brick built pump house, (HSM 34391) was recorded. Whilst the restored structure is certainly of interest the principal reason for recording this structure was to describe the stone footings to the north and north-west. These exist above ground for two or three courses. There is a stone footing running off the south-western corner of the pump house enclosing a spring. The footings run north to the stream before turning east, enclosing an area of approximately 6m wide and 8m long.

The Landscape Park may well have contained a complex series of walks, carriageways and viewing points in order to explore and appreciate the landscape and views. Whilst the survey certainly recorded features identified as possible carriageways (HSM 34456, HSM 34380, HSM 34443, and HSM 34453, and platforms of unknown use, (HSM 34447, and HSM 34402) it was not possible to identify enough of these kinds of features to create a coherent plan. Many of these features are by nature subtle even when newly constructed and under short grass. Whilst the saw-pits and charcoal burning platforms are of unknown date the variation in size and the large size and numbers present suggest a relatively long period of activity. It therefore seems unlikely that pleasure rides and view points would be in the same areas as these often noisy, smelly and smoky activities.

A considerable amount of landscaping was noted during the survey, particularly in the Northern and Southern Parkland areas. This is evident in the smoothness of the landscape and the poor survival of most features e.g. parts of the phase 1 and phase 2 pales, The 'poor survival' of such features does in fact appear to be the result of deliberate attempts to reduce their profile. In addition much of the upland area in both the northern and southern parkland has been subjected to agricultural improvement.

Industrial features (figure 2)

Twenty two quarries or areas of quarrying were recorded. These ranged in size from 5m diameter scoops 1-1.5m deep to in excess of 80m long and 10m deep. The majority of these occurred in the southern and northern parkland.

Associated with the largest of these (HSM 34411) is a very well preserved lime Kiln (HSM 34412). This comprises a stone built, double fronted, structure. The lining of the chimney is largely intact and the chimney still stands to full height. The face of the kiln points to the south-east and survives to a height of approximately 5m. The north-eastern arch has been constricted by two later dry stone walls. A holloway (HSM 34413) runs from the north-eastern kiln in a southerly direction for more than 50m.

Other remains (figure 2)

A number of modern areas of disturbance were noted during the survey, (HSM 34384, HSM 34368, HSM 34398, HSM 34417, HSM 34418). These appear to represent machine dug trenches approximately 3m wide and 5m long and more than 2m deep. They have been excavated in order to bury animal waste. The locations of these have been recorded in order to avoid confusion in the future when these features become earthworks.

Constructed within an area of improved pasture there is a low mound approximately 0.4m high and 2m in diameter (HSM 34410). This is built of stone rubble and has a large quartz crystal projecting from its centre. This appears to be a beacon or marker of some kind and is modern in date.

Discussion

Prehistory/ early settlement

The Monnow valley is well documented for its prehistoric and Romano-british occupation sites. Its natural resources, mineral, timber and agricultural have been

exploited from the Neolithic period onwards. Whilst no artefactual material was recovered during the survey and none is recorded, from this location, on the Sites and Monuments Record for Herefordshire, large quantities of lithic and ceramic material have been recovered from surrounding areas. The dating or phasing of earthworks is always problematical unless they are stylistically similar to other known and dated structures.

Two small lynchets within the Southern Parkland are possible candidates for some form of early field system. Both lynchets appear to have been cut by the park boundary suggesting that they are at least medieval in date. However their eroded form, when compared to other earthworks of medieval date recorded during the survey, and scale may suggest an earlier date.

Medieval settlement

The areas covered by the Northern and Southern Parkland contain a number of linear features of medieval or late-medieval date. These appear to be banks, either for woodland boundaries (HSM 34362) or field divisions and lynchets (HSM 34433, HSM 34345, HSM 34352, HSM 34353). These features are often fragmentary and badly eroded making further understanding difficult.

The fragments of medieval common field recorded in the Western Parkland (HSM 34452, HSM 34451, HSM 34450, HSM 34449) suggest that this system covered a substantial area continuing to the west and south of the survey area. The settlement associated with this has not been located. However one local candidate could be the deserted village site an Great Corras approximately 500m to the south.

The Deer Park

The earthwork evidence strongly suggests that there was an early Deer Park at Kentchurch (HSM 34334). This appears to have been quite modest in scale and aligned north south, spanning the central valley and forming a rough semi-circle with the flat side to its east. The phase 1 park pale is very eroded over much of its course due to post-medieval landscaping and modern agricultural improvement.

The phase 2 park pale (HSM 34359) appears to represent a radical re-orientation of the deer park. This is aligned east/west and is confined to the Northern Parkland area. It is approximately double the size of the phase1 deer park.

The third phase of emparking (HSM 34336) is relatively late and it is at this stage that the importance of the Deer Park as a practical resource diminishes and the deer are considered to add value to the enclosed parkland primarily for aesthetic reasons.

The Landscape Park

The 18th or early 19th century saw major changes in the layout of Kentchurch Park. The old park pales were abandoned and sections removed. Any surviving agricultural practices were curtailed. The estate was landscaped and planted to form a landscape park. The deer were retained but now had the run of much of the estate. It is possible that the moated site (HSM 34330) was created at this time along with its culverts (HSM 34459, HSM 34460) and weirs (HSM 34457, HSM 34458) within the course of

the stream. All of these features would combine to give an interesting and pleasant approach to Kentchurch Court when seen from the driveway.

Estate Management

Whilst going to great lengths to create a landscape park within which deer are kept, a balance had to be struck with the everyday practical needs of the estate. This meant that not far away from the arcadia immediately surrounding the house and its views to the east, a small army of woodsmen, charcoal burners and quarrymen were at work.

Modern developments

A significant area in both the Northern and Southern Parkland has been subjected to agricultural improvement. This, in the main, appears to have been restricted to the hill top areas and has led to the erosion of sections of park pale and other features.

Archaeological Significance

The extent and survival of the medieval field system is of primary significance. The earthworks although fragmentary illustrate how the medieval field system worked and how it used the topography.

Of perhaps greatest significance is the survival and condition of the earthwork park pales. The relationship that has been documented in this survey between the phase 2 earthwork pale and the pre-existing woodland boundary bank is of considerable interest

The woodland management features and the estate management features are also of secondary significance. These features are relatively common as archaeological remains but hold important information concerning local land use and landscape change.

Historic Landscape Significance

The various phases of Deer Park are of primary historical significance in landscape terms also. The survey has shown how the deer park has evolved from a relatively small area in the medieval period which was a dedicated deer park to a landscape park which contained deer in order both to retain the supply of meat, but also perhaps to enhance its aesthetic qualities and to continue the historic association. The classes of monuments recorded during the survey indicate the complexity of the Kentchurch estate's development from at least the 14th century to the present day.

Management Implications

This survey has identified management implications in three main areas:

1. Current and recent practices for timber felling and extraction.

This mainly concerns the felling and extraction within woodland. During the course of the survey it was noted that modern tracks cut both the Phase one and Phase two park pales and have truncated a number of charcoal burning platforms.

2. Monument protection

Many of the features recorded lend themselves to a linked approach for their protection in that many are probably already noted for their ecological distinctiveness. The lime kiln is particularly vulnerable to damage and collapse due to root action and weather erosion.

3. Future Planting and Design

Future planting and design plans should be aware of areas defined by former wood banks and park pales, and the development of the park should take these boundaries into account.

The planting of angular blocks or stands of trees, (particularly conifers) should be avoided as this disrupts the inherited pattern.

Acknowledgements

Herefordshire Archaeology would like to thank

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

Paul White, Landscape Archaeologist, with Herefordshire Archaeology, has helped produce the mapped data, database and illustrations.

The partnership project was made possible by grant-aid from DEFRA.

Archive arising from this piece of fieldwork

2 cassettes of survey recordings
1 Microsoft Excel Database
1 Mapinfo Table
1 Microsoft Word file of record transcriptions
This Document

References

Ragg, Beard, et al. 1984: *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils and their use in Midland and Western England.*

D. Whitehead and J. Patton 2001: *A survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Herefordshire.*

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.

Appendix 1: Site Database.

HSM No.	NGR	Site Type	Description	Period
34330	42058 25585	moated site	50 by 30m with very eroded moat	Post-medieval
34331	42282 25655	bank and ditch	1.5m wide, bank on downslope side	Medieval?
34332	42301 25581	quarry	30m long and 15m wide	Post-medieval
34333	42321 25555	Large saw pit?	0.6m deep 1.5m wide and 8m long	Post-medieval
34334	43242 25517	park pale phase1	bank 3.5m wide, berm 2.5m, ditch 2.5m	Medieval
	42676 25606	Park pale phase 1	bank 3.5m wide, ditch 2m deep, 3m wide	Medieval
	42673 25524	park pale phase 1	continues to run S.	Medieval
	42689 25473	Park pale phase 1	turns to run w over small stream	Medieval
	42587 25451	Park pale phase 1	truncated by improved pasture	Medieval
	42428 25448	park pale phase 1	truncated by quarrying 34396	Medieval
	42475 25458	park pale phase 1	very eroded in improved pasture	Medieval
	42576 25956	park pale phase 1	runs NE for 20 and SW for over 100m	Medieval
	42547 25858	park pale phase 1	cut by phase 2 pale	Medieval
	42540 25797	park pale phase 1	continues to run S.	Medieval
	42577 25737	park pale phase 1	continues to run S.	Medieval
	42585 25706	Park pale phase 1	continues to run S	Medieval
	42617 25671	park pale phase 1	fragment remains truncated by pools and cottage	Medieval
34335	42387 25410	quarry	3m wide and 4m long and 0.5m deep	Post-medieval
34336	42303 25288	park pale phase3	3m wide bank	Post-medieval

42358	25189	park pale phase3	continues	Post-medieval	
42682	25233	park pale	turns to run ESE	Post-medieval	
42463	25082	park pale phase3	continues	Post-medieval	
43060	25360	park pale phase3	continues	Post-medieval	
43023	25620	park pale phase3	continues	Post-medieval	
43073	25508	park pale phase3	cut by modern track	Post-medieval	
43050	25534	park pale phase3	continues	Post-medieval	
43066	25551	park pale phase3	runs downslope to stream	Post-medieval	
43070	25594	park pale phase3	meets stream	Post-medieval	
43065	25614	park pale phase3	cut by modern track	Post-medieval	
43027	25699	park pale phase3	joins phase2 pale to run north	Post-medieval	
34337	42541	25123	saw pit	well preserved, 4m long, 1.5m wide	Post-medieval
34338	42779	25249	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	Post-medieval
34339	42801	25307	saw pit	5m long 1.5m wide 0.5m deep	Post-medieval
34340	42806	25307	lynchet	40m long and 1.5m high	Prehistoric?
34341	43158	25299	lynchet	40m long and 1.5m high 5m wide	Prehistoric?
34342	43059	25359	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	Post-medieval
34343	43086	25375	charcoal burning platform	5m in diameter	Post-medieval
34344	43080	25386	bank	2m wide and 0.5m high	Medieval?
34345	43096	25403	lynchet	2.5-3m high and 45m long	Medieval?
34346	43113	25404	quarry	4m wide and 5m long	Post-medieval
34347	43195	25496	saw pit	3m long and 1.5m wide	Post-medieval
34348	43206	25513	quarry	extensive series of linear quarries	Post-medieval
34349	43197	25585	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	Post-medieval
34350	43204	25628	circular platform	7m in diameter next to stream	Post-medieval
34351	43023	25619	quarry	many 3m deep 6m wide, 12m long	Post-medieval
34352	43047	25453	lynchet	runs off pale 3 and runs W for 25m	Post-medieval
34353	43048	25508	lynchet	runs off pale 3 and runs W for 25m	Post-medieval
34354	43045	25520	bank	on south side of track	Post-medieval
34355	43068	25593	lynchet	runs off pale 3 and runs SW for 80m	Post-medieval
34356	43052	25632	saw pit	1.5m wide, 1m deep truncated by track	Post-medieval
34357	43039	25672	2 quarries	scoops 5m wide, 1.4m deep cuts pale3	Post-medieval
34358	43032	25693	charcoal burning platform	8m diameter cuts top of pale3	Post-medieval
34359	43028	25700	phase 2 park pale	runs NE over crest of hill and W	Late medieval
	43005	25820	phase 2 park pale	runs NE over crest of hill, heavily eroded	Late medieval
	43054	25942	phase 2 park pale	continues	Late medieval
	43064	26008	phase 2 park pale	cut by modern track, runs N to stream	Late medieval
	42977	26115	phase 2 park pale	runs NW on S side of stream	Late medieval
	42419	26214	phase 2 park pale	continues	Late medieval
	42351	26160	phase 2 park pale	turns to run S	Late medieval
	42326	26077	phase 2 park pale	runs S	Late medieval
	42368	25982	phase 2 park pale	cut by Ha Ha	Late medieval

	42391 25973	phase 2 park pale	continues to run S	Late medieval
	42398 25891	phase 2 park pale	turns to SE and then E	Late medieval
	42452 25846	phase 2 park pale	continues to run east	Late medieval
	42524 25835	phase 2 park pale	continues, follows edge of small stream	Late medieval
	42587 25834	phase 2 park pale	ESE	Late medieval
	42630 25837	phase 2 park pale	continues	Late medieval
	42707 25851	phase 2 park pale	gains crest of hill, runs along break of slope	Late medieval
	42943 25797	phase 2 park pale	continues an closes at 43028 25700	Late medieval
34360	43000 25756	building platform	8m long and 3m wide	Post-medieval
34361	43047 25814	quarry	4.5m long, 3m wide runs under pale2	Medieval
34362	43016 25803	Woodland boundary bank	runs under pale2	Medieval
	43028 25786	Woodland boundary bank	sinuous 1.5m wide, 0.5m ditch both sides	Medieval
	43056 25753	Woodland boundary bank	continues	Medieval
	43072 25733	Woodland boundary bank	continues	Medieval
	43146 25724	Woodland boundary bank	cut by quarries	Medieval
	43224 25713	Woodland boundary bank	continues	Medieval
	43304 25678	Woodland boundary bank	continues	Medieval
	43344 25650	Woodland boundary bank	cut by deer leap and track	Medieval
34363	43146 25730	quarries	cuts 34362 woodland boundary bank	Post-medieval
34364	43272 25692	quarries	bounded on N by 34362	Post-medieval
34365	43344 25660	Woodland boundary bank	runs both NE/SW joined by woodland boundary bank 34362	Medieval
34366	43333 25710	quarry	25m long and 5m wide	Post-medieval
34367	43229 25805	lynchet	2m high runs NE/SW for 5m each way	Medieval
34368	43208 25769	pit	10m long 3m wide cuts lynchet 34367	Modern?
34369	43089 25921	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	Post-medieval
34370	43093 25900	bank	runs parallel to phase 2 pale	Late medieval
34371	43030 25977	quarry	15m long and 10m wide, 3m deep	Post-medieval
34372	43002 26043	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	Post-medieval
34373	42938 26123	saw pit	4m long and 2m wide.	Post-medieval
34374	42916 26108	charcoal burning platform	9m in diameter	Post-medieval
34375	42891 26149	carriageway	lynchet c. 1.5m wide	Post-medieval
	42831 26161	carriageway	continues for over 40m	Post-medieval
34376	42805 26151	charcoal burning platform	6m in diameter cut into carriageway 34375	Post-medieval
34377	42800 26163	carriageway	runs E for over 80m, 1.5m wide	post-medieval
34378	42470 26219	saw pit	cuts phase 2 park pale	post-medieval
34379	42400 26153	quarry	20m long, 12m wide and 3.5m deep	post-medieval
34380	42294 26143	carriageway	cuts phase 2 park pale, runs	post-medieval

				ENE/WSW	
34381	42368	25981	Ha Ha	N end of Ha Ha cut into Pale 2	C.18th
34382	42541	25838	platform (viewing?)	Difficult to discern shape on top of small knoll	C.18th
34383	42677	25843	quarry	80m long.	post-medieval
34384	42719	25840	burial pits	2 machine cut pits 4m by 2m by 2m.	modern
34385	42826	25816	quarry	40m long, 12m wide 4m deep.	post-medieval
34386	42728	25816	quarry	small scoop 4m in diameter	post-medieval
34387	42640	25794	saw pit	4m long and 1.8m wide.	post-medieval
34388	42673	25704	building platform	8-10m long and 4-5m wide	post-medieval
34389	42687	25692	saw pit	4.5m long, 1.5m wide, well preserved	post-medieval
34390	42717	25692	charcoal burning platform	6m in diameter	post-medieval
34391	42733	25679	pump house	4m square stone ground floor brick 1st floor	C.18th
34392	42716	25743	charcoal burning platform	5m in diameter, well preserved	post-medieval
34393	42716	25713	holloways	two holloways run SE from stream	post-medieval
	42674	25609	holloways	converge and continue as one to run S	post-medieval
34394	42660	25537	quarry	12m long and 4m wide.	post-medieval
34395	42673	25523	lynchet/bank	very substantial runs of pale1 to the east.	medieval
34396	42576	25499	quarries	series of small quarries cut into hill crest	post-medieval
	42515	25481	quarries	continue	post-medieval
34397	42472	25292	quarry	linear running ESE	C.18th /19th
34398	42479	25297	burial pit	4.5m by 2m by 2m	modern
34399	42235	25831	abuttment for bridge	remains if bridge for carriageway off main drive.	C.18th/19th
34400	42288	25691	Ha Ha	southern end	C.18th/19th
34401	42339	25548	holloway	3.5m wide, 1.2m deep runs NE for 80m	medieval
34402	42343	25563	platform	3.5m in diameter, no lip ,very level	post-medieval
34403	42339	25569	platform/quarry	similar to 34402 base not so level	post-medieval
34404	42359	25551	building platform	4.5m long, 2.5m wide, entrance in NW corner	post-medieval
34405	42375	25542	charcoal burning platform	5m in diameter and well preserved	post-medieval
34406	42411	25538	quarry	small scoop 4m in diameter	post-medieval
34407	42430	25524	quarry	7m long, 4m wide and 1m deep	post-medieval
34408	42441	25519	lynchet	maximum height 0.4m	medieval?
	42460	25507	lynchet	fades into hillslope.	medieval?
34409	42448	25476	saw pit	4.5m long and 2m wide	post-medieval
34410	42503	25399	mound/beacon	0.4m high,2m diameter, quartz crystal in centre	modern
34411	42535	25333	quarries	very substantial area of quarrying	C.18th/19th
34412	42553	25270	Lime kiln	well preserved double fronted.	C.19th
34413	42563	25252	holloway	leads from NE kiln entrance and turns S	C.19th
	42575	25233	holloway	runs out	C.19th
34414	42602	25275	saw pit	cuts spoil heap of quarry 34411	C.19th

34415	42627	25272	charcoal burning platform	truncated by modern track, 7m in diameter	post-medieval
34416	42661	25355	holloway	runs NNE, may be continuation of 34393	post-medieval
34417	42690	25331	burial pit	6m long, 2m wide	modern
34418	42686	25309	burial pit	as 34417	modern
34419	42750	25347	platform	15m long and 10m wide, curving bank 0.7m high	post-medieval
34420	42711	25472	holloway	3m wide, runs to NE for 20m, SW truncated	medieval?
34421	42728	25491	platform	at NE end of 34420. 8m diameter not a CPB	medieval?
34422	42708	25510	holloway	runs NW for 10m then SW into 34393	post-medieval
34423	42707	25509	holloway	leaves 34422 to run due north	post-medieval
	42677	25578	holloway	exits plantation	post-medieval
34424	42699	25520	bank	same as 34395, 5m wide, 1.5m high, cut by 34423	medieval
	42772	25563	bank	runs out into hill-slope	medieval
34425	42694	25555	holloway	leaves 34423 to run 5m upslope from it	post-medieval
	42707	25623	holloway	exits plantation	post-medieval
34426	42705	25628	ditch	1.5m wide, 0.4m deep runs SSE for 20m	post-medieval
34427	42707	25618	ditch	1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, runs SE for 30m	post-medieval
34428	42764	25584	charcoal burning platform	8m in diameter	post-medieval
34429	42772	25540	saw pit	4m long and 2m wide.	post-medieval
34430	42783	25527	charcoal burning platform	4m in diameter	post-medieval
34431	42768	25510	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	post-medieval
34432	42774	25457	charcoal burning platform	6m in diameter	post-medieval
34433	42857	25565	bank	very spread and eroded on edge of natural scarp	medieval
	42918	25542	bank	continues with 2m wide berm to its north	medieval
	42978	25521	bank	continues	medieval
	43028	25513	bank	becomes more of a lynchet (possibly re-cut)	medieval
	43068	25511	bank	now with bank and ditch 3m wide cuts pale3(recut)	medieval
	43094	25522	bank	can be traces E for another 50m covered by 34348 spoil	medieval
34434	42882	25490	quarry	20m long, 10m wide and 1.5m deep	post-medieval
34435	43286	25512	woodbank	2.5m wide with ditch on its western side, runs NE	medieval
34436	43221	25621	platform	same as 34350	post-medieval
34437	43187	25643	quarry	small scoop 4m in diameter	post-medieval
34438	42835	26015	pool	dew pond or spring fed	natural?
34439	42566	25761	charcoal burning platform	built onto top of phase 1 pale	post-medieval
34440	42577	25736	holloway	cuts phase 1 pale, 3.5m wide and 2m deep	post-medieval
34441	42774	25712	quarry	40m long, 12m wide 2m deep.	post-medieval
34442	42893	25671	saw pit	4m long and 2m wide.	post-medieval

34443	42947	25651	carriageway	runs S then SW and crosses stream	C.18th
	42933	25622	carriageway	runs upslope from stream	C. 18th
	42830	25650	carriageway	runs west along southern bank of stream	C. 18th
	42785	25675	carriageway	continues, 34446 leaves it	C.18th
34444	42981	25635	charcoal burning platform	7m in diameter	post-medieval
34445	42905	25591	charcoal burning platform	5m in diameter	post-medieval
34446	42785	25675	carriageway	leaves 34443 to run east to cross stream	C.18th
34447	42394	25588	platform	oval, 6m long and 4m wide, building or viewing	post-medieval
34448	42379	25593	compartment boundary	runs N for 50m and W for 50m	early C20th
34449	42156	25711	lynchet	runs N for 10m and is 0.4m high	medieval
	42156	25721	lynchet	turns to run NW	medieval
	42143	25749	lynchet	cannot be traced further	medieval
34450	42160	25744	lynchet	1m high, running due north	medieval
	42166	15757	lynchet	turns to run ENE for 30m	medieval
34451	42168	25767	lynchet	runs to SW for 10m then cut by stream	medieval
34452	42175	25765	ridge and furrow	Aligned NW/SE ridges c.5m wide, covers field	medieval
34453	42145	25784	carriageway	cuts ridge and furrow runs north	C.18th/19th
34454	42238	26157	holloway	leaves present road to go to Bannut Tree Farm	post-medieval
34455	42364	26362	bank and ditch	cut by present road runs E and W.	medieval?
34456	42272	26335	carriageway/track	forming 2m wide lynchet running N and S	post-medieval
34457	42013	25640	weir	much reduced in height, timber evident, (sluice?)	post-medieval
34458	42065	25648	weir	stone set base and stone sides.	post-medieval
34459	42094	25643	culvert	18th?C brick lined culvert to feed NE corner of moat	C.18th?
34460	42178	25728	culvert	on W bank of stream, brick lined	Victorian