



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

**Herefordshire Woodlands
Pilot Study: Phase 2
Coldborough Park Wood
Upton Bishop
(SO 63923 29554)**

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.143

Report prepared by
D N Williams

Contents

**Summary
Introduction
Method
Results
Discussion
Acknowledgements
Archive
Figures
Appendix**

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. Coldborough Park Wood Upton Bishop

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Summary:

The survey described in this report (EHE38338), formed part of a pilot study for the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in the wood concerned. A hand held Global Positioning System was used to record the location of features encountered.

The wood was split topographically between the western slopes and the eastern valley bottom. This delineation was also evident in the archaeological remains identified during the survey.

The western slopes contained evidence of medieval farming in the form of lynchets, holloway's and ridge and furrow. That few post medieval features were identified may suggest that this extreme westerly portion of the survey area was wooded in the late medieval/early post medieval period

In the valley bottom, to the east, any medieval activity that may have been present, appears to have been replaced by a post medieval field system. This later field system has itself been modified by the addition of short sections of woodbank where the pre-existing field boundary (current wood edge) has been straightened. This modification tells us that the woodland within this area has been planned, and the name of the wood, indicates the creation of a 17th century Landscape Park. No evidence for this was identified during this limited survey, and it is possible, that as today, the site was created as a plantation, possibly in the late 18th century to provide timber for the Napoleonic wars.

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 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.

Contact details: Herefordshire Archaeology, PO Box 144 Hereford. HR1 2YH.
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Introduction

This report provides an account of a rapid survey of Coldborough Park Wood, (HSM No. 24541). The survey was undertaken as part of a pilot study for the Forestry Commission in order to document the archaeology of woodlands in the county. Woodlands are areas of high archaeological potential in that they have seldom been subjected to the types of disturbance associated with intensive modern agriculture. 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 of 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 having a 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 one survey and subject additional woodlands to rapid survey.

It is only when the changes throughout history within a wood have been documented and understood and put together with ecological information that a well informed management strategy can be implemented. Woodland boundaries have often moved over the centuries, sometimes expanding to encapsulate and preserve evidence of alternative land-use, e.g. field systems and on other occasions shrinking and being subject to differing forms of woodland management. These variations in land-use within a woodland influence the ecological data from that woodland. As such archaeological survey can contribute significant data concerning woodland history, management history and sequential development. This can provide independent verification of historical change from ecological study.

Location

Coldborough Park Wood is located at NGR: SO 63923 29554, Upton Bishop, north of Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire. The area surveyed was located to the east of the A449 and the topography drops from 150m Ordnance Datum to 65m. The majority of the wood however occupies the valley bottom.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Coldborough Park Wood as woodland in a landscape dominated by sinuous boundaries that form sub-rectangular enclosures. There is also a significant number of straight boundaries that either subdivide the area between the sinuous boundaries into smaller enclosures, or are located on alignments differing from the overall trend of the presumed, earlier, sinuous boundaries.

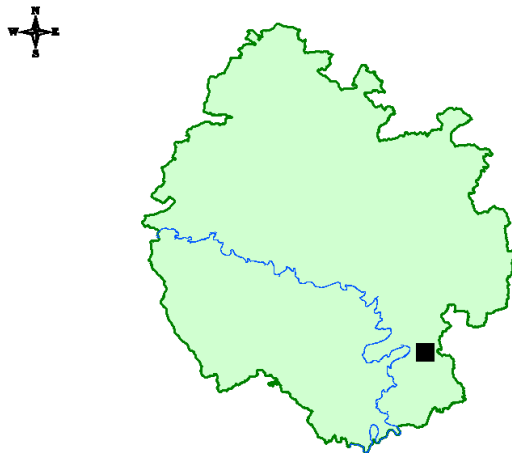


Figure 1: Site Location

This is a survey planned landscape that is characteristic of the post-medieval reconfiguration of enclosures by large farms or estate landholdings.

Geologically Coldborough Park Wood is an outcrop of the Raglan Mudstone Formation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone system (British Geological Survey 1989). The soils of this area are part of the Bromyard series, and consist of Typical argillic brown earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1971).

Previous fieldwork / records

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (HSM) revealed a single entry:

Coldborough Park (NGR SO 6450 2880, HSM 24541)

This park was identified by Barnes (1997) and designated as a post medieval landscape park.

Method

Coldborough Park Wood was surveyed on March 2nd 2004. 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

Coldborough Park Wood covers the upper slopes and valley bottom of an Old Red Sandstone outcrop. Approximately 30% of its area consists of moderate to steep sided slopes (western side), with the remainder occupying the relatively flat valley bottom.

Survey Conditions

The rapid walkover survey was conducted on 2nd March 2004. The weather was predominantly clear with occasional drizzle.

The majority of the wood was accessible open woodland, and the tree cover consisted of a mix that included oak, larch, conifer and douglas fir. The only restriction to survey was significant undergrowth, mainly bramble, located primarily in the valley bottom.

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.

Medieval field system

Three lynchets were identified within the wood (HSM 38340, 38348 and 38387). The first lynchet (HSM 38340) was located in the northwest corner of the wood, on the east-facing slope, and marks the edge of the existing wood. The drop down to pasture out of the wood varied in height from 1.20m to 0.25m. Evidence of coppicing was identified along the top of this lynchet as well as the occasional hawthorn. The second lynchet (HSM 38387) was located in the southwest corner of the wood, again on the east-facing

slope, and consisted of a drop into the wood of c.1.50-1.80m. No direct link was made between the two sections of lynchet, but they appear to lie on a similar contour and may therefore be part of the same feature. The last lynchet, HSM 38348, marked part of southern boundary of the wood. This consisted of a drop out of the wood of 0.50m; the top being tree lined with the occasional coppice. This particular lynchet is of interest, as to the west the wood edge is marked by a field boundary and the east by a woodbank.

Two sections of Ridge and furrow were identified (HSM 38342 and 38344). Both sections were located in the northwest corner of the wood, in an area enclosed by the previously mentioned lynchet (HSM 38340). These were areas of eroded, linear, depressions that extended downslope. Each linear depression was 4-5m wide x 0.20m deep and from the centre of one depression to the centre of another was c.9-10m. Four depressions were identified in each area, but it is to be noted that the undergrowth was particularly dense in both areas.

A Parish boundary (HSM 38354) was also identified. This was the boundary between Upton Bishop County Parish, and Yatton County Parish and extended across the wood from east to west. This boundary varied in size across the survey area from 0.30m high to nearly 4m, but was obscured by undergrowth over large parts of the wood. The western end of this boundary is marked by concrete post markers, due to the dramatic incursion of the modern road that in some cases is over 3m above the original ground level.

Five sections of holloway were identified (HSM 38357, 38367, 38370, 38371 and 38375).

The first (HSM 38357) was located along the western edge of the survey area and appears to have been the precursor to the existing modern road, i.e. the western boundary of the survey area. This is c.7m wide, the up slope drop is 1.50m and a bank measuring 0.50m high x 3-5m wide, lines the south, down slope side. Towards the southwest corner of the wood this holloway is covered by the modern road, that at SO 363956 229220 is c.5m above the holloway. The holloway was visible again further south, but a combination of undergrowth and the construction of a later trackway meant that it could not be followed for any great distance.

The second (HSM 38367) was parallel to the first, and separated from it by a bank measuring c.5m wide x 1m high. This holloway was 4m wide, and it was not possible to determine which of the holloways proceeded the other.

The third and fourth holloways (HSM 38370, 38371) were identified further to the east; it is to be noted however that these two holloways may be the continuation of the previous two. The first is aligned roughly east-west and is parallel with the Keepers Cottage trackway (HSM 38363). It is 4m wide and has a maximum depth of 2.50m. The second holloway (HSM 38371) is parallel to the first and of similar dimensions.

The last section of holloway (HSM 38375) consists of a junction located on the southern wood edge. This is a significant feature where three Holloway's converge. It was noted

however that these Holloway's did not appear to extend for any great distance, and as a consequence the possibility that these are part of a drainage system cannot be discounted.

Woodland management features

A total of five charcoal burning platforms were recorded (HSM 38341, 38345, 38364, 38377 and 38380). These ranged in size from 8-11m in diameter and in the main comprised a level, circular platform with a pronounced up-slope, curved lip of c.1m. Charcoal is also usually evident as a ground scatter or within animal burrows. It was noticeable that the charcoal burning platforms identified during the survey, were located throughout the wood and not just on the western slopes where the earliest activity was identified.

Five saw pits were recorded (HSM 38358, 38360, 38365, 38366 and 38369). The earthwork remains comprise an oval/rectangular depression between 5m and 7m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.30-0.50m deep, with spoil on their down-slope sides. Like the charcoal burning platforms, all the saw pits identified were located on the western slopes and next to holloways (see later). This in itself would suggest that the wood was the primary resource, but the association of these with the charcoal burning platforms suggests limited on-site processing. It was also noted that a single saw pit (HSM 348358) cut holloway HSM 38357 i.e. the holloway was present before the saw pit was constructed.

One log store was recorded (HSM 38376). This measured 5-6m diameter with an up slope semi circular drop of c.0.70m. It is similar (smaller) to the previously mentioned charcoal burning platforms, but no charcoal was evident.

Eight platforms were recorded (HSM 38349, 38351, 38355, 38361, 38362, 38379, 38382 and 38383). Half of these were rectangular and ranged in size from 25m in length and 4m wide to 9m in length and 5m wide. These were of no great antiquity and it is suggested that they represent log storage platforms associated with modern forestry. The other half were circular and measured c.7-9m in diameter. These platforms, although reminiscent of charcoal burning platforms had no obvious evidence of charcoal.

Five sections of trackway were identified (HSM 38339, 38347, 38363, 38373 and 38381).

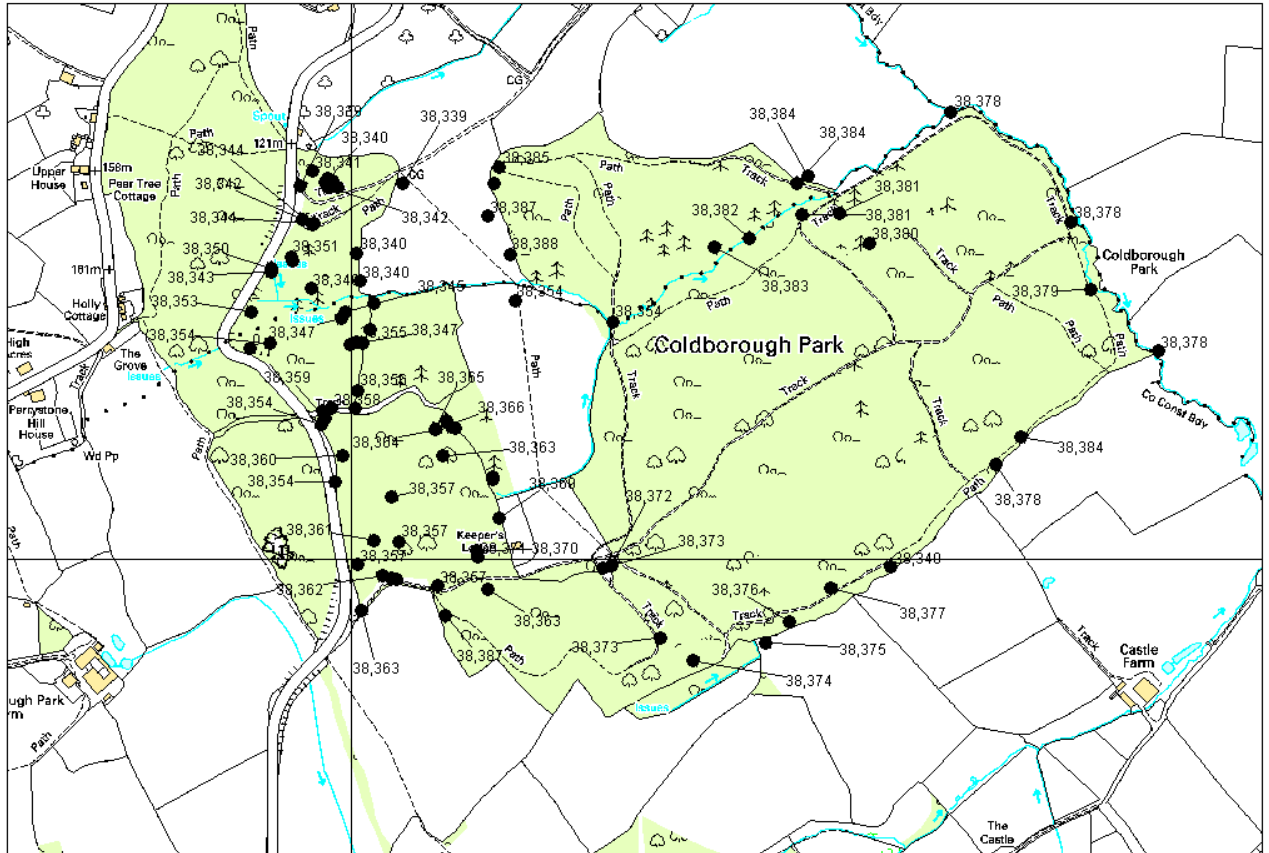


Figure 2: Location of features recorded during the survey.

The first (HSM 38339) ran from the wood entrance in the northwest corner of the wood, in an arc towards the east, where it cut through the wood edge lynchet and extended into the fields beyond. It was 6-7m wide, and had a metalled surface.

The second (HSM 38347) appears to extend from the first trackway towards the south, and was 6m wide. It had an up slope drop of 0.40m and on the down slope side there was a drop of 0.50m over a distance of 2.50m. This section of trackway showed signs of mechanical transport in the form of wheel ruts.

The third (HSM 38363), extended from the main road in the southwest corner of the wood, passed Keepers Cottage and extended into the base of the valley. It was c.6-7m wide and had a metalled surface.

The fourth (HSM 38373) extended from the previous trackway (near Keepers Cottage) towards the south. Upon reaching the southern wood boundary, it turned to the east and ran parallel with the boundary. It was c.5m wide and was not marked by either a bank or ditch.

The last (HSM 38381), is located in the northeast corner of the wood and is parallel with the wood boundary. One junction was identified with spurs extending to the north, west

and south indicating that this section of trackway is part of a system of trackways throughout this lower section of woodland. Because of this, it seems likely that both this and the previous two trackways are the same.

A single section of holloway was identified (HSM 38356). This was located in the western portion of the wood and was c7m wide. It consisted of a wide loop that extended from trackway HSM 38363 to holloway HSM 38357. At its deepest the upslope depth was c.1.80m, but there was no bank on the downslope. Over the majority of its course however this holloway was more like a trackway. The width combined with the smooth nature of the base however suggests that this particular section of routeway is a recent construction, most likely related to forest management in the 1970's.

Post-medieval field system

Field boundaries were identified along the western and southern boundary of the wood and also surrounded the eastern portion of the survey area. All but one of these (HSM 38346) marked the edge of the existing wood.

The first (HSM 38346) crosses the parish boundary towards the west side of the survey area. It consists of a ditch c.2m wide x 0.20m deep, with a bank on the west side. This bank is 1.50m wide x 0.50m high. In the north, this field boundary extends from the previously mentioned lynchet (HSM 38340) and in the south its ends at holloway HSM 38357.

The second (HSM 38372) was located in the southwest corner of the wood and marked the northern wood boundary near Keepers Cottage (pasture to the north). This boundary was slightly curved and consisted of a bank c.2.50m wide x 0.40m high and the associated ditch was 1m wide x 0.20m deep.

The third (HSM 38374) was located on the southern edge of the wood. It was aligned southwest-northeast, and consisted of a bank 2.50m wide x 0.40m high with an internal ditch. This ditch was 1.50m wide x 0.15m deep. Coppice was noted along the bank and a small-scale natural wood extension was identified to the south.

Woodland boundaries

Two sections of woodbank were identified (HSM 38384 and 38389). The first section was identified on the northern boundary. The bank was 4m wide x 0.10m high and the exterior ditch measured 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep. The second was located on the southern wood boundary towards the east end, and consisted of a 5m wide bank and an exterior ditch. Both of these woodbanks marked the edge of the existing wood in conjunction with field boundaries.

<i>Indications of former land use</i>

The earliest evidence identified during the survey was the Parish boundary, lynchets and associated ridge and furrow that date to the medieval period. All of these features were located on the east-facing slope at the west end of the survey area. That similar features no longer remain on the eastern part of the survey area may be due to the subsequent post medieval activity. It is also possible that the western portion of the wood i.e. the steepest, may have been wooded in the late medieval/post medieval period as indicated by the presence of a north-south aligned field boundary located towards the west end of the survey area. This in itself suggests that the wood was extended eastwards in the post medieval period.

The lynchets mark the existing wood edge along several sections of the western portion of the wood, but over the rest of the survey area the wood boundary consists of a combination of both woodbanks and post medieval field systems. The only exception to this is a lynchet identified on the southern wood edge, but this is most likely related to the later post medieval enclosure of the existing wood (see below).

This mix of both field boundaries and woodbanks appears to indicate the creation of a straight artificial wood edge. It can be seen that the area to the south of the wood (Figure 2) consists of a post medieval field system, but what is of note is that the boundaries are staggered. By definition therefore, if the entire wood edge was made up of re-used field boundaries, it too would be staggered. The fact that this is not the case indicates that purpose built wood banks were constructed through, and did not follow certain sections of the previous field system boundaries.

The insertion of woodbanks into a post medieval field system indicates that the eastern side of the wood has been planned and can be dated to the late post medieval period. This indicated two possible functions for the wood. The first, as the name suggests, is as a landscape park dating to the 17th century and the second is as a plantation, as it currently is, that possibly dates to the Napoleonic wars of the late 18th century. The later plantation has obviously damaged any previous use of the area and no evidence of a landscape park was identified during the survey

This late date of the wood, and the possible use, whether a landscape park or a plantation, also accounts for the limited number of woodland management features (charcoal burning platform, saw pits etc) identified during the survey.

The two most modern features identified were Keepers Cottage and its associated access route and a holloway/trackway located to the west of the survey area. Although this latter feature was substantial, the lack of erosion and size, indicates that this may be part of modern activity, possible associated with more modern forestry activity within the last 30 years.

<i>Site and feature condition</i>

The majority of features recorded were well preserved, and over the majority of the survey area, later features did not obscure earlier ones.

It is important to note that significant areas within the wood were covered by substantial ground cover so were not surveyed. This ground cover was primarily on the eastern side of the wood, in the valley bottom, but was also present, all be it on a much smaller scale, on the western slopes.

Discussion and Implications

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The topography and geology (especially the soils) of Coldborough Park Wood dictates that certain areas are susceptible to erosion, especially on the west side of the wood where slopes are often steep. It was also noted that modern forestry activity also potentially threatens the archaeological resource. This is best seen in the construction of a large holloway/trackway constructed in the 1970's for modern machinery used for the extraction of timber.

Implications regarding site condition

Wood banks and field boundaries generally survive well and relationships can be established between them and other features. Traces of past communications also survive well in the form of holloways and tracks and some can be related to specific features i.e. charcoal burning platforms and saw pits. It is also noted that some of these features also post-date certain routeways, so take advantage of pre-existing holloways and tracks.

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 true of the entire wood, but especially on the western slopes where evidence of earlier activity has been identified.

Implications for future field work.

Coldborough Park Wood contains a medium density of visible archaeological features relating to pre woodland agriculture (both medieval and post medieval) as well as later woodland management activity.

This mainly includes landscape boundaries, but to a lesser extent also includes the production of charcoal and removal of sawn timber as evidenced by the charcoal burning platforms and saw pits.

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. This is particularly important on the western side of the wood where the woodland formation appears to have been more natural, rather the obviously planned section of wood to the east.

A second, more intensive survey is needed to establish a more complete picture of the archaeological resource, and to answer several specific questions i.e.

Are the holloways and lynchets contemporary; this is important, as further study would confirm whether the holloways were formed as part of a medieval field system or are the result of intensive timber extraction at a later date.

Does the post medieval field system extend into the wood; if further post medieval field boundaries were identified in the wood (as opposed to just surrounding it) this would confirm the 17th century date currently applied to the wood.

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.

Acknowledgements

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

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

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Appendix : Database of features and grid references.

HSM No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
38339	363923	229554	Trackway	Post medieval	6-7m wide, metalled surface.
38340	363960	229559	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	A drop off c.1-1.20m, coppiced trees on bank. Wood edge
38341	363941	229576	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	8m diameter, up slope drop 1m, downslope follows natural contour, charcoal visible.
38342	363963	229553	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Linear depression extending downslope, 4-5m wide, 0.20m deep. Furrows c.12m apart.
38342	363964	229565	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Linear depression extending downslope, 4-5m wide, 0.20m deep. Furrows c.12m apart.
38342	363971	229562	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Linear depression extending downslope, 4-5m wide, 0.20m deep. Furrows c.12m apart.
38339	363979	229552	Trackway	Post medieval	6-7m wide, metalled surface.
38340	363999	225600	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Drop down to surround pasture c.0.25-0.30m, spaced hawthorn follows this. Wood edge.
38339	364075	229558	Trackway	Post medieval	Exits wood at this location but does extend beyond. At this point track cut into surrounding ground c. 0.80m.
38342	363926	229504	Wood edge	Modern?	Drop down from modern road, c.2m.
38344	363943	229498	Ridge and furrow	Medieval?	Linear depression extending downslope, 4-5m wide. North side drop c.1.20m, south side rise c.0.10m.
38344	363942	229497	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	Aligned east-west, similar to those previously mentioned
38340	364007	229454	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Drop down to surrounding pasture c.0.80m. Coppicing along this wood edge
38345	363989	229367	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Located in valley bottom, 10-11m diameter, up slope drop 1m, down slope consists of waste fan, then drops c.0.90m. Charcoal visible, suggests longevity of use.
38340	364011	229413	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Changes direction at this location. Wood edge

38346	364032	229380	Field boundary	Post medieval	Extends from stream. Ditch 2m wide x 0.20m deep. Bank on west side 1.50m wide x 0.50m high. Function unclear. May be Field boundary.
38346	364027	229341	Field boundary	Post medieval	Second reading. May be compartment boundary.
38347	363984	229358	Trackway	Post-medieval / Modern	Crosses stream, up slope drop 0.40m, down slope bank 2.50m wide x 0.50m high. Modern damage (wheel ruts).
38340	363939	229402	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Curved roughly east-west, drop off slope 1m, but quite gradual
38349	363939	229402	Platform	Unknown	25m long, no charcoal evident, function unclear.
38350	363881	229432	Drainage channel	Modern	Possibly associated with modern road. 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep. Roughly follows contour. Joins previous mentioned stream.
38343	363880	229427	Wood edge	Modern	Constructed parallel to modern road, consists of a 4.50m drop off.
38351	363910	229449	Platform	Post medieval	Rectangular, 9m x 5m, aligned north-south. Up slope drop 0.80m; down slope follows contour, significant spoil heap in southeast corner.
38352	363912	229442	Spoil heap	Unknown	5-6m diameter x 1.50m high.
38353	363850	229366	Enclosure	Unknown	Partially covered by modern road construction bank., 15m long parallel with road, semi-circular bank max 9m extending into wood
0	363848	229313	No Survey	-	No survey to north of this point.
38354	363878	229320	Parish boundary	Medieval / Modern	Line of concrete posts, no writing. 0.40m high x 0.15m wide
38347	363997	229318	Trackway	Post medieval	Same as that crossing stream.
38355	364007	229323	Platform	Post medieval	9m diameter, up slope drop 0.30m, spoil fan extends c.7m, drops 0.30m.
38346	364015	229320	Field boundary	Post medieval	Delineates conifer, shallow bank and ditch, difficult to see.
38346	364008	229251	Field boundary	Post medieval	Second reading. More predominant at this point. Bank stands a height of 0.80m.
38346	364004	229225	Field boundary	Post medieval	Ends at this point.

38357	364004	229225	Holloway	Post medieval	7m wide, aligned roughly north-south, bank on down slope 0.50m high x 3m wide. Up slope drop off 1.50m x 4m wide.
38358	363970	229224	Saw pit	Post medieval	5-6m long x 2.50m wide x 0.40m deep, spoil on down slope. Covers holloway bank i.e. later than.
38357	363956	229220	Holloway	Post medieval	Ends at this point. Covered by modern road embankment (a drop of 5-6m)
38354	363955	229200	Parish boundary	Medieval / modern	Modern road edged by concrete posts. For short distance.
38360	363986	229154	Saw pit	Post medieval	6m x 1.50m x 0.20m deep, spoil on downslope.
38361	364033	229027	Platform	Post medieval	7m diameter, up slope drop (west) 0.90m. East side follows natural contour.
38362	364046	228975	Platform	Post medieval	12-14m diameter, up slope drop 1.50m, down slope follows natural contour.
38357	364008	228993	Holloway	Post medieval	Previously mentioned. Western end covered by modern road revetment. Holloway 6m wide, up slope bank c.2m wide but shallow, slight bank on down slope.
38354	363975	229115	Parish boundary	Medieval / Modern	Concrete posts end at this point. Boundary possibly continues as bank associated with previous holloway.
38363	364013	228924	Trackway	Post medieval/ Modern	Trackway to Keepers Cottage, metalled.
38357	364058	228973	Holloway	Post medieval	Previously mentioned. Covered by previous trackway. 5m wide x 1.50m deep.
38363	364065	228970	Trackway	Post medieval / Modern	Second reading.
38357	364126	228961	Holloway	Post medieval	7-8m wide at this point, up slope drop c.1m, no bank on down slope.
38356	364070	229026	Holloway	Modern	Holloway aligned roughly east-west. Appears to extend off trackway 38363.
38356	364059	229092	Holloway	Modern	Holloway continues

38356	364135	229153	Trackway	Modern	At this point, is a large bend. Most likely constructed in the 1970's when the larch in this area appears to have been planted.
38364	364147	229197	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	8-9m diameter, up slope drop 0.60m, down slope follow natural contour.
38365	364123	229193	Saw pit?	Post medieval	Follows contour, 5.50m long x 1.50m wide x 0.45m deep, spoil on down slope.
38366	364124	229192	Saw pit	Post medieval	6m long, follows contour, up slope drop 1m, spoil on down slope, damaged by forest trackway.
38359	364139	229206	Trackway/ Holloway	Post medieval / Modern	T junction, north-south aligned. South possibly follows earlier holloway 38357. 5-6m wide, up slope drop 1.20m.
38367	364152	229194	Holloway	Post medieval	Parallel to previous holloway, separated by 5-6m. 4m wide, up slope drop c.1.50m. Separating the two holloways is a bank c.5m wide x 1m high.
38367	364208	229123	Holloway	Post medieval	Both end at this point
38368	364209	229118	Dam	Post medieval	8m wide, 25-30m long, 1.50m high, damned area c. 20m diameter.
38369	364218	229062	Saw pit	Post medieval	Possible saw pit, 4m x 0.80m x 0.20m
38370	364184	229013	Holloway	Post medieval	Leads towards Keepers Cottage, 3-4m wide x 2.50m deep (max)
38371	364186	229003	Holloway	Post medieval	Parallel with previous, similar dimensions
38363	364201	228955	Trackway	Post medieval / Modern	Link between main road and Keepers Cottage.
38372	364385	228991	Field boundary	Medieval / Post medieval	Bank 2-2.50m wide x 0.40m high. Ditch, 1m wide x 0.20m deep, slight semi circular alignment.
38373	364371	228987	Trackway	Modern	5m wide, no banks or ditches mark this trackway.
38373	364457	228884	Trackway	Modern	Second reading
38374	364505	228850	Field boundary	Medieval / Post medieval	Ditch on woodland side 1.50m wide x 0.15m deep, bank 2.50m wide x 0.40m high, aligned roughly east-west. Coppice visible. Woodland has extended beyond this boundary.

38375	365498	228877	Holloway	Medieval / Post medieval	7-8m wide at top, 1.50m at base, 2.50-3m deep
38375	364613	228875	Holloway	Medieval / Post medieval	Joins with two further holloways. One to the northwest and one to the east.
38376	364647	228908	Log store	Post medieval	Possible log store. 5-6m diameter, up slope semi circular drop 0.70m, down slope, natural contour. No charcoal evident.
38377	364709	228957	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Charcoal visible, no structure.
38348	364798	228988	Lynchet	Prehistoric / Medieval	Consists of a drop down to pasture of c.0.50m. Tree lined, occasional coppice. Wood edge
38378	364954	229141	Woodland boundary	Post medieval	Shallow ditch, 0.50m wide, coppice along edge.
38389	364991	229181	Woodbank	Post medieval	Bank associated with ditch. Bank 5-6m wide x 0.30m high, ditch exterior. Oak larch and coppice present.
38378	365194	229310	Woodland boundary	Post medieval	Ditch, 1.50m wide x 1.40m deep, aligned north-south, signs of re- cutting
38379	365095	229401	Platform	Post medieval	15m northeast-southwest x 10m, up slope drop 0.40m, possible structure.
38378	365065	229501	Woodland boundary	Post medieval	Ditch, 2m wide x 2m deep
38378	364886	229664	Woodland boundary	Post medieval	Two ditches converge. 1m wide x 1m deep.
38380	364766	229469	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	8-9m diameter, up slope drop 0.80m, slight lip on down slope, abundant charcoal
38381	364722	229513	Trackway	Post medieval	Parallel to wood boundary, splits west and north
38381	364666	229512	Trackway	Post medieval	Western spur. Junction
38384	364676	229568	Woodbank	Medieval / Post medieval	Bank 3-4m wide, 0.10m high, exterior ditch, 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep. Possibly Parish boundary
38384	364659	229557	Woodbank	Medieval / Post medieval	Bank now 0.50m high. Possibly Parish boundary.
38382	364589	229477	Platform	Post medieval	Very eroded. 7-8m diameter, up slope drop 0.90m. No bank or lip on down slope. Charcoal evident.

38383	364536	229463	Platform	Post medieval	Next to stream. 8m diameter, up slope drop 1m. No charcoal visible.
38385	364217	229581	Woodland boundary	Medieval / Post medieval	Gate. Both sides are banked, 2m wide x 0.15m high. Very eroded
38386	364211	229558	Woodland boundary	Medieval / Post medieval	No bank and ditch, some coppice.
38387	364201	229509	Lynchet	Medieval / Post medieval	0.40m drop into the wood, top is tree lined.
38388	364234	229453	Field boundary	Medieval / Post medieval	Bank 1.50m wide x 0.20m, internal ditch 1m wide x 0.25m deep.
38354	364241	229384	Parish boundary	Medieval / Modern	2m drop off, larch lined
38354	364386	229353	Parish boundary	Medieval / Modern	4.50m drop off
38387	364137	228917	Woodland boundary/ Lynchet	Medieval / Post medieval	Drop down into the wood of 1.50-1.80m. Possible lynchet, continuation of lynchet 38340?.

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.