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**Herefordshire Woodlands
Archaeological Survey: Part 1
Haugh Wood (North), Fownhope CP**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 159
December 2004**

Report prepared by Richard Lello

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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 Archaeological Survey: Part 1 Haugh Wood (North), Fownhope CP

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Summary

The survey described in this report (EHE39130) formed part of the Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey undertaken in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid site identification survey was carried out in Haugh Wood (North) using a hand held Global Positioning System to record the location of archaeological features encountered.

Earthwork features were recorded within the wood that illustrate a history of intensive woodland management since the post medieval period, including wood boundaries, charcoal burning platforms, and networks of deeply cut holloways with associated collection/storage platforms. Evidence of industrial activities were recorded in the form of mineral extraction pits. Of particular interest is the survival of a linear bank that may be a relic of the clearance of woodland alongside the Woolhope to Mordiford road to prevent banditry during the 13th century.

Disclaimer

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.

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 the northern part of Haugh Wood, Fownhope (EHE39130). The survey was carried out in 2004 during the first year of the Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey following a pilot study undertaken by Herefordshire Archaeology in partnership with, and grant-aided by, the Forestry Commission. The purpose of the survey is to begin 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 for site identification, and, until recently, recording an accurate location within woodland was often not possible.

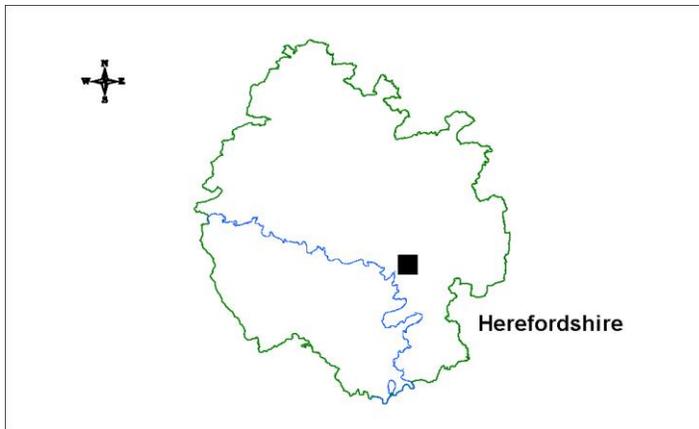
Woodland boundaries have often moved over the centuries, sometimes expanding to encapsulate and preserve evidence of alternative land use, e.g. field systems, and on other occasions shrinking, and being subjected to different forms of woodland management. These variations in land-use inevitably influence the kind of ecological data that can be obtained from different areas of woodland. Archaeological survey can contribute significant data in terms of woodland history, management history and sequential development. This can provide independent evidence of historical change. It is only when the changes throughout history within a wood have been documented and understood in this way that a well-informed management strategy can be implemented.

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 grant aided Herefordshire Archaeology to undertake a two-phase pilot study, phase one of which took place in 2001-2, and phase two took place in 2003. The surveys carried out in early 2004 were designed to continue and expand the programme of pilot studies.

The survey of each woodland area identifies the potential for the survival of archaeological features, and samples the types of features present. Further planned surveys may re-visit woodlands identified during rapid reconnaissance surveys as being of high archaeological potential, and will involve a more detailed survey. This will illustrate the density of archaeological sites within the woodland, and record relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland.

Location

Haugh Wood (North) is located at NGR: SO 5900 3700 approximately 7km south-east of Hereford, in the Civil Parish of Fownhope.



Haugh Wood is of irregular oval form, covering a dome-shaped hill with gently sloping sides. The area surveyed comprised the northern part of Haugh Wood.

The survey area measures approximately 2km at its widest (aligned north-west to south-east). The highest point, near the southern edge of Haugh Wood

(North), rises to 189m OD; the lowest point, at the south-western edge of the wood, is 65m OD (Ordnance Survey, 1998). The slopes are generally quite gentle, rising to a plateau in the centre. The north-western edge of the wood is very steep-sided and bordered by the Pentaloe Brook. The eastern edge of the wood is marked by a narrow, deeply cut gully. Along the southern edge of Haugh Wood (North) is a narrow strip of woodland owned by the National Trust (not included in the survey). Several streams drain the survey area, flowing to the north, north-west, and south-west.

Geologically, the survey area is underlain for the most part by the Haugh Wood Formation of the May Hill Sandstone Group (Llandovery Series), consisting of green-grey sandstone and siltstone. To the north and west lies the Woolhope Limestone Formation of the Wenlock Series, consisting of nodular limestone and siltstone (British Geological Survey, 2000).

The bedrock of the Haugh Wood Formation is overlain by typical stagnogley soils of the Stanway Series, consisting of seasonally waterlogged fine silty soils with clay-enriched subsoil. The Woolhope Limestone is overlain by stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Yeld Series, consisting of well-drained fine loamy calcareous soils and fine silty soils with clay-enriched subsoil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Previous fieldwork and records

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed the following entries for Haugh Wood:

SMR Record: 33737

Site Name: Haugh Wood

NGR: SO 5900 3650

Description: There is little documentation for the Medieval and Tudor periods. Large quantities of cordwood and bark were produced during 18th century. Tithe map of 1840 shows the boundaries almost exactly the same as today. Coppicing and barking were undertaken up to World War II.

Site Type: Wood

Period: Post medieval

Method

Haugh Wood (North) was surveyed on 26 February and 1 March 2004. A rapid assessment was undertaken of the potential of the wood to contain well-preserved archaeological features. A hand-held Garmin 12 XL Global Positioning System was used to map features, and a ten-figure grid reference was recorded. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

The wood was walked in transects aligned north to south or east to west, approximately 50m or 100m apart. Where a large feature was encountered, and no other features of archaeological significance could be seen in the vicinity, the feature was followed and any other features up to 50m on either side of it were recorded (where conditions allowed). Field observations and grid references were recorded using a dictaphone, and transcribed later.

Information recorded included a description of features observed, their state of preservation, and relationships to other features within the wood. This survey is only a sample of the wood and should not be taken as exhaustive, or its results as definitive.

Field conditions

Conifer plantations cover much of Haugh Wood (North), with broadleaf high forest at the north-east corner. There are corridors of deciduous coppice throughout the woodland, and thick bramble cover to attract butterflies. Much of the woodland has been deep ploughed and, at the time of the survey, several areas had been clear felled.

During the survey, the weather was cold and clear with good visibility.

Results (Figure 2)

Recorded archaeological features are described below, and the historical development of the woodland is discussed briefly. The significance of the archaeological features and management implications is then commented upon.

Each archaeological feature has been assigned a unique Sites and Monuments Primary Record Number, prefixed by HSM (Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record). In this report each feature is identified by its HSM number. The appendix contains a simple database in which each feature is cross-referenced to its HSM number and to the Ordnance Survey National Grid (NGR).

Woodland management features

Direct evidence of post-medieval woodland management was observed in the form of charcoal burning platforms. Additional evidence includes collection or storage platforms, holloways and trackways.

Twelve charcoal burning platforms were recorded. Each consists of a level platform, generally circular in form up to 8m in diameter, depending on the state of preservation. Where these platforms are located on a slope, a cut is present on the up slope side, and a 'lip' of spoil on the down slope side. Charcoal fragments are often present.

Surviving evidence of charcoal production is concentrated on the steep north-west facing slopes, where 8 charcoal burning platforms were recorded (HSM 39153, 39155-60, 39164). All are located near modern forestry roads or trackways that are likely to follow the course of earlier trackways. In addition, 3 holloways were recorded (HSM 39162-3, 39165) that provide access to the north-west slopes and the western part of the wood.

One charcoal burning platform (HSM 39167) was recorded in a level area in the western part of the wood. It was accessed by a trackway that extended eastwards from a holloway (HSM 39162) on the north-west facing slopes. Three charcoal burning platforms were recorded in the eastern part of the wood (HSM 39193, 39202-3). All are located near forestry trackways.

Extensive networks of holloways and trackways, giving access to all areas of the woodland, were recorded during the survey. These include the holloways on the north-west slopes, discussed above, and a number of holloways (HSM 39188, 39194, 39199-200, 39204) and trackways (HSM 39195-6) in the eastern part of the wood.

A concentration of holloways (HSM 39133-6, 39146, 39148, 39152, 39168) and trackways (HSM 39131-2, 39149, 39177, 39184-5) is located in the west central part of the wood. Several of these are associated with industrial activities (discussed below). Of particular interest is a group of holloways (including HSM 39133-6) and trackways that converge at NGR: SO 5863 3710 near the north-east corner of a privately owned paddock within the woodland. A number of platforms (HSM 39141-2, 39144) are also located here. They range in size from 1.5m x 2m to 5m x 3m; one of the platforms (HSM 39141) is surfaced in stone. This location is likely to be a collection or storage point where woodland products were brought together before removal from the wood.

Holloways and trackways provided access to woodland resources, and facilitated the removal of those resources from the wood to places of processing and consumption. An extensive network of well-maintained forestry roads and trackways, including recreational trails, is present in Haugh Wood today. Many of these routes follow the course of trackways, or rides, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887, and are also shown on modern maps (Ordnance Survey, 1998).

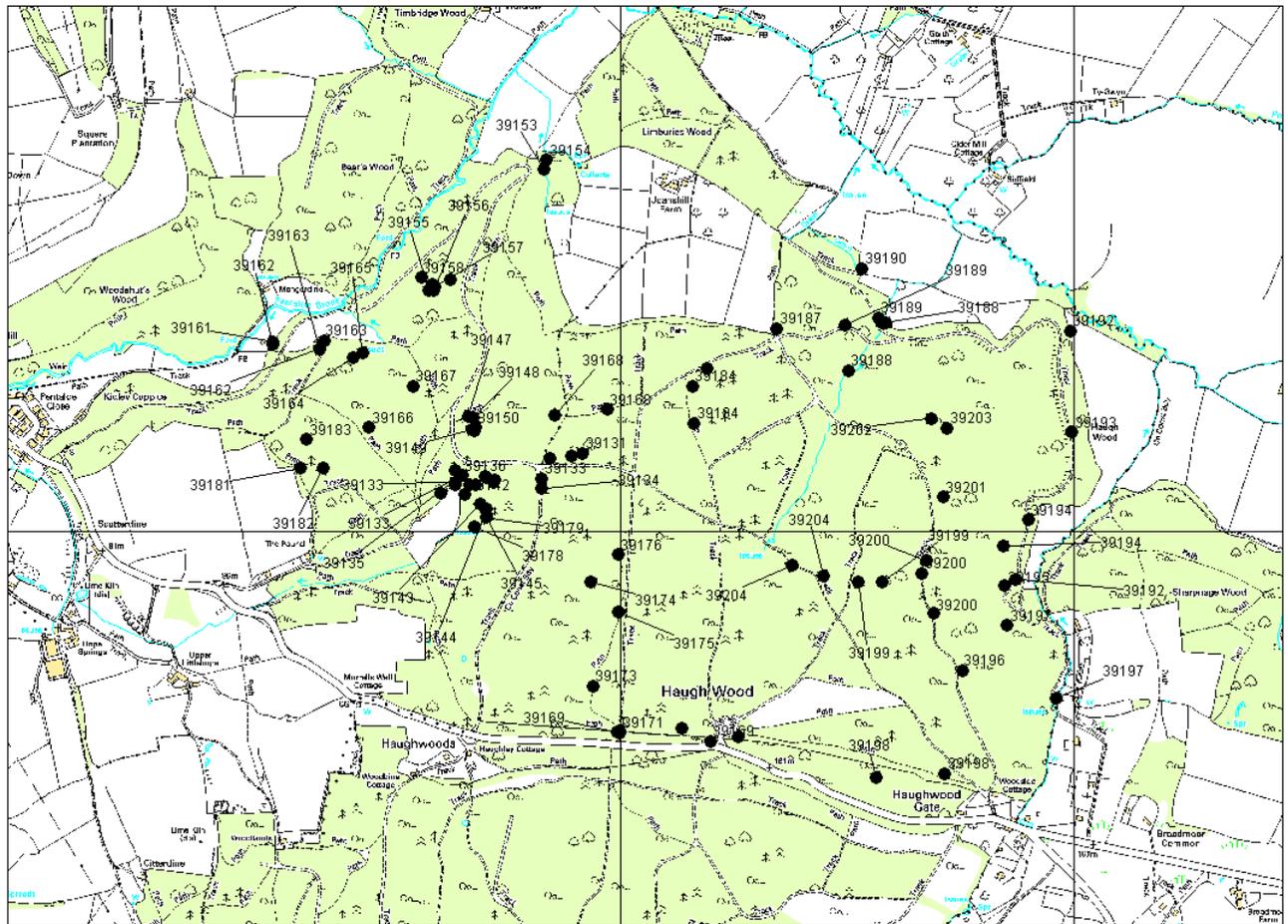


Figure 2: Location of features recorded within Haugh Wood (North).

Woodland boundaries

A number of boundary features were observed; all took the form of banks or ditches. A woodbank (HSM 39154), generally aligned east to west, was recorded on the north side of Haugh Wood. It consisted of a low, eroded bank with a shallow, infilled ditch running parallel on the north side. Several overgrown tree stubs were located on the bank, indicating a hedge. A solitary mature oak tree marked the most northerly point of Haugh Wood. Also on the north side of the wood, a low, eroded bank with tree stubs (HSM 39187), aligned north to south, marked the boundary between Haugh Wood and Joanshill Farm.

On the north-east side of Haugh Wood, the former wood boundary is indicated by an eroded bank (HSM 39190) aligned east to west in the form of a lynchet, 1m high facing north into pasture with a line of tree stubs. The truncated form of the bank is likely to be the result of ploughing which may have also removed any trace of a ditch on the north side of the bank. The present wood boundary is marked by a wire fence parallel with, but 20m to the south of, the former boundary. Further east, the present wood boundary

continues as a low eroded bank, up to 0.5m high and 1m wide, with tree stubs in places (HSM 39191-2). To the south, the eastern boundary of the wood is marked by a ditch up to 1m wide and 2m deep (HSM 39197). This is a regularised streambed that also marks the boundary between the parishes of Fownhope and Woolhope.

The north-west boundary of Haugh Wood follows the course of the Pentaloë Brook and also marks the boundary between the parishes of Fownhope and Mordiford. Further south, the wood boundary is marked by a low, eroded bank up to 0.5m high and 1.5m wide with a line of tree stubs (HSM 39161). Twenty-five meters west of the wood boundary is an abandoned timber-framed farmhouse located in a low-lying meadow on the south-east side of the Pentaloë Brook.

The western boundary of the wood is marked by a smaller bank up to 0.25m high and 0.5m wide (HSM 39181). The bank is eroded, with a line of tree stubs, and follows a zig-zag course. In the west-central part of the wood, a low, eroded bank with a hedge marks the west side of a paddock surrounded by woodland. (The east side of the paddock is marked by a wire fence only.)

The southern boundary of Haugh Wood (North) is marked by a low, eroded bank, aligned east to west, up to 0.5m high and 2m wide (HSM 39169, 39198). In places, a shallow ditch or trackway is present on the north side of the bank. The bank is cut by a car park and forestry trackways. On the south side of the bank is a narrow strip of woodland owned by the National Trust. A modern road, aligned east to west between Woolhope and Mordiford, runs through the National Trust woodland.

Several features were recorded that may have functioned as compartment boundaries. In the west-central part of the wood, two shallow ditches (HSM 39139, 39173) are both aligned north to south on the west-facing slope. In this area there are a number of drainage ditches, all aligned east to west. In the northern part of the wood, on the north-facing slope, a low bank with a shallow ditch on the south side (HSM 39186) is aligned east to west.

Industrial features

Twelve mineral extraction pits were recorded, all of which are located in the western part of Haugh Wood (North). Most are associated with holloways or trackways.

A group of 4 extraction pits (HSM 39137-8, 39140, 39145) was recorded in the west-central part of the wood on the east side of the paddock. All are circular, ranging in size from 20m to 2m in diameter and up to 3m deep, with associated spoil heaps. A network of holloways (HSM 39133-6) facilitated the removal of both minerals and wood products from this part of the wood. To the east, a further group of 3 extraction pits was recorded (HSM 39174-6) ranging in size from 35m to 12m in diameter and up to 8m deep. A trackway (HSM 39177) provided access.

To the north, a group of 3 extraction pits (HSM 39147, 39150-1) was recorded. The largest of these (HSM 39147) measures 35m in diameter and 5m in depth, with a spoil

heap on the west side. A network of holloways (HSM 39148, 39152) facilitated the removal of minerals and wood products from this part of the wood. One of these holloways (HSM 39152) has 2 parallel tracks extending for 35m, facilitating passage in opposite directions.

Two extraction pits were recorded on the western side of the wood (HSM 39166, 39182). Both are circular, ranging in size from 35m to 25m in diameter and up to 10m deep, with associated spoil heaps. A trackway (HSM 39183) provided access to one (HSM 39182).

Other features

A number of modern drainage facilities have been constructed in Haugh Wood (North), including drainage ditches and a small earthen dam. Several drainage ditches are probably of post-medieval date (HSM 39170, 39172, 39178-9, 39189, 39201). These features are generally broad (up to 1.5m wide) and shallow; most are infilled and overgrown. All are located on slopes in the eastern and west-central areas of the wood.

Evidence of former land use

Haugh Wood is likely to have been woodland since at least medieval times. Archaeological evidence of post medieval woodland management has been preserved to the present day, despite intensive forestry activities undertaken since the 1920s.

Charcoal burning platforms indicate the use of wood as a source of fuel. Indirectly, these features also provide evidence of woodland management involving coppicing. Surviving charcoal burning platforms are present mainly on the steep north-west facing slopes of Haugh Wood (North). The presence of charcoal burning platforms in the western and eastern areas of the wood indicates that coppicing was practised throughout Haugh Wood prior to the introduction of conifer plantations in the 20th century.

An extensive network of forestry roads is present in Haugh Wood today, many of which follow the course of trackways, or rides, recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887. During the archaeological survey, further networks of holloways and trackways were recorded throughout the wood, with a concentration in the west-central area. Deeply cut holloways, with passing places and associated collection/storage platforms, facilitated the removal of woodland products and minerals, and attest to the intensity of post-medieval resource extraction.

Woodland boundary features were recorded on or near the present wood boundary. These features are generally in the form of a low, eroded bank up to 1m wide, with, in some cases, evidence of a ditch on the non-woodland side, and tree stubs along the bank indicating a hedge. On the north side of Haugh Wood, the wood boundary was also marked by a mature oak tree. The characteristics of the banks are, in most cases, indicative of a post-medieval date for their construction.

A possible exception to this date is a linear bank marking the southern boundary of Haugh Wood (North). The bank is very eroded, up to 2m wide, with evidence (in places) of a parallel ditch or trackway. Today, this feature follows the boundary between Haugh Wood (North) and National Trust woodland. A modern road runs through the National Trust woodland, parallel with the boundary bank. The road follows the course of an earlier route recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887, the Parish of Fownhope Tithe Map of 1843, and Bryant's Map of Herefordshire of 1835. The Tithe Map names the National Trust woodland as Poors Acre Common Wood. Bryant records this as an area of scrub or pasture in 1835. The clearance of woodland on either side of the Woolhope to Mordiford road may date to the 13th century, undertaken as a measure to prevent banditry. In which case, the wood boundary bank may be of medieval origin.

Evidence of industrial activity is indicated by the presence of mineral extraction pits. All are located in the western part of Haugh Wood (North) where the limestone and siltstone bedrock of the Woolhope Limestone Formation gives rise to fine loamy calcareous soils, and fine silty soils, with clay-enriched subsoil (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983). Documentary evidence of clay extraction in Haugh Wood is recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887.

The wood boundaries of Haugh Wood (North) are essentially the same today as those recorded by Bryant in 1835, and by the Fownhope Tithe Map of 1843. However, the Tithe Map also records a large number of small rectangular fields on the south-east side of the wood, and a 'zig-zag' wood boundary. These features indicate assarting for agricultural purposes, probably during the post-medieval period. Similar evidence of assarting, in the form of small, regular fields, was also recorded on the north side of the woodland at Joanshill Farm and Burnt House Land. Further evidence of assarting was observed on the north-west side of the wood in the form of meadows beside the Pentaloe Brook and an abandoned farmhouse, recorded by the Tithe Map (1843) as a cottage and garden. No evidence of agricultural activities (in the form of ridge and furrow and field lynchets) was observed within Haugh Wood (North) during the survey.

Discussion

Site and feature condition

Many of the archaeological features recorded during the survey are eroded, but in a fairly good state of preservation despite intensive forestry activities during the 20th century. These include wood boundary banks, charcoal burning platforms, holloways and collection/storage platforms, and attest to the intensity of woodland management activities during the post-medieval period.

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

Much of the ancient coppiced woodland of Haugh Wood has been replaced as a result of assarting for agricultural purposes during the post-medieval period, and particularly as a result of conifer plantation during the 20th century. Recent forestry activities include

clear felling and deep ploughing, road building and the construction of drainage facilities. The wood is also a popular recreational resource for walkers and dog owners, with a car park, picnic facilities and walking trails. All of these activities threaten the survival of archaeological features, most of which are eroded. A very significant threat to archaeological features in areas of clear felling and deep ploughing is that of water erosion exacerbated by the fine, silty character of the soils in this area. This is especially the case on steep slopes, such as on the north-west side of the wood, but can also be seen today on the gentle slopes in the west-central area of Haugh Wood.

Implications regarding site condition

Where archaeological features survive, it is sometimes possible to determine functional and chronological relationships. Examples of functional relationships observed during the survey include the association of resource extraction sites, e.g., charcoal burning platforms and clay pits, with holloways and collection/storage platforms that facilitated the removal of woodland and mineral products to places of processing and consumption outside the woodland. Evidence of chronological relationships is indicated by, e.g., differences in character and construction of medieval, post-medieval and modern wood boundary features, by assarting or the encroachment of woodland for agricultural purposes, and by the cutting or truncation of archaeological features, such as wood boundary banks and holloways, by more recent trackways and forestry facilities.

Implications for future management

A long history of human activity relating to intensive woodland management and mineral extraction can be demonstrated at Haugh Wood. Many of these activities are recorded in the archaeological record. Surviving archaeological features are generally in a fairly good state of preservation, although eroded, but the continued survival of these features is at risk. Preservation of archaeological features can be enhanced through well-informed management strategies that recognise both the value and the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource. This applies particularly to features associated with charcoal production on the steep north-west facing slopes of the wood, holloways and platforms associated with woodland and mineral resource extraction and transportation in the west-central area, and the (medieval?) wood boundary bank on the southern side of the wood that has already been damaged as a result of the construction of a car park and forestry access routes.

Implications for future fieldwork

Evidence recorded during this survey indicates that the woodland resources of Haugh Wood have been managed intensively since at least the post-medieval period, particularly the coppicing of native broadleaf trees for charcoal production. Evidence of mineral extraction, in the form of clay pits, is well represented in the west-central part of the woodland. Due to the recent history of intensive forestry management, it is unlikely that a more detailed archaeological survey would be productive.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the co-operation of the Forestry Commission and Forest Enterprise.

I would like to thank Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist, and Tim Hoverd, Archaeological Projects Officer, for their advice and editorial comments in the preparation of this report.

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Archive

1 Dictaphone Tape
1 Transcription Record
1 Excel Database
1 Mapinfo Data File
This Document

Appendix: Database of features and grid references

Note: Eastings and Northings shown below on the database include an additional first digit which should be deleted for location of the NGR, e.g. 358913 237172 represents SO 5891 3717.

HSM	Eastings	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
39131	358913	237172	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, cut 0.35m deep, overgrown, fair
39131	358888	237167	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to W of trackway 39131, covered by spoil of forestry road construction
39132	358842	237162	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, cut by forestry road, recent use, fair
39133	358823	237116	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1m wide, 3m deep, cut by modern drainage ditch, covered by spoil, fair
39134	358822	237094	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 1.5m deep, overgrown by trees, fair
39133	358632	237108	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position W of holloway 39133, aligned ENE-WSW, 2m wide, 1.5m deep, good
39133	358648	237125	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to ENE of holloway 39133, j/w holloways 39135 and 39136
39135	358648	237125	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, extends NW from j/w holloways 39133 and 39136
39136	358648	237125	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, covered by spoil, extends SW from j/w holloways 39133 and 39136, fair
39137	358699	237123	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 8m dia, 3m deep, spoil heap on W, located S of holloway 39133, fair. Clay pit
39138	358701	237118	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 2m dia, 0.5m deep, located S of holloway 39133, poor. Clay pit
39133	358718	237115	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 39133, j/w holloway 5
39134	358718	237115	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of holloway 39134, j/w holloway 39133
39139	358717	237108	Compartment boundary ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along contour, 0.3m wide, 0.2m deep, very eroded, perpendicular to deep ploughing aligned E-W, poor
39140	358676	237104	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 12m dia, 3m deep, spoil heap on N and E, fair. Clay pit
39133	358632	237104	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position WSW of holloway 39133, j/w holloways 39135 and 39136
39135	358632	237104	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39135, j/w holloways 39133 and 39136

39136	358632	237103	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39136, j/w holloways 39133 and 39135
39141	358665	237104	Collection/ storage platform	Post medieval	1.5m wide, 0.25m deep, stone bed, links holloways 39133 and 39135, good
39142	358654	237083	Collection/ storage platform	Post medieval	Oval, 2m x 1m, cut 0.35m on E u/s, eroded, cut on S by holloway 39135, poor
39143	358687	237062	Pit	Post medieval	Circular, 2m dia, 0.25m deep, eroded, overgrown, poor
39144	358700	237049	Collection/ storage platform	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 5m x 3m, located on N side of holloway 39135, poor
39145	358701	237031	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 20m dia, water filled, cut by modern drainage ditch on W, spoil heap on N, poor. Clay pit
39146	358631	237134	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, overgrown, cut by footpath and forestry road, poor
39147	358662	237254	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 35m dia, 5m deep, spoil heap on W with burnt clay fragments, good. Clay pit, OS 1 st ed
39148	358672	237252	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, cut 0.5m deep, overgrown, cut by cycle path, poor
39149	358670	237225	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NNE-SSW, 1m wide, cut 0.35m deep, merges with trackway 39148 30m to SW, poor
39150	358675	237228	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, 1m deep, spoil heap on W, fair. Clay pit
39151	358675	237222	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Irregular, 30m x 3m, 1m deep, entrance on S, poor. Clay pit
39152	358678	237230	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2 parallel tracks extending 35m, merging at each end, both tracks 1.5m wide, cut 1m deep, fair. Associated with extraction pits 39150, 39151
39153	358828	237799	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 3m dia, cut on S u/s, damaged on N and W by forestry trackway, poor
39154	358832	237820	Woodbank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W on N side of wood, bank 0.25m high with tree stubs, eroded, ditch on N, 0.5m wide, 0.1m deep, poor
39155	358573	237532	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, embanked on S u/s, lip on N d/s, eroded, poor
39156	358583	237533	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s, lip on N d/s, eroded, poor
39157	358588	237539	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, embanked on S u/s, lip on N d/s, eroded, poor

39158	358557	237561	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s, lip on N d/s, charcoal fragments, poor
39159	358582	237545	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s, lip on N d/s, charcoal fragments, poor
39160	358622	237556	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s, lip on N d/s, charcoal fragments, poor
39161	358230	237418	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW on NW side of wood, bank 0.5m high, 1.5m wide, tree stubs, eroded, poor
39162	358231	237412	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1m wide, 1m deep, eroded, cuts bank 39161, cut by forestry trackway, poor
39162	358332	237402	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 39162, j/w holloway 39163, continues E as trackway
39163	358332	237402	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, extends SE from j/w holloway 39162, poor
39163	358343	237421	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SE of holloway 39163, continues to SW, 1m wide, cut 2m deep
39164	358408	237383	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Oval, 4m x 2m, cut on S u/s, eroded, poor
39165	358429	237395	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, continues SE as trackway, fair. Recent use
39166	358442	237230	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 35m dia, 10m deep, spoil heaps on NE and S, fair. Clay pit
39167	358539	237319	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut on S u/s, lip on N d/s, eroded, poor
39168	358852	237256	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, poor
39168	358967	237271	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39168, cut by forestry trackway
39169	359196	236537	Bank	Medieval?	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 0.5m high, eroded, cut by car park, poor. Marks boundary between Haugh Wood (N) and NT property
39170	359131	236565	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, 0.25m deep, eroded, poor. Drainage
39169	358994	236556	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 39169, cut by forestry road
39171	358995	236561	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, cut 0.2m deep, overgrown, cut by forestry road, poor
39172	358990	236557	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, 0.35m deep, eroded, overgrown, poor. Drainage
39173	358935	236660	Compartment boundary	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1m wide, 0.35m deep, follows contour, perpendicular to

			ditch		deep ploughing, poor
39174	358931	236888	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 12m dia, 0.5m deep, eroded/infilled, poor. Clay pit
39175	358991	236822	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 35m dia, 8m deep, spoil on W and N, entrance on NW, good. Clay pit
39176	358991	236950	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 25m dia, 8m deep, spoil on N and E, entrance on E with trackway 60 extending to NW, fair. Clay pit
39177	358991	236950	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, cut 0.25m deep, extends NW from extraction pit 39176
39178	358674	237010	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1m wide, 0.5m deep, eroded, extends W on S side of extraction pit 39145 into private paddock, eroded, poor. Drainage
39179	358701	237033	Ditch	Post-medieval	Aligned E-W, 1m wide, 1m deep, curves around spoil heap on N side of extraction pit 39145, eroded, poor. Drainage
39180	358599	237084	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 0.5m high, 1.5m wide, line of tree stubs, eroded, poor. Marks wood boundary on W side of private paddock
39181	358290	237140	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, bank 0.25m high, 0.5m wide, eroded, with a line of tree stubs, marks W edge of wood, poor
39182	358340	237140	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 25m dia, 2m deep, spoil on N and W, eroded, fair. Clay pit
39183	358305	237204	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 0.2m deep, extends NW towards edge of wood, fair
39184	359156	237320	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide, 0.25m deep, recent use, good
39184	359158	237238	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to S of trackway 39184, cuts trackway 39185
39185	359158	237238	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, cut 0.35m, eroded, fair, cut by trackway 39184
39186	359188	237360	Compartment boundary bank and ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, bank 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, ditch on S side 0.5m wide, 0.25m deep, steep cut on N, shallow cut on S, eroded, poor
39187	359340	237447	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 0.25m high, 1m wide, line of tree stubs, eroded, marks N edge of wood, Joanshill Farm pasture on W, poor
39188	359501	237355	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, cut 0.5m, eroded, overgrown by trees and brambles, cut by modern forestry road and covered by spoil, fair
39189	359492	237455	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1m wide, 0.5m deep, eroded, fair. Drainage

39188	359582	237460	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39188, cut by modern forestry road and modern drainage ditch
39189	359565	237472	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to NE of ditch 39189, cut by modern forestry road and modern drainage ditch
39190	359528	237579	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, drop of 1m into pasture on N side, line of tree stubs, very eroded, poor. Pasture and scrub on S side, present woodland boundary marked by a wire fence aligned E-W, 20m S of bank 39190
39191	359573	237460	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 0.25m high, 1m wide, eroded, marks N edge of wood, poor
39192	359990	237443	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 0.5m high, 1m wide, line of tree stubs, eroded, marks E edge of wood, poor
39193	359991	237220	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 3m x 2m, cut on S u/s side, eroded on N d/s side, poor
39194	359841	236968	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, cut 1m, eroded, overgrown, wheel ruts, fair
39194	359897	237026	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39194, cut by modern forestry road
39192	359867	236894	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to S of bank 39192, drop of 1m into pasture on E side, line of tree stubs, a strip of pasture 20m wide separates Haugh Wood from Sharpnage Wood to E
39195	359845	236880	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 0.25m deep, extends SW u/s, used as bridleway, fair
39196	359750	236694	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 0.4m deep, recent use, good
39197	359957	236632	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1m wide, 2m deep, regularised stream bed (drainage), marks E edge of wood and parish boundary, houses and gardens on E side, good
39197	359850	236794	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to N of ditch 39197
39198	359712	236466	Bank	Medieval?	Aligned E-W, 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, eroded, poor, marks S edge of Haugh Wood, boundary with NT property
39198	359562	236458	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 39198, shallow ditch or trackway on N side, 1m wide, 0.2m deep
39198	359257	236547	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 39198, cut by car park access road, continues to W as bank 39169
39199	359521	236888	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, fair, cut by modern forestry trackway running parallel on S side

39199	359574	236890	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 39199, cut and covered by modern forestry trackway
39200	359688	236819	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, fair, parallel with modern forestry trackway 2m to W
39200	359662	236907	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N of holloway 39200, damaged by forestry activity
39200	359671	236936	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N of holloway 39200, cut and covered by forestry trackway
39201	359708	237076	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 0.35m wide, 0.25m deep, eroded and infilled, poor. Drainage
39202	359683	237250	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut 0.5m on W u/s, lip on E d/s, charcoal fragments, good
39203	359718	237227	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, embanked on W u/s, eroded lip on E d/s, charcoal fragments, fair
39204	359443	236902	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, eroded, cut by forestry trackway, poor
39204	359376	236925	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of holloway 39204, cut by forestry trackway

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.