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

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 206  
May 2007**

Report prepared by Christopher Atkinson

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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.

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## Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 206

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### Summary

*The survey described in this report (EHE44561) 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 (South) 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 hollow ways with associated collection/storage platforms. Evidence of industrial activities were recorded in the form of mineral extraction pits and limekilns. Of particular interest is a sub-angular enclosure located on the south-facing slope enclosing the end of a spur. Within the interior of the enclosure a number of platforms were recorded. Access to the enclosure is likely to have been from the north at a location where the spur narrows to form a natural corridor.*

### 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 southern part of Haugh Wood, Fownhope (EHE44561). The survey was carried out in 2006 during the third 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 2006 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 (South) is located at NGR: SO 58900 36000 approximately 7km southeast 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 southern part of Haugh Wood.

The survey area measures approximately 1.2km at its widest (aligned east to west). The highest point, near the northern edge of Haugh Wood (South), rises to 180m OD; the lowest point, to along the southern edge of the wood, is 90m OD (Ordnance Survey, 1998). The slopes are generally quite gentle, rising to a plateau in the centre.

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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

**SMR Record:** 11117

**Site Name:** Kiln, W end, Haugh Wood, Fownhope

**NGR:** SO 5808 3628

**Description:** Kiln (dis)

**Site Type:** Kiln

**Period:** Post medieval

**SMR Record:** 40843

**Site Name:** Quarry

**NGR:** SO 5880 3536  
**Site Type:** Quarry  
**Period:** Post medieval

### ***Method***

Haugh Wood (South) was surveyed on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2006. 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 (South), with broadleaf high forest along the southern edges. 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 with poor visibility.

### ***Results***

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)

### ***Early Settlement***

Within the southeast of Haugh Wood situated on a south running spur is the site of a possible prehistoric enclosure (HSM 44659). It is located on the eastern half of a knoll, overlooking the modern forestry trackway that lines the eastern edge of the woodland. The enclosure is sub-angular in shape and appears to incorporate the eastern, northern and southern edges of the knoll as its boundary. The enclosure's western edge was marked by a broad bank c.5m wide that now stands 0.3m high, it is aligned roughly north-south and is cut to the south by a later compartment boundary which has been incorporated into a hollow way (HSM 44662). It would appear that the enclosure bank was formed through the upturn of soil from within the site interior in order to form a more levelled surface.

The setting and general condition of the site dictates that it was not a defensive location. Instead it is likely to represent a farmstead, suitable for the enclosing of livestock.

### *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, hollow ways and trackways.

Five 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 largely on the east-facing slopes of a re-entrant overlooking a south flowing stream. Three charcoal burning platforms were recorded within this area (HSM 44656, 44657, 44658). All are located near a modern forestry road or trackway that are likely to follow the course of an earlier route.

Within the interior of the sub-angular enclosure HSM 44659 a possible three other charcoal burning platforms were noted, though not recorded. Each appear within the southeast corner of the enclosure and can be accessed from a modern track and hollow way HSM 44662.

A further two charcoal burning platforms (HSM 44665, 44666) were identified along the west-facing slope of Rudge Wood. They are located c.10m to the east of the modern forestry track and each measures c.8m diameter. The sites were supported by a hollow way (HSM 44667) that extended northeast from the modern forestry track toward the summit of the ridge.

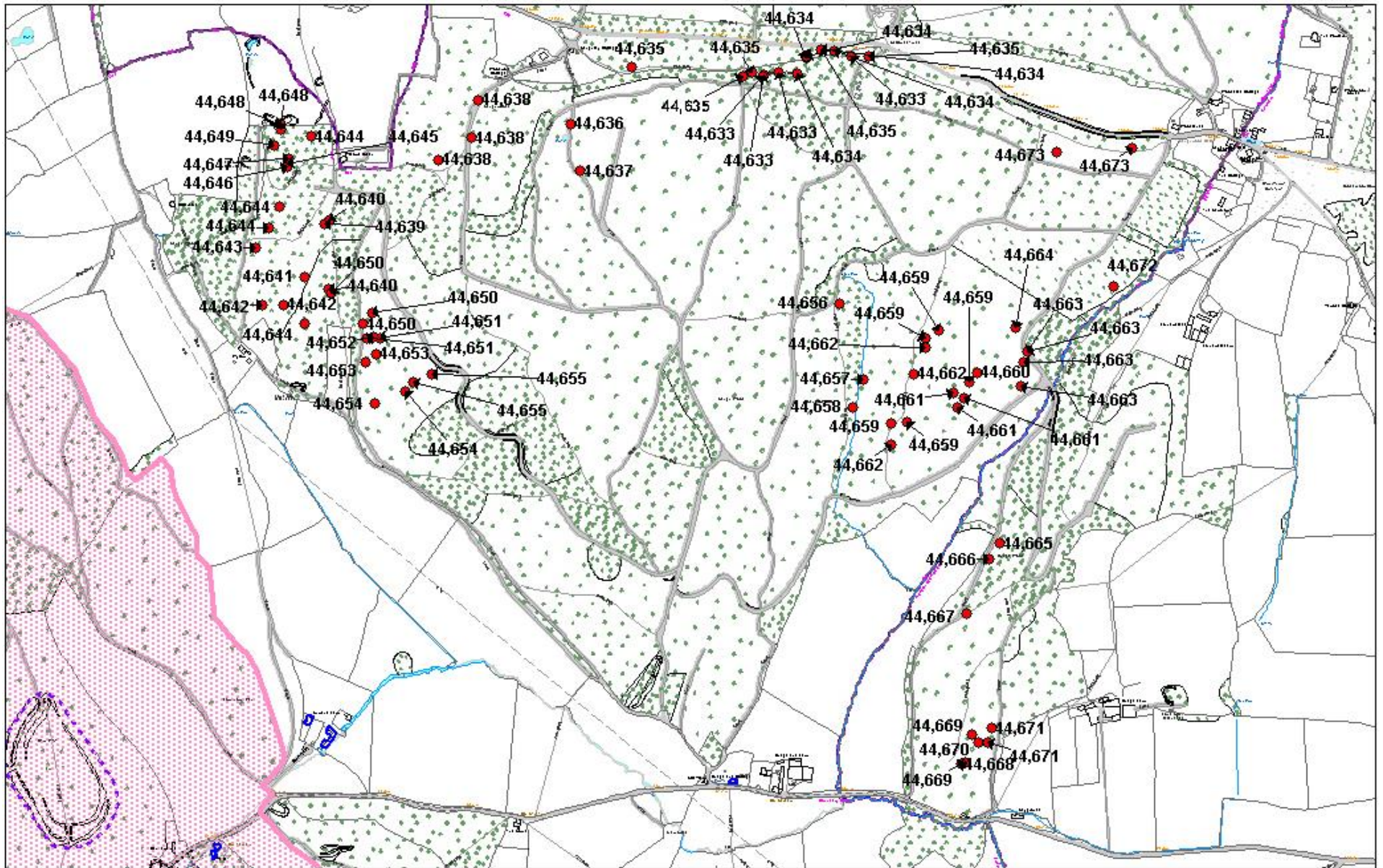
Extensive networks of hollow ways and trackways, giving access to all areas of the woodland, were recorded during the survey. One particular course of hollow way marks the original road that split Haugh Wood between North and South. The hollow way

HSM 44635 measures up to 10m wide and 5m deep it appears to the south of the modern picnic/car park where it separates from the modern road and runs west.

Hollow ways 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 1:** 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey (1887) of Haugh Wood (south). © OS Crown Copyright (OS Licence 1000024168)



## Archaeological features recorded within Haugh Wood (South).

Scale 1:9000



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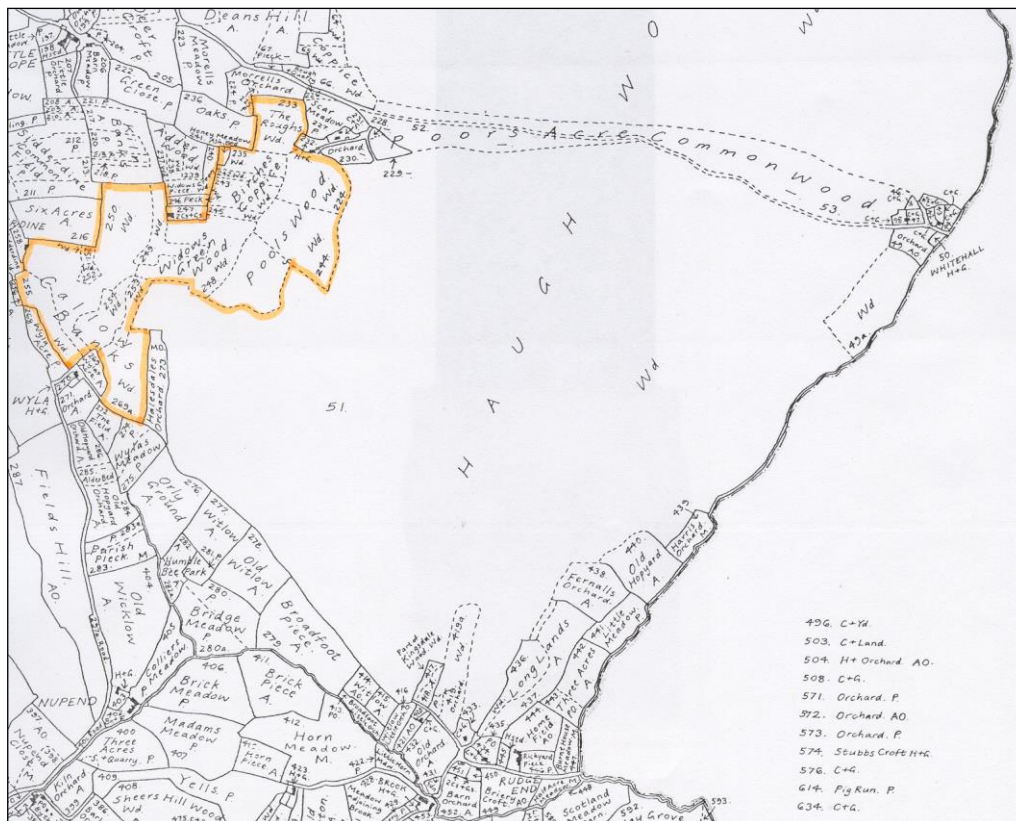


## Woodland boundaries

A number of boundary features were observed; all took the form of banks or ditches. The majority of boundaries relate to modern management concerned with drainage and the division of the woodland into compartments.

A woodbank (HSM 44638), generally aligned east to west, was recorded within the northwest of Haugh Wood. It consisted of a bank 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. Its northern edge assumes the form of a lynchet where it drops c.0.6m. The course of the boundary is lined with well-established broadleaf tree cover indicating the possibility for an early woodland or compartment boundary. It is likely that the boundary represent the western extent of Haugh Wood as represented on the Tithe Map (figure 2).

The current woodland boundary consists of a modern fence set into a generally 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. Along a large percentage of the western edge of the woodland the boundary consists simply of a fence with very little sign of a ditch. Prior to 1887 the woodlands western edge had been claimed and divided into compartments for the purpose of coppicing and general management. These lands were restored to Haugh Wood in the late 1800's.



**Figure 2:** 1841 Tithe Map of Haugh Wood (south), the highlighted region indicates land now associated to Haugh Wood. © Herefordshire Archaeology.

### ***Industrial features***

Five mineral extraction pits were recorded, the majority of which are located in the southwestern part of Haugh Wood (South). Most are associated with hollow ways or trackways.

An area of extensive quarrying was recorded within the west of the wood. The quarry HSM 44644 covered an area of 100m wide and c.200m long. It was cut to a depth of c.5m. Successive quarrying within the interior has caused a number of terraces to form, amongst which a network of hollow ways is visible. The quarry was dug for the extraction of local sandstone.

One previously unrecorded limekiln site was identified during the survey. The kiln HSM 44649 is located within the northwest of Haugh Wood (south) near to the woodland boundary. The production of lime was a major activity within Haugh Wood during the post-medieval period. Prior to the survey four limekiln sites had previously been identified within the area of Haugh Wood (south) and recorded into the SMR (HSM 21127, 11118, 21126, 11117). The limekiln HSM 44649 is in a poor state of preservation due to subsidence but would originally have consisted of three west-facing furnaces built of local stone. The site measures c.15m diameter and stands c.3m high. The stone built furnaces were overlain by an earthen mound, which has gradually weathered to mask the detail of the kiln.

It is likely that modern woodland management has already removed the majority of archaeology relating to industrial activity within the woodland, particular in the centre of Haugh Wood where the wood resource has been centred on the plantation of dense areas of conifers supported by modern drainage channels and boundaries.

### ***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 east-facing slopes of a south flowing stream within the east of Haugh Wood (South). The presence of charcoal burning platforms in both 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1887. During the archaeological survey, further networks of hollow ways and trackways were recorded throughout the wood, with a concentration in the western and

northern areas. Along the northern edge of Haugh Wood (south) the course of the original Mordiford to Woolhope road survives as a substantial hollow way (HSM 44635).

The current woodland boundary consists of a modern fence set into a generally 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. Along a large percentage of the western edge of the woodland the boundary consists simply of a fence with very little sign of a ditch. Prior to 1887 the woodlands western edge had been claimed and divided into compartments for the purpose of coppicing and general management.

Evidence of industrial activity is indicated by the presence of quarries. The majority are located in the western part of Haugh Wood (South) where the limestone and sandstone 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).

The remains of a limekiln site was also recorded along the western edge of Haugh Wood. It is located within an area of substantial quarrying and is supported by a rough network of hollow ways and trackways.

The wood boundaries of Haugh Wood (South) are essentially the same today as those recorded by the Fownhope Tithe Map of 1843. However, the Tithe Map also records a large number of small rectangular fields on the northwest side of the wood that had been possessed for agricultural/woodland management purposes, probably during the post-medieval period. It is clear from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey that these lands had been returned to Haugh Wood (South) by 1887.

A site within the southeast of Haugh Wood holds the potential for an early enclosure (HSM 44659) suitable for either occupation or the enclosing of livestock. The enclosure utilises the eastern edge of a natural knoll and is inadequate as a defensive position. The western edge of the enclosure is marked by a broad bank (c.5m wide) formed from the upturn of soil from within the interior.

## *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 20<sup>th</sup> century. These include wood boundary banks, charcoal burning platforms, hollow ways and collection/storage platforms, and attest to the intensity of woodland management activities during the post-medieval period. The site of an early enclosure, possibly prehistoric has also survived relatively well despite the impact of later woodland boundaries and management.

### *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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 slopes, such as along the south side of the 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 quarries, with hollow ways 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 hollow ways, 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 the enclosure site HSM 44659 in order to ensure its survival but also to the later sites associated to charcoal production on the steep south and east facing slopes of the wood, holloways and platforms associated with woodland and mineral resource extraction and transportation in the west and central areas.

### ***Implications for future fieldwork***

The site of a possible enclosure (HSM 44659) within the south east of the woodland could be subject to a more detailed investigation through the construction of a site plan to provide a point-in-time reference. A test geophysical survey may be beneficial in the recording of any buried features associated to the site.

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 limestone and sandstone quarries, is well represented in the western 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

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Description
44633	359169	236503	Ditch	A sinuous east-west aligned ditch measuring c.4m wide and 0.5m deep.
44634	359138	236512	Ditch	A parallel ditch to HSM 44633. It measures 3m wide and 0.2m deep.
44634	359115	236514	Ditch	The ditch is cut by a large hollow way (HSM 44635) that lines the southern edge of the modern road.
44634	359088	236501	Ditch	On the northern edge of the hollow way the ditch continues in a north-westerly direction before redirecting west.
44634	359088	236503	Ditch	An intersecting branch of the ditch system that aligns northeast.
44634	359071	236471	Ditch	The ditches continue west from this point.
44633	359039	236473	Ditch	The sinuous ditch continues west at this point.
44633	359013	236470	Ditch	The ditch separates to form a series of west running ditches separated by low banks c.2m wide, 0.4m high. Each ditch is c.3m wide, 0.5m deep.
44633	359010	236467	Ditch	The ditches come to an end within an area of modern drainage channels.
44635	359115	236514	Hollow way	East-west running hollow way that represent the original route way through the wood. It measures c.10m wide and 5m deep.
44635	358990	236473	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way west.
44635	358973	236466	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way west.
44635	358773	236483	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way north-west out of the woodland.
44636	358665	236381	Quarry	20m diameter quarry, c.2m deep. The quarry is waterlogged.
44637	358680	236297	Hollow way?	Possible hollow way, it measures 3.5m wide and 0.5m deep, it runs a distance of c.12m northeast.
44638	358496	236424	Boundary	Compartment boundary bank measuring 1.5m wide and 0.4m high. It is aligned roughly east west. Its northern edge drops vertically.
44638	358486	236356	Boundary	Continuation of boundary.
44638	358426	236317	Boundary	The boundary becomes less visible at this point.
44639	358220	236201	Hollow way	Shallow hollow way aligned north-south. It measures 2.5m wide and 0.2m deep.
44640	358230	236210	Lynchet	North-east to south-west aligned lynchet. It measures c.6m wide. There is a parallel lynchet to the north, the two are separated by c.12m.
44640	358228	236084	Lynchet	Lynchet continues to the southwest beyond the Haugh Wood boundary.
44641	358184	236107	Lynchet	North-south aligned lynchet c.7m wide and runs parallel to HSM 44640.
44642	358147	236057	Lynchet	An east-west aligned lynchet c.8m wide. Set into north-facing slope.
44642	358109	236056	Lynchet	Continuation of lynchet as it follows course of slope to the north-east.
44643	358096	236160	Quarry	An 8m-diameter quarry measuring c.2m deep at its centre.
44644	358120	236194	Quarry	An area of intensive quarrying c.200m x100m. It measures up to 5m deep. Recording at Southwest corner. Within the interior of the quarry are a number of terraces interlinked by a system of hollow ways.
44644	358140	236232	Quarry	Northwest corner of quarry.
44644	358196	236359	Quarry	Northeast corner of quarry.
44644	358185	236022	Quarry	Southeast corner of quarry.
44645	358153	236309	Saw pit	Saw pit, 4m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep.
44646	358153	236305	Saw pit	Saw pit, 7m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep.
44647	358157	236319	Quarry	Quarry c.12m diameter and 3m deep.
44648	358142	236372	Bank?	North south aligned bank c.0.6m high. It runs for c.15m to the woodland boundary. Te bank measures c.3m wide.
44648	358141	236380	Bank?	Bank comes to an end at woodland boundary.
44649	358130	236342	Lime Kiln	An area of c.20m diameter, the remains of the kiln consists of a large

				mound c.3m high. The remains of three kiln furnaces are visible on its western edge. Subsidence has left the kiln site in poor condition. The site was supported by a trackway to the west.
44650	358232	236079	Hollow way	North-south aligned hollow way c.3m wide, 0.2m deep.
44650	358306	236041	Hollow way	A second hollow way joins the north-south aligned trackway from the west.
44650	358289	236022	Hollow way	Continuation on a north-south alignment.
44651	358297	235997	Platform	Linear platform aligned east-west for c.40m and c.15m wide and 2m high.
44651	358321	235996	Platform	Platform comes to an end.
44652	358309	235999	Saw pit	Saw pit measuring 2.5m long, 1m wide and 0.4m deep.
44653	358314	235969	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way.
44653	358295	235954	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way.
44654	358311	235879	Lynchet	Lynchet, c.20m wide following spur of hill.
44654	358365	235902	Lynchet	Continuation of lynchet.
44655	358381	235919	Lynchet	Lynchet c.10m wide running parallel to HSM 44654
44655	358413	235933	Lynchet	Continuation of lynchet.
44656	359148	236060	Charcoal burning platform	(poor GPS coverage) CBP cut into east facing slope overlooking a south running stream. The CBP is cut into the slope by 0.5m and measures c.8m diameter.
44657	359190	235924	Charcoal burning platform	CBP cut into east facing slope overlooking a south running stream. CBP measures c.7m diameter.
44658	359173	235873	Charcoal burning platform	CBP measuring c.8m diameter.
44659	359242	235844	Enclosure?	Southern edge of a knoll adapted as part of an enclosure. At this point it is cut by a south running hollow way (HSM44662). The knoll is cut to a depth of 1.5m, the hollow way measures c.4m wide. On the hollow was a eastern edge is a north running spread bank that marks the western edge of the enclosure. The bank measures c.5m wide 0.3m high.
44659	359270	235846	Enclosure?	Southeast corner of a possible enclosure. The knoll turns north at this position, it stands c.1.3m high.
44659	359381	235917	Enclosure?	Northeast corner of enclosure where it redirects west. The knoll stands c.2m high.
44659	359327	236010	Enclosure?	At this point the north-running bank joins the northern edge of the knoll and runs east. The bank measures c.5m wide and 0.3m high. The bank marks the western limit of the enclosure; the absence of a ditch suggests it was a simple farmstead, perhaps suited as a pound.
44660	359397	235935	Quarry	Quarry to the northeast of the enclosure HSM 44659. It measures c.25m diameter and utilises a natural re-entrant.
44661	359354	235898	Trackway	Levelled trackway running north parallel to the enclosure HSM 44659. It measures c. 4m wide. The track is difficult to follow due to scrub.
44661	359373	235890	Trackway	Continuation.
44661	359361	235874	Trackway	Continuation.
44659	359303	235998	Enclosure?	Spread bank that marks the western edge of the enclosure. The bank measures c.4m wide, 0.3m high.
44662	359303	235980	Hollow way	South running hollow way. It measures 2m wide and 0.3m deep.
44662	359282	235933	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way. It measures 0.5m deep and 2.5m wide.
44662	359241	235806	Hollow way	Hollow way splits to form two parallel track ways to the south of the enclosure HSM 44659. They continue for c.15m before linking with the modern woodland track.
44663	359476	235912	Hollow way	Hollow way running northeast from the woodland boundary. It measures 3m wide and 0.4m deep.
44663	359479	235955	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way through a small area of quarrying.

44663	359486	235972	Hollow way	Continuation of hollow way beyond quarry.
44663	359486	235972	Hollow way	Route of hollow way comes to an end at modern woodland track.
44664	359465	236017	Quarry	Quarry cut into east facing slope measuring c.17m diameter. There is a possible hollow way on its northern edge.
44665	359437	235629	Charcoal burning platform	CBP measuring c.9m diameter and cut into west-facing slope.
44666	359417	235602	Charcoal burning platform	CBP measuring c.8m diameter and cut into west-facing slope.
44667	359376	235504	Hollow way	Hollow way running northeast from the modern trackway. It measures c.4m wide and up to 1m deep. It runs for c.40m but is overgrown with brambles and could not be traced.
44668	359368	235233	Quarry	Quarry measuring 4m diameter and 0.4m deep.
44669	359375	235235	Lynchet	Lynchet aligned north-south.
44669	359387	235286	Lynchet	Lynchet aligned north-south.
44670	359399	235271	Platform	Platform measuring c.8m diameter.
44671	359415	235273	Lynchet	Lynchet aligned north-south.
44671	359423	235297	Lynchet	Lynchet aligned north-south.
44672	359641	236091	Charcoal burning platform	CBP measuring c.8m diameter. It is cut into an east-facing slope.
44673	359676	236337	Hollow way	West running hollow way, it measures c.3m wide, 0.3m deep.
44673	359539	236331	Hollow way	Hollow way peters out.
44635	359201	236502	Hollow way	Large hollow way parallel to road that runs through Haugh Wood. It measures c.5m wide, 1.5m deep.

### 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.