



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

**Herefordshire Woodland  
Archaeological Survey  
Ramsden Coppice  
Holme Lacy  
Herefordshire**  
(NGR 35340 23485)

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.  
247**

Report prepared by  
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**Herefordshire Archaeology** is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr. Keith Ray.

**Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey**  
**Ramsden Coppice**  
**Holme Lacy**  
**Herefordshire**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 247**

Herefordshire Archaeology, November 2008.

**Summary:**

*The survey described in this report, (EHE45987), 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.*

*Structures were recorded within the wood that include both Medieval and Post medieval field boundaries, a medieval woodbank and intensive woodland management features from the post medieval period. No evidence of a hillfort was identified, on the contrary it is suggested that previous mention of a hillfort, as identified from aerial photography, relates to substantial lynchets, especially on the east side of the wood.*

*What must also be noted is that due to very dense ground cover the area of the survey was severely restricted, in the main, to the outer 20-30m of the wood.*

**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.

Figure 1 contains material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. This material has been reproduced in order to locate the site in its environs.

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## **Introduction**

This report provides an account of a rapid survey of Ramsden Coppice, Holme Lacy, Herefordshire. 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 for 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 was carried out between 2003 and 2004. It consisted of re-visiting woodlands identified in the phase one study as being of high archaeological potential and a more detailed survey was undertaken. These surveys illustrated the density of archaeological sites within the woodland and recorded the relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland. The phase two survey expanded the phase one survey and subjected additional woodlands to rapid survey.

In 2008, a third phase of woodland survey was developed in partnership with the Forestry Commission. This third phase is part of a three-year project designed to sample a new set of woodlands that targets the areas currently where existing coverage of survey is poor and incorporating smaller blocks of woodland. In addition, based on experience of using the first two phases of survey to provide management advice, it was decided that linear features should where possible be marked as a linear on the map of features and areas where survey was not practical due to vegetation should also be clearly marked.

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***



Ramsden Coppice, Holme Lacy, is located at NGR: 35340 23485, 3km southeast of Hereford, 1.5km west of Holme Lacy.

**Figure 1: Location Map**

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### ***Previous fieldwork / records***

Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted and two sites were recorded within the wood:

- HSMR 8568 Hillfort SO 5330 3480
- HSMR 43041 Ramsden Coppice SO 5340 3485

The first reference (HSMR 8568) refers to a hillfort identified from aerial photographs (Baker W, 1974). Following this survey however it was shown that what was thought to be ramparts associated with an Iron Age hillfort were in fact lynchets associated with a Medieval farming system.

The second site (HSMR 43041) refers to Ramsden Coppice itself. Information recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record states that the wood is “shown on the tithe map this wood was cleared and replanted in 1973 with larch and ash. The comparatively open canopy has led to natural regeneration. Bramble has reduced the amount of ground flora. Low boundary banks with the remnants of old hedgerows surround most of the site”. (Williams M and Lomas J)

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Ramsden Coppice as G2.4: Small Compass Enclosure of the Landscape. This indicates a small compass enclosure of the landscape with multiple entity planned areas and a reconfiguration of intake/enclosure of woodland.

## **Method**

Ramsden Coppice was surveyed on February 5<sup>th</sup> 2008. 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 GPSmap 60CSx Global Positioning System, enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under the tree canopy of Ramsden Coppice.

The wood was walked in transects aligned roughly north/south and approximately 50m to 100m apart. If a large feature was encountered and no other features of archaeological significance can be seen, then this feature was followed and features 50m either side of it recorded. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a dictaphone and transcribed at a later date.

The following survey is only a sample of the woodland and should not be taken as exhaustive or its results as definitive. It is intended to record the type of features present, their state of preservation and their relationships to other features within the woodland.

## ***Field conditions***

Ramsden Coppice proved difficult to survey. The area of some 30m inside the woodland boundary consisted of mainly gently sloping ground with open woodland and limited ground cover. The area inside this zone however consisted of steeper slopes with a more, often impenetrable understory.

Ramsden Coppice overlies an outcrop of the St Maughan's Formation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone (British Geological Survey 1989).

The soils of Ramsden Coppice are characterised as the Newnham series and consist of well-drained reddish coarse and fine loamy soils over gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

## ***Survey Conditions***

The rapid walkover survey was conducted on 5<sup>th</sup> February. The weather was dull with numerous heavy showers, visibility was at times restricted.

Four areas proved difficult to survey (Figure 2).

- The first area (A) within the wood consisted of relatively open woodland. This has enabled the growth of a dense understory that was impenetrable at the time of survey, except for a series of modern trackways.
- The second (B) and third (C) areas was parallel to the southeast boundary of the wood on the southeast facing slope and consisted of sparse tree cover with a dense understory.
- The largest area (D), that encompasses a significant proportion of the wood, is characterised by a dense understory, often over 1m in height and consisting primarily of dense bramble

All of these areas are highlighted by the letters A to D in both Figure 2 and the Appendix.

## **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 HSMR, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

### **Medieval field system**

Eight sections of lynchet were identified (HSMR 45992, 45996, 46005, 46008, 46020, 46022, 46023 and 46026) during the survey, and it is possible that several readings could be on the same feature. The first, HSMR 45992 ran parallel to the existing wood edge but was covered in very dense undergrowth. The section recorded however consisted of a 1.20m drop towards the southeast over a distance of 3m. The second lynchet (HSMR 45996) was further upslope from the first and although only visible on the line of the forestry trackway, it followed the contour and consisted of a drop of c.3m over a distance of c.15m. Although it was not proved during the survey due to dense undergrowth, this appears to be the same lynchet as HSMR 46020. This measures c.4-5m high over a distance of 5-6m with an abrupt base. The top is covered in dense bramble but appears to be aligned roughly north-south. The fourth lynchet, HSMR 46005, was part of the southwestern wood boundary along with sections of wood band (HSMR 45990). This particular lynchet consists of a drop out of the wood of c.1.20m. The fifth lynchet (HSMR 46008) was the longest and extended from the southwest corner of the wood to the northeast. This consists of a drop out of the wood of c.1.50m, similar to the previous

one, but in this case almost the entire length was tree lined with some evidence of coppicing. It is also this lynchet over which several charcoal burning platforms had been constructed. The sixth lynchet (HSMR 46022) was aligned east-west along the contour but again extended into dense undergrowth.

All these lynchets roughly follow the contour and although most are significant features the largest and most spectacular is HSMR 46020. It is suggested here that although the top of the hill was covered in impenetrable undergrowth so could not be properly investigated, that it is this feature that has previously been identified (see Previous work/Records) as a possible hillfort rampart. Although this was not proved during the survey we have examples of similar interpretations throughout the county i.e. Brampton Hill Wood (Williams 2005)

### **Wood boundary bank**

Further evidence from the Medieval period includes the various sections of woodbank (HSMR 45988, 45990 and 46008). The first (HSMR 45988) marks the eastern side of the wood and consists of a significant bank. This bank is c.2.50m wide with a woodside drop of c.0.50m and a dropout of the wood of c.1.40m. This outer drop, drops into a ditch, but this ditch is regular and clean and looks modern in date. Along the southern boundary is a similar 2.50m wide bank (HSMR 45990) that drops into the wood, on average, c.0.20m and out of the wood c.0.40m; no ditch was evident. The remainder of the wood boundary was made up of a single lynchet (HSMR 46008) as previously discussed.

A single section of wood boundary consisted of bank with an exterior ditch, more reminiscent of a Post medieval field boundary. Upon further investigation however it was clear that although the bank turned towards the north, the ditch extended to the northwest, away from the wood, where it formed part of the field system surrounding the wood.

### **Woodland management features**

A total of nine charcoal burning platforms were recorded (HSMR No's 45994, 46002, 46004, 46007, 46012, 46013, 46014, 46015 and 46019) and three of these HSMR 45994, 47002 and 46004 were classified as 'doughnuts'. The 'doughnut' is characterised as a circular platform surrounded by a circular bank. These are located on the southeast and southwest boundaries of the wood, just inside the wood boundary. They range in size from 6m diameter (HSMR 45994) to 9m (HSMR 47004) with the surrounding bank averaging 2m wide by 0.15m high. The remainder were of the standard type, cut into the upslope. Four (HSMR 46007, 46012, 46013 and 46014) overlie the north-western wood boundary lynchet (HSMR 46008), and they range in size from 7m to 12m in diameter. One (HSMR 46015) is located just inside the northern wood boundary, it measures c10m diameter and has an upslope drop of c.0.30m. Lastly is HSMR 46019, the only charcoal burning platform to be identified away from the wood edge. This however was heavily eroded and consists of black stained soil and charcoal over an area of c.10m. This is a high density of charcoal burning platforms, especially considering the large area of the wood that was inaccessible at time of the survey. The majority of them overlie the wood boundary and that firmly dates them to the post medieval period. It also shows that the woodland existed in the post medieval period and that the processing of timber was the

main activity. It must also be said that although only one charcoal burning platform was identified in the interior of the wood, this suggests a high possibility of more.

Two saw pits were recorded (HSMR No's 46024 and 46025) within the wood, both relatively close together in the western corner of the wood. The earthwork remains comprise an oval/rectangular depression c.5m in length, 1-1.5m wide and 0.30-0.50m deep, with spoil on their down-slope sides. That so few were identified may suggest that although the main activity was the processing of timber into charcoal, some timber was extracted from the wood. It is to be noted again however that further saw pits might be located under the dense undergrowth throughout the rest of the wood.

Four sections of trackway were identified (HSMR 45989, 45991, 45993 and 46021). The first (HSMR 45989) is the existing forestry track that extends throughout the wood in a large loop. Two (HSMR 45991 and 45993) are located south of the existing track and run parallel to it; these were narrow tracks with eroded wheel ruts. Only short lengths of these tracks were visible due to the dense undergrowth. The last track (HSMR 46021) again ran parallel to the existing forestry track and was located in the northeast section of the wood. Unlike the previous two tracks that appear to have been worn, this track has been constructed. There is a bank on downslope c.1.40m wide x 0.30m; on the upslope side is a ditch c.0.50m wide x 0.30m. Like the previous two tracks however, there are clear wheel rut marks. What is noticeable, is that wear on all the trackways within the wood is minimal, this suggests limited movement of timber or processed timber products from the interior of the wood, it is even possible that these tracks relate purely to the 1973 clearance of the wood.

### **Post-medieval field system**

Six field boundaries were identified (HSMR 46000, 46006, 46009, 46011, 46016 and 46017). Three of the boundaries (HSMR 46006, 46009 and 46011) were located in the south-western section of the wood and extend into the wood at 90 degrees from the woodedge. The first (HSMR 46006) consisted of Bank with exterior ditch; bank was 2.50m wide, with a 1.40m drop into a ditch, the ditch itself is 0.60m wide then rises back to ground level c.0.30m. This particular field boundary extends from the woodedge towards the forestry track, a distance of c.25m. Field boundary HSMR 46011 was similar in both size and shape. The third boundary (HSMR 46009) however although on the same alignment of the previous two was far more substantial. The bank is c.4m wide and aligned roughly east-west. On the west side is a gradual drop, c.0.50m over 2.50m, on east side it drops c.0.60m over 1m, into a 0.60m wide ditch. All three of these field boundaries overlie the woodedge lynchet and possibly represent the insertion of fields in the Post medieval period into an already existing wood. The remaining two sections of field boundary (HSMR 46016 and 46017) were located in the northeast corner of the wood but their function could not be determined due to dense undergrowth.

### **Woodland boundaries**

All the woodland boundaries have been previously mentioned, the eastern and southern boundaries marked by Medieval woodbanks (HSMR 45989 and 45990), the west and north boundary by a Medieval lynchet (HSMR 46008).



### **Industrial features**

Three quarries were recorded during the course of the survey (HSMR 45995, 45997 and 45999), and all are located on the southern side of the wood. The first (HSMR 45995) was adjacent to the forestry track and measured c.30 x 20m. The upslope drop was c.2.50m and from east to west dropped in a series of three steps down to the track. The downslope side was marked by a bank c.1.50m x 0.20m. The second (HSMR 45997) was located next to the southern boundary. At the base of the woodbank was a large depression c.40m east-west, 25m north-south and up to 3m deep (from top of woodbank) with an associated platform (HSMR 45998) to the north (see below). The last quarry was again located next to the southern boundary and measured c.30m in diameter x c.3m deep.

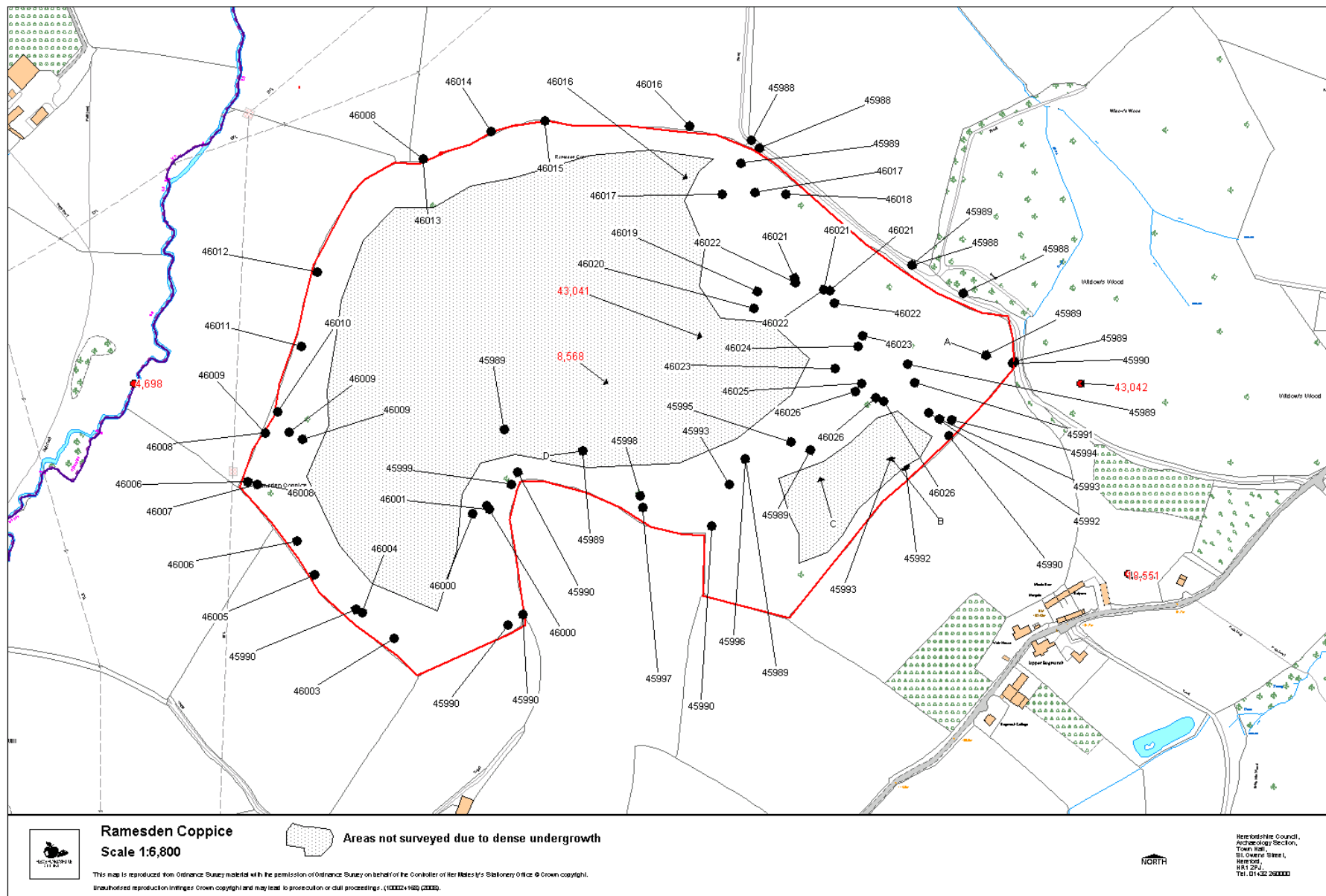
Two platforms were recorded (HSMR No's 45998 and 46001). The first as previously mentioned was associated with quarry HSMR 45997. It consists of step up of c.1.50 from base of the quarry and is delineated by a significant ditch. The internal size of the platform is c.40m north-south x c.30 east-west, the surrounding ditch is 1.50m wide x 1m deep; both ends of the ditch terminate in the quarry. This platform is obviously associated with the quarry and most likely represents building platforms or working areas. The second platform measured c.5-6m diameter with an upslope (east) drop of c.0.80m over 2.50m. The function of this platform is unclear but what is evident is that it cuts the post medieval field boundary, dating it to the modern period.

<b><i>Indications of former land use</i></b>
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The earliest evidence of activity identified within the wood dates to the Medieval period and consists of woodbanks and lynchets. These indicate that the wood was originally part of a field system in at least the early Medieval period and that by the later Medieval period the area had been enclosed and converted to woodland. It is interesting to note that the majority of hedge lines outside the wood are part of the same medieval field system, but this time on flat ground, unlike those field boundaries identified within the wood.

These field boundaries appear to represent an attempt to increase productivity from this area of woodland during the Post medieval period. This included not only attempting to reclaim fields from an existing wood, but also to better utilise the resources from within the wood, including both charcoal production and quarrying. The limited number of saw pits identified appears to suggest that wood extraction was limited, at least until 1973 when the wood was cleared prior to re-planting.

It is important to note however that these observations are based on limited access to the site due to dense undergrowth covering at least 40% of the survey area.



### ***Site and feature condition***

In the majority of cases features recorded were well preserved, and over the majority of the survey area, later features did not obscure earlier ones. In several cases however, it is important to note, that charcoal burning platforms had been so eroded that only black stained earth was visible and also that several of them overlie the wood boundary lynchets.

Several significant areas of note were not surveyed due to dense undergrowth. This included a large portion of the centre of the woods that was only viewed from existing forestry tracks and an area on the southeast facing side of the wood. The dense ground cover is most likely the result of the wood clearance in 1973 and the subsequent open re-planting.

### **Discussion and Implications**

#### **Implications regarding the archaeological resource**

The topology and geology of Ramsden Coppice dictates that archaeological features i.e. field systems and woodland management features will have survived well. The wood clearance in 1973 may have damaged the archaeological resource, but evidence from the areas surveyed within the wood suggests that damage should be limited. There are some areas of quarrying which may also have damaged earlier features, but now they themselves are part of the woodland heritage.

#### **Implications regarding site condition**

Due to the good condition of the majority of the archaeological features it will be possible to establish a relative dating through more detailed investigation. It is also noted that significant sections of the survey area consist of 'open woodland'. This allows the growth of a dense understory that although in itself does not damage underlying archaeology it obscures its identification.

#### **Implications for future management**

The implications for the future management of Ramsden Coppice fall into two categories; reducing further loss and potential enhancement.

In order to reduce further loss to the historic environment a number of management approaches are recommended

- Avoid works that cause disturbance to the ground surface on or adjacent to known archaeological features as these may disfigure upstanding monuments and can irreversibly damage any in-situ archaeological deposits.
- Avoid the dumping of materials i.e. log piles etc, on or adjacent to any upstanding archaeological features as this will result in a modification to their form.
- 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 particularly important in Ramsden Coppice, due to the potential density of features that could be spread all over the wood. It is noted however that that damage may have already accrued to the archaeological resources due to the clearance of trees in 1973, but in the main it appears that the majority of the archaeological resource remains undamaged.

- The clearance of trees or removal of ground cover i.e. bracken, should be done in periods when ground conditions are firm and not prone to disfigurement and compaction. In some circumstances, such as soft ground conditions, it may be appropriate that lightweight machinery or vehicles equipped with low compaction tyres would be favourable so as to reduce ground disturbance
- Significant earthmoving operations such as the creation of new drains, ponds or especially in this case, parking areas may disturb currently unrecorded archaeological deposits. Proposals should be subject to a rapid assessment by Herefordshire Archaeology to assess the potential archaeological impact of the works and if appropriate instigate a programme of archaeological work.

The aim of enhancement is to highlight key archaeological features identified during the survey.

- Reduction in the understory over large sections of the wood would open the site in a way as to make the features more pronounced and identifiable. These areas of woodland have 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.
- As in the previous section dumping of material (in this case logs) can disfigure the monument and alter its appearance. Both this and the previous point would also lead to an increased understanding of the site.
- Numerous holloways and tracks throughout the wood present the opportunity to create walking or access routes by the reduction of bracken and scrub.

#### **Implications for future field work.**

Most of the features over most of the area surveyed are easily identifiable, several features however would benefit from further investigation.

- Clearance of large areas would open the site up for further archaeological survey
- This clearance would also allow the study of the suspected 'hillfort', interpreted in this survey as substantial Medieval lynchets, but only identified in two small areas.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the help and co-operation of the Woodland Trust, and to the Forestry Commission for their continued commitment to this scheme.

Dr. Neil Rimmington, Countryside Adviser, 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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## Validation

Herefordshire Archaeology operates a validation system for its reports, to provide quality assurance and to comply with Best Value procedures.

This report has been checked for accuracy and clarity of statements of procedure and results.

Dr. K. Ray, County Archaeologist.

**Appendix : Database of features and grid references for Ramsden Coppice.**

HSMR	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
45988	353622	234925	Woodbank		Bank c.2.50m wide, drop on woodside c.0.50m, drop out of wood c.1.40m into ditch, ditch c.0.50m wide x 0.30m deep.
45988	353452	235057	Woodbank	Medieval	Bank c.3m wide drop into wood c.0.20m, drop out of the wood c.1.20m into ditch, c.0.60m wide x 0.40 on the outside edge.
45988	353461	235048	Woodbank	Medieval	Continuous, but curved nature of this boundary and hedge line opposite are clear.
45988	353676	234896	Woodbank	Medieval	Bank c.3m wide, inside wood c.0.30m high, dropout of wood c.1.40 into ditch.
45989	353622	234925	Trackway	Modern	Entrance into wood.
45989	353730	234824	Trackway	Modern	Entrance into wood.
45989	353700	234830	Trackway	Modern	Modern forestry track.
45989	353617	234821	Trackway	Modern	Splits into two at this location.
45989	353515	234731	Trackway	Modern	Forestry track.
45989	353446	234721	Trackway	Modern	Forestry track.
45989	353274	234730	Trackway	Modern	Forestry track.
45989	353191	234752	Trackway	Modern	'T' junction.
45989	353441	235033	Trackway	Modern	Forestry track.
45990	353728	234822	Woodedge	Medieval/	Bank 2.50m wide, woodside 0.20m high,
45990	353661	234745	Woodedge	Medieval	Bank, 2.50m wide, within the wood c.0.15m
45990	353410	234650	Woodedge	Medieval	90 degree bend in woodedge, bank, c.2.50m
45990	353205	234707	Woodedge	Medieval	As previous, coppicing on bank.
45990	353211	234557	Woodedge	Medieval	Bends towards the west, coppiced trees on bank.
45990	353195	234546	Woodedge	Medieval	As previous but with pleaching.
45990	353035	234563	Woodedge	Medieval	As previous, coppicing evident, some pleaching,
45991	353625	234801	Trackway	Modern	Relict trackway, little use now overgrown.
45992	353640	234770	Lynchet ?	Medieval	Drop of c.1.20m over a distance of 3m. Extends c.10m in both directions (northeast and southwest) before going into extremely dense undergrowth.
45992	353615	234714	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop c.1m over a distance of 3m.
45993	353651	234763	Trackway	Modern	Relict forestry track. Wheel ruts present but now heavily overgrown.
45993	353600	234723	Trackway	Modern	As previous.
45993	353429	234694	Trackway	Modern	Relict track, heavily overgrown.

45994	353664	234762	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Right on edge of wood, no charcoal evident. Upslope drop c.0.80m, 6m diameter, downslope there is a slight bank 2.50m wide x 0.10m high. Drop off on downslope c.0.20m.
45995	353494	234739	Quarry	Post medieval/ Modern	Upslope drop c.2.50m over a distance of c.5m, area is 30m north-south, east-west c.25m, floor is made up of three levels or steps. Downslope side (east) is marked by a bank, c.1.50m wide x 0.20m high.
45996	353446	234721	Lynchet	Medieval	Possible lynchet. Follows contour but is elongated i.e. it consists of a drop of c.3-4m over a distance of c.15m.
45997	353338	234670	Quarry ?	Unknown	East-west c.40m, north-south c.25-30 x 3m deep. One side marked by woodbank c.3m deep. No undergrowth in depression.
45998	353335	234682	Platform	Unknown	Step up c.1.50 from base of previous quarry is an area marked out by a significant ditch. Internal size of platform 40m north-south x c.30 east-west, ditch, both ends end at previous quarry, 1.50m wide ditch x 1m deep. Function unclear.
45999	353199	234694	Quarry	Post medieval	30m diameter at top, c.3.50m deep.
46000	353158	234663	Field boundary	Post medieval	Appears to end at this point.
46000	353173	234672	Field boundary	Post medieval	Aligned east-west, drop of 0.40m over 1.50m, tree lined.
46001	353176	234668	Platform	Post medieval	5-6m diameter, upslope drop (east) drop of c.0.80m over 2.50m, entrance on west side c.2m wide. Cuts previous field boundary.
46002	3353144	234533	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	20m from woodbank, 7-8m diameter, upslope drop c.0.80m over 1.50m, on other three sides is a bank, 2m wide x 0.15m high.
46003	353075	234532	Depression	Unknown	10m from woodedge, linear, 1m wide at base, drop from woodside c.0.20m, on outside a 0.15m drop, visible for 6m before going into undergrowth. Function unclear.
46004	353041	234559	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Charcoal evident, overlies woodbank, c.8-10m diameter, upslope drop c. 0.30m over 1m, bank on downslope, 2.50m wide x 0.20m high.
46005	352991	234599	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop out of wood c.1.20m.
46006	352972	234635	Woodbank		Bank with exterior ditch, bank 2.50m wide, drop into ditch 1.40m, ditch 0.60m wide, then rises back to ground level c.0.30m.
46006	352920	234697	Woodbank	Medieval	Corner of existing woodbank. Ditch continues downslope but the bank turns.

46007	352930	234694	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Overlies woodbank, downslope drop 1.20m, north-south c7m, east-west c.12m.
46008	352920	234697	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop out of wood c.1.50m, tree lined, some coppicing, no bank
46008	352939	234748	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop out c.1.40m.
46008	353106	235037	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop out of wood c.1.50m into what appears to be a recently enlarged ditch.
46009	352939	234748	Field boundary	Post medieval/ Medieval	Bank c.4m wide, aligned roughly north-south, on west side, gradual drop, c.0.50m over 2.50m, on east side it drops c.0.60m over 1m, then ditch, c.0.60m wide, before slopping up c.0.30m over 4m. possibly too big to be a field boundary.
46009	352964	234749	Field boundary	Post medieval/ Medieval	Crossed by modern footpath at this point.
46009	352978	234742	Field boundary	Post medieval/ Medieval	Appears to end at this point. It is to be noted that the undergrowth is extremely dense.
46010	352952	234771	Field boundary	Post medieval/ Medieval	Seconds linear, drop of 1m over 5m.
46011	352977	234840	Field boundary	Post medieval/ Medieval	Third linear extending into the wood at 90 degrees to the woodedge. Abuts the woodedge. Slight bank and ditch on west side, ditch c.0.40m wide x 0.15m deep, bank c.1.20m wide x 0.20m high.
46012	352994	234918	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Overlies wood edge lynchet, c.10-12m east-west, 6m north-south, upslope drop, c.0.50m
46013	353106	235037	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Abundant charcoal in animal burrows, flattened area, c.8-10m diameter, sits on the woodedge.
46014	353177	235066	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	On lynchet/woodedge, c.8m diameter, drops 0.20m on upslope.
46015	353234	235077	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Heavily eroded, 8-10m diameter, max drop into platform c.0.30m, close but does not overlie the woodedge.
46016	353387	235072	Field boundary	Post medieval	Bank c.5m wide x 0.20m high, possible ditch but difficult to determine.
46016	353384	235017	Field boundary	Post medieval	Ends at this point. This is the fourth linear at 90 degrees to woodedge. Disturbed by modern trackway.
46017	353422	235000	Field boundary	Post medieval	Bank c.0.80m wide x 0.40m high, going into a ditch, c.0.50m wide c.0.30m deep.
46017	353456	235002	Field boundary	Post medieval	Ends at this point in an area of general ground disturbance.



46018	353489	235000	Disturbance	Modern ?	Area of ground disturbance, possibly the result of extraction.
46019	353459	234897	Charcoal burning Platform	Post medieval	10m diameter, upslope drop c.1m over 1.50m, soil stained black.
46020	353455	234880	Lynchet	Medieval	Starts here, c.4-5m high over 5-6m, abrupt base. Top covered in dense bramble. Aligned roughly northwest-southeast.
46021	353498	234911	Trackway	Post medieval/ Medieval	Bank on downslope c.1.40m wide x 0.30m, upslope side is a ditch c.0.50m wide x 0.30m, parallel with existing forestry trackway. Wheel ruts visible. visible for a distance of c.30m.
46021	353529	234899	Trackway	Post medieval/ medieval	Lynchet and trackway meet, trackway curves around trackway.
46021	353535	234898	Trackway	Post medieval/ medieval	Continues. At this point there is a drain extending downhill from the track.
46022	353529	234899	Lynchet	medieval	Lynchet and trackway joins.
46022	353499	234907	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop of c.1.20m over 1.50m, aligned along
46022	353540	234885	Lynchet	medieval	Ends at this point.
46023	353570	234851	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop c.1m over 2m, crossed by modern trackway.
46023	353541	234816	Lynchet	Medieval	Continues but extends into dense bramble.
46024	353565	234840	Saw pit	Post medieval	c.5m long x 0.40m wide, spoil on the downslope.
46025	353569	234800	Saw pit	Post medieval	5m long x 1m wide, upslope drop c.1.50m over 4m, spoil on downslope, c.3m x 0.40m high.
46026	353592	234782	Lynchet	Medieval	Drop c.0.90m over 2m, getting steeper.
46026	353584	234786	Lynchet	Medieval	Cut through by forestry track.
46026	353562	234792	Lynchet	Medieval	Into dense bramble.