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**Herefordshire Woodlands  
Archaeological Survey: Part 1  
Nash Wood  
Rodd, Nash & Little Brampton**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 163  
November 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  
Pilot Study: Phase 2  
Nash Wood  
Rodd, Nash & Little Brampton**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 163**  
Herefordshire Archaeology, November 2004

**Summary**

*The survey described in this report (EHE38975) formed part of a pilot study undertaken in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in Nash Wood using a hand held Global Positioning System to record the location of archaeological features encountered.*

*Features were recorded within the wood that illustrate a long history of woodland management since at least the post medieval period, including the intensive use of woodland resources, e.g., charcoal burning platforms and holloways, and of mineral extraction including the quarrying of limestone. Of particular interest is the survival of a bank marking the national border between England and Wales, which may date to the medieval period.*

**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 Nash Wood (EHE38975). 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***

Nash Wood is located at NGR: SO 3050 6270 in the Civil Parish of Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton, approximately 1.5km south-west of Presteigne, Powys. It covers the south side of a limestone ridge aligned north-east to south-west. Nash Wood is of irregular oval shape, approximately 2km long and up to 0.5km wide. The steep south-

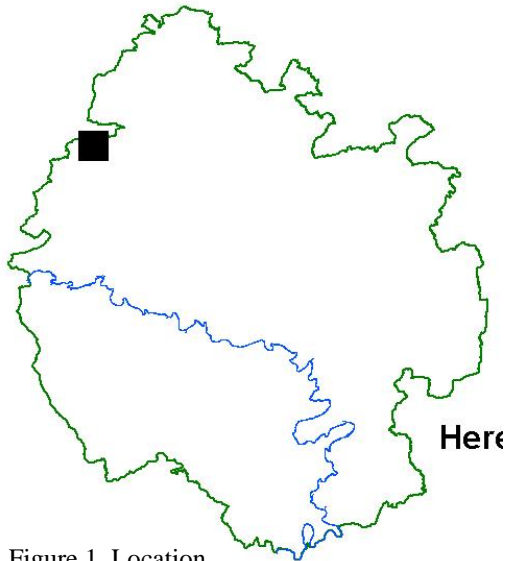


Figure 1. Location

facing slopes rise from 160m OD to 321m OD at the summit. The slopes are more gentle in the south-eastern part of the wood.

Geologically, the area is underlain by the Dolyhir Limestone (a reef facies of the Woolhope Limestone) of the Wenlock Series of the Silurian System. The limestone rests on pebbly sandstones of the Llandovery Series (Earp and Haines, 1971). The bedrock is overlain by typical brown podzolic soils of the Manod Series consisting of well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils (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 Nash Wood and its immediate environs:

**SMR Record:** 30066

**Site Name:** Nash Wood

**NGR:** SO 3057 6265

**Description:** Former deciduous woodland. Large parts replanted with conifers by 1905

**Site Type:** Wood

**Period:** Unknown

**SMR Record:** 24170

**Site Name:** Radnor Compartment 6079, Rodd Nash and Little Brampton

**NGR:** SO 3054 6273

**Description:** Formed part of a deciduous wood known as Nash Wood

**Site Type:** Woodland

**Period:** Unknown

**Event:** Part-survey (Clwd-Powys Archaeological Trust)

**SMR Record:** 24172

**Site Name:** Radnor Compartment 6080, Rodd Nash and Little Brampton

**NGR:** SO 3123 6324

**Description:** Former mixed woodland; the southern part was in Nash Wood

**Site Type:** Woodland

**Period:** Unknown

**Event:** Part-survey (Clwd-Powys Archaeological Trust)

**SMR Record:** 16510

**Site Name:** Limekilns, Nash Rocks Quarry

**NGR:** SO 3020 6230  
**Description:** Limekilns  
**Site Type:** Kiln-lime  
**Period:** Post medieval

**SMR Record:** 21234

**Site Name:** Limekiln Nash Rocks (A)  
**NGR:** SO 3022 6221  
**Description:** Made of stone and brick on a raised platform with pieces of metalwork  
**Site Type:** Kiln-lime  
**Period:** Post medieval

**SMR Record:** 21235

**Site Name:** Limekiln Nash Rocks (B)  
**NGR:** SO 3032 6228  
**Description:** Made of stone and brick with metal sections  
**Site Type:** Kiln-lime  
**Period:** Post medieval

**SMR Record:** 21236

**Site Name:** Limekiln Nash Rocks (C)  
**NGR:** SO 3042 6232  
**Description:** Made of stone and brick with evidence of a platform  
**Site Type:** Kiln-lime  
**Period:** Post medieval

### ***Method***

Nash Wood was surveyed on 26 and 30 January 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***

Nash Wood includes conifer plantations and deciduous woodland. At the time of the survey a large area on the upper western slopes and several smaller areas in the north-eastern part of the wood had been clear felled. Nash Scar, in the south-western part of the wood, an area of intensive quarrying since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was not included in the survey.

On 26 and 30 January 2004 during the survey the weather was dry, cold and cloudy with mist on hilltops. Visibility was good.

### ***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 and a storage platform. Additional evidence includes holloways and trackways, several of which were also associated with quarrying activities.

Eleven charcoal burning platforms were recorded; most are located in the eastern part of the wood. Charcoal burning platforms consist of a level platform, generally circular in form up to 8m in diameter, depending on the state of preservation. A cut in slope is present on the up slope side, and a 'lip' of spoil on the down slope side. Charcoal fragments may also be present.

A dispersed group of 8 charcoal burning platforms (HSM 38979, HSM 38998 to 39000, HSM 39003, HSM 39011, HSM 39014, HSM 39015) is located on the lower slopes in the eastern part of the wood. Several mature coppiced trees are located near one of these charcoal burning platforms (HSM 39003). A number of trackways (HSM 38978, HSM 38980, HSM 38995, HSM 38996, HSM 39002, HSM 39010, HSM 39012) and holloways (HSM 39001, HSM 39009, HSM 39045) provided access in this part of the wood.



Two charcoal burning platforms (HSM 39032, HSM 39038) are located in the central area of the wood near the summit of the hill, and one charcoal burning platform (HSM 38992) is located on the steep south facing slopes. Access to the central area was provided by several trackways (HSM 38984, HSM 39018) and a holloway (HSM 39033). A trackway (HSM 38991) and a holloway (HSM 39044) provided access to the south facing slopes.

A storage platform (HSM 38997) was recorded at the junction of several trackways (HSM 38996, HSM 39045). This may have been used as a collection point for woodland products prior to their removal from the wood.

A major entry point to Nash Wood was located on the south side near Nash Court at NGR: SO 3100 6277. At this location a holloway (HSM 39045) extends northwards and probably served additionally as a compartment boundary (discussed below). Also at this location a holloway (HSM 39044) extends to the north-east and south-west along the southern edge of the wood. Approximately 100m north-east of this location a further holloway (HSM 39001) enters the wood from the south side.

At the eastern end of Nash Wood near Corton (NGR: SO 3171 6330), a trackway (HSM 38976) provides access to the north-eastern part of the wood. A trackway (HSM 38984) gives access to the upper south facing slopes, and a branch leads to the summit (trackway, HSM 39018). Access to the north-western part of the wood was provided by a holloway (HSM 39017) and its branch (holloway, HSM 38985). It is likely that previous access to the south-eastern part of Nash Wood has been disrupted as a result of extensive quarrying activities at Nash Scar (HSM 16510).

A network of modern forestry roads and trackways, or rides, is present in Nash Wood today. Several of these routes follow the course of earlier holloways (e.g., HSM 39017) and trackways (e.g., HSM 38976, HSM 38984).

### ***Woodland boundaries***

Three banks and 2 ditches were recorded. A straight bank (HSM 38977) marks the north-east edge of the wood. It is parallel with, and on the south side of, a trackway (HSM 38976). To the north-east of the trackway are several small, rectangular fields and farm buildings. The bank is cut by several trackways (HSM 38978, HSM 38980) that extend into the wood, and is damaged as a result of forestry activities. A sinuous bank (HSM 38982) is aligned generally north-east to south-west along the northern edge of the wood. The bank is up to 1m high and 3m wide, but is very eroded and in places cut by forestry trackways. No evidence of a ditch was observed. This feature marks the boundary between Nash Wood and Cann Wood, and the national border between England and Wales.

The southern edge of the wood is marked by an eroded sinuous bank (HSM 39043) with a line of tree stumps. A lynchet up to 1m high is present on the south side of the bank for much of its course, and the bank is cut in several places by a modern road (B4362). The



bank converges with a fieldbank at NGR: SO 3097 6273, extending to the south-west as a common boundary.

The western edge of Nash Wood is marked by a ditch (HSM 38987) up to 3m wide and 2m deep, which follows the course of a gully. The ditch marks the boundary between Nash Wood and Knill Wood, and the parish boundary between Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton, and the parish of Knill. This feature may also have been used as a trackway for part of its course.

A ditch (HSM 38994) aligned north to south from the northern edge of the wood probably functioned as a compartment boundary. The ditch continues to the southern edge of the wood as a holloway/trackway (HSM 39045).

### *Industrial features*

Twenty-three quarries and 8 smaller extraction pits were recorded. A group of quarries and extraction pits is concentrated on the upper slopes near the centre of the wood, and a group of quarries is located on the lower slopes in the eastern part of the wood.

Twelve quarries (HSM 39024 to 39027, HSM 39029 to 39031, HSM 39034 to 39037, HSM 39041) are located in the central part of the wood. Two of these (HSM 39031, HSM 39041) are linear quarries, 40 to 50m in length, located on the upper south-facing slope. Five quarries (HSM 39025, HSM 39026, HSM 39029, HSM 39030, HSM 39034) are circular, 20 to 30m in diameter; five smaller quarries (HSM 39024, HSM 39027, HSM 39030, HSM 39036; HSM 39037) are between 8 and 12m in diameter. All are located in the area of the summit of the hill. Bedrock is exposed in many of the quarries.

Eight small extraction pits (HSM 39019 to 39023, HSM 39028, HSM 39039, HSM 39042) are also located in the area of the summit. All are shallow, 0.5 to 3m deep, and 1.5 to 8m in diameter. A trackway (HSM 39081) and a holloway (HSM 39033) provided access to the upper slopes and the summit.

Eight quarries are located on the lower slopes in the eastern part of the wood, generally fairly close to the edge of the wood. Two quarries (HSM 38981, HSM 38983) near the north-eastern edge of the wood were accessed by a trackway (HSM 38976). In the south-eastern part of the wood, 3 small quarries (HSM 39006 to 39008), 10 to 15m in diameter, were accessed by a holloway (HSM 39009), and a fourth quarry (HSM 39004), 20m in diameter, was accessed by a trackway (HSM 39005). On the southern edge of the wood, a large quarry (HSM 39013), 50m in diameter, is located immediately to the north of a modern road (B4362), and a quarry (HSM 39016), 35m in diameter, is cut by a farm access road.

Three quarries are located in the western part of the wood. A large, eroded quarry (HSM 38988), 60m wide and up to 25m deep, is located on the south-west facing slope; it was accessed by a trackway (HSM 38986). Two small quarries (HSM 38989, HSM 38990), 8m in diameter, are located on the steep south-facing slope; they were accessed by a trackway (HSM 38991).

### *Evidence of former land use*

The Tithe Map of the Township of Rodd, Nash and Little Brompton of 1844 records Nash Hill as commonable and waste, with trees. The intensive management of woodland resources, recorded during the survey in the form of charcoal burning platforms and associated trackways and holloways, dates to at least the post medieval period. A network of holloways and trackways giving access to all areas of Nash Wood was also recorded, many of which are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1890. Entry points to the wood were located on the south side near Nash Court, and on the east side near Corton.

The woodland boundaries observed during the survey are essentially the same as those recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map and on Bryant's *Map of Herefordshire* of 1835. The northern boundary is marked by a broad, sinuous bank, which is also aligned with the national border. The form of the bank suggests that it is of medieval date. The western boundary is marked by a ditch that follows the course of a gully, and is aligned with the parish boundary.

Some evidence of localised change in woodland boundaries is recognised, however. At Corton, near the north-east edge of Nash Wood, the presence of a straight, fairly well-preserved bank marking the edge of the wood, and several small, regular fields and farm buildings is interpreted as evidence of assarting during the post medieval period. On the south side of the wood, intensive quarrying at Nash Scar during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and, more recently, road construction (B4362) has resulted in some encroachment of the wood. A sinuous bank marking the southern edge of the wood converges with a field boundary at NGR SO: 3097 6273. To the north-east, the bank and field boundary continue to diverge. The bank follows the route of the modern road (B4362). The field boundary follows a more sinuous course, which may indicate the earlier southern edge of the wood between Nash Court and Corton.

Limited documentary evidence of localised change is indicated by field names recorded by the Tithe Map. Several fields near the south-west corner of Nash Wood were named leys, indicative of a post medieval expansion of the woodland.

Significant evidence of industrial activity during the post medieval period was recorded. The presence of numerous quarries and extraction pits indicates that the intensive exploitation of mineral resources predates 19<sup>th</sup> century quarrying activities at Nash Scar. The quarries would have provided limestone for building, walling, road surfacing and agricultural lime. The shallow extraction pits may be indicative of clay extraction.

No direct evidence of agricultural activities was recorded in the form archaeological features. However, assarting is evident at the eastern end of the wood near Corton and, possibly, along the southern edge of the wood between Corton and Nash Court (discussed above).

## ***Discussion***

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

Many of the archaeological features recorded in Nash Wood are in a poor state of preservation. This applies especially to charcoal burning platforms, boundary banks and some trackways. This is likely to be the result of intensive forestry activities since 1905 when the first conifer plantations were introduced, and of encroachment by agriculture activities on the east and south-east sides of the wood.

A large area in the south-west part of the wood at Nash Scar has been removed completely as a result of intensive quarrying on an industrial scale since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence of these activities has previously been recorded in the form of limekilns (HSM 16510, HSM 21234 to 21236).

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

Archaeological features are at risk as a result of direct damage caused by intensive forestry activities including road construction, clear felling and deep ploughing. Where these activities occur on steep slopes with fine silty soils, such as on the south side of Nash Wood, or on shallow soils, such as in the area of the summit, there is a significant threat of erosion.

### ***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 charcoal burning platforms and quarries with trackways and holloways that give access to them; the relationship between networks of trackways and entry points to the wood, providing evidence of patterns of transportation and communication; the organisation of administrative and economic activities indicated by the national border, and parish and woodland boundaries. Evidence of chronological relationships is indicated by: the cutting of features such as charcoal burning platforms, quarries, boundary banks and holloways by more recent trackways and other forestry activities; assarting or the encroachment of woodland for agricultural purposes.

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

A long history of human activity relating to woodland management and mineral extraction dating to at least the post medieval period can be demonstrated at Nash Wood. Many of these activities are recorded in the archaeological record. Archaeological features are at risk, however, especially as a result of intensive forestry activities. 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 evidence of post medieval woodland management in the form of charcoal burning platforms and holloways, and to evidence of

administrative and economic organisation in the form of national, parish and woodland boundary features.

***Implications for future fieldwork***

The rapid survey of Nash Wood has identified a high density of archaeological features associated with the intensive management of woodland and mineral resources dating from at least the post medieval period. Evidence of charcoal production and the quarrying of limestone is particularly well represented. It is unlikely that a more detailed archaeological survey would be productive.

## ***Acknowledgements***

I would like to acknowledge the commitment and 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. 331715 263300 represents SO 3171 6330.

HSM	Eastings	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
38976	331715	263300	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, extends W along N edge of wood, 3m wide, 0.5m deep on N side, stone bed, used as a forestry road. Good
38977	331697	263295	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1m high, 2m wide, marks N edge of wood, parallel with trackway 38976. Fair
38976	331642	263310	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of trackway 38976
38977	331581	263317	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NW of bank 38977, cut by trackway 38978, woodland extends 3m N of bank
38978	331581	263317	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, cuts bank 38977. Poor
38977	331535	263330	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NW of bank 38977, damaged by forestry activities
38979	331595	263305	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, cut on N up slope side, lip of spoil on S down slope side. Fair
38977	331547	263339	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NW of bank 38977, cut by trackway 38980
38980	331547	263339	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 3m wide, cuts bank 38977, extends SW. Fair
38981	331515	263361	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 10m dia, 3m deep, entrance on N side. Poor
38982	331472	263382	Bank	Medieval?	Aligned E-W, 1m high, 3m wide, eroded, marks national border. Fair
38982	331330	263336	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 38982
38983	331214	263235	Quarry	Post medieval	Irregular, 30m long, 4m deep, spoil heaps on S side. Fair
38976	330918	263118	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of trackway 38976, aligned NE-SW, trackway forks at this location, continues W as a forestry road, trackway 38984 extends to SW
38984	330918	263118	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, extends SW from j/w trackway 38976, used as a forestry road. Good
38985	330142	262673	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1m wide, 1.5m deep, extends SW down steep slope from this position. Good

38986	330130	262622	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, 0.5m deep on E u/s side, parallel with/E of holloway 38985. Poor. Access to quarry 38988?
38985	330095	262571	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 38985, now 0.25m deep
38987	330090	262571	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 3m wide, 2m deep. Good. Marks west edge of Nash Wood and parish boundary; also used as trackway?
38987	330095	262635	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to N u/s of ditch 38987(parish boundary), cut by forestry trackway
38987	330103	262625	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to N of ditch 38987 (parish boundary) at N edge of wood
38988	330160	262601	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 60m wide, 25m deep, on SW facing slope, entrance to SW. Poor. Access via trackway 38986?
38989	330369	262463	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 8m dia, 3m deep. Good
38990	330474	262499	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 8m wide, 3m deep, on S facing slope. Fair
38991	330475	262588	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, extends E from this location, 2m wide, 1.5m deep on N u/s side, overgrown by trees. Good
38992	330491	262555	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, steep slope on N u/s, lip on S d/s. Poor
38991	330582	262646	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 38991, j/w holloway 39044
39044	330582	262646	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, 1m deep, extends SW d/s and NW u/s from j/w trackway 38991. Good
39044	330609	262656	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE u/s of holloway 39044, barely discernible
38993	330916	263103	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide. Good
38994	330918	263090	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1m wide, 0.5m deep. Fair. Compartment boundary?
38994	331001	263014	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to S of ditch 38994, 1.5m deep, used as a trackway
38994	331010	262978	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to S of ditch/ trackway 38994, j/w trackway 38995
38995	331010	262978	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, extends W from j/w ditch/trackway 38994. Poor
38994	331017	262957	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to SE of ditch/ trackway 38994, j/w trackway 38996
38996	331017	262957	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide, extends N u/s from j/w ditch/trackway 38994
38997	331017	262957	Storage platform	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 2m x 1.5m, cut into SE facing slope on N side of trackway 39045. Poor. Wood storage?

39045	331010	262934	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide, extends S from j/w ditch/trackway 38994 and trackway 38996 as an extension of ditch/trackway 38994. Good
39045	331008	262912	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to S of trackway 39045, now a holloway 3m wide, 1m deep
38998	331029	262862	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut on N u/s, lip on S d/s. Poor
39045	331020	262844	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to S of trackway/holloway 39045, cut by forestry trackway, continues S to edge of woodland as a forestry trackway
38999	331082	262925	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut on N u/s, lip on S d/s. Poor
39000	331082	262955	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, cut on N u/s, damaged on S d/s side by forestry trackway. Fair
39001	331112	262948	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, 1m deep, extends SW d/s 50m where cut by modern road (B4362), extends NE u/s 10m into disturbed ground. Good
39002	331196	263039	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide. Poor
39002	331220	263065	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of trackway
39003	331248	263034	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, cut 1m on N u/s, lip on S d/s, charcoal fragments, 2 coppiced trees nearby. Fair
39004	331290	263103	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 20m dia, 5m deep, spoil heaps on S side, entrance on W side, access by trackway 39005. Poor
39005	331290	263103	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, extends W 20m from entrance to quarry 39004. Poor
39006	331285	263110	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 15m dia, 4m deep, spoil heap on S side. Poor
39007	331311	263175	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 15m dia, 3m deep, entrance on E side, damaged by forestry trackway. Very poor
39008	331398	263195	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 10m dia, 1m deep. Poor
39009	331428	263218	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, extending NE. Good. Access to quarries 39006, 39007, 39008
39009	331469	263238	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39009, cut by forestry trackway, continues to ENE
39009	331514	263261	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to ENE of holloway 39009, damaged by forestry activities
39010	331526	263225	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide. Good
39011	331524	263230	Charcoal	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut on N u/s, lip on



			burning platform		S d/s. Poor. Access by trackway 39010
39010	331624	263251	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 39010, j/w trackway 39012
39012	331624	263251	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned SW-NE, 2m wide, 1m deep on N u/s side, extends SW from j/w trackway 39010. Good
39012	331582	263225	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of trackway
39013	331580	263220	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 50m wide, cut into S facing slope in 2 stages: upper 8m deep, lower 10m deep, exposed bedrock, cut on S side by modern road (B4362). Fair
39014	331590	263210	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Irregular oval, 6m wide, cut on N u/s, lip on S d/s, slumping. Very poor
39015	331620	263229	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, cut on N u/s, steep slope on S d/s. Fair
39016	331649	263253	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 35m wide, 5m deep, damaged on S side by modern minor road. Fair
39010	331688	263294	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 39010 at NE end of wood
39017	330892	263098	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, extends NW from trackway 38984. Good. Recent use as forestry trackway
39017	330792	263070	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of trackway 39017
39017	330716	263088	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of trackway 39017, continues as a holloway, 1.5m wide, 1.5m deep
39017	330627	263064	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of trackway/holloway 39017, 2m deep, continues W 50m where cut by forestry road
39018	330675	262926	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, exposed bedrock, extends NE u/s, SW d/s. Good. Access to quarries and extraction pits; used as a recreational footpath
39018	330714	262949	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of trackway 39018
39019	330714	262949	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 1.5m dia, 0.5m deep, eroded, filled with debris, located on S side of trackway 39018. Poor
39020	330723	262961	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 2m dia, 1m deep, eroded, filled with debris, located on N side trackway 39018. Poor
39018	330745	262979	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SE of trackway , continues SE 50m to j/w trackway 38984 (forestry road)
39021	330734	262968	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 2m dia, 1m deep, filled with debris. Poor

39022	330743	262963	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Irregular oval, 7m x 3m, 1m deep. Poor
39023	330735	262960	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 3m dia, 0.5m deep, exposed bedrock. Poor
39024	330729	262952	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 10m dia, 1.5m deep. Poor
39025	330680	262907	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 30m wide, 4m deep, exposed bedrock, spoil heap on S, entrance on S. Fair
39026	330645	262898	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 30m dia, 4m deep, exposed bedrock, spoil heaps on S, located on S facing slope. Fair
39027	330645	262897	Quarry	Post medieval	Irregular oval, 12m wide, 2m deep, exposed bedrock, located on N facing slope. Poor
39028	330630	262875	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 8m dia, 2m deep, located on S facing slope. Fair
39029	330616	262872	Quarry	Post medieval	Irregular oval, 30m x 20m, 8m deep, spoil heap on N, entrance on NE, located on N facing slope. Fair
39030	330602	262867	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 10m dia, 2m deep, water-filled, entrance on SW, located on N facing slope. Fair
39031	330588	262854	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, 40m x 12m, 4m deep, spoil heap on S, located on S facing slope. Poor
39032	330567	262835	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut on N u/s, lip on S d/s. Poor
39033	330492	262770	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1.5m wide, 1m deep on W, 0.20m deep on E. Poor
39033	330522	262753	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SE d/s of holloway 39033, continues SE as a trackway
39034	330516	262761	Quarry	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 30m dia, 5m deep, spoil on S, entrance on SW, located on S facing slope. Poor
39035	330520	262758	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 20m dia, 8m deep, spoil on S, entrance on W, located on S facing slope. Poor
39036	330519	262743	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 12m dia, 2m deep, spoil on S, located on S facing slope. Poor
39037	330518	262737	Quarry	Post medieval	2 sub-circular scoops, 8m dia, 3m deep, spoil on S, located on S facing slope. Poor
39038	330494	262771	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 6m dia, cut on N u/s, eroded on S. Poor
39039	330465	262772	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 1.5m dia, 0.5m deep filled with debris. Poor
39040	330464	262773	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of trackway 39018
39041	330362	262671	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, 50m long, 4m deep, spoil

					heaps on S, overgrown with trees, located on S facing slope. Poor
39042	330338	262733	Extraction pit	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, 1m deep, exposed bedrock, entrance at NW. Poor
39017	330237	262946	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W of holloway 39017, now aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, cut by forestry road at this location, extends SW
38982	330221	262844	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 38982 (national border), now aligned NE-SW, 1m high, 3m wide, eroded
39017	330161	262765	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39017, cut by forestry trackway aligned NW-SE, continues SW damaged by forestry road aligned NE-SW
39017	330468	262948	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position of holloway 39017, 2m wide, 1.5m deep, overgrown, parallel with forestry road
39017	330548	263004	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position of holloway 39017, cut by forestry road
39017	330569	263033	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position of holloway 39017, cut by forestry road
38982	331237	263294	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to W of bank 38982 (national border), 1m high, very eroded
39043	330229	262185	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE along SW edge of wood, 1m high, a stepped negative lynchet facing SW into field, extends to NW with a line of stubs, truncated at this position by modern road (B4362) and Nash Quarry access road. Poor
39043	330229	262170	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to SE of bank 39043 (south of B4362), continues NE as a lynchet, 1m high, facing S into field, with a line of stubs
39044	330970	262719	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1.5m deep, disturbed by road construction (B4362 runs parallel on S side). Fair
39043	330978	262730	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NE of bank 39043, damaged by road construction (B4362), merges with field bank
39044	331005	262770	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39044, cut by forestry trackway, damaged by road construction (B4362)
39044	331050	262829	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 39044, cut by modern road (B4362)
39043	331060	262837	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NE of bank 39043, 0.5m high, damaged by road construction (B4362)

**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.