



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

**Herefordshire Woodlands
Pilot Study: Phase 2
Woodhampton Wood
Wigmore
Aymestrey
(SO 41099 67889)**

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.165

Report prepared by
D N Williams

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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 Scheme: Phase 2.

Woodhampton Wood

Wigmore

Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 165

Herefordshire Archaeology, June 2004.

Summary:

The survey described in this report, (EHE38391), formed part of a pilot study for the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in the wood concerned. A hand held Global Positioning System was used to record the location of features encountered.

The earliest feature identified was a possible medieval dyke located on the south side of the wood. This was aligned roughly north-south and extended downslope away from the wood. This is thought to represent the earliest feature on site as the existing wood edge boundary (see below) overlies it.

No wood bank was identified at any point around the wood; the southern boundary being marked by a medieval lynchet and the north side a post medieval field boundary. This differentiation between boundaries was noted either side of the parish boundary, which is aligned roughly east-west through the centre of the wood. To the north is Wigmore County Parish and in the south is Amnestrly County Parish. This suggests that the wood has extended northwards over time, starting on the southern side of the parish boundary in the late medieval/early post medieval period, and extending northwards in the late post medieval/early modern period.

Woodland management features are minimal, the majority being located on the north side of the wood. This suggests that firstly wood extraction was the primary activity and processing secondary, and secondly that there was possibly a different emphasis by different owners to woodland management on either side of the parish boundary.

Disclaimer: It should not be assumed that land referred to in this document is accessible to the public. Location plans are indicative only. NGR's are accurate to approximately 10m. Measured dimensions are accurate to within 1m at a scale of 1:500, 0.1m at 1:50, and 0.02m at 1:20.

Figures 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 Woodhampton Wood, (EHE38391). 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.

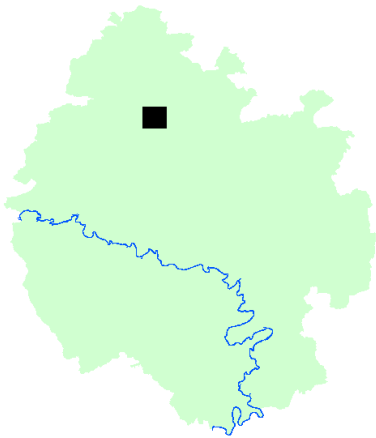
The survey for each woodland area in the pilot study identified the potential for the survival of archaeological features and sampled the types of features present. The phase two survey consists of re-visiting woodlands identified in the phase one study as being of high archaeological potential and a more detailed survey undertaken. This will illustrate the density of archaeological sites within the woodland and record the relationships between features to enable some degree of understanding concerning the evolution of the woodland. The phase two survey will also expand the phase 1 survey and subject additional woodlands to rapid survey.

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

Location

Woodhampton Wood is located at NGR: SO 41099 67889, southwest of Wigmore, Herefordshire, and north of Lower Lye. The topography of the wood rises to 265m Ordnance Datum, and the wood covers the west, south and east facing slopes as well as the upper plateau.

The Historic Landscape Character for Herefordshire describes Woodhampton Wood as consisting of sinuous boundaries possibly derived from the enclosure of common arable fields between the southern area of Wigmore and Lower Lye. The historic character of this landscape is however not dominated by this enclosure process due to the subsequent boundary reorganisation within the area, resulting from the subdivision of the area into rectangular fields by straight boundaries. This landscape represents the adaptation of the enclosure of former common arable fields into a regular field pattern (HLC 29).



Geologically, Woodhampton Wood consists of limestone and shales associated with the Wenlock Series of the Silurian System (British Geological Survey 1971, p.62). The soils of Woodhampton Wood are part of the Yeld Series and consist of stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1971).

Figure 1: Location of Woodhampton Wood within Herefordshire.

Previous fieldwork / records

Prior to the survey taking place the county Sites and Monuments Record was consulted but no sites were identified within Woodhampton Wood.

Method

Woodhampton Wood was surveyed on March 18st 2004. The survey comprised a rapid assessment of the potential of the woodland to contain well preserved archaeological features. Features were mapped using a hand-held Garmin 12 XL Global Positioning System, enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

The wood was walked 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

Woodhampton Wood covers the top and slopes of a limestone outcrop. Approximately 70% of its area consists of moderate to steep sided slopes, with the north side being the steepest; there is a level plateau across the top.

Survey Conditions

The rapid walkover survey was conducted on March 18th 2004. The weather was predominantly clear with drizzle later in the day. Visibility was good.

The majority of the wood was accessible open woodland, but a combination of steep sided slopes and high ground cover, especially on the northwestern side of the wood, meant that some small areas could not be surveyed. It was also noted that an area on the northern boundary was fenced off and appears to be in private ownership, this area was not surveyed.

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 2004 survey results. The significance of recorded features and management implications are then commented upon within the discussion section. Appendix 1 contains a simple database which cross-references each site to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, (NGR), and the series of unique Sites and Monuments “Primary Record Numbers” (PRN), allocated following the transcription. These numbers are referred to within both the text and illustrations. They are prefixed by HSM, these initials relating to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record unique numbers.

Medieval field systems

A Single large bank (HSM 38408) was identified on the east side of the wood. This was a significant feature, it was 18m wide and 2.50m high, but no ditches were evident on either side. It was aligned roughly east-west; started just inside wood and extended down the valley side, in fact the existing wood edge bank overlies this feature. It is similar, but larger, in appearance to a bank identified as a possible dyke in Cherry Hill Wood (Williams, 2003, HSM 35778). Both of these banks represent dykes that previously extended across their respective valleys. Further research would be needed to confirm this.

A Parish boundary (HSM 38399) was also identified. This was the boundary between Wigmore County Parish, and Amnestrty County Parish and extended across the wood from east to west. This boundary varied in size across the survey area from 0.30m high to nearly 2m, but was obscured by undergrowth over large parts of the wood.

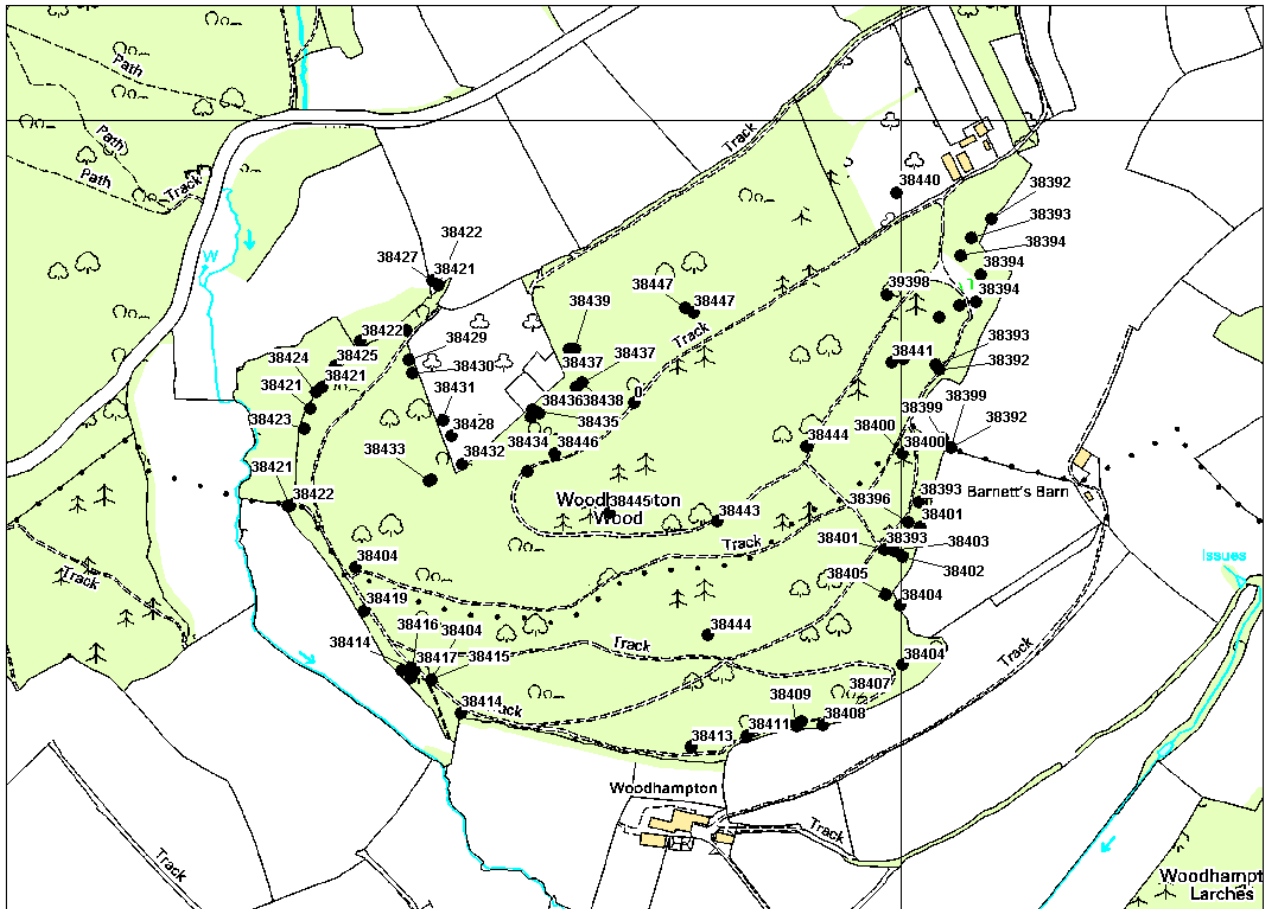


Figure 2: Location of features recorded during the survey of Woodhampton Wood.

A total of five lynchets were identified within the wood, all of them on the south-facing slope. Four (HSM 38392, 38396, 38398 and 38401) were aligned roughly east-west and are followed by existing forest trackways. The first (HSM 38392), located in the southeast corner consisted of a drop of c.0.40m and marked the edge of the wood at this point. Further to the west it continues to be the wood edge until it joined the parish boundary (HSM 38399, see previous). The second (HSM 38396) was far more significant consisting of a drop of 2m over a distance of c.8m. The third (HSM 38398) consisted of a drop of c.1.50m but was only visible for c.10m due to heavy undergrowth. The fourth lynchet (HSM 38401) also consisted of a drop of c.1.50m over a distance of 6m and although it was not confirmed during the survey, might be the same lynchet as previously mentioned (HSM 38398).

The last lynchet (HSM No. 38419) was located in the southwest corner of the wood and actually consisted of three separate lynchet like features, within a distance of 10m. It is clear that one of these lynchets is the continuation of one previously mentioned (HSM No. 38392) and that it marks the edge of the existing wood. The presence of three lynchets however within such close proximity, cannot be explained as a result of this survey.

Three sections of holloway (HSM 38412, 38421 and 38425) were identified during the survey. The first (HSM 38412) is part of the lynchet system. This was located on the south side of wood, it was aligned roughly north-south and extended from outside the wood (now ploughed out) into the wood, and up slope. The size and depth of this holloway (7-8m wide x 1.20m deep) suggests a medieval date, and this is further substantiated by the fact that the individual lynchets previously mentioned appear to respect this holloway, rather than being cut by it. This holloway was later cut by trackway (HSM 38404).

The second, HSM 38421, was located along the northwest side of the wood. It extended from an entrance onto the wood on the west side, to the exit mid way along the northern side of the wood. It is of note that within the wood this holloway remains a significant feature, but is not visible outside the wood at either end, indeed the eastern end, just within the wood boundary, shows signs of recent backfilling. This is a substantial feature measuring 5-6m wide x 7m deep on the up slope side. The down slope side however is marked by a post medieval field boundary (HSM 38422, see below). This suggests that firstly this holloway is post medieval in date and secondly that the up slope side is may actually be the continuation of lynchet HSM 38419

The last section of holloway, HSM 38425, was cut by the previously mentioned holloway (HSM 38421). It is c.4m wide x 3.50m deep and extended for c.30m. It was parallel to the previous holloway for the entire distance and appears to be the earlier course of the holloway that was later re-aligned. This is further substantiated by the fact that there is a drop of c.0.40m from the base of this holloway to the base of the previously mentioned one.

Post medieval field systems

Nine Field boundaries were identified (HSM No's 38414, 38422, 38426, 38427, 38428, 38432, 38437, 38444 and 38447). The first is located on the south side of wood, west of the parish boundary, and currently marks the existing wood edge. It measures 1.20m x 0.40m high and has an internal ditch measuring 1.20m x 0.15m. Both were very eroded, and the top of the bank showed evidence of pollard trees

A single field boundary was identified on the west side of the wood (HSM 38422). It measured 1.20m wide x 0.20m high and again had an internal ditch measuring 1m x 0.15m deep. In this instance the bank was hawthorn lined. This particular section of field boundary also marks the western boundary of holloway HSM 38421 (see previous). Extending off this field boundary are a further two boundaries, both extending to the northwest (away from the wood).

The first, HSM 38426, measured 0.60m wide x 0.30m high and had a shallow ditch on the east side, that measured 1m wide x 0.10m deep. This bank was again hawthorn lined and either side was modern secondary planting. The second spur (HSM 38427) was located further to the north and was similar in size and shape to the previous one, and while secondary planting was evident to the west, to the east was pasture.

Four field boundaries (HSM 38428, 38432, 38437 and 38444) were aligned roughly northwest-southeast, and extended from the base of the wood, up slope and in one case (HSM 38447) over the crest of the hill towards the parish boundary.

Woodland management features

A total of twelve charcoal burning platforms were recorded. Three were identified on the south facing slopes (HSM 38405, 38410, 38411) and the remainder were on the north facing slope (HSM 38416, 38429, 38433, 38434, 38435, 38436, 38438, 38439, and 38442).

These ranged in size from 6-9m in diameter and in the main comprised a level, circular platform with a curved up-slope drop and a pronounced down-slope lip. Charcoal is also usually evident as a ground scatter or within animal burrows. These platforms were located throughout the wood but the vast majority were found on the north facing slope.

Six saw pits were recorded, two on the south facing slope (HSM 38397 and 38409) and five on the north (HSM 38430, 38439, 38443 and 38445).

The earthwork remains comprise an oval/rectangular depression between 3m and 6m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.30-0.50m deep, with spoil on their down-slope sides. Like the charcoal burning platforms the majority of these features were identified on the north facing slope.

Five sections of trackway was identified (HSM 38393, 38395, 38404, 38406, and 38415). The first (HSM 38393) was the entrance trackway. This was 3.50m to 4m wide and 0.30m deep, an age could not be assigned to this however due to modern vehicular damage. The second, HSM 38395, was a spur off the first, and extended into what appears to be a modern banked enclosure, HSM 38394 (see below). The third trackway, HSM 38404, is older than the previous two, possibly dating to the early post medieval period. It was 4.50m wide x 0.70m deep. The post medieval date is further supported by the fact that a spur off this trackway (HSM 38415) cuts through the wood edge, a post medieval field boundary. HSM 38406 is a spur off the previous trackway and its dimensions remain the same.

Woodland boundaries

No woodbanks were identified during the survey. The wood edges were however primarily marked on the south side by medieval lynchets and on the north side by the

remains of a post medieval field system and the previously mentioned holloway (HSM 38421).

Industrial features

Only a single feature was identified as fitting into this category, an enclosure (HSM 38394). This is thought to be roughly square (the north side was obscured by ground cover), measures c20m east-west, and is surrounded by a substantial bank measuring 4m wide x 1.50m high (no ditch). A 10m wide entrance is located on the southwest side and evidence of mechanised transport (wheel ruts) were visible entering the enclosure. Function could not be determined during the survey, and it is suggested that is area has been, and is still used as a storage area, for either cut timber or machinery.

Indications of former land use

The earliest feature identified during the survey was the “dyke”; this in turn was overlain by the latter wood edge. Outside the wood this feature extended down slope, but was not visible in the base of the valley or up the other side (ploughed out).

The next feature was the boundary separating Wigmore County Parish and Amnestr County Parish; this is of interest for several reasons. The first, is that it cuts the existing wood in half, highlighting different land use within the two counties (see later), and the second is that it is heavily eroded, suggests that the area had been open to the elements for a considerable time, indicating little or no tree cover.

The lack of woodbanks indicate that the existing wood was inserted into an existing field system and as a consequence the wood was not specifically planned, but inserted into an existing landscape.

Two types of field system were identified during the survey, one on the south side of the wood and one in the north, the two types being separated by the parish boundary as previously mentioned. The earliest, on the south side, dates to the medieval period and consisted of a series of significant lynchets, one of which formed the wood edge along this side of the wood. The second feature of this system consisted of a single north-south aligned holloway that appears to provide access to each of the terraces.

On the north side of the wood, the only evidence of medieval activity was a single holloway and a small portion of its predecessor. This was aligned roughly southwest-northeast and cut through the northwest corner of the existing wood. This holloway also appears to have been the wood edge at this point, as the trees to the north of this, have all been planted in the last 10 years.

The field system on this, the north side of the wood consists of post medieval banks and their associated ditches. This appears to be a linear system of rectangular field boundaries that extend from outside of the wood, up slope into the wood, across the central plateau, ending just before the parish boundary.

The presence of different land divisions either side of the parish boundary suggests two possible scenarios. The first and most likely is that the existing wood started on the south side of the parish boundary during the late medieval/early post medieval period and extended over to the north side in the late post medieval/early modern period. The second scenario, although least likely of the two options, is based on the well preserved lynchet system on the south side of the parish boundary. It might be suggested that during the post medieval period, when the field system was being created on the north side of the wood, the well-preserved lynchet system continued to be used. This latter option would suggest that the entire wood is post medieval in date.

This combination of post medieval field boundaries and medieval lynchets is noted within other woods around Herefordshire i.e. Childer Wood (Williams 2004).

Within the line of the existing wood edge, relating to post medieval period are a series of woodland management features. These consist of trackways, charcoal burning platforms and saw pits. The relatively small number of these however, appear to indicate that Woodhampton Wood was primarily used for wood extraction rather than processing, and that this took place over a limited time period as indicated by the relative lack of wear to the associated trackways.

Site and feature condition

The majority of features recorded were well preserved, and little evidence for recent felling or extraction was noted during the survey.

Only one area of note was not surveyed and this was on the north side of the wood, in an area of what appears to be private ownership (fenced off).

Discussion and Implications

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The topography and geology of Woodhampton Wood dictates that certain areas are susceptible to erosion. The large, relatively flat central plateau with its shallow soils in conjunction with steep slopes, especially on the north side, means that there is the potential for large scale erosion if large areas are clear felled during or prior to periods of heavy or prolonged rainfall. The south side, although on a slope, appears to be more stable, mainly as a result of terracing created by the medieval lynchet system.

Implications regarding site condition

Lynchets and field boundaries generally survive well and relationships can be established between them and later features. Traces of past communications also survive well in the form of holloways and trackways.

Implications for future management

Clearance and surface intrusion of any type should be discouraged within the wood as this can damage both the known and currently hidden archaeological resource. This is particularly important in Woodhampton Wood, as visible evidence is limited.

Implications for future field work.

The earliest feature identified during the survey was the possible dyke on the south side of the wood. This was clearly visible outside the wood, and was crossed by the wood edge boundary. Its extent within the wood however needs to be clarified, and any possible relationship with the parish boundary established.

Woodhampton Wood also contains a relatively low density of archaeological features relating to woodland management, but the potential for interpreting both medieval and post medieval landscapes is high due to the good preservation of both field systems and their associated transport links.

Further investigation of these features should make it possible to distinguish more relationships and hence produce a clearer series of phases illustrating the changing management of both the pre wood landscape and the woodland environment.

Prior to further clear felling or other significant extraction of areas within the survey area, these areas should be subject to a more detailed walk over survey in order to record and assess the location, archaeological potential and significance of any features present.

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Williams D N (2004) *Herefordshire Woodlands Pilot Study: Phase 2, Childer Wood and Meephill Coppice* (HAR No.) forthcoming.

Acknowledgements

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

I would also like to thank Mr John Thompson (ecologist) for his company and insight during the survey.

Dr. Keith Ray, County Archaeologist, for his editorial input into this report.

Archive

1 Dictaphone tape
1 Transcription Record
1 Excel Database
1 Mapinfo data file
This document

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.

HSM No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description
38392	341099	267889	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Wood edge, consists of a drop to pasture of 0.40m.
38392	341108	267809	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Wood edge, drop to pasture 0.40m, hawthorne lined.
38392	341041	267720	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Wood edge. Relic edge same as existing edge.
38392	341054	267633	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	At this location the wood edge appears to cross a Parish boundary bank. At this point the
38392	340942	267340	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Drop down to pasture c.1.30m. Covered with charcoal from previous charcoal burner.
38392	340764	267300	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Wood edge marked by Beech trees.
38393	341076	267867	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	3.50-4m wide x 0.30m deep. Signs of motorised transport.
38393	341082	267796	Trackway	Post medieval	Two trackways join at this point.
38393	341037	267726	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Up slope drop c.0.50m, bank on down slope, 1-1.50m wide x 0.40m high.
38393	341018	267572	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Forest trackway.
38393	340980	267519	Trackway	Post medieval/modern	Cuts across end of lynchet.
38394	341065	267848	Bank/enclosure	Modern?	Parallel with Trackway. 4m wide x 1.50m high.
38394	341087	267826	Bank/enclosure	Modern?	Bend in bank.
38394	341082	267796	Enclosure	Modern	Entrance in bank/enclosure, 10m wide.
38395	341082	267796	Trackway	Post medieval	Trackway into enclosure, 4m wide.
38396	341063	267792	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Extends from the enclosure. 2m drop (over a distance of 8m).
38396	341006	267550	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Drop now 2m. Parish boundary is just north of this.
38397	341040	267779	Saw pit	Post medieval	Aligned east-west, spoil on down slope. 4m x 1.20m. Spoil 1.50m wide x 0.15m high.
39398	340982	267804	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Drop down 1.50m, aligned east-west, visible 10m east, into trees.
38399	341054	267633	Parish boundary	Medieval	Parish boundary between Wigmore County parish and Aymestrey. At this point the parish boundary stands to a height of 0.30m. Near to Barnettts Farm (down slope) it is c.2m high but not accessible.
38399	341045	267644	Parish boundary	Medieval	Furthest extent accessible.

38400	341000	267627	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Wood edge boundary, extends off Parish boundary. That this is of some antiquity is shown by the presence of a coppiced Maple tree. Bank 4-5m wide x 0.60m high. Internal ditch 1.50m wide x 0.70m deep.
38400	341000	267627	Wood boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Same as previous but now the drop out of the wood is 2-2.50m. Internal ditch still present.
38401	341019	267545	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Drop of c.1.50m over a distance of c.6m.
38401	340980	267519	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Appears to end at this point.
38402	341000	267512	Mound	-	3m diameter x 0.70m high, function unknown.
38403	340990	267518	Mound	-	3m diameter x 0.70m high, function unknown.
38404	340980	267519	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Extends to the south. 4.50m wide x 0.70m deep, appears older than previous trackway.
38404	340997	267457	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Bank on east side, 2m wide x 0.30m high, the west side consists of a topographical drop off.
38404	341000	267391	Trackway/ holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Junction. One to the west, one to southwest.
38404	340887	267328	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Trackway continues.
38404	340802	267314	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Trackway continues.
38404	340474	267374	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Trackway continues.
38404	340389	267500	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Trackway continues.
38405	340981	267469	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	7m diameter, up slope curved drop off 1m, down slope drop 0.50m. Charcoal evident.
38406	341000	267391	Trackway/ holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Western trackway.
38407	340942	267340	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Over lies wood edge. 8-9m diameter, up slope curved drop 1.80m, trackway above it.
38408	340911	267323	Dyke	Medieval	Extends out of the wood at this point. Wood edge lynchet crosses over this significant feature. Not visible in the wood. 15-18m wide x 2.50m high. Heavily eroded. Large oaks line the dyke.
38409	340882	267322	Saw pit	Post medieval	Aligned east-west, 5-6m long x 2m wide x 0.40m deep.
38410	340887	267327	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	8-9m diameter, spoil overlies wood edge lynchet.
38411	340826	267311	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	8-9m diameter, spoil overlies wood edge lynchet.
38412	340802	267314	Holloway	Medieval	Holloway cut by previous trackway. 7-8m wide x 1.20m deep.
38413	340764	267298	Quarry	Post medieval	15-20m diameter x max depth 6-8m. South side is trackway, then drop off c.2.50m. Material quarried is unknown.

38414	340507	267337	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Wood edge. 1.20m wide x 0.40m high, heavily eroded, pollard trees on boundary, internal ditch 1.30m wide x 0.15m deep.
38414	340452	267387	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Wood edge, bank and ditch as previously described.
38414	340399	267451	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Wood edge, Bank and ditch continues but much eroded.
38414	340314	267568	Parish boundary	Medieval/ Modern	Looks like a field boundary at this point. Bank is 1.50m wide x 0.25m high, heavily eroded, hawthorne lined.
38415	340474	267374	Trackway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Spur from previous trackway. 5-6m wide, up slope drop 1.50 –2m, down slope marked by a small bank, 0.70m wide with a 2m drop off. This trackway cuts through the wood edge bank and ditch.
38416	340452	267376	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	7-8m diameter, curved up slope drop 0.60m. Spoil overlies wood edge.
38417	340455	267385	Lynchet	Prehistoric/Medieval	Relict wood edge?. Drop of 1.70m down to pasture.
38418	340441	267384	Wood edge	Modern	Existing wood edge. Just hawthorne lined.
38419	340441	267384	Lynchets	Prehistoric/Medieval	At this point there are what appears to be 3 lynchets within 20m. This cannot be explained as a result of this survey.
38419	340399	267451	Lynchets	Prehistoric/Medieval	All three combine at this point.
38421	340389	267500	Holloway	Post Medieval	Cut by previous trackway, heads towards the east. 5-6m wide, up slope drop c.7-8m. Bank on down slope 2m wide x 0.50m high. Entrance into wood, significant feature, 'road' through wood, not visible outside wood.
38421	340317	267569	Holloway	Post medieval	5-6m wide, up slope drop (east) 2.50m, down slope, drop off 0.60m. Holloway cut across by existing wood boundary, beyond which was secondary planting. It is difficult to say whether this 'road' is in or out of the original wood boundary
38421	340339	267677	Holloway	Post medieval	Continues at this point as does the previous field boundary.
38421	340353	267701	Holloway	Post medieval	4m wide, up slope drop (southeast) 3.50m, down slope drop 1m.
38421	340397	267743	Holloway	Post medieval	Continues to the east, 3.50m wide. Up slope drop partially natural topography, total 4.50m drop. West side marked by bank, 1.20m from base of holloway, 3.50m wide. Original wood edge.
38421	340475	267820	Holloway	Post medieval	End of holloway, beyond this (outside the wood) it has been backfilled. Abundant ground disturbance in area.
38422	340317	267569	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Relict wood edge, beyond is modern secondary planting. Lines west side of previous holloway. 1.20m wide x 0.20m high. Hawthorne lined. Internal ditch 1m wide x 0.15m deep.

38422	340395	267752	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Wood edge. Continues at this point, a spur extends to the northwest.
38422	340482	267815	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Continues at this point.
38423	340332	267655	Drain	Medieval/ Post medieval	Drain for previous holloway that cuts through previous field boundary (relict wood edge). 0.80-0.90m wide channel.
38424	340346	267695	Drain	Medieval/ Post medieval	Second drain for previous holloway, that cuts through previous field boundary (relict wood edge). 0.80-0.90m wide channel.
38425	340353	267701	Holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Spur off previous holloway, extends to the northeast.
38425	340367	267724	Holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	Now parallel with previous holloway. 4m wide, up slope drop 2m.
38425	340397	267743	Holloway	Medieval/ Post medieval	At this point the holloway is cut by the previous holloway as shown by a drop of 0.40m into previous holloway.
38426	340395	267752	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Extends to northeast 0.60m wide x 0.30m high, hawthorne lined. Secondary planting on both sides. East side is a shallow ditch, 1m wide x 0.10m deep.
38427	340482	267815	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Second spur extending to the northeast. 1.50m wide x 0.15m high, elderly hawthorne. Secondary planting to west, pasture to east.
38428	340447	267764	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Bank and ditch extends uphill. 1.20m wide x 0.40m high. Ditch is 0.70m wide x 0.20m deep. To the northeast are apple and damson trees, orchard, no indication of habitation.
38428	340497	267647	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Bank and ditch stops. Apple trees on east side.
38429	340449	267731	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	6m diameter, curved up slope drop 1.20m. Charcoal evident but not abundant.
38430	340453	267716	Saw pit	Post medieval	Possible saw pit, follows contour. 3.50m long x 0.70m wide, spoil on down slope, c.0.30m high.
38431	340487	267663	Mound	-	4.50m x 2.50m x 0.40m high. North, east and west side ditch, 0.60m wide, up slope drop 0.30m deep. Function unknown.
38432	340508	267615	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Extends down slope, steep gradient, 1.20m wide x 0.30m high.
38432	340474	267598	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Bank and ditch continues, visible a further 40m down slope.
38433	340471	267596	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	6m diameter, curved up slope drop 1m. Charcoal visible, down slope drop 0.80m. Spoil overlies previous field boundary.
38434	340585	267668	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	6-7m diameter, up slope drop 0.50m. No charcoal visible, may be log store. Function based on shape and size.
38435	340587	267675	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Same as previous.

38436	340595	267672	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Same as previous.
38437	340636	267701	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Runs up steep gradient. 1.30m wide and in good condition. Ditch on east side 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep. Visible both up slope and down slope c.50m.
38437	340627	267743	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Continues. To the west is orchard.
38438	340642	267706	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Close to previous field boundary. 7m diameter, curved up slope drop (north) 1.50m (steep), down slope drop 1m to natural topography.
38439	340634	267743	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	6-7m diameter, up slope drop 1.40m, spoil spread over a 4-5m area, suggests longevity of use.
38440	340993	267918	Wood bank	Medieval/ Post medieval	1.50m wide x 0.40m high, tree lined. To north is open pasture, possible extinct orchard.
38441	340987	267728	Saw pit ?	Post medieval	4.50m long x 1m wide, spoil on down slope (south).
38442	341001	267733	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	7m diameter, curved up slope drop 1.20m, down slope drop 0.50m. Charcoal evident.
38443	340793	267551	Saw pit ?	Post medieval	4m long x 1.20m wide, spoil on down slope.
38444	340892	267635	Field boundary	unknown	Ditch 0.50m wide x 0.10m deep, presence of a bank cannot be determined due to possible erosion.
38444	340782	267424	Field boundary	unknown	Second reading.
38445	340672	267561	Saw pit ?	Post medieval	3.50-4m long x 1.20m wide, spoil on down slope. Significant tree within this.
38446	340612	267627	Trackway	Modern ?	4.50m wide, banks on both sides c.0.90m wide x 0.25m high. Aligned roughly east-west.
38447	340757	267789	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Small bank that extends over scarp. May be same as one previously identified. Bank 0.50m wide x 0.10m high. Ditch on east side, 0.40m wide x 0.10m. deep.
38447	340766	267784	Field boundary	Medieval/ Post medieval	Stops at this point for no apparent reason.