



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

Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey: Part 1 Knill Wood, Knill CP

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 164
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.

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Summary

The survey described in this report (EHE39046) formed part of a pilot study undertaken in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid walk over survey was carried out in Knill 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 the post medieval period, including woodland boundaries, the intensive use of woodland resources, e.g., charcoal burning platforms, saw pits and holloways, and industrial activities quarrying. Of particular interest is the survival of a bank marking the national border between and 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 Knill Wood including Hazel Point (EHE39046). 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

Knill Wood is located at NGR: SO 2930 6200 in the Civil Parish of Knill, approximately 2.5km south-west of Presteigne, Powys. It covers the south and west sides of a ridge aligned north-east to south-west. The wood is irregular in shape, approximately 1.75km long and up to 0.75km wide. The steep south-facing slopes rise from 190m OD to 311m

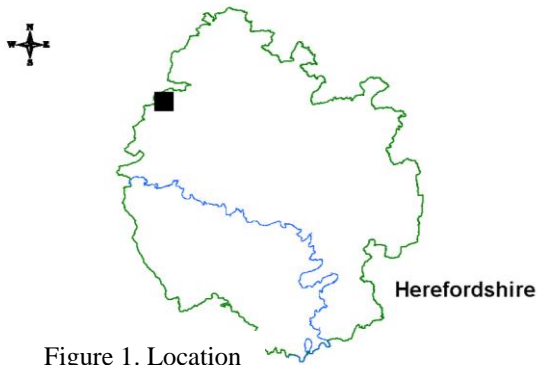


Figure 1. Location

OD at the summit. In the eastern part of the wood, the slopes are more gentle, and two small, deeply cut gullies drain to the south. In the south-western part of the wood at Hazel Point a small conical hill rises steeply from 185m OD to 255m OD at the summit.

Geologically, the area is underlain by reddish silty shale, siltstone and sandstone of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. The bedrock is overlain by typical argillic brown earths of

the Bromyard Series consisting of well-drained reddish fine silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983; British Geological Survey, 2000).

Previous fieldwork and records

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

SMR Record: 30067

Site Name: Knill Wood

NGR: SO 2960 6237

Description: Former managed woodland

Site Type: Wood

Period: Unknown

SMR Record: 24168

Site Name: Radnor Compartment 6076

NGR: SO 2967 6239

Description: Former deciduous woodland that formed part of Knill Wood. It is crossed by several rides

Site Type: Woodland

Period: Undated

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

SMR Record: 24403

Site Name: Radnor Compartment 6075

NGR: SO 2908 6195

Description: Former deciduous woodland. North-eastern part formed part of Knill Wood, southern part known as Hazel Point. It is crossed by several rides

Site Type: Woodland

Period: Undated

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

Method

Knill Wood was surveyed on 2 February 2004. A rapid assessment was undertaken of the potential of the wood to contain well-preserved archaeological features. A hand-held Garmin 12 XL Global Positioning System was used to map features, and a ten-figure grid reference was recorded. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

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

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

Field conditions

Conifer plantations cover much of the northern and western parts of the wood, with deciduous woodland in the south and east. At the time of the survey a large area in the central part of the wood, on the south and south-east facing slopes, had been clear felled. Hazel Point is covered by deciduous woodland with coppicing, some conifers and extensive bracken.

On 2 February 2004 during the survey the weather was dry and sunny. 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 saw pits. Additional evidence includes holloways and trackways, and a collapsed wooden building.

Eleven charcoal burning platforms were recorded, located in 2 different areas of Knill 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.

Two charcoal burning platforms (HSM 39057, HSM 39058) are located in the northern part of the wood. Both are located in a stand of deciduous trees within a conifer plantation. One charcoal burning platform (HSM 39057) is located 3m from a saw pit (HSM 39056). Located nearby is a small rectangular building or shed (HSM 39090), likely to have been used as a shelter and for equipment storage. The collapsed structure has wooden walls and a corrugated iron roof, and is probably of 19th/20th century date. Three additional saw pits (HSM 39053, HSM 39054, HSM 39055) are also located in the northern part of the wood. Access to this area was provided by a holloway/trackway (HSM 39052, which may have continued eastwards as HSM 39050), and a trackway (HSM 39059). There are numerous forestry trackways in this part of the wood.

Nine charcoal burning platforms (HSM 39060, HSM 39062, HSM 39067, HSM 39073, HSM 39081, HSM 39082, HSM 39084 to 39086) and a saw pit (HSM 39061) are located on the south and south-west facing slopes in the central part of the wood. An extensive network of holloways (HSM 39064 to 39066, HSM 39068, HSM 39071), some deeply cut, and trackways (HSM 39063, HSM 39070) gave access to this area.

Three major access points to Knill Wood were identified: at the north-east corner, on the south side, and in the south-west. From the north-east corner of the wood (NGR SO: 3010 6270), holloways and trackways (HSM 39050, HSM 39052) gave access to the upper slopes on the north side, and to the lower slopes on the east side (HSM 39047, HSM 39083, HSM 39049). On the south side near Upper Woodside (NGR: SO 2950 6180), a trackway (HSM 39091) gave access to the lower south-facing slopes. From a point of entry at Hazel Point (NGR: SO 2892 6163), access to the south-western part of the wood was provided by holloways and trackways (HSM 39072, HSM 39076 to 39078).

An extensive network of well-maintained forestry roads and trackways, or rides, is present in Knill Wood today. Several of these routes follow the course of trackways recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1890.

Woodland boundaries

Six features identified as woodland boundaries were recorded. A sinuous woodbank (HSM 39074) encloses Hazel Point on the south, east and west sides. This feature consists of a low, eroded bank with a row of deciduous tree stubs and a lynchet up to 2m high facing into pasture. A sinuous bank (HSM 38982), aligned generally north-east to south-west, marks the northern edge of Knill Wood. The bank is up to 1m high and up to 3m wide; it is very eroded and cut by forestry trackways. The bank marks the boundary between Knill Wood and Upper Radnor Wood and is aligned with the national border

between England and Wales. The eastern edge of the 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 Knill Wood and Nash Wood, and is aligned with the parish boundary between Knill and the parish of Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton. The feature may also have been used as a trackway for part of its course.

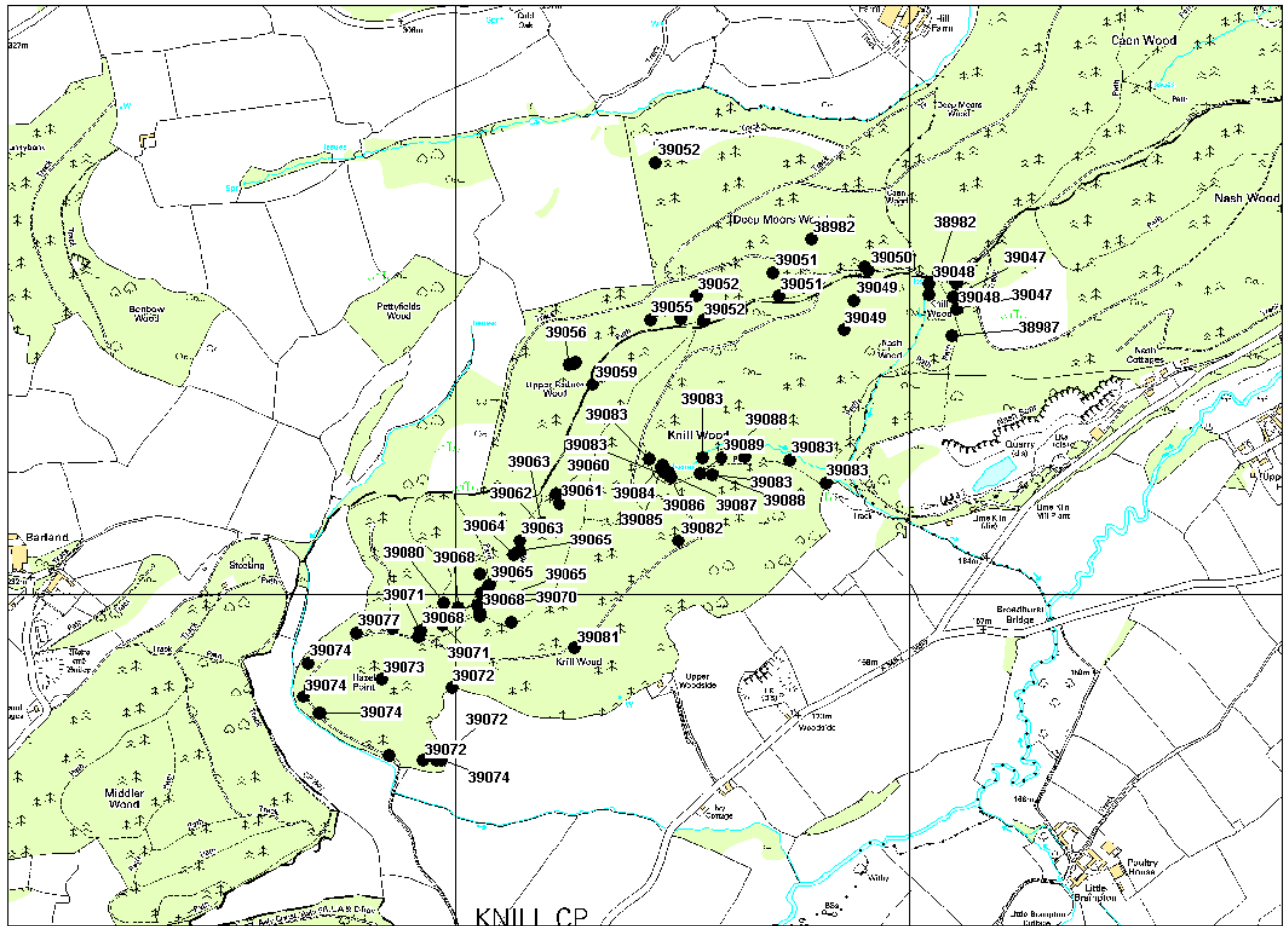


Figure 2: Location of features recorded within Knill Wood.

Two banks with ditches were recorded. One (HSM 39051) is located in the northern part of the wood and is aligned north to south; the other (HSM 39089) is located in the eastern part of the wood and is aligned east to west. Both may have functioned as compartment boundaries. A low, wide, eroded bank (HSM 39075), located on the west side of Hazel Point, extends west for 10m from the woodbank (HSM 39074) to the present edge of the wood. This feature may mark an earlier boundary.

Industrial features

Limited evidence of industrial activity was recorded in the form of 3 quarries. A linear quarry (HSM 39079), approximately 60m long, is located on the western edge of the wood. An oval quarry (HSM 39069), up to 20m wide with exposed bedrock, is located on the steep south-west facing slopes. Access was provided by a holloway (HSM

39068). A small, circular quarry (HSM 390878), 10m in diameter, is located on the east facing slopes in the central part of the wood.

Evidence of former land use

The parish of Knill Tithe Map of 1845 records Knill Wood as woodland. The intensive management of woodland resources, recorded during the survey in the form of charcoal burning platforms, saw pits, and associated holloways and trackways, dates to at least the post medieval period. A network of holloways and trackways giving access to all areas of Knill Wood was also recorded, many of which are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1890. Entry points to the wood were located at the north-east corner (from Nash Wood), on the south side near Upper Woodside, and at Hazel Point in the south-west.

The woodland boundaries observed during the survey are essentially the same as those recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map and on Bryant's *Map of Herefordshire* of 1835. The northern boundary is marked by a broad, sinuous, very eroded bank, which is also aligned with the national border. The form of the bank may be indicative of a medieval date. The eastern boundary is marked by a ditch, which follows the course of a gully and is aligned with the parish boundary. An eroded woodbank marks the south-western boundary of the wood at Hazel Point. On the west side of Hazel Point, the present woodland extends for approximately 10m west of the woodbank where it is bordered by a drainage ditch. A short section of eroded bank at this location may represent an earlier boundary. No evidence of woodland boundary features was observed on the south-eastern edge of the wood.

Some evidence of localised change in woodland boundaries is recognised, however. On the south side of the wood at Upper Woodside and at the south-east corner of the wood small areas of pasture extend into the woodland, and are interpreted as evidence of post medieval assarting. This would explain the lack of a woodland boundary noted above. Documentary evidence of assarting is suggested by field names recorded on the Tithe Map. On the west side of the wood there was a field named Stocking Meadow, on the south side there was a meadow named Cockseat Wood, implying that the wood had been more extensive than at present.

The Tithe Map records a house and garden at the north-east corner of Knill Wood. The Ordnance Survey map of 1890 records an enclosure named Rosser's Green at this location. During the survey, an area of (probably recent) land disturbance, a ditch and 2 holloways were recorded in this area. No direct evidence of agricultural activity was observed, but the ditch and holloways may be indicative of former field or property boundaries.

Limited evidence of industrial activity was recorded in the form of 3 quarries, the most extensive of which is located on the western edge of the wood. The quarries would have provided sandstone for local use such as building, walling and road surfacing. The limited evidence of mineral exploitation at Knill Wood contrasts markedly with the intensive quarrying activities undertaken in Nash Wood immediately to the east (Lello,

2004). This can be explained in terms of geology. Knill Wood is underlain by silty shale, siltstone and sandstone while Nash Wood is underlain by the economically valuable Dolyhir Limestone.

Discussion

Site and feature condition

Many of the archaeological features recorded in Knill Wood are in a poor state of preservation. This applies particularly to charcoal burning platforms, saw pits and woodland boundary features. This is likely to be the result of intensive forestry activities since the introduction of conifer plantations in the early 20th century, and encroachment by agriculture. Some linear features, particularly holloways and trackway, have survived quite well in the northern and western areas of the wood.

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, such as on the west and south-west sides of Knill Wood, there is a significant threat of erosion. The silty soils of the area are particularly susceptible to water 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 saw pits with holloways and trackways that gave access to them; the relationship between networks of trackways and access points to the woodland, providing evidence of patterns of transportation and communication; the organisation of administrative and economic activities indicated by national borders, and parish and woodland boundaries. Evidence of chronological relationships includes: the cutting of features such as charcoal burning platforms and holloways by more recent trackways and forestry roads, and assarting or the encroachment of woodland for agricultural purposes.

Implications for future management

A long history of human activity relating to woodland management and economic organisation dating from at least the post medieval period can be demonstrated at Knill Wood. Many of the activities are recorded in the archaeological record. Archaeological features are at risk, however, particularly 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 the medieval bank marking the national border and to other linear features, such as holloways and woodbanks.

Implications for future fieldwork

The rapid survey of Knill Wood has identified a significant number of archaeological features associated with the intensive management of woodland resources, patterns of

transportation and communication, and administrative and economic organisation dating from at least the post medieval period. Evidence for charcoal production 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

HSM	East	North	Site type	Period	Description
38982	329852	262584	Bank	Medieval?	Aligned E-W, 1m high, 2m wide, eroded. Poor. Marks N edge of Knill Wood and national border
38982	330062	262709	Bank	Medieval?	Further position of bank 38982, aligned NW-SE, 0.50m high, eroded, damaged by forestry road construction
38982	329782	262784	Bank	Medieval?	Further position to NW, 1m high, 2m wide, eroded
38987	330090	262571	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 3m wide, 2m deep. Good. Marks E edge of Knill Wood and parish boundary
38987	330103	262685	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to N
39047	330094	262657	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, flat base. Good
39047	330102	262630	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW, j/w holloway 39048
39048	330102	262630	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, cut 1m deep, extends W from j/w holloway. Good. Area to E disturbed by forestry activities
39048	330040	262661	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W, turns to N
39048	330042	262686	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N, terminates in area of disturbed ground
39049	329874	262647	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide. Good. Recent use as a forestry trackway
39049	329852	262584	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW
39050	329907	262713	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1m wide, 1m deep, disturbed ground. Poor
39050	329898	262722	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W, damaged by forestry activities, cut by forestry road
39051	329697	262709	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, bank 0.25m high, ditch on E side 0.50m wide, eroded. Poor. Compartment boundary?
39051	329709	262659	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Further position to S, cut by holloway 39052
39052	329709	262659	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 0.5m wide, 0.25m deep, embanked on S side, eroded, cuts bank and ditch 39051. Poor
39052	329627	262626	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W, 2m wide, 1m deep
39052	329543	262604	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W
39052	329528	262659	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N of holloway 39052, now aligned NW-SE
39052	329492	262609	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NW, now a trackway aligned E-W
39052	329437	262953	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of trackway 39052, now aligned NE-SW, cut by forestry trackway
39053	329543	262602	Saw pit?	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, 1m deep, eroded. Poor
39054	329543	262607	Saw pit?	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 4m dia, 1m deep. Poor
39055	329426	262607	Saw pit	Post medieval	Sub-rectangular, 4m x 2m, 0.50m deep, eroded. Poor
39056	329246	262507	Saw pit	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, 1m deep, spoil heap on W, surrounded by deciduous trees within a conifer plantation. Fair

39057	329259	262510	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut on NW up slope side, lip of spoil on SW down slope side. Poor. 3m NW of saw pit 39056
39058	329262	262514	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, cut on S u/s, lip on N d/s, located in a stand of deciduous trees. Poor
39059	329300	262464	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1m wide, bank on SW side 0.5m high, 25m long section, cut at each end by forestry trackway. Poor
39060	329219	262222	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 5m dia, cut on E u/s/ Poor
39061	329226	262202	Saw pit?	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, 1m deep. Poor
39062	329186	262154	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut on E u/s, lip on W d/s. Poor
39063	329187	262158	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide. Poor
39063	329139	262118	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW, cut by trackway 39064
39064	329139	262118	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, cut by trackway 39063. Fair
39064	329124	262086	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW, now a holloway, 2m wide, cut 1.5m deep, recent use
39065	329139	262095	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep. Fair
39065	329072	262022	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW, cut by holloway 39066
39065	329070	262019	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39065, parallel with holloway 39066
39065	329047	261975	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W d/s of holloway 39065, cut by forestry trackway
39066	329072	262022	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, extends S as a holloway 2m wide, 1.5m deep, extends N diagonally across slope as a trackway. Good. Recent use
39066	329052	262044	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39066
39066	329003	261970	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 39066, j/w holloway 39068
39067	329053	262003	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 6m dia, steep d/s E, coppiced trees on W. Poor
39068	329051	261961	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2.5m wide, 2m deep. Good. Recent use
39068	329120	261938	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 39068
39068	329003	261970	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W of holloway 39068, j/w trackway 39070 and holloway 39066
39068	328922	261920	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to W of holloway 39068, cut by forestry road
39069	329051	261953	Quarry	Post medieval	Oval, 20m x 8m, 5m deep, exposed bedrock, entrance on NW, spoil heap on NW. Poor
39070	329003	261970	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide, j/w holloway 39068. Good. Recent use
39071	328969	261934	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, cut 1m deep. Poor
39071	328922	261920	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW, cut by forestry road
39072	328917	261906	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 3m wide, 1m deep, extends S from j/w forestry road around E side of Hazel point. Good. Recent use
39072	328989	261797	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to S of holloway 39072, continues S as a trackway on E side of Hazel Point, j/w trackway 39091
39072	328957	261634	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway/trackway

					39072, changes direction to W along S edge of Hazel Point
39072	328928	261634	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to W of trackway 39072, cut by forestry road
39073	328834	261814	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, cut on N u/s, lip on S d/s. Very poor
39074	328967	261634	Woodbank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW along E edge of Hazel Point wood, bank 0.3m high, 0.5m wide, with stubs, negative lynchet 0.5m high, facing SW into pasture. Poor
39074	328926	261634	Woodbank	Post medieval	Further position to W of woodbank 39074, now aligned E-W, negative lynchet 2m high on S side
39074	328851	261646	Woodbank	Post medieval	Further position to NW, now aligned NW-SE, negative lynchet 2m high on SW side, line of stubs, damaged by construction of forestry road running parallel on NE side
39074	328697	261737	Woodbank	Post medieval	Further position to NW, woodland extends 10m to W, present boundary marked by drainage ditch aligned NW-SE
39074	328662	261774	Woodbank	Post medieval	Further position to NW, merges with bank 39075
39074	328672	261850	Woodbank	Post medieval	Further position to N of woodbank 39074
39075	328662	261774	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 0.5m high, 2m wide, eroded, extends W from woodbank 39074 towards present edge of wood. Poor
39076	328699	261737	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide, 0.5m deep on E u/s side, parallel with and E of woodbank 39074. Poor
39076	328706	261879	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to N of trackway 39076, j/w trackway 39077
39077	328706	261879	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, extends NE u/s from j/w trackway 39076. Poor
39077	328779	261916	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of trackway 39077, now a holloway, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, cut by forestry road at this position
39078	328858	261925	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 1m wide, 0.5m deep, extends NW d/s to edge of wood from this position where cut by forestry trackway
39079	328847	261941	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, near W edge of wood, 60m long, cut 15m deep, entrance on N. Fair
39080	328973	261981	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep. Fair
39081	329261	261882	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 6m dia, cut on N u/s, eroded on S d/s. Poor
39082	329488	262120	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 7m dia, cut on N u/s, eroded on S d/s. Poor
39083	329424	262300	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, extends SE d/s following the course of a gully. Good. Recent use as a forestry trackway
39083	329472	262259	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SE of trackway 39083, now aligned E-W
39083	329536	262267	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E, j/w trackway 39088
39083	329540	262302	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 39083, continues E as a holloway

39083	329635	262303	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 39083, cuts ditch 39089
39083	329734	262296	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway/holloway 39083, becomes trackway at this position
39083	329812	262245	Trackway	Post medieval	Terminal position to E of trackway 39083 at SE edge of wood
39090	329493	262611	Building	19 th /20 th Century	Small rectangular building with wooden walls, corrugated iron roof, collapsed. Poor. Accessed by trackway 39052
39091	328989	261797	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 3m wide, extends E along S side of Knill Wood from j/w holloway 39072

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.