



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

**Herefordshire Woodlands
Archaeological Survey Part 1
The Moor Estate:
A Second Woodland Survey**

**Herefordshire Archaeology Report No. 153
December 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 (EHE42308) formed part of the Herefordshire Woodlands Archaeological Survey undertaken in partnership with the Forestry Commission. A rapid site identification survey was carried out in The Moor Estate woods, including Cwm-bach Wood, the western part of Hawkswood, Grove Wood, Pontfaen Dingle, Newhouse Wood and Coy Cae Wood, using a hand held Global Positioning System to record the location of archaeological features encountered.

Earthwork features were observed within the woods that illustrate a long history of human activity including agricultural production, woodland management, mineral extraction, and water management, dating from the medieval period to the 19th century. Recorded archaeological features and monuments include field lynchets, charcoal burning platforms, quarries, holloways, a limekiln, a dam, a well, and leats associated with a mill and a landscape park.

Disclaimer

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

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

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Introduction

This report provides an account of a rapid survey of The Moore Estate woods (EHE42308). The following woods were included in the survey: Cwm-bach Wood, the western part of Hawkwood, Grove Wood, Pontfaen Dingle, Newhouse Wood and Coy Cae Wood. 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.

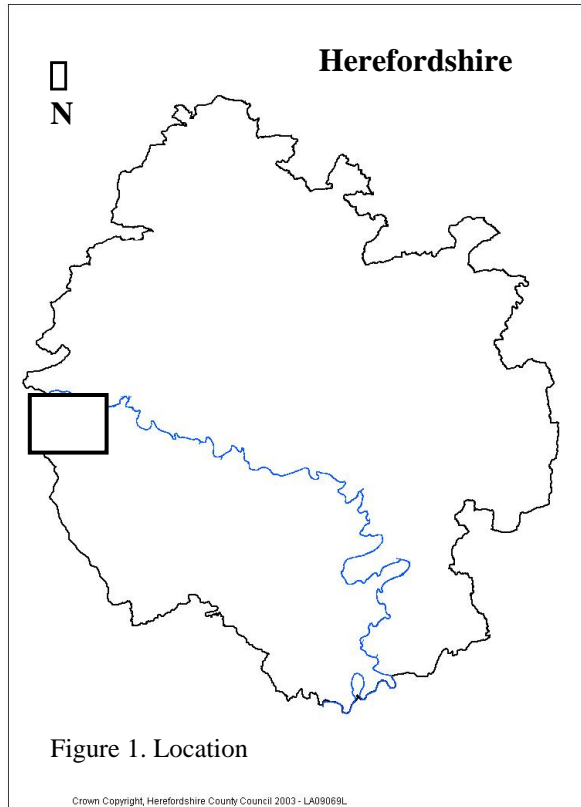
Woodland boundaries have often moved over the centuries, sometimes expanding to encapsulate and preserve evidence of alternative land use, e.g. field systems, and on other occasions shrinking, and being subjected to different forms of woodland management. These variations in land-use inevitably influence 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

The Moor Estate woods are located in the western part of Herefordshire approximately 25km west of the City of Hereford. All of the woods surveyed are in the Civil Parish of Clifford, with the exception of Coy Cae Wood, which is in the Civil Parish of Cusop.



Geologically, the area is underlain by the Lower Old Red Sandstone, consisting of mudstone and siltstone, with some sandstone (British Geological Survey, 2004). The bedrock is overlain by typical argillic brown earths. These include fine silty soils of the Bromyard Series over siltstone and sandstone, and coarse loamy soils of the Escrick 1 Series over glacial till (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Cwm-bach Wood is located at NGR: SO 2500 4350. It is of irregular oval form, up to 0.3km long and 0.2km wide. The topography is fairly even at 140m OD, with a gully aligned south to north through the centre of the wood. The wood is a conifer plantation with bramble undergrowth.

Hawkswood (West) is located at NGR: SO 2460 4280. It is of irregular oval form, up to 0.3km in diameter. The

wood is located on a west facing slope rising from 140m to 210m OD, with a gully aligned east to west on the south side. The western part of the wood consists of conifer plantation; the eastern part consists of deciduous woodland with coppicing and an area of replanting.

Grove Wood is located at NGR: SO 2430 4470. It is of irregular rectangular form, up to 0.35km long and 0.25km wide. The wood is located on a gentle west facing slope rising from 90m to 120m OD. It consists of conifer plantation and deciduous woodland with coppicing.

Pontfaen Dingle is located at NGR: SO 2400 4390. This narrow strip of deciduous woodland is approximately 0.5km long. It is located on the north side of the small valley of the Hardwicke Brook, flowing from north-east to south-west as a tributary of the River Wye. The south facing slope rises from 80m to 100m OD.

Newhouse Wood is located at NGR: SO 2760 4300. It is of irregular rectangular form, up to 0.5km long and 0.35km wide. The wood covers a north facing slope rising from 170m to 250m OD, with deeply cut gullies aligned south to north on the east and west sides. The woodland consists of conifer plantation and deciduous, including standards and coppice.

Coy Cae Wood is located at NGR: SO 2600 4150. It is rectangular, up to 0.5km long and 0.2km wide. The wood covers a steep north facing slope rising from 250m to 320m OD. It includes conifer plantation and deciduous woodland with areas of coppicing including mature and immature coppice stools.

Previous fieldwork and records

A search of the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) revealed the following entries in the area of The Moor Estate woods:

SMR Record: 1231

Site Name: Ringwork? Between Hawkswood and Mouse Castle Wood
NGR: SO 2485 4274
Description: Earthwork bank on slight natural spur, 6-6m wide, 0.5-1.5m high, 24m in diameter, gap on south side.
Site Type: Ringwork?
Period: Medieval

SMR Record: 4716

Site Name: The Moor, Clifford
NGR: SO 2400 4300
Description: Hardwicke township, including The Moor, acquired by the Penoyre family in the early 17th century. Manor house rebuilt in the early 19th century, demolished in 1952, walled garden survived. Ridge and furrow, and circular depressions located on the hillside.
Site Type: Dwelling
Period: Post medieval

SMR Record: 21741

Site Name: The Moor, Clifford
NGR: SO 2390 4288
Description: 19th century park, lodge, walled garden and shrubberies, Gothic water tower, fishponds, some fine trees, two obelisks located to the east on The Hills.
Site Type: Landscape Park
Period: Post medieval

SMR Record: 34495

Site Name: Two Obelisks, The Hills
NGR: SO 2475 4298

Description: Two obelisks, 100m apart, on The Hills recorded on Ordnance Survey Maps of 1890 and 1964.

Site Type: Obelisk

Period: Post medieval

Method

Survey of The Moor Estate woods was undertaken between 22 March and 5 April 2004. A rapid assessment was undertaken of the potential of the woods 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 woods were walked in transects aligned north to south or east to west, approximately 50m or 100m apart (where conditions allowed). When 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. 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

Weather conditions during the survey were generally clear and fine, with some light rain or showers. Visibility was good.

Results (Figure 2)

Recorded archaeological features are described below, and the historical development of the woods 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, in the form of charcoal burning platforms and saw pits, was most prominent at Newhouse Wood where 15 charcoal burning platforms were recorded. These features 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.

Eleven charcoal burning platforms (HSM 42359-61, 42363-70) were located on the east side of Newhouse Wood. One (HSM 42359) overlooked a steep sided gully and was reinforced by a single course of stone rubble. Access to these charcoal burning platforms was by a holloway (HSM 42353), which functioned as a major route aligned north-south through Newhouse Wood. A sawpit (HSM 42362) measuring 3m x 1.5m was also recorded in this part of the wood. Four charcoal burning platforms (HSM 42373, 42376, 42381-2) were recorded on the lower slopes in the central part of the wood. Three sawpits (HSM 42375, 42378-79), up to 4m x 2m, were also recorded in this area. Access to this part of the wood from the north side was provided by a holloway (HSM 42372) and 2 trackways (HSM 42377, 42380). Access to the upper slopes and the west side of Newhouse Wood was provided by a trackway (HSM 42383) that entered the wood at the south-east corner.

No direct evidence of charcoal burning was observed in the other woods surveyed. Evidence of access to woodland resources, in the form of holloways and trackways, was observed, however. In Hawkswood, a holloway (HSM 42323) with 2 branches (HSM 42324-5) provided access to the wood from points of entry at the south-west and south-east corners. In Grove Wood, a holloway (HSM 42333) provided access to the southern part of the wood from a point of entry on the west side, and a trackway (HSM 42343) provided access to the northern part of the wood, also from the west side. Access to Pontfaen Dingle, from the west side, was provided by a branched trackway (HSM 42348). The trackway was reinforced in places on the down slope side by a revetment of large cut stone blocks. Access to Coy Cae Wood was provided by a trackway (HSM 42386) aligned north-east to south-west along the upper slopes. The trackway entered the wood at the south-west corner and continued to the west as a deeply cut holloway.

Woodland boundaries

Evidence of boundary features was recorded in all of the woods surveyed. These features included banks, ditches and lynchets; most were eroded. Natural gullies and water courses were also used to demarcate boundaries.

The southern edge of Cwm-bach Wood is marked by a low wide bank with a ditch on the south side (HSM 42309) running parallel with a modern road (B4352). The ditch is maintained as a drainage ditch. The western section of the feature has been damaged by road (B4352) construction, and a line of tree stubs (indicative of a hedge) grows along the

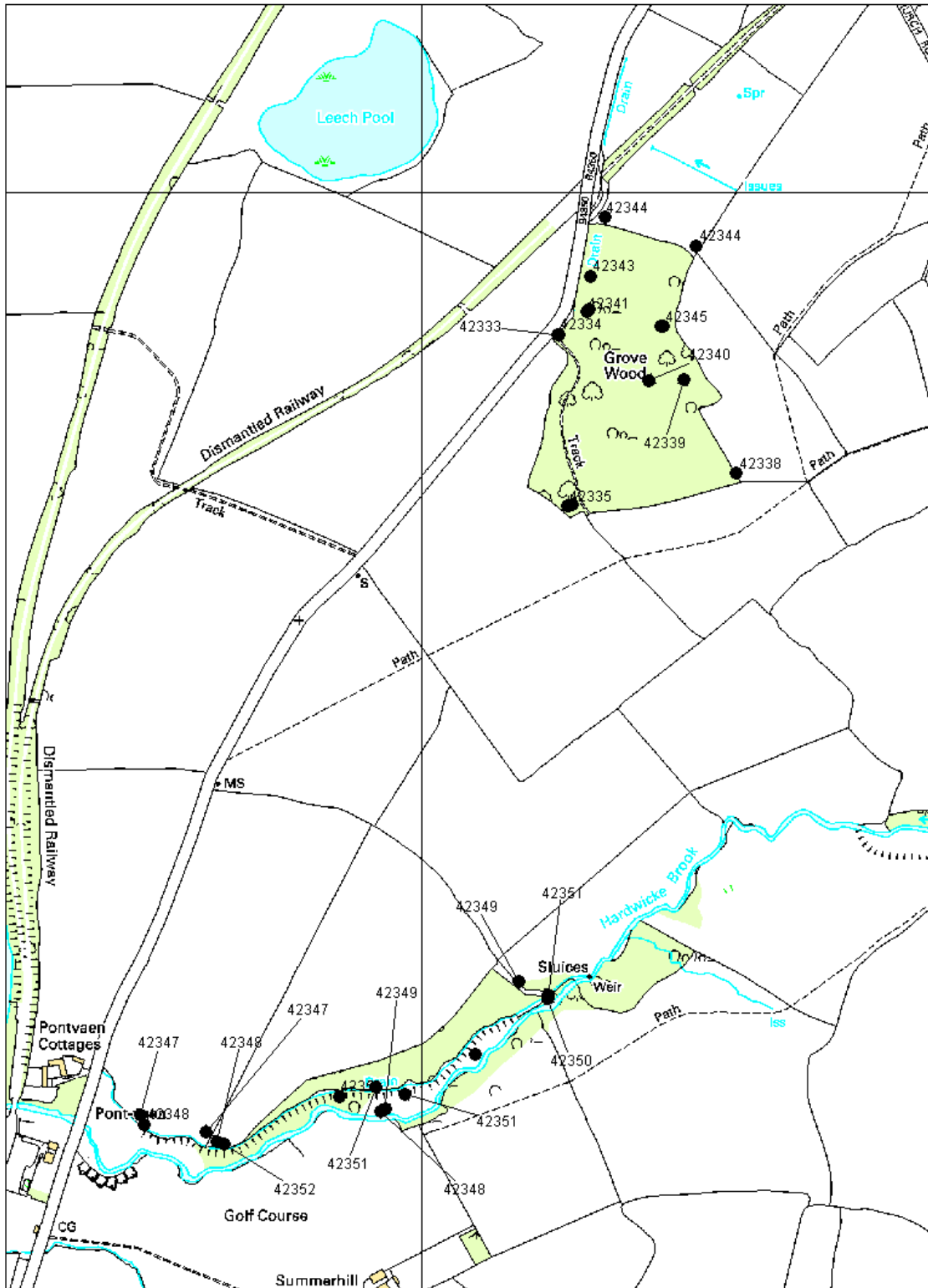


Figure 2: Location of features recorded within Grove Wood and Pontvaen Dingle

bank. The ditch is on the north side, and near the south-west corner of the wood it is covered by a bank (HSM 42317) which may function to prevent flooding of the road (discussed below). The north-west edge of the wood is marked by an eroded bank (HSM 42312), with a row of tree stubs, that follows an angular course. The northern section of the bank is located several meters within the wood. At its southern end, the bank turns west, and continues westwards as a field boundary. The western edge of the wood is marked by a low, sinuous bank (HSM 42318). The eastern edge of the wood is marked by a low, eroded bank (HSM 42310). The southern section of the bank is straight; the northern section is curving.

The southern edge of Hawkswood is marked by a natural gully, enhanced to create a drainage ditch 2m deep and 2m wide (HSM 42322). The ditch also marks the Clifford/Cusop parish boundary. The western edge of the wood is marked by a lynchet (HSM 42330) that follows a sinuous course and may be indicative of earlier agricultural activities (discussed below). An eroded bank and ditch (HSM 42328) following an angular course marks the eastern edge of the wood.

At Grove Wood, the northern, southern, western and eastern edges of the wood are marked, in places, by eroded banks, up to 0.25m wide and up to 1.5m wide, lined with tree stubs (HSM 42344, 42337, 42334, 42338). The edges of the wood are angular. On the west side of the wood, a 50m section of the bank is very different in character (HSM 42341). Here the bank is up to 2m high and 5m wide, and acts as a barrier to prevent flooding (discussed below). The southern part of the western edge of the wood is marked by a lynchet (HSM 42335) facing west into pasture. Several metres east of, and parallel with, the lynchet, an eroded bank with tree stubs (HSM 42336) indicates an earlier wood boundary. The northern part of the eastern edge of the wood is marked by a lynchet (HSM 42345) facing west into the wood. Several metres west of, and parallel with, the lynchet, an eroded bank with tree stubs also represents an earlier boundary. The lynchets may indicate agricultural activities (discussed below).

The southern boundary of Pontfaen Dingle is aligned with the Hardwicke Brook. The northern boundary is marked by an eroded bank and ditch with a line of tree stubs (HSM 42349) following the course of the small valley. The western section of this boundary is marked by a lynchet (HSM 42347) facing south into the valley. A line of tree stubs follows the course of the lynchet, that is reinforced in places by a revetment of stone rubble. In the dingle, a leat (HSM 42351) aligned east to west may mark a property boundary within the woodland (discussed below).

The eastern and western boundaries of Newhouse Wood follow the course of deeply cut gullies aligned south to north. The northern boundary follows an angular course, marked by a wide eroded bank (HSM 42371) with a line of coppiced trees. In places, the woodland presently extends up to 8m beyond the bank. The southern boundary of the wood is marked at the eastern end by a lynchet (HSM 42357) facing north into the wood (discussed below). To the west, the southern boundary follows a fairly straight course, marked by a trackway (HSM 42383).

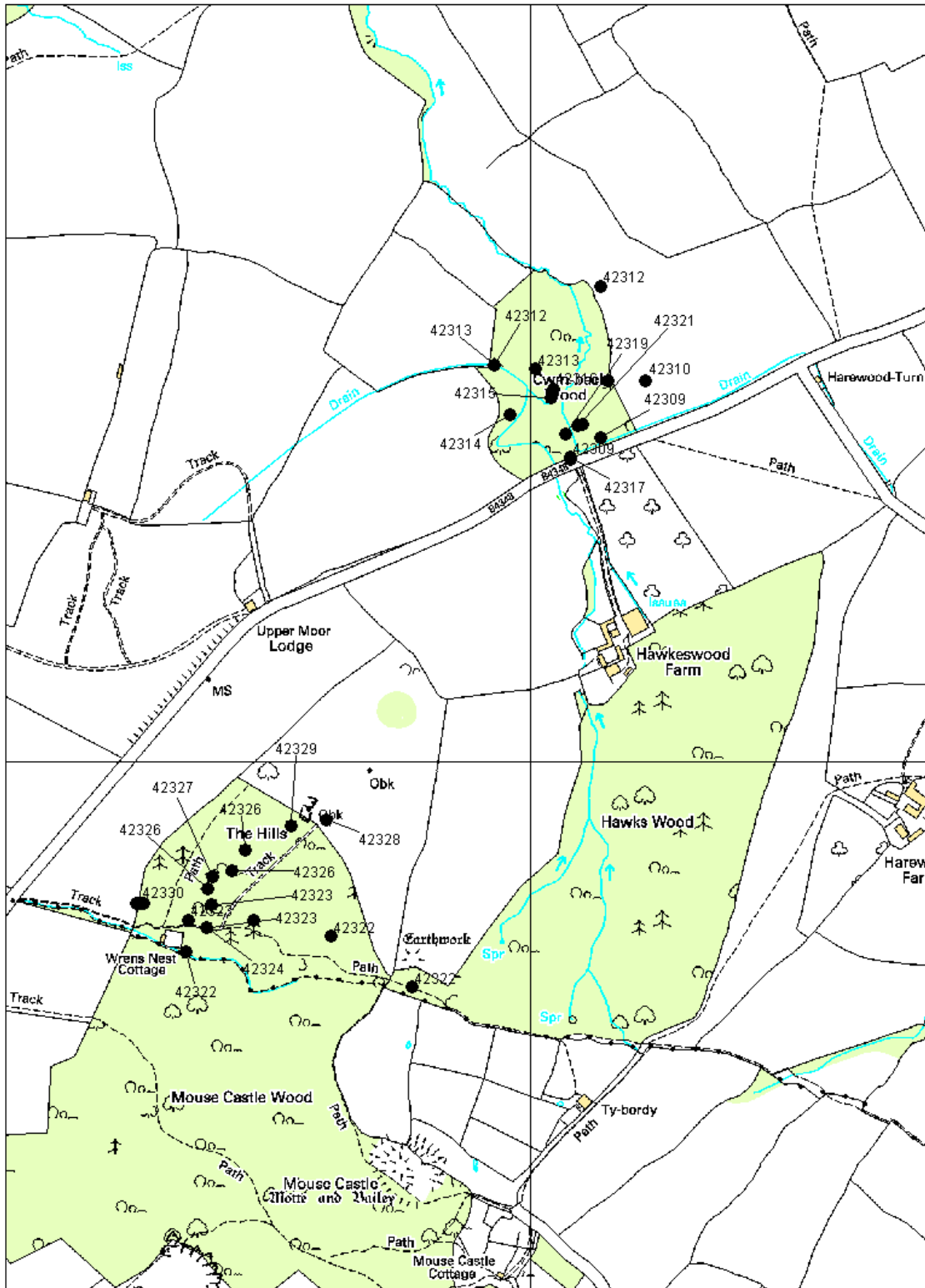


Figure 3: Location of features recorded within The Hills and Cwm Bach Wood

At Coy Cae Wood, the east, west and southern boundaries are marked by eroded banks (HSM 42389, 42384, 42385) up to 1.5m wide, lined with coppiced trees. The boundaries follow a sinuous course. The northern boundary is more angular, and is marked by a lynchet (HSM 42390) indicative of earlier agricultural activities (discussed below).

Agricultural features

Evidence of agricultural activities was recorded in, or on the edge of, five of the woods surveyed. The evidence is in the form of former field lynchets.

In Hawkswood, a sinuous lynchet (HSM 42330), up to 0.5m high, facing west into pasture, extends along the western edge of the wood. A similar lynchet (HSM 42331) runs parallel, 4m to the east, within the wood. The lynchets are located on the lower western slopes, and indicate arable agriculture, probably during the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

A lynchet (HSM 42335) recorded along the south-western edge of Grove Wood indicates medieval or post medieval agricultural activities in this part of the wood. A lynchet (HSM 42345) along the north-eastern edge of the wood is evidence of agricultural activities in a field to the east of Grove Wood. At Pontfaen Dingle, a lynchet (HSM 42347) on the north-western edge of the small valley is evidence of arable agriculture to the north of the woodland. (At the time of the survey, this field was in arable.)

Three lynchets were recorded at Newhouse Wood. A lynchet (HSM 42357), 0.5m high facing north, follows a break in slope along the southern edge of the wood. A similar lynchet (HSM 42356) is located 12m north down slope. Both lynchets are cut at the western end by a major trackway/holloway (HSM 42353), and, therefore, predate the trackway. The more northerly lynchet (HSM 42356) is cut by a quarry (HSM 42354), and, so, predates the quarry. The third lynchet (HSM 42374), 0.5m high and facing north, is located on the lower slopes on the north side of the wood. The lynchets are evidence of arable agriculture, both within Newhouse Wood and to the south of it, during the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

At Coy Cae Wood, a lynchet (HSM 42390), 1.5m high facing north, with a ditch on the north side, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, was recorded on the northern edge of the wood. The lynchet is evidence of arable agriculture, on a gentle slope at the foot of a near vertical north facing slope in Coy Cae Wood, during the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

Industrial features

Evidence of industrial activities was observed in five of the woods surveyed. The features recorded include quarries, the foundations of a limekiln, and associated holloways and trackways.

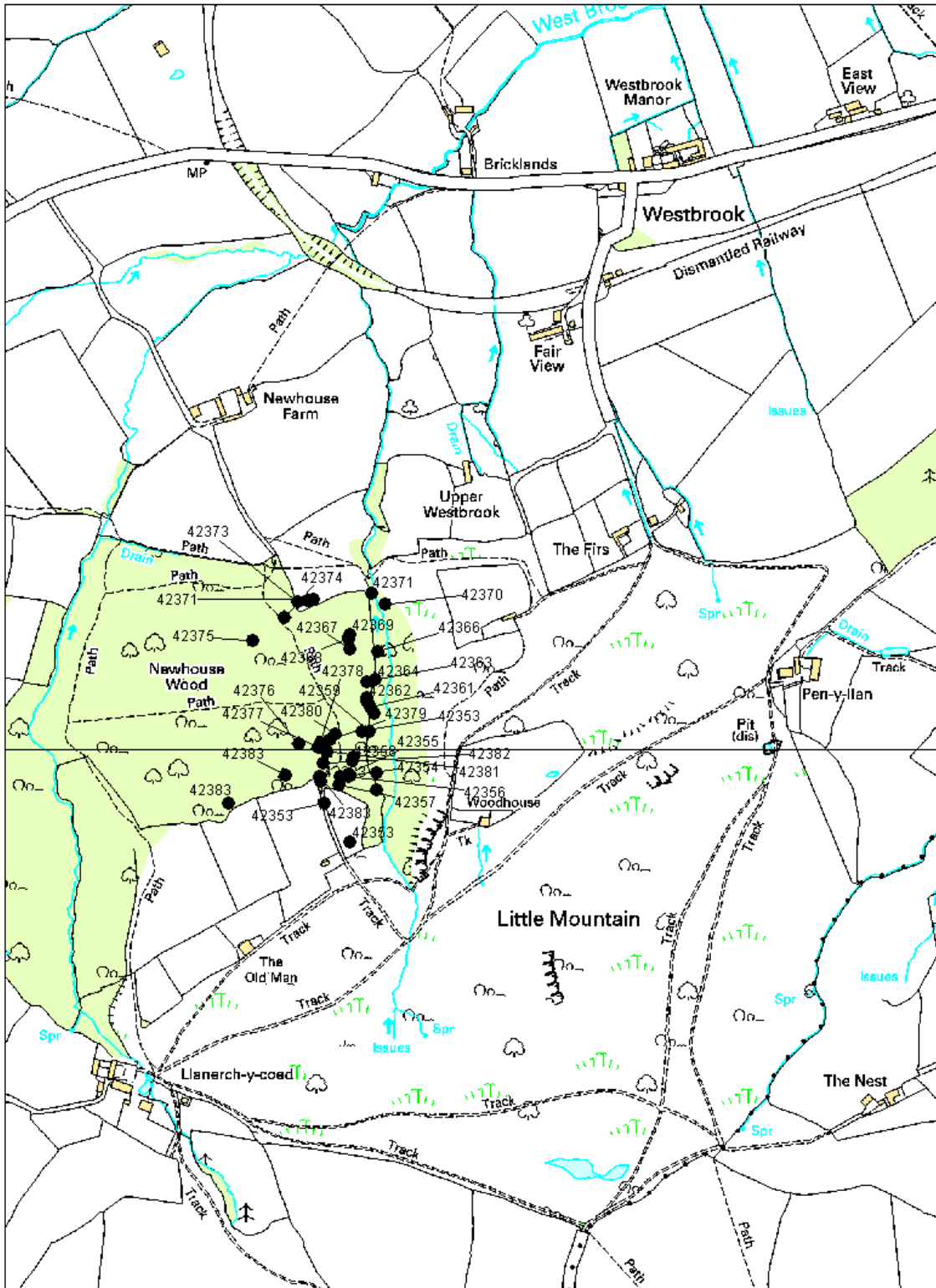


Figure 4: Location of features recorded within Newhouse Wood

Two small adjacent quarries (HSM 42311) were recorded in Cwm-bach Wood. Both quarries were 4m in diameter, and may have provided material used to infill a disused well (HSM 42319).

An extensive linear quarry (HSM 42326) was recorded in Hawkswood, cut into the north-west facing slope. Two smaller circular quarries (HSM 42327, 42329), up to 10m in diameter, were also recorded. These quarries may have provided building material used in the construction of two stone built 19th century obelisks (HMS 34495) in a field north of Hawkswood.

Three linear quarries (HSM 42339-40, 42342), 20m, 40m and 20m long respectively, were recorded in Grove Wood. Several piles of sandstone rubble were observed in the wood. The quarries may have provided material used in the construction of a flood barrier (HSM 42341) on the west side of Grove Wood.

A small circular quarry (HSM 42354), 6m in diameter, was recorded in the south-east corner of Newhouse Wood. The quarry cuts a lynchet (HSM 42356). The foundations of a stone built limekiln (HSM 42355) measuring 2.5m x 1.5m, with the entrance on the west side, were recorded on the north side of the quarry. The quarry may have provided material used in the construction of the limekiln. Access to the quarry and limekiln was provided by a trackway (HSM 42358). This trackway joined a major route (HSM 42353) crossing the wood from north to south.

Extensive evidence of quarrying was recorded at Coy Cae Wood. Two deeply cut linear quarries (HSM 42388, 42392), each extending up to 35m, were recorded on the very steep north facing slopes. A smaller circular quarry (HSM 42387), 8m in diameter, was also recorded. A deeply cut holloway (HSM 42393) gave access to the quarries from the west side. A linear quarry (HSM 42391), up to 35m long was recorded on the southern edge of the wood. Access was provided by a trackway (HSM 42386) from the east side of the wood.

Water management features

A number of features associated with the management of water were recorded. These included a dam, several leats, flood barriers, and a well.

Evidence of water management is best represented at Cwm-bach Wood, where a series of hydraulic features was recorded. An earthen dam (HSM 42315) measuring up to 3m high and 50m long was constructed across a natural gully to collect water arising from springs in Hawkswood, 0.75km to the south. A leat (HSM 42313), up to 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, carried water from the reservoir to feed a water tower and fishponds at The Moor (HSM 4716, 21741), 2.5km to the west. A second leat (HSM 42314), up to 1.5m wide and 1m deep, circumvented the reservoir and carried spring water directly to the first leat on the west side of the dam. The dam has since been breached, and several drainage ditches (HSM 42316, 42320) channel water into the gully, flowing into the Hardwicke Brook 0.75km to the north.

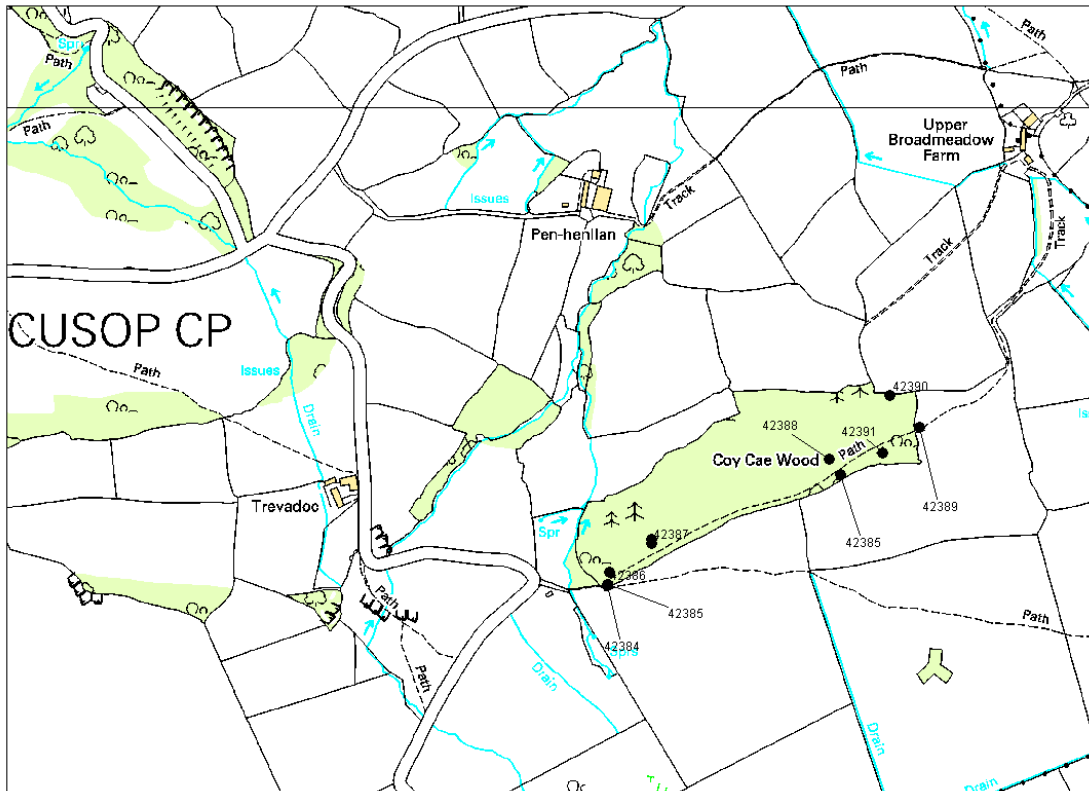


Figure 5: Location of features recorded within Coy Cae Wood.

A disused well (HSM 42319) was recorded 50m south of the dam. The above ground structure is circular, measuring 4m in diameter and 1m high, constructed of sandstone blocks. The well had been infilled, or covered, and was partially concealed by thick vegetation. A rectilinear structure (HSM 42321), constructed of similar material, was recorded 10m north-east of the well. One corner only of this structure was exposed, and its use could not be determined. The well and the rectilinear structure probably post-date the use of the dam, since they are located within the former reservoir. Two modern brick built water management structures are located nearby, a pumphouse and a water valve housing.

A bank (HSM 42317), aligned east-west, was recorded in a low lying area of land south-west of the former reservoir. This feature would have prevented flooding of the road on the south side of Cwm-bach Wood by directing overflow into a drainage ditch (HSM 42309).

A flood barrier was also recorded at Grove Wood. This feature consists of an earthen bank (HSM 42341), over 50m long and 2m high, aligned north-south along the west side of Grove Wood. On the east side of the bank several drainage channels converge in an area of water-logged ground. The bank prevents the flooding of a road (B4350) on the west side of Grove Wood. The bank is cut by a drainage ditch that channels overflow into roadside ditches.

A leat (HSM 42351) measuring up to 1.5m wide was recorded in Pontfaen Dingle. The leat was fed by a weir (HSM 42350) on the Hardwicke Brook, and extends over 0.5km to the south-west at an elevation of approximately 85m OD. The gradient of the Hardwicke Brook over this distance is at least 5m. The leat is reinforced in several places on the down slope side by concrete revetments. The slope above the leat is also reinforced in places by sandstone rubble revetments. A lynchet (HSM 4237) reinforced with sandstone rubble indicates the course of the leat near the south-west end of Pontfaen Dingle. The leat is infilled and overgrown by vegetation; it no longer carries water. The leat is likely to have fed a mill located at the west end of Pontfaen Dingle where a cluster of residential and farm buildings now stand.

Evidence of former land use

All of The Moore Estate woods surveyed have essentially the same boundaries today as those recorded on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1890. Changes in woodland boundaries are evident in most cases, however, when compared with the Parish of Clifford Tithe Map of 1842 and Bryant's *Map of Herefordshire* of 1835.

The south-west part of Cwm-bach Wood was previously less extensive; the boundary recorded on the Tithe Map (1842) appears to coincide with the course of the leats on the west side of the wood. The Tithe Map also records a pool, the location of which is indicated by the dam across the gully. These water management features were probably constructed in the early 19th century when The Moors manor (HSM 4718) was rebuilt and the landscape park (HSM 21741) was laid out. The wood is presently managed as a conifer plantation, and is surrounded by arable fields and pasture. No evidence was observed of earlier woodland management features, and the boundary banks are fairly insubstantial. It is likely that the wood is of quite recent, post-medieval, origin, and the field was previously used for agricultural purposes.

Hawkswood (West) is also probably of quite recent, post-medieval, origin. The Tithe Map (1842) records this area as pasture and grove; Bryant (1835) records an area of scrub vegetation. Lynchets recorded during the survey indicate agricultural activities on the west facing slopes, dating to the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Extensive quarrying is likely to date to the early 19th century, associated with the construction of stone obelisks (HSM 34495) within the landscape park.

Grove Wood was once part of a more extensive woodland. The Tithe Map (1842) records that in the early 19th century the wood was surrounded by arable fields and pasture, as it is today. However, field names recorded south of Grove Wood include the elements "Grove Wood" (2 small fields) and "Birch Wood" (2 large fields). Moreover, a lynchet recorded on the south-west edge of Grove Wood indicates arable agriculture at this location during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. Quarrying activities probably date to the late post-medieval (19th-20th century) period. The construction of a flood barrier (HSM 42341) on the west side of Grove Wood is also likely to date to this time as a result of increased traffic on the road, including the transportation of quarried rock.

The Pontfaen Dingle woodland is recorded on the Tithe Map (1842), and is likely to have a long history as scrub woodland or coppice. The course of the leat is recorded as a property boundary, and the narrow area between the leat and the Hardwicke Brook is named as “Millers Plock”. This confirms the function of the leat as a mill leat, dating probably to the post-medieval period.

The boundaries of Newhouse Wood are essentially the same today as those recorded by the Tithe Map (1842) and by Bryant (1835). Moreover, the presence of charcoal burning platforms and sawpits, and associated holloways and trackways, indicates a long history of intensive woodland management, dating to at least the post-medieval period. Two lynchets recorded on the south side of the wood coincide with a field boundary recorded on the Tithe Map. Land use was then recorded as pasture. However, the lynchets are likely to be the result of earlier arable agriculture, dating to the medieval or early post-medieval periods. On the south side of Newhouse Wood the Tithe Map records a number of small rectangular fields, probably the result of post-medieval assarting on the Little Mountain uplands.

The stone built structure recorded during the survey of Newhouse Wood is also recorded, but not named, on the Tithe Map (1842). The identification of this structure as a limekiln, probably dated to the late post-medieval period, is supported by the field name “Limekiln Meadow” recorded in this area on the Tithe Map.

A holloway recorded during the survey, aligned north-south through Newhouse Wood, is also recorded by the Tithe Map (1842) and by Bryant (1835). This functioned as an important access route, probably for people and livestock, between the Little Mountain uplands and the farms to the south.

The boundaries of Coy Cae Wood are also the same today as those recorded on the Parish of Cusop Tithe Map of 1840, and land use was recorded as wood. Many field names in the parishes of Clifford and Cusop included the element *cae*, a Welsh term meaning field. This may indicate an earlier land usage at Coy Cae Wood. The presence of a lynchets on the lower slopes on the north side of the wood indicates arable agriculture in this area during the medieval or post-medieval periods. The near vertical slopes further south are likely to have supported scrub woodland for a long period of time, but they were extensively quarried in the late post-medieval (19th-20th century) period. Deeply cut holloways on the west side of Coy Cae Wood attest to the transportation of rock from these quarries.

Discussion

Site and feature condition

Many of the archaeological features recorded in The Moor Estate woods are in a poor state of preservation as a result of recent intensive forestry activities. This applies, generally, to linear features including woodland boundary banks and lynchets. Many of

the charcoal burning platforms and associated holloways and trackways of Newhouse Wood are in a poor condition. This is likely to be the result of a long history of woodland management activities as well as more recent forestry activities. The dam, well and leats in Cwm-bach Wood are quite well preserved at present. However, these features are overgrown by vegetation, and forestry activities are ongoing in this wood. One of the leats (HSM 42313) has been cut by a forestry trackway at NGR: SO 25005 43515. The mill leat in Pontfaen Dingle is fairly well preserved, in part. It, too, is overgrown by vegetation and has been damaged by mechanical equipment at NGR: SO 23891 43817.

Implications regarding the archaeological resource

The steep slopes of The Moor Estate woods are susceptible to erosion due to the character of the soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983), particularly in areas of quarrying and forestry activities. Accordingly, archaeological features in these areas are at risk. A further risk, especially to monuments including the dam and the leats, is posed by trees, and scrub or bracken encroachment. Roots, in particular, may cause considerable below ground damage.

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 gave access to them; the relationship between the dam and the leats of Cwm-bach Wood and the water features of the 19th century landscape park; the relationship between quarries and stone built structures in the vicinity. Evidence of chronological relationships is indicated by the cutting of archaeological features, such as medieval lynchets and 19th century leats, by more recent features, such as post-medieval quarries and recent forestry trackways.

Implications for future management

A long history of human activity relating to agricultural production, woodland management, mineral extraction, and water management, dating from the medieval period to the 19th century, can be demonstrated in The Moor Estate woods. Many of these activities are recorded in the archaeological record. Archaeological features and monuments are at risk, however, particularly as a result of intensive forestry activities and scrub encroachment. 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 lynchets of Hawkwood, Grove Wood, Newhouse Wood and Coy Cae Wood which are evidence of a different form of land management at these locations in the past than at present. Of even greater significance, perhaps, are the monuments associated with water management in Cwm-bach Wood and Pontfaen Dingle. The long history of the Lordship of Clifford and The Moors Manor is an integral part of the history of Herefordshire. However, the 19th century landscape park

was taken into agriculture during the Second World War, and the most recent Moors manor house was demolished in 1952. The water management features, including the dam and the leats, are part of an historic landscape that is rapidly disappearing.

Implications for future fieldwork

The survey of The Moor Estate woods has identified a range of archaeological features that show evidence of the changing patterns of land use and resource management. It is unlikely that a more detailed archaeological survey, in most of the woods, would be productive.

It is strongly suggested, however, that consideration should be given for a measured survey of the monuments associated with water management in Cwm-bach Wood and Pontfaen Dingle, and the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan to ensure the survival of these remnants of the historic landscape.

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Validation

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

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

Dr. K. Ray, County Archaeologist.

Appendix: Database of features and grid references

Cwm-bach Wood

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Condition
42309	325091	243425	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW along the S side of the wood, bank 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, with tree stubs, eroded, ditch on SE side 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, with running water. Fair. Bank and ditch mark wood boundary, ditch enhanced for drainage
42309	325050	243397	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Further position to SW of bank and ditch 42309 on the S edge of the wood parallel with B4352, eroded bank in the form of a lynchet, 1m high, facing S, with a line of tree stubs, a parallel ditch on the N side, 0.3m wide, 0.1m deep. Poor. Damaged by road construction. To W of this position the ditch is covered by bank 42317.
42310	325150	243500	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along E edge of wood, 0.2m high, 1m wide, eroded, damaged, straight to S, sinuous to N. Poor. Modern wire fence also aligned N-S along E edge of wood
42311	325100	243500	Quarry	Post medieval	2 sub-circular pits, 4m dia, entrance on N side, spoil heaps on N side. Fair
42312	325091	243624	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, eroded bank in the form of a lynchet 0.25m high, facing NW, located 3m E of W edge of wood, marked by tree stubs, straight, merges with W edge of wood 10m to SW. Poor.
42312	324950	243520	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to SW of bank 42312, cut by leat 42313. Bank turns W for 20m following edge of wood and continues W as a field boundary
42313	324950	243520	Leat	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, bank of eroded spoil running parallel along N side, leat cuts through bank 42312 on W side of wood, continues W. Good
42313	325005	243515	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to E of leat 42313, 1m wide, 0.5m deep, parallel bank on N side, 0.2m high, 1m wide, eroded, parallel bank on S side, 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, parallel ditch on S side of bank, 1.5m wide, 0.2m deep, cut by forestry trackway, continues to SE into a deeply cut gully aligned N-S. At this position leat 42314 merges with leat 42313
42313	324014	243417	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to E of leat 42313, ditch 1.5m wide, 0.25m deep, contains water, bank on N side 0.5m high, 1.5m wide
42314	325005	243515	Leat	Post medieval	Aligned N-S 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, parallel bank, 1m high, 2m wide, on E side, E of bank land slopes gently into N-S gully, merges with leat 42313 at this position, extends S. Good
42314	324972	243455	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to SW of leat 42314, aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, contains water, bank on SE side 0.5m high, 2m wide, dry reservoir on E side S (up stream) of dam 42315
42314	324972	243455	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to SW of leat 42314, aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, contains water, bank on SE side 0.5m high, 2m wide, dry reservoir on E side S (up stream) of dam 42315
42315	325026	243477	Dam	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE across the N-S gully, earthen bank, 3m wide, 50m long, up to 3m high, a vertical cut, 8m wide at top, to allow water to run through, dry reservoir on S side of dam. Good

42316	325028	243488	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE merges with N-S gully, with flowing water, enhanced natural drainage. Good
42317	325050	243399	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W along the S side of a low lying area in the SW part of the wood, parallel with the S edge of the wood. Fair. Drainage/flood control
42318	424950	243450	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along W edge of wood, 0.25m high, eroded, sinous. Poor
42319	325044	243429	Well	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, 1m high, constructed of sandstone blocks, infilled or roofed over and covered by thick vegetation, 2m W of a stream flowing N into the gully. Good. A modern pump house is located 10m to S, 5m square, 1m high, brick built with corrugated iron roof
42320	325066	243443	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1m wide, 0.25m deep with running water, flows into N-S gully immediately N of dam 42315. Good. Drainage
42321	325060	243440	Structure	Post medieval	Rectilinear, NW corner only exposed, constructed of sandstone blocks. Good. Associated with water control? A modern water control structure is located 2m to N, 1m square, brick built

Hawkswood (West)

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Condition
42322	324545	242750	Ditch	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 2m deep, in natural gully, marks S boundary of wood and Cusop/Clifford parish boundary. Good
42322	324737	242770	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to E of ditch 42322 in gully
42322	324842	242703	Ditch	Post medieval	Further position to E of ditch 42323 in gully at SW corner of wood
42323	324572	242782	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 1.5m wide, 1m deep, very eroded, j/w holloway 42324. Fair
42323	324549	242791	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of holloway 42323, j/w holloway 42325
42323	324579	242812	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of holloway 42323, continues NE as a trackway (public footpath)
42323	324635	242791	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to E of holloway 42323, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep
42324	324572	242782	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 1m deep, very eroded, extends E from j/w holloway 42323. Fair
42325	324549	242791	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, 0.5m deep, extends SW parallel with holloway 42323, merges with holloway 42323 at this position. Poor
42326	324606	242857	Quarry	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, linear, at least 25m long, 2m wide, 1m deep, cut into NW facing slope, SW end covered by spoil heaps of quarry 42327. Fair
42326	324574	242832	Quarry	Post medieval	Further position to SW of linear quarry 42326, exposed bedrock, spoil heap on N side
42326	324623	242883	Quarry	Post medieval	Terminal position to NE of linear quarry 42326
42327	324580	242848	Quarry	Post medieval	Oval, 8m x 4m, exposed bedrock on S side, spoil heaps on N and NE sides. Fair
42328	324730	242923	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, bank 0.2m high, ditch 0.2m wide, eroded, marks E edge of wood, pasture on E side. Poor
42329	324684	242915	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 10m wide, 2m deep, located on NE edge of wood. Fair
42330	324486	242814	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned N-S at W edge of wood, 0.5m high facing W into pasture. Fair
42331	324490	242814	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned N-S in woodland, 0.3m high facing W, very eroded, overgrown. Poor

42332	324480	242814	Trackway/ Ditch?	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1m wide, 0.3m deep, located in pasture 5m W of lynchet 42330 at W edge of wood. Poor
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Grove Wood

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Condition
42333	324178	244814	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, 0.5m deep, recent use (becomes a trackway to SE). Good
42334	324176	244814	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along W edge of wood, 0.25m high, 1m wide, tree stubs on bank. Fair
42335	324189	244590	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned N-S along W edge of wood near SW corner, 0.5m high facing W into pasture, shallow ditch on W side 0.25m wide, 0.1m deep. Fair
42336	324191	244590	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S 2m E of lynchet 42335, parallel with W edge of the wood, 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, tree stubs on bank. Fair
42337	324195	244592	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W along S edge of wood, 0.25m high, 1.5m wide, eroded. Poor
42338	324410	244633	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along E edge of wood, 0.25m high, 0.5m wide, eroded, mature tree stubs on bank. Poor
42339	324342	244756	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, aligned E-W, 20m long, exposed bedrock, spoil heap on N side. Good
42340	324295	244753	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, aligned N-S, 40m long, 5m wide. Fair
42341	324214	244844	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along W edge of wood, over 50m long, 2m high, 5m wide, ditch on W side 1m wide, 1m deep. 10m to N of this position the bank is cut by a drainage ditch aligned E-W, several drainage ditches converge at this location in wet boggy land on E side of the bank. Good. Barrier to prevent flooding of B4350 aligned N-S on W side of wood
42342	324218	244848	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, aligned N-S, 20m long, 3m deep, entrance on S side. Fair
42343	324219	244891	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2m wide, 0.25m deep, extends E for 20m into wood, exits wood on W side, covered by spoil resulting from construction of modern drainage ditch on W side of wood, blocked by modern wire fence. Fair
42344	324238	244968	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W at N edge of wood, 0.25m high, 1m wide, very eroded, tree stubs on bank. Poor
42344	324358	244930	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to E of bank 18 at NE corner of wood
42345	324314	244825	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned N-S along E edge of wood, 1m high facing W, pasture on E side. Fair
42346	324312	244825	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S 2m W of lynchet 42345, 0.2m high, 0.5m wide, very eroded, tree stubs on bank. Poor

Pontfaen Dingle

HMS	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Codition
42347	323630	243792	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned E-W along N edge of wood, height 0.6m, facing S, tree stubs on bank, arable field on N side. Fair
42347	323716	243770	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Further position to SE of lynchet 42347, reinforced by a revetment of stone rubble. Trackway runs parallel on S side, recently used
42348	323730	243758	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 2.5m wide, cut up to 0.5m on N u/s side, reinforced on S side by a revetment of stone blocks, including 2 large blocks: 1.5m x 0.5m x 0.2m; 1.5m x 0.5m x 0.15m with geometric incisions. Good
42348	323945	243798	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of trackway 42348, continues to

					the E at mid-slope level, a branch of trackway extends NE
42348	323891	243817	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 42348, 2m wide, cut 1m on N u/s side
42348	323635	243780	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to SW of trackway 42348
42349	323950	243800	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW along N edge of wood, 0.2m high, 0.5m wide, very eroded. Poor
42349	324125	243967	Bank and ditch	Post medieval	Further position to NE of bank 42349, up to 0.3m high, up to 1.5m wide, very eroded, tree stubs on bank, parallel ditch on N side 0.5m wide, 0.3m deep. Fair
42350	324164	243945	Weir	Post medieval	Aligned E-W across Hardwicke Brook, stone built. Good
42351	324164	243950	Leat	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW along N bank of Hardwicke Brook, 1.5m wide, bank on S side 0.5m high, 1.5m wide, N side of leat is reinforced at this position by an embedded concrete revetment 3m long, 0.1m wide, extending 0.25m above ground level, on N side the slope is reinforced by a revetment of stone rubble. Fair
42351	324068	243872	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to SW of leat 42351, infilled by slope erosion, overgrown by trees
42351	323976	243819	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to SW of leat 42351, flood plain 50m wide between leat and brook at this position
42351	323938	243830	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to W of leat 42351, reinforced on S side by a concrete revetment 12m long, built in 3 sections, 0.15m to 0.3m wide, to the S the slope is reinforced by a revetment of stone rubble
42351	323891	243817	Leat	Post medieval	Further position to W of leat 9, reinforced on S side by a concrete revetment 3m long, 0.2m wide. Cut by trackway 42348 at this position. Leat not discernible W of this position
42352	323740	243754	Revetment	Post medieval	Aligned E-W, concrete construction, 5m long, 0.1m wide. Good. Trackway 42348 runs parallel on S side. Leat 42351 previously extended W on N side of revetment

Newhouse Wood

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Condition
42353	327829	242879	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2.5m wide, 0.25m deep on E side, 0.5m deep on W side, enters wood on S side. Good
42353	327796	242930	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to S of trackway 42353 aligned NE-SW
42353	327834	242990	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NE of trackway 42353, j/w trackway 42358
42353	327846	243023	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N of trackway 42353, aligned N-S, 2m wide, 1m deep. Good
42354	327828	242964	Quarry	Post medieval	Circular, 6m dia, cut 2m on S u/s side, cuts lynchet 42356, spoil heap on E side, entrance on E side with a trackway 42358 aligned N-S. Fair
42355	327828	242968	Limekiln	Post medieval	Rectangular, aligned E-W, 2.5m x 1.5m, footings of a stone built structure, entrance on W side, fallen stone rubble extends N d/s.
42356	327816	242965	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned E-W, 0.5m high, facing N, cut by trackway 42353 at this location. Fair
42356	327864	242970	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Terminal position to E of lynchet 42356 on W side of gully
42357	327815	242953	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned E-W along S edge of wood, 0.5m high, facing N, with several coppiced trees. Fair

42357	327865	242947	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Terminal position to E of lynchet 42357, 0.1m high, on W side of deeply cut gully aligned N-S
42358	327832	242985	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide, access to quarry 42354 from trackway 42353. Poor
42359	327855	243024	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s side, eroded, spoil heap on NE, located on W edge of steep gully aligned N-S, reinforced on E side by a single course of stone rubble aligned NW-SE, 3m long, partially concealed by spoil heap. Poor
42360	327861	243048	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Semi-circular, 3m x 2m, cut 1m on SW u/s side, eroded. Poor
42361	327857	243055	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.35m on S u/s side, eroded, spoil on NE side. Poor
42362	327852	243064	Sawpit	Post medieval	Oval, 3m x 1.5m, cut into E facing slope, eroded, spoil heap on NE side. Poor
42353	327852	243068	Holloway	Post medieval	Further position to N of holloway 42353, overgrown with coppiced trees
42363	327852	243088	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 4m dia, cut 0.5m on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side, cut on W side by holloway 42353. Poor
42364	327863	243091	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3.5m dia, cut 2m into E facing slope of N-S gully, lip on E d/s side, eroded. Poor
42365	327862	243092	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut into E facing slope of N-S gully, eroded. Poor
42366	327866	243129	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.5m on SW u/s side, damaged by forestry activities, eroded. Poor
42367	327829	243132	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 2m dia, cut 0.5 on S u/s side, spoil heap on N side, damaged by forestry activities. Poor
42368	327828	243144	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 3m dia, cut on S u/s side, eroded. Very poor
42369	327830	243151	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3m dia, cut 0.35m on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side. Poor
42370	327876	243190	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 2m dia, cut on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side, eroded. Very poor
42371	327858	243205	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned E-W along N edge of wood, 0.2m high, 0.5m wide, coppiced trees on bank, a drop into pasture on N side, very eroded. Poor
42371	327782	243196	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to W of bank 42371, 0.35m high, 2m wide, changes direction at this position to N. At this location the bank is within the wood, the edge of the wood is aligned NW-SE, 8m E of bank. Bank 42371 becomes E edge of the wood 25m N of this position
42372	327773	243195	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 2m wide, 0.7m deep, extends N to edge of wood, extends S as a barely discernible trackway towards holloway 42353. Fair
42373	327761	243193	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3.5m dia, cut on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side. Poor
42374	327743	243172	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned E-W within woodland, 0.5m high, facing N, extends W from this position. Fair
42375	327702	243143	Sawpit	Post medieval	Oval, 3m x 1.5m, spoil heap on N side. Fair

42376	327762	243007	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 2.5m dia, cut 0.35m on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side. Poor
42377	327788	243003	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide, 0.3m deep, extends N d/s to edge of wood, becomes more pronounced on lower slopes. Good
42378	327792	243009	Sawpit	Post medieval	Oval, 4m x 2m, spoil heap on N side. Fair
42379	327802	243012	Sawpit	Post medieval	Oval, 3m x 2m, spoil heap on N side. Fair
42380	327811	243020	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned N-S, 1.5m wide. Poor
42381	327799	242996	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3.5m dia, cut 0.35m on S u/s side, lip on N d/s side. Fair
42382	327794	242982	Charcoal burning platform	Post medieval	Circular, 3.5m dia, cut on S u/s side, eroded, lip on N d/s side. Fair
42383	327745	242967	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NW-SE, 2m wide, cut 0.5m on SW side. Good. Follows SW boundary of Newhouse Wood
42383	327670	242930	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to NW of trackway 42383. At this position W boundary of Newhouse Wood marked by a gully aligned N-S
42383	327789	242964	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 42383, marks S boundary of Newhouse Wood
42383	327792	242959	Trackway	Post medieval	Further position to E of trackway 42383, marks S boundary of Newhouse Wood, j/w trackway 42353

Coy Cae Wood

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site type	Period	Description/Condition
42384	325879	241384	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along W edge of wood, bank 0.5m high, 1m wide, with a line of coppiced trees, eroded, pasture on W side. Poor. Stream flows N on W side of bank
42385	325880	241385	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW along S edge of wood, 0.5m high, 1.5m wide, coppiced trees along bank, pasture on W side. Fair
42385	326180	241527	Bank	Post medieval	Further position to NE of bank 42385, very eroded
42386	325880	241385	Trackway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, cut 0.35m on S u/s side, extends NE into wood as a public footpath, extends W outside the wood as a holloway, 2m wide, 2.5m deep, that gives access to the woodland and to Cusop Common S of the wood. Fair
42387	325937	241438	Quarry	Post medieval	Sub-circular, 8m dia, 2m deep, exposed bedrock, spoil heap on N side. Fair
42388	326166	241547	Quarry	Post medieval	A series of extraction pits extending 30m along steep N facing slope, spoil heaps on N side. Fair
42389	326282	241588	Bank	Post medieval	Aligned N-S along E edge of wood, 0.25m high, 1m wide, coppiced trees along bank, very eroded. Poor. Spring flows N through ditch cut on E side of bank
42390	326244	241629	Lynchet	Medieval/ Post medieval	Aligned E-W along N edge of wood, 1.5m high, ditch on N side, 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, pasture on N side, area of woodland to S is on gentle slope. Fair
42391	326234	241554	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, 35m long, cut into N facing slope nr S edge of wood, linear spoil heap on N side, exposed bedrock. Fair
42392	325937	241444	Quarry	Post medieval	Linear, 35m long, cut 12m into N facing slope, exposed bedrock. Fair
42393	325882	241401	Holloway	Post medieval	Aligned NE-SW, 2m wide, 2m deep, extends NE from trackway/holloway 42386 gives access to quarries, overgrown by brambles. Good

