



SURVEY REPORT

BRIDGEFORD,
NORTHUMBERLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER
SURVEY

prepared for
Scottish Woodlands Ltd
on behalf of the
Forestry Commission

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Client Scottish Woodlands Ltd on behalf of the Forestry Commission

Location Bridgeford, Northumberland

Grid Ref NY 853 816

Planning authority Northumberland County Council

**BRIDGEFORD, NORTHUMBERLAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

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SUMMARY

Northern Archaeological Associates, a part of Ecus Ltd, was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands (the Client) on behalf of the Forestry Commission to undertake an analytical archaeological survey in advance of the creation of new woodland at Bridgeford, Northumberland.

There are no designated assets of national importance i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the proposed woodland area. No previously known heritage assets are recorded within the proposed plantation boundary. The closest known site is a Roman period native enclosure, called Garrett Hott, SMR ID 8052, SHINE UID ND695, located approximately 24m north of the survey boundary.

The desk and field based survey identified approximately 74 features or feature groups within the survey boundary, these mostly related to later post medieval agriculture and drainage activities. The features comprised one small barn complex, one small sheepfold complex, one small former enclosure, one platform, four tracks, three holloways, 13 areas of ridge and furrow, 6 quarries and 44 banks and/or ditches.

All of these asset types are susceptible to damage from vehicle access, tree planting, subsequent tree-root activity and harvesting operations; it is therefore recommended that a planting/machine exclusion zone of varying width is established around susceptible assets, effectively preserving them in situ.

effects.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA), a part of Ecus Ltd, was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands (the Client) on behalf of the Forestry Commission to undertake an analytical archaeological survey of c.52ha of land in advance of the creation of new woodland at Bridgeford, Northumberland (centred at NGR: NY 853 816; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was undertaken towards the end of November 2022.

1.2 The results of the survey will be used to inform a woodland creation design plan and to ensure the design plan is compliant with the *UK Forestry Standard's* requirements and guidelines for the historic environment (Forestry Commission 2011 and 2017).

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOLOGY, GEOLOGY

Location

2.1 The site lies to the south-west of the River North Tyne and is located approximately 1.5km south-east of Bellingham and 0.7km south-west of Redesmouth, north-east of the B6320. The site lies between the B6320 and Bridgeford Farm.

Topography

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly-shaped parcel of land which is currently divided into several, mostly pasture, fields divided by post and wire fences, although the north-western part of the area includes a small parcel of existing woodland. The site is situated around a central low hilltop, and gently slopes down westwards and southwards from the summit, which is just outside the northern edge of the survey area. The eastern half of the survey area is broadly level.

Geology

2.3 The bedrock geology of the site comprises limestone, sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Tyne Limestone Formation, which formed c.343-330.9 million years ago (British Geological Survey 2022).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Designated heritage assets

- 3.1 One Scheduled Monument lies c.680m southeast of the eastern edge of the site boundary. This is a possible Romano-British settlement (NHLE no. 1010046, SMR id: 8069) located in a plantation on the east side of the River North Tyne.
- 3.2 One listed building is located within 500m of the site. The Grade II Redesmouth House and Redesmouth House Cottage (LB no. 239418) is located c.320m northeast of the site, on the north side of the River North Tyne.

Non-designated heritage assets

Pre-historic

- 3.3 Heritage sites or features dating to the Roman era and before have been recorded within the HER database in the vicinity of the site.
- 3.4 There is a Roman period native enclosure (SMR id: 8052, SHINE id: nd695) located within a plantation, .c.30m north of the site.
- 3.5 About 760m west of the site is Starks Cleugh Roman period settlement (SMR id: 7980, SHINE id: ND1304).
- 3.6 Approx. 950m to the south of the development is Anton Hill Farm enclosure (SMR id: 28964).

Medieval

- 3.7 Evidence of medieval settlement exists in the form of references to the Deserted Medieval Village of Bridgeford, situated next to the current Bridgeford farm, approx. 220m north of the site (SMR id: 8074). Not much is known about Bridgeford.
- 3.8 The Portable Antiquity Scheme has a record of an artefact found approx. 950m south of the development area, comprising a Medieval (1250-1400) copper alloy, single loop oval buckle (Find id: LANCUM-3E61CD).

Post-medieval

- 3.9 The village of Bridgeford may have survived into the post-Medieval period but this is uncertain. During the Post-medieval period, bastles were constructed for defence and as safe shelters against raiders from Scotland. The main farm activities would have been agriculture (visible as ridge and furrow today) and sheep and cattle herding.
- 3.10 The remains of a bastle, Coathill (SMR id: 8066) is located approx. 650m south of the site. Another, East Ealingham bastle (SMR id: 7989, SHINE id: ND1666) can be found approx. 900m to the south of the site.
- 3.11 About 300m west of the site are preserved Post-Medieval narrow ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks (SHINE id: ND1370).
- 3.12 Approx. 270m northeast of the site is Redesmouth Hall parkland (SMR id: 13414, 13415, 13416, LB id: 239418, 239419, 239420, SHINE id: ND1664), containing structures, garden walls and a HAHA Wall.
- 3.13 The Portable Antiquity Scheme records one other artefact dating to the post-medieval period. The artefact was found by metal detectorist approx. 360m northwest of the site. The find (Find id: DUR-422927) is a complete silver seal matrix of the post-medieval period (AD1600-1800).
- 3.14 The 1861 Ordnance Survey of the area (OS 1863) shows that the area south of the River North Tyne in the mid-19th century was very similar to today. (OS 1899), with the surveyed area being open fields with a few trackways passing through.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Standards and guidelines

- 4.1 All work was undertaken with reference to the following published standards and guidelines of practice:
- *UK Forestry Standard: The government's approach to sustainable forestry.* (Forestry Commission 2017)
 - *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3, 2nd edition* (Historic England 2017a);

- *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes, 2nd edition* (Historic England 2017b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015a);
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b);
- *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice.* (Historic England 2015c)
- *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance: for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008);
- *Yorkshire, the Humber & the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (South Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2019);
- *ClfA Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2021);
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020).

Aims and objectives

- 4.2 The principal aim of the project was to provide a Historic England Level 1 record (HE 2017) of any heritage assets that could be affected by the proposed forestry scheme. This would then be used to inform any management decisions relating to identified archaeological sites in order to mitigate any potential adverse impacts.
- 4.3 An OASIS record (northern1-511912) has been created and will be finalised following completion of the project. A copy of the approved report and GIS will be submitted to the Forestry Commission and the Northumberland HER. No physical archive was produced during the project. The digital archive will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) following final project approval.

Desk-based methodology

- 4.4 Prior to the fieldwork, all archaeological features identified by a desk survey – including recorded, historic and potential unrecorded/newly identified features – were allocated a unique identification number (UIN) and plotted as point, line or polygon data on to a modern Ordnance Survey (OS) raster base map (1:10,000) in QGIS. All resulting spatial data has been produced as a series of GIS layers.

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- 4.5 Primary and secondary information was sourced from the Northumberland HER and Historic England. In addition, sites were plotted from 19th - and 20th-century OS maps, combined with data gathered from Google Earth aerial photographic coverage and Environment Agency LiDAR data. Full LiDAR coverage of the area was available at 1m resolution.
- 4.6 Relevant elements of this information were either printed out or uploaded into handheld GPS units in advance of the fieldwork in order to better locate known features, mark new features, and map progress.

Survey methodology

- 4.7 Archaeological fieldwork comprised a Level 1 survey, as defined by Historic England 2017b (9.1). A Level 1 survey is 'mainly a visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the archaeological site's location, possible date and type'.
- 4.8 The site was then surveyed by visiting features identified during the desk based analysis and walking transects, at appropriate intervals as influenced by visibility and topography. Any features found were recorded onto digital proforma record sheets, located via hand held GPS and where beneficial photographed.

Site gazetteer

- 4.9 Field data has been compiled into an Excel spreadsheet (Appendix B) with selected elements used in the compilation of a summary site gazetteer (Appendix A). The data also exists in graphic and table forms in an ESRI shapefile package for use in GIS.

5.0 RESULTS

- 5.1 The weather conditions at the time of the survey were good and did not hinder or restrict the survey. Vegetation was not overly high but was sufficient to obscure some low features otherwise visible in LiDAR data.

Known archaeological sites

Designated Assets

- 5.2 There are no designated assets of national importance i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered

Battlefields within the proposed woodland area. The nearest designated assets are elements of Grade II listed buildings, LB_UID 239419-20 at Redesmouth House, approximately 302m northeast of the survey boundary and a scheduled Romano-British settlement, List UID: 1010046, located approximately 685m southeast of the survey boundary.

Non-designated Assets

- 5.3 The Northumberland HER is a list of archaeological sites, historic buildings, findspots and historic landscapes recorded in the county. In this context, a heritage asset is defined as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance because of its heritage interest (MHLG 2021). No previously known heritage assets are recorded within the proposed plantation boundary. The closest known site is a Roman period native enclosure (Fig. 2), called Garrett Hott, SMR ID 8052, SHINE UID ND695, located approximately 24m north of the survey boundary.

Survey Assets

- 5.4 The desk and field based survey identified approximately 74 features or feature groups (Figs 3-4), these mostly related to later post medieval agriculture and drainage activities. The features comprised one small barn complex, one small sheepfold complex, one small former enclosure, one platform, four tracks, three holloways, 13 areas of ridge and furrow, 6 quarries and 44 banks and/or ditches.
- 5.5 Two of the structures (sheepfold 15, barn 46) are clearly still maintained and in use. Both appear relatively modern in design, though the barn has evidence of an earlier gable, both features are visible on the 1861 OS map. A further small enclosure (31) survives as a low stone and earth bank and possibly represents a small hut or sheepfold. Feature 29 is a 7m wide sub rectangular platform that appears to overly the ridge and furrow (67).
- 5.6 Elements of holloways are visible in two areas of the site, both appear to be leading towards the river. Holloway 4 crosses the western end of the site between Bridgeford Gate Cottage and Bridgeford Cottage and branches out further to the north. Holloways 55 and 56 are short lengths of adjacent holloways alongside the track that runs south from Bridgeford Cottage.

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- 5.7 Four other tracks are marked on the 1861 OS map, three of them were observed during the survey (5, 41, 57) but track 74 could not be seen on the ground.
- 5.8 The quarries are generally small and represent local extraction. Five of them form a loose line west of sheepfold 15, possibly exploiting ridge outcroppings. Quarry 1 is slightly larger and is located along the southern edge of the track between Bridgeford Gate Cottage and Bridgeford Cottage.
- 5.9 Thirteen areas of ridge and furrow are visible in the LiDAR data, of these only one (37) or possibly two (25) appears to have any degree of curvature or greater width suggesting horse ploughing of slightly earlier origin, the rest appear to be narrow straight furrows of between 2.5m and 4.5m in width, more indicative of steam ploughing. Only four of the areas were visible in the field (3,19,25,43) due to high vegetation, the remaining nine were only recorded in LiDAR data.
- 5.10 A combination of 44 ditches and banks were recorded within the survey area, most of these appear to respect or overly the ridge and furrow fields, with one or possibly two (24,28) notably below, giving scope for an earlier date for these banks.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The work at Bridgeford has provided a good opportunity to identify any historic features within the survey boundary and to gain a further understanding of the landscape and its past use.
- 6.2 There are no designated assets within the study area or its immediate vicinity the significance of which could be affected by the scheme.
- 6.3 While the survey did not clearly identify any features dating to the Roman period or earlier within the survey boundary, HER sites of that period, including occupation sites are known to survive in the immediate vicinity.
- 6.4 Most features within the site appear to date to the post-Medieval period with a large part of the area bearing some evidence of drainage attempts and other agricultural activities. Not much was found relating to other industry, with the exception of a few small quarries, which were probably dug to build nearby field walls and structures.

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- 6.5 The area does not appear to have been brought into major arable use until the advent of steam ploughing, with some 26ha of the 52ha survey area being covered by straight narrow ridge and furrow. One small area of ridge and furrow (37) had a slight curve towards its eastern end which could reflect slightly earlier horse ploughing, but still of a probable post medieval date. These agricultural fields were generally defined by banks and ditches, with some additional later drainage visible cutting across the ridge and furrow.
- 6.6 Whilst evidence of Roman or prehistoric occupation is recorded within the immediate vicinity, the picture within the survey boundary is generally one of poorly drained sheep grazing land with a brief foray into arable production following the more widespread access to steam ploughing from the late nineteenth century, then reverting back to sheep grazing until today.
- 6.7 All of these asset types are susceptible to damage from vehicle access, tree planting and subsequent tree-root activity, and harvesting operations; it is therefore recommended that a planting/machine exclusion zone is established around the majority of assets, effectively preserving them in situ. As there are no designated assets within the survey area requiring setting consideration these planting/machine exclusion buffers range from 20m, as recommended in The UK Forestry Standard (2017) for features of importance, graduating through 10m to 5m for features of lesser importance/significance (Fig. 5). The exceptions to this mitigation recommendation are the features within the ditch and drainage category, more recent tracks and areas of poorly defined post medieval ridge and furrow, as while they undoubtedly form part of the story of the landscape, their late date, relatively low significance and extensive character, do not warrant this approach.
- 6.8 Should any of the other assets be affected by necessary access works, depending on the features involved, a pre-intervention topographic survey followed by a watching brief to monitor and record any exposed evidence, either during or in advance of such works, should be undertaken.
- 7.0 ARCHIVE**
- 7.1 The site archive contains all relevant data collected during the investigative work. As part of the consolidation:

- the site record was checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
- 7.2 The archive has been prepared in accordance with national guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2020). The archive only contains digital data comprising:
- a report synthesising the work
 - photographs
 - ground control point survey
 - GIS layer
- 7.3 In determining which material will form part of the archive, the ClfA Archive Selection Toolkit has been used (available online at <http://cifa.heritech.net/selection-toolkit>).
- 7.4 The archiving of relevant digital data arising from the project has been undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011; Archaeology Data Service 2020).
- 7.5 An OASIS form has been compiled for the results of the works: OASIS no. northern1-511912. A PDF version of this report will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service via the OASIS form. The form will be submitted following approval of the report by the Forestry Commission's Archaeologist.

8.0 COPYRIGHT AND PUBLICITY

- 8.1 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports would rest with NAA/Ecus. Under the terms of the Woodland Creation Planning Grant Agreement ("Agreement") to undertake the survey work, NAA/Ecus agrees:
- 8.2 (i) that all rights, title and interest in or to any information, data, reports, documents, procedures, forecasts, technology, know-how and any other Intellectual Property Rights (whether registered or not) whatsoever owned by or licensed to either NAA/Ecus or the Forestry Commission before the Commencement Date or developed by either party under the Agreement, shall remain the property of that party (Commencement Date means the date of NAA's/Ecus's written acceptance of the Stage 1 Offer Letter relating to the Agreement);
- 8.3 (ii) that where any documents or materials (including, without limitation, any results, reports, surveys or assessments ("Outputs")) are provided to the Forestry

Commission or other public bodies, that the Forestry Commission and those bodies are entitled to use the Outputs without any further payment for an indefinite period and for any purposes, including publication;

- 8.4 (iii) that where NAA/Ecus (and/or its contractors or sub-contractors) own any Intellectual Property Rights in the Outputs, NAA/Ecus (and/or its contractors and sub-contractors) will grant a non-exclusive, royalty-free, perpetual licence (with a right to sub-licence) to the Forestry Commission and other public bodies to use such Intellectual Property Rights to the extent necessary to give effect to paragraph (ii) above; and
- 8.5 (iv) to ensure that the third party owner of any Intellectual Property Rights in any Outputs grants to the Forestry Commission and other public bodies a non-exclusive, perpetual, royalty-free, worldwide and irrevocable licence to use the Outputs for any purposes, including publication.
- 8.6 Intellectual Property Rights means all patents, copyright and design rights (whether registered or not) and all applications for any of the foregoing and all rights of protection for confidential information or know-how however arising, for their full term and any renewals and extensions.

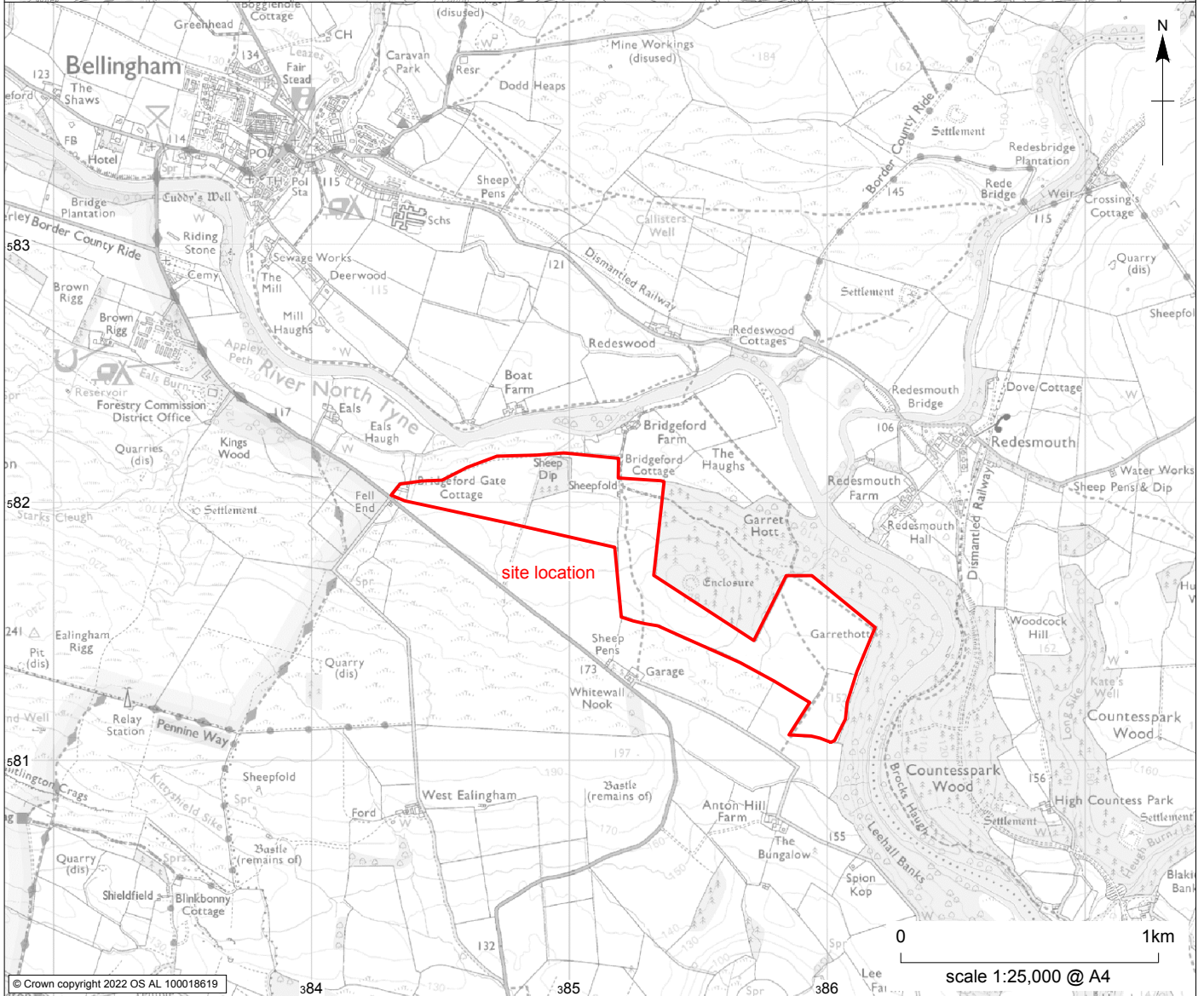
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Ordnance Survey (1863) *Six-inch map sheet Westmorland XIX* (surveyed 1859).

Ordnance Survey (1899) *Six-inch map sheet Westmorland XIX.NE* (revised 1897).

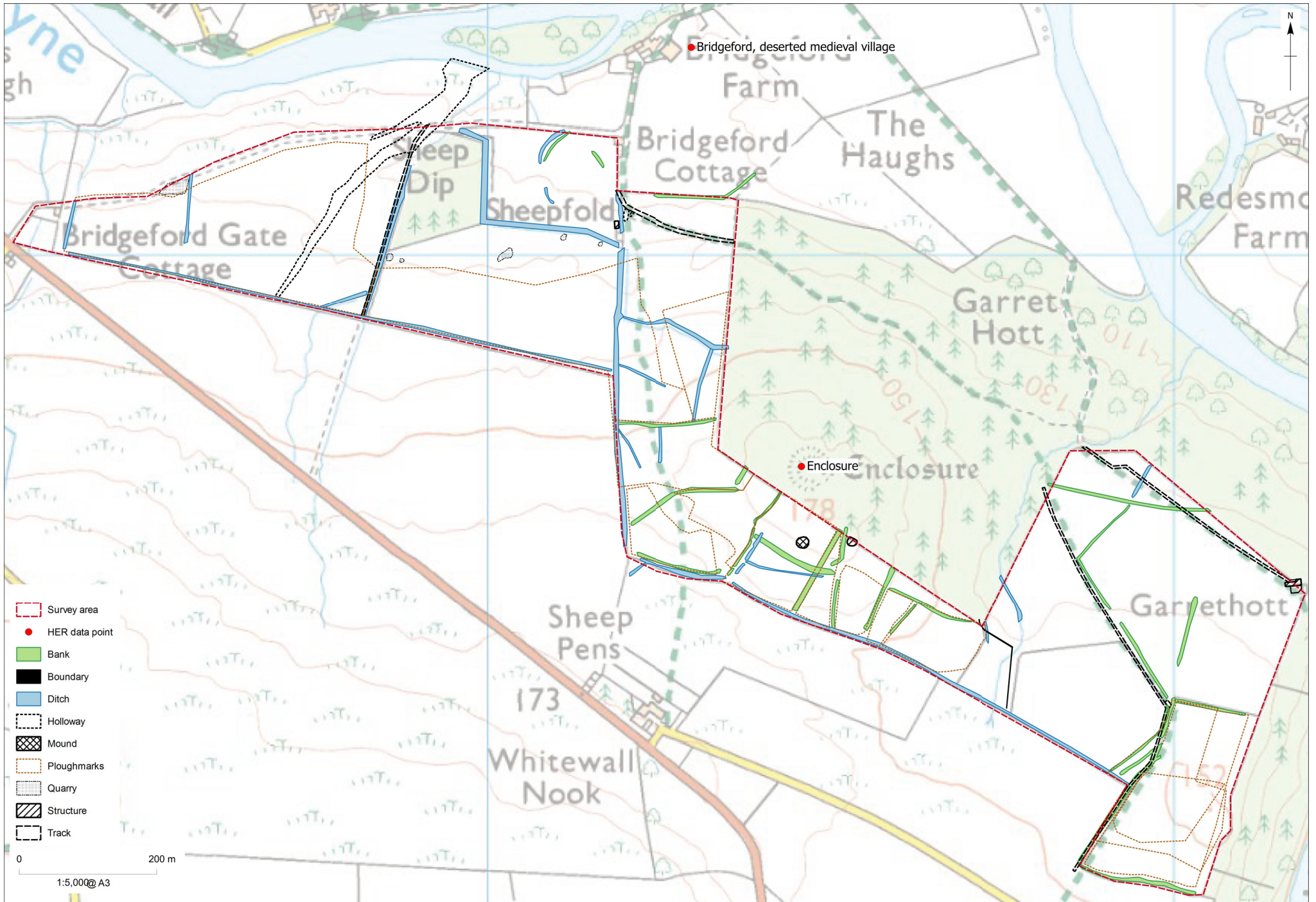


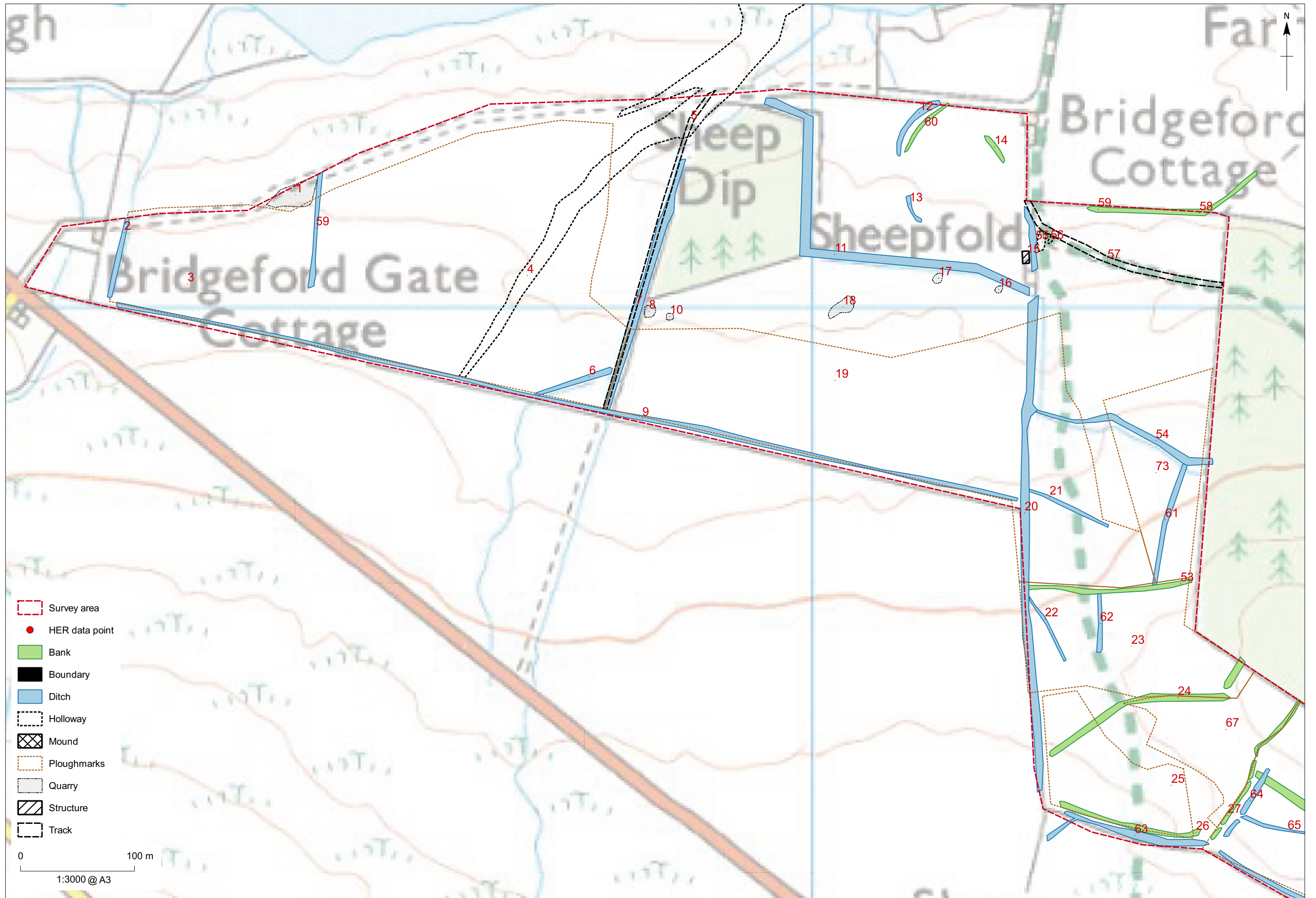
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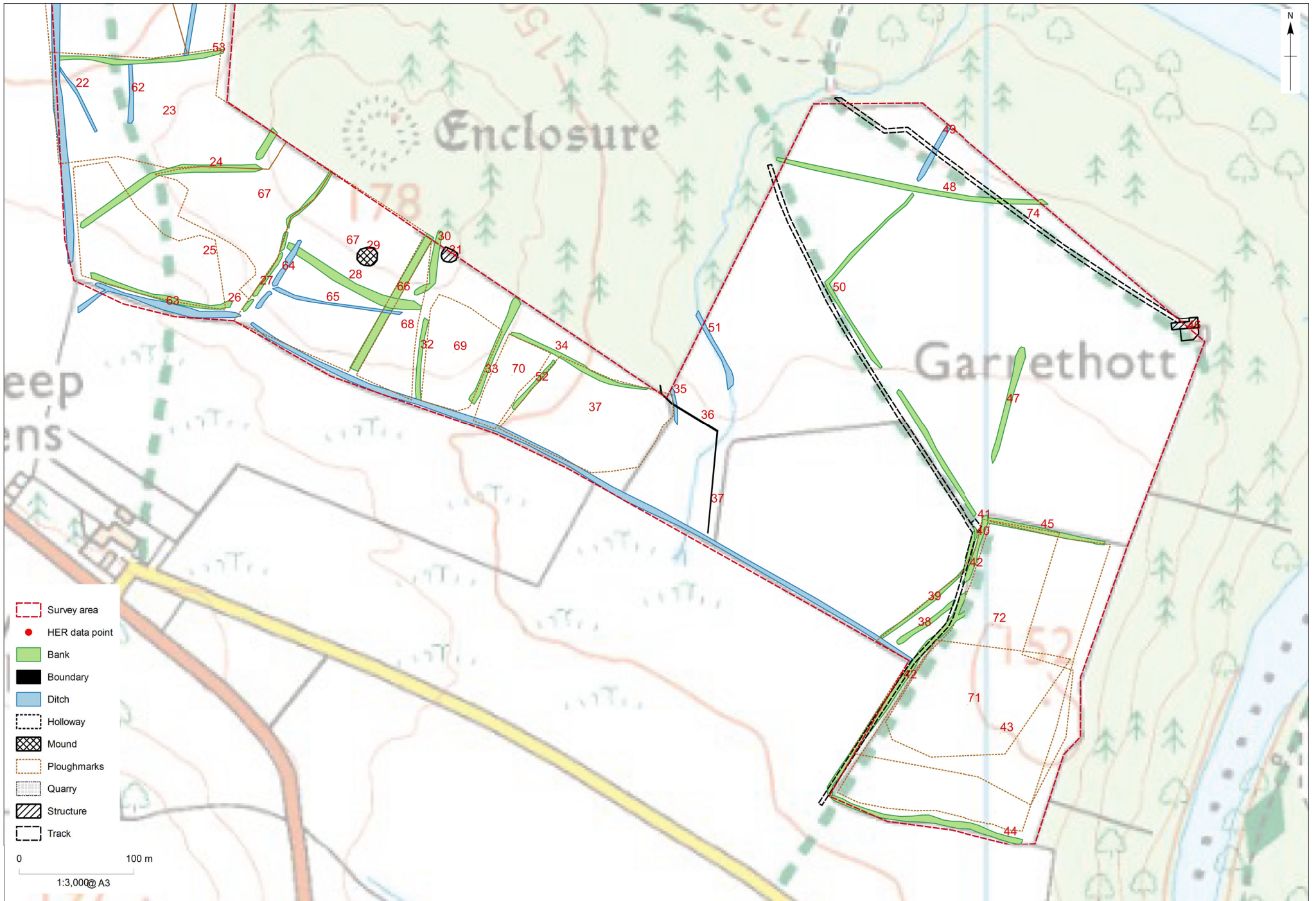
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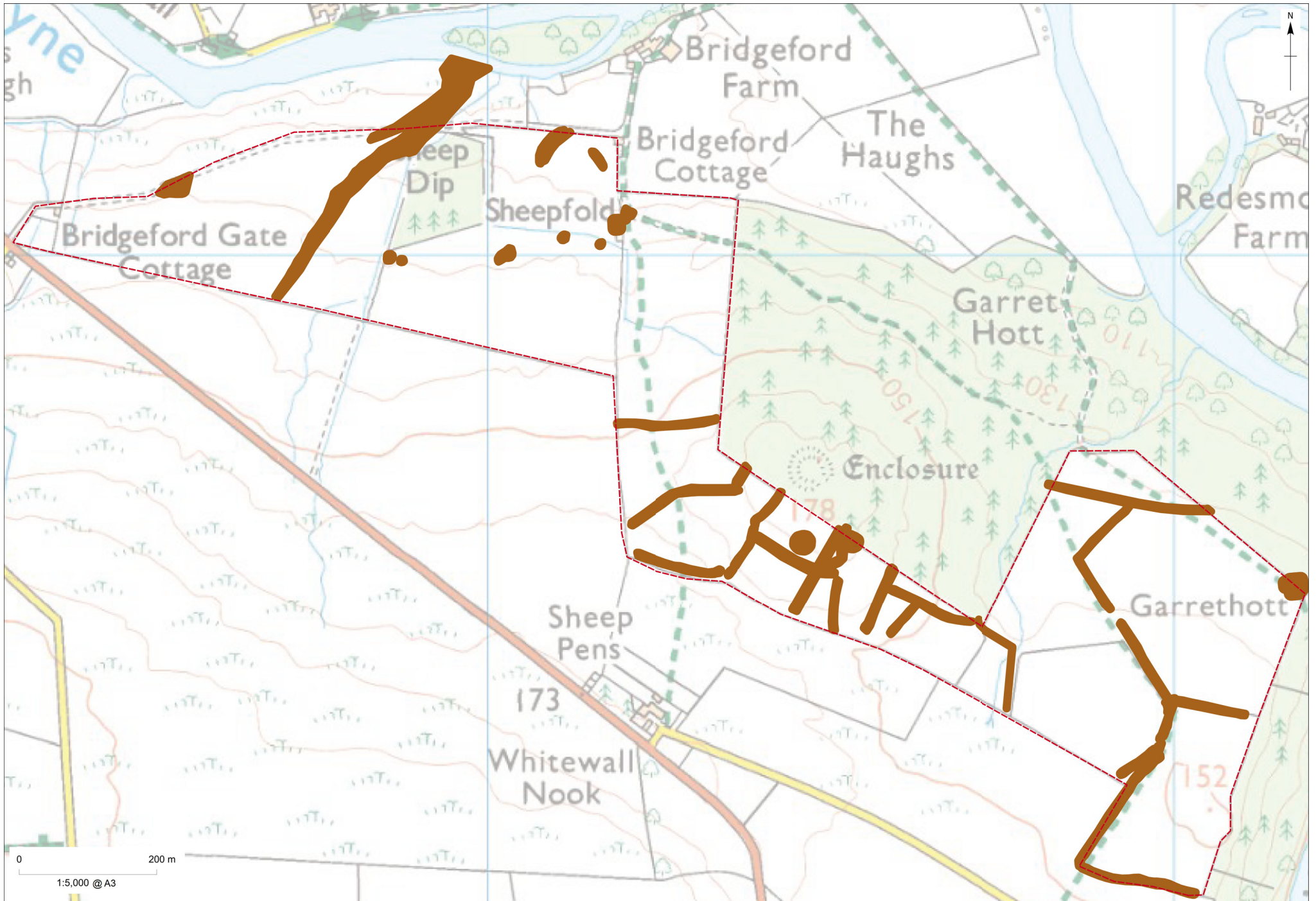
Bridgeford: site location

Figure 1



















APPENDIX A – GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Feature No.	Site Type	Description	Period	NGR.	Image
1	Quarry	Oblong quarry area with spoil heaps, next to the current road. It measures 45m from east to west and 18m north to south with an average depth of 0.8m.	Post-Medieval	NY 84549 82097	
2	Ditch	Straight drain which has been enhanced, runs downslope towards north, before stretching under current road via drain pipe. The ditch is depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 84393 82041	
3	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and furrow area. Ridges are straight and measure 3m wide and up to 0.2m in height located on gentle north facing slope.	Post-Medieval	NY 84652 82036	

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		Probable steam ploughing.			
4	Holloway	SW to NE oriented holloway with a low bank on West side, forks or divides into multiple tracks toward north end.	Post-Medieval	NY 84784 82075	
5	Track	Raised trackway depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861, runs parallel to current field boundary.	Post-Medieval	NY 84862 82054	
6	Ditch	Drainage ditch which runs under trackway no. 5 and connects to ditch no. 7. The ditch is straight and has a low upcast bank along north side. The ditch is depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 84797 81933	




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7	Ditch	Drainage ditch between track and current field boundary. The ditch is depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 84857 82020	
8	Quarry	Small quarry to extract stones for boundary wall	Post-Medieval	NY 84860 81994	
9	Ditch	Large ditch with bank along north side runs parallel to current field boundary.	Post-Medieval	NY 84857 81900	
10	Quarry	Small extraction hole, possible for stones	Post-Medieval	NY 84877 81990	

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11	Ditch	Drainage ditch with bank along north side extends from the east part of the field and turns northwards along plantation. The ditch is depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85014 82044	
12	Ditch	Shallow curved drain ditch on gentle slope.	Post-Medieval	NY 85088 82161	
13	Ditch	Shallow curved drain ditch on gentle slope.	Post-Medieval	NY 85089 82084	
14	Bank	Drainage ditch with low bank on north side.	Post-Medieval	NY 85163 82137	




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15	Structure	Dry-stone walled sheepfold set against current field boundary. The sheepfold is rectangular in shape with gate on north wall. The southern end is open and further wood compartments have been added. A sheepfold is depicted at this location on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85190 82042	
16	Quarry	Oval stone extraction site, possibly for field wall or exploration.	Post-Medieval	NY 85166 82014	
17	Quarry	Long and narrow stone extraction site, possibly for field wall or exploration.	Post-Medieval	NY 85112 82023	

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18	Quarry	Large stone extraction site, with multiple cuts in evidence and spoil heaps.	Post-Medieval	NY 85028 81998	
19	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrows, with north to south alignment. The ridges measure approx. 4m wide and up to 0.2m in height. Steam ploughing.	Post-Medieval	NY 85106 81916	
20	Ditch	Drainage ditch with bank along east side, running parallel to current boundary	Post-Medieval	NY 85189 81851	
21	Ditch	Drainage ditch with roughly east to west orientation.	Post-Medieval	NY 85228 81822	




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22	Ditch	Shallow curved drainage ditch, extending from wetland and into feature 20.	Post-Medieval	NY 85211 81715	
23	Ridge and furrow	East to west orientated narrow straight ridge and furrow.	Post-Medieval	NY 85283 81701	
24	Bank	East to west orientated earthwork boundary bank.	Post-Medieval	NY 85296 81654	
25	Ridge and Furrow	Area with visible narrow straight ridges. Ridges measure 3m wide and 0.2m in height. Probable steam ploughing.	Post-Medieval	NY 85250 81583	

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26	Bank	Low stone-built field boundary bank, possibly marking southern limit of feature 25.	Post-Medieval	NY 85285 81542	
27	Bank	Earthwork boundary bank with NE to SW orientation.	Post-Medieval	NY 85392 81595	
28	Bank	Low earthwork boundary bank	Post-Medieval	NY 85437 81559	
29	Platform	Possible platform. The ground is relatively level with the north side disappearing into the slope and straight south edge which has some stone foundations visible.	Post-Medieval	NY 85461 81579	

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		Appears to overly ridge and furrow.			
30	Bank	Earthwork boundary bank	Post-Medieval	NY 85519 81568	
31	Enclosure	Possible rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosure with roughly NW to SE orientation. Walls are stone built and approx. 1.2m in width and up to 0.3m in height. The northern side of the enclosure appears to be partly missing.	Post-Medieval	NY 85533 81580	
32	Bank	Low stone-built field boundary bank	Post-Medieval	NY 85506 81483	





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33	Bank	Stone built boundary bank with NE to SW orientation	Post-Medieval	NY 85573 81500	
34	Bank	Boundary bank with old trees.	Post-Medieval	NY 85642 81486	
35	Ditch	Curvilinear drainage ditch, extending from wetland and into plantation. Located at end of furrow area and may therefore be a field terminal.	Post-Medieval	NY 85729 81454	
36	Bank	Boundary depicted on historical OS maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85767 81426	
37	Ridge and Furrow	Slightly curved narrow ridge and furrow with east to west orientation.	Post-Medieval	NY 85655 81442	

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		Not found during field survey due to vegetation but visible on LiDAR.			
38	Bank	Boundary ditch	Post-Medieval	NY 85951 81258	
39	Ditch	Linear drainage ditch with NE to SW orientation	Post-Medieval	NY 385951 581276	
40	Bank	Low curvilinear bank which may mark edge of historical track 41.	Post-Medieval	NY 85993 81337	
41	Track	Track depicted on historical OS maps from 1861. The track is mainly visible next to the current gate and following the current field boundary southwards. West of the gate the track disappears in	Post-Medieval	NY 85994 81344	





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		the reeds.			
42	Bank	Broad flat-topped bank along current fence. The bank may have served as the old track depicted on historical OS maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85994 81322	
43	Ridge and furrow	Low broad straight ridge with north to south orientation	Post-Medieval	NY 86029 81205	
44	Bank	Stone built field boundary under current boundary fence.	Post-Medieval	NY 85955 81085	
45	Bank	Boundary bank under current fence.	Post-Medieval	NY 86051 81339	

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46	Structure	Renovated structure along with a ruined gable and with fenced enclosure. A roofed structure with enclosures is depicted on historical OS 6inch maps from 1861 to 1946. The site is known as Garrethott.	Post-Medieval	NY 86180 81519	
47	Bank	Bank along a drainage ditch	Post-Medieval	NY 86020 81449	
48	Bank	Large boundary bank extending through wetland.	Post-Medieval	NY 85963 81633	
49	Ditch	Drainage ditch extending from wetland into plantation	Post-Medieval	NY 85960 81677	


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50	Bank	Bank extending through wetland area. Current ATV track runs on top of it. May also be location of trackway depicted on historical OS maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85908 81485	
51	Ditch	Broad drainage ditch. Possibly enhancement of existing watercourse or a diversion of the watercourse.	Post-Medieval	NY 85767 81496	
52	Bank	Low stone built bank with NE to SW orientation. Connects to no. 34	Post-Medieval	NY 85606 81466	
53	Bank	Stone built boundary bank with east to west orientation. A parallel ditch runs along its northern side.	Post-Medieval	NY 85289 81751	

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54	Ditch	Large drainage ditch extending from plantation	Post-Medieval	NY 85291 81888	
55	Holloway	A holloway leading south upslope from the farm. The holloway is 2m wide and 0.8m deep cut into the slope. The holloway may be depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85203 82056	
56	Holloway	The holloway is parallel to the neighbouring holloway (no. 55) but slightly narrower and shallower. The holloway may be depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861.	Post-Medieval	NY 85211 82057	
57	Track	Current track from farm leading into plantation. The track is slightly raised with a shallow ditch along the south side, which	Post-Medieval	NY 85254 82043	

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		measures 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep.			
58	Bank	Boundary bank with east to west orientation. The bank is approx. 1.5m wide and 0.3m in height with a 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep ditch along the north side.	Post-Medieval	NY 85323 82081	
59	Ditch	A linear ditch is visible in LiDAR imagery but was not encountered during field survey. Ditch measures approx. 100m long and 2.8m wide.	Post-Medieval	NY 84567 82068	
60	Bank	Low curvilinear bank is visible on LiDAR imagery but was not found during field survey. The bank measures 59m long and 3m wide.	Post-Medieval	NY 85101 82161	
61	Ditch	Straight ditch, stretching from ditch along bank 53 and merging with	Post-Medieval	NY 85312 81812	

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		ditch 54.			
62	Ditch	Ditch visible in LiDAR data but not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85255 81720	
63	Ditch	Boundary ditch running parallel to bank 26.	Post-Medieval	NY 85285 81534	
64	Ditch	Ditch visible in LiDAR imagery but not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85387 81565	
65	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch visible in LiDAR imagery but not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85426 81537	
66	Bank	Possible boundary bank visible in LiDAR imagery but not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85487 81547	
67	Ridge and furrow	Narrow straight ridge and furrows with NE to SW orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85403 81605	
68	Ridge and furrow	Narrow straight ridge and furrows with NE to	Post-Medieval	NY 85491 81514	

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		SW orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.			
69	Ridge and furrow	Narrow straight ridge and furrows with NE to SW orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85537 81494	
70	Ridge and furrow	Narrow straight ridge and furrows with NE to SW orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85588 81475	
71	Ridge and furrow	Straight ridge and furrows with NE to SW orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85987 81187	
72	Ridge and furrow	Straight ridge and furrows with east to west orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 86008 81257	

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73	Ridge and furrow	Straight ridge and furrows with NW to SE orientation are visible on LiDAR imagery. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 85304 51853	
74	Track	Track depicted on OS 6inch maps from 1861. Not found during field survey.	Post-Medieval	NY 86038 81611	

APPENDIX B – DATABASE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

