

A person wearing a high-visibility vest and a hat is standing in a forest, holding a surveying staff. The image is overlaid with a red tint.

NAA

**RUSLAND HORIZONS
WOODLAND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**A COMMUNITY BASED
LANDSCAPE SURVEY**

INTERIM REPORT 2017 SEASON

**RUSLAND VALLEY,
CUMBRIA**

prepared for
Lake District National Park Authority

on behalf of
Rusland Horizons Landscape Partnership

Report No: **NAA 18/006**

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RUSLAND HORIZONS WOODLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
A COMMUNITY BASED LANDSCAPE SURVEY
INTERIM REPORT 2017 SEASON

Summary

Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd was commissioned by the Lake District National Park Authority on behalf of the Rusland Horizons Landscape Partnership to carry out a community-based survey of woodlands around the Rusland Valley in the Colton District of Cumbria. The main aim of the work was twofold: 1) to train local volunteers in woodland survey techniques; and 2) to provide a permanent record of archaeological features within the study area to inform a greater understanding of the development and exploitation of woodland industries.

The study centred on the Rusland Valley where various types of woodland, ranging from commercial conifer plantations to long-established coppices, are an abundant natural resource and have been a mainstay of the local economy for generations. The first of two field seasons was carried out over five weeks between April 10th and May 10th 2017. In total, 29 volunteers participated in the survey, during which 216 hectares of woodland were surveyed, in full or in part, recording 272 previously unknown historic features.

All of the features identified were post-medieval in date, the majority relating to charcoal production. During Season 1, 161 charcoal 'pitsteads' were identified and recorded, most of which were cut into the sloping valley sides to create distinct earthwork platforms, some with stone-revetment walls. These were linked together by a network of tracks and transportation routes, with a total of 37 tracks being recorded. Other features included a number of relict walls, associated with ownership or tenancy subdivision or possibly the coppice cycle of cutting, growing and harvesting, as well as the remains of nine huts. The latter would have served as seasonal housing for charcoal burners and/or bark peelers, and perhaps their families, during periods of work within the woods. These structures varied in form, but all shared a common feature, a stone-constructed hearth.

The following report details the results of the 2017 season and will be used to inform further survey in early 2018 (Season 2). It culminates in a gazetteer of all recorded sites, as well as suggestions for possible future programmes of archaeological investigation.

RUSLAND HORIZONS WOODLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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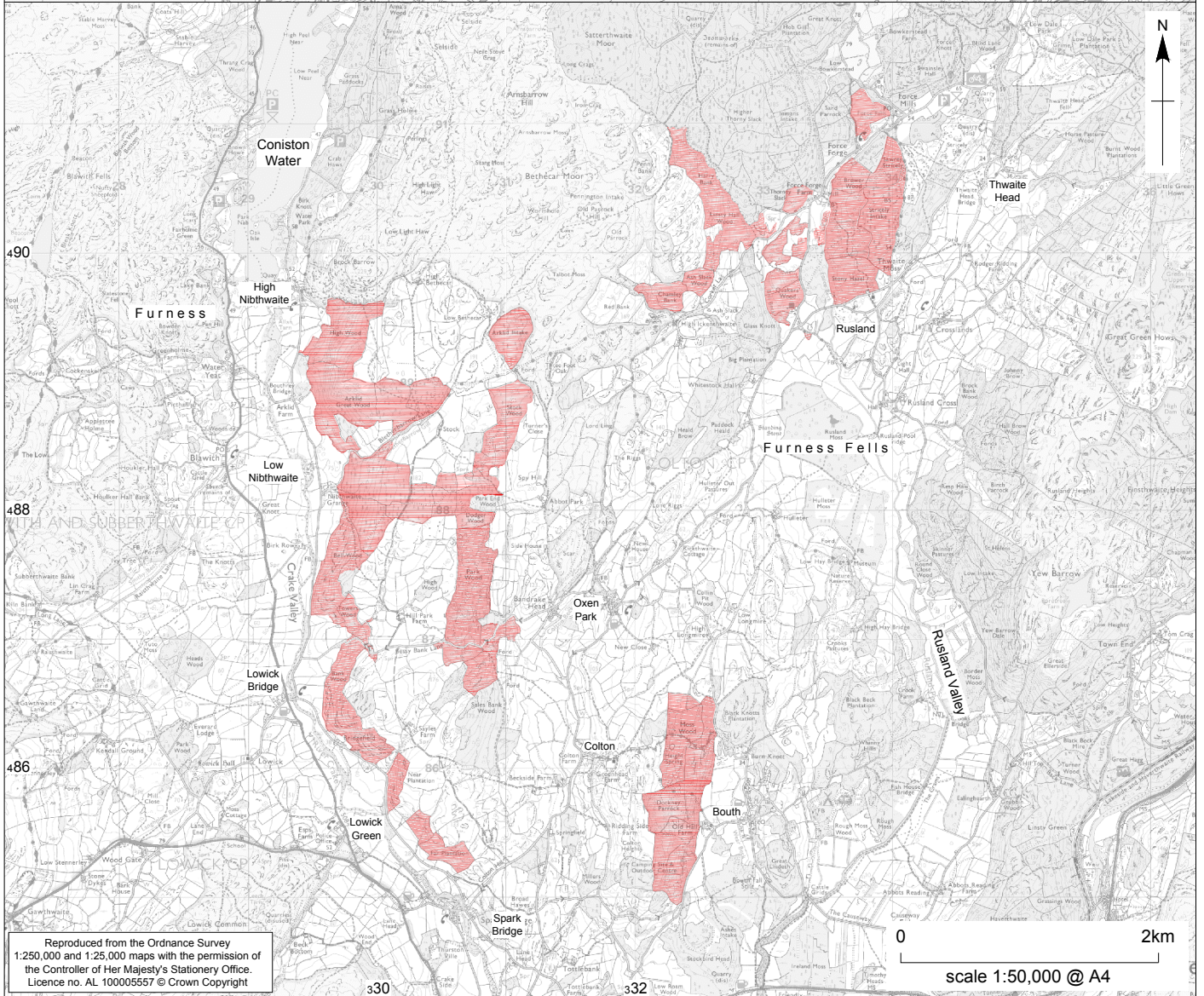
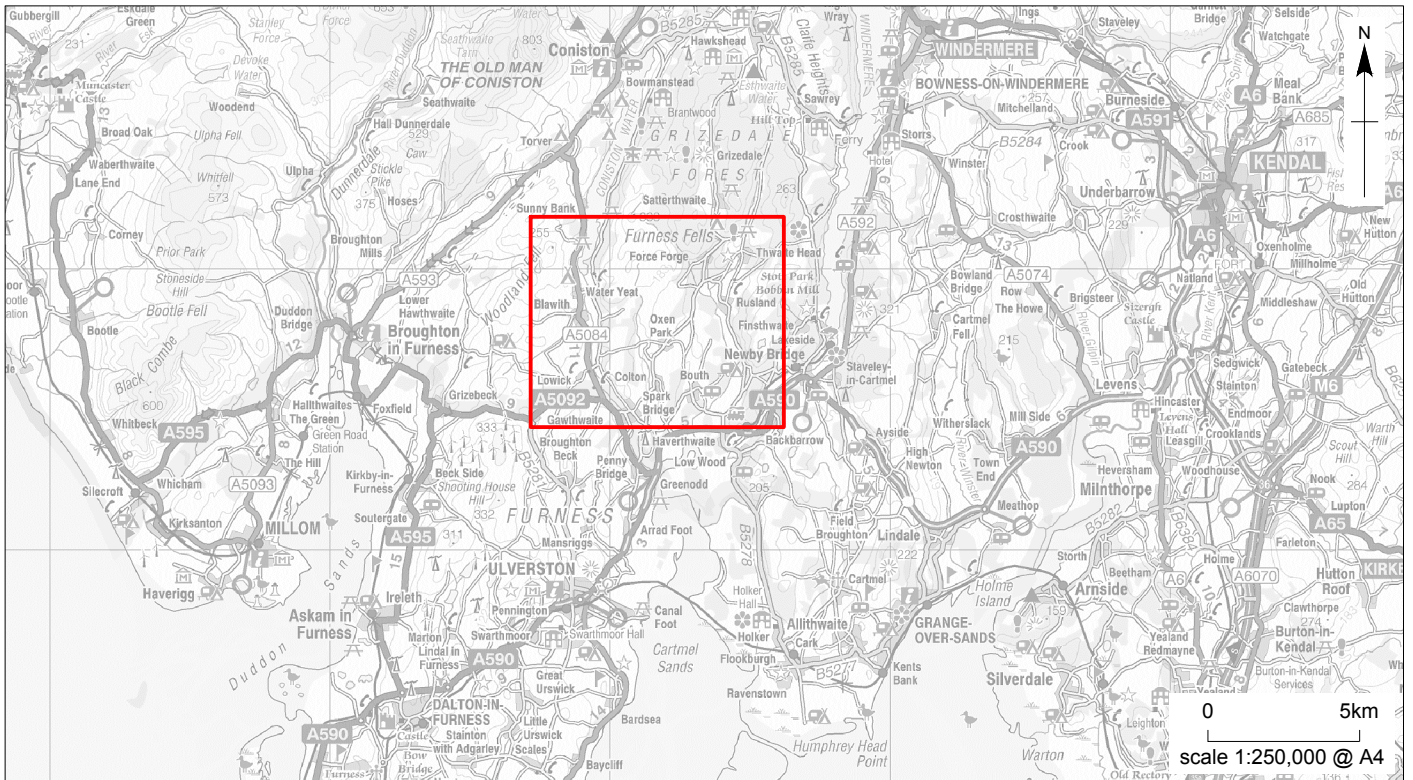
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Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: site locations

Figure 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) was commissioned by the Lake District National Park Authority (LDNPA) to undertake a community-based woodland archaeological survey of a series of woodlands within the Rusland Valley (NGR SD 340 490) (Fig. 1). This work was completed as part of the Rusland Horizons Project; a three year community-led Landscape Partnership Scheme, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), aimed at engaging the local community in the history and conservation of the Rusland Valley.

1.2 The following interim report is a summary of the results of the first (Season 1) of a two field season project, which took place over a five week period between April 10th and May 10th 2017. In total, 29 volunteers participated in Season 1 (Plate 1), during which 216 hectares of woodland were surveyed, in full or in part, recording 272 previously unknown historic features.



Plate 1. Volunteers Chris and Alison recording features in Stock Wood.

Project Aims

1.3 The aims of the project were twofold:

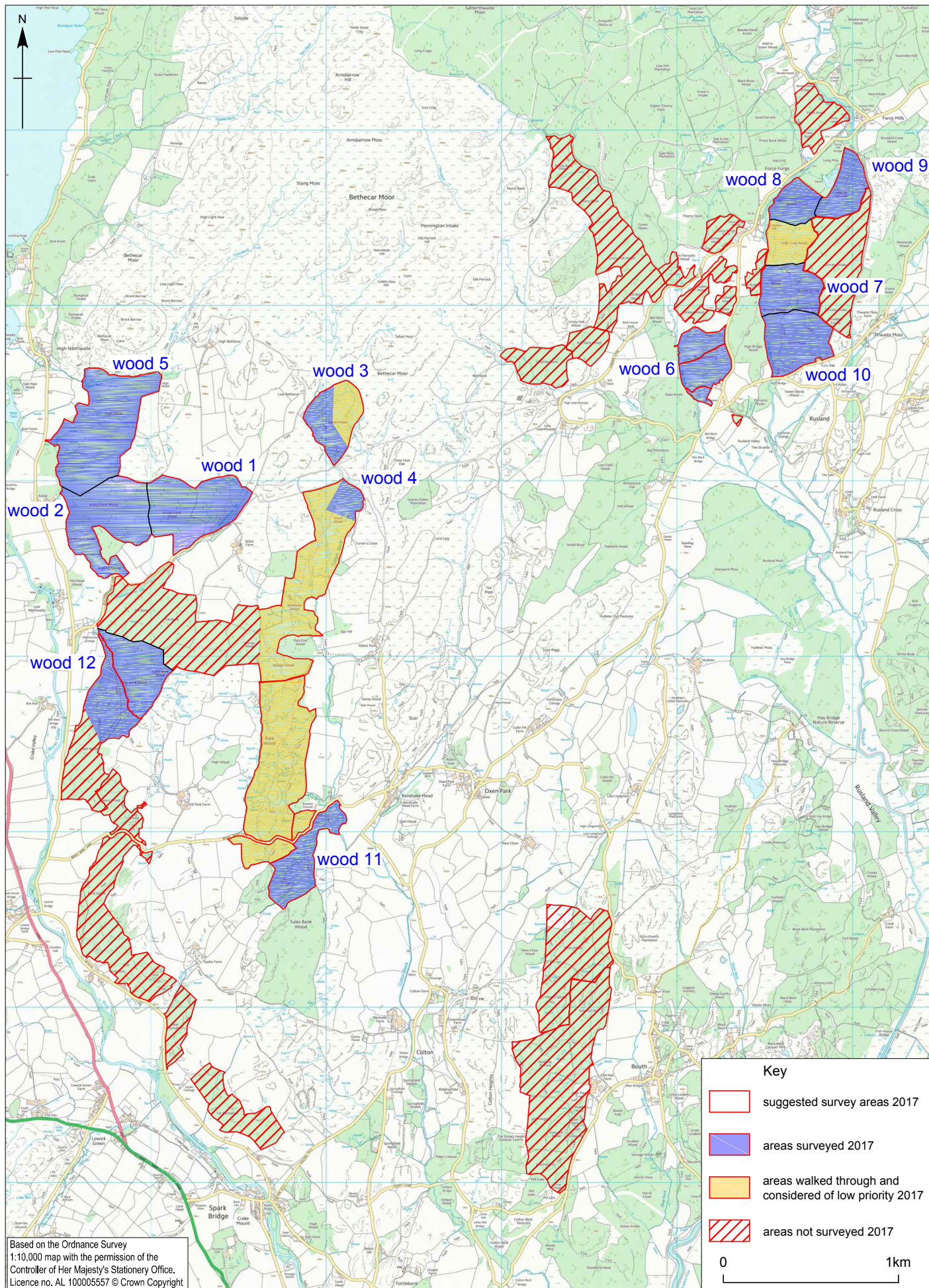
- to work with volunteers to broaden the level of knowledge and understanding of

the Rusland Valley woodlands, including their social and economic history; and

- to provide the volunteers with core skills in archaeological wide area landscape surveying—in particular woodland survey—to enable them to continue such work beyond the life of the project.

Project Scope and Limitations

- 1.4 The total project area comprised 700 hectares of woodland to be surveyed over two seasons (2017/2018) (Fig. 1). Approximately 219 hectares were allocated for survey in Season 1 (Fig. 2), spread across 12 blocks of woodland. These were a representative spread of the type of woodland across the wider area, partially with the aim of using information gathered to target those areas of greatest archaeological potential during Season 2.
- 1.5 The survey formed part of the 'Lives in the Landscape' project, one of a number of schemes run by the Rusland Horizon Landscape Partnership (RHLP) scheme. It comprised a Historic England Level 1 landscape survey, defined as a 'mainly visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the archaeological site location' (Historic England 2017).
- 1.6 The survey comprised of the following elements:
 - close field walking of selected areas of woodland in order to identify archaeological features;
 - recording of individual features, or groups of features as appropriate, using a standard pro forma. This data was used to compile a written gazetteer (see Appendix A);
 - recording of the location of archaeological features using hand-held GPS; and
 - a standard digital photographic record of all sites and features identified during the survey.
- 1.7 The survey has provided a preliminary record of identified sites along with 'hands on' skills training for local volunteers in woodland survey techniques. This information will be used to inform subsequent phases of the Lives in the Landscape Project.



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Key

- suggested survey areas 2017
- areas surveyed 2017
- areas walked through and considered of low priority 2017
- areas not surveyed 2017

0 1km

Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: woodlands surveyed during 2017

Figure 2

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Field survey was carried out in accordance with the following published standards and guidelines of practice:

- Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2017); and
- Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance: For the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment (English Heritage 2008).

Documentary Survey

2.2 There was no scope in the project to undertake a detailed documentary assessment, but a degree of background research was completed to inform the field survey. Due to the Season 1 time restraints, this was largely restricted to map regression (based on readily available historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps), identification of known sites recorded on the LDNPA Historic Environment Record (HER), and a review of secondary source material. Further desk-based research will be undertaken as part of the preparation for Season 2 and the historic development of the area will be discussed in the final report.

LiDAR Survey

2.3 Unlike aerial photographs, LiDAR data has been shown to have significant value in woodland survey because of the ability of the laser to penetrate through the tree canopy and record the archaeology beneath. Environment Agency LiDAR data (1.00m resolution) was available for some of the project area. Where available, this was transcribed as a GIS layer onto the modern OS basemap. Any potential archaeological features were then plotted onto a separate GIS layer to be checked in the field. In areas that appeared archaeologically 'busy', a polygon was drawn encompassing the visible features. However, individual elements were not digitised separately.

Aerial Photographs

2.4 As with the LiDAR data, a study of relevant aerial photography from both Historic England's Aerial Photographic Collection and Google Earth imagery was carried out. However, the density of the tree cover made this form of desk-based analysis largely ineffectual and no new sites were identified.

Historical Ordnance Survey Maps

- 2.5 Map regression was carried out in advance of Season 1 using the first, second and third edition historical Ordnance Survey maps to inform the field survey. Any features identified were digitised onto an 'archaeology' GIS layer to be 'ground truthed' during fieldwork. Any feature identified during the survey that appeared on the historic OS series is annotated under the 'source' column in Gazetteer. However, the historic map coverage was generally found to lack detail within the woodlands.

The Site Gazetteer

- 2.6 All existing and potentially new sites were entered onto a GIS layer and plotted onto a modern OS basemap (1:10,000) (Figs. 4 to 12). Depending on their form, existing or new sites were plotted as point, line or polygon data and embedded with a unique identification number (UIN). This has subsequently be linked to the site gazetteer. Following the completion of Season 2, after the data has been properly audited, all relevant sites will be entered onto the LDNPA HER.

General Field Methodology

- 2.7 A series of historic and modern maps, overlain with the known and potentially new archaeological sites, were printed out at a suitable scale and given to the field teams prior to survey. The project area was then divided into blocks for ease of survey. Those areas covered in Season 1 are illustrated on Figure 2. Existing land divisions—woodland tracks, boundaries, planting compartments, streams and watercourses—were used to divide the woodland into manageable sections.
- 2.8 The survey comprised a systematic walkover, walking along an appropriate compass bearing, aligned to the orientation of the woodland block. Volunteers were shown how to use the compass to set and walk a bearing, or back-bearing, as appropriate. Each of woodland block was surveyed using a series of transects set at intervals of between 10m and 25m, dependant on the nature of the terrain and visibility.
- 2.9 It proved viable to use a hand-held GPS device to record co-ordinates, despite the tree canopy, with accuracy of below 10m being routinely achieved. Through this method the co-ordinates for all 262 features were gathered. Pacing was also used to record some elements on the ground (and as a fail-safe if GPS coverage was lost). The method of measuring using paces was explained prior to entry into the field and each volunteer asked to measure and record their average pace.

- 2.10 The direction of the transects walked was marked on the OS basemap. Similarly, any areas that could not be surveyed were marked on the same map and given constraints detailed in Section 5.0.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record was made of all sites. Further photographs relating to the nature of the woodland, condition or management issues and concerns were also taken as appropriate. A suitable scale was included in all photographs. All photographs will be included as part of the site archive on completion of the project.

Limitations to survey

- 2.12 The most frequently encountered constraint during the survey was impenetrable undergrowth; usually young saplings, conifer blocks and brambles. This affected all the woods surveyed to some extent but most notably Arklid Intake, Stock Wood and Brewer Wood, where the percentage of the wood surveyed was below 25%. Areas where deer had been excluded by fencing and the wood allowed to naturally regenerate were particularly problematic, with the resulting understorey usually proving too dense to access (Plate 2).



Plate 2. Dense undergrowth in Quaker's Wood.

- 2.13 Forestry operations and recent woodland management also had areas of disturbed ground resulting from felling, thinning, replanting and the piling of timber/wood debris, all of which obscured the ground surface. This was noted particularly in Arklid Great Wood (including Ridding Spring), Brewer Wood and Stock Wood, where the

widening of historic tracks and excavation of drainage ditches were also placing the archaeology at risk.

- 2.14 One conifer plantation was surveyed in full as a sample site; this was Arklid Great Wood: eastern area (001). The aim was to assess whether archaeological features that pre-dated the conifers could be identified. The results of the sample survey showed that the implementation of drainage regimes, ploughing, planting and felling had had a significant impact on the archaeological potential of these areas, either as a result of direct damage to the ground surface or by obscuring the identification of any surviving features. As such, survey in the conifer plantations were classified as a low priority. A block of Little Bank Wood did produce two pitsteads which were visible as earthworks; however, this wood had notably been replanted as conifer in 1926 but subsequently taken out of active management.
- 2.15 It is recommended that prior to work recommencing in Season 2, the origins and management of the conifer woods in the proposed survey area are ascertained and their archaeological potential assessed. This will ensure the optimum use of the remaining survey time available.
- 2.16 In a number of woods, steep terrain precluded safe survey. In High Wood (005), where an area on the boundary with Arklid Great Wood (002) was on a severe gradient (amongst the steepest encountered during the survey), occasional pitsteads could be seen when looking down from above, although the means of access historically was not apparent. Based on such observation, it would appear that the charcoal burners were utilising every available area of woodland resource for production, and clearly had less regard for health and safety than the modern woodland surveyor!

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Location

- 3.1 The Season 1 project area focused on three distinct blocks of woodland within the Rusland Valley. To the north-west, straddling the high ground above the River Crake, are the Arklid Great Wood group (Arklid Great Wood, Arklid Intake and High Wood [survey numbers 001, 002, 003 & 005]), as well as a band of broadleaf woodland running south towards Spark Bridge and including Little Bank Wood (012). To the east lies Sales Bank Wood (011) and a tract of mixed conifer and deciduous woods that includes Stock Wood (004).

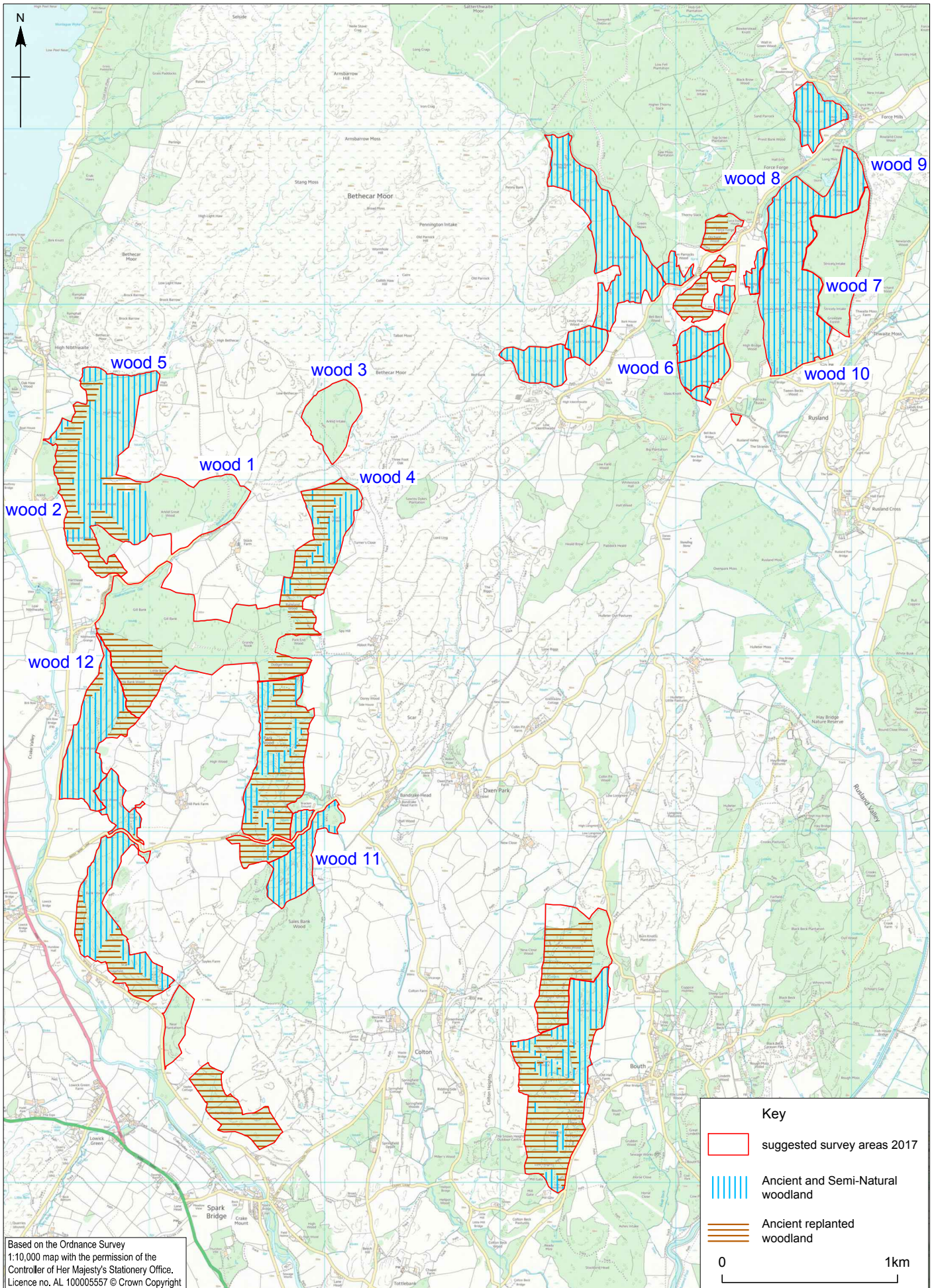
- 3.2 A second block lies to the north of Rusland church and comprises a large, scattered block of woodland encompassing Stricely Woods and Stony Hazel (007, 008, 009, 010), and west of this is Quaker's Wood (006). At Near Bouth, a third block of woodland, around Moss Wood and Height Spring, will be surveyed during Season 2.
- 3.3 Several of the woods within the project area include sections classified as 'Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland' (ASNW) (Fig. 3). ASNW is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD (classed as 'ancient woodland'). The definition also includes 'Semi-Natural Woodland' (SNW) defined as woods made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration. Both are an important and irreplaceable resource and given equal protection under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). There are also 'Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites' (PAWS) where the semi-natural woodland has been replaced with a plantation.¹

Geology, Landscape Character and Use

- 3.4 The Rusland area forms part of the South Cumbria Low Fells National Character Area (NCA 19). In this area, suites of lavas, tuffs and ignimbrites that form the Ordovician Borrowdale Volcanic Group meet the softer Silurian slates and mudstones, resulting in a dramatic shift in the character of the landscape. The rugged high fells of the upland give way to gentler hills dissected by pastoral river valleys, featuring long, linear lakes such as Windermere and Coniston Water, and surrounded by swathes of ancient woodlands.² It is these that form the focus of the Rusland Woodland survey project.
- 3.5 The Rusland Valley is located in Colton Parish amongst the lower Furness Fells and is a predominately a pastoral agricultural landscape. In the lower valleys, historic field systems of (mainly) pre-18th century date enclose irregular fields of improved pasture for grazing and silage. Higher on the open fell, rough grasslands support stock grazing. Lake edges with mature trees and small woods give a parkland character to some areas.
- 3.6 Drystone walls form the majority of the historic boundaries, constructed of local slate and limestone, reflecting the geological identity of the area. The same stones have

¹ Gov.UK [Online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences> (accessed on 09/01/18)

² NCA 19. South Cumbria Low Fells [Online] Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4754470> (accessed on 09/01/18)



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Key

- suggested survey areas 2017
- Ancient and Semi-Natural woodland
- Ancient replanted woodland

0 1km

been used to construct the local built heritage of the area, ranging from isolated farmsteads to small hamlets and villages. Most traditional buildings date from the late 16th century onwards, with many featuring the characteristic Lakeland slate roofs and white rendered walls.

Glossary

3.7 Across the country there is considerable regional variation in the terminology used to describe certain landscape features. The list below details the various terms used during the survey and their definition:

- **Charcoal stack:** a term referring to the mound created by the stacking of coppice poles or rods around a central pole before covering with leaves, bracken, earth and turf to reduce oxygen in the controlled burning of underwood to produce charcoal. The terms 'kiln' 'clamp' and 'hearth' are also regularly used to describe this method of charcoal firing.
- **Coppice:** the practice of cutting trees back to the ground to stimulate multi-shoot regrowth, usually in cycles of 7–10 years, but up to a maximum of 25 years dependant on the species of tree and what the wood is used for. Coppicing creates a constant supply of 'underwood' without exhausting the woodlands.
- **Coppice hag or panel:** subdivisions within a wood used to manage the coppice cycle of growing and harvesting.
- **Pitstead:** the regional term given to charcoal-burning sites or platforms. The inclusion of the word 'pit' is believed to derive from the earliest days of charcoal manufacture when a pit was dug and deadwood burnt within it. In more general terms a 'pitstead' refers to a platform, either a simple level area of ground or cut into the slope on one side with a bank to the other. The charcoal stack was then built on top of the platform.
- **Smoot:** an opening in a wall designed to allow the movement of animals through the boundary. The size varies depending on the size of animal intended to use the smoot. Rabbit-sized smoots were most common during this survey; fitted with a self-acting door these acted as traps, furnishing meat for the woodsman's table.
- **Standard or timber standard:** timber is distinct from wood or underwood as it

specifically refers to mature single trunk specimens harvested for building materials. In a ‘coppice and standards’ wood these large trees would be dotted throughout areas of coppicing to allow both products to be generated.

- **Underwood:** the term used for the new harvest of poles from a coppiced wood.

4.0 THE WOODLAND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE AREA

4.1 The area between Lake Windermere and Coniston Water forms one of the largest areas of dense and interconnected woodland in England and includes ASNW, SNW, managed conifer plantations and parkland. On the upland slopes there are blocks of important oak woods (mainly sessile oak), while birch and rowan grow on lower slopes, ash and hazel on the limestone, and alder in wetter areas and along stream sides, where small-leaved lime also grows. Extensive stands of yew are also to be found and occasionally juniper on the upper moorland fringes (NCA 19).

4.2 In the past, these conifer, mixed and broadleaved woodlands would have been a hive of industrial activity, providing the raw material for the manufacture of bobbins, hurdles, brooms, brushes, barrels, hedging stakes, furniture, fence posts, clog soles and walking sticks, as well as for charcoal production and firewood. The woods would have also directed supported smaller crafts industries such as basket weaving. Some of the principle features of the managed woodland are examined below.

Methods of woodland management

4.3 Coppicing trees is one of the most ancient methods of woodland management. With its origins in later prehistory, coppicing was first recorded in Cumbria in the 14th century, and has been established in Rusland since 1510 (Jones 2015, 53). It is designed to ensure a regular crop of raw material from broad-leaf trees, whilst protecting against the exhaustion of the woodland resource. It involves cutting trees down to ground level in cycles, dependant on their species, but usually between 7 and 10 years, although up to a maximum of 25 years. The cut stem will then produce several new shoots, known as ‘poles’, which grow to a diameter of 5-6 inches in around 15 years to become the next harvest. With time, coppiced trees or ‘coppice stools’ can expand to several meters in diameter (Plate 3). Different species were coppiced for different uses: for example, hornbeam and alder for charcoal; oak for bark and timber; and sweet chestnut for stakes, fencing and hop poles (rods to support growing hop plants).



Plate 3. Old coppiced trees can be found throughout the project area (example from High Wood).

- 4.4 Often a wood would be formed of timber ‘standards’ (large, single stem trees grown to produce timber for building) with coppiced ‘underwood’ beneath. Once fully grown, the standards would be felled and others allowed to grow to provide a continuous supply of timber. Oak was the most common standard tree. The ‘coppice and standards’ method of management is the most commonly used in the woods around Rusland (Plate 4).
- 4.5 The underwood was differentiated from timber by law as well as by its creation and use, and while the ownership of the valuable timber was usually held by the lord of the manor, the right to harvest underwood was one of the Rights of the Common. Known as ‘estover’ this granted a lord’s tenants the right to take limbs of timber for repairs to buildings and making farm implements and hurdles, and deadwood for the use of fuel.³

³ Foundation for Common Land [Online] Available at: <http://www.foundationforcommonland.org.uk/rights-of-common> (accessed on 09/01/18)



Plate 4. A mature single trunk timber standard (right) with coppicing in Quaker's Wood.

Markers and boundaries

- 4.6 Woodlands may also include pollards. These are created in a similar way to coppicing, except the tree is cut at the crown (usually 2-3m up the trunk) to protect the new shoots from grazing animals. Pollarding was often used in traditional wood pasture, where both grazing and wood extraction took place at the same time (Rackham 2000).
- 4.7 Marker trees, known as 'stubs', created by coppicing about 1m up the trunk, were sometimes located along on old boundary and often occur in older woodland. Similarly out grown laid hedges, usually easily recognised by the accumulation on horizontal growing branches (Plate 5), are also common. Boundaries can provide clues as to the origin of the wood and range from substantial stone walls to banks and ditches, the profiles of which can help date the land allotment and suggests its historic use (*ibid.*).



Plate 5. The lone survivor of a former laid (or plashed) hedge in Quaker's Wood.

Charcoal/charcoal burning

- 4.8 Charcoal is created through the controlled heating of underwood species, such as oak, alder, hornbeam, willow and ash, with limited oxygen supply to create pure carbon. A levelled, often circular or oval platform, was created on which cut lengths of underwood (known as 'shanklings') were stacked around a central stake before the whole mound was covered with soil and turf to create a flattened dome-shaped structure, often called a 'clamp' or 'kiln' (Bowden 2000, 23; Plate 6). The central stake was then removed and the stack lit via the resultant flue. Once the flue was plugged, the stack would be continuously monitored over several days of burning. At the end of this process, the wood was reduced to charcoal and was loaded into bags or panniers to be transported. It was principally use in iron smelting and the making of gunpowder. Evidence of charcoal burning is prevalent throughout the Rusland area and potentially dates to the medieval period. By the early 20th century the demand for production slowed as coke and coal eventually overtook charcoal as the main source of fuel for smelting (Bowden 2000, 6; Winchester 1987, 104).



Plate 6. Alfred Heaton Cooper's 1908 painting 'Charcoal Burning at Bouth' depicts the practice of making charcoal in the Rusland Valley around the turn of the 20th century. Note the smouldering stack in the foreground and woodman's hut behind.

Saw pits

- 4.9 After a timber standards had been felled, it was common to process the trunks near the source to avoid the transportation of excessive amounts of waste product. Saw pits are therefore often located close to trees grown for lumber harvest. They were created by digging a deep rectangular pit, over which a framework was erected to support a tree trunk while it was sawn through from above and below to create planks. Once abandoned, these features were either deliberately or naturally infilled to create shallow, elongated depressions in the ground, sometimes with a corresponding mound of excavated soil and usually near an access track.

Bark peeling and tanning:

- 4.10 Oak bark was gathered in woodlands during the spring for its tannin content; a product used in the chemical treatment of animal skins to produce leather. Between 1780 and 1850, a boom in leather production resulted in a significantly higher demand for oak bark, with thousands of acres of woodland being given over to the planting of oak underwood (Rackham 2000, 46). As a process, bark-peeling does not leave any permanent trace—save the proliferation of oak trees—however, a small

number of tanneries from this period are known to have existed near coppiced woods in Cumbria, including one recorded in Rusland (Jones 2015, 57). Agricultural barns on the woodland margins may have served as storage for harvested bark (Bowden, 2000).

- 4.11 By far the most common evidence of this practice, however, are the remains of bark peelers' huts (Plate 7). These were more substantial than the charcoal burners' huts, bark peeling requiring a higher proportion of time spent dwelling in the woods. Stone-constructed huts, with chimneys and dwarf walls to support timber and turf roofs, are usually attributed to this class of woodsman.



Plate 7. Volunteer Mervyn records a woodman's hut in High Wood (5/008).

Charcoal burner's huts

- 4.12 In addition to the bark-peelers, charcoal burners were also required to live for short periods of time in the woods to monitor the firing process. Their huts were typically more temporary in nature than those of the bark peelers, built from wood, wattle and turf. The only stone element was usually the chimney; this is often the only surviving above ground visible evidence of the structure.
- 4.13 Previous woodland surveys in the area (OAN 2010) have identified possible evidence of even more ephemeral structures. These comprised shallow sub-rectangular or

circular hollows often found near a collection of pitsteads, interpreted as the remains of temporary shelters similar to a windbreak or wattle ‘tent’ erected to protect the charcoal burner from the elements while they monitored the firing process.

Quarrying

- 4.14 The geology of the area, with its naturally occurring rock outcrops, saw the proliferation of a number of small quarrying operations. Stone was used as a building material in the construction of farms and barns, as well as in boundary walls, hut foundations, kilns, revetment walls round charcoal platforms, stone-edging and metalling of tracks, and along culverted watercourses. The local limestone was also burnt in kilns to produce quick lime for mortar and for use as fertiliser to increase the productivity of the agricultural land. Worked faces—visible as unnatural square or rectangular cuttings in rock outcrops—were identified at several sites across the area, as well as loading platforms and stone working debris, all of which supply evidence of historic quarrying.

Potash Production

- 4.15 As early as the 12th century, deadwood, twigs and bracken were burned in large circular ‘potash’ kilns and the resultant ash was mixed with lime and tallow to clean wool. Potash was also an important product in the textile industry, used as a mordant in the fixing of dyes. Examples of potash kilns are known from the Rusland Valley with sites recorded on the HER close to the study area (HER 60477). Some kilns were large, stone-lined structures featuring a distinct loading or venting flue, while others were more simple in form, surviving today as only a circular depression in the ground. These were sometimes reused as woodsman’s huts. A collapsed and grassed over potash kiln can be difficult to distinguish from other common features unless evidence of the substantial circular walls survive.⁴

⁴ Potash kilns [Online] Available at: <http://www.cumbria-industries.org.uk/a-z-of-industries/potash-kilns> (accessed on 10/10/17)

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS BY WOODLAND

Arklid Great Wood; eastern conifer plantation (001)

Area	17 hectares
Survey date	10/04
Surveyors	Lily, Tim, Ken
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	3
% surveyed	<90
Constraints	Conifers

- 5.1 The first area surveyed was the easternmost block of a group of woods known as ‘Arklid Great Woods’ (Fig 4), located above the Crake Valley in the north-east corner of the survey area. This east section, wood **001**, is currently a conifer plantation but is shown as rough, open ground on both the 1850 and 1890 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Plate 9). The block is bounded to the east by Bletherbarrow Gill, to the south by Bletherbarrow Lane and to the north and west by open pasture. A substantial stone wall marks the north boundary, dividing the wood from the rough grazing (Plate 8). To the west the conifer block is separated from the deciduous broadleaf woodland (Arklid Great Wood; survey area 002) by a second drystone wall (2/001).



Plate 8. Drystone wall and conifers in Arklid Great Wood (1/001).

- 5.2 For the most part the area was surveyed in transects on a fixed bearing, however

dense underwood and scrub made some sections near Bletherbarrow Gill inaccessible. A clear felled area to the south was subject to a more general walkover survey rather than close transects. Evidence of the planting and felling regimes inherent in the management of the commercial conifer plantation were apparent throughout—including deep plough scars and residual tree stumps and branches—and limited the survey potential of the block.



Plate 9. A dead hawthorn tree, a relic of earlier land-use. This would have been growing in open moorland before the planting of the conifer plantation that starved it of light. Arklid Great Wood (001).

- 5.3 Three features were recorded in the wood: the surviving remains of a former boundary wall (1/001) dating to at least 1850; an associated track (1/002) still used for access; and an agricultural building (1/003) on the southern margin of the wood. The building is shown on the 1850 OS map and could be 18th century in date. It was in a ruinous state, with several collapsing walls and no roof. A deer fence around the area

prevented access to the building but from the exterior the structure appears to have been extensively modified. The First Edition OS map shows the building as T-shaped in plan but today it survives as a rectangular two cell structure. The building is almost certainly agricultural in function, although its proximity to Great Aklid Woods suggests that it may have also been used for bark storage in spring.

Arklid Great Wood; western broadleaf area including Underland Wood and Ridding Spring (002)

Area	17 hectares
Survey date	11/04, 13/04
Surveyors	Brian, Sally, Alison, Ken L, Mervyn, Russ, Sue
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	35
% surveyed	<90
Constraints	Conifers, steep ground, overgrown areas

- 5.4 The western area of Arklid Great Wood lies on ground rising to the north, bounded by a drystone boundary wall from rough grazing of the open fell (Fig. 6). To the south it is bounded by pasture fields, to the east by Arklid Great Wood (001) and west by High Wood (005). The northern section of the wood is mainly open mixed broadleaf, classified as an area of ASNW, although there is a block of old conifer plantation on steep ground to the south that is classed as ‘replanted ancient woodland’.
- 5.5 Most of the wood was surveyed in transects on a fixed bearing but further south, where the wood includes an offshoot of Underland Wood and Ridding Spring (both replanted ancient woodland), the dense undergrowth was impenetrable in places. In Ridding Spring, recent timber operations had also caused considerable ground disturbance. These areas were all subject to a general walkover survey rather than close transects.
- 5.6 Two historic boundary walls (2/001 & 2/020) were recorded, both shown on the 1850 First Edition OS map. A short (6m) north-northwest to south-southeast aligned section of ruinous wall, unrelated to any discernible historic boundary (2/003), was also recorded. The function and date of this feature remains unclear, although it may have been related to water management.
- 5.7 The wood also contained three tracks (Plate 10). Two of these—2/021 and 2/032—were pronounced routes incised into the hillside and indicated on the 1850 OS map, while the third (2/004) was more indistinct and identifiable only by a narrow break in

the trees. All the tracks follow a sinuous course linking together charcoal pitsteads. Several pitsteads were recorded on the line of each track (e.g. 2/018 and 2/019), providing evidence of how charcoal production progressed through the wood, linking together old and active stacks.

- 5.8 Twenty-two charcoal pitsteads were recorded in wood 002; the majority of these were oval-shaped, measuring approximately 7 to 8m across. Most of the pitsteads had a distinct profile, comprising a steep cut into the northern slope of the hill, a flat platform for firing and a downcast bank to the south. Unlike the Arklid Great Wood plantation (001), where no features pre-dating the conifers were recorded, several pitsteads were identified in the conifer block in the south part of wood 002. This is likely to be because 002 is ancient woodland replanted with conifers (PAWS) rather than modern conifer planted on former open land, as was the case at 001.



Plate 10. Brian, Penny, Ken and Alison recording track 2/004 in Arklid Great Wood.

- 5.9 In Underland Wood, a large level area (2/027) was recorded. This was enclosed by a revetment wall to the south-east and a drystone boundary wall to the north-west, and appears to be the base of a charcoal stack or possibly a storage area. It was notably located with relatively easy access to both Bletcherbarrow Lane and the road through

the Crake Valley; both are connected to the wood via tracks 2/021 and 2/032 and are shown on the 1850 and 1890 OS maps.

Arklid Intake (003)

Area	9 hectares
Survey date	12/04
Surveyors	Liz, Roger, Alison, Chris
Existing features	0
Features recorded by survey	1
% surveyed	>20
Constraints	Overgrown, conifers

- 5.10 As the name suggests, Arklid Intake (Fig. 5) is a teardrop-shaped, discrete block of woodland, historically ‘taken in’ from the surrounding common grazing land of the fell. It lies centrally within the northern block of the survey area, surrounded by a continuous drystone boundary wall (3/001). The wall is in good condition, standing on average 1.5m high by 0.65m wide and includes a number of rabbit-sized smoots along its length, each measuring on average 0.3m wide by 0.2m high (Plate 11).



Plate 11. Rabbit-sized smoot in Arklid Intake (003) boundary wall.

- 5.11 Today the wood has a high percentage of densely-planted conifers with an understorey of impenetrable brambles and saplings. However, historic imagery on

Google Earth indicates that the entire area was clear felled as recently as 2003. The overall viability of the area for survey was assessed during the walk into the block via the public footpath and ultimately classed as unsuitable for survey at present.

Stock Wood (004)

Area	62 hectares
Survey dates	12/04
Surveyors	Liz, Roger, Alison, Chris
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	4
% surveyed	25
Constraints	Overgrown

- 5.12 Stock Wood (Fig. 5) is located near the Arklid group of woods in the north-western block of the survey area. It is surrounded by rough pasture on all sides except to the south, where it joins Bankland Wood. The eastern boundary follows the course of Colton Beck.



Plate 12. Track leading through Stock Wood (004). The dense understorey visible on each side made transect survey in this area impossible.

- 5.13 The woodland is classed as mixed, with both ASNW and PAWS present. The division between the conifers and broadleaf species was not as pronounced as observed

elsewhere in the area but was rather more mixed, with denser growth punctuated by pockets of more open ground. This made transect survey difficult and instead a route was walked followed the west and north boundary where accessible via a substantial track shown on the modern OS map. Travelling south on the track, the wood on either side showed extensive evidence of forestry management, including recent timber felling.

- 5.14 A largely collapsed and occasionally indistinct former drystone boundary wall (4/001) was recorded along the northern margin of the wood. This feature is visible on the 1890 OS map. In more recent times, the track has been widened, forming a large trackhead for the turning of forestry vehicles; however, a section of the older track (4/002) is still clearly visible (Plate 13). This branched off in a north-west direction through an area of extensive grown-out coppicing. The track, therefore, pre-dates recent timber operations and appears to have been associated with a historic landscape exploited for charcoal production and other woodland industries.



Plate 13. Coppiced trees and old track 002 Stock Wood (004).

- 5.15 A general walkover survey was carried out across an accessible area of the wood north and east of the modern trackhead, where the terrain descended towards Colton Beck, creating low-lying level areas prone to marshy conditions. In this area, a wide

linear feature (4/003), presumed to be a track, was observed running north-northeast to south-southwest. This does not appear on the 19th-century OS maps. The track was 2.7m wide with stone-edging in places and had a shallow ditch to the west, created by a parallel linear stone-edged channel. A second stone-edged channel (4/004), measuring 0.55m wide by 0.3m deep, was recorded branching off to the east towards Colton Beck; this may have been a drainage feature. This low-lying area of the track would have probably been prone to water-logging (it was notably wet in places during the survey), suggesting the need for some form of water management.

- 5.16 A further possible track was noted (but not recorded due to time constraints) terminating at a levelled clearing near Colton Beck. Though no pitsteads were positively identified, a number of small, level areas were noted. These lacked the distinct cutting and bank profile associated with the pitsteads observed in woods with steeper terrain but could have accommodated a charcoal stack.
- 5.17 As a whole, Stock Wood was considered to have limited survey potential and, as such, would be considered a low priority for any further survey during Season 2. However, the small clearing near Colton Beck (see above) may warrant future investigation.

High Wood (005)

Area	29 hectares
Survey dates	18/04, 20/04, 21/04, 24/04, 25/04
Surveyors	Brian, Mervyn, Philip, Kathy, Rae, Geoff, Derek, Sue, Ken L, Liz, Roger, Alison, Alex, Ken D, Colin.
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	80
% surveyed	<75
Constraints	Steep terrain (effecting access for survey and wall and track mapping)

- 5.18 High Wood (Fig. 6) forms the northern extension of the Arklid group of woods and lies on ground rising to the east, above the Crake Valley, near High Nibthwaite, in the north-western sector of the survey area.
- 5.19 The deeply incised gorge of Caws Beck forms the north boundary of the wood, with a small outlying parcel of land on the lower slopes of Brock Barrow. To the south and east the wood joins Arklid Great Wood, but there is not a permanent boundary dividing the two. On the east side, the wood opens out onto rough pasture with the open fell beyond. Its western perimeter joins the verdant fields of the lower Crake

Valley, extending down towards the unclassified road that runs along the west shore of Lake Coniston.

- 5.20 Generally, the character of High Wood is fairly open, mixed broadleaf; the majority classed as ASNW, with PAWS along the southern fringes (Plate 14). Evidence of historic coppicing occurs frequently throughout the wood. Access and visibility were usually very good and almost the whole area was surveyed by walking transects on a fixed bearing except where very steep ground made this unsafe. These areas included the woods on either side of Caws Beck and some areas along the north-west margins of the wood.



Plate 14. High Wood is an open area of ASNW on the steep, upper slopes of the Crake Valley.

- 5.21 Forty-four pitsteads were recorded in High Wood. Just over half of these were oval or ellipse-shaped rather than circular and most were fairly large; the circular pitsteads measuring 7m in diameter and the oval ones 6–7m in length (Plate 15). At least eight included small revetment walls, including 5/036, which was cut into a steep section of ground. Associated with this feature were significant quantities of tumbled stone, cleared from the area to create space for the platform, and a 1.5m high retaining wall.

Similarly, pitstead 5/073 featured a large level platform created by the construction of a wall 9.5m long and 1.5m high. This feature was located near the western edge of the wood, close to the road through the Crake Valley, and there was some evidence to suggest that the old pitstead had been reused as a storage and transport hub once charcoal production had ceased.



Plate 15. A well-constructed example of a pitstead in High Wood (5/037).

- 5.22 Generally, the pitsteads occurred where natural terraces had formed across the east-to-west sloping terrain of the wood. However, they were also found on the low-lying western margins of the wood and across the steep slopes where High Wood adjoins Arklid Great Wood. Indeed, pitsteads were seen from above on a slope of such a steep gradient it was unsafe to survey.
- 5.23 The wood contains numerous relict boundaries and several were recorded aligned east to west, following the rise of the slope (5/029, 033, 034, 040, 041, 062 & 064). These were largely semi-ruinous and moss-covered, suggesting considerable age. All except 5/62 (likely to connect higher up to 5/029) were absent from the 1850 OS map. The walls are probably the remains of historic subdivisions within the wood, likely relating to historic 'rights to work' or coppice hags (see Section 6)

- 5.24 Three woodmen's huts were recorded (5/008, 5/047, 5/058), all with distinctive stone-constructed, beehive-shaped hearths. Hut 5/008 has low turf walls that define the footprint, 5/047 had circular low stone walls and 5/058 had no discernible wall foundations (Plate 16).



Plate 16. *The largely intact hearth of a former woodman's hut, one of three such features found in High Wood (5/058).*

- 5.25 Thirteen tracks were recorded crossing the wood (5/006, 014, 018, 021, 035, 038, 043, 044, 051, 054, 072, 077 & 079). It is highly likely that these would have originally formed part of a more cohesive network than that suggested by the remains visible today. Indeed, 5/035, 5/038 and 5/072 seem to link together when plotted, as do 5/018, 5/054 and 5/079. The fact that many of these tracks are not shown on the First Edition OS may indicate that the network was under construction when the map was surveyed in the late 1840s. The tracks varied greatly in character, from those with pronounced profiles incised into the hill by centuries of use (5/038 & 5/018), to simple linear breaks in the tree cover that suggest a track was once located there (5/006, 5/043 & 5/044). The tracks follow a sinuous, rather than straight route, linking together the pitsteads spread across the area (Plate 17).

- 5.26 On at least two occasions (5/049, 5/066), evidence of attempts to manage the flow of the natural watercourses was observed. This generally involved the placement of large boulders along sections of a stream to divert water away from an area that would otherwise be prone to waterlogging.



Plate 17. Alison and Geoff mark two forks of an old track linking pitsteads in High Wood (5/054).

Quaker's Wood & Rook How (006)

Area (hectares)	6 hectares
Survey date	27/04, 28/04
Surveyors	Mervyn, Lily, Tim, Alison, Vanessa
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	35
% surveyed	<80
Constraints	Steep, overgrown area in northern half of wood.

- 5.27 Quaker's Wood (combined with Rook How) (Fig. 8) is located in the north-eastern survey block. The eastern boundary of the wood is formed by an unclassified road and the west boundary by Bell Beck. Open pasture lies to the south and north of the wood.

- 5.28 The wood is open, mixed broadleaf, classed as ASNW, with evidence of historic coppicing throughout. It includes one area of well-established conifer and is divided in half by a boundary fence that runs east to west; this replaced an earlier historic drystone wall. In the northern half of the wood, deer control measures have resulted in the growth of dense understorey that proved difficult to survey. One area of higher ground, around a rock outcrop, proved impenetrable and was abandoned, but the remainder was surveyed by walking transects on a fixed bearing.
- 5.29 Today, one of the primary functions of the southern section of the wood is recreational use by groups engaged in woodland crafts. Evidence of this was apparent in the creation of pleasant routes through and around this part of the wood, but some of these may follow historic paths (Plate 18). Gathering spaces have also been created, some with benches or other seating, and an area near Rook How House and Centre has been terraced for planting. Again, echoes of former historic activities may be fossilised in some of these later arrangements, but it is now difficult to separate the new from the old.



Plate 18. Stone-edged modern paths through Quaker's Wood may have earlier origins.

- 5.30 Both areas of the wood produced evidence of charcoal burning, with 18 pitsteads

recorded across the area (Plate 19). The majority of these were circular, levelled areas between 6 and 7m in diameter. The absence of the characteristic cut and bank profile is probably due to the broadly level topography of the area. The wood also contains a number of tracks and boundary walls.

- 5.31 One unusual feature was structure 6/019, the square foundations of a building locally reported to be a water tank dating to the 1930s. The upper courses of the structure have recently been rebuilt by children to create a 'fort'.



Plate 19. Lily, Tim and Mervyn record a large pitstead with a revetment wall in Quaker's Wood (6/018)

- 5.32 The wood also contains the well-preserved remains of a woodsman's hut (6/035) comprised of low, turf-covered, circular banks that created an interior measuring 2.6m wide by 2m long. It featured an almost intact stone-constructed hearth and chimney, which was located at the west end of the structure. Nearby were two shallow depressions (6/034) located 1.5m apart, both measuring approximately 3.3m by 1m by 0.4m deep. These may have been formed by the excavation of material to create the hut. A similar sized pair of elongated hollows were recorded in High Wood near a woodsman's hut recorded with pitstead 5/059.

Stricely Wood and Spring, Brewer Wood and Sawrey Stricely (007, 008, 009)

Area	38 hectares (includes Stony Hazel)
Survey date	02/05, 03/05
Surveyors	Brian, Jennifer, Geoff, Mervyn,
Existing features	0
No. new features recorded	33
% surveyed	>80 (007), 25 (009), 75 (009)
Constraints	Steep terrain, overgrown

5.33 Stricely Wood and Spring (007), Brewer Wood (008) and Sawrey Stricely (009) (Fig. 9) form a block of woods that, along with Stony Hazel Wood (010), form the north-east section of the survey area, situated near Rusland Church and Reading Rooms. To the south, this block is bounded by an unclassified road and to the east and north by further areas of woodland. Only one of these, Stricely Intake, was included within the larger survey area, although owing to recent clear-felling this was not surveyed as part of Season 1. The impact of the clear felling would also make it a low priority for Season 2. The western boundary of the block is formed by Force Beck.



Plate 20. Geoff, Brian and Jennifer stand below a large mature tree in Stricely Spring (007).

5.34 Stricely Wood and Spring, Brewer Wood and Sawrey Stricely are all open, broadleaf

woodlands, classed as ASNW. In several parts of the wood, very mature tree specimens were noted that could be grown out timber standards of beech, yew and oak (Plate 20). Elsewhere coppicing, ranging from ancient to modern, was present.

- 5.35 These woods are all under active woodland management programmes, which include deer control, tree thinning and felling, and modern charcoal production (Stricely Wood). The understorey is notably dense where deer have been excluded. As a result, there were areas of Brewer Wood that could not be surveyed, including an entire block called High Crag Wood. Some areas were affected by steep terrain, notably the central area of Stricely Wood and Spring and along the course of Force Beck. However, the majority of the area was accessible and was surveyed by walking transects on a fixed bearing
- 5.36 The majority of the features recorded were circular, or almost circular, pitsteads with an average diameter of 6 to 7m. These were created on levelled areas of cleared wood rather than the distinct cut and bank profiling seen in the steeper woodland.



Plate 21. *One of two almost identical woodman's huts in Stricely Wood & Spring, with stone-constructed dwarf walls and an off-set entrance and hearth (7/011).*

- 5.37 Stricely Wood (007) contained a network of tracks (7/003 and 7/004), not recorded on

the historic OS maps of the area. As noted in other woods, these followed a meandering course that linked together pitsteads and the remains of a woodsman's hut (7/002). In one location, the track intersected a watercourse running through the wood where considerable stonework was noted, suggesting a natural crossing point may have been enhanced to provide access not only over the stream but also through the marshy ground on either bank.

- 5.38 Stricely Wood and Spring (007) also contained two very well-preserved woodsman's huts (7/004 and 7/011) (Plate 21). Constructed entirely of stone, both featured a beehive chimney and hearth at one end, with 0.7m thick dwarf walls enclosing rectangular interiors of similar internal dimensions—2.8m by 2.2m (7/011) and 3m by 2.7m (7/004). Both huts also had an entrance slightly off-centre in the front wall.

Stony Hazel (010)

Area	38 hectares (includes Stricely Woods)
Survey date	04/05, 05/05
Surveyors	Ken D, Geoff, Derek, Alan, Stephe, Dave, Astrid
Existing features	1
No. new features recorded	25
% surveyed	90
Constraints	Patches of undergrowth, rock outcrop.

- 5.39 Stony Hazel Wood (Fig. 9) is an open, broadleaf ASNW including (but not limited to) oak, birch, ash, hazel, beech and holly. It also contains indigenous conifer species, such as yew, that include some mature specimens. Visibility and access were both good at the time of survey, making it possible to walk the whole wood in transects on a fixed bearing except for a small overgrown area near the Reading Rooms and steep ground associated with a rock outcrop towards the north-west and south-east of the wood.
- 5.40 The survey identified and recorded 16 charcoal pitsteads, the majority of which were oval-shaped with dimensions averaging 7m by 6m. The pitsteads varied in form from simple levelled areas to platforms with a cut and bank profile. The latter ranged from shallow to well-defined profiles, especially on steeper sloping ground where two of the pitsteads had low revetment walls (10/013 and 10/016).
- 5.41 The moss-covered remains of a small hearth structure (10/020) were recorded, which were believed to be the last surviving remnant of a woodsman's hut. This comprised several rounded boulders crudely arranged to form a distinct square fireplace and was

the only domestic feature found in Stony Hazel. The hut had no discernible walls, although a levelled area in front of the hearth was suggestive of a structure of some form attached to the hearth.

- 5.42 Stony Hazel Wood contains the scheduled remains of a bloomery forge. Apart for the forge complex, which was located beside Force Beck on the woods western margin, other features possibly associated with the construction of the site were also recorded. These included a network of tracks (10/004, 10/007 and 10/023) (Plate 22), which proved more extensive than that shown on the historic maps of the area. One track ran downslope to Force Beck where there was extensive evidence of water management, including a number of stone-constructed reservoirs, damns, weirs and sluices. However, this area lay outside the survey area and was not recorded in detail.



Plate 22. Astrid, Dave, Alan and Clare mark the route of two old tracks departing from the main track running through Stony Hazel Wood (10/007).

- 5.43 A level platform was identified in association with track 10/023 and interpreted as a storage and loading area for either raw or processed material awaiting transportation. Near this platform were several quarried rock faces cut into natural stone outcrops (10/017) and surrounded by associated stone-working debris. It is likely that stone for

the construction of the forge and other features was quarried from these areas and potentially loaded and moved via the track. It is also reasonable to assumed that later, once the forge was in production, charcoal and iron were moved using the same track network.

Sales Bank Wood; northern area (011)

Area	11 hectares
Survey date	08/05
Surveyors	Astrid, Alan, Chris
Existing features	0
No. new features surveyed	14
% surveyed	>50
Constraints	Undergrowth, woodland management (felling)

- 5.44 The wood known as ‘Sales Bank’ is a parcel of woodland located in the south-west section of the survey area (Fig. 11). It lies immediately north of the main Sales Bank Wood and south of Bessy Bank Lane and Park Wood. Sales Bank is an open broadleaf woodland featuring oak, birch, holly, hazel and yew, and is classed as ASNW. Evidence of historic coppicing abounds and some specimen trees are of considerable maturity. The southern margin of the wood is formed by a wire and post fence, beyond which is Sales Bank Wood. Here the ground slopes steeply on either bank of an unnamed stream (a tributary of the Colton Beck), which bisects this section of the wood.
- 5.45 The east and west boundaries of the wood border agricultural grazing land and in one area encroaches into a neighbouring field, creating a small area of wood pasture. Pitsteads were noted in this location, indicating that the wood had formerly extended across the site.
- 5.46 The northern border of the wood is formed by Bessy Bank Lane. To the north, areas have been clear felled in places and in others deer fencing has allowed the proliferation of undergrowth to make significant areas impenetrable. Where practical, and almost exclusively in the southern area, survey was carried out via walking transects on a fixed bearing. Where this was not possible, areas were subject to a more general walkover. The wood contains evidence of charcoal production in the form of pitsteads. The standard form observed was oval-shaped with dimensions ranging from 7m by 8m down to 5m by 5m, the average being 7m by 6.5m. All featured a cutting and bank that created a level earthwork platform (Plate 23). The majority were located on sloping ground on either side of the unnamed stream running through the wood. A network of tracks, one with a wide stone-edged profile

and parallel ditch (11/006), were recorded in the wood and linked together pitsteads in a similar pattern to that noted in other woods.



Plate 23. Pitstead in Sales Bank Wood with the distinct cutting and bank profile visible (11/004).

- 5.47 The remains of a stone-constructed hut (11/012) were discovered immediately adjacent to an access track in a small spur of wood adjacent to Bessy Bank Lane. This area was overgrown and had been subject to felling fairly recently, making both access and visibility challenging. Though fairly ruinous compared to examples elsewhere, the hut was large with external dimensions of 5m by 3.4m. A sizeable ramshackled rubble pile, assumed to be the remains of a beehive-shaped hearth, was recorded at one end. Immediately to the rear of the hut was a shallow pit, partially filled with 19th-century, waste including glass bottles, china and enamel ware. This is believed to be a Victorian rubbish pit associated with the dwelling.

Little Bank Wood, to boundary with Bell Wood (012)

Area	21 hectares
Survey date	9/05, 10/05
Surveyors	Alan, Astrid, Philip, Pauline, Liz, Roger, Colin, Geoff, Jennifer
Existing features	0
No. of new features recorded	40
% surveyed	80
Constraints	Conifers, clear felled area, steep ground.

5.48 Little Bank Wood is situated on rising ground above the Crake Valley (Fig. 12). It extends south from the drystone wall that forms the northern boundary with Gill Bank Wood to the track along the boundary with Bell Wood. To the east lies rough pasture and open fell, while to the west is farmland of the lower Crake Valley.



Plate 24. Widely-spaced mature beech trees line the westernwest boundary of Little Bank Wood.

5.49 In the main, the area was surveyed by walking transects on a fixed bearing except for: an area in the eastern part of the wood, which was excluded because it had recently been felled; an area west of the conifer plantation where the gradient became too steep to survey safely; and the conifer plantation. The trees were mainly mixed

- broadleaf, except in the felled area, and replanted conifer block. A line of very mature beech trees was noted that marked the west boundary with the Crake Valley pasture (Plate 24). The southern area of the wood was ASNW, while all other areas were ancient replanted woodland (PAWS).
- 5.50 Twenty-eight pitsteads were recorded in the broadleaf areas of the wood, with GPS references taken on a further two noted during a walk-through of the conifer plantation (12/039 and 12/040). These served to indicate that certain coniferous woods (replanted from broadleaf, or not being actively managed for commercial timber operations) may potentially contain archaeological features,
- 5.51 The recorded pitsteads were either oval, oval-shaped or circular. The dimensions varied, with the average being approximately 6.5m in diameter (circular) or 6m by 7m (oval). A significant number had a formal revetment wall or stone-enhanced earth bank.
- 5.52 A commemorative stone (12/017) inscribed 'CDW Replanted 1926' was recorded in the wood. The 'CD' probably refers to Colton District, the stone marking the planting of a conifer plantation. The date, 1926, may suggest this was part of a state-sponsored post-war work scheme in the period of economic slump leading up to the Great Depression.
- 5.53 A gate post located on an historic boundary wall (12/009) was part of a 'hek' post—an upright slate slab with a series of square holes designed to take the squared end of a pole (Plate 25). The corresponding gate post would have had round holes—the squaring of one end serving to prevent the rubbing free of fully circular poles by stock. The gap between the apertures, and thus the poles, was smaller towards the base of the gate post to prevent young stock escaping. The gatepost was not *in situ* (it sat flush with the wall preventing the insertion of poles) and its pair was absent.
- 5.54 A circular stonework feature (12/013) was recorded in the wood (Plate 26). Initially this was interpreted as a kiln because of its modest dimensions (too small to be a hut), but it was built up against a tree estimated to be up to 100 years old based on the girth of the trunk. The stonework of the feature was very loose, making its survival over a long period unlikely. The elevated position of the structure, on the bankside with good panoramic views across the wood, would suggest it could be a small shooting hide, probably dating to the early to mid-20th century.



Plate 25. Distinct 'Hek' gatepost in Little Bank Wood (12/009).



Plate 26. Circular stone structure in Little Bank Wood, possibly used for shooting and built within the last century (12/013).

6.0 DISCUSSION

Pitsteads: charcoal production

- 6.1 The most commonly encountered archaeological features across the survey area were charcoal production sites in the form of pitsteads. In total, 161 pitsteads were identified, accounting for more than half the sites recorded during Season 1. They were found in each of the broadleaf woods surveyed, often in great numbers, and the overwhelming majority were easily identified and classed as ‘absolute’ in respect of the certainty of interpretation.



Plate 27. Level platform of a typical pitstead in High Wood (Type A), note the cutting to the right and bank to the left, and the gradient of the hillslope behind (5/037).

- 6.2 Two broad types of pitstead were identified: **Type A** were level, usually circular, cleared areas, and **Type B** were oval or ellipse-shaped platforms cut into a slope. The latter usually featured a distinctive profile cut and corresponding upcast bank (Plate 27). Where the slope was steep, or the platform very large, there was often additional stone revetment (e.g. 5/023, 037, and 080; 6/018; 10/016; and 12/005, 008, 014, and 015) and in some cases retaining walls of considerable size (2/027, 5/036 and 5/073) (Plate 28). It is apparent that the terrain largely dictated the form of such features, with

platforms (Type B) found on steeper gradients, and cleared areas (Type A) in the more level parts of the wood.



Plate 28. A crude revetment walling round a pitstead in Little Bank Wood(12/022).

- 6.3 A noted general trend was to find pitsteads arranged across natural level terraces within the woods on steeper terrain, for example pitsteads 2/002, 011, 012, 013 and 014 in Arklid Great Wood (002). As such, if a single pitstead was encountered at a certain height it proved reasonable to assume a number would be present along the same contour throughout the wood. In woods on more level terrain no particular trend in location was observed, except in proximity to tracks and natural features, such as water courses (discussed in para. 6.12 below). It is apparent, based on both the frequency of the pitsteads and their location on extremely steep terrain, that the charcoal burners were exploiting every last bit of the woods at their disposal.
- 6.4 Despite the proliferation of pitsteads, it was not possible to date those recorded by form or stratigraphic relationship, except to say they were all post-medieval (see Section 9).

‘Sammel’ or borrow pits

- 6.5 Shallow hollows or depressions were frequently encountered in close proximity to the pitsteads (examples include 2/007, 2/013, 2/018, 5/001 and 5/019). They ranged considerably in size and shape and some pitsteads had several such features nearby (5/059, 6/034 and 10/014) (Plate 29). It is generally assumed these depression are associated with the extraction (or ‘borrowing’) of soil to cover the charcoal stack prior to firing. The local term for these pits is ‘sammel pits’. It has also been postulated that they may be the ephemeral traces of temporary shelters created by the charcoal burners close to a platform during a firing (OAN 2010).



Plate 29. Ranging rods mark the position of a pair of ‘borrow pits’ near a pitstead (5/059) and woodman’s hut in High Wood. Material was taken for these pits to cover charcoal hearths.

Huts and domestic arrangements

- 6.6 Amongst the more evocative features identified during the survey were the traces of the former huts occupied by woodsmen and their families. In total, nine such huts were recorded that were broadly categorised into two main types—turf and stone—though both featured a beehive-shaped stone hearth, a key diagnostic feature. Five turf-constructed huts were recorded (2/008, 5/008, 5/058, 6/035 and 10/020). These

often featured low grass-covered walls but in some cases no walls or foundations were visible. The other four remaining huts were constructed of stone and were either circular (5/047 & 11/012) or square (7/002 & 7/0011) in plan (Plate 30). The two stone-constructed huts recorded in Stricely Wood were almost identical (7/002 and 7/011), suggesting perhaps either a local form or that they were built by the same person.

- 6.7 It has long been assumed that the difference in the two hut construction techniques (turf vs stone) related to the trade of the occupants. Bark-peelers were believed to have built their huts of stone whilst charcoal burners, given they were required to move around from area to area to fire the stacks, were associated with more temporary and ephemeral turf and wattle ‘wigwam’ constructions (Jones 2015; OAN 2010). However, a more viable explanation may simply be the nature of the local construction materials to hand, with stone huts being more common in areas where there is a readily available source of building stone. This is certainly the case in Stricely Woods, where there is clear evidence of local quarrying.



Plate 30. *A circular single-celled hut with stone wall foundations and hearth structure (5/047).*

- 6.8 Bark-peeling and charcoal burning were also carried out at different times of year and it is possible that the huts would have served the woodsmen in the spring and the charcoal burner in the autumn, or perhaps more likely that both tasks were performed by the same man.



Plate 31. In-front of the hearth in a former hut (10/020), Alan, Dave, Stephe and Astrid re-enact the domestic activities of the woodmen and their families including making a fire, bird calls and drinking tea!

Walls and smoots

- 6.9 Historic OS maps show that the boundary walls associated with the woods surveyed have remained largely unchanged since the mid-19th century. They are generally of drystone construction using local stone—principally slate and limestone.
- 6.10 High Wood in particular featured a number of collapsed, moss-covered relict walls (5/033, 034, 040, 041, 062, and 064) all aligned north to south, following the natural topography. Several of these ran into rocky outcrops but continued on the same course beyond these natural obstacles (5/029 and 5/062). The walls mark historic divisions within the wood, probably related to ownership or tenancy rights. Alternatively, they could be division of coppice 'hags' or panels; these were blocks of underwood

managed on a rolling cycle of growth and harvest. None of the walls in High Wood are shown on the 1850 or 1890 OS maps and their ruinous conditions may suggest they predate the publication of both. As such, they could be useful in establishing a chronological framework for the charcoal production industry within the wood.

- 6.11 A number of the larger boundary walls contained rabbit smoots; small openings in a boundary wall identical in form to the larger ‘sheep smoot’ or ‘hog hole’ (Plate 32). These are usually found where the wood bounds rough pastureland or fell. They served the dual purpose of preventing rabbits and hares from burrowing beneath the walls while at the same time securing a welcome addition to the woodsman's table. In a number of cases, stone-lined pits were dug below the smoot holes and connected to a wooden chute above which was set with a counter-weighted trap door. The rabbit would fall into the pit and be trapped, providing a useful source of additional meat. No evidence of *in situ* traps was found in association with the Rusland smoots.



Plate 32. Rabbit smoot in Little Bank Wood (12/018).

Tracks

- 6.12 All the woods surveyed contain a number of tracks, roads and route-ways, forming a network of transportation routes (Plates 33 and 34). It is difficult to date these

accurately and some may be medieval (or earlier) in origin, while others date to the expansion of the charcoal industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Historic OS maps provide some indication of date but can be misleading. Several of the tracks and boundaries identified during the survey are not shown on the First Edition OS map, published in 1850, despite clearly being of considerable age. There may be a number of reasons for this, including scale, with many of the tracks being too small to be depicted, and relevance. As the name suggests, the primary purpose of the government cartographers was the preparation of ordnance maps for troop and munitions movement. Alternatively, some of the tracks may have already fallen out of use by the late 1840s when the maps were surveyed, while others may have been under construction and are shown on the later Second Edition map, published in 1890.



Plate 33. One of the well-established tracks forming part of the network in Sale Bank Wood. Like a number of the other woods surveyed, these tracks do not appear on the historic OS maps (11/006).

- 6.13 The tracks vary greatly in both size and profile. Some are narrow and quite ephemeral (2/004, 7/016 & 8/003), traceable as an unnatural linear gap in the tree cover (5/043 and 11/007), while others are wide and deeply incised into the hill (5/018, 12/020).

The latter were frequently arranged in a series of switchbacks criss-crossing up the hill to counter the gradient, often with stone revetment along the bank side (e.g. 5/035). A few of the tracks were stone edged (11/006) and featured evidence of related draining ditches (e.g. 4/003 and 4/004).



Plate 34. Another of the surveyed tracks from Sale Bank Wood (11/007).

- 6.14 Tracks were closely associated with the location of the charcoal pitsteads and were a good indicator of the likely presence of platforms within an area. These were usually located directly adjacent to the track, which would follow a sinuous route through woodland linking together the stacks. However, in some cases tracks were found running through a line of pitsteads (e.g. 2/018, 2/019, 2/023, 11/001 and 11/003), although the chronological relationship between each was sometimes difficult to define. The process of charcoal production was a continuous cycle of preparing, firing and dismantling stacks, requiring the movement and storage of both raw material and finished product. The track network, therefore, would have grown accordingly as the work progressed through a wood. It is likely that after a platform (and its associated area) had been exhausted for firing, it was instead used for storing materials or finished charcoal.

Streams, springs and water management

- 6.15 Water was an important part of the charcoal burning process and was used to control the intensity of the burning operations. Many of the pitsteads recorded during the survey were found near to naturally occurring water sources. There were four sites where there appeared to be direct evidence of water management. In High Wood, in an area of low-lying ground prone to water logging, two sites (5/049 and 5/066) were observed where the edges of the stream appear to have been strengthened by placing large stones along the bank to channel water along a course. This may have been an attempt to create a reliable flow of water and prevent the surrounding area from becoming water-logged.
- 6.16 At 5/049, this crude ‘culverting’ followed the course of the emerging stream to a point very near a woodsman’s hut (5/047), where additional stonework was noted. This was possibly the remains of a crossing point or ford, or simply an attempt to shore the bank sides. A similar feature was recorded in Stricely Wood (7/003), where two tracks converged near a hut and a stream crossing, again with evidence of large quantities of stone deposited in the stream bed at the point the tracks cross.



Plate 35. Quarry face in Stony Hazel Wood (12/017).

Quarries

- 6.17 Evidence of quarrying was identified in a small number of woods. The most notable was Stony Hazel (10/017) where historic stone extraction appeared to be linked to the construction of the nearby iron bloomery forge and associated water management systems along Force Beck (Plate 35).

7.0 RISKS, ISSUES AND FUTURE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The majority of features recorded during Season 1 are considered to be stable and at low risk of future deterioration. However, the following section discusses some of the risk factors observed during the survey, as well as possible mitigation measures that could be put in place. Conditional issues on a site-by-site basis are detailed in the gazetteer (Appendix A).



Plate 36. Tree growth on pitsteads was prevalent throughout the survey area, but was not usually as extreme as this example from Arklid Great Wood, where the pitsteads pre-date a conifer block (2/016).

Tree and plant growth

- 7.1 The most significant issue observed during the survey was root damage caused by self-seeded trees and other scrub growing up through, or in close proximity to, archaeological features (Plate 36). Overall the pitsteads survived well, given their age

and years lying obsolete, and were relatively easy to identify even in dense tree cover. However, the same was not true of other types of feature, most notably the huts. Where trees were found growing on the stone-constructed elements (usually the hearth), root action caused severe damage, in some cases resulting in structural instability (5/047, 7/002, 7/011 and 11/012). It is likely that this will continue unless remedial action is taken and there will be further collapse and loss of evidence.

- 7.2 The huts were also at risk from the growth of ground vegetation, which can mask and eventually obscure features (10/020, for example, appeared to be a moss-covered stone mound until further investigation revealed it to be man-made (Plate 31). It is highly likely further huts survive across the survey area but are now obscured by the growth of ground cover.



Plate 37. Trees great and small, along with general plant growth, on the remains of hut 7/002 in Stricely Wood.

- 7.3 Extant walls were also at risk from trees, scrub and vegetation encroachment; however, as many were already collapsed and quite stable, the degree of risk to the structural integrity of the features was ranked as less severe. A greater threat was the loss of visibility resulting from ground cover, as with the huts. Some of the (presumably) oldest walls encountered in High Wood are now barely discernible,

visible only as moss-covered low stone spreads (5/062). As such, it is conceivable they will eventually become lost unless remedial action is taken.



Plate 38. *A hut is almost invisible amongst tangled undergrowth in Sale Bank Wood (11/012)*

Animal activity

- 7.4 Animal burrowing was noted on a number of pitsteads. Rabbit burrows caused widespread damage across several features, while the damage arising from badger setts was more extensive in smaller, concentrated areas (e.g. 2/012).
- 7.5 Deer in the woods eat the bark of young trees and crop new shoots. This causes problems in terms of woodland regeneration but is of considerable benefit for the preservation of archaeological features. Where deer have been excluded from an area, self-seeding trees and understorey was prolific and the woods were generally too dense to survey.
- 7.6 As none of the woods are in use as wood pasture, risks associated with the grazing of sheep and cattle, including poaching around watercourses, sheep scrapes on earthworks, or concentrated damage around animal feeders, are not perceived as a

risk factor at present. However, this would need to be reviewed in the light of any changes to local stock management regimes.

Forestry operations

- 7.7 By far the greatest threat to woodland archaeology are the cycles of commercial timber forestry—planting, felling and replanting (Plate 38). In areas like Little Bank Wood (012), where this has occurred historically, features pre-dating the forestry operations were found to survive, but this appears to have been the exception rather than the rule. The majority of the woods in the Season 1 survey area were ASNW or SNW and it is highly unlikely that large scale felling and clearing programmes will be implemented in these areas in the future. One of the key aims of the Rusland project was to enhance the existing LDNPA HER, enabling informed decisions regarding changes to future management regimes to be made with due consideration of the impact on the historic environment. Proactive measures to mitigate risk might also be considered, including the provision of woodland and estate managers with maps of the archaeological features in their areas to help prevent accidental damage.

Water damage

- 7.8 Some of the tracks and pitsteads (12/023) recorded were noted to be at risk from water erosion, either destabilising revetment walling or scouring (Plate 39).



Plate 38. Where Stricely Spring borders Stricely Intake the different terrain of ancient woodland and conifer plantation is marked.



Plate 39. A track (2/032) is almost lost under thick vegetation and tree growth, and its course eroded deeper into the hill by water action.

Future management options

- 7.9 Programmes of work to ensure the survival of vulnerable features recorded during the survey would bring many benefits. Further assessment of the destabilising effect of root action on the huts recorded during Season 1 would facilitate targeted remediation measures, such as tree removal or consolidation work. Management plans for the heritage features in each wood, although time-consuming and costly, would ensure the optimum outcome and take a balanced view of the relative significance of the range of features. Scrub clearance using LDNPA volunteers may also benefit some of the more overgrown or vulnerable sites recorded.

8.0 PLANS FOR SEASON 2 AND FUTURE WORK

- 8.1 The woods selected for survey as part of Season 1 were chosen as a representative selection of different areas and terrains. The results show that activity was consistent

throughout the area and, where ground conditions allow, archaeology features were easily detected.

- 8.2 Season 1 has shown that the use of a hand-held GPS for recording sites in woodland is possible (an accuracy under 10m being routinely achieved) allowing for a faster and more accurate survey than using traditional pace and offset techniques. There will be a review of recording practices in advance of Season 2 to implement lessons learnt, while ensuring consistency across the whole project.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

- 9.1 The data returned from Season 1 provides a tantalising initial glimpse at the potential of the archaeological resource contained within the Rusland Valley Woodland. Although there is still another season to complete, there are already areas emerging for further research and study. Below are some suggestions for future programmes of work that would help develop a broader picture of the scale, nature and chronology of historic woodland landscape. These will be enhanced and clarified following Season 2.

Further survey

- 9.2 A further season of survey is already planned for spring 2018.
- 9.3 It is hoped that the training provided as part both seasons will have equipped a core group of local volunteers with the practical skills to implement future programmes of survey outside the current project scope. Such work would facilitate a greater understanding of the nature of woodland activity across the area, as well as the potential for comparative analysis beyond the Colton District. It would also make an important contribution to future heritage management, expanding the LDNPA HER and serving as a permanent record of the area's archaeological sites, a number of which are vulnerable and at risk.

Detailed survey of walls, boundaries and tracks

- 9.4 In High Wood (005), numerous collapsed relict walls were recorded, all aligned north to south against the slope (Plate 40). Due to the very steep terrain in the wood it would not have been productive to 'chase' each of these walls and fully define their extent (it was also unsafe in some cases). Rather, notes were made on orientation and

construction and a GPS point taken where the wall crossed a transect. This will allow further study in the future.



Plate 40. A collapsed and moss-covered wall in High Wood (5/062). Further investigation into the nature of these boundaries could reveal evidence of woodland ownership or management regimes.

- 9.5 High Wood had clearly been sub-divided in the past, possibly relating to commoners rights and/or coppicing practice. Detailed recording of the location and orientation of the relict walls might be considered as a future stand-alone project, in conjunction with a programme of documentary research.
- 9.6 Similarly, the tracks through the woods would benefit from more detailed mapping and categorisation, with the aim of achieving a greater understand of the modes of transport employed in the movement of materials and goods (i.e. foot carriers with pannier, pack animals, sleds, carts, etc.).

Level 3 hut survey

- 9.7 A detailed earthwork survey (Historic England Level 3) of representative examples of the various hut types identified: (1) stone hearth and turf walls (e.g.6/033; (2) stone

hearth and stone walls circular (e.g. 5/047); and (3) stone hearth and stone walls square (e.g. 7/001). This would provide useful data to begin the process of creating woodland hut typologies for the area, which could then be compared with others in the country. It would also provide an opportunity to provide additional volunteer training in detailed earthwork and building survey techniques.

Excavation

- 9.8 Following on from the hut survey, a small excavation of the interior and hearth of each type of hut might provide valuable socio-economic data about the lives of the people living in the wood (see below), as well as further opportunity for community involvement.

Absolute dating and environmental potential

- 9.9 Although charcoal production spanned centuries, at present only a very broad timeframe can be ascribed to most features. The employment of absolute dating techniques could make a significant contribution to establishing a site chronology but would need further investigation. C¹⁴ samples taken from roundwood charcoal samples have previously been used in a post-medieval context, although not specifically those related to charcoal production sites. It is recommended that the Historic England Regional Science Advisor should be consulted to discuss the environmental potential of the woodland archaeological resource.

Interpretation

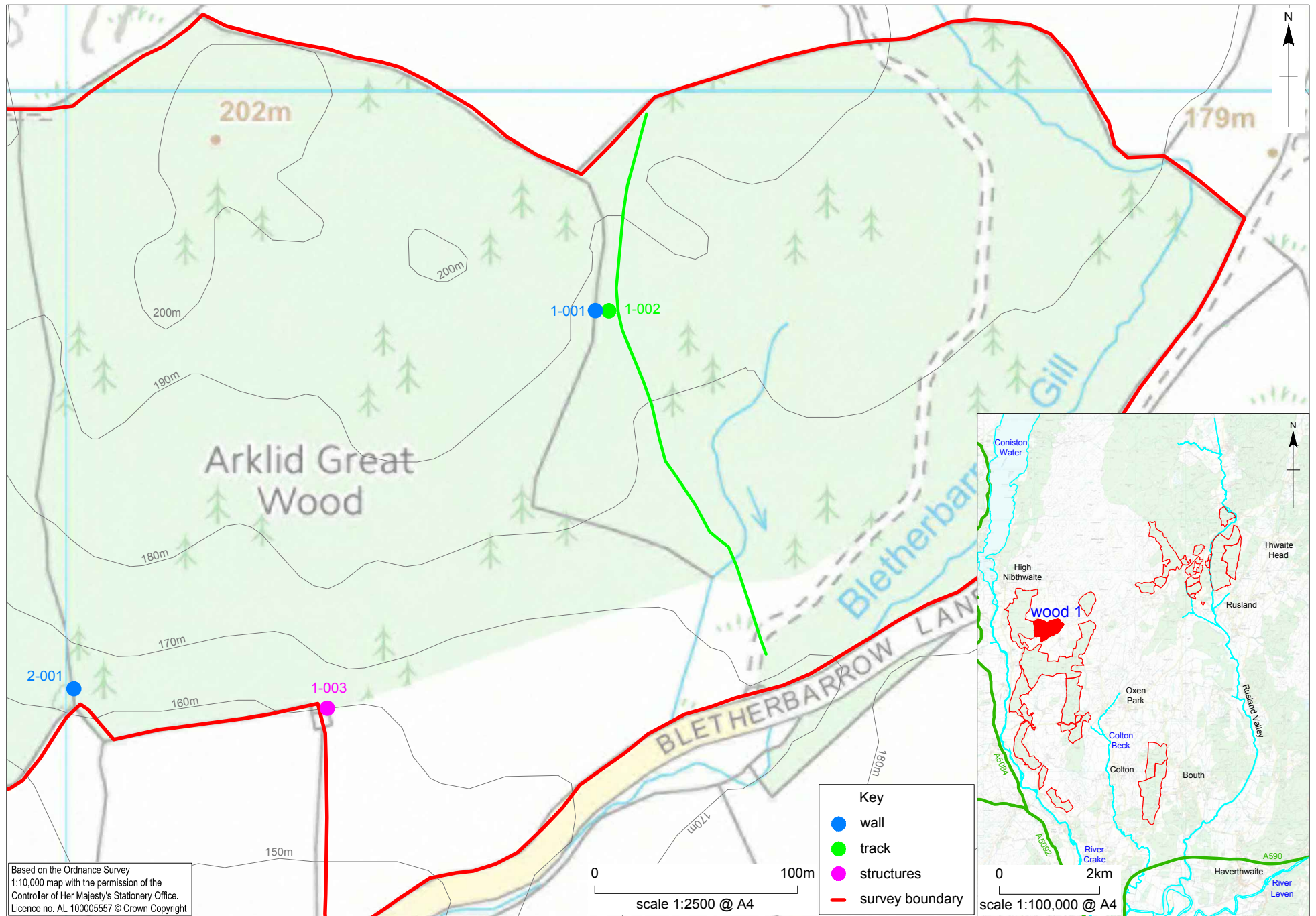
- 9.10 Consideration should be given to improving the interpretation of the historic woodland. Obviously this would need to take into consideration the particular demands of the environment, as well as its natural setting. This aspect will be considered in greater depth in the final report, but might include a downloadable podcast to informally present the results of both seasons work (and any planned future work) as a way to make the results widely accessible. Recordings for this could be carried out collectively by the project volunteers, beginning during fieldwork for Season 2.

Reconstruction/living history

- 9.11 While charcoal production using traditional methods is often demonstrated, the scope for rebuilding a woodsman's hut through a 'living history' project could be explored.

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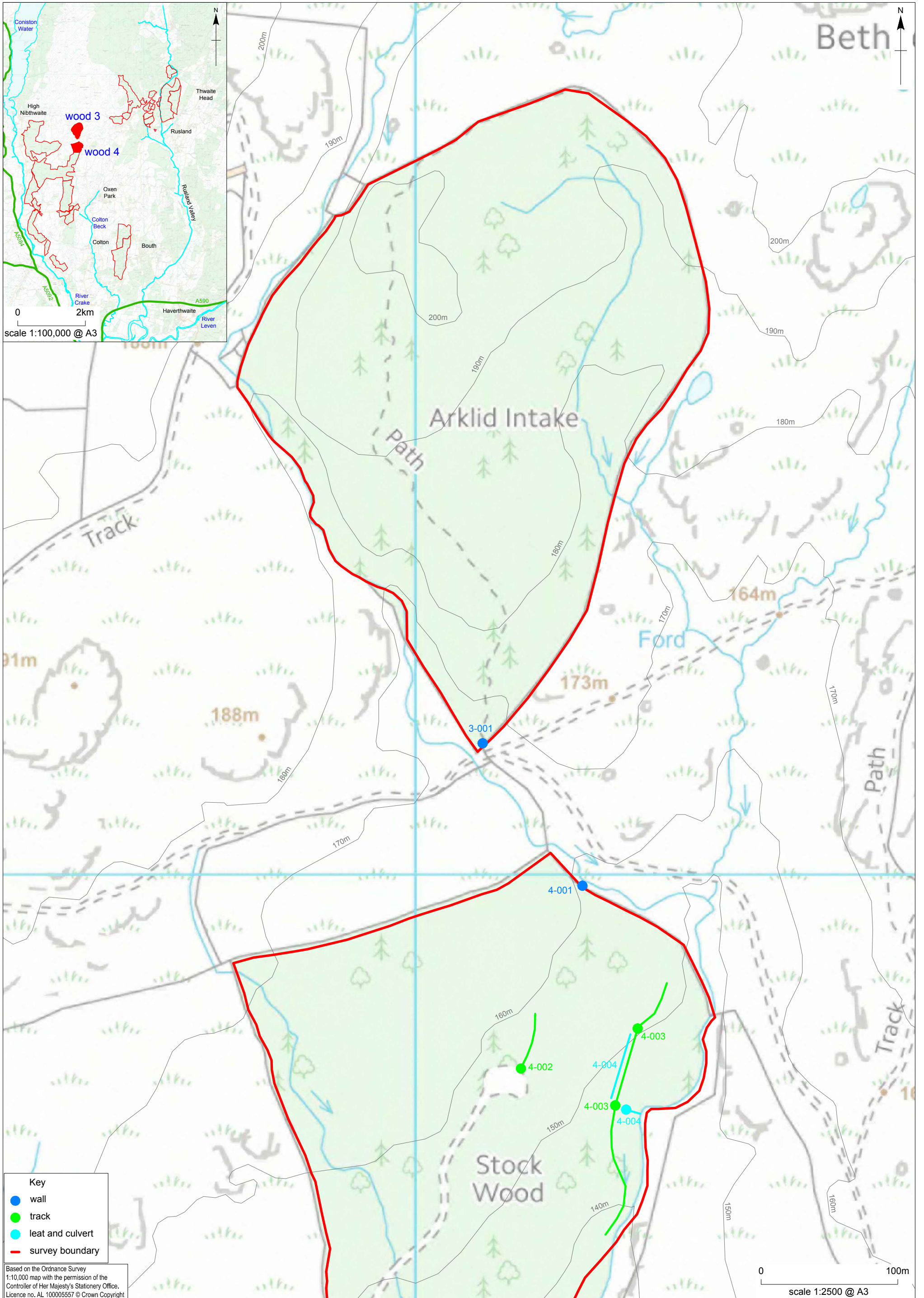
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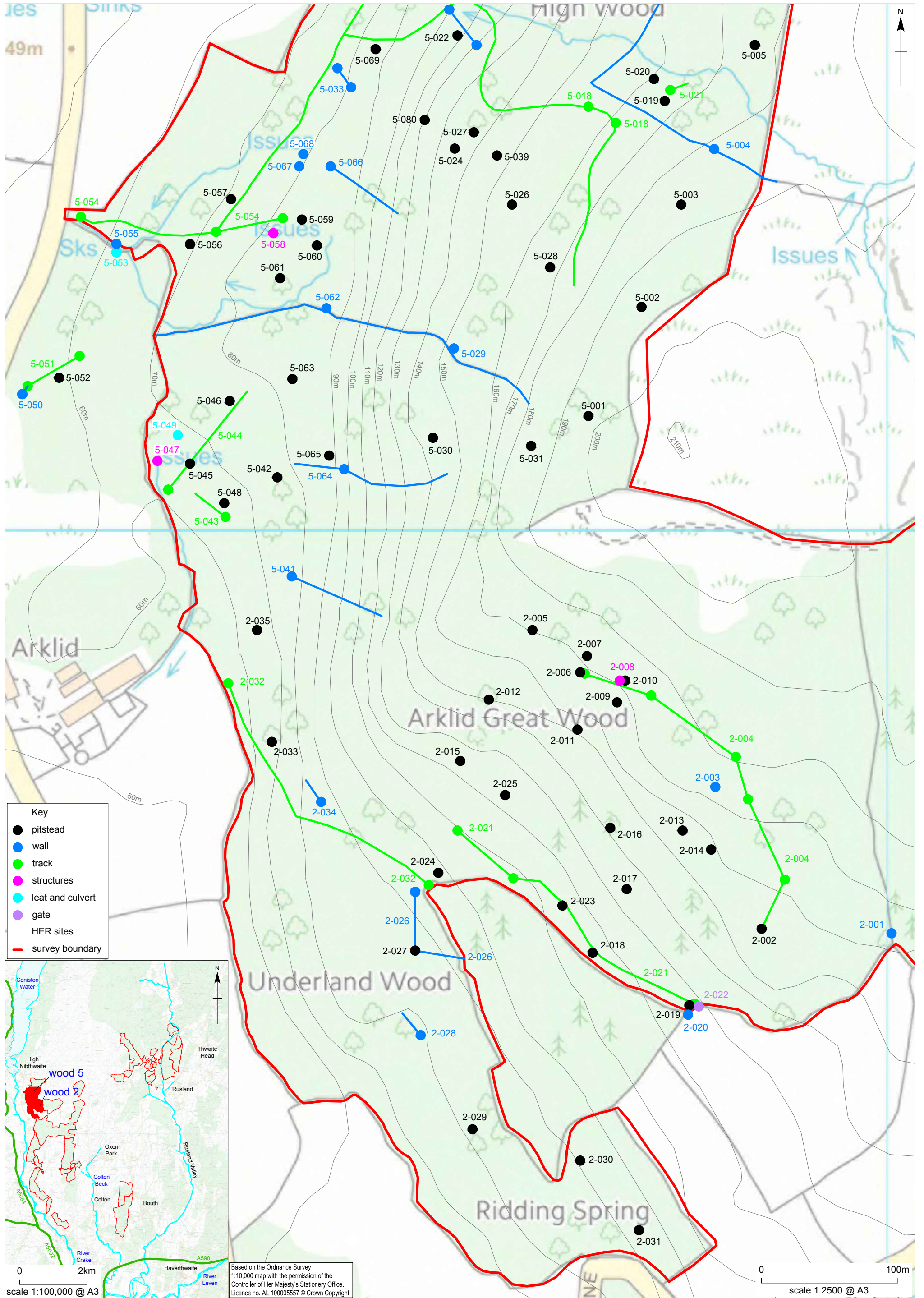
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 1 Arklid Great Wood

Figure 4



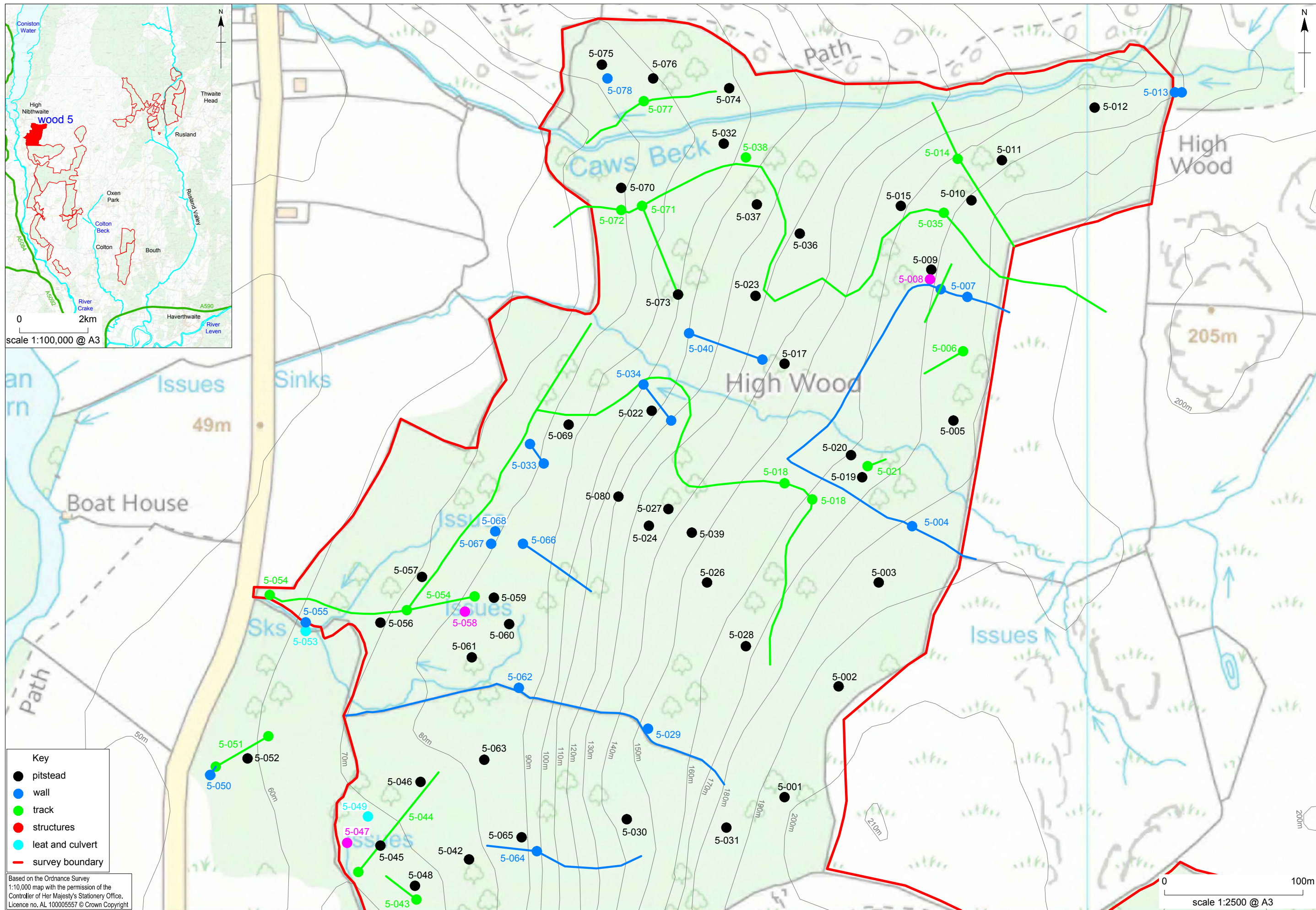
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 3 Arklid Intake and wood 4 Stock Wood

Figure 5



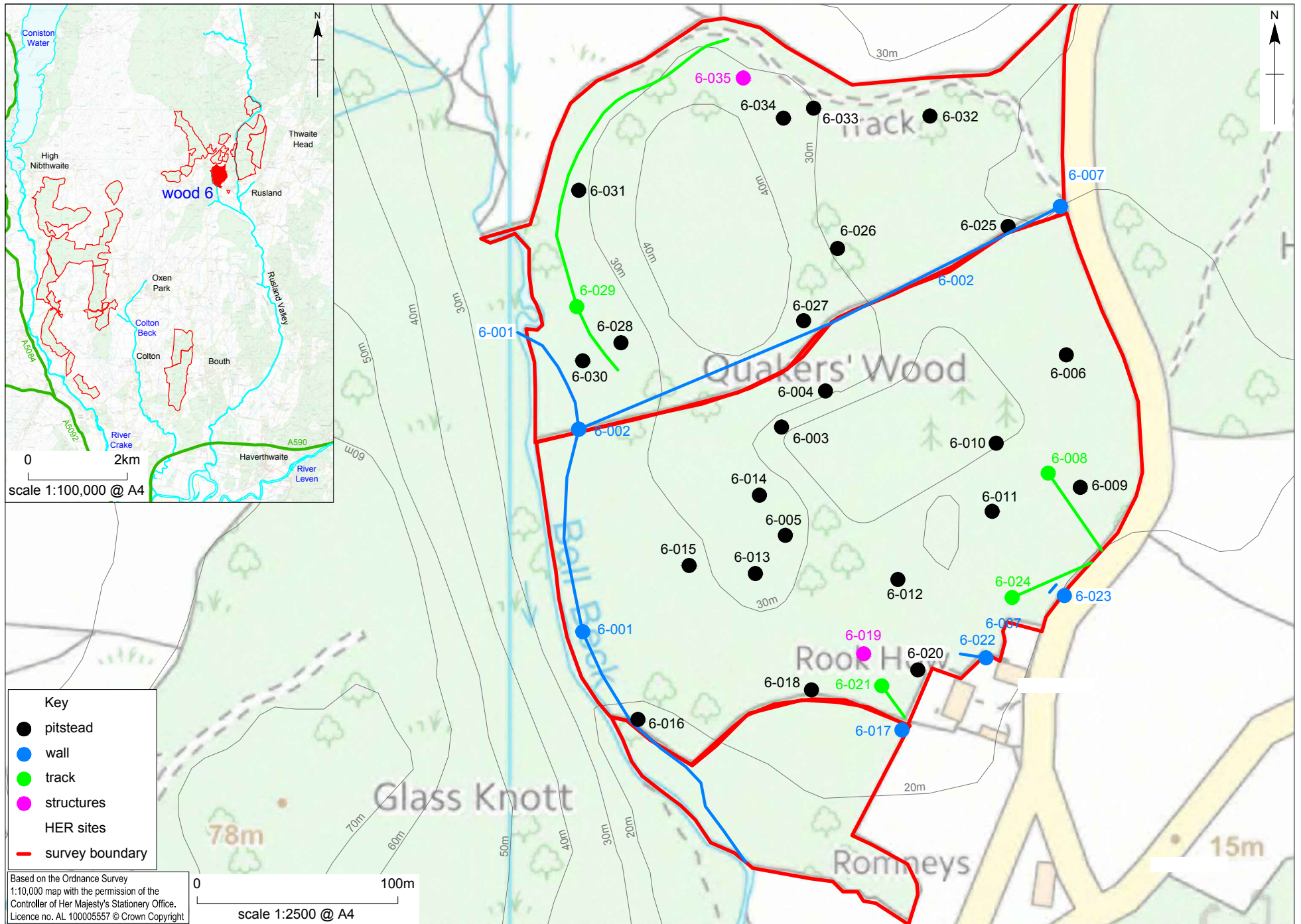
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 2 Arklid Great Wood and wood 5 High Wood

Figure 6



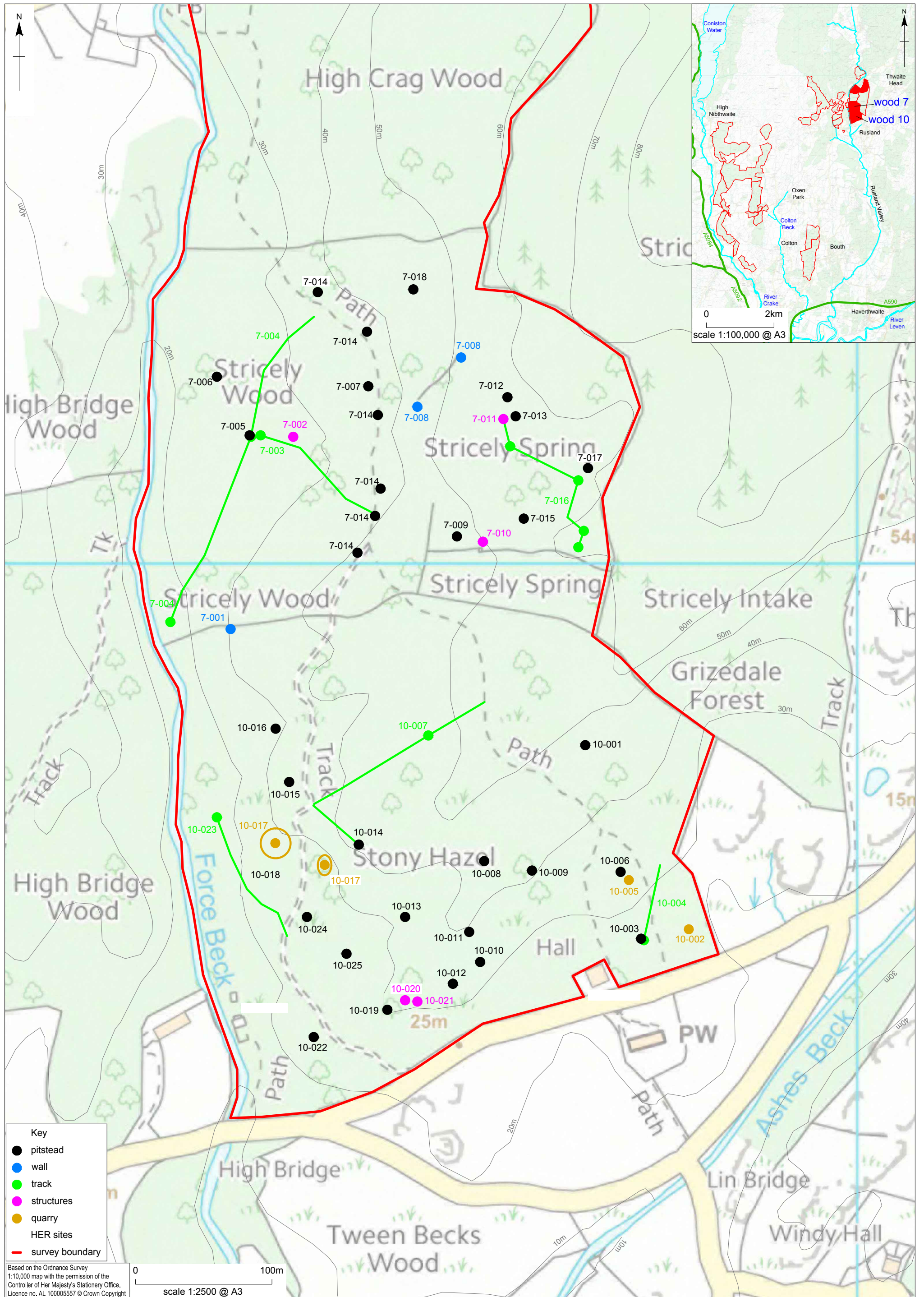
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 5 High Wood

Figure 7



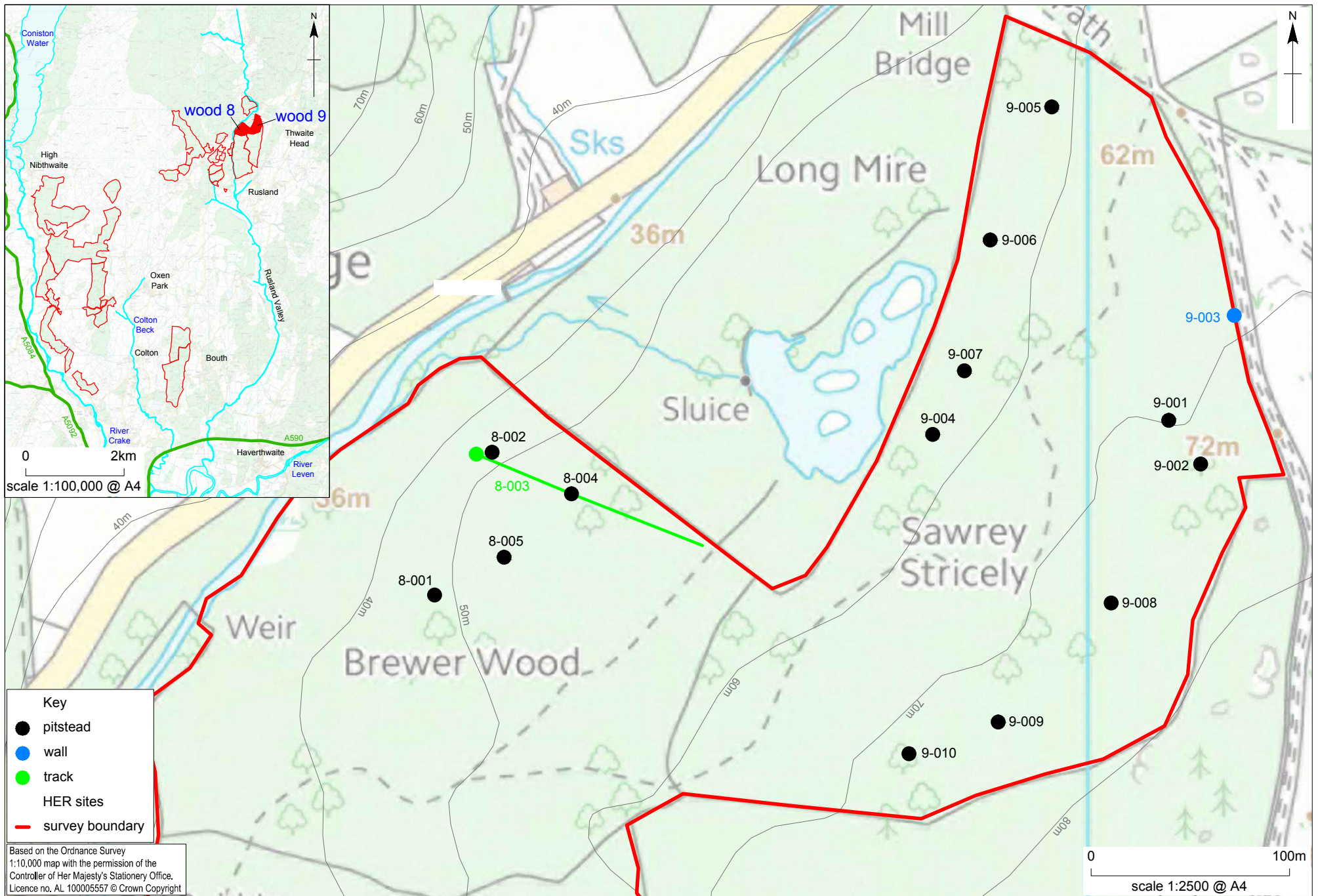
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 6 Quakers' Wood

Figure 8



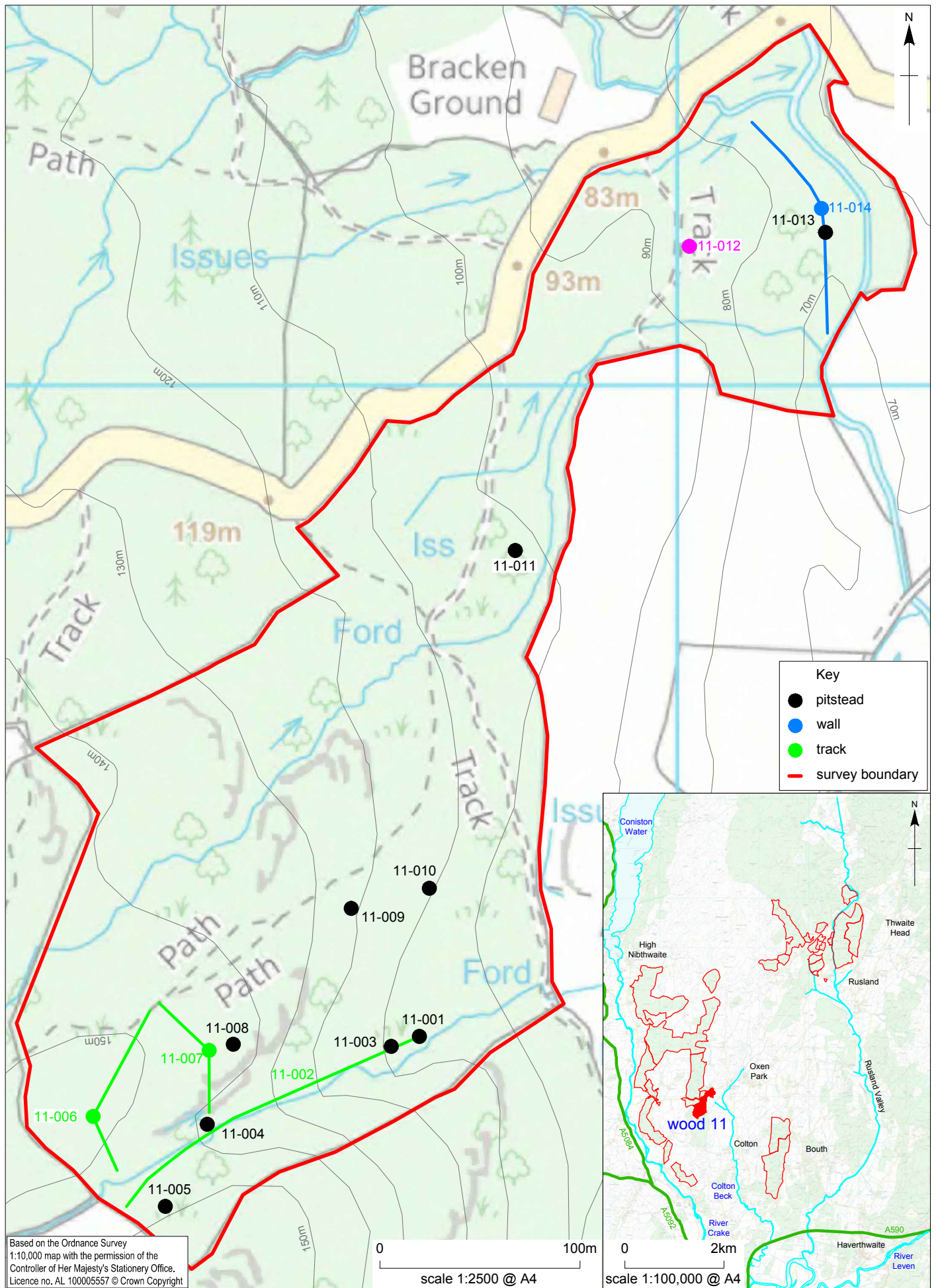
Rusland Woodland Survey: wood 7 Stricely Spring and wood 10 Stony Hazel

Figure 9



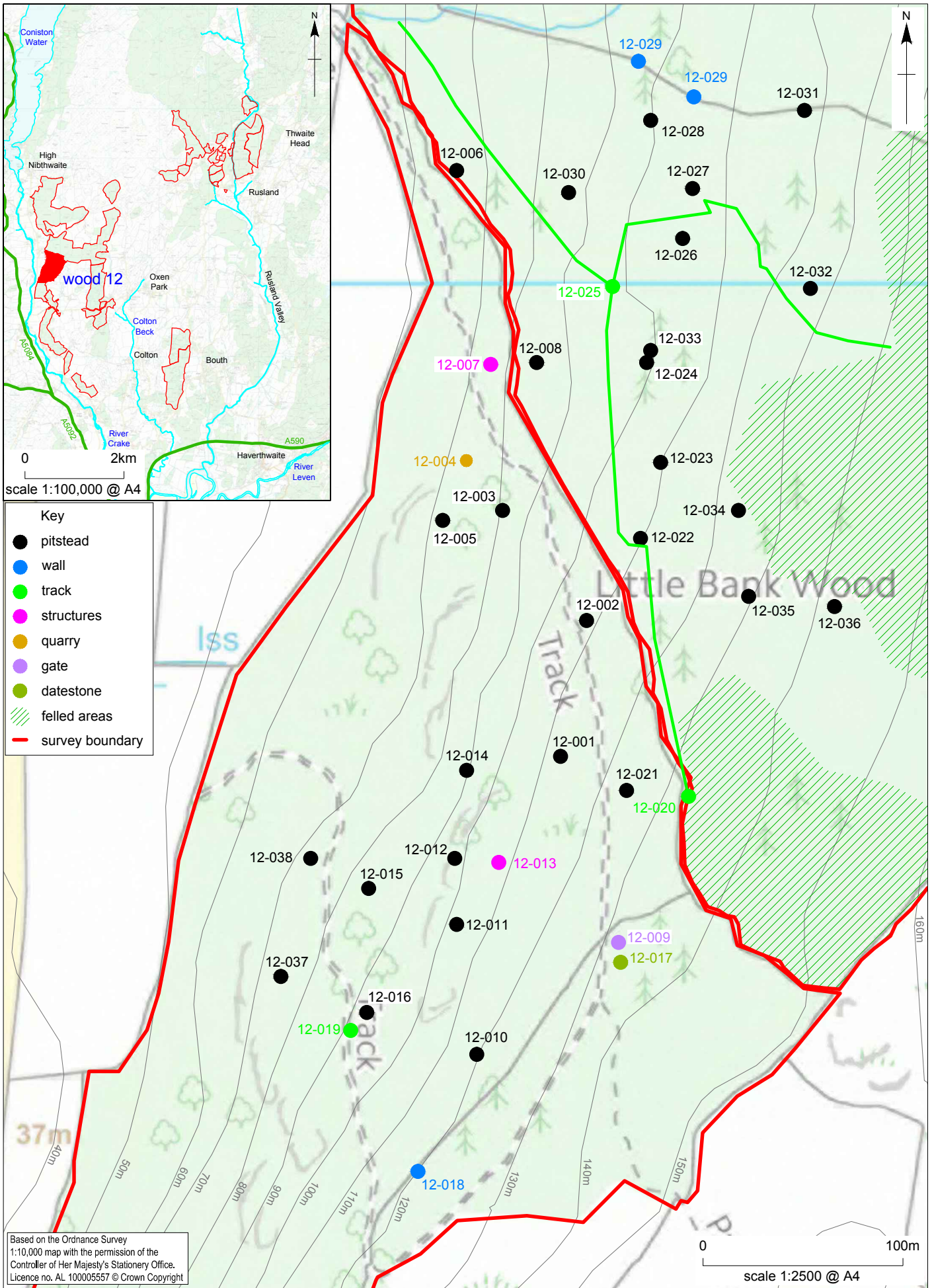
Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 8 Brewer Wood and wood 9 Sawrey Stricely

Figure 10






Rusland Woodland Survey, Cumbria: wood 11 Sale Bank


Figure 11






APPENDIX A: SITE INVENTORY



Wood							001 Arklid Great Wood – eastern plantation						
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo						
1/001	Wall	SD 30258 88893	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair, partially collapsed in places.	Drystone boundary wall, 0.5m wide x 1m high, local stone, local stone, on 1850 map, pre- dates this area of woods.							
1/002	Track	SD 30269 88892	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Partially metalled, stone-edged in places.							



Wood 001 Arklid Great Wood – eastern plantation							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
1/003	Building	SD 30126 88697	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Poor Unsafe to enter but visibly vulnerable to further collapse.	Local stone construction, probable field barn. Shown as T-shape on 1850 OS, now a roofless, 2 cell structure.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/001	Wall	SD 30001 88707	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good Cam stones in places for most of length.	Drystone boundary wall, 1.6m high with rabbit smoots occasionally along length, typically 0.25m high x 0.15m wide, local stone, on 1850 map.	
2/002	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29906 88710	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Birch trees present on feature.	Circular earthwork platform 6.8m diameter with a 0.5m cutting.	



002: Arklid Great Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/003	Wall	SD 29872 88814	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed and moss-covered	Ruinous, partially collapsed drystone wall 6m long x 0.6m high x 0.5m wide, NNW-SSE, local stone, function unclear.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/004	Track	SD 29896 88805	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Indistinct in places through vegetation	Track linking pitsteads, sinuous course, indistinct in places, average 2m wide, not on historic maps.	
2/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29738 88929	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform 6.6m diameter.	



002: Arklid Great Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/006	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29773 88898	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 9.8m x 7.6m with 0.8m cutting to north.	
2/007	Hollow	SD 29778 88910	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Sub-rectangular hollow 6m x 2.5m, 7m north of charcoal pitstead, probably a borrow pit for extracting soil to cover the mound.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/008	Hut	SD 29802 88892	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Partially collapsed but stable	Sub-circular feature, 3.7m diameter and comprised of turf-covered low banks creating a single-celled hut with a stone-constructed hearth standing to 0.8m, with a possible entrance opposite.	
2/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29800 88876	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.7m x 5.6m with a 1.2m cutting to the north.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/010	Hollow x 2	SD 29806 88892	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Sub-circular depression 3m x 1.7m, shallow 0.5m profile located north of 2/009. Second depression 3m west of 2/009. Potential borrow pits for covering mound.	
2/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD2977 188856	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.3m x 5.2m with a 1.5m high bank to downslope side.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/012	Charcoal pitstead	SD2970 688878	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Poor Extensive badger set on feature.	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.5m x 5m with 1.5m cutting to the north and 2m bank to the south, on steeply profiled slope.	
2/013	Charcoal pitstead	SD2984 888782	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval earthwork platform 7.9m x 6.5m with a shallow cutting to north and steep bank to south on downward slope. Possible borrow pit, sub-rectangular 3.8m x 3.5m located 3m north-east.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/014	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29869 88768	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.3m x 4.3m with a shallow profile.	
2/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29685 88833	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.8m x 6.5m with a shallow profile.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/016	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29795 88784	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Substantial tree growth	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.7m x 4m with a 1.2m high cutting.	
2/017	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29807 88739	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Larch growing on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 6m x 5m with a 1m high cutting into steep slope.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/018	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29782 88692	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 9m x 7.5m with a 0.8m cutting. Downcast bank abuts, and therefore post-dates, a 1m high relict boundary wall (2/020) which is shown on the 1850 map.	
2/019	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29853 88654	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Large birch tree	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.7m x 6m with a 1.3m high cutting. Downcast bank abuts and therefore post-dates relict boundary wall (2/020) shown on the 1850 map.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/020	Wall	SD 29852 88647	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Relict drystone boundary wall average 1m high x 0.4m wide, local stone, on 1850 map.	
2/021	Track	SD 29860 88653	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Line visible through a large section of the wood.	Track linking pitsteads, sinuous course broadly SE-NW through wood, indistinct in places, average 1.8m wide, SE end at gateway 2/022, on 1850 & 1890 maps.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/022	Gateway	SD 29860 88653	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Narrow gateway formed with two upright posts 1m high x 0.95m wide, iron gate furniture still in situ.	
2/023	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29760 88727	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Heavy tree growth on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 6.5m x 5.5m with a 0.85m high cutting and bank, located on the line of track 2/021.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/024	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29669 88751	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform 8m diameter, shallow profile with no discernible cutting/bank.	
2/025	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29718 88808	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Larch trees on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.5m x 6.5m with 0.5m cutting and bank.	


Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/026	Wall	SD 29652 88737	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed but stable	Relict drystone wall, 23m long north-south, average 1m high and partially collapsed, encloses a large platform (2/027) and abuts a rock outcrop to the north.	
2/027	Charcoal pitstead	SD 2965 288694	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Large, rectangular area with levelled platform, possibly for charcoal production, revetment wall to the south-east, levelled area 8.2m x 5.7m, wall 0.75m high.	


Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/028	Wall	SD 29656 88632	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Poor Very small portion visible, area very overgrown.	Relict drystone wall section 2m long x 0.5m high, function unclear, this area has dense bramble cover so further walling may be present but obscured.	
2/029	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29694 88563	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth and timber debris across feature possibly masking profile detail.	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7.4m x 6.2m with shallow cutting to north-east and east side. It is possible that the feature has a small bank all the way round *see condition information.	



Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/030	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29773 88540	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Beech trees on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 7m x 5.8m with 0.6m cutting.	
2/031	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29816 88489	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Sub-circular earthwork platform 5m x 5.7m with a 1.2m cutting and 0.7m bank.	


Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/032	Track	SD 29662 88742	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Line of track possibly being eroded into hill by water action, heavily overgrown in places	Track to west edge of wood, NW - SE aligned, possible stone revetment to edges, deeply incised into bank in places indistinct in others, average 2.45m wide, extension of 2/021, on 1850 map.	
2/033	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29547 88847	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 6m x 3.7m, immediately west of track 2/032 charcoal in topsoil.	


Wood 002: Arklid Great Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
2/034	Wall	SD 29583 88803	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed and stable, possible threat from further vegetation growth	Relict drystone wall, 20m long SE-NW, collapsed and moss-covered, average 1m wide x 0.3m high, possibly aligned with track 2/032, not on historic maps.	
2/035	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29536 88929	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Oval-shaped earthwork platform 6.5m x 5m with a 0.9m cutting	



Wood 003: Arklid Intake							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
3/001	Wall and smoot	SD 31047 89098	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall around Arklid Intake 0.65m wide x 1.5m high, rabbit smoot measures 0.3m x 0.2m, local stone.	



Wood 004 Stock Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
4/001	Wall	SD 31120 88994	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey Second Edition OS (1890)	Local / Fair Largely collapsed but stable	Drystone boundary wall 0.45m wide x 1.2m high and following the line of Colton Beck the eastern boundary of Stock Wood, local stone, on 1890 map	



Wood		004 Stock Wood					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
4/002	Track	SD 31075 88860	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Overgrown though line visible through wood	Extension of track shown on modern map ending at trackhead (likely to be earlier and widened for forestry operations) heading north, c. 3.8m wide, near area of old coppicing, not on historic maps	
4/003	Track	SD 31160 88890	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Wet, poorly defined	Track, orientated NNE-SSW appears as distinct negative earthwork through wood, stone-edged in places and with a parallel ditch to west, 2.7m wide, a water leat 4/004 departs track and runs to Colton Beck, not shown on historic maps.	



Wood 004 Stock Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
4/004	Channel	SD 31144 88833	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Stone-edged water channel, 0.55m wide x 0.3m deep, running east to west, connecting track 4/003 with Colton Beck.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29779 89086	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.5m x 7.4m, with 1m cutting and bank; borrow pit nearby measuring 4.4m x 1.5m.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/002	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29818 89166	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 8m x 7.2m, with 0.5m cutting, shallow corresponding bank.	
5/003	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29847 89241	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair 1 silver birch, 1 fallen hazel, 100% ransome cover	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.4m x 7m, with 0.5m cutting, shallow corresponding bank.	

Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/004	Wall	SD 29784 89328	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed in places	Relict drystone wall, 0.6m wide 8.8m to opening for track 1.7m wide, east-west, local stone.	
5/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29901 89358	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.2m x 7m, with shallow cutting and bank.	



005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/006	Track	SD 29880 89391	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track running east-west, 33m visible.	
5/007	Wall	SD 29781 89330	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Collapsed, stable, some threat of loss of definition through vegetation.	Relict, collapsed drystone wall, 1m wide x 0.6m high, local stone. On 1850 map.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/008	Hut	SD 29884 89460	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Hearth collapsed but stable	Ovoid levelled area, 4m x 3.4m, with stone built hearth structure 1m high and opening opposite.	
5/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29885 89467	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good 1 silver birch	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.7m x 6.5m, shallow profile.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29914 89517	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 6.9m x 6.5m, with 0.9m cutting.	
5/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29936 89546	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 8.3m x 5.7m, with 1.4m cutting, located on public footpath.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/012	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30003 89584	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth	Oval-shaped, 8m x 6.3m, with 1m cutting.	
5/013	Wall	SD 30066 89595	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, 0.4m wide x 1.7m high, rabbit smoots along length, 0.2m wide x 0.2m high, 0.5m above base of wall.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/014	Track	SD 29945 89484	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track through wood.	
5/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29863 89513	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Fallen tree	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.7m x 6m, with 1m cutting.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/016	Wall		Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Areas of collapse, stable.	Relict drystone boundary wall, 15.5m long x 0.9m wide x 1.5m high, on 1850 map.	
5/017	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29779 89399	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork feature, 6.8m x 6m, with 0.9m cutting.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/018	Track	SD 29642 89362	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track through wood, 1.8m wide, on 1850 map.	
5/019	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29835 89317	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped feature, 7m x 6.4m, with 0.7m cutting and bank. Borrow pit 5m north, measuring 2.7m x 2m.	



005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/020	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29827 89333	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped, 7m x 6.4m, with shallow 0.4m cutting and bank. Borrow pit, measuring 3.6m x 2.2m.	
5/021	Track	SD 29839 89325	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track connecting stream to pitstead 5/019, 1.5m wide.	


Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/022	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29683 89365	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth	Circular, 7m diameter.	
5/023	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29758 89448	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Very large tree growing on feature	Large, oval-shaped earthwork platform, 10m x 8.5m, with 1.5m revetment wall.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/024	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29681 89282	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.3m x 7m, with 0.8m cutting and 0.5m revetment.	
5/025	Charcoal pitstead		Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.3m x 6.3m, with 0.8m cutting. Bank forms part of natural slope. Track 15m north and borrow pit to west.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/026	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29723 89241	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 8.9m diameter, with 0.7m cutting and 2.5m drop over steep natural rock outcrop. Borrow pit, measuring 4m x 1.15m.	
5/027	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29695 89294	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork, 7.3m diameter, natural platform possibly used as pitstead.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/028	Charcoal pitstead	SD29751 89195	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 8.1m diameter, with 0.5 cutting and 0.6m bank. 7m north is natural spring.	
5/029	Wall	SD29679 89134	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Collapsed, moss-covered but stable. Vulnerable to becoming lost beneath vegetation.	Relict drystone wall, running north-south. 6.4m x 1.2m wide, averaging 2 courses, 0.3m high. Local stone. Crab apple tree noted 1.5m north of wall. On 1850 map.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/030	Charcoal pitstead	SD29665 89070	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 7.5m diameter, with 0.6m cutting and bank and borrow pit 4m to north.	
5/031	Charcoal pitstead	SD29737 89064	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Large birch tree growing in feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.7m x 5.2m, with 1m cutting.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/032	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29735 89558	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Wet ground, feature waterlogged.	Almost circular, 5.7m x 5.6m, earthwork platform, close to track.	
5/033	Wall	SD 29595 89341	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Relict drystone wall, east-west aligned.	None
5/034	Wall	SD 29677 89384	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Relict drystone wall, east-west aligned.	None
5/035	Track	SD 29779 89502	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Indistinct in places	Track running east-west on sinuous course, ascending through wood and linking pitsteads. 2m wide. On 1850 map.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/036	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29790 89493	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Large oval-shaped platform earthwork, 9.2m x 6.2m, with 1.5m high revetment wall. Located on steep slope, with significant quantities of tumble, feature has been created by removing boulders from the rear to create both the platform and wall.	
5/037	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29759 89514	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Irregular-shaped earthwork platform, 8.3m x 7.8m, with mound on west corner and on the line of a track. Borrow pit to east, measuring 2.1m x 1.5m.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/038	Track	SD 29751 89548	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good Some water damage.	Track ascending through wood using hairpins to accommodate gradient. Broadly east-west, averaging 1.7m wide, and in places incised up to 2m into hill. On 1850 map.	
5/039	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29712 89277	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 7m diameter, with cutting 0.9m and bank with revetment.	None
5/040	Wall	SD 29763 89402	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed moss-covered, stable. Vulnerable to becoming indistinct beneath vegetation.	Relict drystone wall, 0.4m wide x 1m high, aligned east-west. Local stone, collapsed in places, not on historic maps.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/041	Wall	SD 29561 88968	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed moss-covered spreads of tumble, stable but becoming indistinct beneath vegetation.	Relict drystone boundary wall, averaging 1m wide x max 1.2m high. East-west aligned. Largely collapsed tumble runs into unsurveyed steep ground. Not on historic maps.	
5/042	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29551 89041	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.5m x 5.5, with 0.5m bank.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/043	Track	SD 29491 89029	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, NNW-SSE aligned. 2.4m wide. Eventually joins track ??? at junction.	
5/044	Track	SD 29529 89104	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track, east-west aligned with sinuous course. 2m wide. Becomes indistinct.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/045	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29487 89051	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped level area, 7.2m x 5.8m, charcoal in topsoil.	
5/046	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29516 89097	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Almost circular level area, 6m x 5.5m.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/047	Hut	SD 29463 89053	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Hearth collapsed but stable	Almost circular construction of low stone walls with partially collapsed beehive shaped hearth and opening, 4.6m long. Opening is 1m x 0.7m. Opening to hearth 2.4m. Walls (interior) standing to 0.78m. Near a relict boundary wall, not shown on map but on 1850 map.	
5/048	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29512 89022	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Oval-shaped level area, 6m x 4.9m, on line of possible track.	


Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/049	Culverting of watercourse	SD 29478 89072	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	<p>Possible evidence of attempts to culvert a stream through an area of water-logged ground.</p> <p>management. Large stones seem to have been placed alongat the edgesedge of a stream from anatural spring to a pointchannel water near a woodsman’s hut where a ford or crossing may have been located.</p>	
5/050	Wall	SD 29364 89102	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	<p>Local / Fair</p> <p>Collapsed and almost indistinguishable, but stable</p>	<p>Relict wall, aligned NE-SW.</p>	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/051	Track	SD 29406 89130	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, NE-SW aligned, 2m wide, becomes indistinct after 10m.	
5/052	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29391 89114	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular level area, 7m x 6.7m.	



005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/053	Culvert	SD 29433 89206	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Small opening where capstones removed/collapsed	Well-constructed, local stone culvert, 0.25m wide, 0.2m deep, revealed where cap stones have partially collapsed. 5.4m visible, aligned north-south. Ends where culvert emerges near water smoot in wall 5/055, continues beyond as open stream. Not clear where culvert begins, nor for what purpose.	
5/054	Track	SD 29407 89232	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Track, 2.2m wide, indistinct in places and stone edged in others. At a junction 2nd fork runs NNE to end at p/s ??? after which indistinct. Not on historic maps.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/055	Wall	SD 29433 89212	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, averaging 0.3m wide x 1.55m high. Includes water smoot. On 1850 map.	
5/056	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29487 89212	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Many beech trees on feature	Oval-shaped level area, 8.4m x 7.3m.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/057	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29517 89245	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth	Almost circular levelled earthwork, 7.2m x 6.9m.	
5/058	Hut	SD 29548 89220	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Threat of further collapse of hearth	Beehive-shaped, drystone constructed hearth, 2m x 1.7m x 1.2m high, with intact fireplace and flue. Hut has no discernible walls nor wall foundation and lies on level ground, so footprint indistinct.	



005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/059	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29569 89230	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7.3 x6.5m. Borrow pits at 7m and 10m south-west, 3m x 2m sub-rectangular and 2m x 1m sub-circular.	
5/060	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29580 89211	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 6.8m x 6.4m.	


005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/061	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29553 89187	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7.3m x 6.4m and located 3m west an irregular-shaped possible borrow pit, measuring 3.5m x 2.5m is located 3m west. Suggestion of track between pit and hut 5/058.	
5/062	Wall	SD 29571 89168	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Drystone Relic wall, aligned east-west	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/063	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29562 89113	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growth	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.3m x 6.5m, with possible revetment.	
5/064	Wall	SD 29564 89051	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Collapsed and moss-covered but stable Threat of becoming indistinguishable.	Relict drystone wall, east-west aligned. Likely to continue upslope.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/065	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29589 89057	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Substantial tree growth	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.1m x 6.9m, with 1.3m cutting and bank.	
5/066	Structure	SD 29639 89234	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Some stones may be natural.	East-west aligned stonework/revetment walling in a boggy area with several natural springs and lines of stones that may represent attempts to culvert streams to provide consistent water sources and drain wet area. Nearby are several pitsteads and a woodsman's hut.	



005: High Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/067	Wall	SD 29567 89269	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Almost buried	Revetment wall, possibly for track noted nearby, small. 2m long section visible, 1m high.	
5/068	Wall	SD 29570 89278	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Largely collapsed and moss-covered	Relict, collapsed drystone wall, averaging 0.3m wide x <0.2m high. 10m visible, aligned east-west. Ends near revetment wall 5/067.	


Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/069	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29623 89355	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.2m x 6.2m, with 1.5m cutting and bank.	
5/070	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29661 89526	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 6m diameter.	
5/071	Linear bank	SD 29702 89449	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Linear earthwork, approx. 25m visible, aligned north-south. Appears as a small bank, 0.5m high, with level top, 1.5m wide, cut into natural slope – possible track? Has a distinct end (i.e. doesn't continue beyond) and may lead to pitstead	


Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
						5/073. Does not connect with track through wood. Date/function uncertain.	
5/072	Track	SD29612 89498	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track shown on OS entering wood here.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/073	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29702 89449	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Wall appears stable	Very large platform, oval with a flattened front formed by a revetment wall, 9.5m long x 1.2m high, which continues to south but becomes indistinct. Pitstead is 9-10m x 5.5m wide.	
5/074	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29739 89598	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 6m.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/075	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29647 89615	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Scrub and tree growth	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 6m.	
5/076	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29684 89605	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Poor Heavy tree growth	Circular earthwork platform, with cutting and bank with revetment wall.	



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/077	Track	SD29729 89595	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Poor Heavily over-grown, line hard to discern.	Track aligned east-west from Caws Beck to pitsteads. On 1850 map.	
5/078	Wall	SD29651 89605	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Collapsed but stable	Relict, drystone wall, aligned north-south.	
5/079	Track	SD 29799 89301	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track entering High Wood at east edge.	None



Wood 005: High Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
5/080	Pitstead	SD 29659 89303	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Circular, 6.5m diameter, small revetment wall, on steep ground.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/001	Wall	SD 33003 89725	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Collapsed in places	Relict drystone boundary wall, averaging 1.1m high, following the line of the stream. Local stone. On 1850 map. A water-filled rectangular hollow lies immediately north-east of wall, 2.5m long x 1m wide x 0.4m deep.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/002	Wall	SD 33034 89677	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Collapsed sections, some threat of further collapse	Drystone boundary wall between Rook How and Quaker's Wood, partially collapsed in places and fenced in gaps. On 1850 map.	
6/003	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33135 89678	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6.5m diameter, charcoal in topsoil.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/004	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33157 69696	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Oval-shaped earthwork platform cut into steep slope, 6m x 2.6m.	
6/005	Hollows	SD 33137 89624	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Area pitted with 5+ small, 0.2 x 0.3 x 0.4m, irregular, steep-sided hollows—probably where stones have been extracted to line modern path nearby.	



Wood		006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/006	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33277 89714	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Low scrub growth	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter, 30m from stream. Extensive coppicing nearby. Borrow pit, 2.5m x 1m, located 6m to north.	
6/007	Wall	SD 33274 89788	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone, boundary wall ends at Rook How Centre. On 1850 map.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/008	Track	SD 33268 89655	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, c. 70m long x 2.05m wide, running east-west through wood from road.	
6/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33284 89648	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.7m x 5m, with 1m cutting.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33242 89670	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Large conifer growing in centre	Circular earthwork platform, 5.3m diameter.	
6/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33240 89636	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.7m x 4.4m.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/012	Hollow	SD 33193 89602	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Sub-circular hollow, 1.6m x 1.3m, 0.25m deep, with possible evidence of stone-edging.	
6/013	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33122 89605	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6.8m diameter.	



Wood		006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/014	Borrow pit	SD 33124 89644	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Borrow pit, 3.4m x 1.4m, with 0.5m bank on east side. Steep sides. Pitstead 6/013 located 3.5m away.	
6/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33089 89609	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 8m x 5m, with a 1m 'bank' formed by a rock outcrop.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/016	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33063 89532	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 5m diameter, adjacent to boundary wall and stream.	
6/017	Wall	SD 33097 89489	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, south end of wood. On 1850 map.	None
6/018	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33150 89547	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter, with 0.45m high stone revetment wall standing to 3 courses.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/019	Structure	SD 33176 89565	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Lower courses stable, upper rebuilt	Rectangular stone constructed structure, 3m x 3.5m x 0.85m high, with obvious recent stonework addition above related to outdoor activities. Linear arrangement of stones c. 3m west, running for 9m. Local information: base of pumping station from 1930s.	
6/020	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33203 89557	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped platform earthwork, 7.6m x 6.9m. Includes a large hollow, 3m x 3m x 0.3m deep, believed to be modern.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/021	Track	SD 33185 89459	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, c.3m wide, visible for 20m to boundary of wood. SE-NW aligned. Possible revetment on west side.	
6/022	Wall	SD 33224 89565	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Relict boundary wall, 0.25m high, east-west aligned, connecting rock outcrop and rear garden wall of Rook How House. On 1850 map.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/023	Wall	SD 33276 89594	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Revetment wall, 5m long, east-west aligned, near road.	
6/024	Track	SD 33250 89593	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 2m wide, runs NW-SE through wood to road.	


Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/025	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33248 89778	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 5.6m diameter. Possible slight bank enclosing levelled area. Extraction pit 3.5m north.	
6/026	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33163 89767	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped platform earthwork, 7m x 5m, with 1.3m high cutting and bank.	


Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/027	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33146 89731	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Low scrub growth	Circular levelled earthwork adjacent to wall, 6.5m diameter.	
6/028	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33055 89720	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular depression, 6m diameter.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/029	Track	SD 33053 89706	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good Distinct through most of wood	Track, 2m wide, runs NW-SE through wood. On 1850 map.	
6/030	Hollow	SD 33036 89711	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Hollow, 3m x 1m. Irregular shape with stones in upcast bank and base, though not stone-lined. Function/date unclear.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/031	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33034 89796	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 6.2m diameter, with very low encircling bank to level area and 1.2m cutting.	
6/032	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33209 89833	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Ringed by silver birch	Circular levelled earthwork, 5.5m diameter.	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/033	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33151 89837	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 7m diameter.	
6/034	Borrow pits x 2	SD 33136 89832	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey		Two aligned borrow pits, 1.5m apart, elongated rectangular shape. Both approx. 3.3m x 1m x 0.4m deep, located near hut 6/035. Similar features noted in High Wood near hut. Assumed to be for earth extraction—possible saw pits?	



Wood 006: Quaker's Wood & Rook How							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
6/035	Hut	SD 33116 89852	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Heavily overgrown and hearth collapsed but stable.	Hut with intact stone-constructed hearth and low, turf-covered circular banks, 0.6 - 0.7m wide, surrounding interior which measures 2.6m wide x 2m long (hearth to opening). No stone visible in banks. Earth construction (borrow pits nearby). Hearth has chimney intact and is 1.4m wide with a 0.6m wide flue. Entrance opening opposite.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/001	Wall	SD 33542 89955	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, 1.1m high, aligned east-west. On 1850 map.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/002	Hut	SD 33588 90096	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growing through feature Possible vulnerable to future collapse of hearth.	Hut structure, stone walls, hearth and opening. 4.6m x 4.2m, with walls standing to 0.9m high. Some large stones inside that may be tumble or raised platform? Interior dimensions 2.7m x 3m, with walls between 0.55m x 0.7m. Hearth structure forms beehive extension, 1.4m x 1.3 to rear, slightly offset from centre. Hut located near track junction and stream with possible stone enhanced fording point 7/003.	
7/003	Track	SD 33564 90097	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 2m wide, runs east-west between pitsteads and hut where track crosses a stream that is not shown on map. At the crossing point of the stream, a large quantity of stone suggests a fording point. Track continues east to join main path through wood.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/004	Track	SD 33498 89960	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 2m wide, runs north-south. Stone edged in places and has a junction with track 7/003 near hut 7/002. This track continues south from here till it meets the stream running through the wood that is not shown on the map, close to its confluence with Force Beck.	
7/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33556 90097	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 7m diameter, located on track 7/004. Traces of charcoal in topsoil.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/006	Charcoal pitstead	SD 3353290 140	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular levelled earthwork, 6.7m x 6.5m. Charcoal in topsoil.	
7/007	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33643 90133	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular levelled earthwork, 5.5m x 5.6m. Charcoal in topsoil. Near track.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/008	Wall	SD 33679 90118	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Some areas of collapse	Drystone boundary wall, 0.5m wide x 1.4m high, runs north-south to a natural rock cliff then wall continues on the other side. Divides Stricely Wood from Stricely Spring.	
7/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33708 90023	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular levelled earthwork, 4.7m x 5.1m. Charcoal in topsoil.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/010	Animal pen	SD 33727 90019	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Drystone constructed animal pen, 3.4m x 3.7m, standing to 1.6m high on the line of a wall. Local stone. Opening to east, 1.5m x 1.2m, with single slab capping; also to west, 0.6m wide x 0.5m high.	
7/011	Hut	SD 33742 90109	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Tree growing from hearth structure, stable but could be vulnerable to further collapse.	Hut of drystone construction, sub-square, with walls, hearth and opening/entrance. Total dimensions: 4.2m x 4.1m with walls 0.7m thick and standing to 0.7m high. Internal space: 2.8m x 2.2m wide. Beehive-shaped hearth offset centre in rear wall, 1.2m x 1.8m wide, standing to 1m high. Chimney flue opening 0.5m wide.	


Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/012	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33745 90125	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter. Charcoal in topsoil.	
7/013	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33751 90111	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 6.2m x 5.6m. Charcoal in topsoil.	
7/014	Track and pinnel holes	SD 33606 90202	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Appears to be well-used and maintained	Track through wood. Includes sub-rectangular/irregular-shaped holes alongside, typically 3m x 1m. Likely to be stone-extraction for surfacing track, known as 'pinnel' holes. Date uncertain.	None


Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33757 90036	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter.	
7/016	Track	SD 33742 90109	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Fair Indistinct in places	Track, running north-south, on 1850 map.	



Wood 007: Stricely Wood & Stricely Spring							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
7/017	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33804 90073	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Low scrub growth	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter.	
7/018	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33676 90204	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter, with borrow pit 9m south-west.	



Wood 008: Brewer Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
8/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33672 90615	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 7m diameter, with borrow pit to north-west.	
8/002	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33701 90687	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular levelled earthwork, 7.6m x 7.3m.	



Wood 008: Brewer Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
8/003	Track	SD 33693 90686	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, runs NE-SW to pitstead 8/002, then turns east becoming indistinct beyond pitstead 8/004, then visible again further on.	
8/004	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33741 90666	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7m x 6m, beside track 8/003.	



Wood 008: Brewer Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
8/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD3370 7 90634	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Dense undergrowth, brambles	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter, through dense overgrowth.	


Wood 009: Sawrey Stricely							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 34042 90703	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter, with borrow pit to west.	


009: Sawrey Stricely							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/002	Charcoal pitstead	SD 34058 90681	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7.3m x 6.5m. Charcoal in topsoil.	
9/003	Wall	SD 34075 90756	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, 1.9m high, on 1850 map.	



Wood 009: Sawrey Stricely							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/004	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33923 90696	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 6.8m x 5.2m.	
9/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33983 90861	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6.5m diameter.	



Wood 009: Sawrey Stricely							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/006	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33952 90794	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter. Charcoal in topsoil.	
9/007	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33939 90728	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 6.5m x 6m.	



Wood 009: Sawrey Stricely							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/008	Charcoal pitstead	SD 34013 90611	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7m x 6m.	
9/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33956 90551	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 7m diameter. Charcoal in topsoil.	



Wood 009: Sawrey Stricely							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
9/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33911 90535	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter.	



Wood 010: Stony Hazel							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33802 89870	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled area, 7m x 6m.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/002	Quarry	SD 33878 89735	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Small stone quarry comprised of 2 overgrown circular depressions with a combined length of 11m and max width of 7m and depth of 1.5m.	
10/003	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33843 89728	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6.6.m diameter.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/004	Track	SD 33845 89727	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track runs NNE-SSW through wood. Intermittently visible.	
10/005	Quarry	SD 33834 89771	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Quarrying of natural rock outcrop. Sub-rectangular cutting, 7.4m x 3.3m, with a max height of 1.9m. Loose stone waste at entrance.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/006	Hollow	SD 33828 89777	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Rectangular hollow, 4m x 1m x 0.5m deep, possibly stone extraction.	
10/007	Track	SD 33728 89901	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 1m wide, runs east-west connecting main track and path through wood.	



Wood 010: Stony Hazel							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/008	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33728 89785	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6m diameter.	
10/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33763 89778	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7.2m x 4.6m.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33725 89711	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7m x 6m.	
10/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33717 89733	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7m x 6m.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/012	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33705 89695	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 7m diameter.	
10/013	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33670 89744	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6m x 5.5m. Retaining wall of boulders to south-west.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/014	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33636 89797	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular levelled earthwork, 6.5m diameter, near tracks and with 3 borrow pits within 5m radius.	
10/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33585 89843	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Dense bracken cover not threat to feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 8m x 7.6m, with 1m cutting and bank to south-west.	



Wood 010: Stony Hazel							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/016	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33575 89882	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 5.8m diameter, with 1m stone enhanced revetment bank to west.	
10/017	Quarry	SD 33575 89798	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Quarrying of natural rock outcrop with two distinct worked faces, one 10m x 15m x 3m high, one 22m x 22m x 3m high, with associated stone waste heaps. Possibly road surface/building stone for forge?	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/018	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33572 89767	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 9.4m x 8.4m, near track 10/023, with a distinct level area perhaps for storage/loading of materials to be removed from wood?	
10/019	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33657 89676	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 8m x 5.8m. 2 borrow pits within 6m radius.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/020	Hearth	SD 33670 89683	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Hearth feature heavily moss-covered but stable.	Turf/moss covered stone- constructed hearth with associated flattened area. Likely to be remains of hut, although no banks or walls visible. 4.6m x 3.75m levelled area. Hearth of large stones in possible beehive shape, 1.4m wide, with tumble behind, standing to 0.45m high with rectangular fireplace, 0.7m x 0.6m.	
10/021	Stone alignmen t and level area	SD 33679 89682	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Several distinct stone lines possibly enclosing a levelled area, 5.8m x 4.8m, with stones up to 0.2m high. Located near hearth/hut 10/020 possible shelter/working area?	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/022	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33603 89656	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.5m x 6.65m, with 0.2m stone revetment bank to west.	
10/023	Track	SD 33532 89817	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track towards stream; ends near water management structures associated with forge and has levelled area near junction with main track. Possibly for loading goods for transport.	



Wood		010: Stony Hazel					
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
10/024	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33598 89744	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.8m x 6.5m, with small, 0.2m bank of earth and stone to south.	
10/025	Charcoal pitstead	SD 33627 89717	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.5m x 6.95m, with bank and cutting, borrow pit to east.	



Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30869 86675	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.3m x 7m, with 1m high bank/cutting, possible borrow pit to south.	
11/002	Track	SD 30733 86604	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Well-defined and not overgrown	Track, 1m wide, running east-west linking pitsteads. Not on historical maps.	


Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/003	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30855 86670	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Some mature tree growth	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.1m x 6.2m, with 0.5m high bank/cutting.	
11/004	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30763 86631	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Fallen tree	Almost circular earthwork platform, 6.3m x 6m, with a 1.2m high cutting/bank.	


Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30742 86590	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.4m x 5.3m, with a 0.2m cutting/bank.	
11/006	Track	SD 30706 86635	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Indistinct in some places, well-defined in others.	Track, 2m wide, taking a broadly east-west course through wood linking pitsteads. Begins at 11/004. Stone edging in places. Has possible 'pinnel' pits noted in two places near track.	



Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/007	Track	SD 30764 86668	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 2m wide, runs NW-SW and meets track 11/006.	
11/008	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30776 86671	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 5.3m x 5.2m, with a 0.3m high bank/cutting.	



Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/009	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30835 86739	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Large coppiced tree	Circular earthwork platform, 5.8m diameter, with a 0.8m high bank/cutting.	
11/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30874 86749	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.8m x 5m, with a 1m high bank/cutting.	



Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD 30917 86918	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair	Circular, possible former pitstead site with platform, 7.5-8m diameter, with a 0.5m cutting. Now occupied by an abandoned yurt.	
11/012	Hut	SD 31004 87070	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Poor Overgrown with tree growing on feature	Stone-constructed former hut. Total exterior dimensions: 5m x 3.4m. Turf-covered low walls with stone with ramshackle beehive hearth. No clear pattern of construction. Stonework survives to 0.9m high. Behind structure is a hollow filled with typical Victorian midden material.	



Wood 011: Sales Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
11/013	Charcoal Pitstead	SD 31072 87075	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Through densely overgrown area, minimal recording	Pitstead abutting wall 11/014.	
11/014	Wall	SD 31035 87132	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Collapsed but stable Through densely overgrown area	Relict drystone wall, collapsed, runs north-south.	None



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/001	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29805 87765	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good Several trees on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 5.8m x 5m, with a 1.2m high bank/cutting.	



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/002	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29818 87833	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 6.6m, with a 1.5m high cutting and revetment wall, 0.5m high. Borrow pit dug into west bank of track.	
12/003	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29776 87888	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 5.3m, with a bank to north. Has a distinct branch from track.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/004	Quarry	SD 29758 87913	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Small working, 6m x 4.7m, with 2m high quarried face on east side.	
12/005	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29746 87883	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Circular earthwork platform, 6.2m diameter, with 0.8m high bank to west.	



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/006	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29753 88058	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7m x 6.5m, with a bank to the west.	
12/007	Water management structure	SD 29770 87961	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Stone and brick structures for water management, 4m x 2m x 1.3m high. Some recent but might be built on earlier structures. Likely to all be 20th century. Inspection hatch nearby, 1m x 0.5m.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/008	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29793 87962	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6m x 4.6m, with revetment wall. 4 courses, 0.75m high.	
12/009	Gatepost	SD 29834 87672	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Reused 'hek' gatepost. Slate post, 0.5m wide at base and 1.5m high, with 5 square holes arranged at increasingly wide intervals up post. Originally paired with a similar post with 5 round holes to take horizontal timber bars with a squared and rounded end, designed to prevent stock dislodging them through rubbing. Smaller gaps lower down were for young stock. Gatepost is reused, as its positioning in relation to the boundary wall precludes the insertion of post through holes (post is fully flush with the wall).	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/010	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29763 87616	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 5m, with 0.8m high bank on west.	
12/011	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29753 87681	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7m x 6.5m, with bank to west.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/012	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29752 87714	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped levelled earthwork, 7m x 6m.	
12/013	Stone structure	SD 29774 87712	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Feature is built up against a tree that is estimated to be >80-100yrs by girth. Feature is very loosely constructed which precludes any significant age or the use of fire in such close proximity to tree.	Circular, stone-constructed feature with entrance 'flue' (not roofed). Very loose rubble construction, 1.8m long x 1.9m wide. Stonework makes use of natural outcropping boulders to form narrow entrance or flue. Possibly a rough shooting butt for hunting? Has good panoramic visibility through wood from position on slope. Unlikely to be any structure that involved heat (see condition). Date uncertain but assumed to be >80-100yrs.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/014	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29758 87758	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 8m x 6.5m, with revetment wall to west, 1.2m high.	
12/015	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29709 87699	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 5.2m x 5m, with a revetment wall to west, measuring 0.4m high, and cutting to east 0.5m high.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/016	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29708 87637	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7m x 5.5m, bank to west and cutting to east, 0.4m high. Substantial charcoal noted in topsoil.	
12/017	Commemorative plaque	SD 29835 87662	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Engraved stone commemorating the replanting (with conifers) of an area of Little Bank Wood in 1926. Reads 'CDW Replanted 1926'. CD may stand for Colton District and the date may suggest a post-war work scheme.	



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/018	Wall	SD 29734 87557	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Drystone boundary wall, 0.6m wide x 1.2m high, aligned NE-SW. Local stone construction. Includes at least 2 rabbit smoots, 0.3m high. On 1850 map.	
12/019	Track	SD 29700 87628	Post- medieval	NAA Field Survey First Edition OS (1850)	Local / Good	Track ascending through wood, broadly NW-SE aligned. Includes pitstead 12/016. On 1850 map.	

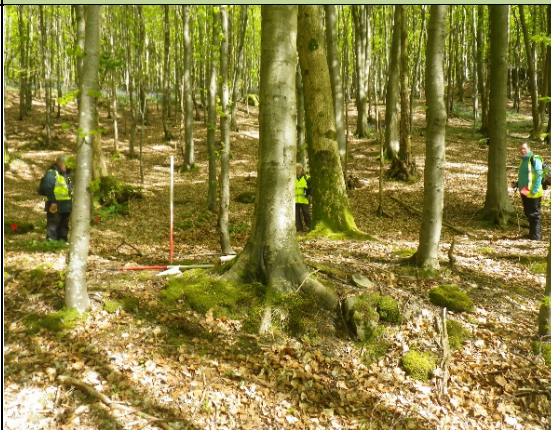

012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/020	Track	SD 29933 87977	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track, 1–2m wide, ascending NW-SE through wood linking pitsteads. Occasionally has a distinct earthwork profile with cutting and bank. Stone revetment on both sides. Splits and continues as footpath. Not on historic maps.	
12/021	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29838 87748	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 6m x 5.5m, with a 0.8m cutting and stone revetment bank, 0.4m high.	



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/022	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29845 87874	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 6.4m x 6.1m, with a 0.45m cutting and stone revetment bank, 0.6m high.	
12/023	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29855 87912	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Water flowing through revetment – natural spring behind?	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.2m x 4.9m, with a 0.8m cutting and revetment bank, 0.6m high.	



Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/024	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29848 87962	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Many trees on feature	Circular earthwork platform, 6m diameter, with 0.8m cutting and 0.65 stone revetment bank.	
12/025	Track	SD 29813 88013	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Track ascending through wood south from split in track 12/020. Widens from 1m to 2m as it ascends. Stone-edged on both sides. Continues to edge of wood to north-west.	



012: Little Bank Wood							
Wood ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/026	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29866 88024	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.5m x 8m, with no discernible cutting but a bank, 0.2m high.	
12/027	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29871 88049	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Fallen tree on feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.8m x 5.4m, with a 0.45 cutting and stone revetment bank, 0.7m high.	

Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/028	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29850 88083	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.7m x 6.1m, with 0.65m cutting and small, one course revetment wall, 0.2m high.	
12/029	Wall	SD 29872 88095	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Collapsed in places and has capping stones in situ	Drystone boundary wall, averaging 0.6m wide x 1.5m high. Local stone. Rabbit smoots noted, 0.18m wide x 0.18m high.	

Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/030	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29809 88047	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Trees on feature at edge	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7.7 x 7.1m, with 0.5m cutting and revetment bank containing stone, 0.6m high.	
12/031	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29927 88088	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Heavy tree growth	Oval shaped earthwork platform, 6m x 5m, with 0.5m cutting.	

Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/032	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29930 87999	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 5.6m x 4.8m, with 0.55m cutting and bank, 0.8m high. Distinct path from main track to pitstead.	
12/033	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29850 87968	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Heavy tree growth	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 6.5m x 5.6m, with 0.85m cutting and 0.8m bank with stone.	

Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/034	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29894 87888	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 6.7m x 6.6m, with 0.8m cutting and 0.5m revetment bank with some stone.	
12/035	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29899 87845	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Fair Heavy tree growth	Circular earthwork platform, 6.3m diameter, with 1m cutting and 0.8m bank.	

Wood 012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/036	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29942 87840	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good Trees within feature	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 5.4m x 4.6m, with 0.5m cutting and 0.5m revetment bank with stone.	
12/037	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29665 87655	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Almost circular earthwork platform, 7m x 6.6m, with 0.8m cutting and 0.5m bank with retaining wall.	

Wood							
012: Little Bank Wood							
ID No	Name	NGR	Date	Source	Significance/Condition & recommendations	Description	Photo
12/038	Charcoal pitstead	SD 29680 87714	Post-medieval	NAA Field Survey	Local / Good	Oval-shaped earthwork platform, 7.5m x 6.5m, with 0.4m cutting and small retaining wall, 0.3m high.	