



Whitman's Hill Coppice, Cradley CP

A Woodland Survey Report



**Report prepared by
Christopher Atkinson, Community Archaeologist**

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**NGR: SO 7472 4828
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Herefordshire Archaeology is Herefordshire Council's county archaeology service. It advises upon the conservation of archaeological and historic landscapes, maintains the county Sites and Monument Record, and carries out conservation and investigative field projects. The County Archaeologist is Dr. Keith Ray.

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Summary

This report was commissioned by the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) as part of their investigations into the Malvern Hills historical resource.

The report discusses the results of a walkover survey of Whitman's Hill Coppice within the parish of Cradley, Herefordshire. The visible historic features encountered through the course of the survey are described and an interpretation for their use and association is put forward. This report is accompanied by the Excel Database produced to record all of the features encountered.

The investigation highlighted the varied heritage preserved within the woodland and recorded key stages in the woodlands development. The earliest evidence for land use was identified at the summit of Whitman's Hill. This consisted of a ridge top boundary bank indicative of an early medieval or Anglo Saxon land division; this is further strengthened by its apparent connection with a cross-dyke boundary to the south. Preserved within the woodland is a network of medieval field systems overlain by post-medieval woodland compartment boundaries and ridge and furrow. It was apparent through the survey that due to the underlying limestone geology the hilltop was a hub of industrial activity during the post-medieval period. This is evident from the network of track ways, charcoal burning platforms, saw pits, platforms, quarries and limekiln site.

The overall aim of the project was to enhance knowledge and raise public awareness of Whitman's Hill Coppice. The information will be made accessible for use by the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust Volunteers (Earth Heritage Champions) when guiding people around the woodland.

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

Figures contained within this report contain material from the Ordnance Survey. The grid in this material is the National Grid taken from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (OS Licence 100024168). This material has been reproduced in order to locate the site in its environs.

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1. Introduction

This report provides an account of a survey of archaeological features within Whitman's Hill Coppice, Storridge, Cradley, Herefordshire. The survey is part of The Whitman's Hill Project, which aims to spatially map the archaeology in the woodland and to make the information accessible for use by the Hereford and Worcester Earth Heritage Trust volunteers. It was carried out by Herefordshire Archaeology in partnership with the local community, the owner (Madresfield Estate), the Hereford and Worcester Earth Heritage Trust and the Malvern Hills AONB. The Malvern Hills AONB provided funding towards the project.

Whitman's Hill Coppice, Storridge (SO74724828) is an area of semi-natural ancient woodland located to the southwest of the village of Storridge. The top of the hill within the wood is occupied by Whitman's Hill quarry, a large 20th century quarry that ceased working in 1988, is located within the centre of the woodland. In 1999 the quarry was designated as a Regionally Important Geological Site for its educational value, interesting rock formations and the abundance of fossils – mainly corals, brachiopods, trilobites, crinoids, algae and bryozoans.

In 2005 Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust obtained a ten year lease, and following the completion of the extensive safety and face clearance works, the site has been used as an educational and research resource. Cradley Heritage Group have researched the history of the quarry and recorded memories of quarrying at Whitman's Hill from local community members.

As part of a survey of the archaeology of the Malvern Hills AONB, Herefordshire Council's Archaeology Service carried out walkover surveys of the majority of woodlands in the AONB between 1999 and 2002. The survey of Whitman's Hill highlighted a range of archaeological features such as ridge and furrow earthworks, lynchets, woodland boundaries, woodland management features and quarries. The evidence from this survey demonstrated how one area of the Herefordshire landscape has gone through significant changes in its land use over time. This evidence epitomises much of the Herefordshire landscape.

The aim of the current project is to make the initial survey data more accessible through more detailed survey work and integrate the information generated with that of the Earth Heritage Trust through their Earth Heritage Champion volunteers.

This report focuses on the detailed walkover survey of the woodland, which provides clear mapping and recording of the archaeological features and their spatial extent. A further report on the investigation of a boundary bank by excavation is in preparation (Atkinson, 2012, in prep).

2. Aims and Objectives

The Whitman's Hill Archaeology Project aims to spatially map the archaeology of the woodland using a variety of techniques such as measured survey and hand-held GPS survey, to engage with local community groups and make the information accessible for use by the Earth Heritage Trust Volunteers (Earth Heritage Champions) when guiding people around the site. Key stages of the were:

1. Intensive walkover of the woodland and recording of features with hand-held GPS units. This will provide a high level mapping of the spatial extent of features. It will also guide the selection of locations for detailed measured survey.
2. Engagement with local community groups and Earth Heritage Champions through an explanation of the survey techniques and results on a guided walk in the woodland. This will then lead on to some volunteer engagement with the more detailed mapping work.
3. Detailed survey of key locations. This will enhance the understanding of how the landscape has developed. Key locations will be where features overlap (e.g. woodland boundaries overlying lynchets and ridge and furrow or quarries cutting into old boundaries) be recorded and mapped on through GIS.
4. Trial excavation of features identified through the course of the walkover survey that will shed light on the historic development of the landscape.

The results of the investigation are presented in a readily accessible format that can be accessed as hard copy or as a pdf document. This will involve the production of a standard report to be deposited in the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record containing the detailed information gained through the project, and the production of a more publically accessible summary document that can be given to the Earth Heritage Champions and made available through the internet.

This report provides the results of the intensive walkover of the woodland and the archaeological features recorded. As part of this survey work volunteers were encouraged to join the author during the survey and a guided walk was offered to present the results to a wider audience.

3. Location and Geology

Whitman's Hill Coppice (SO 7472 4828) is located within the parish of Cradley, Herefordshire. It forms part of the northern foothills of the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The woodland is located at the northern end of a ridge that extends to the southeast, forming the eastern limit of the Mathon Valley. The north and east facing slopes of Whitman's Hill fall away steeply. The west and south facing slopes (though steep) are much

gentler in comparison and lead toward the foot of the Mathon Valley. Whitman's Hill stands between 200m and 210m above sea level.

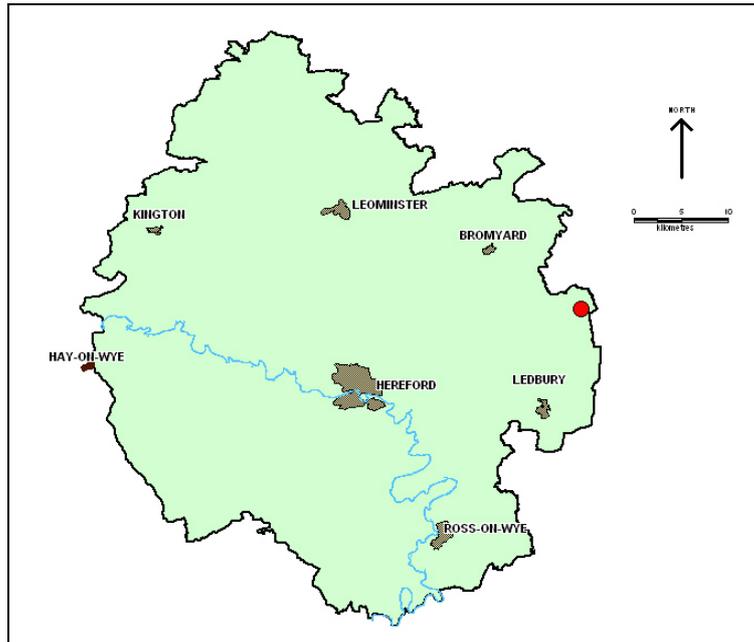


Figure 1: Location of Whitman's Hill Coppice in relation to the main towns and city of Herefordshire. © Herefordshire Council © Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100024168

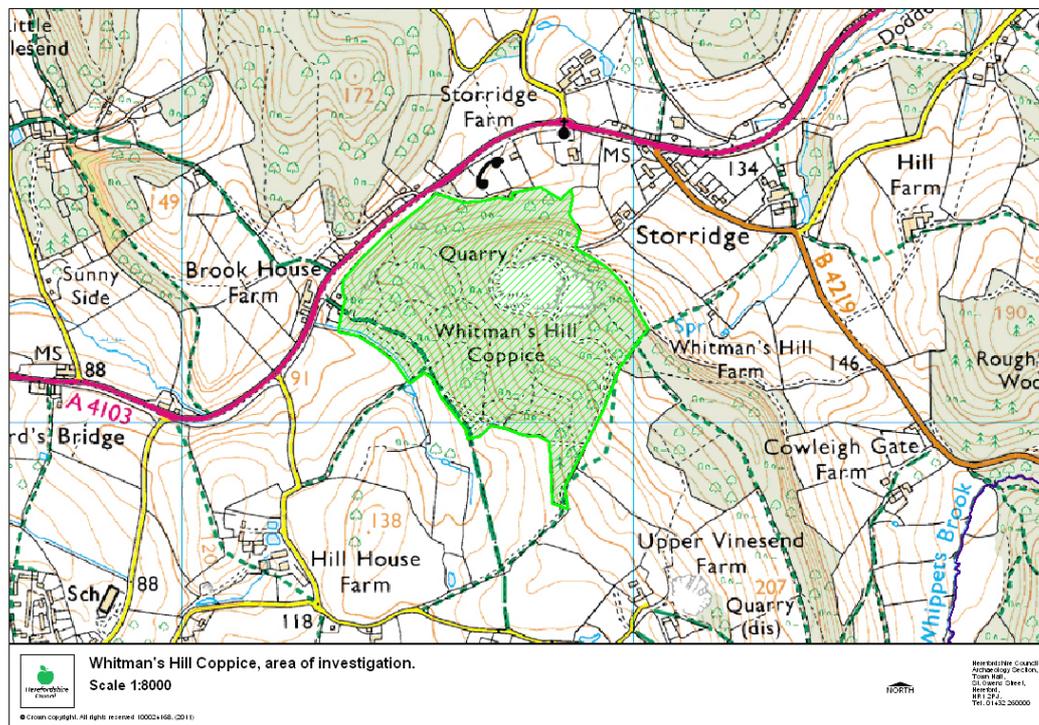


Figure 2: Whitman's Hill Coppice, area of investigation. (© Crown copyright and database rights [2012] Ordnance Survey 100024168& © Herefordshire Council)

The underlying geology of the northwest-southeast orientated ridge consists mainly of Silurian Much Wenlock Limestone, with the Coalbrookdale Formation forming the northeast face of the ridge.

4. Methodology

Whitman's Hill Coppice was surveyed between the 9th and 11th January 2012. The survey comprised an intensive walkover of the woodland to record well preserved archaeological features. Features were mapped using a hand-held Garmin GPS map 60CSx Global Positioning System (GPS), enabling a ten figure grid reference to be recorded for each feature. This system is accurate to within approximately 10m under tree canopy.

The wood was primarily walked in transects up to 50m apart. When a feature was encountered a descriptive record was made and location recorded. For small features a single point location was taken. Linear features were tracked and recorded as a series of waypoints on the GPS. The perimeter of area features were recorded as a series of waypoints. These data points were subsequently downloaded into MapInfo, a GIS software package to provide the mapping for this report. Field observations and grid references were recorded on a dictaphone and transcribed into an excel spreadsheet.

The results of the survey are a good representation of the archaeology in the woodland and are intended to record the type of features present, their state of preservation and their relationships to other features within the woodland. However, the results should not be taken as exhaustive or definitive. There is potential to record additional features, re-visit interpretations and discover below ground features that are not visible on the surface.

5. Past Fieldwork

There are eleven current Sites and Monuments Record entries relating to features within Whitman's Hill Coppice, Cradley, Herefordshire. These are reproduced in full here.

Limekiln, Whitmans Hill Coppice (side), Cradley

SMR Number: 4817

Grid Reference: SO 747 480

There is a superb disused limekiln hidden away in middle of wood.

Monument Type(s): LIME KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Limekiln site, Cradley

SMR Number: 21172

Grid Reference: SO 7468 4828

Limekiln on OS 1st edition map. No longer visible at time of site visit.

Monument Type(s): LIME KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Limekiln site, Cradley

SMR Number: 21173

Grid Reference: SO 7493 4827

Limekiln on OS 1st edition map. No longer visible at time of site visit.

Monument Type(s): LIME KILN (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry

SMR Number: 40159

Grid Reference: SO 7442 4834

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry

SMR Number: 40160

Grid Reference: SO 7456 4830

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry

SMR Number: 40161

Grid Reference: SO 7450 4844

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry

SMR Number: 40162

Grid Reference: SO 7475 4830

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry

SMR Number: 40163

Grid Reference: SO 7495 4830

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Quarry**SMR Number:** 40164**Grid Reference:** SO 7470 4801**Monument Type(s):** QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)**Quarry****SMR Number:** 40177**Grid Reference:** SO 7466 4798**Monument Type(s):** QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)**Quarry at Whitman's Hill****SMR Number:** 40359**Grid Reference:** SO 7500 4815

A quarry at Whitman's Hill, Cradley produced good quality sandstone and limestone. This was an important product in Cradley and was used in the building of Malvern Priory School, Hospital and library.

Monument Type(s): QUARRY (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

The features identified as part of the Malvern Hills AONB woodland surveys carried out between 1999 and 2002 (Herefordshire Archaeology Report No.101, 2002) and located within Whitman's Hill Coppice are as follows:

Feature Number	Grid Reference	Title	Description
1	SO74654832	Boundary Bank, 370m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	3.5m wide bank with 1m wide ditch on west side. Both are overlain by quarry spoil heaps. Bank is interpreted as a woodland boundary bank.
2	SO74654828	Quarry, 370m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	Quarry cut into hillside. The quarry cuts a lynchet (feature 3)
3	SO74674825	Lynchet, 390m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	Lynchet cut by quarry (feature 2)
4	SO74684825	Boundary Bank, 400m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	Boundary bank 1.5m high on top of lynchet (feature 3). Bank is interpreted as a woodland boundary bank.
5	SO74704822	Boundary Bank, 420m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	Bank and ditch extending uphill from lynchet (feature 3). The bank is 2m wide and 0.5m high. Bank is interpreted as a woodland boundary bank.
6	SO74784824	Charcoal Burning Platform, 500m east of Brook House Farm, Cradley	5m diameter charcoal burning platform with pronounced downslope lip.
7	SO74864820	Lynchet, 325m west of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Lynchet running parallel with ridge and cut into the hill slope.
8	SO74824817	Ridge and Furrow, 365m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Area of medieval ridge and furrow aligned diagonally across the contours of the slope and located immediately upslope of lynchet (feature 7). The ridges are 3m wide and 0.25m high.
9	SO74814817	Lynchet, 375m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Lynchet aligned along the contour of the slope with ditch on downslope side.
10	SO74844814	Charcoal Burning Platform, 350m WSW of Whitman's Hill	5m diameter charcoal burning platform with pronounced downslope lip and crescent shaped spoil heap.

		Farm, Cradley	
11	SO74864814	Charcoal Burning Platform, 330m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	5m diameter charcoal burning platform cut into ridge and furrow (feature 8).
12	SO74904810	Lynchet, 310m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Lynchet aligned with contours of the slope.
13	SO74914816	Charcoal Burning Platform, 280m west of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Charcoal burning platform cut into ridge and furrow (feature 8).
14	SO74924813	Lynchet, 280m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	1.5m high lynchet aligned with contour of the slope and enclosing area of ridge and furrow.
15	SO74944807	Charcoal Burning Platform, 300m SW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Charcoal burning platform cuts into lynchet (feature 12)
16	SO74964810	Boundary Bank and Ditch, 255m SW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	3m wide and 1m deep ditch with 1m high bank on north side.
17	SO75004817	Boundary Bank, 200m SW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Boundary bank 3.5m wide and 2.5m high. Aligned along the top of a ridge.
18	SO75004816	Quarry, 208m SW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Quarry located immediately south of boundary bank (feature 17).
19	SO75074810	Hollow Way, 170m SW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Hollow way along the ridge top .
20	SO75054820	Quarry, 130m WSW of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Small quarry 10m long and 5m wide with a maximum depth of 2.5m.
21	SO74994826	Boundary Bank, 190m west of Whitman's Hill Farm, Cradley	Boundary bank 0.5m high running along the edge of the wood up to the ridge top and cut by small scale quarry workings. Is truncated by modern quarry. A ditch is present on the south side.

6. Field Observations and Survey

The investigation was limited to the confines of Whitman's Hill Coppice (an area measuring 26.85 hectares). Access to the site was along a narrow, private lane that links the village of Storridge (to the north) with Whitman's Hill (to the south). Prior to the commencement of the survey, permission for access was granted by the Madresfield Estate and the Earth Heritage Trust.

The survey was relatively unhampered by vegetation, with the exception of three areas along the southwest and west facing slope where dense concentrations of brambles prevented access and prevented the recording of linear features in their entirety.

A total of 81 newly recognised archaeological features were identified during the survey. Although these features cannot be dated precisely, a loose chronology for events can be determined through the visible relationships between features. The records of the survey have been added to Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

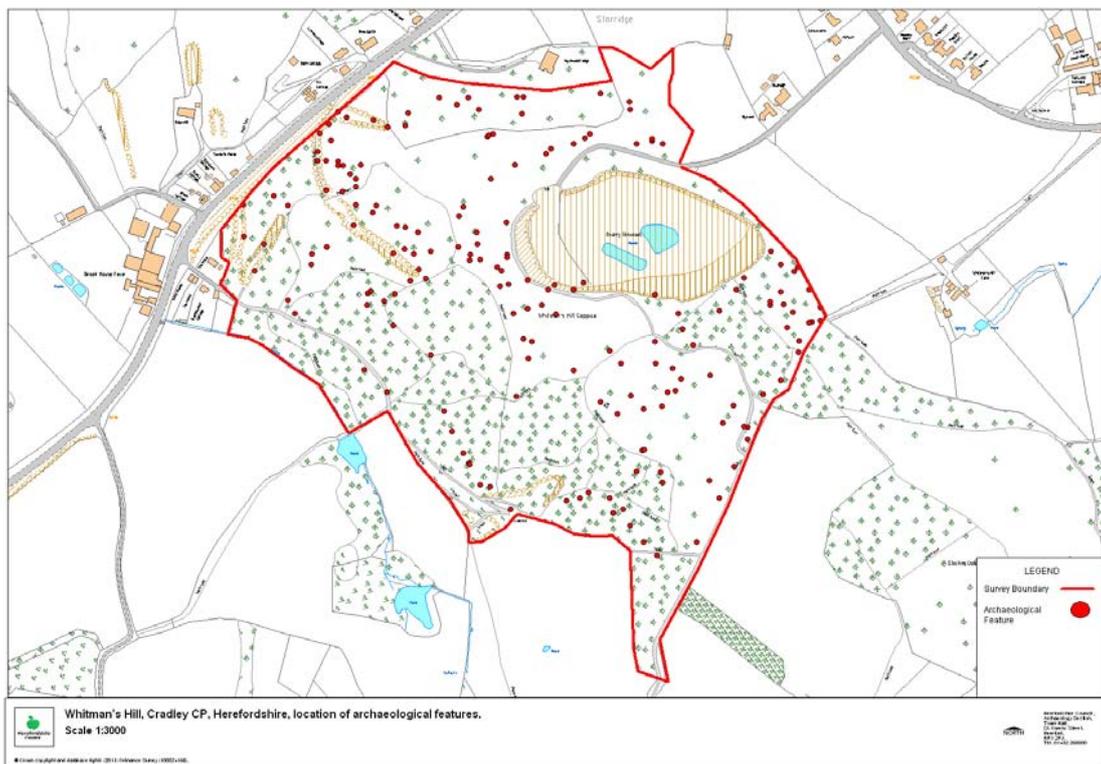


Figure 3: Archaeological features identified during the course of the walkover survey. © Herefordshire Council

Early Medieval division

A linear boundary was identified at the summit (HSM 52190). It followed the northwest-southeast ridge of Whitman's Hill, and consisted of a broad bank that stands a maximum of 5m wide at its base and narrows to 2m wide at its summit (see *Appendix 3*). The monument stands up to 1.4m high. No associated ditch/ditches were recorded, but it is likely that they once existed and have silted over time.

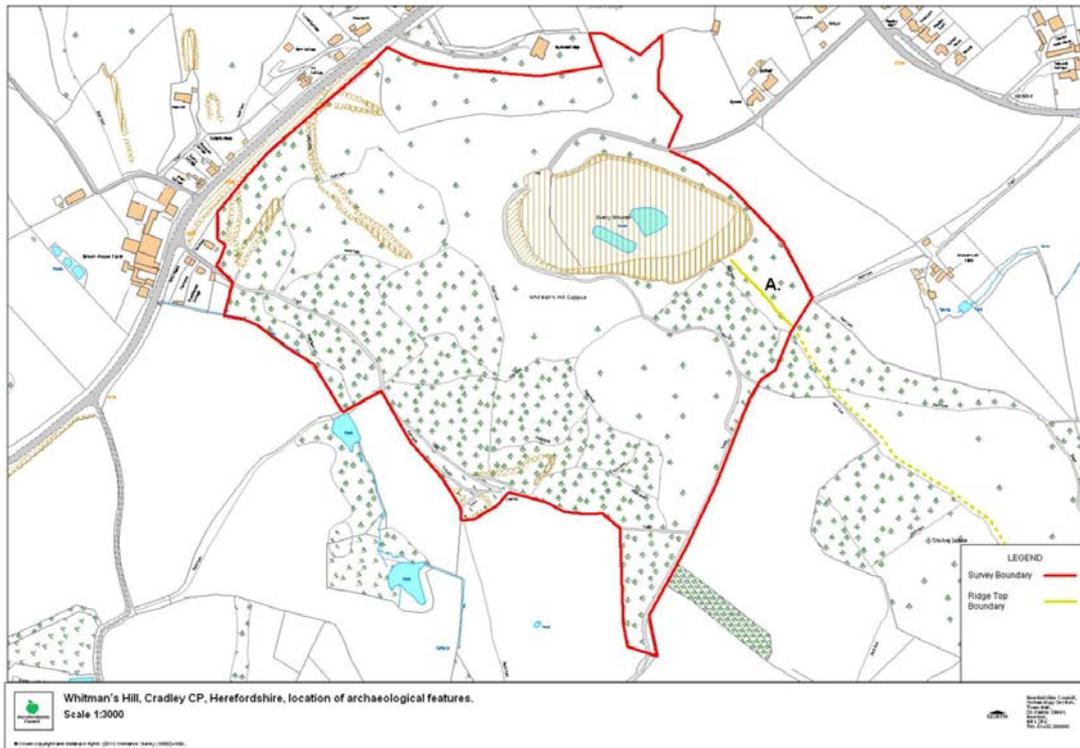


Figure 4: Location of ridge top boundary (A). © Herefordshire Council.

It is plausible that the boundary represented the earliest archaeological monument identified over the course of the walkover survey. It is overlain by later archaeological features, and can be traced following the natural ridgeline to the southeast where it peters out north of West Malvern. The feature is associated with - and appears to be contemporary with - the known cross dyke (HSM 13606) which now forms the Mathon/Cradley parish boundary.

The association with the cross dyke (HSM 13606) may indicate the presence of a more substantial network of early medieval land divisions than have previously been recognised in this vicinity, and could represent a system of Anglo-Saxon enclosure.

One possibility is that the feature formed the original county boundary dividing Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Anglo-Saxon settlers are likely to have seen the natural ridge as a significant boundary (which may, indeed, have had similar importance for the early British communities displaced by the Anglo-Saxons). This theory is further strengthened by the probable long-standing importance of the cross dyke that separated the parishes of Cradley (Herefordshire) and Mathon (Worcestershire) prior to the Norman Conquest.



Figure 5: Ridge top boundary (viewed from the southeast) located at the summit of Whitman's Hill. © Herefordshire Council.

Medieval land use

Evidence for medieval land use was identified on the west and south-facing slopes in the form of agricultural terraces, each of which stand between 0.5m and 3m high (see *Appendix 4*). It is possible that the creation of the agricultural terraces dates to the 14th century when it is known that a sequence of unfavourably wet summers and cold winters caused poor seasonal harvests. This pattern of climate fluctuation forced local populations to cultivate land previously regarded as peripheral, normally upon high ground. This led to deforestation and the deliberate construction of agricultural terraces in order to cultivate steeply sloping ground.

A network of terraces/lynchets were identified and mapped within the southwest, south and southeast of Whitman's Hill Coppice. These lynchets traversed the south and southwest-facing slopes on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment.

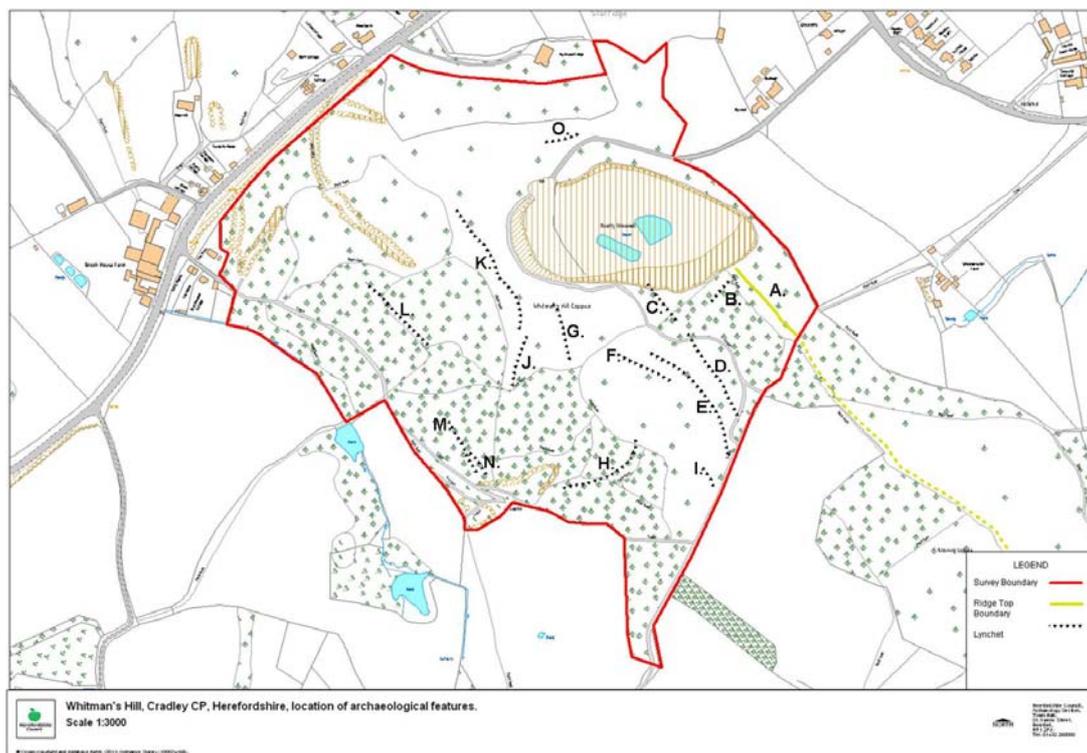


Figure 6: Map indicating the location of lynchets identified through the course of the walkover survey. © Herefordshire Council.

The lynchets were in various states of preservation, having been affected by dense undergrowth, erosion by burrowing animals and truncation by modern tracks. In one area the lynchets had also been truncated by past ploughing.

A total of thirteen lynchets/terraces (*HSM 52142 (L), 52143 (K), 52144 (G), 52145 (J), 52146 (N), 52147 (M), 52148 (C), 52149 (F), 52150 (E), 52151 (D), 52152 (I), 52153 (H), 52206 (B)*) were identified over the course of the survey (see *Appendix 4*). The majority of the terraces appear to have been respected by later forms of land use. The principal exception is post-medieval quarrying

which has caused the partial removal of a number of terraces close to the summit of the hill. Quarrying has also seen the partial burial of medieval field systems through the formation of substantial spoil heaps. An example is the spoil heap HSM 52196 that buries part of the lynchet HSM 52143 (K), which in turn is overlain by a relict compartment boundary HSM 52135 (P).

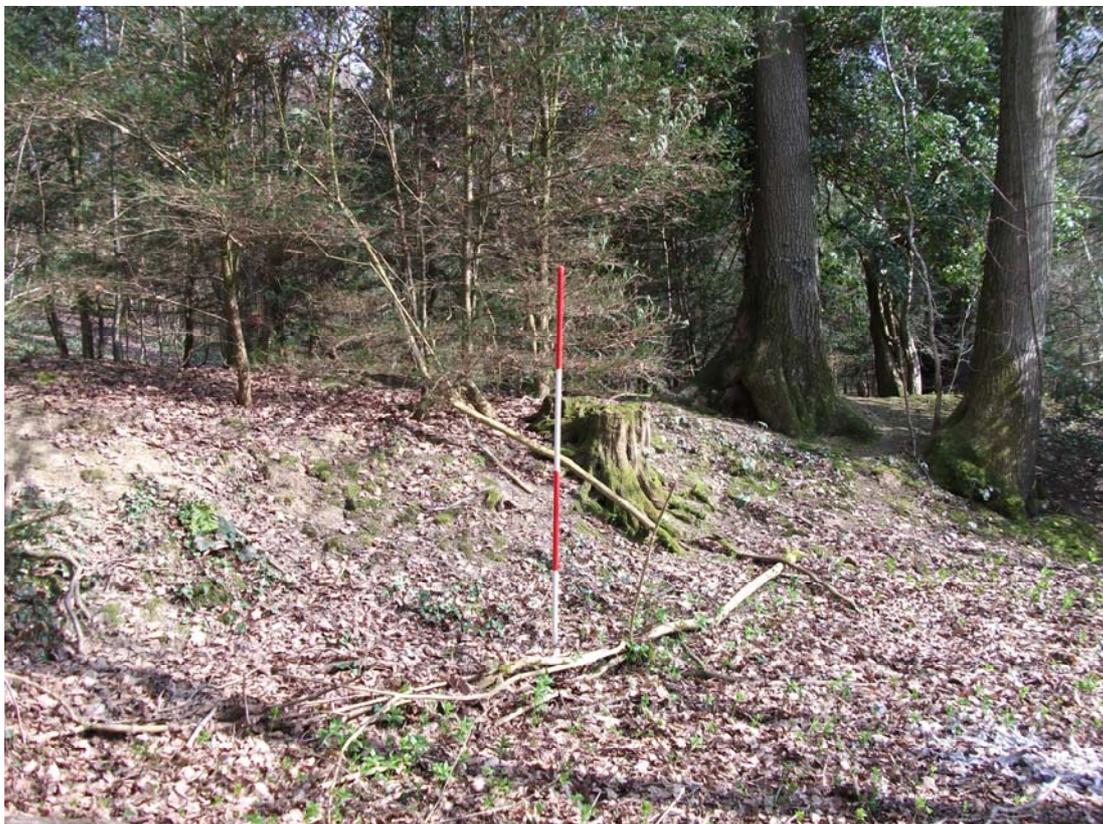


Figure 7: Lynchet traversing the southwest facing slope. © Herefordshire Council.

Within the eastern part of Whitman's Hill Coppice each of the recorded lynchets (HSM 52150 (E), 52151 (D) and 52152 (I)) gently peter out directly west of a northeast to southwest field boundary. This boundary consisted of a truncated bank with a broad ditch on its eastern side (HSM 52141). The boundary was recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map when it also served as a track linking the village of Cradley with the main road to Worcester. This lane continued along the ridge top to the southeast and would have served as a main artery for industrial and woodland activity in the area. Due to the importance of the lane and its relationship to the medieval lynchets, it is possible that it too is of medieval origin.

Woodland management

On the west and south facing slopes of Whitman's Hill there is extensive evidence for patterns of woodland management which probably took place over a long period of time. The features identified can be closely linked with the production of charcoal, a source of fuel employed in the processing of limestone to produce quicklime.

The most prominent features are charcoal burning platforms. Some of these occupy isolated locations, while many are found in groups linked by networks of associated track-ways. The charcoal burning platforms are typically circular/semi-circular terraces cut into the steeper western or gentler southern slopes. The platforms measured an average 4m diameter. They are usually bounded by a raised bank/lip along one edge which typically measures 0.8m wide, 2-3m long and 0.3m high. The lip/bank results from the continued use of the feature and the raking back of debris between renewed phases of charcoal production.



Figure 8: Charcoal burning platform (HSM 52208) identified along the southwest facing slope. © Herefordshire Council.

The centre for charcoal production at Whitman's Hill Coppice appears to have been largely to the west, focussing on the areas targeted for the extraction of limestone and lime processing. Given the use of charcoal in lime production, this connection represents a natural linkage of mutually supporting industrial activities in order to increase efficiency and productivity.

Overall, eight charcoal burning platforms (HSM 52124, 52125, 52126, 52127, 52128, 52129, 52130, 52208) were identified during the survey, though it is likely that many more survive within areas of dense undergrowth.

Areas of timber processing are closely associated with the areas of charcoal production and are represented by the presence of sawpits. Sawpits were used for the on-site processing and cutting of timber for purposes including construction, woodland crafts and fuel. Each feature consists of a sub-rectangular hollow with the spoil upon one side forming a raised bank. On average each hollow measures 2-3m long, 0.5m deep and 1-1.5m wide. The earthen bank measures up to 1m wide, 2-3m long and 0.5m high.

Five sawpits were identified over the course of the survey (HSM 52191, 52192, 52193, 52194 and 52195). Each of the sawpits was located near current or relict woodland tracks.

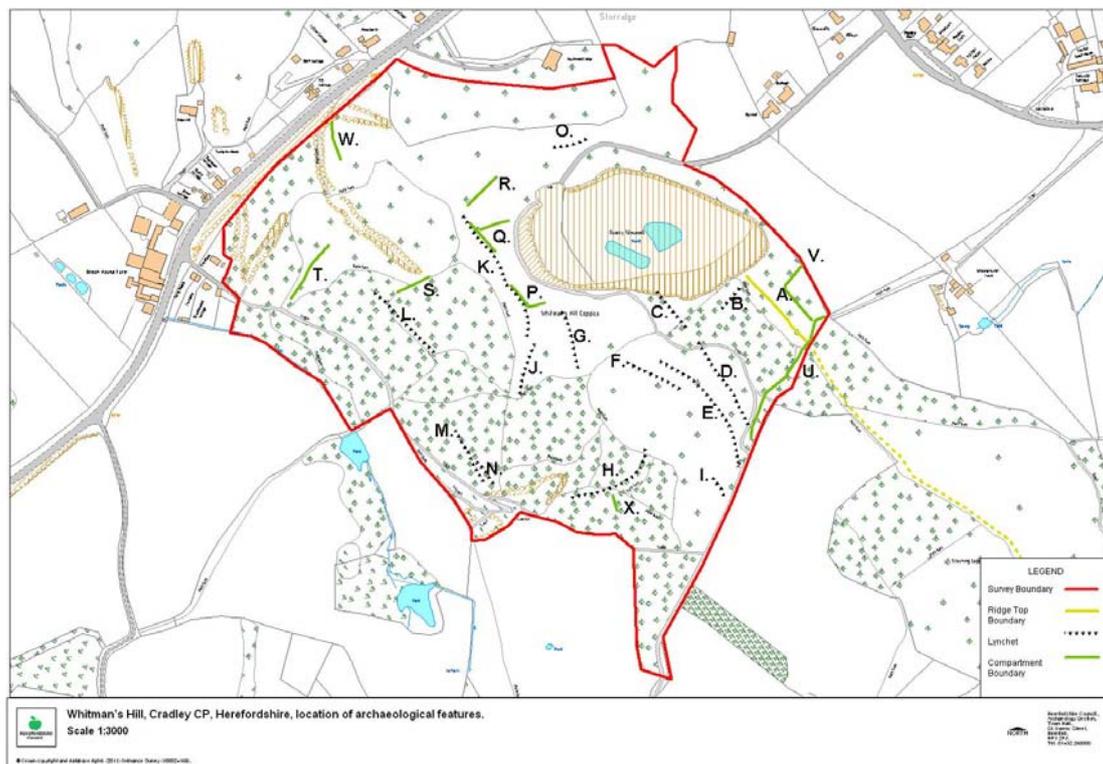


Figure 9: Relict compartment boundaries identified in association with the earlier medieval lynchets. © Herefordshire Council.

Across Whitman's Hill Coppice old woodland compartment boundaries were recorded (HSM 52131 (W), 52132 (T), 52133 (S), 52134 (Q), 52135 (P), 52136 (R), 52137 (V), 52138 (X), 52141 (U)). Each boundary (see *Appendix 5*) served to divide the woodland resource into parcels which either marked areas of ownership or segregated land parcels for a particular stage of coppice management.

It is particularly interesting to note that where these boundaries come into contact with the earlier medieval field terraces, they tended to either finish at that point or continue along the terraces. It seems likely that some of the

medieval lynchets/terraces were re-employed during the post-medieval period to form part of the woodland compartment boundary network, so saving the need to construct new divisions.



Figure 10: *Compartment boundary HSM 52135 (P) respecting the course of an earlier lynchet.* © Herefordshire Council.

An example of a post-medieval compartment boundary utilising the course of an earlier medieval field lynchet is HSM 52135 (P). The boundary survives as a truncated bank and ditch following the summit of a southwest-facing lynchet. To the north and northeast the compartment enclosed by the boundary has been removed as a result of quarrying at the summit of Whitman's Hill.

Within the eastern part of the woodland, four areas of ridge and furrow were identified, with the potential for further areas extending into areas of dense vegetation (see *Appendix 6*). Each of the ridges are spaced 3m apart and aligned either east-west or northeast-southwest. Unlike the relict compartment boundaries, cultivation of the southwest slope does not appear to have respected the course of the earlier medieval field system. Instead the ploughing of the slope truncated the earlier features. This was most evident in the case of HSM 52207 (i) where the ridge and furrow visibly overlay earlier lynchets HSM 52149 (F) and HSM 52150 (E).

Figure 11: *Ridge and furrow preserved within the woodland close to the summit of Whitman's Hill.* © Herefordshire Council.



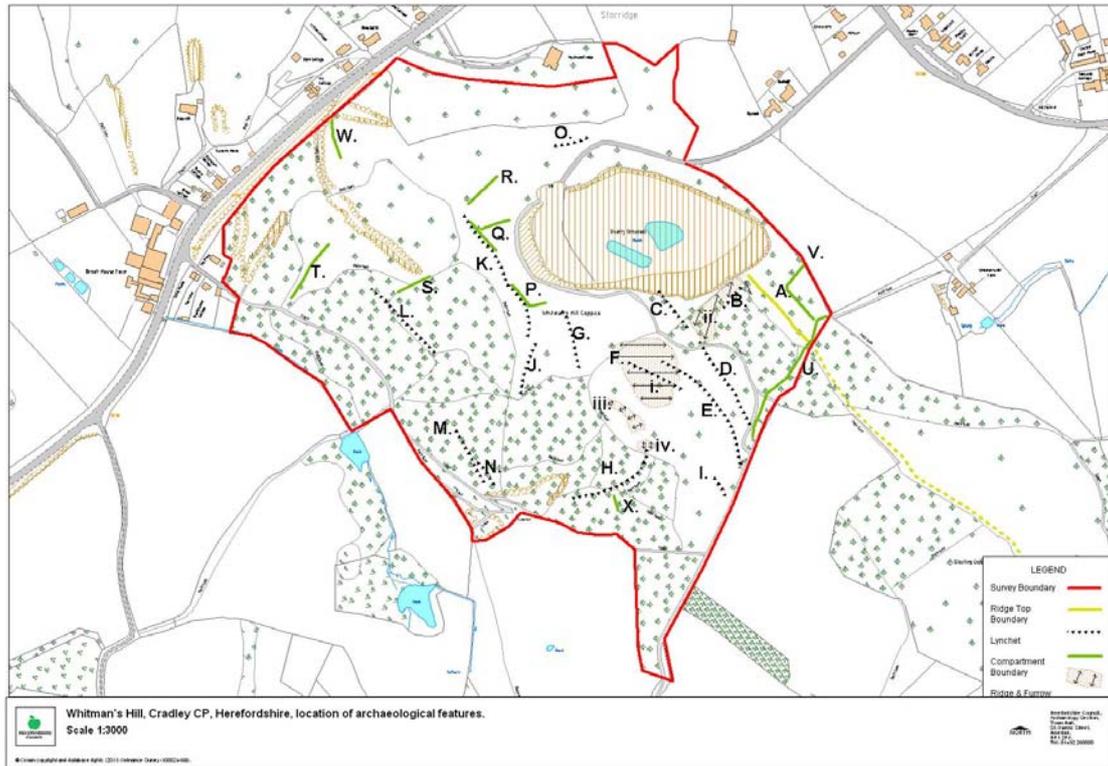


Figure 12: Areas of ridge and furrow identified during the course of the survey. © Herefordshire Council.

Though it is difficult to date the ploughing activity, the straight form and narrow separation of ridges would suggest a post-medieval date (late 17th to early 19th century date). This theory is further strengthened by the relatively young character of the woodland and lack of veteran trees within this area of Whitman's Hill Coppice. A study of the ecological report of Whitman's Hill may contribute further to diversity of species across Whitman's Hill.

Industrial activity

Due to the underlying limestone geology of Whitman's Hill, the landscape has been subject to significant past quarrying activity. In addition to the quarries themselves, quarry related features include track-way networks, platforms and the limekilns where the quarried stone would be processed to produce lime suitable for both constructional and agricultural purposes.

This industrial activity was concentrated largely within the west and southwest of Whitman's Hill Coppice, with further extraction areas located along the ridge top to the east. Many of the quarries identified were first recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey during the 1890's, and some have clearly been enlarged since that date. The First Edition Ordnance Survey also notes the presence of three limekilns on the hill. These are recorded on the SMR as HSM 4817, HSM 21172 and HSM 21173. The latter two no longer exist due to the continued quarrying at the summit of the hill.

The remaining limekiln HSM 4817 is located at the southern end of Whitman's Hill Coppice at the foot of the hill (on the woodland edge). The kiln stands in remarkably well preserved condition despite the encroachment of vegetation on the front face and top of the structure.



Figure 13: west face of limekiln HSM 4817. © Herefordshire Council.

The structure is of mixed brick and stone construction. It is likely to be of 19th century date since none of the three identified limekilns from the First Edition Ordnance Survey were recorded on the 1840 Tithe Map. Interestingly, at that

time, this area was subdivided into areas of pasture and cultivation (so the woodland in this vicinity is also a relatively recent land-use change).



The limekiln furnace remains largely intact but filled with collapse and general infill from the furnace shaft.

Figure 14: South face of the limekiln furnace. © Herefordshire Council.

To the west, the kiln was linked by a network of trackways to a series of levelled platforms (likely used for storage). Further trackways linked the kiln complex with the areas of settlement to the south and west.

The main area for limestone extraction was at the summit of the hill but further extraction points were located along the west-facing slope. One of the largest, HSM 40161, was accessed from the main Hereford to Worcester road (to the northwest). The quarried limestone seam remains visible upon the quarry's western edge. The eastern edge of the quarry is delineated by a gentle west and southwest facing slope into which a network of tracks, platforms and charcoal burning platforms have been constructed.



Figure 15: Linear quarry HSM 40161, viewed to the southeast (note the exposed limestone in the right of the photograph). © Herefordshire Council.

Map evidence

The earliest map based evidence for Whitman's Hill comes from the 1086 Domesday record where the boundary of the Anglo Saxon Hundred of Wimundestreu is traceable following the course of the Whitman's Hill ridge (rather than the current Parish and County boundary that is located 1.5km to the east). This further adds to the potential antiquity of the surviving early medieval boundary HSM 52190 (A).

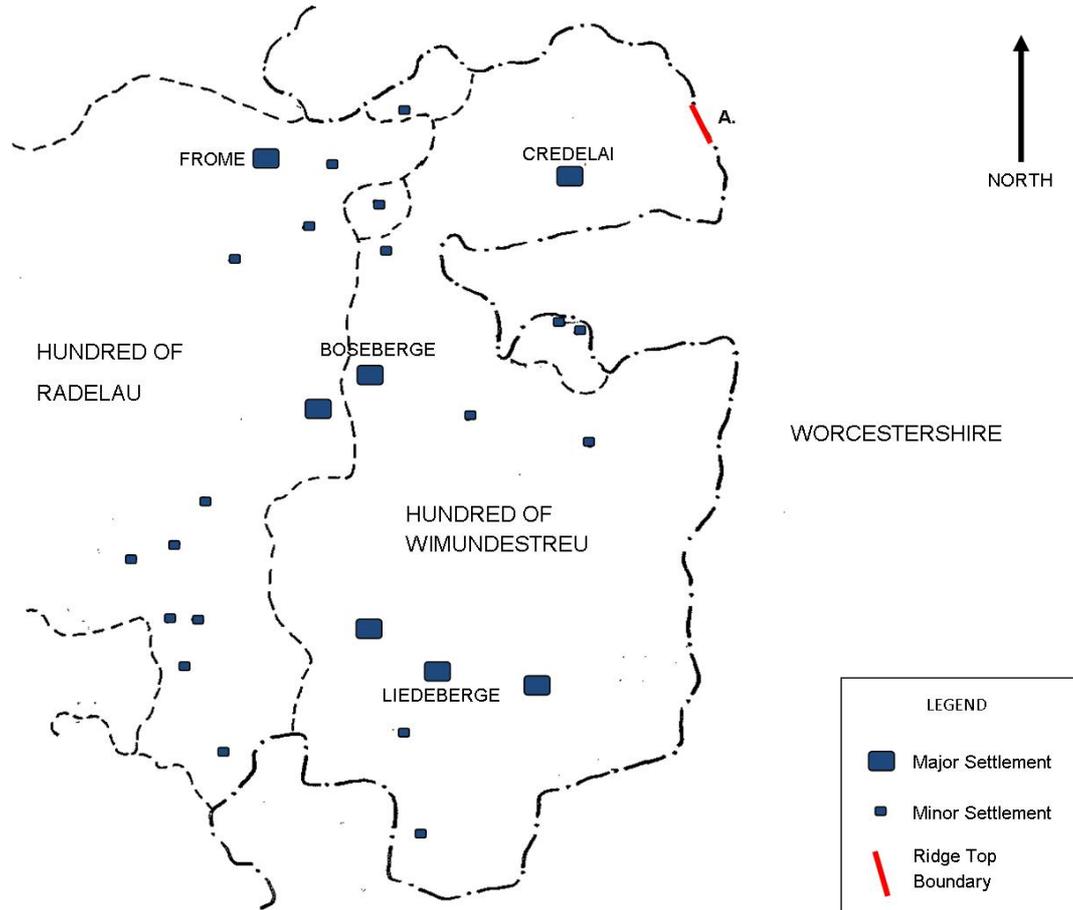


Figure 16: Location of the ridge top boundary (A) in relation to the Herefordshire and Worcestershire border in 1086. © Herefordshire Council.

The area to the south of 'Credelei' represents the Parish of Mathon which remained part of Worcestershire prior to the 13th century. The northern boundary of Mathon was and is demarcated by the early medieval/Anglo-Saxon cross dyke HSM 31808.

The Tithe Map, produced in 1839, provides further information concerning the extent of landscape change across Whitman's Hill Coppice. A number of the relict compartment boundaries recorded during the survey, including the potentially earlier course of the ridge top boundary (A), are identifiable on the Tithe Survey.

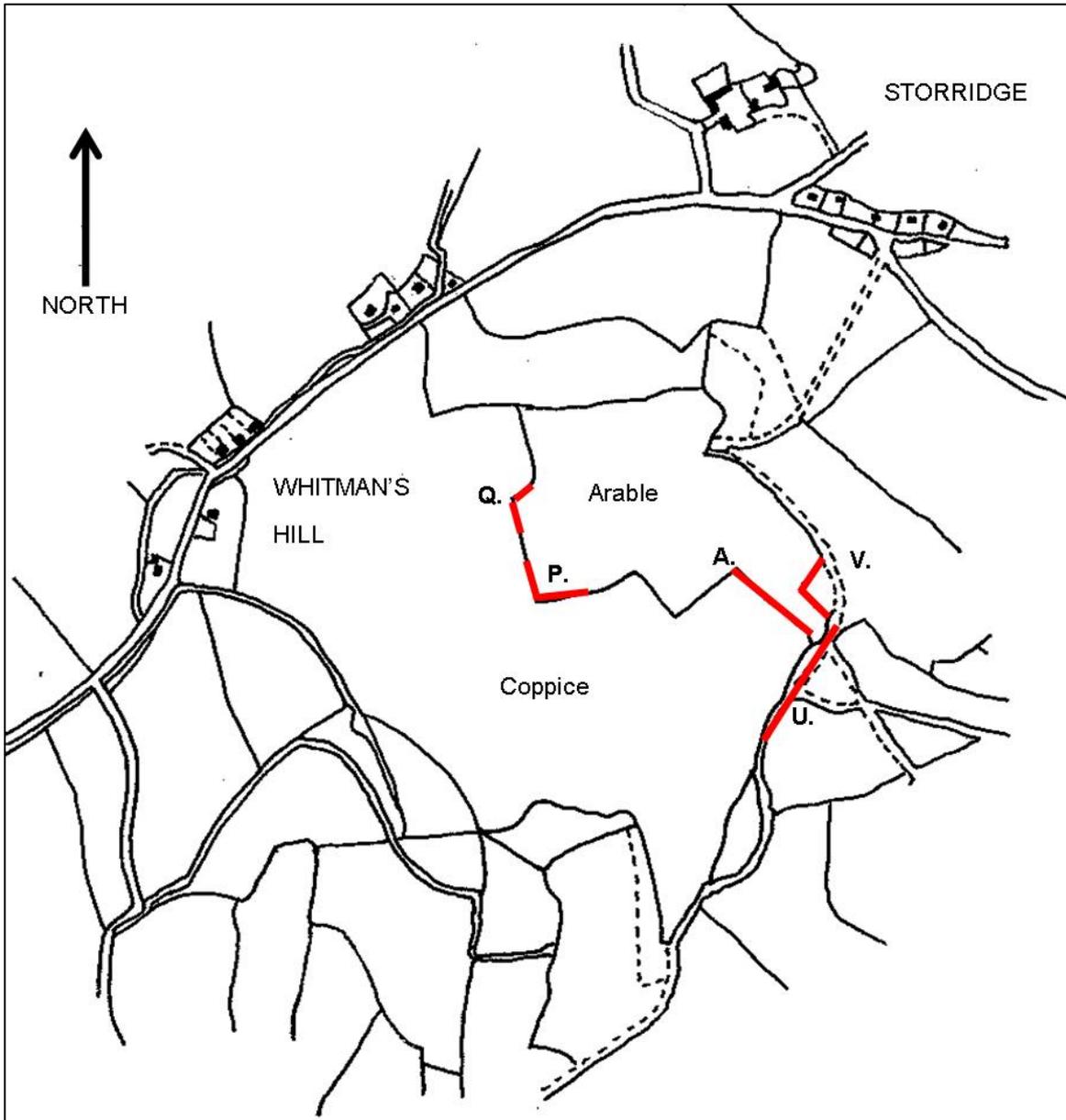


Figure 17: Extract of the 1839 Tithe Map with the surviving boundaries highlighted in red. © Herefordshire Council.

It is evident that at the time of the Tithe Survey Whitman's Hill Coppice was considerably smaller than is currently the case with the north-eastern half of the hill being under cultivation. It is interesting to note the continued use of the ridge top boundary (A) as an important boundary at this date (and the coincidence of this feature with the earthwork recorded in the present survey).

7. Discussion

Over the course of the survey evidence for both past and current woodland management processes were identified in the form of woodland tracks, saw pits and charcoal burning platforms. The majority of these features were concentrated within specific locations across the west-facing and south-facing slopes. The features survived to varying degrees depending on the later use of the woodland. For example, at the eastern end of Whitman's Hill there is a strong likelihood that post-medieval cultivation has caused the removal of earlier, woodland management related features.

Divisions within the woodland landscape were also noted. These consisted of low earthen banks with associated ditches on one or both sides. These linear banks would act to compartmentalise the woodland as a means of defining areas of management. Through careful observation it was possible to establish a loose chronological sequence for these features. They appear to represent post-medieval activity (as partly suggested by the small scale of the boundaries) and are probably closely contemporary in date. Their relationship to features identified as medieval field systems is significant. While some of the compartment boundaries respect the layout of these earlier fields, the majority transect the terrace fields at right angles.

In summary the following features were identified:

1. Post-medieval woodland management through the discovery of saw pits, charcoal burning platforms, track ways and compartment boundaries. Coppiced and pollarded veteran oak, lime and hazel were also noted.
2. The extraction and processing of limestone to produce lime was identified across the woodland. Evidence for this is provided by quarries, track-ways, platforms and a single remaining limekiln located within the south of Whitman's Hill.
3. Post-medieval cultivation, perhaps marking a later stage in the use of the landscape. Evidence for this is provided by ridge and furrow earthworks orientated either east-west or northeast-southwest. Unlike the compartment boundaries, the ridge and furrow overlays the medieval field network.
4. Medieval land use was evident across the survey area. Evidence for this consisted of strip lynchets terraced into the hill slope in order to create level areas suitable for cultivation. Presumably the creation of the field system coincided with a significant episode of associated woodland clearance.
5. A potential Anglo-Saxon land boundary was identified at the summit of Whitman's Hill. This runs southeast along the ridge top before it links

with the known cross-dyke that now marks the Mathon/Cradley parish boundary. The boundary stands up to 1m high and consists of a broad bank c.6m wide at its base, narrowing to c.2m wide at its summit.

8. Acknowledgments

A special thank you is due to the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, for commissioning Herefordshire Archaeology to investigate and promote the archaeological remains of Whitman's Hill Coppice alongside the investigations of the Earth Heritage Trust.

Thanks must be given to the Madresfield Estate and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth heritage Trust for supporting and allowing access to the Whitman's Hill Coppice.

A special thank you to all of the volunteers from the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust, The Cradley History Group and the Bromyard and District Local History Society who took part in the investigations.

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Validation

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

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



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Appendix 1: Walkover Survey Database

HSM	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description
52123	374550	248206	Badger Disturbance	Post-medieval	An area of substantial badger activity within an area measuring 20-30m diameter.
52124	374841	248415	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Platform/Charcoal Burning Platform terraced into northwest facing slope. It measures approximately 2m wide (north-south) by 3-4m east-west. Slight hint of raised lip on northern edge.
52125	374816	248451	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal Burning Platform terraced into northwest facing slope. It measures 3m east-west by 1.5m north-south. Upon its northern edge is a raised lip, 0.4m wide, 0.2m high and 1m long.
52126	374540	248234	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform cut into southwest-facing slope, it measures 6m diameter.
52127	374662	248423	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform located at the summit of a natural rise, it measures 3m diameter and is cut into the rise by 0.1m.
52128	374656	248420	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform cut terraced into northwest facing slope, it measures 4m diameter and terraced to a depth of 0.2m maximum.
52129	374853	248028	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform c.3m diameter cut into south-facing slope.
52130	374846	247946	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform measures 2.5m diameter upon west-facing slope.
52131	374478	248434	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment Boundary consisting of a subtle terrace with a ditch upon its western edge. The ditch measures 0.05m deep by 1m wide. The boundary has been cut by a later track supporting an area of quarrying to the north.
52131	374480	248416	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment Boundary consisting of a subtle terrace with a ditch upon its western edge. The ditch measures 0.05m deep by 1m wide. The boundary has been cut by a later track supporting an area of quarrying to the north.
52131	374488	248392	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment Boundary consisting of a subtle terrace with a ditch upon its western edge. The ditch measures 0.05m deep by 1m wide. The boundary has been cut by a later track supporting an area of quarrying to the north. At this location the boundary peters-out within an area of high ground marked by quarrying activity.

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52132	374476	248295	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Orientated northeast-southwest a west facing boundary/terrace measuring up to 1m high.
52132	374458	248275	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary reorienting south, the boundary/terrace measures c.1.3m high.
52132	374432	248235	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary is cut by a later, perhaps modern track. Beyond the track the boundary/terrace continues however, due to vegetation constraint is could not be traced further.
52133	374552	248242	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Possible compartment boundary consisting of a subtle bank and a west facing ditch. The ditch measures 1m wide at its base widening to 3m at its summit. It is 0.3m deep. It is orientated northeast-southwest.
52133	374569	248257	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Possible compartment boundary consisting of a subtle bank and a west facing ditch. The ditch measures 1m wide at its base widening to 3m at its summit. It is 0.3m deep. It is orientated northeast-southwest.
52133	374587	248259	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Possible compartment boundary consisting of a subtle bank and a west facing ditch. The ditch measures 1m wide at its base widening to 3m at its summit. It is 0.3m deep. It is orientated northeast-southwest. At the location the boundary converges with and is removed by a woodland track.
52134	374677	248323	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated roughly east-west. It is overlain by substantial quarry spoil. It stands 0.5m high consisting of a bank, highly truncated with subtle hints of a ditch.
52134	374644	248312	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated roughly east-west. It is overlain by substantial quarry spoil. It stands 0.5m high consisting of a bank, highly truncated with subtle hints of a ditch.
52135	374685	248220	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated northeast-south west. It consists of a bank with a ditch along its northern edge and overlays a lynchet. The banks measures 1m wide, 0.3m high. The ditch measures 1.5m wide and 0.1m deep.

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52135	374701	248225	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated northeast-south west. It consists of a bank with a ditch along its northern edge and overlays a lynchet. The banks measures 1.5m wide, 0.6m high. The ditch measures 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.
52135	374717	248229	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated northeast-south west. It consists of a bank with a ditch along its northern edge and overlays a lynchet. The banks measures 1.5m wide, 0.6m high. The ditch measures 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. After this location the boundary is overlain by spoil from the main quarry.
52136	374660	248372	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated north-south, survives as a terrace, becoming a subtle bank to the north with evidence for a ditch upon its western edge.
52136	374629	248340	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated north-south, survives as a terrace, becoming a subtle bank to the north with evidence for a ditch upon its western edge.
52137	375004	248272	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated north-south and overlaying quarry HSM 52187. The boundary consists of a bank with a ditch along its eastern side. The ditch measures 1.2m wide, narrowing to 0.4m at its base, it is 0.5m deep. The bank is 1m wide 0.3m deep.
52137	374985	248244	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated north-south re-aligns east. The bank forms a north-facing terrace standing 0.5m high. The ditch is no longer present.
52137	375020	248210	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary orientated north-south re-aligns east. The bank forms a north-facing terrace standing 0.5m high. The ditch is no longer present.
52138	374797	247994	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary aligned northwest-southeast. It measures 1m wide, 0.2m high.
52138	374793	248011	Compartment Boundary	Post-medieval	Compartment boundary aligned northwest-southeast. It measures 1m wide, 0.2m high.
52139	374724	248247	Foundation	Post-medieval	Possible foundation of structures associated with quarrying activity, material consists of mixed angular and rounded stone. Foundations consist of an L-shaped narrow spread of stone orientated east-west with the short arm of the 'L' pointing north. The spread measures 4m long, 1.5m wide at base, 0.4m wide at summit and 0.4m high.

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52140	374731	248252	Foundation	Post-medieval	Possible foundation of structures associated with quarrying activity, material consists of mixed angular and rounded stone. Foundations consist of an L-shaped narrow spread of stone orientated east-west with the short arm of the 'L' pointing north. The spread measures 4m long, 1.5m wide at base, 0.4m wide at summit and 0.4m high
52141	374948	248078	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south, it measures 3m wide at summit narrowing to 1m at its base. It measures 1.5m deep.
52141	374948	248091	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south, it intersects a lynchet at this location. It measures 3m wide at summit narrowing to 1m at its base. It measures 1.5m deep.
52141	374965	248128	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south running parallel to the current woodland boundary to the summit of Whitman's Hill where it cuts the course of the ridge top bank and is cut by numerous quarry pits. The Holloway re-orientates to line the northern boundary of Whitman's Hill Coppice. It measures between 2m and 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Bank upon its western edge.
52141	374985	248144	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south running parallel to the current woodland boundary to the summit of Whitman's Hill where it cuts the course of the ridge top bank and is cut by numerous quarry pits. The Holloway re-orientates to line the northern boundary of Whitman's Hill Coppice. It measures between 2m and 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Bank upon its western edge.
52141	375005	248176	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south running parallel to the current woodland boundary to the summit of Whitman's Hill where it cuts the course of the ridge top bank and is cut by numerous quarry pits. The Holloway re-orientates to line the northern boundary of Whitman's Hill Coppice. It measures between 2m and 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Bank upon its western edge.

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52141	375017	248209	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south running parallel to the current woodland boundary to the summit of Whitman's Hill where it cuts the course of the ridge top bank and is cut by numerous quarry pits. The Holloway re-orientates to line the northern boundary of Whitman's Hill Coppice. It measures between 2m and 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Bank upon its western edge.
52141	375030	248212	Holloway / Compartment / Woodland Boundary	Medieval	Holloway orientated north-south running parallel to the current woodland boundary to the summit of Whitman's Hill where it cuts the course of the ridge top bank and is cut by numerous quarry pits. The Holloway re-orientates to line the northern boundary of Whitman's Hill Coppice. It measures between 2m and 3m wide and 1.5m deep. Bank upon its western edge.
4817	374682	247998	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval	A twin arched Limekiln located within the southeast of the woodland and recorded on historic mapping. The structure survives remarkably well despite being over grown with vegetation. The central furnace and flute remains intact, as does the facing material. The kiln was constructed out of both cut stone and brick. Damage to the structure is evident from the top where the roof has slumped in.
52142	374765	248418	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	North-facing terrace/lynchet measuring 6m wide and 0.5m high.
52142	374753	248412	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	North-facing terrace/lynchet measuring 8m wide and 0.2m high.
52142	374727	248406	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Northwest-facing terrace/lynchet measuring 0.5m high and 5m wide. At the foot of the terrace parallel to the north is a track.
52142	374522	248243	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/Terrace traversing the southwest-facing slope, it stands c.4m high with a level area roughly 8m wide to the north.
52142	374592	248173	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/Terrace traversing the southwest-facing slope, it stands c.4m high with a level area roughly 8m wide to the north. The feature peters-out as it enters a natural re-entrant within the hillside.
52143	374624	248330	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet, north-facing and standing 0.5m high.
52143	374645	248298	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet, north-facing and standing 2m high.

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52143	374667	248272	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet, north-facing and standing 2m high.
52143	374670	248251	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet, north-facing and standing 1.5m high.
52143	374696	248191	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet, north-facing and standing 1.5m high. Overgrown at this location.
52144	374733	248219	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet orientated east-west across the south-facing slope. It stands 1m high.
52144	374753	248155	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet orientated east-west across the south-facing slope. It stands 1m high.
52145	374706	248188	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet measuring 2m and constructed along the south-facing slope.
52145	374688	248126	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet measuring 2m and constructed along the south-facing slope.
52146	374635	248051	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet measuring 0.5m high, traversing the south-facing slope.
52146	374659	248024	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Possible lynchet measuring 0.5m high, traversing the south-facing slope, within the east it is cut by a substantial area of quarrying.
52147	374648	248026	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet formed along the west-facing slope, it measures 2m high.
52147	374629	248062	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet formed along the west-facing slope, it measures 1m high.
52147	374616	248086	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet formed along west-facing slope peters-out at this location.
52148	374844	248241	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	An east-west orientated lynchet that extends from the main quarry edge, east. It is south-facing and measures 1.3m high. It is truncated both by vegetation and past cultivation.
52148	374875	248202	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	An east-west orientated lynchet that extends from the main quarry edge, east. It is south-facing and measures 1.3m. high. It is truncated both by vegetation and past cultivation. Peters-out at this location.
52149	374806	248163	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace orientated east-west. It stands 0.2m high cut constructed along south-facing slope.
52149	374867	248132	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace orientated east-west. It stands 0.2m high cut constructed along south-facing slope.
52150	374845	248163	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated northeast-southwest. It is south-facing and measures 0.2m high.

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52150	374873	248146	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	lynchet orientated northeast-southwest. It is south-facing and measures 1m high. Ridge and furrow is evident to the north aligned north-south, it does not intersect the lynchet and measures c.3m wide.
52150	374920	248096	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	lynchet orientated northeast-southwest. It is south-facing and measures 2m high. Ridge and furrow is evident to the north aligned north-south, it does not intersect the lynchet and measures c.3m wide.
52150	374933	248047	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	lynchet orientated northeast-southwest. At this location it is truncated by a badger set. It is south-facing and measures 2m high. Ridge and furrow is evident to the north aligned north-south, it does not intersect the lynchet and measures c.3m wide.
52151	374944	248092	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated east-west. Eastern end of lynchet is truncated by a past woodland boundary. It measures up to 2m high and is south facing. At numerous locations it is overgrown with brambles.
52151	374932	248116	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated east-west. Eastern end of lynchet is truncated by a past woodland boundary. It measures up to 2m high and is south facing. At numerous locations it is overgrown with brambles.
52151	374906	248150	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated east-west. Eastern end of lynchet is truncated by a past woodland boundary. It measures up to 2m high and is south facing. At numerous locations it is overgrown with brambles.
52151	374887	248184	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated east-west. Eastern end of lynchet is truncated by a past woodland boundary. It measures up to 2m high and is south facing. At numerous locations it is overgrown with brambles.
52152	374905	248031	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated southeast-northwest. Measures 0.4m high.
52152	374916	248011	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet orientated southeast-northwest. Measures 0.4m high.
52153	374830	248065	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace, west-facing orientated north-south. Terrace measures c.0.5m high.
52153	374823	248041	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace reforms on a southwest alignment. The terrace appears as a broad band 1.2m wide, 0.3m high.

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52153	374760	248011	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace reforms on a southwest alignment. The bank becomes a terrace 0.5m high.
52153	374745	248008	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	Lynchet/terrace reforms on a southwest alignment. The bank becomes a terrace 0.5m high.
52154	374891	247961	Mound	Post-medieval	Mound measuring 8m diameter at its base, it stands 1m high. Its north-eastern edge merges with the natural slope, this gives it the appearance of a platform. It is associated with numerous tree roots.
52155	374831	247961	Mound	Post-medieval	Mound measuring 9m diameter at its base, it stands 1m high. It measures 5m diameter at its summit. Two large tree bowls upon the feature.
52156	374475	248393	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform, north-facing measuring 1m wide north-south by 3m long east-west. To the west it is linked by a hollowed track.
52157	374493	248358	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform aligned northwest-southeast. It measures 3m wide by 8m long. The platform overlooks a holloway.
52158	374508	248363	Platform	Post-medieval	Subtle platform measuring 2m wide, 5m long.
52159	374508	248343	Platform	Post-medieval	Subtle platform measuring 3m wide, 7m long.
52160	374563	248293	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform overlooking a hollow way to the southwest. It measures 10m long by 2-4m wide.
52161	374416	248353	Platform	Post-medieval	North-west facing platform measuring 3m long, 1m wide.
52162	374459	248287	Platform	Post-medieval	Sub-rectangular platform cut into the west facing slope. It measures 6m long by 4m wide, access onto the platform appears to be from the west.
52163	374636	248280	Platform	Post-medieval	Sub-rectangular platform supporting a network of small tracks and quarries. It measures 3m wide by 8m long. Access to the platform was along a track to the west and east.
52164	374783	248469	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform located along the northwest-facing slope measuring 1m wide, 3m long east-west.
52165	374657	248421	Platform	Post-medieval	Terraced platform orientated east-west. It measures c.4m long by 2m wide.
52166	374753	248247	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform measuring 12m long by 3m wide orientated northeast-southwest
52167	374764	248255	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform measuring 12m long by 3m wide orientated northeast-southwest
52168	374850	248040	Platform	Post-medieval	Platform measuring 3m northwest-southeast by 1m wide.

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52169	374695	248446	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry dug into north-facing slope. It measures 4m deep and 5m diameter with a flat base. The quarry is supported by a track to the northwest.
40161	374544	248431	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear Quarry running downslope to the northwest. It measures 2m deep and 6m wide with a u-shaped base.
40161	374528	248439	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear Quarry running downslope to the northwest. It measures 6m deep and 8m wide with a 1m u-shaped base.
40161	374498	248442	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear Quarry running downslope to the northwest. Access was apparently from the north-eastern edge with the extraction being primarily along the western edge (Limestone) It measures 8m deep and 15m wide with a 5m u-shaped base.
40161	374488	248448	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear Quarry running downslope to the northwest. Key access was from the current main road through Storridge. It measures 10m deep and 15m wide with a 5m u-shaped base.
52170	374494	248387	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry scoop measuring 2m diameter, 0.3m deep.
52171	374488	248387	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry scoop measuring 3m ² , open to the north and cut 0.2m deep.
52172	374508	248372	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry scoop measuring 0.5m deep and 4m diameter.
52173	374514	248388	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry measuring 0.5m deep, 2m wide and 6m long east-west. Access into the quarry was from the west.
52174	374502	248378	Quarry	Post-medieval	linear quarry aligned northwest-southeast. 3m wide, 1m deep with access to the quarry from the northwest.
52175	374527	248334	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry scoop measuring 8m northwest-southeast, accessed from the south. Quarry is 3m wide.
52176	374531	248342	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into west-facing slope, it measures 1m deep, 6m long and 2m wide. Bedrock exposed within the quarry face.
52177	374554	248319	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into southwest facing slope. Linear in form and between 1 and 2m deep. It measures 1.5m wide and 5m long.
52178	374564	248317	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry traversing the south-facing slopes. It stands 1m high with the bedrock exposed. Along the summit of the quarry are a number of well established yew trees.
52178	374578	248312	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry traversing the south-facing slopes. It stands 2m high with the bedrock exposed. Along the summit of the quarry are a number of well established yew trees.

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52178	374592	248290	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry traversing the south-facing slopes. It stands 2m high with the bedrock exposed. Along the summit of the quarry are a number of well established yew trees.
52178	374573	248287	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear quarry traversing the south-facing slopes. It stands 2m high with the bedrock exposed. Along the summit of the quarry are a number of well established yew trees. At this location the quarry comes to an end.
40160	374579	248270	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 5m wide at its summit narrowing to 1m at its base. The quarry measures 1.5m deep.
40160	374550	248288	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry base 3m wide, measuring 10m wide at its summit. The cut measures 2.3m deep, with limestone bedrock exposed along the southern edge.
40160	374506	248320	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry widens to c.15m at the summit whereas the base measures c.10m wide. The quarry measures c.3m deep.
40160	374475	248359	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry narrows at this location to form a steep-sided holloway. The track measures 2m deep, 5m wide at the summit which narrows to 1.5m at its base.
40160	374465	248393	Quarry	Post-medieval	Continuation of hollow down-slope to the northwest, it measures 4m wide at its summit and narrows to 1m at its base, the hollow lies between 2-3m deep.
40160	374468	248424	Quarry	Post-medieval	Hollow way closely associated with the quarry that peters-out at the foot of Whitman's Hill where it links with the Worcester road.
52179	374465	248403	Quarry	Post-medieval	Linear shallow quarry scoop measuring c.6m long, 1m wide 0.3m deep.
52180	374382	248343	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 15m wide, with multiple smaller quarry scoops located at its base. The base measures 6m wide, and lies 6m deep.
52180	374383	248307	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring up to 15m deep, 20m wide at its summit, narrowing to 4m at its base. Bedrock is exposed along its east face.
52180	374395	248268	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 10m wide at summit and narrows to 3m at its base. The cut measures 5m deep.
52180	374405	248298	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 10m deep, 2m wide at its base and 15m wide at its summit.

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52180	374432	248342	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry comes to an end at this location, it measures 2m deep, 8m wide at its summit and narrows to 2m at its base. It should be noted that the quarry has been used as a dumping ground.
52181	374623	248295	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into southwest-facing slope. It measures 1m deep, 6m diameter with access from the south.
52182	374637	248286	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 4m diameter with access to the southwest. It is 0.5m deep.
52183	374648	248281	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry measuring 7m diameter with access from the southwest and northwest. It is cut into an earlier lynchet by 2m.
52184	374634	278273	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry orientated east-west measuring 0.5m deep, 3m wide and 10m long.
52185	374678	248286	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry, crescent shaped with access to the east. It measures 4m wide, 3m deep and 15m long. Bedrock is exposed upon its western face.
52186	374870	248220	Quarry	Post-medieval	Small quarry consisting of two shallow scoops directly east of the main quarry at the summit of the hill. Together the quarries measure 7m long, 3m wide and 1m deep.
52187	375030	248227	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into north-facing slope. Access to the quarry was from the north, directly south of the woodland boundary. The quarry is aligned northwest-southeast and measures up to 50m long, 4m deep and 3m wide.
52187	375017	248247	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into north-facing slope. Access to the quarry was from the north, directly south of the woodland boundary. The quarry is aligned northwest-southeast and measures up to 50m long, 4m deep and 3m wide.
52187	375000	248267	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into north-facing slope. Access to the quarry was from the north, directly south of the woodland boundary. The quarry is aligned northwest-southeast and measures up to 50m long, 4m deep and 3m wide.
52187	374985	248275	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into north-facing slope. Access to the quarry was from the north, directly south of the woodland boundary. The quarry is aligned northwest-southeast and measures up to 50m long, 4m deep and 3m wide.

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52187	374974	248290	Quarry	Post-medieval	Quarry cut into north-facing slope. Access to the quarry was from the north, directly south of the woodland boundary. The quarry is aligned northwest-southeast and measures up to 50m long, 4m deep and 3m wide.
52188	374802	248106	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Area of ridge and furrow, the extent of which is difficult to gage due to dense bramble undergrowth. Visible area measures c.30m ² . The ridge and furrow is orientated northwest-southeast. Each ridge is spaced between 2m and 3m apart.
52189	374783	248120	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Area of ridge and furrow along the south-facing slope. It is orientated northeast-southwest. Each ridge lies 2-3m apart. Ridge and furrow covers an area c.50m by 20m, the area is overgrown however.
52189	374832	248066	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Area of ridge and furrow along the south-facing slope. It is orientated northeast-southwest. Each ridge lies 2-3m apart. Ridge and furrow covers an area c.50m by 20m, the area is overgrown however.
52190	374944	248260	Ridge Top Boundary	Anglo-Saxon	Ridge top boundary that runs from the cliff top of the large quarry on Whitman's Hill, southeast where it eventually links with the cross dyke that now marks the border between the parishes of Mathon and Cradley. There is a potential for the boundary to relate to Anglo-Saxon landscape divisions. The boundary consists of a broad bank ranging from 2m wide to 0.2m high and increases to the south to 5m wide at its base to 2m at its summit; it stands 1m-1.4m high. No clear indication for an associated ditch, though it may simply be silted. To the southeast the boundary is cut by an area of quarrying and a later woodland boundary.

52190	374973	248229	Ridge Top Boundary	Anglo-Saxon	Ridge top boundary that runs from the cliff top of the large quarry on Whitman's Hill, southeast where it eventually links with the cross dyke that now marks the border between the parishes of Mathon and Cradley. There is a potential for the boundary to relate to Anglo-Saxon landscape divisions. The boundary consists of a broad bank ranging from 2m wide to 0.2m high and increases to the south to 5m wide at its base to 2m at its summit; it stands 1m-1.4m high. No clear indication for an associated ditch, though it may simply be silted. To the southeast the boundary is cut by an area of quarrying and a later woodland boundary.
52190	374992	248204	Ridge Top Boundary	Anglo-Saxon	Ridge top boundary that runs from the cliff top of the large quarry on Whitman's Hill, southeast where it eventually links with the cross dyke that now marks the border between the parishes of Mathon and Cradley. There is a potential for the boundary to relate to Anglo-Saxon landscape divisions. The boundary consists of a broad bank ranging from 2m wide to 0.2m high and increases to the south to 5m wide at its base to 2m at its summit; it stands 1m-1.4m high. No clear indication for an associated ditch, though it may simply be silted. To the southeast the boundary is cut by an area of quarrying and a later woodland boundary.
52190	375006	248189	Ridge Top Boundary	Anglo-Saxon	Ridge top boundary that runs from the cliff top of the large quarry on Whitman's Hill, southeast where it eventually links with the cross dyke that now marks the border between the parishes of Mathon and Cradley. There is a potential for the boundary to relate to Anglo-Saxon landscape divisions. The boundary consists of a broad bank ranging from 2m wide to 0.2m high and increases to the south to 5m wide at its base to 2m at its summit; it stands 1m-1.4m high. No clear indication for an associated ditch, though it may simply be silted. To the southeast the boundary is cut by an area of quarrying and a later woodland boundary.
52191	374815	248459	Saw Pit	Post-medieval	Possible saw pit measuring 2.5m diameter and 0.7m deep.

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52192	374440	248220	Saw Pit	Post-medieval	Saw pit orientated northwest-southeast. It measures 2m wide, 4m long and 1m deep. Spoil upon its western edge measuring 3m wide, 4m long and 0.5m high.
52193	374525	248245	Saw Pit	Post-medieval	Saw pit with spoil upon its western edge. The spoil stands 1m high, 6m long and 3m wide. The hollow measures 6m long, 2m deep and 3m wide.
52194	374521	248229	Saw Pit	Post-medieval	Saw pit orientated northwest-southeast and cut into south-facing slope. It measures 2m wide, 0.5m deep and 5m long. The spoil is spread downslope to the south and west.
52195	374702	248169	Saw Pit	Post-medieval	Saw pit cut into north-west facing slope with spoil upon its western side. The spoil measures 5m long, 3m wide and 0.5m high. The hollow measures 5m long, 2m wide and 0.7m deep.
52196	374678	248283	Spoil	Post-medieval	Substantial area of spoil that forms a terrace directly south of the main quarry on Whitman's Hill. The terrace stands between 1m and 5m high, it protrudes from the quarry where it overlays an earlier, likely medieval lynchet, as well as a later compartment boundary that utilises the course of the lynchet.
52196	374672	248268	Spoil	Post-medieval	Substantial area of spoil that forms a terrace directly south of the main quarry on Whitman's Hill. The terrace stands between 1m and 5m high, it protrudes from the quarry where it overlays an earlier, likely medieval lynchet, as well as a later compartment boundary that utilises the course of the lynchet.
52196	374680	248253	Spoil	Post-medieval	Substantial area of spoil that forms a terrace directly south of the main quarry on Whitman's Hill. The terrace stands between 1m and 5m high, it protrudes from the quarry where it overlays an earlier, likely medieval lynchet, as well as a later compartment boundary that utilises the course of the lynchet.
52196	374701	248258	Spoil	Post-medieval	Substantial area of spoil that forms a terrace directly south of the main quarry on Whitman's Hill. The terrace stands between 1m and 5m high, it protrudes from the quarry where it overlays an earlier, likely medieval lynchet, as well as a later compartment boundary that utilises the course of the lynchet.

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52197	374853	248412	Track	Post-medieval	Terrace track gentle incline as it traverses the north-west facing slope. It measures 1.5m wide and overlooks a number of platforms associated to charcoal burning.
52197	374841	248417	Track	Post-medieval	Terrace track gentle incline as it traverses the north-west facing slope. It measures 1.5m wide and overlooks a number of platforms associated to charcoal burning.
52197	374823	248412	Track	Post-medieval	Terrace track gentle incline as it traverses the north-west facing slope. It measures 1.5m wide and overlooks a number of platforms associated to charcoal burning. At this location the track is overlain with spoil from works associated to the modern track.
52198	374687	248388	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track running parallel to a terrace upon its southern edge. The track measures 1m wide and is cut 1m into the slope.
52198	374722	248401	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track running parallel to a terrace upon its southern edge. The track measures 2m wide and is cut 1.5m into the slope.
52198	374771	248423	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track peters-out at this location. Possibility that the track once continued.
52199	374696	248465	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track into north-facing slope. It measures 2.5m wide and traverses the north-west facing slope leading north away from the quarry.
52199	374646	248451	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track into north-facing slope. It measures 2.5m wide and traverses the north-west facing slope leading north away from the quarry.
52199	374564	248432	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track into north-facing slope forms a dog-leg turning to redirect north-east. The track has numerous U-turns in order to easy travel up and down the steep slope. Directly south of the track is a large quarry, presumably served by the track.
52199	374622	248456	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track winding its way down the north-west facing slope in order to deal with the steep incline in order to gain access to the local quarries within the area. The track follows the woodland boundary and at numerous locations utilises the boundary's interior ditch. It measures an average of 2m wide and is terraced 1m into slope.

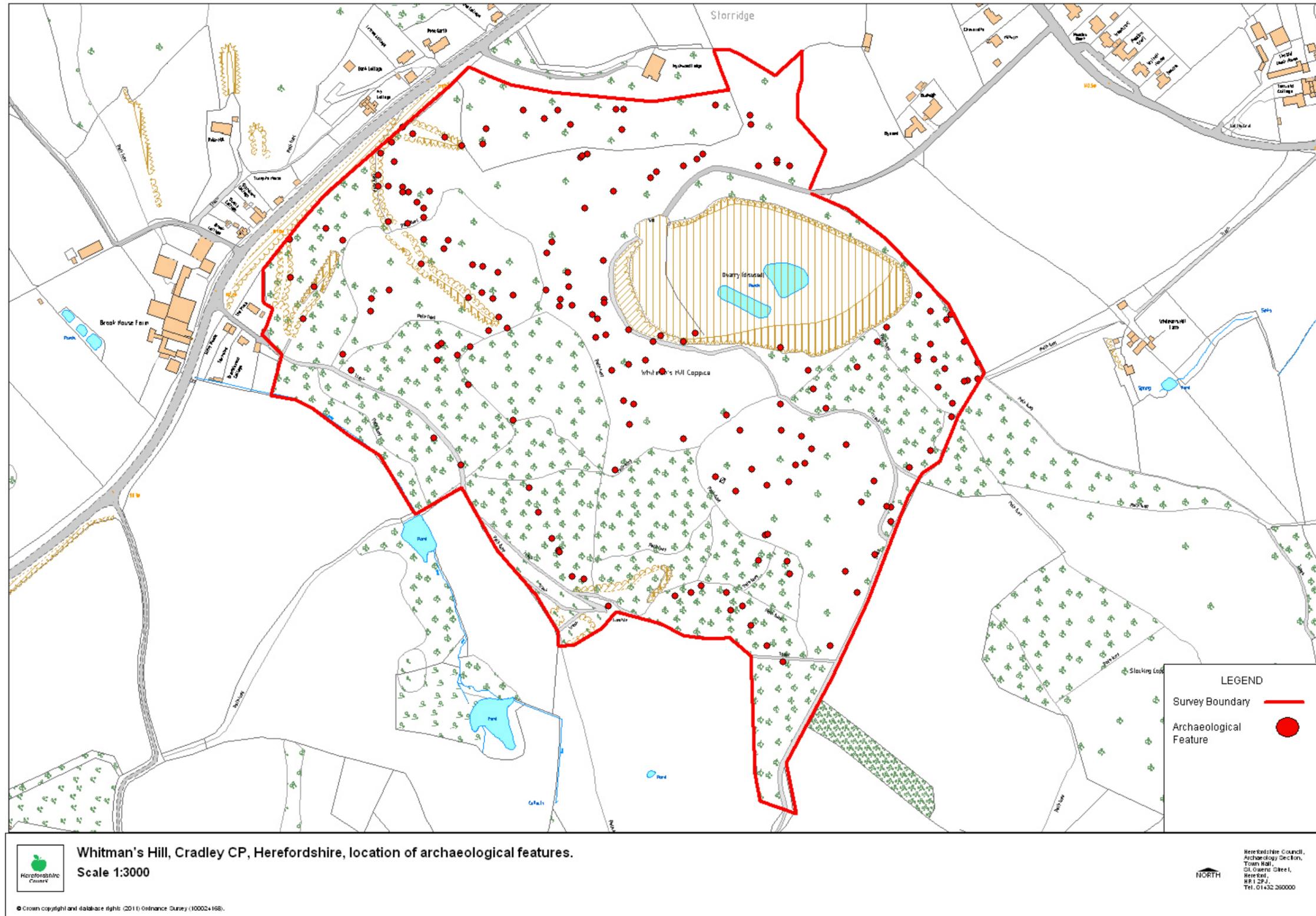
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52199	374689	248465	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track winding its way down the north-west facing slope in order to deal with the steep incline in order to gain access to the local quarries within the area. The track follows the woodland boundary and at numerous locations utilises the boundary's interior ditch. It measures an average of 2m wide and is terraced 1m into slope.
52199	374634	248464	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track winding its way down the north-west facing slope in order to deal with the steep incline in order to gain access to the local quarries within the area. The track follows the woodland boundary and at numerous locations utilises the boundary's interior ditch. It measures an average of 2m wide and is terraced 1m into slope.
52199	374567	248447	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track winding its way down the north-west facing slope in order to deal with the steep incline in order to gain access to the local quarries within the area. The track follows the woodland boundary and at numerous locations utilises the boundary's interior ditch. It measures an average of 2m wide and is terraced 1m into slope.
52199	374602	248464	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track winding its way down the north-west facing slope in order to deal with the steep incline in order to gain access to the local quarries within the area. The track follows the woodland boundary and at numerous locations utilises the boundary's interior ditch. It measures an average of 2m wide and is terraced 1m into slope.
52200	374518	248156	Track	Post-medieval	Track orientated northwest-southeast, it measures 2m and is terraced into the west facing slope.
52200	374543	248131	Track	Post-medieval	Track orientated northwest-southeast, it measures 2m and is terraced into the west facing slope. At this location the course is intersected by a modern woodland track. Beyond the track continues, however it is within an enclosed pheasant farming area.
52201	374607	248109	Track	Post-medieval	Subtle terraced track cut into slope by 0.02m and measures up to 2m wide.
52201	374636	248049	Track	Post-medieval	Subtle terraced track cut into slope by 0.02m and measures up to 2m wide.

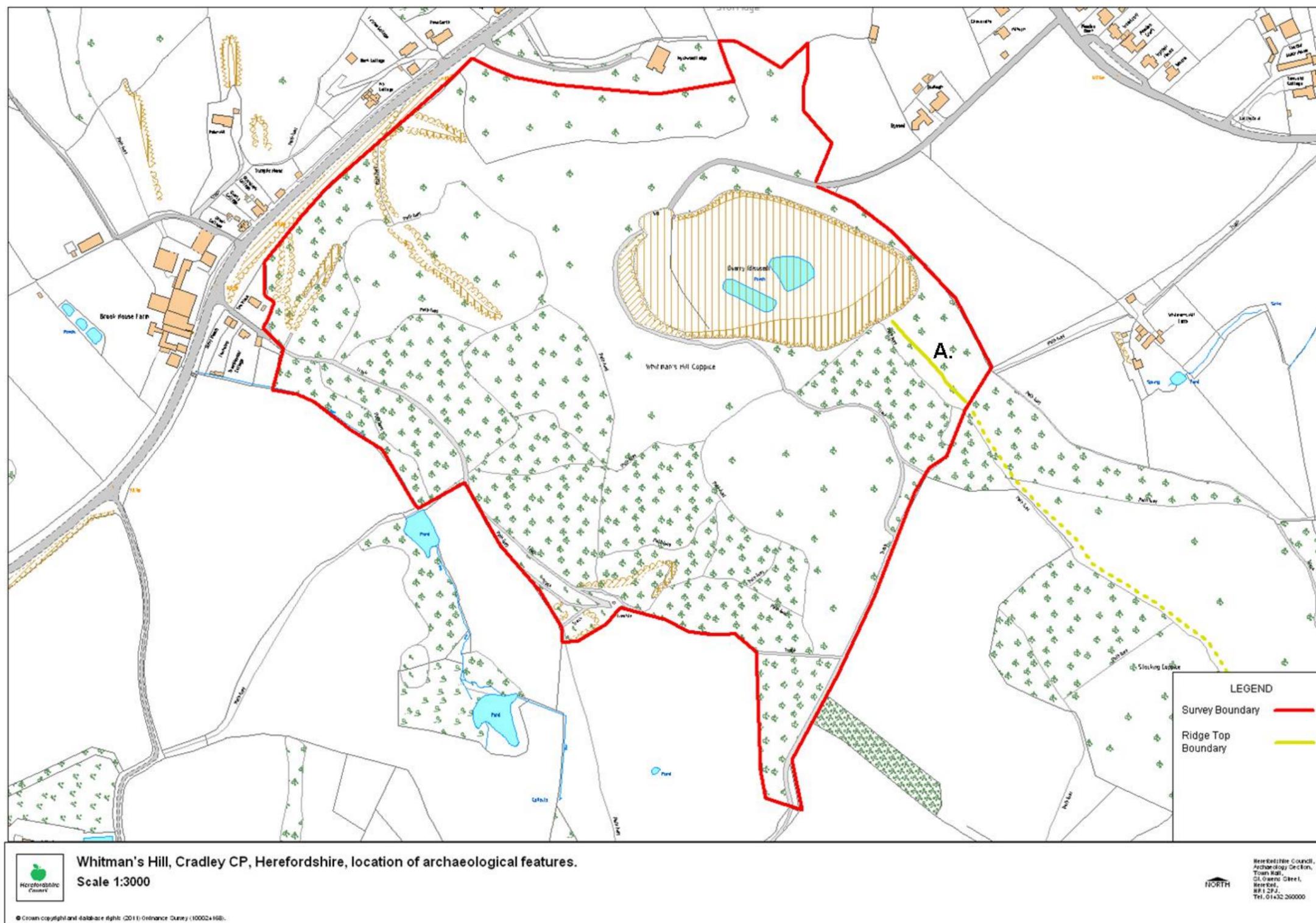
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52202	374999	248221	Track	Post-medieval	Track orientated northeast-southwest. It traverses the slope south toward the summit of Whitman's Hill where it peters out short of the ridge top. The track measures 2m wide.
52202	374988	248230	Track	Post-medieval	Track orientated northeast-southwest. It traverses the slope south toward the summit of Whitman's Hill where it peters out short of the ridge top. The track measures 2m wide.
52202	374973	248233	Track	Post-medieval	Track orientated northeast-southwest. It traverses the slope south toward the summit of Whitman's Hill where it peters out short of the ridge top. The track measures 2m wide.
52203	374769	248017	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track cut into south-facing slope, it is orientated northeast-southwest. It measures 1m high and 2m wide.
52203	374808	247998	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track cut into south-facing slope, it is orientated northeast-southwest. It measures 1m high and 2m wide.
52203	374816	247980	Track	Post-medieval	Terraced track cut into south-facing slope, it is orientated northeast-southwest. It measures 1m high and 2m wide.
52207	374935	248247	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	northwest-facing lynchet standing between 0.5m and 1m high. It runs for 15m.
52207	374916	248223	Lynchet/Terrace	Medieval	northwest-facing lynchet standing between 0.5m and 1m high. It runs for 15m.
52206	374844	248188	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52206	374864	248158	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52206	374858	248131	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52206	374852	248115	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52206	374817	248127	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52206	374793	248178	Ridge and Furrow	Post-medieval	Ridge and furrow across the southeast-facing slope aligned east-west.
52208	374831	248112	Charcoal Burning Platform	Post-medieval	Charcoal burning platform levelled into the southeast-facing slope. Spoil lip upon southern edge. The platform measures 5m diameter.

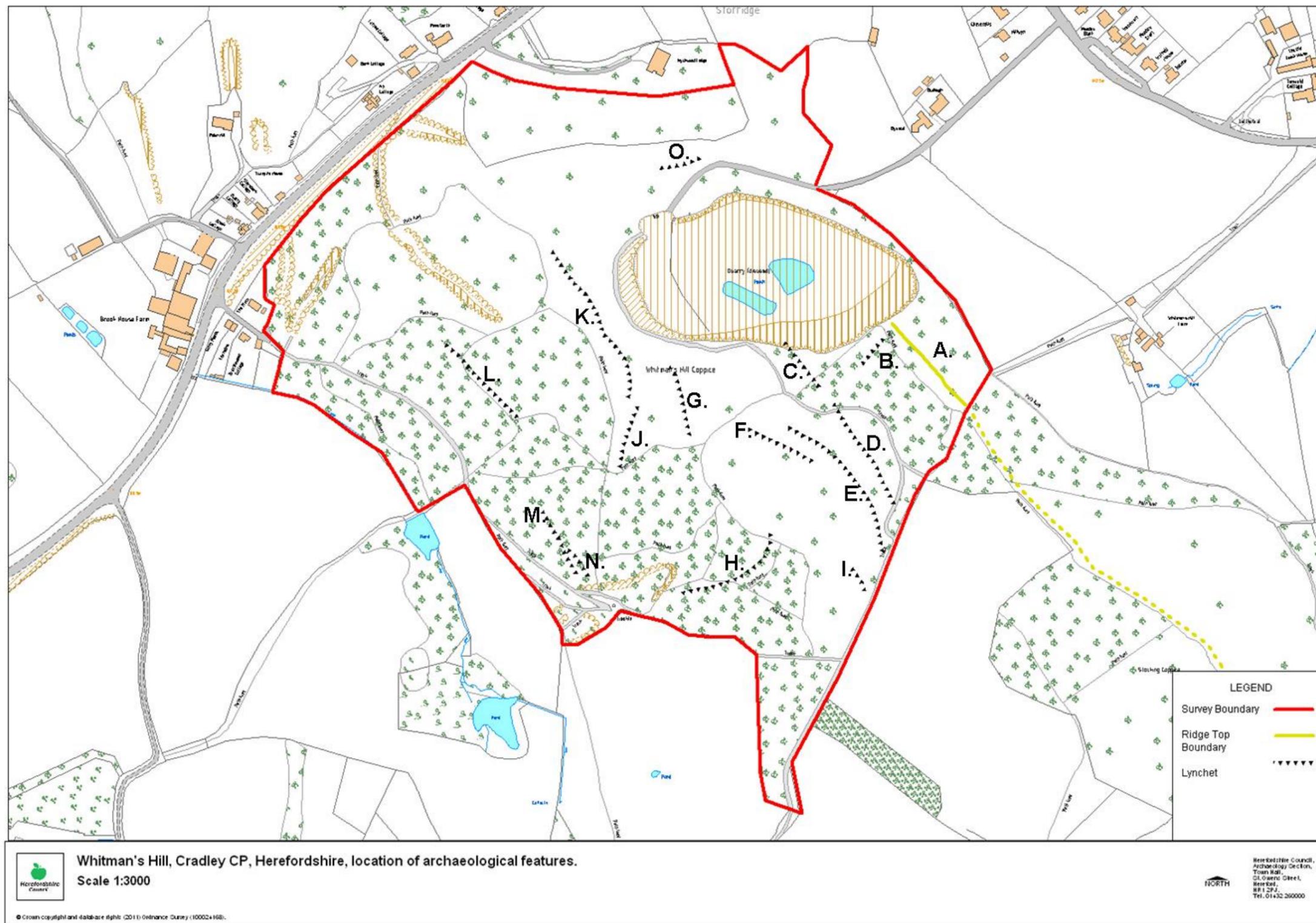
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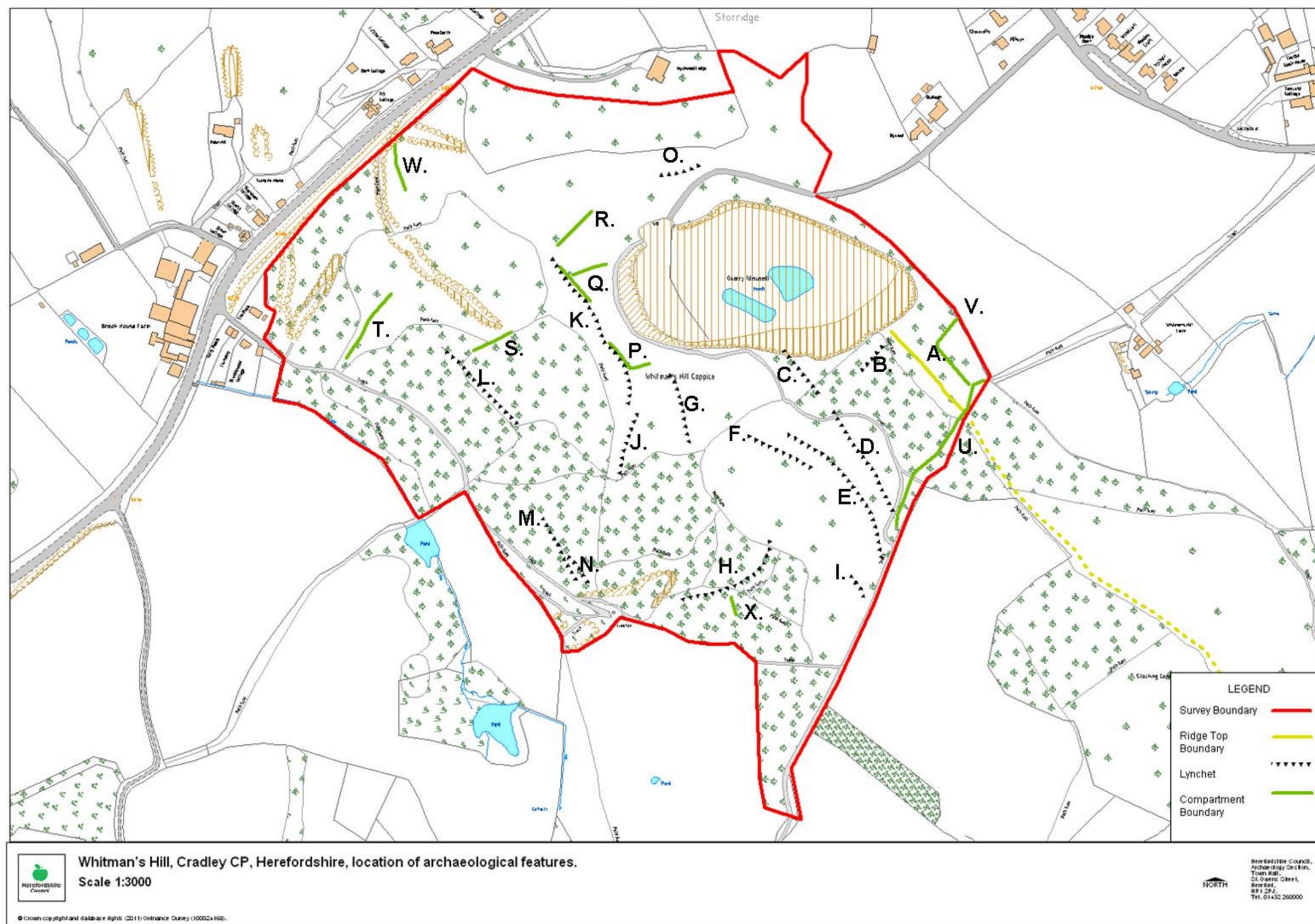
Appendix 3.



Appendix 4.



Appendix 5.



Appendix 6.

