

Isle of Wight Ancient Woodland: Field Survey

REPORT AUTHOR Dr Vicky Basford **DATE OF REPORT** November 2013
SITE NAME Fleetlands Copse **MODERN EVIDENCE FOR NAME** OS 1:25000 OL 29 2005
LOCATION Centred at SZ 427 902

AREA CURRENTLY DEFINED AS ANCIENT WOODLAND (see Figure 1)
4.72 ha (source MAgIC 2012)

DESIGNATIONS (SOURCE: MAgIC 2012)

Newtown Harbour National Nature Reserve, SSSI, AONB, Heritage Coast

Habitat (SOURCE: MAgIC 2012)

Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat

LAND OWNERSHIP (Figure 2)

Land to north of stream (Areas A, D, E and F): National Trust

Land to south of stream (Areas B and C): Private

WOODLAND SHAPE AND EXTENT (Figures 1, 2 and 3)

The land currently defined as 'Ancient Woodland' is wedge-shaped with a thin finger of woodland protruding northward from this wedge (Figure 1). This tract of land comprises several distinct areas, separated by boundaries marked on the sketch map (Figure 2). The Isle of Wight Council map defining the 2012 extent of woodland around Newtown shows some woodland within Area E but fieldwork has now revealed that none of Area E is currently wooded (see Field Survey section below).

SITUATION IN LANDSCAPE

Historically, the area which now contains Fleetlands Copse lay within Calbourne Parish. Today, Fleetlands Copse comprises woodland on either side of a stream which flows into Causeway Lake (Figures 3 and 4).

TENURIAL AND LAND USE HISTORY

Much of the area which now contains Fleetlands Copse lies to the north of the stream and historically this fell within the medieval borough of Newtown (Figure 4). The borough was a new town foundation in 1255 but did not become firmly established and contained only a few houses by 1559. However, the pattern of 'tofts', 'crofts' and open fields associated with the medieval town has survived to this day.

James Mallett's plan of the borough shows that the land to the north of the stream, which later became part of Fleetlands Copse, was still a series of small fields in 1768 (Figure 5). These fields had originally been 'strips' or plots within the open field belonging to the borough of Newtown, individual plots being shared out amongst the various landholders within the borough. All the plots appear to have been enclosed by 1768 and this process of enclosure appears to have started in the early seventeenth century if not before, as can be seen in a tracing from a lost map associated with the Swainston Survey of 1630 (Figure 6). This shows various plots of enclosed land within the borough, two of which are within the present-day area of Fleetlands Copse as defined in Figures 1 and 2. The tracing only shows details of land that was held by certain landowners whereas the 1768 plan shows all the land within the borough. Four plots are shown on the south-east corner of the 1768 plan to the north of the stream (Figure 5). These plots do not have the characteristic strip-shape associated with open fields. This is because they occupied an awkward corner of land between the stream marking the southern boundary of borough land and 'Fursefield' (a large close belonging to the holding of 'Londons' but originally part of Calbourne Heathfield). Three of the plot names in this area include the word 'Gore', a term used to denote a triangular or irregularly-shaped piece of land

in an open field (Richardson 1986, 17). At least one of these four fields had been planted with trees or become wooded-over by 1768, as shown by its name of 'Gore Coppice' (Figure 5). One of the strip fields protruding northwards from this area, named 'Part of Spanners' on the 1768 plan, is included in the 'Ancient Woodland' defined in the Provisional Inventory (Figure 1). This strip corresponds with Area F in Figure 2.

The land to the south of the stream formed part of the holding of 'Fletelands' in 1559 (Webster 1975-95). Fletelands (now Fleetlands) was a copyhold tenancy within the manor of Swainston. The 1630 Survey of Swainston Manor records all the plots of land held by 'Flete Place' (i.e. Fleetlands). Plot 173 was described as 'a cops called East Cops ... containing 4a. 1r' and plot 174 as 'a close of pasture ... containing 3a 2r 11p'. The positions of these plots are indicated on a reconstructed map of the lands belonging to Swainston Manor (Figure 7). Plots 173 and 174 both appear to lie within the area of land to the south of the stream which is currently included in the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Figure 1) and since Plot 174 is recorded as pasture, this implies that not all of the area to the south of the stream was wooded in 1630. However, it is quite possible that the reconstruction map is not entirely accurate and that most of the present-day wooded area to the south of the stream was woodland in 1630 (see discussion in 'Field Survey' section).

PLACE-NAME EVIDENCE

The present name of the copse relates to Fleetlands Farm, located at SZ 4225 9017. The element 'Fleet' in the name of this farm is derived from Old English *flēot* 'estuary, creek' (Kökeritz 1940, 80; Mills 2001, 49-50). Fleetlands Farm is first recorded as 'Fletplace' in 1507 (Kökeritz 1940, 80) and as 'Fletelands' in 1559 (Webster, 1975-1995). The land now occupied by Fleetlands Copse formed part of the holding of Fleetlands from the mid sixteenth century or earlier (see above). However, Fleetlands Copse was not so-called until the mid-nineteenth century when the name first appears on the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of 1862 (Figure 10). The Calbourne Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 9) names the woodland to the south of the stream as 'White Oak Copse'. White Oak was a farmstead to the south of the copse first recorded in 1507. Its lands, listed in the 1630 Swainston Survey, surrounded those of Fleetlands.

MAP EVIDENCE

The map evidence in Figures 1-10 clearly demonstrates that the part of Fleetlands Copse to the north of the stream originated as strip fields associated with Newtown's open field system. The Ordnance Survey drawing surveyed in 1793/4 (Figure 8) is one of a series of drawings generally known as the 'Mudge' Survey. The drawing shows woodland within the former strip field named as 'Part of Spanners' on the 1768 plan (Figure 5) but does not accurately depict the wedge-shaped area between this strip field and the stream (compare Figure 8 with Figures 5, 9 and 10). Woodland is clearly depicted on the 'Mudge' Survey to the south of the stream.

The Calbourne Tithe Map of 1840 (Figure 9) is more accurate than the 'Mudge' Survey and confirms the evidence of earlier maps. The area to the south of the stream, then named 'White Oak Copse', clearly corresponds to the present-day woodland area beyond the stream. In the wedge-shaped area to the north of the stream, the tithe map shows only a small block of woodland forming part of plot 683 (corresponding to Gore Coppice in the 1768 Plan) and a thin ribbon of woodland extending westward from this block along the northern bank of the stream. The former strip field shown as being wooded on the 'Mudge' Survey is also shown as woodland on the tithe map.

The evidence shown on the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1862 (Figure 10) corresponds with that of the tithe map. Most of the wedge-shaped block of land to the north of the stream is still depicted as small fields apart from the tiny block of woodland next to the stream (Gore Coppice). The 1st revision Ordnance Survey map of 1897-8 shows the same picture but by 1908-9 when the 2nd revision OS map was surveyed the land to the north of the stream had begun to scrub over (Figure 11). At this time England was experiencing an agricultural depression which lasted until the 2nd World War. Much land on the heavy Hamstead clays in the north of the Island reverted to scrub or woodland at this time.

The field boundaries in the wedge of land to the north of the stream, accurately mapped for the first time in 1768, were depicted unchanged on the tithe map, the 1862 OS, the 1897-8 OS and the 1908-9 OS. However, these boundaries had been slightly modified by the time that the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map was produced c.1970. The modified boundaries are shown in Figure 2. The main change was that 'Gore Coppice', 'Lower Gore' and 'Upper Gore' (named on the 1768 plan) had been subsumed into one compartment, corresponding to Areas D and E in Figure 2. Prior to c.1970 the only woodland within Areas D and E had been the small area of 'Gore Coppice' but the 1970 OS map indicates the presence of trees throughout both areas, although apparently sparsely distributed at the north-east end of Area E. Woodland is also shown for the first time within Area A (named 'Lower Pentons' on the 1768 plan).

HER DATA (Figure 12)

No archaeological sites, monuments or finds are recorded on the HER within Fleetlands Copse.

Figure 1: Sites on Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland - Fleetlands Copse & Surrounding Woods
(map reduced from scale shown in legend)

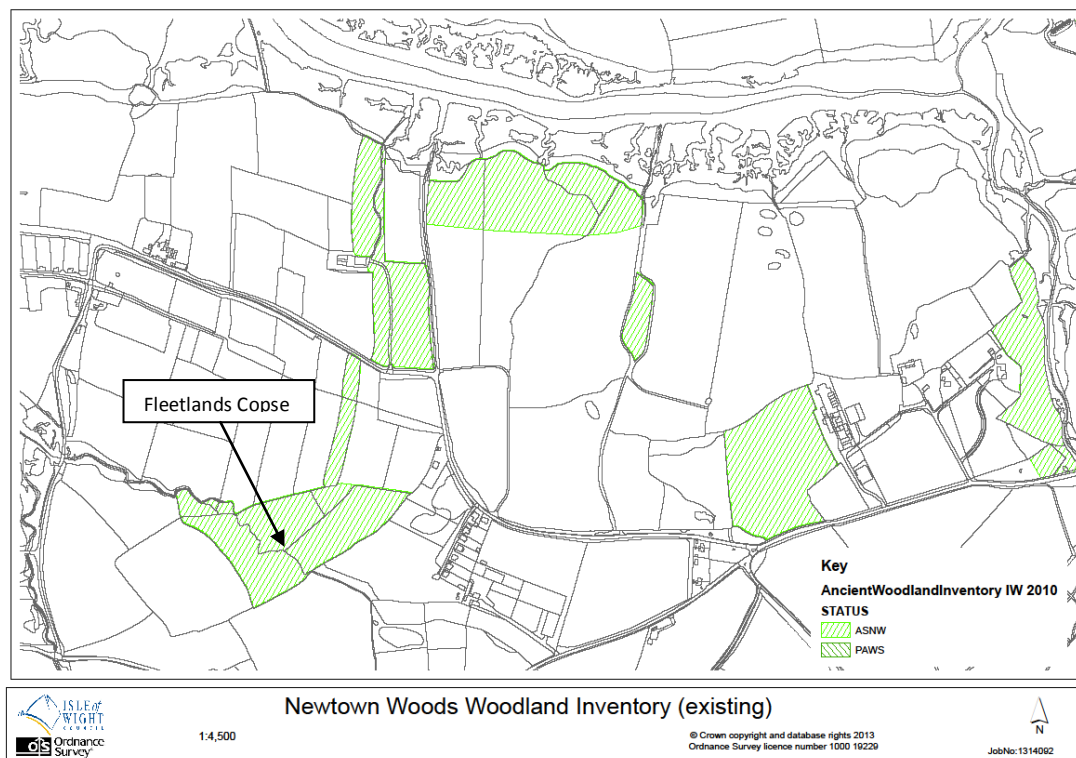


Figure 2: Fleetlands Copse Areas

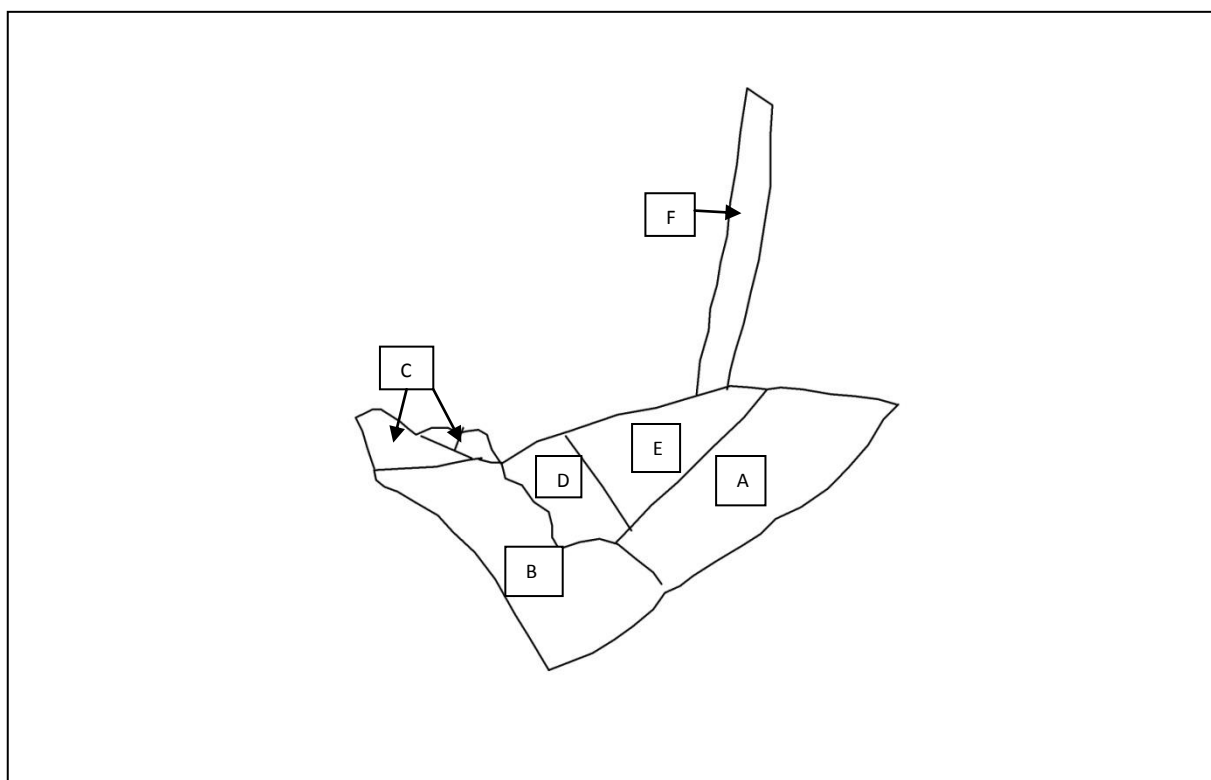


Figure 3: Current Extent of Woodland within Fleetlands Copse
(map reduced from scale shown in legend)

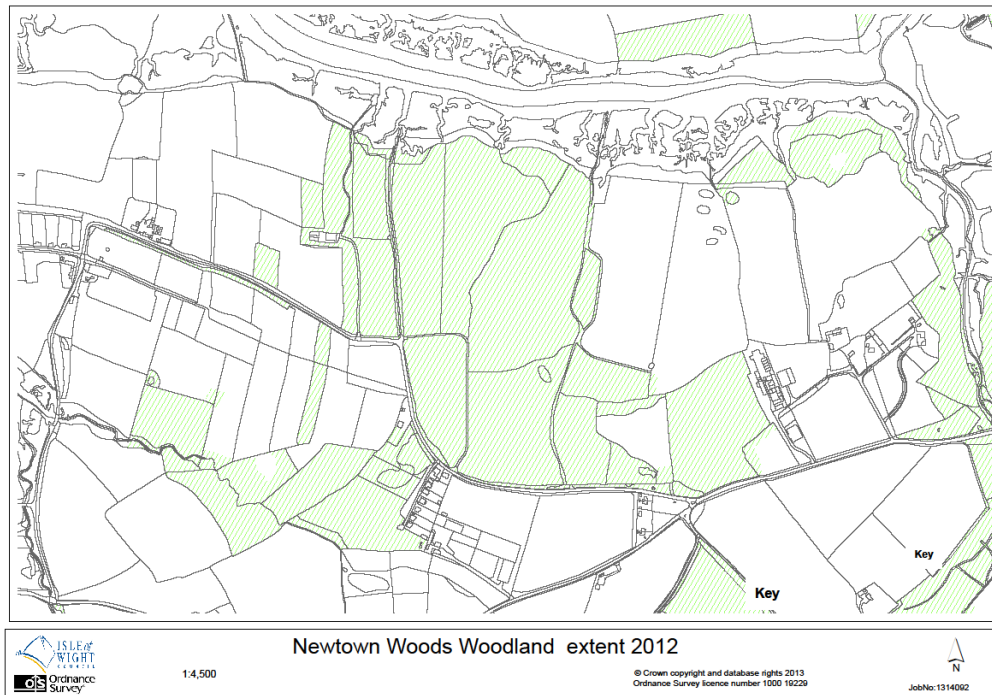
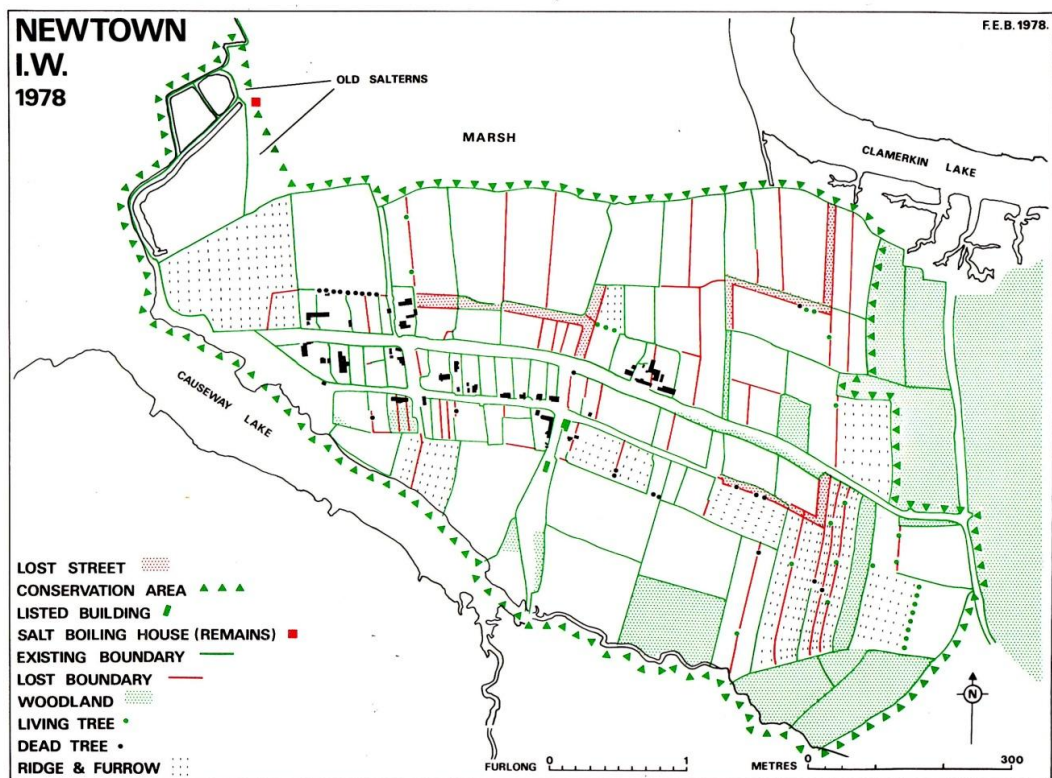


Figure 4: Archaeology of the Medieval Borough of Newtown (Basford 1980, Map 19)



Reproduced from copy of plan in Newtown Teaching Pack (IW Teachers Centre & National Trust)

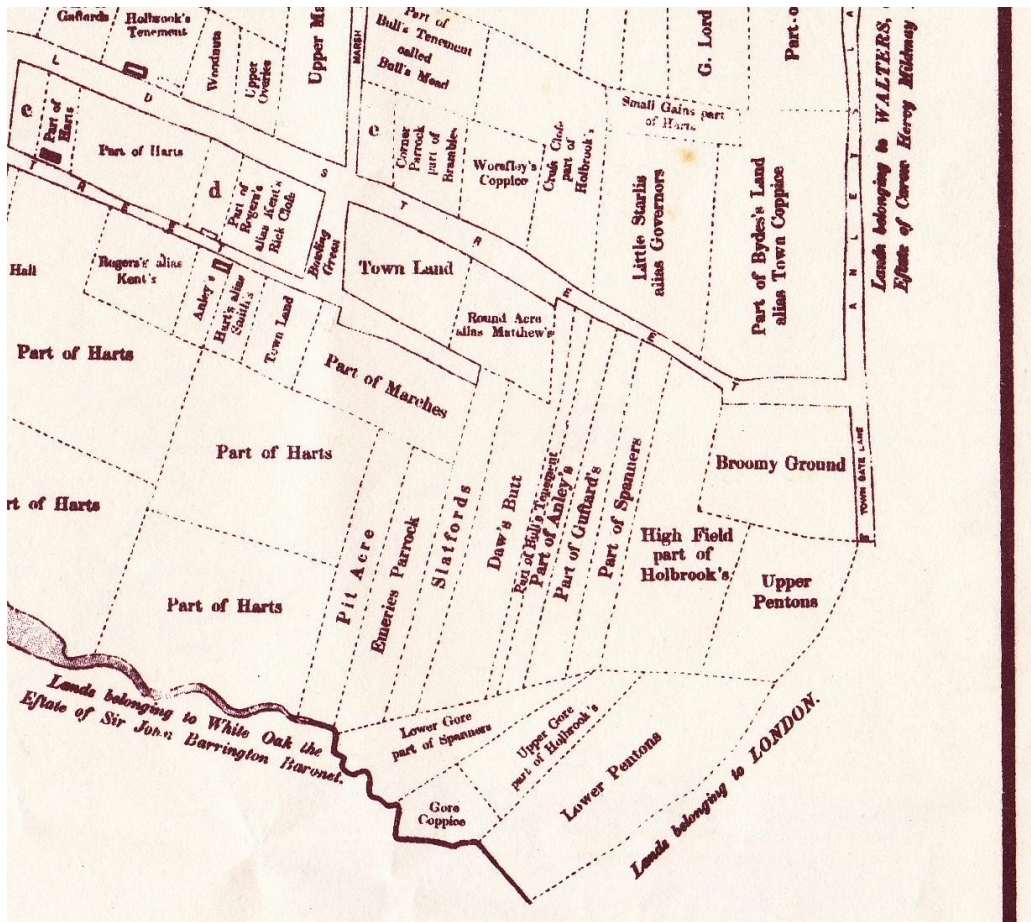


Figure 6: Extract from Map Tracing associated with the 1630 Swainston Survey
 Isle of Wight Record Office MP/B/108: Scanned from photocopy in possession of Vicky Basford

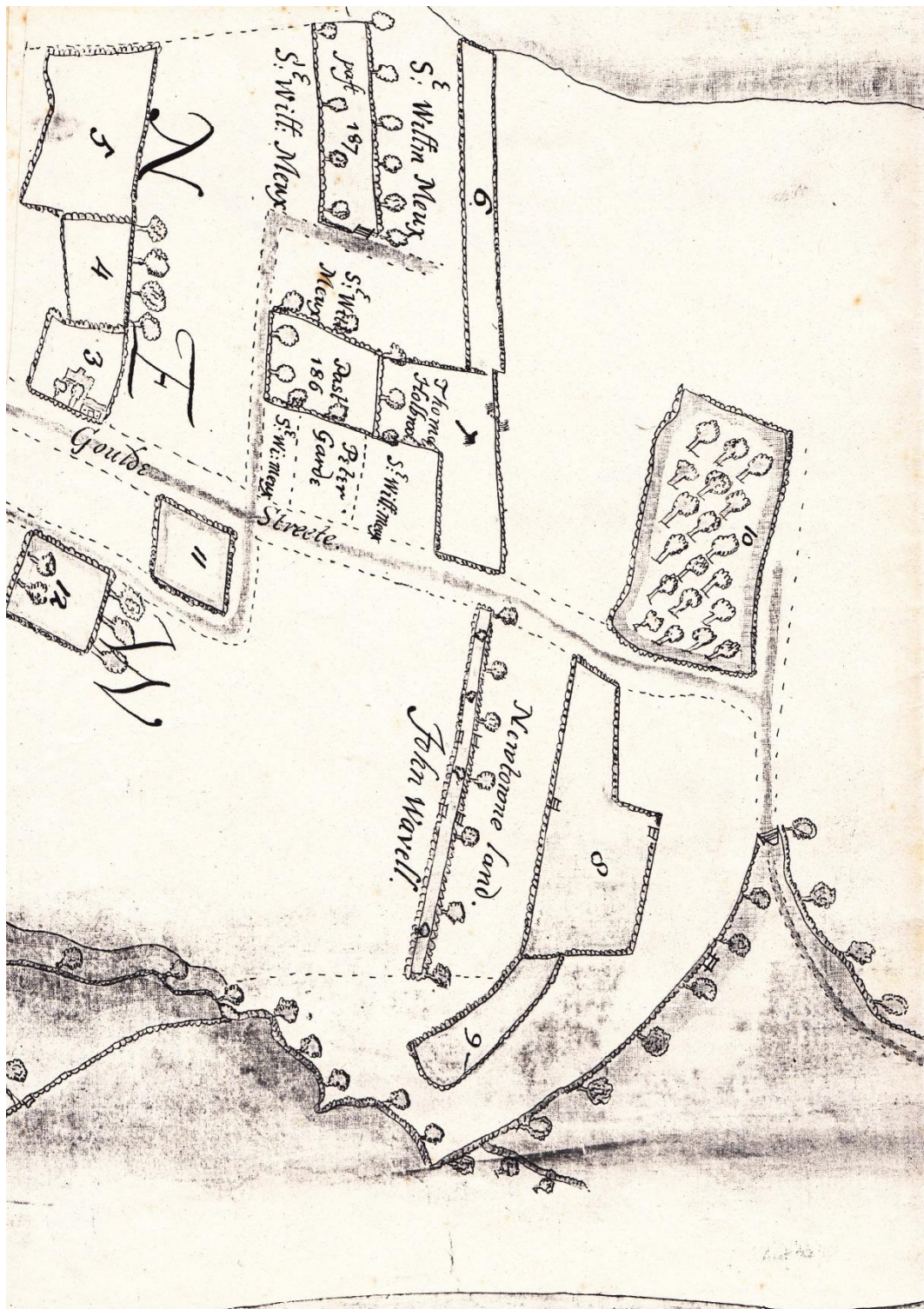


Figure 7: Extract from reconstructed map showing Swainston Manor Lands described in 1630 Survey
Copies of reconstructed map are held at Isle of Wight Record Office and Archaeological Centre

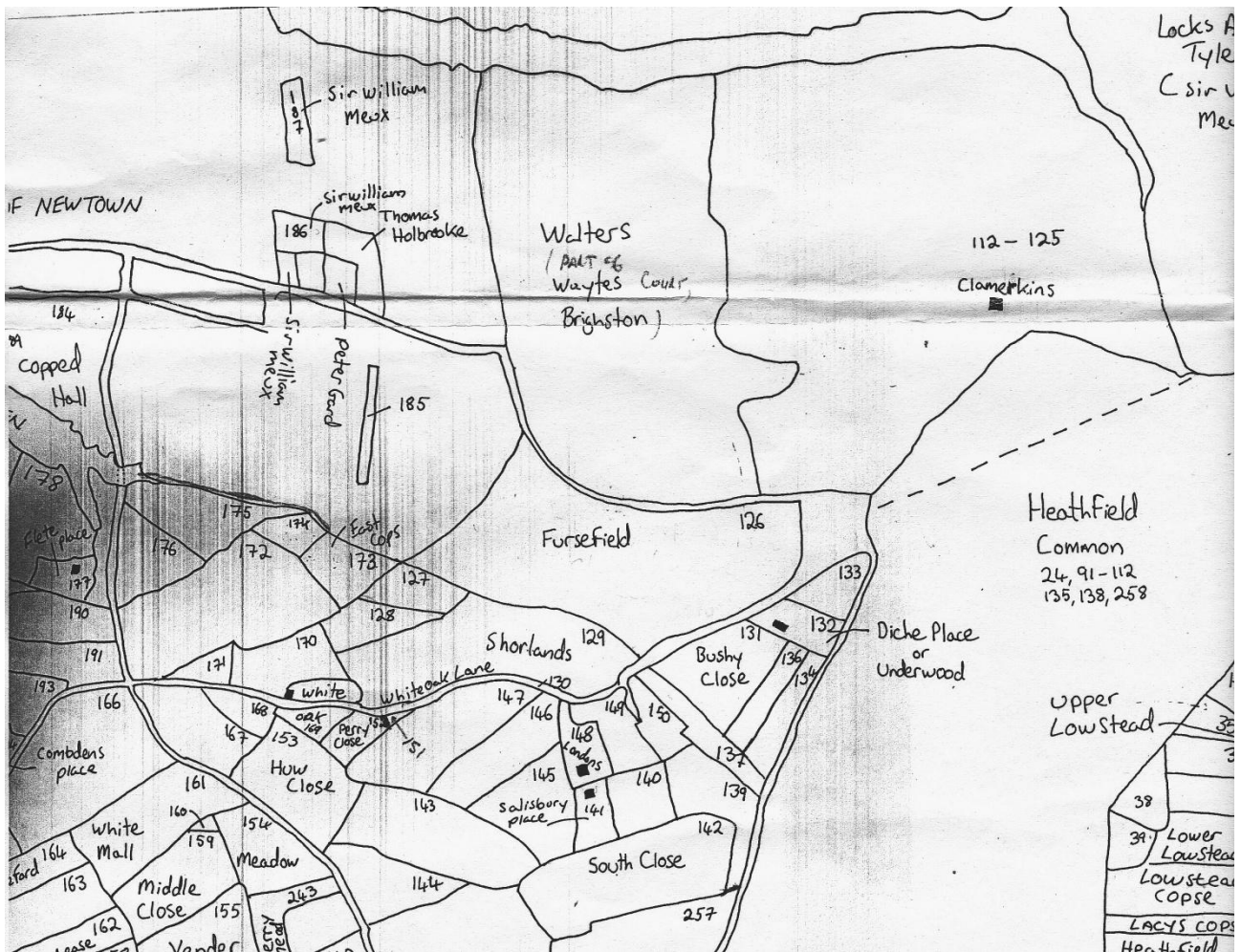


Figure 8: 'Mudge' Map surveyed 1793-4 (not to scale)
 Annotated extracts from OSD 70 & OSD 73 (British Library)
 Geo-rectified by Isle of Wight Council: Historic Environment & Archaeological Centre



Figure 9: Extract from Calbourne Tithe Map, surveyed 1842 (not to scale)
 Isle of Wight Record Office JER/T/162

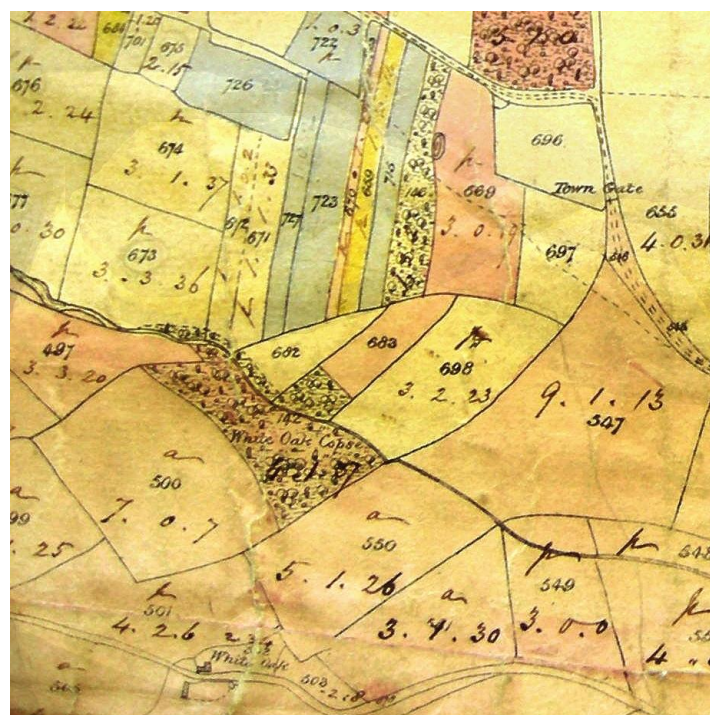


Figure 10: Epoch 1 Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping. Tile SZ4290 (not to scale)

N.B. Figure 9 and 10 have been reproduced from digital data supplied by Landmark Information Group to the Isle of Wight Council. The data was digitised from paper copies of the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey published between 1863 and 1888 but based on an original survey of 1862.

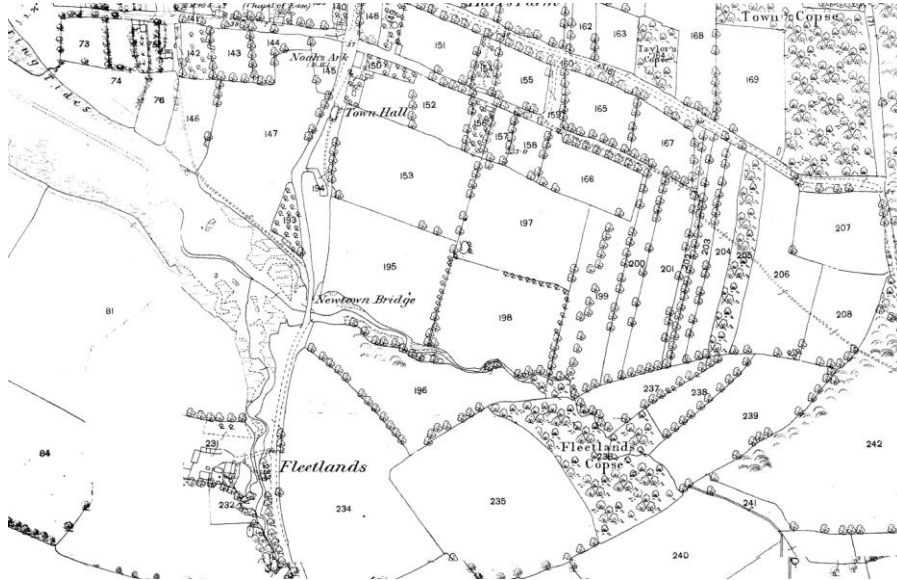


Figure 11: Epoch 3 Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping. Tile SZ4290 (not to scale)

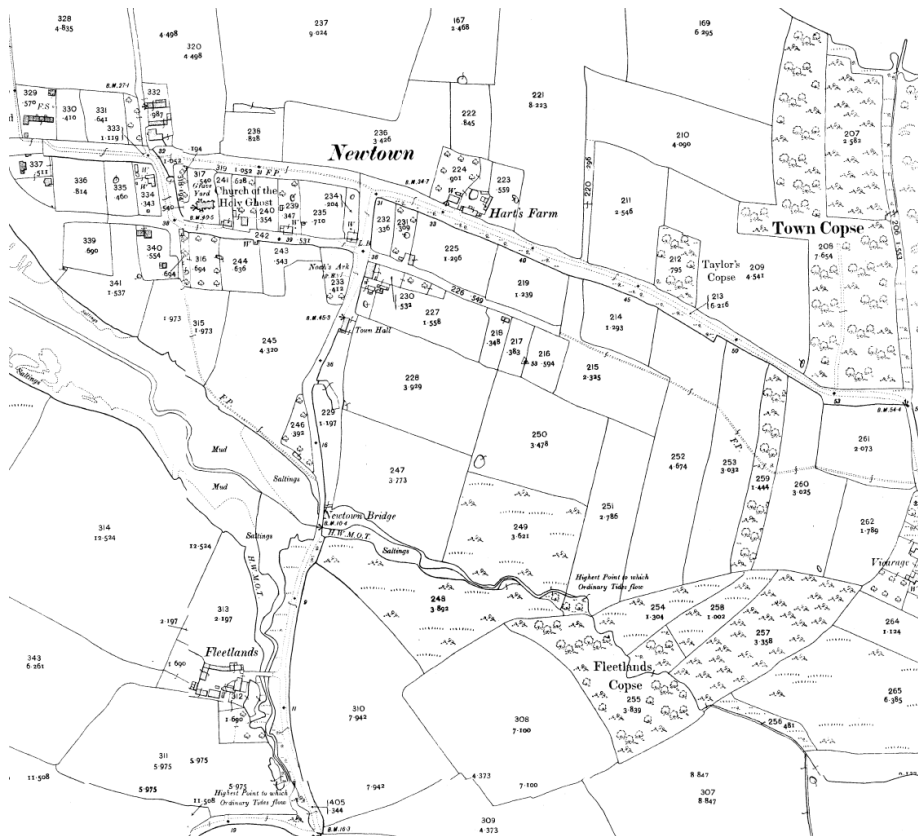


Figure 12: Ordnance Survey 1:1000 Base Map showing HER Data

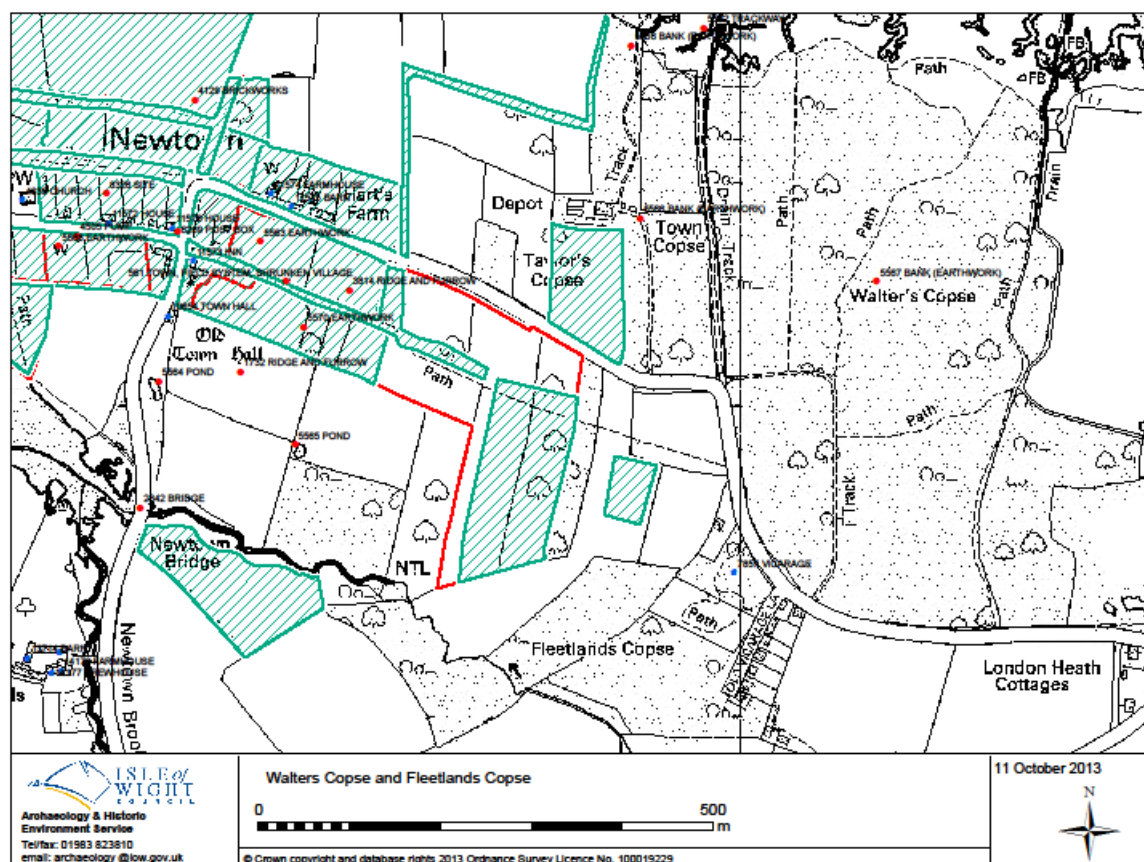
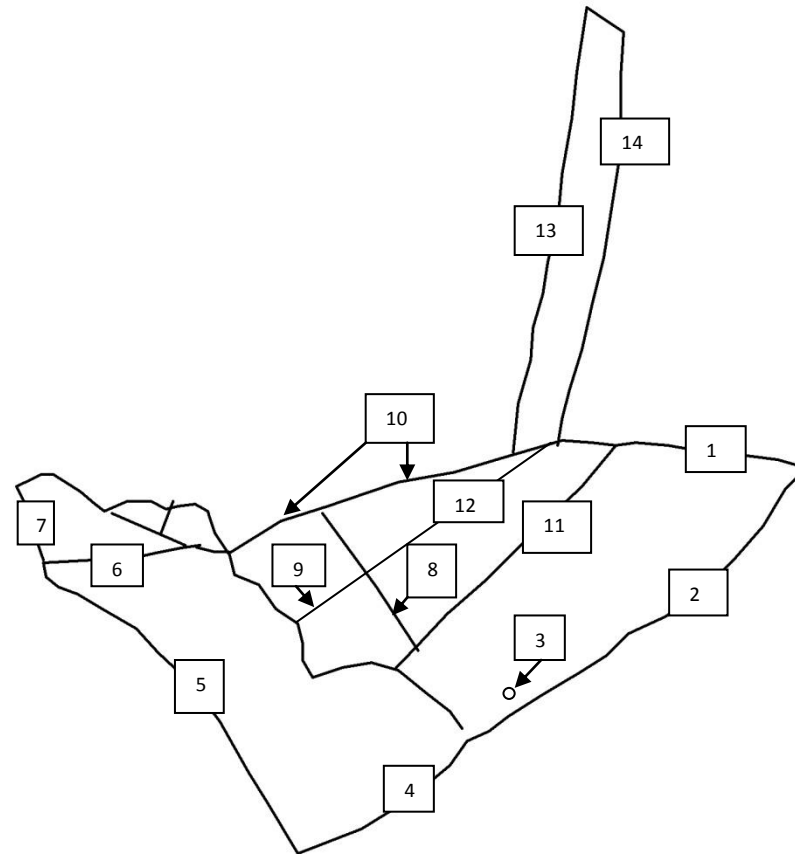


Figure 13: Archaeological Features within Fleetlands Copse



FIELD SURVEY

DATE OF SURVEY 16TH November 2013

SURVEYOR Vicky Basford

REPORT OF SURVEY

The survey investigated all the areas shown on Figure 2, attempted to identify boundaries marked on historic maps, located modern tracks and paths, and noted the composition of the woodland.

Archaeological features observed within and around Fleetlands Copse are marked on Figure 13 and listed in Table 1. To identify the various areas mentioned in the text, please refer to Figure 2.

The survey commenced by examining Area A. This part of Fleetlands Copse was originally a land parcel within Newtown's open field known as Lower Pentons. It is first shown as woodland on the 1:2500 OS of c. 1970. The northern boundary of Area A comprises a bank and ditch which formerly divided Lower Pentons from other land parcels to the north (Feature 1). The SE boundary of Area A comprises an earth bank with an external ditch (Feature 2). This bank constituted the historic boundary between the lands of Newtown and the large close of Fursefield, recorded in 1559/60 and in 1630. In the medieval period Fursefield almost certainly formed part of Calbourne Heathfield (an extensive area of common rough grazing) although it had been enclosed by the sixteenth century. A substantial boundary bank would have been necessary to prevent the grazing animals within Fursefield from entering the cultivated lands within Newtown Borough. Butchers Broom grows on this bank.

A pond was observed within Area A although not marked on Ordnance Survey maps (Feature 3). This pond provides evidence that Area A was used as grazing land at one time, probably in the post-medieval period.

The composition of the woodland within Area A is consistent with its recent origin. The canopy oak trees are not very large. Understorey shrubs include hawthorn, ash and some field maple. No evidence of hazel coppicing was observed within this area.

Area B is shown as one block of unnamed woodland on the 1793-4 'Mudge Survey'. It was named as 'White Oak Copse' on the tithe map and as 'Fleetlands Copse' on the OS 1862. However, a modern reconstruction map showing fields recorded in the 1630 Swainston Survey suggests that in the seventeenth century only the south-eastern part of Area B was a wooded area named 'East Cops' whereas the north-western part of the area was a 'close of pasture' (Figure 7: Plots 173 and 174).

Boundary banks were recorded along the south-east and south-west sides of Area B. The south-east boundary comprises a broad earth bank with a ditch on either side (Feature 4). Historically this bank marked the boundary between the holding of Fleetlands and that of Diche Place (alias Underwoods), both recorded in the 1559/60 Royal Survey. It also functioned as a wood bank from at least as early as 1630, dividing 'East Cops' (which belonged to Fleetlands) from the agricultural land of Diche Place.

The south-west boundary of Area B comprises an earth bank with a ditch on the outside (Feature 5). No noticeable difference in form was observed between the south-east end and north-west end of this boundary although one might expect to see such a difference if only the south-eastern part of Area B was wooded in the seventeenth century. It should be noted, however, that the profile of the earth bank forming Feature 5 had been altered by recent re-cutting of the adjacent ditch in the field to the south-west. The interior of Area B was examined for evidence of a possible boundary between 'East Cops' and the 'close of pasture' recorded in the 1630 Swainston Survey but no boundary was observed on the ground during field survey. It is quite possible that the reconstruction map depicting the fields recorded in the Swainston Survey is not entirely accurate. The Survey itself gives the area of 'East Cops' as 4a. 1r which is very similar to the acreage of 3.839 acres recorded in the 'Surveyors' Book' compiled in the 1860s during the

preparation of the 1st edition 25 inch scale Ordnance Survey.¹ The similarity between these two figures and the lack of evidence for a change in boundary morphology suggests that 'East Cops' may in fact have occupied the whole of Area B.

The canopy cover of Area B comprises fairly young oaks. Ash was also observed. The shrub layer includes field maple. Butchers Broom is present within Area B.

Feature 6 is a fairly broad earth bank dividing Areas B and C. It forms the northern boundary to woodland shown within Area B on the 1790s 'Mudge' Survey, the tithe map, the OS 1862 and the OS 1908-9. Part of the copse to the south of this boundary may have been a 'close of pasture' in 1630 as discussed above and indicated on the reconstruction map (Figure 7). If this was the case, the function of the bank would have been to separate the pasture close from an adjacent arable field. However, the whole of Area B may well have been wooded in 1630 and in this case Feature 5 would have functioned as a wood bank.

Area C now forms part of Fleetlands Copse. However, until the early/mid-twentieth century much of this area was part of a field shown as Parcel 196 on the OS 1862 although there was a tiny pocket of woodland beside the stream (see Figures 9 and 10). By c.1970 a boundary shown on the 1:2500 OS had cut off the eastern end of the field and all of Area C had become wooded. An internal boundary within Area C is marked on the 1:2500 OS map of c.1970 and on Figure 2. This appears to have been the boundary of the pocket of woodland shown on nineteenth century maps but was not observed during fieldwork. Feature 7 is a modern ditch forming the western boundary of Area C.

Area D represents a currently-existing area of woodland and scrub to the north-east of the stream. This wooded area includes 'Gore Coppice' and part of 'Lower Gore', two plots that are shown on the 1768 plan (Figure 5). However, whilst Gore Coppice had been planted with trees or had become wooded-over by 1768, woodland and scrub only grew up on the surrounding land in the later twentieth century. The Isle of Wight Council map of present-day woodland (Figure 3) shows woodland extending further to the north-east than Area D now does. The woodland and scrub within Area D comprises young oak trees with field maple, hazel and some young ash in the shrub layer. Feature 8 lies on the boundary between the woodland of Gore Coppice and the unwooded land of Area E. It comprises an earth bank with slight ditch which formerly separated Gore Coppice from Upper Gore. Feature 9 comprises an earth bank with a slight ditch on its western side. It now lies within the current area of woodland but formerly divided Gore Coppice from the field of Lower Gore to the west. No difference in vegetation was observed between the part of Area D which was wooded from 1768 or earlier (Gore Coppice) and the part which only became wooded in the later twentieth century.

Area E comprises a plot of rough pasture with two very young oak trees. Most of it is shown as woodland on the Isle of Wight Council map (Figure 3) and on Google Earth. However, the 'mature scrub' that grew here from the later twentieth century has been now been cleared by the National Trust to promote biodiversity and to restore the former character of this area as two parcels of land within Newtown's open field system (pers. comm. Tony Tutton) . The fields from which scrub has been cleared are Upper Gore and part of Lower Gore (Figure 5). Fieldwork identified the northern boundary of Lower Gore (feature 10) and the boundary between Upper Gore and Lower Pentons (feature 11). Today, these features define the outer edges of Area E. Within Area E the boundary between Lower Gore and Upper Gore was visible as a low bank partly covered with brambles (Feature 12). This feature no longer serves as a field boundary. It differs in character from the many historic boundaries at Newtown which still form field boundaries in being lower and broader, in not having any trace of a ditch and in not carrying a hedgerow

Area F was originally a strip within Newtown's open field system named as 'Part of Spanners' on the 1768 Plan. The strips within the open field would not originally have been enclosed although they appear to have

¹ NB a copy of the Surveyors' Book is kept at the Isle of Wight Archaeological Centre.

been separate plots by 1768. Area F was wooded by 1793-4 but adjacent strips were still being utilised as small fields. These strips were all listed as pasture fields or meadow in the 'Surveyors' Book' compiled by the Ordnance Survey in the 1860s. However, arable use of adjacent strips in the eighteenth century or early nineteenth century, when Area F was already wooded, may have created the slight lynchets observed on the western and eastern sides of this Area (Features 13 and 14). Alternatively, these features may be the remains of physical boundaries dating from the post-medieval period when individual strips were enclosed or may simply be the remains of slight earth banks dividing individual strips within the medieval open field.

Ridge and furrow can be observed within the strips on either side of Area F and provides evidence for arable agriculture in the medieval and/or post-medieval period (see Figure 4). No evidence of ridge and furrow was observed within Area F during the field survey. However, this does not necessarily mean that it is absent since the earthworks in adjacent areas are relatively slight and require strong low sunlight to be clearly visible.

Although Area F was wooded by the 1790s most of the oaks within this strip do not appear to very large or old although some mature specimens are present. There is no hazel present nor is there any evidence of coppicing. Field maple is present in the shrub layer and the ground flora includes Stinking Iris.

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY, CARTOGRAPHIC AND FIELD EVIDENCE

For identification of Areas described below see Figure 2

Areas A to F are all currently included in the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Figure 1) but most are not of ancient origin. Each area must be considered individually.

Area A

Study of historic maps and documents makes it clear that this area of Fleetlands Copse was formerly an irregular land parcel called 'Lower Pentons' within Newtown's open field system (Figure 5). Woodland only became established here in the twentieth century, being first depicted on the 1:2500 OS map of c.1970. **It is therefore recommended that Area A is excluded from the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory. However, it should be noted that this area does contain archaeological earthworks. Feature 2 forms the south-east boundary of Area A and comprises a historic bank and ditch dividing the lands of Newtown from the close of 'Fursefield' (part of Calbourne Heathfield in the medieval period). As such it a significant feature which particularly merits preservation.**

Area B

This part of Fleetlands Copse to the south of the stream is shown on the 1793-4 Mudge Survey (Figure 8) and the tithe map (Figure 9). At least part of this area was wooded in 1630 when it was called 'East Cops' and it has been argued above (see Field Survey section) that 'East Cops' may well have occupied the whole of the area. **It is therefore recommended that the whole of Area B is included in the Revised Inventory of Ancient Woodland. The boundary banks along the edge of this area are of significance and merit preservation.**

Area C

Most of this area lay within a field in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century (Figures 9, 10 and 11) and only became wooded after this period. The tithe map and the 1862 OS do show a small pocket of woodland on the eastern side of this area beside the stream. However, this only accounts for about one quarter of Area C. **It is therefore recommended that Area C is excluded from the Revised Inventory of Ancient Woodland.**

Area D

Historically, this area contained Gore Coppice and part of Lower Gore. Gore Coppice was wooded by 1768 (Figure 5) but the land to the north-west only became wooded during the twentieth century. It is possible that the wooded character of Gore Coppice had existed for some considerable time in 1768 although its straight boundaries as shown on the 1768 Plan suggest that it unlikely to be medieval woodland. In fact, it is probable that the coppice was deliberately planted in the post-medieval period. **It is therefore recommended that Area D is excluded from the Revised Inventory of Ancient Woodland. However, the earth banks delineating the former boundaries of Gore Coppice (Features 8 and 9) should be preserved.**

Area E

This area comprises Upper Gore and part of Lower Gore and lay within Newtown's open field system (Figure 5). It did not become wooded until at least the mid-twentieth century and has subsequently been cleared of trees by the National Trust. **It is therefore recommended that Area E is excluded from the Revised Inventory of Ancient Woodland. The earth banks delineating the north and south-east boundaries of this Area (Features 10 and 11) should be preserved, as should the former strip boundary within this area (Feature 12).**

Area F

This strip of woodland protruding northward from the main part of Fleetlands Copse is included in the Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Figure 1). However, historically it lay within the medieval open field system of Newtown and would have been used for arable agriculture. It is not shown as woodland on

the 1768 Plan (Figure 5) although it had become wooded by the 1790s (Figure 8). Nevertheless, it is clearly not ancient woodland. **It is therefore recommended that Area F is excluded from the Revised Woodland Inventory. The slight banks or lynchets forming the west and east boundaries of this area (features 13 and 14) should be preserved.**

REFERENCES

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Table 1: Checklist of Archaeological and Natural Features in Fleetlands Copse

| Area (see Figure 2) | Feature | Location | Description | Category | Interpretation |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| A | 1 | North boundary of Area A | Earth bank with mature oaks on bank. Ditch on N side. Height of bank (from ditch) is c.1m. Bank is possibly absent or degraded at E end. | Field Bank | Formerly the north boundary of Lower Pentons |
| A | 2 | SE boundary of Area A | Earth Bank with ditch on SE side (c.1.25m in depth) | Tenorial Boundary | Feature 2 constituted the boundary between the borough of Newtown and Fursefield |
| A | 3 | Close to SE boundary of Area A | Circular Pond | Pond | This feature is evidence for the agricultural function of this area prior to the mid-twentieth century |
| B | 4 | SE boundary of Area B | Broad Earth Bank with ditch on either side. | Tenorial Boundary/ Wood Bank | Feature 4 constituted the boundary between the holdings of Fletelands and Diche Place (alias Underwoods), both recorded in the 1559/60 Royal Survey. It also functioned as a wood bank on the SE side of a piece of woodland named 'East Cops' in the 1630 Swainston Survey (see Figure 7) |
| B | 5 | SW boundary of Area B | Earthbank (c.1.5m on NE side) with ditch on SW side. Bank profile has been altered by recutting of ditch. | Wood/Field Bank | Feature 5 functioned partly as a wood bank and partly as a field bank, separating the woodland within 'East Cops' (and possibly within an adjacent pasture close) from a separate field belonging to Fleetlands Farm. By the 1790s 'East Cops' (and possibly an adjacent pasture close) had become the area of woodland named White Oak Copse on the tithe map |

| Area (see Figure 2) | Feature | Location | Description | Category | Interpretation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|-----------------|--|
| B | 6 | Boundary between Area B and Area C | Fairly broad earth bank c.1m high | Field/Wood Bank | This bank forms the northern boundary to woodland shown within Area B on the 1790s 'Mudge' Survey, the tithe map, the OS 1862 and the OS 1908-9. Part of the copse to the south of this boundary may have been a 'close of pasture' in 1630. If so, the function of this bank would have been to separate the pasture close from an adjacent arable field. However, the whole of Area B may have been wooded in 1630 and if this was the case then Feature 5 would have functioned as a wood bank. |
| C | 7 | W boundary of Area C (south of stream) | Ditch running along edge of field beside west boundary of Area C | Field Ditch | Until the early/mid-twentieth century this area was part of a field (Parcel 196 on OS 1862). The 1:2500 OS of c.1970 shows a boundary cutting off the eastern end of the field. This boundary appears to be Feature 7 which is thus of recent date. The land on the east side of the boundary (Area C) had become wooded by c. 1970 |
| D | 8 | Boundary running along SE section of the boundary between Area D and Area E | Earth bank with slight ditch on N side. Height of bank is c.1m from ditch. | Field/Wood Bank | Formerly the boundary between Gore Coppice and Upper Gore as shown on 1768 map (Figure 5) |
| D | 9 | Boundary running SW-NE through Area D | Earth bank with slight ditch on W side. Height of bank is c.1m from ditch. 1 mature oak observed on bank | | Formerly the NW boundary of Gore Coppice, separating Gore Coppice from Lower Gore (see Figure 5). Now within the larger present-day area of woodland comprising Area D |
| D and E | 10 | Northern boundary of Areas D and E | Earth bank with ditch on N side. Bank is up to 1m high (from ditch) but is degraded in places. Some mature oaks on bank | Field Bank | Formerly the boundary between Lower Gore and open-field strips to the north as shown on 1768 map (Figure 5) |

| Area (see Figure 2) | Feature | Location | Description | Category | Interpretation |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|
| E | 11 | SE Boundary of Area E | Earth bank with slight ditch on E side. Bank is c. 0.75 from ditch at NE end but is c.1m for much of its length | Field Bank | Formerly the boundary between Upper Gore and Lower Pentons |
| E | 12 | Former Boundary running from SW end of Area E to NE end | Low, broad earth bank c.0.5 in height with brambles growing on it in places. | Baulk between former open-field strips? | Part of former boundary between Lower Gore and Upper Gore now lying within a field of rough pasture. The SW part of this historic boundary (now within woodland) is represented by Feature 9. |
| Area F | 13 | West side of woodland | Lynchets with trace of ditch on west side | Cultivation Lynchets or bank between open-field strips | The Area named as 'Part of Spanners' on the 1768 Plan (Area F) was originally a strip within Newtown's open field system. The strips within the open field would not originally have been enclosed although they appear to have been separate plots by 1768. Area F was wooded by 1793-4. If adjacent plots were still being cultivated this would have created negative lynchets on either side of Area F. |
| Area F | 14 | East side of woodland | Lynchets/bank with low, slight ditch on E side | Cultivation Lynchets or bank between open-field strips | See interpretation of previous feature |