

NOTES ON THE STATUS OF WOODLAND
AT FINESHADE
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



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For Forest Holidays

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Cover picture: An old Wild Service Tree Pollard on the boundary between the probably ancient Dales Wood (to the right of the tree) and the probably recent Peters Nook (left across the ride)

NOTES ON THE STATUS OF WOODLAND AT FINESHADE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background & Brief

1.1.1 Background

Forest Holidays are planning a holiday cabin development in Fineshade Woods (**Map 1 & 2**), in an area recorded as recent woodland by the Ancient Woodland Inventory (**Map 3**). Recently the Woodland Trust has present evidence that ancient woodland is more extensive within the Fineshade woodlands, including within the proposed development area (**Map 4**).

1.1.2 Brief

Forest Holidays contracted Neil Sanderson, Botanical Survey & Assessment to preparing a brief report on the evidence as to where the ancient woodland boundary resides.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Maps & Documents

The history of the area was analysed using both generally available resources and data extracted by the Woodland Trust from the Nottinghamshire Records Office (Website, "Woodland Trust Data").

The sources used were:

- The current Ancient Woodland Inventory (Website: "Magic") (**Map 3**).
- The pre digitalisation Ancient Woodland Inventory (Robinson, 1988) (**Map 5**).
- The first 6" Ordnance Survey map dated 1889, supplied by the Forestry Commission (**Map 6**).
- A late reprint of the first series 1" map dated 1853 (Website, "Vision of Britain Though Time") (**Map 7**).
- The earliest print of the first series 1" map dated 1824 (Margary, 1987) (**Map 8**).
- The 1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing (Website: "Ordnance Survey Drawings", OS Drawing Oakham 1814 (OSD 267 PT. 1) and OS Drawing Stamford 1814 (OSD 267 PT. 2)) (**Map 9 & 10**).
- A map interpretation of 17th Century land use of Rockingham Forest (Pettit, 1968) (**Map 11**).
- A map interpretation of Medieval period (about AD1300) land use of Rockingham Forest (Website "Rockingham Forest Trust") (**Map 12**).
- A map interpretation of Early Modern period (early 18th C) land use of Rockingham Forest (Website "Rockingham Forest Trust") (**Map 13**).
- The 1775 Duddington Inclosure Map (Website, "Woodland Trust Data") (**Map 14**).
- An 1730 survey book covering the Manor of Finshade (Website, "Woodland Trust Data").
- A map of c1600 of The Cliffe Bailiwick, including Westhay in Rockingham Forest (Website, "Woodland Trust Data") (**Map 15**).
- A document of 1545 detailing the lands of the dissolved Priory of Fineshade (Fynneshed) (Website, "Woodland Trust Data").

2.2 Field Survey

The site was walked on the 11th April 2014, with the route taken within the site and location of target notes shown on **Map 16**. The concentration was on determining the field differences between proven ancient woodland areas and areas known to be fields in 1889 (**Map 6**) and then comparing the results to areas with area of a less clear history. The boundaries between areas with different histories were also

examined. The vegetation was classified using both Peterken Stand Types (Peterken, 1993) and the National Vegetation Classification (Rodwell, 1991).

3.0 MAP EVIDENCE

3.1 Ancient Woodland Inventory & Basic Sources

3.1.1 Ancient Woodland Inventory

The existing Ancient Woodland Inventory (Website: "Magic") (**Map 3**) shows as ancient the main block of Westhay Wood, within the latter boundaries of Rockingham Forest, along with the adjacent Old Sale and Mill Wood, in the parish of Fineshade as ancient woodland. It does not show any woodland to the north of these woods as ancient. A later 19th century map, the very accurate 6" OS map dated 1889 (**Map 5**), however, shows a series of woods separate from the main block to the north. These, include Far Markrams Wood, The Gullet, Dale Wood and Peters Nook. They mostly have irregular outlines typical of older woods, with the exception of the eastside of Peters Nook, which has straight boundary, typical of later boundaries. East of these are a number of separate smaller straight sided woods with spinney names. None of these are shown as ancient within the ancient woodland Inventory. These woods are also not shown on an earlier pre-digitisation (**Map 6**) version of the ancient woodland inventory (Roberson, 1988), ruling out digitalisation errors.

The source maps for the inventory were late reprints of the first series 1" Ordnance Survey maps, which were easily available at the time but not entirely suitable as the printing plates had been locally edited by re-engraving. An late reprint (**Map 7**) from the "Vision of Britain Through Time" website dated 1853, however, shows a similar pattern of woodland as the 6" OS map dated 1889 (**Map 5**). Also identical are the earliest print of the first series 1" Ordnance Survey dated 1824 (Margary, 1987) (**Map 8**) and the 1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings (Website: "Ordnance Survey Drawings") (**Map 9 & 10**).

From this evidence the reason for the absence of the Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook belt of woodland from the Ancient Inventory is not at all clear. It would have been standard practice for the straight sided woods with spinney names to have been omitted as likely 18th century plantations but the other woods would have been contenders for ancient woodland status, using the level of evidence required for the original Ancient Woodland Inventory (Robertson, 1988).

3.1.2 Possible Reasons for Omission

Assuming the omission of the woods from Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook was deliberate, not a mistake, the reasons can probably be found in general historic reconstructions of the land use history of Rockingham Forest. The Woodland Trust (Website: "Woodland Trust Data") data has a copy of an interpretation of the 17th Century land use of Rockingham Forest (**Map 11**) supplied by the Forestry Commission, which shows Old Sale and Mill Wood as woodland but not the Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook woods. This was copied from Pettit (1968) and could easily have been consulted by the original compilers of the Ancient Woodland Inventory.

A more modern interpretation is available from the "Rockingham Forest Trust" website. This is even more extreme and shows both Old Sale and Mill Wood as well as the Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook woods as open field rather than woodland in the Medieval period (about AD1300) (**Map 12**). All the woods are

shown as present in the Early Modern period (early 18th C) (**Map 13**). The difference between these two land use maps, emphasises the limitations of such general mapping. In the case of the newer Rockingham Forest Trust mapping, the names given in the Mill Wood complex include Linwood, usually meaning Lime Wood. Given the Forestry Commission has found Small Leaved Lime nearby, this name is likely to mean that the ancient woodland tree Small Leaved Lime was a prominent feature of Mill Wood. Lynwood is also mentioned in a 1545 document (Website, "Woodland Trust Data"). In this case it is very unlikely that Mill Wood is recent woodland and the Rockingham Forest Trust map is wrong in the case of Mill Wood and the Ancient Woodland Inventory correct.

The Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook woods, were certainly present in the post medieval period and several have boundary outlines suggesting they could be medieval woodlands. Pettit's (1968) map suggests that the land here was assarted (enclosed) from the Forest in the medieval period. The woods could equally have been created on enclosure of the land, and be ancient, or been created out of fields later. If enclosed before 1600 they would be ancient, if after they would be recent. For the spinneys to the east, the general interpretation would be that these are highly likely to post date 1600 and to be recent. For the rest of the woods to the west, the straight and angular eastern edge of Peters Nook, suggests a recent origin for this boundary. The outline is very similar to that of the spinneys to the east so this boundary is likely to have the same origin. Nook is also an unusual name for an ancient woodland and is suggestive of planting infilling a corner. The woods to the west have more typical ancient woodland outlines and names.

3.1.3 Woodland Trust Data

The above interpretation is as far as can be ascertained with the type of evidence used to compile the ancient woodland inventory. There are probably ancient woodlands surviving to the west within land assarted from Rockingham Forest in the medieval period, with additional recent woodlands to the east. The boundary between the two types of woodland is not entirely clear within the easily available data. Clarifying the situation can only come from a combination of any earlier map and documentary evidence with field survey. The Woodland Trust searched Northamptonshire Records Office and found several sources older than the 1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing.

The documents found included a 1775 Duddington Inclosure Map (**Map 14**). This map shows the existing enclosed land of this parish in detail as well as the proposed allotment of the remaining open fields. The existing enclosures can be told by the mapping by hedgerow symbols. This map shows that the spinneys were in an area already enclosed from open field prior to 1775. The map also shows Peters Nook, Dales Wood and Far Markrams Wood (called Markrams Sale) as woods, with a clear boundary marked between Peters Nook and Dales Wood, which follows the current ride. A interesting feature is that the sinuous northern boundary of Peters Nook, extended east of the wood in 1775 as a sinuous hedge boundary, north of Pasture Close. This hedge was gone by 1889 (**Map 5**) but might have still been present in 1814 (**Map 10**). This map shows that the landscape depicted on the 1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing (**Map 9 & 10**) predates 1775.

An 1730 survey book, now lacking the original plans that accompanied it, covers Manor of Fineshade, including lands owned by the Manor in neighbouring parishes,

including Duddington. This names as woods, in Finshade, The Gullet and, in Duddington, Dales Wood.

The most important map is dated at about 1600 and is a map of The Cliffe Bailiwick, including Westhay in Rockingham Forest (**Map 15**). For a map of Rockingham Forest the extract copied shows considerable detail in the adjacent Finshade Parish, but less so in Duddington. In Fineshade The Gullet is shown as two woods, Little Gullet and Long Gullet, which adjoin Far Markrams Wood in Duddington. Far Markrams Wood is depicted but less clearly, while Dales Wood and Peters Nook are not shown at all. This map is important in that it demonstrates that The Gullet and Far Markrams Wood are indisputably ancient. The absence of Dales Wood and Peters Nook is ambiguous, as Duddington appears to be depicted in less detail than Fineshade.

The final document referenced by the Woodland Trust is a document of 1545 detailing the lands of the dissolved Priory of Fineshade (Fynneshed). This includes a list of woods owned by the former Priory in four parishes, including Finshade and Duddington. Of the seven named woods, only one can easily identified with a latter wood in this area, Lynwoodde, which is presumably equivalent to the Linwood and Lynwood names shown in the Mill Wood area on the Rockingham Forest Trust post medieval landscape map (**Map 13**). The Woodland Trust propose that “Petetre Coppes” would be the same as Peters Nook, but this is not clear at all. It equally could be an alternative name for Dales Wood, which was owned by Fineshade Manor in 1730, although it was in Duddington parish, and is likely to be inherited from the monkish dispersed property parcels but was not named in the 1545 document.

4.0 FIELD EVIDENCE

4.1 Site Visit

4.1.1 Notes

The following notes were made during the field visit on the 11th April 2014. The target notes are mapped on **Map 16**. In text W8b = NVC community Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis Woodland, Anemone nemorosa sub-community & W8c = NVC community Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis Woodland, Deschampsia cespitosa sub-community.

F001 (Old Sale, SP 98704 98695): the north west corner of the existing recognised ancient woodland of Old Sale was examined. The ancient woodland boundary was marked by low bank over a ditch, with the bank on the wood side. Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* were confined to ancient woodland (W8b), with W8c woodland outside of the ancient woodland lacking these species, even in the shade. To the east, the woodland with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Anemone nemorosa* extends further east than is marked on the ancient woodland Inventory, but exactly matches the area of the woodland shown on the 1889 6" OS map.

F002 (Peters Nook, SP98713 98989): the eastern boundary of Peters Nook is a straight ditch with a very low bank on the woodland side, no floristic difference in ground flora on either side; both were W8c.

F003 (Peters Nook, SP98679 99019): thinned native broad leaved woodland inside the wood, with a single Wild Service Tree here, with Hazel and Maple present under Pedunculate Oak standards and, to the west, a few small diameter Ash stool. The wood was likely managed as a coppice with standards.

F004 (Peters Nook, SP98671 99070): F004: single plant of Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* on bank, no others seen in this part of Peters Nook. Also a Crab Apple here.

F005 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98481 99098): the boundary between Peters Nook and Dales Wood is a ride with no sign of a bank. West of ride, the woodland has a W8b ground flora with Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* abundant, with rare *Ranunculus auricomus* and *Daphne laureola* in shaded woodland. This extends right through Dales Wood in Oak – Ash – Hazel – Maple wood with occasional Wild Service Trees. To east, in Peters Nook open thinned woodland with W8c with Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* absent. The boundary between the two woods is the ride. There was no sign of a bank, but one is marked on the 1889 OS 6" OS map, as running down the middle of the ride. It has presumably been subsequently destroyed by vehicle use of the ride.

F006 (Peters Nook, SP98470 99157): Most of the western edge of Peters Nook lacks any old woodland herbs but in this area there is a small patch with *Anemone nemorosa*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Mercurialis perennis*, close to the western edge with Dales Wood. This extends north to F027. Best seen in fenced area where there

is a regenerated canopy, but this herb rich W8b stand is of very limited in extent within the extensive regenerated shaded area in the north of Peters Nook.

F007 (Dales Wood & Long Gullet, SP98411 98937): the boundary between Dales Wood and Long Gullet, the stream, is in a recently opened up area, with W8c ground flora dominant but with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* thinly present in the W8c indicating it was derived from thinning W8b woodland. Higher up in Long Gullet Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* is abundant in W8b woodland.

F008 (Dales Wood boundary, SP98336 98962): in the opened up woodland (W8c), the apparent edge to ancient woodland flora was at spotted this point, with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* dropping out. This is close to the boundary with the field as mapped in 1889.

F009 (Dales Wood boundary, SP98315 99003): within a fenced regrowing woodland in area which was a field in 1889, the old boundary bank of Dales Wood could be seen just above the deer fence, above the waypoint. Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Daphne laureola* had colonised down slope into the recent wood a few meters but were absent from most of the old field area.

F010 (old field by Dales Wood, SP98231 99002): inside the old field the Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Anemone nemorosa* colonising in from Dales Wood had declined to zero by this point but Maple, however had colonised right through the old field since after 1889.

F011 (Long Gullet boundary SP98180 98868): the northern boundary of Long Gullet with a field in 1889, a low bank, with ditch on field side, *Sanicula europaea* on bank, W8b with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Anemone nemorosa* abundant inside the wood, these species are absent from outside of wood.

F012 (Long Gullet, SP98217 98829): a possible bank, but probably just an internal track, ancient woodland flora continues on both side.

F013 (Long Gullet, SP98225 98781): inside old woodland with W8b ground flora and old Ash stools, the regionally rare lichen *Peltigera praetextata* on one stool.

F014 (Long Gullet boundary, SP98232 98767): a low bank and ditch marking the southern edge of Long Gullet. W8b ground flora on wood side, absent from former field to south.

F015 (Dumb Bob Spinney, SP98773 98935): Dumb Bob Spinney was the only spinney with a surviving Oak canopy, no ancient woodland ground flora species in shade and it had a W8c ground flora no different to Peters Nook. Rare small Ash coppice stools further east.

F016 (Peter's Nook, SP98680 98979): inside Peter's Nook, in area with good canopy to south, no ancient woodland in ground flora at all (W8c), consists of Pedunculate Oak over Hazel, Maple and Hawthorn (**Photos 1 & 2**).

- F017 (Long Gullet boundary, SP98534 98898):** southern edge of Long Gullet, bank with lynchet above, old Maple on bank. W8b ground flora with *Anemone nemorosa* present.
- F018 (Long Gullet boundary, SP98562 98907):** south east corner of Long Gullet, bank then curves down to stream.
- F019 (Long Gullet boundary, SP98580 98938):** boundary bank of Long Gullet meets stream. *Anemone nemorosa* present inside but not outside of wood.
- F020 (Long Gullet, SP98501 98945):** *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* become frequent in W8b ground flora inside Long Gullet.
- F021 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98538 98961):** the ride which is the forms the boundary between Peters Nook and Dales Wood meets stream, Dale Wood thinned to west and very open but to west but *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Sanicula europaea* still thinly present in W8c. Peters Nook, is more shaded but has no ancient woodland ground flora species.
- F022 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98544 99028):** the ride which is the forms the boundary between Peters Nook and Dales Wood, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* to west in W8b ground flora in Dales Wood. *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* are absent to east in shady woodland (W8c) in Peters Nook; a sharp demarcation between the flora of the two woods.
- F023 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98535 99054):** the corner of the ride which is the forms the boundary between Peters Nook and Dales Wood, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* to west in W8b ground flora in Dales Wood. *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* are absent to east in shady woodland (W8c) in Peters Nook; a sharp demarcation between the flora of the two woods.
- F024 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98521 99071):** a large old Wild Service Tree pollard on the Dales Wood side of the ride (**Cover Photo**).
- F025 (Dales Wood, SP98430 99116):** strongly developed W8b ground flora inside woodland with abundant *Anemone nemorosa* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (**Photos 3 & 4**).
- F026 (Peters Nook, SP98420 99195):** inside replanted area of Peters Nook, no ancient woodland species here (W8c) even although shaded.
- F027 (Peters Nook, SP98449 99179):** northern edge of pocket of *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Mercurialis perennis* (W8b), (southern edge marked by F006)
- F028 (Peters Nook/Dales Wood boundary, SP98373 99173):** north edge of area with intact canopy, *Anemone nemorosa* to west in Dales Wood, none to east in Peters Nook.
- F029 (Peters Nook boundary, SP98351 99230):** northern edge Peter's Nook, boundary bank with *Mercurialis perennis* and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* rare *Anemone nemorosa* (W8b), only extends a few meters in. Appears to be ancient hedge line.

F030 (Peters Nook boundary, SP98451 99265): transecting from inside, only found *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* about 5m in from boundary bank.

F031 (Dales Wood boundary, SP98167 99107): near the north west corner of Dales Wood, banks visible. Quite sharp demarcation with W8b inside and limited colonisation beyond the banks into the former field.

F032 (Dales Wood boundary, SP98167 99107): a confusion of banks, with a bank junction here, at the junction with the pointed extension to wood south west into the adjacent former fields.

4.1.2 Summary

Observations of the accepted ancient woodlands (Old Sale **F001** & in Far Markrams Wood) of this part of Rockingham Forest, indicate the predominant canopy type in the original coppices was Peterken Stand Type Wet Ash – Maple Woods (2A), with local variations including Wet Ash – Wych Elm Woods (1B), as can be seen in Far Markrams Wood. Under partially open canopies to closed canopies the ground floras are rich with NVC community Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis Woodland, Anemone nemorosa sub-community (W8b) dominant, with abundant Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, joined by Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* on better drained slopes (**Photos 3 & 4**). Where the stands are opened up a grassy ground flora takes over (NVC community Fraxinus excelsior – Acer campestre – Mercurialis perennis Woodland, Deschampsia cespitosa sub-community, W8c), but with species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*, still thinly present. Later, as the canopy closes, W8b re-establishes over W8c type ground floras in the ancient woodland.

Recent woodlands, even on land which was a field in 1889, are also referable to Peterken Stand Type Wet Ash – Maple Woods (2A) but even in the shade the ground floras remain as W8c type communities with the characteristic species Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* absent (**Photos 1 & 2**). These species are strictly confined to older woodlands here. Limited colonisation, up to about 10m at most, could be seen into stands which were fields in 1889.

In the area examined in detail a similar pattern can be seen with rich W8b ground floras within the boundaries of Far Markrams Wood, The Gullet and Dales Wood, with limited colonisation of species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* into adjacent areas that were fields in 1889. The situation with Peters Nook is very different, other than on the edges of this wood, species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* are rare to absent and W8c type ground flora dominates, even in shaded areas. There are occasional occurrences of single plants of species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* (**F004**) and Wild Service Tree (**F003**), presumably representing colonists, but otherwise ancient woodland species were confined to the western and northern edges of the wood.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Status of Woodland

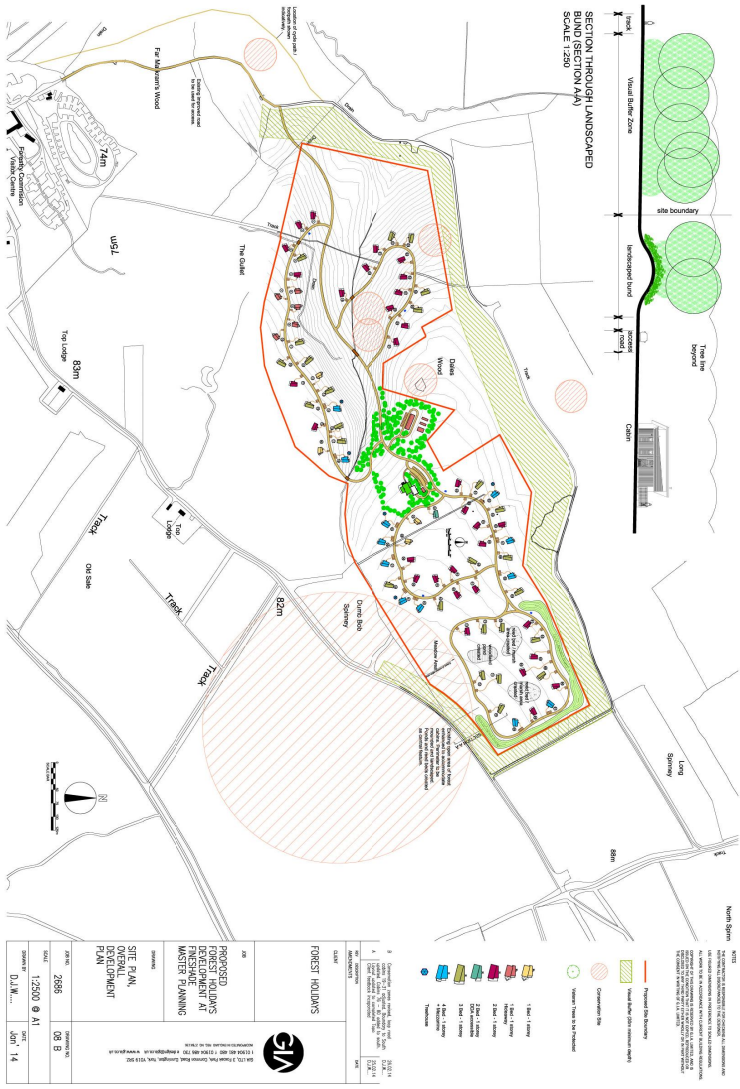
The combined documentary and field evidence suggests that the woodland looked in this study includes small ancient woodlands, which survived on steeper slopes in land assarted from Rockingham Forest in the middle ages. These ancient woods had been overlooked in summaries of landscape use by general historic land use summaries of the Rockingham Forest area. Although woods are shown in the early 19th century base maps used to compile the Ancient Woodland Inventory, they appear to have been excluded from the inventory as they were omitted from general historic land use summaries such as the map of 17th century land use in Pettit (1968).

The map evidence examined by the Woodland Trust, however, proves that at least Far Markrams Wood and The Gullet were present as woodland in about 1600 demonstrating the map of 17th century land use in Pettit (1968) was at least in part wrong. The field evidence found rich ancient woodland ground floras referable to NVC community Fraxinus - Acer - Mercurialis Woodland, Anemone sub-community (W8b) confined closely to the areas of Far Markrams Wood, The Gullet and Dales Wood as defined by the 1889 6" OS map. Only limited colonisation of less than 10m meters had occurred into areas mapped as fields in 1889 by species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*. In contrast, the woodland in Peters Nook lacks this community, with species such as Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* rare and largely confined to the eastern edge adjacent to Dales Wood and along the northern edge. The latter is likely to represent the line of a medieval hedge (**Map 17**). The flora of Peters Nook was indistinguishable to the spinneys to the east and its eastern boundary. The eastern boundary is also similar in its rectilinear style, to the outlines of the spinneys.

The interpretation of origins of the woodland in this area is presented on **Map 17**. It is suggested that the small group of woods around small valleys to the west, Far Markrams Wood, The Gullet and Dales Wood are ancient woodlands of medieval origins, with rich ground floras, some old map evidence and typically irregular outlines. To the east, Peters Nook and the other spinneys east of it, are likely to be early 17th century plantations, and hence recent woodland (**Map 17**). They have species poor ground floras, no old map evidence and a rectilinear outlines. Peters Nook differs from the spinneys to the east of it, only in that it appears to have been created by planting as an extension of an existing ancient woodland, rather than as an isolated woodland. The old woodland flora of Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and Dogs Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, was also occasionally detected outside of the ancient woodlands in linear strips, where it marked the location of former medieval hedges between the fields as in the north of Peters Nook or projecting out of Dales Wood (**Map 17**).

April 2014

Notes on the Status of Woodland at Fineshade, Northamptonshire, 2014
Botanical Survey & Assessment



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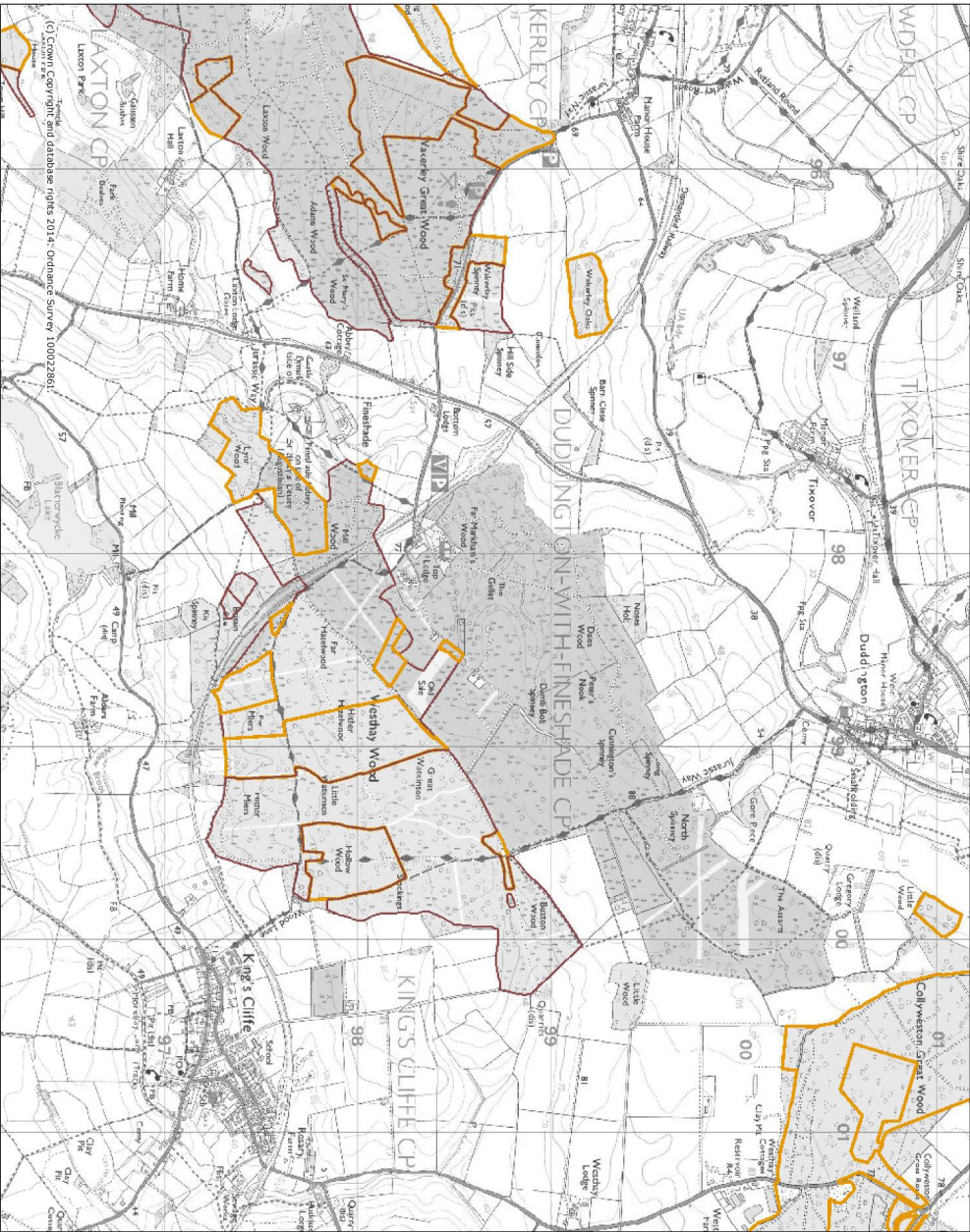
Status of Woodland at Fineshade
 Draft Proposed Masterplan Map 2

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Status of Woodland at Fineshade
2014 Ancient Woodland Inventory Map 3



Fineshade - Nat England Ancient Woodland Boundary



Legend

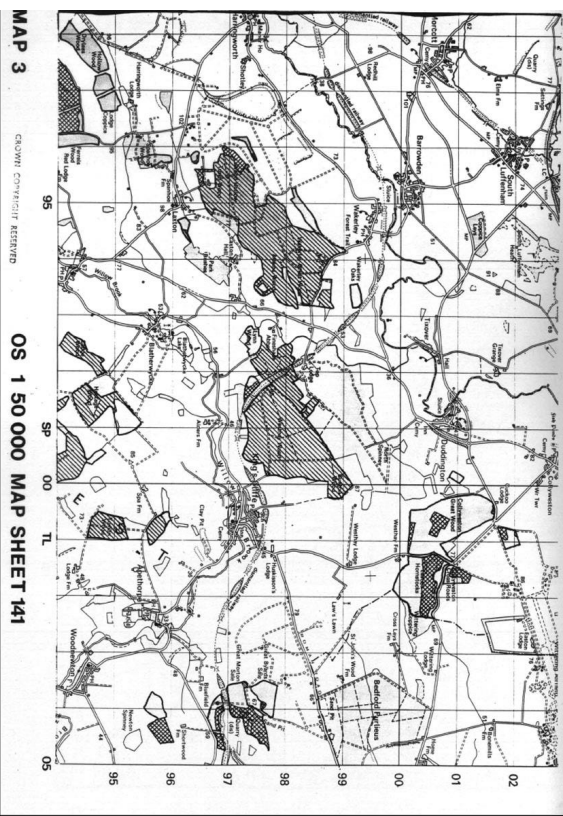
- Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 494480
 xmin = 297100
 ymax = 300200

Map produced by MAGIC on 26 March, 2014.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some data is derived from Ordnance Survey data which is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

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Status of Woodland at Fineshade
1988 Ancient Woodland Inventory Map 5

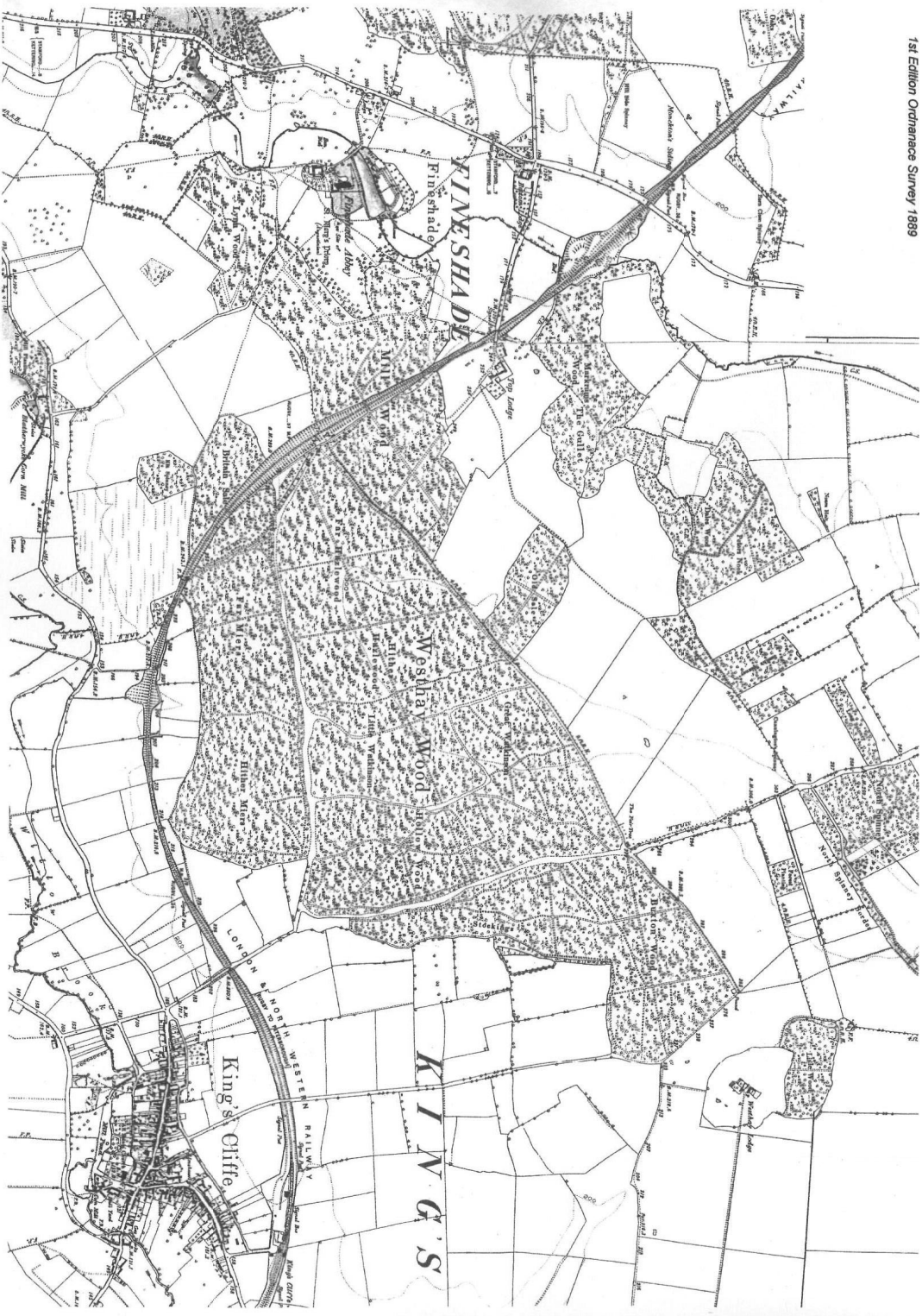


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Status of Woodland at Fineshade

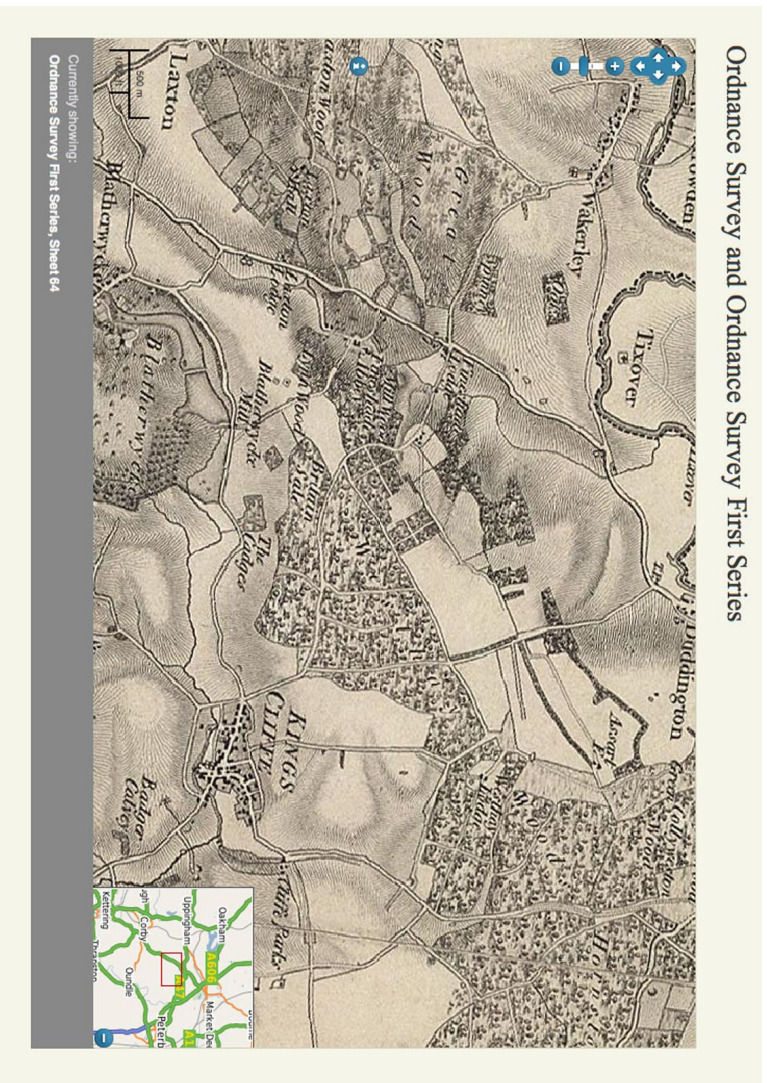
1889 Ordnance Survey 6" Map Map 6

1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1889



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Status of Woodland at Fineshade
1853 Ordnance Survey 1" Map Map 7

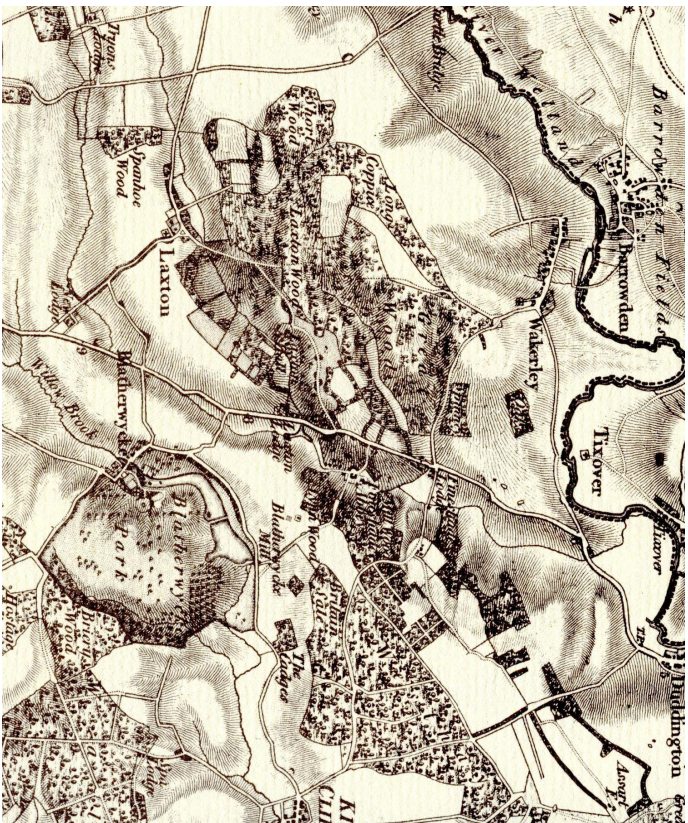


A late printing likely to be similar to that used by the original Ancient Woodland Inventory (Robertson, 1988)

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Status of Woodland at Fineshade

1824 Ordnance Survey 1" Map Map 8



The earliest printing of the First Series Ordnance Survey 1" Map

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Status of Woodland at Fineshade

1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing Map 9

The screenshot shows the British Library Online Gallery interface. At the top, it says 'BRITISH LIBRARY ONLINE GALLERY' and 'See 30,000 items from our collection'. Below this are navigation tabs: 'Governance', 'Visualize', 'Accuracy', and 'This map'. A search bar is present with the text 'Enter a search term'. Below the search bar are links for 'facebook App', 'Instructions for this box (PDF)', and 'Governance another map'. A 'SIGN IN' button is also visible. The main content area displays a historical map of the Lacton area in Northamptonshire, showing various woodlands and features like 'Wakerley', 'Lacton Wood', 'Lacton Lodge', and 'Lacton Hill'. The map is titled '1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing Map 9'. Below the map, there is a 'MY MAPS' section with a dropdown menu showing '2D / 3D' and 'Outline'. There are also links for 'Open KML in Google Earth' and 'Map | Satellite'. At the bottom, there is a copyright notice: 'Map data ©2014 Google, Terms of Use Report a map error' and 'Georeferenced © 2013 Robson Technologies & Metavision Library'.

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1814 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing Map 10

The screenshot displays the British Library's 'ONLINE GALLERY' for the 'See 30,000 items from our collection'. The main feature is a historical map of Fineslade, Northamptonshire, from 1814, titled 'KINGS CLEEVE'. The map shows a detailed landscape with fields, roads, and buildings. The interface includes a search bar, navigation controls, and a 'MY MAPS' section. The map is displayed in a 2D/3D view, and there are options to 'Share', 'Download', and 'Print' the map. The interface also includes a 'Georeference' section with a 'Visualize' button and a 'This map' button. The map is titled 'KINGS CLEEVE' and shows various fields, roads, and buildings. The interface includes a search bar, navigation controls, and a 'MY MAPS' section. The map is displayed in a 2D/3D view, and there are options to 'Share', 'Download', and 'Print' the map. The interface also includes a 'Georeference' section with a 'Visualize' button and a 'This map' button.

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Rockingham Forest in the 17th C Map 11

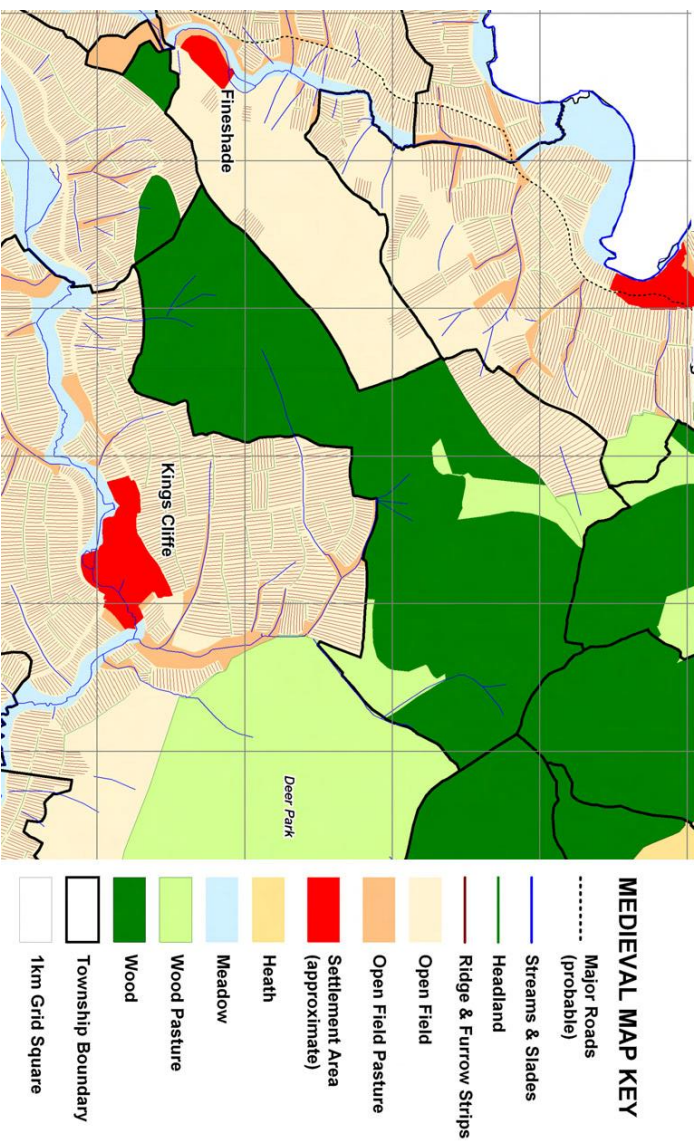


The approximate location of the Far Markrams Wood to Peters Nook woodland belt is indicated by the red line

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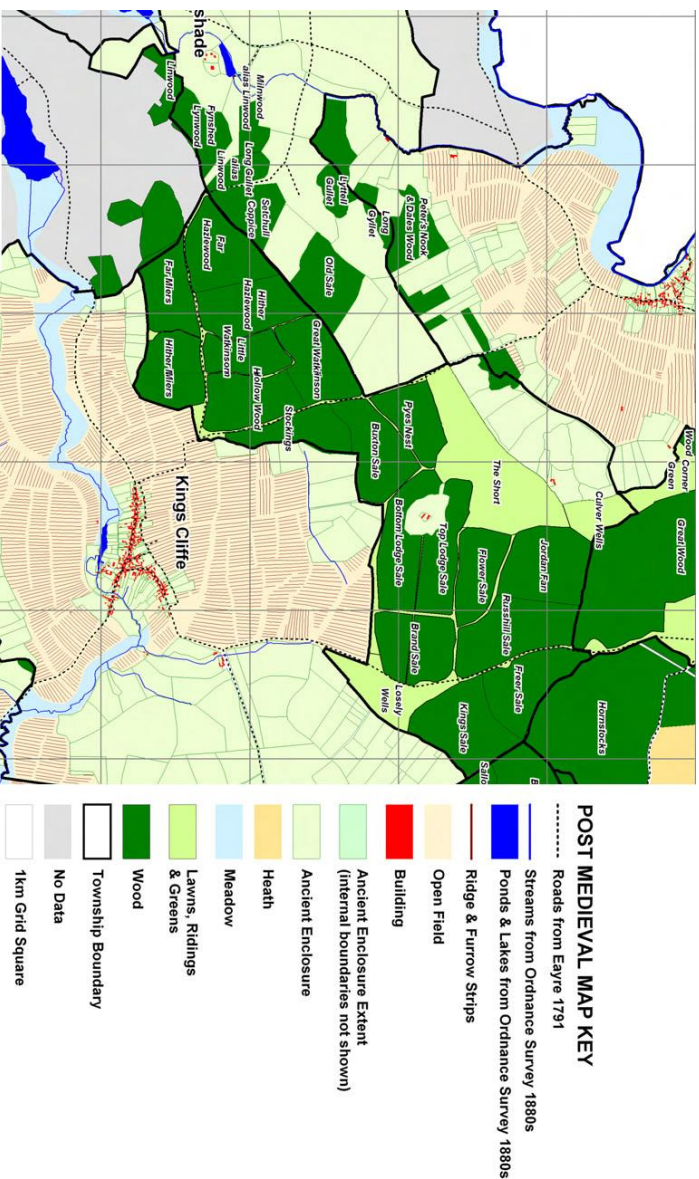
Medieval Rockingham Forest Map 12



Note from “Rockingham Forest Trust” website: this mapping has been compiled from archaeological evidence of ridge and furrow and of headlands recorded during intensive field survey and from aerial photographic sources, complemented by information on various historic maps and documents. The main aerial photographic sources are detailed in the sources page for each township. Further information on the character of the medieval landscape is available on the historic landscape pages for each township. As far as practicable the maps show the landscape as it probably was at around AD1300, at the height of the expansion of agriculture and settlement before the famines and plagues of the 14th century. For a few townships such archaeological evidence does not survive, mainly as a result of urbanisation or mineral extraction in the 19th or earlier 20th century, although in one or two cases it has been possible to use historic maps to fill such gaps. The maps presented here are not definitive and further more detailed investigation in the future may often enable refining of the evidence.

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Early Modern Rockingham Forest Map 13

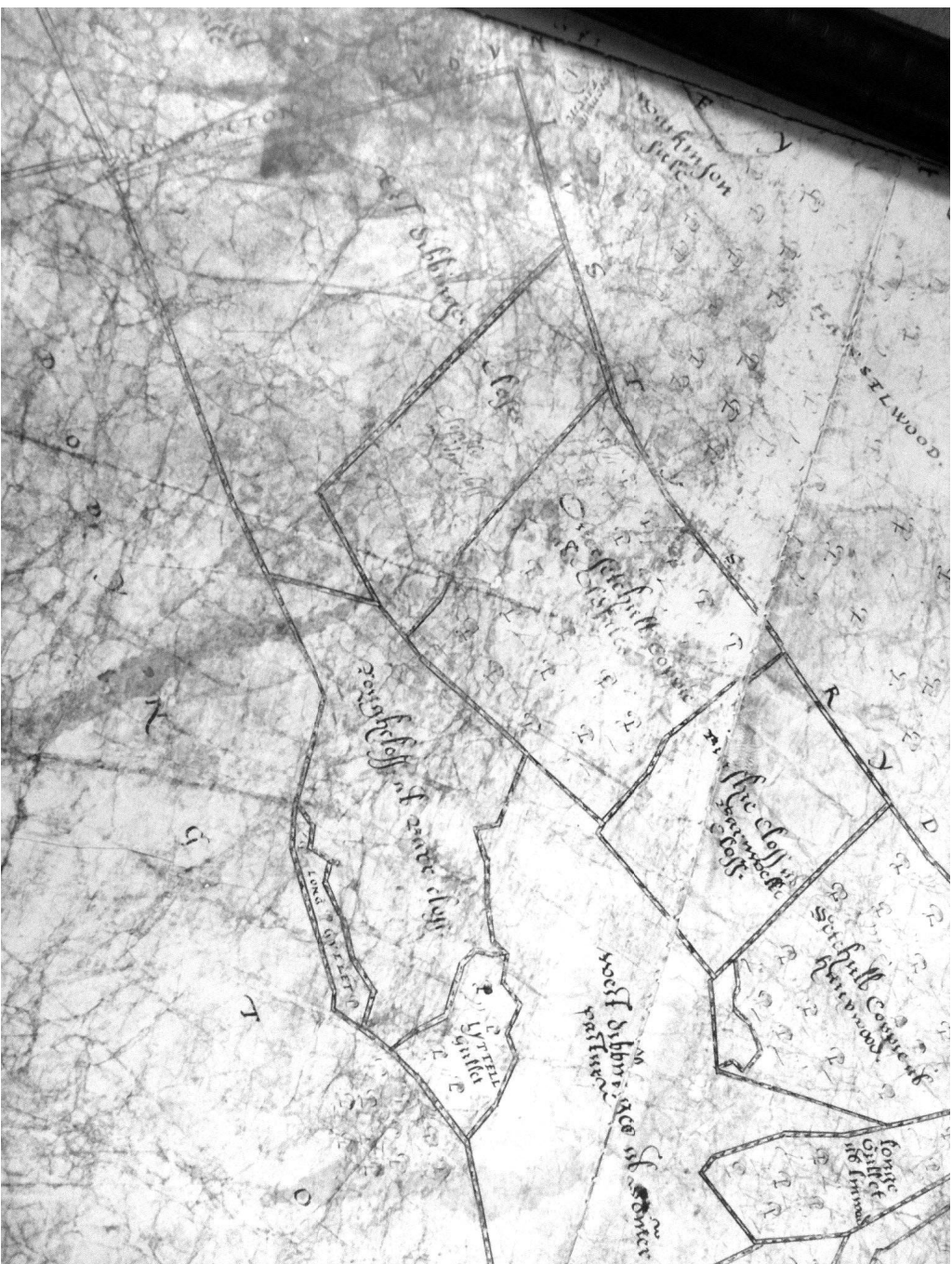


Note from "Rockingham Forest Trust" website: this mapping has been compiled from a wide range of historic maps and these are detailed in the sources page for each township. As far as practicable the maps show the landscape immediately before enclosure by Parliamentary Act in the 18th or 19th centuries, or for those townships which were already wholly enclosed by this time the earliest mapping of these ancient enclosures is normally given. For a few townships there is inadequate data to enable any such mapping. For information on the enclosure history of each township see the relevant township pages. Detailed extracts of this mapping covering most villages are available from the villages pages for each township. The mapping presented here is an important new resource but it is not definitive and future research, particularly on written sources, will undoubtedly enhance the picture.

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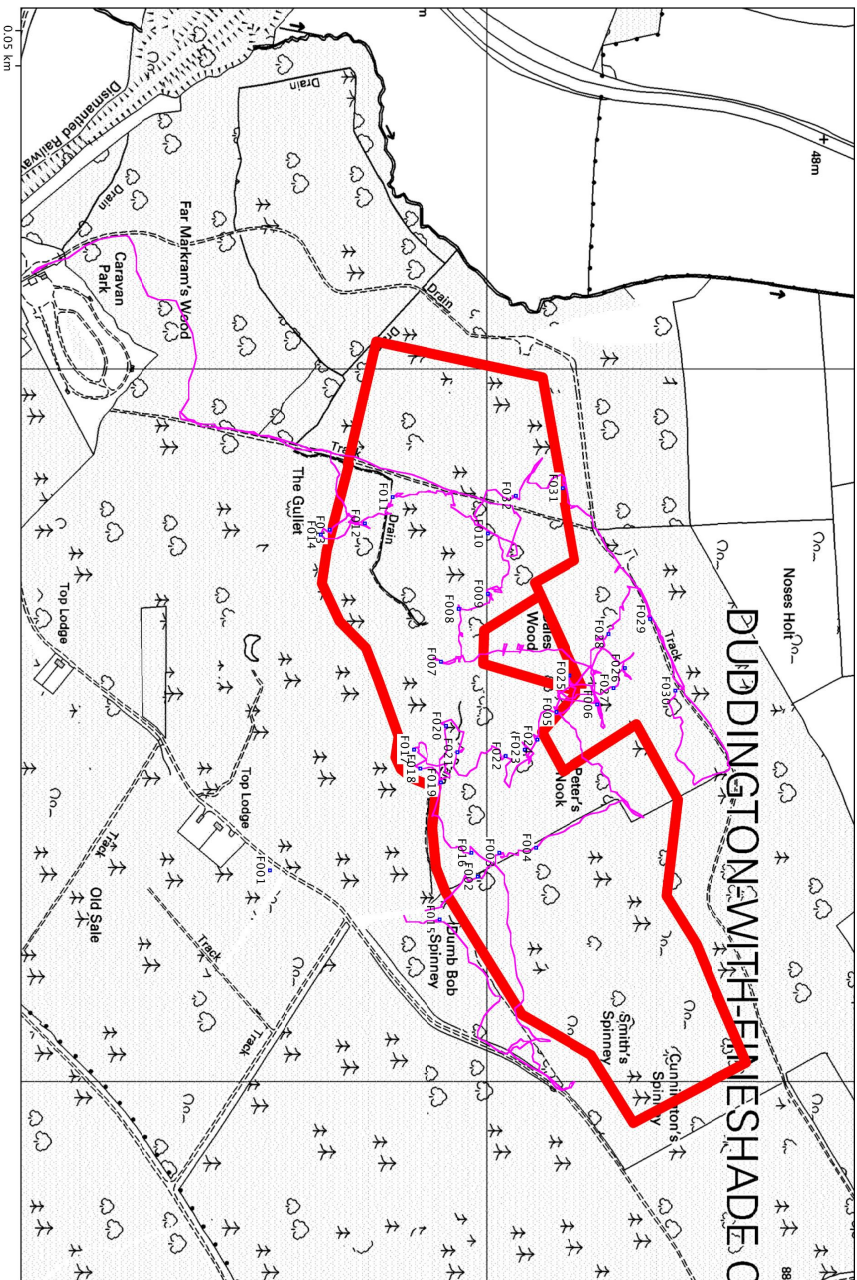
Status of Woodland at Fineshade

CI600 The Cliffe Bailwick Map 15



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Status of Woodland at Fineshade
Field Survey 2014 Map 16



Survey route = Mauve line
Waypoints = Blue squares

7.0 REFERENCES

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