

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Cwm George Woods, Vale of Glamorgan
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



CPAT REPORT No 256

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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December 1997

Report for the Woodland Trust

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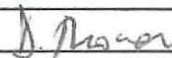
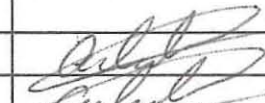
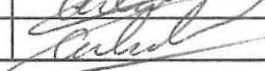
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1 Introduction

1.1 The Contracting Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust was commissioned in December 1997 by the Woodland Trust to undertake an archaeological and historical assessment of the Cwm George woods near Dinas Powys in the Vale of Glamorgan (centred on ST150720). The woodland formerly consisted of a number of distinct elements, namely Park Wood, Hales Wood, Coed Clwyd Gwyn, Newland Wood and an unnamed area between Newlands Wood and Coed Clwyd Gwyn.

1.2 The site covers an area of 43.8 ha and includes two Scheduled Ancient Monuments: the Cwm George Camp (Glamorgan 23), otherwise known as Dinas Powys, and the Tyn-y-coed Earthworks (Glamorgan 24), otherwise known as the Southern Banks. Both were the subject of extensive excavations during the 1950s (Alcock 1963). They are referred to collectively as the Dinas Powys earthworks in this assessment.

1.3 The woodland has been acquired by the Woodland Trust to enhance its wildlife, recreational and landscape value. The archaeological assessment aims to place the woodland within its historical context and to identify sites of archaeological interest for management purposes. Any specific management advice should be sought from the relevant archaeological curator, in this case the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust or, in the case of the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

2 Sources and Methods

2.1 The National Monuments Record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth was consulted for sites which lay within the woodland or in its vicinity. A search was also made of the regional Sites and Monuments Record held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea. The scheduling papers produced by Cadw relating to the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments were also studied. Published sources relating to the Dinas Powys camp include a detailed account of the excavations (Alcock 1963) as well as earlier references to the site (Lewis 1913; Wheeler 1923).

2.2 The collections of the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth and the Glamorgan Record Office in Cardiff were searched for readily available documentary and cartographic sources, including eighteenth century estate maps and documents, the tithe map and apportionment, and early editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" and 6" series. Records and correspondence held by the Woodland Trust were also consulted.

2.3 A rapid field assessment was carried out to record the condition of sites identified during the desk-top study and to search for previously unidentified ones. A systematic transect approach to the fieldwork was not adopted due to the density of the woodland and in places the steepness of the topography. This means that there may be further archaeological sites within the woodland which were not identified.

2.4 The cartographic sources were digitized and rectified to modern grid co-ordinates using AutoCAD software. The Woodland Trust stockmap was also digitized so that sites identified could be recorded in relation to modern management plans. The digital maps were converted into MapInfo tables and site records were then produced in FoxPro through MapInfo. The digital results of the project will be made available to the Woodland Trust.

3 Topography

3.1 The Cwm George woods lie to the north-west of the village of Dinas Powys, to the south of Cardiff and west of Penarth. The mouth of the Severn Estuary lies c.4km to the east. The land to the northeast is largely agricultural land while to the southwest lie Beauville woods, Coed Pen-llwynog, and a golf course.

3.2 The topography of the Cwm George woods is dominated by two deep limestone gorges. Cwm Pen-llwynog is the northernmost gorge and falls from a height of c.110m OD on the southern side to c.30m OD. The Wrinstone Brook lies at the bottom of the gorge and forms the northern boundary of the woodland. The southernmost gorge, Cwm George, falls from c.100m OD on the northern side to 40m OD at its lowest point and then rises to c.60m OD on the southern side where the Dinas Powys earthworks are located. The soils in the woodland are shallow and derived from the underlying limestone bedrock which is visible on the surface in many places.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Any account of the archaeology of Cwm George woods must primarily concern the excavations carried out by Leslie Alcock on the Dinas Powys earthworks in the 1950s (Alcock 1963). This work demonstrated three major periods of occupation in the Iron Age, early Christian and Norman periods.

4.2 Few finds pre-dating the Iron Age were recovered from the excavations at Dinas Powys but there are a number of findspots from the vicinity of the woodland to demonstrate the presence of human activity in the area. A Neolithic stone axe fragment of felspathic dolerite was discovered in the St Andrews quarry in 1928 (at ST142713) and flint scatters have been recorded at ST139725; ST139724; ST141723; ST141722; ST139721.

4.3 A number of pottery sherds and flint artefacts demonstrate an Iron Age presence at Dinas Powys, though its precise nature is difficult to determine. The only major feature securely dated to this period is the outermost of the Southern Banks (Ibid, 19). No Romano-British settlement was identified at Dinas Powys and it is believed that the Roman finds were objects brought in as curios by the Early Christian population (Ibid, 25). There are however a number of Roman settlements in this part of Wales including the Caerau site 4km to the north.

4.4 The first period of post-Roman occupation of Dinas Powys was the Early Christian period. The high status settlement established here thrived from the fourth to the seventh centuries AD and was believed to be the stronghold of a local prince (Ibid, 73). The economy of the site was based on stock raising but there was also evidence of blacksmithing and jewellery making. The site also had extensive trading links. Fine imported pottery, glass and amphorae for carrying wine and oils were recovered during the excavations.

4.5 The major earthworks on the Dinas Powys site form the Dinas Powys ringwork which dates from the eleventh to the twelfth centuries. It has been suggested that this was the stronghold of Iestyn ap Gwrgan, the last native prince of Glamorgan and that it fell around 1090 in the face of an attack by the Norman lord Fitzhamon (Ibid, 90). More recently this theory has been dismissed and it is now thought that the ringwork was a shortlived precursor of Dinas Powys castle and built by the Norman Roger de Somery (RCAHMW 1991, 100).

4.6 The abandonment of the Dinas Powys ringwork may have led to woodland regeneration, although the earthworks of the Dinas Powys ringwork must have been visible in the early fourteenth century as they are referred to as the old castle in an extent of Michaelston dated 1307 (Griffiths 1985).

4.7 The first reference to timber being obtained from woodlands close to Dinas Powys comes from a document dating from 1426. This is an account of the construction of a new corn mill at Dinas Powys which includes a reference to construction timber being obtained from the Lord's wood (Corbett 1925, 104-5). It is not clear which wood was the Lord's Wood but the Cwm George woods would probably have been the nearest source of large timbers to Dinas Powys. The mill still stands on the northern side of Dinas Powys castle (at ST15387160). Another early reference relating to Cwm George comes from 1690 when a naturalist, John Ray, identified Welsh Polypody, a rare fern which has also been identified in the gorge recently.

4.8 The first cartographic representation of the woodland dates from 1767 in a survey of the Michaelstone estate of Robert Jones Esq. of Fonmon Castle. It includes, on two separate maps, most of the Cwm George woods. Hales Wood, which lies in the St Andrews Major parish and therefore outside Jones' Michaelstone estate does not appear on the maps. Unfortunately it was not possible to reproduce these maps as part of this assessment as only photographic reproductions were possible.

4.9 The northern part of the Cwm George woods, now known as Park Wood, was part of the Pandy holding and called the Great Wood on the survey. The land to the northeast, part of the Cwry yr Ala Park in the nineteenth century, was then agricultural land. The survey states that the Pandy holding had recently been taken into the Cwry yr Ala holding. The later cartographic evidence shows that a park was created on the former Pandy holding, hence the change in name of the woodland to Park Wood from Great Wood. The boundaries of the Great Wood are the same as the woodland today apart from on the northeastern side close to Pen-llwynog where two arable fields are shown to the east of Pen-llwynog.

4.10 The southern part of the woodland including Coed Clwyd Gwyn, Newlands Wood and the area occupied by the Dinas Powys earthworks, were part of the Tyn-y-coed holding and were represented on a separate map to the Pandy holding. This map includes the first cartographic representation of the Dinas Powys earthworks. The Dinas Powys ringwork is described as "A Danish Camp" while the Southern Banks are referred to as "An Ancient Brestwork".

4.11 None of the land on the Tyn-y-coed holding in 1767 is depicted as woodland. This may suggest that woodland did not regenerate after the abandonment of the Dinas Powys ringwork although the placename Tyn-y-coed does suggest woodland in the area. Furthermore the field names listed on the tithe apportionment of 1843 suggest that the land was not agricultural land of long standing. One plot is described as New Lands while another is called New Fields. It is therefore possible that woodland re-established itself during the medieval period in the vicinity of the Dinas Powys earthworks.

4.12 The 2" Ordnance Survey surveyors drawing dating to around 1817 depicts woodland in Cwm George, to the north of the Dinas Powys earthworks, and in the area now known as Newlands Wood. The flat land to the south of the Dinas Powys ringwork is shown as open ground. Park Wood is shown as woodland apart from arable fields on the eastern side which are probably the same as those shown on the 1767 map.

4.13 The Dinas Powys earthworks are not shown on the 2" surveyors drawing, nor is it shown on the tithe map of Michaelstone-le-Pit parish dating to 1843 (partly reproduced as Figure 2). The areas of the Dinas Powys ringwork and the Southern Banks are covered in woodland (Plot 151) suggesting woodland regeneration. The wood now known as Newlands Wood was called Tyn-y-coed Woods (Plot 155). Park Wood (Plot 27) is shown much as it is today apart from an apparently cleared area in the centre.

4.14 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey published in 1891 shows Park Wood as woodland apart from two cleared sections in the centre. These do not appear to correspond with the cleared areas shown on earlier maps. The distribution of the woodland and the boundaries of the agricultural land in the area of the Dinas Powys earthworks are similar to the distribution shown on the tithe map. The situation had changed very little by 1901 when the second edition was published. Neither the first edition or the second edition show the earthworks of Dinas Powys ringwork or the Southern Banks. When a group of archaeologists visited the Dinas Powys earthworks in 1913 they considered that the woodland cover was not very old due to the lack of leaf mould and thin soils (Lewis 1913). The Dinas Powys ringwork and the Southern Banks were scheduled by Cadw in 1927.

5 The Archaeology of the Woodland

5.1 A gazetteer of archaeological sites recorded in the Cwm George woods is included in this assessment. Included in the gazetteer are management categories designed as a guide to the relative importance of the sites on archaeological grounds. Descriptions of the categories are included in this report as Appendix I

5.2 Apart from the major archaeological sites discussed above, the archaeology of the Cwm George woodlands has not previously been investigated. The present survey has revealed that a number of sites are present within the woodland which demonstrate how the woodland was organised and how its resources have been exploited.

5.3 The Cwm George woods never appear to have been regarded historically as a single wood and the boundary features reflect this. There is therefore no continuous woodland bank around the site and internal earthworks reflect the different patterns of ownership and land use of the different elements of the wood. The account of the archaeology of the woodland has therefore been divided into three parts covering firstly the part of the woodland now known as Park Wood and Hales Wood, secondly Coed Clwyd Gwyn and lastly Newlands Wood and the area including the Dinas Powys earthworks.

5.4 *Park Wood and Hales Wood*

5.4.1 The parish boundary of Michaelstone-le-Pit runs along the western boundary of Park Wood and divides the wood from the agricultural land and woodland of the parish of St Andrew's Major. Hales Wood, which lies in the St Andrews Major parish, is the only part of the Cwm George woods to lie outside the Michaelstone-le-Pit parish. Where the parish boundary lies on steeply sloping ground, as on the southern side of Cwm Pen-Ilwynog and the northern side of Cwm George, there was no reason to mark it with a visible feature. Where it crosses flat ground between the Park Wood on the east and agricultural land, Beauville Wood and Hales Wood to the west the boundary is marked by a relatively substantial bank with a rock cut ditch on the St Andrews Major side (Sites 7-11). Though there is no direct dating evidence it is possible that these boundaries were first marked in the medieval period as the defining of the parish boundaries took place in this period. The parish boundary also formed the boundary of the medieval lordship of Michaelstone. The importance of the woodland resource is reflected by the establishment of these boundaries even where the boundary cuts through woodland, where it divides Park Wood from Beauville Woods and Hales Wood. Considerable effort has been made to make sure no one was in any doubt where the ownership of one parcel of woodland ended and another began.

5.4.2 The substantial boundary marking the western edge of Park Wood is not mirrored on the eastern side. The boundary with the agricultural land is presently only marked by a wire fence. Because the woodland and the agricultural land was part of the same holding there was no need to spend as much effort digging banks and ditches to define the boundaries. As a park wood attached to the Cwry yr Ala Park from the mid eighteenth century onwards, the lack of a boundary would have allowed the free movement of deer enabling them to feed in the woods. The importance of the woodland to the human population is reflected by the large hollow way eroded on the eastern side of the wood. This is the only deeply sunken hollow way in the woodland and indicates that the main access into the wood was from the east.

5.4.3 The location of the two limestone quarries (Sites 14 and 24) on the eastern side of Park Wood also reflects the fact that the woodland was being accessed and exploited by the population to the east of the wood. The limestone would have been an important resource for the improvement of neighbouring agricultural land and as an ingredient in mortar used for building work. From 1765 when the parkland was established there would have been little need for limestone for agricultural improvement. The heavy weathering of the quarries may suggest that the quarrying dates to before 1765 when the land was agricultural and part of the Pandy holding.

5.4.4 Evidence of woodland management in Park Wood can be seen not only in the widespread remains of coppiced trees but also from the remains of three charcoal burning hearths (Sites 13, 16 and 17). The woodland may have been managed from the Iron Age onwards to provide domestic fuel, charcoal for blacksmithing and timber for construction work. Evidence of all three was recovered during the excavations of the Dinas Powys ringwork and although the charcoal burning hearths cannot be dated it is possible that they could date from as far back as the Iron Age. The location of the hearths, all on the eastern side of Park Wood, again demonstrates that the woodland was used as a resource by the population to the east. Later woodland management included the introduction of non-indigenous tree species such as Scots Pine.

5.4.5 The influence of the Cwry yr Ala Park can be seen on the northern boundary of Park Wood on the Wrinstone Brook. Here three weirs (Sites 3-5) were created to widen the brook and turn it into an aesthetic feature. Two of the weirs are still intact and the effect of the third can be seen in the silting up of the brook.

5.4.6 On the steep southern slope of Cwm Pen-llwynog is a corrugated iron structure built into the limestone bedrock with a concrete entrance on the western side (Site 1). Its location, making access extremely difficult, makes this an unusual building and a possible explanation is that it was an air raid shelter. It was perhaps built as a refuge for a searchlight or gun crew placed on the top of a nearby hill to help protect the approaches to Cardiff and Barry Dock. Close by is a beech tree covered in graffiti including two dated to the second world war (G. Randall April 26th '41 and Francis Amos 1945) (Site 2).

5.5 *Coed Clwyd Gwyn*

5.5.1 Coed Clwyd Gwyn is dominated by Cwm George. The deep limestone gorge provided an important routeway and a trackway running from Michaelstone-le-Pit to Dinas Powys past the Dinas Powys ringwork and described as the "old castle way" is included in the extent of Michaelstone lordship written in 1307 (RCAHMMW, 100).

5.5.2 The boundary of Coed Clwyd Gwyn on the northern side is formed by a ditch and bank. This may also have been used as a watercourse to drain the agricultural land to the north.

5.5.3 The exposure of limestone has attracted quarrying and the probable presence of a limekiln beneath the cliffs (Site 18) suggests that some of the limestone was being processed within the wood. The limekiln is heavily overgrown and largely buried but a distinct charging platform can be identified as can a loading ramp.

5.5.4 Coppiced woodland can be seen either side of the gorge but no charcoal burning hearths were identified.

5.6 *Newlands Wood and the Dinas Powys Earthworks*

5.6.1 The two major archaeological sites excavated in the 1950s (Sites nos 27 and 28) survive as substantial earthworks within the woodland. Both are now overgrown but a clear impression of the size and importance of the sites is possible. A small amount of erosion has been caused on both sites by walkers and cyclists.

5.6.2 The historical survey has suggested that this part of the Cwm George woods has had an interrupted woodland cover. The establishment of settlements in the Iron Age, Early Christian and Norman periods must have caused the removal of large areas of woodland. Whether the woodland regenerated between these periods is unclear but the historical survey suggests that the woodland regenerated but then was cleared again in the post medieval period.

5.6.3 The archaeology of the area in part reflects its use as agricultural land. Little remains of the boundaries mapped in the nineteenth century apart from alignments of large

broadleaved trees (Sites 19 and 20). If the agricultural land was land cleared from re-generated woodland these broadleaves may have been left to mark the boundaries.

5.6.4 On the western and northern sides of Newlands Wood the boundary between the woodland and the agricultural land can be seen as a bank with a ditch on the inside (Site 21). The eastern boundary of Newlands Wood is partly formed by the Dinas Powys mill race (Site 22). It is probable that the race is contemporary with the mill at Dinas Powys constructed in 1426. The race is now silted up but its line can still be seen.

6 Conclusions

6.1 The Cwm George woods contain two sites of National importance in the Dinas Powys ringwork and the Southern Banks. These are both Scheduled Ancient Monuments and protected by relevant legislation. The excavations on the sites in the 1950s yielded important evidence of the Iron Age, Early Christian and Norman settlements. In particular the high status Early Christian settlement, which included domestic dwellings, industries such as smithing and jewellery, and fine imported wares from as far afield as the Mediterranean, is possibly one of the most important site of its kind in Wales.

6.2 The archaeology of the rest of the woodland is diverse and reflects the differing histories of the various elements of the Cwm George woods. The most consistently wooded area was Park Wood, known before 1765 as Great Wood. The archaeological sites reflect its importance not only as woodland but as a source of limestone. At times parts were also cleared for agriculture. As part of the Cwry yr Ala Parkland it may also have provided food and protection for deer. Later on it may have been used as protection for the defence of Cardiff and Barry Docks because the structure recorded on the southern slope of Pen Cwm-Llwynog may have been an air raid shelter.

6.3 The southern part of the wood, including the Dinas Powys earthworks and the Southern Banks have had inconsistent woodland cover. Clearance must have occurred during the Iron Age, the Early Christian period and the Norman period for the settlements known to have existed here. It is probable that woodland cover regenerated in the medieval period but had been cleared again by 1765 when the first representation of the area is made on maps. The agricultural land remained until at least 1901 when it was shown on the second edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map.

7 Acknowledgements

CPAT wishes to thank Jerry Langford of the Woodland Trust for his help during the project. Thanks also to the staff of the National Library of Wales for their permission to reproduce Figs 2 and 3. Assistance was also given by the staff of the National Monument Record at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales in Aberystwyth, the staff of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in Swansea and the Glamorgan Record Office in Cardiff. My own thanks go to Richard Hankinson for his assistance during the fieldwork.

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1811 *Ordnance Survey 2" surveyors drawing. Sheet 177.* (National Library of Wales)

1840 *Tithe map of St Andrews Major parish, Glamorgan.* (National Library of Wales)

1843 *Tithe map of Michaelstone-le-Pit parish, Glamorgan.* (National Library of Wales)

1891 *Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map. Glamorgan 47 SW.* (National Library of Wales)

1901 *Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6" map. Glamorgan 47 SW.* (National Library of Wales)

Manuscript Sources

1307 *An extent of the Lordship of Michaelstone.* (Somerset Record Office ref DD/WO 47.1)

1840 *Tithe apportionment of St Andrews Major parish, Glamorgan.* (National Library of Wales)

1843 *Tithe apportionment of Michaelstone-le-Pit parish, Glamorgan.* (National Library of Wales)

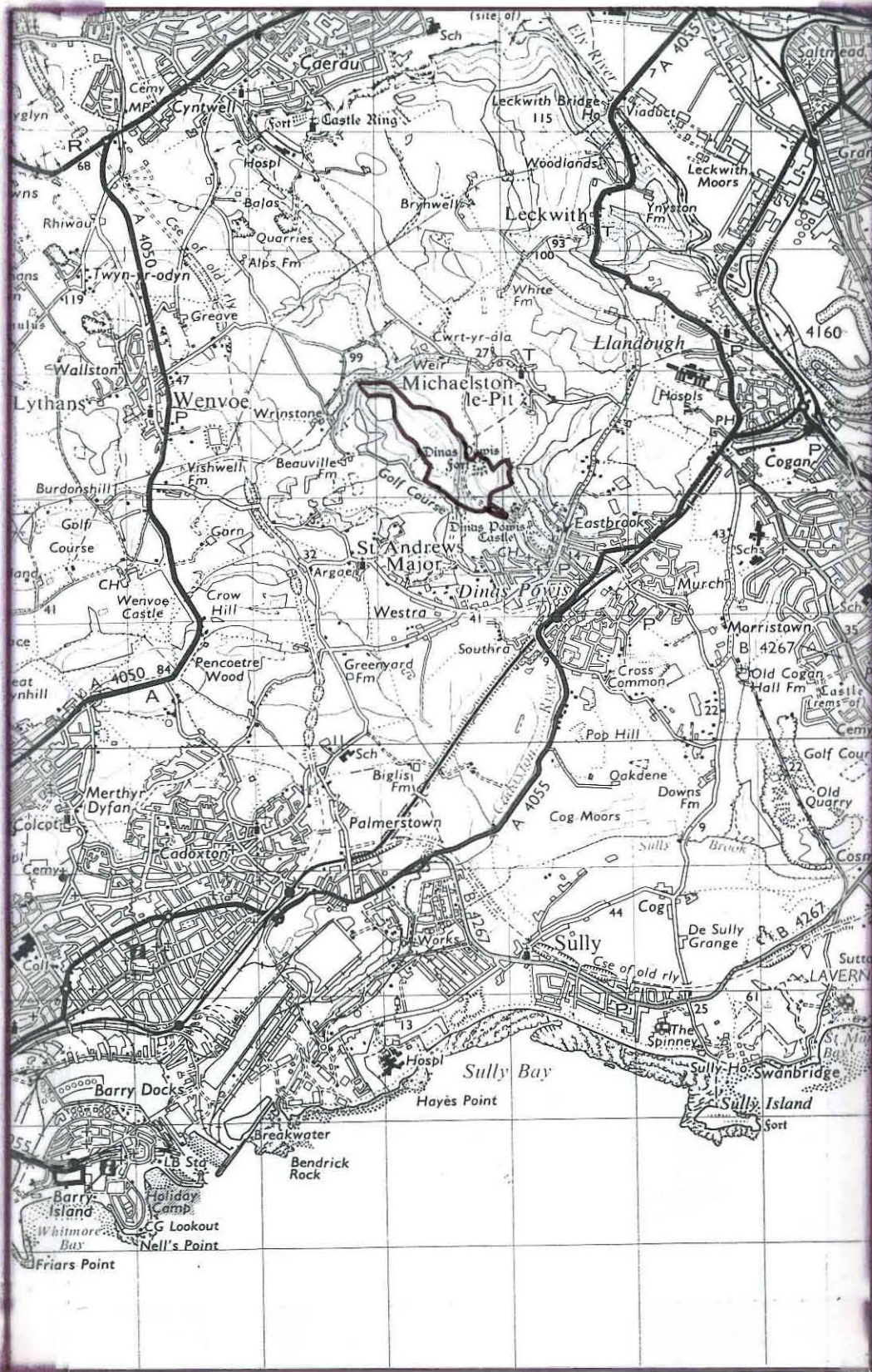


Fig 1: Site Location

CPAT Contracts, 20 High Street, Welshpool, Powys

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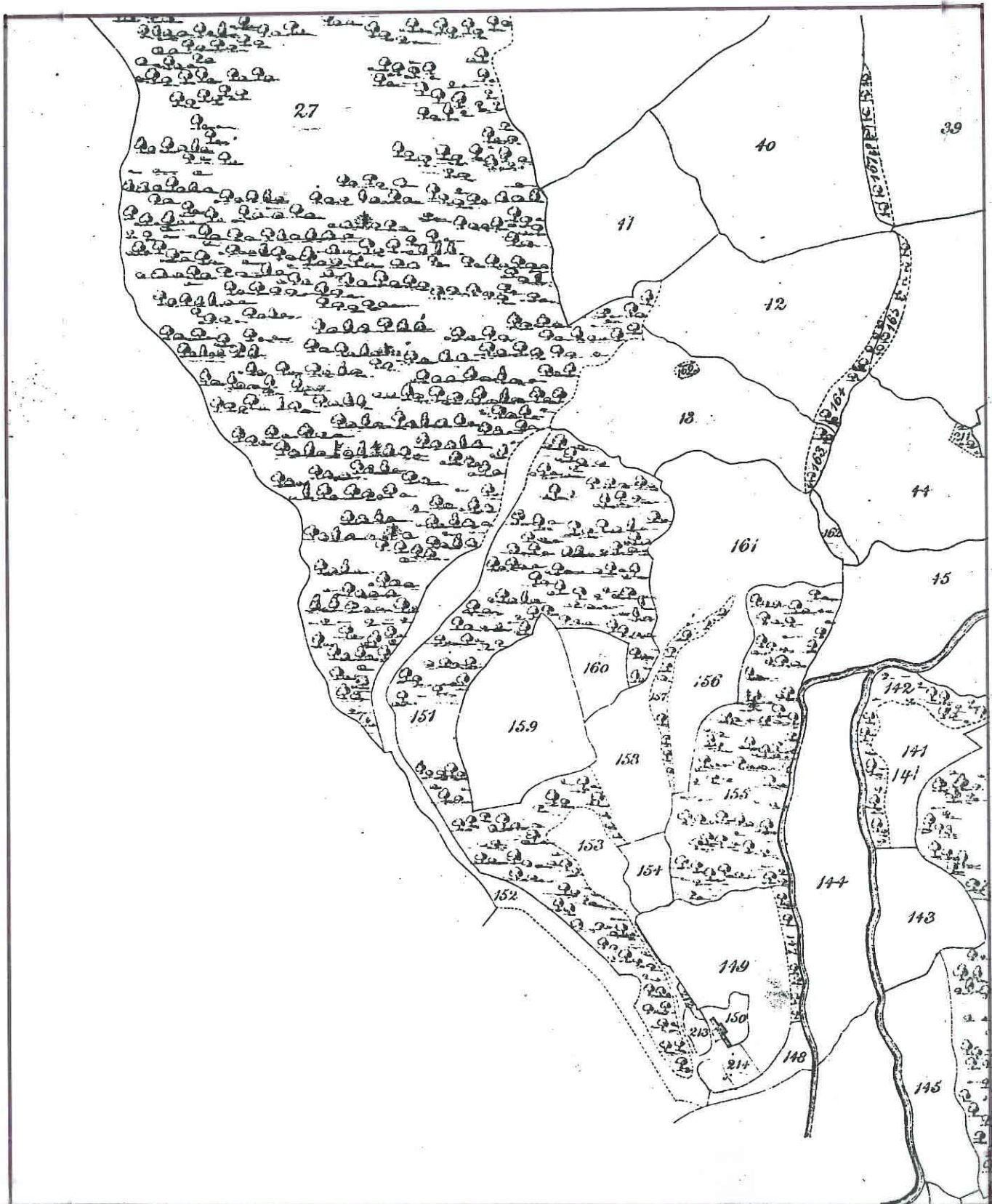


Fig 2: Extract from the Tithe Map of Michaelstone-le-pit showing the area to the North of Tyn-y-coed.

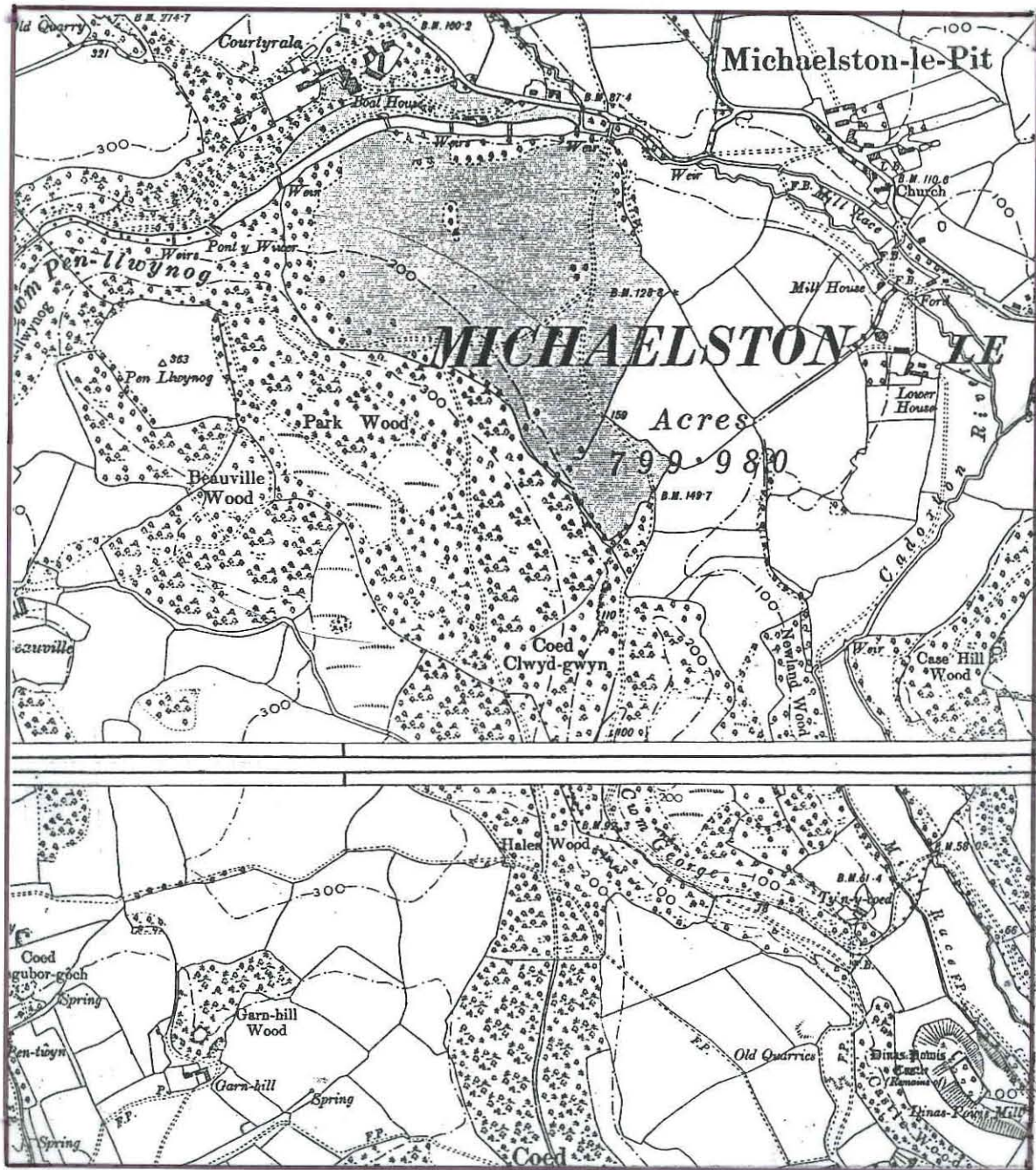










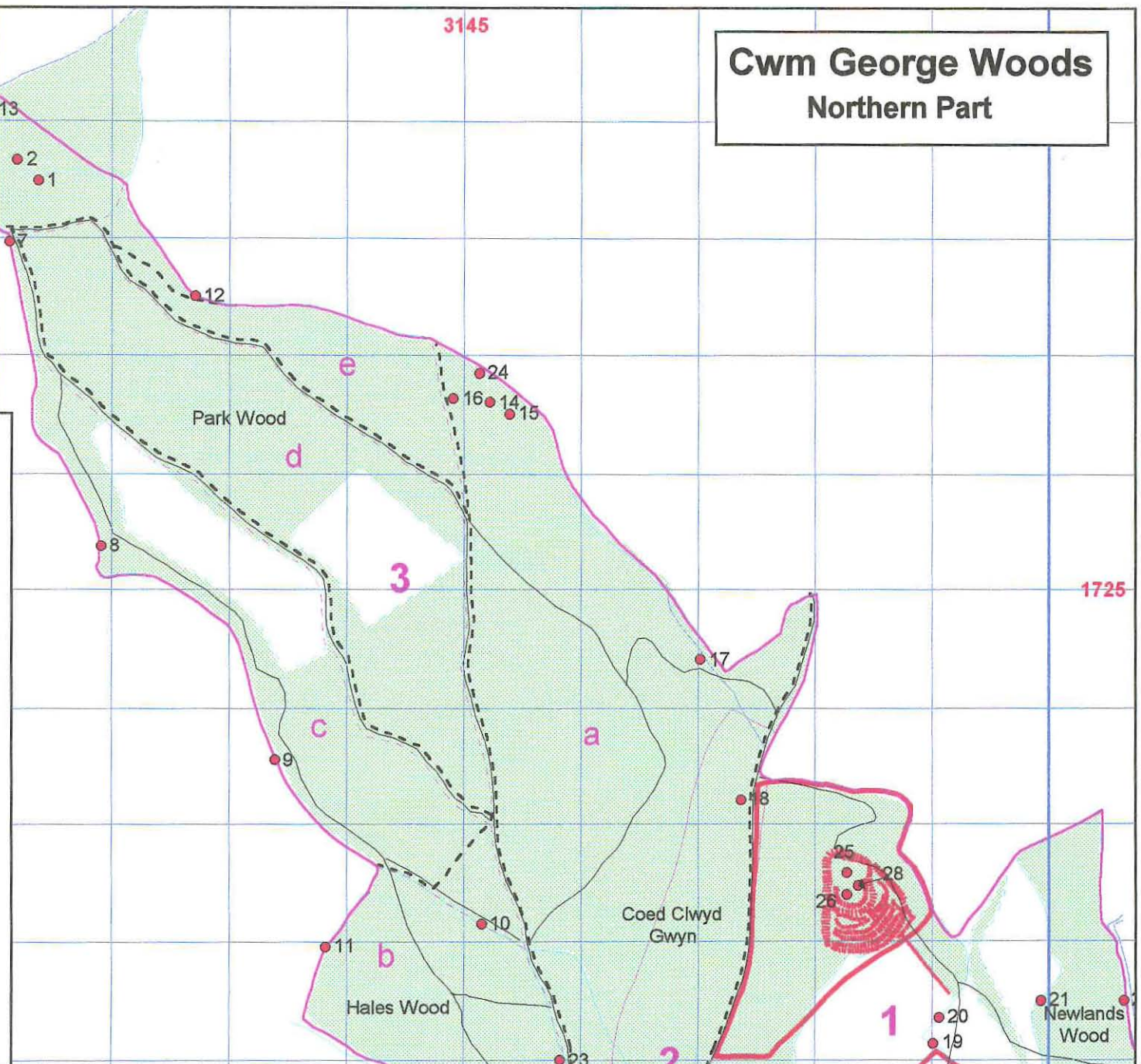


Fig 3: Extracts from the 1901 Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6inch series.
 Glamorgan Sheets 37NW and 37 SW

Cwm George Woods Northern Part











1:5000

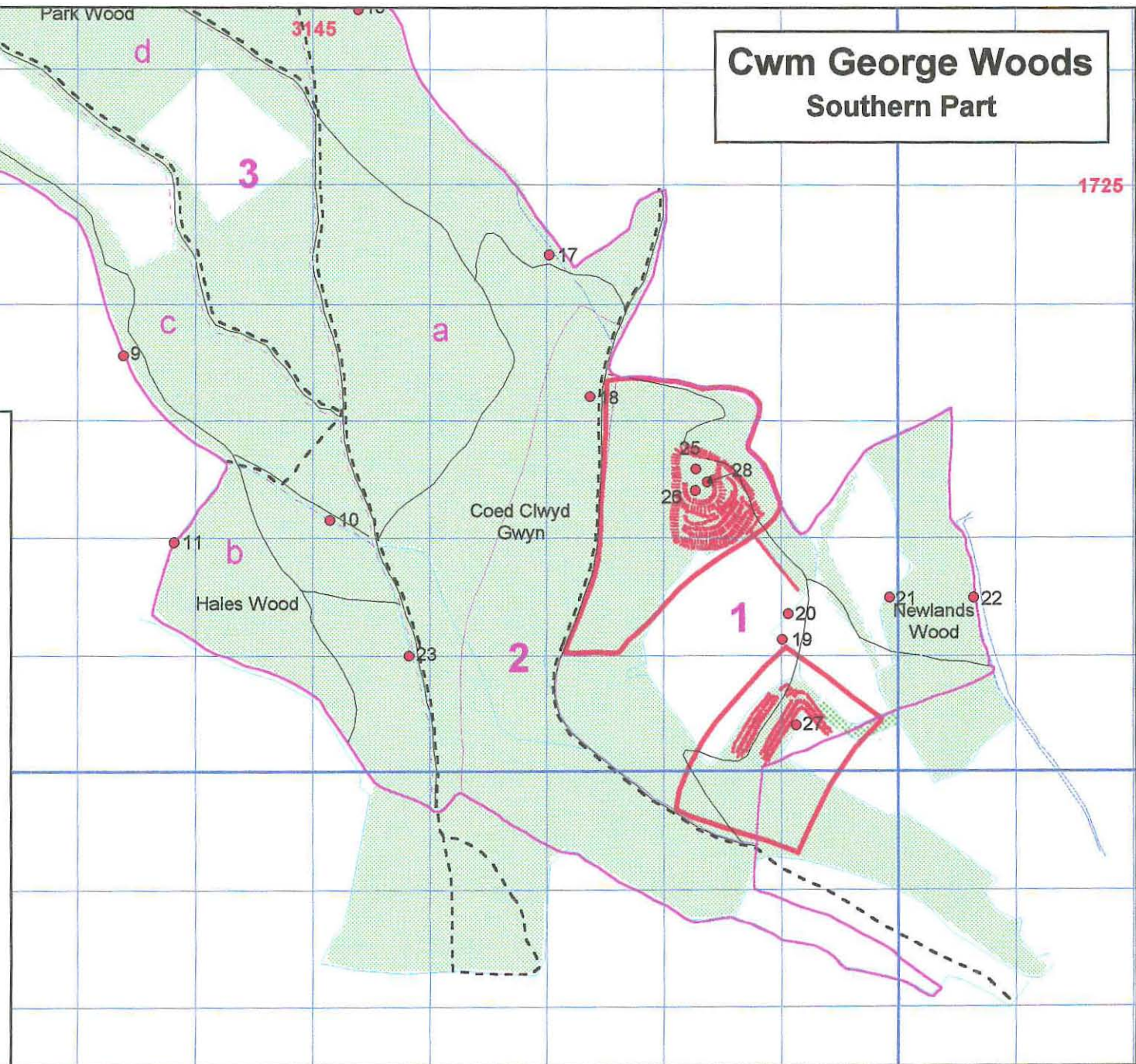
-  Extent of Woodland Trust Holding
-  Compartment Boundary
-  Sub Compartment Boundary
-  Trackway
-  Archaeological Site
-  Boundary of Scheduled Area
-  Boundary
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
-  Trackway
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
-  Stream or watercourse
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
-  Extent of Woodland
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)



Cwm George Woods Southern Part

1:5000

-  Extent of Woodland Trust Holding
-  Compartment Boundary
-  Sub Compartment Boundary
-  Trackway
-  Archaeological Site
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(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
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(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
-  Stream or watercourse
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)
-  Extent of Woodland
(2nd Edition OS 6" series, 1901)



APPENDIX I

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CATEGORIES

The following categories are based on those established for defining archaeological significance of sites during survey work on the Forest Enterprise (Wales) estate. (Thomas 1997). They are intended only as a guide to the relative importance of the archaeological sites identified during this assessment.

Category A

Discrete archaeological monuments of national importance

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which might meet the criteria for scheduling. It will by definition include all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Many sites in this category may be recommended for scheduling, and an initial list of such recommendations is to be found in Section 6.

The main criteria for selection will usually be the rarity, condition and potential of the site. Typically, sites such as barrows, hillforts, linear earthworks or significant (ruined) buildings might fall in this category, although significant find scatters might equally well qualify on potential or relatively modern farmsteads on group value.

Category B

Discrete archaeological monuments and landscape features of regional or local importance.

This category may include any site, whatever its form, which while not meeting the criteria for scheduling may still be seen as of regional or local importance. For example, a type of site unique to a particular locality but common elsewhere, or severely degraded examples of commonly occurring types.

Category C

Discrete archaeological monuments of lesser significance.

This category comprises sites which while being of archaeological or historical interest are not worthy of conservation or active protection.

Category D

Sites with no defined physical presence

This category comprises findspots, sites noted but not accurately located in antiquarian references, sites known only from placename evidence and other reported sites whose authenticity is in doubt (e.g. certain sites which have not been verified by recent archaeological fieldwork). No sites from this category were identified during the present assessment

APPENDIX II

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CWM GEORGE WOODS, DINAS POWYS, VALE OF GLAMORGAN

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Woodland Trust have recently acquired the above property (centered on c.ST150720) and require an archaeological assessment to aid the proper management of the archaeological resource of the woodland and to place it within its historical context.
- 1.2 The woodland covers 43.8 ha. and contains two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Tyn y Coed Earthworks and Cwm George Camp. also known as Dinas Powys and the Southern Banks. These were the subject of extensive excavations during the 1950s (Alcock, 1963).
- 1.3 Previous archaeological surveys within woodlands have demonstrated the survival of a wide range of unrecorded archaeological sites including charcoal burning hearths, deeply incised holloways and surrounding earthworks (Thomas 1996; Thomas and Earwood 1996; Thomas 1997). The surveys have also demonstrated the range of documentary and cartographic sources available for the placing of the sites within their historic context.

2 Objectives

- 2.1 The objectives of the assessment are:
- 2.2 to reveal by means of desktop survey and limited fieldwork the nature of the archaeological resource and historic context of the woodland.
- 2.2 to prepare a series of digital maps recording the development of the woodland as recorded on historic maps and related to the modern stock map.
- 2.3 to prepare a database of archaeological sites including site descriptions, location and assessment of their importance.
- 2.4 to prepare a report including an account of the historic context of the woodland along with a gazetteer of identified sites and maps of their location.

3 Methods

3.1 Desktop Survey

- 3.1.1 A search of the archives held by the National Library in Aberystwyth, the National Monument Record based at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth, the Glamorgan County Archive and the Sites and Monuments Record held by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust will be conducted for material relevant to the property. This material may include estate maps, tithe maps and apportionments, early editions of the Ordnance Survey, manuscript documents and aerial photographs. Published sources relevant to the property will also be consulted.
- 3.1.2 Digital maps will be created by rectifying cartographic material to modern grid co-ordinates under AutoCAD. The Woodland Trust stock map will also be digitised allowing the overlay of the historic map data.

3.2 Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 Fieldwork will be carried out after the completion of the desktop assessment. The fieldwork will record the condition of sites identified during the desktop assessment and will record previously unrecorded sites. The transect approach to fieldwork will not be adopted as it is unsuitable for wooded areas.

3.3 Data Creation

- 3.3.1 A database will be compiled in FoxPro recording the location, condition and nature of specific archaeological features. The sites will be categorised according to their archaeological importance.
- 3.3.2 MapInfo tables will be created from the digital map data. Co-ordinates recorded in the FoxPro database will enable the sites to be viewed against the map tables.

3.4 Reporting

- 3.4.1 A report on the results of the survey will be prepared following the desktop survey, fieldwork and data creation. This will take the form of a typed and bound A4 document with sections on the historic context of the site, a gazetteer of sites and reference maps.

4 Resources and Programming

- 4.1 The assessment will be undertaken by 2 skilled archaeologists, one of whom has previous experience of carrying out assessments in wooded areas. Overall supervision will be by Dr A Gibson, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 All report preparation will be completed by one of the two archaeologists who conducted the assessment.
- 4.3 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 4.4 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employers Liability insurance.

References

- Alcock, A. 1963. *Dinas Powys. An Iron Age, Dark Age and Early Medieval Settlement in Glamorgan*. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
- Thomas, D. 1996. *Priory Grove, Monmouthshire. Archaeological Assessment*. CPAT Report 211.
- Thomas, D. 1997. *Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey. Phase II*. CPAT Report 229.
- Thomas, D. and Earwood, C. 1996. *Forest Enterprise Archaeological Survey*. CPAT Report 191.

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Projects manager