CPAT Report No 1006

Keel Berriew Pipeline

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Report for Severn Trent Water

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2008 the Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforth CPAT) was invited by Dr Glyn Davies of ARCUS to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), together with an indicative costing ,for a programme of archaeological mitigation works. These were in connection with proposals by Severn Trent Water to install a new pipeline between Berriew and Welshpool in northern Powys, known as the Keel Berriew Pipeline.

1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment and field survey of the route had previously been undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology (Halstead 2008) which identified a number of areas of archaeological potential along the route, as well as proposing a general mitigation strategy for the scheme in the form of an archaeological watching brief.

2 LOCATION

2.1 The pipeline comprised two main sections, one following the western side of the A483 from Refail, near Berriew (SJ 1926400368), for nearly 2km as far as Lower Luggy (SJ 1993802086), and the other running for 2km to the east and north of Powis Castle, near Welshpool, from SJ 2227906181 to SJ 2134607051 (Figs 1-3). Two further short sections of pipeline also fell under this scheme, one to the south-west of Newtown, between the Llandinam Trunk Main (SO 08739040) and the Hollies SR (SO 08818935) (Fig. 4), and the other at the northern end of the Llandinam Trunk Main at Abermule, from Rhosllyn Farm (SO 17059563) to Green Lane (SO 17349579) (Fig. 5).

2.2 The section from Refail to Lower Luggy is located on the floor of the Severn Valley, crossing agricultural land which is a mixture of arable and pasture. The section near Welshpool crosses the Show Ground and Deer Park associated with Powis Castle, terminating in steeply sloping pasture beyond the Deer Park boundary. The section south-west of Newtown, crosses a number of pasture fields, the majority of which are on the valley side of the Mochre Brook. The final section, near Abermule, lies entirely on the valley floor, crossing arable fields.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The original archaeological assessment identified a number of known archaeological monuments within the immediate vicinity of the pipeline, although none was thought to be directly affected by the scheme. However, the route passed adjacent to an important complex of prehistoric monuments focused to the north of Dyffryn Lane and east of the A483, several of which are statutorially designated as scheduled ancient monuments, as well as being in close proximity to the medieval motte at Lower Luggy (Fig. 2), which is also scheduled, and through the deer park of Powis Castle (Fig. 1). There were no known monuments along the short section near Newtown, although at its northern end it was around 100m from the projected line of the Roman road that linked the forts at Caersws and Forden Gaer.

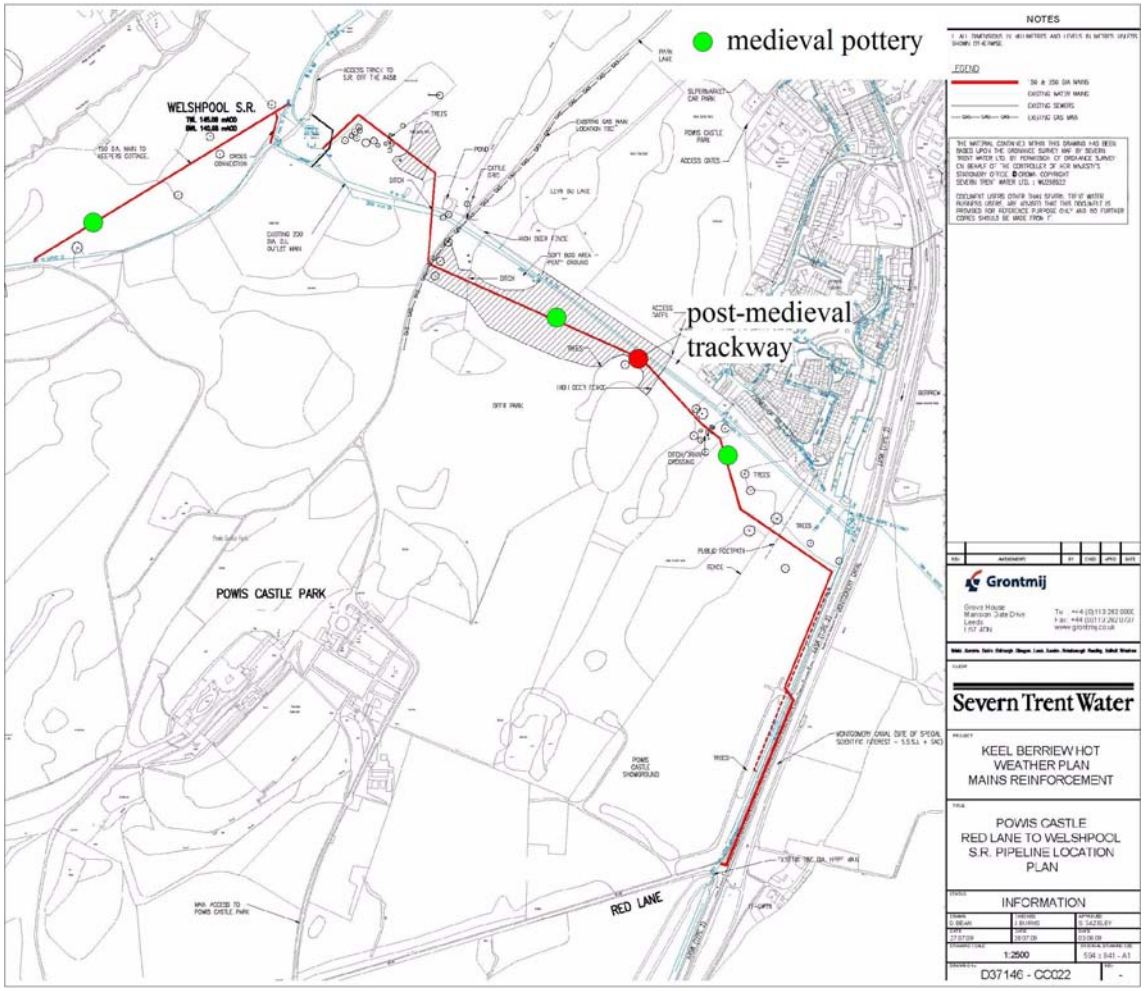

Fig. 1 Northern section of the pipeline showing location of archaeological features

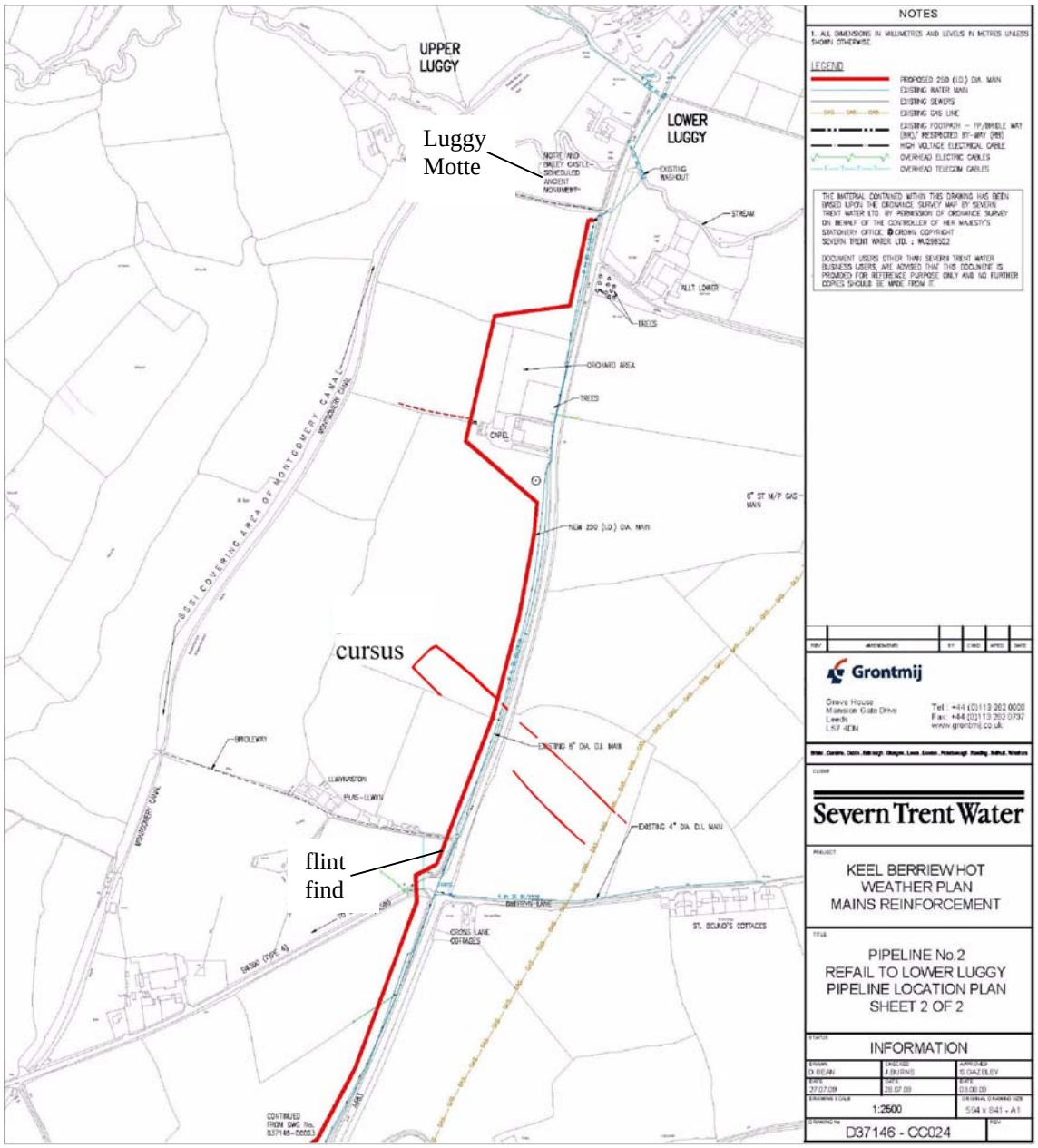

Fig. 2 Section of the pipeline south of Luggy showing location of potential cursus

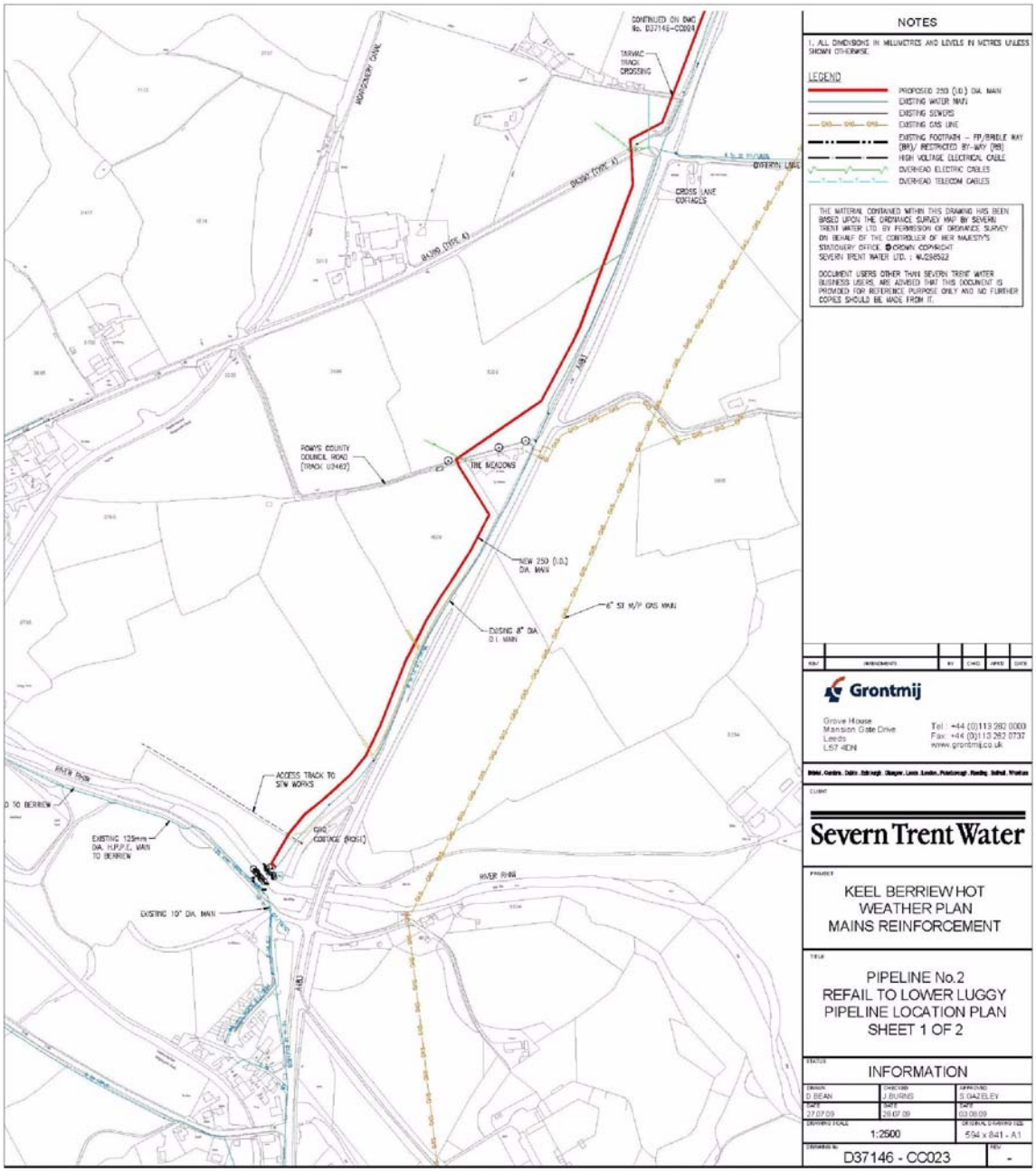

Fig. 3 Section of the pipeline between Refail and Dyffryn Lane

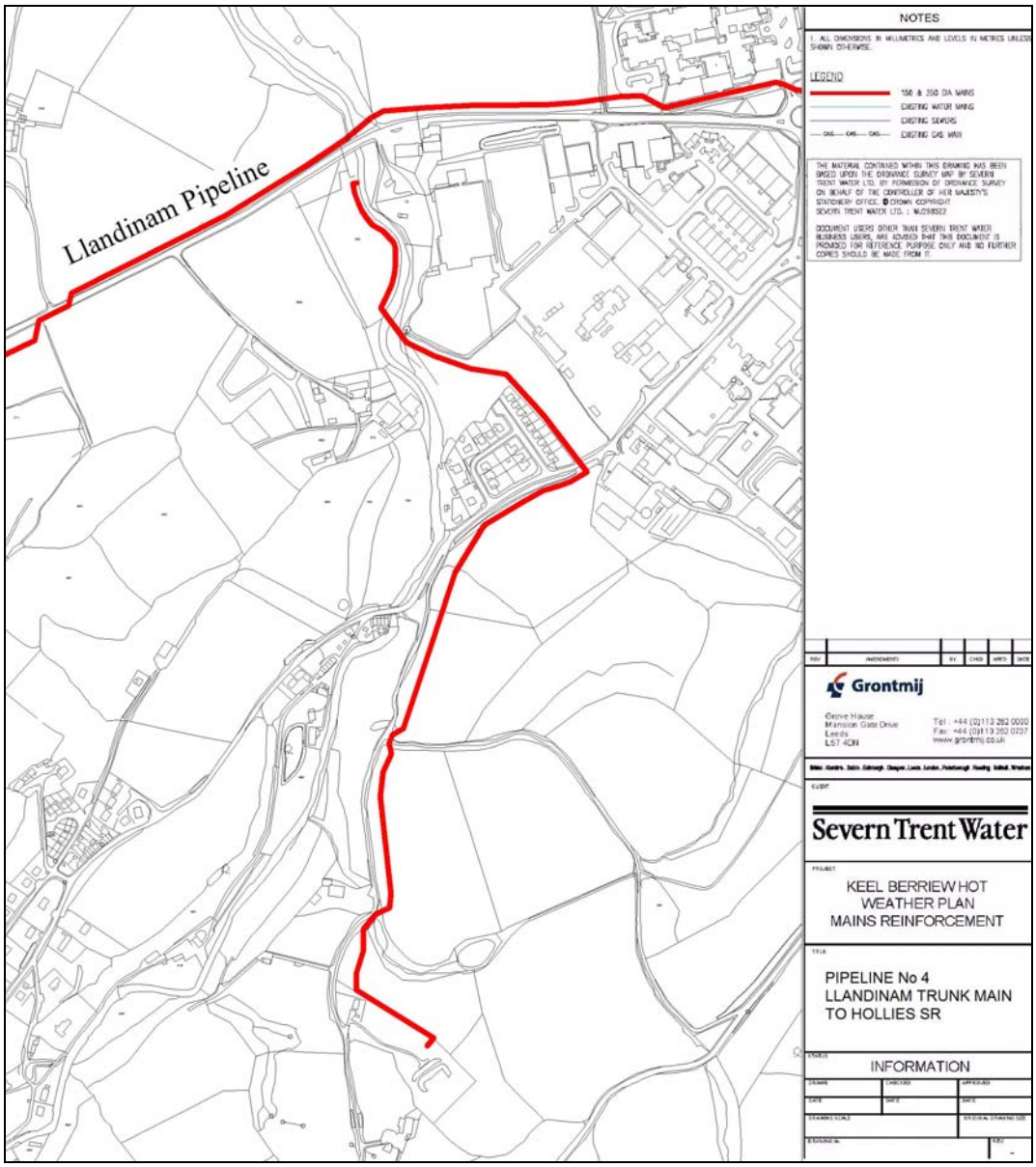

Fig. 4 Llandinam Trunk Main to Hollies SR

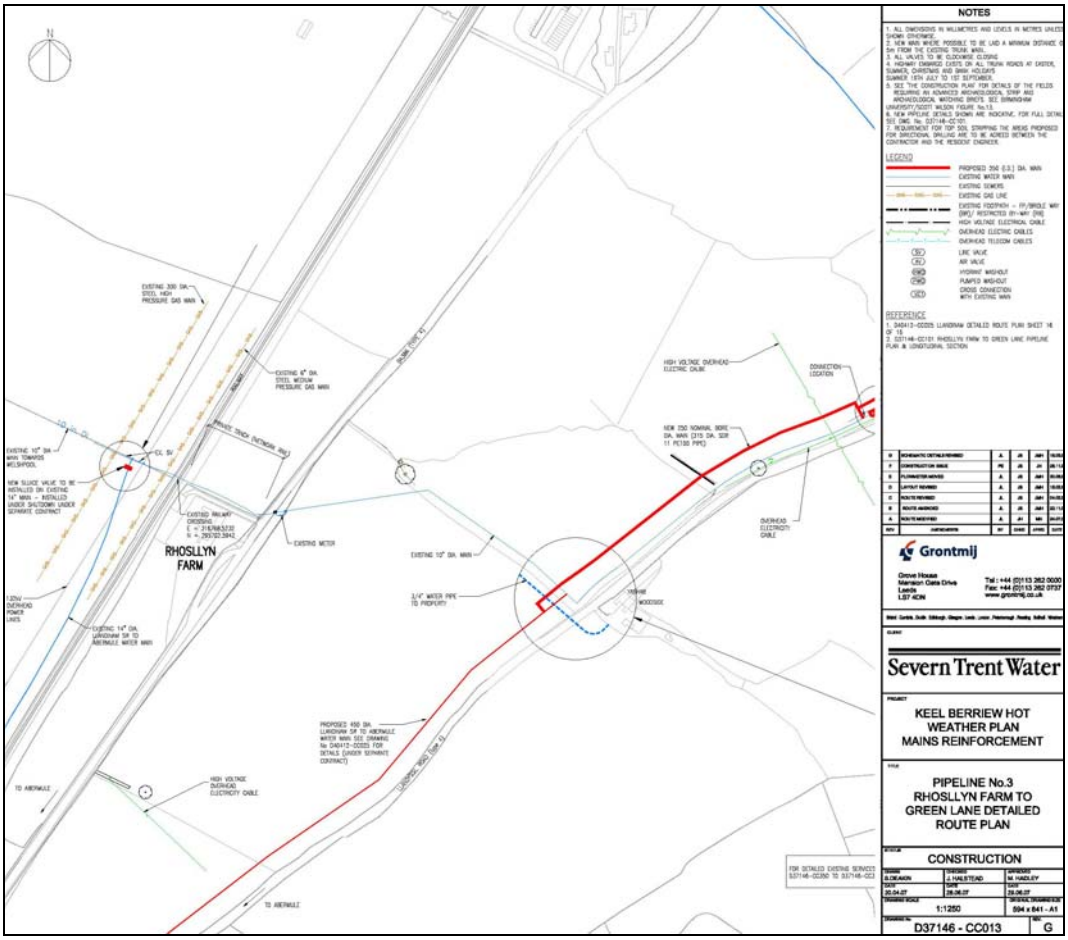

Fig 5 Rhosllyn Farm to Green Lane

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 The watching brief was conducted between 23 May and 26 May 2009 for the section near Welshpool, 15 June to 7 July 2009 between Refail and Lower Luggy, 30 July to 14 August 2009 for the section near Newtown, and 7 September to 15 September for the section at Abermule, with site visits being dependent on the contractors' programme of work. The Newtown section was only monitored on an occasional base owing to the perceived lack of archaeological potential in that area, and no features or finds were identified during those visits. A tabulated summary of the watching brief daily visits is provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 The watching brief monitored the removal of topsoil along the whole of the route, maintaining a permanent presence in areas where there was considered to be a high archaeological potential, or where the working practice dictated that occasional inspections would be ineffective.

4.3 Only a limited number of archaeological features were identified during the stripping of topsoil. At the northern end of the scheme a roughly metalled trackway (Site 1) crossed the easement at SJ 2216506922, running east-north-east to west-south-west. Associated pottery suggests that this was likely to be of 18th- or 19th-century date. A small collection of medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil around SJ 22330679, including part of a strap handle and body sherds from a glazed jug, with miscellaneous medieval body sherds from the same area, and further medieval pottery came from around SJ 21410710 and SJ 22040698.

4.4 In the southern section the only features identified consisted of several modern drains around SJ 198017. The only artefact of any note was a single flint core from SJ 1974001298, which could have been used to make Late Mesolithic microliths, or possibly just useful blades at an unknown date. A range of post-medieval and modern pottery was identified along the whole route, none of which was retained.

Fig. 6 The Neolithic cursus near Dyffryn Lane. Photo CPAT 09-1-02

4.5 The most significant feature identified along the pipeline route was initially identified as a cropmark after that particular section had been topsoiled, but before pipe trenching had taken place. The discovery was made by Mr Bob Jones from the nearby Mid Wales Airport, who reported seeing an elongated, rectangular enclosure aligned north-west to south-east and visible as a positive cropmark in a field of ripening cereal at SJ 19810147. On 2 July 2009 the writer was flown over the site by Mr Jones, allowing a number of aerial photographs to be taken (see Fig. 6). Once the photographs had been rectified and plotted against Ordnance Survey mapping it was clear that the cropmarks aligned with the similar marks of two parallel ditches which had been known for some years in the field to the north of Dyffryn Lane, close to the junction with the A483 (Fig. 7). The form of these two sets of cropmarks suggested that the site was likely to be a Neolithic cursus monument, and as such might be associated with the complex of prehistoric burial and ritual monuments already known in that area.

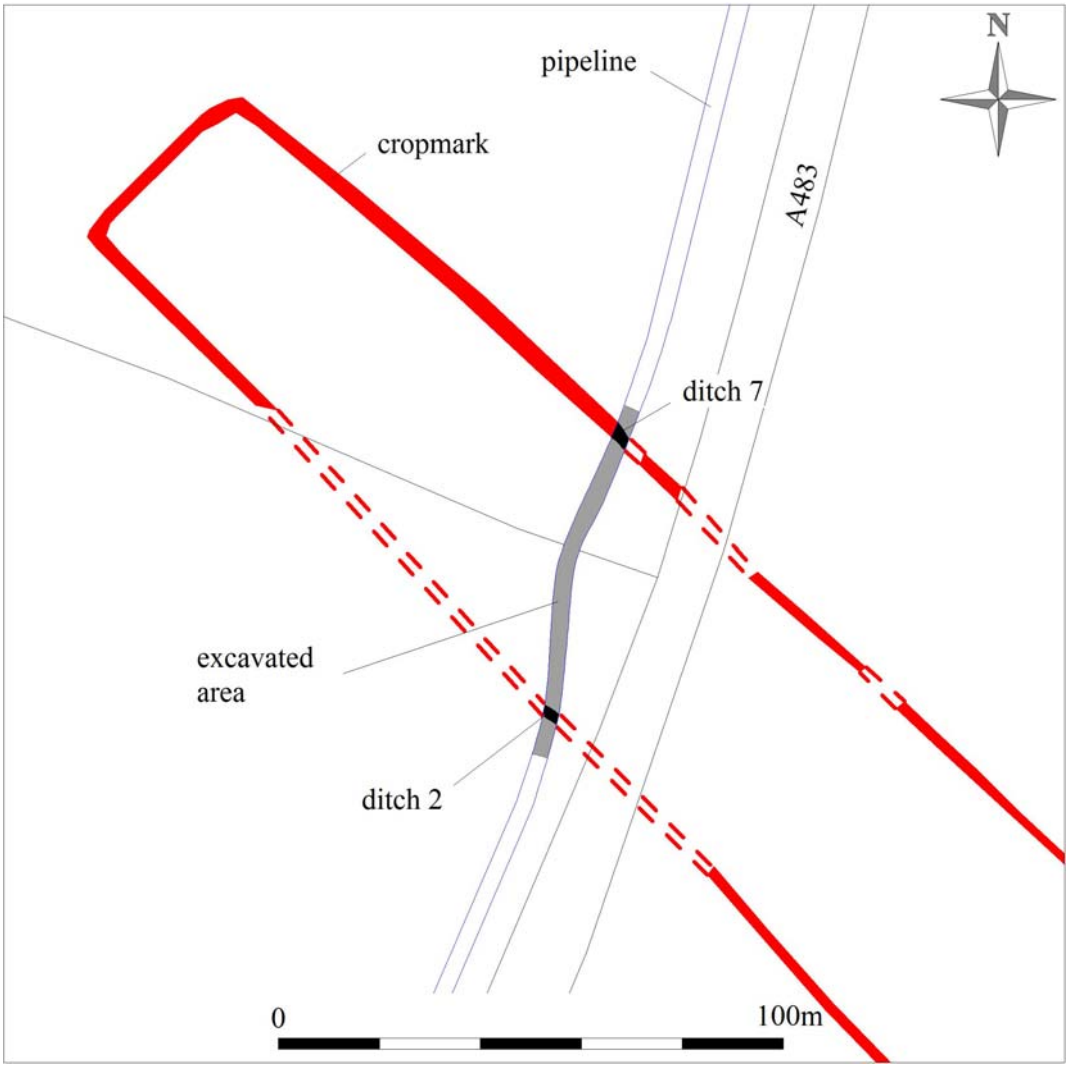

Fig. 7 Plot of cropmarks defining the cursus showing the location of excavated section

4.6 The discovery was immediately reported to Dr Glyn Davies, of Arcus, and a site meeting was quickly arranged with Mr Rob Round from Enterprise and Mr Mark Walters, the archaeological curator for the region. A walkover of the relevant section of the easement failed to identify either of the ditches but confirmed that up to 50mm of topsoil remained in place, effectively masking any features which might be cut into the subsoil.

4.7 Following the submission to Arcus of a costed proposal for the excavation of the monument, an agreement was reached allowing for an immediate programme of work to be implemented, commencing on 6 July 2009. This comprised the removal of the remaining topsoil by machine under close archaeological supervision, followed by rapid cleaning of a 72m-long section of the stripped easement. The two parallel ditches were readily visible, although no features were identified in the intervening area. The investigation therefore focused on excavating sections across both ditches.

Fig. 8 South-east-facing section of Ditch 7. Photo CPAT 2897.024

4.8 The north-eastern ditch (7) varied between 2.3m and 2.8m in width, and had an unusual profile with a flat 'shelf' up to 0.6m wide on the north-eastern side, at a depth of around 0.42m below the surface of the natural subsoil (Figs 8-9). The south-western side of the ditch was fairly steep-sided, with a narrow base at a depth of about 0.8m. The basal fill (12) consisted of an iron-panned, grey-brown silty clay with frequent stones up to 50mm in length, while the later fills (8-10) consisted of silty clays with varying quantities of small stones and very occasional charcoal flecking. A small fragment of charred hazelnut shell was recovered from context 10, which produced an AMS date calibrated to 3958 to 3779 BC at the 95% confidence level. A layer of stiff yellow-brown clay (11), c. 5mm thick, lay directly on top of the shelf on the north-eastern side of the ditch and contained several small fragments of hazel charcoal which produced a radiocarbon date calibrated to 3658 to 3516 BC and 3398 to 3384 BC at the 95% confidence level.

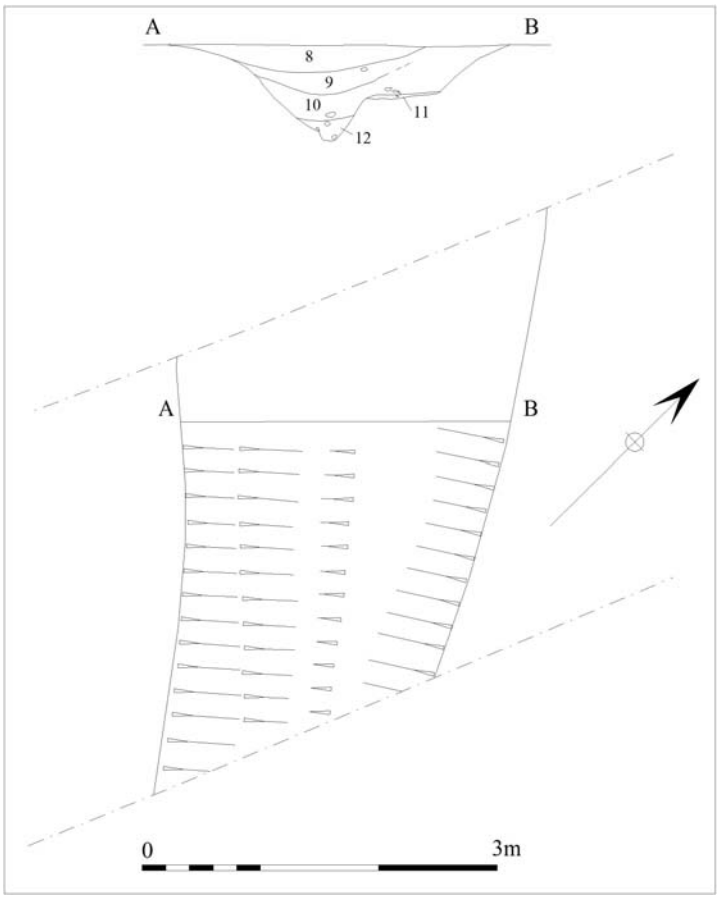

Fig. 9 Plan and section of Ditch 7

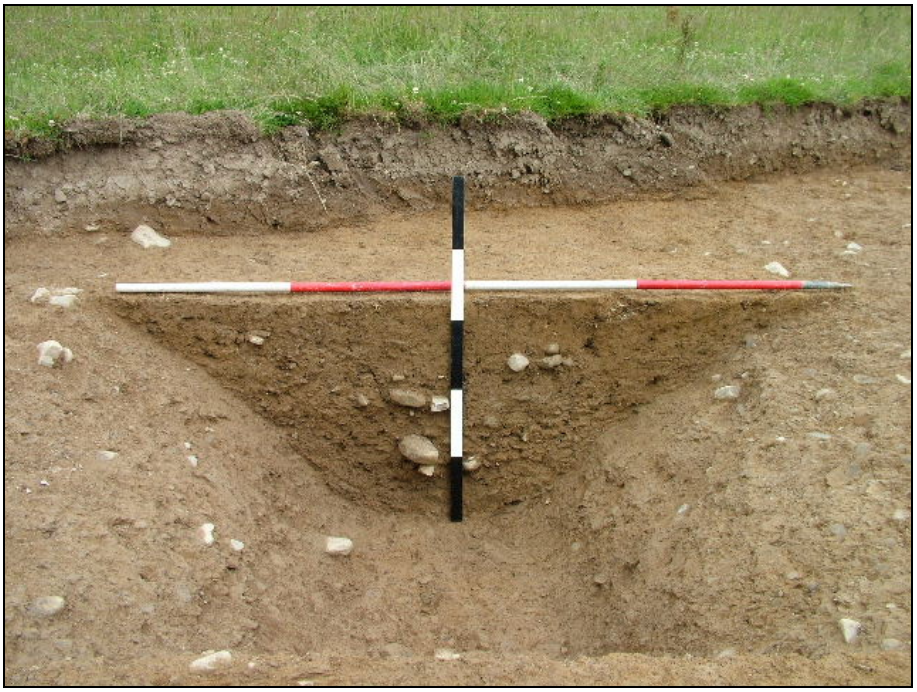

Fig. 10 South-east-facing section of Ditch 2. Photo CPAT 2897.011

4.9 The south-western ditch (2) was around 2.2m wide and up to 0.65m deep with fairly evenly sloping sides and a rounded but uneven base (Figs 10-11). The basal fill (6) consisted of a firm silty clay with frequent small stones and was sealed beneath a layer of grey-brown silty clay (5) containing variable quantities of stone and tip lines which indicated that the fill had been predominantly derived from the south-west, suggesting an external bank. A small fragment of charred hazelnut shell was recovered from context 5 which produced an AMS date calibrated to 1040 to 1214 AD at the 95% confidence level. The upper fills (3-4) were of silty clay with some small stones and very occasional charcoal flecking.

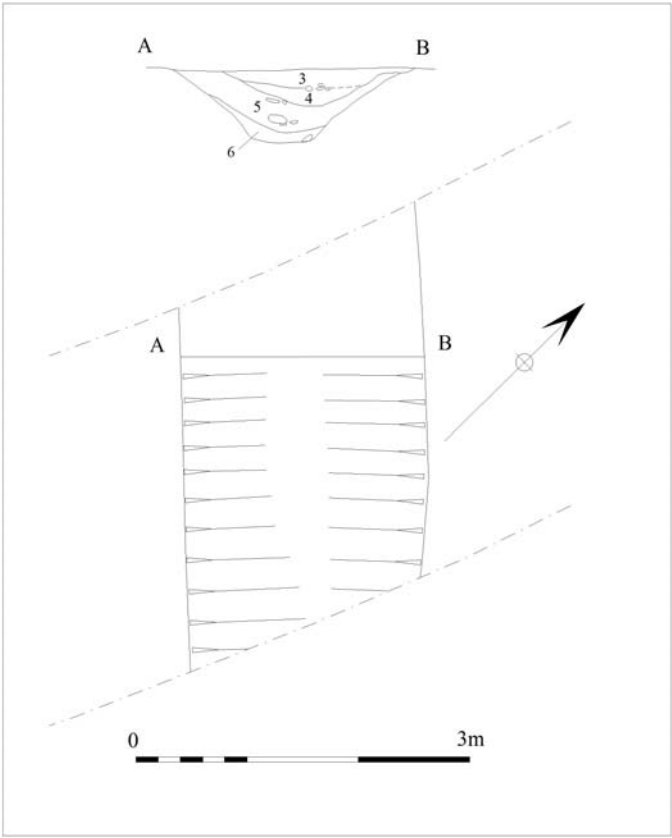

Fig. 11 Plan and section of Ditch 2

5 FINDS

5.1 The majority of artefacts recovered during the watching brief were unstratified finds from the topsoil.

Lithics identified by George Smith

5.2 A single flint was recovered from SJ 1974001298. This was a small core piece, worked on an ice-shattered, natural fluvio-glacial fragment of light grey flint. Small parallel-sided bladelets have been struck from one face and irregular flakes from the other face, both with a soft hammer. Ad hoc use of a frost-shattered fragment, perhaps to make Later Mesolithic microliths, or perhaps just useful blades for utilization and not diagnostic of any particular period.

Medieval pottery

5.3 Seven sherds (190g) of medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil around SJ 22330679, including part of a strap handle and body sherds from a glazed jug. Two sherds (18g) from a medieval jug or jar, and two sherds (64g) from a Midlands Purple Ware jar were found around SJ 2293506975, and a further two sherds (44g) of a medieval jug came from SJ 21410710.

Post-medieval pottery

5.4 A range of post-medieval pottery was identified in the topsoil, although the only sherds which were retained were those relating to a roughly metalled trackway which crossed the easement at SJ 2216506922. These comprised two sherds (33g) of a local red earthenware vessel and a single sherd (9g) of black-glazed 'Buckley-type' ware.

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF DYFFRYN LANE CURSUS

by Dr Fiona Grant

6.1 Six bulk context samples were submitted for palaeoenvironmental assessment, comprising three samples from each of the two ditch sections.

6.2 A 1 litre sub-sample of each bulk sample was removed for assessment. The sub-samples were then disaggregated by hand, and any visible organic and/or artefactual elements isolated. Characterisation of the samples in order to describe their lithologies and determine their potential for macrofossil and pollen analysis was carried out using standard physical characterisation tests. These included Munsell soil colour characterisation, texture and composition (Soil Survey Field Handbook and MOLAS Archaeological Site Manual).

6.3 In accordance with the Association of Environmental Archaeology guidelines (1995) the 1 litre sub-sample of each was subjected to flotation and wet-sieved through a nest of sieves in the mesh size range 5mm to 0.5mm for the isolation of the various organic and inorganic components. The residues and flots were dried before being hand-sorted by eye and using a binocular microscope.

6.4 Following the initial assessment further examination of material from contexts 5 and 10 was requested in order to extract charcoal for species identification and radiocarbon dating. Accordingly the remainder of the two bucketed samples were subjected to flotation in order to separate out any possible charcoal fractions. The results from the assessment are tabulated below:

Context 4 (Fill of Ditch 2)

Colour	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*15% rounded/sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*8% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	Rootlets
Palynological Potential	None

Context 5 (Fill of Ditch 2)

Colour	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*14% rounded/sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*6% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	Single fragment burnt bone <3mm diameter; single fragment charcoal <2mm diameter Rootlets
Palynological Potential	Low
Organic Component	Wood charcoal suitable for species identification and AMS dating Burnt bone - undiagnostic

CONTEXT 6 (Primary fill of Ditch 2)

Colour	10YR 5/4 yellowish-brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*15% angular & sub-angular stones 20-50mm; *c.*4% sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*7% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	Occasional flecks of charcoal (not retained)
Palynological Potential	None

Context 9 (Fill of Ditch 7)

Colour	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*9% sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*4% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	None
Palynological Potential	None

Context 10 (Fill of Ditch 7)

Colour	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*4% sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*3% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	Single fragment burnt bone <3mm diameter; 2 x wood charcoal fragments <3mm diameter
Palynological Potential	Low
Organic Component	Wood charcoal suitable for species identification and AMS dating Burnt bone – undiagnostic

Context 12 (Primary fill of Ditch 7)

Colour	10Y 5/4 yellowish brown
Texture & Composition (inorganic component)	Silty clay: *c.*11% angular & sub-angular stones 20-50mm; *c.*7% sub-angular/angular pebbles 5-20mm diameter*; c.*9% grit/gravel 1-5mm
Hand-sorted large inclusions	None
Wet sieving & flotation	None
Palynological Potential	None

Discussion

6.5 The six submitted samples were essentially of a similar yellowish-brown/olive-brown silty clay, with varying amounts of coarser (pebble/gravel) material. The organic (palaeoenvironmental) content of this mineral soil was very low, with only very small quantities of charcoal and burnt bone in contexts 10 and 5, and charcoal flecks in context 6.

6.6 The fragments of burnt bone retrieved from the assessment are too small to provide any further palaeoenvironmental information under standard analysis procedures, although it is possible that larger fragments may exist in the complete samples. It is not possible to identify the species from the bone fragments retrieved, and therefore whether they derive from cremation activity or simple food refuse.

6.7 Generally therefore, the palaeoenvironmental potential of the samples is considered low, owing to the lack of evidence of organic preservation, high mineral nature of the soils, and the lack of those criteria presumed conducive to preservation (waterlogging, burning etc).

6.8 It is of note, however, that those samples containing any material of palaeoenvironmental interest at all (albeit low) (contexts 5 and 10), are both the secondary fills of each ditch, suggesting the possibility of either deliberate deposition, or accidental incorporation from local activity, at this stage in the ditch's infill.

7 CHARCOAL IDENTIFICATION FROM DYFFRYN LANE CURSUS by Lorne Elliott

7.1 Samples of charcoal from contexts 5, 10 and 11 were submitted to Archaeological Services, Durham University for species identification prior to submission for radiocarbon dating. The transverse, radial and tangential sections were examined at up to x600 magnification using a Leica DMLM microscope. Identifications were assisted by the descriptions of Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1978), and modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services. Details of the selected radiocarbon material are presented in Table 4.1.

Table 1: Charcoal identifications

Context	Sample	Species of single entity	Weight of single entity (mg)	Notes
5	103	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell frag	13	Single entity
5	103	*Corylus avellana*	8	Not single entity
10	106	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell frag	15	Single entity
10	106	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell frag	15	Single entity

10	106	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell frag	14	Single entity
10	106	*Salix* (Willow) or *Populus* (Poplar)	10	Single entity
11	100	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel)	99	Single entity
11	101	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel)	211	Single entity

8 RADIOCARBON DATING FROM DYFFRYN LANE CURSUS

8.1 A single fragment of hazel (Find no. 101) from context 11 was submitted to Beta Analytic Ltd in Florida for standard AMS dating, while two fragments of hazelnut shell were subsequently submitted to SUERC, also for standard AMS dating. The results were derived from OxCal version 4.1.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal 0.4 calibration curve, and are quoted at 95.4% probability.

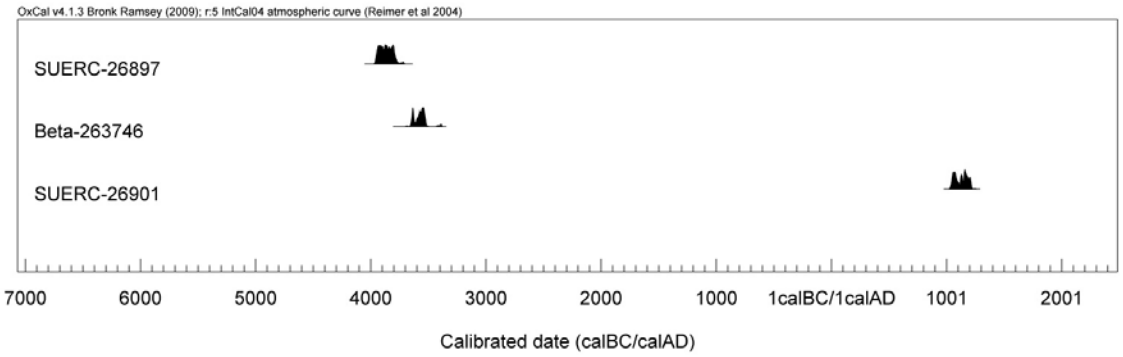

Fig. 12 Calibrated radiocarbon dates from the Dyffryn Lane cursus

Table 2 Radiocarbon dating from the Dyffryn Lane cursus

Lab No.	**Material**	**Context**	**Conventional 14C age BP**	**Cal. BC (2-sigma calibration)**
SUERC 26897	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell	Secondary fill of north-eastern cursus ditch (10)	5060 ± 35	3958-3779 cal. BC
Beta 263746	Charcoal, *Corylus avellana* (hazel)	Secondary fill of north-eastern cursus ditch (11)	4800 ± 40	3658-3516 cal. BC (93.8%) 3398-3384 cal. BC (1.6%)
SUERC 26901	*Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nut shell	Secondary fill of south-western cursus ditch (5)	895 ± 30	1040-1110 cal. AD (39.1%) 1116-1214 cal. AD (56.3%)

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The monitoring of topsoiling operations along the pipeline revealed little of archaeological significance, identifying only a post-medieval trackway and with the finds limited to a single flint and a scatter of medieval pottery. However, the coincidental discovery from cropmark evidence of a potential Neolithic cursus generated a programme of excavation in advance of pipelaying operations.

9.2 The excavations revealed two roughly parallel ditches around 48m apart and aligned north-west to south-east. The north-eastern ditch was 2.3m to 2.8m wide and 0.8m deep, with a profile which included a shelf along the north-eastern edge at a depth of 0.42m below the surface of the subsoil. The south-western ditch was more regular, around 2.2m wide and 0.65m deep. No artefactual evidence was discovered, although fragments of charcoal were recovered from the north-eastern ditch which produced radiocarbon dates of 3960-3780 BC and 3660-3520 BC or 3400-3380 BC. However, it should be borne in mind that although the charcoal was recovered from the ditch fill this does not necessarily provide a date for the construction of the monument.

9.3 A single date of 1040-1214 cal. AD was forthcoming from the south-western ditch, which appears to be anomalous, although significant worm activity was noted during the excavation and the charcoal could therefore have been intrusive. Remnants of medieval stripfields survived in this area until the second half of the 18th century and are depicted on an estate map of the Berriew area from 1764. Although the map itself is not metrically accurate, it has been possible to rectify it against a modern map base, the results from which clearly demonstrate that the ditches of the presumed cursus follow a different alignment to the medieval field pattern.

9.4 The dates from the north-eastern ditch, together with a review of the available aerial photography for the area in question suggest that the ditches are likely to be part of a Neolithic cursus at least 320m in length and between 38m and 53m wide, with a squared terminal at the north-west end. Perhaps significantly, the terminal appears to enclosure a prominent elongated rise which may be a natural landform. The south-eastern terminal ditch has yet to be located, although the monument is unlikely to extend much further to the south-east as there is no trace of the ditches extending into the adjacent field which has produced very clear cropmarks in previous years.

9.5 Cursus monuments are characterised by roughly parallel banks and ditches, with the more complete examples having terminals at either end, forming elongated enclosures, some with central linear mounds. Excavations in England have dated them to the Neolithic, between 4,000 and 2,500 BC. They take their name from the Latin for 'racecourse', and are so named because early archaeologists claimed them to have been used by the Ancient Britons for racing their chariots, a theory which has now been dismissed. Their true purpose, however, remains a mystery, although it is generally believed that they served as routeways for ceremonial processions.

9.6 One of the few cursus monuments to have been confirmed in Wales lies 3.9km to the north-north-east, at Sarn-y-bryn-caled to the south of Welshpool, where it forms part of a ritual complex. There, the cursus is *c*. 380m in length, aligned north-west to south-east, and comprises roughly parallel ditches 8-10m apart. Trial excavations during the early 1990s provided a radiocarbon date of 3891-3889 cal BC or 3796-3662 cal BC for charcoal recovered from the base of one of the ditches (Gibson 1994), a date which is broadly contemporary with those from the north-eastern ditch at Dyffryn Lane.

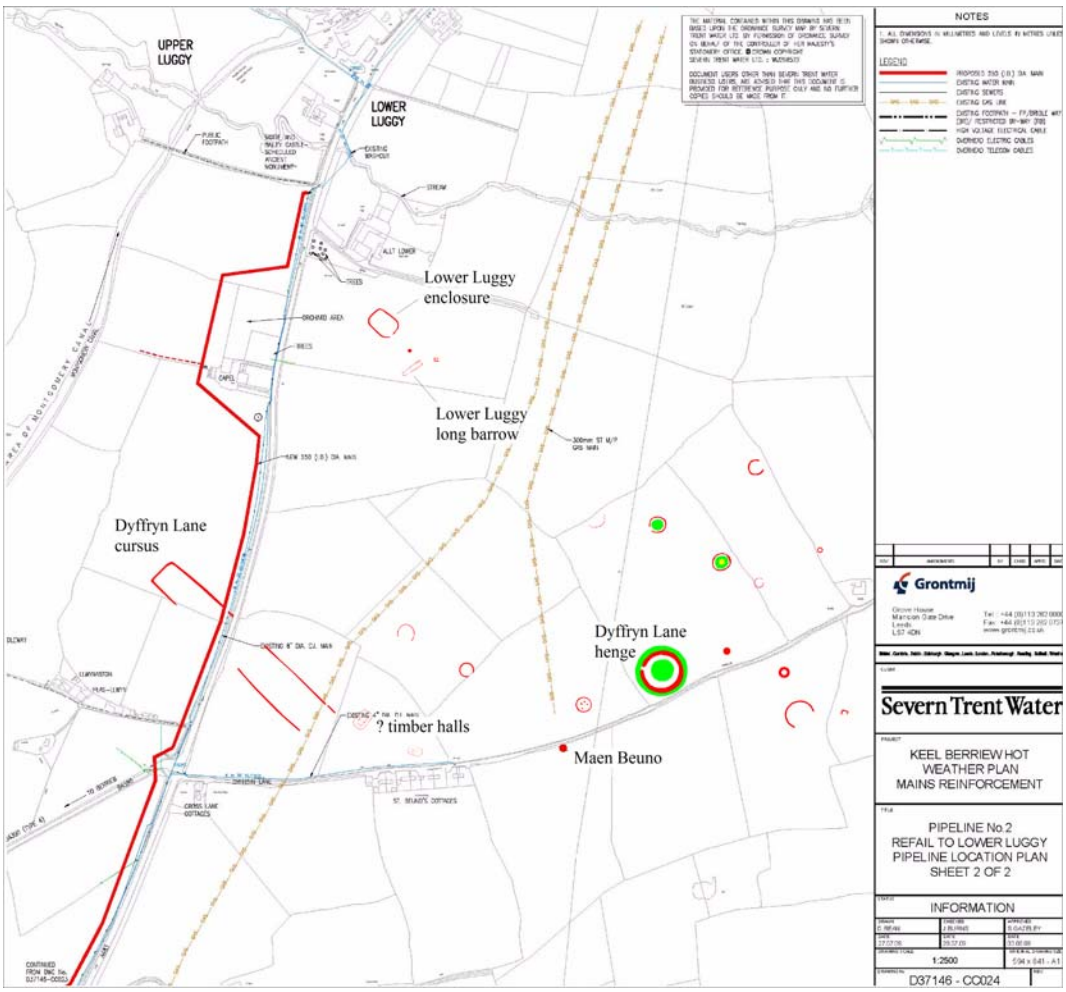

Fig 13 The Dyffryn Lane complex of prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments

9.7 The newly discovered monument, if confirmed as a cursus, will provide a significant addition to the nationally important complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments in the Dyffryn Lane area. This collection of monuments occupies the area on the western side of the River Severn, between its confluence with the Rhiw in the south and the Luggy Brook to the north (see Fig 13). Apart from the newly discovered cursus the earliest monuments to have been dated in the group are both at Lower Luggy where radiocarbon dates suggest that the palisade trench surrounding an earthen long barrow and the ditch of an adjacent enclosure were both constructed between 3650 and 3350 cal BC (Gibson 2006). The enclosure also saw later activity with a cremation dated to 3020-2700 cal BC, which is broadly contemporary with a phase of pit deposition involving the burial of Peterborough Ware and burnt material revealed during recent excavations on the site of the multi-phase monument known as the Dyffryn Lane Henge (Gibson forthcoming).

9.8 This is the most visible monument in the complex, comprising a Class I henge within which there is a stone circle sealed beneath a turf mound. Excavations in 2006 demonstrated that the stone circle was erected at or after *c.* 2800-2500 cal BC and had been abandoned and deliberately sealed beneath the mound by at least *c.* 2500-2100 cal BC. A small hearth beneath the external bank of the henge was also dated to around 2500 cal BC and these dates have been used to suggest that the stone circle is the earliest phase of the monument, while the construction of the henge ditch represents the latest element in the sequence (Gibson 2007 and forthcoming).

9.9 The complex around Dyffryn Lane also includes at least nine ring ditches and two upstanding barrows, as well as the standing stone known as Maen Beuno and one, or possibly two timber

halls which may be of Neolithic or just possibly early medieval date. The larger and more clearly defined of these structures lies in close proximity to the south-eastern extent of the possible cursus.

9.10 A summary of the excavation on the Dyffryn Lane cursus will be prepared for *Archaeology in Wales* 2009, while a final report will be prepared for publication in an appropriate regional or national journal in due course.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 The writer would like to thank the following for the cooperation and assistance during the project: Richard Hankinson, Wendy Owen, Bill Britnell and Catherine Hopwood-Lewis, CPAT; Mr Bob Jones for alerting CPAT to the presence of the cursus; Dr Glyn Davies, ARCUS; Johnathan Burns, Grontmij; George Smith, of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, for identifying the flint; Dr Fiona Grant for the palaeoenvironmental assessment; Mr Lorne Elliott, Archaeological Services, Durham University, for identifying the charcoal; and the staff of Beta Analytic, Florida, and SUERC, East Kilbride, for providing the AMS dating.

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Cartographic sources

1764 map of Vaynor demesne (formerly owned by Pryce Lord Viscount Hereford and now of Robert Moxon) by J Probert. Estate survey. Private collection.

APPENDIX 1
WATCHING BRIEF SUMMARY

Date	Works monitored	Finds	Archaeology
23/04/2009	Site induction etc. Stripping delayed		
27/04/2009	Soil stripping in fields 30-1	Medieval/post-med pottery	None
28/04/2009	Soil stripping in fields 30-1	Medieval/post-med pottery	None
29/04/2009	Soil stripping fields 28-31	Medieval/post-med pottery	None
30/04/2009	Soil stripping fields 16 and 19	None	None
01/05/2009	Soil stripping field 19	None	None
06/05/2009	Trenching in Fields 16 and 19	None	None
21/05/2009	Soil stripping in Field 19	7 sherds medieval pottery	None
22/05/2009	Soil stripping in Field 22	None	None
26/05/2009	Soil stripping in Field 22-3	Medieval pottery	Late trackway crossing pipeline
15/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 2 & 3	Post-medieval pottery	Linear feature(s) probably natural
16/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 2,3 & 4	Post-medieval and modern pottery and other material	Linear feature(s) probably relating to riverine activity
17/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 4 & 5	Post-medieval pottery	None
22/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 5	Post-medieval pottery	None
23/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 6-7	Post-medieval pottery	None
24/06/2009	Soil stripping in Fields 8-9	Post-medieval pottery	None
25/06/2009	Soil stripping in Field 9	Post-medieval pottery	Post-medieval linear features, probably drains, near Capel
26/06/2009	Soil stripping in Field 10	Post-medieval pottery	None
03/07/2009	Meeting with Rob Round and Mark Walters		
06/07/2009	Excavation of possible cursus and monitoring of stripping in fields 10-11		
07/07/2009	Excavation of possible cursus and monitoring of stripping in field 11		
08/07/2009	Excavation of possible cursus		
30/07/2009	Topsoil strip in Field 75. Field 73 had already been stripped and the pipe laid before CPAT were notified	None	None
07/09/2009	No work being carried out	None	None
08/09/2009	Topsoil strip field no 155 Rhosllyn Farm	None	None
10/09/2009	Topsoil strip field no 155 Rhosllyn Farm	None	None
14/09/2009	Topsoil strip field no 156 Rhosllyn Farm	None	None
15/09/2009	Topsoil strip field no 156 Rhosllyn Farm	None	None