

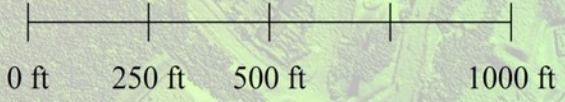
THE
ANCIENT CWMBRAN SOCIETY
GREENMEADOW WOODS
COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY
PROJECT

2011

450 m
400 m
350 m
300 m
250 m
200 m
150 m
100 m
50 m
7 m



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RRGB114

NGR 2700
2500

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Front cover & Plate 17. Extract from the LiDAR Survey, Image courtesy of Torfaen CBC.

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1. Non Technical Summary

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological fieldwork at Greenmeadow Woods undertaken as part of the Ancient Cwmbran Societies Community Archaeology project by Rodger Burchell, MA, PlfA and volunteers on behalf of the Ancient Cwmbran Society. The works consisted of the following components.

- 1) Archaeological trial trenching undertaken in July and August 2011 on land at Greenmeadow Woods Cwmbran, (NGR 2700 9500) which investigated three sections of dry stone walling that appeared to represent parts of a relict field boundary possibly of medieval or earlier date; possibly associated with the surrounding pattern of medieval or possibly post-medieval field enclosures observed elsewhere within the locality. Evidence was found of a 'metalled' surface that appeared to mirror the alignment of the wall; within Greenmeadow woods this feature appeared along its northern and western face. This surface has the characteristics of a metalled and well used path. Evidence was found that the walls were not constructed upon an embankment but that the basal courses were set into the glacial clays immediately below the subsoil.
- 2) A site believed to be on a spring line was excavated to ascertain if it contained a structure or any man made features. A structure was identified and appears to be a 'Well Head' constructed from large blocks of limestone quartz conglomerate and sandstone in the form of an oblong shape. Only a single archaeological artefact was recovered from this trench.
- 3) The final phase of archaeological work was undertaken within Greenmeadow Woods in August 2011, this further investigated the possible remains of a supposed structure or possible enclosure located on a 'level' area in the NW corner of the woods. This structure was interpreted as a Round Barrow with a central Cist.

Due to the lack of artifactual evidence, it is extremely difficult to propose a definitive date for any of these features. Neither the proposed well or any of the boundary walling appears on available historic maps of the area the earliest of which is the Ordnance Surveyors preliminary drawings of 1811-15; documentary references to any of these features are also lacking. Additionally there are no references to Barrows in the historical records for the area at this elevation within the locality. These features appear not to be directly associated with the woodland in which they are situated, indeed in several places ancient tree stumps along with living trees can be observed having grown through the wall. Greenmeadow woods in its present form could be described as relict 'coppice woods' probably of 18th or early 19th century origin, however, the woods could, in this area, be as old as the first quarter of the 16th century.

Map regression has not provided any evidence of an association between the features and the pattern of field enclosure surrounding Greenmeadow woods, which appears from the map evidence alone to be of post-medieval date, however, walls of a similar construction and identical width have recently been noted within the valley. It would appear therefore that the features as recorded reveal a completely different field pattern of which they may only form a part; this possibly implies a different land use for Greenmeadow woods that probably predates the establishment of the existing post-medieval woodland.

2. Introduction

This report details the results of a programme of archaeological works commissioned by The Ancient Cwmbran Society. The programme of works comprised excavations undertaken at five separate locations within Greenmeadow woods Cwmbran as proposed by members of the society and agreed with R Burchell.

Previously, an excavation was carried out, November 2009, on a section of the 'Cistercian Way' the results of which were submitted as a separate report by Border Archaeology (BA0917TCBCACP/01). A further series of excavations were undertaken at Fairwater, Greenmeadow, and Thornhill Woods, between May and August 2010, Border Archaeology (BA0917TCBCACP/02).

Fieldwork was supervised by R Burchell with the participation of a number of local community and society volunteer members; several qualified archaeologists also participated as volunteers throughout the project. Training in the use of field techniques was also provided by R Burchell and others, both before and during each phase of the excavation programme. A limited programme of documentary and cartographic research was undertaken at the Gwent Record Office, (due to its relocation to Ebbw Vale severely restricting access to its archive material and opening times) and at local libraries, in order to inform the interpretation of the archaeological features identified.

A copy of this report will be sent to Torfaen County Borough Council and Richard Davies Esq. for the Ancient Cwmbran Society, together with copies of the research documentation and drawings.

2.1. Soils & Geology

Cwmbran is classified as an un-surveyed urban/industrial area by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW, 1983). Bordering Greenmeadow woods, immediately to the west, is an area of stagnogleyic brown earths of the MIDDLETON series (572b) consisting of reddish fine silty soils and slowly permeable sub-soils and slight seasonal water logging over Devonian reddish silty shale and siltstone. (Border Archaeology 2010). However, a more detailed local account of the surface geology may be obtained by reference to the "Geology of the South Wales Coalfield" (Squirrell & Downing, 71-78) with particular reference to the nearby Landerfel area situated above and 1km to the south west of Greenmeadow woods.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

The five archaeological investigations detailed in this report were located at Greenmeadow Woods situated on the north-western outskirts of the town of Cwmbran. Prior to the development of the Thornhill area of Cwmbran in the late 1960s and 1970s the area around Greenmeadow Woods was remote, being located some distance from the New town centre of Cwmbran; but relatively near the older centre of population located at 'Upper Cwmbran'. The Thornhill / Greenmeadow woods area previously fell within the rural parishes of Upper Llanfrechfa and Llanfihangel Llantarnam with the woods wholly within the latter parish.

There is little archaeological evidence for pre-medieval settlement in the vicinity of Greenmeadow woods. Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited to the find of a Neolithic stone axe found in 1974 at Fairwater Comprehensive School during construction work. Other Stone axe heads have been found near the mouth of the River Usk, at Argoed Station close to Gwernesney and at Llandewi Rhydderich where an axe head manufactured from felsite was found; the same stone as that used to manufacture the axe head found at Fairwater. A further Neolithic find is recorded of a 'leaf shaped flint arrowhead' recovered during excavations at Coldbath Road, Caerleon. (Phillpotts 1996, 5). Evidence of Funerary activity has been found in nearby Henllys Parish within Craig y Duffryn Woods (NGR, ST 251928) where a barrow group comprised of four round barrows is located. (Plate1 below) Another nearby barrow may be seen within the fort at Twmbarlwm in close proximity to the proposed Norman Motte. (Phillpotts 1996, 6).



Plate 1: Round Barrow within Craig y Duffryn Woods. (NGR, ST 251, 928). (Copyright of the author, 2011)

Evidence for the iron age may be witnessed by the series of hill forts scattered throughout Gwent and Glamorganshire, the forts closest to Cwmbran are Lodgewood Camp, also known as Bellingstock,(NGR ST 323 913); Tredegar Fort (NGR ST 289 868) and Twmbarlwm

overlooking the nearby Parish of Henllys. (Phillpott 1996, 9). Other forts sited further away but similar in nature may be found at Coed y Bwynydd Camp, Gaer-Fawr, Llan Melin and Sudbrooke (Phillpotts 1996, 9). A number of smaller 'homestead' type forts are located within the surrounding locality, often only enclosing an area of approximately one acre. These may be found at the Caerau Camp at Lower Llanfrehfa, at Lodgewood where it precedes the multivallate fort, at Coed y Caerau, preceding the Roman Camp, at Maindee Camp, Priory Wood Camp, Graig y Saeson Camp and at St Julians Wood; which is in all probability a hill slope cattle enclosure. (Phillpotts 1996, 9). The nearest centre of Roman Military Occupation is to be found at the well documented legionary fortress of the 2nd Augusta at Caerleon. There is a quarry site of possible Roman date in nearby Thornhill woods, according to Dr North; however, no evidence of Roman activity has been recorded there. (Fox 1941, 54). The nearest civilian settlement to Cwmbran was located at modern day Caerwent; Venta Silurum of the Roman era. (Phillpott 1996, 13). Archaeological evidence for the early Medieval period within and surrounding the Cwmbran area is lacking and documentary evidence is both difficult to interpret and scarce.

The greater part of this study is focused upon the late 12th century onwards particularly within the manor of *Magna Porta* where the present day Greenmeadow woods are located. The original endowment for Llantarnam Abbey is presented in a charter of the Priory of Bassaleg, a cell of the Benedictine Abbey of Glastonbury; here the founder is named as "Hoel" (Howel) ap Iorwerth ap Owen of Caerleon. Howel refers to Emsanternon (Llantarnam) "*where I have established White Monks*" This is generally accepted as having taken place in 1179. (O'Sullivan 1947, 36). Sometime before or early in 1398 an accident occurred, when a fire swept through the abbey buildings, destroying 'records and ornaments'. (Mahoney 1979, 61).

Llantarnam was one of the poorer Cistercian houses by the time of the dissolution in 1536; the annual value of the estate amounting to only £79. (Williams 1976, 89-90) In 1561 the Llantarnam Abbey estate was purchased by William Morgan and the estate remained in the Morgan family until 1707 when it was divided between the two daughters of Edward Morgan. This resulted in the Abbey of Llantarnam and the manor of *Magna Porta* being passed into the hands of the Blewitt family where it remained until the late 19th Century (Bradney 1993, 223-249).

Llantarnam Abbey is, as a result of the upheavals of its past history, less well documented than some of the other Welsh abbeys; although even they often have only scant records. For instance no manorial or grange accounts survive prior to the dissolution in 1536 and there are only two widely used sources, in which Llantarnam Abbey records are quoted; the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 / 36. These sources while providing information on land valuation and monetary wealth of the abbey provide little direct information on land use and enclosures on the abbey's estate. For example the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 records that Llantarnam held 132 cows and 588 sheep but does not state where these were kept or how much land was allocated to their needs.

It is difficult to discern the effects that Cistercian agricultural policy and land-management had on the modern landscape surrounding Cwmbran. While the little information available provides some details of the larger units of property held, e.g. the Manor of *Magna Porta*, they often do not give details of individual holdings other than by the name of the tenant with perhaps the exceptions of buildings of note, such as a barn or a mill. As such other buildings associated with small holdings in the locality and indeed throughout the area are probably under represented. This lack of information is sometimes attributed to the settlement of these

small holdings and their buildings during periods when the abbey's control of the area was lessened by warfare or in dispute or taken into crown receivership. (RCAHMW 1982, 19-21).

There are 19 separate properties listed in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291 belonging to Llantarnam, only two of which Pwl-pan and Cwrt (Court) are described as granges. By the time of the dissolution, 1536, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, lists only 12, of which 5 are described as granges, along with Penrhys and St Derfel's, both of which were chapels and sites of pilgrimage. This last is probably nowadays identified with the nearby Llanderfel farm and its holdings. Another grange, Gelli-las is mentioned in the Minister's Accounts; this is the present-day Llantarnam grange. (Weeks 2002, 13).

Of the farms that survived into the present time only Llanderfel and St Dials' farms can be identified in the early records prior to the dissolution. The remaining six farms that are recorded upon the Tithe and Ordnance maps within the locality surrounding Greenmeadow woods appear to have been of mid 17th century or later date. Both Park House Farm and Pen Llan Gwyn were largely renovated during the 19th and 20th century and Maes y Rhiw, the nearest to the woodlands was demolished during the 1970s & 80s redevelopment at Thornhill. (Riden 1988, 177-217).

Documentary evidence for nearby Greenmeadow farm, 385 metres to the west, records that in 1634 the farm was in the hands of George Williams, yeoman, it then passed into the hands of the Jones Family previously of St Dials located approximately 760 metres to the south east; the present farm buildings are deemed to have been rebuilt in 1752. Maes y Rhiw farm was demolished in the mid 1970s and little of the early history of the farm is certain, however, it has been suggested that it was an 'end entry' type 17th century farmhouse. Ty'r y Wen, approximately 850 metres to the SW, is a surviving example of a 17th century farm house with attached cowshed. It is possible to compare these surviving farmhouses with a study undertaken in 1998 by Weeks of the Cillonydd grange, that also belonged to Llantarnam, and to postulate that the farmhouses and land were of late 16th -17th century origins. Weeks suggests that following the dissolution the larger medieval granges were broken down into smaller land areas, farmsteads, that could be more easily leased or purchased outright, as new holdings, farm houses and buildings would naturally have been constructed at this time. (Weeks 1998, 126-8: Weeks 2002, 3-24).

The woodlands today are an important part of the modern landscape of Cwmbran and would have been lost were it not for the foresight of the town's planners in the 1970's. The woodlands of the Cwmbran valley that survive today from the period prior to the 'new town' probably owe that survival to the management of them by both the industrial and the ecclesiastical components of its historical past. Records for assarting survive in abundance for some of the Cistercian abbeys, such as Tintern and Margam where they provide a 'view' of how their grange estates managed their woodlands. However, Llantarnam lacks such detailed records and we have to rely upon the commonality of usage employed by other abbeys to explore how the wooded areas of its granges may have been used.

It is fortunate therefore that some evidence has survived which indicates that the monks of Llantarnam were actively engaged in assarting upland waste and converting it to arable cultivation in the early 13th century. The abbey was granted concessions, by a papal Bull of 1208, whereby any land 'brought into cultivation' became free of tithes, something they jealously guarded as did their tenants as this 'tax break' was inheritable and passed with the land; this was not finally abolished until 1936. (Weeks 2002, 4). The fact that Llantarnam had

timber on its granges is reflected in its early disputes as it had cause to complain in 1377 that the 'Foresters of Machen' were felling, without their permission, 'their trees in the forest of Ebboth'. Following the death of Sawnder Sion, Llantarnam's very own Poet and sportsman, it was noted that they would no longer have 'the flying of falcons aroundno greyhounds or steeds' all woodland pursuits of the day. (Williams 2001, 225-230) The woods also rendered the abbey other services, such as pannage for their herds of pigs and as a source of wild honey, nuts and berries. They would have also maintained some areas as Coppice woods as recorded for their grange at Cillonydd where they maintained 60 acres of woodland comprised of approximately 80% timber, Coed Cillonydd and 20% Coppice wood. (Weeks 1998, 126-128).

Post dissolution records are slightly more informative with timbers being felled to repair the 'old abbey mills' during the period 1544 -1547 and again ten years later when 'men were employed felling timber for King Edwards work'. (Williams 1976, 90-91) Twenty great oaks were cut down on their Gelli-Lâs grange, perhaps indicative that there were other great oaks to be had; and also at 'Le Therweis' a 30 acre wood that also belonged to Llantarnam Abbey at the time of the suppression. It is also apparent that whilst it was in the abbey's interest to clear land for cultivation or pasture this was never wholly completed nor perhaps was it intended, for following the suppression lands at *Magna Porta* and Wentsland were still recorded as 'Waste' and had therefore not been 'brought into cultivation'. Much of the abbey's woodlands must have remained into the 16th and 17th centuries when it is recorded that 'much wood was cut down for the iron works new set up'. (Williams 1976, 90) These iron works were at nearby Pontypool within the manor of Wentsland and Bryngwyn which until recently the Abbey had held. Following these early industrial activities it would have been necessary to maintain Coppice woods as a source of renewable fuel and for 'pit props' for the fledgling coal industry. Such coal mines were established early in the 17th century and the taking of timber resulted in litigation in 1614 when the Hanbury family were in dispute over the customary rights of the manor; other coal mines followed in 1677. (Phillips 1996, 78) It would appear that there is sufficient documentary evidence from the late 17th century to suggest that there were tracts of woodland in the manor of *Magna Porta* and that the felling of these managed woodlands did not take place until the mid to late 17th century or perhaps later, Greenmeadow woods may have been one such managed woodland. (Williams 1976, 90-1; Williams, 2001, 225-230).

We cannot therefore be certain if the present Greenmeadow Woods originated as pre medieval forestry or post-medieval managed woodland. In its present outline the woodland must be described as of post-medieval origin, based on the available map regression and the limited documentary evidence for the area. The Ordnance Surveyor's drawing produced at a scale of 2 inches to the mile, between 1811 and 1815, shows a different boundary shape for the Greenmeadow Woods itself and suggests that there were fewer trees present. The 1815 woodland boundary extended to the 'Hollow Way' approximately 140m to the north. However, the surveyor's drawings were to form the basis for the published maps of the district in 1833 where upon the woods appear in two sections within the boundary as drawn in 1815. The southern section appears to approximate the woods present shape and size and the northern section of woodland is divided from the southern section by an apparently 'tree free' area running NW to SE. (Plate 2 Below)

The Tithe map for the Greenmeadow area was drawn in 1843 and this depicts the present north boundary of the woodland as indicated by a bank and ditch which still survives today. From this NW 'corner' the 'tree free' area has been in-filled to the SE giving the woods the shape of an inverted **U**. (Plate 12). The wooded area to the north of the present boundary, as far as the 'Hollow way' formed the remainder of the woodland in 1843. This indicates that between 1811-15 and 1843 an expansion of the woodlands took place with the 'tree free' area being partially in-filled. The woods at this time, 1843, are recorded as 'Coppice Woods' within the Tithe Apportionment for Llantarnam Parish. It is possible that this small expansion could be attributed to the opening of a nearby coal mine at Porth Mawr, Upper Cwmbran in 1837 by Reginald Blewitt who also owned the woods and had need of pit timber for his mining and iron working activities. The 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance map, dated 1882, depicts the Greenmeadow woods almost exactly as it is today; the woodlands to the north as far as the 'Hollow way' apparently destroyed and the fields returned to open ground.

4. Methodology

The programme of archaeological works was carried out in accordance with the standards, as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists, (IfA), guidance notes in; *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation (2001)*, *Code of conduct (2002)* and *Code of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology (2002)*. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated down to undisturbed natural deposits. All excavations were carried out manually and written records along with graphic and photographic records were produced using pro-forma recording sheets.

All excavated material was examined visually and some spoil was also sieved, all spoil was sorted for artefacts, which were recorded and, where appropriate, retained. A written record was created using individually numbered pro-forma context sheets in order to create a detailed stratigraphic record of the site. Plans, sections and elevations were produced at scales of, 1:20, or 1:10, as appropriate, on archival standard stable film. All plans and sections contain grid and level information relative to OS data. All drawings are numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A photographic record of all stratigraphic contexts was made using a 12.2MPX digital camera, together with representative photographs of the progress of the excavation at each of the sites. All such records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records and details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed and captioned appropriately. A temporary benchmark was established at each of the sites investigated, these being derived from known Ordnance Survey datum points at Monnow Court and Neath Court.

5. Greenmeadow Woods: Phase 3.

The investigation was comprised of five trenches in total, A – E, alphabetical designations were allocated to the trenches to enable a clear distinction between phase 3 and the two earlier archaeological enquiries conducted during 2009 and 2010. Three trenches were set out at selected locations along sections of the putative masonry wall that runs approximately NW-SE throughout the woodlands, Trenches A, C and D. Trench A was aligned NE-SW and measured 7m x 1.8m, Trench C was orientated N-S and measured 5.2 x 1m, while Trench D also encompassed a near square N-S orientation and measured 4 x 4m. Trench B was centred upon a spring and aligned NW-SE measuring 5.2 m x 3.4m and Trench E was situated adjacent and to the immediate west of Trench A and encompassed an area of 10 x 7m aligned N-S.

A location plan is provided below; Trenches B & C provided cores for pollen analysis.

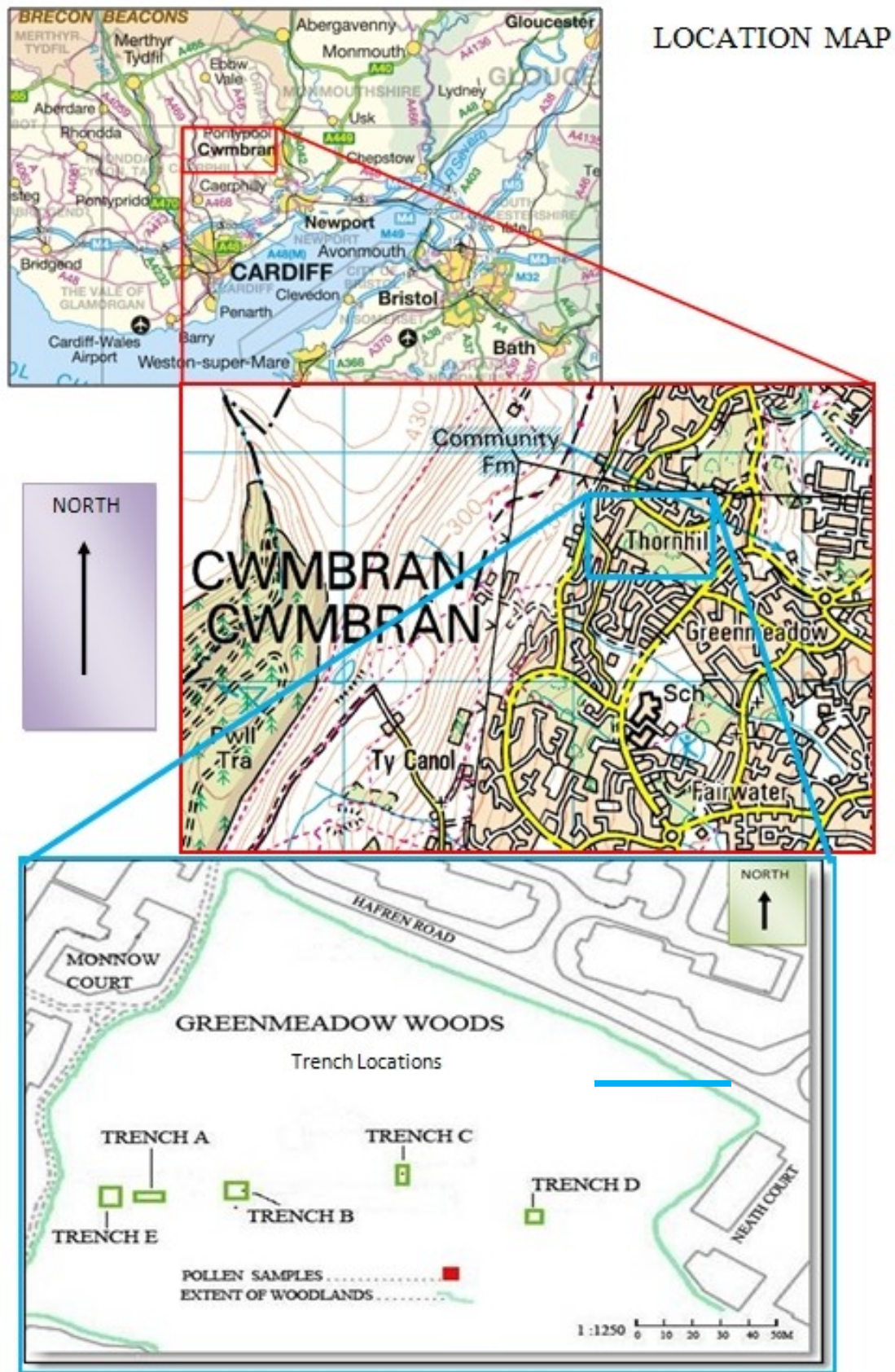


Fig 1. Location .

Results

Greenmeadow woods Phase 3. R Burchell MA. PlfA. July & August 2011.

Trench A (NGR ST 27220 95110)

Trench A was located in the north-western sector of Greenmeadow Woods and aligned so as to form a continuation of excavations carried out during 2010 by Border Archaeology, report number (BA0917TCBCACP/02). The trench was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and was 7m x 1.8m in extent. Eight individual contexts were identified. (101) is a dark brown /black humic topsoil 7m x 1.8m x 0.05-0.10m that formed the uppermost deposit. Underlying the topsoil (101) were two deposits (102) a soft light red-brown clayey silt subsoil present throughout the trench, 7m x 1.8m x 0.06- 0.10m and (103) A reddish orangey gritty silt moderately compact measuring 1.8m x 1.11m x 0.065m. Below (103) was a deposit (104) of sub-rounded stones and crushed sandstone that had been compacted to form a level 'cobbled' surface that extended from the break of slope to the west, within the trench, to context [106] a possible 'cut' it was not clear if this 'cut' existed or if downward settlement of (105) had formed what appeared to be a 'cut' where (104) abutted (105) towards the eastern extremity of Trench A. Context (104) was seen to be of the same overall approximate dimensions as context (103) 1.8m x 1.11m. Underlying (101) at the south-eastern area of trench A was the remains of a dry-stone masonry wall; context (105) therefore forms the fill of [106] a plausible 'cut'. The wall (105) appears to be orientated on a general NW to SE alignment and is constructed from randomly coursed limestone conglomerate blocks and large sandstone blocks with clay /earth and rubble fill. (Plate 3 below).



Plate 3: Trench A. View looking south west showing remains of masonry walling.

As recorded the walls dimensions were 1.8m x 1.07m. Context (107) is a brownish / red gritty marl appearing as finely crushed sandstone in a red clayey matrix which was apparent at the break of slope to the east of the trench and underlies (102). This was interpreted as a natural deposit. (108) overlies (102) along the western extent of the trench and is comprised of sandstone and limestone quartz conglomerate stone blocks apparently placed upon the embankment so as to form a crude form of revetment. (Plates 4& 5)



Plate 4: A general view of the central and western extent of Trench A showing the relatively stone free area between the wall and base of the bank.



Plate 5: Trench A looking west showing stone revetted banking above path.

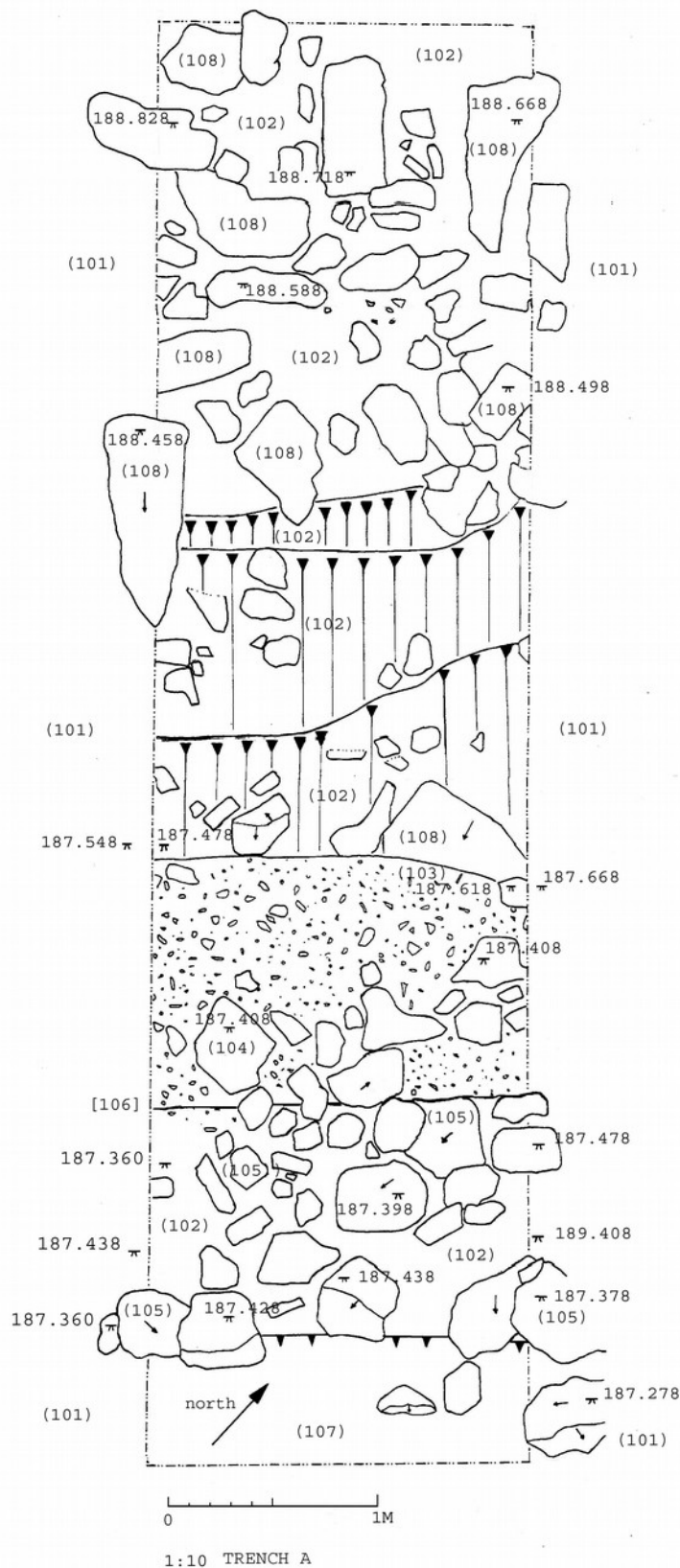


Fig 2. Plan of Trench A.

Trench B. (NGR ST 27630 95610).

Trench B was aligned E-W and situated 40m to the E of Trench A in the base of a small ravine containing a juvenile stream fed from three springs. A total of seven contexts were identified, the uppermost (201) was a soft dark brown /black humic topsoil 5.2m x3.4m x 0.10-0.21m. Below this was a soft reddish-brown sandy silt subsoil layer (202) containing many small stones and roots which surrounded the trench to the north and west. Beneath (202) was (203), a construction of sandstones and pebbles packed in place and forming an approximate right angle (approximately 97°) (Plate 7) at the north western corner of the trench.(203) could be observed to continue along the north-eastern extent of the trench and may have continued beyond the limits of this excavation. Along the northern most extent of Trench B was (204) a crudely constructed dry-stone wall approximately 1m thick comprised of large undressed blocks of quartz conglomerate and sandstone forming a single outer facing and measuring (average) 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.3m and resting one upon another to form crude courses, approximately 1m in height (plate 7). Visible along the south side of Trench B and aligned W-E was (205) an accumulation of moderate to large sized stone approximately 2.5m x 1.2m in extent, possible collapse of walling. The eastern extremity of Trench B was delineated by (206) comprised of large undressed blocks of quartz conglomerate and sandstone measuring on average 0.5m x 0.45m x 0.3m. The 'internal' area of Trench B was comprised of bright red clayey gritty marl (207) this natural marl underlay (204), (205) & (206) and formed a bowl like shape within the confines of the proposed stone walling enclosure. Three springs were present, issuing water seen to be rising through the marl and flowing to the south east along the ravine, the south-eastern spring being the more active.



Plate 6: The 'Well' Prior to excavation some remains of the burnt out car can be seen.



Plate 7: Trench B. Showing large stone blocks along NNE edge of the Trench. The base of the north western wall can be seen at the extreme left.



Plate 8: Trench B. Showing context (203) at N W corner. The large slab of sandstone, upper right, was pushed out when a car was recently driven into the area and set on fire.

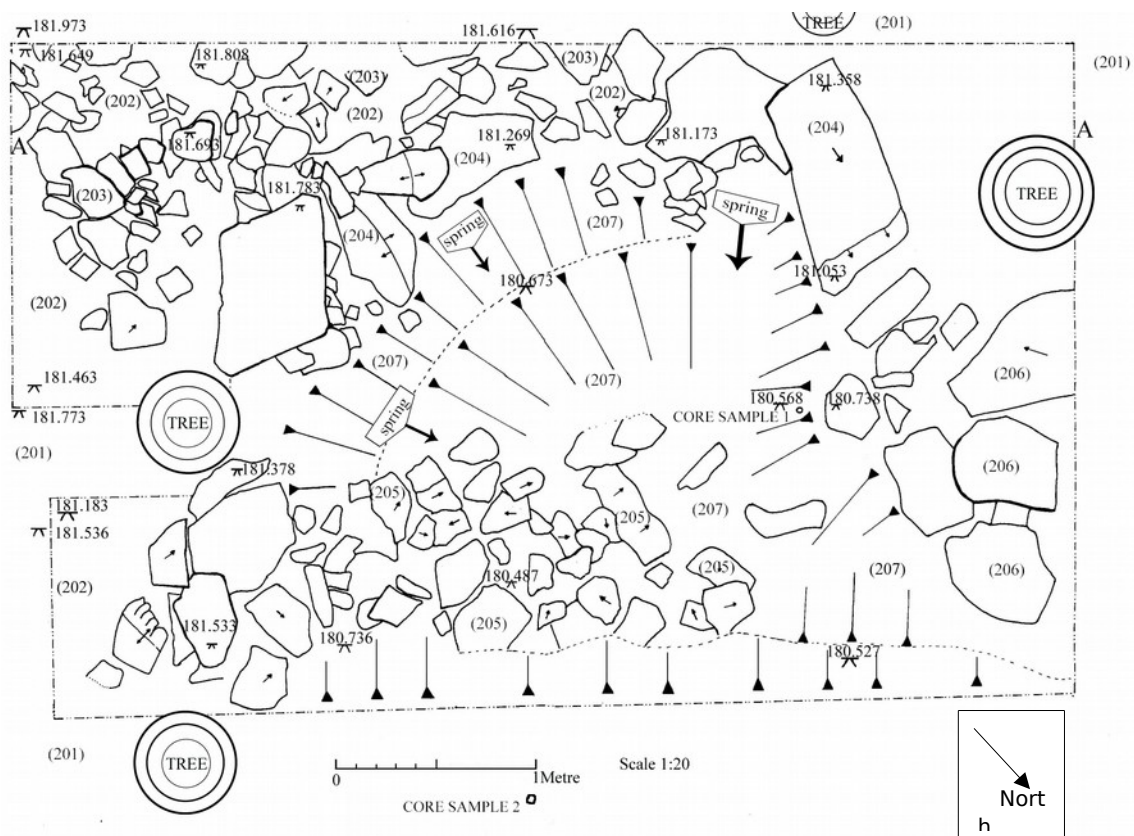


Fig 3: Trench B Plan. Site of 'Well' showing location of core samples.

Trench C. (NGR ST 27334 95660).

Trench C was located at NGR ST 27334 95660 and orientated N-S. Eleven contexts were identified. Two topsoil deposits were identified (301) and (302). (301) being a soft dark blackish-brown sandy silt, 2.3m x 1m x 0.14m which had accumulated against the south side of a dry stone masonry wall aligned E-W (307) and (302) also a soft blackish-brown sandy silt, 1.9 x 1 x 0.11 lay to the north of the wall (307). (Fig 4; Plate 8), Underlying (301) was (303) a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay encompassing an area measuring 2.3m x 1m x 0.35m. Underlying (303) was (306), a soft mid red/pinkish brown gritty clay, measuring 1.78m x 1m x 0.38m this context was seen to dip towards the southern extent of the trench and was interpreted as a 'red Marl' and natural, no appreciable stone was seen within this context. Underlying (302) was (305) a deposit of mixed clays and soils yellowish brown in colour 1.9m x 1m x 0.43m thinning to 0.2m towards the northern extent of the trench. (305) abutted (304) a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay at its southern extent and overlay (310) a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay at its northern extent; both (304) and (310) were considered identical to (303) seen to the south of the dry-stone wall. Underlying (304) was (311) a soft, mid-red pinkish brown gritty clay consistent with that seen to the south of the wall (306) and considered as natural, within (311) was (312) comprised of several blocks of sandstone ranging in size from 0.2m x 0.2m to 0.5 x 0.3 x 0.22m a possible disrupted surface. Cut from (303) & (304), a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay was wall (307) within [308] & [309], which was aligned approximately E-W and constructed of sandstone and quartz conglomerate blocks measuring (average) 0.6m x 0.3m x 0.4m. It was not possible to state that a single cut formed the 'base' for this wall as no true section through the wall had been taken, both sides were recorded separately, however, a single cut would be the norm.

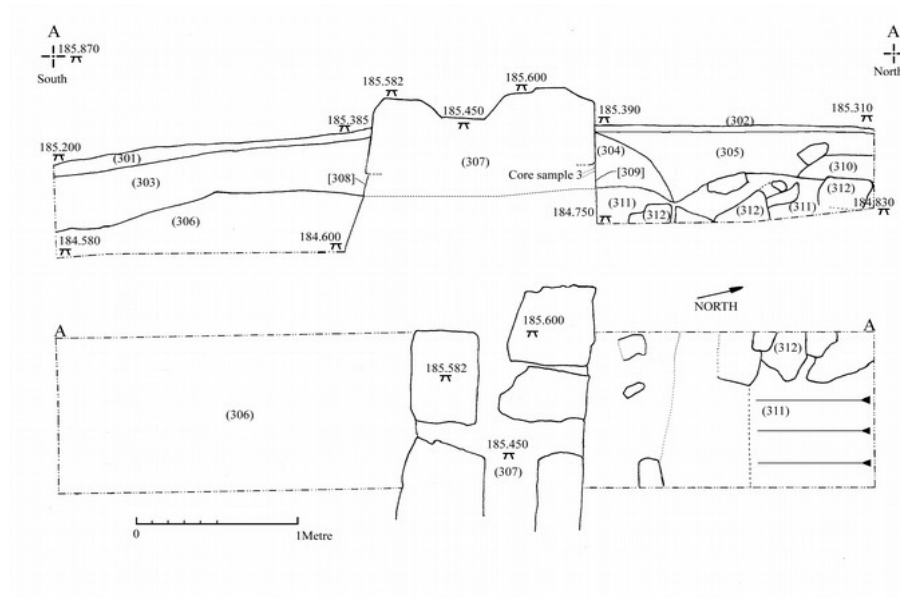


Fig 4: Trench C. Plan and east facing section.

The dry-stone wall was constructed from large undressed blocks of limestone quartz conglomerate and sandstone randomly coursed to form both faces of the wall which had a central fill of soil and clay with some smaller stone forming a wall section of 1.2m x 1m x 0.5m a cross section that approximates to that observed in Trench A (105).



Plate 9: View of the wall at Trench C looking west prior to excavation. Courtesy of the Ancient Cwmbran Society.

Trench D. (NGR ST 27360 95630).

Trench D was aligned N-S and extended 3.68m x 3.56m. Six contexts were identified. The uppermost deposit consisted of a soft humic blackish-brown sandy silt topsoil (401) 3.68m x 3.65m x 0.07m. Underlying (401) was (402)-3.68m x 2.4m x 0.3m, a soft yellowish-brown sandy clay much disturbed by plant roots in the central area of the trench, also underlying (401) along the northern extent of the trench was (403) a soft silty orangey brown deposit 3.56m x 1.2m x 0.04m. Underlying (403) was (404) a layer of sub rounded and crushed stone compacted together to form a cobbled surface. This possible path of approximately 1.1m in width appeared to extend beyond the limits of excavation to the west and east of the trench along the excavations northern extent. Lying within (402) to the south of (404) was (405) a concentration of sandstone blocks ranging in size from 0.23m x 0.2m x 0.05m to 0.5m x 0.34m x 130m, confined to an area of approximately 1.2m in width, the possible remains of a dry-stone wall. Underlying (402) and (404) was (406) a soft mid red / pinkish brown gritty clay found throughout the trench and interpreted as natural marl.

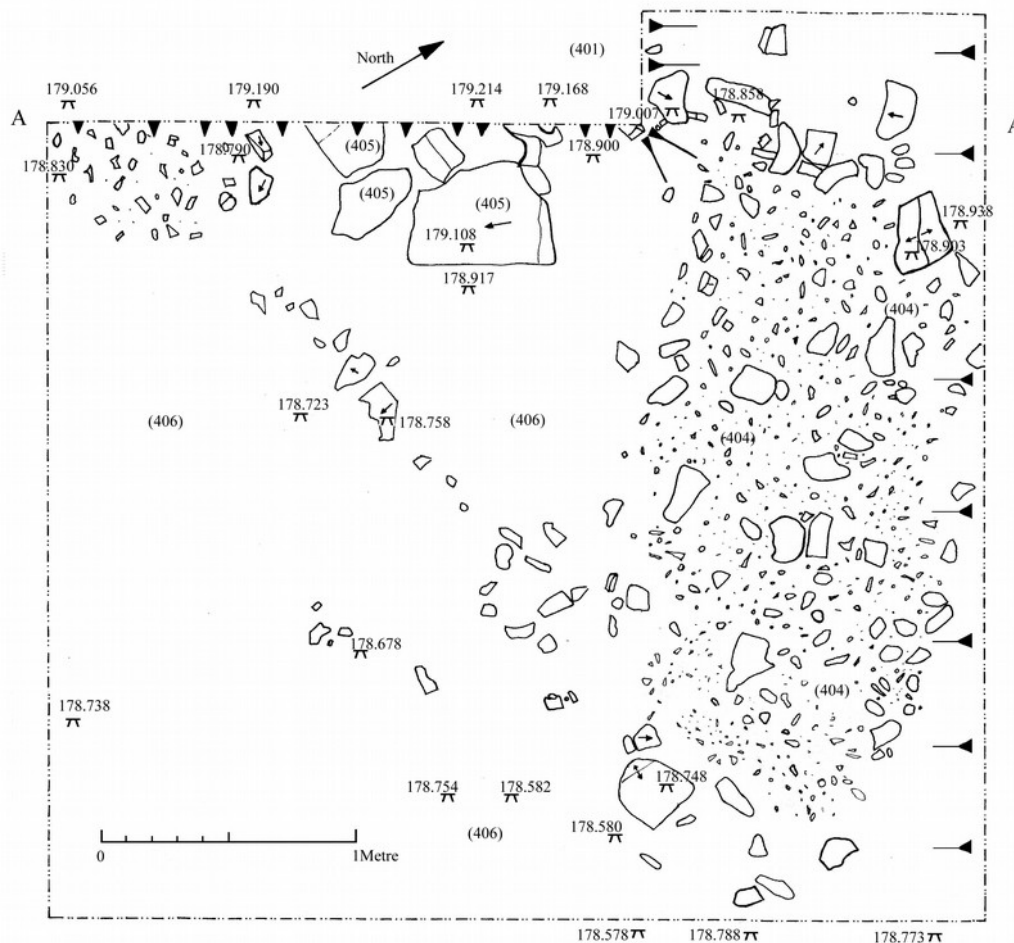


Fig 5: Trench D Plan view, Cobbled surface to right of drawing.

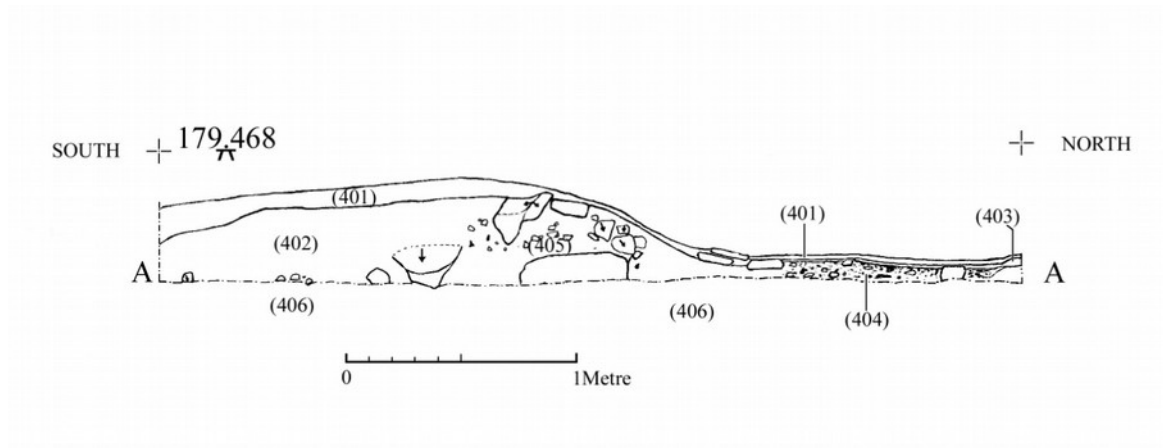


Fig 6: Trench D Facing ENE along section line A-A. (Fig 5 Above).



Plate 10: Trench D View looking WNW showing base of walling and exposed Red Marls in the foreground.

Trench E. (NGR. ST 27230. 95615).

Nine contexts were identified within Trench E (Fig 7). The uppermost deposit (501) consisted of a soft dark brown / black slightly sandy silt and humic matter containing frequent roots and root biomass measuring up to 0.35m in thickness and overlay the whole of the excavated area. Underlying (501) was (502) a soft mid grey yellowish sandy clay containing some root matter and light charcoal flecking, largely contained within a sub-circular area measuring 1.8m x 1.5m. Also underlying (501) was (503) a clean fine yellow sand sub-circular



6. Site Specific Discussion.

Greenmeadow Wood (Phase3, 2011).

Trench A revealed the remains of a section of dry-stone masonry walling (105) constructed from limestone conglomerate and sandstone blocks and a metalled surface (104) to the west of (105) also an embankment with possible stone revetting (108). (Fig 2) Walling of the same dimensional width and characteristics was also noted within Trench C whilst other, unexcavated, sections of equally similar walling were visible throughout the woods. It was apparent that these sections of masonry walling had once formed a continuous boundary through the present woodlands. Within Trench A the remains of the walling were aligned SW to NE, a heading which was generally kept for approximately 100 m where the wall abruptly 'turned right' downhill to follow a general W-E direction passing through Trench C and probably Trench D. Why such an abrupt change of direction towards the east took place at this place is difficult to ascertain, however, it is possible that as a boundary it was dictated by 'title' or alternatively it was respecting some feature of the landscape present when it was constructed but no longer visible today.

Trench C was specifically opened to enquire into the construction techniques utilised in the building of the wall. It was found that the very large stones comprising the base of the wall were 'set' into the deposit of yellow clays that extended throughout the woodlands and seen as contexts (102), (303), (304), (310) & (402). The advice of a landscape archaeologist who specialises in dry-stone walling, Mr S Fry, MA, was also sought. Mr Fry was able to recognise several features held in common with other walls of a similar nature and remarked that the "setting of the base of a wall in a clay bed, often removing any smaller stones first, was a recognised practice still carried on today". (Fry 2010) The possibility that the 'wall' may have been placed upon an embankment was not supported and can now be dismissed. It was further suggested that if the topsoil's had indeed been stripped to a clay deposit that was glacial in origin that this clay would be free or relatively free of pollens, consequently a core was sampled from beneath the wall using a hollow hand corer. This clay deposit was subsequently found to be almost totally free of pollens, a possible indication that the deposit was glacial and also that no ploughing to that depth had taken place. As this deposit extends throughout the woodlands, and further afield, at a shallow depth; it possibly indicates that the area was utilised as woodland pasture rather than for arable use. The results are provided as a separate microscopic Palynology report.

The wall would appear to have been utilised as a boundary and may be related to an earlier enclosure pattern that predates the woodland the remains of which have not survived the setting out of the Thornhill and Greenmeadow areas of the new town of Cwmbran during the 1960 -1970's period. Although its purpose remains in doubt recent work within the valley has highlighted a series of 'boundary' walls in the nearby Thornhill woods and within the Henllys area that display the same dimensional characteristics and nature; offering the possibility that such walls were a common feature of the valley's landscape prior to redevelopment. There is no record of such walling on the Llantarnam tithe map or the OS 1st edition map (Plate 2). The characteristics of the wall suggests an early date, it is over 1m thick and comprised of very large blocks of stone all of which suggests a considerable expenditure of time and energy in its construction which infers that it was an important boundary at the time it was built.

Also within Trench A was a metalled surface (104) this was comprised of crushed sandstone and some larger sandstone blocks that had been compacted to form a level 'cobbled' surface

that extended from the break of slope to the west to abut the remains of the walling to the east of the trench. The larger sub-angular sandstones were interpreted as possible repairs to the surface in which they sat. The proposed path of approximately 1.3m in width passes through the trench in a SW to NE direction and sits on the same platform that the wall occupies along its south-eastern edge. Here the sloping ground had been excavated to accommodate both the walling and the path for a distance of approximately 100 metres, a process which must have been both labour intensive and deliberate. This construction cut has created an embankment to the NW of the proposed path, where it survives, of approximately 60 linear metres which appears to have been revetted with a variety of stones, some as large as 0.7m x 0.3m, placed, presumably, to consolidate the embankment and to keep the path clear for 'traffic'. Stone was also noted within Trench C on the northern side of the walling but was not observed within the trench on the wall's southern side.

Within the northern area of Trench D a surface identical to that seen in Trench A was recorded, (404), this surface appeared to continue in an E-W direction beyond the limits of excavation and where visible the surface appeared to be well used and also displayed signs of repair where larger sub-angular sandstone blocks had been inserted into the surface, no evidence of the worn cobbled surface was apparent to the south within trench D. In section the cobbled path is seen as a noticeable depression relative to its surroundings, more prominent towards its centre, and suggestive of frequent and prolonged use, (fig 6). It seems reasonable to suggest that such a path may follow the line of the wall that would afford some shelter to anyone who travelled it. The path and wall may therefore be contemporary. The NW sector of Trench D had several large sandstone blocks (405) that appeared to be the remains of the base of the wall at this point. The wall could clearly be seen above ground to the SE some 4 metres distant and to the NW immediately beyond the limits of the trench. Although no remains of walling were evident within the trench this was expected as Border Archaeology had previously excavated a narrow 1 metre trench to the natural here, approximately along the wall alignment (406). (BA0917TCBCACP/02). The path of the wall at this point may also have meandered a little as it does elsewhere, possibly to avoid trees during its construction, as the western wall alignment does not quite match that of its eastern section, perhaps accounting for an apparent widening of the path here.

The total absence of *in situ* finds has meant that no absolute date for the construction of the wall or path can be obtained. Documentary evidence dating back to 1634, has been examined, a Survey of the Manor of Llantarnam, however there is no indication or reference to the nature of its boundaries to aid in the dating of this boundary feature. The area was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey between 1811 and 1815 and subsequently published as a 1inch to the mile Ordnance Survey map in 1833, following revisions, however neither of these drawings shows any detail indicative of walling or paths or other features within the woodland area. Later maps also fail to enlighten the situation regarding walls nothing being recorded on the 1st edition 25 inch maps of the area published in 1882. It had not changed in any substantial way by 1901 when the 2nd edition 25 inch was produced. (Plate 11,below).



Plate 11 : Extracted from O.S. 2nd edition 25 inch to 1 mile map dated 1901 and showing Greenmeadow woods substantially as it is today. (By kind permission of Blaenau Gwent Libraries)

The evidence would appear to suggest that the wall and path are the remains of a significant relict field boundary, which was probably disused prior to 1811 and certainly disused by the date of the Tithe survey of 1843 when the woods are recorded as 'coppice woods' within the tithe apportionments and their maps. (Fig 12. below). It is very probable that this boundary relates to a period when this area was open farmland with some trees present and possibly used for pasture or less likely cultivation. Whilst no firm date has been able to be established it is possible that the wall was constructed during the medieval period when much of the land was farmed, often as granges, by the nearby monks and lay brethren of Llantarnam abbey, the bounds of their granges and the nature of them remain unrecorded within this area. It is equally tempting therefore to suggest that the walls formed a Grange boundary possibly between St Dials, immediately downhill to the east, and Llanderfel, uphill to the southwest, and that the path forms a thoroughfare between these places.

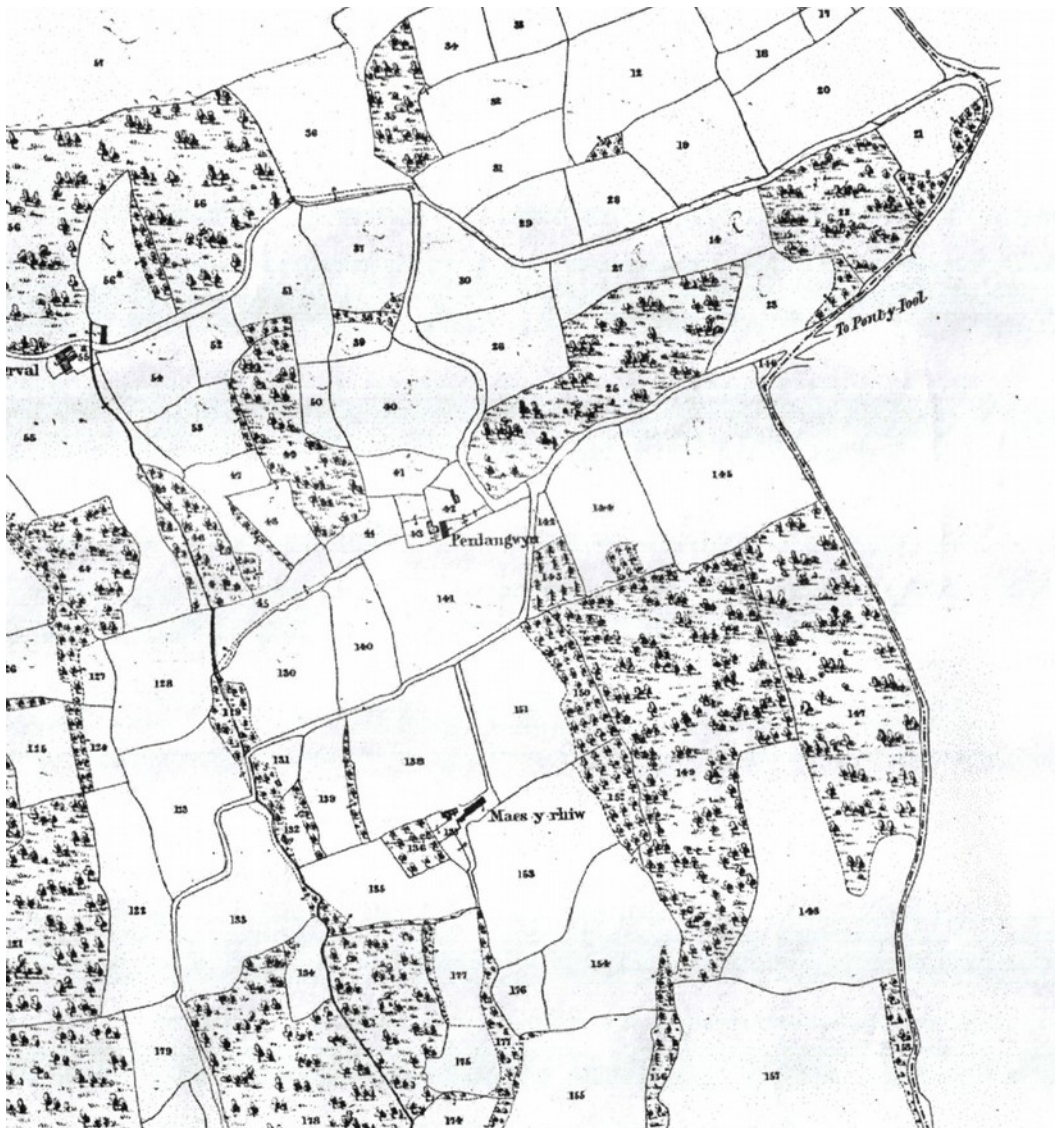


Plate 12: Extracted from 1843 Tithe map of Llantarnam showing the extent of the woodlands following infilling since the Ordnance Survey of 1811-15.(pub 1832, plate 2 above).

Trench B. (NGR 27630 95610).

Trench B was situated at the base of a small ravine and had steep banks on its north, south and western extremities (Plate 13 below) it is probable that this area was always wooded and somewhat secluded. The queries concerning this trench were, if it could be ascertained, that the proposed structure was indeed 'man made', what was it and could it be dated? Trench B revealed, on its northern most elevation, a series of very large stone blocks comprised of sandstone and limestone quartz conglomerate, towards the north-western corner of the trench these blocks formed a crude but substantial single faced wall of three courses which stands approximately 1 metre high (204). This wall was backfilled with earth, clay and stone which was revealed in the NW corner of the trench where it could be seen to have been placed there as packing in such a manner as to form a near right angle, (Plate 8, above); this also offered support for the remains of the wall that had originally traversed the NW of the trench. The NW aspect of the trench has been heavily disturbed by trees; however there remained sufficient courses of dry-stone construction to confirm the building line of the proposed wall along this side. (Plate 14 below). The southernmost wall appeared to have totally collapsed and was apparent as a spread of stone along the base of the trench; no very large blocks of stone were

noted here with most stones averaging 0.3m x 0.4m x 0.2m or less and largely comprised of irregular sandstone blocks. (plate 15). The South eastern extent of the trench had several very large blocks of limestone quartz conglomerate along its length and as this occupied the 'downstream' position within the ravine it would have had to fulfil the function of a dam if it were to impound the water from the three springs that are present there. This area was also much disturbed by tree and root activity.

All the proposed walls were found to be placed directly upon the natural red marls and two of the remaining walls retained some of their backfill. The interior of the spring was excavated to the red marl and only one archaeological artefact was recovered. On examination this was found to be a lead ball measuring an average of 11.53 mm in diameter (0.454 inches). (See Finds below).

The effort expended in constructing a well of this nature would indicate that it was of some importance as a simple damming of the stream would have sufficed if water for animals alone had been needed, however, no such structure appears on the maps for the area and no references to a well have been found in local documents or estate papers, although, a well has recently been discovered alongside the 'Cistercian Way' in 'old Cwmbran'. The wells careful construction utilising large blocks of stone is similar to the wall that is situated some 40 metres to the North West within Trench A and as seen negotiating the woodland to the north east. This structure may predate such maps and records that survive, the earliest of which is dated 1634, being a Survey of the Manor of Llantarnam. It is therefore possible that the structure may have been constructed some time during the medieval period.



Plate 13: A View of the Bank to the northwest of the Well site.



Plate 14: north West aspect of trench B showing line of wall footings.



Plate 15: view of proposed collapsed or destroyed walling to the south west of trench B.

Trench E. (NGR 27230 95615).

Trench E was located approximately 50 metres northwest of Trench B and adjacent to Trench A which was immediately south east of it, within Greenmeadow woods it is situated in the NW sector of the woodlands. Following the retrieval of charcoal during a limited excavation of 2010 and its subsequent laboratory testing, (Queens Belfast, UBA-16447; CALIB Rev 6.0) which dated the sample to between 1641 and 1709; centred on 1675, it was perhaps natural that further questions were asked of this location. It was thought that the ¹⁴C results indicated a possible hearth site for a dwelling of some kind and it was proposed that this be investigated and if possible identified.

The trench contained little undergrowth and appeared to be barren of trees. It occupied a level area and was bounded to the south east by the wall and path which curved around the terrace and had been cut into the sloping terrain (Trench A). To the north-west the ground rises gradually uphill to meet the 1970's housing development approximately 70m away. The area was cleared of topsoil's to expose a large scatter of stone present and the site of approximately 7m x 7m was preliminarily planned and photographed. The stone found to be above the topsoil was then carefully removed. It became immediately apparent that there was a concentration of stone comprised of several large blocks of limestone quartz conglomerate and sandstone occupying the central sector of the trench. This area was also haphazardly contained by an irregular placement of other large stones to the South and lying approximately 2 meters distant from the large concentration of stone. At the extreme southern extent of the trench a further possible stone alignment approximating to the curvature of the embankment that had the path and wall below it was noted although this largely lay beyond the limits of excavation.

The area containing the previously extracted charcoal sample lay in the northeast of the trench and could clearly be seen as a grey/black deposit that had originated in that location, a possible woodland hearth. Following further cleaning around the stone concentration two deposits of sand were noted one on the eastern side (503) which was a fine sand and very clean and another (504) almost directly opposite on the western side of the stone concentration, this deposit was not as fine as the other having a gritty component as well as a sandy component, both were light brown/yellowish in colour. Underlying the topsoil's, sand and charcoal deposits was a bright yellowish orange sandy clay containing a bright 'golden yellow' degraded sandstone averaging 0.05m - 0.07m in depth this appeared to be concentrated around the periphery of the oval structure being particularly visible to the north and west.

It was by now apparent that the structure was not a building but the remains, although much despoiled, of a possible round barrow with a central cist. Upon further excavation on the northern side of the structure a cut became apparent and a fill of small mixed stone clay and earth was noted. Within the centre of the cist no bright yellow sandstone was present the large stones forming the eastern and western sides of this chamber were firmly set within the natural red marls leading to the possibility that the crushed and degraded bright yellow sandstone was deliberately deposited around the cist but not within it. (Plate 16 below) There was no evidence of charcoal, bone or any other cultural artefacts having survived the pillaging of this site. However, in 1974 a polished stone axe was found just below the woodland at fairwater when developing the housing stock and a school.



Plate 16: Showing the emerging bright yellow clays surrounding the proposed cist.

Again there is no documentary comment or map evidence for this site ever being recorded and nothing is known locally regarding field names or folk lore that appears to shed light on the matter.

This was an unexpected outcome as the nearest known round barrow to this location is just below Twmbarlwm 3.1 km to the SW and at a considerably higher elevation. Greenmeadow woods is located on the flanks of Mynydd Maen with the western extremity 'sitting' on a false crest which is the edge of a valley terrace, as illustrated by the LiDAR image below, without the trees this affords a panoramic view of the Severn estuary to the south-east.



Plate 17: LiDAR image of Greenmeadow woods area. Elevation red, highest, to blue and showing the western sector of the woods to be on the edge of the valley terrace. (Courtesy of ACS).

Recent work has indicated that later Bronze Age communities sited their funerary monuments closer to where they farmed, often abandoning the higher vistas for locations 'closer to home'. Parker-Pearson sees this as a change of the 'role of the dead' as their barrows changed from becoming the ancestral visibly commemorated guardians of whole localities to 'markers of a new sense of place fixed on the homestead'. (Parker Pearson 2006, 86-93: 2005, 89 - 100). It should also be noted that following the discovery of this site a preliminary investigation of the northern area of the woodlands has tentatively identified other possible barrows although these too are almost completely destroyed. There is also the possibility that the location was 'planned' or 'chosen' as there is often some correlation between springs and barrow sites, the springs and well are situated immediately below and only approximately 50 metres to the SE of this location. It is also now plausible to suggest that the reason for the boundary wall and path being deflected abruptly to the west could have its origin in respecting a possible barrow site to the walls northwest, the wall and path most certainly avoided the area when it passed below it by means of a labour intensive cut across the break of slope to navigate past it, perhaps there were sufficient remains to deter the walls builders or perhaps they just respected the site as a 'sacred' place.

7. Finds.

Finds of an archaeological nature were limited to just one from Trench B. This was recovered with the use of a metal detector and by hand sieving and washing on site to recover the object. On examination this was found to be a lead ball measuring an average of 11.53mm in diameter (0.454 inches). Under microscopic examination the lead ball could be seen to have striations and patterning where it had struck a hard surface; this impact had deformed the ball such that it was no longer spherical. (Plates 18 & 19) (Maximum deviation was 0.42mm 0.017 inches) it appears that the ball was discharged and had struck a hard object such as a stone at or close to the proposed well site. The present size suggests that the ball had originally been 0.453 inches equating to a 50 calibre 140 grain black powder round (50 balls to 1lb of lead) the above suggesting that it was a shot from a muzzle loading smooth bore pistol rather than a musket. Although muskets were also manufactured at this calibre the amount of deformation of the lead shot indicates a lower muzzle velocity such as that imparted by a pistol. Such weapons were widely used and are known to span the years 1645 to 1850 and later. Unfortunately lead shot without its respective weapon does not afford a definitive date to be proffered for this artefact. (Burrard 1934, 147).



Plates 18 & 19: Lead shot showing striations and casting marks. Scale in mm.



Plate 20: illustrating the type of weapon the ball was discharged from. (courtesy of the Authors collection)

8. Conclusions

The features investigated appear to pre-date the existing landscape pattern of managed coppice woodland which was established in its present form by the middle decades of the 19th century.

These consist of the following:

1. The three sections of substantial dry stone walling investigated in Greenmeadow Woods which appear to represent parts of a relict field boundary. Now possibly contemporary with recent discoveries above Henllys and within nearby Thornhill woods where similar walls have been located. The walls and possibly the path may be of medieval date, although an earlier origin should not necessarily be discounted.
2. The springs and their associated masonry surround which appears to have been constructed so carefully, perhaps for more than the use of mere farm animals, is perhaps representative of a 'formal' drinking well, which may have served as a convenient 'watering hole' for pilgrims as they trekked uphill towards St Derfel's shrine 1km away or perhaps en-route to the shrine at Penrhys. The recent discovery of a well at St Dials road, Old Cwmbran, only a few metres off the 'Cistercian Way' may be indicative of the need for 'watering holes' alongside such a proposed pilgrims way and begs for more research to be conducted along the entire route.
3. The Barrow / cist structure located above the springs, which much as expected, does not appear on any historic mapping of the area. It is possible to propose an early date, possibly Late Bronze Age, although the excavation revealed no finds indicative of burial activity the deposits of clean sand could be interpreted as 'ritual' as they had to be carried there and deposited there for some purpose. If it is accepted that the nearby feature is also a Barrow the classification for the site would become a 'Round Barrow cemetery.' (Evans & Lewis 2003, 28) Throughout the woodlands are several very large stones which have the potential to be associated with the proposed barrow as another form of 'Monument' within this early landscape.

Due to the almost complete absence of artefactual evidence, it is extremely difficult to assign a specific date to these features. None of these features appears on historic mapping of the area dating back to 1811 and documentary references are similarly lacking. These features appear not to be associated with this tract of woodland in which they are situated, which, in its present form; can be described as coppice woods of 16th -19th century origin.

At present there is insufficient evidence for a clear association between these wall features and the pattern of enclosure further afield, which appears largely to be of post-medieval date, the similarity to the recently discovered walling in the woodland and fields below Twmbarlwm, in nearby Thornhill woods and Henllys parish, possibly indicates that such wall construction was far more common than hitherto thought within the Cwmbran valley. Consequently, it may be inferred that these walls relate to a markedly different pattern of land use and enclosure within the valley, possibly predating the establishment of the existing remnants of post-medieval woodland that survived the onslaught of the bulldozer when the new town of Cwmbran was created. It would also seem serendipity played some part in the process so as to preserve the much older, albeit largely destroyed, remains of at least one Funerary monument probably dating to the latter part of the Bronze Age.

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11. Appendices.

Appendix1: Greenmeadow woods Trench \ Drawing Levels Log.

Trench A	TBM 189.11 8	b/site 0.760	Inst 189.878	O D
1	2.600			187.27 8
2	2.500			187.37 8
3	2.470			187.40 8
4	2.400			187.47 8
5	2.480			187.39 8
6	2.440			187.43 8
7	2.450			187.42 8
8	2.510			187.36 8
9	2.440			187.43 8
10	2.510			187.36 8
11	2.470			187.40 8
12	2.400			187.47 8
13	2.330			187.54 8
14	2.460			187.41 8
15	2.470			187.40 8
16	1.420			188.45 8
17	1.290			188.58 8
18	1.050			188.82 8
19	1.160			188.71 8
20	1.210			188.66 8
21	1.380			188.49 8
22	2.210			187.66 8
23	2.260			187.61 8

Trench B	Peg	Staff	Diff	Height OD
1	0.495	2.37 5	1.880	181.533
2	0.495	2.53 0	2.035	181.378
3	0.495	2.12 5	1.630	181.783
4	0.495	2.21 5	1.720	181.693
5	0.495	2.10 0	1.605	181.808
6	0.495	2.63 9	2.144	181.269
7	0.495	2.73 5	2.240	181.173
8	0.495	2.55 0	2.055	181.358
9	0.495	2.85 5	2.360	181.053
10	0.495	3.17 0	2.675	180.738
11	0.495	2.37 2	1.877	181.536
12	0.495	2.72 5	2.230	181.183
13	0.495	2.13 5	1.640	181.773
14	0.495	2.44 5	1.950	181.463
15	0.495	1.93 5	1.440	181.973
16	0.495	2.25 9	1.764	181.649
17	0.495	2.29 2	1.797	181.616
18	0.495	3.17 2	2.677	180.736
19	0.495	3.23 5	2.740	180.673
20	0.495	3.34 0	2.845	180.568
21	0.495	3.38 1	2.886	180.527
22	0.495	3.42 1	2.926	180.487
Bottom of Pin	0.495	2.41 0	1.915	181.498
Section Level line	0.495	0.47 5		181.973

Trench C		tbm185.40	b/site 1.490	inst
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		0		186.890
1	1.02 0	Pin (Section)		185.870
2	1.69 0	top		185.200
3	2.31 0	bott		184.580
4	1.50 5	top		185.385
5	2.29 0	bott		184.600
6	1.44 0			185.450
7	1.29 0	stn		185.600
8	1.50 0	top		185.390
9	2.14 0	bott		184.750
10	1.58 0	top		185.310
11	2.06 0	bott		184.830
12	1.30 8	stn		185.582

Trench D					
TBM	179.658	Staff at TBM	Reading	Diff	Height
	1	1.22	1.77	-0.55	179.108
	2	1.22	1.961	-0.741	178.917
	3	1.22	2.12	-0.9	178.758
	4	1.22	2.155	-0.935	178.723
bank	5	1.22	1.688	-0.468	179.19
	6	1.22	2.088	-0.868	178.79
bank	7	1.22	1.664	-0.444	179.214
bank	8	1.22	1.71	-0.49	179.168
	9	1.22	1.978	-0.758	178.9
	10	1.22	1.871	-0.651	179.007
	11	1.22	2.02	-0.8	178.858
	12	1.22	1.975	-0.755	178.903
bank	13	1.22	1.94	-0.72	178.938

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	14	1.22	2.13	-0.91	178.748
	15	1.22	2.298	-1.078	178.58
	16	1.22	2.296	-1.076	178.582
	17	1.22	2.124	-0.904	178.754
	18	1.22	2.2	-0.98	178.678
bank	19	1.22	2.105	-0.885	178.773
bank	20	1.22	2.09	-0.87	178.788
	21	1.22	2.3	-1.08	178.578
	22	1.22	2.14	-0.92	178.738
bank	23	1.22	1.822	-0.602	179.056
	24	1.22	2.048	-0.828	178.83

Trench E	B,site 0.760	TBM 189.118	OD	
1	0.760	0.410	189.468	
2	0.760	1.010	188.868	
3	0.760	0.750	189.128	
4	0.760	0.760	189.118	
5	0.760	1.110	188.768	
6	0.760	0.940	188.938	
7	0.760	0.680	189.198	
8	0.760	0.710	189.168	
9	0.760	0.520	189.358	
10	0.760	0.610	189.268	
11	0.760	0.780	189.098	
12	0.760	0.550	189.328	
13	0.760	0.720	189.158	
14	0.760	0.420	189.458	
15	0.760	0.420	189.458	
16	0.760	0.600	189.278	
17	0.760	0.710	189.168	
18	0.760	0.710	189.168	
19	0.760	1.030	188.848	in
20	0.760	0.760	189.118	out
21	0.760	1.010	188.868	in
22	0.760	1.000	188.878	out
23	0.760	1.130	188.748	in
24	0.760	1.120	188.758	in
25	0.760	0.990	188.888	
26	0.760	1.100	188.778	in
27	0.760	0.870	189.008	out
28	0.760	0.680	189.198	
29	0.760	0.590	189.308	
30	0.760	0.680	189.198	
31	0.760	0.450	189.428	out corner
32	0.760	0.690	189.188	in

33	0.760	0.480	189.398	out
34	0.760	0.920	188.958	
35	0.760	0.540	189.338	on stn

Trench E southwest extension			
Points	TBM	Staff	O.D
102	1.013	0.756	188.861
103	1.013	0.908	189.013
104	1.013	0.613	188.718
105	1.013	0.705	188.810
106	1.013	0.674	188.779
107	1.013	0.771	188.876
108	1.013	0.785	188.890
109	1.013	0.970	189.075
110	1.013	0.106	188.211

Appendix 2: Context Register (Greenmeadow Wood)

Trench 'A'

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION
(101)	Dark brown/black humic deposit. 7m x 1.8m x 0.05-0.10m. Uppermost deposit.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(102)	Soft light red-brown clayey silt 7m x 1.8m x 0.06-0.10m. Underlies (101)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
(103)	Reddish orangey gritty silt moderately compact 1.8m x 1.11m x 0.065m. underlies(101)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
(104)	Deposit of sub-rounded stones and crushed sandstone. 1.8m x 1.11m x 0.065m. underlies (103)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible surface</i>
(105)	Walling randomly coursed limestone quartz conglomerate blocks and large sandstone blocks with clay/earth rubble fill 1.8m x 1.07m.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Wall</i>
[106]	Linear cut. Aligned NE-SW. 1.8m x 1.07m x 0.15m. Break of slope eastern extremity of trench. (top) irregular, sides irregular, base not clearly defined. Filled by (104).

<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Apparent evidence of wall cut.</i>
(107)	Brownish red gritty marl finely crushed sandstone in a red clayey matrix)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural Deposit</i>
(108)	Sandstone and limestone quartz conglomerate blocks average measurements 0.25m x 0.4m x 0.2m placed upon and in (102).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible revetment.</i>

Trench 'B'

Context	Description
(201)	Soft Dark brown/ black humic 5.2m x 3.4m x 0.12m Overlies (202)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(202)	Soft reddish brown sandy silt, frequent small stone and roots. Underlies (201), overlies (203)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(203)	Sandstones and pebbles, placed and compacted 5.2m x 1 m. underlies 202
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Deposit</i>
(204)	Crudely constructed dry stone wall of undressed quartz conglomerate and sandstone 1 m thick 1 m high Outer facing only, 0.7m x 0.5m x 0.3m
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Structure / Wall</i>
(205)	Moderately sized stones comprised of sandstone and limestone quartz conglomerate aligned W-E 2.5m x 1.2m
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Collapsed structure /retaining wall</i>
(206)	Large undressed blocks of quartz conglomerate and sandstone, average size 0.5m x 0.45m x 0.3m
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Remains of wall</i>
(207)	Bright red clayey gritty marl. Underlies 204, 205 and 206
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural</i>

Trench 'C'

Context	Description
(301)	Soft dark blackish-brown sandy silt 2.3m x 1m x 0.14m Overlies (302)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(302)	Soft blackish brown sandy silt 1.9m x 1m x 0.11m. Underlies (301).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(303)	Soft yellowish brown sandy clay 2.3m x 1m x 0.35 m Underlies (301)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>subsoil</i>
(304)	Soft yellowish brown sandy clay , Underlies (302)Overlies (310)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>subsoil</i>
(305)	Deposit of mixed clays and soils yellowish brown 1.9m x 1m x 0.43m. Underlies (302) and abuts (304)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Subsoil mixed</i>
(306)	Soft mid red/ pinkish brown gritty clay 1.78m x 1m x 0.38m Underlies (303)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural</i>
[307]	Sandstone and limestone quartz conglomerate blocks measuring (average) 0.6m x 0.3m x 0.4m. Cuts (303) & (304) Fills [308] & [309]
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>wall</i>
[308]	Cuts (303) south side of wall

<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut</i>
[309]	Cuts (304) north side of wall
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut</i>
(310)	Soft yellowish brown sandy clay. Identical to (303)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>subsoil</i>
(311)	Soft mid red /pinkish brown gritty clay consistent with (306)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural marls</i>
(312)	Blocks of sandstone ranging 0.2m x 0.2 m to 0.5m x 0.3m x 0.22m
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible surface</i>

Trench 'D'

Context	Description
(401)	Soft humic blackish-brown sandy silt 3.68m x 3.65m x 0.07m Overlies (402)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(402)	Soft yellowish brown sandy clay disturbed by roots 3.68 x 2.4 x 0.3m Underlies (401)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
(403)	Soft silty orangey brown deposit 3.56 x 1.2 x 0.04m Underlies (401)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Subsoil</i>
(404)	Cobbled surface consisting of sub rounded crushed stone compacted. Underlies (403) Overlies (406)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Probable path</i>
(405)	Sandstone blocks ranging in size from 0.23m x 0.2m x 0.05m to 0.5m x 0.34m x 130m
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible dry stone wall</i>
(406)	Soft mid red pinkish brown gritty clay. Underlies (402) (404).
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural marl</i>

Trench 'E'

Context	Description
(501)	Soft dark brown slightly sandy silt and humic material containing frequent roots and root biomass measuring up to 0.35m in thickness, Overlies the excavated area.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Topsoil</i>
(502)	Soft mid grey yellowish sandy clay containing some root matter and light charcoal flecking, largely contained within a sub-circular area measuring 1.8m x 1.5m. Underlies (501)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>deposit</i>
(503)	Clean fine yellow sand sub-circular in plan with an approximate diameter of 0.21m x 0.04m thick. Underlies (501)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>deposit</i>
(504)	clean gritty yellowish brown sand sub-rectangular in plan with an approximately diameter of 0.21m x 0.04m thick Underlies (501)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>deposit</i>
(505)	Large blocks of limestone quartz conglomerate and large to medium blocks of sandstone forming a slightly irregular structure ovoid in shape and orientated E-W. Measuring approximately 3m x 2m.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Crudely constructed Cist</i>

[506]	Cut seen as 3 sides of an irregular rectangle, general orientation N-S and measuring 0.8m x 0.64m x 0.13m. Break of slope (top) sharp irregular, side's irregular convex, base irregular uneven. Filled by (507)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Cut</i>
(507)	Orangey brown sandy clay with some soil mixing also containing mixed sandstone, some degraded, and pebbles, the Fill of [506] Underlies (502) Overlies (509)
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Deposit fill of ditch [506]</i>
(508)	A bright yellowish orange sandy clay containing a bright 'golden yellow' degraded sandstone averaging 0.07m in depth.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Possible deposit</i>
(509)	Soft mid red /pinkish brown gritty clay.
<i>INTERPRETATION</i>	<i>Natural marl</i>