

CPAT Report No. 1301

Hindwell Cursus, Radnorshire:

FIELDWALKING SURVEY AT THE NORTH-EAST TERMINAL, 2014



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



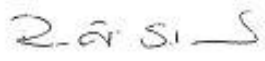


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CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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cover: Fieldwalking over the area of the cursus terminal; the hill to the left in the middle ground is the location of the Walton causewayed enclosure. Photo CPAT 3905-0010

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The area of the Walton Basin encapsulates the broader archaeology of the Welsh borderland and is known to contain evidence for multiperiod activity from the early post-glacial period onwards. Recent studies have focused on the complex of prehistoric monuments around Hindwell and Walton, most of which date from the Neolithic. These include some of the largest sites of their type in Britain, such as the Hindwell cursus and the Hindwell palisaded enclosure. The importance of the area as a base for Roman military campaigns is also becoming more apparent and the strategic significance of the routeway which passes through the basin into mid Wales remained influential well into the medieval period.

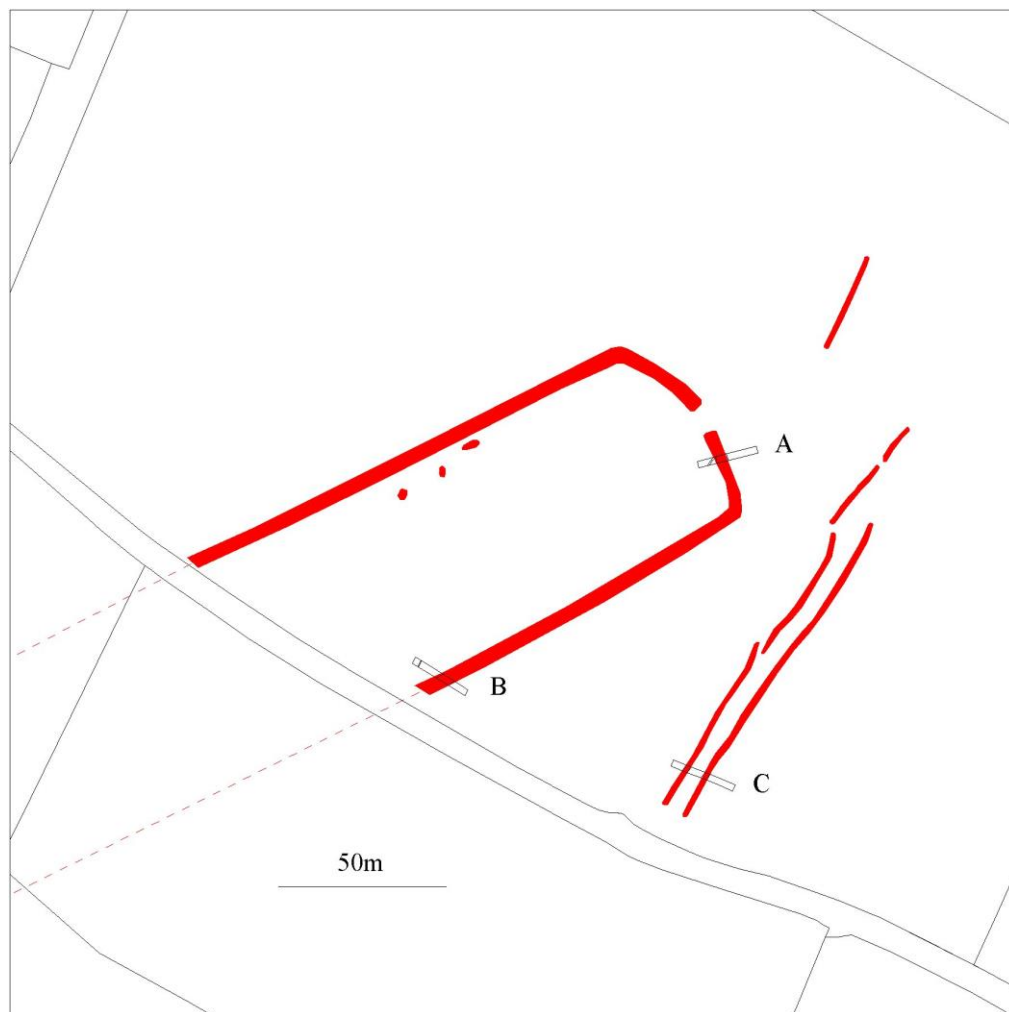


Fig. 1: The Walton Basin viewed from the east. Photo CPAT 04-c-0195

- 1.2 The dawning realisation that the archaeology of the Walton Basin is under varying degrees of threat from continued ploughing in this highly productive agricultural area, as well as from piecemeal development, led to the initiation of a new project which was initially approved for funding in 2012-13. This was designed to address a number of pressing management issues relating to agricultural usage and development affecting the important multiperiod archaeological resource within the Walton Basin. The project developed a methodology for assessing the vulnerability and level of threat from agriculture to both upstanding and buried archaeology, based upon COSMIC 2, which has become known as *Archaeological Conservation in Rural Environments*, or ACRE (Jones 2014). This is the first practical agri-environment-related archaeological assessment methodology to be developed in Wales and has the potential to be of significant value across the country as a whole as a means of predicting the level of agricultural threat.
- 1.3 The complex of Neolithic monuments on the eastern side of the basin is one which is virtually unparalleled in any area of comparable size elsewhere in the British Isles. On

the basis of current evidence the earliest monument appears to be the Hindwell cursus (PRN 33109), which on the basis of radiocarbon dates was constructed sometime after 3950-3520 BC and had gone out of use before 2870-2470 BC. It extends for about 4.6km, making it perhaps the second longest cursus in Britain, and comprises parallel ditches around 3.9m wide and 1.8m deep, set between 54m and 74m apart. The north-east terminal of the cursus was identified during aerial photographic reconnaissance carried out by RCAHMW in 2011 (Jones and Driver 2011, 181-4).

- 1.4 The Walton project continued in 2013-14, undertaking a number of small-scale excavations with local volunteers to collect data based on the ACRE project methodology and test its application under field conditions. One of the sites chosen as part of this assessment was the north-east terminal of the cursus (see Fig. 2; SO 2705 6183) which provided an opportunity to test the hypothesis that ploughsoils were likely to have accumulated towards the base of a slope, affording greater protection to buried archaeological deposits, as well as to confirm the position of the cursus ditch. The opportunity was also taken to investigate a second monument, known only from cropmark evidence, which had been postulated as a second, albeit much smaller cursus (PRN 122779). However, the results of the investigation suggested that this was more likely to be some form of trackway.



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Fig. 2: The 2013 excavation trenches in relation to the cursus terminal and presumed trackway

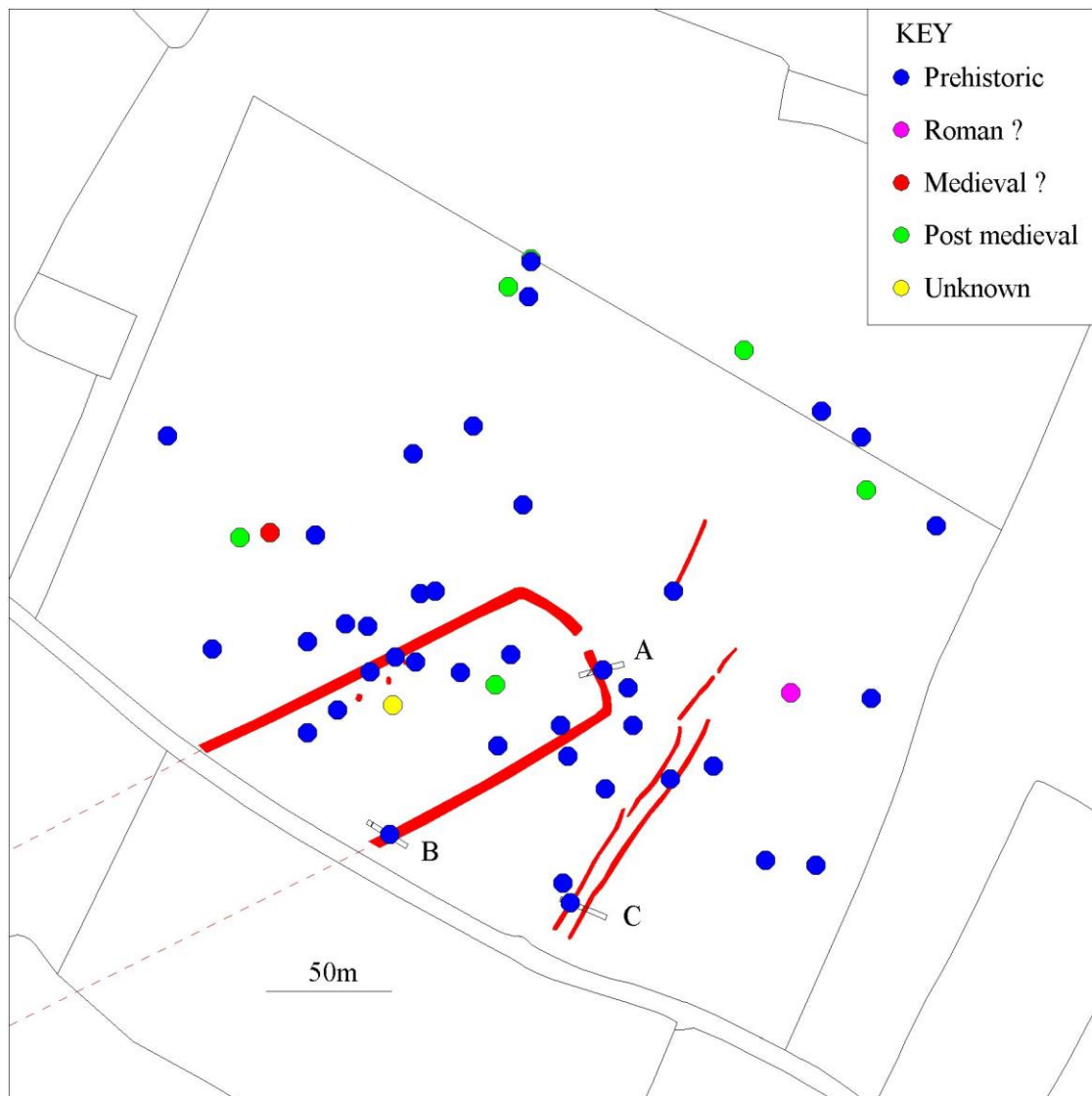
- 1.5 While the 2013 excavations were in progress, the field from which the cereal crop had recently been removed was examined for artefact scatters. Complete coverage was not possible at the time, but some transect walking was carried out, albeit with a wide spacing. Other material was recovered piecemeal while walking to, from and between the trenches. The finds recovered were located by the use of handheld GPS equipment.
- 1.6 The amount of lithic material gathered in 2013 suggested that the field merited further investigation in a more structured manner, to see if any patterning could be recognised in its deposition. This work was carried out on 26 September 2014 by two CPAT staff with the help of a group of volunteers from the local area, immediately following the ploughing and reseeded of the field. Modern and post-medieval material was deliberately not collected.



Fig. 3: Fieldwalking in progress over the cursus terminal. Photo CPAT 3905-0008

2 THE 2013 FIELDWALKING

- 2.1 As stated above, material was collected in an *ad hoc* manner in 2013, so care needs to be taken in assessing the distribution of finds, owing to the likelihood of material being recovered in the vicinity of the trenches and while walking to them, and thus distorting the overall pattern. Bearing this in mind, Fig. 4 shows some clustering of prehistoric material around the known cursus, with lesser amounts towards the edges of the field. A total of 49 find numbers were apportioned, although one of these comprised five separate items found at the same location, and there were also a small number of finds of possible Roman and later date. A detailed assessment of the 2013 and 2014 lithic finds is given in the next section.



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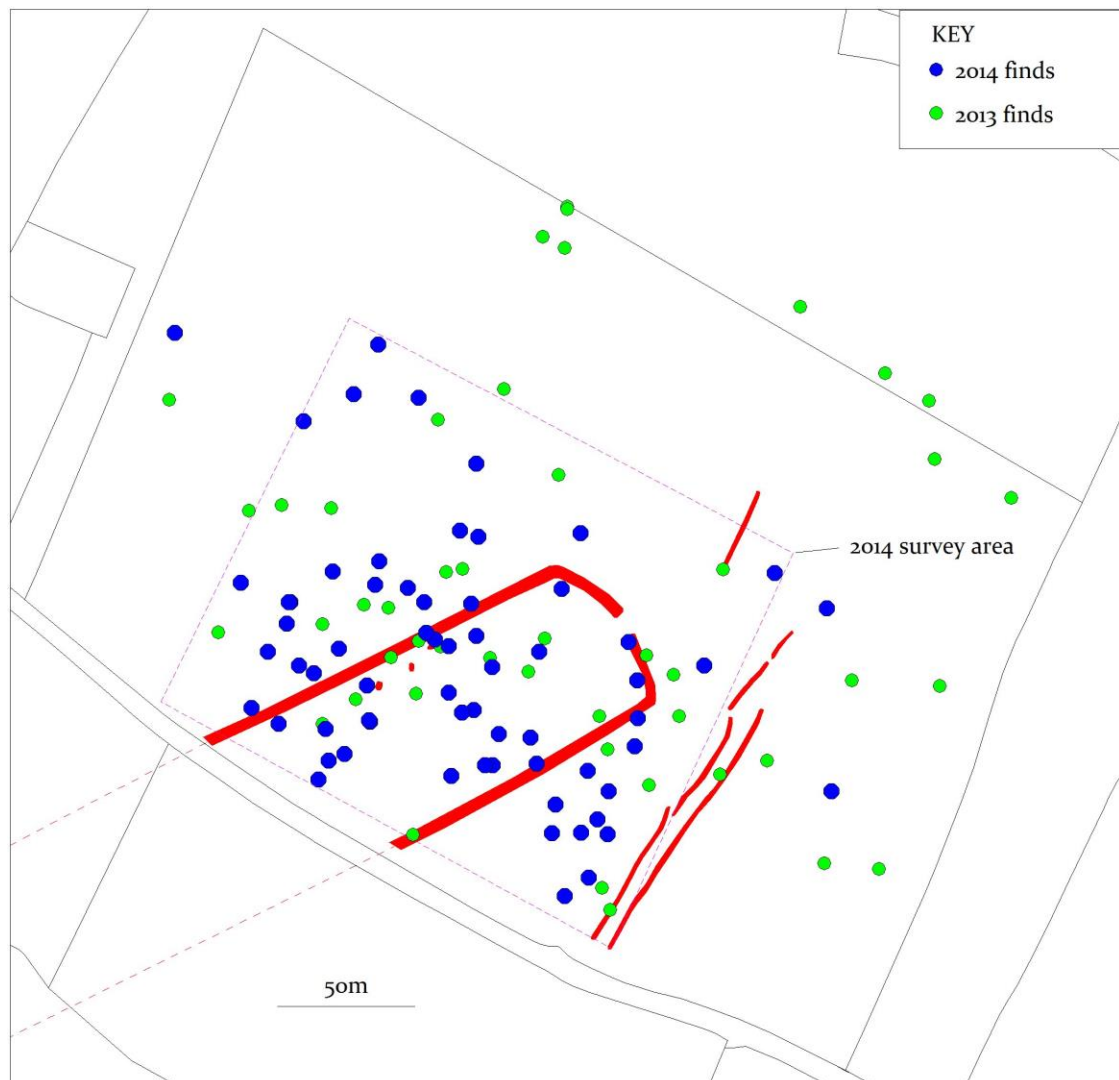
Fig. 4: Distribution of all finds recovered from the field in 2013, plotted by period

3 THE 2014 FIELDWALKING

- 3.1 The weather was relatively favourable, with generally overcast conditions and good distant visibility. Access to the field was only possible for a short period after the crop had been planted and the ground was relatively dry, so the soil condition was less favourable than would have been the case had there been time for it to be exposed to rain and weathering.
- 3.2 The survey area was examined in a structured way, which comprised the marking out of 20m-square grids over the area occupied by the cursus and a surrounding buffer zone; this resulted in the detailed examination of an area measuring about 180m north-west/south-east by 160m north-east/south-west (see Fig. 5). Sufficient personnel were

available to allow each grid to be walked in one direction, with each person covering a strip just over 2m wide. Three additional finds were recovered from outside the main survey area, and while these are included on Fig. 5 they should be disregarded when attempting to assess the distribution.

- 3.3 Each find was placed in an individual bag marked with the project name, a unique identifying number and its location, as determined by handheld GPS equipment. Find numbers in 2014 started at 50, to allow the data to be combined with that produced in 2013, and an additional 66 finds were recovered, of which 63 were lithics and three were ceramic finds of Roman or medieval date. The material was subsequently cleaned and the lithics were sent for examination by a specialist; one find was rejected at that stage as being of natural origin. The results from both years were then plotted to provide a plan of the total distribution (Fig. 5) and the lithics were thematically mapped against various criteria to see if any significant information could be identified (see Fig. 6).



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Fig. 5: Overall distribution of all finds recovered from the field in 2013 and 2014

- 3.4 Spatial analysis of the finds within the 2014 survey area was carried out, the selection of this area for analysis reflecting the more systematic survey methods used in the collection process. The results showed a density of lithics within the cursus of one per 240m², while the figure for the remainder of the area was only one per 410m², or approximately half that of the interior. This seems to be too large a variation to be accidental.
- 3.5 The specialist report which forms the following section identifies a small number of tools, and these were mapped to see if any significant trends could be established. The distribution of the 11 identified tools of Neolithic or Bronze Age date shows that more than half were found within the cursus and all the remainder were within 20m (see Fig. 6).



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Fig. 6: Distribution of Neolithic and Bronze Age lithic tools recovered from the field in 2013 and 2014

4 WORKED FLINT FROM WALTON FIELDWALKING 2013 AND 2014 by PHILIPPA BRADLEY

4.1 *Introduction*

A small assemblage of worked flint and three pieces of grey chert was recovered from fieldwalking at Walton. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1, and is dominated by debitage. Diagnostic pieces of Mesolithic and Neolithic–Bronze Age have been recovered. The flint is fairly good quality, and ranges in colour from mid-brown to light grey. A few pieces have a smooth buff or white cortex. This raw material is probably derived from glacial drift deposits, perhaps from deposits in the northern Cotswolds or around Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan (eg, Charlesworth 1957, 77; Tyler 1976, 4). Better quality flint may have come from Berkshire Downs or Chilterns. Some plough damage was noted, although this was not extensive; 22 pieces have been burnt.

4.2 *Assemblage composition*

The assemblage is dominated by debitage (flakes, chips, cores and pieces of irregular waste). The majority of the flakes are relatively small and not particularly chronologically distinctive. Both soft and hard hammers have been used. Four cores were recovered, all of them flake cores, in varying states of reduction. The keeled and discoidal cores have been carefully and fairly extensively reduced, but the possible chert core has been fairly roughly worked. A small multi-platform flake core has also been extensively worked. A fragment from a flake core was also recovered. Three core rejuvenation flakes (tablet and face/edge types) indicate that platforms were rejuvenated when they became unworkable. Two irregularly worked pieces of flint and six small chips were also recovered. A truncated blade and four truncated flakes are probably of Mesolithic date.

Twelve retouched pieces were recovered (Table 1). However only two of these are typologically diagnostic: the microlith and ‘thumbnail’ scraper (find numbers 41 and 30). The microlith, although broken, is a small edge-blunted point, a type which occurs throughout the Mesolithic period (Pitts and Jacobi 1979). The ‘thumbnail’ scraper is neatly worked but is quite thick. An Early Bronze Age date is likely for this piece. Five other scrapers were recovered: a steeply retouched example made on a chert blank (find no. 64), an end scraper on a thin blank (find no. 102), a side scraper (find no. 106); and two broken scrapers (and one burnt); one of which may have been another ‘thumbnail’ type (find number 39). Both the end and side scrapers have been carefully worked on thin blanks and are probably Neolithic in date. The steeply retouched scraper may be either Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The remaining retouched pieces – a retouched flake, a piercer, a notched flake and a serrated blade (find numbers 38, 71, 19, and 45 respectively) are not chronologically diagnostic but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. In addition a piece of miscellaneous retouch (find no. 98) has been retouched, perhaps to form a point.

4.3 *Discussion*

This small assemblage contains diagnostic pieces dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age and adds to the growing body of evidence from the Walton Basin (e.g., Jones 2013; Bradley 1999; Gibson 1999). The microlith and truncated blade and flakes may indicate Mesolithic activity in the area. The size of the assemblage precludes detailed discussion but it can be seen that domestic activities were being undertaken including hide preparation, cutting and whittling, and knapping, no doubt associated with the numerous Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in the area.

Table 1: assemblage composition

Type	Number
Chip	6
Core/core fragments	5
Core rejuvenation flake	3
Flake	76
Irregular waste	2
Tools	12 (1 microlith, 6 scrapers including a 'thumbnail' type, 1 serrated blade, 1 piercer, 1 notched flake, 1 retouched flake, 1 miscellaneous retouch)
Truncated flakes and blade	5
Total	109

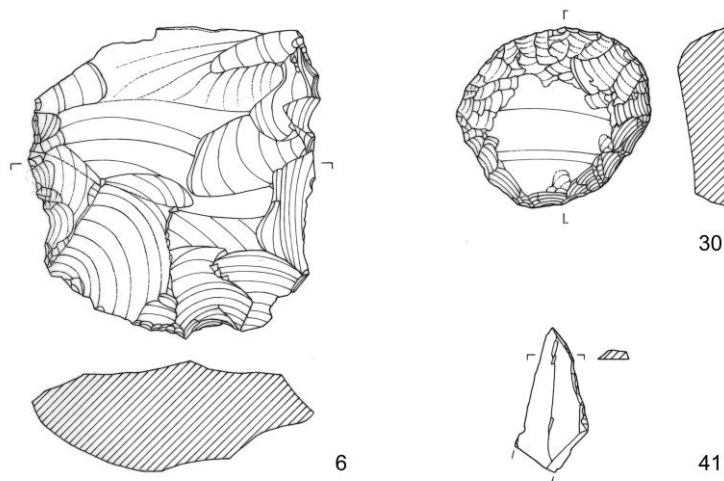


Fig. 7: Drawings of selected flint tools, see text above and Appendix 1 for identification
(Scale 1:2)

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The results from the fieldwalking have provided further evidence of prehistoric activity in the Walton Basin, dating from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age, adding to the work of previous fieldworkers in the locality.
- 5.2 It has been possible, through their geographical association with the north-east terminal of the Hindwell Cursus, to examine the spread of lithics in this locality in a more ordered manner than has been previously attempted. Spatial analysis of the

results shows that there was a markedly greater concentration of lithics within the cursus at this location than outside it, where the density is just over half that of the interior. We may speculate that this distribution is indicative of a greater level of activity coincident with the cursus terminal.

- 5.3 The distribution of lithic tools is perhaps even more indicative of the potential effect of the cursus, given that more than half of the lithic finds that are identifiably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date are found within its interior and all the remainder are within 20m. Overall, it is hard to dispel the feeling that the results are significant and show that the cursus has had an effect on the activity that led to the distribution of lithics in the field. The mechanisms which have given rise to the effect are, however, dependant on many factors, subsequent agricultural activity being one.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The writer would particularly like to thank the landowner, Mr E Davies and the tenant, Mr D Williams, for permission to carry out the work.
- 6.2 The writer would also like to thank his colleague, Menna Bell, for her assistance and local volunteers Ian Cole, Mark Davies, Gavin Hooson, Celia Jones, Barbara Joss, Elda Macias Vargas and Paul Wood, for their help with the fieldwalking. The flints were drawn by Brian Williams.

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APPENDIX 1

Project Archive

14 digital photographs, CPAT Film No 3905
Photographic catalogue

Fieldwalking finds

The assessments of the finds from 2013 and 2014 are provided in the following tables.

Table 2: Fieldwalking finds from 2013

Find No	NGR	Find type	Period	Description
1	SO2702461984	Pottery	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval, glazed on one side.
2	SO2714061924	Core tablet	Prehistoric	core tablet removing platform
3	SO2718661879	Chip	Prehistoric	Burnt chip
4	SO2690861874	Pottery	Post-medieval	Internally glazed early post-medieval base fragment
5	SO2710961948	Pottery	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval rim fragment, internally glazed
6	SO2702461983	Core	Prehistoric	Discoidal core, good quality dark brown flint
7	SO2708161853	Flake	Prehistoric	good quality dark brown flint, thin buff cortex, broken
8	SO2715861893	Pottery	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval, internally glazed
9	SO2716061811	CRF	Prehistoric	from a discoidal core, removes one face of core
10	SO2700161918	Flake	Prehistoric	burnt flake fragment
11	SO2702161887	Chert	Prehistoric	Grey chert, very rolled and battered but some possible flaking
12	SO2692061876	Tile	Medieval ?	Probable glazed tile fragment
13	SO2701561973	Pottery	Post-medieval	
14	SO2697761907	Irregular waste	Prehistoric	small fragment of irregular waste
15	SO2712861813	Pottery	Roman ?	Buff-coloured body sherd
16	SO2702361969	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt flake
17	SO2715661914	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt flake
18	SO2701661828	Irregular waste	Prehistoric	heavily burnt - possibly a core fragment
19	SO2693561797	Notched flake	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Broken flake with a small semi-circular notch, some later damage
20	SO2703761738	Flake	Prehistoric	small flake
21	SO2689761830	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken flake , good quality dark brown flint buff/white cortex
22	SO2705461775	Flake	Prehistoric	squat flake
23	SO2711861747	Core	Prehistoric	small multi-platform flake core, burnt

24	SO2694761806	Flake	Prehistoric	alternate flaking
25	SO2704061730	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake - broken, good quality brown flint smooth buff cortex
26	SO2693561833	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake - dark brown flint with large cherty inclusions
27	SO2701061816	Pottery	Post-medieval	Early post-medieval, glazed
28	SO2708061779	Pottery	Prehistoric	Two joining sherds, later prehistoric?
29	SO2703961788	Truncated blade	Prehistoric	Truncated blade, grey flint
30	SO2699661821	Thumbnail scraper	Early Bronze Age	small, steeply retouched 'thumbnail' scraper retouched around entire circumference, grey flint
31	SO2698061852	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake, grey flint
32	SO2696961808	Iron	Unknown	Iron object/point?
33	SO2697061827	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake, broken and worn
34	SO2698661853	Flake	Prehistoric	small flake, recent breaks, dark good quality flint
35	SO2701161792	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake, grey flint, recent breaks
36	SO2697861825	Possible scraper	Neolithic/Bronze Age?	Possible scraper - heavily burnt possible scraper, broken, shallow retouch
37	SO2709761784	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake, grey flint, good quality
38	SO2696861757	Retouched flake	Neolithic/Bronze Age	light brown flake fragment with steep, neat retouch along LHS
39	SO2705361822	Possible scraper	Prehistoric	?broken scraper, quite thick but neat retouch, possibly a 'thumbnail' type; good quality brown flint
40	SO2693861875	Flake	Prehistoric	broken flake, dark brown good quality flint
41	SO2687961914	Microlith	Mesolithic	Microlith - small edge blunted point, broken and damaged
42	SO2713861745	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt flake
43	SO2703661800	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt flake
44	SO2706361815	Flake	Prehistoric	small hinge fractured flake, grey cherty flint
45	SO2706561800	Serrated blade	Neolithic/Bronze Age	broken blade, good quality brown flint, very worn serrated edges
46	SO2696061821	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake - broken and damaged edges, good quality brown flint
47	SO2695961839	Flake	Prehistoric	small flake, good quality brown flint, thin smooth cortex
48	SO2704061730	Core	Prehistoric	Tiny keeled core, heavily corticated
49	SO26956184	Flake	Prehistoric	4 flakes (1 heavily burnt, 3 good quality brown flint) and 1 chip

Table 3: Fieldwalking finds from 2014

Find No	NGR	Find type	Period	Description
50	SO2702961758	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, grey flint, lightly corticated
51	SO2699761782	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, grey flint, cherty inclusions
52	SO2697061915	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake fragment, dark brown-black flint
53	SO2688161938	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, light brown flint
54	SO2696661846	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake fragment, light brown flint
55	SO2710061852	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, light brown flint, cherty cortex
56	SO2698261778	Flake	Prehistoric	Chunky flake, dark brown flint with buff/white thin cortex, 1 large cherty inclusion
57	SO2703561763	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, light brown flint with large cherty inclusion
58	SO2701361783	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, dark brown flint
59	SO2693761784	Chip	Prehistoric	Possibly natural
60	SO2702261846	Natural	Prehistoric	discarded
61	SO2695161811	Flake	Prehistoric	Small light brown flake
62	SO2695661856	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken flake, brown flint, cherty inclusions
63	SO2704761827	Flake	Prehistoric	Irregular flake
64	SO2699161829	Scraper	Neolithic/Bronze Age	?light brown chert, end scraper, steep retouch, minimal retouch, Neo or BA
65	SO2701461823	Flake	Prehistoric	Small burnt flake
66	SO2692361841	Flake	Prehistoric	Possibly truncated
67	SO2698961840	Flake	Prehistoric	Good quality flint, mid- brown buff thin cortex
68	SO2699761818	Flake	Prehistoric	small broken flake
69	SO2695561934	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt
70	SO2692861906	Flake	Prehistoric	Possible piercer, broken
71	SO2691561823	Piercer	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Tablet, broken
72	SO2703261780	Core rejuvenation flake	Prehistoric	Tablet, broken
73	SO2698161808	Core fragment	Prehistoric	Smooth buff cortex, flake removals
74	SO2692661818	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken, cherty Inclusions
75	SO2697261841	Flake	Prehistoric	Small fragment, truncated
76	SO2702061768	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake fragment, burnt
77	SO2703961757	Flake	Prehistoric	Small non-cortical flake, mid-brown flint
78	SO2711961839	Flake	Prehistoric	Truncated flake, grey flint
79	SO2693461777	Chip	Prehistoric	Burnt

80	SO2692361841	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake, dark brown flint
81	SO2701961758	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken flake, brown flint, cherty inclusions
82	SO2703261742	Flake	Prehistoric	Heavily corticated, small squat flake
83	SO2699161891	Chip	Prehistoric	
84	SO2705061813	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken, irregular flake, dark brown flint
85	SO2707461818	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken and heavily burnt
86	SO2692361841	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken and heavily burnt
87	SO2698561867	Flake	Prehistoric	Burnt
88	SO2699261865	Pottery	Roman ?	No surface - origin uncertain
89	SO2695261798	Flake	Prehistoric	
90	SO2698161825	Flake	Prehistoric	Slightly irregular, mid-brown flint
91	SO2692261833	Flake	Prehistoric	Flake, very thin buff cortex
92	SO2693961852	Flake	Prehistoric	Irregular fragment
93	SO2694161824	Flake	Prehistoric	heavily burnt
94	SO2690961803	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken flake, mid-brown flint
95	SO2697661828	Flake	Prehistoric	Distal break, cherty inclusions
96	SO2690561848	Flake	Prehistoric	Distal flake fragment, mid-brown flint
97	SO2702961866	Pottery	Medieval?	
98	SO2703961773	Misc retouch	Prehistoric	Small bladelike flake with retouch possibly forming a point
99	SO2697361830	Flake	Prehistoric	Cherty flint
100	SO2704961789	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken and heavily burnt
101	SO2705061799	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken
102	SO2699061802	Scraper	Neolithic	End scraper, neat, non-cortical blank
103	SO2648661801	Flake	Prehistoric	Broken, buff smooth cortex
104	SO2693161815	Flake	Prehistoric	Small irregular broken piece
105	SO2695261798	Flake	Prehistoric	Heavily burnt fragment
106	SO2693661795	Scraper	Neolithic	Side scraper on small oval blank, thin buff cortex
107	SO2695461847	Flake	Prehistoric	Heavily burnt
108	SO2712161773	Flake	Prehistoric	Mid-brown flint
109	SO2699961793	Flake	Prehistoric	Small fragment, buff cortex
110	SO2699461782	Flake	Prehistoric	Truncated flake
111	SO2702361735	Flake	Prehistoric	Small flake
112	SO2691961797	Flake	Prehistoric	Cherty flint
113	SO2701161792	Flake	Prehistoric	Large thick flake, heavily burnt
114	SO2694661916	Pottery	Medieval?	
115	SO2694361786	Flake	Prehistoric	Grey chert