

LLANLLYR, CEREDIGION, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2014: INTERIM REPORT



Overhead photograph of the cobbled surfaces revealed just below the ground surface.

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw



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LLANLLYR, CEREDIGION, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2014: INTERIM REPORT

Gan / By

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SUMMARY

Llanllyr Abbey was a Cistercian nunnery founded in c.1180 by Rhys ap Gruffudd. The abbey was dissolved in 1535 and it is believed at least some of the abbey buildings were converted into a mansion house. There are now no surface remains of the abbey or mansion, but traces of the chapel/church, and a cemetery enclosure, were apparently visible in the late 19th century although at what exact location is not known. The site of the putative church/chapel (PRN 4786) is marked on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891. This location is now in a field of pasture, the southeast part of which has been built-up as made ground, and concreted over during the late 20th century, possibly concealing any below-ground remains of conventual buildings.

A site for the 16th century mansion building has been suggested by a 1768 estate map that shows formal gardens and parkland to the west of the chapel site. The same building is believed to be illustrated in the notes of Thomas Dineley in 1684, although it is not named. This dwelling was later demolished in c.1830 and a new house (the present house) built 200m to the SE. The park and garden associated with the present dwelling are registered

In 2014 a Cadw grant aided project jointly carried out by Dyfed Archaeological Trust and University of Wales Trinity Saint David attempted to locate and define the extent and character of the archaeological remains associated with the medieval nunnery and the post-dissolution mansion. It was anticipated that the results of this work would inform management plans and provide scheduling recommendations.

In May/June 2014, excavations examined with the help of volunteers what was considered to be the area of gardens and buildings shown on the 1768 estate map, in an area which is now largely scrubby woodland, and the pasture field where the church is reputed to have been located. It quickly became apparent that 20th century dumping over the pasture field was deeper and more extensive than had been anticipated, and that any archaeological remains associated with the nunnery and mansion, if they existed in this area, would lie below the bottom of the machine-dug trenches, which appears unlikely. However, within and on the edge of the scrubby woodland very extensive cobbled surfaces with evidence of robbed out walls were found closely corresponding to the gardens and buildings shown on the 1768 map.

It was not possible to fully investigate the exposed archaeology in the time available, but initial results indicate that the remains were of a formal 18th century garden and associated buildings. Hints of earlier occupation were evident in a number of pieces of medieval floor tile found in Trench 3a within what might have been a former building shown on the 1768 estate map. A series of shallow linear features in one of the trenches could possibly be graves associated with the nunnery, but it is also possible that they represent gardening features. Overall the 2014 work concentrated on exposing the top of the archaeology, and very little investigation of deeper, earlier features was possible in the time available. However, the excavations proved the good survival of archaeological deposits in this area and the indicated that further targeted excavation could provide dating evidence for past occupation at Llanllyr and might even demonstrate whether or not the buildings shown on the 1768 map are a re-use of earlier monastic structures.

INTRODUCTION

Llanllyr Abbey was a Cistercian nunnery founded in c.1180 by Rhys ap Gruffudd. It is rare; one of only two medieval nunneries in Wales, and may reflect a continuity in practice of female religious activity on the site. The abbey was dissolved in 1535 and it is believed at least some of the abbey buildings were converted into a mansion house. There are now no surface remains of the abbey or mansion, but traces of a chapel/church, and a cemetery enclosure, were apparently visible in the late 19th century. The site of a putative church/chapel is marked at SN 5426 5604 on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891 against, and on the south side of a stream that still runs SE-NW through a pasture field to the north of the modern farm buildings, and there are reports of a 'tower' standing here in the 19th century.

An alternative site might exist at NGR SN 5420 5605, which has been suggested as the site of the earliest, 16th century mansion building, as identified in the notes of Thomas Dineley in 1684. This dwelling was later demolished, in c.1830, and a new house (the present house) built 200m to the SE, at SN 5440 5594. In addition, a 1768 estate map shows formal gardens and parkland in the area of the 2014 excavation. The park and garden associated with the present dwelling are registered. The excavation lies just outside the registered park and garden.

Geophysical survey was undertaken in 2000, with very inconclusive results, but there were indications that buried features might be present but obscured by dumping.

In early 2014, a project design for grant-aid to undertake evaluation excavation was accepted by Cadw, due to the rarity of this type of site and the unknown nature of the buried archaeology. The aims of the evaluation were to locate and define the extent and character of the archaeological remains associated with the medieval nunnery and the post-dissolution mansion, thereby enabling management and scheduling recommendations to be better informed.

The work undertaken at Llanllyr in 2014 was a Dyfed Archaeological Trust/University of Wales Trinity St David partnership project. Staff from the two organisations supervised a team of 25 excavation volunteers.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Llanllyr is the name given to a house and its estate that are situated on low-lying ground in the Aeron valley, about half a kilometre south of Talsarn, Ceredigion. The current house was built in about 1830.

An estate map of 1768 (Figure 3) shows buildings, formal gardens and parkland to the northwest of the current house and it is believed that after this house was demolished; the stone was reused in the building of the mansion house in 1830.

The nunnery at Llanllyr dates back to 1180 when the Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd founded a nunnery here as a daughter house of the Cistercian monastery of Strata Florida. The location of the nunnery is not known and there are no visible remains above ground. It has been suggested that the buildings shown on the 1768 map are a re-use of earlier monastic buildings during the post-dissolution period but there is no documentary evidence to support this.

The site of a putative church/chapel (PRN 4786) is marked at SN 5426 5604 on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891 against, and on the south side of a stream that still runs SE-NW through a field of pasture, and there are reports of a 'tower' standing here in the 19th century.

Relating the 1768 estate map to its present-day position reveals that much of the proposed building and associated courtyards shown on the map are situated in scrubby woodland that lies to the west and southwest of the pasture field.

Modern farm buildings, other modern buildings and yards have been built over or close to the formal gardens shown on the 1768 map.

METHODOLOGY

A geophysical survey using a fluxgate magnetometer was undertaken within the pasture field (Figure 1) where the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891 shows the site of a chapel. The survey was undertaken by Dr Jemma Bezant of University Wales Trinity St David in April 2014.

Following the geophysical survey and with the aid of current mapping overlaid with the 1768 estate map, the position of a number of evaluation trenches were decided upon, in order to characterise any underlying archaeology in this area (Figures 2-3).

In late May 2015 a mechanical 360° excavator with a grading bucket removed the topsoil and underlying soils until archaeologically significant deposits or features were reached. Within the pasture field 6 trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 4-7) were excavated (Photos 1-2). In the scrubby area of woodland to the west of the pasture field the excavator had only to scrape back the overlying mud and low vegetation to reveal cobbled surfaces (Trench 3). The excavator was used to open 2 shallow trenches (trenches 3a & 3b) on the eastern edge of the cobbled surface.

Following machine excavation, the trenches were appropriately cleaned to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features needed to elucidate the character, distribution, extent, date and importance of the archaeological remains were undertaken.

All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual¹. Significant deposits were recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans were related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A photographic record was maintained using digital format.

All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples were retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived.

Volunteers excavated the site under the supervision of experienced Trust staff.

¹ Dyfed Archaeological Trust use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (*Figure 1*)

A geophysical survey using a fluxgate magnetometer was undertaken by Dr Jemma Bezant of within the pasture field where the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1891 shows the site of a chapel. The results are shown in Figure Unfortunately the results were inconclusive across the majority of the surveyed area but a number of linear negative features were visible in the northeast corner.

EXCAVATION RESULTS

The evaluation was undertaken from 26th May – 13th June 2014.

In the following descriptions the numbers in [] brackets refer to the unique numbers given to each archaeological context recorded during the 2014 excavation. Numbers given in () brackets are Project Record Numbers (PRN); individual numbers given to sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record.

Abbreviations: SF = Small Find, ES = Environmental Sample

Trench 1 (*Figures 2-3, Photos 5-7*)

The trench was positioned to identify the diagonal negative feature [1001] recorded during the geophysical survey.

Machine excavation removed approximately 0.30m of topsoil to its horizon with mid-brown silty clay. At this horizon the linear feature was visible as a c.3.6m wide band of dark brown silty clay fill traversing the trench in a northwest-southeast direction (Photo 5). Upon excavation the presumed ditch was found to be a sequence of 3 intercutting ditches. Ditch cut [1001] was recorded in section as a wide gentle sloping ditch with a flattish bottom, c.2.8m wide and 0.5 deep. Within its dark brown silty clay fill [1002] were 2 sherds of Dyfed Gravel Tempered pottery; dated to 13th/14th century (Dee Williams pers com.) Ditch [1001] cut a much earlier deeper straight sided, V-shaped ditch [1004] that narrows to a flattened point, c. 0.95m deep, the fills of which contained no finds (Photo 6). To the south and parallel with ditch [1001] was another narrower flattened U-shaped ditch [1007] that also cut ditch [1004]. The fill of ditch [1007] contained no finds. There was no relationship between ditches [1001] and [1007].

Trench 2 (*Figures 2-4, Photos 8-16*)

Figure 4 shows the east facing section of the northern half of Trench 2 and beneath it the relative plan. To the south of wall [2040] the trench was not planned in detail as this end of the trench never recovered from prolonged episodes of rain and acted as a sump for the rest of the trench for most of the excavation (Photos3-4).

Trench 2 was excavated by machine to a depth of approximately 0.60m down to the horizon with natural subsoil, either side of a clear raised deposit of stone rubble that was later found to cover wall [2040].

In section a sequence of deposits were identified:

below a thin layer of topsoil [2014] a layer of very dark brown silty clay [2045] containing post medieval pottery sherds was recorded. Beneath this was a clear layer

[2044] containing a high proportion, 70%, of small and medium stones. This layer was evident throughout the northern end of the trench (as can be seen in the section drawing) but did not lay above but rather butted up against the angled stone wall [2040] and slightly overlapped the edges of the pitched stone [2040]. It is possible that the pitched stone [2040] is evidence of a trackway; the same trackway as seen in Trench 4 [4004].

Beneath the trackway [2042] and rubble layer [2044] was brown/grey silty, sandy clay soil [2043]. This layer was very well mixed, nearly like a loam, and contained very few inclusions and varied in depth from c.0.30m at its southern end (where it meets wall [2040], Photo 12) to c.0.10m at the northern end of the trench. No finds were recovered from this layer. This layer lay directly above natural silty clay subsoil [2046].

Cut through this layer were a number of linear cuts (Figure 4). The edges of these cuts were very difficult to see in section because the fills were near identical to layer [2043] through which the features were cut, and this accounts for the great difficulty in identifying the edges of the features during machining. In section a number of the edges of these features could be traced and they appeared to be cut from the top of the layer directly below rubble layer [2044], more clearly seen at the northern end of Trench 2 in section (Photo 11). Some of the features were cut into the natural subsoil and after much trowelling this is when they became clearly visible (Photo 9). Excavation proved that the bottoms of the linear features just cut into the subsoil by a few centimetres (Photo 10). Between the linear cuts ridges of redeposited natural subsoil could be seen in section. On average the cuts were 0.40m wide. The majority of the cuts ran into the section and their full length could not be ascertained. However, one cut [2013] was exposed in full and was 0.90m long (Photo 10). No finds were recovered from the cuts. Phosphate sampling of a number of the fills was undertaken.

A sub-circular shallow cut [2006] appeared to cut a linear [2008] (Figure 4, Photo 15). Within the fill of the pit at the bottom was a deposit of what appeared to be lime mortar [2012] within which were the impressions of 2 cow hoof marks (Photo 16). The fill also contained animal bone and 2 fragments of human bone. The human bone has been reported on by Ros Coard (University of Trinity St Davids) and the report is included as Appendix I.

The right angled wall [2040] seen in the middle of the trench was 0.80m wide and constructed from local stone, with no evidence of any bonding material between the stones (Photo 14). It appeared to sit within layer [2043]. From within the stones of the wall a George II coin dated 1739 was discovered. There was no visible cut for the wall but in section there was evidence for a pit to the south of the wall (Photo 13).

Trench 3 (*Figures 2-3, Photos 17-21*)

The large opened area labelled Trench 3 in Figure 2 was located in a scrubby area of woodland to the west of the pasture field. The decision to investigate this area was based on evidence provided by the land owner, who had observed a hard stony layer or cobbled surface just under the ground surface. Overlying and fitting the 1768 estate map with available current mapping, suggested the cobbled areas might relate to what appears to be on the map the main NW- SE approach track or drive to a range of buildings (Figure 3).

In this area the excavator only had to scrape back the overlying mud and low vegetation to reveal well-preserved random laid cobbled surfaces, covering an area of maximum dimensions 24m x 16m. The surfaces appeared to be constructed from locally available angular pieces of mudstone/siltstone of medium and large size. Stones set on edge formed decorative linear bands (Photos 17-18) and on the eastern edge stones set on edge may be evidence of a shallow drain-like linear feature (Photos 19-20), running in a northeast- southwest direction

Many of the edges of the cobbled surface were clearly defined, suggesting that they could respect edges of former structures or buildings. Figure 2 clearly shows that the edges of the cobbled area respects the 1768 estate map and is aligned with the edge of the main track/drive (see Figure 3) as well as neatly filling the gap or pathway shown on the map between the building range and the square courtyard (Photo 21).

The cobbled surfaces were cleaned by hand and recorded photographically and in plan. Finds recovered during the hand cleaning comprised 19th and 20th century pottery sherds, metal fragments and some animal bone.

Trench 3a (Figures 2-3 & 5, Photos 22-23)

Trench 3a was opened to explore the possibility that evidence may have survived for buildings shown on the 1768 estate map, in this area. Approximately 0.20m of loose soil and burnt material (from the recent burning of pallets) was removed down to compacted silty clay deposits. After trowelling this area carefully what appeared to be a number of intercutting archaeological deposits were revealed (Figure 5), including a stone lined posthole [3011]. Linear deposit [3005] could indicate the location of a robbed out wall c.0.65m wide, with a large cornerstone [3014] at its western end. The deposit turns to the north at its eastern end. This cornerstone lined up with another in Trench 3b that might suggest a building running parallel with the northeast-southwest aligned edge of the cobbled courtyard. The number and range of archaeological features in this area indicate a complexity of occupation over time. The vast majority of finds recovered from this trench were post-medieval pottery sherds but in contrast were 3 pieces of very abraded green glazed floor tile. They have been identified as '*Plain type 8 found at Carmarthen Greyfriars and of definite medieval date (although frustratingly no date range was given in the Greyfriars report). They are thought to be of Normandy origin. Their distribution along the southern coastal waters of Britain would support a theory of importation. Identical tiles were recovered at the Augustinian Priory of Carmarthen*' (Dee Williams pers comm.).

Trench 3b (Figures 2-3, Photos 19 & 24)

Trench 3b was opened to explore the possibility that evidence may have survived for buildings shown on the 1768 estate map, in this area. This trench was never fully investigated due to a lack of time and resources, but there was evidence that the cobbled surface continued in a northeast-south-west direction, possibly forming part of the same trackway recorded in Trenches 2 and 4. A large stone boulder was also uncovered (Photo 19) that could be a cornerstone for a building running parallel with the northeast-southwest aligned edge of the cobbled courtyard.

Trench 4 (*Figures 2-3 & 6, Photos 25-27*)

The trench was positioned to locate a putative building shown on the 1768 estate map at this location.

Machine excavation removed a thin layer of topsoil [4001] to its horizon with a layer of disturbed stones within a silty clay matrix. Cleaning by hand revealed areas of intact cobbled surfaces forming part of a pathway [4003] and what could be part of trackway [4004] (Figure 6). The relationship between the two is unknown due to later disturbance. The pathway ran in a northwest-southeast direction and was constructed from medium and small rounded stones within a clay matrix (Photo 26). To the west of the pathway was a small area of deposited crushed blue/grey slate [4005]. The trackway ran in an eastnortheast-westsouthwest direction and was built from large and medium angular and rounded stones within a clay matrix (Photo 27). Evidence of a stone lined drain or gully running parallel with the trackway was visible on its south side [4006]. Lying against this gully on its south side were a number of very large stones [4007] with their faced sides fronting the gully. A small investigative sondage was excavated at the southern end of the trench to look at any underlying deposits but the cobbles of the pathway were found to be sitting within a deep very clean silty sandy clay with no inclusions. After removing c.30cm of this material the sondage was not excavated any deeper.

Trenches 5, 6 & 7 (*Figures 2-3*)

These 3 trenches were excavated to determine the depth and presence of archaeological deposits in this area; in particular to discover the location of the putative chapel site (PRN 4786).

Trench 5 was machine excavated to an approximate right angled east-west continuation of Trench 2, with a short northsouth extension. As the trench was excavated the depth of modern overburden increased markedly towards the east end of the trench. Once a depth of 1.3m was reached at the eastern end of the trench excavations ceased. It was decided to excavate no further as it would become unsafe and the trench was partially backfilled. Due to wet weather the trench was filled with some level of water for most of the period of fieldwork and was not excavated.

The machine excavation of Trenches 6 & 7 revealed the great depth of modern overburden in this area to the south and east of the culverted stream. Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of 0.80m but no identifiable archaeological deposits were identified before the depth reached was considered unsafe. This was the same case in Trench 7 excavated to a depth of 0.80m As with Trench 2 both trenches were filled with some level of water during the period of fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was directed by F Murphy of Dyfed Archaeological Trust and Dr J Bezant of University of Wales Trinity St David with support from H Wilson of Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Grateful thanks go to Dr Ros Coard for her report on the human bone, Dee Williams for her comments on the pottery and tile, and the numerous volunteers for their hard work during the excavation.

The Trust is indebted to the Gee family for allowing the excavation on their land.

The report was written by F Murphy and H Wilson.

FIGURES:

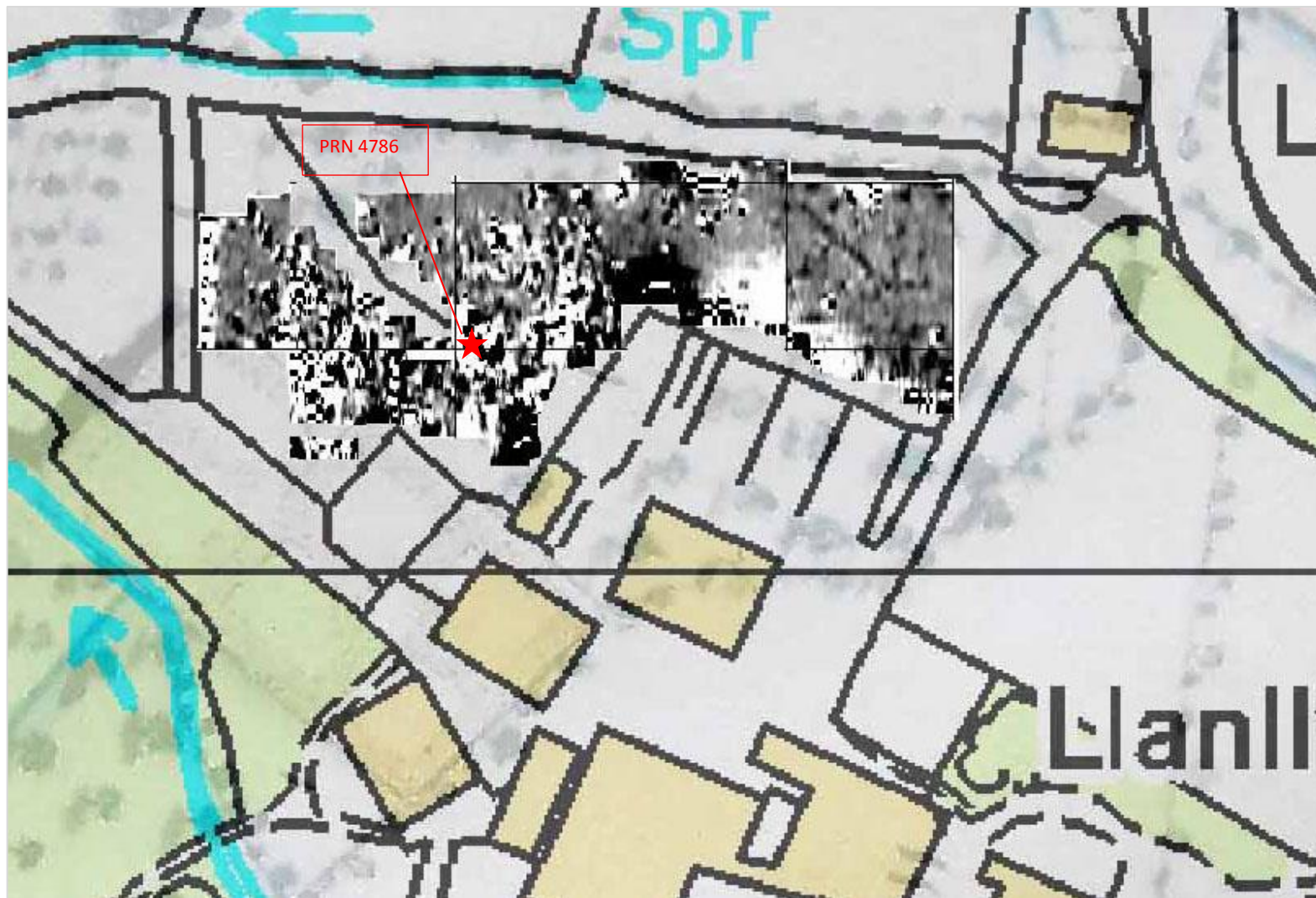


Figure 1: The results of the geophysical survey carried out in early 2014.

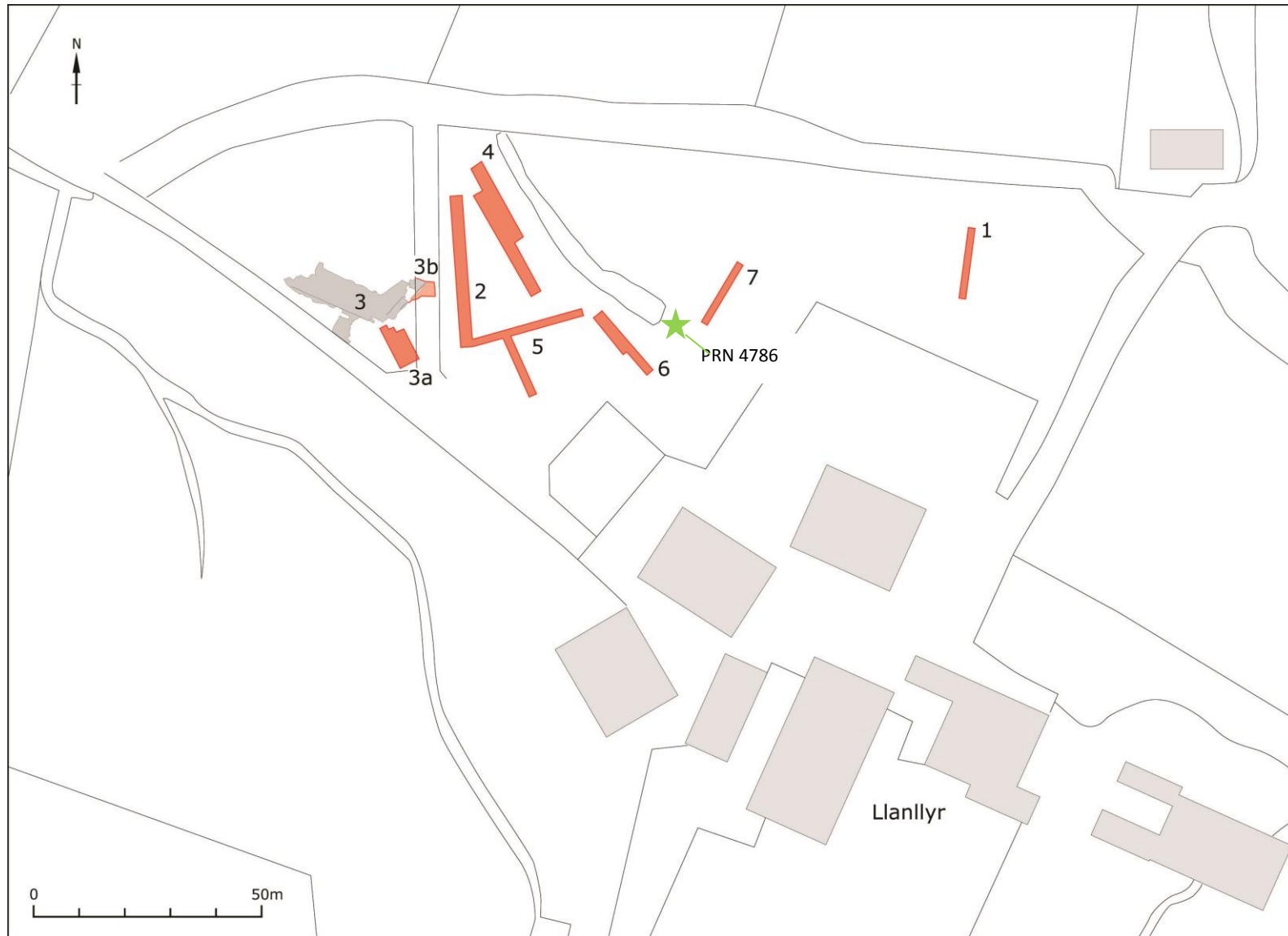


Figure 2: Trench location plan; including plan of extent of cobbled surface (Trench 3).



Figure 3: Trench location plan, including plan of extent of cobbled surface (Trench 3), overlying an extract of the 1768 estate map.

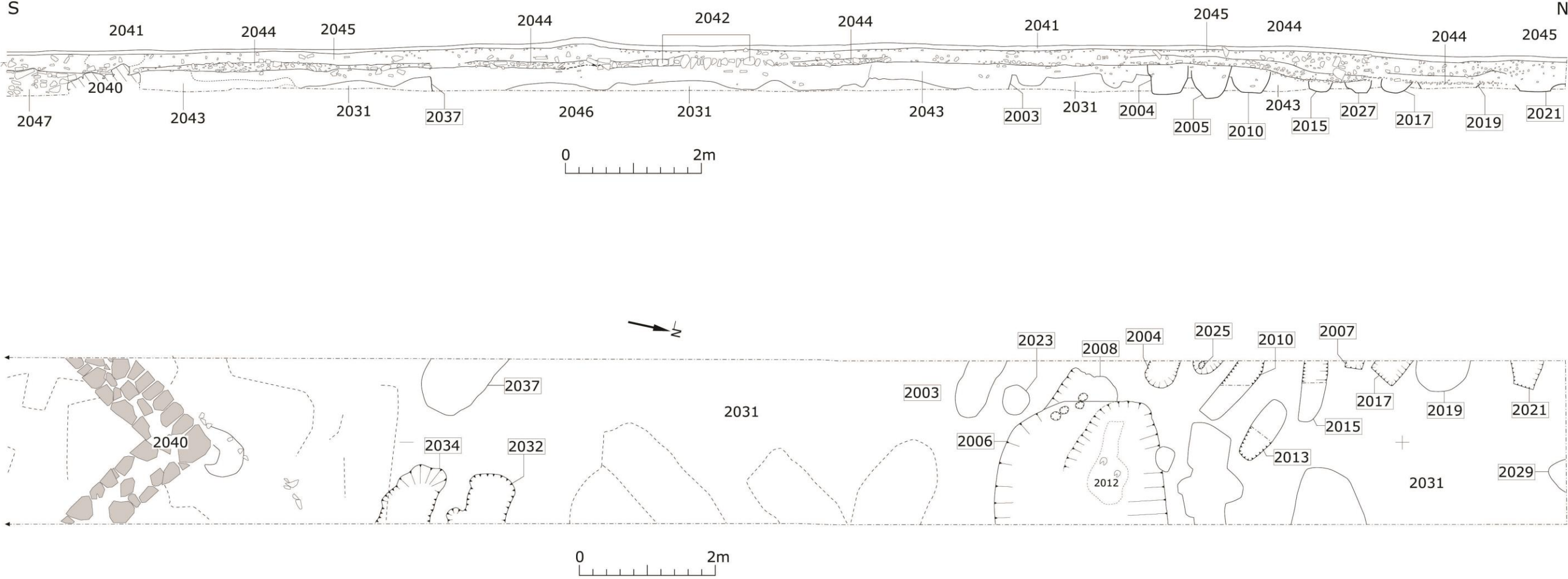


Figure 4: East facing section and plan of the northern end of Trench 2

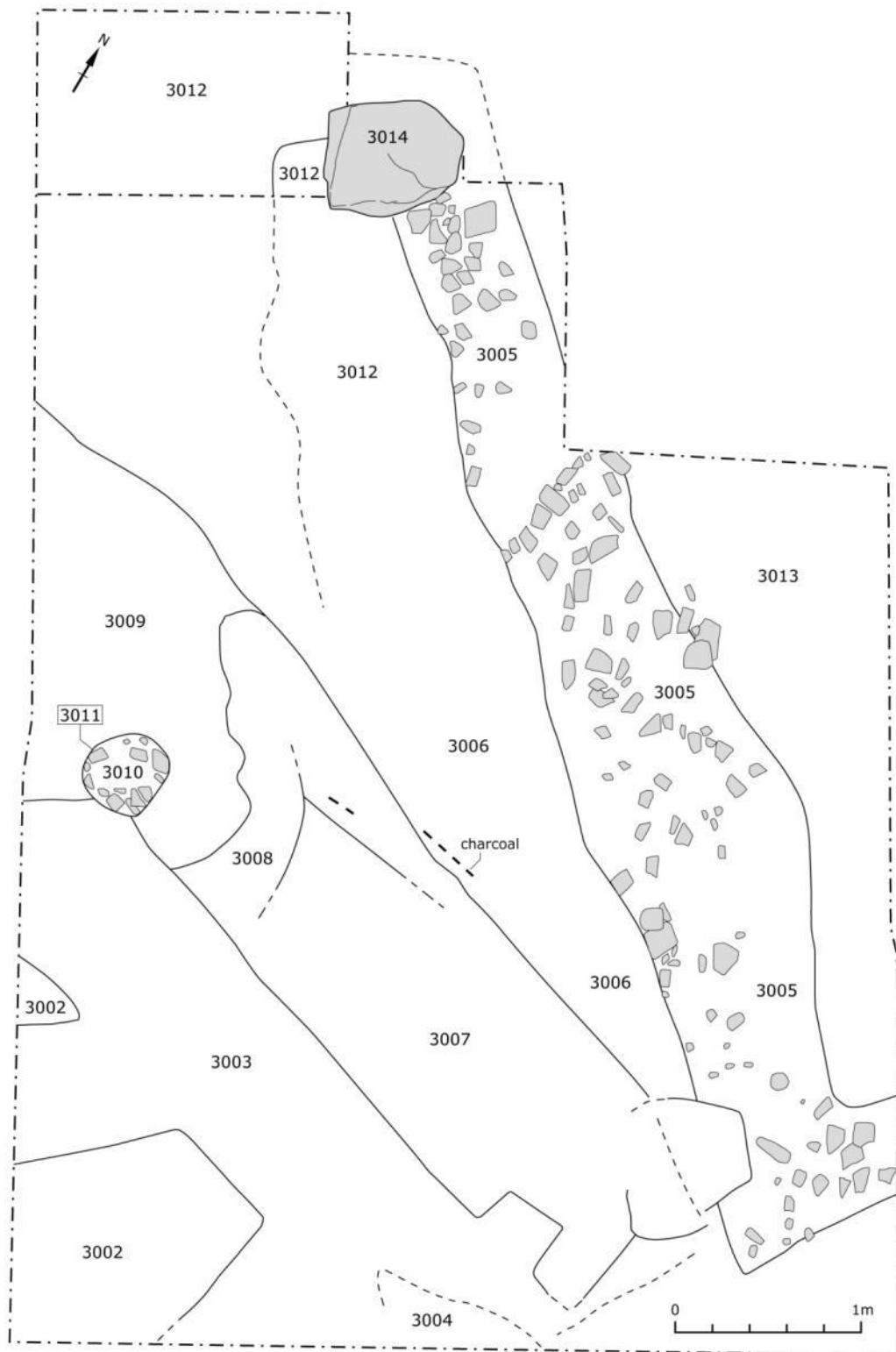


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3a.

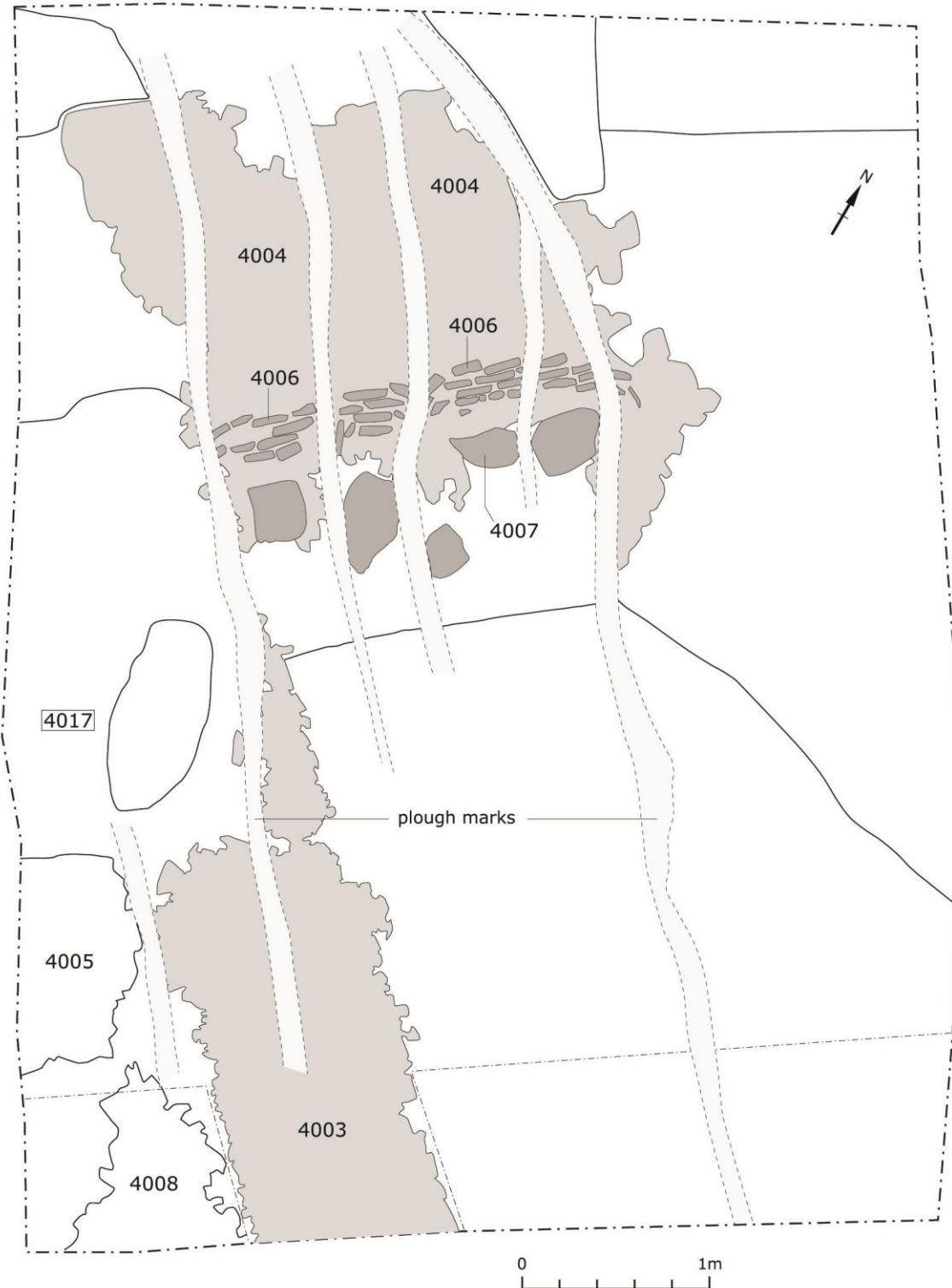


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 4.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



Photo 1: Machine excavation of trenches on first day.



Photo 2: East end of Trench 5 after having been partially backfilled, showing water filling trench.



Photo 3: Water filled trenches during the excavation.



Photo 4: Emptying the southern end of Trench 2 of water in the last week of the excavation.

Trench 1



Photo 5: The fill of ditch [1001] as it appeared after cleaning. Excavation proved there was actually a sequence of 3 intercutting ditches in this area.



Photo 6: West facing section of Trench 1 showing ditch [1004] – one of a sequence of 3 intercutting ditches. 1m scale



*Photo 7: Ditches [1001], [1004] & [1007] after excavation in Trench 1.
Facing south. 1m scale*

Trench 2



*Photo 8: Pre-excavation photograph of the north end of Trench 2.
Facing south. 1m scale*



*Photo 9: Pre-excavation photograph of the north end of Trench 2.
Facing west. 1m scale*



*Photo 10: Half-sectioned linear feature [2013].
Facing north. 0.5m scale*

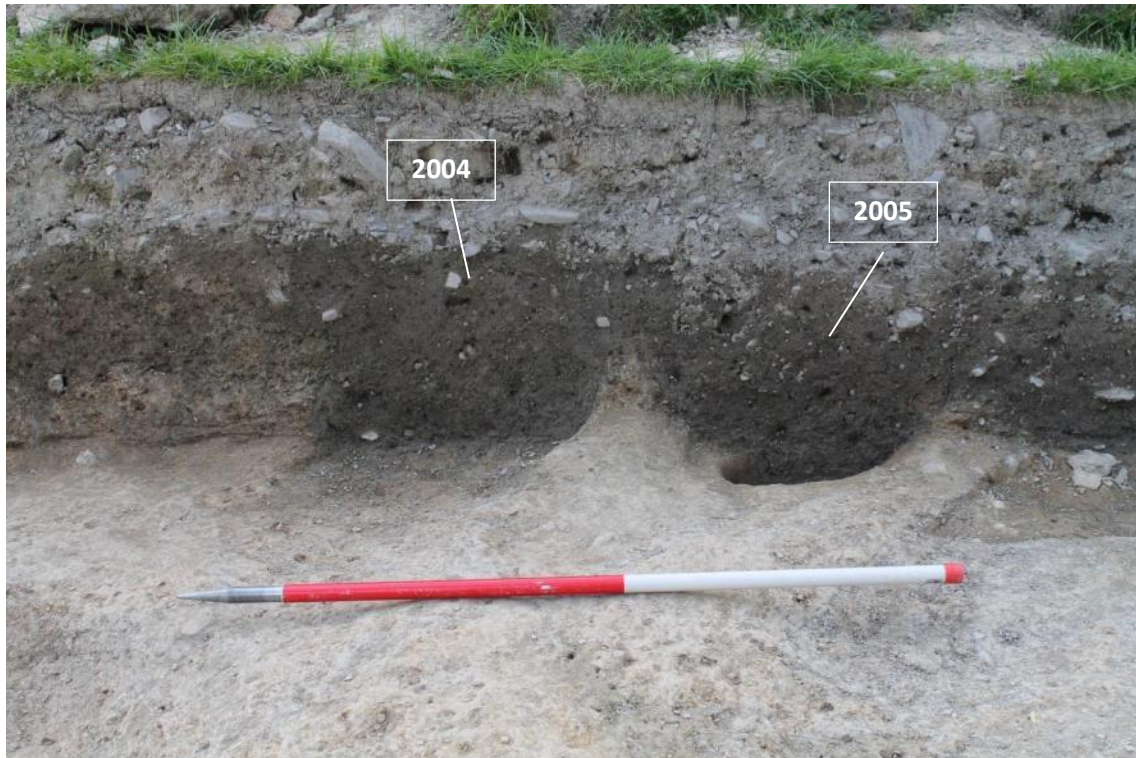


Photo 11: The east facing section of Trench 2 showing 2 of the linear features recorded at the end of the trench. Note how the features are cut from directly below rubble layer [2044]. 1m scale



Photo 12: The east facing section of Trench 2 showing the depth and consistency of layer [2043] to the north of stone wall [2040]. 1m scale



Photo 13: The east facing section of Trench 2 showing a possible pit [2047] to the south of stone wall [2040]. 1m scale



Photo 14: The right angled wall [2040]. Facing north. 1m scale



Photo 15: Excavating the shallow pit [2006] in Trench 2.



Photo 16: The lime mortar deposit [2012] at the bottom of shallow pit [2006], showing the cow hoof prints impressed into the deposit. 1m scale

Trench 3



Photo 17: Cleaning the cobbled surfaces in Trench 3.



Photo 18: Overhead photograph of the cobbled surfaces. 2 x 2m scales



Photo 19: Facing roughly south showing the detail of a possible drain running along the northeast-southwest aligned edge of the cobbled surface. Note the large corner stones that sit parallel to this edge. The stone in the foreground is in Trench 3a. 2m scale



Photo 20: Detail of the drain running along the northeast-southwest aligned edge of the cobbled surface and the decorative stone lines. Facing roughly south. 2m scale



Photo 21: Detail of the cobbled area that appears to accord with the gap or pathway shown on the 1768 estate map that lies between the building range and the square courtyard. Facing approx. northeast. 2 x 2m scale

Trench 3a



Photo 22: Photograph of Trench 3a after cleaning. The possible robbed out wall [3005] can be seen running roughly west-east from the large stone block [3014]. Facing approx. northwest. 2 x 1m scale



Photo 23: Photograph of Trench 3a after cleaning. The possible robbed out wall [3005] can be seen running roughly west-east from the large stone block [3014]. Facing approx. west. 2 x 1m scale

Trench 3b



Photo 24: Photograph of Trench 3b during an initial clean. Facing east.

Trench 4



Photo 25: Photograph of Trench 4 during cleaning. Facing approx. southeast.



Photo 26: Photograph of Trench 4 showing the remains of the cobbled pathway [4003] in the foreground and trackway [4004] in the background. Facing approximately northwest. 2 x 2m scales

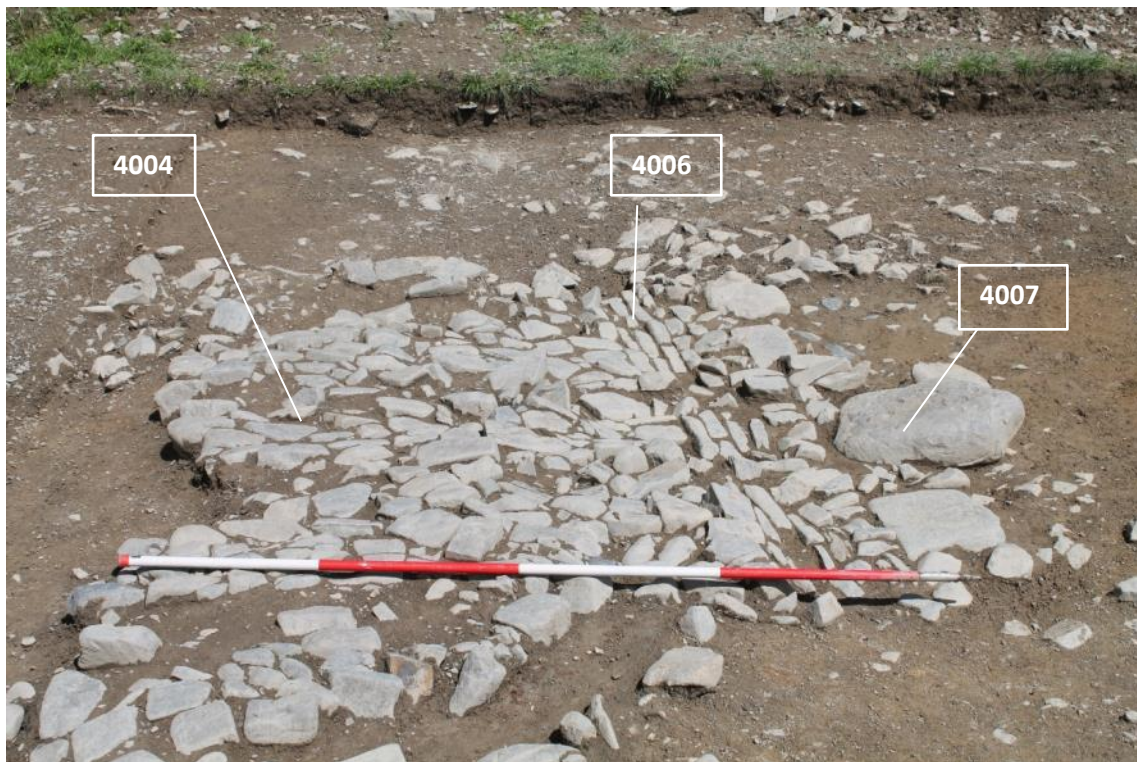


Photo 27: Photograph of Trench 4 showing the remains of the cobbled trackway [4004] and parallel drain or gully [4006]. On the south side of [4006] are a number of very large stones [4007] with their faced sides towards the drain. Facing approximately east. 2m scale

APPENDIX I

LLANLLYR HUMAN SKULL FRAGMENTS. LLYR14T2

Report prepared by Dr Ros Coard, School of Archaeology, History and Anthropology, UWTSD.

Two main fragments, both from the right side, a parietal fragment and right temporal fragment. Colour suggests that could be the same individual but they do not conjoin. Identification undertaken using standard human osteology text and keys as well as our (limited) comparative collection.

Right parietal fragment: internal surface (endocranial surface) has good definition showing meningeal grooves. External surface has poor definition showing a number of areas with recent but minor damage. This is most probably due to excavation/abrasion during the recovery process. Fragment is broken without any clear fusion area in terms of the sutures. Areas where ossification would or could take place are not surviving.

Weight = 9 gm

Dimensions = 4.9 cm x 5.3 cm

Right temporal fragment: Squama broken with most of the damage on the articulation with the parietal, mastoid present and complete but abraded, EAM (external acoustic meatus) present, zygomatic process present but broken, supra mastoid crest present and complete. All of the internal architecture, e.g. tympanic region is missing. All damage is 'old' looking, very few areas of exposed or abraded new bone showing except in the mastoid region.

Weight = 23 gm

Dimensions = 8.2 cm x 6.2 cm

Age: Not able to accurately assign a chronological age to the individual, other than to say all proportions are adult size. The surviving sutures on the temporal/parietal border are clearly defined where they survive. Sutures on the occipital margin survive in part but show no sign of fusion. Other suture areas are less clearly defined or just not present.

Sex: The surviving architecture of the temporal suggests female, the zygomatic process is gracile and the supra mastoid crest is not particularly well developed or prominent. The mastoid itself is broad and large but with the abraded area leaving it difficult to assess its length. Overall, it matches more closely female than male but this is not certain, as compared to the overall size of the temporal region the auditory canal, EAM, etc. the mastoid does look large. Although this portion of the skull is notorious for being asymmetric (and therefore not highly reliable) measurements of the mastoid triangle calculated individually (mm), see measurements below, and as area (mm²), also suggest it falling within the female range.

Conclusion: material represents a single adult female.

Recommendations: clearly dating the bone material would indicate if this was of medieval age or of more recent origin. Given the quantity of bone AMS would be the only option.

Abbreviations

Po= Porion.

Ma= Mastoidale.

As= Asterion

Calculation taken direct from bone

PO-MA = 28.43 Female
MA-AS = 48.73 Female
PO-AS = 44.65 Female
Mastoid width 20.43 mm

Calculation of area mm² after de Paiva and Segre (2003) taken from image of bone
606.125 mm²

References

Bass, W. M. 1987 *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and field Manual*. Special Publication No. 2. Missouri Archaeology Society: USA

de Paiva L.A. and Segre M. 2003 Sexing the human skull through the mastoid process. *Rev. Hosp. Clin. Fac. Med. Sao Paulo*. 58(1):15-20.



Photograph of temporal fragment LLYR14T2

LLANLLYR, CEREDIGION, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2014: INTERIM REPORT

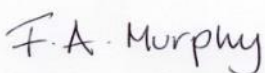
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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by F Murphy


Swydd / Position: Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 05/03/2015

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by K Murphy

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Director Dyfed Archaeological Trust

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 06/03/2015

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report



