

# EXCAVATION OF AN IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH DEFENDED ENCLOSURE AT TROEDYRHIW, VERWIG, CEREDIGION, 2005: INTERIM REPORT



THE UNIVERSITY *of York*



Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria  
Ar gyfer Cadw  
Prepared by Cambria Archaeology  
For Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments

**ARCHAEOLEG CAMBRIA ARCHAEOLOGY**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2005/125  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 55591

Hydref 2005  
October 2005

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# **EXCAVATION OF AN IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH DEFENDED ENCLOSURE AT TROEDYRHIW, VERWIG, CEREDIGION, 2005: INTERIM REPORT**

## **SUMMARY**

*Cambria Archaeology and the University of York undertook a geophysical survey in 2004 followed by excavation in 2005 on a rectangular crop-marked enclosure at Troedyrhiw near Cardigan. Excavation of the entrance area demonstrated the defensive character of the ditch surrounding the enclosure. The enclosure entrance was a simple gateway represented by two phases of two post-holes. No definite evidence for structures was found within the enclosure, although a sufficient number of gullies, post-holes and trenches were excavated to indicate that evidence for buildings is likely to survive elsewhere within the interior. An assemblage of over 200 sherds of Roman pottery indicated occupation in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Since the early 1980s a number of crop-marked enclosures of presumed later prehistoric or Romano-British date have been recognised through aerial photography in south Ceredigion (Fig. 1). Prior to these discoveries few later prehistoric settlements were known, and these were confined to a couple of substantial hillforts with upstanding earthwork defences such as Castell Nadolig to the southeast of Aberporth. Evidence for Romano-British settlement in south Ceredigion is absent. A series of dry summers, 1983-84, 1994-95 and 2003, and an increasing awareness by archaeologists that the terrain of south Ceredigion was conducive for crop-mark archaeology, has resulted in the recording of over 55 new enclosure sites, and the enhancement of knowledge of the few previously known settlements.

The late prehistoric settlement of southwest Wales is characterised by hillforts and smaller defended enclosures. Typically these consist of earthworks - defensive banks and ditches - enclosing an internal area that is oval or irregularly oval in shape. Rarely, some defended enclosures are rectangular. In the course of the discoveries in south Ceredigion it became increasingly clear that a high proportion of the crop-marked enclosures (32 out of 59) were rectangular.

The rectangular enclosures are remarkably similar indicating similar function and date. They are defined by crop-marked ditches, between about 3m - 5m wide, with only very occasional evidence for banks or other features. Only rarely are earthworks present. The enclosures usually approximate to a square, with dimensions between 40m - 50m by 45m - 55m. Most have an entrance through the ditch mid-way along one side. Although the ditches, and assumed accompanying banks, indicate a defensive function, rectangular enclosures are not located in defensive locations; most in south Ceredigion are sited on hill-slopes/valley sides, often just below a crest or summit, but locations towards the base of slopes are also known.

The area in which the crop-marked enclosures have been discovered comprises a roughly triangular dissected plateau, approximately 100 square kilometres, between 80m to 150m above sea level, and lying between Cardigan, Aberporth and Newcastle Emlyn. The settlement pattern comprises dispersed farms with a few hamlet/village clusters. Apart from on the steepest slopes almost all the land is parcelled into fields and intensively farmed. The western section of the area is exposed to the prevailing Atlantic winds. Improved pasture is the chief agricultural land-use, with an arable element producing mainly fodder crops.

During the summer of 2004 a geophysical and topographical survey was undertaken on eight of the rectangular enclosures in south Ceredigion, including

Troedyrhiw (Murphy, Mytum, Carver and Wilson 2004). The aim of this project was to evaluate the potential for buried archaeology on these sites with the objectives of: the assessment of the archaeological significance of the sites in both a regional and national context; the assessment of the vulnerability of the sites; the formulation of scheduling criteria, which may be appropriate regionally and nationally, and the formulation of future management strategies; the enhancement of the Historic Environment Record (formerly known as the Regional Sites and Monuments Record) and END.

This work confirmed that only rarely did any surface evidence for the rectangular enclosures exist, and where present it was very slight. Geophysics, however, demonstrated that important below ground archaeology is likely to survive in addition to the crop-marked ditches recorded on aerial photographs. In particular circular gullies, probably indicating the location of round-houses, hearths, post-holes and internal divisions of the enclosures were detected on some sites.

In the summer of 2005 grant-aid was obtained to sample excavate one of the enclosures subjected to geophysical survey the previous year. Troedyrhiw was selected for excavation on the basis that it was a good example of a rectangular cropmarked enclosure in south Ceredigion and one where the geophysical survey demonstrated that some below ground archaeology other than large ditches was likely to survive. Artefacts are not common on prehistoric sites in west Wales, and as entrance ditch terminals are one of the most likely receptors for cultural material a sampling strategy of these areas of the enclosures was decided on.

## **THE SITE**

Troedyrhiw enclosure is located towards the top of a gentle east-facing slope at 125m above sea level (Fig. 2). To the west the land rises very gently for c. 5m to a summit plateau. To the east the land falls 30m - 35m into the valley of a small stream. A strong ditched crop-marked rectangular enclosure, internally measuring 50m east to west and 45m north to south, 0.22 ha in area is visible on an aerial photograph (Photo. 1). A lane bisects it. The ditch is between 3.5m and 5m wide. An entrance lies slightly off-centre of the mid point on the eastern side. A rectangular annexe, 50m by 28m, marked defined by a 1m wide crop-marked ditch lies on the south side of the main enclosure. An entrance into this annexe is visible on its east side. The geophysical survey was undertaken with a Geoscan Fluxgate Gradiometer F36, with traverse intervals of 1m and sample intervals of 0.25m in thirty-eight 10m squares (Figs. 3 and 4). The magnetic background was stable save for sudden jumps caused by an iron water pipe. The survey plot clearly shows the ditches, banks and water pipe. There is little trace on a bank internal to the main enclosure ditch. There are faint traces of a possible circular ditch southwest of the entrance through the main enclosure, although this is cut through by the water pipe. Faint traces of internal features are visible in the annexe including possible hearths. A track/path can also be seen running through the entrance of the annexe.

## **THE EXCAVATION**

Troedyrhiw enclosure was under improved pasture, which had been last ploughed in the 1970s. Prior to this it was in an arable regime and subject to regular ploughing. Topsoil was thin, between about 0.20m and 0.30m, and lay directly on Ordovician shales of the Ashgill Series (British Geological Survey 1994). These shales were vertically pitched and hard, apart from a few pockets where they were shattered. Erosion has etched out some of the softer strata into hollows, and although not deep these were difficult to separate from archaeological features such as post-holes and pits. There were no superficial drift deposits over the shale.

Two areas (Trench 1 and Trench 2) were mechanically stripped of topsoil. Trench 1 was irregularly shaped, measured 25m north to south and 24m east to west, a total of 488 sq metres, and was located over the entrance to the main enclosure and part of the enclosure's interior immediately inside the entrance. It was designed to reveal the two ditch terminals of the entrance, the entrance area itself and a portion of enclosure's internal area. Trench 2 measured 6.25m x 6.25m and was positioned over the annexe entrance. Following initial cleaning with hoes and trowels it was found that the use of yard brushes in dry weather was the most effective method of achieving a good excavation surface on the hard bedrock. Once a clean surface had been achieved archaeological features such as pits, post-holes, ditches and gullies showed clearly following rain, but less well in dry weather.

### **Trench 1**

The two entrance ditch terminals were revealed in this trench (Fig. 5 and Photo. 7). A 6.9m length of the south terminal (9) and a 3.7m length of the north terminal (39) were uncovered, but owing to health and safety concerns the sections across the ditches were stepped and therefore only a short length of the terminals themselves were completely excavated. At 3.4m both ditches were of a similar width, and had similar sharp V-shape profiles. In both cases the east (outside the enclosure) face approached the vertical and the west face was less steep (Figs. 6 and 7, Photos. 3 and 4). The north ditch was slightly deeper at 2.6m compared with the south ditch's 3.4m. The gap between the terminals was 8.9m. Both ditches exhibited a broadly similar sequence of fills with lower deposits indicating initial rapid infill, represented by stony almost soil-free layers, middle deposits a mixture of soil and stones and upper deposits indicating slow accumulation of silts and soils. There was no evidence of recuts in either of the ditch fills.

A large assemblage (for west Wales) of Roman pottery came from the site, mostly from the upper fills of the two ditch terminals. Sieving all the silt/soil deposits from the ditches and the majority of other features ensured full recovery of all artefacts. A variety of pottery wares are represented in the assemblage: Black Burnished, Severn Valley, Malvernian and Samian, plus a single mortarium sherd and a possible amphorae sherd. The upper fill (2) of ditch 9 was particularly rich, with over 200 pottery sherds. The upper fill (8) of ditch 39 was less productive, relatively and absolutely, and not just because a shorter length of fill was removed. Sherds of Roman pottery were found at lower levels in the two ditches, with a single sherd close to the base of ditch 9 (layer 55). A Roman coin, probably AD 1<sup>st</sup> century was found in the upper fill of ditch 39.

There was no primary evidence in the form of basal deposits or buried soils for a bank running inside the inside edge of the ditch. However, the former presence of a bank can be inferred from secondary evidence such as the nature of the deposits in the ditch terminals, a zone of slightly less eroded bedrock compared with the rest of the enclosure's interior, and the location of pits, post-holes and gullies. Boulders in the middle deposits of both terminals (see 61 in the north ditch 39, Fig. 7 and Photo. 3) indicate that the ends of the bank may have been revetted in stone at the entrance. A gully (20) suggests that a timber palisade may have revetted the inner face of the bank on the south side of the enclosure. Sherds of Roman pottery were found in the fill (19) of gully 20.

The plan and character of post-holes, gullies and associated features suggest two phases of enclosure gateway, rather than a single-phase 'double' gateway. The first phase is represented by two elliptical post-holes (19 & 25). They are similar in size and character and both seem to have taken two posts each. Several small sherds of Black Burnished Ware were found in the fill (17) of post-hole 25. Post-

packing stones show that the gate would have been approximately 2.6m wide. A short length of shallow gully leads from each post-hole. Their function is uncertain, but they may have held palisades tying the entrance posts into the bank. A hollow-way (63) up to 0.2m deep and represented by a band of worn, smooth bedrock runs between the ditch terminals and the post-holes (19 & 25) and into the interior of the enclosure, where it fades. A length of gully (46) may have taken a palisade, separating the hollow-way from the north ditch terminal (39).

The second phase of entrance post-holes (36 & 38) lies 4.3m to the west of the first phase. Post-hole 38 cut through the worn hollow-way (63). The post-pits of these post-holes are rectangular, vertically sided and flat-bottomed. No clear indications of posts were detectable, but pit dimensions indicate a gate width of c. 2.4m - 2.6m. A gully (20) ran from the south post-pit and is interpreted as a rear revetment to the bank (see above). Slighter traces of a similar gully running from the north post-hole were detected: this may have performed a similar function. A sherd of Severn Valley Ware was found in the fill (37) of post-hole 38.

Within the centre of the excavated area two areas showed as clear features on initial cleaning and were considered possible pits. Excavation demonstrated that they were shallow worn hollows (21 & 72) up to a maximum of just 0.2m deep. A sherd of Severn Valley Ware and a mortarium sherd were found in these hollows.

Excavation of a series of shallow gullies (40, 42, 44, 60, 92, 100 - see Photo. 5) in the northeast corner of the trench failed to reveal definite structural evidence within them. It seems likely that most of these are drains leading from structures lying to the north. However, gully 44 defines part of a roughly rectangular area, and could have been a drain around a building for which the only structural evidence is two elongated post-holes (71 & 77).

No clear structures were identified within the enclosure's interior. However, a short curving section of gully (80), which accommodated at least one post, and three post-holes (65, 67, 69) towards the northwest corner of the trench could be interpreted as the remains of a small building. A similar interpretation is possible for a group of post-holes (49, 53, 75, 79, 88, 98) towards the southwest corner of the site, and for a group of shallow pits close to the entrance (102, 104, 106, 112, 114). This latter group might have lain beneath the bank, if the interpretation of gully 20 as a revetment to the bank is correct.

Trench 118 ran east - west across the trench and held the modern (redundant) iron water pipe detected in the geophysical survey. The date and function of the wide and shallow trench 12 is not known. It could be contemporary with the use of the enclosure, perhaps an internal division, or it could be later, perhaps laid out at the same time as the extant field system.

## **Trench 2**

Located over the entrance to the annexe, Trench 2 (Fig. 8, Photo. 6) revealed simple archaeological remains. The two ditch terminals were each c. 1.5m wide with an open V-shaped profile. The northern ditch (04) was the deeper at 0.80m compared with the south's 0.6m. The fills indicate a steady silting. The gap between the terminals was 2.9m. There was no trace of a flanking bank. A shallow post-hole (82) lay in the gap between the terminals, with a possible second post-hole (84) against the northern edge of the trench. A shallow gully (86) may have taken a timber palisade or fence.

## **TROEDYRHIW: PLANT MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT**

### **By Astrid Caseldine**

Charcoal and flot samples were received from Troedyrhiw. The samples were from a range of features including ditches, post-holes, post-pits, hollows and gullies. The assessment concentrated on the plant macrofossil rather than the charcoal samples. Sixteen samples were selected and sorted for charred plant remains. All of the samples, apart from three, contained some charred remains other than wood charcoal. The remains included grains of wheat, barley and oats as well as indeterminate cereal. Wheat chaff, mainly glume bases, and occasional weed seeds were also present. Roman pottery from the site indicates that the site was occupied during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and the preliminary results suggest that the evidence from Troedyrhiw will complement other studies in southwest Wales dating to this period and make a useful contribution to our understanding of the economy at this time.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The excavations were carried out in partnership between Cambria Archaeology and the Department of Archaeology, University of York. Ken Murphy undertook overall project management and site direction with the assistance of Hubert Wilson, both of Cambria Archaeology. Most the site work was carried out by students attached to the Castell Henllys field project, Pembrokeshire, run by the University of York under the direction of Harold Mytum, and by other volunteers. These are too numerous to thank individually, but a special mention to Dave Williams, a recent graduate of York, is merited for all the hard work he put into the project. Finally, all members of the excavation team are very grateful to Mrs and Mrs Williams of Troedyrhiw for allowing the excavation and for their help and assistance during fieldwork.

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- British Geological Survey 1994, *Geological Map of Wales*, 1:250,000 scale, 1st Edition
- Murphy K, Mytum H, Carver R and Wilson H 2004, *Rectangular Crop-marked Enclosures in south Ceredigion*, unpublished report by Cambria Archaeology, Report No 2004/97

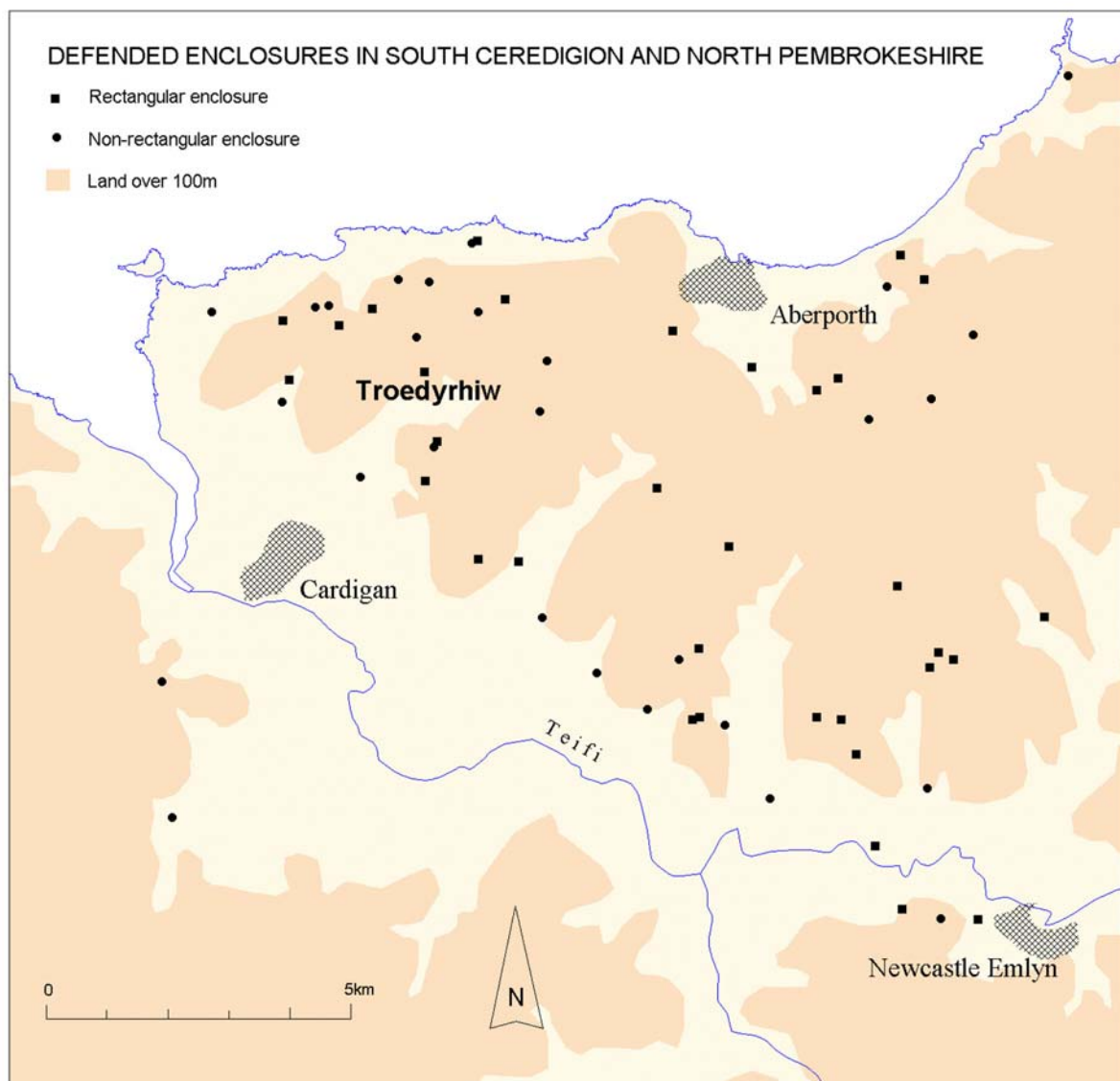


Figure 1. Location map of Troedyrhiw enclosure.

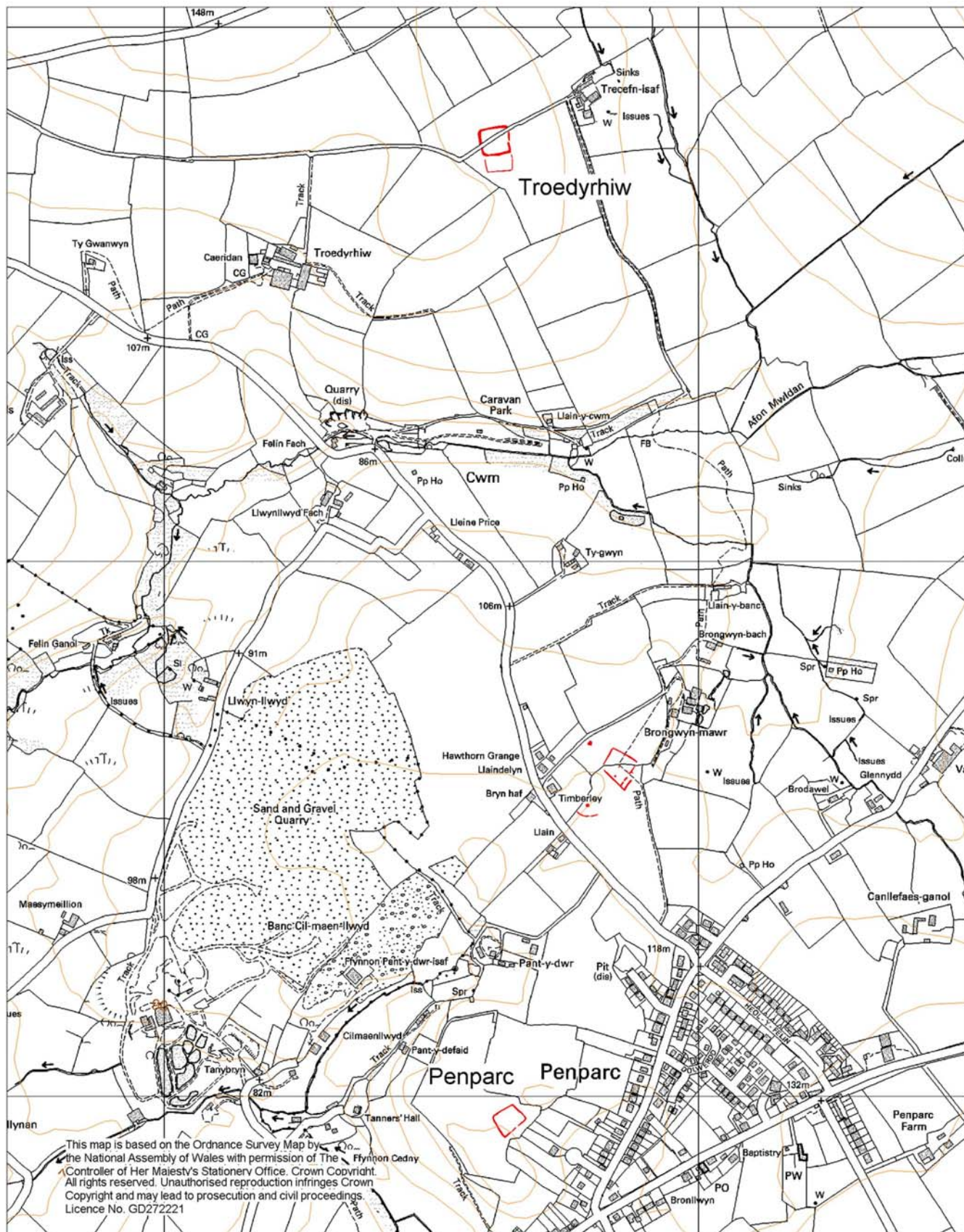


Figure 2. Location map of Troedryhiw enclosure.

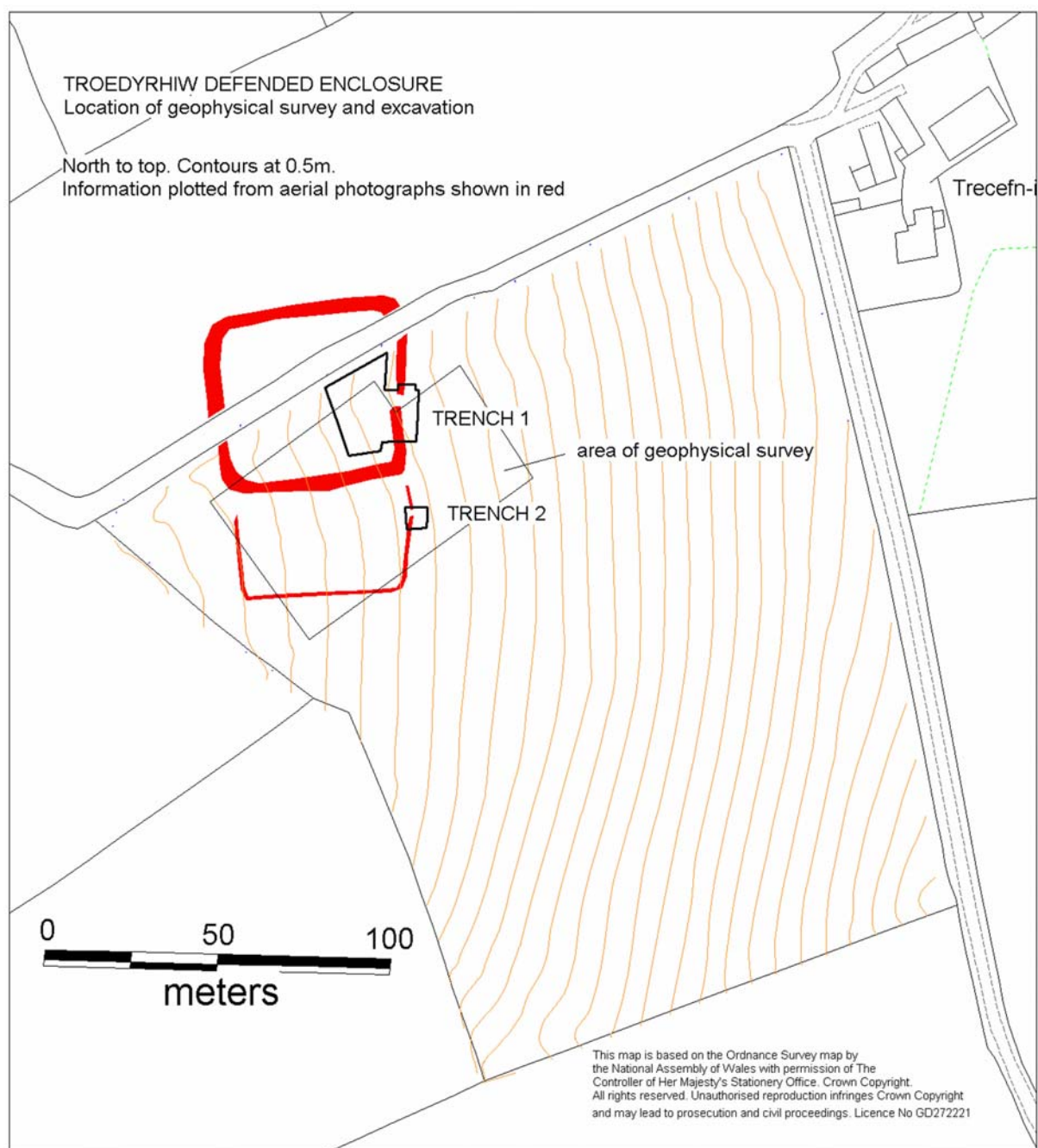


Figure 3. Plot of aerial photograph and location of geophysics and excavation trenches. Plot of crop-marked enclosure Crown copyright RCAHMMW.

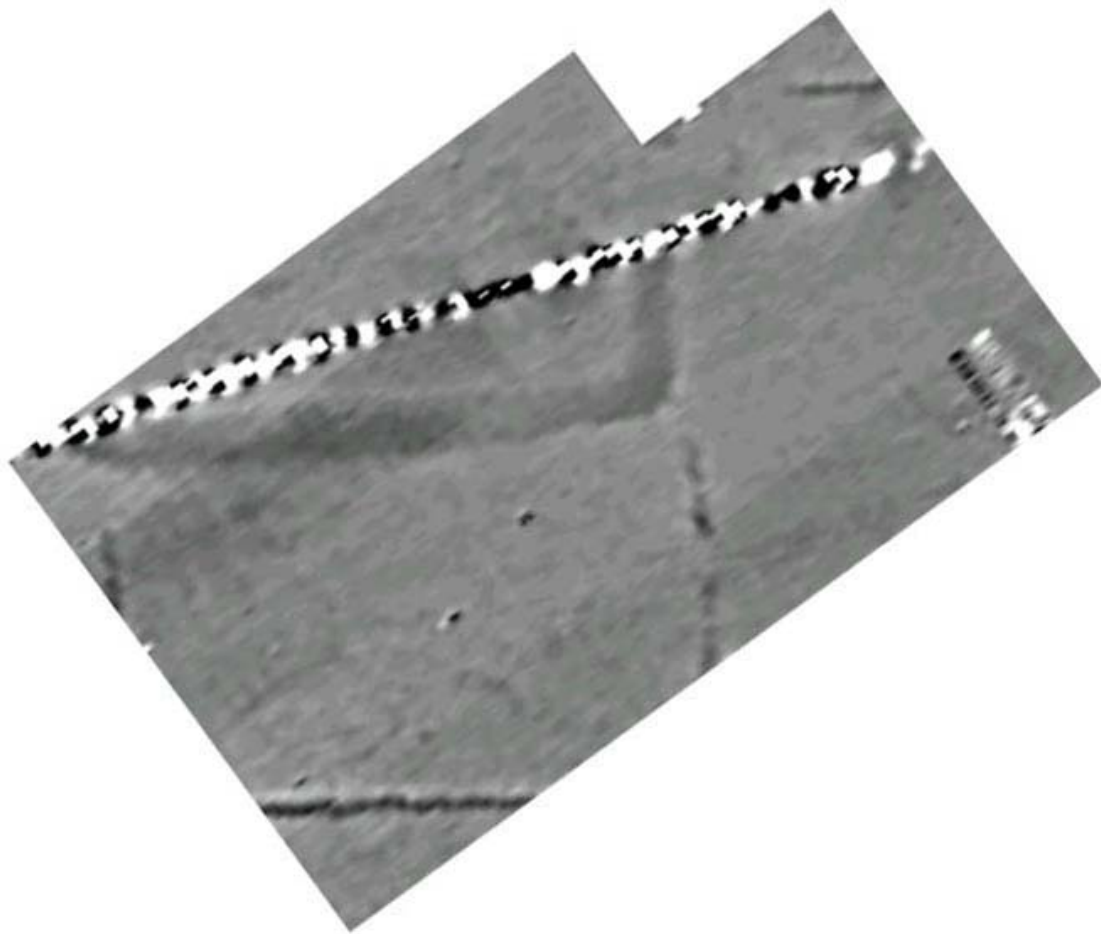


Figure 4. Geophysical survey.

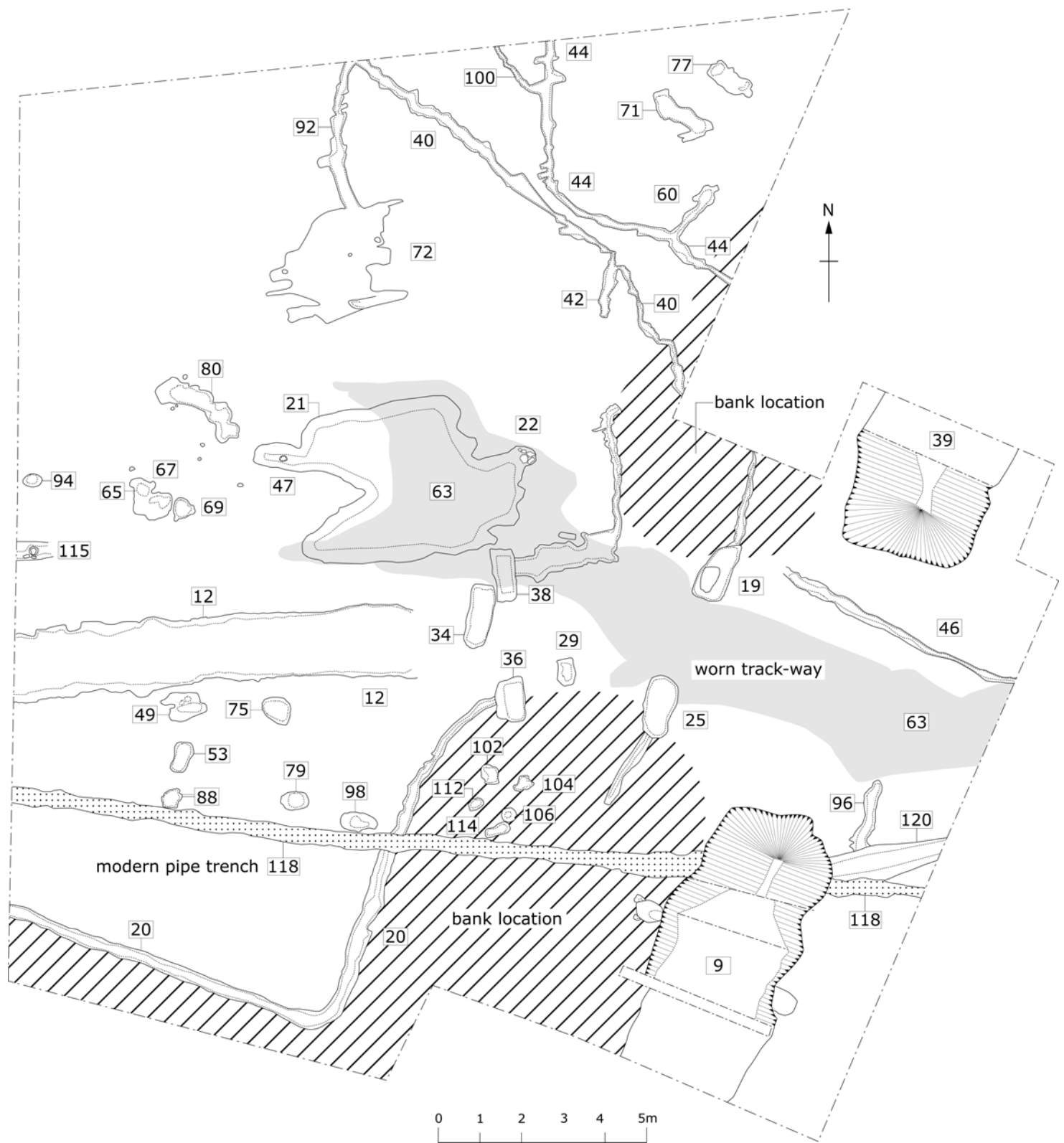


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 1.

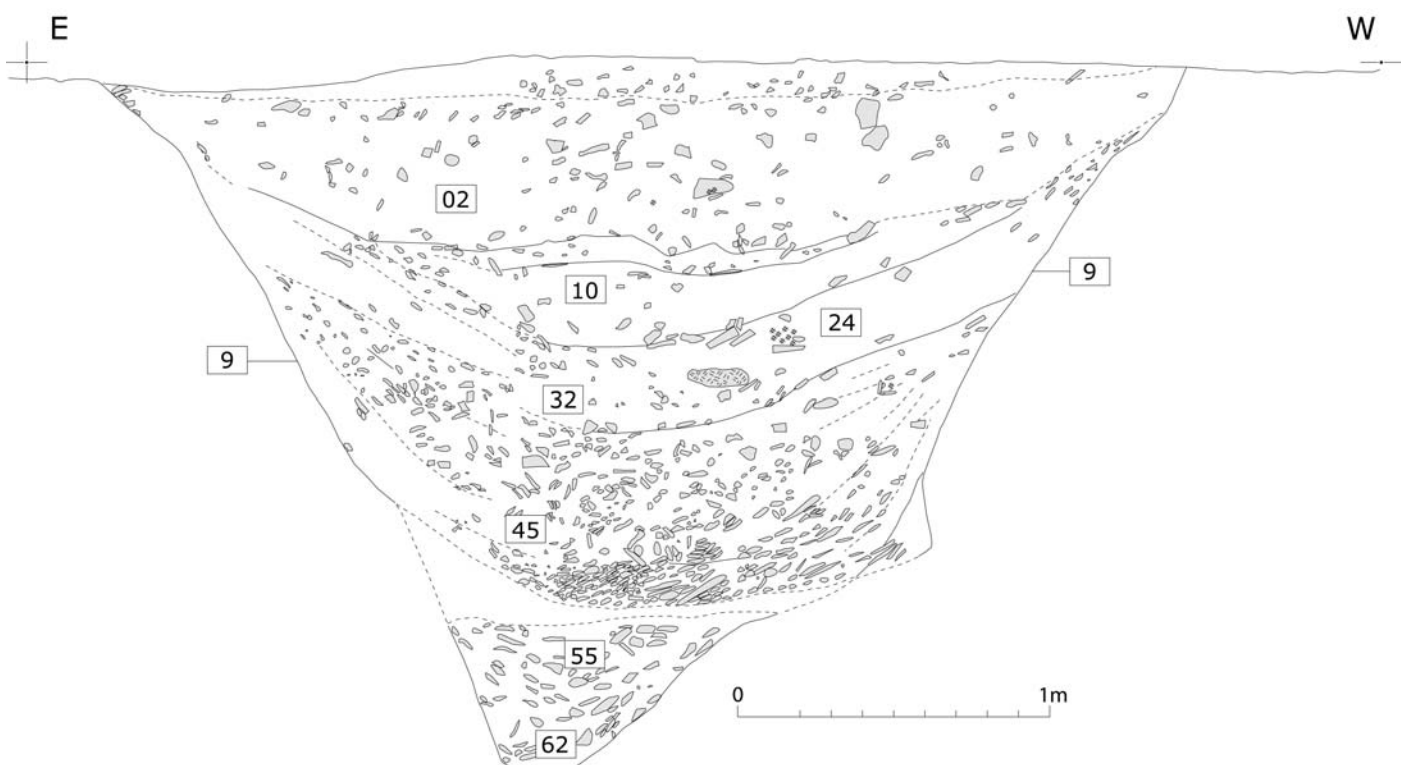


Figure 6. Section of the south ditch terminal (9).

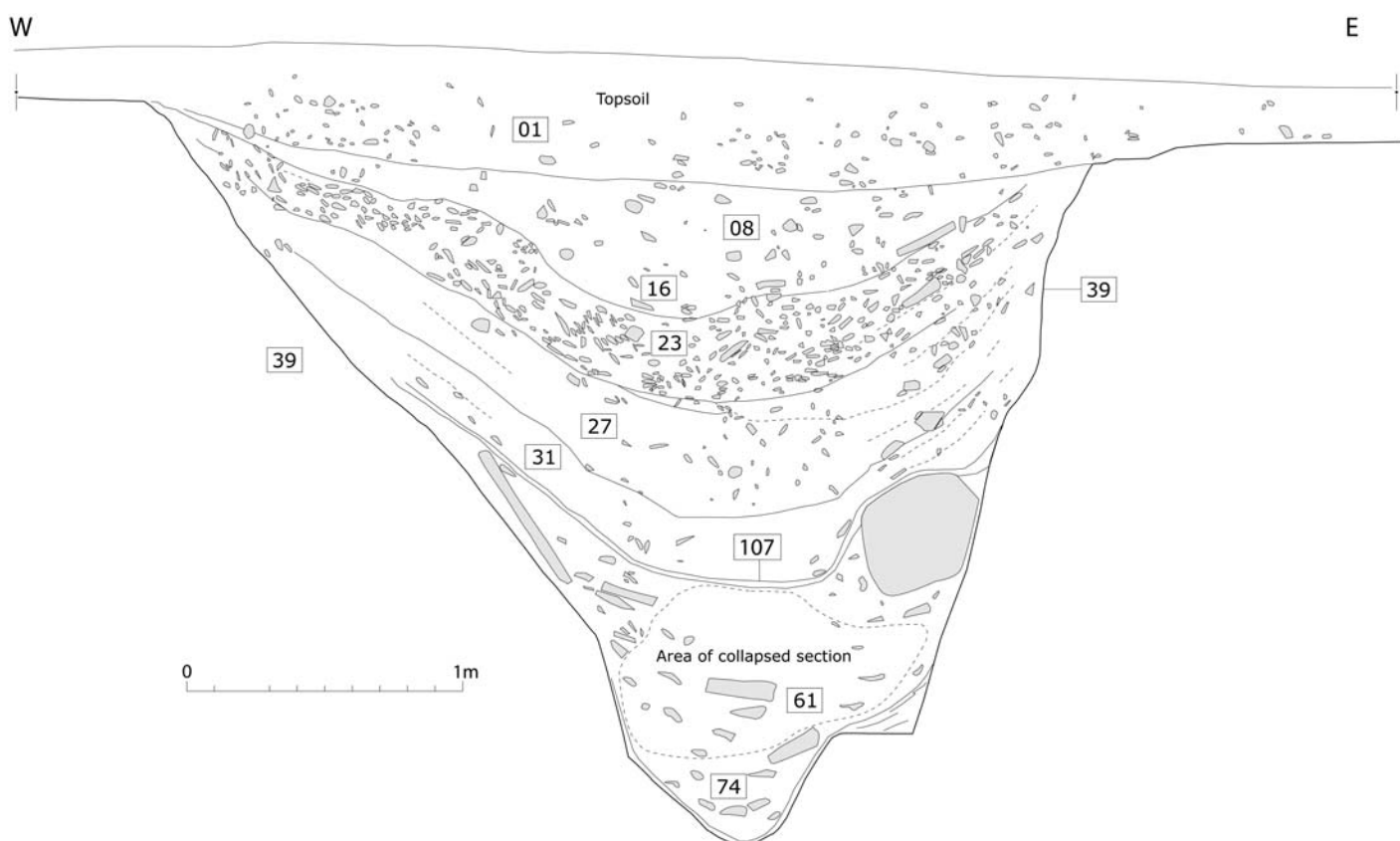


Figure 7. Section of the north ditch terminal (39).

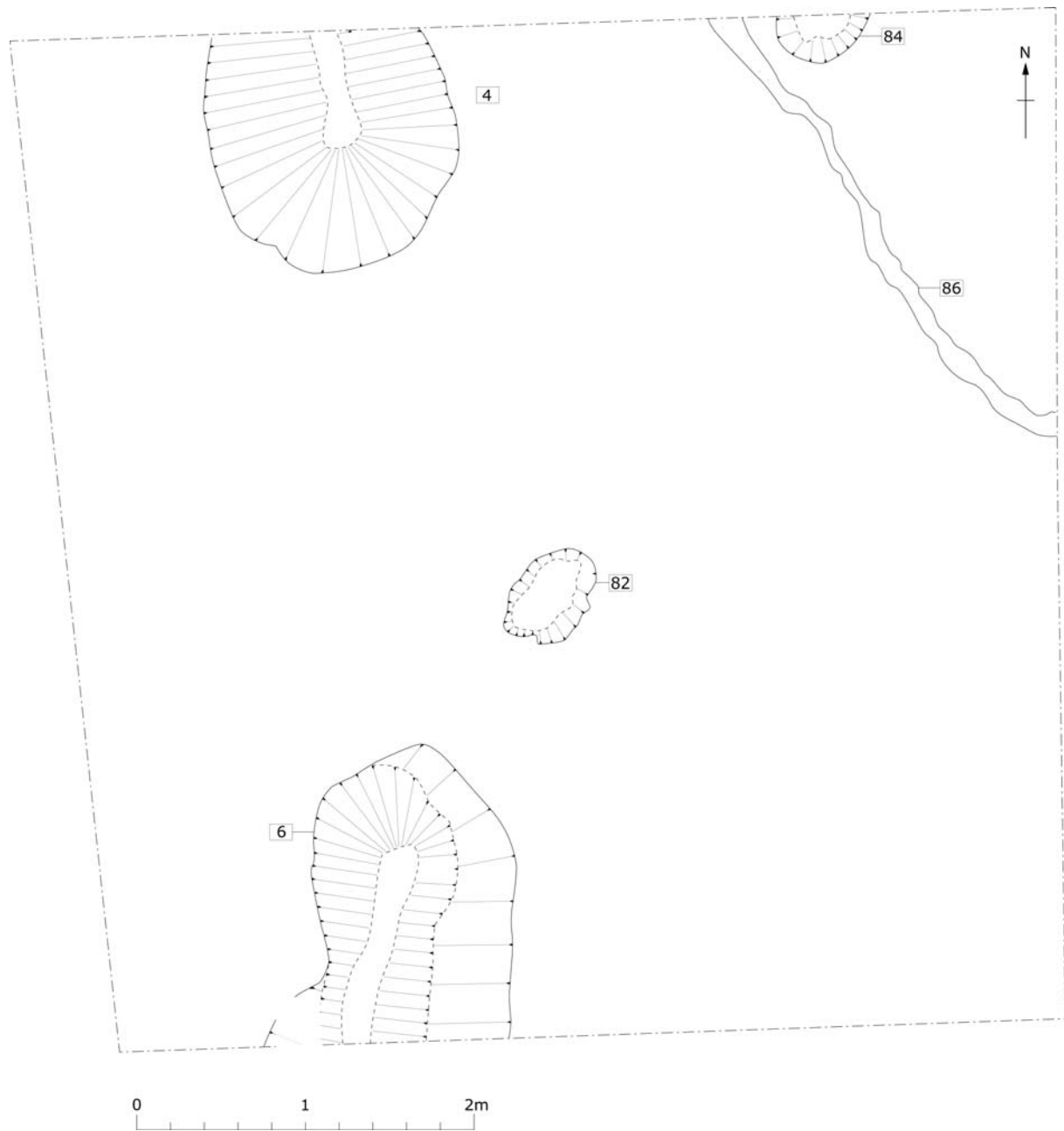


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 2.



Photograph 1. Aerial photograph of Troedyrhiw enclosure (Crown copyright RCAHMW).



Photograph 2. General view of Trench 1 looking east.



Photograph 3. North ditch terminal (39) partially excavated showing boulders from presumed collapsed revetment to bank.



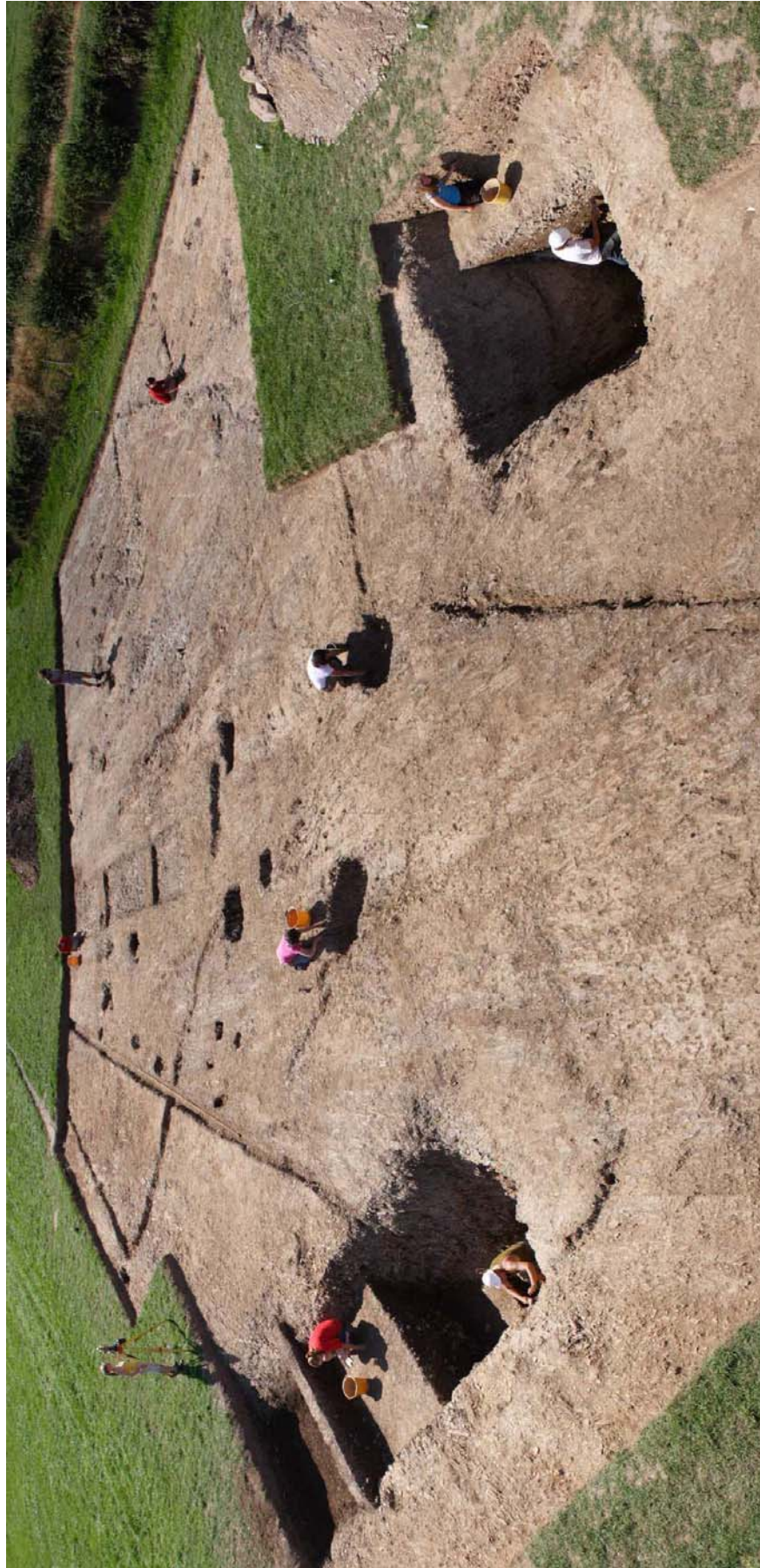
Photograph 4. South ditch terminal (9) fully excavated. Scale 2m.



Photograph 5. Excavating gully 40 showing its shallow character.



Photograph 6. Trench 2 fully excavated.



Photograph 7. Panoramic view of Trench 1 fully excavated, looking east.

**APPENDIX. TABLES OF FINDS AND SAMPLES**  
**Finds**

Material	Context	Finds No.	Comments	Description
COIN	8	5001		Roman Coin, possibly Vespasian
POTTERY				
	1		Topsoil	Sherd
	1		Topsoil	Severn Valley Ware/Amphora?
			Topsoil over ditch	
	1		fill 8	BB?
	1		Topsoil	Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Samian Rim Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Iron Age x 2
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Roman Malvernian Rim Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Severn Valley Ware?
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB Rim Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB
			Fill of ditch 9 -	
	2		Sieving	BB
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Samian ? Rim Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BBWare Rim
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Sherds fit together. In 6 bags
	2		Fill of ditch 9	39+ Sherds.
	2		Fill of ditch 9	32+ Sherds. I
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Rim Sherd
	2		Fill of ditch 9	7 Sherds
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Iron Age
	2		Fill of ditch 9	Sherds fit together.
	2		Fill of ditch 9	3 Sherds.
	2		Fill of ditch 9	BB?
	2		Fill of ditch 9	25 Sherds
	2		Fill of ditch 9	78 Sherds. Same Pot
	4			
	should be 8??		Upper fill of ditch 39?????	Very Small Sherd
	5			
	should be 8 ??		Upper fill of ditch 39?????	5 Sherds Severn Valley Ware
	8		Fill of ditch 39	BB
	10		Fill of ditch 9	BB ?
	10		Fill of ditch 9	BB
			Fill of ditch 9-	
	10		Sieving	9 Sherds
	13		Fill of hollow 21/47	Severn Valley Ware Rim
	14		Fill of post hole 19	Severn Valley Ware?
	16	5007	Fill of ditch 39	BB
	16	5006	Fill of ditch 39	Severn Valley Ware?
	16		Fill of ditch 39	Rim Sherd
	17		Fill post-hole 25	BB
	17		Fill post-hole 25	BB
	20		Fill of gully 20	Sherds
	23	5009	Fill of ditch 39	Severn Valley Ware Rim Sherd
	32	5011	Fill of ditch 9	Severn Valley Ware
	32	5010	Fill of ditch 9	?
	37		Fill of post-hole 38	Severn Valley Ware?

	41		Fill of gully 42	BB
	54	5012	Fill of hollow 54	Mortarium
	55	5015	Lower fill of ditch 9	Roman
	91		Fill of 92	Roman
BONE				
	2			Modern Rodent Intrusive/ Shrew
	28			Tooth Frgs. Animal
	90		Topsoil	Animal Molar
METAL	2			Bronze? Pin Head?
	8			Iron Waste/Slag?
	10	5004		Nail?
	10		Sieving	Slag/Iron Ore?
	13	5005		Iron Nail
	54	5017		Nail?
	64	5016		Iron Nail
SHALE	2			Shale Disc
STONE		5003		Stone Disc
SPINDLE WHORL				
	45	5001		Stone
	10	5002		Stone
DAUB				
	2			Lge. from Flot.
	2			Excavation
	2			1 of 6
	2			2 of 6
	2			3 of 6
	2			4 of 6
	2			5 of 6
	2			6 of 6
	8			1 of 2
	8			2 of 2
	10			1 of 4
	10			2 of 4
	10			3 of 4
	10			4 of 4
	11			1 of 1
	13			1 of 2
	13			2 of 2
	16			1 of 2
	16			2 of 2
	23			1 of 1
	32			1 of 3
	32			2 of 3
	32			3 of 3
	35			1 of 1
	37			1 of 1
	45			1 of 2
	45			2 of 2
	58			1 of 1

	62		1 of 1
	76		1 of 1
FLINT			
	2		SCRAPER
STONE			
		Topsoil	Sample
	2		Sling Shot
	8		Sling Shot
	13		Sample from fill 13
	24		Lari
	45	5014	Loom Weight
	45		Lari?
	54		Sample
	55		From Ditch Fill
	73		Fill. Sling Shot?
	74	5018	Loom Weight

**Charcoal samples**  
CHARCOAL

2	Fill of ditch 9	Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
2		Sieving
8		1 of 2
8		2 of 2
10		1 of 3
10		2 of 3
10		3 of 3
11		1 of 1
13		1 of 2
13		2 of 2
14		1 of 1
15		1 of 1
16		1 of 1
18		1 of 1
23		1 of 2
23		2 of 2
24		1 of 1
26		1 of 1
31		1 of 1
32		1 of 1
35		1 of 1
37		1 of 1
45		1 of 3
45		2 of 3
45		3 of 3
55		1 of 1
61		1 of 2
61		2 of 2
62		1 of 1
89		1 of 1

# Flots from flotation

FLOT	Context	Trench	Sample No	
	2	T1	E2	Fill of ditch 9
	2	T1	E1	Fill of ditch 9
	2		E4	Fill of ditch 9
	2		E1	Fill of ditch 9
	4	T2	R1	Fill of ditch 5
	6	T2	D1	Fill of ditch 7
	8		G2	Fill of ditch 39
	8		G2	Fill of ditch 39
	8		G1	Fill of ditch 39
	10		F1	Fill of ditch 9
	10		F2	Fill of ditch 9
	11		J1	Fill of ditch 12
	13		H1	Fill of hollow 21/47
	13		H1	Fill of hollow 21/47
	13		U1?	Fill of hollow 21/47
	14		L2	Fill of post-hole 19
	14		L1	Fill of post-hole 19
	14		C5(L3?)	Fill of post-hole 19
	14		L3	Fill of post-hole 19
	16		K1	Fill of ditch 39
	17		M1	Fill of post-hole 25
	17		M2	Fill of post-hole 25
	18		S1	Fill of gully 20
	24		Z1	Fill of ditch 9
	24		Z2	Fill of ditch 9
	26		Q1	Fill of gully 46
	27		P1	Fill of ditch 39
	27		P2	Fill of ditch 39
	31		I i	Fill of ditch 39
	33		Y1	Fill of pit 34
	33		Y2	Fill of pit 34
	33		Y1	Fill of pit 34
	35		S1	Fill of post -pit 36
	35		S2	Fill of post -pit 36
	35		H1	Fill of post -pit 36
	37		T1	Fill of post -pit 38
	37		V1	Fill of post -pit 38
	37		V2	Fill of post -pit 38
	54		F1	Fill of hollow 72
	58		G1	Fill of post-hole/gully 80
	58		G2	Fill of post-hole/gully 80
	62		J1	Fill of ditch 9
	62		J2	Fill of ditch 9
	66		P1	Fill of post -pit 67
	68		N1	Fill of post -pit 69
	68		N1	Fill of post -pit 69
	73		K1	Fill of post -pit 75
	78		Q1	Fill of post -pit 79
	89		O1	Fill of post -pit 94

# Samples picked out from residues of flotation

PICKED OUT  
FROM  
FLOTATION  
RESIDUE

Context	Trench	Sample No	Description
2		E2	CHARCOAL
2		E2	DAUB
2		E2	ORGANIC MATERIAL
2		E1	4 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
2		E1	4 SAMPLES DAUB
4		R1	DAUB
4		R1	?
6		D1	DAUB
8		G1	BURNT ROCK
8		G1	4 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
8		G1	3 SAMPLES DAUB
8		G2	DAUB
8		G2	CHARCOAL
8		G2	DAUB
8		G1	ORGANIC
10		F1	3 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
10		F1	4 SAMPLES DAUB
11		J1	3 SAMPLES DAUB
11		J1	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
13		U1	DAUB & STONES
13		U1	MAGNETIC
13		H1	2 SAMPLES DAUB
13		H1	CHARCOAL
14		L3	DAUB
14		L2	5 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
14		L2	6 SAMPLES DAUB
14		L2	BURNT ROCK
14		L3	CHARCOAL
14		L3	CHARCOAL
14		L3	MAGNETIC
16		K1	2 SAMPLES DAUB
16		K1	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
16		K1	DAUB
17		M2	CHARCOAL
17		M2	MAGNETIC
17		M2	BURNT ROCK
17		M2	DAUB
17		M2	ORGANIC
17		M1	3 SAMPLES DAUB
17		M1	4 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
17		M1	BURNT ROCK
17		M2	CHARCOAL
20		E1	BONE
21		Q1	MAGNETIC
21		Q1	CHARCOAL
24		Z2	MAGNETIC
24		Z2	ORGANIC
24		Z2	SLAG
24		Z1	DAUB
24		Z1	CHARCOAL
24		Z1	MAGNETIC
24		Z2	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
24		Z2	5 SAMPLES DAUB
24		Z2	SLAG
24		Z2	ORGANIC

24	Z2	2 METAL CONTENT
24	Z2	3 SAMPLES DAUB
24	Z2	3 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
24	Z2	METAL CONTENT
24	Z2	ORGANIC
24	Z2	SLAG
26	Q1	BURNT ROCK
26	Q1	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
26	Q1	2 SAMPLES DAUB
27	P2	3 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
27	P2	DAUB
27	P2	FOSSIL?
27	P1	BURNT BONE
27	P1	3 SAMPLES DAUB
27	P1	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
35	S2	DAUB & RED STONE
35	S2	2 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
35	S2	ORGANIC
35	S1	4 SAMPLES CHARCOAL
35	S1	2 SAMPLES DAUB
35	S1	STONE
35	S1	DAUB
37	V1	DAUB
37	V1	CHARCOAL
37	V1	ORGANIC
37	V1	MAGNETIC
37	V2	ORGANIC
37	V2	CHARCOAL
37	V2	MAGNETIC
37	V2	DAUB
?	R1	MAGNETIC
?	E2	SLAG

**EXCAVATION OF AN IRON AGE AND ROMANO BRITISH  
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE AT TROEDYRHIW,  
VERWIG, CEREDIGION, 2005:  
INTERIM REPORT**

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2005/125**

**Hydref 2005  
October 2005**

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

Swydd / Position: Principal Archaeologist - Field Services

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

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

Gwilym Hughes

ar ran Archaeoleg Cambria, Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Director

Llofnod / Signature ..... Dyddiad / Date

Yn unol â'n nŵd 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