Post Excavation Assessment
The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire.

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By: Jerry B. Bond
Client: Persimmon Homes
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RUBICON HERITAGE

The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

Post Excavation Assessment

Client	**Persimmon Homes**
Project Code	**TLCE 14**
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire between the 16th of November and the 18th of December 2015. These works were undertaken on behalf of Persimmon Homes. An archaeological excavation was required as a condition of the planning permission issued by Carmarthen County Council Planning Service (Planning Ref. [TA/74056]).

The proposed development involves the construction of residential units with associated roads and infrastructure at a 3.67 ha development site.

The site itself has been subject to previous archaeological investigations, including an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Ratty 2012) and a Geophysical survey and a previous program of Archaeological Evaluation (Poucher 2012) undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). The previous work showed evidence for prehistoric activity dating to the Neolithic and Middle or Late Bronze age periods in the form of a significant scatter of pottery from the former and a number of burial mounds from the latter. Burials from the Middle and Later Bronze Age Periods are almost unknown in Wales and the preliminary dating of the burials to that period make this site and the discoveries found there of national importance to Wales and are also likely to have considerable significance for the wider region.

Prior to the commencement of the work undertaken by DAT and again for this most recent fieldwork it had been assumed that a Roman road ran roughly east to west through the site area. However, the recent fieldwork found no evidence for the postulated road. Other fieldwork undertaken to the west of the site (Bond 2015) and along the projected line of the road also found no evidence for its existence and it is considered that it must follow a different course to that projected by Montana (Poucher 2012). It is assumed by the author that it is likely that it runs to the south of the site and is probably beneath the line of the current A40 trunk road.

An evaluation by trial trenching of the area beyond that previously examined by DAT showed no evidence for any prehistoric activity outside of the main site area, though archaeological remains from the industrial period were encountered (Bond 2016).

Full archaeological excavation took place at the site between 16th November and 18th December 2015. The preliminary analysis of the findings of the excavation suggests that, along with the three previously known prehistoric burial mounds from the Middle or Later Bronze age discovered from the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching (Poucher 2012), with a number of satellite burials and associated features assumed to be contemporary. The other associated features consisted of two post built structures of uncertain date and function though both are considered likely at this stage to be associated with the Burials and form some part of the rituals that would accompany such activity.

Further analysis of the results of the excavation is required to refine the interpretation of the site. In particular, dating evidence from the cremation samples taken would allow for an improved and more certain chronology of the site to be constructed. Whilst environmental evidence from the soil samples would allow a picture of the locality and the surrounding area to be constructed, giving an understanding of what the area was like prior to the construction of the cemetery.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological excavation undertaken at the site of the proposed Persimmon Homes development at The Limes, Travellers Rest, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire (Figure 1).

The proposed development site is located within agricultural land located a short distance to the west of Carmarthen (NGR SN 3873 1947). Prior to excavation the site comprised a large agricultural field that was until recently regularly ploughed. Recent construction work associated with a road scheme now runs through the centre of the development area, to the west of the excavation area, and is part of a new road that runs to the north of the site and to the north west of the town of Carmarthen (Figure1).

Previous work highlighted the development area as a location of important remains from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The surrounding area is known to contain heritage assets of many periods. The potential for the further discovery of archaeological remains was considered high with remains from the Roman period known to the east and west of the site as well as the assumed line of part of the East to West Roman road running westward from the walled Civitas Capital of Moridinum at Carmarthen.

1.1 Planning Background

The proposed development consists of a residential development in an area covering approximately 3.2 Ha overall (Figure 1). The development will comprise dwellings with garden areas and access roads.

An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out by DAT in March 2012 and it was recommended that an archaeological evaluation be carried out to assess and record the survival and condition of any deposits of archaeological interest (Ratty 2007).

A subsequent evaluation required was undertaken by DAT in June 2012 and established that a complex of archaeological material, comprising of three circular and probably ditched features typical of Bronze Age burial mounds were located at the eastern end of the site. A number of other possible archaeological features were also noted, including two sub rectangular features and a double ditched linear feature and other features of a possible archaeological or geological nature were noted across the development site. After completion of the evaluation trenching across targeted features within the development area as suggested from the results of the geophysical survey, it was shown that significant archaeological remains did exist within the development area.

An Archaeological excavation was required as a condition of planning to mitigate the impact of the development.

1.2 Excavation programme

Archaeological excavation at the site was carried out between 16/11/2015 and 18/12/2015 by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd., with a site team of 12 archaeologists. The work was in accordance with a WSI agreed in advance with DAT (Gilbert 2015). On-site plant, operators, and other facilities were all provided by Persimmon Homes.

2 SITE BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

2.1 Site location (Figure 1)

The proposed development site is located within agricultural land located a short distance to the west of Carmarthen (NGR SN 3873 1947). Prior to excavation the site comprised a large agricultural field that was until recently regularly ploughed. Recent construction work associated with a road scheme now runs through the centre of the development area, to the west of the excavation area, and is part of a new road that runs to the north of the site and to the north west of the town of Carmarthen (Fig. 1).

The proposed development site (Fig. 2) is roughly 3.2 Ha in size and is bounded by a trackway and agricultural land on the northern side whilst to the south is the junction between the A40 and the B4132. On the west lies a cattle breeding centre and a recent and still under construction housing development. To the east the boundary is formed by the Allt Ioan residential development.

The agricultural landscape is one of large enclosed fields with dispersed farmsteads. The residential development to the east is of a relatively recent date. Physically the landscape undulates. The field occupies a slightly raised area, dropping down to the north with the northern corned of the field currently waterlogged. There is a local deep gully to the south west corner of the site. The land drops away to the east and the south though remains fairly level to the west.

The underlying geology comprises of mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds, overlaid by glacio-fluvial sands and gravels (Neville George 1970, BGS).

2.2 General background

An archaeological desk based assessment was carried out by DAT (Ratty 2012); the following is a summary of this study.

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)
No sites of this period are known from the area of the site or from the area covered by study in Ratty 2012.

Mesolithic and Neolithic (c. 10,000 – 2000 BC)
There are no sites of this date recorded from the site or the surrounding area covered by the study from which this has been summarised.

Bronze Age (c. 2000 – 700 BC)
A single possible archaeological site of this period, other than that uncovered in, is known and recorded on the HER but located some way from the site. It is a Standing Stone (PRN 10604) which is located c. 730m to the south of the site. The site, known as the Glasfryn standing stone is of uncertain date but might date from the Bronze Age, though it could be a medieval boundary marker or a more modern cattle rubbing stone.

Iron Age (c. 700 BC – 43 AD)
No recorded sites were identified.

Roman (c 43 – c. 410 AD)
No recorded Roman sites were known from the site or surrounding study area though to the East is the walled Civitas Capital of Moridinum at Carmarthen and it has been assumed that the road running out of its western gate would run through the area of the site. No sign of the road was discovered during the 2012 evaluation undertaken by DAT (Poucher 2012) or during the current excavation and evaluation undertaken at the site of which this report covers part of the results.

Early medieval period: c. AD 400-1170
No recorded sites were identified.

Medieval and early post-medieval periods: c. 1170-1600
No sites of this date were identified at the time of the earlier study within the site area though a number are known from the wider study area. Nine sites are recorded on the HER and two on the NMR (Ratty 2012). Briefly they include Trebersed moated enclosure and two possible associated but uncertain features, Trebersed II of uncertain origin and perhaps not archaeological at all, Llanllwch church, Clynsyw farm and associated agricultural features, Cillefwr with further evidence for agricultural features and also a fulling mill at Llanllwch first recorded in 1300 AD as Lanlo.

Post Medieval (1535 – 1750)
No sites of this date are known from the site area or nearby, though a number are known in the wider locality.

Industrial (1750 – 1900)
No sites of this period are known from the site, though thirty are known from the wider study area and are briefly discussed in Ratty 2012.

Modern (1900 to present)
No sites of this period are known from the site area though the site is now bounded on the east and west by modern housing developments and to the south is the main east to west road from Carmarthen to Saint Clears.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The objective of the work was the preservation-by-record through appropriate excavation of any significant archaeological features or deposits, which have been identified within the boundaries of the proposed development, in advance of the construction programme, so as to mitigate the impact of the development on this archaeological material. The following objectives were outlined in the Witten Scheme of Investigation (Gilbert 2015):

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of activity on the site.
- Identify and establish the nature of the Neolithic and Bronze age activity and to allow implementation of further works if any such remains were encountered within the area of the trial trenching.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- Provide any further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Determine the geological and soil formation at the site and establish the depths of the topsoil across the site.
- Make available to interested parties the results of the investigations subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Methodology

Full archaeological excavation was undertaken between 16 November and 18 December 2015. The excavation team consisted of one project officer, one surveyor, one supervisor and nine site-assistants. All work was conducted to the specifications of the WSI approved by DAT (Gilbert 2015), which adhered to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and the procedures laid down in MoRPHE (Historic England 2015).

Stripping of the site was conducted using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a 1.6 m wide ditching (toothless) bucket to the top of the archaeological horizon under constant archaeological supervision. The stripping of the site was hampered by heavy rainfall occurring during most of the fieldwork and in particular caused problems during the stripping of the overlying strata. The removal of the stripped spoil to its off-site storage location along the outside edge of the site was particularly problematic.

A total area of c.0.42Ha was exposed. The resulting surface was cleaned by hand and all potential features investigated and documented. Archaeological contexts were recorded by photograph and on pro forma record sheets. Plans and sections were drawn at scales of 1:50, 1:20, and 1:10 as appropriate. Selected registers are provided in the appendices. Survey was conducted with high precision Trimble GPS, as well as hand drawn plans and sketches of complex features on the site. The GPS survey recorded levels in relation to OS datums, and National Grid references, and the electronic survey data is retained with the project archive.

Archaeological features were investigated and recorded according to the standard principles of stratigraphic excavation, and were accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings, sketches and written pro forma sheets. Photography was all conducted with high

resolution digital cameras, and includes suitable scales and a register describing the subject, feature number, and direction.

Artefacts, samples and each category of data recovered during the excavation were treated in accordance with the requirements and standards set by the following:

- Excavation Standards Manual EHS - HMU
- Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Ed.) (MAP 2) English Heritage
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations CIfA (2014)
- Artefacts were treated in line with the current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines for Finds Work, and other specialist advice provided as appropriate.
- Environmental Sampling was guided by the A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).

All excavation data identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically for compilation of a single Harris Matrix. Where possible, data was collected and stored digitally, and in a format suitable for long term storage.

Although the team experienced periods of very heavy rain, the progress of work was not significantly impacted.

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 Excavation Summary

The main site excavation area had three main areas of interest: the first, the three barrows, the associated satellite pits and the tree throw beneath one of the barrows. The second, the two post-built structures, and the third the tree throw associated with DAT Trench 10. All of the archaeological remains were within the relatively small site area only 60 m (east to west) and 40 m (north to south) and dividing it into areas might be unnecessary and perhaps distracts from the closeness that all the features shared.

The main site excavation area had three distinct geological natural layers. All were resultant from the same geological process at the end of the last ice age. They are classified as glacio-fluvial sands and gravels, which were deposited as the glaciers melted and retreated and they overlaid mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds.

The clay-sand deposits (3002) were a compact pale orange brown with variable quantities of gravel and small to medium sized sub rounded and rounded stones. This deposit was not fully excavated at any point during the fieldwork but was at least 0.1m thick and was located across the south and southwestern areas of the site as well as in a number of smaller sub circular patches toward the north and northeast of the site. There was also a largish patch of similar material to the south west of one of the barrows [3008].

The gravel deposits (3003) were a loose grey brown clay-sand with very frequent (80-90%) quantities of small pebbles and gravels and also varying quantities of medium and large sub rounded and rounded stones and water worn cobbles. This context was never fully excavated as it was a geological deposit and its thickness is not known though it was > than 0.1m thick.

A third underlying geological layer (3179) was recorded underneath the southern barrow [3009]; this was a loose, pale grey mottled brown silty sand with infrequent small rounded stones and pebbles/gravel. It was only sample excavated to confirm its derivation and to classify it, and it was of no more than 0.05 m thick. This is considered to be a natural variation within the geology and is derived from deposits formed during the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age.

The archaeological features cut into these layers form three groups, these being the remains of the three burial mounds and associated satellite burial pits and other pits and the two post built structures. Also of archaeological interest was the remains of a tree throw in and around Trench 10 from the DAT evaluation trenching (Poucher 2012).

The majority of the archaeological remains were undated. All are, however provisionally dated from their location and association with those remains that contain dating material. Bulk soil samples were taken from all those features that were deemed suitable and await processing and analysis.

Overlying the archaeological remains was an old plough soil layer (3001), which was moderately firmly compacted and comprised of a reddish brown silt-clay sand with varying quantities of gravels/pebbles and sub rounded stones of small, medium and large sizes. It was of an average thickness of 0.11m and covered all of the main site area though in one area adjacent to the northern limit of the site it was considerably thicker. A small number of artefacts were retrieved from this layer, which have yet to be fully analysed.

The uppermost layer (3000), a loosely compacted dark reddish brown loam topsoil with roots and covered in grass. It contained varying quantities of small stones and gravels and it was 0.10-0.15 m thick.

4.2 Area 1: The Three Barrows and the Associated Pits

Area 1 was located in the central area of the site, running nnw-sse and then running wsw-ene in a canted L shape matching the original DAT Trench 1 (Figs. 3-6). It extended over an area measuring roughly 17 m (north/south) by 40 m (east/west).

The three barrows, [3007], [3008] and [3009] all comprised a circular ditch surrounding a central area. In two of the barrows [3008] & [3009] a central pit [3090] and [3175] was noted, these contained cremated human remains. The other barrow, [3007] had no central pit or any other signs of the deposition of human remains within it, though to its east, between it and [3008], were five small pits [3010], [3011], [3012] [3193] and [3194]. All except possibly two ([3193] and [3194]) are thought to be the remains of satellite burials associated with the barrows. The two pits with no obvious signs of having been used for the deposition of cremated human remains produced only very small quantities of charcoal from their fills. As one of them [3194] survived as only a shallow scoop it was decided that only the other one was sampled, with 100% of its fill being taken. Three other pits [3020], [3086] and [3197] were located near to [3008] and all either produced burnt material within their fills or cremated bone. One of them [3020] also produced a worked flint tool from its fill, one of only five recovered from the excavations.

Barrow [3007]
Barrow [3007] (Fig. 4, Plate 1) was cut into the stonier underlying geological strata and was to the north west of area 1. The ditch was circa 8.5m in diameter being slight oval in plan and had a width of between 0.9 m to 1.3 m and a depth of between 0.46 m to 0.55 m. It was sample excavated by eight interventions as shown in the table below:

Table of interventions, barrow [3007] [3059]								
Plan#	076 & 077							
Sect#	003	012	013	038	014	015	016	037
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill	(3017)	-	(3047)	-	-	-	-	-
Fill	(3016)	(3037)	(3046)	(3043)	(3050)	(3053)	(3055)	(3085)
Fill	(3015)	(3038)	(3045)	(3044)	(3049)	(3052)	(3056)	(3084)
Cut	[3014]	[3029]	[3041]	[3042]	[3048]	[3051]	[3054]	[3083]
Layer	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)

Most of the interventions showed two fills; the lower being a primary fill, derived from material eroding from the sides of the cut during or shortly after it was originally created. Overlying this was a secondary fill derived of material from the surrounding area as well as material that came from the mound. This material was likely the result of natural erosion although some may represent deliberate backfill of the ditch during the levelling of the mound. Further analysis needs to be undertaken to allow a full understanding of the processes acting upon the barrow ditch and its fills. It is not yet possible to conclude if the levelling of the mound was a deliberate act or merely slow erosion over a long period of time or as a result of ploughing in the area at later periods. There was no remaining *in situ* mound associated with barrow [3007].

Barrow [3008]
Barrow [3008] (Figs. 5a-5c, Plates 2-7), the eastern most and the largest of the three survived in better condition than the other two with not only its ditch [3021] surviving but also part of the mound. The

mound had suffered somewhat and would originally have been much higher. Its ditch was circa 11.5 m in diameter, with an average width of 1.3 m to 2 m and with a depth of between 0.65 m to 0.95 m. The ditch was more circular than the ditch from [3007]. The barrow ditch was sample excavated by eight interventions as shown in the table below:

Table of interventions, barrow [3008] [3021] [3146]								
Plan#	039-042, 079, 089-095 & 103							
Sect#	02&04	010	022	024	023	021	059	064
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill	-	-	(3070)	(3078)	(3074)	-	-	-
Fill	(3027)	(3036)	(3069)	(3077)	(3073)	(3066)	(3156)	-
Fill	(3026)	(3035)	(3068)	(3076)	(3072)	(3065)	(3155)	(3173)
Fill	(3024)	(3034)	(3067)	(3075)	(3071)	(3064)	(3154)	(3172)
Cut	[3022]	[3033]	[3060]	[3061]	[3062]	[3063]	[3153]	[3171]
Layer	(3002)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3002)	(3002)	(3002)	(3002)

Beneath the surviving mound material was a pit [3090] with a primary deposit (3089) of a charcoal-rich material, which included a significant quantity of pottery and cremated bone (Fig. 6a-6c, Plate 5). The pit and its fills were not quite central to the ditch but it is considered to be the primary burial associated with the barrow and would have been placed there prior to the construction of the mound which was built over it. The pit and its fills exhibited some unusual aspects that will need further research to gain an understanding of exactly how this feature was created and its significance, as it appears that there was some sort of post structure associated with it. The fills of the pit were sampled and await analysis. During the excavation of the central pit significant quantities of cremated bone were present were recovered, as were considerable quantities of ceramics. Following an initial examination of the ceramics it seems likely that they were burnt and broken *in situ*, rather than being redeposited within the pit. This feature seems to be somewhat unusual, though this awaits further research to confirm this.

The mound was constructed from a series of deposits of upcast material, which would mostly have come from the ditch and the surrounding local area. The mound material showed signs of its derivation with an upper layer (3080/3159/3180) of a mid to dark reddish brown silty clay with very frequent rounded stones/cobbles and 0.24-30m thick. Beneath this was (3081/3158/3181) a pale reddish brown clay sand with moderate quantities of small rounded and occasional flattish stones and water worn rounded stones/cobbles. The water worn stones/cobbles in both layers of the mound are commonly seen in the underlying geological natural strata (3003) and were without doubt derived from that strata being upcast from it to form the mound and consequently the surrounding ditch [3021].

Underlying the mound was another thin layer (3082/3210), a clayey sand deposit that only survived in patches and appeared to be derived from the underlying geological strata (3002). Beneath the mound this layer was noted as being rather "dirty and weathered", with a grey-yellow to brown cast and on the east of the area under the barrow mound it contained a number of sherds of pottery of Bronze Age date.

Sixty-seven small stake holes were revealed during cleaning of the redeposited soil layer (3082/3210) - Group [3190] (Fig. 6b, Plates 6 & 7). They spread across the southern half of the area beneath the barrow mound and are considered to be associated with the construction of the mound, possibly being a temporary revetment which allowed the mound material to be banked up without it tumbling back into the surrounding "quarry" ditch. The stake holes were only noted on the southern half of the mound area and this is possible due to this side of the mound being constructed upon the clay sand geological strata (3002) and therefore perhaps needing this support. The northern half of the

mound was constructed on the stonier geological strata, which perhaps did not need the reinforcing timberwork of the southern side.

Alternatively, the presence of the small stake holes would have been harder to discern in this area of the site beneath the mound, so they might have been present but not identified. The stake holes avoided the area of the tree throw [3018], which is postulated as a possible focus for the construction of the barrow as it was likely to have been visible as a shallow mound.

A number of other small post pits [3191] and [3195] and one larger stake hole [3189] were also noted beneath the area covered by the mound and all are considered to also relate to its construction. A further possibility is that these stake holes represent a form of wooden mortuary structure; their plan (Fig. 5b) possibly suggesting a square and incorporating pits [3191] and [3195] into a structure.

As previously mentioned beneath the mound was a tree throw hole [3018/3187/3188/3199/3201], this was investigated by five interventions. The "cut" was of a sub circular shape in plan, roughly 6 m SW-NE and 4.5 m NW-SE. A long N-S sondage was excavated it to establish its full profile and revealed it contained a series of irregular and interleaving strata typical of such features. It was not possible to determine if the tree had fallen naturally or if it had been pulled down. It seems likely that it was known to the builders of the mound, if only as a "lump or bump" in the landscape, and it is possible that it was part of the reason for choosing this location to construct the barrow cemetery. Another tree throw was also noted on the site, this was in the vicinity of DAT Trench 10 and is discussed below.

Barrow [3009]

Barrow [3009] (Fig. 6, Plate 8) was located to the south west of the main site area and survived as a shallow roughly circular ditch [3115] with a roughly central pit-like feature [3175] as well as an exterior satellite pit [3177] to the north west. The barrow ditch, [3115], was roughly circular in shape being circa 7.5 m in diameter E-W and slightly less at circa 7.3 m N-S, though the ditch itself was noticeably narrower on the northeast, which was its uphill side so it was probably less well preserved in this location. At its widest on the southwest it was 0.66 m and had a surviving depth of 0.25 m. At its narrowest on the northeast it was 0.52 m wide with a surviving depth of only 0.14 m.

The barrow ditch was sample excavated by eight interventions and most of them note it contained two fills, including a thin primary fill derived from the feature sides during and shortly after its cutting and a secondary fill deriving from slower silting up of the ditch over time.

The two pits both contained charcoal and are probably the remains of cremation burials under and adjacent to the burial mound, though no cremated bone was noted during the excavation. All of the fills were taken as soil samples for analysis from both pits, and it is expected that smaller cremated bone fragments will be retrieved from them and perhaps also some dating evidence and environmental data.

Table of interventions, barrow [3009] [3115]								
Plan#								
Sect#	044	45	050	051	062	063	060	061
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill	3118	3121	-	3151	3162	3165	3168	-
Fill	3117	3120	3139	3150	3161	3164	3167	3170
Cut	3116	3119	3138	3149	3160	3163	3166	3169
Layer	(3003)	(3179)	(3179)	(3003)	(3179)	(3003)	(3003)	(3179)

A series of discrete pit-like features located near to the first two of the barrows discussed above, with five of them set between the two barrows, with another three to the north and east of the eastern barrow. All of these features appear to respect the eastern barrow [3008] and to use it as a focus for their location, though they also respect the western barrow [3007]. It seems that their main focus is in and around [3008], though it is possible that all three of the barrows were constructed prior to the construction of the satellite pits. Another single pit [3177] was located to the north west of the third barrow [3009], which appears to references it as its focus.

The satellite & central pits											
Plan#	09	011	07	065	075	069	089	089	101	049	067
Sect#	08	05	06	057	033	068	097	098	100	048	066
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill	-	-	-	(3147)	-	-	-	-	-	(3011)	-
Fill	-	-	-	(3148)	-	-	-	-	-	(3012)	-
Fill	(3032)	(3031)	(3030)	(3152	(3087)	(3178)	(3207)	(3208)	(3198)	(3089)	3176
Cut	[3010]	[3011]	[3012]	[3020]	[3086]	[3177]	[3193]	[3194]	[3197]	[3090]	[3177]
Layer	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3179)

Three of the pits, [3010], [3011] & [3012] form a curving arc to the south and south west of [3008], and all three contained fills consistent with the deposited remains from human cremations. A fuller understanding of them awaits the results of the analysis of their fills.

4.3 Area 2: The two post built structures

Area 2 was located in the east and south east of the main site area. It extended over an area measuring 16.5 m (North - South) by 17 m (East - West).

Post Built Structure [3091]

The first of two post built structures [3091] comprised of eight small post pits or stake holes, [3122], [3124], [3126], [3128], [3130], 3132], [3134] and [3136], which were formed into a roughly rectangular layout (Figs. 3, 7 & 8, Plate 9). They only survived as very ephemeral features with their fills hardly distinguishable from the geological natural, which is typical for both primary fills that are derived from the surrounding ground or for short-term structures. It is likely that they were from the latter, a short lived rather flimsy structure, perhaps a framework from some unknown structure related to the ritual activity in the area. A platform for the laying out of the dead is a possibility or in some way relating to the cremating of the dead, as a small quantity of charcoal was noted from some of the fills of the post/stake holes. The treatment of the dead underwent a change at this period, in a crossover from the practice of the middle Bronze age when cremations were placed under or near to round barrows to the later Bronze age practice when human remains become less common in the archaeological record. It is thought that deposition in watery places becomes the new normal and as is often the case with artefactual remains associated with ritual offerings of ritually "killed" weaponry and other deliberately broken objects. The excarnation of the dead on platforms is one way in which it is thought that the dead from prehistory were dealt with, and this practice would leave little trace in the archaeological record. In Britain it is thought that this practice, if it occurred at all, was used during the Neolithic period and this suggests that if [3091] was indeed evidence for this activity then it could perhaps be related to the activity picked up in DAT Trench 10 and the associated tree throw [3211] that was encountered during the recent full excavations. The very slight and ephemeral nature of both [3091] and [3092] suggests a short term period of activity of a probably ritualistic nature having taken place near to the tree throw [3211], leaving only a few scant traces in the area: the two post built structures and scatter of Neolithic pottery sherds.

Post Built Structure [3091]								
Plan#	043	043	043	043	043	043	043	043
Sect#	046	046	71	55	77	56	73	74
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill#	(3123)	(3125)	(3127)	(3129)	(3131)	(3133)	(3135)	(3137)
Cut#	[3122]	[3124]	[3126]	[3128]	[3130]	[3132]	[3134]	[3136]
Natural	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)

Post Built Structure [3092]

To the south of this area was a curvilinear post hole setting [3092] comprising eight small post or stake holes [3093], [3095], [3097], [3099], [3101], [3101] [3105] and [3107]. The post pits that comprised this feature only survived as very slight features having suffered from many centuries of ploughing, with little of their fills remaining intact (Figs. 3, 7 & 9, Plate 10). Again, the fills were hardly distinguishable from the surrounding geological natural into which they were cut.

It is possible or even likely that this curvilinear feature continued to the north and also perhaps to the west. To the west it might have not survived the ploughing, and also in that area of the site the underlying ground became less stony and the patches of stones associated with the remains are what allowed them to be discovered and recorded. Without the stones, the very ephemeral remains might not have been identified within the area of the site covered by the less stony geological natural (3002).

It is thought that these postholes represent the remains of a short-term structure of a fairly flimsy nature, perhaps a fence of rammed stakes or small posts with wattle fence panels between them. It is known from other sites that similar ephemeral screening fences were used to delimit between activity areas since the Neolithic as at Pict's Knowe; in particular between areas of ritual activity, perhaps only those involved in rituals would be allowed to view what was taking place to the north of the screen line.

This fence line perhaps helped to screen the second post built structure [3091] to the north, and the interaction with the three burial mounds [3007], [3008] & [3009] and the associated satellite pits [3010], [3011], [3012], [3020], [3086], [3177], [3193], [3194], and [3197] to the west.

Post Built Structure [3092]								
Plan#	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b	34a & b
Sect#	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088
Topsoil	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)	(3000)
Subsoil	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)	(3001)
Fill#	(3094)	(3096)	(3098)	(3100)	(3102)	(3104)	(3106)	(3108)
Cut#	[3093]	[3095]	[3097]	[3099]	[3101]	[3103]	[3105]	[3107]
Natural	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)	(3003)

4.4 Area 3: The Tree Throw associated with DAT Trench 10

Area 3 was located in the east and north east of the main site area. It extended over an area measuring roughly 17 m (North - South) by 10 m (East - West).

Tree Throw [3211]

This area of the site had produced considerable quantities of sherds of pottery when it was examined during the DAT evaluation trenching of the site (Poucher 2012). The assemblage of pottery sherds recovered during that work has been dated to the Neolithic period and are considered to be of national importance in Wales (ibid.).

During the full excavation it was established that no archaeological features were located within this area of the site, however, a few sherds of as yet undated pottery were recovered which looked from an initial examination to be of a prehistoric date. The pottery sherds are likely to be from the Neolithic period, and also just to the south and south west were the two above-mentioned post built structures. The focus of the Neolithic activity is shown from the excavations to have been centred in and around the remains of an ancient tree throw. The remains of the tree throw survived only as a series of irregular crescent arcs [3211], [3140], [3142], [3144] and [3174] within the subsoil which were formed when the tree had either fallen over or been pulled over (Fig. 3 & 10, Plate 11).

It is thought that large trees in prominent locations, as in this case with the tree being near to the top of the ridge, were a focus for activity in the prehistoric period and also later, especially for activity of a ritualistic nature. From other sites it is known that sometimes the overturned trees were used as a base for various diverse activity (Brossler et al. 2003), providing as they do either a practical location for mundane activities or could perhaps have been seen in a more ritualistic way as an entrance into the underworld or a similar doorway between space or worlds. In the former, the overturned tree and its root mass provide a convenient windbreak whilst undertaking everyday activities such as flint knapping or a hideaway whilst waiting for passing game for instance. In the latter, entryways or portals into the underworld might have any number of unknown but assumed significances which today we can only surmise or guess at.

4.5 The finds and samples

Prehistoric Pottery

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A total of 64 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 1437.5g representing varying proportions of four separate vessels were recovered. The majority of the sherds came from, what is most likely to be, a Middle Bronze Age funerary urn accompanying the primary cremation burial beneath the mound and a second satellite cremation burial contained fragments of a near identical vessel. A single decorated sherd from an Early Bronze Age beaker was recovered from within the mound and fragments of a coarse, flat-based vessel were found within a thin deposit preserved beneath it.Ceramics of Middle Bronze Age date are not common in Wales either from funerary or domestic contexts and so the material from The Limes is an important addition to the corpus. Sherds were examined using x10 binocular microscope and recorded to the standards set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Fabric 1
Soft fabric with moderate quantities of well sorted, sub angular grey grog inclusions up to 2mm. Slightly sandy clay matrix. Fine angular quartz inclusions are visible within the grog.
Fabric 2
Soft fabric with moderate quantities of poorly sorted, angular, white vein quartz inclusions 1 to 10mm across. Slightly sandy clay matrix and laminating texture. Vein quartz cannot be identified to a specific source.
Fabric 3
Soft fabric with common moderately sorted angular altered igneous rock inclusions, probably altered gabbro, 1-10mm across. Slightly sandy matrix. Most likely origin for this inclusion is the Preseli region of Pembrokeshire.
Three distinct fabrics were identified amongst the four vessels although without thin-section analysis it cannot be determined if specific clay sourcesmight be identifiable. Previous work, summarized by Woodward and Morris (2003, 288)suggests there is considerable difficulty in identifying specific clay sources in Wales due to the highly variable character of the underlying geology.

Catalogue descriptions
It is recommended that all 4 vessels are illustrated for the final report.

Urn 1
Primary Cremation; (3089); SF007/008; Fabric 3
42 rim, neck, body and base sherds from a small, slack-shouldered urn best characterised as barrel-shaped or biconical in form and of slab-built construction. The rim diameter of this vessel is 200mm and the base 150mm and the wall thickness of the vessel varies from 9.5-12.5mm. The rim has a sloping internal bevel and is very slightly everted in some areas. One section of rim has been heavily distorted by an oblique finger impression, created when the clay was still wet, presumably when the vessel was being moved during manufacture and firing rather than as a deliberate decoration. The neck of the vessel is quite tall, slightly inward sloping and lightly decorated with three irregular rows of fingertip impressions covering the zone between rim and shoulder, the remainder of the body and base are undecorated. Although the base of the vessel is near complete, only 45% of the rim is preserved and probably only around 50% of the body sherds. Many of the sherd breaks are completely oxidised and burnt suggesting that the vessel was deliberately broken and subsequently

burnt prior to burial. While this burning has discoloured the surfaces of the vessel and on some sherds has caused some disintegration of the surface it does not disguise that this vessel was only very coarsely finished. The external surface shows finger smears and wipe-marks and the large rock inclusions frequently break both internal and external surfaces. Overall the combinations of coarse finishing, slightly haphazard fingertip decoration and handling distortions suggest that the appearance and finish of this urn were of secondary importance either to the rocky inclusions added to the clay during manufacture or to the original contents of the vessel. Several unwashed sherds have black burnt material adhering to the surfaces but these do not appear to represent food residues and are more likely to result from burial within a charcoal-rich environment.

Urn 2

Satellite cremation; (3020); SF006; Fabric 3

14 sherds from a small, slack-shouldered, squat urn, nearly identical to Vessel 1, with a rim diameter of approximately 180mm, base diameter of 150-160mm and wall thickness of 10-11mm. The rim has an internal bevel and is slightly everted. The neck is relatively tall, slightly inward sloping and is decorated with lightly impressed fingertip impressions arranged roughly into two horizontal rows. The similarity to vessel 1 suggest that this decoration probably extended slightly further towards the shoulder. Only about 25% of the rim and 20% of the base are present with no shoulder sherds and few body sherds. The presence of base sherds and the slightly smaller rim diameter demonstrate that this is a second vessels rather than separated and curated fragments of Urn 1 which were incorporated into a later burial. All sherds have been heavily burnt with fully oxidised edges showing that this happened after the vessel was fragmented. On some sherds the original surface has been nearly completely obliterated exposing the rocky inclusions suggesting burning at a high temperature for an extended period prior to deposition. Despite this high level of burning it is still clear that, as with urn 1, the surface finish was restricted to coarse wiping which left many of the rocky inclusions clearly visible. No residues were noted on these sherds.

Vessel 3

(3210); SF014/015; Fabric 2;

Several sherds, probably from a single small bowl with a base diameter of around 80-90mm. While no rim, and few body sherds are present the obtuse angle of the base suggests a barrel shaped or open bowl form. All sherds are very abraded on all surfaces and it is difficult to determine whether any sherds were decorated. However, four of the body sherds have faint semi-circular impressions which may have been made with a fingernail. The distinctive coarsely crushed white quartz tempered fabric would usually associated with Middle to Late Neolithic impressed ware pottery but the presence of a flat base contradicts this identification. The angle of the base and the coarse fabric used does not find good parallel within the ceramic vessels of the Early Bronze age and, while it is difficult to determine the exact form, the coarser fabric would correspond reasonably well with other vessels dating to the later part of the Early, or Middle, Bronze Age.

Beaker 4

(3081); SF010; Fabric 1; Early Bronze Age Beaker; 2200-1800 cal BC

Single decorated sherd from the neck/shoulder of an Early Bronze Age beaker. The top of the shoulder is defined by a slightly irregularly spaced pair of incised lines with oblique incised lines below. These lines seem to diminish in length from right to left suggesting the original motif may have been one of infilled hanging triangles. The vessel is well made and fired but has become considerably abraded, with much of the original surface lost, on all edges before final deposition suggesting it is residual within this context. The decoration does not appear to have been infilled with a white material, a feature of many Welsh Beakers.

In Wales, the infilled triangle motif and the use of incised lines to form the decoration is most frequently found on long-necked beakers (Savory 1980, 201-2, fig. 53-4) dating to between 2200-1800 cal BC (Needham 2005, 195-6, fig.13)

Discussion

Urns 1 and 2 sit within the Middle Bronze Age ceramic traditions of southern Britain although there is little in the immediate area for direct comparison. It is becoming clear that, with the river Severn and it's estuary acting as a conduit, Welsh ceramics of this period take influence from both the Trevisker potting traditions of the south west (Quinnell 2012, 165-6) and the widespread southern British Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Deacon forthcoming).

The exact form and decoration of the urns from The Limes are difficult to parallel within the Welsh material, perhaps unsurprising given the paucity of sites of this date in the region, and it is necessary to look further afield for reasonable parallels. The biconcial urn/Deverel-Rimbury cemetery at Bromfield in Shrophsire offers some confirmation that these vessels are indeed part of this wider Middle Bronze Age tradition with urns 13, 18 and 25 all having similar slack, barrel-shaped profiles and simple rims with slight internal bevels (Stanford 1982, fig. 16 and 17). These, and several other vessels, also display the use of irregular fingertip impressions on the neck and shoulder areas. To the southwest a biconical urn assemblage from Bevan's Quarry round barrow in Gloucestershire displays similar irregular rows of fingertip impressions if not exactly comparable forms (O'Neil, 1967 28-32, fig. 3).

It is of note that the igneous rock inclusions present in both urns are likely to originate from the Preseli region of Pembrokeshire (J. Horak pers.comm) demonstrating that the rock inclusions are not immediately local to Carmarthen but probably not of distant enough origin to be considered exotic. This area was already well established as a centre of geological significance earlier in the Bronze Age as the source of the Stonehenge bluestones and it unsurprising that rocks from symbolically charged locations should be used to create ceramic vessels to accompany the dead. That these rocks were specifically selected, either to reinforce ties to an important place in the landscape or group of people or for a particular symbolic or magical property, is emphasised by their use in the pots accompanying both the primary and secondary burials, presumably with some lapse of time between each event. Woodward and Morris (2003, 288) suggest that the evidence from thin-section analyses of Welsh Middle Bronze pottery may indicate a move towards greater standardization of potting traditions during this period particularly in the selection of igneous rock inclusions. This seems to generally correspond with a decrease in the complexity of decorative techniques and schemes being applied to funerary vessels reflecting an increasing concern at this time with what is *going into* the pots rather than what is *going onto* the pots.

While it is clear that the tradition of burial beneath and around circular monuments continued into the Middle Bronze Age in Exmoor (Jones 2012,183) and south east Wales as evidenced by sites such as Welsh St Donats (Ehrenberg et al, 1982) and Six Wells, Llantwit Major (Fox 1941; Quinnell 2012, 155 Table 2) until now there has been little evidence for this continuation further west. The ring ditch at Four-Crosses in Powys (Warrilow et al, 1986) yielded fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery from within the mound but these were not associated with any burials and are not directly comparable with the material from the Limes. Similarly, ceramics of Middle to Later Bronze Age date from the cave sites of Lesser Garth Cave, Vale of Glamorgan (Hussey 1966),Culverhole on the Gower (Savory 1980, 88, fig.12) and Ogof-yr-Esgyrn in Powys (Mason, 1968, fig. 7.1) have slightly different form, decorative and fabric characteristics to the material from the Limes and are likely to represent slightly later chronological developments in both burial traditions and ceramic manufacture.

It is the treatment of the urns prior to burial at The Limes that is of particular interest as a marker of these changing rites. Although the proportions of vessels present in both the primary and secondary burial are markedly different both have undergone a similar sequence of events prior to final burial. All sherds from both burials show evidence for burning, an orange/buff colour which continues across both surface and over all the broken edges, demonstrating that the vessels were fragmented before being burnt. Then, rather than being placed in the grave as an accompanying vessel or container, the sherds were dispersed throughout the cremation deposit. A similar practice has been observed in a Middle Bronze Age burial from Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan where sherds from several vessels were recovered from within a cremation deposit (Deacon forthcoming). No vessel was

complete and all sherds had been burnt suggesting that the deliberate fragmentation and burning of pots was an important and deliberate part of the funerary rites. It may be that the pots were burnt on the pyre itself, or as part of a secondary graveside rite before burial. Either way, this represents a significant alteration in the relationship between ceramic vessels, the living and the deceased demonstrating that new ways of negotiating the transition between life and death, as part of a wider social shift (see Bruck, 2006), were being created at this time.

Post-Roman Pottery

The assemblage comprises 27 sherds of post-Roman pottery. Analysis and identification is still required. Although it likely is of limited potential or significance, it is still recommended that specialist identification be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines (A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology 2016).

Lithics

A total of five flint objects were retrieved during the excavations. Two were recovered from sealed contexts directly associated with Phase II features at the site. The first (SF011) was underneath the mound of barrow [3008] and was there prior to the construction of the mound. The second (SF009) was within one of the satellite pits [3020] located to the east of barrow [3008]. This pit is thought to be the repository for cremated human remains (3148).

Three other flints were recovered during the excavation. Two were flakes from contexts (3001) and (3081) the latter was identified as debitage with signs of striking and lastly a flint core fragment from context (3085). Specialist analysis of the assemblage is required to confirm and refine the identifications.

Human remains

A total of ten probable cremation deposits were identified during the excavation. The entire assemblage requires to be analysed by an appropriate specialist.

Palaeoenvironmental Samples

A total of 23 bulk soil samples were taken during the course of the excavation. All require undergo processing, assessment and full analysis if required.

Soil Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
001	(3030)	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent charcoal flecks, Fill of pit [3012]
002	(3031)	Very dark brown silty clay, friable, frequent charcoal, fill of pit [3011]
003	(3032)	Very dark brown silty clay, friable, frequent charcoal, fill of pit [3010]
004	(3034)	Pale reddish yellow clay, mod firm, primary fill of ditch [3033]
005	(3045)	Loose brownish red silty clay, primary fill of barrow ditch [3041]
006	(3049)	Friable pale-mid brownish orange, primary fill of ditch [3048]
007	(3052)	Loose pale-mid orange brown, sandy silt, primary fill of ditch [3051]
008	(3055)	Soft pale greyish brown sandy silt, primary fill of ditch [3054]
009	(3064)	Loose pale yellowish brown clay, primary fill of ditch [3063]
010	(3087)	Loose dark blackish brown clay, burnt stones, 1/2 fill of pit [3086]
011	(3089)	Mod firm, very dark brown/black silty clay 80% charcoal, ½ fill of pit [3090]

Sample No.	Context No.	Description
012	(3089)	Mod firm, very dark brown/black silty clay 80% charcoal, ½ fill of pit [3090]
013	(3147)	Loose pale orangey grey silty clay, occ charcoal, Fill of pit [3020]
014	(3148)	Loose dark greyish black/brown silty clay, frequent charcoal, fill of pit [3020]
015	(3152)	Loose yellow orange silty clay, occ charcoal, fill of pit [3020]
016	(3176)	Loose, very dark grey/black, sandy silt, Fill of pit [3175]
017	(3178)	Mod firm, very dark grey/black, sandy silt, Fill of pit [3177]
018	(3087)	Loose dark blackish brown clay, burnt stones, 1/2 fill of pit [3086]
019	(3120)	Firm, pale-mid greyish brown, sandy silt, fill of ditch [3119]
020	(3170)	Firm, mid greyish brown, sandy silt, fill of ditch [3169]
021	(3181)	Loose pale reddish orange clay, Layer in NE quad of barrow mound [3008]
022	(3207)	Firm greyish brown silty clay, Fill of pit [3193]
023	(3198)	Firm mid brown clayey silt, with bone frags, Fill of pit [3197]

Metal

A very small assemblage of metal artefacts was retrieved during the excavations.

Copper Alloy
The copper alloy find was a coin like object thought to be a Jetton (SF003) and dating from the 13th Century. It was recovered from cleaning the top of the mound of barrow [3008]. It is possible at that period the mound was still a visible feature in the landscape and the object had been deposited on or into the surviving mound. As an offering and is not just a stray find.

Iron
The single object of ferrous material is likely to be of a post medieval or modern date and awaits analysis.

Specialist analysis of the assemblage is required to confirm and refine the identifications. All the metal finds should be x-rayed and evaluated by a qualified conservator who will determine what further cleaning and conservation is required.

DAT Archive

Poucher (2012) notes that the site produced numerous sherds of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery; a type which is a relatively rare find in Southwest Wales. The catalogue of the Neolithic collections held in the National Museums and Galleries of Wales records only one site within Southwest Wales that has produced this type of pottery (Llanilar in Ceredigion). Although a few other fragments of pottery have since come to light in this region, this is clearly one of the best collections of Grooved Ware pottery found in this part of Wales.

A small assemblage of flint artefacts was recovered along with pottery and glass from the ploughsoil. Roughly 120 contexts were recorded during the evaluation. This data and material require to be integrated into the excavation and the Neolithic pottery fully analysed along with the material from the excavation.

5 DISCUSSION

The results of the excavation at the Limes site point to a potentially long-lived, archaeological sequence of ritual Bronze Age activity focused on the burial of the dead in an around three barrows, set in a landscape that had been utilised since the Neolithic. Fitting the preliminary analysis of the archaeological work to the thematic and regional research frameworks it is clear to see the significant potential the site has to offer.

The Site has produced a potentially nationally significant prehistoric pottery assemblage. The Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group has emphasised the priority need define chronology of prehistoric pottery and a need to couple ceramic research with radiocarbon dates were possible. Study of the pottery form and function is highlighted as it will help to shed light on past settlement and social organisation. Emphasis is also placed on the manufacturing technology of the pottery itself and the possibilities of increasing evidence of trade (PCRG 2016).

5.1 Phasing and Chronology

Samples from key features at the site have been selected for radiocarbon dating. Pending the results of this analysis the discussion of the dating of the site is based on a comparison of the stratigraphic evidence, provisional analysis of the artefact assemblage and comparison with the excavation of similar sites.

Across the site three phases of activity were in evidence. The Neolithic activity was represented by a number of sherds of pottery, most if not all of which were recovered from the earlier evaluation work undertaken by DAT (Poucher 2012) and seem to have been limited to just the eastern area of the site.

The second phase of activity is represented by the remains of the three burial mounds and their ring ditches and the burial deposits located beneath them, which have all provisionally been dated from toward the end of the middle Bronze Age period. Within the same areas of the site as the burial mounds were a number of small pits with material likely to have derived from the deposition of cremated human remains. It is thought that these date to approximately the same period from toward the end of the middle bronze age as the burial mounds, though this relationship has yet to be established by the dating of the material derived from either the mounds or the nearby pits.

A third phase of undated activity within the main site area is represented by the two post hole structures. They did not produce any material or direct association to allow their dating to be ascertained at this stage with any certainty, but it is thought that they are from the same period as either the Neolithic or Bronze age activity on the site, with the author favouring the earlier period as being most likely. However, further research of comparable sites is likely to be the only way to establish this with any greater certainty.

5.2 Site function

From initial analyses of the results of the excavations it seems that the main function and use of the site is related to the deposition of human remains and any rituals that would have accompanied such activity. There was evidence from the work undertaken by DAT (Poucher 2012) that the site had possibly been a focus for activity of an unknown nature from the Neolithic period, based on the large number of sherds of Grooved Ware sherds, though no further evidence has definitely been recovered from the fieldwork upon which this report is based.

It is thought that many burial sites from the Neolithic period and the Bronze Age were located in visible locations within the landscape for a number of reasons (Bradley 1998). One was to stake claims to areas that perhaps a new population had moved into, and analysis of the human remains might allow us to examine this aspect. Isotope analysis of teeth for instance allows investigation into where people originated from, including where they grew up or spent time. This might enable us to state whether they were from the local area, or perhaps from a wider regional area within the UK or perhaps even if they came from abroad. Evidence from some Bronze Age burials from other areas of the UK have produced evidence that those interred were from the European mainland and were almost certainly linked with the introduction of new technologies and also perhaps new social structures.

Another aspect of where burials are located is the laying out and defining of territories. Set as markers to warn others that they are entering areas that "belong" to people who are already in residence and in the case of the site area, the burials are located along the crest of a low ridge that is visible to both north and south where it is overlooked by other ridges. The intervisibility of sites and monuments is therefore an aspect of the site that would need further investigation.

The siting of the burials was in a location that we assume had previously been important, either in the secular or of a ritual nature. It is an aspect of the site that needs further investigation. The nature of the earlier Neolithic activity on the site possibly drew the Bronze Age people here, those who wished to reuse a site that had been important to their ancestors, or that they thought had been important. Sometimes activity is focused on locations that were not actually important from earlier times, but had perhaps been mistakenly identified as such. The focus of the activity on or next to a number of ancient trees could be another reason for their choosing this location, as it is thought that such locations were important to a people who were closer to the land and linked to it and the natural world in a more explicit manner than most of us are today. Sites of ancient trees would have been an obvious focus for ritual activities and especially if they are located in a location that lends themselves to expressions of ritual and access to the ancestors or the gods.

5.3 Conclusions

The three round barrows produced significant evidence for the construction used to build such monuments, and the evidence for how they were constructed, in particular the surviving mound for the barrow [3008]. It is likely that such evidence will not have been examined in recent excavations in Wales and allow a possibly unique view into how such monuments were built in the way that they did and also why they were located where they were. The location of pre historic monuments has long been considered of great importance in understanding how people in the past considered the remains of their ancestors, why they treated them in the way they seem to have done and how they used them in relationship to their surroundings.

The location of the barrows seems to have been chosen for a number of possible reasons, and their visibility in the landscape and its wider context most be considered. It is unlikely they stood alone in the landscape, and their location must point to the potential for further contemporary remains to exist within the immediate area and the wider viewshed.

Their placement could relate to a continuation of an earlier ritual significance to the site location with signs from the earlier work that the location had seen previous use in the Neolithic period, which might have been related to some possibly ancient trees along the ridgeline that formed the core of the site. Though the trees themselves were possibly gone by the time the barrow cemetery was

constructed, it is likely that some traces or remains of them were still visible as a series of low mounds, and perhaps these formed the focus for the burials. There may also have been a local memory of the site if the population who built the barrows were of the same people who had previously inhabited the area during the Neolithic period. Alternatively, may have been a new incoming population keen to stake their claims to the land.

Bradley (1998) has highlighted the reuse of earlier monuments by incoming groups as a way of claiming and legitimising control over the land. We know from a preliminary analysis of the pottery that evidence for activity from the earliest Bronze Age on the site, a period that was one of change and the movement of people, technology and ideas.

Beyond the significance of the barrows themselves are the important cluster of burials with their own significant potential to elucidate evidence of the population, its social structure and demographic. Ecofacts recovered in bulk samples may also prove to have a high significance providing information on the local environment during and shortly after the digging of the ring ditches.

The pottery recovered from the evaluation and excavation are from a period that has previously been underrepresented in Wales, and is considered to be of national significance within Wales and it is likely that the ceramic assemblage will eventually be deposited with the National museum of Wales who, have already intimated that they would like to take it.

The results of the excavations have the potential, when all the analysis have been undertaken and the overall picture of the site has been compiled, add greatly to our knowledge and understanding of this relatively understudied period in Wales and will possibly allow insights into so many aspects of our past societies that we so rarely get to investigate.

6 POST-EXCAVATION PLAN

6.1 Post-excavation requirements

The production of a final report on the results of the archaeological excavation at the The Limes, Carmarthen will require:

- Detailed written description of the excavation results that incorporates feedback for the finds analysis and background research
- Integration of DAT archive material
- Palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis
- Charcoal analysis
- Analysis of human remains
- Analysis of faunal assemblage
- Radiocarbon dating
- Prehistoric ceramic analysis
- Medieval and/or post-medieval ceramic analysis
- Metal finds analysis
- Small finds analysis
- Lithic analysis
- Artefact x-ray and conservation
- Compilation of Final Report
- Preparation of materials for deposition with the National Museum
- Compilation of National Museum Finds Database

Excavation results
The final report on the results of the excavation will be compiled once all specialist analyses have been completed. The report will include a full stratigraphic account of the excavation with an interpretation throughout; findings of specialist analyses will be integrated into the text. The stratigraphic record of the site may be revised and finalised. Revisions to the existing set of illustrations for the site will be made in line with revisions to the interpretation. Additional illustrations will be prepared, where necessary.

Palaeoenvironmental assessment and analysis
A total of 23 soil samples were taken during the course of the excavation. All will undergo assessment. This will involve their initial analysis by a suitable specialist to produce an assessment report on their content. In addition, plant species identification will have to be carried out in general and for radiocarbon dates in particular. The assessment will include recommendations for full environmental analysis. Based on the outcome of the environmental assessment, further analysis, such as charcoal and/or other plant macrofossil analysis may be deemed required.

Plant macro-fossil analysis: The results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment may include recommendations for a more comprehensive plant macro-fossil analysis, if suitable samples are identified during the palaeoenvironmental assessment. A suitable specialist will identify and quantify the plant macrofossil remains present in the selected samples and undertake a statistical analysis of the results.

Charcoal analysis: The results of the palaeoenvironmental assessment may include recommendations for charcoal analysis, if suitable samples are identified during the palaeoenvironmental assessment. A suitable specialist will identify the wood species present in the selected samples and (if the material is suitable) also assess the potential timber size and possible age/growth cycle.

The aim of the palaeoenvironmental assessment and analyses is to acquire data that will aid in the interpretation of the economy, function of and activities at the site, as well as providing information on the broader contemporary environment and setting of the site. Comparison of the results from all sites and samples on the scheme will provide information on the ancient environment of the scheme area along with potential changes and evolution within that environment.

The completed results of the palaeoenviromental assessment and analyses will be included as appendices in the final report on the excavation and the substance of the findings will be integrated into the discussion of the site.

Analysis of human remains
A total of ten probable cremation deposits were identified during the excavation. The entire assemblage will be analysed by an appropriate specialist. The completed results of the analysis of human remains will be included as an appendix in the final report on the excavation and the substance of the findings will be integrated into the discussion of the site.

Radiocarbon dating
Radiocarbon dating will greatly enhance the ability to date the site and establish the different phases of activity. These dates will be correlated with the artefactual and stratigraphic evidence. Overall the radiocarbon dates will allow a more accurate interpretation of the site and will allow it to be placed accurately within a chronological framework, which can then be used to look at the evolution of human activity within the landscape and the evolution of the landscape itself over the whole of the area.

A minimum of four radiocarbon dates are proposed for this site, based on minimum guidance. However, this number could rise to a maximum of ten giving a 100% coverage of the cremated remains. The complete results of radiocarbon dating will be included as an appendix in the final report on the excavation and the substance of the findings will be integrated into the discussion of the site.

Post-Roman Pottery analysis
The completed results of the pottery analysis will be included in the final report on the excavation and the findings will be integrated into the phased discussion of the site. Illustration is not required for the assemblage, although publication quality photography may be considered for a few select sherds.

Animal bone analysis
No animal bone samples were retrieved during the excavation. It is possible that this assemblage may increase after the bulk sediment samples have been processed. The final assemblage should be examined by an appropriate specialist for species identification in line with best practice guidance (Baker & Worley 2014).

Metalwork analysis
Once this assemblage has assessed, guidance will be sought on any needs for artefact conservation and requirements for photography and illustration. The results will be included in the discussion of the site.

Artefact conservation
Decisions about which objects require conservation or specialist treatment and storage will be made jointly by the conservator and project manager, following assessment by the specialist.

Detailed discussion of the excavation

Once the archaeological interpretation of the site has been finalised further research will be carried out to allow the site to be discussed in a wider context, to identify comparative material both within the region and also in a broader context.

Preparation of archive

All artefacts and samples from the excavation will be stored at the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd., Cardiff Gate Business Park, Cardiff for the duration of the post-excavation programme of works. However, where a project specialist cannot attend the office or where a relevant analysis cannot be undertaken on the premises, then the necessary portion of the assemblage will be delivered to the specialist and returned to Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd on completion of the specialist analysis.

All finds and samples will be catalogued in accordance with the relevant standards and guidelines. Where material is not to be retained, arrangements for disposal will be agreed in advance. Additionally the archive will include digital CAD plans and sections, a database of context information and photographs.

6.2 The post-excavation team

A range of personnel will be involved in delivering the post-excavation requirements for this site; their positions and responsibilities are outlined below;

Name	**Position**	**Responsibilities**
Dave Gilbert	Project Manager (Rubicon Heritage)	Overall project management Lithic Analysis Analysis of Post-Medieval Ceramics
Jerry Bond	Project Officer (Rubicon Heritage)	Overseeing the compilation of reports Liaison with project specialists Researching comparative material Checking and reconciliation of site records Data entry
Sam Pamment Rachel Morgan	Post-Excavation Assistants (Rubicon Heritage)	Processing finds and samples Basic cataloguing of finds Data entry Packing and storage of finds and samples
Phil Parks	Conservator (Cadw)	Advising and consulting on the conservation requirements for the artefact assemblage Undertaking conservation works to clean and stabilise selected artefacts
Carmelita Troy	Osteologist (Rubicon Heritage)	Undertake assessment/analysis of cremated human remains
TBC	Environmental Archaeologist	Undertake assessment/analysis of environmental remains
Jody Deacon	Pottry Specialist (National Museum of Wales)	Undertake assessment/analysis of Prehistoric Pottery.
Patrick Quinn	Petrologist (UCL)	Undertake scientific analysis of pottery technology and clay provenance .
TBC	Editor	Advising on quality and standards for reporting Advising on research Reviewing all reports prior to issue
Jonathon Miller	Graphics Manager (Rubicon Heritage)	Managing and co-ordinating the illustration requirements for the scheme as a whole
Hannah Sims	Illustrator (Rubicon Heritage)	Preparing selected plans, drawing and photographs for inclusion in reports and publications

7 ARCHIVE QUANTITIES

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Context Sheets	200
Plans	31
Sections	72
Photographs	368
Registers	21

The archive is currently stored in the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd., Cardiff Gate Business Park, Cardiff. It will be compiled following the national standards for Wales (Welsh Museum Federation 2008) and will then be transferred to either Swansea Museum or the National Museum of Wales.

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Appendix 1 – Context Register

Context	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)		Interpretation
3000	layer			site	site	0.2	loose greyish brown loam	topsoil
3001	layer			site	site	0.11	firm pale reddish brown silty clay	subsoil
3002	layer			site	site		compact pale orange brown silty clay, occ small rounded stones	natural
3003	layer			site	site		mod firm grey brown silty clay, very frq small rounded stones	natural
3004	void							
3005	void							
3006	void							
3007	group			8.5 dia	0.9-1.3	0.46-0.55	western round barrow	burial mound
3008	group			11.5 dia	1.3-2	0.65-0.95	eastern round barrow	burial mound
3009	group			7.3-7.5 dia	0.52-0.66	0.14-0.25	southern round barrow	burial mound
3010	cut		3032	0.6	0.56	0.14	irregular sub circular pit	burial pit
3011	cut		3031	0.7	0.55	0.24	sub circular pit	burial pit
3012	cut		3030	0.99	0.6	0.13	tear shaped pit	burial pit
3013	void							
3014	cut		3015, 3016, 3017	1.6	1.15	0.55	flat bottomed V shaped ditch	ring ditch [3007]
3015	fill	3014			0.6	0.25	loose grey brown silty clay, frg small med sub rounded stones	primary fill of barrow ditch
3016	fill	3014			0.5	0.25	loose reddish brown silty clay, frq pea gravel	secondary fill of ring ditch
3017	fill	3014			0.66	0.3	loose reddish brown silty clay frg small and medium sub angular stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3018	group		3019, 3189, 3202, 3205, 3209	7	4		irregular sub oval	tree throw under barrow 3008
3019	fill	3018					varied across feature	fill of tree throw
3020	cut		3147 3148 3152	0.61	0.6	3	sub circular pit	burial pit

3021	group		3022, 3033, 3060, 3061, 3063, 3153, 3171	11	11	c.0.5-1.0	circular ring ditch of eastern barrow	ring ditch [3008]
3022	cut		3023, 3024, 3026	1.6	1.9	0.6	V shaped cut of barrow ring ditch	ring ditch [3007]
3023	void							
3024	fill	3022		1.6	1.2	0.6	mid grey brown clay sand, pebbles	primary fill of ring ditch
3025	void							
3026	fill	3022		1.6	0.95	0.25	loose mid red brown clay, pebbles	secondary fill of ring ditch
3027	fill	3022		1.6	1.2	0.1	mod firm dark grey brown, pebbles	upper fill of ring ditch
3028	void							
3029	cut		3037, 3038	1.6	1.05	0.6	V shaped cut of barrow ring ditch	ring ditch [3007]
3030	fill	3012		0.99	0.6	0.13	Dk grey brown charcoal rich silty fill of pit	fill of cremation [3012]
3031	fill	3011		0.7	0.55	0.24	dk grey brown charcoal rich silty fill of pit	fill of cremation [3011]
3032	fill	3010		0.6	0.56	0.14	dk grey brown charcoal rich silty fill of pit	fill of cremation [3010]
3033	cut		3034, 3035, 3036	1	1.4	0.6	flat bottomed V shaped ditch	ring ditch [3008]
3034	fill	3033		1	0.15-0.24	0.6	pale reddish yellow silty clay	primary fill of ditch
3035	fill	3033		1	0.15-0.2	0.45	dk grey brown silty clay	secondary fill of ring ditch
3036	fill	3033		1	0.67	0.31	mid red brown silty clay	upper fill of ring ditch
3037	fill	3019		1.6	0.76	0.4	mid orange brown silty clay, frq s/med stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3038	fill	3019		1.6	1.05	0.6	pale orange yellow silty clay 30 % small stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3039	void							
3040	void							
3041	cut		3045, 3046, 3047	1	1.19	0.49	flat bottomed V shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch [3007]
3042	cut		3043, 3044	1	1.36	0.49	convex bottomed V shaped ditch	ring ditch [3007]
3043	fill	3042		1	1.35	0.49	mid orange brown sandy clay, mod stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3044	fill	3042		1	0.95	0.15	mid grey brown sandy clay, frq small stones	upper fill of ring ditch

3045	fill	3041		1	0.1-.18	0.49	grey brown silty clay, frq stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3046	fill	3041		1	0.1-0.15	0.39	brown red silty clay, frq gravel	secondary fill of ring ditch
3047	fill	3041		1	0.5	0.29	loose reddish brown silty clay frg small and medium sub angular stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3048	cut		3049, 3050	1	0.9	0.52	flat bottomed V shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch [3007]
3049	fill	3048		1	0.9	0.52	pale/mid brownish orange clayey sand, frq gravel small/med rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3050	fill	3048		1	0.68	0.3	pale/mid orange brown sandy silt, 10% small angular & sub rnd stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3051	cut		3052, 3053	1	0.72	0.51	rnd U shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch [3007]
3052	fill	3051		1	0.72	0.51	mid brownish orange clayey sand, frq small/med gravels& sub ang & flat stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3053	fill	3051		1	0.5	0.32	mid orange brown sandy silt, occ small rnd and sub ang stone	upper fill of ring ditch
3054	cut			1	1.2	0.5	flat bottomed U shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch [3007]
3055	fill	3054		1	0.87	0.15	pale greyish brown sandy silt, occ small/ang stone	upper fill of ring ditch
3056	fill	3054		1	1.2	0.5	pale/mid orange brown clayey sand, frq small/med rnd & sub ang stone	primary fill of ring ditch
3057	void							
3058	void							
3059	group		3014,3029,3041,3051,3048,3083 & 3054				group sheet for western round barrow ring ditch, same as [3007]	group cut for round barrow ditch [3007]
3060	cut		3067-3070	1	1.73	0.69	round bottomed irregular cut of barrow ring ditch	ring ditch [3008]
3061	cut		3075-3078	1	1.4	0.68	flat bottomed V shaped barrow ring ditch cut	ring ditch [3008]
3062	cut		3071-3074	1	2.5	0.75	round bottomed irregular V shaped cut of barrow ring ditch	ring ditch [3008]
3063	cut		3064-3066	1	1.8	0.85	round bottomed irregular V shaped cut of barrow ring ditch	ring ditch [3008]
3064	fill	3063		1	1.76	0.85	pale yellow brown clay with pebbles	primary fill of ring ditch

3065	fill	3063		1	1.45	0.7	mid brown with orange/brown flecked clay with cobbles/rnd stones	2nd fill of ring ditch
3066	fill	3063		1	1.2	0.48	mid reddish brown clay, mod pebbles/cobbles	upper fill of ring ditch
3067	fill	3060		1	1.73	0.69	pale orange brown sandy silt. Frq small stones, contained two lens 3068 & 3069	primary fill of ring ditch
3068	fill	3060		1	0.87	0.56, 0.12 thick	lens of dark red brown silty clay occ rnd stones	lens within fill of ring ditch
3069	fill	3060		1	0.3	0.43, 0.3 thick	lens of mid red brown sandy silty clay, mod stones	lens within fill of ring ditch
3070	fill	3060		1	1.6	0.32	mid grey brown clay sand, pebbles	upper fill of ring ditch
3071	fill	3062		1	2.2	0.2	mid red brown sandy silt occ charcoal flecks 30% ang/rnd small stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3072	fill	3062		1	1	0.6, 0.12 max thick	dark red brown clay silt, v occ charcoal, 20% small rnd stones, frq large rnd stones to centre	2nd fill of ring ditch
3073	fill	3062		1	1.14	0.15-0.45	mid red brown sandy silt, 20% rnd/ang stones, sparse charcoal flecks	2nd fill of ring ditch
3074	fill	3062		1	1.96	0.34	mid red brown sandy silt, occ charcoal flecks, occ large rnd stones, frq small rnd stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3075	fill	3061		1	1.05	0.68	mid red brown sandy silt, occ charcoal, 30% ang/rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3076	fill	3061		1	1.08	0.55	dark red brown clay silt, 20% small rnd/ang stones, charcoal flecks	2nd fill of ring ditch
3077	fill	3061		1	0.73	0.39	mid red brown clay silty occ charcoal flecks	2nd fill of ring ditch
3078	fill	3061		1	1.45	0.4	mid red brown sandy silt, occ charcoal and occ large/med rnd stones, 30% small rnd stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3079	dep						southern half of mound of barrow= barrow 3008	same as barrow 3008
3080	feature	3008		1	>2.6	0.38	dark brown silty clay, frq sub rnd med/large stones	upper layer of barrow mound 3008
3081	dep	3008		1	> 2.6	0.1	red brown silty clay frq small & med sub rnd stones	mid layer of barrow mound 3008
3082	dep	3008		1	> 2.7	> 0.7	pale yellow brown silty clay, v occ	lower layer of barrow

							large rnd stones	mound 3008
3083	cut		3084, 3085	1	1.02	0.45	round bottomed V shaped barrow ditch	ring ditch 3007
3084	fill	3083		1	0.52	0.45	pale orange brown clay silt, occ small sub angular stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3085	fill	3083		1	0.92	0.42	mid grey brown clay silt, very frq large sub angular stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3086	cut		3087	0.87	1.05	0.25	irregular bowl shaped pit	hearth pit
3087	fill	3086		0.87	1.05	0.25	very dark brown, clay, 40% heat affected medium and large angular stones	fill of hearth pit
3088	void							
3089	fill	3090		0.9	0.52	0.17	very dark brown silty clay with 80% charcoal, incs pot & cremated bone	fill of cremation burial
3090	cut		3089, 3111, 3112	0.9	0.55	0.32	bowl shaped pit, irregular with steep sides	central cremation burial in barrow 3008
3091	group		3122-3137	5.4 e-w	3 n-s		8 post setting, ephemeral, likely short term structure possibly burial related	platform setting, excarnation or similar use
3092	group		3093-3108	1m e-w	3m n-s		8 post setting, ephemeral, likely short term structure possibly burial related	fence/screen post setting, burial related
3093	cut		3094	0.5	0.5	0.05	small pit/post pit, irregular and ephemeral	post pit
3094	fill	3093		do	do	do	pale red brown, sandy clay silt, frq stones/pebbles	fill of post pit
3095	cut		3096	0.48	0.48	0.1	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3096	fill	3095		do	do	do	grey brown sandy silt, frq stones/pebbles	fill of post pit
3097	cut		3098	0.62	0.61	0.15	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3098	fill	3097		do	do	do	grey brown sandy silt, gravel/pebbles, occ larger stones	fill of post pit
3099	cut		3100	0.69	0.6	0.07	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3100	fill	3099		do	do	do	dark red brown sandy silt, frq pebbles/stones	fill of post pit
3101	cut		3102	0.48	0.42	0.16	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3102	fill	3101		do	do	do	mid red brown, clayey silty sand, occ stones	fill of post pit

3103	cut		3104	0.38	0.55	0.15	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3104	fill	3103		do	do	do	mid red brown, clayey silty sand, frq stones	fill of post pit
3105	cut		3106	0.63	0.67	0.04	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3106	fill	3105		do	do	do	mid grey brown, sandy silt, gritty with larger stones	fill of post pit
3107	cut		3108	0.58	0.78	0.04	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3108	fill	3107		do	do	do	mid grey brown, sandy silt, gritty with larger stones	fill of post pit
3109	feature		part of eval tr10 TLCE13					
3110	fill		part of eval tr10 TLCE13					
3111	fill	3090		0.9	0.52	0.1	pale grey brown silty clay, occ medium/small rnd stones	upper fill of cremation pit
3112	fill	3090		do	0.3	0.06	pale red brown silty clay, occ pebbles/gravel	middle fill of cremation pit
3113	fill		part of eval tr10 TLCE13					
3114	cut		part of eval tr10 TLCE13					
3115	group		3116 3119 3138 3149 3160 3163 3166 3169	7.3-7.5 dia	0.52-0.66	0.14-0.25	group sheet for southern round barrow ring ditch, same as [3009]	group # for cut of barrow ditch 3009
3116	cut		3117 3118	1.6	0.67	0.25	round bottomed V shaped barrow ring ditch	barrow ring ditch 3009
3117	fill	3116		1.6	0.67	0.12	mid yellow/reddish brown silty clay, frq small ang/sub ang stones, occ med sized rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3118	fill	3116		1.6	0.5	0.19	mid reddish brown clay silt, frq small sub ang stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3119	cut		3120 3121	1.6	0.52	0.19	round bottomed V shaped barrow ring ditch	barrow ring ditch 3009
3120	fill	3119		1.6	0.52	0.21	pale grey brown sandy silt, occ small sub rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch
3121	fill	3119		1.6	0.44	0.14	mid red brown silty clay frq small sub rnd stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3122	cut		3123	0.26	0.38	0.11	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3123	fill	3122		do	do	do	mid red brown sandy silty clay, frq pebbles, occ charcoal and daub flecks	fill of post pit
3124	cut		3125	0.38	0.18	0.1	irregular shallow post pit	post pit

3125	fill	3124		do	do	do	mid red brown sandy silt	fill of post pit
3126	cut		3127	0.4	0.43	0.11	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3127	fill	3126		do	do	do	mid red brown sandy silty clay, frq pebbles, occ charcoal and daub flecks	fill of post pit
3128	cut		3129	0.49	0.33	0.14	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3129	fill	3128		do	do	do	dark grey brown sandy silty clay, occ rnd stones	fill of post pit
3130	cut		3131	0.58	0.92	0.21	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3131	fill	3130		do	do	do	mid red brown sandy silty clay, more clayey, large packing stones	fill of post pit
3132	cut		3133	0.43	0.58	0.08	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3133	fill	3132		do	do	do	dark red brown sandy silty clay, frq gravel/stones	fill of post pit
3134	cut		3135	0.63	0.58	0.03	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3135	fill	3134		do	do	do	dark red brown sandy silty clay, frq gravel/stones	fill of post pit
3136	cut		3136	0.48	0.51	0.05	irregular shallow post pit	post pit
3137	fill	3136		do	do	do	dark red brown sandy silty clay, frq gravel/stones	fill of post pit
3138	cut		3139	1	0.55	0.15	round bottomed V shaped barrow ring ditch	barrow ring ditch 3009
3139	fill	3138		do	do	do	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ pebbles	fill of barrow ring ditch
3140	cut		3141	> 0.65	> 0.5	> 0.2	partially excavated partial tree throw	cut of tree throw
3141	fill	3140		do	do	do	sandy silt, variable quantity/sized stones	fill of tree throw
3142	cut		3143	> 1.4	> 0.5	> 0.16	partially excavated partial tree throw	cut of tree throw
3143	fill	3142		do	do	do	mid brown clay silty sand, occ rnd stones and pea grit	fill of tree throw
3144	cut		3145	> 0.72	> 0.74	> 0.17	irregular sub circular pit	cut of tree throw
3145	fill	3144		do	do	do	mid orange brown clay silt, v occ small sub ang stone	fill of tree throw
3146	group		3023 3024 3026 3027 3034-36 3067 3064-3070 3154-56 3172 3173				group of fills of barrow ditch	fills of barrow ditch 3008

3147	fill	3020		< 0.61	0.61	0.2	pale orange grey silty clay occ pebbles and charcoal flecks	upper fill of cremation pit
3148	fill	3020		< 0.61	0.32	0.18	dark grey brown silty clay, 80% charcoal, v occ small rnd stones	deposit of charcoal in cremation pit
3149	cut		3150 3151	1	0.48	0.2	irregular bottomed barrow ditch	barrow ring ditch 3009
3150	fill	3149		1	0.48	0.2	mid red brown silty clay, frq small sub ang and ang stones, occ medium stones/pebbles	primary fill of barrow ditch
3151	fill	3149		1	0.3	0.12	mid red brown clay silt, frq small sub ang stones	upper fill of barrow ditch
3152	fill	3020		< 0.61	0.43	0.22	pale yellow orange silty clay, occ small pebbles and charcoal flecks & frags	primary fill of cremation pit
3153	cut		3154-56	1	1.3	0.65	irregular V shaped barrow ring ditch	barrow ring ditch 3009
3154	fill	3153		1	0.22	0.13 thick, 0.52-0.65	pale orange brown silty sand, very frq small and med sub ang stones	primary fill of barrow ditch
3155	fill	3153		1	0.74	0.23 thick, 0.2-0.5	very dark brown clay silt, very frq med sub ang stones and occ charcoal	2nd fill of ring ditch
3156	fill	3153		1	1.3	0.33	mid grey brown clayey sandy silt frq med ang & sub ang stones	upper fill of ring ditch
3157	fill	3008		1	> 0.22	> 0.1 thick	dark grey brown clay silt, occ charcoal, bone frag	basal layer of barrow mound
3158	fill	3008		1	> 0.79	> 0.08	pale yellow brown clay silt, mod amounts of medium sub ang stones	2nd layer of barrow mound
3159	fill	3008		1	> 3.5	0.46	mid grey brown sandy silt, mod amounts of small, med and large sub ang and rnd stones, occ charcoal	upper layer of barrow mound 3008
3160	cut		3161 3162	1	0.66	0.25	rnd bottomed U shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch barrow 3009
3161	fill	3160		1	0.5	0.14 thick, 0.11-0.25	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ small sub rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch barrow 3009
3162	fill	3160		1	0.66	0.11	mid grey brown sandy silt, v occ small/medium sub rnd stones	upper fill of ring ditch barrow 3009
3163	cut		3164 3165	1	0.59	0.17	shallow rnd bottomed barrow ring ditch, profile uncertain	ring ditch barrow 3009
3164	fill	3163		1	0.5	0.17	yellowish mid red brown silty sand, pea grit, frq small sub and ang	primary fill of barrow ditch

							stone, occ small sub rnd stones	
3165	fill	3163		1	0.59	0.13	mid red brown clay silt, frq small sub ang stones	upper fill of barrow ditch
3166	cut		3167 3168	1	0.52	0.14	shallow rnd bottomed barrow ring ditch, profile uncertain	ring ditch barrow 3009
3167	fill	3166		1	0.5	0.14	mid red brown gravel rich silty clay frq small ang/sub ang stones	primary fill of ring ditch barrow 3009
3168	fill	3166		1	0.44	0.08	mid red brown, gravel rich clay silt, frq small sub ang and occ medium/large stones	upper fill of ring ditch barrow 3009
3169	cut		3170	1	0.49	0.14	shallow rnd bottomed barrow ring ditch, profile uncertain	ring ditch barrow 3009
3170	fill	3169		1	0.49	0.14	mid grey brown sandy silt, occ small sub rnd stones	primary fill of ring ditch barrow 3009
3171	cut		3172 3173	1	1.55	0.79	rnd bottomed V shaped barrow ditch cut	ring ditch barrow 3008
3172	fill	3171		1	1.15	0.2-0.79	mid grey brown sandy silt, mod small and medium ang and sub ang and rnd stones	primary fill of barrow ditch
3173	fill	3171		1	1.55	0.62	mid red brown sandy silt, frq small-medium ang, sub ang and rnd stones	upper fill of barrow ditch
3174	cut		3140 3142	3.4	0.6	0.18	cut of sondage next to DAT try 10	sondage
3175	cut		3176	0.45	0.5	0.1	irregular profile sub oval pit	cut of central cremation burial in 3009
3176	fill	3175		0.45	0.5	0.1	very dark grey brown sandy silt	fill of central cremation burial in 3009
3177	cut		3178	0.35	0.45	0.13	irregular profile sub oval pit	cut of satellite cremation burial N of 3009
3178	fill	3177		0.35	0.45	0.13	very dark grey brown sandy silt, v occ burnt bone	fill of satellite cremation burial N of 3009
3179	dep			> 5	> 5	0.05	mottled pale grey and brown silty sand, v occ small sub rounded stones	geological natural
3180	dep	3008		c. 6.6 e-w	c. 7 n-s		main layer of barrow mound 3008, same as 3080 & 3159	construction layer barrow mound 3008
3181	dep	3008			c. 6.2 n-s		pale red brown clay	construction layer barrow mound 3008
3182	group		3015-17 3037 3038 3043-56 3084 3085	8.5	0.9-1.3	0.46-0.55	group of fills of barrow ditch 3059 in western barrow 3007	ditch fills western barrow 3007

3183	void						Description	
3184	void							
3185	void							
3186	void							
3187	void							
3188	group						prt of 3018	tree throw under barrow 3008
3189	fill						part of 3018	fill of tree throw
3190	group		67 stake holes		avg dia 0.09	avg 0.08	located on the SW and SE area under barrow mound of 3008, related to the construction of the mound	group of stake holes
3191	cut		3192	0.6	0.7	0.2	sub oval post hole, under barrow mound of 3008, Southern area	post hole
3192	fill	3191		0.6	0.7	0.2	mid grey clay silt, v occ small stones	fill of post hole
3193	cut		3207	0.46	0.46	0.4	sub oval post hole/pit to NW of 3008 outside ditch	post hole/pit
3194	cut		3208	0.38	0.38	0.09	sub oval post hole/pit to NW of 3008 outside ditch	post hole/pit
3195	cut		3196	0.35	0.35	0.03	shallow sub rectangular post hole/pit	post hole/pit
3196	fill	3195		0.35	0.35	0.03	mid grey brown clay silt, small sub rnd stones	fill of post hole/pit
3197	cut		3198	0.35	0.35	0.17	sub oval pit with cremated bone	cremation pit
3198	fill	3197		0.35	0.35	0.17	mid brown silty clay with gravel, frq med stone, cremated bone frags	fill of cremation pit
3199	cut	3200		1	> 0.7	> 0.15	part of 3018 tree throw, partly excavated	tree throw under barrow 3008
3200	fill		3199	do	do	do	dark grey brown silty clay, stones	fill of tree throw
3201	cut		3202	do	> 0.64	> 0.2	part of 3018 tree throw, partly excavated	tree throw under barrow 3008
3202	fill	3201		do	do	do	mid grey brown clay silt, frq rnd and ang stones and charcoal flecks	fill of tree throw
3203	cut		3204	0.12	0.1	0.18	sub circular post hole, large stake hole, U shaped	post/stake hole
3204	fill	3203		do	do	do	mid orange brown silty clay, v occ small flat stones	fill of post/stake hole

3205	cut		3206	1, c. 5.10 total	0.6	0.75	part of 3018 tree throw, partly excavated	tree throw under barrow 3008
3206	fill	3205		do	do	do	variable, pale yellow orange brown grey silty sandy clay & gravel	fill of tree throw
3207	fill	3193		0.46	0.46	0.4	grey brown silty clay, frq stones mod charcoal	fill of post hole/pit
3208	fill	3194		0.38	0.38	0.09	grey brown silty clay, v frq medium sub ang and ang stone, mod charcoal	fill of post hole/pit
3209	dep	3018 3211		> 1	0.72	0.07	mid grey silty clay, small rnd stones, charcoal/organic flecks	fill of tree throw
3210	dep	3008		C. 2.0	C. 1.5	0.05	dirty mottled yellow brown & grey silty clay & sand, occ medium stones and charcoal, contains BA pot	redeposited dirty natural layer under 3008, construction related deposit
3211	group		3140-3145 and 3174	C. 5.0	C. 5.0	> 0.2	group of features forming tree throw in area of Dat try 10	group for tree throw

Appendix 2 – Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Type	Description
001	1	1:10	S	Rep section of topsoil & subsoil (3000) & (3001)
002	1	1:10	S	S facing section of ditch [3022]
003	3	1:10	S	S facing section ditch [3014]
004	2	1:10	S	N facing section of ditch [3022]
005	4	1:10	S	N facing section pit [3011]
006	3	1:10	S	N facing section pit [3012]
007	3	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3012]
008	4b	1:10	S	N facing section pit [3010]
009	4b	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3010]
010	2	1:10	S	E facing section of ditch [3051]
011	3	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3011]
012	4	1:10	S	S facing section of ditch [3029]
013	3	1:10	S	E facing section ditch [3041]
014	5	1:10	S	E facing section [3048]
015	5	1:10	S	SE facing section of ditch [3051]
016	4b	1:10	S	NW facing section of ditch [3054]
017	6	1:20	P	SE quad of barrow [3007]
018	7	1:20	P	NE quad of barrow [3007]
019	8	1:20	P	NW quad of barrow [3007]
020	9	1:20	P	SW quad of barrow [3007]
021	1	1:10	S	NW facing section of ditch [3063]
022	5	1:10	S	NW facing section of ditch [3060]
023	6	1:10	S	N facing section of ditch [3062]
024	4b	1:10	S	SW facing section of ditch [3061]
025	10	1:10	S	East facing n-s section of barrow mound [3008]
026	11	1:10	S	NW facing rep section of trench 15

027	11	1:10	S	W facing rep section of trench 14
028	11	1:10	S	NW facing rep section of trench 13
029	11	1:10	S	W facing rep section of trench 12
030	11	1:10	S	SW facing rep section of trench 11
031	11	1:10	S	W facing rep section of trench 9
032	11	1:10	S	S facing rep section of trench 8
033	12	1:10	S	SSW facing section of pit [3086]
034 a & b	13 & 18	1:20	S	Plan of post built structure [3092]
035	25	1:10	S	NW facing section of Well [3109] in eval tr#10
036	25	1:10	P	Plan of well [3109] in eval tr#10
037	4b	1:10	S	SW facing section of ditch [3083]
038	14b	1:10	S	NE facing section of ditch [3042]
039	14	1:20	P	NE quad of ditch [3008]
040	15	1:20	P	NW quad of ditch [3008]
041	16	1:20	P	SW quad of ditch [3008]
042	17	1:20	P	SE quad of ditch [3008]
043	19	1:20	P	Plan of post built structure [3091]
044	22	1:10	S	E facing section of ditch [3116]
045	22	1:10	S	E facing section of ditch [3119]
046	19	1:10	S	SW facing section of PH [3122]
047	14b	1:10	S	SE facing section of [3144] tree throw [3211]
048	14b	1:10	S	West facing ½ section of pit [3090]
049	14b	1:20	P	Plan of [3090]
050	22	1:10	S	S Facing section of ditch [3138]
051	22	1:10	S	N Facing section of ditch [3149]
052	14b	1:10	S	W Facing section of [3140]
053	14b	1:10	S	NE Facing section of [3142]
054	19	1:10	S	SE facing section of [3124]
055	19	1:10	S	NE facing section of [3128]

056	19	1:10	S	SW facing section of [3132]
057	12	1:10	S	S facing section pit [3020]
058	20	1:10	S	E facing section sondage [3174]
059 a & b	21	1:10	S	W facing section ditch [3153]
060	22	1:10	S	NW facing section [3166]
061	22	1:10	S	SW facing section [3169]
062	22	1:10	S	SE facing section [3160]
063	22	1:10	S	NE facing section [3163]
064	23	1:10	S	NE facing section [3171]
065	12	1:10	S	Plan of pit [3020]
066	23	1:10	S	SE facing section [3175]
067	23	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3175]
068	23	1:10	S	NE facing section [3177]
069	23	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3177]
070	24	1:20	P	Plan of area around DAT tr.10
071	19	1:10	S	SW facing section [3126]
072	19	1:10	S	S facing section [3130]
073	19	1:10	S	W facing section [3134]
074	19	1:10	S	E facing section [3136]
075	22	1:10	S	Plan of pit [3086]
076	26	1:20	P	Plan of barrow [3009] S half
077	27	1:20	P	Plan of barrow [3009] N half
078	20	1:20	S	S facing section barrow [3008]
079	28	1:20	P	Plan of (3081) NE quad [3008]
080	29	1:10	S	N&E facing L shaped section NE quad [3008]facing section
081	13	1:10	S	NE facing section [3093]
082	13	1:10	S	E facing section [3095]
082	13	1:10	S	S facing section [3097]
084	13	1:10	S	W facing section [3099]

085	13	1:10	S	E facing section [3101]
086	13	1:10	S	NE facing section [3103]
087	13	1:10	S	NW facing section [3105]
088	13	1:10	S	E facing section [3107]
089	30	1:20	P	Plan of NW quad [3008]
090	31	1:20	P	Plan of NE quad [3008]
091	32	1:10	S	S facing section [3191]
092	32	1:10	S	N facing section [3199]
093	32	1:10	S	S facing section [3195]
094	33	1:20	P	Plan of SW quad [3008]
095	34	1:20	P	Plan of SE quad [3008]
096	31	1:10	S	W facing section [3203]
097	32	1:10	S	NE facing section [3193]
098	32	1:10	S	NE facing section [3194]
099	32	1:10	S	E facing section (3209)
100	32	1:10	S	SE facing section pit [3197]
101	32	1:10	P	Plan of pit [3197]
102	35	1:10	S	E facing section of sondage of tree throw [3205]
103	36	1:20	P	Plan of tree throw [3205/[3018]

Appendix 3 – Photo Register

photo #	direction	context #	description	initials & date
9001	SE	3007	WORKING SHOT	JBB 25/11/15
9002	SE	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9003	NE	3008	WORKING SHOT	DO
9004	NE	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9005	N	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9006	NE	DAT EVAL tr.10	WORKING SHOT	DO
9007	NE	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9008	W	3008	WORKING SHOT	DO
9009	W	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9010	S	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9011	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
9012	N	DO	SECTION	CA DO
9013	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9014	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9015	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9016	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9017	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9018	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9019	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9020	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9021	S	DO	WORKING SHOT	JBB DO
9022	SE	3008	WORKING SHOT	DO
9023	SW	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9024	SW	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9025	S	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9026	S	DO	POST CLEAN	DO
9027	S	DO	POST CLEAN	DO
9028	N	DO	POST CLEAN	DO
9029	N	DO	POST CLEAN	DO
9030	N	DO	POST CLEAN	DO
9031	S	DO	SECTION	GI 26/11/15
9032	S	3022	SECTION	DO
9033	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9034	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9035	E	3011	PRE EX CLEAN	RR DO
9036	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9037	E	3010	PRE EX CLEAN	MJ DO
9038	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9039	E	3012	PRE EX CLEAN	VR DO
9040	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9041	N	3029	SECTION	RP DO
9042	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9043	S	3030	SECTION	VR DO
9044	S	3012 & 3030	SECTION	DO
9045	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9046	S	3011 & 3031	SECTION	RR 27/11/15

9047	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9048	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9049	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9050	S	3010 & 3032	SECTION	MJ DO
9051	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9052	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9053	S	3012 & 3030	SECTION	VR DO
9054	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9055	N	3029	SECTION	RP DO
9056	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9057	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9058	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9059	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9060	W	3033	SECTION	GI DO
9061	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9062	W	3041	SECTION	GI 30/11/15
9063	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9064	W	3042	BLURRY SECTION	KD 30/11/15
9065	W	DO	BLURRY SECTION	DO
9066	W	DO	BLURRY SECTION	DO
9067	W	DO	BLURRY SECTION	DO
9068	VOID		VOID	VOID
9069	VOID		VOID	VOID
9070	VOID		VOID	VOID
9071	S	3010	POST EX	MJ 1/12/15
9072	S	3011	POST EX	RR DO
9073	S	3012	POST EX	VR DO
9074	W	3048	SECTION	RP DO
9075	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9076	NW	3051	SECTION	DO
9077	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9078	SE	3053	SECTION	DO
9079	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9080	N	DAT Evaluation Tr.10	SECTION	RPC DO
9081	E	DAT Evaluation Tr.10	SECTION	DO
9082	S	DAT Evaluation Tr.10	SECTION	DO
9083	E	DAT Evaluation Tr.10	SECTION	DO
9084	N	3057 IN 3008	SECTION	JBB DO
9085	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9086	SE	3060	SECTION	MF DO
9087	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9088	NE	3061	SECTION	RR DO
9089	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9090	S	3062	SECTION	VR 2/12/15
9091	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9092	SE	3063	SECTION	GI DO
9093	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9094	W	3008	SECTION	MJ DO
9095	W	DO	SECTION	DO

9096	NE	3083	SECTION	KMD DO
9097	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9098	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9099	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9100	NNE	3086	PRE EX CLEAN	GI DO
9101	NNE	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9102	NNE	DO	SECTION	GI 3/12/15
9103	NNE	DO	SECTION	DO
9104	E	3009	PRE EX CLEAN	VR 4/12/15
9105	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9106	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9107	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9108	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9109	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9110	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9111	E	3091	SECTION	DO
9112	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9113	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9114	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9115	E	3092	SECTION	DO
9116	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9117	SE	3042	SECTION	SR DO
9118	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9119	E	3090 IN 3008	SECTION	JBB DO
9120	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9121	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9122	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9123	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9124	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9168	N	3090	OBLIQUE	JBB 7/12/15
9169	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9170	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9171	E	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9172	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9173	NE	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9174	NE	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9175	W	3116	SECTION	VR DO
9176	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9177	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9178	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9179	W	3119	SECTION	DO
9180	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9181	NW	3115 IN 3009	SECTION	DO
9182	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9183	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9184	N	3138 PART OF 3115	SECTION	CA DO
9185	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9186	N	3140 & 3141	SECTION	RR DO
9187	E	DO	SECTION	DO

9188	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9189	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9190	NW	3144	SECTION	SR DO
9191	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9192	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9193	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9194	NE	3142 & 3122 PART OF 3091	SECTION	MF DO
9195	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9196	E	3090	POST EX	JBB DO
9197	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9198	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9199	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9200	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9201	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9202	N	3147	OBLIQUE	RR DO
9203	N	DO	OBLIQUE	DO
9204	S	3149 PART OF 3115	SECTION	CA 8/12/15
9205	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9206	NW	3124 PART OF 3091	SECTION	MF DO
9207	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9208	SW	3128 PART OF 3091	SECTION	DO
9209	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9210	NE	3132 PART OF 3091	SECTION	DO
9211	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9212	N	3030	SECTION	RP DO
9213	VOID		SECTION	VOID
9214	N	3020	SECTION	RP DO
9215	E	3153	SECTION	KMD DO
9216	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9217	E	3159 PART OF 3008	SECTION	DO
9218	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9219	NE	3169	SECTION	CA DO
9220	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9221	SE	3166	SECTION	DO
9222	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9223	SW	3163	SECTION	DO
9224	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9225	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9226	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9227	NW	3160	SECTION	DO
9228	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9229	SW	3171	SECTION	MJ DO
9230	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9231	W	3174	SECTION	SR DO
9232	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9233	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9234	N	3008	MID EX SE QUAD	JBB DO
9235	W	3175	PRE EX CLEAN	CA DO
9236	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO

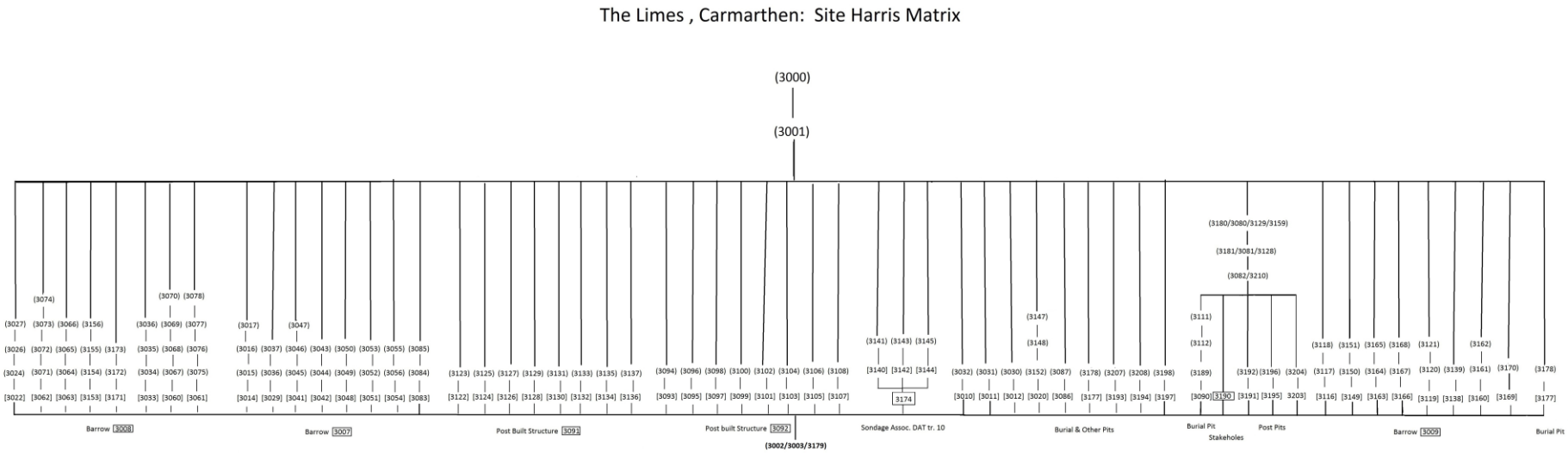
9237	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9238	S	3177	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9239	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9240	NW	3175	MID EX	CA 9/12/15
9241	N	DO	MID EX	DO
9242	N	DO	MID EX	DO
9243	NW	3020	POST EX	RP DO
9244	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9245	W	3175	SECTION	CA DO
9246	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9247	W	3177	SECTION	KMD DO
9248	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9249	NW	3175	POST EX	CA DO
9250	NW	DO	POST EX	DO
9251	SE	DO	POST EX	DO
9252	S	3177	POST EX	KMD DO
9253	S	DO	POST EX	DO
9254	NE	3126	SECTION SHOULD BE VOIDED	VOID
9255	NE	3126 PART OF 3091	SECTION	MF DO
9256	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9257	N	3130 PART OF 3091	SECTION	DO
9258	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9259	E	3134 PART OF 3091	SECTION	DO
9260	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9261	W	3136 PART OF 3091	SECTION	DO
9262	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9263	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9264	S	3181 IN 3008	MID EX NE QUAD	RP DO
9265	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9266	SW	3007	WORKING SHOT	DO
9267	SW	DO	WORKING SHOT	DO
9268	E	3008	MID EX SW QUAD	JBB DO
9269	E	DO	MID EX	DO
9270	E	3018 IN 3008	POST EX	RR 10/12/15
9271	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9272	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9273	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9274	N	3007	POST EX	JBB DO
9275	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9276	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9277	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9278	S	DO	POST EX	DO
9279	S	DO	POST EX	DO
9280	E	DO	POST EX	DO
9281	W	3009	POST EX	DO
9282	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9283	E	3086	POST EX	GI DO
9284	E	DO	POST EX	DO
9285	SW	3180, 3181 IN 3008	POST EX NE QUAD	RP DO

9286	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9287	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9288	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9289	W	3033	SECTION	JBB 11/12/15
9290	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9291	W	3105	SECTION	MF DO
9292	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9293	SE	3103	SECTION	DO
9294	SE	DO	SECTION	DO
9295	SW	3101	SECTION	DO
9296	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9297	WNW	3099	SECTION	DO
9298	WNW	DO	SECTION	DO
9299	ENE	3097	SECTION	DO
9300	ENE	DO	SECTION	DO
9301	SW	3093	SECTION	DO
9302	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9303	WSW	3095	SECTION	DO
9304	WSW	DO	SECTION	DO
9305	WNW	3097	SECTION	DO
9306	WNW	DO	SECTION	DO
9307	N	3008	SECTION	KMD 14/12/15
9308	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9309	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9310	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9311	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9312	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9313	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9314	E	DO	SECTION	DO
9315	E	DO	SECTION	RP DO
9316	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9317	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9318	SW	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9319	S	DO	SECTION	DO
9320	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9321	SE	3190 UNDER 3008	PRE EX CLEAN	KMD DO
9322	SE	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9323	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9324	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9325	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9326	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9327	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9328	E	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9329	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9330	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9331	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9332	N	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9333	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9334	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO

9335	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9336	W	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9337	S	3008	POST EX	DO
9338	S	DO	POST EX	DO
9339	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9340	W	DO	SECTION	JBB DO
9341	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9342	E	3190 UNDER 3008	POST EX	KMD DO
9343	E	DO	POST EX	DO
9344	N	3191	SECTION	CA 15/12/15
9345	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9346	NE	DO	SECTION	DO
9347	SW	3193 & 3194	PRE EX CLEAN	SP DO
9348	SSW	DO	PRE EX CLEAN	DO
9349	W	3008 & ASSOC	POST EX	JBB DO
9350	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9351	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9352	W	DO	POST EX	DO
9353	E	DO	POST EX	DO
9354	E	DO	POST EX	DO
9355	SW	3198	POST EX	DO
9356	SSW	DO	POST EX	DO
9357	N	3195	POST EX	MJ DO
9358	N	3197	BONE INSITU PRE EX CLEAN	VR DO
9359	SW	3193	POST EX	SP DO
9360	SW	DO	POST EX SECTION	DO
9361	SW	DO	DO	DO
9362	SW	DO	DO	DO
9363	W	3107	SECTION	MF DO
9364	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9365	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9366	NW	3199	SECTION	GI 16/12/15
9367	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9368	S	3203	POST EX	RP DO
9369	S	DO	POST EX	DO
9370	SE	3197	POST EX	DO
9371	W	DO	SECTION	VR DO
9372	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9373	W	DO	SECTION	VR DO
9374	W	3107	SECTION	MF DO
9375	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9376	SW	3209	POST EX	CA DO
9377	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9378	W	3205	SECTION	RP DO
9379	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9380	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9381	N	3107	POST EX	DO
9382	N	DO	POST EX	DO
9383	W	3205 PART OF 3018	SECTION	DO

9384	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9385	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9386	SW	DO	SECTION	DO
9387	W	DO	SECTION	DO
9388	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9389	NW	DO	SECTION	DO
9390	W	COMPOUND AREA	OBLIQUE ACROSS SITE	17/12/2015
9391	N	3190	SECTION	DO
9392	N	DO	SECTION	DO
9393	PLAN	SF#004	SMALL FIND POT	JBB 18/12/15
9394	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9395	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9396	PLAN	SF#010	DO	DO
9397	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9398	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9399	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9400	PLAN	SF#011	SMALL FIND FLINT	DO
9401	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9402	PLAN	SF#009	DO	DO
9403	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9404	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9405	PLAN	SF#003	COPPER ALLOY OBJECT	DO
9406	PLAN	DO	DO	DO
9407	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	JBB 19/12/15
9408	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	DO
9409	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	DO
9410	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	DO
9411	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	DO
9412	PLAN	3210	POT INSITU	DO

Appendix 4 – Site Matrix



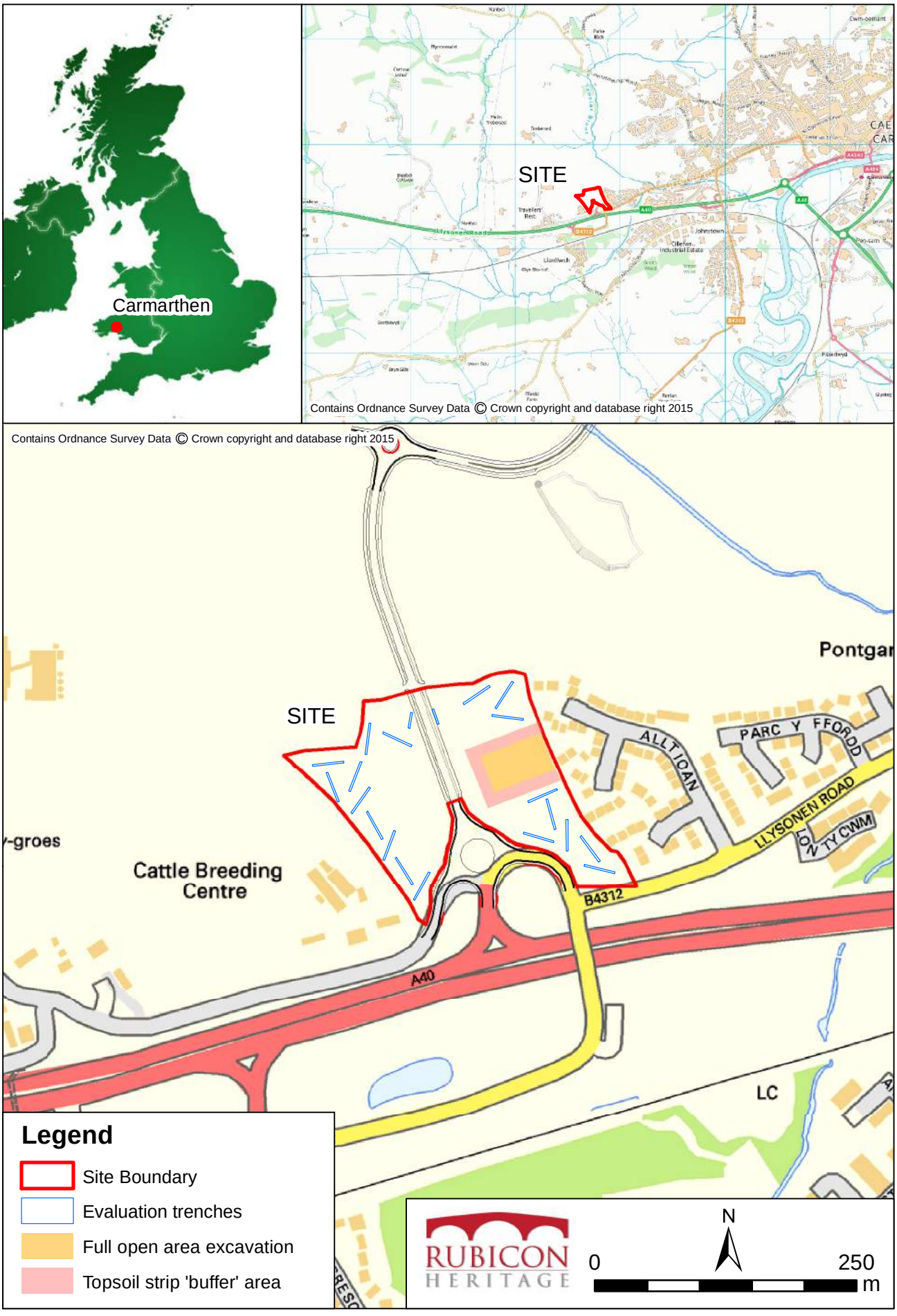


Figure 1 - The Limes, Carmarthen: Site location.

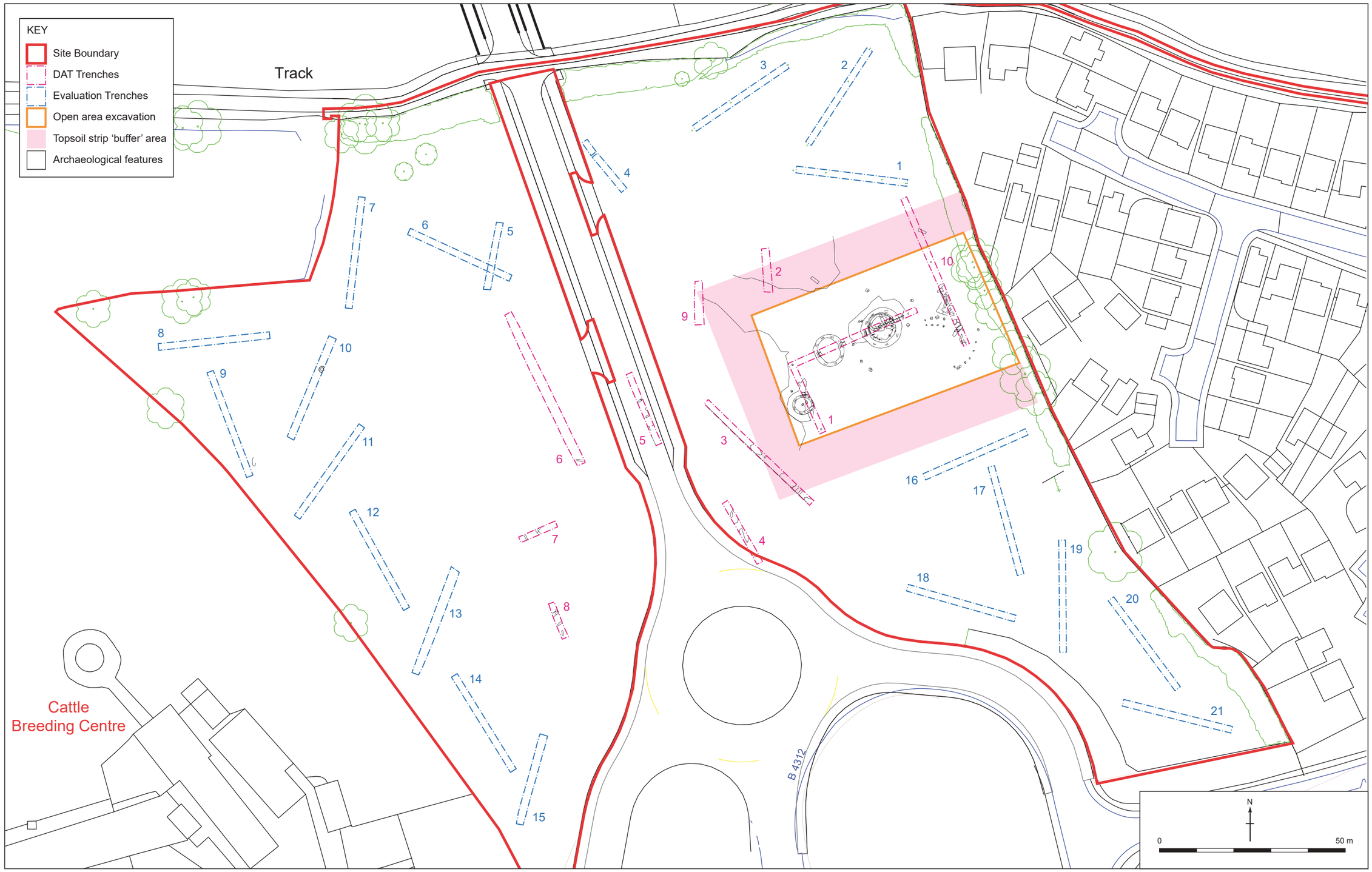


Figure 2 - Site layout.

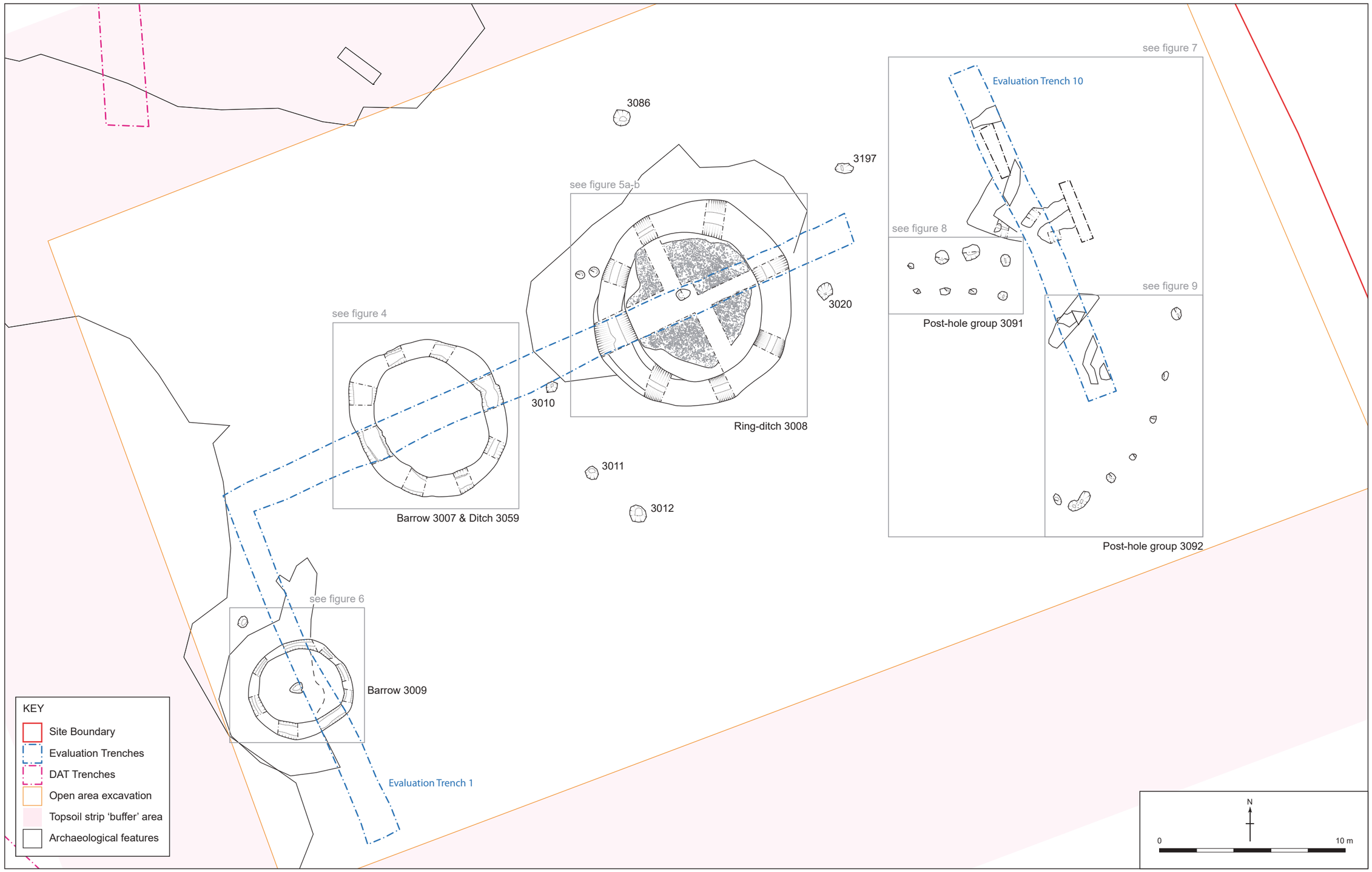
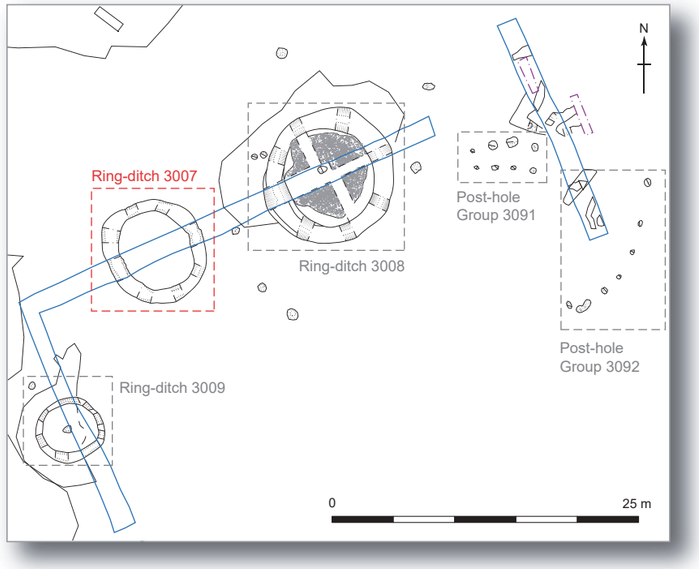
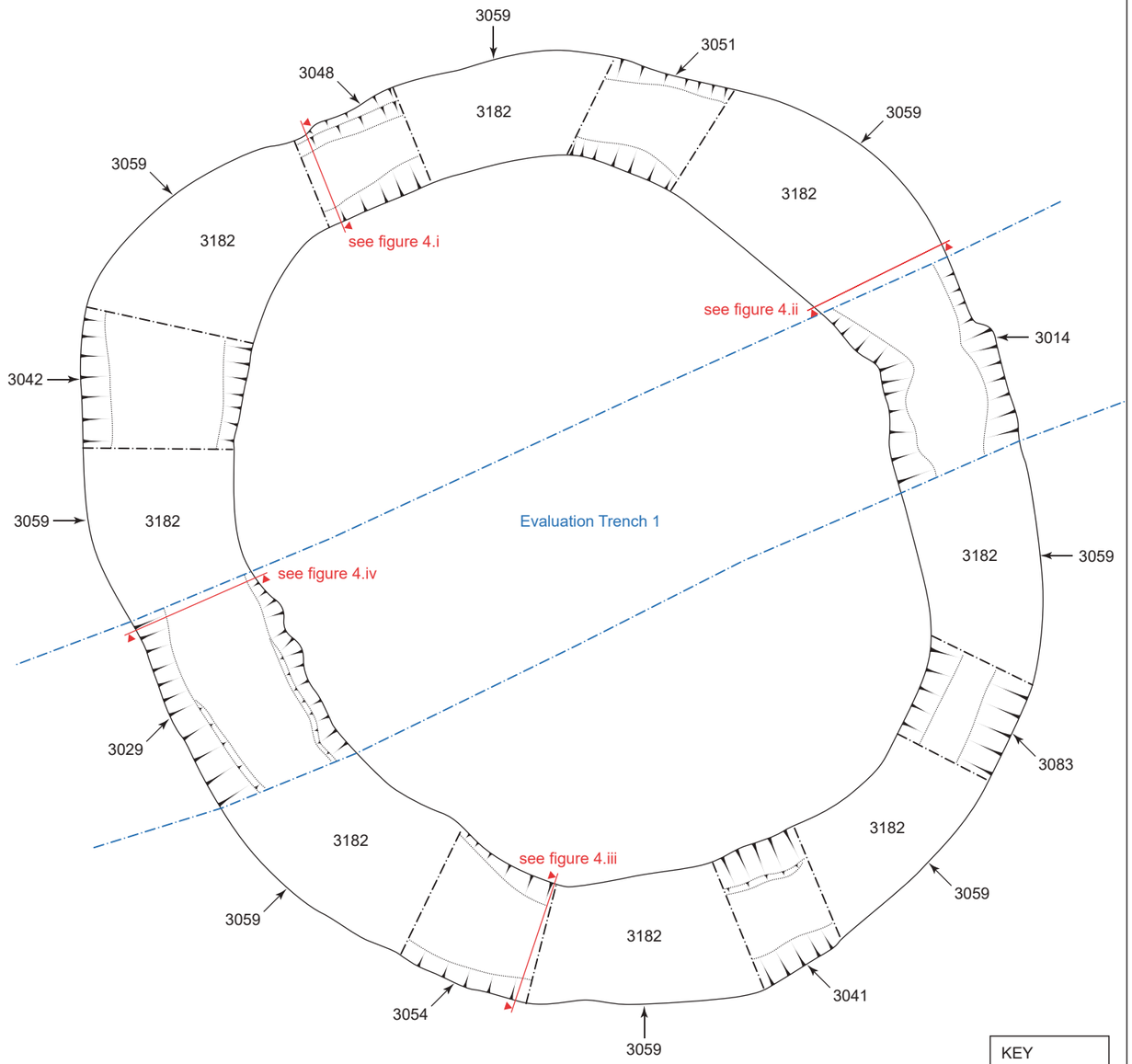


Figure 3 - Plan of open excavation area.





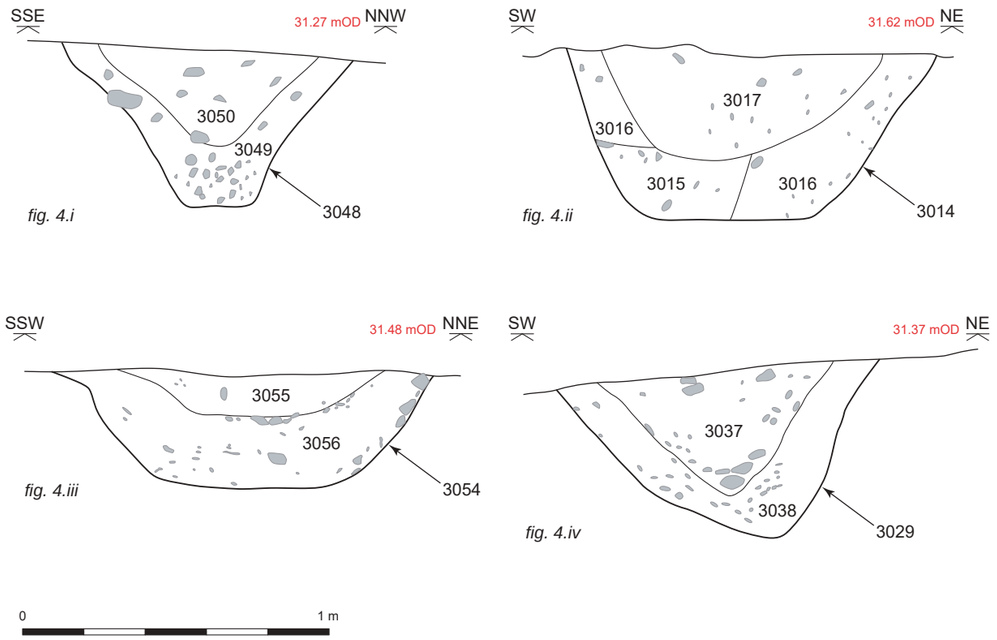
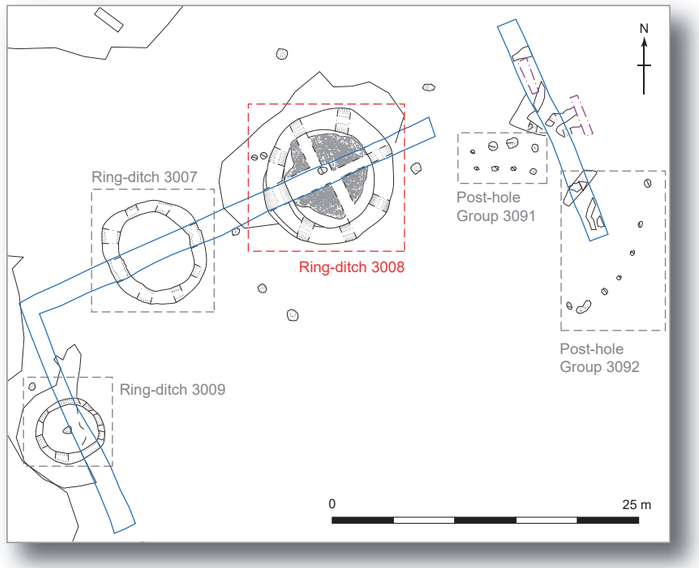


Figure 4 - Mid-excavation plan of ring-ditch 3007.



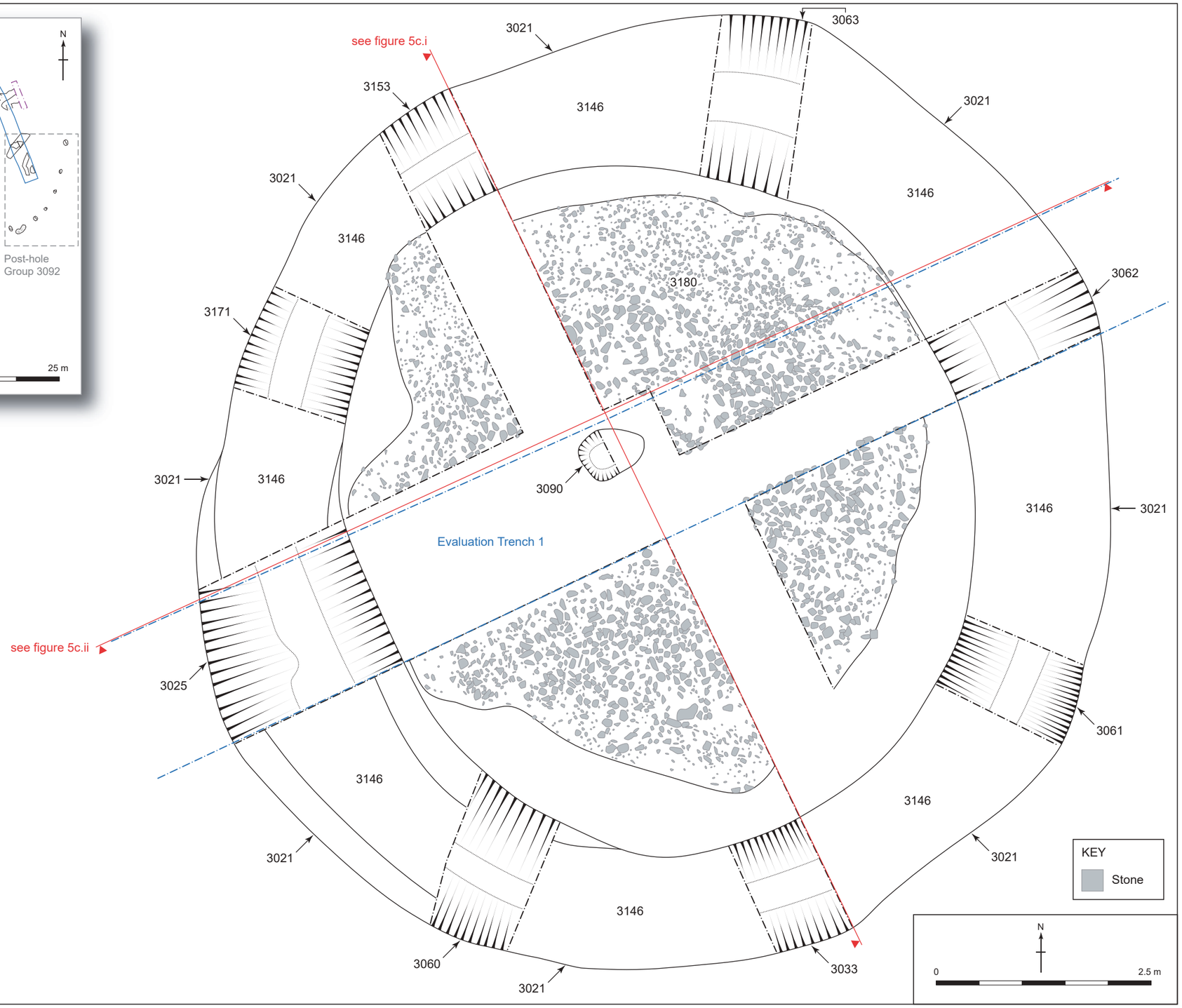
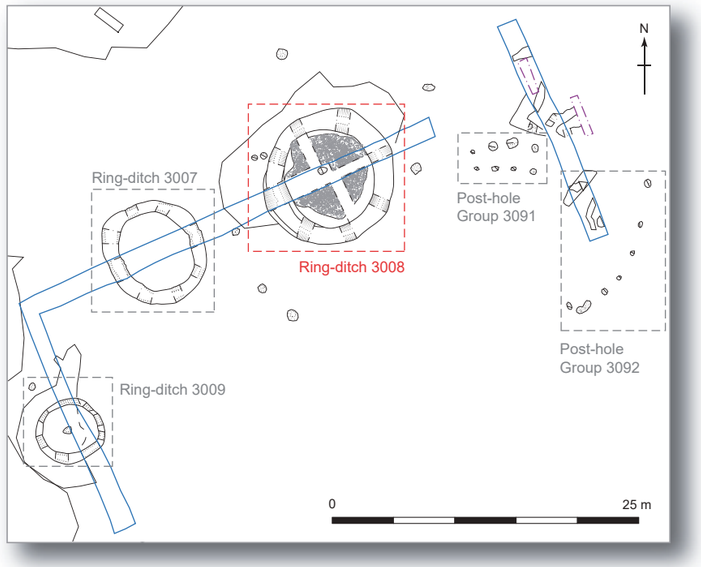
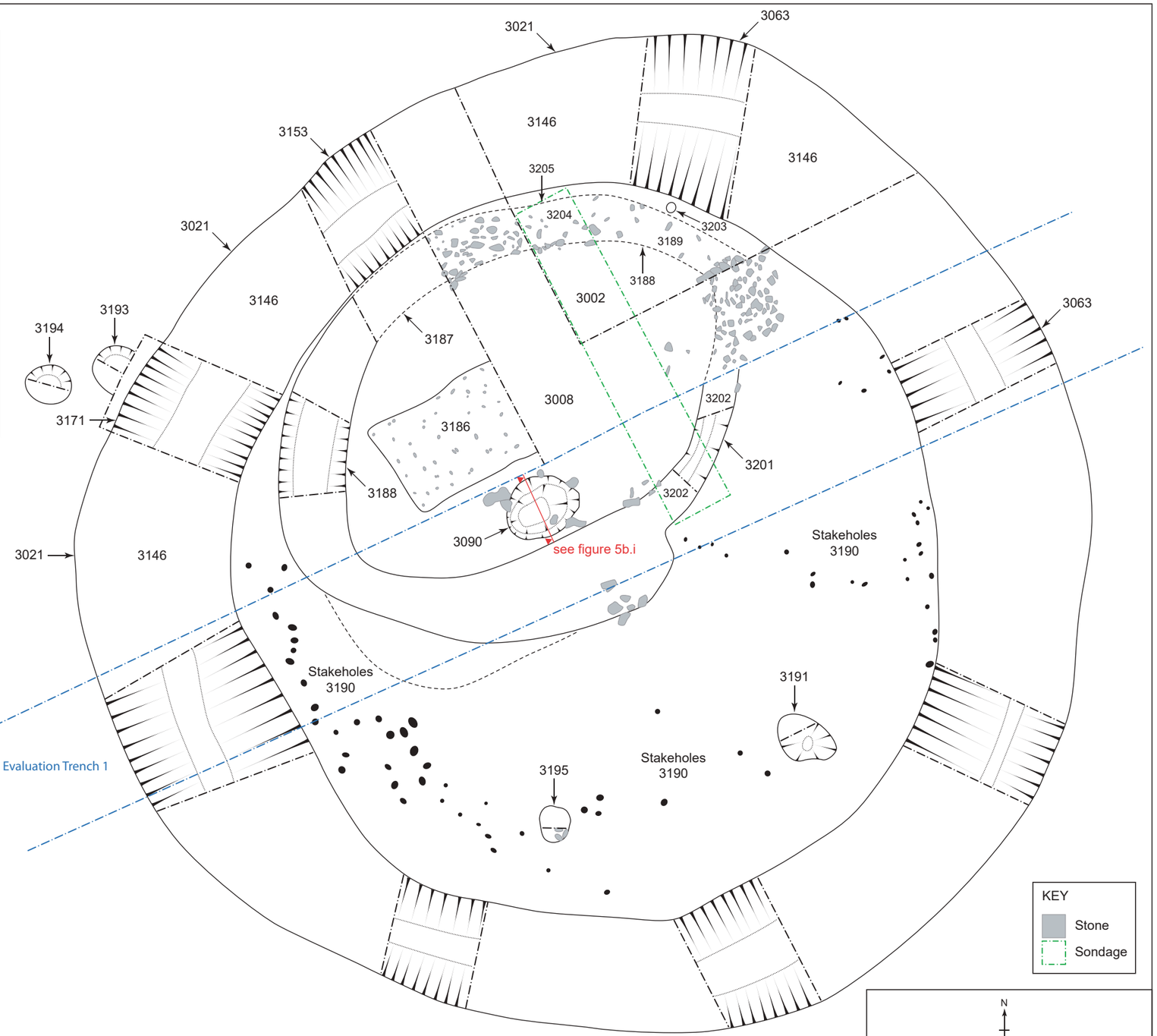


Figure 5a - Mid-excavation plan of ring-ditch 3008 and cairn 3180.





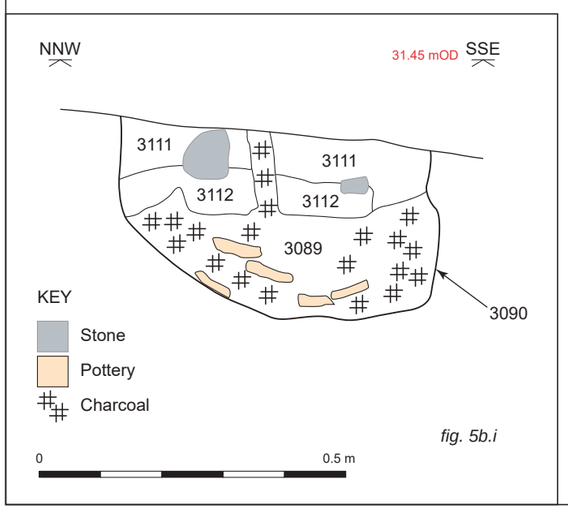


Figure 5b - Mid-excavation plan of ring-ditch 3008, after removal of cairn.

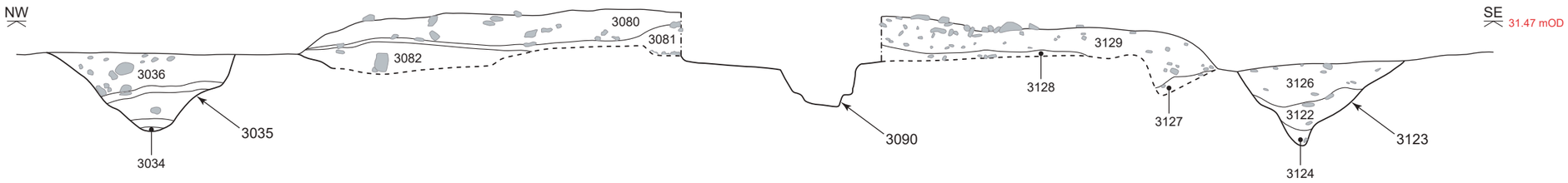


fig. 5c.i - Southwest-facing section of ring-ditch 3008 and cairn 3180.

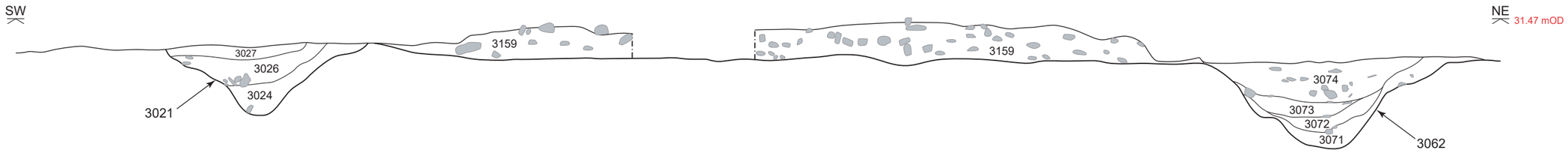
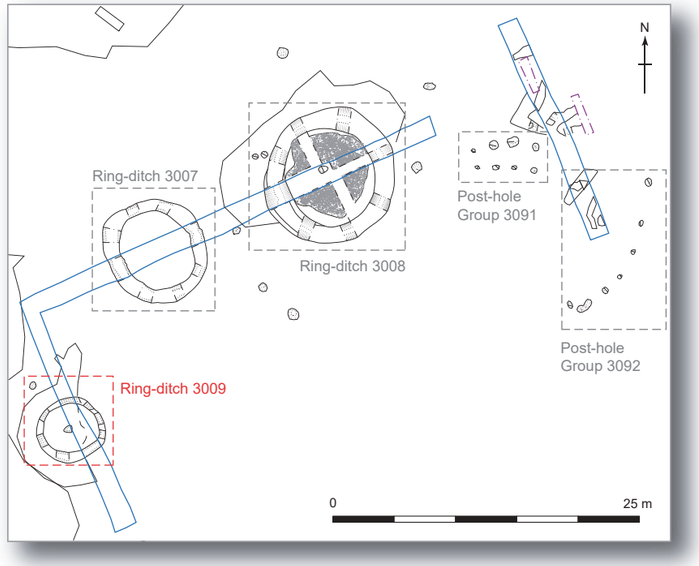
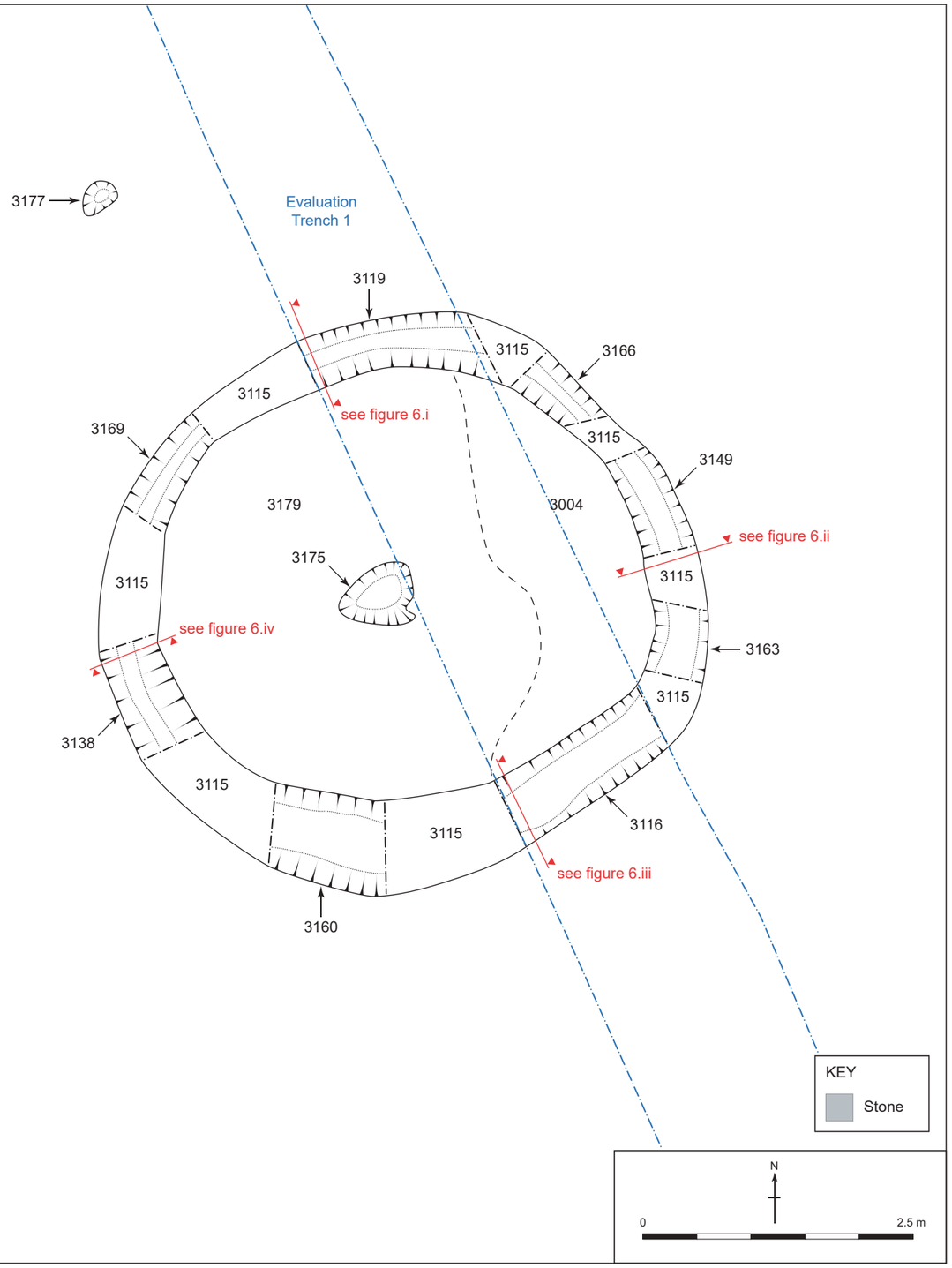


fig. 5c.ii - Southeast-facing section of ring-ditch 3008 and cairn 3180.

Figure 5c - Sections of ring-ditch 3008 and cairn 3180.





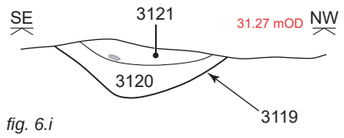


fig. 6.i

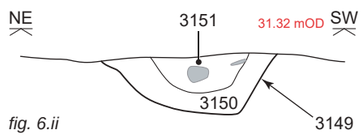


fig. 6.ii

fig. 6.iii

fig. 6.iv

Figure 6 - Mid-excavation plan of ring-ditch 3009.

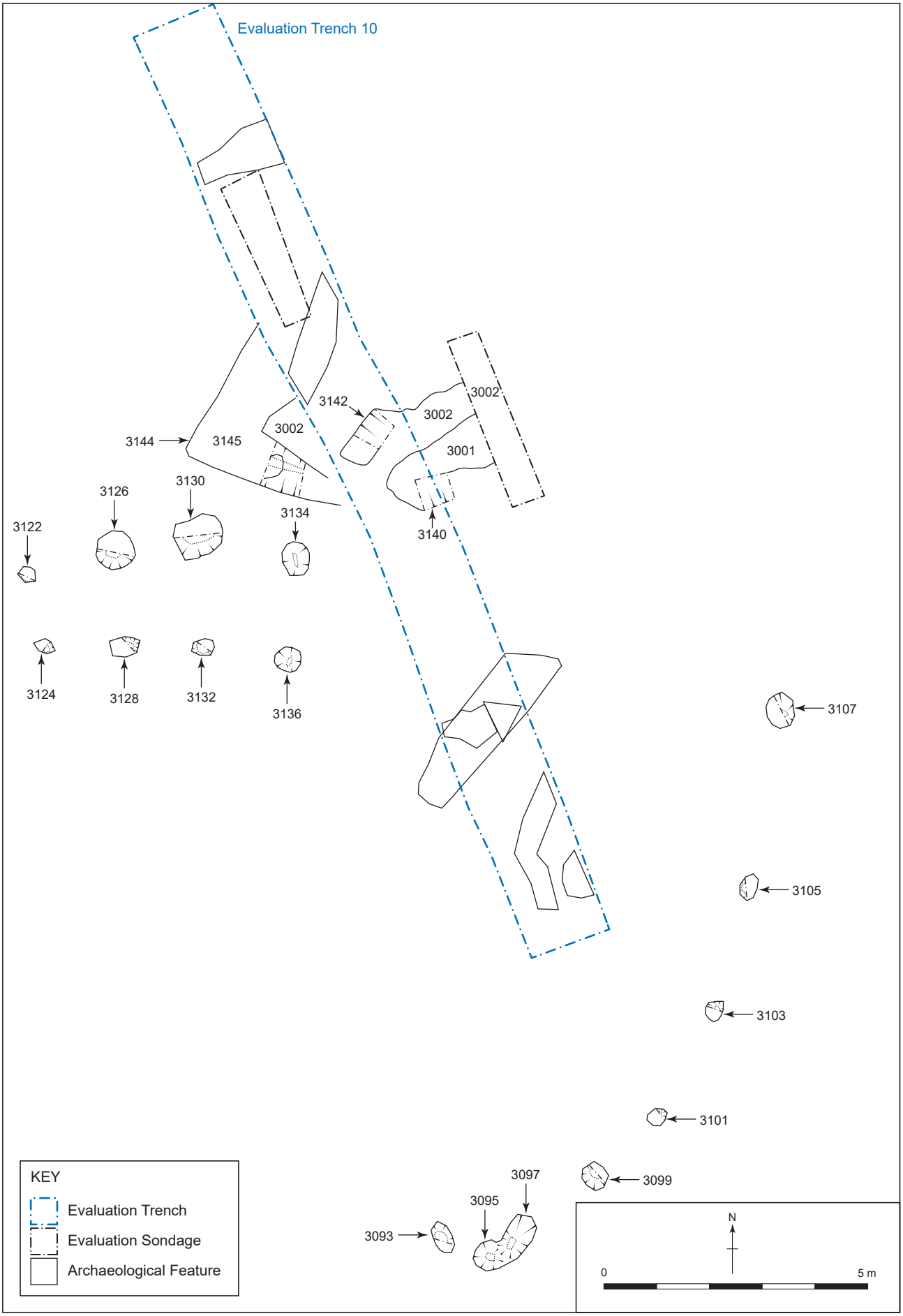


Figure 7 - Plan of features adjacent to D.A.T. evaluation trench 10.

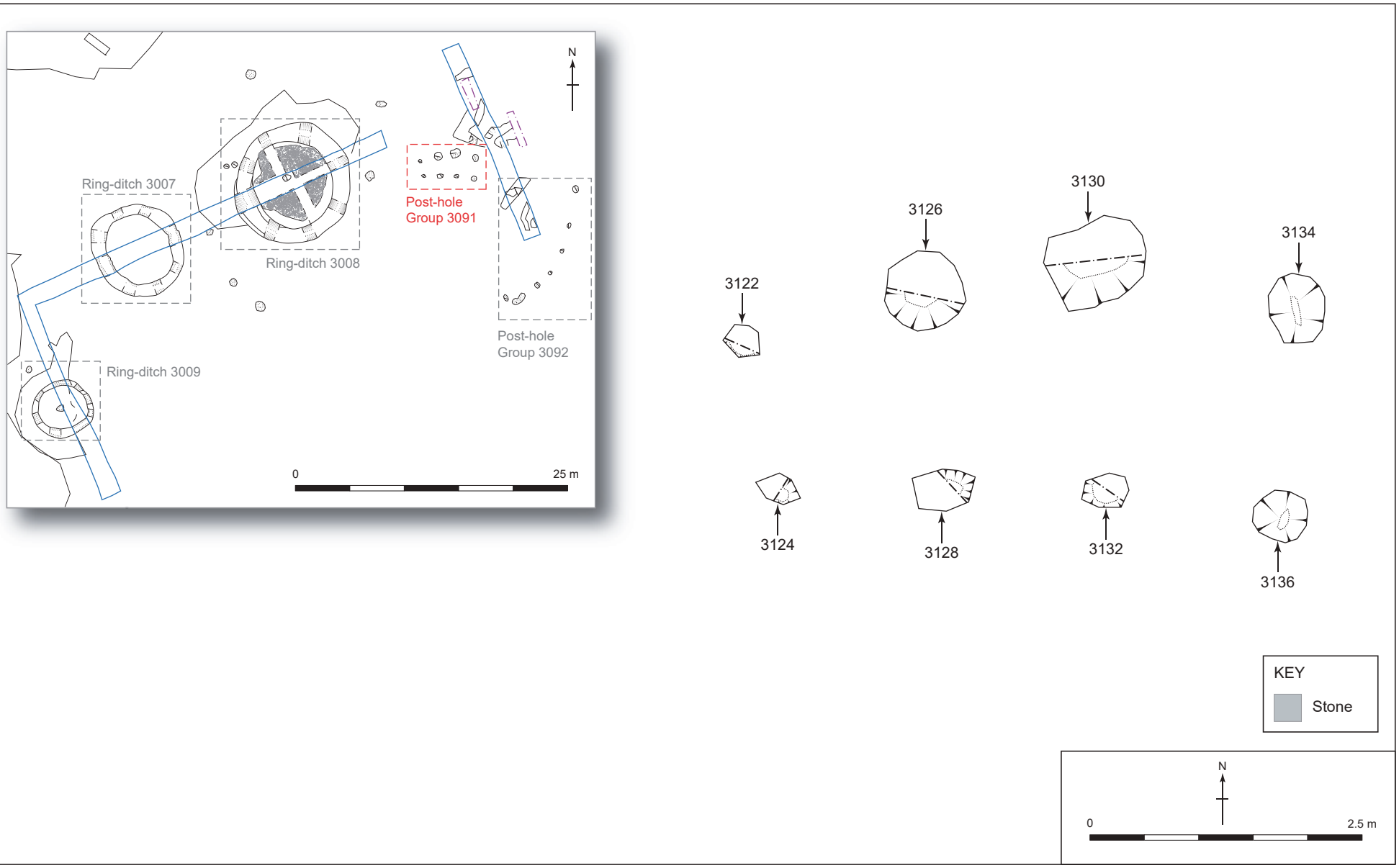


Figure 8 - Mid-excavation plan of post-hole group 3091.

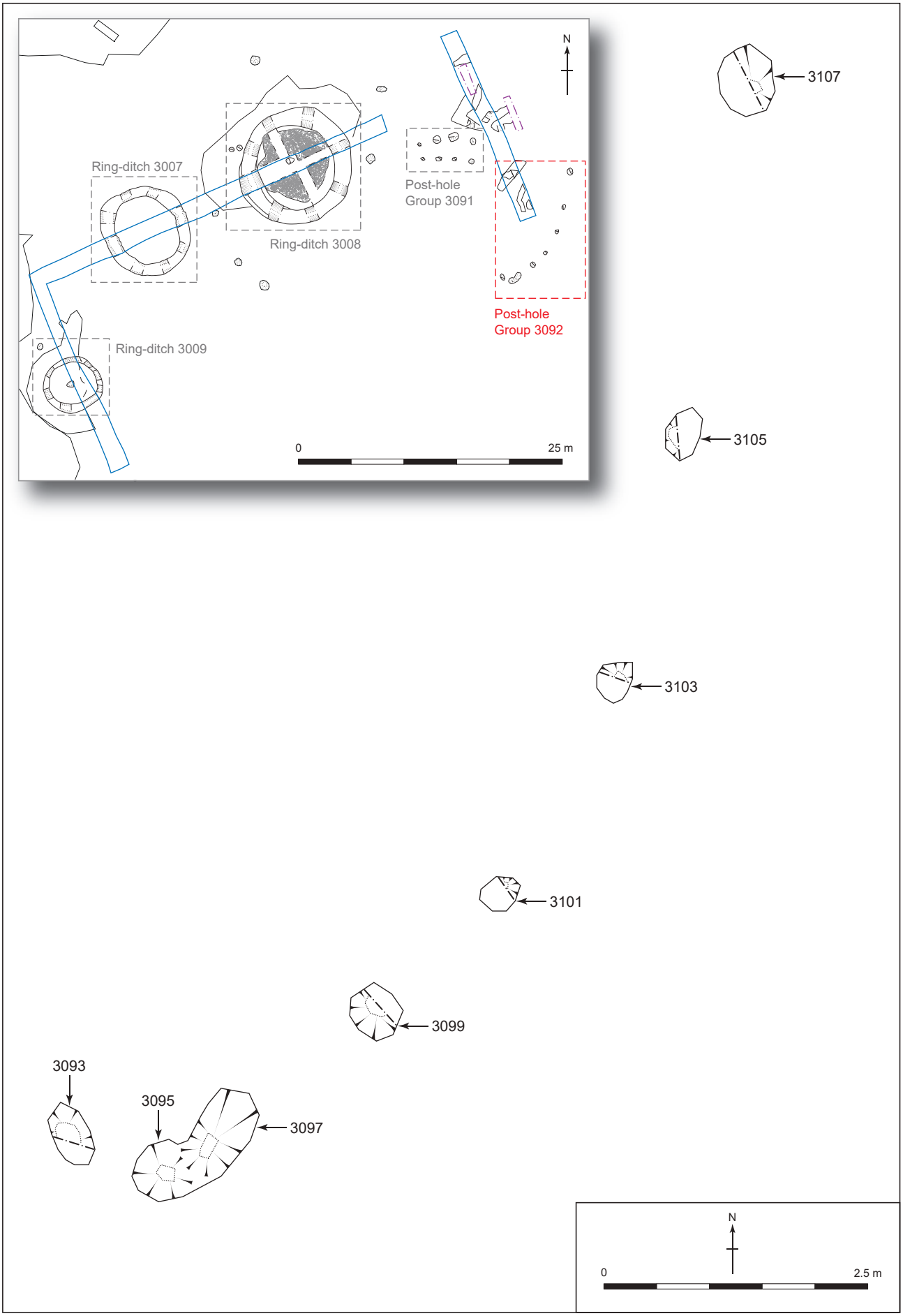


Figure 9 - Mid-excavation plan of post-hole group 3092.

Plate 1 - Barrow 3007 post ex, view from the south

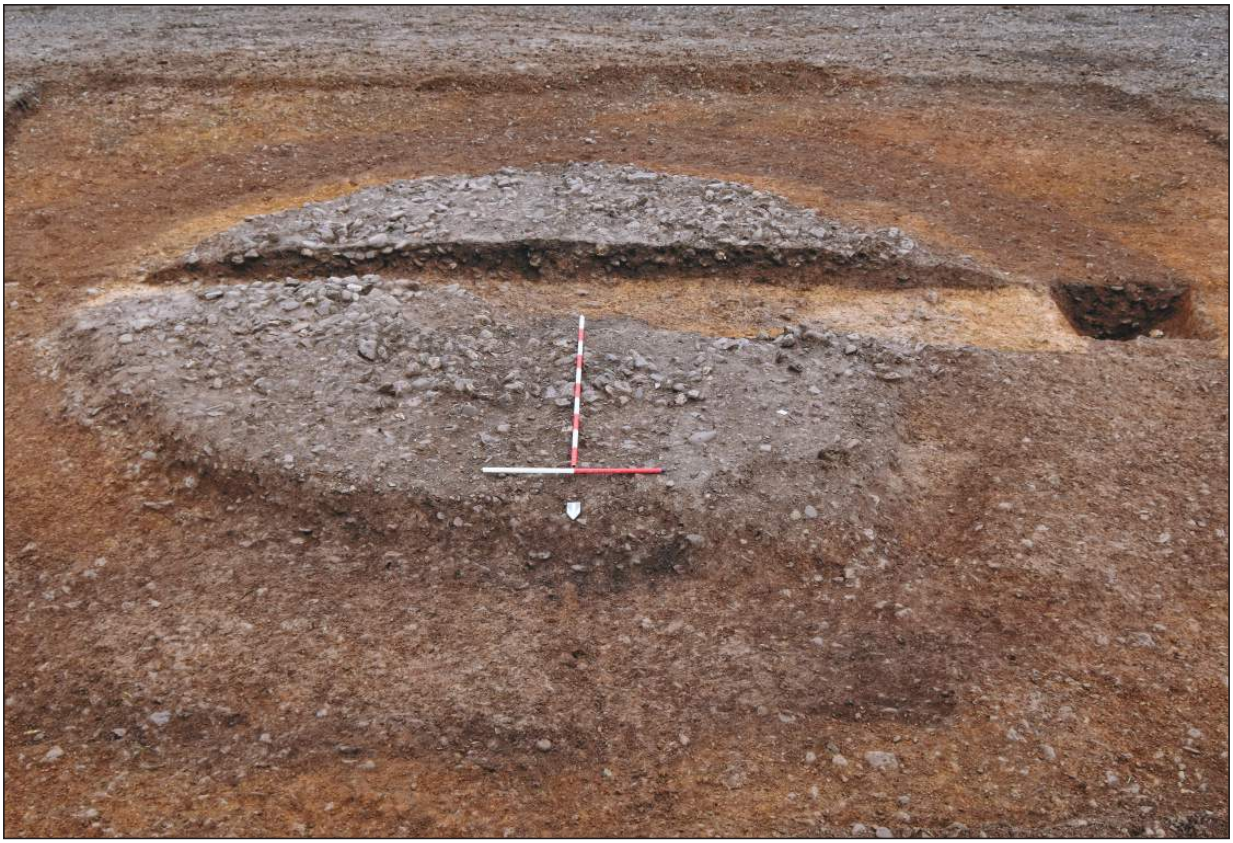


Plate 2 - Barrow 3008 post clean, pre ex, view from the north

Plate 3 - Barrow 3008 post ex, view from the east

Plate 4 - Barrow 3008 post ex, view from the west

Plate 5 - Section of central burial pit 3090 under barrow 3008

Plate 6 - Construction stakeholes 3190, under barrow 3008, western cluster

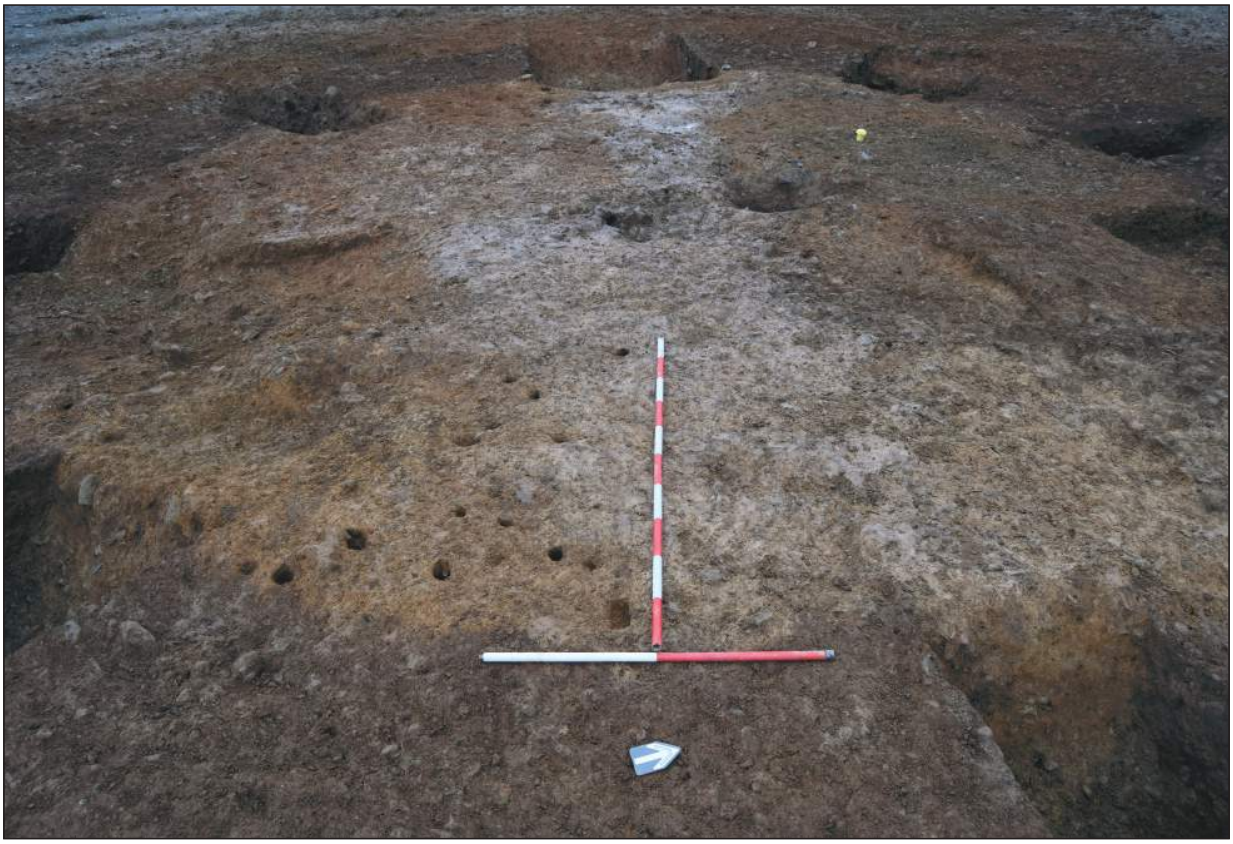


Plate 7 - Construction stakeholes 3190, under barrow 3008, eastern cluster

Plate 8 - Barrow 3009 and satellite burial pit, view from the north west

Plate 9 - Post hole structure 3091, view from the east

Plate 10 - Post hole structure 3092, view from the east

Plate 11 - Sondage through 3174 & associated features, view from the east