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Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.

**Conwy Vicarage Garden
Archaeological Watching Brief**



**Commissioned by
Donald Insall Architects
for
The Church in Wales
Analysis by
I.P. Brooks
Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd**

EAS Client Report 2024/11

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd is

Registered in England No 286978

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NGR

Centred on: SH 78166 77480

Status

Scheduled Monument Status **De-Scheduled in 1992**

Listed Building No. **Not listed**

NPRN

PRN **2861, 2866, 2870, 42577**

Conversation area **203 (Conwy)**

World Heritage Area **374 (Conwy Castle and Town Walls)**

Location and Topography (Figures 1 and 2)

The development consists of a new drive and parking area on the southern side of the Vicarage, between the Vicarage and Rose Hill Street. This development covers approximately 81 m² in the south east corner of the vicarage garden.

Archaeological Background

The vicarage garden was subject to archaeological excavation prior to the building of the current vicarage in 1961 (Butler 1964). Before this point the vicarage was within the old Horse Mill Farm, on the opposite site of Rose Hill Street and the site of the current vicarage was a divorced garden. Plans to widen Rose Hill Street resulted in the demolition of the 17th Century farmhouse, that had been used as the vicarage since the 18th Century, and the construction of the current vicarage. The vicarage garden had been scheduled in 1959 with the thought that the monastic site of Aberconwy Abbey might extend into the area. In advance of the construction of the current vicarage was planned. The excavation was funded by the Ministry of Works, through the Ancient Monuments Board, however the excavator (Laurence Butler) was working for the Royal Commission on the Ancient Monument in Wales and Monmouthshire at the time. Butler was not the first choice to lead the excavation with Oswin Craster (Ancient Monuments Board) originally requesting the services of “Johns” (probably C. N Johns) from H. A. Hogg (RCAMWM).

The excavation would appear to have been underfunded with Butler’s preferred option of a series of 10-foot square trenches in a Wheelerian box formation having been abandoned in the favour of a series of twenty linear trenches, each approximately 1.15 m wide (up to 4 ft) (Figure 3). Further restrictions were placed on the positioning of the trenches so that they should not interfere with the footing of the proposed vicarage. In the northern half of the garden a large stone wall

Aberconwy Abbey was founded by AD 1192 as a colony of monks from Strata Florida, via Rhedynog Felen, near Caernarfon (Burton and Stöber 2015, 32). The most significant benefactor was Llwelyn ab Iorwerth (d. AD1240) who was buried at the site as was, later, his sons Gruffudd (d 1244) and Dafydd (d. 1246) (Ashbee, 2007, 47). It was this close connection between the abbey and the House of Gwynedd probably lead to looting of the monastery by Henry III in AD1245. It was in the abbey of Aberconwy that Llwelyn ap Gruffudd surrendered to Edward I in AD1277 and in AD1283 (ibid 33).

The abbey was used by Edward I as his headquarters in his final campaign in Wales and was adopted as the site for his new Castle and borough at its conclusion. The monastery demolished in 1283-4,

except the church, after the community was relocated to Maenan in c. AD 1283/4 (Burton and Stöber 2015, 33).

Butler (1964) thought that the walls recorded in the northern section of the vicarage garden were from a substantial building from early in the Edwardian phase of the town and Castle (Butler 1964, 110-111) possibly being one of the official lodgings thought to have been built near to the Mill Gate. Butler interpreted his results as suggesting that this building was destroyed and not re-built after the Glyndwr Revolt of 1401.

In 2018 Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned to carry out an evaluation in advance of an earlier proposal to extend the current vicarage and to re-organise the vehicle access to the property so that it opened directly onto Rose Hill Street, rather than into the church yard of St Mary's Church (Brooks 2018, Event PRN 45322). This proposal did not proceed, at least partly because of the quantity and quality of the archaeological record discovered in the north western sector of the garden.

Two trenches were excavated (Figure 4), the trench to the south of the vicarage had little archaeology apart from modern garden soils and what was thought to be a water pipe feeding the vicarage. The second trench was located to the north and west of the vicarage and was designed to sample two of the trenches from Butler's excavation in 1961 as well as investigate the stratigraphy in this part of the garden. Trench 2 had at least 1.75 m of stratigraphy in places with the top 0.85 m consisting of interleaved layers of soils and spreads of stone blocks. A series of probable post-medieval pits were located along the eastern side of the trench which were generally filled with loose stone fills. In the base of the trench a complex of masonry and packed clay deposits were located which can be related to Butler's Wall 22 (Butler 1964, Fig. 3).

This was thought to be a major boundary at least 2.7 m wide. South of this feature was a quarry ditch, the top fill of which was dated suggesting twelfth, or early thirteenth, century date for the quarry and associated wall complex. This would indicate that these features are pre-Edwardian in date and possibly pre-date the construction of the Aberconwy Abbey about AD 1192.

In 2022 CR Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of a small trench for a porosity test in the back garden of the vicarage (Rees and Jones 2022). The trench was only 1 m x 0.5 m in size, but was excavated to the depth of 1.25 m. No significant archaeology was recorded.

Aims of the Watching Brief

To record any archaeological features disturbed by the ground works associated with the construction of the access to the Vicarage.

SUMMARY

Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd were commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a new vehicle access and parking area to the south of the Vicarage in Conwy by The Church in Wales. Two areas of probable walling have been recorded within the development area together with a small feature that appears to cut one of the areas of walling. A single sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from the feature suggesting the walling is probably medieval in date.

The fieldwork took place between 4/4/2024 and 19/4/2024.

Comisiynwyd Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd gan yr Eglwys yng Nghymru i wyllo am weddillion archaeolegol wrth i fynedfa newydd i gerbydau a maes parcio i'r de o'r Ficerdy yng Nghonwy gael ei adeiladu. Cofnodwyd dwy ardal o waliau tebygol o fewn yr ardal ddatblygu yn ogystal â nodwedd fechan sy'n ymddangos i dorri un o'r waliau. Darganfuwyd darn unigol o grochenwaith canoloesol diweddar o'r nodwedd sy'n awgrymu bod y wal yn dyddio o'r cyfnod canoloesol.

Digwyddodd y gwaith maes rhwng 4/4/2024 a 19/4/2024.

Methods

All groundworks undertaken by the main contractors, R W Masonry, were monitored and any archaeology revealed recorded.

Features and deposits of archaeological interest were recorded with a written description, drawn record and photographed. The photographs were taken with a Nikon Digital V5 Camera at a resolution of 24.3 MP with the photographs being taken in RAW (NEF) format. These photographs were converted into JPEG format for use as illustration in this report and TIFF for archiving. A series of photographs were also taken with a Akaso Brave 6 Plus camera, mounted on an extendable pole, at a resolution of 20 MP which were further processed with Agisoft Metashape Standard v. 2.0.2 to produce 3D models of the possible medieval walls.

Results

Approximately 450 mm of topsoil was removed from the area of the drive (Figure 5) which was a strip, approximately 3 m wide running between the vicarage garage and the boundary wall between the garden and Rose Hill Street. This work was carried out with a mechanical excavator with a smooth face ditching bucket. To the east of this between 200 and 300 mm of topsoil was removed by hand, because of the presence of tree roots.

Part of the wall between the garden and Rose Hill Street (Figure 6, Plate 1) was demolished, by hand. This had outer skins of stone blocks with the core being a mix of smaller angular stone fragments and mortar. In some places, particularly towards the base of the wall there were voids within the wall core.

Two areas of archaeological deposits were located (Figure 7) within the watching brief. Within the area of the drive a fragment of stone walling was recorded (Context 2, Figure 8, Plate 2). This consisted of a fragment, approximately 1100 x 600 mm in size which survives to a depth of at least 150 mm. It was made of stone slabs up to 600 x 300 mm in size with a yellow clay bonding. Cutting through the southern side of Context 2 was a small, shallow feature approximately 400 x 500 mm in size (Context 4, Figures 8 and 9, Plate 3). The feature was only 70 mm deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled with Context 3, a mid-yellowish-brown loam with the rare fleck of charcoal and small (up to 20 mm) sub-angular stones. This feature also included a single sherd of late medieval pottery (see below)

On the eastern side of the development, within the area of parking area a second area of walling was recorded (Context 5, Figure 8, Plates 4 and 5). Covering an area of approximately 0.86 x 2.08 m the wall has one clear face to the north, but no clear edge to the south. In general, it was constructed of angular stone, typically 200 x 120 mm in size, although the northern face consisted of a stone slab at least 800 x 330 mm in size. Although difficult to see there was a hint of a rammed clay surface (Context 6) to the north of Context 5 which had the occasional burnt patch on its surface.

Pottery Sherd

A single sherd of pottery was found in Context 3 (Plate 6). It is a fragment of the neck of a vessel with an applied strip with a triangular profile on the outer surface. On the inner surface there is the remains of a greyish black (5 YR 2/1). It is likely to be of late medieval or early post medieval date (M. Jones *pers. comm.*)

Conclusions

The surviving archaeology in the rear garden of Conwy Vicarage appears to be fragmentary probably only surviving in protected pockets. The two fragments of walling discovered are at slightly different levels and of different characters, possibly suggesting they are not contemporary. Context 2 was at a depth of at least 450 mm below the current ground level and had yellow clay bonding material. Context 5, however, was only 250 – 300 mm below the current ground level and no clay bonding was recorded. Context 5, however, was in a protected area of the garden within a bed along the eastern side of the garden between a modern path and the boundary wall.

Whilst no dating evidence was gained for Context 5, Context 2 was cut by a small, shallow feature (Context 4, filled with Context 3) which contained a single sherd of pottery which has been dated as Late Medieval or early Post Medieval date.

Butler dug three small trenches in the rear garden of Conwy Vicarage in 1961 (Figure 3) as part of his excavations. He suggests that a wall (Wall 42) crossed two of the trenches in an east-west direction which corresponded to the position of a shed on a plan of 1776 and that a wall ran north south in his Trench 6 which he suggested related to a shed shown on the 1841 Ordnance Survey map (Butler 1964, 105). Neither of these walls appear to align with the wall fragments recovered from the watching brief (Figure 7) and are probably from different structures.

It is possible that Context 5 may relate to the post-medieval activity suggested by the mapping and it is notable that it appeared to have a fragment of a rammed clay surface on its northern edge, suggesting an active level rather than surviving footings.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Alfie Stephenson-Boyles of Donald Insall Associates on behalf of The Church in Wales. Thanks are due to Rhodri Williams and his team for their support during the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Tom Fildes for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service.

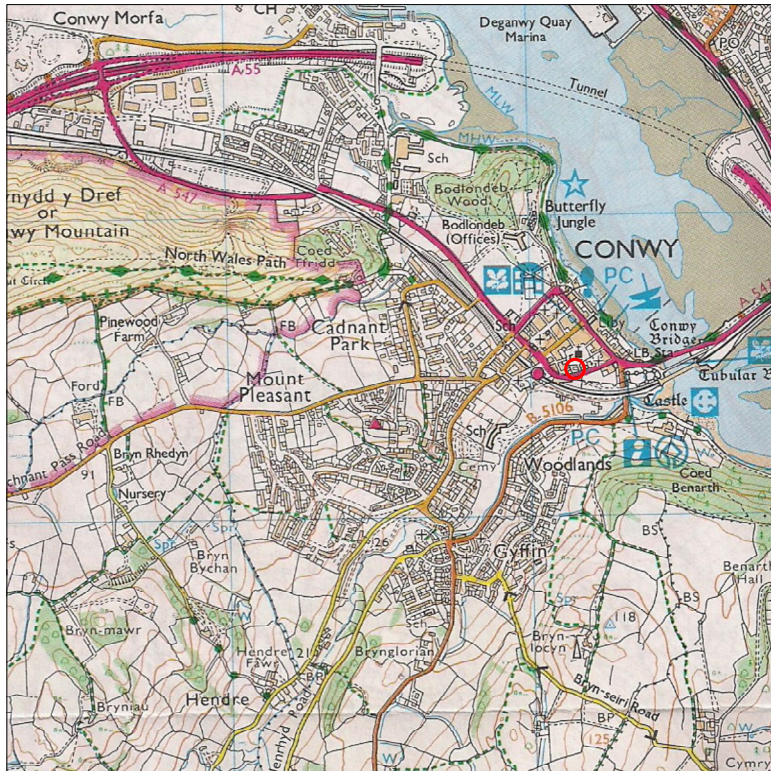
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Figure 1: Location
Scale 1:25,000



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Figure 2: Location of the Development
Scale 1:1,000

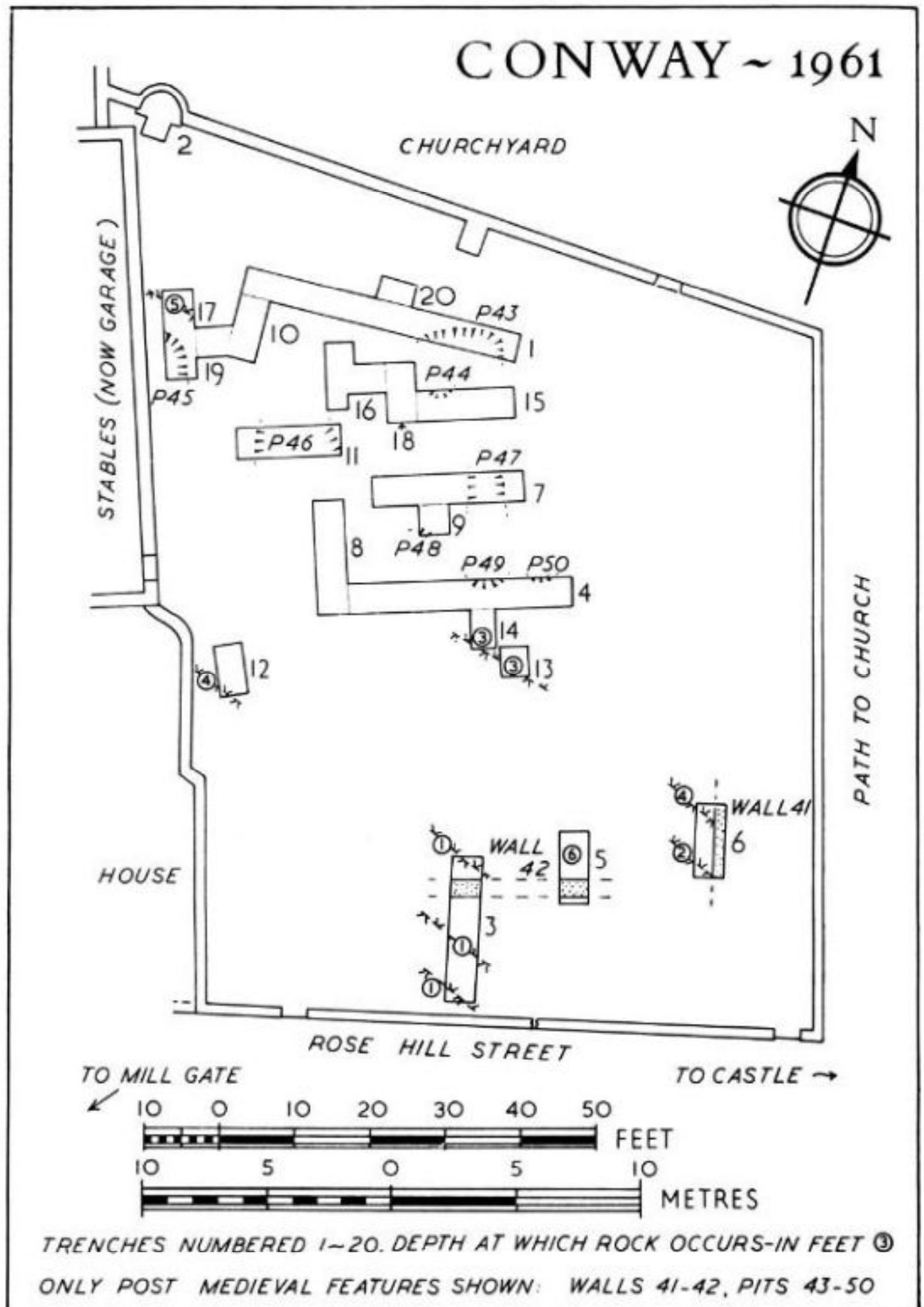


Figure 3: Location of Butler's Trenches

From Butler 1964, Figure 2

Re scaled to approximately 1:250



Figure 4: Location of the Trenches excavated in 2018
Scale 1:500
Approximate position of Butler's Trenches shown in green

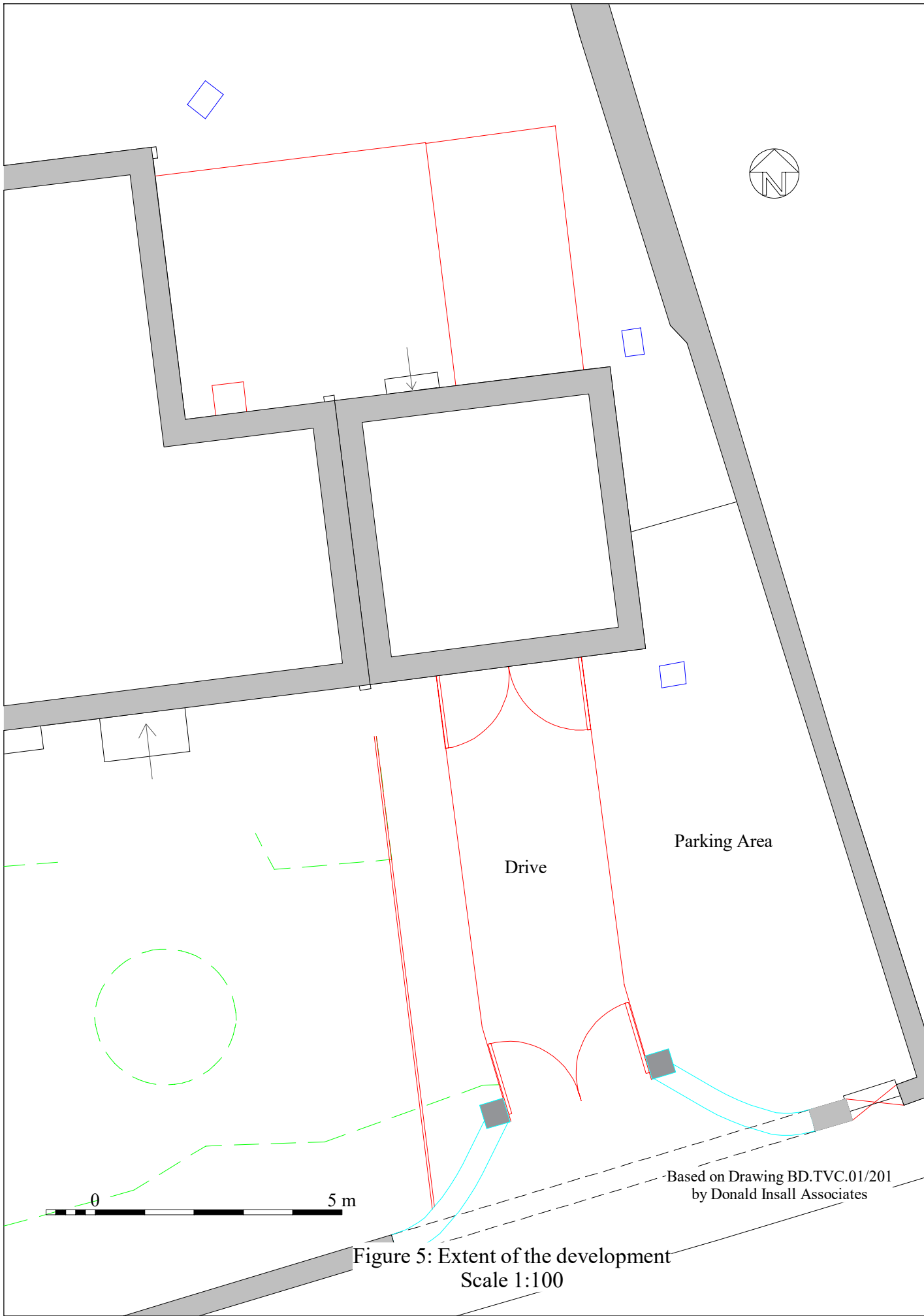


Figure 5: Extent of the development
Scale 1:100



Figure 6: Photogrammetric Image of the Garden Wall before Demolition
Scale 1:50

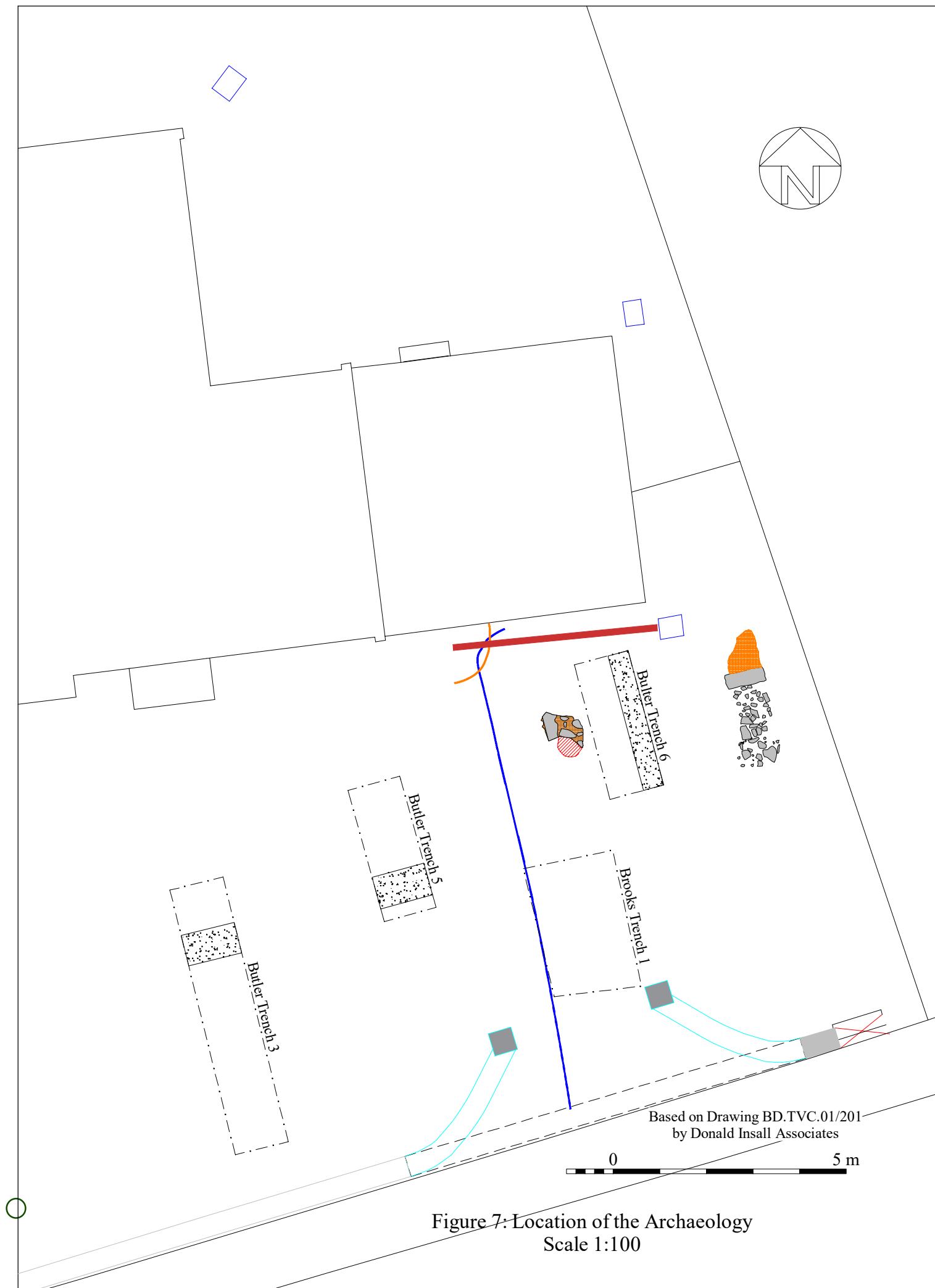
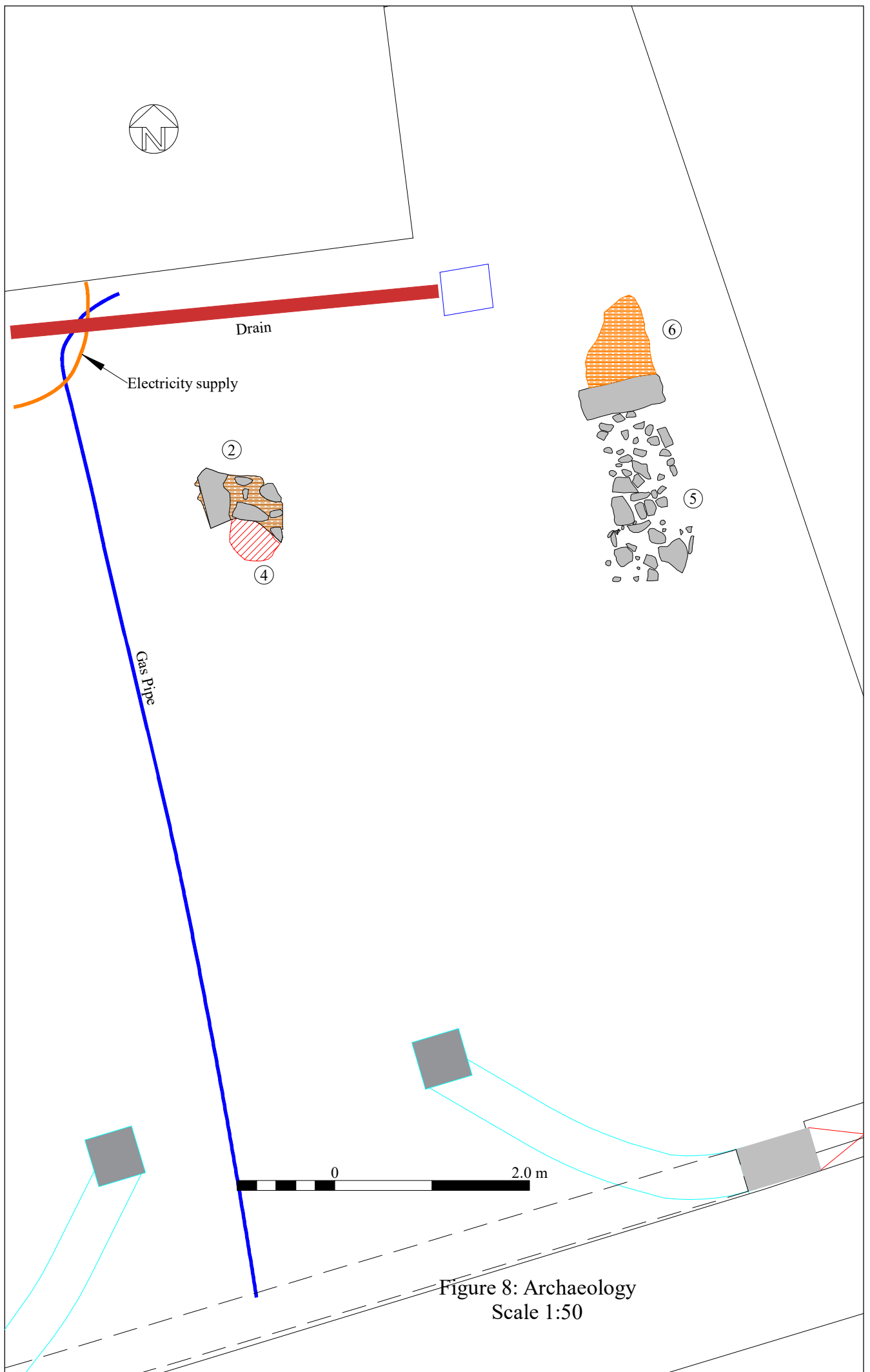


Figure 7: Location of the Archaeology
Scale 1:100



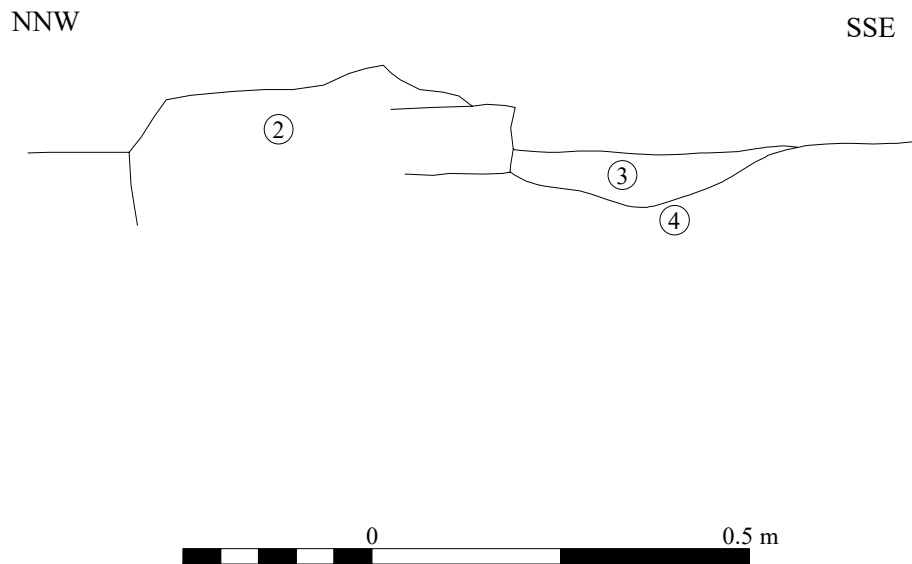


Figure 9: Section
Scale 1:10



Plate 1: Garden Wall



Plate 2: Wall (Context 2) and Feature 3



Plate 3: Section through Context 3



Plate 4: Wall (Context 5), looking south



Plate 5: Wall (Context 5), looking north



Plate 6: Pottery Sherd from Context 3

Appendix 1: Specification

Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Conwy Vicarage, Rose Hill Street, Conwy (Planning ref 0/49955)

Compiled by I.P. Brooks 07/02/23

1. *Non-Technical Summary*

- 1.1. It is intended to construct a new vehicle access to the Conwy Vicarage onto Rose Hill Street. This is within the Conwy Conservation area 203) and part of the World Heritage Area 374 (Conwy Castle and Town Walls). Although earlier archaeological work revealed no significant archaeology to the south of the current vicarage, it is considered that there is a level of risk that some archaeology may be preserved in this area. Therefore, the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service have recommended that a continuous watching brief be carried out on the groundworks associated with this development.

2. *Background*

- 2.1. It is intended to reorganise the access to the Conwy Vicarage so that there is vehicle access from Rose Hill Street (Figures 1 and 2)
- 2.2. The Vicarage Garden was subject to a campaign of archaeological excavation by L.A.S. Butler prior to the building of the current vicarage in 1961 (Butler 1964). Although the excavation consisted of a series of slit trenches it located a series of walls mainly in the northern half of the plot. Butler thought these walls could possibly being one of the official lodgings thought to have been built near to the Mill Gate (Butler 1964, 110-111) and that they had been destroyed and not re-built after the Glyndwr Revolt of 1401.
- 2.3. Although previously the area of the garden was scheduled it was de-scheduled in 1992.
- 2.4. In 2018 Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation in the Vicarage Gardens in advance of a planned extension to the vicarage. Two trenches were excavated, Tr 1 to the south of the Vicarage and Tr 2 to the north west. Whilst Tr 2 contained deeply stratified archaeological remains including what was probably the southern boundary of the abbey precinct and a series of remains from a possible pre-abbey phase of activity (Brooks 2018). Tr 1, however, contained little except for the water supply to the vicarage.
- 2.5. In 2022 CR Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on a test pit dug as part of the planning for the current development (Rees and Jones 2022). No significant archaeology was recorded.

3. *Objectives*

- 3.1. The principal objective of the proposed watching brief are as follows:
 - 3.1.1. To record any archaeological features disturbed by the ground works associated with the construction of the new access to the vicarage.

4. *Fieldwork Program*

4.1. A continuous archaeological watching brief on all ground works associated with the creation of the new access

4.2. Analysis

4.2.1. Archive preparation

4.2.2. Report preparation

5. Methodology

5.1. Fieldwork

5.1.1. A suitably qualified archaeologist will be present during all soil moving activities, allowing for the location and recording of any archaeological features or deposits within these areas.

5.1.2. It will be encouraged that all topsoil and superficial deposits will be removed using a smooth faced bucket.

5.1.3. Selective hand cleaning will be undertaken to define any archaeological features recorded during topsoiling.

5.1.4. A minimum of 10% of each of the linear features and 50% of each discrete feature will be excavated.

5.1.4.1. All relationships between archaeological features will be investigated.

5.1.4.2. Specific features of significant archaeological importance (such as graves or features with significant deposits) will be fully excavated.

5.1.5. All features or archaeologically significant deposits revealed will be fully recorded including:

5.1.5.1. A written description of deposit: type, components etc.

5.1.5.2. Hand drawn plans and sections at suitable scales. Typically plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or greater and sections at a scale of 1:10.

5.1.5.3. Photographs will be taken with Nikon V5 Digital Camera at a resolution of 24.3 MP

5.1.5.4. If appropriate photographs will be taken with a Panasonic Lumix DC-FT7 camera on an extendable pole. These photographs will be processed with Agisoft Metashape v. 1.6.3 to produce photogrammetric images of the trenches.

5.1.5.5. Plan drawings showing the extent and nature of any archaeological deposits or features encountered.

5.1.5.6. Section drawings of any features recorded to record vertical stratigraphy.

5.1.6. The photographs will include metric scales

5.1.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded by context.

5.1.8. Each deposit, feature or layer will be identified by a unique context number to which all other records will be related

5.1.9. Where possible, elevation drawings of feature half sections to record vertical stratigraphy.

- 5.1.10. Where appropriate, deposits will be sampled for environmental, dating or technological evidence. Samples will be fully recorded and packed appropriately for future analysis.
 - 5.1.10.1. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
 - 5.1.10.2. Bulk samples are likely to be in the range of 10 – 40l depending on the reason for the sample and the availability of suitable material.
- 5.1.11. If human remains are encountered all works will stop until the appropriate permissions have been obtained. A further specification will be submitted to detail the excavation of any human remains and the subsequent specialist reports.
- 5.2. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning service will be notified immediately if significant archaeological deposits, features or artefacts are located.
- 5.3. Post Excavation Analysis
 - 5.3.1. If there is little, or no, archaeological deposits/features or remains recorded during the evaluation will progress immediately on to the archive report.
 - 5.3.2. If significant archaeological remains/features/deposits are encountered. On completion of the fieldwork an assessment of the archaeological record from the site, will be made and the project design updated. Including an estimate on the cost of the post-excavation process.
 - 5.3.3. On approval of the updated project design the full archaeological report will be undertaken to including the commissioning of all specialist reports recommended by the revised project design.
- 5.4. Finds
 - 5.4.1. The intention is to archive any suitable finds with STORIEL in Bangor.
 - 5.4.2. Any flint artefacts will be studied by I.P. Brooks for Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd.
 - 5.4.3. Any pottery will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist.
 - 5.4.3.1. It is intended that M. Jones (CR Archaeology) will report on the post-medieval finds including any pottery collected
 - 5.4.4. Any metal or other special finds will be studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist
 - 5.4.5. All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts will be cleaned and processed immediately following the watching brief.
 - 5.4.6. Metal artefacts will be stored and managed on site according to the UK Institute of Conservation Guidelines.
 - 5.4.7. Any samples taken for environmental analysis will be assessed and studied by an appropriate specialist to be agreed in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist

5.4.8. All finds will be bagged by context with the exception of closely datable or “special” finds which will be recorded with a 3 D position and will be bagged separately

5.4.9. The requirement for specialist archaeological reports will be discussed with the Curatorial Archaeologist. The extent and cost of any such report will be discussed with the client and a suitable level of response formulated in discussion between the Archaeologist and the Curatorial Archaeologist.

5.4.10. The initial report will include an assessment of the finds from the work and a recommendation for further study if require.

5.5. Archive Preparation and Report Preparation

5.5.1. On completion of fieldwork an archive of the results will be prepared.

5.5.2. The digital records will be archived with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales

5.5.3. The digital archive will be prepared in line with Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales. 2015. Guidelines for digital archives

5.5.4. The deposition of any find with a local museum will be discussed with the owner and the development control archaeologist with a strong recommendation that any finds are deposited in a suitable local museum. This is likely to be STORIEL in Bangor.

5.5.5. A summary report on the findings of the investigations will be prepared and completed within four weeks from completion of the project. This will summarise the results of the project including;

5.5.5.1. A site location plan

5.5.5.2. A plan of the site locating any features or archaeological deposits located.

5.5.5.3. An outline methodology

5.5.5.4. The results of the Watching Brief.

5.5.5.5. A full bibliography

5.5.5.6. A copy the agreed specification

5.5.5.7. An assessment of the potential for further archaeological investigation

5.5.5.8. Up to five copies of the report will be provided.

5.5.5.9. A digital copy of the report will also be provided.

5.5.5.10. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to the Gwynedd Historic Environment Record

5.5.5.11. A digital copy of the report will be supplied to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service

5.5.5.12. The preparation of the report will conform to the Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022 “Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)”

6. *Staff*

6.1. The project will be carried out by Ian Brooks, PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA

7. Timetable

7.1. The timetable will be defined by the construction programme and is therefore beyond the control of the archaeologist.

7.2. It is expected that the groundworks will start in mid-November

8. General

8.1. CIfA Code of Conduct

8.1.1. All staff will abide by, and all procedures be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct

8.2. Health and Safety

8.2.1. EAS Ltd adopt and adhere to safe working practices at all times.

8.2.2. A copy of the company's general statement of policy is available on request.

8.3. Staff

8.3.1. The project will be directed by Dr I.P. Brooks MCIfA FSA

8.4. Curatorial Monitoring

8.4.1. The Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service will be informed as to the start date and progress of the fieldwork.

8.5. Insurance

8.5.1. EAS Ltd carries all necessary Public and Employee Liability Insurances.

8.5.2. EAS Ltd carries Professional Indemnity Insurance

9. Data Management

9.1. Photographs will be taken in Nikon NEF (Raw) format

9.1.1. These will be converted to TIFF for archiving and JPEG for illustrations and general use.

9.1.2. Photographs for photogrammetry will be taken in JPEG format and processed using Agisoft Metascape v. 1.6.3. Orthographically corrected elevations photos will be produced in JPEG format and converted to TIFF for archiving.

9.2. Any topographic survey will be carried out using a Leica TS06 total station with the data processed using NRG Engineering Surveying System V2016.00.

9.2.1. Survey files will be converted to DXF format.

9.3. Initial written notes will be made on an "i Pad" using the "Pages" app. These will be converted to WORD format (.docx) format on downloading

9.4. The text for the report will be produced in Word (.docx) format

9.5. Drawing will be made in TurboCad 2021 v. 28.0 and stored in .TCW format. These

will be converted into .DXF or .DWG format for archiving.

9.6. The report will be converted to .PDF format using Expert PDF 15.

9.7. All files will be stored on the company laptop computer and backed up onto a suitable storage device.

10. Copyright

10.1. EAS Ltd shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documentation, under the Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved: excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

10.2. EAS Ltd is prepared to assign a licence to the client for the use of the report and any associated data.

References

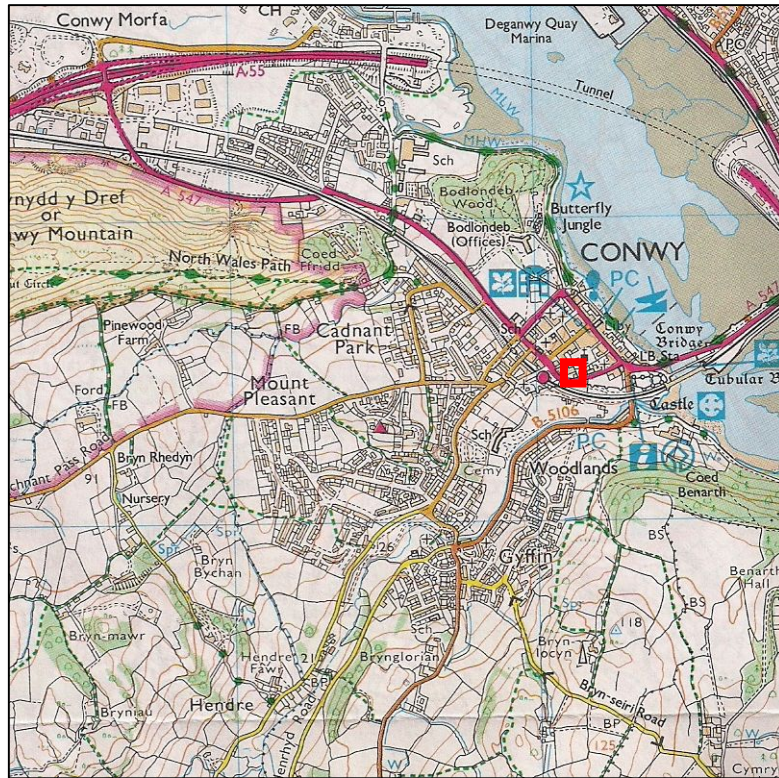
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Figure 1: Location

Appendix 2: Context Summary

Context	Context Type	Relationships	Description
1	Layer	Above 2, 3, 5	Topsoil, very dark grey/brown loam up to 450 mm thick
2	Wall	Below 1 Cut by 4	Patch of approximately 1100 x 600 mm in size and at least 150 mm thick. Stone slabs up to 600 x 300 mm in size in a yellow clay bonding
3	Fill	Below 1, Within 4	Mid yellowish-brown loam with rare flecks and small pieces of charcoal, rare small (up to 20 mm) sub-angular stone. The context also contained a single sherd of possible medieval pottery
4	Feature cut	Contains 3 Cuts 2	Sub-circular feature, cutting the southern side of Context 2. The feature has sloping sides and a rounded base. It is 400 x 500 mm in size and is 70 mm deep.
5	Wall	Below 1 Abuts 6	Potential wall up to 1.95 m wide, consisting of almost randomly placed angular stone blocks typically 200 x 120 mm in size. The northern face is a single slab, at least 800 x 330 mm in size.
6	Layer	Below 1 Abuts 5	Rammed clay surface with the occasional burnt patch. Highly disturbed by tree roots.

Appendix 3: List of Photographs in the Archive

File	Scale	Subject
CVG24.001.TIF	1 m	Southern wall of the vicarage garden
CVG24.002.TIF	1 m	Context 2, looking south
CVG24.003.TIF	1 m	Context 2, looking south
CVG24.004.TIF	Human	View of the vicarage from the town wall
CVG24.005.TIF	Human	View of the vicarage from the town wall
CVG24.006.TIF	1 m	Context 2 and 4, looking north
CVG24.007.TIF	1 m	Context 2 and 4, looking north
CVG24.008.TIF	200 mm	Section through Context 4
CVG24.009.TIF	200 mm	Section through Context 4
CVG24.010.TIF	200 mm	Section through Context 4
CVG24.011.TIF	1 m	Contexts 5 and 6 looking south
CVG24.012.TIF	1 m	Contexts 5 and 6 looking south
CVG24.013.TIF	1 m	Context 5, looking north
CVG24.014.TIF	1 m	Context 5, looking north
CVG24.015.TIF	50 mm	Pottery sherd from Context 3. Outer surface
CVG24.016.TIF	50 mm	Pottery sherd from Context 3. Inner surface