



# Llangefni Link Road Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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July 2019



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# Llangefni Link Road

## Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation

### Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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## Llangefni Link Road

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#### Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

##### Crynodeb

Mae Wessex Archaeology wedi cael eu comisiynnu gan Jones Bros Civil Engineering UK i wneud y gwaith archeolegol sydd ynghlwm â Adran 3 o Lôn Gyswllt Llangefni. Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn cynnwys yr adeiladwaith o lôn gyswllt 4 cilomedr wedi ei leoli i'r dwyrain o dref Llangefni, yn cysylltu yr A5114 i'r de o Llangefni heibio cylchfan Bryn Cefni, i'r B5420 ac ymlaen i'r B5109. Cynhwysodd yr ymchwiliad archeolegol strip, map a chloddio yn canolbwyntio ar 0.65 hectar o dir wedi ei ganoli ar gyfeirnod grid cenedlaethol 246530, 374701 i'r gogledd o driniaeth carthffosiaeth Bryn Cefni a briff gwyllo ar ardaloedd ychwanegol i'r de-orllewin a gogledd-ddwyrain o'r ardal strip ar fap.

Y strip, map a gwaith cloddio sydd yn ffurfio pwnc yr adroddiad hwn ac yn dod a cyfres o ymchwiliadau blaenorol i ben.

Cafodd gyfanswm o 432 gyd-destynau archeolegol eu cofnodi fel rhan o gloddfa Adran 3 Lôn Cyswllt Llangefni. Dadlennodd y gloddfa gyfres o ffosydd ffiniau caeau cymhlyg yn Caeau 2, 3 a 4, yn ogystal â ardal o alwedigaeth, wedi ei nodweddu gan lefydd tân, cramennau wedi eu llosgi ac adeiledd ceubyllau. Roedd y nodweddion archeolegol wedi eu canolbwyntio ar adrannau uwch o'r tirwedd, o dan brig y llwyfandir i'r gogledd, er i nifer bach o nodweddion llinellol a chysgod nodweddion pyllau eu darganfod yng Nghae 2.

Dau bwl crwn bach yn cynnwys crochenwaith Peterborough Neolithig Cannolig i Hwyr oedd y nodweddion hynaf â gafodd eu darganfod yn ystod y Gwaith a dau bwl yn cynnwys fflint wedi ei weithio.

Mae'r mwyafrif o nodweddion wedi cael eu priodoli i'r oes Rhufeinig-Brythonig gyda tystiolaeth crochenwaith yn awgrymu bod y safle yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn ystod galwedigaeth Rhufeinig Ynys Môn o'r ail Ganrif ac ymlaen. Roedd ardal o losgi yn rhan gogledd-ddwyrain Cae 3 yn awgrymu ardal o alwedigaeth wedi ei flaendorri, gyda gwaith metal Rhufeinig-Brythonig, crochenwaith a maint bach o asgwrn newydd-anedig yn cael eu ddarganfod ynddo - traddodiad cyffredin yn yr oes Rhufeinig-Brythonig yn yr ardal yma. Mae'n bosib y bod cyfres o byllau neu storfeydd i'r de-orllewin o'r ardal o losgi yn berthyn i'r galwedigaeth.

Mae'r ardal o ymchwiliadau yn rhychedig â ffosydd, rhai yn dyddio i'r oes Rhufeinig-Brythonig drwy ddarganfyddiadau eraill, tra mae'r lleill yn debygol o fod yn fwy diweddar. Mae'r rhain yn gyffredinol wedi cael eu cloddio i gyfeirio llethrau y brynau – yn dilyn cyfuchlin y bryn neu yn rhedeg yn berpendicwlar iddynt, yn awgrymu system o ffosydd ddraeniad/dyfrhad o gwmpas y caeau i sicrhau bod y cynnwys lleithder yn gywir i'r cnydion dyfu a cael eu cynnal.

Nid yw presenoldeb adeiledd ceubyllau, yn debygol ddim i wneud â galwedigaeth dynol, yn awgrymu bod yr ardal amaethyddol yma yn hyfyw, efallai ar gyfer pori neu i gynhyrchu cnydion – fel ardystwyd o bresenoldeb grawn fel gwenith yr Almaen, haid ac emer. Mae'n debygol bod yr



adeiledd ceubyllau yn perthyn i'r un cyfnod Rhufeinig-Brythonig â'r ffosydd ffiniau ac ardaloedd o losgi.

Prif werth y safle yn ei allu i roi manylion ar nodweddion archeolegol o anheddiad gweldig Rhufeinig-Brythonig yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru, yn ymchwyllo arferion amaethyddol y gorffennol drwy ddadansoddiad amgylcheddol. Fe allir hefyd ganiatau trafodaeth ymhellach o'r olion Neolithig yn yr ardal o amgylch Llangefni, o ddyddio C14 o'r pyllau yn Cae 2.

Mae'r asesiad ôl-gloddio yma yn disgrifio y canlyniadau archeolegol ac yn trafod yr olion yn eu cyddestun lleol. Mae cwestiynau wedi'i diweddaru i arwain dadansoddiad parhaus; mae argymhellion i waith ymhellach yn cael eu cyflwyno, yn arwain at gyhoeddi y safle mewn cylchgrawn lleol, a dyddodiad yr archif mewn amgueddfa berthnasol lleol.

## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Jones Bros Civil Engineering UK to undertake a programme of archaeological works associated with Section 3 of the Llangefni Link Road. The proposed development includes the construction of a 4 km link road located to the south and east of the town of Llangefni, connecting the A5114 south of Llangefni, via the Bryn Cefni roundabout, to the B5420 and on to the B5109. The archaeological investigations took the form of a strip, map and excavation exercise focussing on 0.65 ha of land centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 246530, 374701 to the north of the Bryn Cefni sewage treatment works and a watching brief on additional areas to the south-west and north-east of the strip and map area.

The strip, map and excavation works form the subject of this report, and marked the culmination of a series of earlier investigations.

A total of 432 archaeological contexts were recorded in the Llangefni Link Road Section 3 excavations. The excavations revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes within Fields 2, 3 and 4, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole structures. The archaeological features were concentrated on the higher sections of the landscape just below the crest of the plateau to the north, although a small number of linear features and discrete pits were found within Field 2.

The earliest features were two small circular pits containing probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and two pits that contained worked flint.

The majority of the features have been attributed to the Romano-British period with pottery evidence suggesting that the site was in use during the Roman occupation of Anglesey from the 2nd century AD onwards. An area of burning within the north-eastern part of Field 3 suggests a heavily truncated occupation area, with Romano-British metalwork, ceramics and small quantities of human neonate bones being found within – a common practice in the Romano-British period in the area. A series of probable storage pits to the south-west of this area of burning may well relate to the occupation.

The area of investigation was striated by ditches, some dated to the Romano-British period through associated finds, with others being unphased. These generally were dug referencing the hillslope – either following the contours of the hill or running perpendicular to them, suggesting a system of drainage ditches around fields.

The presence of posthole structures, likely associated with grain storage, suggests that this area was agriculturally viable, possibly for grazing or for crop production – as attested by the presence



of grains such as spelt, barley and emmer. It is postulated that these posthole structures relate to the same Romano-British phase as the boundary ditches and areas of burning.

A small finds assemblage was recovered, in which only animal bone occurred in any significant quantity. Within Field 2, excavation recovered a handful of probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware fragments but the majority of the datable finds (pottery, brick/tile, metalwork) are of Romano-British date. These have provided most of the dating evidence for the Site, as well as illustrating a range of sources of supply.

The excavations recovered 72 samples, from which Early Neolithic and Romano-British charred plant and charcoal assemblages were recovered. These have the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment, local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques in the area of the Site.

The settlement fits into the Romano-British and Neolithic settlement pattern on Anglesey and clearly continues to the north-west of the current Site, as shown in the results of earlier geophysical survey and trenching. Comparable sites nearby include the Parc Cybi excavations at Holyhead and the recent other works completed on Sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Llangefni bypass, which are awaiting publication.

The value of the Site lies largely in its ability to provide detail on the archaeological character of Romano-British rural settlement within north west Wales, and permit investigation of past agricultural practices through environmental analysis. It may also allow for further discussion of the Neolithic remains in the area around Llangefni, with radiocarbon dating of the pits located in Field 2.

This post-excavation assessment describes the archaeological results and discusses the remains in their local context. Updated questions to guide ongoing analysis are identified; recommendations for further work are presented, leading to the publication of the site in a national journal, and deposition of the archive at an appropriate local museum.



## **Llangefni Link Road**

### **Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation**

#### **Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

#### **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological work along the course of the Llangefni Link Road Section 3 was commissioned by Jones Brothers Ltd, on behalf of Isle of Anglesey County Council. The assistance of Robat Williams is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

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Fieldwork was directed by Ben Saunders and Simon Brown, and carried out by Jen Wilson, Hans Whitefield, Ben Bazely, Richard Smith, Kate Fitzpatrick, Callum Bruce, Owen Jenkins, Sabrina Sheffield, Chris Oakes, Max Higgins, Tom Hall, Chris Warburton, Michael Keech, Otis Gilbert and Jonathan Landless. Relief supervisory work was conducted by Hannah Dabill.

This report was written by Emma Malone and Ben Saunders, with illustrations by Kenneth Lymer. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram. Assessment of the human bone was undertaken by Jacqueline I. McKinley. Lorraine Higbee undertook the assessment of the animal bone and a conservation assessment of the metalwork was completed by Lynn Wootten. The samples were processed by GAT (Gwynedd Archaeological Trust) following standard WA processing methods. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.

## **Llangefni Link Road**

### **Section 3: Archaeological Strip, Map and Excavation**

#### **Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Jones Bros Civil Engineering UK (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake programme of archaeological works associated with Section 3 of the Llangefni Link Road. The proposed development includes the construction of a 4 km link road located to the south and east of the town of Llangefni, comprising a two-way single carriageway with footways and cycleways adjacent to the carriageway along its whole length. The route will link the A5114 south of Llangefni, via the Bryn Cefni roundabout, to the B5420 and on to the B5109, east of Llangefni, via the existing Coleg Menai access roundabout (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'). The archaeological investigations took the form of a strip, map and excavation exercise focussing on 0.65 ha of land to the north of the Bryn Cefni sewage treatment works and a watching brief on additional areas to the south-west and north-east of the strip and map area (Figure 1, hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The strip, map and excavation exercise forms the subject of this report, and marked the culmination of a series of earlier investigations.
- 1.1.3 The area around the Scheme has undergone archaeological works as part of the Peboc Biomass Energy Plant pre-development investigations comprising a desk-based assessment (Evans *et al.* 2011), geophysical survey (GAT 2011) and a trench evaluation targeting geophysical anomalies (GAT 2013). This work provided evidence of a Romano-British enclosed settlement in use into the 2nd century AD. The enclosure was defined by a 'V'-shaped ditch that surrounded the remains of internal ditches and at least one roundhouse, alongside small pits, a hearth and evidence of smithing. A pit containing Neolithic artefacts suggesting flint tool production had occurred on the site (GAT 2013). Ridge and furrow could also be identified in the geophysical results, although no evidence of furrows was found within the stripped area, and truncation from ploughing was apparent in these features encountered.
- 1.1.4 As part of the Scheme an additional programme of geophysical survey (ASUD 2014) and evaluation trenching was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2014).
- 1.1.5 Prior to the 0.65-ha archaeological strip and map, Wessex Archaeology produced a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2017) based on the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) written by Amec Foster Wheeler (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015b) outlining how the work would be carried out. The WSI and Project Design were approved by the Client and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), archaeological advisors to Isle of Anglesey County Council, prior to work commencing. The Project Design was prepared in accordance with current best practice and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for

Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a, 2014b) and in accordance with the ClfA Code of Conduct (2014c).

## **1.2 Site location and topography**

- 1.2.1 The Site was centred on National Grid Reference 246530, 374701 and located within pasture and arable land immediately north, north-west and west of Bryn Cefni sewage treatment works. The Site was bounded to the south by the sewage treatment works and access road, to the west and north by the Bryn Cefni Industrial Park and Afon Cefni stream, and to the east by open fields (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The Site was split across six fields, numbered 1–6, from south-west to north-east. The initial strip and map area was confined to Fields 3 and 4, with the remainder of the fields forming the area of watching brief. The discovery of remains within Field 2 during the watching brief brought in a strip, map and sample methodology to that area. No archaeological remains were found within Fields 1, 5 or 6.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Limestone of the Clwyd group with superficial deposits of Diamicton till (BGS 2018).
- 1.2.4 The ground surface within the Site descended from around 17.4 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) along its northern edge, to around 15.1 m OD in the south. The strip and map area was just downslope of the highest point in the local landscape, which lay to the north. The remainder of the watching brief area fell away to the south-west to the Bryn Cefni roundabout, at approximately 5 m OD.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The following background to the Site is a summary of information held within the Historic Environment Assessment (Amec Foster Wheeler 2014), Environmental Statement (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015a) and WSI (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015b).

### **2.2 Prehistoric (to c. 600 BC)**

- 2.2.1 Desk-based work indicated that the likelihood of Palaeolithic material being recovered from the Site was slim, although there has been evidence found for some Mesolithic activity on Anglesey. Anglesey is rich in Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, ranging from the chambered tombs at Bryn Celli Ddu and Barclodiad y Gawres to standing stones and stone circles. Nearby monuments include a large cairn labelled as 'Tre- Garnedd' depicted just 200 m to the east of the Site on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. The cairn was reportedly 18 m in diameter, but was removed as part of agricultural activity, and almost completely destroyed by 1855. The number of Neolithic monuments and tombs on the island suggest that it was well settled, although not many settlements of this date have been identified. A Neolithic pit was identified to the south of the Scheme, and some Neolithic finds were recovered just to its north. Areas of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity were also identified at Hir-drefaig to the east of the Site.
- 2.2.2 Many of the standing stones on Anglesey are thought to date to the Bronze Age, whilst a change in mortuary practice led to cremation burial becoming predominant, often associated with round barrows. A possible Bronze Age standing stone lies to the east of the Site at Lledwigan, on a break of slope above Malltreath Marsh. It has been suggested that this stone is relatively modern in origin, and it is not shown on historic mapping of the



area. A Bronze Age burnt mound associated with a timber-lined trough was identified during work undertaken as part of the expansion of the Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate.

## **2.3 Iron Age and Romano-British (c. 600 BC to AD 410)**

- 2.3.1 The Iron Age saw an increase in the density of settlement on Anglesey and wider trade and exchange networks. Defended settlements or hillforts became increasingly common and hint at larger social groups such as clans or tribes. There are few Iron Age findspots from the vicinity of the Site, although the settlement recorded during work in advance of the Peboc Biomass Energy Plant may have its origins in the Iron Age. A possible prehistoric settlement has been recorded at Ynys Cefni, and finds from the site include a saddle quern and muller and an unworked flake of black chert.
- 2.3.2 There appears to have been a great deal of continuity from the Iron Age to the Roman period on Anglesey, which fell to the Romans in AD 61. The Roman occupation brought new ways of living, new pottery, coinage and metal goods. The settlement found to the south of the Scheme dated to the early Roman period, and remained in use until the 2nd century AD. Apart from this site, however, there are no other known Romano-British sites or findspots in close proximity to the Site.

## **2.4 Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 to AD 1540)**

- 2.4.1 As the Roman Empire gradually lost its hold on Britain, the western parts of the province began to suffer increasingly from Irish raids, and defences recorded on Holy Island may date to this period. There is generally little evidence for settlement on Anglesey in the early medieval period, however, there is good evidence for early Christianity, both in the form of early churches and early medieval inscribed stones, one of which is at Llangefni Church. These inscribed stones often relate to early churches or burials. Early medieval burials have been recorded close to the Site, on the Bryn Cefni Industrial Estate. Here cist graves aligned east–west were recorded, and probably date to the 5th or 6th centuries. These may have been associated with an early chapel at Carnedd Maes Lidr. A second cemetery, comprising some 30 cist graves is known to the west of Llangefni. The nearby Lledwigan Farm may occupy the site of an early medieval settlement, as two settlements of this name – Lledwigan Llan and Lledwigan Llys – are known to have existed within the commote of Malltraeth in the medieval period.
- 2.4.2 There is good evidence for settlement in the medieval period, both in the form of the physical remains of settlement patterns and documentary evidence. Llwyn Ednyfed Farm, to the north-east of the Site is the site of a medieval township, granted to Ednyfed Fychan by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth in the early 13th century. The farmstead was historically known as Tregarnedd Farm: ‘the town of the cairn’. The remains of a moated site lie in the southern part of the current farm, and are designated as a scheduled monument (AN047). This moated site is thought to date to the 14th century.
- 2.4.3 The medieval town at Lledwigan was split into two parts, Lledwigan Llan (thought likely to have lain in the vicinity of Llangristiolus Church or near Llanfawr farm, whilst the Llys probably lay close to the present farm at Lledwigan. Both settlements are mentioned in a medieval document, The Extent of Anglesey dating to 1352. Lledwigan Llys is known to have been the home of Gwalchmai ap Meilyr, a well-known 13th-century poet. The tidal inlet (now Malltraeth Marsh) was probably crossed by a crossing point at Rhyd-yr-arian. A mill is known to have been situated at Melin Fron in the medieval period, although the present mill is 19th-century in date, and a reference indicates that it was used to grind oats for horses.



## 2.5 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 to present)

- 2.5.1 Llangefni parish and the market town lay within the Hundred of Menai, but the settlement was much diminished by the end of the 18th century. The settlement was, however, granted a market, and the population grew in the early 19th century. The land to the east of the town, including much of the Site, was property of the Bulkeley family of Baron Hill, Beaumaris by the 18th century. Early maps indicate that land boundaries have changed little, with the present pattern of enclosure largely reflecting that of the post-medieval period. A 19th-century farmstead, now ruined, may have its origins in the post-medieval period, when it may have been known as Pen-yr-Orsedd.
- 2.5.2 The Malltraeth marsh was formerly a tidal inlet, but a cob was built at the mouth of the estuary in the 19th century and the marsh was largely drained, aided in part by the partial canalisation of the Afon Cefni. Elsewhere, a number of post-medieval lime kilns are recorded close to the Site, some of which are designated as listed buildings. Other listed buildings close to the Site include Llanwedigan Farmhouse (which is Grade II Listed), and the County Court, Smyrna Congregational Chapel and Hall, Llangefni Shire Hall and Doldir, all of which lie within Llangefni. There are also a number of undesignated but locally important buildings in the area.
- 2.5.3 The Anglesey Central Railway was constructed in the late 19th century to connect Amlwch and Llangefni with the North Wales Coast Line at Gaerwen, and was subsequently sold to the London and North West Railway in 1876. It ceased carrying passengers following the Beeching cuts of 1964, although it carried industrial freight until 1993. It is now a cycle track.

## 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA Standard and guidance: archaeological excavation (ClfA 2014b), the principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits. The works were in compliance with national guidelines (ClfA 2014a–c)
- 3.1.2 In furtherance of the project aim as set out in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2017), the following objectives were defined:
- *to provide further clarity on the date, form and function of prehistoric and Romano-British features identified during previous phases of geophysical survey and evaluation trenching;*
  - *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
  - *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
  - *to produce a site archive for deposition with a local museum;*
  - *to provide information to the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the data; and*

- *produce reports which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail, including where necessary the information to allow an informed decision to be made concerning further mitigation strategies.*

## **4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Summary**

- 4.1.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Amec Foster Wheeler 2015b) and the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a – c). Fieldwork occurred between 08/01/2018–07/03/2018.
- 4.1.2 Areas to be excavated were scanned in advance using a Cable Avoidance Tool to check for uncharted services by Jones Brothers.
- 4.1.3 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil or overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately.
- 4.1.4 The exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned where necessary to clarify the extent of revealed archaeological remains. Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, cleaning and excavation was carried out by hand. All features were investigated in order to establish their date, nature, extent and condition. A 10% sample of linear features not relating to settlement and 20% of linear features relating to settlement was excavated, while pits and postholes were initially half-sectioned for recording, and then fully excavated for artefactual/environmental evidence recovery.
- 4.1.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system.

### **4.2 Recording**

- 4.2.1 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was made. This included plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated (as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15) and the levels added to the drawings.
- 4.2.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. This recorded both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site as a whole. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes which embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Survey**

- 4.3.1 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all archaeological features was carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in OS

National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

#### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Main Contractor, Jones Brothers, informed GAPS of the start of the archaeological works and gave updates throughout its progress. Jenny Emmett, Planning Archaeologist with GAPS attended the site for monitoring on 23/01/2018 and 15/02/2018, giving the full site sign off on 07/03/2018.

#### 4.5 Artefactual and environmental strategies

##### *General*

- 4.5.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

### 5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

#### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A total of 432 archaeological contexts were recorded in the Llangefni Link Road Phase 2 excavations. The excavations revealed a series of field boundary ditch complexes within Fields 2, 3 and 4, as well as an area of occupation characterised by fire pits, burnt deposits and posthole structures. The archaeological features were concentrated on the higher sections of the landscape just below the crest of the plateau to the north, although a small number of linear features and discrete pits were found within Field 2 (Figure 2).
- 5.1.2 A small number of features on Site date from the Neolithic period (Figure 2), while the majority of the features are Romano-British (Figure 3 and Figure 4).
- 5.1.3 The earliest features encountered were two small circular pits, 0273 and 0309, which contained probable Middle/Late Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery, and pits 0140 (totally truncated on surface by ditches 0136 and 0138) and 0285, which contained worked flint. These were in Field 2 alongside a series of other pits with similar fills that are presumed to be of similar date.
- 5.1.4 The majority of the features have been attributed to the Romano-British period with pottery evidence suggesting that the Site was in use during the Roman occupation of Anglesey from the late 1st and early 2nd century AD onwards. The area of investigation is crossed by ditches, some potentially Romano-British, with others being unphased. The presence of posthole structures, likely for grain storage structures and fence lines, suggests that this area was agriculturally viable, possible for grazing or for crop production – as attested by the presence of grains such as spelt, barley and emmer from the recovered environmental samples.
- 5.1.5 Fields 2, 3 and 4 were all ploughed during the modern period, causing truncation of features down to the ploughsoil/subsoil interface at approximately 0.3 m below the ground surface. Within the highest point of the Site at the north-eastern end of Field 3 and

western end of Field 4, the natural geology was made up of degraded rock, with the ploughsoil lying directly on top. Ploughmarks gouged some parts of this natural, heavily disturbing the features cut into it. The eastern part of Field 4 and the section in the centre and south-west of Field 3 both contained softer natural sandy clays, which were covered with deposits of colluvium, which had partially protected the underlying archaeological remains. This was also true in Field 2, where the colluvial material overlying the natural substrate was 0.2 m thick. A modern bank and double ditch field boundary (of a type particular to Wales known as *cloddiau*- earthen banks 'armoured' with flat stones lain on their sides, a treeline or hedgerow running down the middle and ditches to either side) ran north-north-east to south-south-west as the boundary between Fields 3 and 4. Two modern sewers also cut across the Site, running south to the Bryn Cefni sewage works, further truncating the archaeological remains.

## 5.2 Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data.

- 5.2.1 All hand-written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.
- 5.2.2 Table 1 (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

**Table 1: Quantification of excavation records**

Type	Quantity
Context Records	432
Context Registers	14
Graphics (A4 and A3)	61
Graphics Registers	9
Environmental Sample Registers	4
Object Registers	1
Digital Photographs	1747

## 5.3 Natural geology and overburden

- 5.3.1 Around the crest of the ridge that traversed the Site, the natural geological deposits consisted of stony sands ranging in colour from dark orange to pale brown. In the lower lying portions of the Site, the natural material was a rather poorly drained yellow, orange and brownish pink silty clay.
- 5.3.2 The natural substrate varied extensively across the Site. In the centre of the Site in Field 3, topsoil stripping exposed the upper surface of the limestone bedrock. To either side of this were deposits of mid-orangeish brown clayish silt with gravel, while in the lowest section of the Site in Field 2 there were substantial colluvial deposits under the topsoil which overlaid a sandier, yellowish orange natural.

- 5.3.3 Archaeological remains were typically found cut from the level of the uppermost natural geological deposits. These deposits were directly overlain by a dark brown topsoil, which was generally around 0.25 m to 0.35 m thick. The proportion of clay to sand in this material varied in relation to the underlying substrate, with heavier soils in the southern part of the Site, and sandier soils covering the ridge.

## 5.4 Prehistoric features

**Table 2: Features containing prehistoric dating material or associated with features containing prehistoric material**

Feature	Description	Dimensions (L. x W. x D.) (m)	Interpretation	Contained
0140	Sub-circular in plan with a flat base, steep side shape and straight side slope. Location within junction of various features in the South East corner of Field 3.	1.12 x 1.12 x 0.54	Cut of large pit within Field 3	1 x flint
0273	Circular in plan - no orientation - sharp break of slope at top, moderate sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0274, truncated by 0275. Located within Field 2.	0.53 x 0.48 x 0.15	Cut of shallow pit, function unclear.	3 x sherds Middle–Late Neolithic Peterborough ware.
0285	NE–SW orientated - sub-circular in plan, sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0286. Located within Field 2.	0.65 x 0.50 x 0.40	Cut of pit, function unclear – possible large posthole	2 x flint flakes
0309	SE–NW orientated, sub-circular in plan, moderate break of slope at top, gentle slightly irregular sloping side on E edge, sharper slope W edge leading onto concave base. Filled by 0310. Located within Field 2.	0.60 x 0.60 x 0.20	Cut of shallow pit, function unclear.	4 x sherds Middle–Late Neolithic Peterborough ware.

- 5.4.1 Within Field 2 at the base of the slope, a series of small pits (Figure 2, Plate 1 and Plate 2) were found in the vicinity of two north-west to south-east aligned ditches (groups 0321 and 0330). Two of these pits contained probable Middle-Late Neolithic Peterborough ware ceramic sherds - pit 0273 (Plate 3) and pit 0309 (Plate 4), while a further one – 0285 – contained flint artefacts. Additionally there is some evidence from the environmental remains recovered from the samples taken from these features that up to eight of these pits – 0273, 0281, 0283, 0285, 0287, 0293, 0316 and 0332 may date to the Neolithic period – the presence of worked flint within 0285 further supports this claim – coupled with their close proximity to each other.

- 5.4.2 Feature 0140 was located within the junction of various features in the south-east corner of Field 3 (Figure 5). The cut of the pit had been completed truncated by the later

intersecting ditches 0138 and 0136. It was unseen in plan and only visible in section. It is possible that there were other Neolithic features within this area of Field 3, similar to the pit cluster in Field 2, but the presence of multiple later large field boundary ditches may have obliterated them.

5.4.3 The presence of Neolithic remains in the area was already attested through the evaluation works which uncovered a pit containing flint flakes suggesting Neolithic tool manufacture on the site (GAT 2013).

5.4.4 No other features of confirmed or probable prehistoric date were found on the Site.

## 5.5 Romano-British features

### *Concentration of settlement/hearth and pit group 0324*

5.5.1 Pit group 0324, situated at the north-east edge of Field 3 (Figure 3 and Figure 5), was irregular in plan, with an approximate north-south orientation. Its overall dimensions incorporating all cuts were 1.8 x 1.8 x 0.26 m, forming a complex multi-phased series of pits, hearth and burning deposits. The natural substrate in this part of the Site comprised an amalgamation of firmly compacted silty clay with decayed sub-angular patches of undulating bedrock. This area would have been incredibly difficult to dig into, so the original cut 0211/0261 must have been placed here strategically, possibly as a pivotal part of the Site setting or as a result of the exposed bedrock being well draining, unlike much of the rest of the Site. This cut also contained a copper alloy bangle, neonate skull fragment and animal bone, as well as a samian rim sherd, which provided a Romano-British *terminal post quem* date. Further analysis will potentially allow for a more precise date and function. This small patch of ground was clearly used repeatedly, as evidenced by the several cuts. Some of the animal bones found within the group bore the marks of weathering. Coupled with the presence of silty, possible redeposited natural / slumping of contaminated infilling deposits 0264, 0210 and 0216 it appears that this area was not used continuously and was left open for long enough periods of time for these processes to happen.

**Table 3: Group 0324 contexts**

Cut	Fills	Dimensions (Cut) length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0209	0210	50 x 46 x 0.07	Cut of shallow pit truncating 0211/0261 at western edge	17 pcs animal bone
0211 / 0261	0212 / 0262	1.30 x 0.90 x 0.13	Base of possible refuse pit, truncated by 0209, 0215, 0259, 0263 and 0265  Likely to be the original cut of this feature group.	Neonate remains  1 x copper alloy bangle  1 x rim sherd samian ware  41 pcs animal bone
0215	0216	0.80 x u x u	Cut of possible refuse pit truncated by 0256 and 0263	Neonate remains  36 pcs animal bone



0256	0257 0258	U x u x u	Represents a possible recut into 0262 - suggesting reuse of hearth	Neonate remains  Copper alloy pennanular brooch  79 pcs animal bone  Slate weight
0259	0260	0.70 x 0.20 x 0.13	Cut of elongated pit truncating 0256 and 0261	---
0263	0264	0.54 x u x 0.25	Cut of pit truncates 0215 at E edge and 0211 and 0256	---
0265	0266	U x u x 0.10	Cut of possible hearth / pit truncated heavily by 0256	2 pcs animal bone

#### *Pit 0209*

- 5.5.2 Pit 0209 was an irregular/sub-oval cut in plan with a rough south-west to north-east orientation. The gently sloping sides had a slight break of slope at top leading onto an irregular base, slightly truncating 0211/0261 at its north-east terminal. The feature contained 17 pieces of animal bone, but did not contain charcoal or show any evidence of burning or scorching around its edges, suggesting a refuse pit rather than a hearth/cooking pit.

#### *Pit 0211 / 0261*

- 5.5.3 The feature was excavated in two intervention slots and had a roughly north-south orientation, with fairly linear sides and a slightly rounded terminal at the southern extent. The north-eastern extent was truncated by 0256 and was truncated anti-clockwise continuously around the edges here to the south west by 0215, 0263, 0209 and 0259 respectively. Only the southernmost edge of this feature remained intact. This cut was the largest within pit group 0324 and was most likely the earliest in date as it did not truncate any other feature. The two basal deposits 0212 and 0262 within this feature only survived to a thickness of 0.13 m within the base of the feature and contained a very small fragment of neonate skull, 41 pieces of animal bone, a samian ware rim sherd and part of a copper alloy bangle (Plate 5 and Plate 6). Initially thought to be a hearth cut, further inspection revealed that the base of this feature was not oxidised nor did it have any fire cracked natural substrate embedded stone, suggesting that the above truncation by 0256 represented the first hearth event within the subsequent re-use within the feature.

#### *Pit 0215*

- 5.5.4 The feature was partially sub-rounded in plan, although the full extent to the north was not fully ascertained as it was outwith the excavation area. It was truncated by 0263 at its western flank and by 0256 to the south. The fill 0216 within this cut contained a neonate tooth and 36 pieces of animal bone, though due to the heavy truncation of this feature it cannot be ruled out that the finds were residual, having been relocated from the earlier deposits 0212 and 0262..

#### *Pit 0256*

- 5.5.5 The shape of this cut was undefined in plan due to heavy truncation by 0263 at its north western edge. It truncated 0211/0261 and appeared to respect the upper edges of this older cut at its eastern edge, as its gradient complimented the basal edges. This feature was filled by two clearly defined deposits; 0258 (lower) and 0257 (uppermost). Both these deposits were heat affected, with 0257 forming a slight oxidised orange crust on the surface. 0258 contained a small copper alloy penannular brooch (Plate 7), 79 fragments of animal bone and a possible slate weight. The oxidisation of the deposits indicated its function as hearth or cooking pit. (Plate 8)

#### *Pit 0259*

- 5.5.6 Pit 0259 was an elongated south-west to north-east orientated pit feature. The cut truncated earlier pits 0256 and 0261. The feature contained a singular fill of pale yellow/brown silty clay 0260 which may represent natural silting incorporating the washing in of 0257.

#### *Pit 0263*

- 5.5.7 This pit was sub-circular in plan, with its northern edge extending outwith the excavation area. The feature truncated pit 0215 at its eastern edge, and pit 0256 at its southern. Its singular fill 0264 comprised of a mid grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones.

#### *Pit 0265*

- 5.5.8 This feature existed only in section as the upper parts of it were completely truncated by later features. Its eastern edge was undercut with steep sloping sides leading onto a possibly sloping base. The western side was fully truncated away by pit 0256. The feature contained two pieces of animal bone.

#### *Probable storage pits Group 0419 to south-west of burning area 0324*

- 5.5.9 Located in Field 3, to the north-west of ditch 0420 lay a cluster of seven varying sized pits (Figures 3 and 5). Pit 0238 contained 10 fragments of Roman pottery – one sherd of samian, and nine sherds of Black Burnished ware, all from a secure lower deposit within the feature. Interestingly, out of the seven pits within this group, five featured a flat base and a heavily compacted gravel rich basal fill, possibly to improve drainage, leading to the interpretation as storage pits, possibly for grain. Four of those five contained Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century AD onwards. The location of these pits close to the similarly dated hearth and pit concentration 0324 which is to the north-east suggests that they may relate to this occupation.

**Table 4: Constituent contexts within pits in Group 0419**

Cut	Fill	Dimensions (Cut) length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0116	0117 0146	2.85 x 2.1 x 0.53	Circular storage pit	1 x Black Burnished Ware sherd  2 x Romano-British oxidised





				ware sherds
0118	0119	0.85 x 0.73 x 0.23	Oval shaped storage pit	---
0144	0145	1.67 x 1.65 x 0.13	Circular storage pit	2 x Romano-British oxidised ware sherds
0168	0169	0.58 x 0.58 x 0.18	Possible posthole	---
0189	0190 0191	2.2 x 2.2 x 1.05	Large sub-circular storage pit	1 x mortarium sherd  1 x Romano-British oxidised ware sherd
0208	207	0.56 x 0.56 x 0.22	Sub-circular storage pit	---
0238	0230 0254 0255	2.30 x 2.17 x 0.39	Large square shaped storage pit	1 x samian ware rim sherd  9 x Black Burnished ware sherds.

#### *Pit 0116*

- 5.5.10 This pit was circular in plan with a flattish base, and near vertical concave sides (Plate 9 and Plate 10). The full extent was not fully ascertained as it ran outwith the limits of excavation. The smaller pit 0118 was immediately to the south-west. Pit 0116 was filled with an upper fill 0117 of mid brown, firm grayish silt with occasional sub-angular granite fragments (Figure 6) and occasional charcoal flecks and a lower fill 0146 of heavily compacted gravel rich pea grit material, which may have been a deliberate deposit to improve drainage within the pit to keep its contents dry. Artefactual evidence from the second fill 0117 consisted of CBM, Black Burnished ware and bone.

#### *Pit 0118*

- 5.5.11 Pit 0118 was a small oval pit with a flattish base and steep/near vertical concave sides. The pit was filled with a mid yellowish brown silty clay 0119 with charcoal flecks and occasional sub angular granite fragments (20-40 mm). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the fill.

#### *Pit 0144*

- 5.5.12 Pit 0144 was a heavily truncated circular pit cut with a flat base shape and gentle concave sides. The feature was filled with a mid greyish brown, pea grit and gravel 0145 with clay/silt matrix with occasional rounded granite fragments (20-40 mm). The fill contained Black Burnished ware sherds.

*Pit/posthole 0168*

- 5.5.13 This pit was sub-circular in plan, with moderate sloping concave sides leading onto a flat base. The feature was filled with a mid brown silty clay 0169 of loose compaction. The fill was homogenous with frequent inclusions of angular and subangular stones <150 mm which were interpreted as post-packing stones. The presence of apparent post packing indicates that this was likely to be a posthole rather than a pit.

*Pit 0189*

- 5.5.14 The pit was sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at the top (both sides), steep sloping side (north-east) stepped mid-way at the south-west side onto a sharper slope - leading onto a slightly convex base sloping slightly downwards to the north-east. The upper fill 0190 was a firmly compacted mid brown / grey clayish silt, with occasional inclusions of stone (50-150 mm) and patches of redeposited natural. The lower fill 0191 was of heavily compacted gravel rich pea grit material, which may have been a deliberate deposit to improve drainage within the pit to keep its contents dry. The upper fill was interpreted as a deliberate back-filling with stones, coupled with the effects of natural slumping from sides (Figure 6). This was a likely sealing event after the storage pit was no longer required. The pit contained Black Burnished ware sherds and a fragment of mortarium (Plate 11 and Plate 12).

*Pit 0208*

- 5.5.15 The pit was sub circular in plan with concave side shape, steep sloping sides leading onto a rounded concave base. The fill 0209 was a firmly compacted mid brown/grey clayish silt, with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and stones (50-100 mm). The fill was interpreted as a deliberate backfilling event with stones and charcoal rich soil.

*Pit 0238*

- 5.5.16 The pit was square shaped in plan (Plate 13), with a moderate break of slope at the top and near vertical concave sides leading onto a flat base. The pit was filled with 0254 – a dark greyish brown silty clay with very occasional inclusions of mixed pebbles 10-100 mm. The fill contained charcoal flecks and two fragments of samian ware rim – underlying this deposit was a deposit of compacted gravel rich pea grit 0255. The pit contained samian and Black Burnished ware sherds.

*Posthole structure 0055*

- 5.5.17 Structure 0055 (Figures 3 and 7) was a posthole structure within the limits of rectangular boundary ditch 0418. The structure was set on a east-west orientation and comprised six circular postholes with a fairly uniform dimension in plan 0.15–0.20 m and depths that ranged from 0.07–0.14 m. The deposits within the postholes were of a firm clayish silt, with only sporadic charcoal flecks and small granite inclusions (Plate 14). The dimension of the structure was approximately 2.50 x 1.20 m, with no visible floor surface or hearth remains, although these may have been higher up and destroyed through later agricultural processes. The lack of these features suggests that the structure's function was not for human occupation and it is interpreted as a storage structure as an animal pen (Plate 15). While no artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the postholes, its proximity to the Romano-British occupation centred on pit group 0324 and the posthole structure 0065 to the north-east means it is provisionally dated to this period. Radiocarbon samples are recommended for the charcoal recovered from posthole 0020 or 0022.

**Table 5: Constituent contexts within Structure 0055**

Cut	Filled with	Dimensions (Cut) length x width x depth (m)
0020	0021	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20
0022	0023	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20
0024	0025	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20
0026	0027	0.15 x 0.15 x 0.07
0028	0029	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.07
0030	0031	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.14

*Posthole structure 0065*

- 5.5.18 Posthole structure 0065 (Figures 3 and 7) was a rectangular posthole structure containing 13 postholes, of which eight were combined in four double posthole settings (Plate 16–18). It was aligned roughly north–south. This structure was slightly larger than the similar structure 0055 to the south, measuring 3.5 m x 1.5 m, although still does not appear large enough to suggest a domestic habitation function, with use for storage or as an animal pen being perhaps more likely. The lack of any surviving floor surface and hearth further hints at a non-domestic function, potentially a storage structure or animal pen. While no artefactual dating evidence was recovered from the postholes, its proximity to the Romano-British occupation centred on pit group 0324 to the north-east and the similar posthole structure 0055 to the south means it is provisionally dated to this period.

**Table 6: Constituent contexts within Structure 0065**

Cut	Filled with	Dimensions (Cut) length x width x depth (m)
0066	0067	0.43 x 0.43 x 0.22
0070	0071	0.55 x 0.29 x 0.17
0072	0073	0.49 x 0.49 x 0.09
0087	0088	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.25
0089	0090	0.23 x 0.23 x 0.10
0091	0092	0.33 x 0.33 x 0.24
0095	0096	0.23 x 0.23 x 0.14
0097	0098	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.23
0099	0100	0.28 x 0.28 x 0.10
0101	0102	0.28 x 0.28 x 0.28
0103	0104	0.17 x 0.17 x 0.21
0106	0107	0.32 x 0.32 x 0.15
0128	0129	0.20 x 0.20 x 0.09

- 5.5.19 South of structure 0065 and north-east of structure 0055 were a cluster of pits and postholes: 0018, 0032, 0039, 0041, 0043, 0045, 0061, and 0063. Cuts 0039, 0041 and 0043 formed a right-angled triangle in plan, which suggests that they may represent three posts of a possible four-post structure, although their shallow depths (0.15 m maximum) indicate that these features had been heavily truncated. Posthole 0039 (Plate 19) was by far the most diagnostic, as it included a pad stone and packing stone, and contained a relatively high amount of sizeable charcoal pieces. It also contained a hammerstone –

although it is debatable whether it had a functional packing purpose, or represents a ritual deposit..

- 5.5.20 Both structures 0055 and 0065 were comparatively small, and their posthole depths were fairly shallow ranging from 0.07–0.28 m implying that the uppermost extents of the cuts had been heavily truncated away by ploughing and landscaping. The satellite postholes 0018, 0032, 0039, 0041, 0043, 0045, 0061, and 0063 may have been contemporary to the structures, or represent earlier/later use of the area with similar functions. The postholes were not large as postholes go, and represented small, fairly narrow posts, which in itself may indicate temporary, moveable structures – the lack of postpipes and the presence of silted clay deposits within the cuts all strongly imply the physical and intentional removal of the posts, allowing the exposed cavity to silt up naturally. The lack of postpipes within the cuts also suggest that the post fitted the cut snugly, and did not require much packing.

#### *Romano-British enclosure ditch Group 0418*

- 5.5.21 This feature was located at the southern limit of the investigation area within Field 3 (Figures 3 and 7). The enclosure was rectangular in plan, measuring 13.3 x 18.7 m, although the southern return was not exposed within the excavation area. Two slots investigated the enclosures's corners, while a further three examined the sides. These demonstrated that the ditch occasionally had a stepped profile, with a gradual upper slope turning into a steep lower slope onto a flattish base. This was particularly true of the slots on the corners and downslope, while the upslope slots were slightly shallower and not as steep-sided. The ditch enclosed posthole structure 0055, although did not share its alignment. No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered from the excavated slots in this group, but its proximity to similar profile enclosure ditches to the north-east dating to the Romano-British occupation of the site suggests that it is of Romano-British date.

**Table 7: Constituent contexts within Group 0418**

Cut	Fill	Dimensions (Cut) length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0001	0002 0038	1 x 1.42 x 0.63	Slot within SW stretch of enclosure/ditch - probably Later Iron Age/Romano-British	---
0003	0004	1 x 2.02 x 0.48	Slot centre of E-W stretch of enclosure/ditch .	---
0005	0006	1 x 2.0 x 0.40	E turning south, elbow/corner shaped enclosure/ditch.	---
0007	0008	1 x 1.65 x 0.62	Slot within easternmost flank of enclosure/boundary ditch	---
0013	0014	1 x 1.24 x 0.48	Corner slot of enclosure ditch from southern stretch turning E	---

*Slot 0001*

- 5.5.22 This slot was through the western north-west to south-east orientated segment of rectangular enclosure 0418. The ditch at this point had a concave shaped base, moderately steep concave sides and was filled by 0038 and 0002. The fills were interpreted as slumped and eroded sediments from the sides and surrounding deposits infilling the ditch cut, with the upper fill possibly being plough-moved material (Plate 20).

*Slot 0003*

- 5.5.23 This slot was through the south-west to north-east orientated side of rectangular ditch enclosure 0418. The ditch at this point had an irregular base, irregular side shape and moderate side slope, making it almost V-shape in section. The ditch cut had a width of 2 m and depth of 0.5 m. The fill 0004 contain deposits indicative of being deposited in slow-flowing water..

*Slot 0005*

- 5.5.24 The ditch slot was excavated at the north-east elbow/corner of the rectangular ditch enclosure 0418. The ditch was flat based with stepped sides and moderate to steep sloped sides. The fill 0006 was made up of slumped and eroded sediments from the feature sides and surrounded deposits infilling the ditch cut. No charcoal or other occupational traces were identified.

*Slot 0007*

- 5.5.25 This slot was through the eastern north-west to south-east orientated linear of the rectangular ditch enclosure 0418. The ditch at this point had a concave base, convex side shape and moderate side slope. The fill was made up of slumped and eroded sediments from the feature sides and surrounded deposits infilling the ditch cut. No charcoal or other occupational traces were identified.

*Slot 0013*

- 5.5.26 The ditch slot was excavated at the north-west elbow/corner of rectangular ditch enclosure 0418. The ditch had a concave side shape and steep side slope (Plate 21). The fill was made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut, likely to be a gradual build up of soil within the ditch.

*NNW–SSE orientated ditches*

- 5.5.27 Within the area of investigation there were six ditches running on the above orientation: Groups 0432, 0235, 0385, 0417, 0420 and 0422/0083. Three of these ditches had not been cut by other features, and therefore potentially had the least contaminated contexts (see below).

*NNW–SSE boundary/drainage ditch Group 0385 and pit 0399*

- 5.5.28 This relatively short ditch located in Field 4 measured 5 x 0.95 x 0.35 m and had steep sloping sides leading to a concave base (Figure 4). The ditch truncated ditch 0370 at its southeastern extent, and was truncated by pit 0399/0391. Its single fill, 0386, comprised moderately compact mid-brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions (15%) of sub-angular cobbles 75–150 mm, and yielded a single animal bone. The overlying pit 0399 was an north-east to south-west orientated elongated sub-circular feature with straight, shallow sloping sides leading to a flat base. The ditch was filled by 0401, an artefactually sterile mid-greyish brown silty clay, with moderate inclusions of sub-angular gravel and sporadic inclusions of sub-angular cobbles. The ditch has been attributed to the Romano-British

period due to the similarity in dimensions and orientation with other nearby ditches that supplied Romano-British material.

*NNW–SSE boundary/drainage ditch Group 0432*

- 5.5.29 This short 6 m long ditch appeared in plan to connect ditch group 0370 at its northern extent to ditch group 0427 at the southern (Figure 4). Excavation indicated that 0432 was contemporary with both ditches 0370 and 0427. It is probable that these ditches formed a drainage system around terraced fields running round the hillside, with ditch 0432 channelling water away from ditch 0370 into ditch 0427 (Plate 22). The ditch has been attributed to the Romano-British period due to the similarity in dimensions and orientation with other nearby ditches that supplied Romano-British material.

**Table 8: Constituent contexts within Group 0432**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions - length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0205	0206	1 x 0.50 x 0.15	Linear slot within drainage ditch.	---
0219	0220	1 x 0.40 x 0.15	Relationship slot within 0432 suggesting that it may be contemporary with 0427.	---
0374	0375	1.75 x 0.90 x 0.14	Relationship slot within 0432 and 0370 indicates that 0432 may be contemporary with 0370	---
0376	0377	U x 0.29 x 11	Relationship slot within 0432 and 0370 indicates that 0432 may be contemporary with 0370	---

*NNW–SSE boundary / drainage ditch Group 0417*

- 5.5.30 The ditch had gently sloping sides leading on to a concave base, infilled by natural silting/slump deposits (Figure 3). The ditch was likely used for drainage purposes. The ditch has been attributed to the Romano-British period due to the similarity in dimensions and orientation with other nearby ditches that supplied Romano-British material.

**Table 9: Constituent contexts within Group 0417**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions - length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0011	0012	1 x 0.76 x 0.28	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0240	0241	1 x 1.07 x 0.29	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0242	0243	1 x 1.03 x 0.30	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---

*Parallel Romano-British enclosure ditches Groups 0420 and 0235*

- 5.5.31 Two shallow ditches, set some 1–3 m apart, crossed the stripped area in Field 3 on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figures 3 and 5). One of the ditches, 0420, had been almost fully truncated in places, probably by ploughing.

*North-west to south-east 25 m-long boundary ditch Group 0235*

- 5.5.32 The ditch was located within Field 3 (Figures 3 and 5). This ditch was likely used for drainage purposes to allow water to drain away from the occupation area around 0324 to the north-east and storage pit group 0419 to the north-west. The presence of fairly sizeable stone also suggests that its may have been used as a repository for field stone clearance. The termini for this ditch were outwith the limits of excavation. The geophysical survey of the wider area suggests that ditch continues to the north-west outside the excavation area and then returns to the north-east, forming a partially discernible rectangular enclosure c. 100 x 100 m around the occupation area suggested by pit group 0324 (Fig. 1).

**Table 10: Constituent contexts within Group 0235**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0112	0113	1 x 1.01 x 0.23	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	3 pcs animal bone, 1 shell
0114	0115	1 x 0.75 x 0.19	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0130	0131	U x 0.98 x 0.30	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	11 pcs animal bone
0142	0143	1 x 1.17 x 0.30	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	1 pc animal bone

*Slot 0112*

- 5.5.33 Within this slot the ditch had a moderate break of slope at its top, with fairly steep straight sloping sides onto slightly uneven flat base. The slot contained a stack of sub-angular stones, four high, that appeared intentional in their deposition, possibly as packing material for a post.

*Slot 0114*

- 5.5.34 Within this slot the ditch had a moderate break of slope at its top, with slightly concave sloping sides leading onto a slightly concave base. The ditch was filled by a silty clay – a likely result of natural slumping/infilling over time.

*Slot 0130*

- 5.5.35 Within this slot the ditch had a moderate break of slope at its top, with steep sloping sides leading onto a slightly concave base. The fill contained a large stone <0.16 m at its western edge – set into the natural substrate and respecting the slope of the cut. The ditch was filled with a single deposit – 0131 a medium/soft compaction of silty clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular stone < 0.10 m possibly intentionally deposited into the ditch depression during a field clearance/levelling event.

*Slot 0142*

- 5.5.36 The ditch within this slot had a sharp break of slope at its top north-east edge and a near vertical break at its south-west edge. The ditch had a gradual sloping irregular base that



has a pointed concave depression within its centre. The ditch was filled by a silty clay – a likely result of natural slumping/infilling over time.

*North-west to south-east 23 m-long boundary ditch Group 0420*

- 5.5.37 Within Field 3, this ditch ran for 23 m at a north-west to south-east orientation, mirroring ditch 0235 which is situated 2 m to the west (Figures 3 and 5). Unlike 0235 this ditch appears to have been intentionally backfilled in one event, incorporating two fragments of Black Burnished ware, providing a fairly reliable *terminal ante quem* date for this feature. If acting as a boundary ditch, this backfilling event may suggest a shift of boundaries within the area, and it may be that 0235 was created as a new field/area division.

**Table 11: Constituent contexts within Group 0420**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0053	0054	1 x 0.63 x 0.25	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0068	0069	1 x 0.55 x 0.12	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – NW terminal	2 body sherds Black Burnished ware
0079	0080	1 x 0.65 x 0.12	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0108	0109	1 x 0.65 x 0.10	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0110	0111	1 x 0.76 x 0.19	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	5 pcs animal bone

*Slot 0053*

- 5.5.38 The ditch within this slot had a moderate break of slope at its top northern and southern edges, steep sloping sides leading onto a concave base and was filled by a homogeneous silty clay infilling deposit.

*Slot 0068*

- 5.5.39 The ditch within this slot had a sharp break of slope at top at both its northern and southern edges with moderately sloping – slightly undulating sides leading onto an irregular concave base. The ditch was filled with a homogenous silty clay that appears to have been backfilled rapidly in one event.. This slot represented the north-west terminal of this ditch.

*Slot 0079*

- 5.5.40 In this slot the ditch had a gradual break of slope at its southern edge, a sharp break at the northern edge and gradual, gentle sloping sides at the southern extent meeting onto an irregular concave base. The ditch was filled with a homogenous silty clay that appears to have been backfilled rapidly in one event.

*Slot 0108*

- 5.5.41 The ditch in this slot had a very gradual break of slope at northern edge, sharper at the southern and irregular, gentle sloping sides to the north, steeper at the southern edge



leading onto an irregular concave base. The ditch was filled with a homogenous silty clay that appears to have been backfilled rapidly in one event.

*Slot 0110*

- 5.5.42 The ditch in this slot had a sharp break of slope at its top on both sides, with steep sloping slightly concave sides leading onto slightly irregular concave base. The ditch was filled with a homogenous silty clay that appears to have been backfilled rapidly in one event.

*North-west to south-east 12m + long boundary/ditch Group 0422*

- 5.5.43 Located within Field 3, this ditch shared the form and orientation of ditches 0235 and 0420 (Figures 3 and 5) but truncates the south-west to north-east orientated ditch 0423 within slot 0138. It contained Romano-British pottery and appeared to have filled up gradually over time.

**Table 12: Constituent contexts within Group 0422**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0120	0121	1 x 0.75 x 0.16	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – NW terminal	---
0122	0123	1 x 0.55 x 0.14	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0124	0125	1 x 0.55 x 0.14	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0126	0127	1 x 0.65 x 0.06	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0134	0135	1 x 1.51 x 0.16	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	1 pc animal bone
0138	0139	1.12 x 1.87 x 0.51	Slot through intersecting ditches	3 pcs animal bone
0159	0160	1 x u x 0.22	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch, truncated by 0249 at NE extent.	1 sherd of Roman pottery
0083	0083	1 x 0.86 x 0.06	Southern most slot within ditch group	---

*Slot 0120*

- 5.5.44 The ditch had an irregular base shape, stepped side shape and shallow side slope. The ditch was very shallow with an irregular bottom indicative of bioturbation corresponding to a possible hedgerow. The ditch was filled with a greyish brown clay loam.

*Slot 0122*

- 5.5.45 The ditch had an irregular base, straight moderately sloping sides at the west side and a vertical sideslope at the east side. The ditch was filled with a greyish brown clay loam.

*Slot 0124*

- 5.5.46 The ditch in this slot had an irregular base, steep sides at the west side, with a vertical east side. The cut was damaged by root action on the west edge. The ditch was filled with a greyish brown clay loam.

*Slot 0126*

- 5.5.47 Slot 0126 had an irregular base, straight shallow side shape. The slot was broader to the north and shallower with exposed bedrock on the east side. The ditch was filled with a greyish brown clay loam.

*Slot 0134*

- 5.5.48 This slot contained the ditch cut with a flat base, moderately sloped sides. The slot was located across the ditch north-west of the junction with ditch group 0423. The ditch was filled with a mid reddish grey silty clay and contained one fragment of animal bone.

*Slot 0138*

- 5.5.49 Slot 0138 contained the continuation of ditch 0422 with a flat base and moderately sloping sides, filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay. The ditch slot was located at the intersection of group 0422 and 0423 (Plate 23), where 0422 truncates the earlier ditch 0423.

*Slot 0159*

- 5.5.50 Within this slot the ditch had shallow concave sides with a flat base and filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay. The ditch contained one sherd of Roman pottery.

*Slot 0083*

- 5.5.51 This slot contained a shallow cut ditch with an undulating base, straight shallow sides (Plate 23). The slot was the furthest south-east within ditch 0422 in the south-east corner of Field 3. The area to the south of this slot was heavily rooted due to a recent hedge boundary but the ditch may well have continued on to the south-east outside of the excavation area beyond this truncation.

*North-east to south-west orientated ditches: Groups 0370, 0387, 0411, 0423 and 0427*

- 5.5.52 Located within Field 3 and Field 4 were five north-east to south-west orientated ditches: group 0423 was excavated in four slots (3 x 1 m and 1 x 3 m), group 0370 was investigated in seven slots, five of which directly traversed the ditch width, and two relationship slots that investigated connecting features. 0387 and 0411 were investigated with singular 1 m slots due to their relatively short length. Group 0387 relatively short in length – 5+ m and was excavated in one 1 m slot (Figures 3 and 4).

*0387*

- 5.5.53 The ditch had a sharp break of slope at its top and straight shallow sloping sides leading to a concave base. The ditch was filled by 0386, a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with sporadic inclusions of sub-angular gravel – attributed to the natural silting up of the ditch over time.

*0411*

- 5.5.54 Similarly to 0387, this ditch 0411 was fairly short, 4+ m with a slight kink in its trajectory. The ditch had concave shallow sloping sides leading to a concave base and was filled

with a single fill, 0412, a loosely compacted mid-brown clayey silt, with occasional sub-angular stone 20–30 mm and rarer larger 50–150 mm stone inclusions.

*Ditch group 0423 located at the south-east corner of Field 3*

**Table 13: Constituent contexts within Group 0423**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0093	0094 0105	1 x 1.04 x 0.26	Slot through SW terminal of drainage/boundary ditch	1 pc animal bone
0136	0137	1 x 1.87 x 0.46	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0150	0151 0152	1 x 1.78 x 0.57	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0148	18 pcs animal bone
0251	0252	3 x 1.92 x 0.56	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0138	---

*Slot 0093*

- 5.5.55 This slot investigated the south-west terminal of 0423 which had an irregular base and straight, vertical sides. The ditch was filled with a mid yellowish red silty clay which contained one fragment of animal bone (Figures 3 and 5).

*Slot 0136*

- 5.5.56 This slot contained the continuation of 0423 ditch at the point where it was truncated by ditch 0422. The slot showed that 0423 had a flat base with shallow concave sides. The ditch was filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay indicative of the accumulation of natural silting.

*Slot 0150*

- 5.5.57 This slot was located between 0093 and 0251 to the south-west of 0136 with a flat base and moderately sloped sides. The fill contained frequent large sub-angular stone inclusions - <350 mm – possibly representing a collapsed wall or field stone clearance (Plate 24).

*Slot 0251*

- 5.5.58 This was the north-east terminal of ditch 0423 with concave moderately sloping sides, onto an undulating base. The ditch was filled by mid reddish grey firmly compacted silty clay with sporadic small - large size gravel inclusions. 18 pieces of animal bone were found within this context.

*Group 0411*

- 5.5.59 Like 0387, this ditch was fairly short, 4+ m with a slight kink in its trajectory. The cut had concave shallow sloping sides leading to a concave base and was filled with a single fill 0412, being a loosely compacted mid-brown clayey silt, with occasional sub-angular stone 20–30 mm and rarer larger 50–150 mm stone inclusions.

#### Group 0370

- 5.5.60 Ditch 0370 was very wide, over 5 m in parts (Figures 3 and 4). It changed direction just before the limits of excavation in Field 4, where it turned to run to the north-west (Plate 25). The ditch was interpreted as a drainage/boundary ditch, running around the contour of the hillside, connected to perpendicular ditches such as 0432 which ran down the hillside.

**Table 14: Constituent contexts within Group 0370**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0174	0175 0176	2.85 x 1 x 0.23	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncates partially by 0148	---
0348	0349	3.27 x 1 x 0.22	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0148	---
0363	0364	1.9 x 1 x 0.15	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch as it turned north towards baulk	---
0365	0366	4.22 x 1 x 0.20	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0148	---
0374	0375	1.75 x 0.90 x 0.14	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0376	---
0376	0377	U x 0.29 x 0.11	Relationship slot within 0432 and 0370 indicates that 0432 truncates 0370	---
0378	0379	1.56 x 1.66 x 0.39	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch	---
0402	0403	5.2 x 1 x 0.32	Slot through drainage/boundary ditch – truncated partially by 0406	---

#### Group 0427

- 5.5.61 This ditch lay approximately 6 m south of ditch 0370 and shared that larger feature's alignment (Figures 4 and 8).

**Table 15: Constituent contexts within Group 0427**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0183	0184	1 x 0.7 x 0.36	Slot through drainage ditch	---

0200	0199	1 x 0.70 x 0.18	SW terminal of drainage ditch	---
0219	0220	1 x 0.40 x 0.15	Drainage ditch relationship slot – intersects 0221	---
0351	0352	2.81 x 0.72 x 0.53	Drainage ditch relationship slot – truncated by 0371	2 x conjoining Romano-British amphorae sherds 1 x Romano-British oxidised ware body sherd
0244	0245	1.30 x 1 x 0.46	Slot through drainage ditch	---

- 5.5.62 This ditch group (Plate 26 and Plate 27) was attributed to the Romano-British period due to the presence of Roman pottery from a secure context. Midway along its length, it met group 0426 – an offshoot that connected 0427 to 0370. Relationship slots indicated that ditches 0432 and 0427 were contemporary. The feature defined the south-west boundary of an enclosed field which followed the contour of the hillside and was connected to perpendicular ditches which ran down the hillside.

*North-west to south-east orientated ditches: Group 0321 and 0330*

- 5.5.63 Located within Field 2 were two closely set north-west to south-east orientated ditches (Figure 2). Group 0321 ran for a distance of 38 m x 1.2 m and had a maximum depth of 0.2 m (Plate 28). Approximately 2 m to the south-west lay group 0330. Group 0321 presented with a sharp break of slope at its top, with steep sloping sides at its eastern edge, undulating and slightly stepped on its western edge leading to a slightly concave base. The ditch was infilled by natural silting, suggesting the ditch was left open for a considerable length of time, possibly for drainage purposes. Group 0330 had a gradual break of slope at its top, with steep sloping sides at its north edge, gentle to moderate slope at its southern extent, leading to an irregular base. The ditch was filled by a natural silting deposition, again suggesting gradual infill. Due to the sterile nature of these ditches it is difficult to prove if these ditches were dug and in use at the same time. Pits 0309 and 0285 – both of which contained Neolithic material – were situated in the relatively narrow space between the two ditches, along with the satellite pits – 0273, 0281, 0283, 0287, 0293, 0316 and 0332 – all likely to be Neolithic due to their shape/proximity. It is highly likely that further Neolithic pits were completely erased during the creation of ditches 0321 and 0330.

## 5.6 Medieval, post-medieval and modern

- 5.6.1 A wide linear feature, 0360, crossed Field 4 on a north–south alignment (Figure 9). It comprised friable light brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium stone inclusions and modern ceramic sherds.
- 5.6.2 Fields 3 and 4 were divided by a modern boundary ditch/hedge identified as a *clawdd* boundary. Other features investigated deemed to be of little archaeological significance were tree-throw hole 0153 and plough furrow 0148.

## 5.7 Undated

### *Postholes*

- 5.7.1 There were 12 undated postholes within the investigation area (not including the components of structures 0055 and 0065): 0034, 0036, 0039, 0041, 0043, 0045, 0049,

0051, 0056, 0061, 0063 and 0185. These features contained no finds, although a broad Neolithic to Romano-British date is possible, based on their appearance and the presence of dated features elsewhere within the Site.

#### *Cooking pits*

- 5.7.2 Eight potential cooking pits were spread across the eastern end of Field 3 and along the northern edge of Field 4. Similar in shape, fills and size (ranging from 0.46–0.72 m in diameter and from 0.1–0.35 m in depth) they are thought to relate to the Romano-British occupation on the Site, however they contained no datable finds. Each contained a charcoal-flecked fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with the charcoal becoming more frequent towards the base, with a red halo of oxidised soil around the edges of the cut (Plate 29). They all contained good charcoal samples within the environmental samples taken, making radiocarbon dating a valid option. Five of these were within Field 3: 0076, 0081, 0163, 0177 and 0181, while three were along the northern edge of Field 4: 0325, 0334 and 0338. Pit 0181 truncated ditch group 0432 at its north-east terminal.

**Table 16: Cooking pits on the Site**

Cut	Fill	Intervention dimensions length x width x depth (m) u = undefined due to truncation	Interpretation	Contained
0076	0077	0.5 x 0.46 x 0.18	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0081	0082	0.4 x 0.35 x 0.08	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0163	0164	1 x 0.40 x 0.15	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0177	0178	2.81 x 0.72 x 0.53	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0181	0182	1.30 x 1 x 0.46	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0325	0326	0.70 x 0.70 x 0.23	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0334	0335	0.52 x 0.52 x 0.20	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags
0338	0338	0.30 x 0.30 x 0.06	Cooking pit containing evidence of burning	Charcoal frags

#### *Pits*

- 5.7.3 A total of 17 undated pits were uncovered within the excavation area: 0047, 0059, 0085, 0155, 0157, 0192, 0224, 0236, 0249, 0318, 0322, 0336, 0340, 0342, 0344, 0346 and 0358. They contained no diagnostic fills or artefacts, but some were located around the southern and eastern periphery of the area of Romano-British occupation and so they may represent additional storage or waste pits for this settlement- the large pits 0192 and 0224 have similar dimensions to the dated pits such as 0118. In particular the examples which have bedrock at their base may have better drainage than those with soil bases,

making them more suitable for grain storage. Full details are available in the project archive.

*Pit 0047*

- 5.7.4 A sub-circular pit with 'U'-shaped base, located in Field 3 (Figure 5). The pit had a concave side shape and shallow side slope. The pit measured 0.80 x 0.63 x 0.11 m and was filled with a mid grey brown, firm, silty clay (40/60%), occasional small stones (<150 mm).

*Pit 0059*

- 5.7.5 A north-west to south-east orientated ovoid pit (Figure 5). In close proximity to and similar in composition to pit 0047 - both have fills which come straight down onto bedrock. The pit had a concave / 'U'-shaped base shape, with concave sides and shallow side slope. The pit measured 0.42 x 0.31 x 0.10 m and was filled with a mid grey brown, firm silty clay (40/60%), occasional small stones (<150 mm).

*Pit 0085*

- 5.7.6 An east-west orientated oblong pit truncating enclosure ditch 0418. The pit has a concave base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope (Figure 7). The pit measured 2.2 x 0.90 x 0.37 m and was filled with a medium grey/brown sandy clay loam, with inclusions of gravel and sub-rounded cobbles. The consistency of the fill along with poorly sorted coarse inclusions indicate a single rapid filling event.

*Pit 0155*

- 5.7.7 A shallow oval-shaped pit north of 0422, with a concave base shape, concave side shape and shallow gentle side slope (Figure 9). The pit measured 0.80 x 0.55 x 0.08 m and was filled with a mid grey/yellow/brown silty clay, very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, very heavily bioturbated/affected by modern root action.

*Pit 0157*

- 5.7.8 Circular in plan, the pit had a concave side shape, moderate to steep sloping sides leading onto a concave base (Figure 9). The pit measured 1 x 0.90 x 0.41 m and was filled with a mid brown / grey firmly compacted silty clay (40/60%), contained frequent large stones (<100 mm) - possibly a final capping deposit on top of the pit.

*Pit 0192*

- 5.7.9 The pit was circular in plan, with a moderate break of slope at its north-east edge, moderately steep sloping sides leading onto flat base (Figure 5). The pit measured 1.60 x 1.40 x 0.22 m and was filled with a dark brown sandy clay, occasional inclusions of mid sized stones ranging from 30-70 mm. The pit was truncated by 0224.

*Pit 0224*

- 5.7.10 The pit was oval in plan with an east to west orientation and a gradual break of slope at its top with gentle sloping sides leading onto flat base. The pit measured 2.30 x 1.60 x 0.16 m. and truncated 0192 at its eastern extent. The pit was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy clay, with sporadic inclusions of stone ranging from 20-120 mm and contained moderate inclusions of charcoal, burnt clay and heat affected stones. The pit possibly served as a hearth/refuse pit for hearth material within Field 3.



*Pit 0236*

- 5.7.11 The pit was east-west orientated in plan, being slightly kidney shaped, with elongated with rounded corners, concave side shape, with moderate sloping sides leading onto irregular base (Figure 5). The pit measured 0.45 x 0.50 x 0.50 m and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional sub-angular gravel 20-30 mm and rare cobbled inclusions <200 mm. The fill contained animal teeth. Cut of large shallow pit within Field 3, function unclear.

*Pit 0249*

- 5.7.12 The pit was sub-circular in plan with a sharp break of slope at its top, gentle sloping sides leading onto undulating concave base. The pit truncates 0159 at its western edge. The pit measured 1.48 x 1.40 x 0.18 m and was filled with a dark greyish brown loosely compacted silty clay, with frequent inclusions of unsorted sub-angular gravel.

*Pit 0318*

- 5.7.13 A sub oval pit with a sharp break of slope at its top, moderate sloping sides leading onto irregular flat base (Figure 5). The pit measures 1.45 x 0.60 x 0.20 m. and was filled by softly compacted light greyish/brown clayey silt (40/60%) mottled with red oxidised patches and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. The pit was possibly a hearth and shows evidence of in-situ burning.

*Pit 0322*

- 5.7.14 A sub-circular pit with curved shallow sloping sides leading onto irregular flat base (Figure 5). The pit measured 0.70 x 0.60 x 0.10 m. and was filled with a softly compacted mottled orangey brown silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel and rare heat-affected stone and charcoal fleck inclusions, representing a deliberate backfill event with evidence for in-situ burning. The fill contained sheep teeth animal bone (possibly sheep and bird).

*Pit 0336*

- 5.7.15 An elongated south-east to north-west orientated pit with a , gradual break of slope at its top, gradual sloping sides leading onto concave base. The pit measured 2 x 0.65 x 0.25 m. and was filled with a mid orangey brown softly compacted silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular gravel, and inclusions of sheep and small mammal bone.

*Pit 0340*

- 5.7.16 A circular pit with concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base (Figure 8). The pit measured 0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05 m and was filled with a firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

*Pit 0342*

- 5.7.17 A circular pit with concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base. The pit measured 0.43 x 0.42 x 0.04 m and was filled by a firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, likely caused by natural silting infilling.

*Pit 0344*

- 5.7.18 An elongated pit with an east to west orientation and concave moderately shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base (Figure 8) located within Field 4. The pit measured 3+ x 0.65 x 0.35 m and was filled with a dark brown mottled with orangey yellow patches silty/clay



with moderate inclusions of medium sized stones 10-160 mm. It was interpreted as a possible refuse pit/repository for rocks during a field clearance event.

*Pit 0346*

- 5.7.19 A circular pit with concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base (Figure 8). The pit measured 0.70 x 0.70 x 0.09 m and was filled with a firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions - likely caused by natural silting action.

*Pit 0358*

- 5.7.20 A sub-circular pit with a vertical break of slope at its eastern edge, vertical sloping sides with moderate break of slope mid-way leading onto a vertical break of slope at base with slight undercut leading onto slightly pointed concave base. The western edge has a vertical break of slope at top, moderate sloping sides with a moderate break of slope mid way leading with a sharp slope onto base. The pit was heavily truncated by 0360. The pit was filled with a dark brown loosely compacted clayey silt, with inclusions of mixed sized angular stones and a large elongated rounded stone 200 x 400 x 150 mm which sits partially on the surface.

## 6 FINDS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, consisting largely of animal bone. Other material types occurred in much smaller quantities. Datable material (pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint, metalwork) ranges in date from early prehistoric to modern. Finds came from contexts (mainly feature fills) in Fields 2, 3 and 4, although the quantity from Field 2 was minimal.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are given in Table 17.

**Table 17: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Field	Context	Description	Animal Bone	Metal (No.)	Pottery	Other Finds (No.)
3	0040	Posthole 0039				1 stone
3	0069	Ditch terminal 0068			2/12	
3	0105	Ditch terminal 0093	1/6			
3	0111	Ditch 0110	5/92			
3	0113	Ditch 0112 (Gp 0235)	3/18			1 shell
3	0117	Pit 0116	5/29		1/10	2 CBM
3	0131	Ditch 0130 (Gp 0235)	11/81			
3	0135	Ditch 0134	1/27			
3	0139	Ditch 0138	3/13			
3	0141	Pit 0140	19/60			1 flint
3	0143	Ditch 0142 (Gp 0235)	1 /4			
3	0145	Pit 0144			2/46	
3	0152	Ditch 0150	18/60			
3	0160	Ditch 0159	1/10		1/9	



Field	Context	Description	Animal Bone	Metal (No.)	Pottery	Other Finds (No.)
3	0171	Hearth 0170 (Gp 0324)			2/89	
3	0190	Pit 0189	2/9		2/227	3 fired clay
3	0204	Pit 0203		1 Fe		
3	0210	Pit 0209 (Gp 0324)	17/174			
3	0212	Hearth 0211	41/285	1 Cu		
3	0214	Pit 0213	6/195			
3	0216	Pit 0215	36/360			1 shell
3	0253	Ditch terminal 0251	15/27			
3	0254	Pit 0238 (Gp 0419)			10/206	
3	0258	Hearth 0256 (Gp 0324)	79/806	1 Cu		1 stone
3	0262	Hearth 0261 (Gp 0324)	50/486		1/7	5 shell
3	0266	Hearth 0265 (Gp 0324)	2/23			
2	0274	Pit/posthole 0273			3/17	
2	0286	Cut 0285				2 flint
2	0310	Pit 0309			4/32	
2	0315	Posthole 0314				
3	0323	Pit 0322	23/46			1 CBM
3	0337	Gully terminal 0336	16/28			
4	0352	Ditch 0351			3/328	
4	0354	Ditch 0353	3/66		2/98	
4	0357	Ditch 0356			2/5	1 glass
4	0360	Layer		1 Fe; 1 Cu	5/82	
4	0362	Ditch 0361			2/6	
4	0364	Ditch 0363			2/20	
4	0383	Pit 0382			4/24	
4	0384	Layer	47/260		2/31	
4	0386	Ditch 0385	5/1			
4	0390	Ditch 0389	7/73		1/14	
4	0392	Pit 0391	4/53			
4	0401	Pit 0399/Ditch 0400	48/129			
4	0403	Ditch 0402	2/10			
4	0408	Ditch 0406	10/40			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>481/3471</b>	<b>2 Fe; 3 Cu</b>	<b>51/1263</b>	

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron;

## 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 51 sherds, weighing 1263 g, and includes material of early prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval/modern date. Condition of this small assemblage is fair to poor; it is relatively fragmentary, although there are some groups of conjoining sherds. Prehistoric sherds, perhaps unsurprisingly, survive only as small sherds, in friable fabrics. The harder-fired Romano-British and later sherds have suffered less abrasion, and there are some conjoining sherds. Mean sherd weight overall is 24.8 g,

but this is skewed by the presence of two conjoining sherds of thick-walled amphora – when this is removed, mean sherd weight falls to 19.7 g (for the prehistoric sherds alone it is 7 g).

- 6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. Details of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features, such as decoration, are also noted. Romano-British wares have been correlated with the national fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Table 18 presents a list of the pottery by context.

**Table 18: Pottery by context**

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	PERIOD
0069	Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1)	2	12	Body sherds	Roman
0117	Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1)	1	10	Body sherd	Roman
0145	RB oxidised ware, fine	2	46	Body sherds	Roman
0160	Oxon colour coat (OXF RS)	1	9	body sherd with grits	Roman
0171	Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1)	2	89	conjoining sherds; flanged bowl rim with burnished lattice dec	Roman
0190	Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware (MAH WH)	1	207	mortarium base/body	Roman
0190	RB oxidised ware, fine	1	20	Body sherd	Roman
0254	Samian	1	16	form 31 platter	Roman
0254	Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1)	9	190	ERJ (type 2); right-angled lattice burnish	Roman
0262	Samian	1	7	rim: form 18/31 or 31	Roman
0273	Peterborough ware	3	17	large quartz inclusions; shoulder from Mortlake bowl	Late Neolithic
0310	Peterborough ware	1	9	sherd with incised chevron dec; possibly from rim of Fengate ware vessel; 'corky' fabric with rock inclusions	Late Neolithic
0310	Peterborough ware	3	23	Ebbsfleet rim + 2 body sherds in 'corky' fabric with rock inclusions	Late Neolithic
0352	Amphora (BAT AM 2)	2	300	conjoining sherds	Roman
0352	RB oxidised ware, fine	1	28	Body sherd	Roman
0354	Amphora (BAT AM 1)	2	98	Body sherds	Roman
0357	Pearlware	2	5	1 transfer printed; 1 with blue annular reeding	Modern
0360	Redware	3	36	late white-slipped redware with banded slip dec	Modern
0360	Redware	1	26	black glazed	Post Medieval
0360	Refined whiteware	1	20	Body sherd	Modern
0362	Samian	2	6	Body sherds	Roman
0364	Black Burnished ware	2	20	Body sherds	Roman

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments	PERIOD
	(DOR BB1)				
0383	RB oxidised ware, coarse	2	5	Body sherds	Roman
0383	Oxon colour coat (OXF RS)	1	18	red-slipped flanged bowl or mortarium	Roman
0383	Samian	1	1	Body sherd	Roman
0384	Samian	2	31	Body sherds	Roman
0390	Pearlware	1	14	transfer printed	Modern

#### *Prehistoric*

- 6.2.3 Seven sherds (all from Field 2) have been dated as early prehistoric, and all could belong to the same ceramic tradition – Peterborough ware. Three sherds from pit/posthole 0273 may belong to the same vessel; two are undiagnostic but the third appears to belong to the shoulder of a Mortlake-style bowl, with impressed (twisted cord?) decoration. These sherds are in a coarsely quartz-tempered fabric, such as is often seen in Peterborough ware in Wales, including Anglesey (Gibson 1995, 24–9; Gibson and Woodward 2012, 138–9, 144).
- 6.2.4 Four sherds from pit 0309 appear to represent at least two vessels. All are in a similar fabric, containing sparse rock inclusions and some voids, giving it a somewhat ‘corky’ texture. One is a rim sherd with impressed (fingertip?) decoration, which could be from an Ebbsfleet-style bowl. A second is a body sherd with incised chevron motifs, which has been more tentatively identified as coming from the upper ‘collar’ of a Fengate-style vessel; there is a possible parallel from Ogmores-by-Sea, Glamorgan (Gibson 1995, fig. 3.7, 13).

#### *Romano-British*

- 6.2.5 Thirty-three sherds are Romano-British. A high proportion of these (11 sherds) comprise continental imports: four sherds of amphora and seven of samian. Both of the amphora sherds are from Spanish Dressel 20 amphorae, one in the early fabric variant (BAT AM1; ditch 0353), and one in the later fabric (BAT AM2; ditch 0351). The samian includes two platters, one a form 31 (pit 0238), and one form 18/31 or 31 (hearth 0261/Group 0324).
- 6.2.6 Two sherds are in Oxfordshire colour-coated ware (OXF RS), one a body sherd from a mortarium (ditch 0159), and the other a rim from a flanged bowl or mortarium (pit 0382). Another mortarium, from pit 0189, is a Mancetter-Hartshill product (MAH WH).
- 6.2.7 The coarsewares are made up predominantly of sherds of south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1), including a flanged bowl from hearth 0170/Group 0324 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 22) and an everted rim jar from pit 0238 (*ibid*, type 2). This ware forms a major component of assemblages from other sites on Anglesey, as it does on sites in north Wales spanning the 2nd to 4th centuries AD (Evans 2012, 187).
- 6.2.8 The remaining six sherds are in oxidised wares, all of uncertain source. Five of these are in a fine fabric, firing pale orange with a pale grey core and very slightly micaceous, which appears to match fabric O03 as identified on sites on the route of the A55 road scheme (Evans 2012). The other two sherds (conjoining) are in a coarse sandy fabric.
- 6.2.9 Overall, the assemblage suggests a date range from 2nd century AD onwards. The Romano-British sherds provide dating evidence for pits 0116, 0144, 0189, 0238 and 0322,

and ditch 0159 (Group 0422) in Field 3, and for ditches 0351, 0353, 0361 (Group 0427), 0363 (Group 0370), and pit 0382, in Field 4. Quantities per feature, however, are in all cases very small. As well as chronological evidence, the pottery shows that the Site was supplied by a number of different regional and international sources, a pattern seen elsewhere in north Wales, including other sites on Anglesey.

#### *Post-medieval/modern*

- 6.2.10 The remaining eight sherds are post-medieval/modern. These comprise one redware (black-glazed), one late white-slipped redware with banded slip decoration, three pearlwares and one refined whiteware. All could be accommodated within a date range of 19th–20th century, although the black-glazed redware could be earlier. These sherds serve as dating evidence for the large linear disturbance 0356, modern pit 0389, and disturbance layer 0360 (all in Field 4).

### **6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay**

- 6.3.1 Three fragments of CBM were recovered. Two fragments from pit 0116 (secondary fill 0117) are certainly Romano-British and are undiagnostic, although possibly belonging to a brick of some kind. A third fragment, from pit 0322, is completely undiagnostic, but probably also Romano-British on fabric grounds.
- 6.3.2 Three small ceramic fragments from pit 0189 are in a coarse fabric and have been subjected to high temperatures, leading to partial surface vitrification – these fragments may represent hearth lining, for example from metalworking.

### **6.4 Worked stone and flint**

- 6.4.1 Three pieces of worked flint were recovered. Two small flakes came from pit 0285, while hearth 0256 (Group 0324) yielded a broken blade. The flint could have been collected locally, from beach deposits or the drift geology, although the possibility that it could have been brought in from further afield cannot be ruled out. The flakes are not chronologically distinctive, but the blade, in a pale yellowish-brown flint, could be either Early Neolithic or (less likely) Mesolithic.
- 6.4.2 Two other objects of stone were found. A subrectangular pebble with rounded ends was the only find from undated posthole 0039. It shows signs of pecking at both ends, and could have been used as a hammerstone or pounder. The second object is a subrectangular fragment of slate, with a slot-shaped perforation, possibly used as a weight of some kind (Romano-British hearth 0256/Group 0324).

### **6.5 Metalwork**

- 6.5.1 The metalwork comprises one coin, two other objects of copper alloy, and two of iron. The two copper alloy objects are Romano-British. One is an armlet fragment, formed from a strip of metal decorated with two rows of beading (hearth 0211); and the other a small penannular brooch, the terminals masked by iron corrosion (hearth 0256/Group 0324).
- 6.5.2 A small iron whittle tang knife came from modern disturbance 0360. The knife has a tang set asymmetrically on the blade, with a straight blade and downward sloping shoulder. While this could be Romano-British (Manning 1985, fig. 28, type 14 is close, but not identical), there are closer parallels with medieval knives (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, cat no 60). The second iron object is a small nail. This was the only find from layer 0204, and can only be broadly dated as Romano-British or later.

6.5.3 The coin is a halfpenny of George VI, the date illegible. This came from layer 0360.

## 6.6 Animal bone

### *Introduction*

6.6.1 A total of 1326 fragments (or 4.705 kg) of animal bone came from archaeological deposits and features of Romano-British and post-medieval to modern date. Bone was recovered by hand and from the sieved residues from 20 bulk soil samples, and once conjoins are considered the total count falls slightly to 1250 fragments (Table 19).

**Table 19: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)**

Species	Romano-British	?Romano-British	Post-medieval - modern	Total
Cattle	57	16	2	75
Sheep/goat	61	11	-	72
pig	22	5	1	28
Horse	1	1	-	2
Dog	-	1	-	1
Domestic fowl	1	1	-	2
goose	1	-	-	1
vole	2	-	-	2
Total identified	145	35	3	183
Total unidentified	851	212	4	1067
Overall total	996	247	7	1250

### *Methods*

6.6.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned following established methods and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014). The following information was quantified, where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.

### *Preservation and fragmentation*

6.6.3 Bone preservation varies from good to fair but is generally consistent within individual contexts. A few of the bones recovered from ditch 0110 (Group 0420) and hearth 0324 show signs of physical weathering from surface exposure, and this suggests that these features are likely to include material that has been reworked.

6.6.4 Gnaw marks were apparent on only 13 post-cranial bones (or 1%), and these are from ditches 0235 and 0406 (Group 0370), and hearth 0324.

### *Results*

6.6.5 A small number of features have been securely dated to the Romano-British period, these include hearth 0324, ditches 0068 (Group 0420), 0159 (Group 0422) and 0353, pits 0116, 0140, 0163, 0189, 0209 and 0215, and layer 0384. Most of the identified bones from these contexts are from cattle and sheep/goat, and the range of skeletal elements is

consistent with a producer/consumer site (ie, animals slaughtered for local consumption). The assemblage also includes a few pig bones, a horse tooth, and a few bones from domestic poultry (ie, chicken and goose). The sample residues also included a few teeth from a vole.

6.6.6 Animal bones also came from several undated but potentially Romano-British features, including ditches (0110, 0134, 0138, 0150, 0385, 0406, 0235, 0251 and 0370), gullies (0093 0423, and 0336), and pits (0236, 0322, 0358, 0391, 0393 and 0399). The composition of this material is like that from securely dated contexts. It is dominated by cattle and sheep/goat bones, and includes a few pig, horse, dog and domestic fowl bones.

6.6.7 Two cattle bones, a vertebra and third molar, and a pig metatarsal came from post-medieval to modern ditch 0389.

## 6.7 Other finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise a fragment of modern bottle glass and seven fragments of oyster shell.

## 7 HUMAN BONE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Disarticulated human bone, recovered from four Romano-British contexts from group 0324 (a possible hearth and associated pits), was analysed.

### 7.2 Methods

7.2.1 The condition of the bone was assessed with reference to McKinley (2004) and age was estimated using the stage of dental development (Beek 1983) and the long bone length data provided by Scheuer and Black (2000, 297).

### 7.3 Results

7.3.1 The bone was retrieved from amongst the animal bone assemblage collected from feature 0324, a series of intercutting pits with evidence for in situ burning (potentially in a hearth) and deposits of Romano-British domestic waste, including a small bronze penannular brooch and (part of) a copper alloy bracelet.

7.3.2 The bone is in fair to good condition (grades 1–3) with erosion causing most deterioration. Breaks are few and occurred in antiquity, once the bone had become dry.

7.3.3 The assemblage comprises the disarticulated remains of at least one neonate who died soon after birth (Table 20). No pathological changes or morphological anomalies were observed.

**Table 20: Summary of result – human bone analysis**

Context	Cut (group)	Deposit type	Quantity	Age/sex (approx.)	Pathology	Comment
0212 (=0262)	0211 (0324)	R	frag s.	neonate	–	grade 1–2; slight erosion; old breaks
0216	(0324)	R	tooth crown	neonate c birth–8 weeks	–	grade 1; stained grey/brown





0258	(0324)	R	30% l.	neonate c 40 weeks	–	grade 2–3; eroded; deeper pock-marks across femora
0324	(0324)	R	2 bones a.u.	neonate c 40 weeks	–	grade 1–3; some localised erosion; old breaks

KEY: R – redeposited; s., a., u., l. – skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, lower limb (where not all skeletal regions are represented)

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 Seventy-two bulk sediment samples were taken from a range of features of possibly Early Neolithic, Romano-British and modern chronology such as pits, postholes, hearths and ditches, and were processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence (Table 21). Although some of the features were artefactually unphased, the environmental evidence in some of the samples has allowed for the phasing of artefactually sterile deposits.

**Table 21: Sample provenance summary**

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Early Neolithic	9	190	Pits, postholes
Neolithic/Romano-British	4	100	Pits, hearth
Romano-British	37	896.8	Pits, postholes, hearths, ditches
Modern	1	20	Pit
Uncertain	21	341.3	Pits, postholes, ditches
<b>Totals</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1542.1</b>	

### 8.2 Aims and methods

- 8.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.
- 8.2.2 The size of the samples varied between 0.5 and 70 litres, and on average was around 25 litres. The bulk sediment samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The finer fractions (5.6-1 mm) were retained for potential further analysis. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (in cases of anoxic conditions for their preservation), was recorded.
- 8.2.3 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B

= 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

### 8.3 Results

- 8.3.1 The flots were generally small (Appendix 2; Table 26) and there were relatively low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material was preserved in variable numbers and comprised varying degrees of preservation, both across and within samples. Fragments of wood charcoal, mostly belonging to mature wood but also including roundwood, were noted in all samples in small to moderate quantities. Remains of terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, together with fish and other small animal bones, were present in some of the samples. Residual amounts of slag were retrieved in several of the samples.

#### *Early Neolithic*

- 8.3.2 Assemblages of charred plant remains dominated by well-preserved hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments and a small number of other items (cereal grains and other wild plant seeds), usually poorly preserved, were retrieved from a number of samples, mostly from pits and postholes in Fields 2 and 3. This type of assemblage are consistent and strongly suggestive of a Neolithic chronology. Moderate amounts of wood charcoal were also present.
- 8.3.3 A number of features (eg, pits 0118 and 0207) had similar hazelnut assemblages, although the presence of small amounts of Romano-British in them pottery and their location next to an occupation area of that period raises questions about their integrity.

#### *Romano-British*

- 8.3.4 Two multiposter structures (0055 and 0065) provided small unrepresentative assemblages of poorly-preserved charred plant remains, mostly hazelnut shell fragments, that are probably residual from earlier activity (potentially Early Neolithic) on the Site. No other environmental evidence was preserved in these features.
- 8.3.5 The samples from hearth pit group 0324 contained a small to moderate amount of charred plant remains, including cereal grains, chaff and wild plants. The cereal taxa included hulled wheat (*Triticum* sp.), identified to emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) when preservation allowed for species level determination, and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The wild plant remains comprised composites (Asteraceae) and wild grass seeds (Poaceae, including *Avena* sp., *Avena/Bromus* and *Lolium/Festuca*), as well as a small amount of hazelnut shell. Small quantities of wood were present as well as slag and small animal bones.
- 8.3.6 Rich charred plant remain assemblages were recovered from a series of pits and ditches, comprising abundant remains of cereal chaff, cereal grains and wild plant seeds and other remains such as tubers, thorns and buds, this latter generally of indeterminate taxa. Small amounts of slag were also present in these samples. The cereal taxa were mostly spelt and emmer, with a minor presence of barley, and comprised both chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks) and grains, some of which were sprouted, as attested by the presence of coleoptiles, by embryonal grain damage or overall grain shrinking and wrinkling. A diverse group of wild plants were present, some of them probably acting as crop-field weeds and present in the assemblages as crop-processing by-products. These included wild grass seeds and tubers (inc. false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*)),

bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), trefoil/medick/clover (Trifoliae), vetches (Vicieae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), sedges (Cyperaceae), docks (*Polygonum* sp., *Rumex* sp.), Asteraceae, mouse-ear (*Cerastium* sp.), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae). Other remains represent plants that may have been growing in waste-ground or hedgerows in the vicinity of the Site, such as St. John's wort (*Hypericum* sp.), and may have been exploited, such as *Corylus avellana* and elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.). Generally low quantities of wood charcoal were recovered in these samples.

- 8.3.7 The remainder of the features of this phase provided small assemblages with a small number of charred plant remains, which are probably residual from the same plant processing activities as the ones represented in the other rich assemblages. Generally low to moderate quantities of charcoal were present, the only exception being a very rich assemblage of wood charcoal fragments, comprising both mature wood and roundwood, in hearth 0076. Small animal bones, fish bones, terrestrial and aquatic molluscs and slag were present in a number of these samples.

*Medieval/modern*

- 8.3.8 A single sample with a rich assemblage dominated by free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) and with a small quantity of barley and rye (*Secale cereale*) also provided abundant weed remains such as grasses, wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), composites and vetches, as well as hazelnuts.

*Uncertain date*

- 8.3.9 A number of samples provided indistinct assemblages of charred plant remains and wood charcoal. The presence of flax (*Linum* sp.) seeds in the sample from pit 0358 is notable, as this taxon was not recovered elsewhere on site.

## 8.4 Discussion

- 8.4.1 Some well-preserved charred plant remain assemblages with origins in crop-processing and plant exploitation activities were recovered on the Site. Acidic soils are not detrimental to the preservation of charred plant remains; on the contrary, it is basic pH conditions which produce erosion of plant remains once they are carbonised (Braadbaart *et al.* 2009). This evidence is significant, notably for the (probable) Early Neolithic and the Romano-British periods, since there are very few archaeobotanical studies from Welsh sites, and particularly from the Anglesey region. In addition, although acid conditions are unfavourable for the preservation of bone, remains of small animals and fish were present in several samples, which can provide a complementary view on animal resource exploitation activities on the Site.

*Early Neolithic*

- 8.4.2 Although the features from which the samples attributed to this phase were taken provided no other phasing evidence, Early Neolithic pottery and flint have been recovered elsewhere on the Site, particularly in Field 2. Pit assemblages rich in wild resources (namely, hazelnuts) and with a small amount of cereal grains are typically earlier prehistoric (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age), both within the general context of Wales, where just a few studies have been published (eg, Caseldine 2000; Kenney 2008; Moffett *et al.* 1989) and even fewer in Anglesey (eg, Williams 1999), and from elsewhere around the country. There is considerable debate (eg, Legge 1989; Bishop 2015; Stevens and Fuller 2015) about the sparsity of cereal evidence from the earliest farming communities and wild plant exploitation during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age across the country, with some authors suggesting a failure of the first attempts at agriculture, and a temporary

abandonment until a second successful attempt in the Middle-Late Bronze Age (Stevens and Fuller 2012). In this context, the assemblages are essential for the debate at a regional and national level, provided they are radiocarbon dated to verify their chronology.

#### *Romano-British*

- 8.4.3 The main crops during the Romano-British period, as represented in the charred plant remain assemblages, were spelt and emmer wheat and barley. This is consistent with the general knowledge about Romano-British agriculture in Wales (Caseldine 2018) and the British Isles in general (eg, Campbell 2016). This is however a very general trend which is likely to miss perspective on local and regional differences, as the information about Roman crop cultivation in Wales is based in just a few published archaeobotanical studies (Calsedine and Holden 1998; Caseldine 2001); Caseldine and Griffiths 2013) and even less is known from Anglesey (eg, Williams 1987). Thus, differences across Romano-British samples were found in the Site, in the types or the species of plant remains present: there are samples with just emmer, others with emmer and spelt, and others with just spelt: are these simply functional differences amongst contemporary features (different processing activities being carried out and different resources being exploited) or are they diachronic and represent different crop choices over time?

#### *Medieval/modern*

- 8.4.4 A single sample, tentatively attributed to this phase, provided a well-preserved assemblage of crop-processing by-products which is typical of a medieval or modern chronology due to the presence of naked wheat and rye, and informs about the changes in crop choices over time on the Site.

#### *Uncertain*

- 8.4.5 The unphased features have generally provided scanty evidence of little significance which has little potential for providing any further light into plant exploitation activities. The only exception is a small assemblage of charred plant remains which contained seeds of flax and could shed light into its early cultivation, should it be radiocarbon dated.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

### **9.1 Prehistoric**

- 9.1.1 The ceramic finds from the pits within Field 2 date these features to the Early Neolithic, and the associated pits contain hazelnut shell fragments, a common foodstuff during the Neolithic, although hazelnuts were of course exploited in other periods as well. The presence of a small number of flint artefacts within features dated through other material to the Romano-British period suggests that the area around the Site was exploited during the Neolithic, giving it a general background noise of Neolithic activity. The only Neolithic features currently securely dated suggest that any pit-digging activity was restricted to the base of the hill in Field 2 and to the top of the hill to the north-west of the Site, as exposed during the earlier evaluation works (GAT 2013). These pits appear to be simple cuts which were filled with detritus from hazelnut exploitation and the aggregation of soils from the surrounding landscape. There are no obvious recuts so each pit appears to be a single-use feature. Their function has been interpreted as refuse pits, potentially related to occupation within the area.

## 9.2 Romano-British

- 9.2.1 The Romano-British remains appear to demonstrate an area of occupation in the north-east of Field 3, although any above ground structure has been removed through later ploughing or clearance, with evidence for in situ burning and the deposition of neonate remains within this area. Immediately to the south-west of this area were a series of probable storage pits which may relate to the occupation, although minimal dating evidence was present within them. Around this area to the south, west and east were a series of linear enclosure and drainage ditches, generally either running around the hill slope following the contours of the hill or running perpendicular to this. The ditches that contained Romano-British pottery were at least partially infilled by stones during possible land clearance and geomorphological changes like hillwash. The wider geophysical survey of the site and immediate area suggests that these enclosures formed a settlement that covers the excavation area in Fields 3 and 4 and extends to the north, with a large sub-rectangular enclosure partially exposed as ditch 0235 within the excavation area. The occupation may have been centred on the concentration of pits and hearths 0324 within the north of Field 3 and the storage pit group 0419 to the west of ditch 0235. Further remains of this occupation may be present to the north of the excavated area. The presence of a integrated field system of Romano-British drainage ditches also hints at a possibly more undulating/wetter landscape, one that would have required the run-off of water in order to make the ground workable. The use of ditches following contours of hillsides to create thin fields in a manner similar to the drainage/boundary ditches in Field 4 is known from around the region, suggesting that this form of land/water management was part of the agricultural regime at this time (Davies 2003).

## 9.3 Early medieval, medieval and modern

- 9.3.1 The Site contains few features dating to later than the Romano-British period. Ditches relating to post-medieval or modern field boundaries were found, such as the boundary between Fields 3 and 4. A large post-medieval or modern disturbance ran north-west to south-east across the centre of Field 4, and may be a large field drain or ditch from this period.

## 10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### 10.1 Summary

- 10.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork on Section 3 of the Llangefni Link Road has revealed remains of human activity dating from the Early Neolithic and the Romano-British period.
- 10.1.2 The Neolithic remains are concentrated at the base of the hill in Field 2, forming a series of small pits filled with probable occupation debris such as burnt hazelnut shells. The presence across the Site of a small number of *ex situ* flint artefacts suggests that the area was generally utilised during at least part of the Neolithic period. Environmental remains from these pits include well-preserved charred hazelnut shell fragments, which have a good potential for radiocarbon dating.
- 10.1.3 Features dated, or presumed to date, to the Romano-British period account for the majority of the excavated remains. The richest evidence appears focussed around a small area of occupation just below the crest of the hill on the south-eastern facing slope, made up of areas of burning, storage pits and hearths. Around this area to the west, south and east linear field boundary ditches followed the contours of the hill slope, connecting to a drainage ditch system that ran downslope. The environmental assemblages from these



ditches, pits and hearths contain burnt plant remains, which have potential for reconstructing the Site economy during this period and may provide a useful insight into local and regional variations in Romano-British agriculture, particularly when looked at in context with the other sites in the area, such as Ty Mawr (Williams 1987) and Capel Eithin (Williams 1999). The presence of spelt and emmer wheat in differing proportions in the various samples from different features may additionally inform us about different processing patterns within the Site or may demonstrate a temporal change from one crop to another over the use of the Site.

## **10.2 Stratigraphic evidence**

- 10.2.1 The archaeological sequence exposed within the strip, map and sample area was relatively simple: the majority of deposits were sealed by ploughsoil and overlay subsoil or the geological substrate. There was very little stratification of deposits. Features were generally discrete, with only a few instances of intercutting recorded. Archaeological features and deposits presented with varying degrees of clarity to their edges. Generally, the greater the amount of anthropogenic or cultural material (eg, charcoal, heat-affected stone etc.) there was in a deposit the easier it was to discern. Features with sterile silt fills were more problematic to distinguish.
- 10.2.2 From the foregoing it will be appreciated that the stratigraphic sequence of the archaeological remains is sufficiently well understood. Further stratigraphic analysis will not enhance the understanding of activity within the strip, map and sample area.

## **10.3 Artefactual evidence**

### *Finds*

- 10.3.1 This is a small finds assemblage, in which only animal bone occurred in any significant quantity, but even this only includes a small amount of detailed information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock, and this therefore limits its potential for further study.
- 10.3.2 The recovery of a handful of probable Middle/Late Neolithic Peterborough ware fragments is of interest, and adds to the growing body of ceramics of this date from north Wales. Combined with radiocarbon dating of material from the pits, it may be possible to refine the chronology of this ware within the area. The worked flint is less certainly dated, but none can be definitively associated with the Peterborough ware.
- 10.3.3 The majority of the datable finds (pottery, CBM, metalwork) are of Romano-British date. These have provided most of the dating evidence for the Site, as well as illustrating a range of sources of supply, but have a very limited potential for further research.

## **10.4 Human remains**

- 10.4.1 The burial of neonates and very young infants in contexts associated with domestic Romano-British activity, rather than more formal mortuary settings, is a well-recognised phenomenon – the potential reasons for which (eg, their not being recognised as an individual prior to walking/talking, or a desire to keep them in the realm of the living) have been discussed elsewhere (Struck 1993; Scott 1999, 115; Philpott 1991, 101).
- 10.4.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded and requires no further analysis. Further contextualisation will be completed by the osteoarchaeologist for publication purposes.

## 10.5 Environmental evidence

### *Charred plant remains*

- 10.5.1 The analysis of some of the Early Neolithic and Romano-British charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, the local environment, local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques. Radiocarbon dating of the material from the pits containing Peterborough Ware may allow for refinement of the chronology of this ware within North Wales.

### *Wood charcoal*

- 10.5.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site and how this changed over time.

### *Animal bones from samples*

- 10.5.3 There is potential for analysis in the samples with bones of small animals and fish, as this will provide a complementary view of animal resource exploitation on Site.

## 11 RESEARCH AIMS

### 11.1 Reappraisal of the project aims

- 11.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to establish the character, extent and date range of any archaeological deposits, features and/or structures to be affected by the proposed groundworks;*
- *to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource;*
- *to put the results of the excavation in context by comparing it with similar/related Sites within the local area as well as its regional and national contexts; and*
- *to analyse the Site records, artefacts and ecofacts and produce an archive, report and publication of the results.*

### 11.2 Updated research aims

- 11.2.1 Consideration has been given as to whether any aspect of the excavated data may be judged relevant to further issues not encompassed by the original project aims. The following written sources were consulted:

- Davies, J 2003 A Regional Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North West Wales. Roman.  
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/roman/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20ROMAN.pdf>
- Davies, J 2017 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. Roman Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/review2017/romanreview2017.pdf>
- Lynch, F 2003 A Regional Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North West Wales. Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age.  
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf>



- Pannett, A 2017 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age  
<https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/review2017/neolithicreview2017.pdf>

11.2.2 Following the review, it is thought that further analysis of the excavated remains will provide information relevant to the pursuit of a number of established research aims, namely, advancing the understanding of:

- the character, chronology and agricultural practices of the Romano-British period on Anglesey (Davies 2017: pp. 4-5; Davies 2003: pp. 10-11);
- Settlement layout and chronology during the Romano-British period on Anglesey (Davies 2017: pp. 4-5; Davies 2003: pp. 5-6); and
- Resource exploitation, particularly relating to timber and foodstuffs in the Neolithic of Anglesey (Pannett 2017: pp. 8-9; Lynch 2003: p. 2).

## **12 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **12.1 Stratigraphic and other archaeological evidence**

12.1.1 No further work is recommended on this category of data.

### **12.2 Finds**

#### *Pottery*

12.2.1 The small group of samian should be submitted for specialist identification, to augment the existing records with information on source(s).

12.2.2 The two Romano-British copper alloy objects (armlet fragment and brooch) should be submitted for conservation treatment, to remove soil in order to clarify details of construction. Any new detail thus revealed will be added to the existing catalogue entries, with appropriate parallels to support identifications and dating. This will be completed by Wessex Archaeology's in-house conservation team.

12.2.3 It is recommended that a summary of the finds should be included in any future publication of the fieldwork results. The summary should attempt to place the assemblage within a broader regional context, although in the case of the animal bone this is likely to prove difficult given the paucity of comparable data from other local sites due to the acidic soils that cover much of Anglesey. Useful comparisons might, however, be made with Din Lligwy on the north-east coast (Hogg 1975). This will be completed by Wessex Archaeology's in-house research team.

### **12.3 Human bone**

12.3.1 The assemblage has been fully recorded and requires no further work. Further contextualisation will be completed by the osteoarchaeologist for publication purposes.

12.3.2 It is not considered necessary or appropriate to undertake any additional specialist scientific analyses (eg, radiocarbon dating) on the human bone material recovered, as radiocarbon dating of the features can be achieved through animal bone samples.

## 12.4 Environmental evidence

### *Charred plant remains*

- 12.4.1 It is proposed to analyse the charred plant remains from several of the suspected Neolithic pits in Field 2: 0285, 0287, 0291, 0293 and 0309. Additionally it is proposed to look for evidence of agricultural processes within the charred seed and chaff remains from the Romano-British ditch systems and pits (see Appendix 2).
- 12.4.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the <5.6 residues and the flot, which may be subsampled with the aid of a riffle box in the case of very rich assemblages. The analysis will involve the full quantification (Antolín *et al.* 2016) and taphonomic assessment (López-Dóriga 2015) of the charred plant assemblages.
- 12.4.3 The 21 samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a “P” in the analysis column in **Appendix 2**.

### *Wood charcoal*

- 12.4.4 It is proposed to analyse the wood charcoal from the cooking pits in Fields 3 and 4, as well as from the Neolithic pits in Field 2 and the storage pits and boundary ditches suspected to be of Romano-British date and compare the results in order to obtain data about possible functional selection of species.
- 12.4.5 Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2 mm residue together and the flot (>2 mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x40. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.
- 12.4.6 The 10 samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a ‘C’ in the analysis column in Appendix 2.

## 12.5 Radiocarbon

- 12.5.1 A total of 20 radiocarbon samples from Section 3 of the Llangefni Link Road excavations will be submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen’s University, Belfast. Dating will confirm the chronology of use of the features and place their environmental evidence within a secure chronological context.
- 12.5.2 The samples proposed for radiocarbon dating are all short-lived charred plant remains and where possible two different items per deposit are recommended, as intrusion and residuality are common phenomena within archaeobotanical remains (eg, Pelling *et al.* 2015). The suggested provenance of the samples is as follows: ten (one for each) Early Neolithic features (eg, a grain and a hazelnut), an additional hazelnut sample from a pit roughly dated using Peterborough Ware ceramics, four samples with different crops (emmer, spelt) attributed to the Romano-British period, a piece of animal bone from the latest hearth deposit within Romano-British occupation group 0324, two samples from the

single assemblage attributed to a medieval/modern phase (one wheat and one rye grain) and the sample with flax.

- 12.5.3 The dates will be calculated using the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited at 95% confidence. The degree of reliability of the radiocarbon date and the event which is aimed to be dated is assessed following Waterbolk (1971) and Pelling *et al.* (2015).

**Table 22: Proposed radiocarbon samples**

Sample	Context	Feature	Group	Material	Rationale
1 or 3	0021 or 0023	0020 or 0022	0055	Short-lived charcoal or cereal grain	Dating of presumed Romano-British poster structure. Improved understanding of site chronology
9	0062	0061	N/A	Cereal grain	Well-preserved assemblage. Improved understanding of Site chronology
15	0077	0076	N/A	Cereal grain	Dating of well-preserved assemblage and possible cooking pit.
16	0082	0081	N/A	Hazelnut shell	Improved understanding of Site/ feature type (cooking pit) chronology
16	0082	0081	N/A	Cereal grain	Improved understanding of Site/ feature type (cooking pit) chronology. Paired date with sample above
22	0099	0100	0065	Hazelnut shell	Dating of presumed Romano-British posthole structure. Improved understanding of site chronology
28	0119	0118	0419	Hazelnut shell	Dating of presumed Neolithic or Romano-British assemblages, better understanding of site chronology
32	0169	0168	0419	Hazelnut shell	Dating of presumed Neolithic or Romano-British assemblages, better understanding of site chronology
35	0182	0181	N/A	Short-lived wood charcoal	Dating of possible cooking pit. Improved understanding of site chronology
37	0208	0207	0419	Hazelnut shell	Dating of presumed Neolithic or Romano-British assemblages, better understanding of site chronology
45	0286	0285	N/A	Hazelnut shell	Dating of well-preserved assemblage with potential early farming evidence. Improved understanding of Neolithic chronology of surrounding area
45	0286	0285	N/A	Cereal grain	Dating of well-preserved assemblage with potential early farming evidence. Improved understanding of Neolithic chronology of surrounding area
46	0288	0287	N/A	Hazelnut shell	Dating of well-preserved assemblage with potential early farming evidence. Improved understanding of Neolithic chronology of surrounding area
46	0288	0287	N/A	Cereal grain	Dating of well-preserved assemblage with potential early farming evidence. Improved understanding of Neolithic chronology of surrounding area
47	0310	0309	N/A	Hazelnut shell	Dating of pit containing Peterborough Ware. Improved chronology of this ware within surrounding area
56	0323	0322	N/A	Cereal grain	Dating of presumably medieval deposit, better understanding of site chronology
58	0328	0325	N/A	Short-lived wood charcoal	Dating of possible cooking pit. Improved understanding of site chronology
67	0364	0363	0370	Cereal grain	Dating of feature infilling, better understanding of site chronology
68	0359	0358	N/A	Flax seed	Dating of pit of uncertain chronology and flax cultivation, better understanding of site chronology
N/A	0258	0256	0324	Animal Bone	Dating of latest hearth within group 0324, better understanding of site chronology

- 12.5.4 Specific tasks relating to the radiocarbon dating programme are identified with the notation C14 in the analysis column in Appendix 2.

## 12.6 Additional research

- 12.6.1 An updated Historic Environment Record search will be carried out in order to clarify the local context of the excavated remains, and to gather information on any other recent archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

- 12.6.2 A literature review will also be carried out in order to better understand the Site in its local, regional and national context. The following local and regional sources have been identified, but more will be consulted as they are identified during the course of the literature review:

- Cuttler, R., Davidson, A. & Hughes, G. 2012 A Corridor Through Time: The Archaeology of the A55 Anglesey Road Scheme. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- Davidson, A., and Richards, A. 1998 Bryn Cefni Industrial Park, Unit 2: Results of Archaeological Evaluation GAT unpubl rep
- Davies, J. 2003 A Regional Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North West Wales. Roman. <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/roman/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20ROMAN.pdf>;
- Davies, J L 2012 Roman Anglesey: a survey and recent research, in WJ Britnell and RJ Silvester *Reflections on the Past: Essays in honour of Frances Lynch*, 369–89. Welshpool, Cambrian Archaeological Association
- Evans, R., Flook, M. & Burnett, A. 2011 Peboc Biomass Energy Plant, Llangefni, Anglesey: Archaeological Assessment; GAT unpubl rep
- Kenney, J., and Smith, G. 2001 A55 Anglesey DBFO Scheme: Excavation Reports for Ty Mawr, Melin y Plas and Penmynydd; GAT unpubl rep
- Kenney, J. *et al.* 2011 Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volumes I and II; GAT unpubl rep;
- Kenney, K., Cooke, R. & Flook, M. 2013 Proposed Energy Generator, Peboc, Llangefni, Ynys Môn: Archaeological Evaluation;
- Lynch, F. 2003 A Regional Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales. North West Wales. Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age. <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/neolithic/REGIONAL%20SEMINAR%20NW%20WALES%20NEOLITHIC%20AND%20EARLY%20BRONZE%20AGE.pdf>;
- Richards, A., and Davidson, A. , 1998 , Bryn Cefni Industrial Park Extension: Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation ; GAT unpubl rep;
- Smith, G. , 2003 Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Monument Survey: West Gwynedd and Anglesey; and
- aerial photographs.

## 12.7 Publication

- 12.7.1 In light of the significance of the remains it is recommended that the results are published in *Archaeology in Wales* or *Archaeologia Cambrensis*. The report will comprise a fully illustrated account of the investigations, including a summary background to the project,

methodology, results and discussion, setting the Site in its regional and national context. It is anticipated that the article will be around 11,750 words in length and will be illustrated by line drawings and photographs; tabulated material will be included as appropriate.

- 12.7.2 Archaeological conditions relating to this section of the road scheme will be considered discharged once the detailed publication report has been accepted for publication following peer review.

**Table 23: Proposed formal publication (Article in *Archaeology in Wales* or *Archaeologia Cambrensis*)**

Description	No. words	No. figs	No. plates	No. tables	No. pages
Introduction, background, method	1000	1	0	1	2
Archaeological results	3000	4	5	0	8
Artefacts – pottery, animal bone and small finds	1000	1	3	3	5
Human remains	750	1	0	1	2
Environmental remains	2000	0	2	3	6
Radiocarbon dating	1000	1	0	1	2
Discussion	1500	1	0	1	3
Bibliography	1500	0	0	0	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>11750</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>30</i>

## 12.8 Task list

**Table 24: Task list table**

Task ID	Task	Resource	Duration (days)	Cost
1. Finds				
1.1	Samian ceramic analysis	G. Monteil	0.5	£200.00
1.2	Conservation of Cu Alloy metal work	L. Wootton	1	£490.00
1.3	Analysis of small animal bones recovered from enviro samples	L. Higbee	0.5	£191.50
1.4	Finds summary and contextualisation	E. Brook and L. Higbee	1	£383.00
1.5	Contextualisation of neonate remains	J McKinley/K Dinwiddy	0.5	£191.50
1.6	Finds illustration	Drawing Office	1.5	£522.00
2. Environmental				
2.1	Extraction of Charred Plants and Wood Charcoal (19 samples)	Nicki Mulhall	7	£1,757.00
2.2	Analysis and Reporting of Charred Plant Remains (17 samples)	I. López-Dóriga	15	£5,220.00
2.3	Analysis and Reporting of	Ext.	2	£800.00



Task ID	Task	Resource	Duration (days)	Cost
	Wood Charcoal (2 samples)			
2.4	Environmental illustration requirements	DO	1	£348.00
2.5	20 C14 dates (inc selection/IDs and report- inc. 1 animal bone sample from 0258)	SPO	12 weeks from laboratory	£8,000.00
2.6	Overview and Palaeo-environmental Summary	SPO	1	£348.00
2.7	Management, monitoring, editing text	SPO	0.5	£222.00
3. Research				
3.1	HER, archive and library search	Ext	1	£300.00
3.2	Literature review	B. Saunders	3	£1,044.00
4. Report preparation				
4.1	Prepare text	B. Saunders	6	£2,088.00
4.2	Collate specialist reports and updated texts	B. Saunders	1	£348.00
4.3	Prepare site plans and sections	Drawing Office	2	£696.00
4.4	Project website page: text and figures	B. Saunders	0.5	£174.00
5. QA, publication and archiving				
5.1	Management	C. Swales	1	£444.00
5.2	Amendments	B. Saunders	1	£348.00
5.3	Amendments	Drawing Office	1	£348.00
5.4	Proof read	C. Swales	1	£444.00
5.5	Review, edit, prepare for publication, journal liaison	P. Bradley	3	£1,470.00
5.6	Prepare and deposit archives (est. 4 boxes)	J.Irwin	5	£1,740.00
5.7	Journal publication	Ext	N/A	£1,400.00
6. Outreach and public engagement				
6.1	Prepare talk to community groups	B. Saunders	0.5	£174.00
6.2	Delivery	B. Saunders	2	£696.00
6.3	Accommodation and expenses	B. Saunders	1	£95.00
6.4	Travel	B. Saunders	2	£160.00

- 12.8.1 The following Wessex Archaeology project team is expected to carry out the tasks listed above:

Fieldwork manager	Chris Swales MCIfA
Quality and publication manager	Pippa Bradley MCIfA, FSA
Main author	Ben Saunders ACIfA
Osteoarchaeology	Jacqueline McKinley FSA
Pottery	Matt Leivers MCIfA
Environmental	Inés López-Dóriga PhD
Archives	Jess Irwin
Illustrator	Ian Atkins

- 12.8.2 It is anticipated that the following external specialists will also contribute, depending on availability:

<sup>14</sup> CHRONO Centre, Queen's University Belfast	Radiocarbon dating
G Monteil	Samian

## 12.9 Management structure

- 12.9.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team is headed by a Project Manager, who assumes ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project, and the achievement of performance targets (academic, budgetary or scheduled).
- 12.9.2 The Project Manager will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme and will have a major input into the writing of the publication report. The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive.

## 12.10 Performance monitoring and quality standards

- 12.10.1 Wessex Archaeology's Quality Management System is ISO 9001 accredited. The Project Manager will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines. The overall progress and quality will be monitored internally by the Quality and Publications Manager.
- 12.10.2 Communication between all team members will be facilitated by project meetings at key points during the project.
- 12.10.3 In addition to internal monitoring and checking, quality standards will be maintained by internal and/or external academic advisers, as appropriate. These referees will appraise the academic quality of the report prior to the submission of a draft publication text to the Consultant and Curator for approval.

## 12.11 Programme



- 12.11.1 The analysis programme will commence immediately on approval of the proposals by the Client and Curator. Subject to instruction by the Client, it is anticipated that a draft publication text and illustrations will be available by the end of June 2020 subject to approval from the Client and Curator. Subject to approval it is anticipated that the finalised text and illustrations can be submitted to the editor of *Archaeology in Wales* or *Archaeologia Cambrensis* with the final date of publication dependant on the existing publication programme of that journal.
- 12.11.2 The finds and archive will be prepared and deposited with the museum on completion of the analysis programme; it is anticipated that this will take place by the end of 2020, subject to the agreement of the Client and Curator of the programme of further investigations. The curatorial authorities will be informed when the archive has been deposited.
- 12.11.3 Wessex Archaeology understands that submission of the article to the editor of the journal for publication and deposition of the finds and archive will represent the completion of the programme of archaeological work.

## **13 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **13.1 Museum**

- 13.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with an appropriate museum, likely to be the Oriel Ynys Môn in Llangefni. Efforts are currently underway to secure a deposition request with them. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **13.2 Preparation of archive**

- 13.2.1 The archive of these investigations is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Edinburgh, under the project code T24117.
- 13.2.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the recipient museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 13.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the Site and accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- Approximately three archive standard cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ecofacts and human bone, ordered by material type
  - Four files or document case of paper records & A3 and A4 graphics

### **13.3 Selection and retention**

- 13.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.
- 13.3.2 In this instance, all human remains, prehistoric pottery and worked flint should be retained for long-term curation. Other finds, occurring in small quantities, mostly of relatively recent



date or undated, do not warrant retention. The proposed selection strategy, one agreed with the recipient museum, will be included in the project archive, and all dispersal fully documented.

- 13.3.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993, 1995; English Heritage 2011).

#### **13.4 Security copy**

- 13.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.
- 13.4.2 The security copy will be stored on the servers of Wessex Archaeology, with a copy supplied on CD/DVD to the recipient museum.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context summary

**Table 25: Context summary table**

Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0001	Boundary Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear ditch. U shaped base. Moderately steep concave sides. Width: 1.42m, Depth: 0.63m	Part of rectilinear field boundary in Field 3. Linear ditch running NW-SE across Field 3. extends beyond LOE of site. No finds. Possibly a boundary ditch due to its size. Fills appear to be quite homogenous and devoid of finds suggesting a quick backfill	0418
0002	secondary fill of ditch.	0001	Fill of ditch 0001. Unclear boundary with fill below. Dark red brown firm silty clay(40/60). Common sub angular stone fragments (0.002m). No archaeological components.	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Fill is homogenous. Possibly formed as a result of quick/rapid backfilling as opposed to a progressive backfilling	0418
0003	Boundary Ditch		SW-NE orientated linear, irregular base, irregular side shape and moderate side slope. Width: 2m, depth 0.5m. Ditch slot south of 0005 and north of 0013. Almost V shaped base with some irregularities. Change in fill at base - possibly from water.	Part of rectilinear field boundary in Field 3. Linear ditch slot same as 0013 and 0005. Intentional backfill given lack of layers.	0418
0004	Primary fill	0003	Mid brown with orange hue. Silty clay. Common stone inclusions of varied size. From coarse gravel to small cobbles. Poorly sorted and sub rounded.	Initial infilling of ditch. Probable silting up while in use. Lack of layers within fill suggests backfill. Change in fill at base from natural occurrence.	0418
0005	Boundary Ditch		E turning south, elbow/corner shaped ditch. Flat based with stepped side shape and moderate to steep sloped sides. Width 2m, Depth: 0.4m. Deep cut with stepped sides, cut through light orange brown natural. Base is flat over grey gravel natural.	Part of rectilinear field boundary in Field 3. Boundary ditch with no characteristic or diagnostic features. Several postholes to south + south-west indicating "interior" or habitation area.	0418
0006	Primary fill	0005	Medium red brown, clay loam. Moderate (15%) Medium to coarse gravel, subangular and subrounded. No archaeological components. Fairly soft clay loam with numerous gravel inclusions of varying geologies. Larger coarse components focused mainly in the base w	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Possible enclosure ditch with no significant or diagnostic components in the fill. No charcoal or other occupationa	0418
0007	Boundary Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear with a concave base, convex side shape and moderate side slope. Width: 1.55m, thickness: 0.52m. 1x secondary fill. Base very stoney.	Part of rectilinear field boundary in Field 3. Small recta linear enclosure ditch. Only partially exposed in the southern edge of strip of F3.	0418



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0008	Primary fill	0007	Mid reddish brown, clayish silt. Occasional gravel subangular 20-50mm. Occasional cobble subangular 100-150mm. Rare stone subrounded 250mm+. No archaeological components. Moderate compaction. Colour slightly darker towards base, possibly due to water action	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Secondary fill of small recalcitrant enclosure ditch. Fill towards base directed possibly due to water action and stone	0418
0009	Tree throw		NE-SW orientated oval tree throw. Base is irregular, irregular side shape and moderate side slope. Length: 1.16m, Width: 1.6m, Depth: 0.48m.	Irregular sides and base suggest large tree throw. Mixed nature of fill plus irregular base and side shape suggest feature is a tree throw. Many stone inclusions and heterogeneous fill.	
0010	Tree throw	0009	dark brown with clay hue, silty clay. With abundant stone inclusions, poorly sorted subangular, varied size from coarse gravel, small cobbles. No archaeological components.	Mixed fill with abundant natural stone fragment inclusions. Fill of tree throw. Irregular sides/base suggest rooting/ disturbance and mixed nature of fill. Suggests tree throw. Heterogeneous fill with abundant stone inclusions.	
0011	Boundary Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear with flattish base, concave side shape and gentle side slope. Width: 0.9m, depth: 0.3m. Ditch cut, gently sloping sides with a rounded base. Not very deep. Probably truncated by plough.	Part of linear feature running across SW section of Field 3. Boundary ditch cut running NW-SE edge of enclosure on hillside	0417
0012	Primary fill	0011	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay with occasional irregular granite frags (>10mm), very occasional larger rounded frags (50-100mm). No archaeological components. Homogeneous fill of ditch.	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Appears to be accretion layer within ditch	0417
0013	Boundary Ditch		Corner SE-NW+SW-NE. L shaped corner with roundedish base, L shaped concave side shape and steep side slope. Width: 0.9m, Depth: 0.5m. L shaped corner of ditch forming square enclosure.	Part of rectilinear field boundary in Field 3. L shaped corner of ditch part of square enclosure.	0418
0014	Primary fill	0013	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. More gravel size granite frags towards base. Ditch fill more gravelly towards base but pretty homogeneous above that. Some possible slumping on outer edge.	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Likely to be a gradual build up of soil within ditch. No obvious sign of dumping some possible slumping along outer edge	0418
0015	Natural		Natural - across whole site. Varies from a sandy clay to silty clay - from south to north of site.		
0016	topsoil		Topsoil - across whole site		
0017	Subsoil		Subsoil - across whole site		
0018	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base, steep side shape and steep side slope. Length: 0.15m, Width: 0.15m and depth: 0.12m. Circular cut of posthole with steep sides and rounded base.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Close to 6-post structure 0055. May be part of that. Possible driven posthole although base is rounded so may also be dug.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0019	Fill	0018	Mid yellowish brown, firm clayish silt with angular granite frags 50mm. No archaeological components. Soft->firm brown silt. Fill of posthole occasional stones. No charcoal.	Fill of posthole. No evidence for post remaining, possibly pulled out.	
0020	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base, gentle side shape and gentle side slope. Length: 0.2m, Width: 0.2m, Depth: 0.08m.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Base is round/flattish suggests dug posthole rather than driven pile.	0055
0021	Fill	0020	Mid brown, soft->firm clayish silt. Occasional small (20-50mm) angular granite frags. Soft->firm clayish silt. Fill of posthole [0020]. No archaeological components.	Fill doesn't have any charcoal -> post may have been pulled out + hole filled naturally.	0055
0022	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base, steep side shape and steep side slope. Length: 0.2m, Width: 0.2m, Diameter: 0.2m, Depth: 0.14m. Posthole cut with rounded base.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Posthole cut. Rounded base so may have been dug rather than driven pile.	0055
0023	Fill	0022	Mid yellowish brown. Soft->firm clayish silt. Occasional small granite frags 20-50mm. No archaeological components. Posthole fill of soft firm mid brown clayish silt.	No sign of post remains/ organic content so post may have been removed and hole filled up naturally.	0055
0024	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base, steep side shape and steep side slope. Posthole cut with rounded base. Length: 0.2m, Diameter: 0.2m, Depth: 0.12m.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Posthole cut->rounded base so may have been dug rather than driven pile.	0055
0025	Fill	0024	Mid brown soft->firm clayish silt. Occasional small granite frags (20-50mm). No archaeological components. Soft/firm mid brown silt fill of posthole.	Fill of posthole. No obvious signs of organics/charcoal so post may have been pulled out and hole filled naturally.	0055
0026	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape, steep side shape and steep side slope. Length: 0.15m, Diameter: 0.15m, Depth: 0.07m. Cut of posthole very badly truncated.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Base is rounded so posthole may have been dug rather than driven pile.	0055
0027	Fill	0026	Mid brown, soft->firm clayish silt. Occasional granite fragments (20-30mm). No archaeological components. Fill - no charcoal, no organics.	Posthole fill - no sign of organics/charcoal so post may have been removed and hole filled up naturally.	0055
0028	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base shape, steep side shape and steep side slope. Length: 0.2m, Diameter: 0.2, Depth: 0.07m.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Posthole cut -> rounded base so posthole may have been dug rather than driven pile.	0055
0029	Fill	0028	Mid brown, soft/firm clayish silt. Occasional granite fragments (20-30mm). No archaeological components. No organics/ charcoal.	No sign of organics/charcoal so post may have been pulled out and hole filled in naturally.	0055
0030	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base shape, steep side shape and steep side slope. Length: 0.15m, Diameter: 0.15m, Depth: 0.14m.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Part of 6-post structure 0055. Base is rounded so posthole may have been dug down rather than driven pile.	0055



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0031	Fill	0030	Posthole fill, no organic/charcoal. Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Occasional granite fragments (20-40mm). No archaeological components.	Cut has rounded base so posthole may have been dug rather than driven pile.	
0032	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape and steep side slope. Length:0.25m, Diameter:0.25m, Depth:0.09m.	Shallow sub-circular posthole cut. Close to 6-post structure 0055. May be part of that. Cut has rounded base so may have been dug rather than driven pile.	
0033	Fill	0032	Posthole fill no organics and no charcoal. Mid brown, soft/firm clayish silt. Occasional granite fragments. No archaeological components.	No sign of charcoal/organics so post may have been pulled out + hole filled naturally.	
0034	Posthole		Circular posthole with concaved base shape, concaved side shape and steep side slope to SW and steep to moderate at NE end. Diameter:0.42m, Depth:0.13m. Feature excavated with trowel in dry conditions.	Isolated posthole cut. Shallow posthole fairly selluded from any other similar features in area, though close to bulk on SE, so there is possibly more as yet unseen in this direction. No dating evidence from intervention.	
0035	Primary fill	0034	Dark yellowy brown, silty sand. Occasional small stones 1-5cm across, subangular. No archaeological components. Diameter:0.42m, Depth:0.08m.	Primary fill of posthole, potentially as packing, most likely redeposited natural considering the similarity to surrounding natural.	
0036	Cut		Evoid posthole with U-shaped base, concave side shape and moderately steep side slope. Length:0.30m, Width:0.23m, Depth:0.12m.	Isolated posthole cut. Cut of posthole. Does not appear to have any similar features near to it - rogue posthole.	
0037	Fill	0036	Dark grey brown, firm silty clay (40/60%). No coarse components and no archaeological components.	Fill of posthole 0036	
0038	Fill	0001	Mid red brown, silty clay (20/80%). Rare small stone fragments (~0.002m). No archaeological components. Clear boundary with fill above. Length:1.3m, Width:1.08m, Depth:0.15m.	Primary fill of ditch 0001. Fill is very clean and appears to be similar in consistency and colour to the natural. This making it possibly a slumping deposit - formed shortly after the ditch was opened.	0418
0039	Posthole		Circular posthole with a flattish base, straightish side shape and steep/ vertical side slope. Diameter:0.24m, Depth:0.15m. 1 x Secondary fill. North-western posthole of "collection" of postholes to North East of enclosure ditch in roughly centre of area o	Shallow posthole cut. Secondary fill of posthole with possible padstone + packing stones.	
0040	Fill	0039	Mid greyish brown, clayish silt. Rare cobble sub rounded 120mm. Archaeological components consisted of a possible hammer stone/ charcoal 15%. Loose to moderate compaction, boundary fairly clear.	Posthole with possible packing stones and charcoal fill is a mixture of intentional backfill and secondary fill after post removed or burnt.	
0041	Posthole		Oval possible posthole with a concave base shape, convex side shape and moderate side slope. 1 x secondary fill. Most South Western of collection of postholes to the North East of enclosure ditch. Length:0.48m, Width:0.30m, Depth:0.10m.	Shallow posthole cut. Possible posthole but not convincing by shape or fill. Western edge is damaged by shrub bowl.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0042	Fill	0041	Mid grayish brown/western edge more red, clay silt. Occasional subangular pebble = 0-0.50mm. Concentrated towards centre. No archaeological components. Loose compaction, very waterlogged fill, western side damaged/ affected by shrub bowl.	Possible secondary fill of possible posthole.	
0043	Posthole		Oval/kidney shaped posthole with a flat base, convex side shape and steep side slope. W:0.32m, Width:0.14m, Depth:0.08m. 1 x secondary fill. Central posthole in collection of postholes to NE of enclosure ditch. "peanut" or "kidney" shaped in plan.	Shallow posthole cut.	
0044	Fill	0043	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt. Common fine subangular gravel <30mm. 1 x Flattish stone 70mm in centre base. No archaeological components.	Fill contains possibly padstone. Secondary fill of possible posthole.	
0045	Posthole		Circular posthole with concave base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Diameter 0.21m, Depth:0.07m. 1 x secondary fill. 1 x possible posthole.	Shallow posthole cut. Possible posthole. Section profile not convincing.	
0046	Fill	0045	Dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Occasional subangular small gravel >20mm. 1 x Subrounded cobble. No archaeological components. Moderate compaction. Boundary somewhat diffuse.	Fill contains possibly padstone. Secondary fill with possible padstone.	
0047	Pit		Circular pit with U-shaped base, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Length:0.63m, Width:0.80m, Diameter:0.80m, Depth:0.11m.	Steep sided pit cut to bedrock. Could be a natural feature utilised in an archaeological context. The bedrock is a good source of draining so a small pit could be dug for the area to be then used as some sort of drainage pit.	
0048	Fill	0047	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (<150mm). No archaeological components.	Fill of pit 0047. Homogenous fill, probably backfill after disuse of the pit. At the base of the pit bedrock is visible, suggesting that the pit was dug to expose the bedrock to use as some sort of platform for drainage use.	
0049	Posthole		Circular posthole with pointer base shape, vertical side shape and steep/vertical side slope. Vertical sided pointed base posthole nest to similar posthole 0051/0052. Length:0.15m, Diameter:0.15m, Depth:0.15m.	Shallow posthole cut. Vertical sides + pointed base suggest driven pile.	
0050	Fill	0049	Mid brown mottled with grey. Soft/ firm clayish silt. Very occasional gravel fragments (20mm). Posthole fill with no organics/ charcoal. No archaeological components.	Fill of posthole. Unclear whether post was pulled out or left in.	
0051	Posthole		Circular posthole with a pointed base shape and vertical side slope. Length:0.15m, Diameter:0.15m, Depth:0.18m.	Near vertical sided posthole. Likely to be driven stake	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0052	Fill	0051	Mid brown mottled with grey. Soft/ firm clayish silt. Very occasional granite fragments (20mm). No archaeological components.	Not obvious whether post pulled out and this is natural accretion or whether this fill is decayed BST.	
0053	Boundary Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear ditch cut with concaved base, straight side shape and moderate side slope. Feature dug in wet conditions with mattock and shovel. Length:1m, Width:0.64m, depth:0.25m.	Shallow truncated boundary ditch cut. Ditch cut, very close to another ditch to NE that runs parallel as well as more diffuse features.	0420
0054	Fill	0053	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Occasional medium sized rocks, subangular anywhere from 2-10cm size with poor sorting. Top most ditch fill, dug in wet conditions with mattock and shovel. No archaeological components.	Fill made up of slumped and eroded sediments from sides and surrounded deposits infilling ditch cut. May also include plough-moved material. Uppermost fill of ditch with no material evidence.	0420
0056	Posthole		Sub circular posthole with a concaved base, concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Length:0.67m, Width:0.61, Diameter:0.66m, Depth:0.32m. Half section of rounded feature showed inclusions of various sized stones and charcoal. Stones included poorly	Possible posthole given presence of packing stones and charcoal. Originally thought to be in a cluster of 4 other features, once investigated showed to be natural features.	
0057	Fill	0056	Dark brown with red hue, silty clay. Common stone inclusions. Varied sizes, coarse gravel, small cobbles. Sub-angular, some poorly sorted, larger in U-shape organisation. No archaeological components.	Fill of posthole with charcoal and possible packing stones. Deliberate backfill, possible in situ burning.	
0058	Fill	0034	Dark brownish grey, silty sand. Occasional small rocks 1-2 cm in size, various shapes. Archaeological components was evidence of charcoal. Dug in dry conditions with trowel, recorded in section. Thickness:0.05m.	Organic fill, likely dessicated wood and rock and sediment from post pipe or deliberate backfill. Secured by 0035 which appears to be packing for original posthole.	
0059	Pit		NW-SE orientated ovoid pit with concave/U shaped base shape, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Length:0.42m, Width:0.31, Depth:0.10m. Cut of small pit filled by 0060	Cut of small pit. In close proximity to pit 0047. Small pit-similar in style to nearby pit 0047. Both have fills which come straight down onto bedrock.	
0060	Fill	0059	Mid grey brown, firm silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (~150mm). No archaeological components.	Fill of pit 0059. Very similar in consistency to fill of pit [0047]	
0061	Posthole		Circular posthole with concaved base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. No coarse components and some sparse flecking of charcoal. Length:0.5m, Width:0.5m, Diameter:0.5m, Depth:0.1m.	Based on round bottom could be small pit or cleaned out posthole related to abandonment.	
0062	Fill	0061	Medium gray brown, silty clay. Sparse (10%) medium and coarse gravels - subangular. Archaeological components were sparse (5%) charcoal flecking. Somewhat rounded posthole fill.	Small amount of gravel and few stones >10cm either has been truncated by machine or post removed before abandonment.	





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0063	Posthole		Circular posthole with flat base shape. L:0.37m, Width:0.4m, Depth:0.17m. Common cobbles (35%).	Flat straight edges and bottom, large amount of probable packing stones.	
0064	Fill	0063	Dark grey brown, sitly clay. Common (30%) subangular/ subrounded cobbles. Charcoal flecking (20%) <2cm.	Large quantity of stones but no post pipe, are likely packing stones with post removed and hole filled.	
0066	Posthole		Circular posthole with a flattish base, flattish side shape and steep sides. Diameter:0.43m, Depth:0.22m. 1 x secondary fill. Central eastern posthole in 6 posthole group to North of enclosure ditch roughly central EW in area of strip.	Central easter posthole of 6 post structure	0065
0067	Fill	0066	Mid greyish brown, cleyey silt. Common subangular gravel >30mm. Poorly sorted. Occasional cobbl 100-150mm. No archaeological components. Moderate compaction, boundary slightly diffuse.	No obvious post pipe so just secondary fill.	0065
0068	Ditch		E-W orientated linear ditch. Ushaped/ concave base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Length:1m, Width:0.53, Depth:0.11m. Cut of ditch terminal filled by(0069), same as 0079+0108+0110.	Cut of ditch terminal, undulating base that varies in depth in each slot. A ditch streaching across field 3. measures approx 23m. However it extends beyond the LOE of site to the east. Recorded in a sequence of slots with this slot appearing to show the d	0420
0069	Fill	0068	Mid grey brown, silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (100mm). Occasional flecks of daub and charcoal. 1 fragment of roman rottery with possible Fe repair. Fill of ditch 0069 terminal. Same as 0080+0109+0111	Fill of ditch terminal. A homogenous fill that appears to have been backfilled into the ditch quite quickly and all at once. Very shallow, contained occasional flecks of charcoal and daub and one fragment of roman pottery which appeared to have an Fe nail	0420
0070	Posthole		N-S orientated circular posthole. Sub oval in plan, flat base shape, regular side shape and moderate side slope. Length:0.53m, Width:0.29m, Depth:0.17m. North of enclosure ditch. North area of group. Very close to 0072.	Group of 6 postholes, almost cut by smaller 0072, some stones, packing. Disorganised.	0065
0071	Fill	0070	Mid brown with orange hue, sitly clay. Common poorly organised, compact stone inclusions, varied sizes, small cobbles to coarse gravel. No archaeological components. Fill of posthole, some stones, packing? North of enclosure ditch, North section of group.	Some packing stones. Slightly diffuse edges.	0065
0072	Posthole		N-S orientated circular posthole. Sub oval shape in plan, flat base shape, regular side shape and moderate side slope. Diameter:0.45m, Depth:0.09m. Group og 6 postholes. North of enclosure ditch.	North section of group, very close to 0070 some stones, packing.	0065





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0073	Fill	0072	Mid brown with orange hue, sitly clay. Common stone inclusions, poorly sorted, sub angular. No archaeological components. North of enclosure ditch. Group of 6 posts, north section.	Some stone inclusions, packing.	0065
0074	Ditch		Same as 0130 NNW-SSE orientated linear ditch with concaved base, slightly concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Length:1m, Width:2.1m, Depth:0.35. 1 x secondary fill, ENE edge very disturbed due to clawdd.	Possible boundary ditch	0235
0075	Fill	0074	Mid greyish brown, sitly clay loam. Common subangular cobble 100-150mm poorly sorted. Abundant fine gravel subangular >20mm. Archaeological components consisted of an animal bone. Firm compaction. Finer towards base. Boundary diffuse.	Secondary fill same as 0131.	0235
0076	Fire Pit		Circular hearth pit with a rounded base shape, circular side shape and near vertical side slope. Length:0.5m, Width:0.46m, Depth:0.18m. Steep/near vertical sided cut with burnt fill. Red rim at surface from burning. Base is on to natural stone.	Sub-circular fire pit with oxidised red surrounding soil 0078 and mixed fire debris and silting up infill 0077. Circular and vertical edged with a rounded base, made irregular by natural stone outcrop. Edges oxidised red by burning in situ. Similar but le	
0077	Fire debris (in-situ)	0076	Mid brown with black flecks, firm clayish silt. Frequent charcoal, occasional granite fragments. Archaeological components consisted of charcoal. More + larger charcoal towards base.	Accumulation of naturally silting up material within a pit hearth. More charcoal at base from last burning activity.	
0078	Fire Pit	0076	Red soil around burning are. VOIDED	Red soil around burning are. VOIDED	
0079	Ditch		E-W orientated linear ditch with U-shaped base, concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Cut of ditch, same as 0068 + 0108 + 0110. Width:0.65m, Depth:0.12m.	Cut of ditch. See 0068.	0420
0080	Fill	0079	Mid grey brown, silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (100mm). Occasional flecks of daub and charcoal. Fill of ditch 0079. Same as 0069 + 0109 + 0111	Fill of ditch. A homogenous fill that appears to have been backfilled into the ditch quite quickly and all at once.	0420
0081	Fire Pit		Similar to 0076 nearby. Circular/sub-circular hearth pit with a flattish rounded base shape, concave side shape and gentle side slope. Length:0.4m, Width:0.35m, Depth:0.08m. Soil around edge burnt + oxidised to a reddish colour.	Sub-circular fire pit with mixed fire debris and silting up infill 0082. More truncated than 0076 to south but flattish base + starts of sides suggest similar shape. Oxidised edge by insitu burning.	
0082	Fire debris (in-situ)	0081	Similar to 0077. Dark greyish brown with black flecks. Firm clayish silt. Abundant charcoal frags at base. Less common towards top. Soil more dominant towards top. More truncated than 0076. No archaeological components.	Upper soil has some charcoal in matrix but base contains more charcoal - left from last fire then pit hearth silted up.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0083	Gully		NW-SE orientated linear shallow ditch with undulating base shape, straight side shape and shallow side slope. Length:1m, Width:0.86, Depth:0.06m. Slot located at South East corner of Field 3. South of this slot is heavily rooted due to recent hedge bounda	Shallow ditch feature of unknown perid and unknown purpose. Heavily rooted.	0422
0084	Fill	0083	Same as 0160 + 0135 + 0139. Mid reddish brown, silty clay. Small sub angular unsorted gravel inclusions. No archaeological components. Soil did contain modern roots. Moderately loose fill with clear natural horizon.	Naturally formed silting deposition, formed post working life of ditch.	0422
0085	Pit		E-W orientated oblonge pit with concave base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. Length:2.2m, Width:0.9m, Depth:0.37m. Very vertical cut on SE side as well as ~10-15cm deeper.	Pit cutting enclosure ditch 0005 + 0007. Cuts RB ditch partially possibly modern. Very steep edge on SE side indicates it was quickly filled.	
0086	Fill	0085	Medium grey brown sandy clay loam. Abundant (40%) mostly goarse sand and fine gravel (0.5-10mm) with numerous subangular cobbles (60-200mm). No archaeological components. Larger cobbles seem to be on NW side with numerous smaller ones on the SE.	Consistency of fill along with poorly sorted coarse inclusions indicate a single rapid filling event.	
0087	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded poind base shape, straightish side shape and near vertical side slope. Diameter:0.25m, Depth:0.25m. Cut of posthole - deeper than others in structure 0065.	Pointedish base suggests post was driven into soil, not placed in a cut.	0065
0088	Fill	0087	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Very occasional sub-angular granite (20mm). No archaeological components. Similar to other fills of postholes in structure 0065.	Secondary fill? May be rotted remains of post but no obvious organics so finally may be silting up/ side collapse of hole after post pulled out.	0065
0089	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape, concaved side shape and gently sloping side slope. Diameter:0.23m, Depth:0.1m. Shallower - possibly a secondary/supporting post for 0087	Possibly a placed/ dug posthole cut as base is rounded. Part of structure 0065.	0065
0090	Fill	0089	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Very occasional subangular granite. No archaeological components.	Secondary fill? May be rotten remains of post but no obvious organics so may equally be silting up/ side collapse after post removed.	0065
0091	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape, concave side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.33, Depth:0.24. Similar to other large corner posts in strugture 0065	Posthole cut, could be either driven pile of placed posts as cut is both deep and rounded based.	0065



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0092	Fill	0091	Mid brown, firm clayish silt with occasional sub angular granite (20mm). Similar to other posthole fills of structure 0065	Secondary fill? Could be remains of rotted posthole or could be silting up after post pulled out. Unclear.	0065
0093	Gully		Same as 0150 and 0251. NE-SW orientated linear terminal of ditch with irregular base shape, straight side shape and vertical side slope. Length:1m, Width:1.04m, Depth:0.26m. Located at the south east corner of Field 3. Terminal is at south west end of	SW terminal of linear ditch. Ditch is of unknown period and unknown purpose. See DRW#017 for full matrix of the area.	0423
0094	Fill	0093	Same as 0151 and 0252. Mid yellowish red, sitly clay. Rare small sub rounded gravel unsorted. No archaeological components. Moderately compacted within slot, not rooted, similar to natural deposit.	Backfill event within ditch presumably to level the ground.	0423
0095	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape, concaved side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.23m, Depth:0.14m. Next to context 0092 posthole.	Possibly a supporting post for 0092. Similar to 0099/0097 on opposite SE side.	0065
0096	Fill	0095	Part of structure 0065. Mid brown, Firm clayish silt. Very occasional Sub- angular granite (20mm). No archaeological components. Stones probably post packing. Similar to all other fills of 0065 postholes.	May be primary fill - rotten post remains or secondary fill from silting up after post removed. Unclear.	0065
0097	Posthole		Component of structure 0065. Circular posthole with rounded base shape, concaved side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.35m, Depth:0.23m. Posthole cut - main post supported by 0128.	Probably major corner post of structure 0065 - supported by 0128	0065
0098	Fill	0097	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Occasional sub- angular granite fragments (20-60mm). No archaeological components. Stones probably post packing. Similar fills to all other postholes in structure 0065.	Could be primary from rotten post in situ or secondary from silting up after post removed. Unclear.	0065
0099	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base shape, concaved side shape and gentle side slope. Diameter:0.28m, Depth:0.10m. Shallow posthole cut.	Cut for supporting post within stucture 0065.	0065
0100	Fill	0099	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Occasional sub-angular fragments of granite (20mm). No archaeological components. Stones may be post packing. Fill similar to all others in structure 0065	May be primary - rotted post remains in situ or may be secondary - silted up after post removed.	0065
0101	Posthole		Circular posthole with a pointed base shape, shouldered side shape, steep/near vertical side slope. Diameter:0.28m, Depth:0.28m. Shape suggests driven pile.	Cut/ pointed base suggests this was a driven pile - only obvious one in structure 0065.	0065



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0102	Fill	0101	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Very occasional small granite fragments (20mm). No archaeological components. Posthole fill. Similar to all others in structure 0065.	Could be primary - post rotted in situ or secondary - silting up after post removed.	0065
0103	Posthole		Circular posthole with pointed base shape, concavish side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.17m, Depth:0.21m. Driven pile?	Looks like driven pile to support corner post 0106	0065
0104	Fill	0103	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Occasional sub- angular granite fragments (20mm). No archaeological components. Posthole fill similar to all others in structure 0065	May be primary - rotten post in situ or secondary - silting up after post removed.	0065
0105	Fill	0093	Same as 0152 and 0253. Mid blackish grey, silty clay. Large sub rounded cobbles unsorted. Archaeological components consisted of animal bone. Moderately loose deposition consisting of a large number of stones. Some what clear change to normal horizon.	Silting deposition, natural most likely formed through water processes. Also possible that fill is part of backfill event 0094.	0423
0106	Posthole		Circular posthole with rounded base shape, concave side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.32m, Depth:0.15m. Large cut, corner post?	Posthole cut for large corner post, possibly supported by 0103.	0065
0107	Fill	0106	Component of structure 0065. Mid brown firm clayish silt. Occasional sub angular granite fragments (20mm). Granite fragments may be post packing. Similar fill to all other postholes in 0065	May be primary - rotted post in situ or secondary - silting up after post removed. Unclear.	0065
0108	Ditch		E-W orientated linear ditch. U-shaped/ concave base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Length:1m, Width:0.65, Depth:0.09m. Cut of ditch filled by 0109, same as 0068 + 0108 + 0110.	Cut of ditch. Undulating base that varies in depth in each slot. A ditch streaching across Field 3. Measures approx 23m. However it extends beyond the LOE of site to the east. Recorded in a sequence of slots.	0420
0109	Fill	0108	Mid grey brown, silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (100mm). Occasional flecks of daub and charcoal. Fill of ditch [0108] . Same as 0080 + 0069 + 0111	Fill of ditch. A homogenous fill that appears to have been backfilled into the ditch quite quickly and all at once.	0420
0110	Ditch		Same as 0068, 0079 and 0108. E-W orientated linear ditch. E-W orientated linear ditch. U-shaped/ concave base shape, concave side shape and moderate side slope. Length:1m, Width:0.74, Depth:0.19m.	Cut of ditch. Undulating base that varies in depth in each slot. A ditch streaching across field 3. Measures approx 23m. However it extends beyond the LOE of site to the east. Recorded in a sequence of slots.	0420
0111	Fill	0110	Mid grey brown, silty clay (40/60%). Occasional small stones (100mm). Occasional flecks of daub and charcoal. Fill of ditch [0110] . Archaeological components was 3 fragments of animal bone. Same as 0080 + 0069 + 0109	Fill of ditch. A homogenous fill that appears to have been backfilled into the ditch quite quickly and all at once.	0420



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0112	Ditch		NNW- SSE orientated linear ditch with a concaved base shape, slightly concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Length:1m, Width:1.01m, Depth:0.23m. 1 x secondary fill. Slot on North Eastern end of exposed ditch. 3 more slots 0114, 0132 and 0142	Possible boundary ditch	0235
0113	Fill	0112	Mid greyish brown, silty clay loam. Common stone 100 to 150mm subangular. Abundant gravel >30mm subangular, poorly sorted. Archaeological components consisted of animal bone. Firm compaction. Finds throughout boundary somewhat diffuse.	Secondary fill. In section drawing stone looks organised but it was not. Large stones were apparently random throughout fill.	0235
0114	Ditch		NNW SSE orientated linear ditch with an angular base shape, straight to concaved side shape, irregular to steep side slope. Length:1m, Width:1.5m, Depth:0.35m. 1 x secondary fill. 2nd slot from northern LOE of Field 3 of ditch. Base irregular solid bedroc	Possible boundary ditch	0235
0115	Fill	0114	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Abundant subangular gravel >30mm. Occasional cobble 100-150mm. Firm compaction. Boundary somewhat diffuse. No archaeological components.	Secondary fill. No datable finds	0235
0116	Pit		Circular storage pit with a flat base shape, concave side shape and near vertical side slope. Intervention dimension Length: 1.7m, Feature dimension length:2.1m, Width:2.85m, depth:0.53m.	Near vertical sided flat based pit - probably storage pit - lower fill context is drainage.	0419
0117	Secondary fill	0116	Mid brown, firm grayish silt with occasional sub-angular granite fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. Archaeological components consisted of CBM, pot and bone.	Silting up/side collapse of storage pit. Over probable levelling deposit 0146 for use of pit.	0419
0118	Pit		Oval pit with a flattish base, concave side shape and steep/near vertical side slope. Steep sided cut of small pit. Close to series of large pits. Length:0.85m	Small steep sided pit. Fill suggests pit was not used for waste.	0419
0119	Secondary fill	0118	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. Occasional sub angular granite fragments (20-40mm). Upper part has patches of charcoal.	Secondary fill - silting up of pit after it went out of use.	0419
0120	Gully		N-S orientated linear gully/shrub hole with irregular base shape, stepped side shape and shallow side slope. Intervention dimensions length:1m, Feature dimensions length:3m, Width:0.75m, Depth:0.16m. Very shallow with an irregular bottom as well as some r	Irregular base along with pitting is indicative of bioturbation corresponding to a possible hedgerow. May be terminal of gully.	0422



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0121	Primary fill	0120	Medium grey brown, clay loam. Moderate amount of gravel (15%) with few small cobbles. Some live as well as several decaying roots. No archaeological components.	Component of linear group 0120-0126. No finds and inconsistency may demonstrate this as a shallow filled boundary or base of a hedgerow, supported by decaying + live roots.	0422
0122	Gully		N-S linear gully/shrubhole with an irregular base shape, straight side shape and moderate side slope at west end and vertical sideslope at east end. Intervention dimension length:1m, feature dimension length:3m width 0.65m, Depth:0.13m. Long 10+m group of	Irregular base as found in previous slot. Same feature as 0120 and in line with 0124 and 0126.	0422
0123	Primary fill	0122	Medium grey brown, clay loam fill. With moderate (15%) of gravel with a few small cobbles well sorted. No archaeological components.	Fill of gully from hedgerow or boundary. Heavily truncated leading to patches rather than complete linear.	0422
0124	Gully		N-S orientated linear gully with an irregular base shape, steep side slope at west end and vertical side slope at east end. Intervention dimension length:1m, feature dimension length:0.65m, Width 0.55m, Depth:0.14m. Large dip likely caused by root action	Hedgerow or field boundary. Heavily truncated and shallow is likely post-medieval. Based on lack of depth and no cutting features.	0422
0125	Primary fill	0124	Medium grey brown, clay loam. Sparse (5%) coarse gravel. No archaeological components.	Most likely filling of boundary ditch or base of hedgerow same as 0121, 0123 and 0127.	0422
0126	Gully		N-S linear gully with an irregular base, straight side shape and shallow side slope. Intervention dimension length:1m, Feature dimension length:1.75m, Width:0.65, Depth:0.06m. Broader than upslope (N) cut but shallower with exposed bedrock on E side.	Very shallow and irregular may be field boundary or hedge row.	0422
0127	Primary fill	0126	Medium grey brown, clay loam fill with sparse gravel. No archaeological components.	Hedgerow or linear boundary ditch.	0422
0128	Posthole		Circular posthole with a rounded base shape, concave side shape and steep side slope. Diameter:0.2m, Depth:0.09m. Supporting post for 0097?	Possibly supporting post for 0097. Component of structure 0065.	0065
0129	Fill	0128	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Very occasional granite fragments (20mm).	May be primary - rotted post left in situ or secondary - silting up after post removed unclear.	0065
0130	Ditch		NNW-SSE orientated linear ditch with a concaved base shape, slightly concaved side shape and moderate side slope. Intervention dimension length:1m, Feature dimension length 20m+, Intervention dimension width:2.1m, Feature dimension width:1.01m, Interventi	Possible boundary ditch.	0235



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0131	Secondary fill	0130	Mid greyish brown fill with common sub-angular cobble 100-150mm poorly sorted. Abundant fine gravel subangular >20mm. Archaeological components consisted of animal bone. Firm compaction. Finds towards base. Boundary diffuse.	secondary fill of 0130	0235
0132	Posthole		Circular posthole with a flat base shape, straight side shape and steep/vertical side slope. Length:1m, Width:2.1m, Depth:0.35m. 1x secondary fill on western edge of ditch. Seems to be cut by ditch. Most southerly slot across ditch in Field 3.	Posthole on western edge of ditch 0130	0235
0133	Secondary fill	0132	Mid greyish brown, silty clay loam with occasional fine gravel >20mm subangular. Moderate compaction, boundary clear. No archaeological components.	Secondary fill of posthole much less stone than fill of ditch 0130. Slightly more "brown" colour of fill.	0235
0134	Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear ditch with a flat base shape, sloped side shape and moderate side slope. Intervention dimension length:1m Feature dimension length:10m+, Width:1.51m, Depth:0.16m. Located within the South East corner of Field 3. slot lies across f	Ditch of unknown purpose and origin. Possible part of a field boundary or furrow. Possible roman pottery found in later slot in ditch. See DRW#017 for matrix of area.	0422
0135	Secondary fill	0134	Mid reddish grey, silted clay with rare/subcommon unsorted sub rounded stones. Archaeological components consisted of animal bone. Moderately compacted with clear natural horizon. No rooting.	Naturally formed silting deposition, most likely formed through low energy water borne processes.	0422
0136	Gully		NE-SW linear gully with a flat base shape, concave side shape and shallow side slope. Intervention dimension length:1.12m, Feature dimension length:10m+, Intervention dimension width:1.87m Feature dimension width:0.4m, Intervention dimension depth:0.46m,	Possible drainage gully of unknown date. Cut by pit 0140. See DRW#017 for full matrix.	0423
0137	Secondary fill	0136	Mid brownish grey, silty clay. Extremely rare small sub rounded gravel. No archaeological components. Loosely compacted fill. No rooting. Clear natural interface.	Natural silting process, most likely low energy water borne process.	0423
0138	Ditch		NW-SE orientated linear ditch with a flat base shape, sloped side shape and moderate side slope. Intervention dimension length:1.12m, Feature dimension length:10m+, Intervention dimension width:1.87m Feature dimension width:0.51m, Intervention dimension d	Possible field boundary ditch of unknown date.	0422





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0139	Secondary fill	0138	Mid brownish grey, silty clay. Mixed gravel and cobbles sub rounded unsorted. Archaeological components consisted of animal bone. Moderately compacted fill with clear natural horizon.	Natural silted deposition most likely low energy water bourne process, after use life of ditch.	0422
0140	Pit		Sub-circular possible ditch terminal with a flat base, steep side shape and straight side slope. Length:3m, Width:1m, Depth:0.54m. Due to placement, originally thought to be the ditch terminal of an East-West ditch. However, when the slot was extended to	Waste pit of unknown date. Contained small find 1002.	
0141	Secondary fill	0140	Mid brownish, silty clay. Uncommon fine-large sub-angular gravel, unsorted. Archaeological components consist of animal bone, rare charcoal flecks, worked flint object nos:1002. Some what compacted deposition containing no rooting. Clear horizon onto a va	Silting period during the period following the pits use life most likely formed through water bourne processess. Contains piece of probably worked flint.	
0142	Ditch		Linear ditch with a concaved base shape, slight concave side shape and a moderate to steep side slope. Intervention dimension length:1.m, Feature dimension length:20m+, Intervention dimension width:1.15m Feature dimension width:1.19m, Depth:0.28. 1 x sec	Boundary ditch. ENE edge disturbed by probaby shrubowl.	0235
0143	Secondary fill	0142	Mid reddish brown, silty clay loam. Occasional subangular stone 50-120mm. Occasional sub angular ground >30mm poorly sorted. No archaeological components. Moderate compaction. Boundary somewhat diffuse. ENE disturbed by shrubowl. Very diffuse boundary on	Secondary fill of boundary ditch. No datable finds.	0235
0144	Pit		Circular pit with a flat base shape, concave side shape and a gentle side slope. Width:1.67m, Depth:0.13m. Very trunkated base of circular pit, similar to 0116 on N.	Storage pit - very trunkated by ploughing. Lower fill is probably a levelling deposit to allow for drainage.	0419
0145	Fill	0144	Mid brown, firm clayish silt. Occasional small stones (20-40mm). Occasional charcoal fragments (20-30mm). Upper fill of pit - silting up?	Secondary fill - silting up of pit/ after use as storage pit.	0419
0146	Fill	0116	Mid greyish brown. Concreted gravel with silt/clay matrix. Occasional rounded stones + cobbles (50-80mm). Similar to 0147 within pit 0144	Primary fill of pit. Pea grit/gravel. Fill in base of pit. Similar to primary deposit in base of pit. Levelling? Could be for storage of things that should be dry.	0419
0147	Primary fill	0144	Mid greyish brown, pea grit and gravel with clay/silt matrix. Occasional rounded granite fragments (20-40mm). No archaeological components. Similar to 0146 in pit 0116.	Primary fill of pit. Levelling deposit within pit. May be in base of pit to help levelling.	0419



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0148	Ditch		N-S orientated linear ditch with a flat/ undulating base shape, sloped side shape and shallow side slope. ntervention dimension length:1m, Feature dimension length:3m+, Intervention dimension width:2.75m, Intervention dimension depth:0.57m, Feature dimens	Possible furrow in field. Futher investigation on this feature makes the deposit appear to be subsoil 0017. See DRW#017 for full matrix.	
0149	Secondary fill	0148	Silty clay, sub common small - medium gravel unsorted. No archaeological components. Moderately compacted deposit, with clear natural horizon.	Natural silting of furrow formed through water bourne processes. Possible that deposit is actually subsoil 0017 as discovered in later slots.	
0150	Ditch		Same as 0093 and 0251. NE-SW orientated linear ditch with a flat base shape, sloped side shape and moderate side slope. ntervention dimension length:1m, Feature dimension length:7.4m, Intervention dimension width:2.75m Feature dimension width:1.78m, D	Possible boundary ditch of unknown date.	0423
0151	Primary fill	0150	Same as 0014 and 0252. Mid brownish red, silty clay. Rare small to large gravel unsorted. No archaeological components. Moderately compacted fill, fairly clear horizon to natural and no rooting.	Black slump on the north side.	0423
0152	Secondary fill	0150	Mid brownish grey, silty clay. Abundant large cobbles unsorted. Archaeological components consisted of Animal bone. Fill consisted of mainlu large stones. Initially thought to be a wall, there was no regularity to the way the stones were placed. Clear int	Backfill event where for some person it was decided to backfill with stones.	0423
0153	Cut		Circular shrubbowl with a concaved base shape, straight side shape and steep side slope. Length:0.30m, Width:0.30m and Depth:0.15m.	Originally thought to be posthole. Ended with some roots in the bottom.	
0154	tertiary deposit	0153	Light brown, silty clay. Sparse (5%) coarse gravel. No Archaeological components.	Fill of Shrubbowl, no characteristic or diagnostic bits.	
0155	Pit		Ovular/ovoid pit with a concaved/u-shaped base shape, concave side shape and shallow - gentle side slope. ntervention dimension length:0.4m, Feature dimension length:0.8m, Width:0.55m, Depth:0.08. Just north of linear 0083	Cut of pit, function undetermined	
0156	Primary fill	0155	mid grey/yellow/brown silty clay, very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions, very heavily bioturbated/affected by modern root action	fill of pit with occasional charcoal flecks	
0157	Pit		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave side shape, moderate	cut of pit, function undetermined	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			to steep sloping sides, concave base		
0158	tertiary deposit	0157	mid brown/grey firmly compacted silty clay (40/60%). Frequent large stones (<100mm)	contained frequent large (100mm) stones - possibly a final capping deposit on top of pit	
0159	Ditch		Linear in plan, N-S orientation, concave side shape, shallow sloping sides with flat base	Possible field boundary ditch - Roman?	0422
0160	Secondary fill	0159	mid brownish/grey silty clay - medium compaction with slight root action and a clear horizon to clay interface - with rare mixed gravel inclusions	Natural silting infilling/slumping event	0422
0161	Secondary fill	0157	Dark reddish/brown firmly compacted silty clay (40 - 60%) with occasional stone fleck inclusions.	Secondary fill of pit - possibly an intentional back-filling event.	
0162	Primary fill	0157	Mid brown/grey friable clayey silt (40 - 60%) with frequent inclusions of shale fragments	possibly representing an immediate slumping event by surrounding natural substrate	
0163	Pit		Circular in plan, no orientation, with concave side and moderate to steep sloping sides leading onto concave base.	Cut of possible pit associated with cooking	
0164	Fill	0163	Mottled very dark yellow/grey-black clayey silt (40 -60%) friable, with frequent (50%) inclusions of charcoal flecks and lumps.	Charcoal rich final deposit of pit associated with cooking purposes	
0165	Secondary fill	0163	Firmly compacted mid yellow - orangey brown silty clay (20/80%) devoid of inclusions.	Heat affected / oxidised clay fill possibly associated with a cooking event 0164	
0166	tertiary deposit	0163	Light yellow and grey mottled gravelly silt (50/50%) friable with frequent small (<20mm) stone and gravel inclusions.	Possible intentional surface layer to accommodate cooking/buring event above 0164	
0167	Primary fill	0163	Firmly compacted mid yellowish brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions.	Possible heat affected redeposited natural transformed by the above buring/cooking event	
0168	Posthole		Sub-circular in plan, no particular orientation, concave side shape, moderate sloping sides leading onto flat base	relatively shallow posthole containing packing material - possible associations with 0189 and 0238	0419
0169	Primary fill	0168	mid brown silty clay, loose compaction - homogenous fill with frequent inclusions of angular and subangular stones <150mm , occasional root action at interface with natural substrate 0015.	deliberate backfilling / packing event of possible posthole	0419
0170	Hearth		Sub-rectangular in plan, NW-SE orientation, sharp break of slope at top, steep, irregular sloping sides leading onto irregular base.	cut of possible hearth.	0324
0171	Fire debris (in-situ)	0170	Dark greyish brown silty clay, moderate (30%) inclusions of charcoal lumps and flecks, contained black burnish ware and possible lime plaster inclusions. Fill of 0170.	Hearth deposit	0324
0172	Ditch		Cut of modern linear ditch N-S orientation.	Cut of modern ditch following the Claudd which divides fields 3 and 4. Feature not fully excavated due to its obvious modern attributes.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0173	Primary fill	0172	Mid brownish grey silty sand occasional modern ceramic fragments and occasional small stones. Fill of 0172.	primary fill of modern ditch	
0174	Ditch		Linear in plan, NNE-SSW orientation, concave sides, gentle sloping sides leading onto flattish base.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch	0370
0175	Secondary fill	0174	Firmly compacted mid brown clayish silt, with occasional inclusions of subangular granite fragments 20-50mm. Sporadic charcoal flecks.	Represents a period of silting after discontinuation of use - overlies 0176	0370
0176	Primary fill	0174	Firmly compacted mid brown clayish silt with patches of natural clay. Occasional inclusions of subrounded stones, gravel and degraded natural clay.	Primary fill of ditch fill suggesting side collapse - a mix of natural slumping and silting event.	0370
0177	Pit		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave side with moderately steep sloping sides leading onto concave base.	Cut of potential cooking pit with possible associations with 0181 and 0163	
0178	tertiary deposit	0177	mid grey/brown clayey silt (30/70%) soft compaction devoid of inclusions.	Possible capping deposit overlying charcoal fill 0179	
0179	Secondary fill	0177	Very dark grey/black clayey silt (30/70) with a high charcoal content - 50%. Soft compaction.		
0180	Primary fill	0177	Firmly compacted mid yellow/brown silty clay (30/70%) devoid of inclusions.	Primary fill of pit associated with possible cooking event.	
0181	Pit		Circular in plan, no orientation. Concave side shape, moderate sloping sides - 65 degrees - leading onto concave base.	Cut of pit truncating 0225. Similar in size and composition to 0163 and 0177 - possible cooking pits	
0182	Secondary fill	0181	Very dark grey/black softly compacted clayey/silt (50%) (30/70%) and charcoal (50%).	Charcoal rich deposit resulting from in-situ burning	
0183	Ditch		Linear in plan, NNE-SSW orientation, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto flat base - truncates 0187 at western edge.	Part of field drainage system - running around contours and connected to perpendicular ditches running down the hill.	0427
0184	Secondary fill	0183	firmly compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional inclusions of large granite stones (50-150mm) and charcoal flecks.	secondary deposit representing a natural silting / slumping event and possible depository for surrounding stone clearance from field. Similar to fills of the same ditch - 0199 and 0222.	0427
0185	Posthole		circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto pointed base. Filled by 0186	Driven posthole cut, possible associations to pit 0187	
0186	Primary fill	0185	firmly compacted mid brown clayish silt, devoid of inclusions. Fill of 0185.	Natural silting/infilling event after possible deliberate removal of post.	
0187	Pit		Irregular in plan, no orientation, concave side shape, gentle sloping sides leading onto irregular slightly concave base. Filled by 0188.	Cut of shallow pit, function unclear, truncated by 0183 at eastern edge.	
0188	Secondary fill	0187	Firmly compacted mid brown clayish silt with very occasional inclusions of gravel.	Similar/possibly same as 0186. This deposit represents a natural silting / infilling event.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0189	Pit		Sub-circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at top (both sides), steep sloping side (NE) stepped mid-way at SW side onto a sharper slope - leading onto a slightly convex base sloping slightly downwards to the NE.	Cut of possible storage pit, deepest of all the pits within this area, function pertaining to the occupation area to the NE. Filled by 0190 and 0191.	0419
0190	tertiary deposit	0189	Firmly compacted mid brown/grey clayish silt, with occasional inclusions of stone (50-150mm) and patches of redeposited natural.	Representing a deliberate back-filling of pit with stones, coupled with the effects of natural slumping from sides. Fill of 0189.	0419
0191	Secondary fill	0189	Firmly compacted mid brown clayish silt with very occasional stone (30-100mm) and occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Colluvial wash from hill top. Fill of 0189	0419
0192	Pit		Circular in plan, no orientation, Moderate break of slope at NE edge, moderately steep sloping sides leading onto flat base, truncated by 0224 at SW edge.	Cut of shallow pit - possibly deeper but since eroded/truncated away. Function unclear - contains burnt material.	
0195	Primary fill	0224	Dark greyish brown sandy clay, with sporadic inclusions of stone ranging from 20-120mm. Moderate inclusions of charcoal, burnt clay and heat affected stones.	Primary fill of pit - contained burnt material (charcoal, burnt clay/daub and heat affected stone) Possible contaminated fill from 0196. Unclear if this deposit represents in-situ burning or a refuse deposit of burnt material. Very similar to 0196	0224
0196	Primary fill	0192	Dark brown sandy clay, occasional inclusions of mid sized stones ranging from 30-70mm. Fill of 0192	Primary fill of pit - contained burnt material (charcoal, burnt clay/daub and heat affected stone) Possible contaminated fill from 0196. Unclear if this deposit represents in-situ burning or a refuse deposit of burnt material. Very similar to 0195	
0197	tertiary deposit	0181	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - soft compaction, very occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Uppermost deposit of pit - possibly capping deposit-function unclear.	
0198	Primary fill	0181	Firmly compacted mid yellow brown silty clay (30/70%). Devoid of inclusions.	Possibly formed due to the oxidation of the surrounding natural during an in-situ burning event. Fill of 0181	
0199	Secondary fill	0200	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions 50-100mm	Representing an episode of natural silting/infilling, contained stone possibly associated with a field clearance event. Fill of 0200	0427
0200	Ditch		NNE-SSW orientated linear ditch with rounded terminal - concave side shape, steep sloping sides leading onto flat base.	Same as 0183 and 0221 - cut of drainage ditch running around contour of hillside - connects with perpendicular ditches traversing down hill.	0427
0201	Cut		E-W orientated linear ditch with rounded terminal at eastern extent - gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloping sides leading onto concave base - truncated by 0203 at southern extent. Same as 0227.	Terminal of drainage ditch - unknown period.	0431
0202	Secondary fill	0201	Moderately compacted mid brownish grey silty clay, with sporadic inclusions of mixed	Episode of natural infilling by silting. Truncated by [0203] towards southern extent.	0431



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			sized unsorted gravel inclusions. Same as 0228		
0203	Cut		No particular orientation, truncates 0201 at northern extent. Moderately sharp break of slope at top, irregular stepped broken sides leading onto irregular undulating base.	Large relatively shallow pit NW-SE orientated, elongated with rounded terminal, tapering slightly towards the SE extent - function unclear. Same as 0236.	
0204	Primary fill	0203	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate inclusions of mixed sized gravel and occasional large cobbles.	Silting deposit within ditch	
0205	Cut		Same as 0219 ESE - WNW orientated - linear in plan with concave shaped sides, gentle sloping sides leading onto rounded concave base.	Cut of drainage ditch running down hill, connecting to perpendicular ditches running along contour lines to drain water from fields.	0432
0206	Primary fill	0205	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clayish silt with occasional gravel inclusions.	Represents an episode of natural silting infill after the abandonment of the drainage system.	0432
0207	Cut		Sub circular in plan, no particular orientation, with concave side shape, steep sloping sides leading onto rounded concave base. Filled with 0208.	Cut of small pit located within an area populated by similar sized and larger sized pits - possible storage area for the NE occupation area. Fill does not suggest a waste pit.	0419
0208	tertiary deposit	0207	Firmly compacted mid brown/grey clayish silt, with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and stones (50-100mm).	Represents a deliberate backfilling event of a small pit 0207 with stones and charcoal rich soil.	0419
0209	Cut		irregular/sub-oval in plan, slight break of slope at top, gentle sloping sides leading onto irregular base. Dimesions : 0.52 x 0.45 x 0.08m	Cut of shallow pit slightly truncating 0211/0261	0324
0210	Fill	0209	Mid brown, medium compacted friable silty clay, with small sub-angular pebble inclusions <10mm	Singular deposit of shallow pit associated with 0324	0324
0211	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at eastern extent, steep sloping sides leading onto flat stepped mid-way onto slightly concave base - western extent runs into section face. Same as 0261.	Base of cooking pit, likely a domestic feature re-used as a midden.	0324
0212	Primary fill	0211	Same as 0262 mid grey brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of rounded and sub-rounded coarse gravels 50-100mm, well sorted. Contains Samian ware - Terra-Sigillata, bone and copper alloy. Object number 1001.	Majority of deposit is unstructured - lies under varying layers of oxidation 0258. Appears to be totally unaffected by heat yields oyster shell and terra sigillata. Edges are defined by natural stone.	0324
0213				void	
0214		0213		void	
0215	Cut				
0216	Fill	0215			
0217	Cut		N - S orientated - linear in plan with concave side shape at the west and straight sided at the east, steep sloping sides at eastern extent, moderate sloped to the west leading onto flat	Modern Claudd cut - adjacent to another modern linear 0173 to the west - at the edge of field 3.	





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			base. Filled by 0223 and 0218.		
0218	Secondary fill	0217	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent medium to large stones varying from 50-120mm - poorly sorted.	Secondary fill of Claudd ditch 0217 comprised of tumble from the Claudd wall or the heavy disturbance of the continuation of 0223. Possibly represents an intentional infilling event of 0217.	
0219	Cut		Linear in plan, WNW-ESE orientation, concave side shape, gentle sloping sides leading onto flat base. Same as 0205.	Cut of drainage ditch - possible slight lip at transition with 0221.	0432
0220	Primary fill	0219	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clayish silt with occasional gravel inclusions.	Represents the silting up of the ditch after its abandonment. Similar to the rest of the fills in the whole system. Similar/same as 0222.	0432
0221	Cut		Linear in plan, NNE-SSW orientation with straight steep sloping sides leading onto flattish base.	Cut of drainage ditch - same as 0200 and 0183	
0222	Primary fill	0221	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown clayish silt, occasional inclusions of large sub-rounded stones (50-150mm) and gravel.	Same as 0220 - representing the silting up of the ditch system as one, though the presence of large rocks may suggest that the ditch is being used as a repository for stones during field clearance events.	
0223	Fill	0217	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent inclusions of poorly sorted medium to large (50-200mm) subangular stones.	Best candidate for area within cut where Claudd Wall remains mostly as it was built. Still degraded and seemingly slipping on east side - oddly there is no counterpart as part of the adjacent linear (other side of the Claudd) associated with 0172 which	
0224	Pit		gradual break of slope at top, gentle sloping sides leading onto flat base.	Cut of shallow pit - possibly originally deeper but has eroded away over time. Filled by 0195 and truncates 0192 to the NE.	
0225	Cut		Linear in plan, NE-SW orientated with concave side shape, shallow/gentle sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base.	Same as 0231, 0233 and 0136 - cut of linear gully truncated by 0181	0423
0226	Primary fill	0225	Mid brown - grey silty clay (40/60%), soft compaction with occasional inclusions of small angular stones	Representing an episode of natural silting of gully after abandonment - same as 0232 0234 and 0137	0423
0227	Cut		Same as 0201 E-W orientated linear/slightly curvilinear in plan, sloped side shape with moderate sloping sides leading onto concave base	Cut of possible drainage gully	0431
0228	Fill	0227	Moderately compacted mid brownish grey silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small unsorted sub-rounded gravel and sporadic inclusions of small sub-rounded cobbles.	Same as 0202 naturally deposited silt after abandonment of gully	0431
0229	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, no orientation, with moderate break of slope at top, gentle sloping	Possible heavily truncated shallow pit of unknown date - OR a natural depression infilled	





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			sides leading onto concave base	with subsoil.	
0230	Primary fill	0229	Loosely compacted dark reddish grey silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded unsorted gravel inclusions.	Representing a natural silting event - Interface layer separating natural substrate.	
0231	Cut		Linear in plan, E-W orientation with concave side shape, shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base - located in SE corner of field 3.	Same as 0136, 0225 and 0233 - cut of shallow drainage gully - truncated by 0229.	0423
0232	Primary fill	0231	Moderately compacted mid brownish grey silty clay with inclusions of fine - medium sized unsorted sub-rounded gravel.	Represents an episode of natural silting event occurring over time after gully abandonment. Same as 0234, 0137 and 0226	0423
0233	Cut		Linear in plan, E-W orientated sharp break of slope at N edge, more gradual at S extent, steep - slightly stepped slope at N edge. S slope more gradual leading onto slightly concave base..	Cut of possible drainage gully located at SE of field 3. Same as 0136, 0225 and 0231.	0423
0234	Primary fill	0233	Moderately compact mid brownish grey silty clay with sporadic inclusions of fine-medium unsorted sub-rounded gravel and charcoal flecks.	Represents a prolonged episode of natural silting after gully is no longer in use. Same as 0137, 0226 and 0232.	0423
0236	Cut		E-W orientated in plan, elongated with rounded corners, concave side shape, with moderate sloping sides leading onto irregular base. Dimensions 0.45 x 0.50 x 0.50	Cut of large shallow pit - function unclear.	
0237	Primary fill	0236	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional sub-angular gravel 20-30mm - poorly sorted. Rare cobbled inclusions <200mm. Contained animal teeth.	Only fill of large shallow pit 0236 - possibly all colluvial - natural silting infill.	
0238	Cut		Square shaped in plan, no orientation, moderate break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto flat base.	Cut of square shaped pit with charcoal rich fills and Romano-British pottery.	0419
0239	Secondary fill	0238	Dark greyish brown silty clay, friable, occasional stone inclusions 10-120mm.	Upper fill of Romano-British square pit.	0419
0240	Cut		SE-NW orientated in plan, linear with concave shaped sides with a steep slope leading onto rounded concave base. Filled by 0241.	Boundary ditch cut, last feature to the south of area of occupation - filled by colluvial hill-wash. Same as 0242 and 0011	0417
0241	Primary fill	0240	Mid yellowish brown firmly compacted clayish silt, with occasional gravel and sub-rounded stone inclusions (20-80mm).	Hillwash infilling of boundary ditch - natural silting episode.	0417
0242	Cut		NW-SE orientated in plan, linear with concave side shape and steep sloping sides leading onto rounded base. Filled by 0243.	Slot through boundary ditch - same as 0240 and 0011.	0417
0243	Primary fill	0242	Mid yellowish brown firmly compacted clayish silt. With occasional gravel and stone (20-80mm) inclusions.	Colluvial fill - hillwash from slope above - naturally infilling ditch.	0417
0244	Cut		E-W orientated linear ditch, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto	Same as 0351 cut of v-shaped ditch - function unclear. Truncated by 0246.	0427



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			pointed concave base. Filled by 0245.		
0245	Primary fill	0244	Dark brown silty clay, friable, with moderate charcoal fleck and sporadic cobble - size stone inclusions. Fill of 0244.	Singular fill of ditch - infilled by natural silting.	0427
0246	Cut		sub-circular in plan, no orientation, concave side shape, shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0247	Shallow pit truncating 0244 (ditch).	
0247	Primary fill	0246	dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of coarse gravel and cobble sized stones throughout. Fill of 0246.	Singular fill of shallow pit.	
0248	Fill	0140	Blueish black moderately compact silt - friable with a high charcoal content.	Represents a burning event within 0140.	
0249	Cut		Sub-circular in plan - no orientation sharp break of slope at top, gentle sloping sides leading onto undulating concave base. Cutting 0160.	Possible truncated rubbish pit - located in south east corner of Field 3.	
0250	Primary fill	0249	Dark greyish brown loosely compacted silty clay, with frequent inclusions of unsorted sub-angular gravel.	Silting event within possible rubbish pit.	
0251	Cut		E-W orientated linear ditch, concave shaped sides, moderately sloping onto undulating base. Filled by 0252.	Cut of ditch terminal	0423
0252	Fill	0251	Mid reddish grey firmly compacted silty clay with sporadic small - large size gravel inclusions.	Slumping deposition within ditch, appearing on south facing slope.	0423
0253	Primary fill	0251	Dark brownish grey silty clay, medium compaction, with frequent inclusions of mixed sized sub-rounded gravel and occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Back fill event within ditch - 0251	0423
0254	Fill	0238	Dark greyish brown silty clay with very occasional inclusions of mixed pebbles 10-100mm. Contained charcoal flecks and 2 fragments of samian ware rim.	Lower fill of Romano-British square pit.	0419
0255	Fill	0238	Moderately compacted yellow/brown clayish silt with charcoal fleck inclusions and inclusions of mixed sized stone 10-100mm.	Redeposited natural slump within base of pit 0238.	0419
0256	Cut		N-S orientated - shape undefined in plan due to heavy truncation by satellite features 0263, 0215 and 0259. Represents a recut within 0262 - 0261 western edge undefined due to truncation by 0259, eastern extent presents as a gradual break of slope	Representing a possible recut into 0262 - suggesting reuse of hearth found within domestic setting of the site.	0324
0257	Secondary fill	0256	Mottled yellow and orangey red silty clay, medium compaction, friable, with frequent inclusions of sub-angular pebbles and stones <80mm. Full dimension not fully exposed. Truncated by 0259 at western edge.	Uppermost fill of possible hearth 0256 within group 0324.	0324



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0258	Primary fill	0256	Pale greyish/yellow silty clay, medium compaction, friable, with sporadic charcoal fleck inclusions and frequent sub-angular stones <130mm.	Primary deposit of recut 0256 showing oxidisation possibly transferred from the above heavily oxidised deposit 0257 part of group 0324.	0324
0259	Cut		SW-NE orientated - elongated oval in plan, with packed in stone at the western edge, sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sides with break of slope just before base. Eastern edge presents as gradual break of slope at top, running in a slight conv	Cut of elongated pit feature attributed to group 0324, truncated 0256 and 0261 - area of burning attributed to re-use of hearths/hearth associated pits.	0324
0260	Fill	0259	Pale yellow brown silty clay, medium compacted silty clay, friable, with moderate small angular stones <40mm and sporadic charcoal fleck inclusions.	Primary (singular) deposit of 0259 - may be the result of contamination of 0257 and 0258 after their truncation by 0259.	0324
0261	Cut		Sub-rectangular in plan, N-S orientation, truncated at W edge by 0259 and again 0263 at NW edge and by 0215 at NE edge respectively. Sharp break of slope at top (E edge) - steep sloping sides stepped slightly mid-way onto slightly concave base.	Cut of large pit attributed to group 0324 -associated with burning/hearth reuse events. Heavily truncated and undefined in plan. Same as 0211	0324
0262	Primary fill	0261	Pale brownish grey sandy silty clay, medium compaction - friable, with sporadic inclusions of large <100mm sub-angular stones and moderate small sub-angular pebbles <10mm. Primary deposit of 0261 - same as 0211, part of group 0324.	Primary (singular) deposit of 0261 same as 0212 contained neonate skull fragment, animal bone and part of a copper alloy bangle.	0324
0263	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, N edge runs under baulk/trench limits. Truncates 0215 at E edge and 0211 and 0256 - seen only in section 20D (not visible in plan). S edge of cut presents as a sharp break of slope at top, steep stepped mid-way sloping side	Cut of pit within group 0324, associated with hearths/burning events, area heavily re-used as relatively contemporary events.	0324
0264	Fill	0263	Mid grey silty clay - claggy/fairly friable - medium soft compaction with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded stones <150mm.	Fill of pit truncating 0215. The stones within this deposit may be placed in an intentional setting - possibly to create a firm edge as the cut truncates the soft silty clay fills of 0258 and 0212.	0324
0265	Cut		Due to the heavy truncation of this feature by 0256 the shape and orientation of the feature is undefined. Eastern edge is undercut with steep sloping sides leading onto possibly sloping base - base extent truncated away.	Cut of possible hearth / pit within group 0324.	0324
0266	Primary fill	0265	Mid grey silty clay, medium compaction, friable, with very occasional small sub-angular pebble inclusions <10mm	Singular fill of pit / hearth 0256 - part of group 0324.	0324
0267	Cut		E-W orientated linear ditch with gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by	Part of group 0330. Shallow linear ditch investigated with 3 slot interventions - truncates 0269 at N edge.	0330



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			0268.		
0268	Fill	0267	Mid reddish brown silty sand, friable, with very occasional poorly sorted small stone inclusions. Fill of 0267	Primary fill of ditch.	0330
0269	Cut		E-W orientated oval shape in plan, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides onto slightly irregular flat base. Truncated by 0267.	Cut of pit truncated by 0267 - contained lenses of burnt / organic material - 0270	
0270	Fill	0269	Dark greyish brown mottled yellowy grey silty sand - friable - with moderate inclusions of fine well sorted gravel and charcoal flecks, also contained inclusions of small sub-rounded <30mm quartz pieces.	Deliberate backfill event of pit.	
0271	Cut		NE-SW orientated linear ditch within field 2, Sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides at E edge, undulating and slightly stepped on W edge leading onto imperceptibly concave base. Filled by 0272.	Cut of linear ditch running adjacent to 0269	0321
0272	Fill	0271	Moderately compact orange sandy clay with small sub-angular pebble inclusions 5-8mm.	Singular (primary) fill of ditch.	0321
0273	Cut		Circular in plan - no orientation - sharp break of slope at top, moderate sloping sides leading onto concave base	Cut of shallow pit truncated by 0275	
0274	Fill	0273	greyish brown clayish silt with moderate inclusions of small stones <50mm. Moderate charcoal fleck inclusions.	Singular (primary) deposit of pit.	
0275	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan, With gradual break of slope at top, moderately sloping sides leading onto irregular base. Filled by 0267.	Part of group 0330. Cut of ditch, possible field drainage function - full extent partly eroded away. Truncates pit 0273	0330
0276	Fill	0275	Mid reddish brown clayish silt, friable, with very occasional sub-angular stone <150mm and sporadic charcoal flecks.	Fill of shallow ditch, likely the result of natural slumping/silting as opposed to a deliberate backfilling event.	0330
0277	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan, gradual break of slope at top, steep sloping side at N edge, gentle to moderate slope at S extent, leading onto irregular base. Filled by 0278	Part of group 0330 - cut of shallow ditch within field 2.	0330
0278	Primary fill	0277	Mid reddish brown silty sand, friable, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular poorly sorted stones 10-30mm.	Singular fill of ditch, caused by gradual silting.	0330
0279	Cut		Oval in plan, slight NW-SE orientation, straight sided with moderate slope leading onto irregular base.	Cut of shallow pit within field 2.	
0280	Fill	0279	Mottled mid greyish brown with yellow patches clayey silt,	Singular fill of pit within field 2	
0281	Cut		Oval in plan, N-S orientation, concave shaped shallow sides leading onto irregular flat base. Filled by 0281	Remnants of eroded pit cut/possible natural depression.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0282	Fill	0281	Mid reddish brown clayish silt, devoid of any inclusions or archaeological components. Fill of 0281	singular fill of shallow pit created by gradual natural silting.	
0283	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, moderate break of slope at top, steep sloping sides, sharp break of slope mid way leading vertically on to pointed concave base.	Cut of possible stake-hole / posthole within field 2. Filled with 0284, 0296, 0297 and 0298	
0284	Fill	0283	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, medium/soft compaction, friable with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions.	Uppermost fill of 0283 likely representing a natural silting episode within posthole.	
0285	Cut		NE-SW orientated - sub-circular in plan, sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0286.	Cut of posthole / pit within Field 2.	
0286	Fill	0285	Dark brown and black mottled clayey silt medium/soft compaction - friable - frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions, and rare cobbles and charcoal fleck inclusions. Contained flint.	Deliberate backfilling event of pit/posthole.	
0287	Cut		SE-NW orientated sub-circular in plan, Sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping - shallow sided leading onto slightly concave base. Filled by 0288.	Cut of shallow pit within field 2.	
0288	Fill	0287	Mottled mid brownish black softly compacted clayey silt - frequent inclusions of sub-angular gravel, and sporadic charcoal flecks.	Singular fill of pit - representing a deliberate backfilling event.	
0289	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at top, steep, shallow sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0290 and 0313.	Cut of circular pit, truncated at the north and south by two pits - 0314 and 0316 respectively.	
0290	Primary fill	0289	Mid brown silty clay, with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.	Primary fill of pit - truncated heavily at a later date.	
0291	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, moderate break of slope at top, moderate - straight sloping sides leading onto slightly pointed concave base. Adjoins 0293 to the immediate NW - likely to be associated/contemporary with each other.	Cut of pit / posthole. within Field 2.	
0292	Fill	0291	Dark greyish brown clayish silt, friable, with moderate small stones <50mm and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Upper fill of pit / posthole.	
0293	Cut		Circular in plan - no orientation, stepped, shallow sides leading onto irregular base. Filled by 0311 and 0294 - within Field 2.	Cut of pit within Field 2.	
0294	Secondary fill	0293	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones 30-150mm - patch of dense charcoal rich material on southern edge of context close to surface.	Upper fill of pit .	
0295	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shallow sides leading	Cut of pit filled by 0305 and 0306 truncated at a later event	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
			onto a flat base.	by 0307.	
0296	Fill	0283	Mid greyish brown clayish silt, with occasional small stones and charcoal fleck inclusions.	Likely to represent postpipe material formed by the removal of post and surrounding material falling into cavity.	
0297	Fill	0283	Greyish yellow clayish silt, friable with sporadic charcoal flecks. Same as 0298	Likely to represent packing fill of posthole originally supporting (0296) postpipe.	
0298	Fill	0283	Greyish yellow clayish silt, friable with sporadic charcoal flecks. Same as 0297	Likely to represent packing fill of posthole originally supporting 0296 postpipe	
0299	Cut		NE-SW orientated linear ditch - Concave shallow sides leading onto concave base. Same as 0271 and 0301.	Part of a possible Roman ditch within Field 2. Same as 0271 and 0301	0321
0300	Primary fill	0299	Dark brown/orange silty sandy clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones 5-30mm, soft/loose compaction.	Singular fill of possibly Roman ditch - infilled by natural silting. Associated with group 0330. Part of group 0321.	0321
0301	Cut		NE-SW orientated linear ditch - Concave shallow sides leading onto concave base. Same as 0271 and 0299.	Part of a possible Roman ditch within field 2. Same as 0271 and 0299	0321
0302	Fill	0301	Dark brown/orange silty sandy clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones 5-30mm, soft/loose compaction.	Singular fill of possibly roman ditch - infilled by natural silting. Associated with group 0330. Part of group 0321.	0321
0303	Cut		SW-NE in orientation, linear with concave shallow sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0304	Cut of shallow linear ditch within field 2. Slightly curvilinear.	
0304	Fill	0303	softly compacted mottled dark brown and pale yellow silty/clayey sand. Friable with occasional small stone inclusions <5mm.	Represents a natural silting infill of open ditch over time. Not associated with	
0305	Secondary fill	0295	Softly compacted mid brownish grey clayey silt (40/60%) with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions (20%).	Secondary fill of pit truncated by 0307.	
0306	Primary fill	0295	firmlly compacted mid yellow brown silty clay (40/60%) friable, with occasional charcoal fleckn inclusions.	Basal deposit of pit, representing a natural silting event.	
0307	Cut		N-S orientated - linear in plan - shallow concave sides sloping down to concave base truncates 0305 - (fill of 0295).	Cut of possible linear gully - function unclear.	
0308	Primary fill	0307	Mid brownish grey softly compacted clayey silt (40/60%) friable, with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions.	Singular deposit of gully.	
0309	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, moderate break of slope at top, gentle slightly irregular sloping side on E edge, sharper slope W edge leading onto concave base. Filled by 0310	Cut of pit within field 2.	
0310	Fill	0309	Mottled dark brownish black softly compacted clayey silt, with sporadic sub-angular gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. Contained decorated Iron Age pottery.	Represents a deliberate back filling event within 0309.	
0311	Primary fill	0293	mid greyish brown clayish silt, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Primary fill of pit - redeposited natural slump.	





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0312	Fill	0291	mid greyish brown clayish silt, with occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Lower fill of pit/posthole.	
0313	Secondary fill	0289	loosely compacted mid brownish yellow silty clay, rare sub-angular medium sized gravel inclusions.	Secondary fill of pit, full limits of deposit truncated away by 0314 and 0316.	
0314	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at N edge, steep sloping sides, S side is partly truncated by 0316. Base of cut is flat. Filled by 0315.	Cut of pit/posthole truncating an earlier feature 0289.	
0315	Primary fill	0314	Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones and sporadic charcoal flecks.	Deliberate back fill event within posthole/pit - contained 2 small sherds of possible Iron Age pottery.	
0316	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, concave shallow sloping sides leading onto concave base, truncates 0314 at N extent.	Cut of possible pit/posthole truncates an earlier pit.	
0317	Primary fill	0316	Moderately to loose compacted mid brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of sub-angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.	Deliberate backfill event within pit/posthole. No dating evidence recovered.	
0318	Cut		Sub oval/irregular in plan, N-S orientated. Sharp break of slope at top, moderate sloping sides leading onto irregular flat base. Filled by 0219 and 0320.	Cut of pit within field 3.	
0319	Fill	0318	Softly compacted light greyish brown mottled with red patched clayey silt (40/60%). Frequent charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of pit with evidence of in-situ burning.	
0320	Fill	0318	Firmly compacted mid greyish brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions.	Probably a natural deposit that has been heat affected by the in-situ burning 0319.	
0322	Cut		Sub-circular in plan, no orientation, curved shallow sloping sides leading onto irregular flat base.	Cut of pit within field 3, contained evidence of in-situ burning.	
0323	Fill	0322	Softly compacted mottled orangey brown silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel and rare heat-affected stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Contained sheep teeth animal bone (possibly sheep and bird)	Deliberate backfill event with evidence for in-situ burning.	
0325	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave moderately sharp sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0326, 0327, 0328 and 0329 - within Field 4.	Cut of possible cooking pit within Field 4.	0426
0326	Fill	0325	Mid grey brown softly compacted clayey silt (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Uppermost fill of possible cooking pit.	0426
0327	Fill	0325	Mid grey brown softly compacted clayey silt (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Tertiary fill of possible cooking pit.	0426
0328	Secondary fill	0325	Softly compacted dark greyish black silty charcoal (10/90%) - friable.	Fill of cooking pit formed as a result of in situ burning.	0426
0329	Fill	0325	Mid orangey red firmly compacted clay -devoid of inclusions.	Represents the oxidation of the cut edge created during the above burning episode 0328.	0426





Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0331	colluvium		Mottled dark brown/orange silty clay, moderate compaction, fairly friable, with frequent sub-angular pebble inclusions.	Colluvium layer that blankets most of Field 3.	
0332	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shaped moderately steep sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0331	Cut of shallow pit truncated by 0330.	
0333	Fill	0332	Dark brown / black clayish silt, with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones 20-30mm and frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Contained 2 fragments of poorly fired black pottery - date undefined.	Fill of possible pit.	
0334	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave - steep to moderately sloping sides leading onto concave base.	Cut of posthole/small hearth within field 4.	
0335	Fill	0334	Dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stone <40mm. Fill of 0334.	Fill of small hearth/posthole.	
0336	Cut		SE-NW in plan, linear with a gradual break of slope at top, gradual sloping sides leading onto concave base. Located near the NW edge of field 3.	Cut of gully within field 3	
0337	Primary fill	0336	Mid orangey brown softly compacted silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular gravel, and inclusions of sheep and small mammal bone.	Natural silting event gradually filling up gully. Animal bone may be washed in or have filtered down from above.	
0338	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base. Filled by 0339 within Field 4.	Cut of shallow pit, function unknown.	
0339	Primary fill	0338	Firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions.	Singular fill of shallow pit - likely caused by natural silting action.	
0340	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base. Filled by 0341 within Field 4.	Cut of shallow pit, function unknown.	
0341	Fill	0340	Firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Singular fill of shallow pit - likely caused by natural silting action.	
0342	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base. Filled by 0343 within Field 4.	Cut of shallow pit, function unknown.	
0343	Primary fill	0342	Firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.	Singular fill of shallow pit - likely caused by natural silting action.	
0344	Cut		Linear in plan, E-W orientated concave moderately shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0345 within Field 4.	Cut of possible refuse pit/repository for rocks during the creation of near by ditch 0382	
0345	Primary fill	0344	dark brown mottled with orangey yellow patches silty/clay/sand with moderate inclusions of medium sized stones 10-160mm.	Singular fill of pit.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0346	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, concave shallow sloping sides leading onto shallow concave base. Filled by 0347 within Field 4.	Cut of shallow pit, function unknown.	
0347	Primary fill	0346	Firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions.	Singular fill of shallow pit - likely caused by natural silting action.	
0348	Cut		Linear in plan, W-E orientated, widening westwards to limit of excavation. Same as 0174. Concave shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0348.	Cut of possible drainage ditch	0370
0349	Primary fill	0348	Mid yellow brown silty clay, moderate compaction, with frequent inclusions of sub-angular gravel - fairly homogenous.	Fill of drainage ditch	0370
0350	Fill	0348	Mid orangey brown softly compacted silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel and sporadic charcoal fleck inclusions.	Deposit created by a prolonged natural silting event.	0370
0351	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan, concave shaped moderately sloping sides leading onto concave base. Same as 0244	Cut of linear ditch of Romano-British period, likely used for land drainage or boundary purposes, truncated in part by 0371 at its southern edge.	0427
0352	secondary fill of ditch.	0351	Moderately compact dark brown silty clay, friable, with moderate inclusions of sub-angular gravel and sun-angular stones, occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Stone within context are located at the truncation point of 0371.	Secondary fill of ditch, dating to Romano-British period, truncated by 0371.	0427
0353	Cut		NW-SE orientated, linear in plan with concave shaped moderately steep sloping sides leading onto concave base. Within Field 4, filled by 0354 and 0355	Cut of ditch - function unclear.	
0354	Fill	0353	Dark orangey brown moderately compact clayish silty sand. Friable, with sporadic inclusions of sub-angular stone 20-100mm.	Basal deposit of 0353.	
0355	secondary fill of ditch.	0353	Dark brown silty clay, friable, with infrequent inclusions of small sub angular stones.	Secondary fill of ditch.	
0356	Cut		N-S linear ditch, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto a horizontal break of slope leading onto concave base. Filled by 0357 Truncates 0360.	Modern ditch cut, likely for field drainage purposes.	
0357	Fill	0356	Dark brown sandy silty clay, friable with frequent inclusions of small angular stones - contained modern ceramic and glass sherds.	Possibly represents a deliberate back-filling event within modern agricultural ditch - for levelling purposes?	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0358	Cut		Sub-circular in plan , no orientation, Vertical break of slope at E edge, vertical sloping sides with moderate break of slope mid-way leading onto a vertical break of slope at base with slight undercut leading onto slightly pointed concave base. W edge h	Cut of pit of unknown date, within Field 4.	
0359	Fill	0358	Dark brown loosely compacted clayey silt, with inclusions of mixed sized angular stones and a large elongated rounded stone 200 x 400 x 150mm which sits partially on the surface	Singular fill of pit.	
0360	Modern overburden		Light brown sandy silt, friable, with frequent small and medium stone inclusions and modern ceramic sherds.		
0361	Cut		N-S orientated linear ditch, moderate break of slope at top, straight sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled with 0362 within Field 4.	Cut of ditch within Field 4.	0427
0362	Primary fill	0361	Light reddish brown silty clay, devoid of inclusions, contained pottery.	Represents a the infilling of the ditch cut by a natural silting process.	0427
0363	Cut		N-S orientated linear ditch cut, moderate break of slope at top, straight sloping sides leading onto an irregular shaped base. Filled by 0364 truncates 0361.	Cut of linear ditch within Field 4.	0370
0364	Fill	0363	Dark brown silty clay, friable, with moderate inclusions of small sized stone <20mm. Contained pottery sherds and dense charcoal content.	Singular deposit of ditch within Field 4.	0370
0365	Cut		Linear in plan, W-E orientated, widening westwards to limit of excavation. Same as 0174. Concave shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0366. Same as 0174 and 0348	Cut of linear shallow ditch within Field 4.	0370
0366	Primary fill	0365	Firmly compacted mid yellowy brown silty clay (40/60%) devoid of inclusions.	Primary fill of shallow ditch - caused by naural silting / slumping.	0370
0367	secondary fill of ditch.	0365	Mid orangey brown silty clay, friable, with frequent sub-angular gravel and sporadic charoal fleck inclusions.	Uppermost fill of ditch.	0370
0368	Cut		SE-NW orientated linear ditch with concave moderate sloping sides leading onto pointed concave base. Filled by 0369.	Cut of linear ditch within Field 4.	0370
0369	Primary fill	0368	Dark reddish brown silty sand, friable with moderate inclusions of large rounded stones <200mm.	Singular fill of ditch.	0370
0371	Cut		NW-SE orientated linear ditch with Sharp break of slope at top, steep straight sloping sides leading onto pointed concave base.	Cut of ditch within Field 4, appears to join with ditch 0351, but does not proceed to the north.	0370
0372	Primary fill	0371	Moderatley compact mid greyish brown silty clay, friable with occasional inclusions of sub-angular gravel.	Singular deposit of ditch a result of a prolonged natural silting,	0370



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0373	colluvium		Dark brown silty clay, with sporadic inclusions of gravel and sub-rounded stones.	Area of colluvium which blankets 10-15% of the western extent of Field 4.	
0374	Cut		N-S orientated in plan, linear with concave shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base.	Part of group 0370 within field 4. Cut of shallow ditch - now possibly existing as an eroded away remnant of an originally deeper ditch.	0370
0375	Primary fill	0374	mid greyish brown clayish silt, friable with frequent inclusions of mixed sized stone 20-100mm.	Singular fill of ditch truncated by 0376.	0370
0376	Cut		NNW-SSE orientated, linear in plan, with gradual break of slope at top, gentle sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0377 within Field 4.	Cut of shallow linear ditch truncates 0374.	0432
0377	Primary fill	0376	mid greyish brown clayish silt, friable with frequent inclusions of mixed sized stone 50-100mm.	Singular fill of ditch truncating 0374.	0432
0378	Cut		NNW-SSE orientated in plan, linear, with concave shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0379 within field 4.	Part of group 0370 within Field 4. Cut of shallow ditch - now possibly existing as an eroded away remnant of an originally deeper ditch.	0370
0379	Fill	0378	Dark reddish brown clayish silt, friable with frequent inclusions of varying sized stone 20-150mm.	Singular fill created by the natural silting.	0370
0380	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto pointed concave base. Filled by 0381.	Cut of ditch within Field 4. Cut by 0378	
0381	Fill	0380	Dark reddish brown clayish silt, friable, with frequent large stone inclusions.	Singular fill within 0380 and truncated by 0378.	
0382	Cut		N-S orientated elongated sub-oval in plan, N slope has a moderate break of slope at top, gentle slightly undulating sides, imperceptible break of slope at base leading onto flat base. S extent truncated away by modern disturbance.	Cut of pit possibly deliberately back-filled by stones, contained samian ware pottery suggesting Roman date. Within Field 4.	
0383	Fill	0382	Moderately/loose compacted dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of mixed sized sub-rounded cobbles. Contained samian ware.	Possible deliberate backfill of elongated pit.	
0384	Modern overburden		Dark brown friable silt, with frequent medium sized sub-angular stones, contained animal teeth and bone and 2 pieces of samian ware.	Area of modern overburden - samian ware likely present due to the contamination of this context by burrowing/modern agricultural works/traffic.	
0385	Cut		SE-NW oriented linear in plan, Irregular shaped, steep sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0386.	Cut of ditch within Field 4 truncated at the north by 0399.	
0386	secondary fill of ditch.	0385	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions (15%) of sub-angular cobbles 75-150mm. Contained animal bone.	Basal deposit of ditch.	



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0387	Cut		NE-SW orientated linear in plan, sharp break of slope at top, straight shallow sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0386	Cut of shallow ditch within Field 4.	
0388	Primary fill	0387	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with sporadic inclusions of sub-angular gravel.	singular fill of ditch formed by natural silting infill.	
0389	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan with rounded terminal at west- with steep concave shaped sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0390	Ditch terminal within Field 4. Truncated slightly at its western most terminal by 0397.	
0390	Fill	0389	Greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of mixed size stone, modern pot (likely from overlying over burden -0384 and sheep/cow teeth.	Likely to represent an intentional backfilling event within ditch.	
0391	Cut		NE-SW orientated in plan, slightly oval, moderate break of slope at top, concave shallow sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0392.	Cut of pit within Field 4.	
0392	Primary fill	0391	Moderately compact very dark brown mottled with orangey yellow silty clayey sand, with occasional inclusions of sub-angular stone < 30-80mm.	Singular deposit of pit.	
0393	Cut		Circular in plan, no orientation, sharp break of slope at top, steep sloping sides leading onto concave base. Filled by 0394, 0395 and 0396.	Cut of modern pit within field 4 truncated by 0397.	
0394	Primary fill	0393	Mid brown softly compacted sandy silt, friable, with occasional inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular stones.	Basal deposit of modern pit within Field 4.	
0395	deliberate backfill	0393	Black (90%) charcoal/modern tarmac mix with clayey silt (10%) secondary fill within 0393.	Modern refuse dump.	
0396	Fill	0393	Mid to light brown silty clay, slightly plastic with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Fill of 0393.	Uppermost fill of modern pit within Field 4.	
0397	Cut		Slightly oval in plan, no particular orientation, straight shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base.	Large area of modern disturbance -truncates 0393.	
0398	Fill	0397	light brown silty clay, moderate inclusions of medium to large sized stones.	Singular fill of 0397	
0399	Cut		SW-NE orientated, sub-circular in plan straight, shallow sloping sides leading onto flat base. Filled by 0401.	Cut of pit within Field 4. Same as 0391.	
0400	Cut				
0401	Primary fill	0399	Mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate inclusions of sub-angular gravel and sporadic inclusions of sub-angular cobbles. Fill of 0400 and 0399.	Singular fill of both 0399 and 0400.	
0402	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan, moderate break of slope at top, straight sloping sides onto imperceptibly flat base. Within Field 4.	Possible agricultural drainage ditch that spans Field 4. Truncated by 0404, 0406 and 0409	0370



Context No	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Interpretation	P/O Group
0403	Primary fill	0402	Moderately compact mid reddish brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small gravel and sporadic pieces of animal bone fragments.	Representing the silting up of an agricultural ditch.	0370
0404	Cut		N-S orientated, full extent not fully revealed, moderate break of slope at top (western edge) gentle sloping sides onto flat base. Truncates 0403.	Same as 0385 and 0413 cut of ditch within Field 4.	
0405	Primary fill	0404	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent poorly sorted gravel inclusions. Fill of 0404.	Silted infill within ditch.	
0406	Cut		E-W orientation, curvilinear in plan with moderately steep sloping straight sides leading onto flat base.	Same as 0411 cut of ditch within Field 4.	
0407	Primary fill	0406	Mid reddish brown clayish silt, friable, with frequent inclusions of poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel.	Representing a natural silting infill event of cut.	
0408	Secondary fill	0406	Moderately compact dark greyish red silty clay, occasional inclusions of large sub-rounded cobbles concentrated to the western edge of the intervention. Frequent inclusions of fine-medium coarse poorly sorted gravel. Occasional charcoal flecks and animal	Uppermost fill of 0406 representing a possible intentional backfilling event.	
0409	Cut		E-W orientated in plan, linear - with shallow sloped sides leading onto flat base. Truncates 0402 and is filled by 0410.	Cut of shallow ditch/gully within Field 4. Truncates 0402.	
0410	Primary fill	0409	Loosely compacted dark brownish black silty clay, with sporadic small sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	Natural silting event after ditch abandonment. Singular fill of 0409.	
0411	Cut		NE-SW orientated in plan, linear- with concave shaped shallow sloping sides leading onto concave base	Ditch terminal within Field 4.	
0412	Fill	0411	Loosely compacted mid brown clayey silt, with occasional sub-angular stone 20-30mm and rarer larger 50-150mm stone inclusions.	Singular fill of ditch within Field 4.	
0413	Cut		E-W orientated, linear in plan, with concave shaped steep sloping sides leading onto flat base. Cuts 0401 filled by 0414.	Cut of ditch terminal within Field 4.	
0414	Fill	413	Moderately compact greyish brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of stone located towards the base of the fill.	Singular fill of 0413 within Field 4. Likely infilled by natural silting and possibly the intentional deposition of surrounding stone during field clearance episodes.	0370





## Appendix 2: Environmental data

Table 26: Environmental data table

Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
<b>Neolithic pits</b>															
0209	0210	39	10	4	20%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Poa/Phleum</i> )	Trace	Mature	Moll-t		Poor
0283	0296	48	10	10	60%, B	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	Mature	-		Fair, large fragment
0285	0286	45	20	60	15%, C, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (A), <i>Euphorbia</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Sparganium erectum</i>	35	Mature	-	P, C, C14	Heterogenous, grain poorly, shells fairly
0287	0288	46	30	60	20%, B, E	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. cf. <i>dicoccum</i> )	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	30	Mature	-	P, C, C14	Heterogenous, grain poorly, shells fairly
0291	0312	50	30	40	50%, C, E, I	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10	Mature	-	P	Good
0293	0311	49	30	60	40%, C, E	-	-	-	A*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	15	Mature		P	Good
0309	0310	47	10	40	20%, B, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , fruit mesocarp?, <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	25	Mature	-	P, C, C14	Fair, large fragments
0316	0317	54	40	125	40%, B, E, I	B		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae	25	Mature	-	P, C	Heterogenous
0332	0333	51	10	20	20%, C, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	7	Mature	-		Fair
<b>Neolithic or Romano-British hearth and pits</b>															
0081	0082	16	10	60	1%, C, I	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (C), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	30	Mature + roundwood	-	C14	Heterogenous, grains poor, hazelnut well
0118	0119	28	40	50	40%, A, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus</i>	25	Mature	Moll-t	P, C14	Good, large shell



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
										<i>avellana</i>					fragments
0168	0169	32	30	50	20%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	25	Mature	-	P, C14	Fair
0207	0208	37	20	35	30%, B	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	15	Mature	-	P, C14	Fair
<b>Romano-British post structure group 0065</b>															
0087	0088	17	10	10	40%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-		-
0091	0092	19	10	10	50%, C, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , indet	1	Mature	-		Poor, small fragments
0095	0096	20	10	10	80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-		-
0097	0098	21	10	10	40%, B, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	<1	Mature	-		Poor, small fragments
0099	0100	22	10	6	40%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Trace	Mature	-	C14	Fair, large fragment
0101	0102	23	0.8	1	80%, B	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Trace	Mature	-		Poor, small fragments
<b>Romano-British post structure group 0055</b>															
0020	0021	1	1	4.5	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1	Mature	-	C14	-
0022	0023	2	1	2.5	20%, C	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Trace	Mature	-		Poor, very small fragment
0024	0025	3	1	3	10%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	<1	Mature	-		Poor
0026	0027	4	1	3.5	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-		-
0028	0029	5	1	2.5	10%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
0030	0031	6	1	1.5	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
<b>Romano-British hearth group 0324</b>															
0324	0324	63	70	30	60%, A, E, I	B	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grains and glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	C	Poaceae ( <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> )	5	Mature	Sab, Slag		Poor
0256	0258	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	A.bone	C14	A.bone recovered during excavation, not from sample
0324	0324	64	40	12	50%, A, E	B		<i>Triticum</i> sp., grain and glume bases,	C	Poaceae	1	Mature	Sab, Slag		Poor



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains							
0324	0324	55	10	20	2%, A, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	3	Mature	-		Heterogenous
0170	0171	33	30	30	50%, A, E, I	B	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> and <i>dicoccum</i> ) grains (inc. sprouted) and chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks)	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), Asteraceae	5	Mature	Slag, Sab		Heterogenous
<b>Other Romano-British features</b>															
0061	0062	9	10	40	30%, C, E, I	C	B	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains and rachis segment, Triticeae grain fragments	C	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	10	Mature	-	P, C14	Heterogenous
0063	0064	10	40	50	10%, A, E, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume base, Triticeae culm node	C	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> )	20	Mature + roundwood	-		Poor
0068	0069	12	40	40	40%, B, E, I	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> and	C	<i>Hypericum</i> sp., Poaceae	5	Mature	-		Poor



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								<i>dicoccum</i> ) grains and chaff (glume bases and spikelet fork)							
0070	0071	13	20	30	5%, C, E	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and <i>dicoccum</i> glume base	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	Mature	-		Heterogeneous, large shell fragments, grain poor
0076	0077	15	40	675	<1%, A, I	B	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	C	Poaceae, Viciae	500	Mature + roundwood, some large pieces	Slag	C, C14	Heterogenous
0116	0117	26	40	175	10%, A, E, I	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (mostly <i>spelta</i> ) grain and glume bases, Triticeae culm node, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains (C)	A*	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. awns), <i>Galium</i> sp., indet buds, Viciae	100	Mature + roundwood	Slag	P, C	Heterogenous
0144	0145	27	40	100	10%, C, E, I	A**	A**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. ( <i>inc. spelta</i> A** and <i>dicoccum</i> C) grains and chaff (glume bases, spikelet	A**	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. grains and awns, <i>Bromus</i> sp.), <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp., Cyperaceae,	40	Mature	Slag	P, C	Good



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								forks and rachis segment), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains (C)		Asteraceae, Trifoliae, <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Hypericum</i> sp., indet thorn					
0157	0158	29	40	50	80%, A, E	C	A	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain, <i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> ) glume bases	B	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Hypericum</i> sp., <i>Cerastium</i> sp., root	Trace	Mature	-		Heterogenous
0189	0190	36	40	60	5%, C, E	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> and <i>spelta</i> ) grains and chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains (C), Triticeae culm nodes	A*	Poaceae ( <i>Avena</i> sp. grains and awns inc. <i>fatua</i> lemma base), <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , Asteraceae, <i>Cerastium</i> sp., <i>Hypericum</i> sp., roots/tubers, indets	40	Mature + roundwood	Slag	P, C	Fair
0192	0193	41	40	80	40%, A, I, E	C	C	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> grains and chaff (spikelet	A*	<i>Hypericum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Plantago</i>	40	Mature + roundwood	-	P, C	Fair



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								forks), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain		<i>lanceolata</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), roots/tubers (inc. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i> )					
211	212	38	40	30	10%, C, E, I	B	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume bases (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> and <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var <i>vulgare</i> grains, Triticeae culm node	B	Poaceae	5	Mature	Slag, Sab, Moll-t	Sab	Heterogenous (barley well)
0215	0216	40	30	30	20%, A, E, I	A	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>dicoccum</i> and <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> grains	B	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Bromus</i> sp.), Viciae, Cyperaceae	4	Mature	Sab, Slag, Moll-f/m, Moll-t	Sab	Heterogenous
0238	0254	42	40	60	15%, C, I, E	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> and <i>dicoccum</i> ) grains and chaff	A*	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> ), <i>Hypericum</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i>	40	Mature	-	P, C	Fair





Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								(glume bases and spikelets forks), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (C)		sp., Viciaeae, indet. fruit endocarp and roots/tubers					
0244	0245	65	40	20	20%, C	B	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains (one sprouted) and chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks)	B	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> ), <i>Trifoliae</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , indet. root/tuber	<1	Mature	Slag	P	Poor
0261	0262	44	40	25	50%, B, E, I	B	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and rachis segment, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain	C	Poaceae	4	Mature	Slag, Sab/f, Moll-f/m, Moll-t	Sab/f	Poor
0318	0319	52	10	30	60%, C, E	A*	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> , some sprouted, <i>Triticeae</i> )	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp.)	1	Mature	Slag	P	Heterogenous
0351	0352	66	40	40	15%, A, E	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks), <i>Triticeae</i>	A*	Poaceae ( <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> ), <i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Viciaeae</i> , <i>Hypericum</i> sp., indet. tuber	15	Mature	Slag	P	Heterogenous



Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								detached embryo and coleoptile							
0353	0354	69	20	20	10%, B, E, I	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and chaff (glume bases and spikelet forks)	A*	Poaceae ( <i>Avena</i> sp. grains and awn, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> ), Viciae	4	Mature	Slag	P	Heterogenous
0363	0364	67	40	20	20%, C, E, I	A	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	A	Poaceae ( <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> )	10	Mature + roundwood	-	C14	Heterogenous
0393	0395	71	10	50	<1%, A, E	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain and glume base	-	-	Trace	Mature	Sab, coal	Sab	-
0406	0408	72	30	30	20%, B, E, I	A	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains and glume bases, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains	B	Poaceae ( <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp.), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	10	Mature	Slag, Sab	Sab, C14	Heterogenous
<b>Medieval or Post-Medieval pit</b>															
0322	0323	56	20	30	60%, A, E, I	A*	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. cf. <i>aestivum/turgidum</i> ), <i>Secale</i>	A*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae (inc. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> ), <i>Raphanus</i>	2	Mature	Sab/f	P, C14, Sab/f	Heterogenous

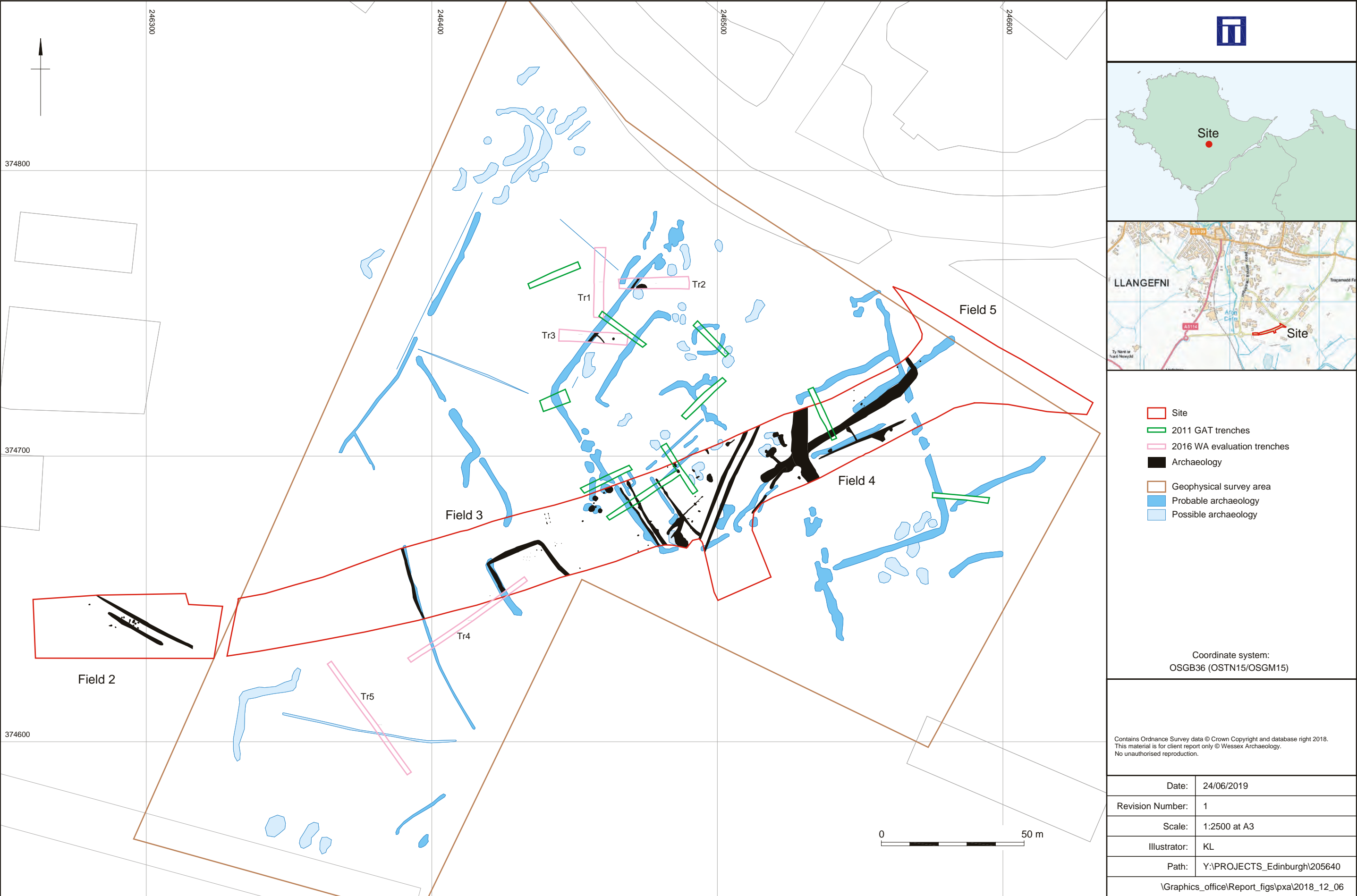


Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
								cereale? (C), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (C)		<i>raphanistrum</i> , Asteraceae, Vicieae					
<b>Features of uncertain chronology</b>															
0039	0040	8	10	160	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	80	Mature	Slag		
0056	0057	7	20	35	30%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mature	-		-
0066	0067	11	10	10	80%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1	Mature	-		-
0072	0073	14	10	4	80%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
0089	0090	18	0.5	3	90%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
0103	0104	24	0.5	1	30%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
0106	0107	25	10	3	15%, C	-	-	-	-	-	Trace	Mature	-		-
0140	0248	43	10	175	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	B	<i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Galium</i> sp., Cyperaceae, indet. processed foodstuff? (A**)	20	Mature	-	SEM	Fair
0163	0164	30	10	500	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	400	Mature + roundwood, Some large pieces	-		-
0163	0165	31	30	25	15%, A, E, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	5	Mature	-		Poor
0177	0179	34	10	250	<1%, C, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	-	-	150	Mature + roundwood. Some large pieces	-		Poor
0181	0182	35	10	175	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	100	Mature + roundwood	-	C14	-
0235	0235	61	40	30	90%, A, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	-	-	<1	Mature	Slag		Poor



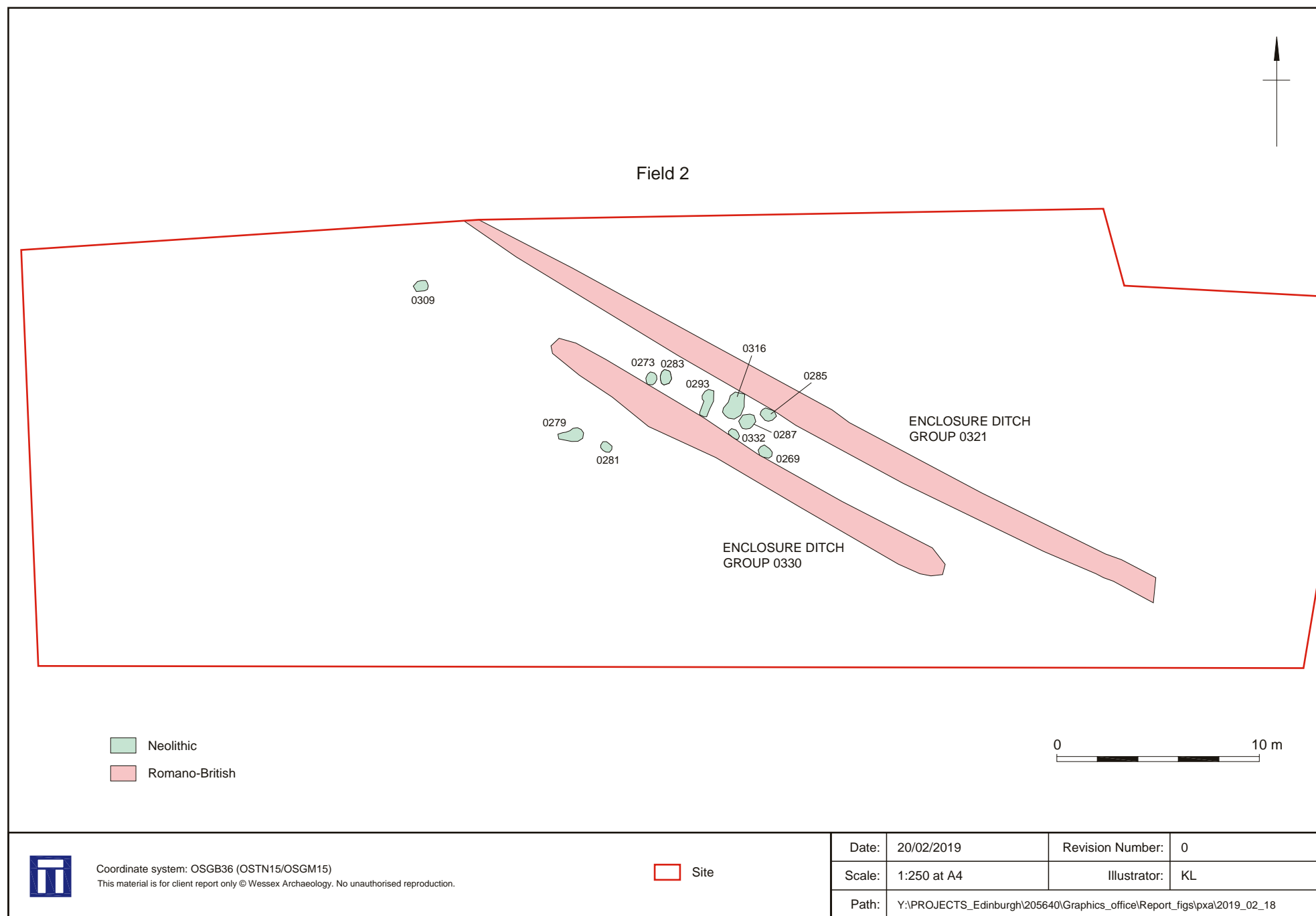
Feature	Fill	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (preservation)
0321	0321	53	40	60	70%, A, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	10	Mature	-		Fair
0325	0326	57	10	20	10%, B	-	-	-	-	-	15	Mature	-	C14	-
0325	0328	58	10	250	1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	130	Mature + roundwood, some large pieces	-		-
0330	0330	59	40	50	80%, A, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	<1	Mature	-		Poor
0334	0335	60	20	50	15%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	30	Mature + roundwood	-		-
0336	0337	62	40	45	70%, A, E	C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Triticeae	-	-	Trace	Mature	Moll-t, Sab		Poor
0342	0343	70	0.3	10	40%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	-		-
0358	0459	68	10	25	10%, B, E	B	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	B	Poaceae (inc. <i>Avena</i> sp.), <i>Linum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae	10	Mature	Sab, Slag, Moll-t	P, C14	Heterogenous

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; Analysis: P = plant, C14 = radiocarbon



Site Location

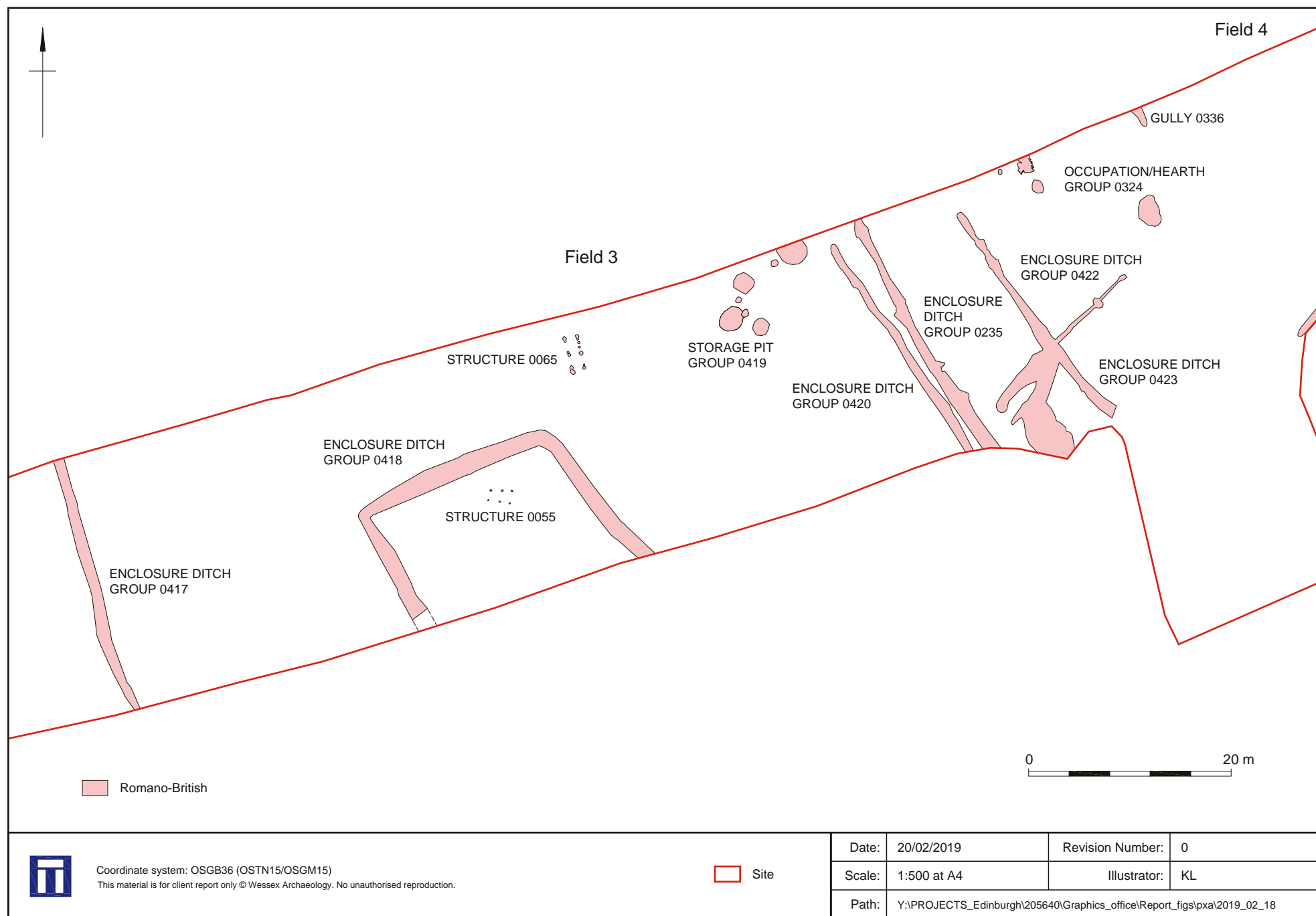
Figure 1



Neolithic and Romano-British features in Field 2

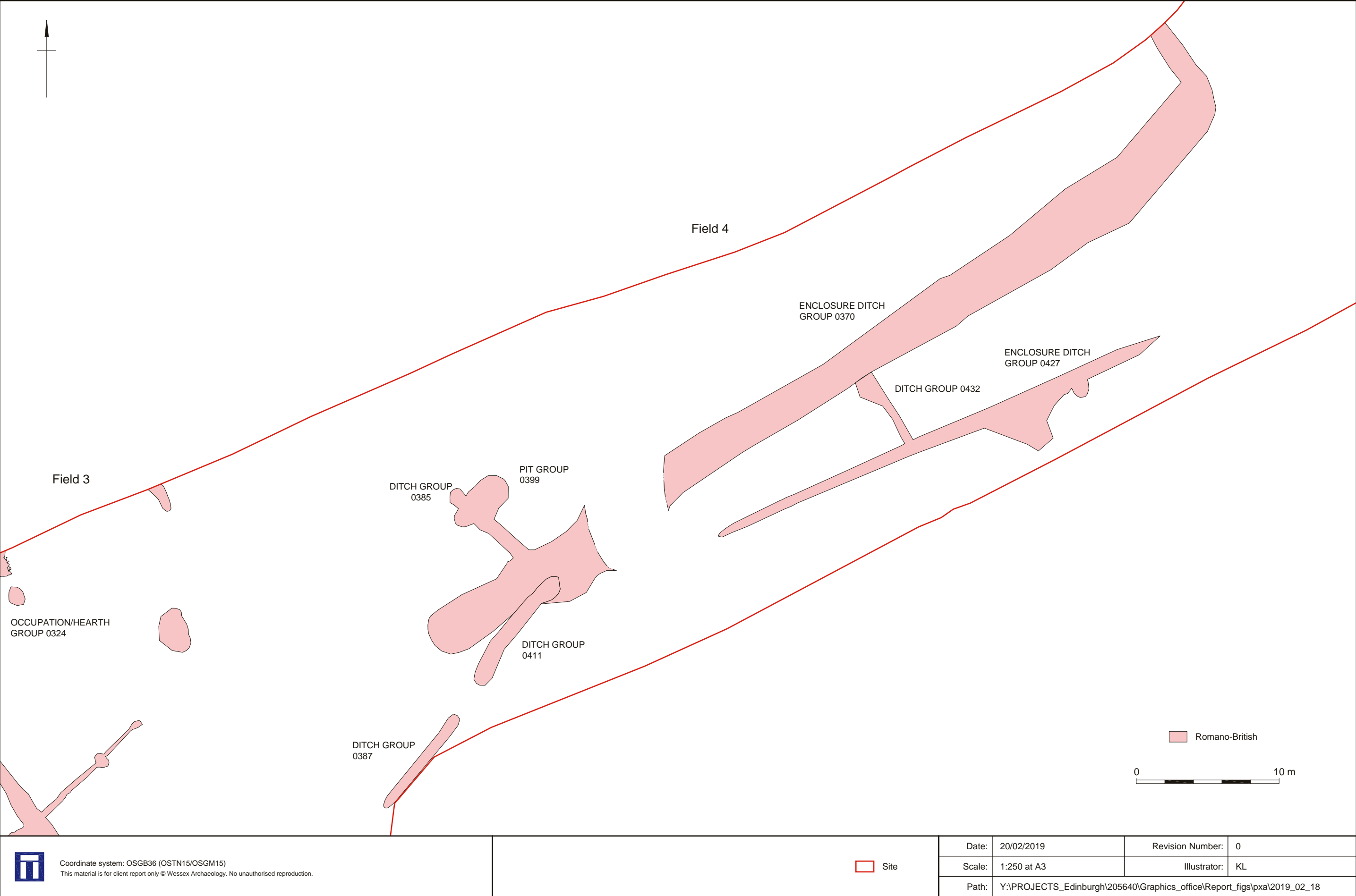
Figure 2





Romano-British features in Field 3

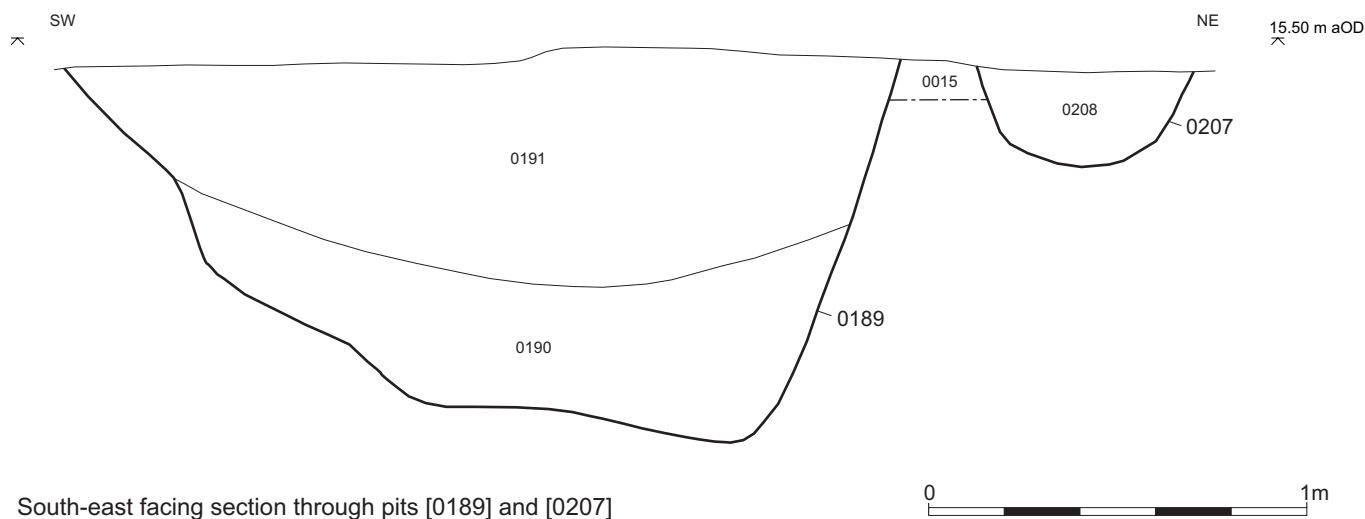
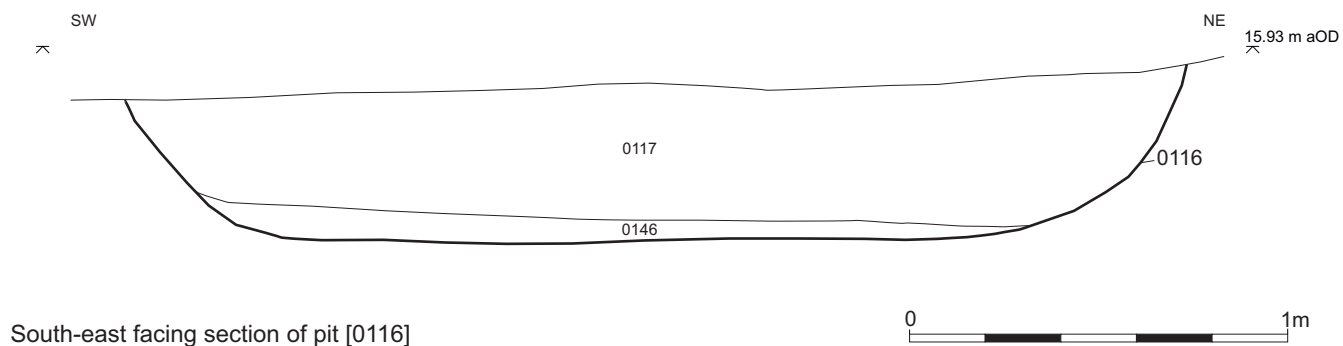
Figure 3



Romano-British features in Field 4

Figure 4



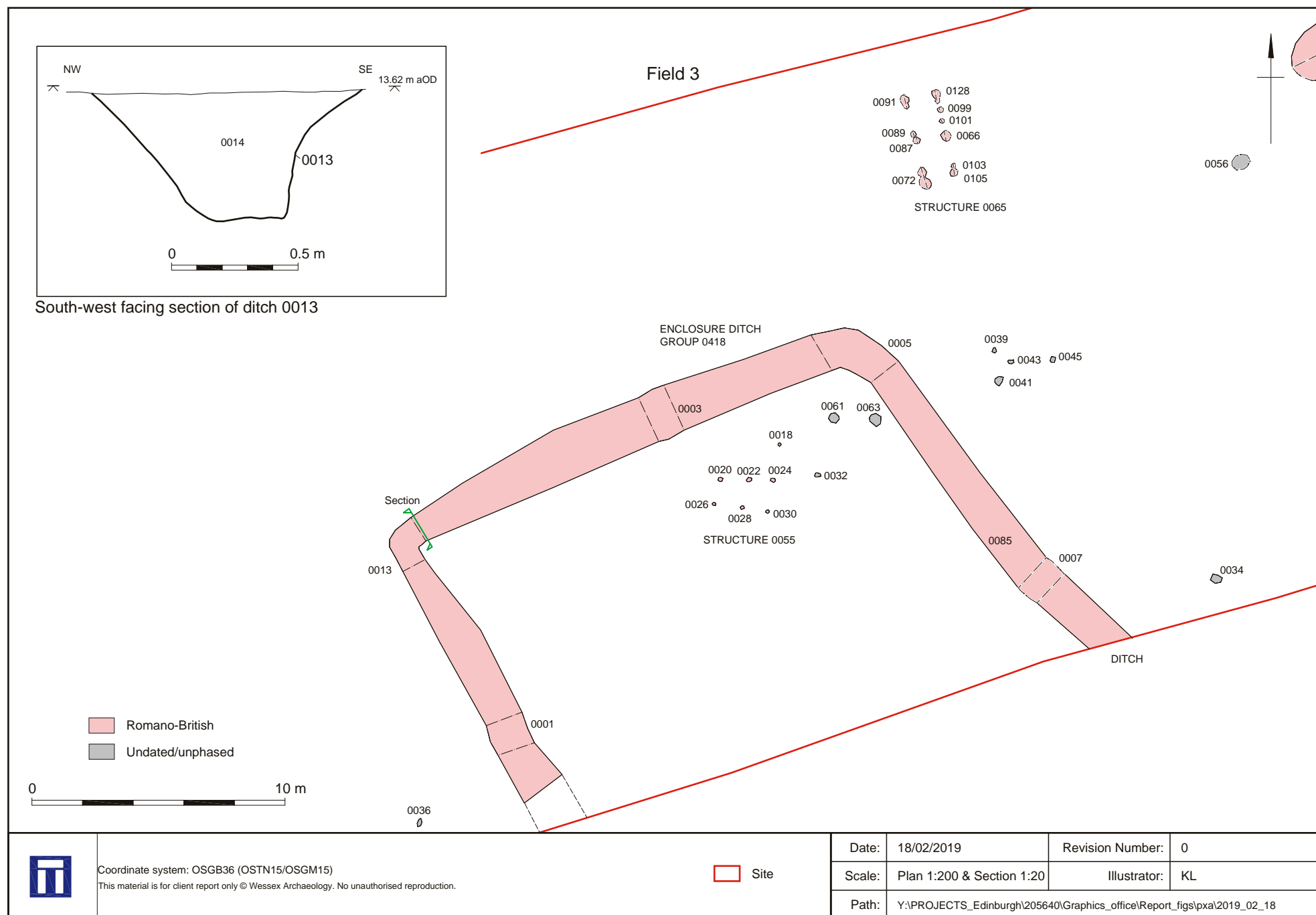


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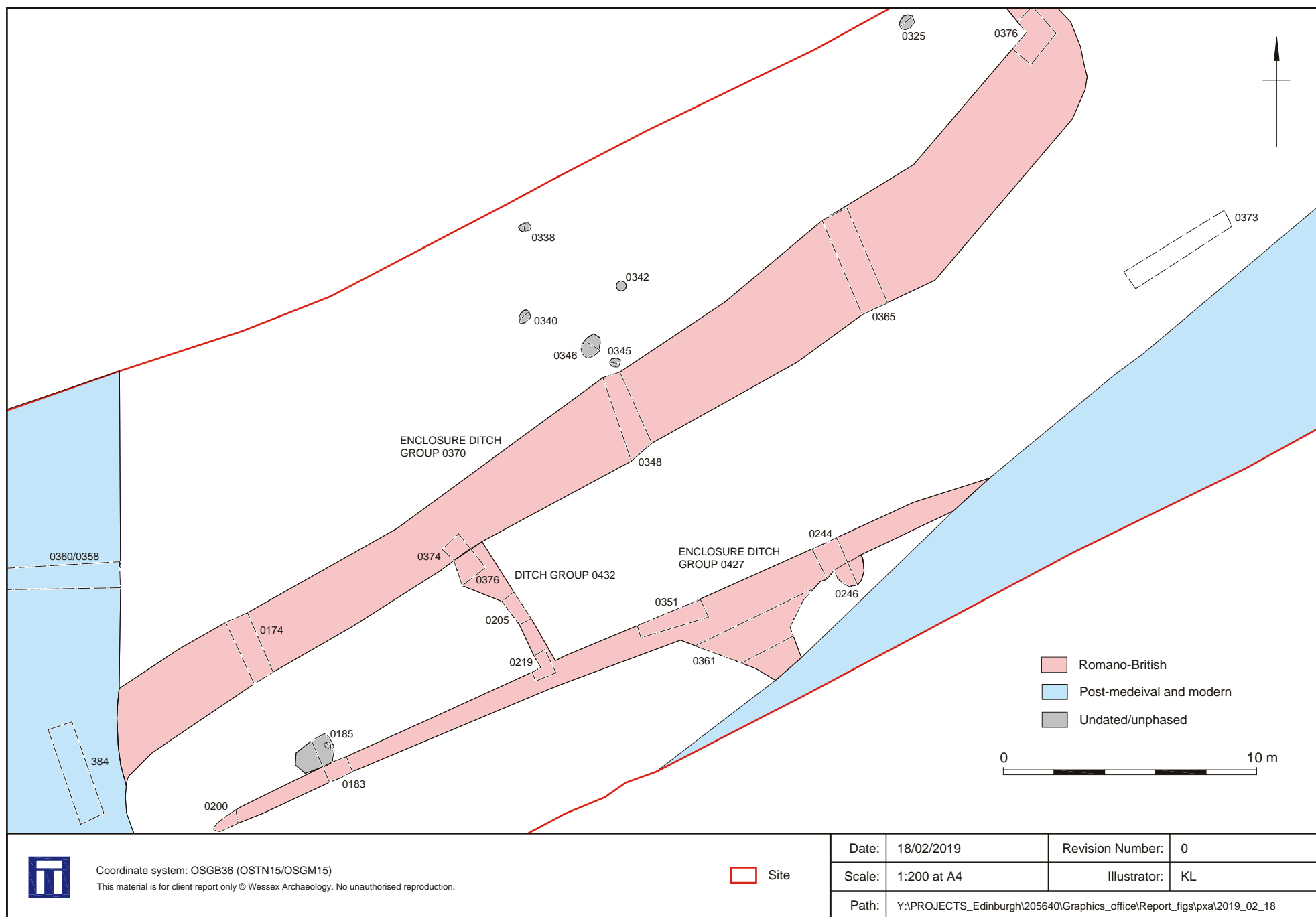
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Sections through storage pits [0116] and [0189]/[0208]

Figure 6

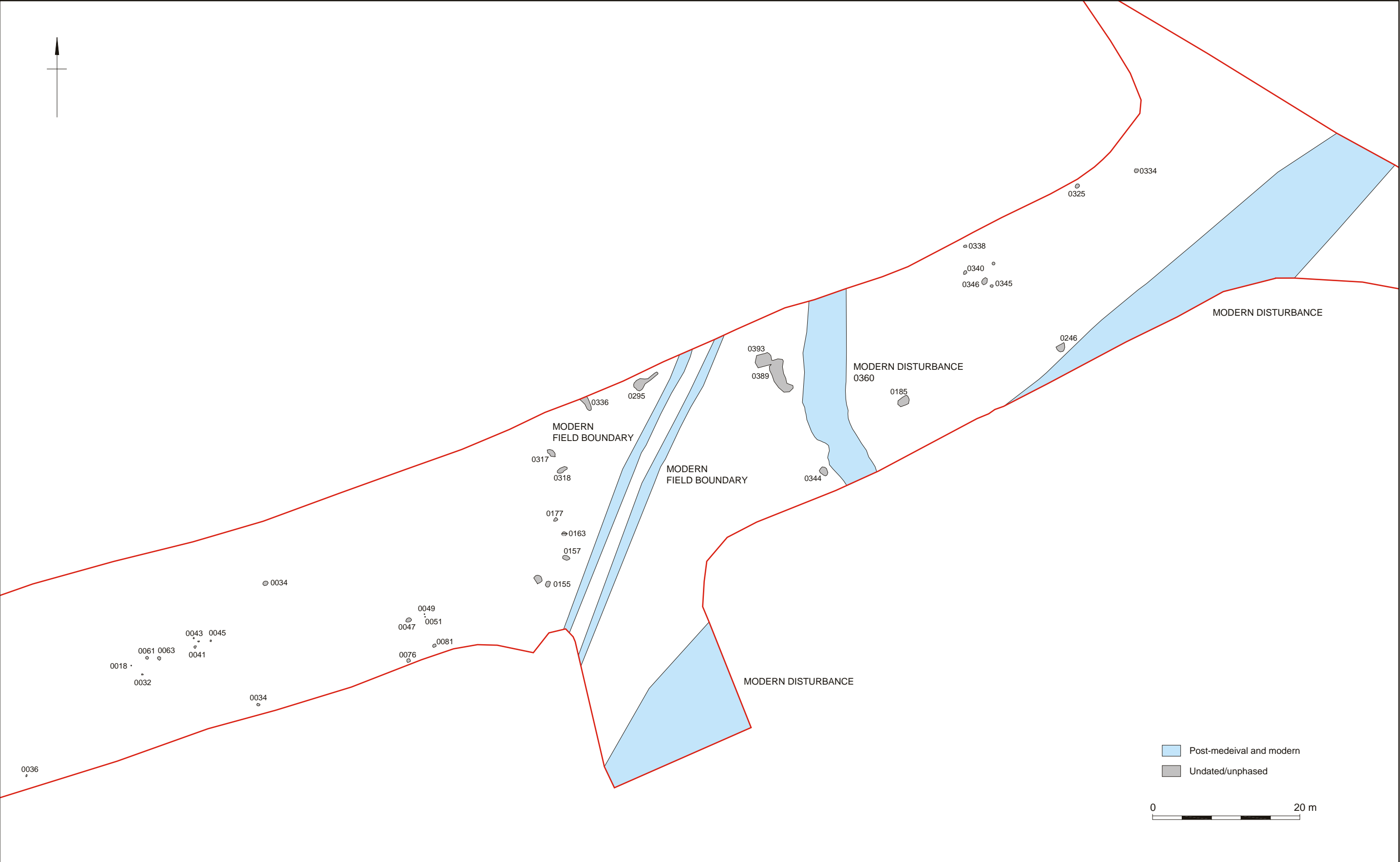


U-shaped enclosure group 0418 and posthole structures 0055 and 0065



Romano-British ditches 0370 and 0427





Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)  
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Site

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Post-medieval, modern and undated/unphased features

Figure 9





Plate 1: Pit 0316 half-sectioned, facing north-west



Plate 2: Pit 0287 fully excavated facing south-west

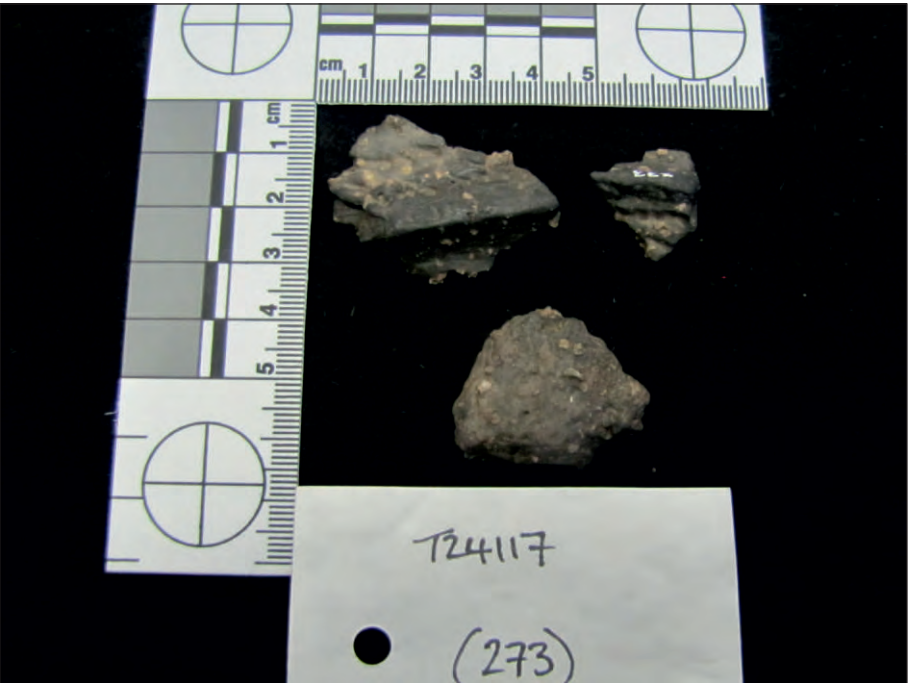


Plate 3: Neolithic pottery from pit 0273



Plate 4: Neolithic pottery from pit 0309



Plate 5: Copper alloy bangle from pit 0212 pre-excavation



Plate 6: Bangle (object 1001) from pit 0212





Plate 7: Copper alloy penannular brooch from pit 0256 (object 1004)



Plate 8: Hearth group 0324, pit 0256 south facing section



Plate 9: Pit 0116 south-east facing section



Plate 10: Pits 0116 and 0118 from the south-west



Plate 11: Romano-British pottery from within pit 0189 part of group 0419

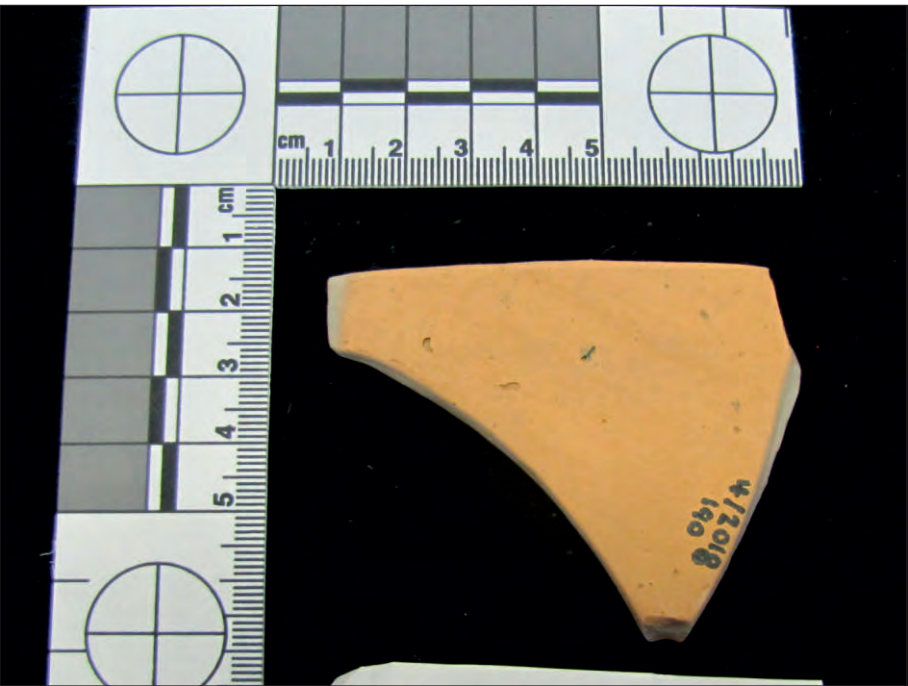


Plate 12: Romano-British pottery from within pit 0189 part of group 0419





Plate 13: Pit 0238 east facing section



Plate 14: Structure 0055 after full excavations of postholes from south

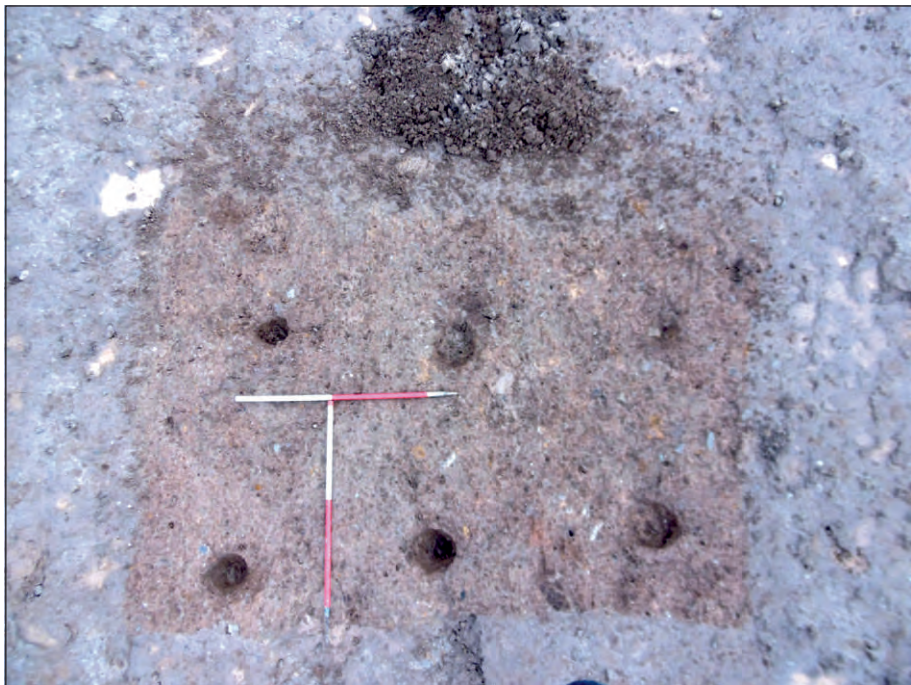


Plate 15: Aerial shot of structure 0055 – post excavation

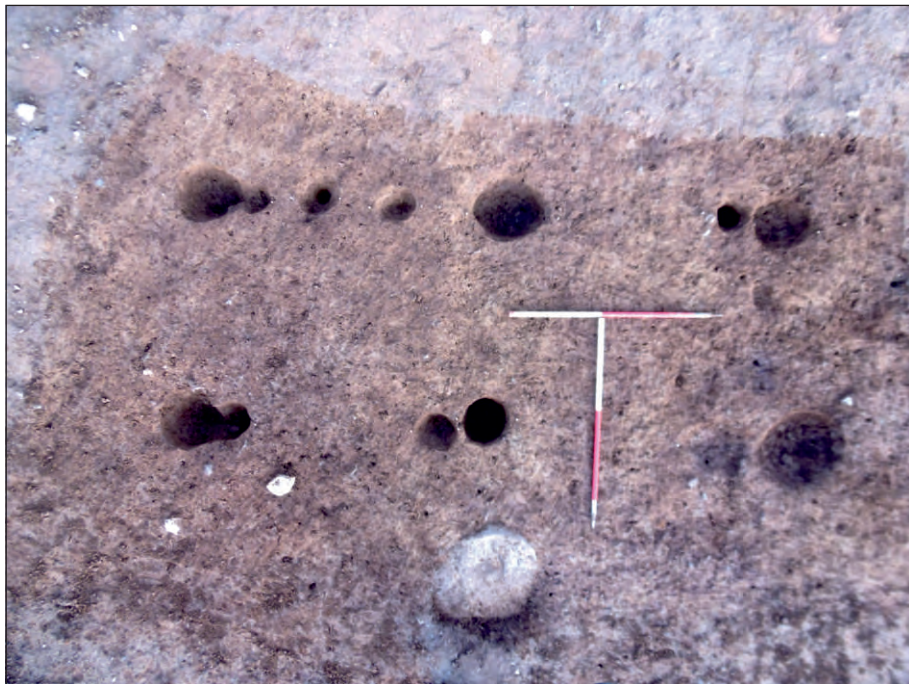


Plate 16: Aerial shot of structure 0065 – post excavation



Plate 17: Structure 0065 from the north-west, postholes half-sectioned



Plate 18: Structure 0065 from the south-east, postholes fully excavated

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Plate 19: Posthole 0039, south facing section showing possible packing stone



Plate 20: Enclosure ditch 0418, slot 0001, north-west facing section



Plate 21: Enclosure ditch 0418, corner slot 0013 from south-west



Plate 22: Drainage ditch 0432 – slot 0205 – connecting ditches 0370 and 0427 from the north-west



Plate 23: Ditch 0422, slot 0138 and ditch 0423 slot 0136 from the north-west



Plate 24: Field clearance deposit of stones filling ditch 0150 mid-excavation looking south-east

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Plate 25: Slot 0174 through ditch 0370 facing north-west



Plate 26: Terminal 0200 of ditch 0427 facing north-east



Plate 27: Slot 0351 through ditch 0427 facing north-east



Plate 28: Slot 0301 through ditch 0321 facing north-east



Plate 29: Cooking pit 0076 half section, facing north-east

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