

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results





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Prepared on behalf of Videotext Communications Ltd 49 Goldhawk Road LONDON W12 8QP

> By Wessex Archaeology Portway House Old Sarum Park SALISBURY Wiltshire SP4 6EB

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Summary

At the end of July 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm, Werthyr, near Amlwch, Anglesey, North Wales (centred on NGR 241000 392600) to investigate the remains of a possible Romano-British fortified enclosure visible as earthworks. The aim of the evaluation was to identify the date of the enclosure and to ascertain the nature of the structures within it.

No clear date for the earthworks was revealed. However, the project was successful in the identification of large enclosing defensive ditches through both geophysical survey and excavation. The geophysical survey revealed the extent of the enclosure but was unable to reveal any contemporary structures within it, due to the effects of later ploughing.

A possible Bronze Age cist grave was identified which may have been sealed beneath a cairn, although the lack of skeletal remains and grave goods makes the identification of this feature tentative, and its date difficult to ascertain.

The interpretation and dating of the earthworks and underlying archaeology was derived largely from comparisons with other similar excavated sites on Anglesey.

An aerial photography survey undertaken as part of this programme of works identified a series of enclosures to the north of the main defended site which have been interpreted as animal corrals and agricultural boundaries.

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Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Melinda Corkery (Production Manager), Jaine Hilston (Assistant Producer), Jon Williers (Researcher) and Jenny James (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Emma Wood and James Lawson of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston, Bristol University. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Steve Thompson assisted by Naomi Hall, both of Wessex Archaeology. Naomi Hall was also in charge of on-site finds processing.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Raksha Dave, Kerry Ely, Brigid Gallagher, Ian Powlesland and Matt Williams with assistance from Jane Kenney, John Roberts and George Smith of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and local archaeologists Chris Lane, Matt Jones, Pete Jones and Sam Worrell. Finds identification was undertaken by Cei Paynton and Helen Geake.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson, with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mepham (finds) with Dr Nicholas Cooke (coins). Palaeo-environmental material was assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens. The illustrations were prepared by Will Foster. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

The work benefited from discussion on-site with local archaeologists Francis Lynch and Owenna Orme, prehistoric specialist Francis Pryor, Phil Harding of Wessex Archaeology, Helen Geake of Cambridge University and Mick Aston of Bristol University.

Finally thanks are extended to Steve Shearn for the use of the aerial photographs in this report and David Williams for allowing access to his land to carry out geophysical survey, landscape study and archaeological evaluation.

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm, Werthyr, near Amlwch, Anglesey, North Wales (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located at Werthyr, approximately 2 miles south-west of Amlwch, on the north coast of Anglesey and is divided into two principal areas of investigation Area 1 was positioned on a series of earthworks within an area of open grassland centred on NGR 241000 392600, with Area 2 located to the north of Area 1 on an area of flat open fields. Two other areas (Areas 3 and 4) were subject to geophysical survey but not to evaluation trenching. The whole site was under pasture.
- 1.2.2 Area 1 is located at an elevation of approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with Area 2 situated at approximately 49m aOD. The underlying geology consists of green-mica-schist and Amlwch beds (British Geological Survey: Anglesey, England and Wales, sheets 92, 93, 94, 105 and 106).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Neolithic (3300-2000 BC)

1.3.1 Neolithic activity on Anglesey can be identified through the existence of the *cromlech*, a typical form of burial tomb particular to the island; the most recognisable of these tombs are passage graves, consisting of up to five upright stones topped with a capstone forming a semi-enclosed space.

Bronze Age (2000-500BC)

1.3.2 Bronze Age activity has been identified south-east of Werthyr on Parys Mountain where one of the earliest copper mines in Britain was located; by the 18th century this was the largest open cast copper mine in the world. The industry of the Bronze Age on Anglesey relied largely on links between north-west Wales, Ireland and the rest of Britain. During the early Bronze Age north Wales developed a copper ore smelting industry and north Welsh ores were a component of most of the metal in circulation in Wales. In the later Bronze Age period, however, the industry shifted to the south of the country, leading to an industrial crisis that would continue in Gwynedd until the mid to late Iron Age (Longley 2003).

- 1.3.3 Strong links between Anglesey and Ireland are attested by the disproportionately high amount of Bronze Age Irish gold found in north-west Wales.
- 1.3.4 Bronze Age burial activity has been identified from several inhumation burials accompanied by Beaker pottery confined within cist graves and capped by cairns, or and marked by standing stones. There are currently 46 known standing stones on the island, although at one time there were 64 known examples (Lynch 1970; Pretty 2005; Longley 2003).

Iron Age (500BC – AD60)

- 1.3.5 The Iron Age on Anglesey was characterised by settlement and farming, mainly along the coastal areas with the interior of the island remaining largely uncultivated until the medieval period.
- 1.3.6 Roundhouse settlements, both enclosed and unenclosed, were common during this period. The largest single class of roundhouse settlement is the 'enclosed/nucleated' group, which comprises 41% of all roundhouse settlements in north-west Wales, and which is particularly strongly represented on Anglesey. Such sites have long been thought to be Romano-British in date from the recovery of material dated to that period, but recently at least some of these settlements have been demonstrated to have late prehistoric origins (http://www.cpat.org.uk/research/nwlpre.htm).
- 1.3.7 Evidence of burial in the Iron Age is rare on Anglesey, although ceremonial activity and ritual monuments are represented by the lakes and pools of Llyn Cerrig Bach, where a huge amount of deliberately deposited metalwork offerings dating from 200BC-AD 60 was recovered.

Romano-British (AD60-410)

- 1.3.8 The immediate post-conquest period saw the arrival on Anglesey of refugees fleeing the Roman advance through Britain, and this is evident from the recovery of a high proportion of 'foreign' artefacts from this period in the north of Wales. The Roman historian Tacitus (*Annals* XIV, 29) records that Anglesey was full of dissidents from all over the country.
- 1.3.9 As the Roman army pushed north and west after the initial invasion of AD43 they met fierce resistance in north Wales from the *Ordovican* tribe led by Caratacus (Caradog). By AD 60, the Romans had consolidated their position in Wales and were preparing to launch an attack on Anglesey, which had become a symbol of political opposition.
- 1.3.10 Following the invasion of Anglesey and the battle which followed as the army crossed the Menai Strait, a garrison was established on the island, but

the army was then forced to leave and return south to counter the rebellion led by Boudicca in East Anglia. By the time the army returned in AD 78 under Agricola the population had dispersed.

1.3.11 During the Roman occupation Anglesey was governed from the auxiliary fort at *Segontium* (Caernarfon), but the island faced continual threat from seaborne raiders from Ireland and so several coastal watch towers and a fort at Holyhead were constructed. Anglesey remained a remote area of the Empire and as a result there is a paucity of Romano-British archaeological evidence from the island, with the county of Gwynedd being described as *'Romanisation on the fringe'* - a region largely devoid of the obvious indicators of Romano-British occupation found elsewhere in England and Wales (Davis 2003; Hopewell 2006).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.4.1 The earthworks at Werthyr first appeared in the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) survey in 1930, and a number of subsequent RCAHMW surveys have followed. The survey history can be summarised as follows:
 - 1937 Earthworks two miles west of church. The earthwork takes the form of a ditch between two banks. Possibly the remains of a pentagonal enclosure with medieval and later additions. Condition described as 'mostly destroyed'. No measurements given.
 - 1967 Monument classed with other 2nd to 4th century AD monuments on Anglesey.
 - 1968 Monument described as an earthwork on ground rising to the east and falling away on all other sides. Described as non-defensive, with no datable features.
 - 1969 Monument described as an earthwork only visible as shallow 1m deep ditch, 50m long, turning sharply to the south at the eastern end. In the west the monument turns to the south-south west for 20m with traces of an outer bank 30cm high. Described as 'non-defensive'.
- 1.4.2 In 1983 the earthworks were surveyed by Owenna Grey (now Orme) as part of a BA degree in Archaeology (University College Wales, Bangor). Below is an abridged description of the survey.
 - 1983 Earthworks on slope rising to the east on the 62m contour line of a 67m high hill. The position affords good visibility and could be easily defended. The monument consists of an earthen bank, about 55m in length with traces of an outer ditch on the same side. The ditch is about 45m long. The outer bank is better preserved on the eastern side, where it appears about 78m long. The dimensions if complete give an internal area of 57m by 36m, slightly raised above the surrounding land. The banks seem to be constructed of earth embedded with several large stones.

- Grey cited place name evidence for the site as Werthyr or '*Gwerthyr*' meaning 'fortification' or 'stronghold'.
- 1.4.3 In 1992 the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust carried out geophysical survey and dug evaluation trenches prior to the erection of a wind farm on the site. The evaluation revealed a number of undated features and structures potentially of prehistoric date and a number of features relating to field boundaries.
- 1.4.4 In 2004 the RCAHMW added the site to the National Monument Record following another survey; the site is described as both 'Roman Enclosure' (NMR 302468) and 'Roman Earthwork' (NMR 3546).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled by Videotext Communications (2006), providing full details of the research aims and methods. The project aims were to characterise the archaeological resource at the site and the surrounding area, to provide a condition survey of the site, and to attempt to recover dating evidence.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman of Birmingham University and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system. Four Areas of the Site were targeted for geophysical survey.

3.2 Landscape and Earthwork Survey

3.2.1 A landscape survey and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage, and the findings of this study are incorporated below.

3.3 Aerial Photography

3.3.1 A series of aerial photographs were taken around the Werthyr site by John Rowlands and David Roberts (University of Wales, Bangor) and were used to aid the positioning of evaluation trenches. The photographs are retained within the project archive.

3.4 Evaluation Trenches

- 3.4.1 Ten evaluation trenches of varying sizes were excavated, located either over geophysical anomalies, or on targets identified from analysis of the cartographic evidence.
- 3.4.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 were located in Area 1, and Trenches 6, 9 and 10 in Area 2.
- 3.4.3 All trenches were machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or where natural geology was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.
- 3.4.4 The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.
- 3.4.5 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 3.4.6 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising colour transparencies, black and white negatives (on 35mm film) and digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 3.4.7 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.
- 3.4.8 A unique site code (WER 06) was agreed prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the July 28th to August 1st 2006. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 **RESULTS**

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2006) and details of artefactual assessments are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

- 4.2.1 Conditions for survey were generally good as most of the areas comprised short pasture and were level. Area 1 contained earthworks, which were steep in places, but these did not hinder data collection.
- 4.2.2 As the site was in the middle of a wind farm, the data have been magnetically disturbed by the location of turbines. These responses will have masked any archaeological anomalies, if present.

Area 1 (Figure 2)

- 4.2.3 A series of ditches (A) clearly coincide with the enclosure that is partially visible as an earthwork. In the western arm of (A) a gap in the data (B) is evidently an entrance and this was confirmed by excavation.
- 4.2.4 A number of anomalies (C) can be seen within the enclosure. These are of an archaeological nature and may relate to the same period as the enclosure. However, some may be from a different phase.
- 4.2.5 To the east of the earthwork enclosure is a second rectilinear arrangement of ditches (D) but on a slightly different alignment to (A). Some of the anomalies (C) could be associated with this enclosure rather than (A).
- 4.2.6 Curving ditch (E) is potentially prehistoric, although on excavation it appeared to be comparatively late. Its function is unknown as it appears to terminate at (F). A continuation of this feature cannot be seen within the data to the east which adds to the difficulty in interpretation. A number of ditches (G) appear to join with (A) and they may indicate further enclosures, perhaps stock enclosures.
- 4.2.7 Negative response (H), running on a south-west north-east alignment, could possibly be the remains of a headland or an old field boundary (ploughing trends appear to stop at this anomaly). A band of three ditches (I) run on the same alignment as the potential headland (H) but some distance to the south. They could indicate an old trackway or ditches associated with the old field system.
- 4.2.8 A circular anomaly (J) lies within an area of increased magnetic noise. This coincides with the area where the farmer reportedly removed a number of large stones. Parallel trends (K) may form yet another enclosure, perhaps for keeping stock.
- 4.2.9 Archaeological anomalies (L) are strongly magnetic and may indicate burning, or some sort of industrial activity.
- 4.2.10 A series of potential pits and ditches (M) indicate probable settlement type activity in and around the enclosures.
- 4.2.11 The location of two wind turbines on the outskirts of the survey area have caused magnetic disturbance (N) in the data. These will have masked any archaeological remains if present, although the ditches already detected do

not appear to head into the disturbed areas. Ferrous anomalies at the edges of the data are caused by a metal fence which was present around the perimeter of the field; smaller anomalies are likely to be due to modern iron debris within the topsoil or on the surface.

Areas 2, 3 and 4 (Figure 3)

- 4.2.12 These areas were surveyed as aerial photographs had shown a complex of ditches. However, the magnetic data showed few responses that coincided with the archaeological features. Linear and curvilinear trends may potentially be archaeological, but they may also be a result of agricultural practices. If, as seems likely, the features visible from the air were associated with stock enclosures then this would account for the lack of magnetic enhancement.
- 4.2.13 In Area 4 the curving trends (O) form a ring ditch that coincides with grassmarks observed on the ground. Other trends within the data may have an archaeological origin, but they may also be due to ploughing.
- 4.2.14 As with the other areas, small ferrous anomalies are likely to be of a modern date.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Area 1

<u>Trench 1</u> (**Figures 1 & 4**)

- 4.3.1 Trench 1 was positioned to investigate the bank and ditch earthwork identified as possibly forming the eastern limit of the enclosure. Several large stones were observed on the ground surface and the trench was positioned to investigate these stones. The geophysical anomaly (A) was located centrally within the trench.
- 4.3.2 Beneath the topsoil, it became clear that the stones seen on the ground surface formed a north-south aligned revetment relating to a bank (Group (117)) on the east and a ditch (106) on the west. Ditch (106) was north-south aligned and formed part of the main enclosure ditch identified in the geophysical survey as curving around to the west, where it was recorded in Trench 4 as (404). The ditch was recorded in Trench 1 as 5.40m wide and at least 1.50 deep, but was not fully excavated. The earliest recorded fill of (106) was layer (112), possibly the primary fill of the ditch, representing material slumping down the eastern side soon after its original excavation. This was overlain by a series of secondary deposits (107), (111), (110) and (109). It would appear that the ditch was backfilled partly by natural silting but with the occasional deliberate deposition of waste material. The ditch cut directly through natural colluvial deposit (114), and this in turn sealed a glacial deposit of dark brown clay (115) which was also identified in the other excavated trenches.
- 4.3.3 Bank Group (117) consisted of stone revetment (103) which had deposits (108) and (102) banked behind it to the east. These deposits were only partially investigated and so the true nature of the bank and its make-up

material is not known. The bank material was probably derived from the excavated up-cast from the digging of an enclosing ditch, but it is unlikely that this material was derived from the excavation of ditch (106).

4.3.4 The bank and ditch may not in fact be related, since elsewhere the enclosure bank is internal. The bank could relate to a ditch further to the east, now masked by a possible 18th century farm complex identified during the landscape survey (S. Ainsworth pers. comm.) and recorded as geophysical anomaly (D), and ditch (106) to a ploughed-out bank on the western side, outside the trench.

<u>Trench 2</u> (**Figures 1 & 5**)

- 4.3.5 Trench 2 was positioned to investigate the possible entrance way into the earthwork enclosure identified through the geophysical survey. The trench was located on the southern edge of the entrance way.
- 4.3.6 The natural geology was encountered below topsoil and subsoil. Clearly cutting it were ditch terminal (204) and ditch (206). Ditch terminal (204) was only partially revealed and recorded as 4.50m wide and 0.86m deep (it was not fully excavated).
- 4.3.7 The earliest recorded fill of the ditch was (211), representing a natural silting event; this was sealed by what was probably a deliberate backfilling (209). This was overlain by second natural silting deposit (210). Further evidence of deliberate backfilling was identified in deposit (208) which overlay (210) this was charcoal rich and was interpreted as a deliberate dump of hearth material into an already partially backfilled ditch. Overlying this was a large scale natural silting deposit (205).
- 4.3.8 To the east of ditch terminal (204) was small ditch or gully (206), identified on the geophysical survey. This was just 0.24m deep, and had a single, naturally derived fill (207). In the geophysical survey, this small gully appears to mirror the alignment of the large enclosure ditch (A); it may be associated with anomalies (G) which are possible stock enclosures attached to the main enclosure. However, the position of gully (206) directly in front of the entrance in to the enclosure may have been deliberate; although small it may have acted as a part of a defensive screen, perhaps creating a small bank with a wooden palisade to prevent a view directly into the enclosure.
- 4.3.9 It appears from the geophysical survey that ditch (204) is part of the same ditch excavated as (106) in Trench 1 and as (404) in Trench 4 (see **Figure 2**). No evidence of an internal bank was identified, but the geophysical survey revealed ridge and furrow and plough damage extending across this area, which could account for the removal of any internal bank.
- 4.3.10 None of the features excavated in Trench 2 produced any dating evidence, but a Roman coin was recovered from the topsoil.

<u>Trench 3</u> (**Figures 1 & 6**)

- 4.3.11 Trench 3 was positioned in an area of geophysical noise (C) to investigate the presence of structures within the enclosure.
- 4.3.12 Deposit (303) was revealed below topsoil and subsoil. This was a very stony deposit initially believed to be natural geology, but following the recovery of a Roman coin from the horizon between the subsoil and (303), the deposit was removed to reveal *in situ* archaeology cutting natural geology (304), comprising a possible cist burial and a number of post-holes.
- 4.3.13 Sub-oval feature (305) was identified as a possible cist burial as it had been clearly lined with flat slabs of stone. The stone lining (306) consisted of a number of different local stone types, but showed no evidence of deliberate shaping; all the stones were naturally flat. One fragment, however, did show possible evidence of surface polishing through use. It seems that the feature had been open for some time before the stone lining was put in place, and had partially silted up, since the stones were placed on topsoil-derived deposit (309) at the base of the feature.
- 4.3.14 Overlying (306) was a very stony layer (308) which possibly represents the collapse of the cist structure or perhaps a deliberate backfill event. This was covered by layer (307), a very loose mixed deposit which had been highly bioturbated, which was in turn sealed by stone spread (303).
- 4.3.15 The fact that no human remains or grave goods were recovered from (305) does not rule out an interpretation as a Bronze Age cist burial. The conditions of the natural geology are not favourable for the preservation of bone, and not all burials of this date contained grave goods. Also the stone spread (303) overlying (305) was confined to the surrounding area which may indicate that it is the remnants of a ploughed-out cairn that once covered and marked the grave. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature, a number of cairn-covered cist burials are known from Anglesey dating to the Bronze Age and associated with Beaker pottery.
- 4.3.16 To the south of (305) were a number of possible post-holes (310), (312), (314), (316), 318), (320) and (322). These features were very shallow, potentially truncated and filled with very loose material with no evidence of packing. The post-hole group forms a north-west south-east alignment and therefore may be part of a fence line dividing the landscape.
- 4.3.17 Evidence of the effects of agriculture shown in the geophysical results was confirmed by the identification of a roughly north-south furrow (324) from medieval ridge and furrow cutting the natural geology.

<u>Trench 4</u> (Figures 1 & 7)

4.3.18 Trench 4 was positioned across the northern east-west aligned earthwork of the enclosure, at a point where the bank and ditch survived best, and was located to investigate the continuation of the large ditch revealed by the geophysical survey, recorded as (106) in Trench 1 and (204) in Trench 2. The trench was located close to an apparent break through anomaly (A), but this was not observed.

- 4.3.19 It appeared from the geophysical survey, and from visible earthworks, that there was a possible double bank and ditch at this point. The inner ditch and internal bank were clearly identifiable, but the outer bank and ditch were not, so a slot was machine excavated through the internal bank, ditch, over the outer bank and through the outer ditch.
- 4.3.20 The upper fill of ditch (404) and the remnants of the internal bank were exposed immediately below the topsoil. Ditch (404) cut through natural glacial deposit (414) and was recorded as 3.90m wide and c.3m deep. The excavated upcast from the ditch had been stockpiled on the inner (southern) side of the ditch, creating the bank (412), although this had partially slumped back into the ditch.
- 4.3.21 The earliest deposits within ditch (404) were (411) and (415). Both are possible primary fills relating to the initial excavation of the ditch and subsequent slumping. These were overlain by deposit (416), and in turn a homogenous fill (409). Due to the depth of the ditch these deposits were not fully investigated, although it was clear that (409) was a large scale natural silting event.
- 4.3.22 Overlying (409) was (410) which showed evidence of stabilisation with a possible topsoil layer forming, and this was sealed by (408), a deposit which again showed signs of stabilisation. Up to this point it appears that the internal bank had suffered little from erosion, but following the deposition of (408) a large amount of bank material had slumped into the ditch. Deposits (413) and (407) were both dumps of redeposited natural similar to (412) and were possibly deposited in a deliberate action of bank levelling. The uppermost fill of ditch (404) was (406), naturally eroding in from the northern side.
- 4.3.23 The remains of the bank survived as deposit (412), a thick layer of redeposited natural lying directly upon the natural (414). No clear turf line or buried ground surface was identified sealed between the bank deposit and the natural; this is probably because the topsoil across the site was relatively thin due to the sterile nature of the natural geology, and also because of the mixing of horizons through bioturbation. No evidence of revetment was identified.
- 4.3.24 No evidence of an outer bank or ditch was observed in Trench 4, and the earthworks initially believed to be the outer bank and ditch were identified as natural undulations. No dating evidence was recovered from the trench, apart from six sherds of post-medieval pottery from the topsoil.

<u>Trench 5</u> (Figures 1 & 7)

- 4.3.25 Trench 5 was positioned to investigate structures or features within the enclosure identified as geophysical anomalies (C), and was joined to the southern end of Trench 4.
- 4.3.26 Natural geology (503) was encountered below topsoil and subsoil, and two east-west aligned ditches were identified cutting (503).

4.3.27 Two interventions (504) and (506) were excavated through northern ditch Group (512), and two interventions (508) and (510) through southern ditch Group (513). Both ditches were aligned roughly parallel to large ditch (404) in Trench 4 but it is uncertain if they are all related. The two ditches were not clearly identified on the geophysical results. No dating evidence was recovered from Trench 5.

<u>Trench 7</u> (**Figures 1 & 8**)

- 4.3.28 Trench 7 was positioned to investigate the southern east-west aligned ditch of the enclosure (A), and a second curving ditch identified from the geophysical survey and recorded as anomaly (E).
- 4.3.29 Large enclosure ditch (713) and curving ditch (705) cut through natural geology (714), and were revealed below topsoil and subsoil. Ditch (713) was only partially excavated; the feature was not bottomed and only part of the northern edge was revealed, but it was recorded as *c*.5.40m wide and over 0.90m deep. The earliest recorded deposit within the ditch was redeposited natural layer (715), which was probably derived from the putative internal bank. This was overlain by subsequent slumps of material (712), (711), (710) and (709). No trace of the internal bank was identified and this is probably due to truncation by later agriculture.
- 4.3.30 Before the ditch had completely silted up it appears to have been used as a temporary shelter from the evidence of a small feature dug into layer (711). (707) was a small shallow irregular scoop dug to accommodate a small fire. The scoop was filled with (706), a heavily burnt, charcoal rich layer, which is probably evidence of a single event.
- 4.3.31 Curving ditch (705) was recorded as *c*.3.5m wide and *c*.1.15m deep, and could be seen in section to have been cut from just below the topsoil, indicating that it was probably of relatively recent origin. The ditch was filled with (704) and (703) which appear to represent natural slumping events and was then capped by a large scale, probably deliberate, dump of material (708). No dating evidence was recovered from either of the ditches in Trench 7.

<u>Trench 8</u> (**Figures 1 & 8**)

- 4.3.32 Trench 8 targeted the ditch of a large enclosure identified from both aerial photographs and the geophysical survey, to the south-west of the main enclosure.
- 4.3.33 Ditch (804) was cut into the natural geology (803), and was revealed after removal of topsoil and subsoil. The ditch was 3.6m wide and 0.60m deep, aligned north-west south-east and was filled by a single natural silting event (805). The 'U' shaped profile of the ditch suggested that it could have been used as a stock enclosure or landscape division as opposed to a defensive ditch.

Area 2

<u>Trench 6</u> (Figures 1 & 9)

- 4.3.34 Trench 6 was positioned to investigate a rectangular enclosure identified from aerial photography.
- 4.3.35 Ditch (603), which was sealed below topsoil and subsoil and cut the natural geology (609), was south-east north-west aligned. It was filled with a series of secondary deposits (604) concentrated on the northern edge and overlain by (605), and finally (606). These deposits all appeared to represent natural silting events. The nature of the ditch suggests that it was utilised as a stock enclosure and not for human settlement or occupation, and this was supported by the geophysical magnetic survey which revealed no evidence of burning from anywhere along the length of the enclosure. Ditch (603) was also recorded in Trench 9, as (904).
- 4.3.36 To the north of ditch (603) a remnant of furrow from medieval ridge and furrow was identified and recorded as (607). No datable material was recovered from Trench 6.

<u>Trench 9</u> (**Figures 1 & 10**)

4.3.37 Trench 9 was positioned to investigate the continuation of ditch (603) from Trench 6 at another part of the enclosure. Ditch (904) was exposed below the topsoil and subsoil, but was not excavated. It was cut through by a modern land drain (906).

<u>Trench 10</u> (Figures 1 & 11)

- 4.3.38 Trench 10 was positioned to investigate further the rectangular enclosure already identified and recorded in Trench 6 as (603) and in Trench 9 as (904), and also a second ditch aligned roughly east-west which appears to butt the rectangular enclosure, also identified from aerial photographs.
- 4.3.39 Below topsoil and subsoil, a number of features were identified cutting the natural geology (1003). The continuation of the rectangular enclosure was recorded as (1004). It was aligned north-west south-east, and then turned at 90° to the south-west. The ditch was 0.65m deep and contained three secondary fills (1005), (1006) and (1007), all natural silting events.
- 4.3.40 To the south-east of (1004) was ditch terminal (1008). This ditch appeared in the aerial photographs to cross the rectangular enclosure but it was clear from excavation that the ditch terminated before it met (1004). Ditch (1008) was 0.20m deep and was aligned roughly south-east north-west, curving slightly to the north at the terminal. The fill comprised a single natural silting event (1009).
- 4.3.41 Cutting across ditch (1004) was a very shallow ditch (0.08m deep) recorded as (1010), possibly the remains of a furrow from medieval ridge and furrow.
- 4.3.42 No dating evidence was recovered from Trench 10.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, comprising pottery, stone, metalwork and animal bone, and deriving from six of the ten trenches excavated (all in Area A); no finds were recovered from trenches 6, 8, 9 or 10. The finds are largely of post-medieval date, and thus have little potential to inform an understanding of the use of the site during the prehistoric period. Few finds came from stratified archaeological features or deposits, and datable material (pottery, metalwork) was almost entirely confined to topsoil and subsoil layers.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench/site area are presented in Table 1. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition, and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate (pottery, ceramic building material). All finds data are currently held on an Access database.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 Finds which definitely, or probably (on stratigraphic grounds), pre-date the post-medieval period comprise two copper alloy coins (trench 2 topsoil and trench 3 subsoil respectively), one piece of stone from pit (305), and the small quantity of animal bone (ditches (106) and (404)).
- 5.2.2 Both of the coins are large copper alloy issues of the early Roman period. Both are heavily corroded, preventing their closer identification. The coin from trench 2 is completely illegible, but is probably an *as* or *dupondius* of the 1st or 2nd century AD, whilst the coin from trench 3, which is badly damaged, bears traces of both the portrait on the obverse and the image on the reverse, which suggests that the coin is likely to be an *as* or *dupondius* of the second half of the 1st century AD, probably minted in the Flavian period.
- 5.2.3 The stone from pit (305) is an irregularly shaped igneous piece, with two opposing (and converging) surfaces which show wear polish, perhaps through use as a quern. It is not intrinsically datable.
- 5.2.4 The only identifiable animal bone is a single cattle fragment from ditch (106); all other fragments are unidentifiable.
- 5.2.5 All other finds came from either topsoil, or from colluvial deposit (105) in trench 1. These comprise pottery, iron objects and stone, of which all the pottery and all the identifiable iron objects are post-medieval.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken and processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. One sample came from the basal fill of the enclosure ditch (404) in Trench 4. The other came from a charcoal rich lens (706) in a fire pit (707) cut into the upper fills of ditch (713).

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 - x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains and charcoals recorded (**Table 2**). Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals

6.3.1 No charred remains of plants were seen in ditch (404). Pit (707) while containing a high proportion of wood charcoal produced only half a stone of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and a burnt fragment of probable grass root.

Waterlogged material

- 6.3.2 A litre of material from ditch (404) was examined prior to processing for waterlogged material. No waterlogged preservation was seen at this time, but a small amount of material recovered from the bulk sample may have been preserved by waterlogging. This included several seeds of water-plantain (Alisma plantago-aquatica), and a single spikelet of probable perennial rye-grass (Lolium perenne).
- 6.3.3 Given that the deposit comes from a gleyed, glue-grey clay basal fill below the modern water-table, it would seem probable that some of the remains are preserved by waterlogging. Water-plantain is commonly associated with ditches and wet areas around ditches, and so in keeping with the context. While perennial rye-grass is a common component of disturbed grassland, such spikelets are rarely recorded from waterlogged deposits, unless preservation is very good. Given the low quantity of remains this would not appear to be the case here, unless either the ditch was kept remarkably clear of vegetation. For this reason it seems probable the grass spikelet may be intrusive.

Charcoal

6.3.4 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples. The sample from ditch (404) contained only a few fragments of small charcoal. The sample from pit (707) was very rich in charcoal, with some being ring-porous and therefore possibly of oak or ash. Little obvious roundwood or twig wood was

seen, or thorns or buds that are often associated with the burning of scrub that might otherwise be suggested by the find of sloe.

6.4 Potential

- 6.4.1 The charred plant remains have no further potential.
- 6.4.2 The charcoal from pit (707) has the potential to provide information concerning the species present, and may shed light on the source of the deposit e.g. wood collected for fuel, a burnt hedge etc. Such potential is however limited by the absence of phasing for this feature.
- 6.4.3 Given the small quantity of waterlogged remains present, the sample from ditch (404) has no further potential. That some waterlogged material is present clearly indicates some potential for waterlogged preservation at deeper levels in the ditch, which could inform future investigations of the site.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The evaluation was successful in providing a greater understanding of the nature of the archaeology at Werthyr, but failed to provide a definitive date for the remains. An idea of the chronology and development of the site has been derived instead from comparisons with other dated sites nearby.

7.2 The possible cist burial

- 7.2.1 Probably the earliest structure identified at Werthyr was a possible cist grave sealed beneath the remnants of a cairn, excavated in Trench 3. The identification is tentative, and this may just be a stone-lined pit. Against the interpretation as a grave are the lack of skeletal remains, the lack of datable finds and the form of construction. If this was a grave it is possible that no grave goods were ever placed in with the burial, and that the natural geology was not favourable for the preservation of bone. Very little bone of any kind was recovered from the evaluation.
- 7.2.2 Other cist graves on Anglesey are of different construction. Several such graves have been excavated, such as at Porth Dafarch on Holy Island and Rhosbeirio near Llanfechell. These sites comprise square or rectangular cists constructed of four large unworked stone slabs creating a lining, with a large capping stone on top, and contained early Bronze Age Beaker sherds and skeletal remains (Lynch 1970, 94-5). The grave at Porth Dafarch was definitely sealed beneath a cairn and it is likely that the grave at Rhosbeirio was similarly covered. These two graves bear almost no resemblance to the feature excavated at Werthyr, which was roughly oval (not square or rectangular) in shape, and utilised numerous small flat stones to form the lining rather than a few large slabs.
- 7.2.3 The evidence of an overlying cairn is also ambiguous, as no substantial cairn structure was identified. The layer sealing the stone-lined feature did contain a large number of small stones, concentrated only in that area. This may be

the remains of an overlying cairn which has been spread fairly thin by years of agricultural activity, which was evident from the geophysical survey.

- 7.2.4 The excavation of the Newton (Mumbles) Barrow, Swansea, Glamorgan did identify cist graves similar to the feature at Werthyr, with oval graves lined with small stones, rather than large slabs. The two sites, however, are widely separated geographically, however, which weakens the strength of the comparison (Savoy 1972, 124-7).
- 7.2.5 If the feature at Werthyr is a cist burial it is likely to date to the second half of the 3rd millennium BC, but if it was sealed beneath a small cairn it may be as late as the 13th century BC (Lynch, Aldhouse-Green and Davies 2000, 127). Bronze Age activity is well documented in this area of Anglesey, and the Parys Mountains mines are to the south-east.

7.3 The earthworks

- 7.3.1 The visible earthworks at Werthyr prompted the evaluation in an attempt to expand upon the surveys previously carried out, through excavation. The enclosure was initially believed to be medieval after a 1937 survey by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). It was later tentatively dated as Romano-British, following the 1967 RCAHMW survey when it was classed with other 2nd to 4th century AD monuments on Anglesey, and in 2004 the RCAHMW added Werthyr to the NMR and recorded it as a 'Roman Enclosure and Earthwork'.
- 7.3.2 Through the geophysical survey and excavation of trenches it became clear that the enclosure comprised single ditch with a definite entrance way through the western ditch, with other possible entrances in the northern and southern ditches, although these were not confirmed through excavation. The enclosure may have had a double rampart at the north-eastern corner as shown in the geophysical results, but the excavation of Trench 4 was unable to identify a second ditch. Considerable geophysical 'noise' was revealed within the centre of the enclosure, but excavation could not provide a definitive answer as to what this 'noise' represented.
- 7.3.3 The evaluation could not expand upon the evidence for the date of the earthworks, as the majority of all datable material recovered belonged to the post-medieval period and was concentrated in the topsoil and subsoil layers. These may relate to the small enclosure located to the east of the main enclosure and interpreted as an 18th century farmstead. Two early Roman coins were recovered, one from Trench 2 and one from Trench 3, but both were unstratified finds and cannot be taken as definitive dating evidence for the site.
- 7.3.4 The enclosure at Werthyr could be considered to date from the late Iron Age through to the Romano-British period by comparison to other sites, such as Din Lligwy, a fortified hut group dated to the 4^{th} century, although believed to have been occupied for some time prior to this date. Werthyr was initially considered to be 'non-defensive' though place name evidence for the site as *Gwerthyr* can be interpreted as 'fortification' or 'stronghold'.

- 7.3.5 The size of the enclosure ditches, and the presence of a possible screen in front of the western entrance, suggest that the site was defensive in nature. The excavation of the enclosure ditch in various trenches revealed a feature between 4m and 5.40m wide by c.3m deep. This is a substantial ditch and combined with an inner bank, perhaps with a palisade, would have proved an effective defensive rampart. No internal structures or features were identified which appeared contemporaneous with the enclosure ditch. No evidence of settlement was identified, although the size of the surrounding ditches implies that they were protecting something other than livestock.
- 7.3.6 There was some evidence, however, for occupation on the site, although there is no evidence that this was contemporaneous with the use of the main earthwork. To the north and west of the main earthwork were several enclosures visible through aerial photographs and partly through the geophysical survey. Those nearest to the main enclosure on the western side showed higher magnetic enhancement due to the amount of burnt material within the ditches, probably derived from occupation within the defensive enclosure. The enclosures to the north are likely to be animal corrals or agricultural divisions which showed low magnetic enhancement, with no evidence of burning and on excavation proved to have been infilled through natural erosion of the surrounding ground surface. The site at Werthyr, then, could be seen as a fortified farmstead surrounded by fields and stock enclosures with a substantial defensive rampart surrounding the main settlement area.

8 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 8.1.1 A short article, probably between 2000 and 3000 words with three or four supporting illustrations, based on the results and discussion presented in this report, in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* is suggested as an adequate level of publication. This would comprise a brief introduction detailing the circumstances of the project and aims and objectives; a results section detailing the structural remains recorded; and a brief discussion of the results, with reference to the original aims and objectives.
- 8.1.2 Copies of this assessment report will be lodged with CADW and the Gwynedd Sites and Monuments Record.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including site records, photographs and finds, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 62509 and site code WER 06. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with Oriel Ynys Mon Museum, Rhosmeirch.

10 REFERENCES

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Internet Sources

<u>http://www.cpat.org.uk/research/nwlpre.htm</u> A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales - Northwest Wales – Later Prehistoric

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

Trench 1				Type: Machine Exe	cavated	
Dimensio	ns: 14.58x3.	64m M	Iax. depth: 1.29m	Ground level: east end	l 62.78m aOD	
				west end 61.77m aOD		
context	descriptio	n			depth (bgl)	
101	Topsoil	Modern topsoi	il. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone	inclusions,	0.00-0.27m	
		subrounded-su	ubangular, <1-8cm. Loose and friable. S	ome bioturbation.		
102	Layer	Redeposited n	atural on the eastern side of stone revetm	ent (103). Remnant of	0.20m thick	
		upcast materia	al from digging ditch [106]. Pale yellow	silty clay. 5% stone,		
		subangular-su	brounded, <1-5cm. Compact, fairly hom	ogeneous deposit.		
		Similar in char	racteristics to the natural geology (116).	Some bioturbation.		
		Clear interface	es. Overlies (108).			
103	Structure	North-south al	ligned stone revetment. Situated on west	ern side of the crest of	0.30m thick	
		the bank. Rou	igh natural stone blocks, one course only	, no apparent bonding.		
		Deposits (102)) and (108) appear to be banked up again	st this structure.		
104	Layer	Colluvial depo	osit. Material deposited on the slope, der	ived from further	0.28m thick	
	upslope. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounde			angular-subrounded,		
		<1-8cm. Slight	htly loose, slightly mixed deposit. Some	bioturbation. Slightly		
105	7	diffuse interfa	ces. Overlies (105).	0	0.05 41:1	
105	Layer	Colluvial depo	osit. Material derived from further upsloj	be. Suggests activity	0.25m thick	
		upsiope. Mid	grey silty clay. 20% stone, subangular, «	<1-10cm. Compact,		
		stony layer. S	ears top of after [106]. Some bioturbatic	on. Slightly diffuse		
106	Cut	Cut of ditab	Portially avayated lange north south	ditah munning	1 55m doon	
100	Cui	bahind a raya	raruany excavated large north - south	Sidog glightly	1.55m deep	
		irrogular but	generally steen and concave. I ower r	sides slightly		
	modern water table and therefore not fully excavated Filled with (107)					
		$(109)_{-}(112)_{-}$	nd recorded as 5 40m wide and 1 50m	deen		
107	Fill	Secondary fill	of ditch [106] Dark hlue-grey silty clay	1% stone	0.46m thick	
107	1 111	subrounded 4	-15cm Contained fragments of badly de	graded animal bone	0.40m thek	
		Waterlogged.	homogeneous deposit. Gleved, Result o	f gradual silting.		
		Slightly diffus	e interface. Overlies (112).	- Bradaan Shidingi		
108	Layer	Possible levell	ling/made ground deposit. Banked again	st stone revetment	0.23m thick	
		(103). Probab	ly redeposited (115) from excavation of	ditch [106]. Dark red-		
		brown clay. 1	0% stone chips, subangular, <1-2cm. Co	ompact, homogeneous		
		deposit. Clear	r interface. Some bioturbation. Postdates	s (103), probably		
		contemporary	with [106] .			
109	Fill	Secondary fill	of ditch [106]. Upper fill of gradually de	eposited topsoil and	0.25m thick	
		subsoil materi	al. Dark brown silty clay. 5% stone, sub	5% stone, subangular-subrounded,		
		<1-5cm. Slight	htly mixed, compact deposit. Slightly dif			
		Overlies (110)).			
110	Fill	Secondary fill	of ditch [106]. Humic layer within ditch	a. Possible level at	0.14m thick	
		which vegetat	ion established itself. Dark grey-brown s	ilty clay. 5% stone,		
		subrounded, 2	-8cm. Quite homogeneous. Clear interfa	aces. Overlies (111).		
111	Fill	Secondary fill	of ditch [106]. Gradually deposited silti	ng of the ditch.	0.50m+	
		Gleyed, norma	ally waterlogged. Mid grey-brown silty c	clay. 1% stone,	thick	
		subangular-su	brounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous	, compact. Clear		
110	T :11	interfaces. Ov	/erlies (107).	1 6	0.41	
112 Fill Primary fill of ditch [106], earliest fill. Derives		ditch [106], earliest fill. Derives from the	he slump of eastern	0.41m thick		
		edge. Mid brown silty clay. 5% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-6cm.				
112	Subseil Medanicul		i deposit. Clear interface.	one auhonou-les	0.25.0.72	
115	Subsoil	Subsou Modern subsoil. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 10% stone, subangular-			0.25-0.73m	
subrounded			n adda of tranch	bioturbation. Seen		
114	Laver	Colluvial dar	n cuge of thench. Sit Similar to (104) Mid vallow because	silty clay 150% stone	0.50.0.67-	
114	Luyer	subangular su	brounded $<1_{-6}$ cm Slightly diffuse interf	Faces Some	0.50-0.0711	
		bioturbation	Cut by ditch [106]	accs. Some		
115	Natural	Glacial denosi	t similar to boulder clay Dark brown cla	av 15% stope	$0.63-1.08m \pm$	
1 1 1 2	1 . ann ai	- Sineini depusi	contract of the state of the st	-j. 10/0 50010,	1 0.00 1.00m	

		subangular-subrounded, <1-12cm, Clear interface. Overlain by (116).	
		Similar to (414) in trench 4.	
116	Natural	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 20% stone, subangular-	0.33m+
		subrounded, <1-8cm. Clear interface. Overlies (115).	
117	Group	Group for bank structure to east of ditch [106], composed of revetment (103)	-
		and bank deposits (102) and (108)	

Trench 2				Type: Machine Excavated			
Dimension	ns: 15.40x2.	.84m	Max. depth: 1.40m	Ground	level: east end	l 60.31m aOD	
context	descriptio	n		west enu	00.24III aOD	denth (bgl)	
201	Tonsoil	Modern to	nsoil Mid grey-brown silty clay 5% stone	inclusions		0.00-0.22m	
201	10p3011	subrounde	d-subangular. <1-8cm. Loose and friable.	Some biotui	bation.	0.00 0.2211	
202	Subsoil	Modern su	bsoil. Not present across entire length of tre	ench. Mid	grev-brown	0.20-0.31m	
		silty clay.	10% stone. subrounded-subangular. <1-10c	m. Fairly l	oose. Some		
		evidence o	evidence of bioturbation.				
203	Natural	Natural ge	ology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 30% s	tone, subro	unded-	0.31m+	
		subangular	r, <1-10cm. Hard and compact.				
204	Cut	Cut of sou	thern ditch terminus. North - south align	nment. Pos	ssible	1.10m deep	
		entrancew	ay into enclosure. Steep sided, not fully a	excavated.	Same ditch		
		as [106], [4	404] and [713]. Earliest fill reached (211)	. Filled wi	th (205),		
		(208)-(211). Recorded as 4.50m wide and 0.85m dee	p, not fully	v excavated.		
205	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch terminus [204]. Gradually silting	ng of topsoi	l derived	0.31m thick	
		material.	Light yellow-brown silty clay. 2% stone, su	bangular-sı	ıbrounded		
		stones, <1-	2cm. Overlies (208).				
206	Cut	Cut of noi	th - south aligned ditch. Identified on the	e geophysio	s as an	0.30m deep	
	outer enclosure ditch around the main entrance. Very shallow with						
		shallow co	oncave sides and a concave base. Filled w	ith (207). F	kecorded as		
207	E;11	0.5/III wid	fill of ditab [206] Cradually deposited top	coil dorivod	motorial	0.20m thick	
207	ГШ	Light yell	mi of ditch [200]. Of addainy deposited top	ded stones	$\sim 1-2$ cm	0.50III UIICK	
		Single fill	of ditch [206]	acu stones,	<1-2cm.		
208	Fill	Deliberate	dumped deposit within ditch terminus [204]	Dump of	charcoal	0.08m thick	
200	1 111	and burnt s	stones into the ditch Likely indicator of ne	rby burnin	g Dark	0.00m unex	
		grev-brow	n silty clay. 2% stone, subangular-subround	led stones.	<1-2cm.		
		Overlies (2	210).	,			
209	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch terminus [204]. Slumped mater	rial from th	e entrance	0.42m thick	
		way and er	nclosure, possibly derived from a bank revet	ment. Stor	y nature		
		may indica	te some deliberate dumping of stone. Dark	brown silty	v clay. 30%		
		subangula	-subrounded stones, <1-18cm. Overlies (21	1).			
210	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch terminus [204]. Gradually depo	osited topso	il and	0.11m thick	
		subsoil der	ived material. Light-yellow-grey silty clay.	2% stone,	subangular,		
		<1-2cm. (Overlies (209).		~	-	
211	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch terminus [204]. Earliest excava	ited context	. Gradually	unknown	
		deposited t	topsoil and subsoil derived material. Dark g	rey-brown	silty clay.		
010	7	1% stone,	subrounded, <1-2cm.			0.00.0.21	
212	Layer	Subsoil; ec	juivalent to (202).			0.20-0.31m	

Trench 3				Type:	Machine Exc	cavated
Dimensions: 8.76x4.36m Max. depth: 1.48m			Ground level: 59.39m aOD		aOD	
context	Descriptio	n				depth (bgl)
301	Topsoil	Modern to	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 10% stone inclusions,			0.00-0.38m
	subrounded-subangular, <1-8cm. Loose and friable. Some bioturbation.			bation.		
302	Subsoil	Modern su	Modern subsoil. Pale grey-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subrounded-			0.38-0.58m
		subangular	subangular, <1-12cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly loose. Some			
		evidence o	f bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interfaces. C	Overlies (30	03).	

303	Layer	Spread, possible demolition of cairn. Pale yellow grey silty clay. 50% stone, subrounded-subangular, 2-15cm. Fairly loose. Some evidence of bioturbation. Concentrated in the northern end of the trench.	0.58-0.70
304	Natural	Natural geology. Pale yellow-grey silty clay. 15% stone, subrounded- subangular, <1-10cm. Hard and compact. Slightly diffuse interface.	0.29m+
305	Cut	Cut of stone lined pit. Possible cist burial. Sub-oval feature, fairly steep, concave sides. Stone lining (306), other fills (307)-(309). Recorded as 1.92m long by 1.56m wide and 0.78m deep.	0.78m deep
306	Fill	Layer of stones pressed into cut of pit [305] to form outer edging of possible cist burial. Stones naturally shaped, different geologies, subrounded slabs, long axis 30cm+. Either overlies (309) or is overlain by (309).	-
307	Fill	Upper fill of [305]. Deliberate deposition. Light grey silty grey. 10% stone, subrounded-subangular, <1-14cm. Very loose, mixed deposit. Overlies (307).	0.24m thick
308	Fill	Secondary fill of [305] . Similar to (306). May either be the result of the collapse of the cist structure or another layer of deliberate backfill. Mid grey –brown silty clay. 20% stone, subangular-rounded, 2-20cm. Loose. Overlies either (306) or (309).	0.18m thick
309	Fill	Secondary fill of [305] . Identified at the base of the feature. Either a layer into which (306) bedded or material that has been washed in between the stones at a later point in time. Dark brown silty clay. 2% stone, subangular, <1-4cm.	0.33 thick
310	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (311). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
311	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [310]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
312	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (313).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
313	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [312]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
314	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (315).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
315	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [314]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
316	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (317).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
317	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [316]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
318	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (319).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
319	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [318]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
320	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (312).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
321	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [320]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
322	Cut	Cut of posthole. Fully excavated due to loose nature of fill. Very shallow, truncated feature, may possibly be a natural feature (e.g. stone hollow). Circular in plan with a concave base. Filed with (323).). Recorded as c.0.30m in diameter.	
323	Fill	Single remaining fill of posthole [322]. Light grey silty clay. Very loose.	
324	Cut	Cut of plough furrow. Unexcavated. Linear feature running north- north-west – south-south-east. Aligned with medieval field system. Filled	

		with (324).	
325	Fill	Upper fill of plough furrow [324]. Unexcavated. Mid grey-brown silty clay.	
		10% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-6cm.	

Trench 4	Trench 4 Type: Machine excar				
Dimensio	ns: 22m x 4	m Max. depth: 3.47m	Ground level: 62.80 m	n aOD	
context	Descriptio	n		depth (bgl)	
401	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Light yellow-brown silty clay. 5% sto subrounded-subangular. <1-8cm. Loose and friable. So	one inclusions, ome bioturbation.	0.00-0.34m	
402	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Not present across the entire length of	trench. Mid yellow-	0.23-0.58m	
		brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounded, < some bioturbation	<1-6cm. Fairly loose,		
403	Fill	Eroded bank material, overlies the top of the ditch [404] . Pale yellow-brown			
		silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-6cm	. Fairly compact,		
404	Cut	Cut of east – west aligned ditch. Very large and dee	p with steep, concave	approx.	
	sides. Banks on both the northern and southern sides. Part of			2.99m deep	
		pentangular enclosure. Defensive. Filled with (406)	-(411), (413), (415)-		
		(416). Recorded as 3.90m wide and c.2.99m deep.			
405	Layer	Stony layer. Initially thought might represent metalling	g associated with the	0.10m thick	
		bank and ditch and the larger stones believed to be pack	king. Excavation		
		suggested probably natural. 20% stone, subrounded, <	1-2cm, 5% stone,		
		subrounded, 6-20cm. Does not extend the full width of (417).	the trench. Overlies		
406	Fill	Upper fill of the ditch [404]. Deposition of material ero	oded from the banks,	0.69m thick	
		mainly derived from the north. Pale yellow-grey silty c	clay. 10% stone,		
		subangular-subrounded, <1-6cm. Mixed deposit, comp	act. Slightly diffuse		
		interfaces, slightly diffuse interfaces. Overlies (407).			
407	407 <i>Fill</i> Slump of southern bank into ditch [404]. Pale grey-yellow silty clay. 10%		low silty clay. 10%	0.72m thick	
		stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-8cm. Slightly mixed	deposit. Hard and		
408	E ;11	compact. Clear interfaces. Overnes (415).	stabilized level at	0.21m thick	
400	<i>F</i> III	which vegetation may have established. Dark brown si	Ity clay 2% stope	0.21111 UIICK	
		subangular-subrounded $<1-4$ cm Fairly homogeneous	humic deposit Fairly		
		clear interfaces)overlies (408)	numie deposit. Tanty		
409	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [404]. Gradually deposited, glev	ved deposit. Normally	approx.	
		waterlogged. Mid blue-brown clay. 5% stone, subroun	ided, 2-5cm. Heavily	1.65m thick	
		blue-grey mottled, clay rich deposit. Oxidizes brown o	n contact with the air.		
		Anaerobic. Fairly compact. Clear interfaces. Overlies	(416).		
410	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [404]. Gradually deposited tops	oil and subsoil derived	0.55m thick	
		material. May have experienced some soil formation.	Mid orange-brown		
		silty clay. 5% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-10cm	. Very occasional		
		subangular stone blocks 15cm+. Fairly homogeneous,	clay rich, compact		
411	E:11	deposit. Fairly clear interfaces. Overlies (409).		0.75	
411	Fill	chortly after excavation Mid brown silty clay 15% st	pse of the side4s	0.75m thick	
		subrounded <1.8cm 1% ironstone subrounded <1.2%	one, subangulai-		
		deposit Clay rich and compact Clear interfaces Deri	ives from the north		
		Likely to be contemporary with (415) and (412).	ives from the north.		
412	Layer	<i>In situ</i> bank material from the southern bank associated	with ditch [404]. Pale	0.12-0.94m	
		yellow-brown silty clay. 20% stone, subangular-subrou	inded, <1-8cm.		
	Slightly mixed deposit. Hard and compact. Slightly bioturbated at the top of				
		the deposit. Slightly diffuse interfaces. Likely to be co	intemporary the		
		construction and early primary deposits (411) and (415)).		
413	Fill	Slump of southern bank into ditch [404]. Pale yellow b	rown silty clay. 20%	0.62m thick	
		stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-6cm. Slightly mixed	l, compact deposit.		
		Slightly diffuse interfaces. Overlies (408).			
414	Natural	Glacial deposit. Similar to boulder clay. Similar to lay	er (115) in Trench 1.	0.92-1.87m+	

		Mid brown clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-8cm. Overlain by glacial deposit (417)	
415	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [404]. Material derived from the collapse of the southern edge of the ditch shortly after excavation. Mid brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-10cm. Slightly mixed deposit. Clay rich and compact. Fairly clear interfaces. Similar to (411). Likely to be contemporary with (411) and (412).	0.67m thick
416	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [404] . Gradually deposited, anaerobic, gleylike deposit. Initial silting of ditch. Mid blue grey clay. 2% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Diffuse interface. Below current water table. Overlies (411) and (415).	approx. 0.25m thick
417	Natural	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular- subrounded, <1-8cm. Clear interface. Overlies (414).	0.20m+

Trench 5	Trench 5 Type: Machine excav					
Dimension	ns: 6.7m x 4	4.4m Max. depth: 0.68m	Ground	level: 61.40m	aOD	
context	Description	on			depth (bgl)	
501	Topsoil	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone	inclusions.		0.000.24m	
		subrounded-subangular, <1-6cm. Loose and friable. S	ome biotui	bation.	0.1.4.0.20	
502	Subsoil	Modern subsoil. Pale brown-grey silty clay. Very shal	low and or	nly present in	0.14-0.39m	
		south-east end of trench. 5% stone, subangular-subrout	nded, <1-8	cm. Fairly		
503	Natural	Natural geology Pale vellow brown silty clay 15% st	0.32m+			
505		subrounded <1-10cm. Clay rich. Hard and compact.	one, subu	guiui	0.02111	
504	Cut	Cut of east – west aligned ditch. Possible internal di	tch relate	d in	0.29m deep	
		pentangular enclosure. Gully to the south follows a	similar al	ignment		
		[508], [510]. Shallow, convex, moderately steep side	s, concave	base.		
		Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Filled with (505). Also ex	cavated as		
		intervention [506]. Part of Group 512. Recorded as	1.50m wid	e and 0.28m		
		deep.				
505	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [504]. Gradually deposited tops	oil and sul	osoil derived	0.29m thick	
		material. Mid grey brown silty clay. 5% stone, subang	ular-subro	unded, <1-		
		5cm. 20% stone, subrounded, 10-40cm. Occasional iro	on oxide m	ottling.		
	Fairly compact, homogeneous deposit. Some bioturbation. Contained dump					
506	Cut	OI FUDDIE.	tah valata	d :n	0.22m doon	
500	Cui	Cut of east – west angled unch. Possible internal of pontongular anglesure. Cully to the south follows a	cimilar al	u III ianmont	0.22m deep	
		[508] [510] Shallow convex moderately steen side	SIIIIIAI AI S concave	hase		
		Slightly diffuse in plan and section. Filled with (505				
		Also excavated as intervention [504]. Part of Group	512. Reco	rded as		
		1.07m wide and 0.22m deep.				
507	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [506]. Gradually deposited tops	oil and sul	osoil derived	0.22m thick	
		material. Mid grey brown silty clay. 5% stone, subang	ular-subro	unded, <1-		
		5cm. 5% stone, subrounded, 10-13cm. Occasional iron	n oxide mo	ottling.		
		Fairly compact, homogeneous deposit. Some bioturbat	ion.			
508	Cut	Cut of east – west aligned gully. Shallow, truncated	. On simi	ar	0.20m deep	
		alignment as ditch to the north [504], [506]. Clear in	n plan and	section.		
		Slightly convex, moderately steep sides, concave bas	e. Filled v 512 Dece	with (509).		
		Also excavated as intervention [510]. Part of Group	515. Keco	rded as		
500	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [508] Gradually deposited tops	oil and sul	soil derived	0.20m thick	
509	1'111	material Mid brown silty clay 10% stone subangular	-subround	ed < 1-8cm	0.2011 thek	
		Fairly homogeneous. Clear interfaces. Some bioturbat	ion.	ea, <1 oein.		
510	Cut	Cut of east – west aligned gully. Shallow, truncated	. On simi	ar	0.12m deep	
		alignment as ditch to the north [504], [506]. Clear in	n plan and	section.		
		Slightly convex, moderately steep sides, concave bas	e. Filled	with (511).		
		Also excavated as intervention [508]. Part of Group	512. Reco	rded as		
		0.81m wide and 0.11m deep.				

511	Fill	Secondary fill of gully [510]. Gradually deposited topsoil and subsoil derived	0.12m thick
		material. Mid brown silty clay. 10% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-7cm.	
		Fairly homogeneous. Clear interfaces. Some bioturbation.	
512	Group	Group number for ditch, comprised of cuts [504] and [506].	-
513	Group	Group number for ditch comprised of cuts [508] and [510].	-

Trench 6				Type:	Machine exc	avated	
Dimensior	Dimensions: 6.48x3.38m Max. depth: 1.13m			Ground	level: east end	49.39m aOD	
	west end 49.19m aOD						
context	Descriptio	on				depth (bgl)	
601	Topsoil	Modern top	psoil. Light yellow-grey silty clay. 5% ston	e inclusior	ıs,	0.00-0.37m	
		subrounded	l-subangular, <1-8cm. Loose and friable. S	ome biotu	rbation.		
602	Subsoil	Modern su	bsoil. Pale grey silty clay. 15% stone, subro	ounded-sub	oangular, <1-	0.36-0.48m	
		8cm. Fairl	y loose. Some evidence of bioturbation. Sli	ghtly diffu	ise		
		interfaces.					
603	Cut	Cut of east	t – west aligned ditch. Part of a rectangul	ar enclosu	ire	0.70m deep	
		identified	on aerial photographs. Sides fairly steep a	and slight	ly stepped,		
		base virtu	ally flat. Filled with (604)-(606). Same as	ditch in T	rench 9		
		[904]. Rec	orded as 1.70m wide and 0.70m deep.				
604	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch [603]. A combination of the slu	mp of the	northern	0.14m thick	
		edge and to	edge and topsoil derived material. Dark grey silty clay. 1% stone,				
		subrounded	l, <1-2cm. Compact. Earliest fill.				
605	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch [603], gradual silting. Mid g	rey silty c	lay with mid	0.32m thick	
		orange mo	ottles. 1% stone, subrounded, <1-2cm.	Frequent	t iron oxide		
		mottling. I	Homogeneous. Overlies (604).				
606	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch [603], final gradual deposition	of topsoi	l and subsoil	0.50m thick	
		material as	well as material eroded for the feature side	es. Mid gr	ey silty clay.		
	~	1% stone, s	subrounded, <1-2cm. Overlies (605).				
607	Cut	Cut of plo	ugh furrow. Wide shallow, north-east – so	outh-west	aligned		
		linear. Fil	led with (608).				
608	Fill	Secondary	fill of plough furrow [607]. Gradually depo	sited topso	oil and		
		subsoil der	ived material. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 2	% stone, s	ubangular-		
		subrounded	1, <1-4cm.				
609	Natural	Natural geo	plogy. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 20% st	tone, subar	igular-	0.40m+	
		subrounded	1, <1-8cm. Clear interface.				

Trench 7					Type:	e: Machine excavated		
Dimensions: 15.7mx 3m Max. depth: 1.56m				Ground level: 59.35m aOD				
context Description							depth (bgl)	
701	Topsoil	Modern top	soil. Mid grey-brown silty clay	y. 5% stone i	inclusions	,	0.00-0.32m	
		subrounded	l-subangular, <1-8cm. Loose and	nd friable. So	ome biotu	rbation.		
702	Subsoil	Modern su	osoil. Pale yellow-brown silty of	clay. 15% sto	one, subro	unded-	0.27-0.76m	
		subangular	, <1-6cm. Fairly loose. Some e	evidence of b	ioturbatio	n. Slightly		
		diffuse inte	rfaces.					
703	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch [705]. Topsoil and	subsoil deriv	ed materi	al either	0.28m thick	
		naturally d	eposited colluvium or possibly of	deliberately d	lumping o	f material.		
		Dark brow	n silty clay. 20% stone, subang	ular-subroun	ded, <1-20	em.		
		Occasional	large subrounded blocks of sto	ne. Fairly co	mpact dep	posit.		
		Overlies (7	04).					
704	Fill	Secondary	fill of ditch [705]. Represents e	either natural,	, possibly	wind-blown,	0.20m thick	
		silting or en	osion/collapse of the edge of th	e feature. Da	ark grey-b	rown silty		
		clay. 20%	stone, subangular-subrounded,	<1-2cm. Cla	y rich dep	osit, very		
		rare charco	al flecks. Slightly loose. Overl	ies (705).				
705	Cut	Cut of cur	vilinear ditch. Moderately slo	ping sides, s	lightly co	ncave base.	approx.	
		Depth sug	gests and shape suggests field	or enclosure	boundar	y rather	1.15m deep	
		than defen	sive ditch. Filled with (703)-(704), (708). l	Recorded	as 3.5m		

		wide and 1.15m deep.	
706	Fill	Remains of a fire, burnt in a single event. Very dark grey-brown silty clay. 1% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-2cm. Around 80% of the deposit was	0.06m thick
		charcoal. Series of small branches placed crossways across one another,	
		forming a platform for heating/cooking. Lack of extensive damage to the	
707		deposits below suggests it is a single use only. Contained within [707].	
707	Cut	Cut of fire pit. Small shallow, irregular scoop. Lack of extensive damage	0.06m deep
		to the deposits below suggests it is a single use only. May have utilised the shalten of the hollow of the stabilized ditch. Filled with (706). Overling	
		(711) Deconded og 0.20m long by 0.25m wide	
709	E:11	(711). Recorded as 0.50m long by 0.25m wide.	0.77
/08	Fill	Deliberate backfill to level ditch [705]. Redeposited subsoli material. Mid	0.7/m thick
		stone, subangular subrounded 4 8cm. Para larger stone fragments. Very	
		similar in characteristics to the subsoil Overlies (703)	
709	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [713] Topsoil and subsoil derived material probable	0.43 m thick
10)	1 111	colluvium material possible levelling Mid grey-brown silt loam 15% stone	0.45III ullek
		subangular-subrounded $<1-2$ cm. Rare larger stone fragments. Compact	
		Some bioturbation Overlies (710)	
710	Fill	Possible deliberate backfill of redeposited natural to level ditch [713] Mid	0.24m thick
/10		vellow-grev-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-2cm.	0.2
		Occasional larger stone fragments. Compact. May be naturally deposited	
		collluvial material. Overlies (711)	
711	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [713]. Redeposited natural and subsoil material.	0.28m thick
		Possible levelling of the ditch. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone,	
		subangular-subrounded, <1-5cm. Loose. Fire scoop [707] was cut into this	
		level. Overlies (712).	
712	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [713]. Represents either the collapse of the bank of a	0.19m thick
		deliberate deposition of bank material. Mid grey-brown, silty clay. 20%	
		stone, subangular-subrounded, <1-3cm. 90% inclusions orientated downward	
		into the bottom of the ditch. Earliest fill.	
713	Cut	Cut of south-east – north-west ditch. Flat base and shallow sides suggest	0.92m deep
		non-defensive in nature. Moderately sloping, uneven sides.	
		Overmachined at base and northern side. Southern side not fully	
		excavated due to presence of [707]. Filled with (709)-(712). Recorded as	
		5.40m wide and 0.90m deep.	
714	Natural	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular-	0.76m+
		subrounded, <1-8cm. Clear interface.	
715	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch [713], Re-deposited natural, derived from bank	0.40m+
		collapse, dark grey brown silty clay.	

Trench 8				T	ype:	Machine exc	avated		
Dimensions: 10.28x1.34m			Max. depth: 1.10m	th: 1.10m Ground level: 51.81n					
context	descriptio	ription							
801	Topsoil	Modern to	osoil. Light grey-brown silty clay. 5%	stone inc	lusion	s,	0.00-0.30m		
		subrounded	l-subangular, <1-8cm. Loose and friab	le. Some	biotui	bation.			
802	Subsoil	Modern su	bsoil. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 15	% stone,	subro	unded-	0.30-0.50m		
		subangular	, <1-6cm. Fairly loose. Some evidence	e of biotu	rbatio	n. Slightly			
		diffuse inte	orfaces.						
803	Natural	Natural geo	ology. Mid yellow-brown silty clay. 15	5% stone,	, suban	gular-	0.50m+		
		subrounded	l, <1-8cm. Clear interface.						
804	Cut	Cut of out	Cut of outer enclosure ditch identified from aerial photography. Shallow 0.0						
		sloping sid	es, flat base. Filled with (805). Recor	ded as 3	.6m w	ide.			
		Recorded	as 3.60m wide and 0.60m deep.						
805	Fill	Secondary	fill of [804]. Gradually deposited topso	oil and su	ibsoil d	lerived	0.60m thick		
		material. N	Aid brown silty clay. 10% stone, suban	gular-sub	oround	ed, <1-4cm.			
		Occasional	iron panning. Homogeneous.						

Trench 9				Type:	Machine exc	avated			
Dimensions: 12.70x2.94m			Max. depth: 0.46m	Max. depth: 0.46m Ground level: 48.78m					
context	descriptio	n				depth (bgl)			
901	Topsoil	Modern top subrounded	Modern topsoil. Mid grey-brown silty clay. 5% stone inclusions, subrounded-subangular, <1-8cm. Loose and friable. Some bioturbation.						
902	Subsoil	Modern su subangular diffuse inte	Modern subsoil. Pale yellow-grey silty clay. 15% stone, subrounded- ubangular, <1-6cm. Fairly loose. Some evidence of bioturbation. Slightly liffuse interfaces.						
903	Natural	Natural geo subrounded	Natural geology. Pale yellow-brown silty clay. 15% stone, subangular- subrounded, <1-8cm. Clear interface.						
904	Cut	Cut of nor identified excavated.	th – south aligned ditch. Part of a recta on aerial photographs. Same as ditch in	ngular encl 1 trench [60	osure 3]. Not	-			
905	Fill	Upper fill of	of ditch [904]. Not excavated.			-			
906	Modern	Modern la	nd drain.			-			

9m aOD
depth (bgl)
0-0.33m
0.33-0.46m
0.46m+
e 0.65m deep
/e
0.20m thisla
0.28m thick
0.30m thick
0.50m unex
0.10m thick
e 0.20m deep
-
•

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 7	TOTAL
Pottery	1/1	1/22	-	6/587	5/151	1/367	14/1128
Stone	-	-	1/6674	-	-	1/95	2/6769
Metalwork	4	1	2	-	-	9	16
Copper alloy	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Iron	4	-	1	-	-	9	14
Animal Bone	8/7	-	-	1/1	-	-	9/8

Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

								Flot				Residue
Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed uncharred	seeds charred	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Trench 4												
ditch 404	416	1	20	2	1	-	-	a	-	0/0/2ml	-	-
Trench 7												
pit 707	706	2	7	175	0	-	-	-	С	30/20ml	-	-

KEY: A^{**} = exceptional, A^* = 30+ items, $A = \ge 10$ items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items

NOTE: ¹flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. ²Unburnt seed is in lower case to distinguish it from charred remains



Site location and areas of geophysical survey



Location of Trenches in Area 1, and interpretation of Geophysical results

241000	Wessex Archaeolo	gy
		Archaeology ?Archaeology
		?Archaeology - Negative Response
		Increased Magnetic Response
392500-		Trend
		Ploughing
		Magnetic Disturbance
		Ferrous
392400-	Digital data reproduced fr (insert year) All rights res This material is for client i No unauthorised reproduc	om Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright erved. Reference Number: 100020449. report only © Wessex Archaeology. ction.
Ī	Revision Number	: 0
	Illustrator	WAF
	Date	17/04/07
	Scale	1:1000
-	Dath	



Location of Trenches and crop marks in Areas 2, 3 and 4 with detail of interpretation of Geophysical results in Area 4

/		
302800		
4		
FL.	A	rchaeology
IL 7	?/	Archaeology
A	Re	Archaeology - Negative esponse
392700-	Re	creased Magnetic esponse
Γr	Tr	end
	P	oughing
	M:	agnetic Disturbance
392600-	Fe	errous
392500		
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	Revision Number:	0
	Illustrator:	WAF
	Date:	17/04/07
	Scale:	1:2000



Trench 1, with north facing section of Trench and photo of Trench 1 from the north east

Figure 4



Trench 2, with north facing and east facing sections of ditch terminus (204) and photos of (204) from the north and east

Figure 5



Trench 3 and north facing section of 'cist' grave (305). Photo of (305) and lining (306) and north facing section of (305)

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Trenches 4 and 5, with west facing section ditch (404). Photos of west facing section (402) and Trench 5 from the south

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Trenches 7 and 8 with photos of Trench 7 from the south and Trench 8 from the north east

Figure 8



Trench 6 and south east facing section of ditch (603). Photos of Trench 6 from the north and south east facing section (603) and north west facing section (603)

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Figure 9



Trench 9 and photo of Trench 9 from north west

Figure 10



Trench 10 and north west facing section of ditch (1004). Photos of Trench 10 from the north west and north west facing section of ditch (1004)

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WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB. Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk London Office: Unit 701, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY. Tel:020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

