Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

Post-Excavation Assessment of Potential
Wylfa Hotspot 15

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Wylfa Newydd Development, Hotspot 15

Post-Excavation Assessment of Potential

Prepared for Wardell Armstrong LLP.

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Contents

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Archaeoleg Brython gan Horizon Nuclear Power Ltd. (HNP) i gyflawni rhaglen o waith cloddio archaeolegol rhwng 2017 a 2019 yn ystod gwaith clirio cynnar cyn cyflwyno cais Orchymyn Cydsyniad Datblygu (OCD/DCO) ar gyfer Orsaf Bŵer Wylfa Newydd ar Ynys Môn, Gogledd Cymru.

Wedi cwblhau'r cloddio commisynwyd Wardell Armstrong LLP. ac Archaeoleg Brython gan HNP i ddarparu crynodeb o ganlyniadau'r gwaith ac i gyflawni rhaglen o waith ôl-gloddio rhwng Medi 2019 a Mawrth 2020 i asesu arwyddocâd a photensial yr archif a'r darganfyddiadau.

Adroddiad Asesiad o Botensial yw'r ddogfen hon ar gyfer archif a chasgliad arteffactau safle Hotspot 15 (EVENT PRN 46046) a gloddiwyd fel rhan o'r gwaith clirio cynnar.

Roedd cloddfa Hotspot 15 (NGR SH34939277) yn mesur 1002m² ac wedi ei leoli i asesu potensial y safle yn dilyn arolwg geoffisegol ac arolwg ffosi gan Wessex Archaeology. Yn ystod y gwerthusiad nodwyd rhigol gron posib a thwmpath llosg.

Yn ystod cloddio darganfyddwyd weddillion adeiladau cerrig sylweddol gan gynnwys, tŷ crwn, ffynnon, waliau amgaead, trac ac ysgubor posib. Darganfyddwyd arteffactau yn gysylltiedig â'r nodweddion gan gynnwys crochenwaith Rhufeinig, sidelli, pwysau gwŷdd a darnau o esgyrn wedi eu haddurno.

Mae dyddiadau radiocarbon yn awgrymu dyddiad Rhufeinig hwyr i ganoloesol i'r anheddiad.

Summary

Brython Archaeology, commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power Ltd. (HNP), undertook a phased programme of excavation in 2017-2019 in advance of the submission of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the construction of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station on the Isle of Anglesey, North Wales.

Wardell Armstrong LLP. (WA) and Brython Archaeology was subsequently commissioned by HNP to provide a summary of the results of the archaeological excavation and to undertake a programme of post-excavation during September 2019 to March 2020 to assess the significance and potential of the site archive and finds.

This is an Assessment of Potential Report of the archive and finds assemblage of Hotspot 15 (EVENT PRN 46046), which was excavated during early clearance works.

The excavation area of 1002m² at Wylfa Hotspot 15 (NGR SH34939277) was defined following a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation by Wessex Archaeology to address the archaeological potential of the site. During the evaluation a possible ring gully and burnt mound were identified.

Excavation revealed extensive stone-built structures including a roundhouse, well, enclosure walls, track and possible granary. Artefacts associated with these structures include sherds of Roman pottery, spindle whorls, loom weights and fragments of decorated bone, all of which suggests a domestic setting.

Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from soil samples suggest Late Roman to medieval activity at the site.

1 Introduction

During August 2017 to January 2019, Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology CYF. (ABA), commissioned by HNP, conducted a phased programme of excavation of an enclosed Romano-British settlement at Wylfa Hotspot 15, Anglesey (NGR SH34939277) in advance of the submission of a Development Consent Order application (PINS reference number EN010007) for the construction of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Power Station. The excavations at the Wylfa Newydd development site involved 30 open area excavations, with some undertaken as set piece excavations and others as strip map and sample excavations. In total 32 strip, map and sample areas, described as 'Hotspots' were identified, and organized into four zones referred to as 1a, 1b, 2 and 3 within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016; 2017). Fourteen of these areas were excavated by ABA totalling an area of approximately 25,578m^2 (*Figure 1 and Appendix II*):

- Wylfa Head (EVENT PRN 46035)
- Area 7 (EVENT PRN 46036)
- Area 8 (EVENT PRN 46037)
- Hotspot 5 (EVENT PRN 46038)
- Hotspot 6 (EVENT PRN 46039)
- Hotspot 7-9 (EVENT PRN 46040)
- Hotspot 8 (EVENT PRN 46041)
- Hotspot 10 (EVENT PRN 46042)
- Hotspot 11-13 (EVENT PRN 46043)
- Hotspot 12 (EVENT PRN 46044)
- Hotspot 14 (EVENT PRN 46045)
- Hotspot 15 (EVENT PRN 46046)
- Hotspot 16 (EVENT PRN 46047)
- Hotspot 17 (EVENT PRN 46048)

Two supplementary excavation areas, Hotspot 8B and Hotspot 15 West, were opened to investigate the interaction between the archaeology in Hotspot 8 and Hotspot 15. This phase of fieldwork was concluded in January 2019. In February 2019 it was announced that the Wylfa Newydd project was being put into a suspended state. As a result of this all further works on the site have been suspended.

Prior to the excavation of the Wylfa Hotspot 15 site, it had been subject to an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Cooke *et al*., 2012), magnetometer geophysical survey (Hopewell, 2011a; b; Hopewell 2012) and a programme of evaluation trenching by Wessex Archaeology (2016). During the excavation, an enclosed Romano-British settlement was identified, that included extensive stone-built structures on both sides of a post-medieval draining ditch and field boundary. Excavation of Hotspot 15 revealed a series of pits and postholes, likely to be associated with ditches forming an enclosure. Overlying these features were a series of stone-built structures including a roundhouse, enclosure wall, well and what appeared to be a nine-post structure. A later phase of small-scale industrial activity utilised some of the structures but could not be accurately dated.

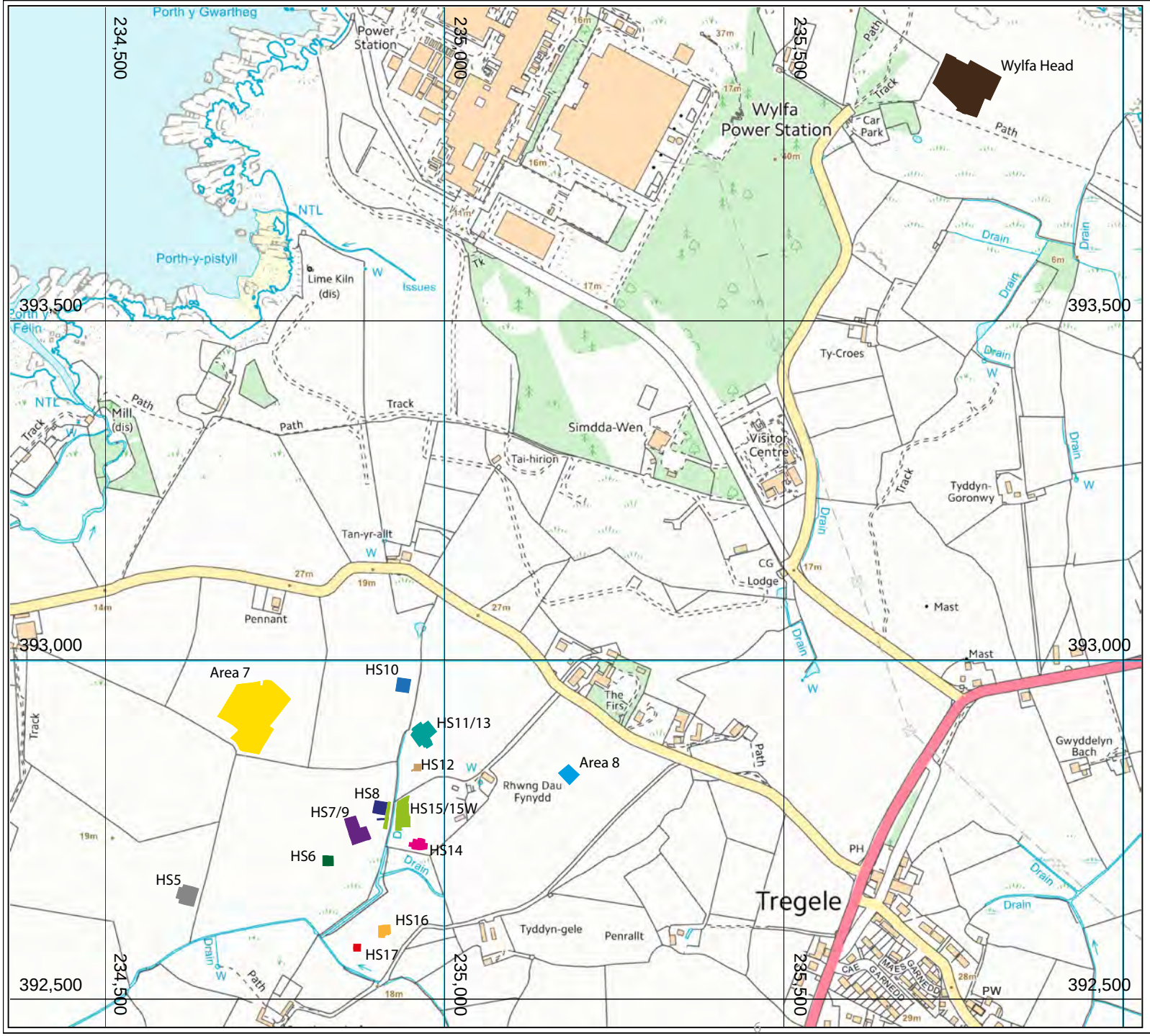
All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI [Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016; 2017]), and in line with paragraph 5.8.21 of the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1 [Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011]). The work was monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Services (GAPS), cultural heritage advisors to the Local Authority. WA have been employed by HNP as cultural heritage consultants for the project and within this capacity have provided guidance and advice during the works. The key historic environment stakeholders are:

- Cadw – The principal Welsh government body responsible for the historic environment of Wales; and
- GAPS - The curators responsible for monitoring archaeological investigations undertaken as part of development in the region.

During the fieldwork and post-excavation work an archaeological record and archive of the site, AB1703 Hotspot 15, was created. WA was appointed by HNP to undertake a programme of

assessment of the archaeological potential of the evidence accumulated during the excavations and ABA was selected to undertake a portion of this work under a sub-contract agreement with WA. The excavated finds and environmental samples were handed over to WA in April 2019.

The purpose of this document is to report on the post-excavation assessment of the Hotspot 15 archive and finds assemblage, and to create an ordered archive for deposition. This report is written and structured to conform to MoRPHE guidelines, the Charted Institute for Archaeologists standards required for post excavation assessment works (CIfA 2014a; 2014b), and in line with the recommendations as stated in the ABA site summary report (ABA, 2018). Digital copies of this report are to be submitted to HNP and relevant stakeholders. The archive and finds assemblage were stored in accordance to CIfA's standards and guidance (CIfA, 2014a: 2014b) while under the curatorship of ABA. The paper archive and digital data, including photographs will be lodged with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth on completion of the project. ABA will hold a digital version of the archive indefinitely.



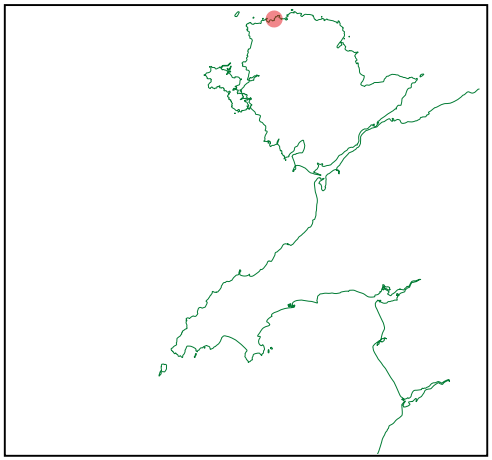


Figure 1
Location plan showing the areas excavated by ABA in the Wylfa Newydd Devleopment Area

Key

- Wylfa Head
- Area 8
- Area 7
- Hotspot 5
- Hotspot 6
- Hotspot 7/9
- Hotspot 8
- Hotspot 10
- Hotspot 11/13
- Hotspot 12
- Hotspot 14
- Hotspot 15
- Hotspot 16
- Hotspot 17

Project No.
AB1703

Drawn By: IGP

Date: 09/06/2021

Location:
SH35439322

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2 Project Background

2.1 Site Location

Hotspot 15, located in Hotspot Zone 1a, sits approximately 680m west of Tregele and 870m south of the existing decommissioned Wylfa power station on relatively flat ground at the base of a south-westerly sloping field on the edge of marsh land in a pastural field, previously labelled 'A12' during the archaeological trial trench evaluation (*Figure 2*). Immediately west of the excavation area was a modern drainage ditch. Due to the extent and nature of the archaeology identified in Hotspot 15 two supplementary excavation areas, Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B, were opened. Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B were located on the opposite side of the drainage ditch, in the field previously labelled 'A7' during the archaeological trial trench evaluation, immediately east of Hotspot 8 (ABA, 2021b). The investigation area was at a height of approximately 18m AOD, centred on NGR SH 34939277, and measured approximately 1002m^2.

2.2 Geology and Topography

Superficial deposits in the area consist of Till, Devensian – Diamicton. These are sedimentary deposits which formed between 11.6 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period, indicating a landscape dominated by Ice Age conditions. The underlying bedrock geology consists of Mica schist and psammite of the New Harbour Group. This is a metamorphic bedrock which formed between 635 and 541 million years ago during the Ediacaran period. These rocks were originally sedimentary, formed in deep seas, later altered by low-grade metamorphism (BGS, 2019).

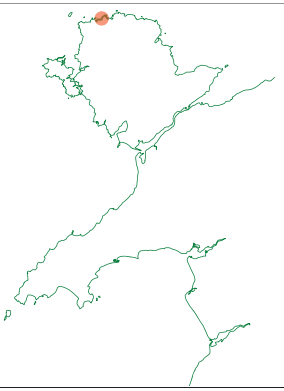

Figure 2
Location Plan, Hotspot 15.

Key

Hotspot 15

Drawn By:	SC
Date:	05/02/19
Location:	SH349392774
Project:	AB1703 HS15

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2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background Data

Historic mapping and documentary sources consulted by ABA did not indicate the presence of the remains of the stone-built structures, pits or any roundhouse or any other archaeological features identified during the excavation of Hotspot 15. However, Anglesey is rich in archaeological sites and artefacts dating from the Mesolithic to medieval period. The information below is summarised from reports and archaeological baseline assessments (Cooke *et al*., 2012; Parry *et al*., 2012; Jacobs, 2015; Wessex Archaeology, 2016a; ABA, 2017; Headland Archaeology, 2018) which should be consulted for detailed information.

Mesolithic finds in the area generally consist of flint scatters and tools located at a number of locations across Anglesey, generally close to water sources and often at coastal locations. The nearest possible Mesolithic activity recorded is at Cemlyn Bay, located approximately 2km to the west of the existing decommissioned Wylfa power station, in the form of flint scatters (HER PRN GAT 31584). Another discovery of three blade-like flint flakes (HER PRN GAT 7046) is recorded approximately 8km to the south near Llyn Alaw. Two possible Mesolithic lithic scatters (HER PRN GAT 91809/ HER PRN GAT 91811) were identified during the early clearance works at the Wylfa Head excavation area, approximately 350m east of the existing decommissioned power station.

Evidence for Neolithic activity in the area is abundant, mostly represented by megalithic funerary monuments, including chambered and passage tombs. These tombs would have been held the remains, both skeletal and cremated, of numerous individuals of the early farming communities which constructed them. Such monuments were often in use for long periods of time spanning both the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, some examples show evidence of re-arrangement and alteration to accommodate changing funerary practices. A ruined chambered tomb (HER PRN GAT 3046) is located approximately 1.8km to the south-east at Llanfechell. A limited number of domestic sites have been recorded on Anglesey, with the closest being the Early Neolithic settlement at Llanfaethlu, located approximately 8km south-west of the existing decommissioned Wylfa power station. The settlement of at least three Early Neolithic houses is the first of its kind identified in Wales and one of the first in the UK (Rees and Jones, 2015). Evidence of Neolithic activity was identified during the early clearance works at the Wylfa Head excavation area where a group of stone axes and polishing tools were identified in a pit (HER PRN GAT 91812).

Few Bronze Age settlements have been identified on Anglesey but evidence of activity during this period, such as barrow and cairn construction and erection of standing stones, remains visible in the landscape. During the Bronze Age, settlements become apparent on high, defendable ground suggesting the establishment of centres of power, likely organised into tribes or clans. During early clearance works an undefended Bronze Age roundhouse (HER PRN GAT 91868) was identified at Hotspot 14. The nearest Scheduled Monument dating to the Bronze Age is Meini Hirion (AN 30), a group of three standing stones, which may form part of a Prehistoric complex along with the previously mentioned ruined chambered tomb (HER PRN GAT 3046), located approximately 2km south-east of the existing decommissioned Wylfa power station. Prehistoric burials in the later part of the period appear to have moved away from the communal tradition with the appearance of individual urned cremations and crouched cist inhumations. Arguably the most common feature type associated with the Bronze Age is burnt mounds. Evidence of these features are plentiful in the region and as many as twenty burnt mound deposits were identified within the footprint of the Wylfa Newydd development area. The closest recorded burnt mound (HER PRN GAT 61102/91837) is located east of Rhwng Dau Fynydd, approximately 1km south of the existing decommissioned Wylfa power station and was excavated in Area 8. Further burnt mounds were excavated in Hotspot 5 (HER PRN GAT 91839) and Hotspot 7-9 (HER PRN GAT 91846) during the early clearance works.

Prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation and early clearance works no Iron Age activity had been recorded at the site. The closest recorded Iron Age enclosure (HER PRN GAT 61454) is found north of Penymorwydd, located approximately 4km south-east of the existing decommissioned power station at Wylfa. A number of undated large enclosures and ring-gullies were identified in the development area during the evaluation phase, excavation during early clearance indicates that some of these date to the Iron Age. A partially enclosed hilltop settlement with a single roundhouse and possible granary (HER PRN GAT 91829), dated to the Iron Age, was identified in Area 7. As well as the unenclosed, or undefended, and low-lying Iron Age settlement discussed in this report (HER PRN GAT 91875) a two other examples were identified in Area O5 South and Wylfa Head (HER PRN GAT 91817). Occupation of these settlements is likely to have spanned from the Iron Age through to the Romano British period. The construction methods used in these settlements, including substantial stone walls incorporating orthostats, appear to be similar to others on Anglesey including Din Lligwy (HER PRN GAT 2132, An 023) and Parc Cybi (HER PRN GAT 14599).

The closest evidence of Roman activity to the Wylfa Newydd development site previously identified was a probable fortlet (HER PRN GAT 37976) near Cemlyn Bay, near the western extent of the development area, and Roman coins (HER PRN GAT 998) and brooch (HER PRN GAT 999) found at Cemaes Fawr Farm, located approximately 2km east. During evaluation and early clearance Roman and Romano British archaeology was identified at a number of locations. At Area 4, approximately 500m south of the existing power station, a possible Roman invasion camp (HER PRN GAT 92053) was identified. Iron Age/Romano British settlements were identified at Wylfa Head (HER PRN GAT 91817), Area O5 South, and Hotspot 15 (HER PRN GAT 91875).

Prior to the evaluation and early clearance works evidence of early medieval archaeology within the development area was scant. Few sites of this period have been identified on Anglesey, the majority of known sites are ecclesiastical, including a 9th century cross slab (HER PRN GAT 3059) from Llanbadrig which pre-dates the 12th century church (HER PRN GAT 3052). During evaluation an early medieval cist cemetery (HER PRN GAT 91824) was identified at Wylfa Head, this was fully excavated during the early clearance works. A second cemetery (HER PRN GAT 91830) which included four square funerary enclosures (HER PRN GAT 91831, 91832, 91833, 91834) was identified at Area 7, and a possible group of family graves at Hotspot 11-13 (HER PRN GAT 91862).

Documentary and physical evidence suggests that the area was extensively habited and utilised by the 12th century. The area would have been within the Kingdom of Gwynedd which was sub-divided into a number of regional commotes (Cwmwd) which would have had a royal manorial centre (Mardref) to act as a focus for administration and taxation (Cooke *et al.*, 2012). The proposed development area was within the commote of Tanybolion, the Mardref was located approximately 1km east at Cemaes. No medieval settlements have been recorded in the area and the existence of settlements is largely known from documentary sources. Two place names that are however spatially closely associated with the site are:

- Tre'r Gof (township of the smith) – documented from the 12th century and is thought to have been a medieval township or hamlet with the commote of Talybolion.
- Wylfa (lookout point) – documented from the later medieval period as a farm that was part of the township of Caerdegog.

Although no physical evidence of the hamlets have been identified it is possible that buried archaeology remains below later farms.

Evidence of early post-medieval field systems across the site was identified through desk-based assessments, geophysical survey and confirmed during evaluation and early clearance works. Many of these are likely to date to the 16th and 17th centuries and are likely to have been removed in the 19th century during episodes of land improvement and creation of larger fields for new

farming techniques. It is likely that much of the land improvement during the 19th century was driven by the estates which held the land, these include Carreglwyd, Plas Coch, Cefn Coch and Bodorgan (Cooke *et al.,* 2012).

Although no large estate houses were ever located within the proposed development area large houses with associated ancillary buildings, landscaped grounds and gardens were constructed at several former farms including Wylfa, Simdde Wen and Cestyll (Cooke *et al.,* 2012).

During WWII a Chain Home radar station (HER PRN GAT 36597/3658) was established at Wylfa Head to identify enemy aircraft and to manage the shipping routes for Liverpool.

The current landscape is dominated by the now decommissioned Wylfa power station which was constructed in the 1960s and was operational until 2015. As well as the present building much of the surrounding area was impacted by the construction of the plant but recent work shows that buried archaeology survives in close proximity to impacted areas.

2.4 Original Geophysical Survey Results

Geophysical surveys were carried out during the assessment of the site (WYAS, 2015; Hopewell 2011a: 2011b; Hopewell, 2012). The surveys did not demonstrate the presence of significant archaeological remains within the excavation area.

2.5 Original Evaluation Results

Archaeological investigations undertaken in 2015-2016 indicated a fairly consistent non-archaeological deposit of 0.1-0.45m of brown sand loam topsoil, overlying 0.02-0.58m of yellow brown silt loam subsoil across Field Group 1, in which Field A12 is located. Natural deposits of orange brown sand and clay lay at 0.2-0.8m below ground level. A total of nine trenches were opened in Field A12, with only two of those containing recorded archaeology. Evaluation Trench 236, which was targeted as the Hotspot 15 excavation, contained a ring gully (originally identified as 23606/23604) measuring 0.48m wide by 0.16m deep. There was no colluvium or alluvium present within the trench which could indicate possible phasing, however the ring-gully lay in the same trench as a possible burnt mound (23608) suggesting a potential prehistoric date. The burnt mound could not be excavated due to flooding (Wessex Archaeology, 2016).

The excavation of Hotspot 15, however, demonstrated that no burnt mound was present at this location. It is likely that the evaluation identified burnt deposits associated with industrial activity.

2.6 Original Aims and Objectives

According to the WSI (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016: 2017), the general aim of the excavations at the Wylfa Newydd site was to gather additional information of the extent, condition, depth, character, quality, stratigraphic sequence and date of the archaeological remains within the excavation area and to preserve the revealed remains, in record, in anticipation that their physical remains may be destroyed by future development works. The results of the investigation were to be disseminated through the deposition of an ordered archive at suitable repositories for both physical and digital material, the deposition of a detailed report at the Historic Environment Record and the production of a publication article, at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

2.6.1 Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Aims

1. To ensure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the strip map and sample work.
2. To identify, investigate and record the character, nature, extent and relationships of the archaeological remains discovered, to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the specification.
3. To determine (as far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified.
4. To integrate the results of the work into the wider historic and archaeological context of the landscape and to address relevant regional research objectives where applicable and so far as is possible.
5. To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the suitable repositories for both physical and digital material, the deposition of a detailed report at the Historic Environment Record (HER) and publication at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.
6. To undertake the works in such a way as to allow sufficient data to be gathered to address the various research objectives outlined below. This includes the investigation and recording of features, the identification, recording and collection of artefacts and ecofacts (including environmental samples) and the use of appropriate analytical methodologies/techniques when examining the record/artefacts.

2.6.2 Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Objectives

The relevant archaeological framework documents identified in the WSI (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016: 2017) were:

- Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: North West Wales – Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Burrow, 2010);
- Review of the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: North West Wales – Later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Gale, 2010);
- A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales – Romano British (AD 43-AD 410) (Davies, 2017);
- A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: North West Wales - Early Medieval c. AD 400-1070 (Edwards *et al*., 2016); and
- A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: North West Wales – Medieval c.AD 1100 – 1539 (Longley, 2010).

Due to the discovery of a burnt mound and ring gulley during the evaluation, the following, relevant, research objectives (RO) were identified:

1. The setting of the information gained from archaeological investigation into a broader regional and national (including Britain and Ireland) context;
2. Gaining insights into the local farming economy and the wider exploitation of the natural environment – with particular reference to the exploitation of lakes and fens/bogs (such as the adjacent Tre'r Gof SSSI site) and the sea;
3. Gaining insights into long distance trade (via the analysis of recovered artefacts) especially in such products as pottery, glass and metalwork; and

4. As the excavations revealed prehistoric and worked bone artefacts, metalwork, stone-built structures, a post-medieval drainage ditch and field boundaries from the medieval, Romano-British, and possible Iron Age periods the relevant archaeological research questions stated below were identified in the WSI for Strip, Map and Sample areas (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2017).

Prehistoric;

Q.1. Are the possible structural features associated with isolated structures or part of a larger settlement?

Q.2. Are the burnt mounds/spreads the by-product of a specific function and what is that function?

Q.3. What is the functional and stratigraphic relationship between the burnt mounds/spreads and other spatially associated features in particular reference to possible structural features (post holes) and ditch type features ('troughs')?

Q.4. What relationships or patterns, if any, can been seen between these prehistoric features and their wider landscape setting?

Q.5. What evidence do the ditch features provide for prehistoric landscape organisation and enclosure?

Q.6. What is the relationship between the ditches and other prehistoric features such as settlement features and burnt mounds/spreads?

Q.7. What relationships or patterns, if any, can been seen between these potential prehistoric features and their wider landscape setting?

Q.8. What types of artefacts are present in the SMS zones?

Q.9. What can these artefacts tell us about daily life and ritual activity?

Q.10. Were those artefacts, which may be found in the SMS Zones, produced locally?

Romano-British;

Q.11. How did the culture on the island change, and in what ways, between the Roman and early medieval periods?

Q.12. What types of Roman Sites are present with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and how do they relate to their surrounding landscape both in terms of location and utilisation of the landscape?

2.7 Field Methodology

The investigations were undertaken in accordance with the scope and methodology outlined in the WSI (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016: 2017), and as described in the Site Summary Report (ABA, 2018). All works complied with CIfA's best practice guidance, regulations and standards (CIfA, 2014b: 2014c).

2.7.1 Surveying and Setting Out

The original excavation area was set out by Jones Brothers Balfour Beatty Joint Venture (JBBBJV). The excavation area and all archaeological features were subsequently surveyed by ABA using a Leica Viva GPS system, all surveys were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.7.2 Excavation and Sampling

2.7.2.1 Mechanical Excavation

All mechanical excavation/stripping was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. Topsoil and other overburden were removed using a tracked 360˚ excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation proceeded to a depth sufficient to address the objectives of the excavation. Mechanical excavation ceased when the first archaeologically significant horizon was encountered or when the absence of any archaeological 'horizon' was adequately demonstrated. Spoil from the stripping operations were stockpiled in bunds outside of the archaeological excavation area. After the completion of mechanical excavation, both the spoil heaps and the stripped surface were scanned with a metal detector and visually. Any artefacts of potential archaeological interest identified were recovered and their location accurately recorded (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016).

2.7.2.2 Hand Excavation

After the removal of deposits overlying the archaeological horizon, the area was manually cleaned and all features investigated and recorded. As pre-excavation plans of all visible features were prepared by GPS survey; this was printed out and brought to site to be checked and enhanced by hand planning. Unstratified artefacts or small finds exposed during the cleaning were collected. All hand cleaned surfaces, features and archaeological layers were scanned for metal object signals using a metal detector. Excavation priorities were assessed by taking these signals into account. All non-funerary type archaeological remains were excavated in accordance with the following strategy:

- Positive features likely to obscure earlier archaeological features – 100%;
- Discrete negative features of less than 1m in diameter - at least 50% by area in addition to all stratigraphic relationships;
- Discrete negative features of more than 1m in diameter - at least 50% by area in addition to all stratigraphic relationships;
- Discrete negative features containing good artefact assemblages - 100%;
- Non-structural linear negative features - at least 10% by area in addition to all stratigraphic relationships and termini;
- Structural negative features - 100% unless otherwise agreed with the Consultant;
- Hearths, pyre remains or other features with evidence of deliberate in situ heating - 100%;
- All intersections between features, all terminals of linear features, and all other features - 25% unless otherwise agreed with the Consultant; and
- The location of all small finds, except for those discovered within discrete features, were recorded in 3D by a GPS system tied into the OS NGR system, with an accuracy of ± 5mm.

2.7.2.3 Recording

All excavated contexts were fully recorded in line with the standards set out in the WSI (Horizon Nuclear Power, 2016) using appropriate ABA pro-forma recording sheets:

- A complete drawn record of archaeological features and deposits was compiled - this includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections have been annotated with OD heights;
- All photogrammetry and drawing control points were located in 3D by a GPS system tied into the OS NGR system, with an accuracy of ± 5mm; and
- The photographic record was compiled using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels, these were taken as high-quality JPEG and RAW images, TIFF images will be created from RAW files for final archiving. Digital images were subject to managed quality control, curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image.

2.7.2.4 Paleoenvironmental Sampling

General environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with Historic England's (2011) environmental archaeology guide in sampling methods for post-excavation analysis.

- Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts.

2.7.3 Archiving

The creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of the archaeological archive followed in line with the regulations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance (CIfA, 2014a; 2014b). At the time of writing the finds assemblage was under the curatorship of WA, and the digital and paper archive under the curatorship of ABA. Upon completion of the project the paper archive and all digital data including photographs will be lodged with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth. Digital copies of the report will be submitted to Horizon who will then distribute to stakeholders. Printed versions will only be produced if specifically requested. ABA will hold a digital version of the archive indefinitely.

3 Excavation Results

As well as the targeted ring-gully, several pits, postholes, stone-built structures and industrial activity was identified during the excavation of Hotspot 15 (*Figure 3*). The results were first described in the ABA 2018 site summary report.

Due to the nature of the archaeology identified in Hotspot 15 and the possible industrial and domestic activity revealed in Hotspot 8 (located approximately 32m west), two supplementary excavation areas, Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B, were opened to investigate the interaction between the archaeology in Hotspot 8 and Hotspot 15. The excavation results of the supplementary excavation areas (*Figures 4, 5, 9-11*) are discussed in conjunction with the Hotspot 15 results.

3.1 Quantification of Excavation Data

Data Category	Hotspot 15 Totals	Hotspot 15 West Totals	Hotspot 8B Totals	Total
Context	440	61	10	511
Small finds	169 (6 voided) - 34290.91g	40 (3506.6g)	-	209
Environmental samples	124 (2951 litres)	19 (720 litres)	-	143
Digital photographs	608	87	29	724
Rectified photographs	327 GB	12.1 GB	-	339.1
GPS surveyed data	19.7 MB	1.12 MB	39 KB	20.859 MB
Hand drawn plans	53	2	-	55
Hand drawn sections	136	17	1	154

Allocated PRNs

PRN	Feature
HER PRN GAT 91869	Pits & Ditch
HER PRN GAT 91870	Nine-Post Structure
HER PRN GAT 91871	Postholes
HER PRN GAT 91872	Post-Built Structure
HER PRN GAT 91873	Pits
HER PRN GAT 91874	Pits
HER PRN GAT 91875	Stone Built Settlement
HER PRN GAT 91876	Trackway
HER PRN GAT 91877	Post-Settlement Activity
HER PRN GAT 91881	Ditch
HER PRN GAT 91882	Postholes

3.2 Phasing/Stratigraphic Sequence

Post-excavation work involved checking and collating the site records, grouping contexts and phasing the stratigraphic data. A stratigraphic Harris Matrix was constructed from this data and included as Appendix X. A total of 511 contexts (*Appendix III, IV and V*) were identified during the Hotspot 15 excavation. The physical relationship between features excavated at the site suggested three phases of activity within the limits of Hotspot 15:

1. Features pre-dating a stone-built phase;
2. The stone-built phase; and
3. Features post-dating the stone built-phase.

Period	Dates
0 Natural	
1 Palaeolithic to Mesolithic	250 000 – 4000 BC
2 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	4000 – 1500 BC
3 Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	1500 BC – AD 43
4 Roman	AD 43 – 410
5 Early Medieval	AD 410 – 1100
6 Medieval	AD 1100 – 1539
7 Post-medieval	AD 1539 – 1750
8 Industrial and Modern	AD 1750 – present
Undated	

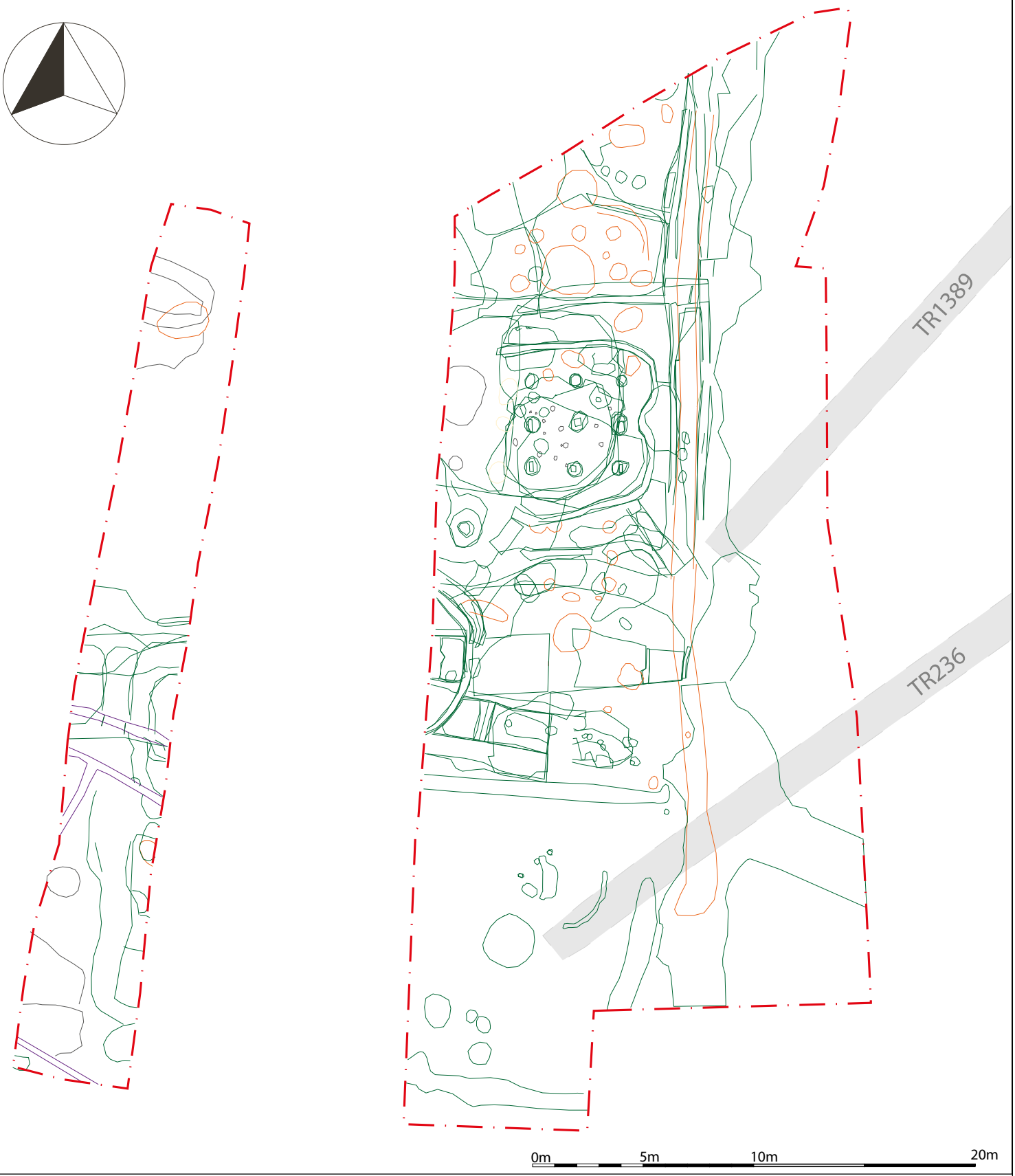
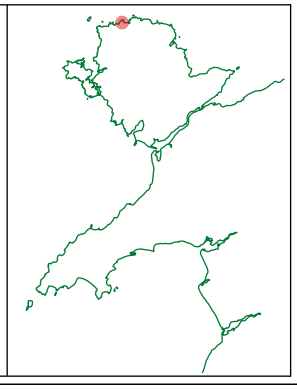


Figure 3
Hotspot 15-15W plan - all features..

Project No.	AB1703
Drawn By:	KM
Date:	18/03/2021
Location:	SH34939277

Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Natural Features
- Late Iron Age Features
- Romano British Features
- Industrial and Modern Features
- Undated Features



Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

3.2.1 Period 3/4 (Later Bronze Age to Roman)

3.2.1.1 Phase 1 - Pits, postholes and enclosure ditch, predating stone-built phase

The earliest phase of activity identified within the excavation area was a group of pits (HER PRN GAT 91869) containing sandy fills which were located in the north of the excavation area below the later settlement activity (*Figure 4*). Four of the larger pits, [115.0332], [115.0395], [115.0233] and [115.0239], at the north-west corner of the excavation area may have potentially formed a subcircular arrangement but this was obscured by the unexcavated area where the current field boundaries converge. A similar pit [215.0018] was excavated in Hotspot 15 West, when combined with the four pits in Hotspot 15 the five pits may have formed a circle approximately 20m in diameter.

- Pit [115.0332] was sub-circular measuring 2.10m long, 1.82m wide and 0.66m deep with steep, near vertical sides on the south edge and straight sloping sides on the north edge, these lead sharply on the south edge and gradually on the north edge to a flat base. It was filled by four fills: primary fill (115.0349) a firm light blue grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions; secondary fill (115.0331) a firm mid red brown silt clay; first tertiary fill (115.0348) a loose dark brown grey clay silt; and second tertiary fill (115.0336) a loose dark red brown clay silt.
- Pit [115.0395] was sub-circular measuring 2.33m long, 2.17m wide and 0.4m deep with concave sides leading imperceptibly to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0460) a firm grey silt clay; and secondary fill (115.0459) a firm orange brown clay sand.
- Pit [115.0233] was sub-rectangular measuring 2.1m long, 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep with near vertical sides leading sharply to a flat base. It was filled by stone lining (115.0432) which consisted of two large pieces of schist placed on edge against the cut in the north west portion of the pit. The pit was filled by (115.0234) a loose rubble fill in a clay silt matrix. Due to the lack of silting below the stone fill this pit seems to have been deliberately backfilled. This pit had been heavily truncated by construction cut [115.0501].
- Pit [115.0239] was sub-circular measuring 2.37m long, 1.37m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides leading sharply to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0293), a friable mid to dark grey brown clay silt with moderate inclusions of large sub angular schist stones; and secondary fill (115.0292), a friable mid brown grey sand silt.
- Pit [215.0018] was sub-circular measuring 2.60m long, 1.80m wide and 0.65m deep with steep, straight edges leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by (215.0017), a firm dark grey brown silt clay with inclusions of occasional sub angular pebbles.

A shallow ditch [115.0215] (HER PRN GAT 91881) running north to south and underlying the eastern enclosure wall may have formed part of an earlier enclosure associated with the pits and postholes. Although this ditch was the only one which could be confidently phased as earlier than the stone built phase of activity by physical relationship, other, similar ditches at the southern end of the excavation area may have been associated with this phase of activity. No significant archaeological features were identified to the east of the probable enclosure ditch [115.0215], suggesting that the later activity respected the boundaries of the earlier phase of the site. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from fill (115.0214) of the ditch returned a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date of *c*. 805-746 BC. Ditch [115.0215] was approximately 40m long, between 0.96m and 1.25m wide and between 0.10m and 0.25m deep with straight, steep to vertical sides leading to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0214), a firm light brown grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of angular and sub-angular pebbles.

A line of three, closely spaced postholes (HER PRN GAT 91882) [115.0276], [115.0277] and [115.0278] near the north edge of the excavation may be associated with each other but no firm

function can be ascribed. They were all overlain by (115.0184) a colluvial abandonment deposit which also overlay a possible nine post structure. As such they could belong to any period predating the destruction and abandonment of the stone structures. Posthole [115.0276] was 0.55m in diameter and was 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filed by (115.0301), a loose dark grey silt clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Posthole [115.0277] was 0.52m in diameter and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (1015.0302), a firm mid grey brown silt clay. Posthole [115.0278] was 0.28m in diameter and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0302), a firm mid grey brown silt clay.

At least one of the early pits [115.0395] was cut by a posthole [115.0458] which also pre-dated the overlying settlement activity. This posthole was part of a group of nine postholes in the area which may form part of a sub rectangular structure (HER PRN GAT 91870); [115.0393], [115.0394], [115.0422], [115.0402], [115.0458], [115.0392], [115.0391], [115.0346] and [115.0400]. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from the fill (115.0457) of posthole [115.0458] returned a middle to late Roman date of *c*. 113 – 264 AD.

- Posthole [115.0393] was circular measuring 0.73m in diameter and 0.028m deep with concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by (115.0409), a loose dark red brown clay silt.
- Posthole [115.0394] was circular measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.30m deep with concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by (115.0416), a loose dark red brown clay silt.
- Posthole [115.0422] was circular measuring 0.64m in diameter and 0.24m deep with concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by (115.0423), a loose dark red brown clay silt.
- Posthole [115.0402] was circular measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.32m deep wit concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by (115.0401), a firm mid grey clay silt with frequent inclusions of sub angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
- Posthole [115.0458] was circular measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.20m deep with concave sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0457), a firm mid brown clay sand.
- Posthole [115.0392] was circular measuring 0.52m in diameter and 0.22m deep with concave sides leading gradually to a rounded point. It was filled by (115.0408), a loose dark red brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of sub angular pebbles.
- Posthole [115.0391] was circular measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.38m deep with almost vertical sides leading gradually to a rounded point. It was filled by primary fill (15.0472), a firm mid yellow grey sand silt; and secondary fill (115.0440), a firm mid grey sand silt with moderate inclusions of sub angular stones and gravel.
- Posthole [115.0346] was sub-circular measuring 0.35m long, 0.31m wide and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0347), a firm mid grey silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
- Posthole [115.0400] was circular measuring 0.80m in diameter and 0.38m deep with near vertical sides leading sharply to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0399), a firm mid grey clay silt with frequent inclusions of angular pebbles.

Postholes [115.0393], [115.0394], [115.0422], [115.0402] and [115.0458] could, alternatively, have formed part of a six-post structure. An associated cut [115.0476] bounded these postholes to the north-east. This cut seems to be intentional terracing of the land surface as it was only present on the uphill portion of the structure and as such did not have a fill but was covered by (115.0299) which was a colluvial deposit overlying the features in the north of the excavation and underlying later stone built phase.

In the centre of the excavation three postholes (HER PRN GAT 91871), [115.0355], [115.0436] and [115.0361], were excavated. The postholes were overlain by a colluvial layer (115.0106) which also

overlay the large nine-post structure in the centre of the excavation. As such these may be contemporary with the later stone-built phase or predate it. The form and fills seem substantially different to the other nine postholes suggesting that they are part of an earlier structure.

- Posthole [115.0355] was sub-circular measuring 1.20m in diameter and 0.30m deep with concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0484) a soft light grey clay silt with frequent inclusions of sub angular pebbles and occasional burnt bone; secondary fill (115.0379), a friable red brown sand silt with frequent inclusions of sub rounded and sub angular pebbles; and tertiary fill (115.0483), a soft black grey clay silt.
- Posthole [115.0436] was circular measuring 0.67m in diameter and 0.29m deep with near vertical sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0435), a firm red brown sand silt.
- Posthole [115.0361] was circular measuring 1m in diameter and 0.40m deep with steep sides leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0360) a moderate mid to light brown grey sand clay with moderate angular and sub anguar stone and rare charcoal fragments; secondary fill (115.0375) a firm mid to light grey silt clay with frequent sub rounded and sub angular stone.

To the south of these features were a further eight postholes which, in addition to posthole [115.0436], may have formed a sub square structure (HER PRN GAT 91872). They were [115.0443], [115.0444], [115.0464], [115.0441], [115.0446], [115.0438], [115.451] and [115.0449].

- Posthole [115.0443] was sub-circular measuring 0.75m in diameter and 0.27m deep with steep straight sides leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0471), a hard brown grey silt clay. This posthole was truncated by [115.0444] which was sub-circular measuring 0.66m in diameter and 0.40m deep. It was filled by primary fill (115.0460), a hard grey silt clay; and secondary fill (115.0459), a firm red brown clay sand. Both of these postholes were heavily truncated by construction cut [115.0501].
- Posthole [115.0464] was circular measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep straight sides leading gradually to a flat base.it was filled by (115.0463), a soft brown grey sand clay with occasional inclusions of sub angular schist pebbles.
- Posthole [115.0441] was sub-circular measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.27m deep with near vertical sides leading sharply to a flat base.it was filled by primary fill (115.0452) which consisted of schist packing stones laid on edge against the edge of the cut; and secondary fill (115.0442), a firm grey brown silt clay. Worked flint (SF160) was recovered from this fill.
- Posthole [115.0446] was sub-circular measuring 0.62m long, 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep with straight, steeply sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0445), a firm brown grey sand silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- Posthole [115.0438] was sub-rectangular measuring 0.64m long, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep with straight sides leading imperceptibly to a concave base. It was filled by a primary fill (115.0439) of schist packing stones and secondary fill (115.0437), a firm dark brown black sand silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal.
- Posthole [115.0451] was sub-circular measuring 0.30m long, 0.20m wide and 0.13m deep with steep straight sides leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0450), a firm mid grey sand clay.
- Posthole [115.0449] was circular measuring 0.34m in diameter and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides leading imperceptibly to a flat base that sloped down towards the north-west. it was filled by a primary fill (115.0448) of schist packing stones and secondary fill (115.0447), a firm dark brown black clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

To the south of the possible sub square structure another three pits (HER PRN GAT 91873), [115.0420], [115.0300] and [115.0305], were excavated.

- Pit [115.0420] was oval in plan measuring 1m long, 0.70m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides leading imperceptibly to a rounded base. It was filled by (115.0421), a firm grey brown sand clay with occasional inclusions of sub angular schist pebbles.
- Pit [115.0300] was circular measuring 1.6m in diameter and 0.45m deep with near vertical concave sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0396), a firm grey-brown clay with frequent inclusions of schist pebbles; secondary fill (115.0397), rubble consisting of large schist fragments; and tertiary fill (115.0398), a friable mid grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub angular pebbles.
- Pit [115.0300] was circular measuring 1.6m in diameter and 0.45m deep with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0396), a firm mottled grey-brown clay with frequent inclusions of small schist pebbles; secondary fill (115.0397), a layer of rubble; and tertiary fill (115.0398), a friable mid grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of small angular pebbles.

In the southern end of the Hotspot 15 West excavation four pits (HER PRN GAT 91874) were identified as potentially being from this phase of activity.

- Pit [215.0009] was circular measuring 1.40m in diameter and 0.22m deep with near vertical sides leading sharply to a flat base. It was filled by (215.0020), a soft mid grey silt clay with frequent inclusions of angular pebbles.
- Pit [215.0021] was sub-circular measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep with vertical sides leading sharply to an uneven base. It was filled by primary fill (215.0022), a firm dark brown grey silt clay; and tertiary fill (215.0025), a friable mottled grey silt with frequent inclusions of sub angular pebbles.
- Pit [215.0031] was sub-circular measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.56m deep with steep sloping sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (215.0030), a soft dark grey sand silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and sub angular and sub rounded pebbles; secondary fill (215.0029), a firm light grey silt clay with orange mottling and occasional inclusions of sub angular pebbles; and tertiary fill (215.0028), a soft mid grey clay silt with patches of sand silt and occasional inclusions of sub rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks.

The Phase 1 features may be more closely associated than the radiocarbon dates suggest, or they could represent intermittent use of the area over an extended period of time, but little more could be established based on the limited data other than they all pre-dated the stone-built phase.

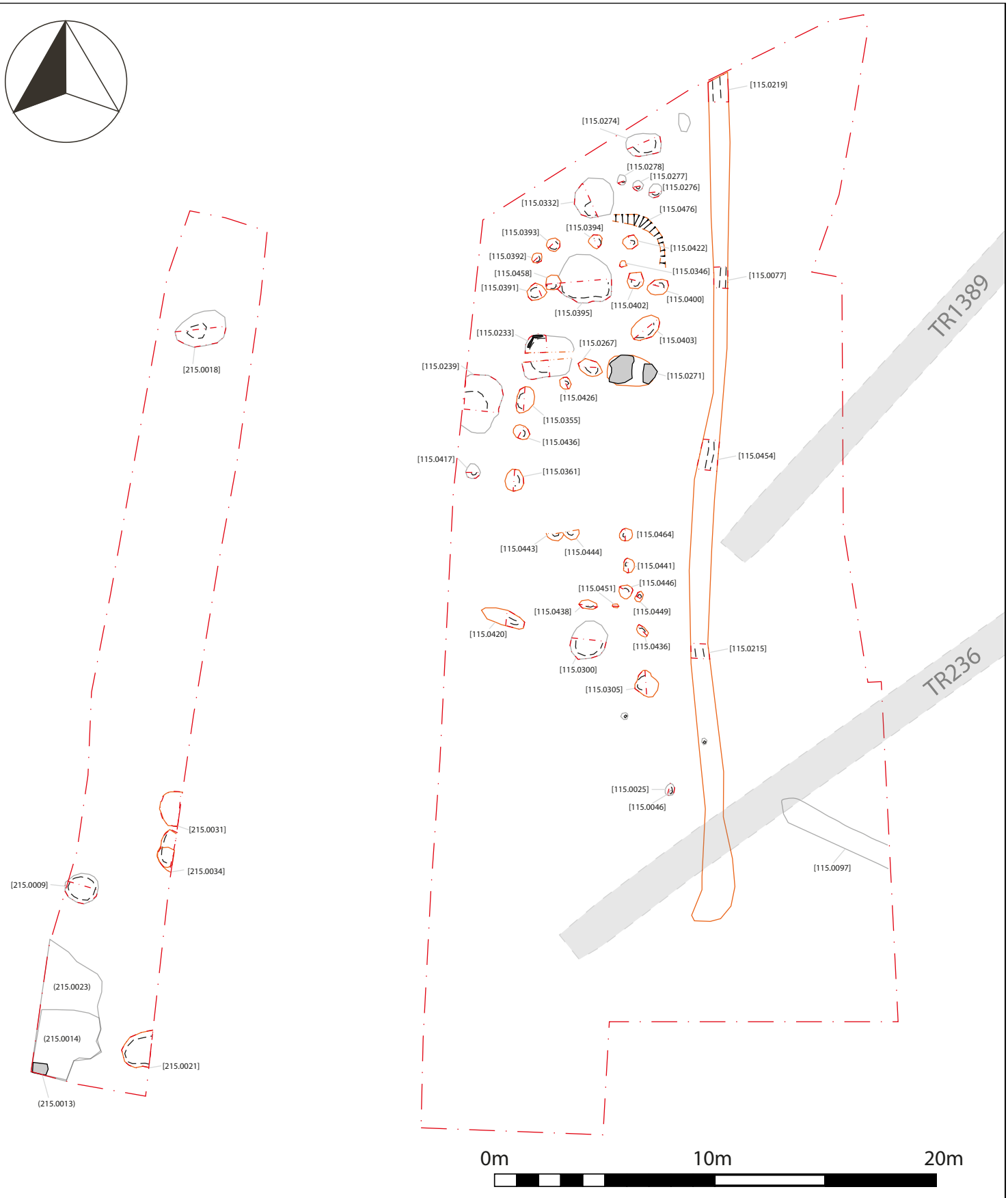
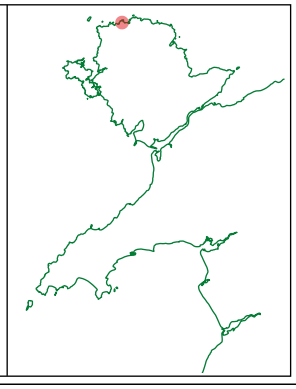


Figure 4
Hotspot 15 and 15 West Site Plan - features pre-dating stone-built phase

Project No.	AB1703
Drawn By:	KM/IGP
Date:	16/03/2021
Location:	SH34969272

Key

- Location of Evaluation Trench
- Limit Of Excavation
- Break of slope
- Truncation
- Late Bronze Age to Roman 1500BC-AD 43
- Undated
- Horizontal stone
- Vertical stone



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3.2.1.2 Phase 2 – Stone-built phase of settlement (HER PRN GAT 91875)

The second phase of activity at the site appears to have been the construction of a stone-built roundhouse, well, raised floor building and a walled enclosure (*Figure 5*). A probable stone building identified in Hotspot 15 West (215.0004) also likely relates to this phase of activity. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from occupation layer (215.0005) within this stone building returned a Late Iron Age to middle Roman date of *c*. 4-130 AD. Twelve sherds of pottery were also recovered from this occupation layer with many being identified as Black Burnish Ware DOR BB1.

The remains of a roundhouse were identified on the western edge of the main excavation area and were probably truncated by the modern drainage ditch to the west which separate Hotspot 15 from Hotspot 15 West. Based on the projected dimensions of the roundhouse it would have had an outer diameter of 8m and a probable internal diameter of 6m. The external face of the wall, (115.0087) and (115.0088), was constructed using relatively large orthostats laid on edge which bounded a rubble core, the internal face of the wall was not identified within the excavation area. The threshold of the roundhouse was well defined with schist slabs laid on edge (115.0258), the floor of the doorway had been laid with pebbles (115.0259), which had been well compacted into a clay rich matrix (115.0343). The pink hue of the stones forming the internal surface (visible beneath the scale) suggests they had been subjected to high temperatures (*Plate 1 and Figures 6 to 8*). Beneath this pebble layer was a flagstone surface made of local schist (115.0344). A flagstone surface also ran around the outside of the roundhouse (115.0253). These external flagstones sat on a metalled gravel surface (115.0022) which may represent the surface utilised prior to, or during the construction of the stone structures. Beneath the northern end of the outer flagstone surface was a shallow V shaped drain [115.0368] lined with pieces of schist which cut the gravel surface and natural deposit below. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from the fill (115.0366) of the drain returned a Late Iron Age to middle Roman date of *c*. 2 BC – 125 AD.

Plate 1. Pebble surface (115.0259) at round house doorway. Pink hue of the stones forming internal surface visible beneath the scale. View from the West, 1m scale.

Immediately to the north of the roundhouse was a well [115.0091], which cut through the gravel surface (115.0022) (*Plate 2*). The lower part of the well was constructed of large stone blocks set into the natural clay whilst the upper portion was constructed of coursed schist stones, all of similar dimensions of approximately 0.22m x 0.05m x 0.25m. The coursed portion started below the level of the gravel surface. There was no construction cut for the well evident in any of the layers above the gravel surface indicating that its upper portion may have sat above the contemporary ground level. The well measured 0.81m from the base of the cut to the top course.. The well shows evidence of being in a state of disrepair at some point with a primary fill of silt clay (115.0328) that had been washed in over time, followed by a 0.2m thick layer of rubble (115.0327) which seems to indicate a small amount of rubble being dumped or knocked in, most likely from the upper courses of the well. Above this rubble layer were four layers of silt and alluvial deposits, (115.0326), (115.0325), (115.0324) and (115.0323), possibly indicating that the well was open for a portion of time after the rubble entered the well before the capstone (115.0329) was finally put in place. There was a void between the final layer of silt and the capstone implying it was capped due to continued human activity in the area, or possibly to avoid injuring livestock, after the well fell out of use.

Plate 2. Post-excavation of well [115.0091] showing relationship with contemporary stone surface (115.0022). Lower orthostats visible just above the water level with coursed schists stones above. View from the South, 1m (right) and 2m (bottom) scale.

Northeast of the well was a large stone structure. This structure only had walls on the north, east and south sides with the western side being open. The ground level on the inner side of the walls was lower than the exterior. The inner face of the walls were constructed of flat orthostats (115.0092) set on edge against a cut [115.0105] in the natural clay deposits. The north side of structure (115.0092) formed the south face of a wall filled by rubble core (115.0211), the northern

face (115.0103) was constructed of large blocks laid on bed on top of the natural clay deposit. The rubble core (1015.0211) abutted the western face (115.0101) of the north to south enclosure wall. The south side of structure (115.0092) formed the north face of a wall filled by rubble core (115.0362), the southern face (115.0374) was constructed of large blocks laid on bed over metalled surface (115.0022). This rubble wall core (115.0362) abutted the western face (115.0101) of the north south enclosure wall.

In the middle of the east side of the wall was a rounded projection into the internal space which may have been a step. The rubble core of this step (115.0212) abutted the western face (115.0101) of the north south enclosure wall (115.0101) which ran north to south along the eastern edge of the site indicating that the enclosure wall had been constructed prior to the central structure (115.0092) and its associated walls. The inner (115.0101) and outer faces (115.0084) of the north south enclosure wall were constructed from large blocks of stone set on bed. The centre was filled by a rubble core (115.0213) in a matrix of silt.

In the centre of the internal space created by (115.0092) were nine pits, seven of which contained large orthostats; (115.0209) set in cut [115.0413], (115.0204) set in cut [115.0412], (115.0376) set in cut [115.0225], (115.0474) set in cut [115.0206], (115.0388) set in cut [115.0207], (115.405) set in cut [115.0208] and (115.0383) set in cut [115.0205]. Pits [115.0224] and [115.0226] did not have large orthostats set in them however they did show the remains of packing stones. Pit [115.224] had a large stone lying next to it (*Plate 3*). The top of these *in situ* orthostats were at the same level as the top of the inner face of the wall (115.0092) and the possible step (115.0212) on its eastern side. These may have supported a floor. In the centre of the building and overlying the construction cuts for the orthostats was a layer of burnt material (115.0335), containing large fragments of daub, from which several small finds were recovered including fragments of burnt bone, some of which appeared to be decorated with a La Tene style motif, and a number of stone weights and spindle whorls. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from (115.0335) returned an early to middle Roman date of *c*. 66 - 222 AD. Around orthostat postholes [115.0224] and [115.0205] were four shallow depressions, [115.350], [115.0351], [115.0352] and [115.0353]. Three of which, [115.0350], [115.0351] and [115.0352], were filled with silt. Posthole [115.0353] was filled by burnt daub deposit (115.0203) which overlay them all and is part of the same fire event as burnt layer (115.0335) (*Figure 9*). The four shallow depressions likely represent animal hollows where domestic animals, such as chickens, may have habitually sat in the shelter of the structure.

Plate 3. Photograph of nine post structure showing a large orthostat lying next to pit [115.0224] (front left). View from the West. Two 2m scales.

On the southern edge of this feature, abutting the low internal wall face (115.0092) and passing through the rubble wall core (115.0362), were two stone lined drains. Both drains were V shaped and lined and covered with flat schists stones. Drain [115.0272] ran in a north-east to south-west direction from the south-western corner of the sunken structure and joined drain [115.0368] which ran around the roundhouse. Drain [115.0468] ran in a north-west to south-east direction from the south-eastern corner of the sunken/suspended floor structure. This drain was heavily truncated by machine during initial opening of the excavation (*Plate 4*).

Plate 4. Post excavation of drain [115.0468] with drain lining (115.0461) and (115.0462) showing heavy truncation in the centre. View from the South-East. 0.5m scale.

To the north-east of the roundhouse was a circular structure (115.0251) which contained a large amount of charcoal (115.0236) over a stone surface (115.321), possibly representing a kiln or oven. One end of the wall of structure (115.0251) and a corresponding charcoal spread on the south-western edge of the feature indicated that the structure had been raked out at least once. Radiocarbon dating of organic materials recovered from deposit (115.0236) returned a medieval date of *c*. 1304-1364 AD. However, this date is problematic stratigraphically as this feature was directly above metalled yard surface (115.0022), on top of which the roundhouse and associated structures were built. The roundhouse and associated structures appear to have been destroyed in a fire, evident in the archaeological record as burnt deposit (115.0020). This burnt deposit has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age to early Romano British period. Both the burnt deposit (115.0020) and the possible kiln/oven (115.0235) lay below a large thick layer of rubble (115.0023) which appeared to be consistent with the abandonment and demolition of the roundhouse, its associated structures and boundary walls. It is deemed unlikely that the oven/kiln would have been constructed at the same level as the Late Iron Age/Romano British settlement and covered by demolition deposits directly associated with the structures hundreds of years after its destruction. To fully address and determine the chronology of these features, multiple samples of organic material retrieved from the same, stratigraphically sound, will need to be radiocarbon dated.

A roughly coursed low wall made of schist (115.0089) was built to the north of the southern enclosure wall (115.0086) running parallel to it. At the west end of the wall a number of orthostats (115.0226) formed a north-south orientated wall linking the two. Between this orthostat wall and the roundhouse wall (115.0087) was a surface of horizontal schist (115.0281) that was contemporary with surface (115.0253) which ran around the roundhouse and covered drain [115.0368]. This small alcove may represent a storage area.

Within the sub rectangular structure created by walls (115.0089), (115.0086) and (115.0226) were eight postholes; [115.0338], [115.0308], [115.0248], [115.0265], [115.0296], [115.0291], [115.0245] and [115.0242]. Two of the postholes, [115.0245] and [115.0242], were positioned at the end of wall (115.0089) and may represent the end of the sub-rectangular structure. The three largest postholes, [115.0245], [115.0308] and [115.0338], ran in a line 1m north of wall (115.0086) and may represent structural elements such as roof supports with the two pairs of smaller postholes, (115.0248) paired with (115.0265) and (115.0296) paired with (115.0291), and the small individual posthole (15.0242) representing lighter structures or fittings. These postholes were cut into surface (115.0022).

The largest portion of enclosure wall (115.0084) ran north to south on the eastern edge of the site. No features were found to the east of this wall. The rubble core of the eastern wall of the central raised floor structure abutted the inner face (115.0101) of the enclosure wall. The surviving courses of the enclosure wall were at a higher level than the surface of the central structures wall core and step (115.0212). To the north of the raised floor structure were two stone walls running roughly east to west, (115.0103) and (115.0107), which appeared to be later additions as they abutted the enclosure wall rather than being keyed in. A section of enclosure wall ran east to west on the southern edge of the settlement (115.0086) which probably abutted the southern edge of the roundhouse (*Figure 8*). The interaction of the two walls lay just beyond the limit of excavation so their true relationship could not be determined during the excavation.

Immediately to the south of this wall was ditch [115.0012]. Only 5.6m of the ditch was visible in the excavation area with its western limit extending into the limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with steeply sloping sides leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0011), a firm mid grey brown sand silt and (115.0062), schist rubble likely to be from the collapse of wall (115.0086). South of the eastern terminus of ditch [115.0012] was the northern terminus of the north to south running ditch [115.0029]. Ditch [115.0029] was 1m wide and 0.74m deep with steep sides leading gradually to a narrow, concave shaped base. This ditch is likely to be the feature identified in evaluation Trench 236 as burnt mound 23608. At the southern limit of the excavation an east to west running ditch was seen but not excavated due to the waterlogged conditions, to the north of this east-west ditch was a crudely built wall of large stones (115.0074) (*Plate 5*). These two ditches may be related but their interaction lay just outside of the limit of excavation so could not be seen. It is possible that these ditches along with [215.0024] in Hotspot 15 West form part of a sub-square enclosure ditch south of enclosure wall (115.0086) with the entrance being between the termini of [115.0012] and [115.0029].

Plate 5. Pre-excavation photo of feature (115.0074). View from the east. Scale 1m.

Within this possible enclosure were three pits ([115.0108], [115.0198] and [115.0042]), a small spread of stones ((115.0064) and (15.0048)), three postholes ([115.0035], [115.0038] and [115.0041]), and a curvilinear gully [115.0031].

- Pit [115.0108] was sub-circular measuring 1.05m in diameter and 0.08m deep with sloping sides leading gradually to a concave base. It was filled by (115.0107), a firm mid grey brown silt sand.
- Pit [115.0198] was sub-circular measuring 1.54m in diameter and 0.65m deep with near vertical sides leading gradually to a flat base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0199), a firm dark grey brown silt clay; secondary fill (115.0200), a friable light grey brown silt clay; and tertiary fill (115.0201), a friable mid grey brown silt clay. It is not known what pit [115.0108] and [115.0198] may have been used for.
- Pit [115.0042] was sub-circular measuring 2.60m long,2.30m wide and 1.20m deep with a gentle break of slope at the top leading to sides which were initially steep and straight but imperceptibly lead to vertical sides at a depth of 0.30m, which then lead sharply to a concave base. It was filled by primary fill (115.0058), a plastic dark brown grey organic deposit; secondary fill (115.0057), a plastic mid brown grey organic deposit; first tertiary fill (115.0056), a loose black charcoal deposit; second tertiary fill (115.0045), a loose black grey charcoal and silt deposit; and third tertiary fill (115.0043), a compact mid grey ash silt with red brown patches and moderate inclusions of charcoal. This pit may represent a refuse pit with the lower two layers dominated by organic matter and the upper three layers dominated by waste generated from industrial or domestic burning.
- Curvilinear gully [115.0031] is likely the feature identified as a ring gully 23606/23604 in evaluation Trench 236. Gully [115.0031] was curvilinear with a projected diameter of 3.5m to 4m were it a complete circle. The gully was 3.5m long, 0.15m wide and 0.07m deep with

straight sloping sides leading sharply to a pointed base. One terminus pointed to the north and the other pointed west. it was filled by (115.0030), a compact mid brown grey sand silt.

Located 3.5m north-west of the curvilinear gully [115.0031] was a line of three postholes, [115.0035], [115.0041] and [115.0038].

- Posthole [115.0041] was circular measuring 0.30m in diameter with near vertical sides leading sharply to a flat base. It was filled by a primary fill (115.0040) of packing stones and secondary fill (115.0039), a mid brown silt sand.
- Posthole [115.0038] was circular measuring 0.34m in diameter with steep sides leading sharply to a flat base. It was filled by (115.0036), a mid brown silt sand.
- Posthole [115.0035] was circular measuring 0.23m in diameter and 0.13m deep with steep sides leading gradually to a concave base.

To the south-east of these three postholes was a deposit of large flat schists stones, (115.0064) and (115.0048).

Several fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the layers associated with these stone structures. The stone features identified during the excavation may be associated with a stone surface and well identified in Hotspot 7-9 (ABA, 2021a) located 67m to the southwest, and the domestic activity identified in Hotspot 8 (ABA, 2021b) to the west.

To the south of the eastern enclosure wall was what appeared to be a convergence of two trackways (HER PRN GAT 91876). Trackway [115.0072] ran north south, with its northern end indistinct whilst to the south it extended beyond the limit of excavation (*Plate 6*). Trackway [115.0005] ran northwest-southeast and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. These trackways consisted of stones and pebbles trampled into a shallow depression in the clay natural. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from the fill (115.0008) of trackway [115.0072] returned a medieval date of *c*. 1445-1524 AD. Stratigraphically this context is contemporary with and of the same construction as the internal yard surface (115.0022) which it joins. This yard surface (115.0022) lies securely below a burnt layer which returned late Iron Age to early Romano British date.

Overlying the sub rectangular structure [(115.0089), (115.0226), (115.0086)], its associated postholes [115.0338], [115.0308], [115.0248], [115.0265], [115.0296], [115.0291], [115.0245] and [115.0242], and gravel surface (115.0022), was a thick layer of burnt material and charcoal (115.0020) (*Figure 9*). Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from (115.0020) returned a Late Iron Age to early Roman date of *c*. 45 BC – 77 AD. Similar burnt layers were also seen elsewhere, with (115.0262) directly overlying the threshold (115.0259) of the roundhouse, and (115.0216) overlying stone surface (115.0281) between the round house and orthostats. Overlying this burnt layer and the gravel surface (115.0022) to the north of wall (115.0089) was a thick levelling layer of schist rubble (115.0095), which matched the height of the well and remaining walls. This rubble layer extended north over the rest of the site however it became patchier and more mixed with silt and other alluvial and colluvial deposits [(115.0106) and (115.0179)] over and to the north of the raised floor feature. This layer likely represented demolition and abandonment of the site which may have taken place after destruction of the structures by fire.

Plate 6. Mid-excavation of trackway (115.0007). View from the South, 1m scale.

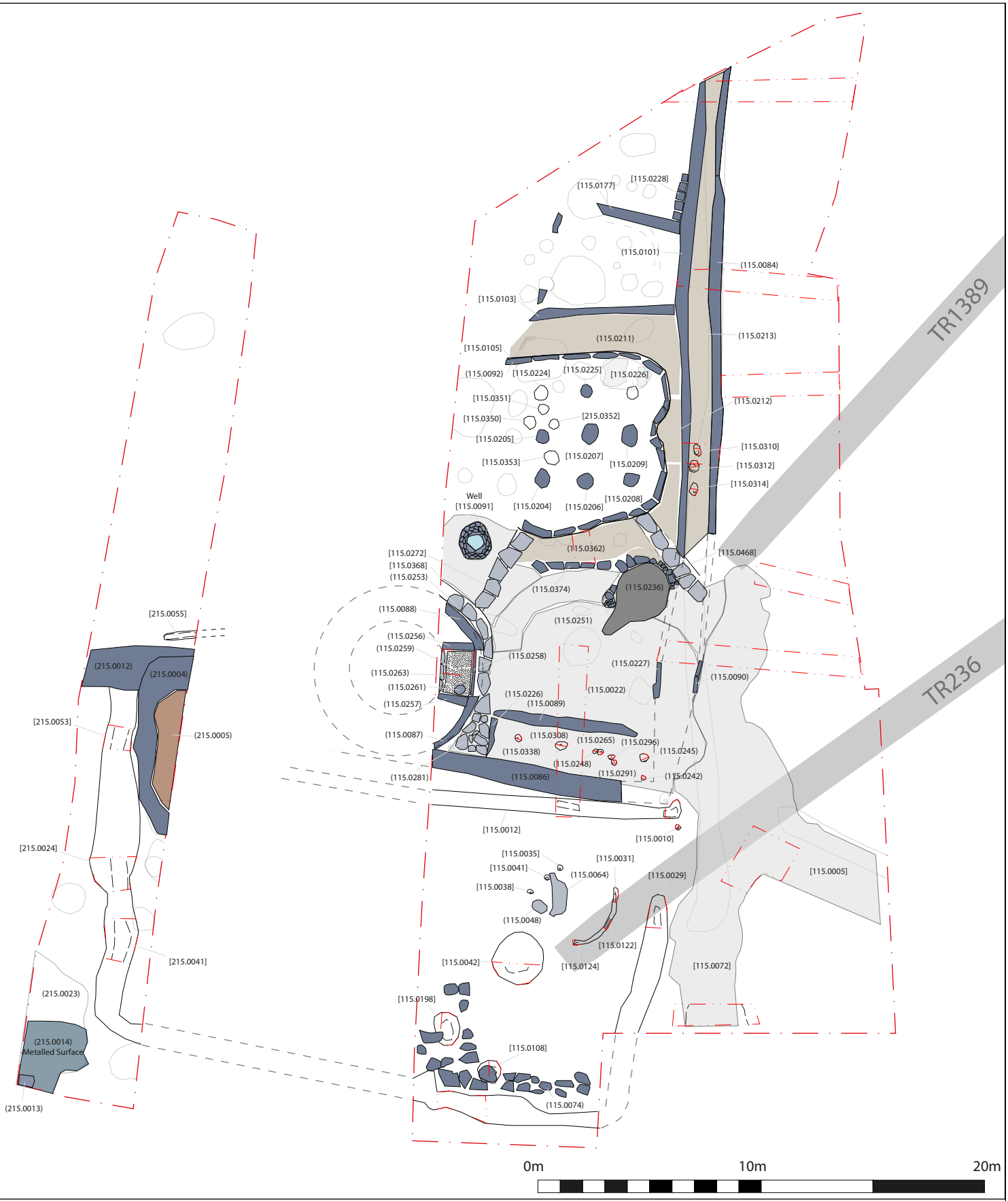

Figure 5
Hotspot 15 Stone Built Phase

Project No.	AB1703
Drawn By:	KM/IGP
Date:	19/03/2021
Location:	SH34969272

Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Break of Slope
- Truncation
- Evaluation Trench
- Rubble Wall Core
- Horizontally Laid Stones
- Walls/Orthostats
- Ash Deposit
- Projected Line of Structure or Ditch
- Trackways [115.0072], [115.0005] and Yard Surface (115.0022)

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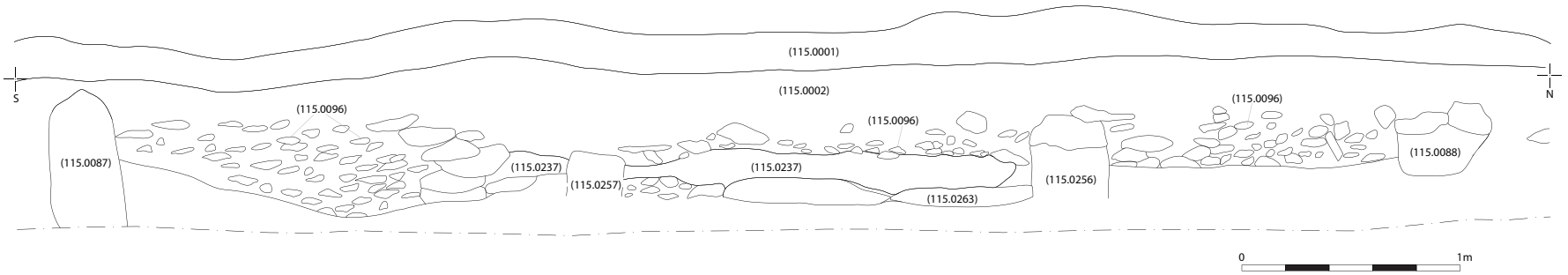

Figure 6. East facing section drawing of the western limit of excavation showing a section through the roundhouse and burnt layer (115.0037).

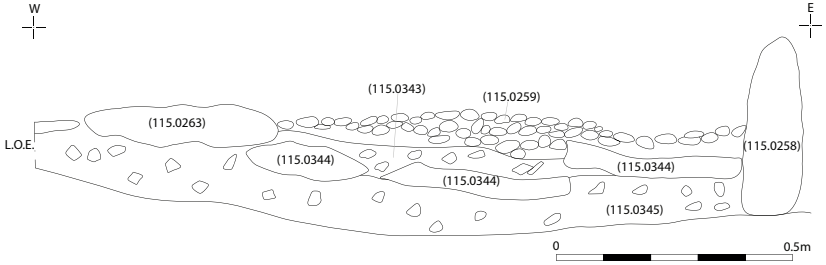

Figure 7. South facnig section through the threshold of the roundhouse

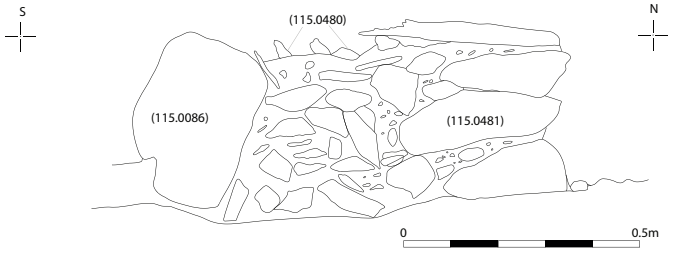

Figure 8. East Facing section through the southern boundary wall (115.0086)

Figure 6
East facing section drawing of the western limit of excavation showing a section through the roundhouse and burnt layer (115.0037). The lower portion of the structure was obstructed by features in front of the baulk.

Figure 7
South facnig section through the threshold of the roundhouse showing different methods of construction. The pebble layer (115.0259) was overlain by burnt deposit (115.0237) whilst stone slab layer (115.0263) may represent an internal floor surface.

Figure 8
East facing section through wall (115.0086)

Drawn By: KM

Date: 28/02/20 (edited 22/03/21)

Location: SH34969272

Project: AB1703 Hotspot 15-15W

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

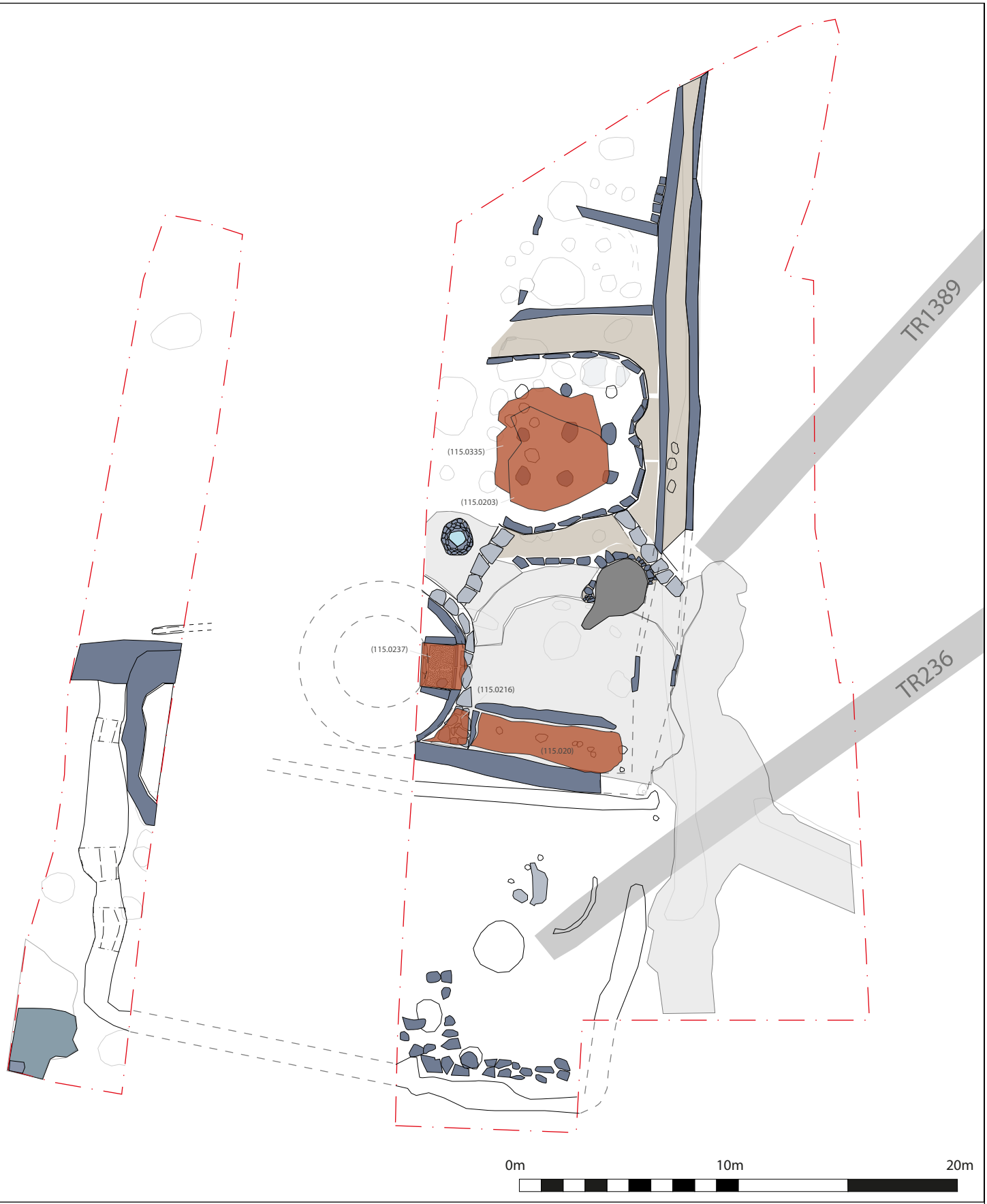

Figure 9
Hotspot 15 Fire Event Depoisits Over Stone Built Phase

Project No.	AB1703
Drawn By:	KM/IGP
Date:	19/03/2021
Location:	SH34969272

Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Break of Slope
- Truncation
- Evaluation Trench
- Rubble Wall Core
- Areas of Burning
- Horizontally Laid Stones
- Walls/Orthostats
- Ash Deposit
- Projected Line of Structure or Ditch
- Trackways [115.0072], [115.0005] and Yard Surface (115.0022)

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3.2.1.3 Phase 3 - Later activity, post-dating stone-built phase (HER PRN GAT 91877)

The final phase of activity identified lay above the rubble and associated abandonment layers (*Figure 10*). This included a stone surface of irregular shaped schist stone around the well (115.0477), and a capstone (115.0329) approximately 1m in diameter placed on top of this surface over the well opening. A small wall (115.0294) forming a 90-degree corner was also observed abutting the north edge of this stone surface. This wall extended north-west into the limit of excavation and was not seen in its entirety.

A small section of a possible wall (115.0178) and a pit or ditch [115.0222] were observed to the north of the site, both of which extended into the northern limit of excavation. Not enough of these features could be seen to offer any information about their form or function.

A group of small post holes and stake holes were located directly above the raised floor structure where a depression had filled with colluvium (115.0106) after the site was abandoned. These formed no obvious patterns and may represent temporary structures.

In Hotspot 15 West no rubble layer was present, instead a large colluvial layer (215.0019) covered most of the features in the excavated area and, being contemporary with the rubble deposit in Hotspot 15 as it overlay the stone-built phase of activity, represented the abandonment of the earlier features. Above this layer was a small deposit of stones (215.0010) which may represent a surface. This surface was observed in the section of Hotspot 8 but not recorded as it did not extend into the trench (*Figure 11*).

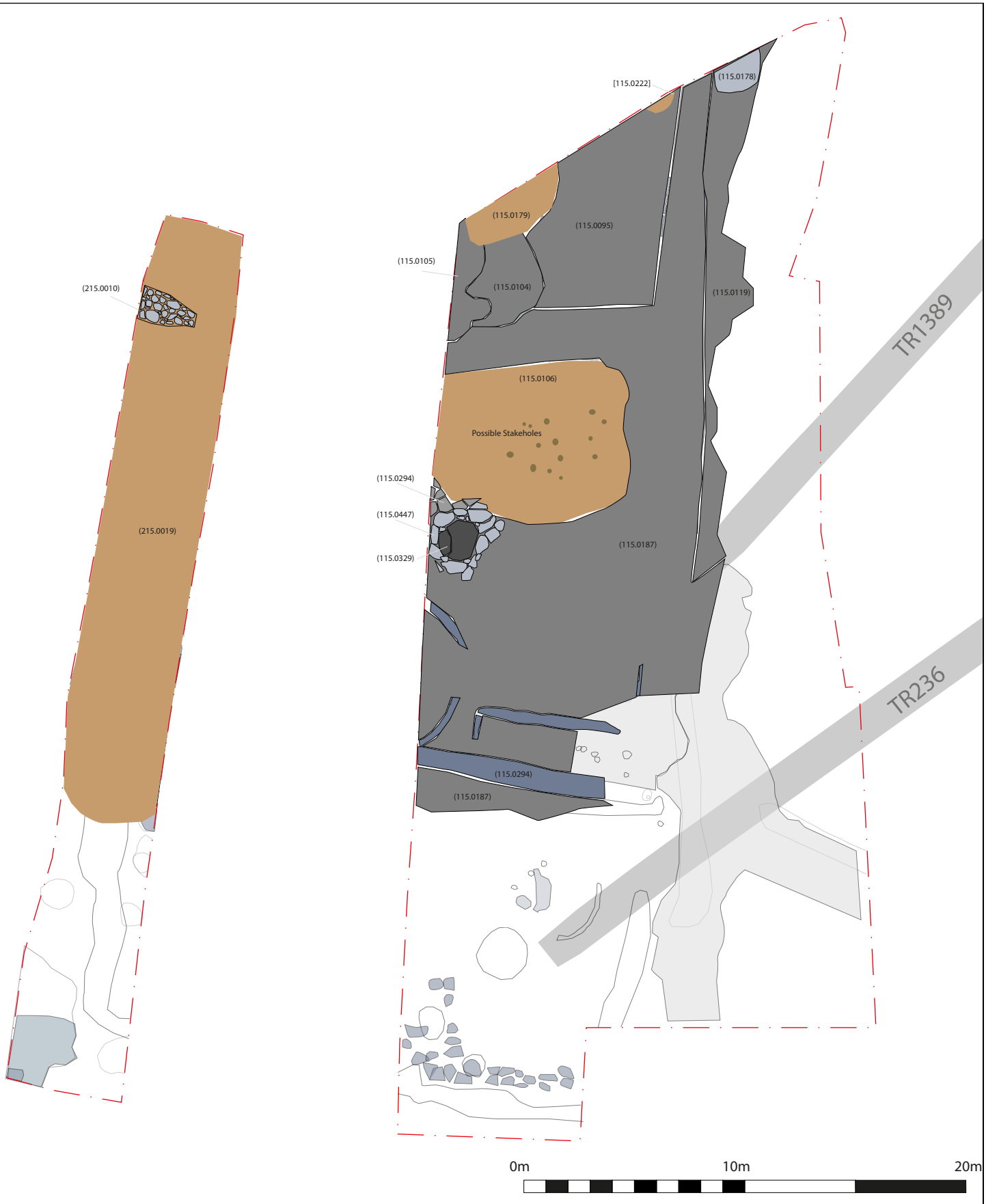

Figure 10
Hotspot 15 Rubble Deposits and Later Features

Project No.	AB1703
Drawn By:	KM/IGP
Date:	19/03/2021
Location:	SH34969272

Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Break of Slope
- Truncation
- Evaluation Trench
- Colluvial Deposits
- Horizontally Laid Stones
- Walls/Orthostats
- Rubble Deposits
- Well Capstones

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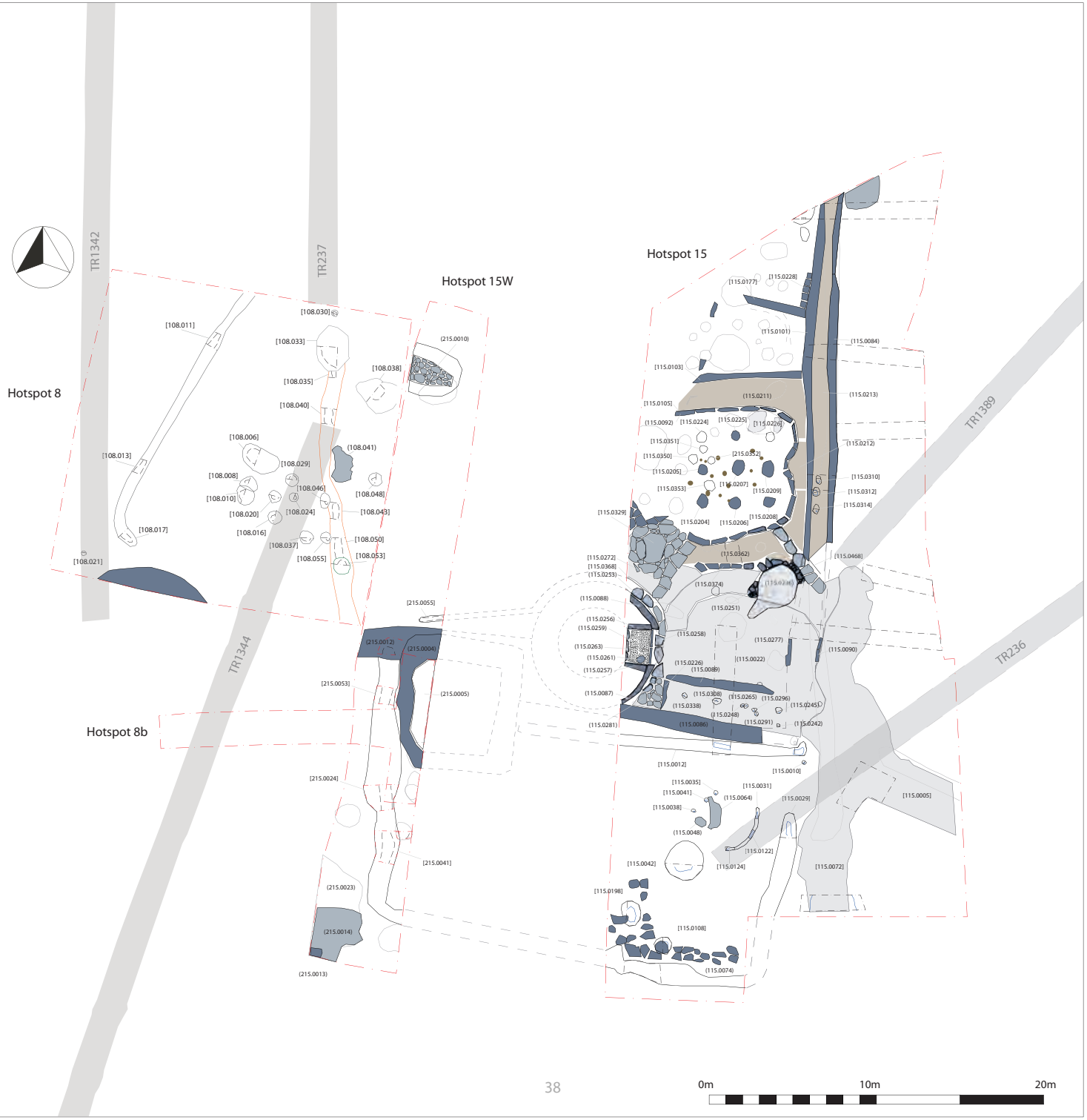

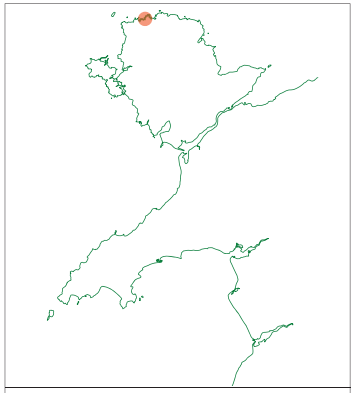

Figure 11
Mid and late phase features in Hotspot 15 and Hotspot 15W with all features from Hotspot 8 and Hotspot 8b.

Key

- Limit Of Excavation
- Break of Slope
- Sections and Slots
- Trial Trenches
- Extrapolated Features
- Rubble Wall Cores
- Trackway and Mettaled Surfaces
- Horizontal Stones
- Walls/Orthostats

Drawn By:	KM
Date:	22/03/21
Location:	SH34969272
Project:	AB1703

Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

4 Assessment of Potential and Significance

All finds were treated in accordance with the guidelines set out in Watkinson and Neal's (1998) and CIfA's (2014a; 2014b) standards and guidelines in collecting, packaging and documenting of archaeological materials. The finds assemblage and environmental samples were handed over to WA in April 2019 for curation and assessment of potential. All processing of artefact and ecofacts were undertaken away from site. At the time of writing the finds assemblage was under the curatorship of WA.

4.1 Finds Assessment

During the excavation of Hotspot 15 a total of 169 small finds (SF) were recovered, of which six (SF020-022, SF027, SF042, and SF074) were recovered from contexts that were voided due to being of no archaeological interest. The finds assessment indicate that 200 small finds numbers were assigned to over 760 artefacts, weighing over 59,700g. Nine small finds from Hotspot 15 was noted as missing from the assemblage. Six of these, SF020-022, 027, 042 and 074, were voided. Only three small finds were missing from the assemblage and include pottery (SF025), bone (SF107) and an iron object (SF134). Forty small finds were recovered from Hotspot 15 West, weighing 8,559g. No finds were recovered from Hotspot 8B. The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson. Lithic artefacts were assessed by Miguel Gonzalez, the worked bone by Megan Stoakley and the Prehistoric pottery by Frances Lynch. The full Finds Assessment Report and Prehistoric Pottery Report is included as Appendix VI and VII.

4.1.1 Prehistoric Pottery

Three small finds (SF 001, SF006 and SF122) were assigned as fragments of Prehistoric pottery:

SF001

- One lump (50 x 50 x 28mm) of dark intensely fired stone clay broken into three pieces that could potentially be part of a very thick pot base, but is likely a fragment of furnace lining.
- One small (22 x 14 x 10mm) fragment of red gritty clay, possibly a larger piece from SF006.
- Two pieces of lightweight stone.

SF006

- A single fragment (32 x 25 x 13mm) of hard fired clay with large and small pale coloured stone grits. The surfaces are lumpy and not convincing as standard pottery.

SF122

- A singe sherd (30 x 22 x 10mm) sharply curved with a diameter of 100mm. The clay is organe/red throughout, very hard fired, with large and small reddish stone grits. The colour and diameter suggested that it might be from the tall narrow lower section of a Cheshire Salt Container (Lynch *et al.,* 2000: 204 Fig.4.26.11). The fragment required further analysis.

4.1.1.1 Roman Pottery

Forty-nine small find numbers were assigned to seventy (565g) Roman pottery sherds recovered from 18 contexts withing Hotspot 15. A further 20 sherds (207g) were recovered from three contexts withing Hotspot 15 West. The sherds were in moderate to good condition with little evidence of post-depositional abrasion.

A range of pottery fabrics were identified in the Hotspot 15 assemble, and included Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1), Central Gaulish Samian ware (LMV SA), sandy oxidised wares (CO OX) and amphora (BAT AM ½). Vessel types included flat rimmed bowls, plain rimmed dishes and large storage jars. The oxidised sherds retained internal residue and were likely from a cooking pot. A coarse sandy fabric with heavily overfired exterior may represent part of a crucible. A single pot repair was noted on the base of a Black Burnished ware vessel in the form of a small drilled hole.

The Hotspot 15 West assemblage comprised largely of Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1) from context (215.0002) and (215.0005). Occasional refitting sherds were observed.

Further analysis is warranted on the Roman pottery assemblage.

4.1.1.2 Post-Medieval Pottery

Four sherds (25g) of post-medieval pottery consisting of black glazed red earthenware (BUCK, REFR) was recovered from Hotspot 15. The sherds were in moderate to good condition and consisted of body sherds of storage jars and large bowls dated to the late 18th to 19th century. A single sherd of black glazed red earthenware (2g) was recovered from environmental sample <72>, context (115.0336). The sherd was in good condition and was likely part of a large mixing bowl (CRE) dated to the 18th to 19th century. No further analysis was recommended for the post-medieval pottery.

4.1.2 Lithics

Eleven (178g) lithics and a single unworked bunt flint were recovered during the excavation of Hotspot 15. The flint was rapidly assessed, quantified and assigned to broad categories. Detailed technological attribute analysis was not undertaken.

The raw materials used include local black fine textured chert (91%) and grey flint. The assemblage is formed by debitage (58.63%), cores (33.3%) and burnt flint (8.3%), with most of the lithics recovered from the fills of cut features.

The chert cores are described as two single platform flake cores (SF011 and SF053) and two single platform blade cores (SF052 and SF007). The debitage consists of flake-based removals of varied morphology, with the majority hard hammer struck from simple unprepared striking platforms.

The assemblage is residual and chronologically mixed and can be assigned to Late Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age. Should the project proceed to publication, further analysis may be warranted on the lithic artefacts, including comparative research and illustration.

4.1.3 Worked Stone

Eighty nine (34,607g) stone artefact were recovered during the Hotspot 15 and 15 West excavation. Four of these (7,355g) were assigned to stone objects from Hotspot 15 West. The worked stone artefacts include spindle whorls, possible loom weights and a whetstone, in addition to several rounded stones and a dished fragment of fine-grained stone with no obvious wear or tool marks which may be natural rather than archaeological and a collection of small white sub-rounded pebbles (SF131). One elongated rounded pebble (SF009) recovered from Hotspot 15 West displays possible wear along its lengths and may have been used as a sharpening stone.

The spindle whorls are flat and carved from tuff, measuring 30 x 15mm in diameter with a central hole of 8mm (SF113) and 40 x 13mm in diameter with a central tapered hole of 8mm (SF064). SF121 appears to be an unfinished spindle whorl similar to SF064. SF152 consist of a flat circular object with a drilled central hole and is likely a bead.

Five perforated flat, sub-circular slate objects (SF106, SF154 and SF157 to SF159) were identified as loom weights that range in size from 50mm to 100mm in diameter with irregular central holes with indications of internal wear. SF001, recovered from Hotspot 15 West, consists of a circular tapered disc measuring 60mm in diameter with an off-centred hole of 7mm.

SF115 consists of a fragment of a large whetstone. One incomplete and perforated whetstone (SF114) was recovered from (115.0203), and a large flat sub-circular tuff object (SF068) appears to have wear on the flat surfaces. A similar perforated whetstone to SF114, although slightly smaller, was recovered from Cefn Du and dated to the Romano-British period. It is likely that the whetstone would have been a personal, portable item. Another rubbing or polishing stone, weighing 829.2g, was recovered as SF055.

The two possible quern fragments (SF017 and SF018) recovered from (115.0070) appears to be fire affected. SF039, recovered from Hotspot 15 West consists of a possible fire cracked saddle quern.

Other stone artefacts recovered from Hotspot 15 include probable non-heat affected quern fragments (SF005, SF056, SF108, SF0116 and SF165) as well as possible hammerstones (SF026 and SF088), and a possible hand mill (SF066).

A broad date of late prehistoric to Roman was attributed to the assemblage. A similar assemblage was recovered at Area 20 and EV9, and the Hotspot 15 assemblage is therefore of high archaeological significance and further analysis is recommended, including comparative research. All of the tools and domestic functional objects should be illustrated. While this may comprise a standalone section, the stone assemblages should be discussed alongside stone assemblages from the other Wylfa sites as part of a wider landscape and domestic settlement survey. As the finds such as the spindle whorls and loom weights provide evidence of fabric/textile production either on the site or within close proximity, it may be pertinent to discuss these finds alongside the bone weaving comb fragments and tools recovered from this site. Further analysis will benefit research areas such as settlement sites and patterns. Small finds SF010 and SF039 are natural in provenance and no further work is recommended.

A single stone object was also recovered from environmental sample <72>, context (115.0336), and consisted of a tapered slate measuring 140 x 110mm, with a 12mm hole at the thin end. This is quite different to the slate weights previously mentioned and was possibly a small roof tile rather than loom weight.

4.1.4 Fired Clay

A total of 143 fragments (21,128g) of fired clay were recovered during the excavation of Hotspot 15. The fragments were largely in good condition and consisted of daub fragments with frequent impressions of wattle structure and grass and/or straw imprints. The clay was fired to a light orange red and had few inclusions. The bulk of the materials was recovered from context (115.0202) and (115.0203). Three fragments, SF060, SF077 and SF105, show signs of extreme heat with vitrified surfaces and were likely part of a kiln and/or furnace structure. Further analysis is warranted on the fired clay.

Substantial quantities of fired clay were also recovered from environmental samples from Hotspot 15. The fragments consist largely of daub with frequent impressions of wattle structure.

4.1.5 Industrial Waste

Four fragments (100g) of industrial waste were recovered from Hotspot 15. Industrial waste recovered from Hotspot 15 West include 24 fragments (921g) of waste from context (215.0005), including hearth cake fragments with inclusions of fired clay, stone and charcoal.

Industrial waste residues were also recovered from environmental samples, with the bulk of the material originating from sample <34>, context (115.0184).

Further analysis is warranted for the industrial material.

4.1.6 Metals

Further analysis was recommended on the metal finds outlined below.

4.1.6.1 Iron

Seventeen iron artefacts (1,859g) were recovered from the Hotspot 15 excavation. The finds were in poor condition and heavily corroded and include possible blade fragments (SF127 and SF151), and unidentified objects. SF013 and SF044 consisted of eight fragments and collectively weighed 1,311g and either comprise compact heavy iron rust corrosion or industrial waste/ slaggy material with iron content.

Iron objects in poor condition were also recovered from three environmental samples <64>, <121> and <215.014>.

4.1.6.2 Lead

One lead artefact (SF067) weighing 36g was recovered from context (115.0217) and consisted of a flat circular weight with no indication of markings.

4.1.6.3 Copper Alloy

Three copper alloy finds (75g) were recovered from Hotspot 15 and consisted of small unidentified fragments.

A Colchester derivative brooch (SF037) was recovered from Hotspot 15 West. The brooch was fairly complete but in poor condition and lacking most of the pin and catch-plate, and likely dates to the 1st or 2nd century.

4.1.7 Bone

A total of 387 bone artefacts (301g) were recovered during the excavation of Hotspot 15. The material was in moderate condition with many of the fragment friable and fragile with indication of post-deposition damage. A large quantity appears chalky with most fragments calcined white from burning.

Thirteen small finds (SF85, SF91, SF93, SF95, SF98-99, SF102, SF110, SF125, SF130, SF137, SF144 and SF169) were identified as worked objects and include fragment of probable tools and weaving combs. The incised decoration evident on the objects consist of both straight and curved lines, with small find SF098 and SF099 illustrating butchering marks. The worked fragments originated from rib and limb bones from medium to large sized ungulate species (such as sheep/goat [Ovis/Capra] and other Bovidae). The finds likely date to the Iron Age and Romano-British period.

The remaining bone finds consist of the remnants of domestic food waste, originating largely from sheep/goat, chickens (Gallus sp.), large-sized ungulate species (bovids) and small mammalian species. Small find SF094 consist of a crab claw; its presence in the assemblage is not surprising given the site's coastal location. Fragments of metapodials, tibiae, ribs and scapula were common, with limited evidence of butchery marks. Canid and rodent gnawing and unusual pathologies were not observed. The bulk of the material was recovered in conjunction with prehistoric and Roman artefacts and may be of a contemporary date.

Further analysis was recommended on the worked fragments, including illustration and comparative research. Further analysis was not recommended on the unworked burnt and unburnt animal bone.

A total of 24g of burnt and unburnt bone was also recovered from approximately 40 environmental samples. The fragments are not identifiable to species or anatomical element.

4.1.8 Wood

A single small find (SF153) was allocated to wood recovered from Hotspot 15. Further information is detailed in the Palaeoenvironmental assessment.

4.2 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

A total of 143 bulk environmental samples were taken during the excavation of Hotspot 15 (which include Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B) by ABA. A total of 140 samples (3,308kg) were processed by WA. Samples were processed according to guidelines stipulated in the Wardell Armstrong LLP. Technical Manual No. 2 (2018) and Wardell Armstrong (2019) (*Appendix VIII*). The assessment identified the significance and potential of the material for further analysis, and provided identification to species where practical to do so on material selected for radiocarbon dating. The full report by Freddie Sisson is included as Appendix VIII. No shell material was recovered from the environmental samples.

4.2.1 Results

Overall, the samples were dominated by silt and sand clay sediment matrix. Artefactual material recovered from the dried residues was minimal and of low archaeological significance. The finds include pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), iron, industrial waste and worked stone. The material recovered from the flots are outlined below.

4.2.1.1 Charred Plant Remains (CPR)

Charred plant remains were in relatively poor condition and consisted mostly of indeterminate cereal grains and cabbage-type (Brassica sp.). The burned layer from the roundhouse (115.0237) <41> contained 59 Brassicaceae (cabbage family) and one very degraded wheat grain. The burnt layer (115.0203) <49> contained over 400 cereal grains which were identified where possible as wheat (Triticum sp.). The charcoal layer (115.0335) <78> contained over 200 cereal grains which were identified mostly as wheat, with occasional barley (*Hordeum* sp.) where identification was possible. Identification to species as well as sub-species was prohibited by preservational qualities as well as the absence of additional diagnostic material such as chaff, glume bases and floret bases. The CPR recovered from the samples discussed above are suitable for further radiocarbon determination.

The CPR from sample <41> the possible roundhouse feature, sample <49> a burnt layer, and <78> a charcoal layer, are likely to have been deposited by in situ burning. However, the poor condition of the grains is usually indicative of movement through the landscape, though their condition can also be attributed to taphonomic conditions.

The charred plant remains could be used towards the discussion of crop husbandry across the Wylfa site and towards land management aims set out in the most recent draft (2016) of the Regional Research Agenda for Wales.

4.2.1.2 Charcoal

Seventy-eight samples yielded charcoal, however, no sample presented significant quantities with the largest weight being 5g and the majority less than1g. There is not enough charcoal to provide any meaningful discussion.

4.2.1.3 Magnetic Material

One hundred and nineteen samples contained magnetised material, which appear to be made up of naturally magnetic stone, with none yielding more than 28g. No microslags were present and the material looked to be made up of naturally magnetic stone.

4.2.1.4 Bone

Eleven samples yielded small bone fragments, with none yielding more than 6g. No further analysis was recommended.

4.2.1.5 Mineralised Wood

Fifty-eight samples contained mineralised wood from which eleven samples yielded more than 100g. The wood was recovered from the charcoal layers (115.0020) <14> and (115.0335) <78>, black layers (115.0020) <38> and (115.0238) <45>, burned layer within the roundhouse (115.0237) <41>, burnt layer (115.0203) <49> and fill (115.0303) <58> from small pit [115.0278], fill from above flat stones (115.0262) <59> associated with SF115.0261, charred wood layer (115.0236) <61> and fill from sunken structure (115.0211) <73>, (115.0354) <153> was taken from an unknown layer/fill from and unknown structure/feature.

The mineralised wood is likely to have been partially burnt *in situ* and has been identified as *Quercus* sp. (Oak) and likely served as a primary fuel source. This would link with other areas of Anglesey such as Cefn Cwmwd where oak was used as fuel from the Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age to Roman period (Cuttler *et al*., 2012), at which point Wylfa was also occupied. . The mineralised wood could be used for radiocarbon dating but having been identified as oak any dates acquired must be used cautiously due to long lifespan of oak.

4.3 Radiocarbon Dating Results

Samples for radiocarbon dating were selected based on the archaeology of the site, i.e. selecting viable contexts that would yield useful information, and the results obtained from bulk environmental sample assessment, i.e. selecting suitable material for dating from the samples obtained from the selected contexts. Based on this criteria 12 samples were suggested for radiocarbon dating, of which 11 were analysed. The samples were sent to Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory for analysis. Prior to dating, it was suggested that the charcoal samples were identified to species to select the shorter-lived species to mitigate against the potential 'old wood effect' that may present a radiocarbon date range older than the feature. In the absence of single growth entities such as charred plant remains and hazel nutshell fragments, charcoal was chosen for radiocarbon determinations. Where no short-lived species were observed the youngest i.e. twig, branch or periderm fragments from longer-lived species such as oak were selected (*Appendix VIII*). The results are presented in Appendix IX, and summarised below:

Sample	Context	Material	Date (probability %)	Period
3	215.0017 – fill of pit	Indeterminate	485-359 cal BC (94.5%)	Iron Age
7	215.0005 – wall deposit	Oat	4-130 cal AD (95.4%)	Late Iron Age – Middle Roman
10	215.0033 – fill of pit	Barley	235-90 cal BC (64.4%)	Iron Age
14	115.0020 – charcoal fill	Barley	45 cal BC – 77 cal AD (95.4%)	Late Iron Age – Early Roman
18	115.0008 - trackway	Indeterminate	1445-1524 cal AD (61.5%)	Medieval
42	115.0236 – burnt layer	Oat	1304-1364 cal AD (57.7%)	Medieval
48	115.0214 – linear fill	Oak	805-746 cal BC (95.4%)	Late Bronze Age – Iron Age
58	115.0303 – fill of pit/posthole	Oak	66-222 cal AD (95.4%)	Early – Middle Roman
78	115.0335 – charcoal layer	Barley	66-222 cal AD (95.4%)	Early – Middle Roman
81	115.0366 - fill of pit	Barley	2 cal BC – 125 cal AD (92.9%)	Late Iron Age – Middle Roman

Sample	Context	Material	Date (probability %)	Period
127	115.0457 – fill of posthole	Barley	133-264 cal AD (68.5%)	Middle – Late Roman

5 Discussion and Statement of Potential

The Hotspot 15 area was targeted for excavation due to the potential for archaeology identified during evaluation trenching that revealed a ring gully and a burnt mound (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Further areas were opened to gain a better understanding of features and their extent, these areas were Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8b. A total area of 1002m^2 was excavated revealing the presence of a series of Prehistoric pits and postholes, a partially enclosed stone-built settlement containing roundhouse, well and large stone structure with a possible raised floor, a number of burnt deposits which likely represent the destruction of the settlement and a later circular structure which may have been a kiln or oven.

Overall, the sites yielded a relatively small amount of finds in relation to the size of the excavation area and included material dating from the Late Neolithic to post-medieval period. The post-medieval finds are of little archaeological value. The remainder of the finds assemblage are of high archaeological potential, and data obtained from the zooarchaeological material is indicative of domestic food waste, with the bulk of the remains originating from sheep/goat, chicken and other bovid species, suggesting some form of pastoral farming/economy with potential evidence of coastal exploitation based on the recovery of a crab claw. The industrial waste and fired clay recovered from the site are of particular note and require further analysis. The recovery of several spindle whorls, loom weights and quern stones suggest that a range of processes such as textile working, and grain processing also took place at the site. Further work on the charred plant and cereal remains alongside detailed analysis of the worked stone and bone assemblage may shed further light on aspects of agricultural practices, domestic food consumption, grain processing/milling and weaving, and should be considered along with similar findings from neighbouring sites.

The earliest activity on site is represented by a series of pits, post holes and enclosure ditches, no dateable artefacts were recovered from these features but radiocarbon dating shows that they are likely to date to the Late Bronze Age. The features are later than the roundhouse identified in Hotspot 14 but demonstrate a continuation of activity in the area.

The settlement itself was fairly substantial and although none of the identified walls formed a full circuit around the main concentration of activity it appears that it was, at least partially, enclosed.

The threshold of the stone-built roundhouse may indicate two phases of use, one being represented by the pebble surface and an earlier phase being represented by the underlying flagstone floor. This could suggest that the settlement may have been occupied for a considerable length of time. To fully address questions related to chronological development of the site however, multiple samples recovered from the same, stratigraphically sound, context will be needed for additional radiocarbon dating.

The well shows evidence of being in a state of disrepair at some point during its use with a primary fill of silty clay which had been washed in over time, followed by a 0.2m thick layer of rubble which seems to indicate a small amount of rubble being dumped or knocked in. Above this rubble layer were various layers of silt and illuvial deposits indicating that the well may have been open for a period after the rubble was deposited, before being capped. The intentional capping of the well suggests a continuation of activity in the area once it was out of use, this may simply be the presence of livestock. The absence of a construction cut for the upper portion of the well indicates that it was probably an above ground structure rather than entirely subterranean. The presence of a possible stone surface around the capstone also indicate later activity taking place after the ground level had risen sufficiently to bury the upper portion of the well. No dateable artefacts were recovered from the well.

The large stone structure, which appears to have had a raised floor suspended on orthostats, may have been a granary. The dimensions are comparable to examples such as those from Cefn Du, Gaerwen (Cuttler *et al.*, 2012), if this is the case it appears that orthostats were used in place of timber posts, possibly due to wet ground conditions which may have accelerated deterioration of timber post. No other examples constructed of stone have been identified during the assessment phase. The presence of finds associated with possible textile production in the northeast quarter of the structure could indicate that it was a domestic dwelling with a raised floor, possibly in a crude attempt to copy a hypocaust system. The hypocaust theory could explain the need to replace timber posts with stone orthostats but no evidence of prolonged heating was noted.

The two stone walls to the north which abut the boundary wall were set at slightly different angles which may indicate more than one phase of alterations or additions to the enclosure structures.

A number of Romano-British pottery fragments were recovered from the stone structures and associated layers giving a good indication of date. The roughly coursed wall parallel to the southern boundary wall and the associated burnt layers indicate a reuse of the material once the stone structures were out of use. These structures may have been altered and used as corn driers or for some other process requiring prolonged heating.

The presence or later features which appear to have had a small-scale industrial function suggests that such activities were focused at the site after it ceased to be a domestic area. Such activity may also account for some of the robbing which appears to have occurred to the enclosure wall and other structures within the enclosure.

Along with the broadly contemporary settlements identified at Wylfa Head and Area O5 South, the excavations at Hotspot 15 have the potential to further understanding of settlement organisation within the Wylfa landscape. It is clear that occupation of the landscape during the Late Iron Age and Romano British period was fairly intensive. Further analysis of the recovered material and a programme of accurate dating has the potential to further understand the economy of the area and the organisation of the community or communities during this period.

5.1 Conclusion and Realisation of Original Aims and Objectives

The original aims and objectives stated in section 2.6 has largely been met in that material was recovered during the Hotspot 15, Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B excavation in order to date evidence of past activities, and samples were taken to better understand the past environment and land use. The earliest activity was a series of pits and postholes, likely to be associated with ditches forming an enclosure. Overlying these features were a series of stone-built structures including a roundhouse, enclosure wall, well and what appeared to be a nine-post (or orthostat) structure which may have supported a suspended timber floor. A later phase of small-scale industrial activity utilised some of the structures but could not be accurately dated. The enclosed settlement demonstrates a prolonged period of activity, likely during the Romano-British period as demonstrated by the pottery. No artefacts were recovered from features which pre and post-dated this activity, and It is possible that the site may have been in use from the Iron Age to the early medieval period. The features identified during the excavation bear similarities to those encountered on a larger scale at Area O5 South, located approximately 230m to the south-west, and may be contemporary.

To fulfil the potential of the site data, the updated objectives and research questions have been set out below to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis. Addressing the aims and

objectives will be achieved through a detailed examination of the stratigraphy and contextual analysis of the datable finds.

Prehistoric;

1. Are the possible structural features associated with isolated structures or part of a larger settlement?
2. What is the functional and stratigraphic relationship between the burnt mounds/spreads and other spatially associated features in particular reference to possible structural features (post holes) and ditch type features ('troughs')?
3. What relationships or patterns, if any, can been seen between these prehistoric features and their wider landscape setting?
4. What evidence do the ditch features provide for prehistoric landscape organisation and enclosure?
5. What types of artefacts are present in the SMS zones?
6. What can these artefacts tell us about daily life and ritual activity?
7. Were those artefacts, which may be found in the SMS Zones, produced locally?

Romano British;

1. How did the culture on the island change, and in what ways, between the Roman and early medieval periods?
2. What types of Roman Sites are present with the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, and how do they relate to their surrounding landscape both in terms of location and utilisation of the landscape?

6 Proposal for Further Work

The result from the investigation of the Hotspot 15, Hotspot 15 West and Hotspot 8B site is of regional interest and of high archaeological potential. The finds assemblage should be considered along with similar findings from neighbouring archaeological areas. It is proposed that a detailed site report, incorporating stratigraphic and further specialist finds analysis as recommended by the specialist assessment reports (*Appendix VI, VII and VIII*) are produced:

- Prehistoric pottery – SF0122 (115.0304) should be sent to Dr Elaine Morris. This would be a useful datable piece if it were confirmed and if the context can be clarified.
- Roman pottery - Further analysis is warranted on the assemblage.
- Lithics - Further analysis may be warranted on the lithic artefacts, including comparative research and illustration.
- Worked stone – Further analysis including comparative research and illustration alongside stone assemblages from other Wylfa sites. Finds such as the spindle whorls and loom weights provide evidence of fabric/textile production, it may be pertinent to discuss these finds alongside the bone weaving comb fragments and tools recovered from this site.
- Fired clay - Further analysis is warranted.
- Industrial material - Further analysis is warranted, potentially including XRF.
- Worked bone - Further analysis including illustration and comparative research is recommended.
- Charred Plant Remains - Could be used towards the discussion of crop husbandry across the Wylfa site and towards land management aims set out in the most recent draft (2016) of the Regional Research Agenda for Wales. CPR from sample <41>, <49> and <78> are suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- Mineralized wood – material from sample <14>, <38>, <41>, <45>, <49>, <58>, <59>, <61, <73>, <78> and <153> are suitable for radiocarbon dating.

7 Storage and Archive Deposition

At the time of writing the paper and digital archive was held at the ABA offices in Bangor, Gwynedd. The finds assemblage and environmental samples was under the curatorship of WA. Upon completion of the project, and with agreement with HNP and the relevant stakeholders, the paper archive and digital data, including photographs will be lodged with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in Aberystwyth, under an accession number yet to be assigned. ABA will hold a digital version of the archive indefinitely.

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Appendix I

AB1703 Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology

Project Team

AB1703 Archaeoleg Brython Archaeology Project Team

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Harry Careless

Kate Carlin

Angel Anselmo Carrera Alonso

Brett Connolly

Alexander Coogan

Sophie Cooledge

Rebecca Costella

Brenton Culshaw

Pedro da Silva

Stuart Elder

Thomas Eley

Marta Estanga Lopez de Murillas

Lucia Fernandez Rabanal

Sean Finlay-Scott

James Fish

Amy Gamman

Catherine Godsiffe

Sergio Gomez-Carrion

Paul Hickman

Karen Hole

Vickki Hudson

Rocio Jimenez Diaz

Mark Jones

William Jones

Trevor Jose

Callum Knauf

Leslie Law

Timothy Lewis

Karl Macrow

Meagan Mangum

Sharon Martin

Antonio Luis Martinez Rodriguez

Elena Matteacci

Georgina Merckel

Lucy Morrison

Tomasz Moskal

Alexis Mosley

Ramon Navas Losada

Cindy Nelson-Viljoen

Declan New

Tomasz Neyman

Jennifer O'Donnell

Edmund Palka

Craig Parkinson

Gethyn Phillips

Jeannette Plummer Sires

Stephen Porter

Blazej Prus

Gary Reid

Clair Richardson

Louis Roper

Kurt Russell

Karolina Saxerbo Sjoberg

Victoria Scott

James Sinclair

Robert Slabonski

Elena Stefani

Stuart Stokes

Luke Tremlett

Michael Tunnicliffe

Harri Twigg

Kerri Waite

April Williams

Edward Worsley

Luke Yates

Appendix II

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Site Gazetteer

Appendix II – Gazetteer of sites excavated by ABA

Area	PRN	Description	Easting	Northing	Period	Summary
Wylfa Head	91809	Lithic Scatter	235752	393877	Early Neolithic	Flint scatters consisting of a number of flint tools and debitage recovered from stoney layer (10.1954) that had evidence of being heat affected
Wylfa Head	91810	Pits, Wylfa Head	235746	393880	Early Neolithic	Two large pits [10.01372] and [10.1994] located in the north-western corner of site. Both pits were sub-circular in plan and possibly contemporary. Pit [10.1994] contained fire-cracked stone (10.1964) and the remains of a burring episode (10.1996)
Wylfa Head	91811	Lithic Scatter	235802	393867	Early Neolithic	Lithic scatters identified in test slot [10.2725] dug through two palaeosols (10.2621) and (10.2790). The assemblage was indicative of Mesolithic activity and included classic microlithic forms and bladelets. Radiocarbon dating of spit (10.2730) returned a Late Neolithic date
Wylfa Head	91812	Neolithic Pits, Wylfa Head	235765	393810	Early Neolithic	Large pit excavated at the southern limit of site, possibly consisting of two intercutting pits [10.0010] and [10.0008]. The pit contained three Neolithic axes (SF1210, SF1211 and SF1212), whetstones (SF1035 to SF1037) and a cache of small polishing stones
Wylfa Head	91813	Postholes	235787	393865	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Three posthole groups, [10.2706], [10.2902] and [10.2910], each consist of three postholes forming a triangle. Postholes groups [10.2706] and [10.2902] was located along the southern edge of burnt daub patch (10.2614)
Wylfa Head	91814	Roundhouse	235790	393863	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Roundhouse located in the north-eastern section of site and consisted of burnt daub patch (10.2614) and nearby postholes [10.2862], [10.2835], [10.2793], [10.2784], [10.2817] and [10.2745]. The roundhouse was heavily truncated by later activity
Wylfa Head	91815	Ditch	235778	393873	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	East to west aligned ditch identified below later stone walls and located north-west of roundhouse (HER GAT PRN 91814). The ditch may represent an early boundary. Radiocarbon dating of fill (10.2610) returned a mid to late Roman date
Wylfa Head	91816	Multi-post Structure (Granary)	235751	393873	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Multi-post structure located in the north-west corner of site. Identified below later stone structures and consisted of three rows of three post arranged equally and aligned with the cardinal points of the compass. The most northerly row consisted of [10.0135], [10.0356] and [10.0233]. The central row consisted of [10.0317], [10.0231] and [10.02777]. The most southerly row consisted of [10.0296], [10.0183] and [10.0187]
Wylfa Head	91817	Enclosed Settlement	235781	393862	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	An enclosed settlement with substantial stone built walls forming the northern and eastern boundaries, presumably of a sub-square enclosure. A timber built roundhouse, heavily truncated by an early medieval cemetery, is likely to be contemporary. A number of internal stone built structures were identified including sections of curving walls which could not be easily interpreted due to later truncation. A large stone lined pit (HER PRN GAT 91823) is likely to be contemporary with the settlement, although radiocarbon dating suggested it may be later.
Wylfa Head	91818	Roundhouse	235779	393854	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Ring of 18 postholes with a small number of central postholes located on top of plateau occupied by later cemetery. Heavily truncated by later medieval burials. Radiocarbon dating of fill (10.1165) of posthole [10.1167] and fill (10.2008) of posthole [10.2007] returned a Late Roman date
Wylfa Head	91819	Settlement Features	235742	393872	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Possible settlement features identified in the north-western section of site that are likely contemporary with the later enclosed phase of settlement (HER GAT PRN 91818). The features included a stone lined drain [10.0845], post holes and gullies
Wylfa Head	91820	Platforms	235746	393860	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Three rock-cut platforms with patched of heat discoloured bedrock was identified to the west of roundhouse (HER GAT PRN 91818). Radiocarbon dating of deposit (10.0439) returned a middle Roman date

Appendix II – Gazetteer of sites excavated by ABA

Wylfa Head	91821	Industrial Activity	235768	393833	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Area of industrial activity identified north of southern boundary wall (10.2013), largely truncated by the early medieval cemetery. Features included walls and postholes, suggesting the presence of a structure, and pits containing slag.
Wylfa Head	91822	Ditch	235741	393883	Romano-British	A ditch [10.1022] at the western edge of the excavation area which was truncated by later activity but may have formed part of an enclosure system with ditch [10.1176].
Wylfa Head	91823	Stone Lined Pit	235794	393858	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	Large oval pit located within sub-rectangular structure (10.2782) north-east of roundhouse (HER GAT PRN 91818). The pit contained a rectangular lining of large schist orthostats in base of the cut with the western edge left open for access via a stepped slope
Wylfa Head	91824	Cemetery	235778	393845	Early Medieval	Early medieval cist cemetery that consisted of 315 graves. Human remains in varying degrees of preservation recovered from 109 graves representing 119 individuals
Wylfa Head	91825	Ditch	235778	393849	Post-Medieval/Modern	East-west aligned post medieval ditch pointed to square rock-cut shaft (HER GAT PRN 91826). The ditch truncated several early medieval graves. No dating evidence was recovered
Wylfa Head	91826	Shaft	235732	393851	Post-Medieval/Modern	Rock-cut shaft located on the crest of highest part of site to the west of post medieval ditch (HER GAT PRN 91825). No dating evidence was recovered
Wylfa Head	91827	Pits and Postholes	235732	393862	Undetermined date	Small pits and post-holes which appeared to form structures, windbreaks or fences and laid rough stone surfaces identified on the top of the hill at the western edge of the excavation area. No dating evidence was recovered
Area 7	91828	Pits	234727	392882	Neolithic	Three pits [07.0559], [07.0533] and [07.0477] that contained charcoal and burnt stones. Pit [07.0559] located north-east of Funerary Enclosure contained a burnt saddle quern (SF07.0013), two pieces of Graig Lwyd stone from Penmaenmawr (SF07.0014 and 07.0015) and a polished axe (SF07.0012). Pit [07.0533] to the south of pit [07.0559] contained a polished stone (SF07.0010)
Area 7	91829	Partially Enclosed Settlement	234728	392926	Iron Age	A hilltop enclosure comprising roundhouse with associated partial enclosure ditch, small ditches and gullies and group of pits and postholes likely representing a granary structure concentrated in the northern part of the site
Area 7	91830	Cemetery	234718	392898	Early Medieval	Early medieval cist cemetery with three square funerary enclosures excavated in the southern part of the site with a fourth heavily truncated by later activity (HER PRN GAT 91831 – 91834). Fifty-one graves were excavated. No human remains were recovered.
Area 7	91831	Funerary Enclosure	234715	392887	Early Medieval	Funerary Enclosure 1 was located in the southern central area of the site and contained one grave (G0.053). The largest of three complete enclosures with continuous ditch enclosing an area of 32 square metres
Area 7	91832	Funerary Enclosure	234723	392880	Early Medieval	Funerary Enclosure 2 was located south-east of the cemetery and contained three burials (G07.031), (G07.032) and (G07.033). Identified by evaluation Trench 97. An entrance way or causeway was located on the eastern side
Area 7	91833	Funerary Enclosure	234715	392873	Early Medieval	Funerary Enclosure 3, the southernmost of the enclosures was the smallest and contained one large central grave (G07.054) and a smaller juvenile grave (G07.052) to the north. The enclosure ditch enclosed an area of approximately 10.8 square metres. The entrance or causeway was located on the eastern side
Area 7	91834	Funerary Enclosure	234706	392890	Early Medieval	Funerary Enclosure 4 located to the west of funerary enclosure 1 contained one central grave (G07.009). The enclosure ditch was heavily truncated to the east and west and enclosed an area of approximately 12 square metres
Area 7	91835	Intercutting Pits	234709	392877	Undetermined date	Two groups of intercutting pits located to the west of funerary enclosure 3. Group 1 consisted of pits [07.0176], [07.0264] and [07.0367]. Group 2 consisted of pits [07.0542], [07.0177] and [07.0542]

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Area 7	91836	Ditches	234705	392872	Undetermined date	Two large ditches [07.0114] and [07.0115] traversed the southern edge of site along a north-west to south-east direction. They may have served as drainage ditches or delineated the southern edge of the cemetery
Area 8	91837	Burnt Mound	235186	392829	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Deposit (08.0003) identified as burnt mound 21404 during evaluation. Heavey agricultural activity resulted in substantial plough damage. No dating evidence was recovered. Associated trough [08.0019] located to the north-east and below the burnt mound contained one large loom weight (SF001) and charcoal.
Area 8	91838	Former Boundary	235174	392831	Post-Medieval/Modern	Double ditch field boundary, [08.0004] and [08.0006], aligned northwest to southeast running parallel to each other and continued beyond the limit of excavation. Both ditched contained modern backfill and debris. Ditches identified as clawdd boundary 2116 during evaluation and same as HER PRN GAT 61137
Hotspot 5	91839	Burnt Mound	234623	392652	Later Bronze Age to Iron Age	A large burnt mound, measuring approximately 25m x 14m, showing evidence of phases of activity, along with a number of troughs including [105.0012] which was stone lined.
Hotspot 5	91840	Possible Well	234622	392644	Later Bronze Age to Iron Age	Well [105.0071] located south of burnt mound (105.0022). Consisted of sub-circular pit with slightly undercut sides with some indication of stepping along eastern edge. Worked blue schist stone (SF004) and chert (SF005) was recovered from fill (105.0070)
Hotspot 5	91841	Pit	234613	392658	Undetermined date	Sub-circular pit [105.0091] located at north-western section of burnt mound (105.0022) and sealed by a discrete deposit of burnt mound material (105.0090). Function unknown
Hotspot 6	91842	Pit	234835	392703	Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Sub-circular pit [106.0034] located toward the eastern extend of site containing charcoal, worked chert and flint.
Hotspot 6	91843	Trackway	234828	392706	Undetermined date	South-West to North-East aligned trackway [106.0008] which had a metalled stone surface, may be same as trackway (HER PRN GAT 91851) observed in Hotspot 7-9. Pre-dates enclosure system in same area which was dated early medieval/medieval.
Hotspot 6	91844	Enclosure Gullies	234829	392704	Early medieval to medieval	Series of intercutting gullies recorded across site that may represent two square enclosures with entrances located to the north-west sides. The north east enclosure consisted of gullies [103.0005] and [106.0012]. Gully [106.0012] was truncated by [106.0010], which along with [106.0013] formed the south-west enclosure. Gully [106.0010] was truncated by ditch [106.0021]. The gullies and enclosure appear similar to those identified in Hotspot 7-9 (HER PRN GAT 91849) and Hotspot 11-13 (HER PRN GAT 91861). Struck flint (SF002) was recovered from gully [106.0010]
Hotspot 7-9	91845	Stakeholes and Pits	234863	392740	Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Group number (109.0101) consisted of a small pit and 35 stakeholes, likely forming a windbreak or small structure, located 7m north of burnt mound (HER PRN GAT 91846). Pit [109.0109] was cut into bedrock and contained firecracked stone, prehistoric pottery, grinding stone and a flint scraper. Pit [109.0135] pre-dated the burnt mound activity. Pit [109.0125] contained a possible axe roughout.
Hotspot 7-9	91846	Burnt Mound	234877	392737	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	Burnt mound material (109.0154) identified as burnt mound (134508) in Trench 1345 during evaluation. Stretched across southern central part of site it contained a spindle whorl (SF020), worked chert (SF021). Evidence of phasing lost due to later ploughing.
Hotspot 7-9	91847	Possible Working Area	234883	392746	Later Iron Age and Romano British	Several features including a stone spread (109.0143) overlaying well [109.0214] cut below current ground water table with compacted stone surface (109.0210) abutting the stones of the well. These features may be associated with the Iron Age/Roman-British settlement identified in Hotspot 15 (HER PRN GAT 91875).
Hotspot 7-9	91848	Pits, Gullies and Ditches	234879	392750	Undetermined date	Several features of indeterminate function including: northwest-southeast aligned linear gully [109.0130] cutting through burnt mound (109.0154); ditch [109.0152], possibly a continuation

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						of gully [109.0132]; north-east to south-west aligned ditch [109.0198] that cut pit [109.0204] and ditch [109.0207]; northeast to southwest aligned ditch [109.0207]; and pit [109.0205]. No dating evidence was recovered
Hotspot 7-9	91849	Ditch	234863	392763	Undetermined date	North-East to South-West aligned ditch [109.0008] located at northern end of site. It continuing beyond limit of excavation and terminated north of the bedrock outcrop (HER PRN GAT 91850).
Hotspot 7-9	91850	Possible Quarrying	234860	392751	Undetermined date	Possible tool marks identified on outcrop of schist. Possible quarrying location for nearby settlement and long-cist cemeteries.
Hotspot 7-9	91851	Trackway	234864	392737	Undetermined date	Short section of trackway (109.0085) running from the north-east to the south-west (continued beyond limit of excavation). May be the same as (HER PRN GAT 91843) located to the south-west.
Hotspot 7-9	91852	Pits	234865	392765	Undetermined date	A number of undated pits of no apparent function identified in Hotspot 7-9.
Hotspot 8	91853	Stone Surface	234912	392781	Undetermined date/Likely Romano British	A surface of laid schist slabs, orientated North-South measuring approximately 2m x 1.5m. Likely associated with Romano British features in the vicinity.
Hotspot 8	91854	Ditches	234907	392786	Undetermined/Neolithic	Two ditches identified in Hotspot 8. Ditch [108.0035]=[108.043] was orientated North-South at the eastern side of the excavation area, it produced a Neolithic date and was cut by Late Iron Age features. The western ditch [108.0011] was orientated north-east to south-west and was undated.
Hotspot 8	91855	Pits and Postholes	234908	392780	Late Iron Age	A number of pits and postholes located at the south-eastern quarter of Hotspot 8. Likely to represent truncated postholes forming a structure, possibly a granary. Late Iron Age date obtained from pit [108.0053].
Hotspot 8	91856	Filed Clearance	234901	392774	Undetermined date	A deposit of stones, likely representing field clearance identified at the southern limit of excavation.
Hotspot 10	91857	Pit	234933	392962	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age	A discrete pit [110.017] which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, 1.3m in diameter and 0.45m deep.
Hotspot 10	91858	Ditches	234938	392956	Undetermined date	A series of four ditched identified within the excavation area. The earliest by stratigraphy were a pair of parallel ditches [110.008] & [110.014] at the southern edge of the area which were orientated east-west. These were cut by a narrower ditch [110.007]orientated approximately north-south. Ditch [110.026]=[110.028], which was orientated north-east to south-west was 5m in length, terminated 0.5m north of ditch [110.020] and ran into the western baulk. The nature of the ditches suggests that they relate to a relict field systems.
Hotspot 11-13	91859	Pits, Stakeholes, Postholes and Stone Bank	234958	392894	Neolithic	A number of prehistoric features including a stone bank (113.0186), two pit groups and stone lined furnace or oven [113.0136] with associated stakeholes at the western side of the excavation area.
Hotspot 11-13	91860	Enclosure	234977	392902	Undetermined date	An apparent square or rectangular enclosure with an entrance orientated to the south-east was excavated at the north of the Hotspot. Stratigraphically pre-dated the early medieval features.
Hotspot 11-13	91861	Ditch	234969	392895	Undetermined date	Ditch [113.0032] pre dated the early medieval features and cut enclosure (HER PRN GAT 91860). The ditch traversed the entire excavation area on a north-west to south-east orientation.

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Hotspot 11-13	91862	Cemetery	234967	392893	Early medieval	The cemetery contained 21 graves aligned east-west, mostly long-cists, suggesting an early medieval date. No human remains were recovered, possibly due to the acidic nature of the soil.
Hotspot 11-13	91863	Ditch	234979	392878	Undetermined date	At the southern extent of the excavation area a small east-west oriented ditch [113.0110] which may have formed part of an enclosure system.
Hotspot 12	91864	Possible Quarrying	234952	392837	Undetermined date	A schist outcrop showing signs of possible quarrying. Could potentially be associated with Romano-British structures or early medieval long-cists in the wider area.
Hotspot 12	91865	Pit	234965	392838	Post-Medieval/Modern	A pit [112.0004] which contained a sherd of post-medieval white glazed pottery.
Hotspot 14	91866	Wetland Consolidation	234957	392727	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	An area of wetland consolidation on the edge of marshy ground close to Early Bronze Age roundhouse (HER PRN GAT 91868).
Hotspot 14	91867	Pit	234964	392729	Undetermined date	A possible refuse or storage pit (114.0069) which pre dated the Early Bronze Age roundhouse (HER PRN GAT 91868).
Hotspot 14	91868	Roundhouse	234966	392727	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	A timber built roundhouse comprising post ring, central hearth and ring gulley with a diameter of approximately 8m.
Hotspot 15	91869	Pits	234936	392792	Undetermined date	A group of pits at the northern end of the excavation area, stratigraphically earlier that the stone-built phase of the settlement. Function unknown, possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
Hotspot 15	91881	Ditch	234941	392789	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	A shallow ditch [115.0215] running north to south and underlying the eastern enclosure wall may have formed part of an earlier enclosure associated with the pits and postholes.
Hotspot 15	91882	Postholes	234938	392792	Undetermined date	A line of three, closely spaced postholes [115.0276], [115.0277] and [115.0278] near the north edge of the excavation may have been associated with each other but no clear function. Likely Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age in date.
Hotspot 15	91870	Nine-Post Structure	234936	392789	Romano-British	A group of nine postholes in the area which may form part of a sub rectangular structure (HER PRN GAT 91870); [115.0393], [115.0394], [115.0422], [115.0402], [115.0458], [115.0392], [115.0391], [115.0346] and [115.0400]. Possible Granary.
Hotspot 15	91871	Postholes	234933	392782	Undetermined date	Three postholes, [115.0355], [115.0436] and [115.0361], located in the centre of the excavation area overlying the large nine-post/orthostat structure in the centre of the excavation (part of HER PRN GAT 91875). As such these may be contemporary with the later stone-built phase or predate it.
Hotspot 15	91872	Post-Built Structure	234937	392775	Undetermined date	A sub square post built structure, likely Iron Age/Romano-British in date.
Hotspot 15	91873	Pits	234935	392771	Undetermined date	Three pits, [115.0420], [115.0300] and [115.0305], excavated to the south of structure (HER PRN GAT 91872)
Hotspot 15 (W)	91874	Pits	234915	392760	Undetermined date	Three pits, [215.0009], [215.0021] and [215.0031], excavated at the southern end of Hotspot 15W. Likely contemporary with features pre-dating stone built phase of settlement.
Hotspot 15	91875	Stone Built Settlement	234934	392775	Late Iron Age/Romano-British	Stone-built roundhouse, well, raised floor building and a walled enclosure. A probable stone building identified in Hotspot 15 West (215.0004) also likely relates to this phase of activity. Radiocarbon dating of organic material recovered from occupation layer (215.0005) within this stone building returned a Late Iron Age to middle Roman date of c. 4-130 AD. Twelve sherds of pottery were also recovered from this occupation layer with many being identified as Black Burnish Ware DOR BB1. It appears the settlement was abandoned after a large burning episode.

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Hotspot 15	91876	Trackways	234943	392763	Late Iron Age/Romano-British	The convergence of two trackways associated with the stone-built settlement. Trackway [115.0072] ran north south, with its northern end indistinct whilst to the south it extended beyond the limit of excavation. Trackway [115.0005] ran northwest-southeast and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. These trackways consisted of stones and pebbles trampled into a shallow depression in the clay natural. Stratigraphically the trackways were contemporary with the stone built settlement.
Hotspot 15	91877	Post-Settlement Activity	234936	392773	Undetermined date	Acitvity in the area following abandonment of the settlement. Represented by a rough stone surface and the capping of the well, a number of small postholes of undetermined function likely represent later temporary structures or agricultural activity in the area.
Hotspot 16	91878	Pits	234909	392600	Late Iron Age/Romano-British	Three pits [116.0005], [116.0012] and [116.0002] which were cut into alluvial deposits. No artefacts recovered and function not apparent.
Hotspot 16	91879	Pit	234906	392597	Post-Medieval/Modern	Pit containing sherds of post-medieval pottery.
Hotspot 16	91880	Pits and Ditch	234915	392605	Undetermined date	A number of undated features within excavation area. [116.0008] was a shallow pit which may have been truncated. Pit [116.0020] was truncated by ditch [116.0018]. Pit [116.0025] contained charcoal and a fragment of preserved wood. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of the features.

Appendix III

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Context Register

Appendix III. AB1703 Hotspot 15 Context Register

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0001	LAYER	TOPSOIL	0	0	0	0.30	SOFT DARK BROWN ORGANIC SILT WITH 5% PEBBLES AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL
115.0002	LAYER	SUBSOIL	0	0	0	0.30	SOFT BROWN YELLOW SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL PEBBLES AND CHARCOAL
115.0003	LAYER	GEOLOGY	0	0	0	0	FIRM YELLOW ORANGE SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL PEBBLES
115.0004	FILL	DITCH	2.38	2.50	0	0.12	FIRM MID RED GREY SAND SILT WITH 25% SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES
115.0005	CUT	DITCH	2.38	2.50	0	1.12	EAST TO WEST CURVED LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0006	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	4.25	0	0.20	COMPACT MID GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0007	LAYER	LAYER	1.40	1.34	0	0.18	COMPACT MID ORANGE BROWN SILT CLAY WITH 40% SMALL TO LARGE SUB ANGULAR TO ROUNDED STONES AND 15% CHARCOAL
115.0008	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	1.58	0	0.40	COMPACT MID YELLOW BROWN SILT CLAY WITH 90% SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0009	FILL	POST HOLE	0.32	0.30	0	0.17	FRIABLE DARK GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH COMMON SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES AND RARE CHARCOAL
115.0010	CUT	POST HOLE	0.32	0.30	0	0.17	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP IRREGULAR SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0011	FILL	DITCH	5.60	0.90	0	0.09	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH POORLY SORTED ANGULAR STONES
115.0012	CUT	DITCH	5.60	0.90	0	0.09	EAST TO WEST LINEAR WITH GRADUAL IRREGULAR SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0013	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.10	FIRM MID ORANGE BROWN SAND SILT WITH PACKING STONES
115.0014	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.10	COMPACT BLUE GREY PACKING STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0015	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.10	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0016	VOID						VOID
115.0017	VOID						VOID
115.0018	VOID						VOID
115.0019	VOID						VOID
115.0020	LAYER	LAYER	8.43	1.08	0	0.10	LOOSE BLACK CHARCOAL AND ASH
115.0021	LAYER	LAYER	8.43	1.76	0	0.10	LOOSE DARK ORANGE RED SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL
115.0022	LAYER	LAYER	2.80	1.70	0	0.02	COMPACT BLUE GREY SAND SILT WITH ORANGE FLECKS AND 10% SMALL ANGULAR STONES
115.0023	LAYER	LAYER	15.00	6.50	0	0.60	COMPACT GREY SILT CLAY WITH 70% WELL SORTED MIXED STONE
115.0024	FILL	PIT	0.86	0.38	0	0.18	FRIABLE DARK GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0025	CUT	PIT	0.86	0.38	0	0.18	SUB OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0026	FILL	DITCH	1.20	1.20	0	0.02	FIRM GREY SILT SAND WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0027	VOID						VOID
115.0028	FILL	DITCH	8.00	0.47	0	0.15	FIRM DARK GREY BLACK SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR STONE
115.0029	CUT	DITCH	8.00	1.00	0	0.74	NORTH ROUNDED TERMINUS OF LINEAR WITH VERY STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0030	FILL	GULLY	0.24	0.15	0	0.07	VERY COMPACT MID BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONE
115.0031	CUT	GULLY	0.74	0.15	0	0.07	NORTH TERMINUS OF RING GULLY WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0032	VOID						VOID
115.0033	VOID						VOID

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0034	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.23	0.13	FIRM BROWN SILT SAND WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0035	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.23	0.13	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0036	FILL	POST HOLE	0.39	0.32	0	0.15	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL STONES AND CHARCOAL
115.0037	VOID						VOID
115.0038	CUT	POST HOLE	0.39	0.34	0	0.15	SUB CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO AN IRREGULAR BASE
115.0039	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.09	VERY COMPACT MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0040	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.09	COMPACT MID BROWN WITH LIGHT PACKING STONES
115.0041	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.09	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0042	CUT	PIT	2.60	2.30	0	1.20	OVAL WITH GRADUAL UPPER SLOPE AND VERTICAL LOWER SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0043	FILL	PIT	2.60	2.30	0	0.40	COMPACT MID GREY ASHY SILT WITH SMALL STONES AND MANGANESE
115.0044	VOID						VOID
115.0045	FILL	PIT	0.76	0	0	0.08	LOOSE RED BLACK LENS OF CHARCOAL SILT AND MANGANESE
115.0046	CUT	POST HOLE	0.20	0.08	0	0.11	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0047	FILL	POST HOLE	0.20	0.08	0	0.11	LOOSE MID BLUE GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0048	LAYER	LAYER	0.80	0.50	0	0	FIRM MID YELLOW BROWN SILT WITH 80% MIXED STONE
115.0049	LAYER	LAYER	0.62	0.42	0	0	COMPACT LIGHT YELLOW BROWN WITH FLAT STONES
115.0050	FILL	DITCH	0	0.76	0	0.24	COMPACT RED BROWN SILT SAND WITH BURNT DAUB/CBM
115.0051	FILL	DITCH	0	1.05	0	0.20	FIRM MID BROWN SAND SILT WITH RARE STONE
115.0052	FILL	DITCH	0	0.73	0	0.10	FIRM LIGHT BROWN SILT SAND WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0053	FILL	DITCH	0	0.71	0	0.06	VERY COMPACT DARK BLUE GREY SILT CLAY WITH FEW INCLUSIONS
115.0054	FILL	DITCH	0	0.30	0	0.16	FIRM LIGHT YELLOW BROWN SILT SAND WITH RARE CHARCOAL
115.0055	FILL	DITCH	0	0.38	0	0.17	VERY COMPACT BLUE GREY SILT CLAY WITH RARE CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0056	FILL	PIT	0.80	0	0	0.05	LOOSE BLACK CHARCOAL LENS
115.0057	FILL	PIT	2.60	2.30	0	0.48	SOFT MID BROWN GREY ORGANIC RICH MATERIAL WITH FEW STONES
115.0058	FILL	PIT	1.25	0	0	0.34	SOFT BROWN GREY ORGANIC MATERIAL WITH FEW STONES
115.0059	CUT	POST HOLE	0.50	0.50	0	0.25	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0060	FILL	POST HOLE	0.50	0.50	0	0.25	FIRM DARK BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL PEBBLES
115.0061	VOID						VOID
115.0062	FILL	DITCH	5.60	1.10	0	0.20	FIRM LIGHT GREY WITH POORLY SORTED LARGE ANGULAR STONES
115.0063	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0	0.15	PACKING STONES
115.0064	LAYER	LAYER	2.35	0.67	0	0.07	LOOSE DARK BLACK BROWN SILT SAND WITH MANGANESE
115.0065	LAYER	LAYER	3.00	2.30	0	0.17	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
115.0066	LAYER	LAYER	5.00	0.69	0	0.17	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
115.0067	LAYER	LAYER	5.00	1.54	0	0	FIRM BROWN ORANGE CLAY SAND WITH MODERATE STONE
115.0068	LAYER	LAYER	4.00	3.18	0	0.14	FIRM LIGHT BLUE GREY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT MEDIUM STONES
115.0069	LAYER	LAYER	15.00	6.50	0	0.15	SOFT GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH 5% STONES AND OCCASIONAL PEBBLES
115.0070	LAYER	LAYER	15.00	6.50	0	0.17	SOFT DARK GREY SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0071	LAYER	SURFACE	2.80	1.70	0	0.03	RECTANGULAR COMPACT SURFACE OF A SINGLE LAYER OF WELL SORTED SCHIST STONES AND MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0072	CUT	LINEAR	1.00	4.25	0	0.34	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0073	LAYER	LAYER	1.50	1.00	0	0.30	COMPACT MID ORANGE BROWN SILT SAND WITH STONES
115.0074	STRUCTURE	WALL	6.30	1.20	0	0.40	EAST TO WEST WALL OF A SINGLE COURSE OF ROUGHLY SHAPED LARGE STONES WITH NO BONDING
115.0075	LAYER	LAYER	6.30	1.20	0	0.20	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0076	LAYER	LAYER	1.85	1.00	0	0.07	COMPACT GREY SAND WITH FREQUENT SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES
115.0077	CUT	LINEAR	1.00	0.20	0	0.10	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0078	FILL	LINEAR	1.00	0.20	0	0.10	COMPACT LIGHT GREY WHITE SILT CLAY WITH 5% STONES
115.0079	LAYER	LAYER	1.50	1.00	0	0.10	COMPACT MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH STONES
115.0080	LAYER	LAYER	4.00	1.00	0	0.10	COMPACT MID GREY SILT CLAY
115.0081	LAYER	LAYER	1.50	1.00	0	0.15	COMPACT DARK GREY BROWN SILT SAND
115.0082	LAYER	LAYER	2.50	1.00	0	0.35	COMPACT MID BROWN ORANGE SILT SAND
115.0083	LAYER	LAYER	0	1.00	0	0.15	COMPACT LIGHT BROWN GREY SILT SAND WITH 5% STONES
115.0084	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.00	0.40	0	0.10	NORTH TO SOUTH WALL OF A SINGLE COURSE OF STONE
115.0085	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0	0	0	0	RECTANGULAR STRUCTURE WITH STONE BUILT EXTERNAL WALLS AND INTERNAL STONE SURFACES WITH EXTENSIVE EVIDENCE FOR HEATING
115.0086	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.65	0.40	0	0.60	WEST TO EAST LINEAR OF A SINGLE COURSE OF LARGE ROUGHLY FACED SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0087	STRUCTURE	WALL	3.00	0.40	0	0.72	SOUTH WEST TO NORTH EAST CURVED WALL OF A SINGLE COURSE OF ROUGH FACED SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0088	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.20	0.40	0	0.50	NORTH WEST TO SOUTH EAST CURVED WALL OF A SINGLE COURSE OF ROUGH FACED SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0089	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.50	0.40	0	0.44	WEST TO EAST LINEAR OF 4 COURSES OF ROUGH FACED SMALL TO MEDIUM SCHIST STONES WITH NO BONDING

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0090	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	1.54	0.16	0	0.33	NORTH TO SOUTH VERTICAL SCHIST STONES
115.0091	STRUCTURE	WALL	0	0	1.65	1.12	ROUGHLY CIRCULAR DRY STONE SCHIST AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION OF WELL ABOVE GROUND LEVEL WITH NO BONDING
115.0092	STRUCTURE	WALL	22.00	0.80	0	0.75	VERTICAL SCHIST KERBS FORMING AN M SHAPED SUNKEN STRUCTURE WITH AN OPEN W END
115.0093	VOID						VOID
115.0094	VOID						VOID
115.0095	LAYER	LAYER	9.00	3.40	0	0	LOOSE MID GREY BROWN SILT WITH 90% ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR MEDIUM TO LARGE SCHIST RUBBLE
115.0096	LAYER	LAYER	6.27	1.45	0	0.20	COMPACT MID BROWN SILT WITH 60% SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0097	VOID						VOID
115.0098	LAYER	SURFACE	11.78	3.30	0	0.27	COMPACT MID BROWN CLAY SILT WITH 80% SMALL TO LARGE ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR RUBBLE
115.0099	LAYER	LAYER	0.65	1.00	0	0.07	COMPACT SAND WITH 90% STONE
115.0100	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	1.40	0.38	0	0	NORTH WEST TO SOUTH EAST FLAT GREY SCHIST STONES ON SOUTH EAST CORNER OF STRUCTURE 115.0092
115.0101	STRUCTURE	WALL	25.00	0.60	0	0.30	FACING OF NORTH TO SOUTH WALL, HORIZONTAL SCHIST STONES OF UP TO TWO COURSES WITH NO BONDING
115.0102	VOID						VOID
115.0103	STRUCTURE	WALL	6.76	0.88	0	0	EAST TO WEST SLABS OF SCHIST UP TO TWO COURSES WITH NO BONDING
115.0104	LAYER	LAYER	3.60	3.40	0	0	COMPACT DARK RED BROWN SILT WITH 70% POORLY SORTED SUB ANGULAR COBBLES AND OCCASIONAL BURNT BONE
115.0105	LAYER	LAYER	5.19	1.89	0	0	FIRM SAND SILT WITH WELL SORTED STONES (<0.15M)
115.0106	LAYER	LAYER	8.00	8.00	0	0.22	LOOSE MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH 10% SMALL TO MEDIUM ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONE
115.0107	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.05	0.80	COMPACT MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0108	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.05	0.80	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0109	LAYER	LAYER	0.70	0.60	0	0.15	COMPACT DARK BLACK GREY SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL CBM
115.0110	VOID						VOID
115.0111	LAYER	LAYER	0.48	0.30	0	0.15	COMPACT MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL CBM
115.0112	VOID						VOID
115.0113	VOID						VOID
115.0114	VOID						VOID
115.0115	VOID						VOID
115.0116	VOID						VOID
115.0117	VOID						VOID
115.0118	VOID						VOID
115.0119	LAYER	LAYER	2.50	1.00	0	0.15	FIRM MID BROWN SILT CLAY WITH COMMON MIXED STONE (<0.15M)
115.0120	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	1.00	0	0.20	FIRM MID RED BROWN SILT CLAY WITH COMMON FLAT STONES (<0.30M)
115.0121	FILL	GULLY	0.25	0.18	0	0.09	VERY COMPACT MID BROWN TO GREY SAND SILT WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0122	CUT	GULLY	0	0.18	0	0.09	SOUTH WEST TO NORTH EAST SLOT THROUGH RING GULLY, WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0123	FILL	GULLY	0	0.33	0	0.16	VERY COMPACT MID BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONE
115.0124	CUT	GULLY	0	0.35	0	0.16	EAST TO WEST SLOT THROUGH RING GULLY, WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING TO A POINTED BASE
115.0125	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.10	0.09	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0126	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.10	0.09	COMPACT MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0127	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.09	0.13	0	0.15	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0128	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.09	0.13	0	0.15	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0129	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.16	0.09	0	0.15	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0130	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.16	0.09	0	0.15	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0131	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.13	0	0.19	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH ONE SMALL STONE
115.0132	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.13	0	0.19	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0133	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.23	0.05	0	0.09	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0134	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.23	0.05	0	0.09	OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0135	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.16	0.17	0	0.06	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0136	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.16	0.17	0	0.06	OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0137	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.17	0.05	FIRM BROWN GREY CLAY WITH RARE ANGULAR STONES (<0.10M)
115.0138	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.17	0.05	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0139	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.24	0.20	MODERATE MID BROWN GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0140	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.24	0.20	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0141	VOID						VOID
115.0142	VOID						VOID
115.0143	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.13	0.08	MODERATE MID BROWN GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0144	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0	0	0.13	0.08	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL IRREGULAR SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0145	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.27	0.19	0	0.10	SOFT MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH RARE SMALL STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0146	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.27	0.19	0	0.10	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING TO A ROUNDED POINT BASE
115.0147	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.08	0	0.04	SOFT MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0148	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.08	0	0.04	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0149	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.08	0.10	0	0.07	SOFT MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0150	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.08	0.10	0	0.07	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0151	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.20	0.17	0	0.12	SOFT MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0152	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.20	0.17	0	0.12	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0153	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.20	0.13	0	0.09	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0154	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.20	0.13	0	0.09	OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0155	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.11	0.09	0	0.09	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0156	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.11	0.09	0	0.09	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0157	FILL	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.13	0	0.07	LOOSE GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0158	CUT	STAKE HOLE	0.12	0.13	0	0.07	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0159	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.21	0.12	MODERATE MID BROWN GREY CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0160	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.21	0.12	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0161	VOID						VOID
115.0162	VOID						VOID
115.0163	VOID						VOID
115.0164	CUT	PIT	0	0	0	0	SUB CIRCULAR

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0165	FILL	PIT	0	0	0	0	FRIABLE YELLOW GREY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT MEDIUM STONES AND SOME CHARCOAL
115.0166	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.20	0	CIRCULAR
115.0167	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.20	0	FIRM DARK BLACK GREY SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL STONE AND CHARCOAL
115.0168	FILL	PIT	0.95	0.72	0	0.16	LOOSE BROWN GREY SAND WITH ONE LARGE STONE
115.0169	CUT	PIT	0.95	0.72	0	0.16	NORTH TO SOUTH OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0170	LAYER	LAYER	1.50	1.00	0	0.10	MODERATE MID GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONE (<0.05M) AND OCCASIONAL ANGULAR STONE (<0.15M)
115.0171	LAYER	LAYER	5.00	1.00	0	0.15	MODERATE MOTTLED MID BROWN AND ORANGE BROWN SAND SILT WITH RARE MIXED STONE (<0.05M)
115.0172	LAYER	LAYER	2.50	1.00	0	0.08	MODERATE GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH RARE MIXED STONE (<0.05M)
115.0173	CUT	LINEAR	1.00	0.50	0	0.30	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0174	FILL	LINEAR	1.00	0.50	0	0.30	MODERATE BROWN GREY CLAY WITH RARE ANGULAR STONES (<0.05M)
115.0175	VOID						VOID
115.0176	VOID						VOID
115.0177	STRUCTURE	WALL	4.00	0.35	0	0	EAST TO WEST WALL OF ROUGH SCHIST WITH NO BONDING
115.0178	LAYER	LAYER	1.40	1.30	0	0.15	LOOSE MID GREY SAND SILT WITH VERY LARGE STONES ON THE SURFACE
115.0179	LAYER	LAYER	3.83	3.50	0	0	FIRM MID RED BROWN SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0180	VOID						VOID

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0181	LAYER	LAYER	4.60	1.00	0	0	SOFT MID PINK BROWN SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT STONES AND OCCASIONAL CBM/DAUB
115.0182	VOID						VOID
115.0183	GROUP NUMBER	GROUP	0	0	0	0	GROUP OF POST HOLES CUT INTO (115.0106)
115.0184	LAYER	LAYER	9.30	4.70	0	0	FIRM MID BROWN GREY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0185	LAYER	LAYER	6.95	2.00	0	0.26	FIRM MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT STONES
115.0186	LAYER	LAYER	8.00	8.00	0	0.22	LOOSE MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH STONE INCLUSIONS
115.0187	LAYER	LAYER	13.00	15.00	0	0.30	COMPACT ORANGE BROWN SILT CLAY WITH WELL SORTED ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.30M)
115.0188	VOID						VOID
115.0189	VOID						VOID
115.0190	CUT	LINEAR	0	2.50	0	0.23	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0191	FILL	DITCH	0	1.35	0	0.02	HARD GREEN GREY STONE
115.0192	LAYER	LAYER	4.65	2.00	0	0.19	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL STONES AND PEBBLES
115.0193	VOID						VOID
115.0194	VOID						VOID
115.0195	VOID						VOID
115.0196	FILL	GULLY	0	0.55	0	0.18	LOOSE MID RED GREY SAND SILT WITH 50% SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES AND 20% CHARCOAL
115.0197	CUT	GULLY	0	0.55	0	0.18	EAST TO WEST CURVED LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO CONCAVE BASE
115.0198	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.54	0.65	OVAL WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0199	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.54	0.36	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH RARE ORANGE MOTTLING AND GRAVEL
115.0200	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.54	0.19	FIRM LIGHT GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH LIGHT ORANGE MOTTLING AND OCCASIONAL VERY SMALL ANGULAR STONES
115.0201	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.54	0.14	FRIABLE MID GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH ORANGE MOTTLING, OCCASIONAL VERY SMALL ANGULAR STONES (<0.01M) AND RARE SMALL ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.03M)
115.0202	LAYER	LAYER	5.00	3.80	0	0.27	FIRM, SLIGHTLY PLASTIC, MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH MOTTLED ORANGE AND BLACK WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL, DAUB FRAGMENTS AND POORLY SORTED MIXED STONE
115.0203	LAYER	LAYER	5.60	4.80	0	0.15	SOFT MID YELLOW BROWN CLAY SILT WITH 50% BURNT ORANGE DAUB FRAGMENTS (<0.03M), COMMON CHARCOAL AND ANGULAR SCHIST (<0.60M) AND RARE ANGULAR HEAT CRACKED STONE (<0.07M)
115.0204	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.50	0.18	0	0.88	SINGLE STONE UPRIGHT POST IN POST HOLE [115.0412]
115.0205	CUT	PIT	0.66	0.66	0	0.41	SQUARE WITH ROUNDED CORNERS WITH VERY STEEP SIDES, VERTICAL TO NORTH SIDES, LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0206	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.75	0.30	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0207	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.84	0.37	ROUGHLY CIRCULAR WITH VERY STEEP STRAIGHT SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0208	CUT	POST HOLE	0.70	0.60	0	0.40	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0209	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	1.09	0.74	0	0.36	ROUGHLY OVAL SCHIST STONE POST IN POST HOLE [115.0413]
115.0210	GROUP NUMBER	GROUP	0	0	0	0	SERIES OF 9 POST HOLES LOCATED WITHIN SUNKEN STRUCTURE (115.0099)
115.0211	LAYER	LAYER	4.40	1.50	0	0	COMPACT GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH VERY FREQUENT MEDIUM STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0212	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	2.00	1.60	0	0.40	SEMI CIRCULAR STEP FORMED BY A VERTICAL SCHIST KERB WITH FLAT SCHIST SLABS ON TOP AND A SMALL RUBBLE CORE, LOCATED TO THE CENTRAL INNER FACE OF WALL (115.0092)
115.0213	LAYER	LAYER	1.54	1.73	0	0.13	COMPACT MID BROWN CLAY SILT WITH 50% ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M)
115.0214	FILL	DITCH	0	0.96	0	0.22	COMPACT LIGHT BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL TO LARGE ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0215	CUT	DITCH	0	0.96	0	0.22	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0216	LAYER	LAYER	2.10	0	0	0.10	SOFT RE CLAY SAND WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL
115.0217	LAYER	LAYER	5.17	1.00	0	0.18	FIRM LIGHT YELLOW GREY SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0218	LAYER	LAYER	3.00	1.00	0	0.16	FIRM BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES AND CHARCOAL
115.0219	CUT	DITCH	1.67	1.00	0	0.25	NORTH NORTH WEST TO SOUTH SOUTH WEST LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING TO A POINTED BASE
115.0220	FILL	DITCH	1.67	1.00	0	0.25	FIRM MID YELLOW GREY SAND SILT WITH RARE STONES (<0.20M)
115.0221	LAYER	LAYER	6.05	1.00	0	0.35	FIRM DARK RED GREY SAND SILT WITH FREQUENT STONES WHICH WERE OCCASIONALLY BURNT
115.0222	CUT	PIT	1.00	0.80	0	0	SUB RECTANGULAR WITH GRADUALLY SLOPING SIDES, NOT FULLY EXCAVATED BASE
115.0223	FILL	PIT	1.00	0.80	0	0	LOOSE DARK BLACK GREY SAND SILT WITH LARGE STONES, NOT FULLY EXCAVATED
115.0224	CUT	POST HOLE	1.09	0.74	0	0.30	ROUGHLY OVAL WITH STEEP STRAIGHT SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0225	CUT	POST HOLE	0.60	0.53	0	0.37	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0226	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.55	0.20	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0227	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.38	0.28	0	0.19	TWO NORTH TO SOUTH VERTICAL SCHIST STONES
115.0228	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.90	0.30	0	0	NORTH TO SOUTH WALL, WEST FACING OF ROUGH SCHIST WITH NO BONDING
115.0229	VOID						VOID
115.0230	VOID						VOID
115.0231	VOID						VOID
115.0232	STRUCTURE	WALL	27M	0.80	0	0.75	RETAINING WALL OF SINGLE THICKNESS OF SCHIST
115.0233	CUT	PIT	2.10	0.80	0	0.60	EAST TO WEST RECTANGULAR WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0234	FILL	PIT	2.10	0.80	0	0.60	VERY LOOSE MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT STONE AND RARE CHARCOAL
115.0235	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.50	0.60	0	0.40	EAST TO WEST CURVED LINEAR INNER FACE OF MIXED ROUGH STONES
115.0236	LAYER	LAYER	4.00	2.50	0	0.10	MODERATE BLACK ASHY SILT WITH FREQUENT CHARCOAL AND BURNT CLAY
115.0237	LAYER	LAYER	1.98	1.06	0	0.15	LOOSE DARK RED ORANGE SILT WITH LARGE PIECES OF CHARCOAL
115.0238	LAYER	LAYER	1.20	1.10	0	0	FRIABLE DARK BROWN BLACK STONY SILT WITH SOME LIGHT ORANGE FLECKS, SUB ANGULAR STONES, CHARCOAL AND IRON PAN
115.0239	CUT	PIT	2.70	1.37	0	0.45	SUB OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0240	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.20	0.28	FIRM MID BROWN SAND CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL PEBBLES AND CHARCOAL
115.0241	FILL	POST HOLE	0.13	0.10	0	0.09	COMPACT BLUE GREY PACKING STONES
115.0242	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.20	0.28	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0243	FILL	POST HOLE	0.43	0.37	0	0.25	FIRM MID BROWN SAND CLAY WITH 10% STONE AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL AND PEBBLES
115.0244	FILL	POST HOLE	0.36	0.14	0	0.24	COMPACT BLUE GREY PACKING STONES
115.0245	CUT	POST HOLE	0.43	0.37	0	0.25	OVAL WITH GRADUAL UPPER SIDES AND NEAR VERTICAL LOWER SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0246	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.15	0.09	FIRM MID BROWN SAND CLAY WITH 10% SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES (<0.07M) AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL
115.0247	FILL	POST HOLE	0.10	0.08	0	0.06	COMPACT BLUE GREY PACKING STONES
115.0248	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.15	0.09	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0249	FILL	PIT	2.60	1.60	0	0	COMPACT DARK GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0250	LAYER	LAYER	2.90	2.10	0	0.12	COMPACT MID BROWN SILT CLAY WITH VERY FREQUENT STONE RUBBLE
115.0251	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.10	0.70	0	0.30	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR OF MIXED STONES DRESSED ON INNER FACE WITH NO BONDING
115.0252	VOID						VOID
115.0253	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	6.00	0.70	0	0.10	NORTH TO SOUTH CURVED LINEAR OF FLAT SCHIST STONES
115.0254	LAYER	LAYER	0.70	0.60	0	0.10	COMPACT ORANGE BROWN SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL AND BURNT MATERIAL
115.0255	VOID						VOID
115.0256	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.50	0.22	0	0.24	EAST TO WEST LINEAR OF ONE COURSE OF ROUGH SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0257	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.30	0.30	0	0.70	EAST TO WEST LINEAR OF THREE COURSES OF ROUGH SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0258	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.59	0.09	0	0.45	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR OF ONE COURSE OF ROUGH SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0259	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	1.98	1.06	0	0.10	NORTH TO SOUTH RECTANGULAR SURFACE OF 2 LAYERS OF WELL SORTED COMPACTED ROUND PEBBLES
115.0260	VOID						VOID
115.0261	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0	0	0.60	0	CIRCLE OF ONE COURSE OF ROUGH SCHIST STONES (<0.20M) ABOVE SURFACE (115.0259)
115.0262	LAYER	LAYER	0	0	0.60	0	LOOSE DARK BROWN SILT WITH CHARCOAL AND SOME BURNT BONE
115.0263	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	0.98	0.40	0	0.08	THREE BURNT FLAT SCHIST STONES PLACED NORTH TO SOUTH IN THE WEST LOE
115.0264	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.15	0.10	FIRM MID BROWN SAND CLAY WITH 10% SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES (<0.07M)
115.0265	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.15	0.10	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0266	STRUCTURE	WALL	1.40	0.40	0	0.50	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR OF ONE COURSE OF VERTICAL ROUGH SCHIST STONE WITH NO BONDING
115.0267	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.00	0.15	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0268	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.00	0.15	FIRM MOTTLED GREEN GREY REDEPOSITED NATURAL WITH SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED PEA GRIT AND RARE CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0269	LAYER	LAYER	2.40	1.60	0	0.37	VERY COMPACT BLUE GREY MEDIUM TO LARGE STONES
115.0270	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	2.40	1.60	0	0	THREE VERY LARGE BLUE SCHIST CAPPING STONES
115.0271	CUT	PIT	2.40	1.40	0	0	EAST TO WEST OVAL PIT IN THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF STRUCTURE (115.0092) WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0272	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	4.30	0.95	0	0.14	NORTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST FLAT GREY SCHIST AND PURPLE SLATE LINEAR
115.0273	VOID						VOID

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0274	CUT	PIT	1.70	0	0	0.73	SEMI CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0275	VOID						VOID
115.0276	CUT	PIT	0.55	0.55	0	0.11	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0277	CUT	PIT	0.52	0.52	0	0.15	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0278	CUT	PIT	0.28	0.28	0	0.08	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0279	VOID						VOID
115.0280	VOID						VOID
115.0281	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	2.10	1.80	0	0.05	SINGLE LAYER OF FLAT ROUGH SCHIST STONES WITH NO BONDING
115.0282	CUT	LINEAR	5.80	1.60	0	0.15	NORTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A MOSTLY FLAT BASE
115.0283	FILL	LINEAR	3.20	1.20	0	0.12	SOFT BROWN BLACK SAND SILT WITH ORANGE MOTTLING, FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES AND CHARCOAL
115.0284	VOID						VOID
115.0285	VOID						VOID
115.0286	VOID						VOID
115.0287	VOID						VOID
115.0288	VOID						VOID
115.0289	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	0	0	0	0	COMPACT LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT WITH 90% ROUNDED STONES ACROSS THE SOUTH WEST SIDE OF THE SITE
115.0290	FILL	POST HOLE	0.35	0.12	0	0.06	COMPACT MID GREY SAND CLAY
115.0291	CUT	POST HOLE	0.35	0.12	0	0.06	OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0292	FILL	PIT	2.70	1.37	0	0.26	FRIABLE MID BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH IRON PANNING AND MODERATE SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0293	FILL	PIT	2.70	1.37	0	0.21	FRIABLE DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH MIXED ANGULAR STONES
115.0294	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	1.00	1.00	0	0	NORTH WEST TO SOUTH EAST "L" SHAPED LINEAR OF FLAT SCHIST STONES WITH NO BONDING
115.0295	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.13	COMPACT MID BROWN SAND CLAY
115.0296	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.13	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0297	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	0	0	0	0	EAST TO WEST SURFACE OF MEDIUM SCHIST STONES WITH MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND
115.0298	LAYER	LAYER	2.70	1.50	0	0.02	COMPACT BLUE GREY SAND SILT WITH ORANGE MOTTLING AND 10% SMALL ANGULAR STONES
115.0299	LAYER	LAYER	6.30	5.45	0	0	FIRM MID BROWN GREY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0300	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.60	0.45	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES, UNDERCUT IN PLACES, LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0301	FILL	PIT	0.55	0.55	0	0.11	LOOSE DARK GREY SILT CLAY WITH VERY FREQUENT CHARCOAL
115.0302	FILL	PIT	0.52	0.52	0	0.15	MODERATE MID GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH RARE LARGE SUB ROUNDED STONES
115.0303	FILL	PIT	0.28	0.28	0	0.08	LOOSE VERY DARK GREY BLACK SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT CHARCOAL
115.0304	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	5.00	5.00	0	0	COMPACT LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT WITH 90% ROUNDED STONES
115.0305	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.20	0.13	IRREGULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0306	FILL	POST HOLE	0.15	0.10	0	0.33	COMPACT MID BROWN SAND SILT WITH 20% CHARCOAL
115.0307	FILL	POST HOLE	0.10	0.07	0	0.30	GREY PACKING STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0308	CUT	POST HOLE	0.15	0.10	0	0.33	SUB CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0309	FILL	PIT	0.68	0.34	0	0.12	FIRM MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SAND AND GRAVEL AND RARE SUB ANGULAR SCHIST (<0.05M)
115.0310	CUT	PIT	0.68	0.34	0	0.12	NORTH TO SOUTH OVOID WITH GRADUAL SIDES, STEEP EAST SIDE, LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0311	FILL	PIT	0.50	0.44	0	0.10	FIRM MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONE (<0.08M)
115.0312	CUT	PIT	0.44	0.50	0	0.10	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0313	FILL	PIT	0.62	0.33	0	0.17	FIRM MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONE (<0.08M)
115.0314	CUT	PIT	0.62	0.33	0	0.17	OVAL WITH IRREGULAR SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0315	VOID						VOID
115.0316	VOID						VOID
115.0317	VOID						VOID
115.0318	VOID						VOID
115.0319	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.20	0.09	LOOSE MOTTLED BLACK AND PALE GREY SAND SILT WITH VERY COMMON CHARCOAL FLECKS AND SMALL FRAGMENTS
115.0320	FILL	PIT	0.50	1.00	0	0.04	FIRM PALE GREY SILT CLAY WITH VERY RARE SMALL SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED GRAVEL
115.0321	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	4.10	2.20	0	0.10	FIRM GREY BLACK CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M)
115.0322	FILL	PIT	1.70	0	0	0.73	LOOSE DARK RED BROWN SILT WITH 90% WELL SORTED ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES
115.0323	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.50	0.06	FRIABLE MID BROWN SILT CLAY WITH 30% SUB ANGULAR STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0324	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.52	0.04	FIRM DARK GREY CLAY SILT WITH RARE SMALL ROUNDED STONES AND DARK PATCHES
115.0325	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.52	0.08	FRIABLE BLACK AND ORANGE IRON PAN WITH SOME VERY SMALL STONES
115.0326	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.52	0.10	PLASTIC GREY BROWN CLAY WITH VERY RARE SMALL ROUNDED STONES
115.0327	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.56	0.18	PLASTIC GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH 60% GRAVELS AND LARGE STONES COLLAPSED FROM WELL LINING
115.0328	FILL	WELL	0	0	0.54	0.08	PLASTIC GREY BROWN CLAY WITH LARGE STONES
115.0329	STRUCTURE	WELL	0	0	0	0	IRREGULAR LARGE SCHIST CAPSTONES OF WELL
115.0330	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	5.80	1.60	0	0.10	NORTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST COMPACT LIGHT BLUE GREY STONES
115.0331	FILL	PIT	2.00	1.65	0	0.20	FIRM MID PINK BROWN SILT CLAY WITH MODERATE STONES AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL
115.0332	CUT	PIT	2.10	1.32	0	0.66	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES, VERTICAL NORTH SIDE, LEADING GRADUALLY TO FLAT BASE
115.0333	LAYER	LAYER	6.50	1.90	0	0.25	LOOSE MID BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT SMALL TO LARGE ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0334	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	0	0	0.30	NORTH TO SOUTH RECTANGULAR DEPOSIT OF SCHIST STONES
115.0335	LAYER	LAYER	0	0	7.00	0.10	FIRM MOTTLED GREY AND ORANGE BLACK CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT DAUB FRAGMENTS, POORLY SORTED MIXED SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES AND 10% CHARCOAL PATCHES
115.0336	FILL	PIT	2.10	1.56	0	0.31	SOFT DARK PINK BROWN CLAY SILT WITH MODERATE STONES
115.0337	VOID						VOID
115.0338	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.16	IRREGULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0339	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.10	SCHIST PACKING STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0340	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.10	SOFT DARK BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0341	FILL	LINEAR	0	0	0	0	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT WITH FREQUENT LARGE STONES
115.0342	CUT	LINEAR	0	0	0	0	CUT OF EAST TO WEST WALL
115.0343	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	0.70	0	0.05	COMPACT BLUE GREY SAND SILT WITH 10% ANGULAR STONES
115.0344	STRUCTURE	SURFACE	0	1.05	0	0	FLAT STONES FORMING A RECTANGULAR SURFACE BELOW PEBBLE SURFACE (115.0259)
115.0345	LAYER	LAYER	1.00	0.70	0	0.10	COMPACT BLUE GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL ORANGE FLECKS AND 10% ANGULAR STONES
115.0346	CUT	PIT	0.35	0.31	0	0.07	SUB CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0347	FILL	PIT	0.35	0.31	0	0.07	COMPACT MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH SOME CHARCOAL AND SMALL GRAVELS
115.0348	FILL	PIT	2.00	1.72	0	0.22	SOFT DARK BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH MODERATE CHARCOAL AND OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0349	FILL	PIT	1.50	0.75	0	0.09	FIRM LIGHT GREY BLUE CLAY WITH FREQUENT STONES AND CHARCOAL
115.0350	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.59	0.11	CIRCULAR WITH STRAIGHT GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0351	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.51	0.10	ROUGHLY CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0352	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.42	0.26	CIRCULAR WITH VERY STEEP STRAIGHT SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0353	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.65	0.13	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0354	LAYER	LAYER	1.04	1.03	0	0	LOOSE DARK BLACK SILT AND CHARCOAL WITH 20% DAUB FRAGMENTS AND RARE SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0355	CUT	PIT	1.20	0	0	0.30	OVAL WITH VERY STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0356	STRUCTURE	WALL	0	1.25	0	0.18	FIRM, BUT WITH LOOSE PATCHES AND VOIDS, GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WALL CORE, WITH 20% MIXED RUBBLE AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL AND IRON PANNING
115.0357	STRUCTURE	WALL	0	1.15	0	0.25	FIRM BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WALL CORE, WITH 5% MIXED STONE AND SMALL POORLY SORTED MIXED GRAVELS
115.0358	LAYER	LAYER	1.80	2.20	0	0.08	FIRM GREY BROWN CLAY SILT 20% MIXED SMALL TO MEDIUM RUBBLE
115.0359	LAYER	LAYER	1.80	1.40	0	0.14	FIRM ORANGE GREY SAND SILT WITH 30% SMALL TO MEDIUM SCHIST FLAKES
115.0360	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.95	0.13	MODERATE MID TO LIGHT BROWN GREY SAND CLAY WITH MODERATE ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONE (<0.12M) AND RARE CHARCOAL FRAGMENTS
115.0361	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.00	0.40	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0362	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.00	1.50	0	0.50	SOFT MID GREY BROWN SILTY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
115.0363	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.00	1.50	0	0.05	COMPACT YELLOW BROWN SAND SILT WITH IRON PANNING
115.0364	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.00	1.50	0	0.10	SOFT GREY SILT WITH SMALL STONES
115.0365	FILL	GULLY	2.00	0.42	0	0.04	FIRM LIGHT GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH 5% STONES (<0.10M) AND OCCASIONAL PEBBLES
115.0366	FILL	GULLY	4.00	0.35	0	0.15	FIRM DARK GREY SILT WITH STONES (<0.15M) AND RARE CHARCOAL
115.0367	FILL	GULLY	2.00	0.54	0	0.24	BLUE GREY SCHIST STONES FORMING A "V" SHAPED LINING
115.0368	CUT	GULLY	4.00	1.00	0	0.35	LINEAR CURVING FROM SOUTH TO WEST WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0369	LAYER	LAYER	6.00	1.60	0	0.05	FIRM MOTTLED BLACK AND GREY CLAY SILT WITH MIXED SMALL STONES AND 10% CHARCOAL

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0370	LAYER	LAYER	0.50	0.40	0	0.07	FIRM ORANGE GREY SAND SILT WITH 40% SMALL ANGULAR SCHIST FRAGMENTS
115.0371	LAYER	LAYER	1.22	0.90	0	0	40% MIXED STONES AND RUBBLE TO WEST OF (115.0372)
115.0372	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.76	0.07	0	0	THREE VERTICAL STONES ORIENTED NORTH TO SOUTH TO WEST SIDE OF WALL (115.0101)
115.0373	LAYER	LAYER	0.83	0.70	0	0	STONY RUBBLE ON THE EAST SIDE OF (115.0372)
115.0374	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.00	0.50	0	0.50	EAST TO WEST SCHIST STONE WALL
115.0375	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.95	0.28	FIRM MID TO LIGHT GREY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT SUB ROUNDED AND SUB ANGULAR STONE (<0.22M)
115.0376	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.46	0.10	0	0.60	RECTANGULAR VERTICAL SCHIST POST WITHIN POST HOLE [115.0225]
115.0377	FILL	POST HOLE	0.60	0.58	0	0.30	SCHIST PACKING STONES AROUND THE BASE OF A STONE POST
115.0378	FILL	POST HOLE	0.60	0.53	0	0.30	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT CLAY
115.0379	FILL	PIT	1.20	0	0	0.27	FRIABLE ORANGE BROWN SAND SILT WITH FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES
115.0380	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.75	0.30	COMPACT LIGHT GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SMALL BLUE SCHIST STONES
115.0381	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.66	0.41	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SMALL MIXED STONES AND RARE CHARCOAL
115.0382	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.66	0.41	FIRMLY PACKED GREY SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0383	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.53	0.40	0	0.90	VERTICAL GREY SCHIST POST WITHIN POST HOLE [115.0205]
115.0384	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.59	0.11	FIRM GREY ORANGE CLAY SILT WITH POORLY SORTED MIXED SMALL STONES
115.0385	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.51	0.10	FIRM GREY ORANGE CLAY SILT WITH RARE POORLY SORTED SMALL MIXED STONES AND ONE LARGE ROUNDED STONE
115.0386	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.42	0.26	FIRM GREY ORANGE CLAY SILT WITH 5% SMALL STONES AND RARE CHARCOAL FLECKS

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0387	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.55	0.20	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M), AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0388	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.43	0.19	0	0.74	VERTICAL GREY SCHIST POST WITHIN POST HOLE [115.0207]
115.0389	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.84	0.37	FIRMLY PACKED GREY SCHIST PACKING STONES WITH ONE QUARTZ STONE
115.0390	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.84	0.37	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH RARE SMALL MIXED STONES AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0391	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.65	0.38	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0392	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.52	0.22	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0393	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.73	0.28	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0394	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.70	0.30	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0395	CUT	PIT	2.17	2.33	0	0.40	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0396	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.16	0.30	FIRM MOTTLED GREY BROWN CLAY WITH COMMON ANGULAR SCHIST FRAGMENTS
115.0397	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.60	0.15	MEDIUM TO LARGE GREY STONES AND SLABS
115.0398	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.60	0.15	FRIABLE MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL ANGULAR STONES
115.0399	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.30	0.38	FIRM MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M), AND MANGANESE FLECKS
115.0400	CUT	POST HOLE	0.96	0.86	0	0.38	SUB SQUARE WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0401	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.80	0.32	FIRM MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.50M), MANGANESE FLECKS AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0402	CUT	POST HOLE	0.90	0.72	0	0.32	SUB CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0403	CUT	PIT	1.40	0.60	0	0.25	OVAL WITH STEEP SOUTH WEST SIDE AND MORE GRADUAL NORTH EAST SIDE, LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0404	FILL	PIT	1.40	0.60	0	0.25	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SUB ANGULAR STONES AND BLACK PATCHES
115.0405	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.43	0.10	0	0.94	RECTANGULAR VERTICAL SCHIST POST WITHIN POST HOLE [115.0208]
115.0406	FILL	POST HOLE	0.70	0.60	0	0.35	SCHIST PACKING STONES AROUND THE BASE OF A STONE POST
115.0407	FILL	POST HOLE	0.70	0.60	0	0.35	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH PACKING STONES
115.0408	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.52	0.22	LOOSE DARK RED BROWN CLAY SILT WITH SMALL SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0409	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.73	0.28	LOOSE DARK RED CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL TO MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0410	FILL	POST HOLE	0.80	0.85	0	0.40	FIRM MID BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ROUNDED AND SUB ANGULAR SCHIST (<0.10M)
115.0411	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.85	0.40	SUB ROUNDED AND SUB ANGULAR SCHIST POST PACKING
115.0412	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	1.00	0.36	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0413	CUT	POST HOLE	1.09	0.74	0	0.36	RECTANGULAR WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0414	FILL	POST HOLE	1.09	0.74	0	0.36	FIRM GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES AND SCHIST FRAGMENTS
115.0415	FILL	POST HOLE	1.09	0.74	0	0.36	FIRM MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES
115.0416	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.70	0.30	LOOSE DARK RED BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0417	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.70	0.27	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0418	CUT	PIT	0.72	0.64	0	0.25	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0419	FILL	PIT	0.72	0.64	0	0.25	FIRM BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH SMALL STONES
115.0420	CUT	DITCH	1.00	0.70	0	0.35	ROUNDED EAST TERMINUS OF DITCH WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A ROUNDED POINT BASE
115.0421	FILL	DITCH	1.00	0.70	0	0.35	FIRM GREY BROWN SAND CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL POORLY SORTED ANGULAR AND SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0422	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.69	0.24	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0423	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.69	0.24	LOOSE DARK RED BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES, AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0424	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.57	0.11	FIRM MOTTLED BLACK AND ORANGE SILT AND CHARCOAL WITH POORLY SORTED 20% DAUB, AND MIXED SMALL STONES
115.0425	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.57	0.27	FIRM BROWN GREY CLAY SILT WITH 5% SMALL TO MEDIUM MIXED STONES
115.0426	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.57	0.28	CIRCULAR WITH A STEEP NORTH SIDE, MORE GRADUAL TO SOUTH, LEADING TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0427	FILL	POST HOLE	0.90	0.35	0	0.10	SOFT BROWN GREY SAND CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
115.0428	CUT	POST HOLE	0.90	0.35	0	0.10	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0429	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.70	0.27	FIRM DARK BROWN SILT WITH FREQUENT SMALL SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES, AND RARE CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0430	CUT	PIT	0	0.50	0	0.15	RECTANGULAR WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0431	FILL	PIT	0	0.50	0	0.15	FIRM BLUE GREY SILT CLAY WITH SUB ANGULAR STONES AND LARGE CHARCOAL FRAGMENTS
115.0432	FILL	PIT	0.50	0.08	0	0.75	VERTICAL STONES SLABS LINING THE NORTH WEST CORNER OF PIT [115.0430]

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0433	CUT	LINEAR	0	0.38	0	0.45	EAST TO WEST LINEAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0434	FILL	PIT	0	0	0	0	COMPACT BROWN SILT CLAY WITH SMALL STONES
115.0435	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.67	0.29	FIRM BROWN ORANGE SAND SILT WITH MIXED SMALL STONES
115.0436	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.67	0.29	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL NORTH EAST SIDES, MORE GRADUAL TO SOUTH WEST, LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0437	FILL	POST HOLE	0.64	0.35	0	0.09	FIRM DARK BROWN BLACK SLIGHTLY SANDY SILT WITH ORANGE MOTTLING, POORLY SORTED 5% CHARCOAL, 5% DAUB, AND SMALL MIXED STONES
115.0438	CUT	POST HOLE	0.64	0.35	0	0.09	RECTANGULAR WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND GRADUAL SIDES, SLIGHTLY STEEPER TO SOUTH WEST AND NORTH EAST, LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0439	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.18	0.12	FIRMLY PACKED GREY SCHIST PACKING STONES, MISSING FROM WEST SIDE
115.0440	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.63	0.39	FIRM MID GREY SAND SILT WITH GRAVEL AND LARGE STONES
115.0441	CUT	POST HOLE	0.72	0.62	0	0.27	SUB RECTANGULAR WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0442	FILL	POST HOLE	0.72	0.62	0	0.27	COMPACT GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
115.0443	CUT	POST HOLE	0.62	0.75	0	0.27	SEMI CIRCLE WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0444	CUT	POST HOLE	0.49	0.66	0	0.40	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0445	FILL	PIT	0.82	0.56	0	0.17	FIRM BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL POORLY SORTED SMALL MIXED STONES AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
115.0446	CUT	PIT	0.62	0.56	0	0.17	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0447	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.34	0.12	FIRM DARK BROWN BLACK CLAY SILT WITH 5% CHARCOAL AND OCCASIONAL SCHIST AND BURNT CLAY FRAGMENTS
115.0448	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.34	0.14	FIRMLY PACKED GREY SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0449	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.34	0.12	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL NORTH WEST SIDE, AND GRADUAL SOUTH EAST SIDE, LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A FLAT BASE WHICH SLOPE DOWN TO THE NORTH WEST
115.0450	FILL	POST HOLE	0.20	0.30	0	0.13	FIRM MID GREY SAND CLAY WITH COMMON SUB ANGULAR GRAVEL AND OCCASIONAL STONE (<0.10M)
115.0451	CUT	POST HOLE	0.20	0.30	0	0.13	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0452	FILL	POST HOLE	0.72	0.62	0	0.27	VERTICAL SMALL TO MEDIUM SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0453	FILL	DITCH	0	0.80	0	0.22	FIRM DARK GREY SILT WITH FREQUENT MEDIUM SUB ROUNDED AND SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0454	CUT	DITCH	0	0.80	0	0.22	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0455	LAYER	LAYER	0	1.80	0	0.04	LOOSE PALE GREY SILT WITH CHARCOAL
115.0456	FILL	PIT	0	0	0	0	COMPACT GREY SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT CHARCOAL
115.0457	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.70	0.20	FIRM MID BROWN CLAY SAND WITH SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES (<0.10M)
115.0458	CUT	PIT	0	0	0.70	0.20	CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0459	FILL	PIT	2.12	2.33	0	0.30	FIRM ORANGE BROWN CLAY SAND WITH STONES AND ORANGE SAND PATCHES
115.0460	FILL	PIT	2.17	2.00	0	0.15	COMPACT GREY SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
115.0461	FILL	GULLY	0	0.50	0	0.30	BLUE GREY SCHIST STONES FORMING A "V" SHAPED LINING
115.0462	FILL	GULLY	0	0.40	0	0.25	BLUE GREY SCHIST STONES FORMING A "V" SHAPED LINING
115.0463	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.60	0.26	SOFT BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR AND ANGULAR SCHIST STONE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0464	CUT	POST HOLE	0	0	0.60	0.26	CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0465	FILL	LINEAR	3.07	1.50	0	0.17	SOFT DARK GREY SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES (<0.15M), AND OCCASIONAL PEBBLES
115.0466	FILL	LINEAR	3.07	1.45	0	0.05	COMPACT BLUE GREY STONE LAYER
115.0467	CUT	LINEAR	3.07	1.50	0	0.21	NORTH NORTH WEST TO SOUTH SOUTH WEST LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0468	CUT	GULLY	3.07	0.56	0	0.26	NORTH NORTH WEST TO SOUTH SOUTH WEST LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
115.0469	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0.32	0	0.35	COMPACT BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH MEDIUM SIZED SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0470	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0.30	0	0.26	COMPACT MID ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT
115.0471	FILL	POST HOLE	0.62	0.75	0	0.27	COMPACT BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH MEDIUM STONES (<0.30M)
115.0472	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.63	0.14	FIRM MID YELLOW GREY SAND SILT WITH DAUB, CLAY AND STONES
115.0473	FILL	POST HOLE	1.09	0.74	0	0.36	VERTICAL MEDIUM TO LARGE SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0474	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0.27	0.12	0	0.65	VERTICAL GREY SCHIST POST WITHIN POST HOLE [115.0206]
115.0475	FILL	POST HOLE	0	0	0.75	0.30	LARGE SCHIST PACKING STONES
115.0476	CUT	GULLY	3.00	0.42	0	0	NORTH EAST TO SOUTH WEST CURVED LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A SLIGHTLY CONCAVE BASE
115.0477	LAYER	LAYER	2.80	1.20	0	0	IRREGULAR LARGE SCHIST SLABS SURROUNDING WELL (115.0091)
115.0478	STRUCTURE	WELL	0	0	1.65	1.12	SCHIST AND SLATE STONES LINING THE SIDES OF WELL (115.0091)
115.0479	CUT	WELL	0	0	0.65	0.75	CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING TO A TAPERED POINT BASE
115.0480	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.65	0.45	0	0.60	RUBBLE CORE OF A WEST TO EAST LINEAR WALL
115.0481	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.65	0.40	0	0.60	INTERNAL FACE OF A WEST TO EAST LINEAR WALL OF UP TO 4 RANDOM COURSES OF ROUGH FACED SCHIST WITH NO BONDING

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0482	LAYER	LAYER	2.10	1.80	0	0.02	COMPACT BLUE GREY SAND SILT WITH ORANGE PATCHES AND 10% SMALL ANGULAR STONES
115.0483	FILL	PIT	0	0	0.60	0.07	MALLEABLE BLACK GREY CLAY SILT WITH BLACK PATCHES AND SMALL SUB ANGULAR STONES
115.0484	FILL	PIT	0	0.45	0	0.25	MALLEABLE LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR STONES AND SOME BURNT BONE
115.0485	LAYER	LAYER	0.90	0.40	0	0	STONE SLAB ASSOCIATED WITH POST HOLE [115.0226]
115.0486	CUT	FEATURE	1.98	0.40	0	0	NOT EXCAVATED AS ONLY THE VERY EDGE WAS VISIBLE UNDER THE WEST LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
115.0487	CUT	LINEAR	5.56	1.10	0	0	WEST TO EAST LINEAR FOUNDATION CUT FOR WALL (115.0086)
115.0488	LAYER	LAYER	4.80	1.70	0	0.03	FIRM MID GREY BROWN SAND SILT
115.0489	VOID						VOID
115.0490	CUT	STRUCTURE	1.80	1.40	0	0.06	SEMI CIRCLE WITH STEEP WEST SIDES, NOT VISIBLE TO EAST SIDE DUE TO STONES, LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE
115.0491	VOID						VOID
115.0492	VOID						VOID
115.0493	VOID						VOID
115.0494	VOID						VOID
115.0495	VOID						VOID
115.0496	VOID						VOID
115.0497	VOID						VOID
115.0498	VOID						VOID
115.0499	VOID						VOID
115.0500	FILL	GULLY	3.00	0.70	0	0.35	FLAT SCHIST CAPSTONES OF NORTH WEST TO SOUTH EAST CURVED LINEAR
115.0501	CUT	STRUCTURE	8.00	7.00	0	0.14	"M" SHAPED CUT OF SUNKEN STRUCTURE, WITH ROUNDED CORNERS AND GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A ROUGHLY FLAT BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
115.0502	STRUCTURE	STRUCTURE	0	0	7.40	0	STONE BUILT ROUND HOUSE, NOT EXCAVATED AS MOSTLY UNDER THE WEST LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
115.0503	FILL	GULLY	0	0	0	0	FILL COMPLETELY REMOVED BY MACHINE, NUMBER ALLOCATED IN POST EX.

Appendix IV

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 West Context Register

Appendix IV. AB1703 Hotspot 15 West Context Register

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
215.0001	LAYER	TOPSOIL	0	5.00	0	0.20	FRIABLE MID BROWN SILT CLAY WITH FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.10M)
215.0002	LAYER	SUBSOIL	0	5.00	0	0.30	FRIABLE MID ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M) AND OCCASIONAL CHARCOAL FLECKS
215.0003	LAYER	GEOLOGY	0	5.00	0	0	FIRM BLUE GREY CLAY WITH FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES AND COMMON MANGANESE FRAGMENTS
215.0004	STRUCTURE	WALL	5.00	0.80	0	0.80	NORTH TO SOUTH WALL OF BLUE SCHIST (<0.90M) WITH NO FACING OR BONDING
215.0005	LAYER	LAYER	2.60	0.90	0	0.10	FIRM ORANGE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH 10% MOTTLED BLACK AND GREY IRON PANNING, 10% SMALL MIXED STONES, 5% CHARCOAL AND OCCASIONAL CBM FRAGMENTS
215.0006	FILL	PIT	1.10	0.80	0	0.14	FIRM ORANGE GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL MIXED STONES AND LARGE POORLY SORTED GRAVEL
215.0007	FILL	DITCH	1.15	2.00	0	0.45	COMPACT MID BLACK ORANGE SILT CLAY WITH STONES
215.0008	FILL	PIT	1.07	1.13	0	0.10	FIRM ORANGE GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL MIXED STONES AND LARGE POORLY SORTED GRAVEL
215.0009	CUT	PIT	0	0	1.40	0.22	CIRCULAR WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
215.0010	LAYER	LAYER	2.52	1.69	0	0.20	LOOSE MID GREY BROWN SILT SAND AROUND WELL SORTED SCHIST STONES (<0.40M)
215.0011	LAYER	LAYER	4.00	3.00	0	0.30	LOOSE BROWN SILT WITH OCCASIONAL MEDIUM STONES
215.0012	STRUCTURE	WALL	4.70	2.00	0	0.40	FIRM GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH LARGE AND MEDIUM STONES (<0.70M)
215.0013	STRUCTURE	WALL	0.65	0.50	0	0.10	CLOSELY PACKED BLUE SCHIST SLABS
215.0014	LAYER	LAYER	1.10	1.00	0	0.20	COMPACT MOTTLED BLUE GREY AND ORANGE WITH SCHIST AND SLATE STONES
215.0015	FILL	PIT	2.10	0	0	0.20	LOOSE BROWN GREY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
215.0016	FILL	PIT	2.20	0	0	0.23	LOOSE DARK GREY SAND SILT WITH LIGHTER LENSES AND OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR STONES

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
215.0017	FILL	PIT	1.75	0	0	0.20	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN SILT CLAY WITH RARE SUB ANGULAR STONES
215.0018	CUT	PIT	2.60	0	0	0.65	EAST TO WEST OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0019	LAYER	LAYER	30.00	4.70	0	0.20	LOOSE GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SUB ANGULAR STONES
215.0020	FILL	PIT	0	0	1.40	0.22	SOFT MID GREY SILT CLAY WITH DARK GREY MOTTLING AND FREQUENT ANGULAR STONES (<0.10M)
215.0021	CUT	PIT	1.60	1.60	0	0.27	SEMI CIRCULAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING IRREGULARLY TO AN IRREGULAR BASE
215.0022	FILL	PIT	1.60	1.50	0	0.20	COMPACT DARK BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
215.0023	LAYER	LAYER	2.50	2.00	0	0.20	COMPACT MOTTLED BLUE GREY AND ORANGE WITH SCHIST AND SLATE STONES
215.0024	CUT	DITCH	5.50	2.00	0	1.10	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0025	FILL	DITCH	1.60	1.50	0	0.15	COMPACT MOTTLED YELLOW ORANGE AND GREY SILT WITH FREQUENT STONE
215.0026	LAYER	LAYER	4.70	0.90	0	0.10	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY SILT WITH FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR STONES
215.0027	LAYER	LAYER	0	0	0	0.10	SOFT MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH MOTTLED ORANGE AND FREQUENT SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES (<0.10M)
215.0028	FILL	PIT	1.13	0.97	0	0.20	SOFT MID GREY CLAY SILT WITH SAND SILT PATCHES, OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES AND RARE CHARCOAL FLECKS
215.0029	FILL	PIT	1.13	0.97	0	0.14	FIRM MOTTLED YELLOW ORANGE AND LIGHT GREY SILT CLAY WITH SAND PATCHES, OCCASIONAL SMALL AND MEDIUM POORLY SORTED SUB ANGULAR STONES
215.0030	FILL	PIT	1.13	0.88	0	0.26	SOFT DARK GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL POORLY SORTED MEDIUM SUB ANGULAR STONES, ROUNDED PEBBLES AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
215.0031	CUT	PIT	1.13	0.94	0	0.56	SEMI CIRCULAR WITH VERY STEEP TO VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE SLOPING SLIGHTLY DOWN TO THE SOUTH
215.0032	CUT	PIT	0.80	0	0	0.15	SEMI CIRCULAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A FLAT BASE

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
215.0033	FILL	PIT	1.53	0.80	0	0.09	SOFT DARK GREY BROWN SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL POORLY SORTED SMALL AND MEDIUM STONES AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
215.0034	CUT	PIT	1.90	0.80	0	0.23	SEMI CIRCULAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A SLIGHTLY IRREGULAR BASE
215.0035	CUT	PIT	0.40	0.40	0	0.15	SUB OVAL WITH NEAR VERTICAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0036	FILL	PIT	0.40	0.40	0	0.15	SOFT LIGHT GREY YELLOW SILT SAND WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONES
215.0037	CUT	DITCH	0	1.50	0	0.53	EAST TO WEST OVAL WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0038	FILL	DITCH	0	1.50	0	0.30	FIRM DARK GREY BROWN CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
215.0039	FILL	DITCH	0	1.50	0	0.18	FIRM MOTTLED GREY ORANGE AND YELLOW SAND CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL MIXED STONES
215.0040	FILL	DITCH	10.00	1.80	0	0.50	COMPACT DARK GREY BROWN CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
215.0041	CUT	DITCH	10.00	1.80	0	0.65	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES, NOT EXCAVATED TO BASE
215.0042	FILL	DITCH	10.00	1.80	0	0.15	FIRM MOTTLED GREY ORANGE AND YELLOW CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL MIXED STONES
215.0043	FILL	PIT	0.60	0.20	0	0.11	SOFT DARK GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL ROUNDED PEBBLES AND CHARCOAL FLECKS
215.0044	FILL	DITCH	1.50	1.80	0	0.25	COMPACT MID BROWN SILT CLAY WITH ORGANIC REMAINS AND STONES
215.0045	FILL	DITCH	1.50	1.00	0	0.15	COMPACT MID BLUE YELLOW SILT SAND WITH STONES
215.0046	FILL	DITCH	0	1.50	0	0.05	COMPACT ORANGE SILT SAND AND REDEPOSITED NATURAL CLAY
215.0047	STRUCTURE	WALL	0	1.50	0	0.20	EAST TO WEST FIRM DARK GREY BROWN SILT SAND WITH FLAT MEDIUM STONES
215.0048	VOID						VOID
215.0049	CUT	DITCH	0	2.00	0	0.40	EAST TO WEST LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING IMPERCEPTIBLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0050	FILL	DITCH	0	1.50	0	0.15	COMPACT MID GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL STONE
215.0051	FILL	DITCH	1.00	0.95	0	0.30	SOFT GREY SILT CLAY WITH SOME SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.10M)

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
215.0052	FILL	DITCH	1.00	0.75	0	0.50	SOFT RED BROWN SILT CLAY WITH NO INCLUSIONS
215.0053	CUT	DITCH	1.00	0.95	0	0.70	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0054	FILL	GULLY	1.50	0.40	0	0.13	MODERATE MID BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH COMMON WELL SORTED SUB ANGULAR AND SUB ROUNDED STONES (<0.11M)
215.0055	CUT	GULLY	1.50	0.40	0	0.13	EAST TO WEST LINEAR WITH GRADUAL SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A SLIGHTLY UNEVEN CONCAVE BASE
215.0056	FILL	DITCH	0	0.80	0	0.10	FIRM ORANGE SILT SAND REDEPOSITED NATURAL
215.0057	FILL	DITCH	0	0.55	0	0.15	FIRM MID GREY SAND SILT WITH OCCASIONAL STONE
215.0058	CUT	DITCH	1.20	1.11	0	0.70	NORTH TO SOUTH CURVED LINEAR WITH STEEP STRAIGHT SIDES LEADING GRADUALLY TO A CONCAVE BASE
215.0059	FILL	DITCH	1.20	0.59	0	0.18	FIRM LIGHT GREY CLAY SILT WITH ORGANIC REMAINS AND FREQUENT LARGE STONES
215.0060	FILL	DITCH	1.20	1.11	0	0.52	COMPACT DARK BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL ANGULAR MEDIUM STONES
215.0061	LAYER	LAYER	1.72	1.50	0	0.20	FIRM BROWN GREY SAND SILT WITH SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.10M)
215.0062	LAYER	LAYER	2.83	2.27	0	0.19	FIRM LIGHT BROWN GREY SILT CLAY WITH ORANGE FLECKS AND FREQUENT WELL SORTED SUB ANGULAR STONES (<0.20M)

Appendix V

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 8b Context Register

Appendix V. AB1703 Hotspot 8B Context Register

Context #	Category	Feature type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Context description
208.001	CUT	TRENCH	14.9	1.5	0	0.66	EAST TO WEST TEST TRENCH WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
208.002	FILL	DRAIN	0	0.38	0	0.1	COMPACT DARK GREY FILL WITH FREQUENT SLATE AND SCHIST INCLUSIONS
208.003	CUT	DRAIN	0	0.38	0	0.1	OVAL WITH STEEP SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO BASE
208.004	LAYER	LAYER	0	0	0	0	COMPACT DARK BROWN SILT CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL STONES
208.005	CUT	TRENCH	0	1.8	0	0.6	EAST TO WEST TRENCH WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO A FLAT BASE
208.006	LAYER	TOPSOIL	14.9	0	0	0.54	LOOSE LIGHT BROWN SILT WITH FREQUENT STONE INCLUSIONS
208.007	LAYER	SUBSOIL	0	0	0	0.24	COMPACT LIGHT RED BROWN SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL STONE INCLUSIONS
208.008	FILL	TRENCH	1.8	0	0	0.6	LOOSE BROWN CLAY SILT WITH OCCASIONAL SMALL TO MEDIUM STONES
208.009	CUT	DRAIN	0	0.6	0	0.2	NORTH TO SOUTH LINEAR WITH VERTICAL SIDES LEADING SHARPLY TO BASE
208.010	FILL	DRAIN	0	0.6	0	0.2	COMPACT SILT WITH FREQUENT SCHIST AND MEDIUM TO LARGE STONE INCLUSIONS

Appendix VI

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Finds Assessment

Appendix VI. AB1703 Hotspot 15 and 15 West Finds Assessment

WYLFA HOT SPOT 15 AND 15 WEST: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Introduction

A total of 200 Small Find numbers was allocated to over 760 artefacts, weighing over 59,700g+, recovered from both stratified and unstratified contexts during an archaeological investigation on Hot Spot 15. Forty Small Find Numbers were assigned to 52 objects recovered from Hot Spot 15 West, weighing a total of 8,559g and were recovered from eight contexts. The finds assemblage was transferred to Carlisle and assessed by Wardell Armstrong. It was noted at that of the Hot Spot 15 Small Finds, a total of nine were missing from the assemblage, including animal bone, an iron object and ceramic building material.

Small Find numbers were duplicated across the two areas, although different context numbers were used.

All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and The Oriel Museum. The project has the unique identifier WA 2020 / CL12283 / AB1703 / 35/2016.

The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential in line with the archaeological research framework for Wales (https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/documents2017.html).

The finds assessment was compiled by Sue Thompson. Lithic artefacts were assessed by Dr Miguel Gonzalez. The worked / unworked bone was assessed by Megan Stoakley. The prehistoric pottery was assessed by Frances Lynch.

Quantification of bulk finds by material and context is given in Table 1. Quantification of flints is given in Table 2. Quantification of finds recovered from the environmental samples is given in Table 3.

Prehistoric Pottery

This is another of the settlement areas in the bottom of the valley close to Rhwng Dau Fynydd. It lies at the bottom of the slope only some 50m from the Early Bronze Age round house at Hotspot 14. However the main period of activity here seems to be a good deal later, with Romano-British pottery, a 9-poster granary and a large stone-built round house, within a walled enclosure, followed by an industrial phase with a good deal of burning.

In the northern part of the excavation there were pits and postholes which were judged to pre-date the main period of occupation but a ditch, which seemed to be a boundary to these features, appears to influence the position of the later enclosure wall, suggesting that the two phases were quite close in time.

Find 1 from **115.0050** which is described as a 'daub-filled layer of 'N-S Linear' which I judge must be the earlier ditch under the enclosure wall.

1 lump (50 x 50 x 28mm) now broken into three + 3 small fragments of the same dark very intensely fired stony clay. This has a single flat surface. It might just be part of a very thick base, but I think it is more likely something like furnace lining.

1 small (22 x 14 x10mm) piece of red gritty clay (? pottery or daub) very like the larger piece from Find 6.

2 pieces of strangely lightweight stone.

Find 6 from **115.0079** – a 'layer' (? Possibly related to the ditch under the wall)

1 piece (35 x 25 x 11-13mm) of hard fired clay, pink throughout with large and small pale coloured stone grits. The surfaces are lumpy and not very convincing as standard pottery, though the piece from Find 1 looks more like a pottery wall. In any case it is not really comparable to the sherds from EV9, which are my guide to MBA/LBA pottery in this area.

Find 122 from **11.0304**. This seems to be somewhere near the 'industrial building'.

A single sherd (30 x 22 x 9-10mm) sharply curved, with a diameter of about 100mm. The clay is orange/red throughout, very hard fired, with large and small reddish stone grits. The colour and the small diameter suggest that this might be a fragment from the tall narrow lower section of a Cheshire Salt Container (Lynch *et al* 2000, 204, Fig.4.26.11). It should be sent to Dr Elaine Morris together with the fragment from Area 9. This would be a useful datable piece, if it was confirmed and if the context can be clarified.

Roman Pottery

A total of 49 small finds numbers were assigned to 70 Roman pottery sherds from Hot Spot 15, weighing 565g from 18 contexts. A further 14 small find numbers were assigned to pottery sherds from Hot Spot 15 West, comprising 20 sherds weighing 207g, recovered from three contexts.

The Roman pottery sherds were in moderate to good condition with little evidence of post depositional abrasion.

The pottery was examined with a x10 hand lens and recorded according to national guidelines (PCRG, SGRP & MPRG 2016). Where possible, mnemonic fabric codes were assigned using the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) and the Roman Potsherd Atlas online (RPA 2019).

A range of pottery fabrics were recovered from Hot Spot 15 which included Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1), Central Gaulish samian ware (LMV SA), sandy oxidised wares (CO OX), greywares (CO RE) and amphora sherds (BAT AM 1 / 2).

Vessel types include flat rimmed bowls, plain rimmed dishes and large storage jars (amphorae). The oxidised sherds retain internal residue and were likely from a cooking pot. A coarse sandy fabric with heavily overfired exterior may represent part of a crucible.

A single pot repair was noted on the base of a Black Burnished ware vessel in the form of a small drilled hole. A substantial quantity of repaired Roman pottery sherds have previously been recovered from Anglesey indicating that pottery vessels were of some value and not necessarily easy to replace (Evans 2012).

Pottery from Hot Spot 15 West largely comprised Black Burnished ware (DOR BB1) from contexts (**215.0002**) and (**215.0005**). Occasional refitting sherds were observed, and the sherds may represent as little as three vessels. Three body sherds of a thin walled sandy oxidised vessel were also recovered.

Further analysis is warranted on the Roman pottery assemblage.

Post-medieval Pottery

Four sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 25g, were recovered from two deposits from Hot Spot 15. The sherds were in moderate to good condition with little signs of post-depositional abrasion.

The pottery was examined with a x10 hand lens and recorded according to national guidelines Group (PCRG, SGRP & MPRG 2016). Where possible, mnemonic fabric codes were assigned when they could be identified; this was undertaken using material published by MOLA (2015).

The post-medieval pottery comprised black glazed red earthenware (BUCK, REFR) body sherds of storage jars and large bowls and dates to the late 18th to 19th century.

Further analysis is not warranted on the post-medieval pottery.

Lithics

A total of 11 (178g) lithics and a single unworked burnt flint were recovered during the archaeological investigation at HS15 (Table 2).

The assemblage has been assessed, quantified and individually assigned to a broad category according to debitage, core or tool type with a further distinction made using sub-category field (Andrefsky, Jr. 2005).

The raw materials used includes 91% local black, fine textured chert, with only a single piece of grey flint. The condition of the assemblage is good, with no signs of re-cortication displaying only some degree of edge damage.

The assemblage is formed by debitage (58.3%), cores (33.3%) and burnt flint (8.3%). Most of the lithics derives from the fills of cut features.

The chert cores are described as two single platform flake cores (**SF011**, **SF053**) and two single platform blade cores (**SF052**, **SF007**). The debitage is represented by flake-based removals of varied morphology, the majority hard hammer struck from simple unprepared striking platforms, matching the cores found on site.

The assemblage is residual and chronologically could be assigned to a Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age.

Should the project proceed to publication, further analysis may be warranted on the lithic artefacts, including comparative research and illustration.

Worked Stone

A total of 89 stone artefacts were recovered from Hot Spot 15 and Hot Spot 15 West, weighing 34,607g+ and comprising 45 small finds. These figures include four small find numbers that were assigned to stone objects from Hot Spot 15 West, comprising four objects weighing 7,355g. The stone artefacts are in good condition.

The stone artefacts recovered from Hot Spot 15 include spindle whorls, several possible loom weights, querns, hammerstones as well as several rubbing / polishing stones / whetstones.

Several rounded stones were recovered with no obvious wear or tool marks and which may be natural rather than archaeological. A collection of small white sub-rounded pebbles **SF131** measuring 15-30mm are of likely archaeological significance.

The spindle whorls are flat and carved from tuff. **SF113** (**115.0203**) measures 30mm diameter x 15mm with a central hole of 8mm. **SF64** (**115.0119**) was 40mm diameter x 13mm with an 8mm tapered hole. **SF121** (**115.0179**) appears to be an unfinished spindle whorl which is very similar to **SF64**. A small dimple central on one face appears to have been intended as a pilot for the drilled hole but this was never completed.

A small flat circular object **SF152** (**115.0335**) with a drilled central hole made of a possible fossilised rock (?) is more likely a bead than a spindle whorl. When polished it would likely have been a mottled green brown.

Five perforated flat, subcircular slate objects are likely loom weights (**SF106**, **SF154**, **SF157**, **SF158**, **SF159**). They range in size from 50mm to 100mm diameter and have irregular, roughly central holes with some suggestion of internal wear. Another larger stone weight (**SF 162**), weighing 1,710g, was also recovered.

A perforated whetstone **SF114** (**115.0203**) is incomplete but retains the upper portion of a fine-grained tapered stone 80x28mm maximum width and 17mm maximum thickness, with a drilled hole at the narrow top measuring 5mm. A similar perforated whetstone, although slightly smaller, was recovered from Cefu Du and dated to the Romano-British period (Smith 2012). It is likely that the whetstone would have been a personal, portable item. **SF115** (**115.0289**) is a possible fragment of a larger whetstone. A larger flat sub-circular tuff object measuring 60x60x30mm was also recovered **SF68** (**115.0187**), which appears to have wear on the flat surfaces. Another rubbing or polishing stone, weighing 829.2g, was recovered as Small Find **55**.

Possible quern fragments were recovered which may also be fire affected **SF17** and **SF18** (**115.0070**).

Other stone artefacts recovered from Hot Spot 15 include probable non-heat affected quern fragments (**SFs 5**, **56**, **108**, **116** and **165**) as well as possible hammerstones (**SFs 26** & **88**), a possible hand mill (**SF 66**)

The stone artefacts recovered from Hot Spot 15 West included a possible weight **SF1** (**215.0002**) which was roughly circular tapered disc measuring 60mm diameter with an off-centre hole of 7mm. An elongated rounded pebble **SF9** (**215.0016**) displays possible wear marks along its length and may have been employed as a sharpening stone.

A large fragment of possible fire cracked stone (fine grained granite?) **SF39** (**215.0033**) may have been worked e.g. saddle quern? but most original surfaces do not survive so it is impossible to be sure. A dished fragment of fine-grained stone **SF10** (**215.0017**) shows no tool marks or wear and is likely the result of natural processes rather than archaeological.

A broad date of later prehistoric to Roman was attributed to this assemblage. A similar assemblage was recovered at Area 20 and EV9; this assemblage is of high archaeological significance and further analysis is recommended, to include comparative research; all of the tools and domestic functional objects should be illustrated. While this may comprise a standalone section, the stone assemblages should be discussed alongside stone assemblages

from the other Wylfa sites as part of a wider landscape and domestic settlement survey. As the finds such as the spindle whorls and loom weights provide evidence of fabric / textile production either on the site or within close proximity, it may be pertinent to discuss these finds alongside the bone weaving comb fragments and tools recovered from this site. Further analysis will benefit research areas such as settlement sites and patterns. Small Finds **10** and **39** are natural in provenance and no further work is recommended.

Fired Clay

A total of 143 fragments of fired clay was recovered during the archaeological excavation at Hot Spot 15, with a combined weight of 21,128g. A total of 21 small find numbers were allocated.

The fired clay fragments were largely in good condition and comprised daub fragments with frequent impressions of wattle structure and grass/ straw imprints. The clay was fired to a light orange / red and had few inclusions.

The bulk of material was recovered from contexts (**115.0202**) and (**115.0203**), in particular **SF 97** and **SF118** (**115.0203**), which was collected as a sample of kiln structure. Three fragments, (**SF60**, **SF77** and **SF105**), show signs of extreme heat with vitrified surfaces and were also likely part of a kiln / furnace structure.

Further analysis is warranted on the fired clay.

Industrial Waste

The industrial waste from Hotspot 15 West comprised 24 fragments which were recovered from a single context (**215.0005**), and which had a combined total weight of 921g. Possible hearth cake fragments had inclusions of fired clay and stone along with occasional fragments of charcoal.

Four fragments of industrial waste were recovered from two contexts at Hot Spot 15 with a combined weight of 100g.

Further analysis is warranted for the industrial waste material.

Metal: Fe, Pb, Cu

Iron (Fe). Seventeen iron artefacts were recovered from Hot Spot 15 as six small finds, with a combined total weight of 1,859g.

The iron artefacts were in poor condition and were heavily corroded but include possible blade fragments (**SF127** and **SF151**) and unidentified objects.

It should be noted that two small finds, namely SFs **13** and **44**, totalling eight fragments and collectively weighing 1,311g, either comprise compact heavy iron rust corrosion or industrial waste / slaggy material with iron content.

Lead (Pb). A single lead artefact **SF67** (**115.0217**) was recovered from Hot Spot 15 comprising a flat circular weight with no markings. It was in good condition and weighed 36g.

Copper Alloy (Cu). Three copper alloy small finds with a combined total weight of 75g were recovered, comprising small unidentified fragments and a possible waste fragment from Hot Spot 15, and a Colchester derivative bow brooch with an incomplete hinged pin recovered from Hot Spot 15 West **SF37** (**215.0047**). The brooch is fairly complete but in poor condition and lacking most of the pin and catch-plate. This type of brooch date is an early style and dates to the 1st or 2nd century (Collingwood 1996, 245-248).

Further analysis is warranted on the metal artefacts.

Finds from Environmental Samples

A total of 9,539g of finds and animal bone were recovered from 40+ environmental samples (Table 3).

Pottery. A single sherd of black glazed red earthenware weighing 2g was recovered from sample <**72**> (**115.0336**). The sherd was in good condition but small, and likely part of a large mixing bowl (CRE) of late 18th to 19th century date.

Fired Clay / CBM. Substantial quantities of fired clay were recovered from environmental samples recovered from Hot Spot 15. In the main, the fragments comprised daub with frequent impressions of wattle structure as was noted in the main finds assemblage. Most of the fragments were oxidised to a soft orange red with few inclusions. Occasional reduced fragments were also noted, along with occasional vitrification or external residues.

Industrial Residues. Industrial waste resides were recovered from environmental samples taken at Hot Spot 15 and 15 West. Significantly more fragments were recovered from environmental samples than by hand during the excavation, with the bulk from <**34**> (**115.0184**).

Metal. Iron objects were recovered from three samples; <**64**> (**115.0319**), <**121**> (**115.0434**) and <**215.014**> (**215.0026**). The iron objects were in poor condition and were highly corroded.

Stone. A single worked stone object was recovered from environmental sample <**72**> (**115.0336**) at Hot Spot 15 comprising a tapered slate measuring 140 x 110mm, with a 5 to 20mm thickness. The remnants of a 12mm hole survives at the thin end. This is quite different to the slate weights previously mentioned and is possibly a small roof tile rather than loom weight.

Bone. A total of 24g of burnt and unburnt animal bone were recovered from the environmental samples. It was not possible to identify the bone to species or anatomical element.

Recommendations. While they need to be considered alongside the bulk finds assemblage, a separate data set is appropriate for the finds from environmental samples, as it represents a separate recovery and quantification strategy for the retrieval of finds.

Ecofacts: Wood

A single small find number **SF153** (**115.0354**) was allocated to wood recovered from Hot Spot 15. Further information is detailed in the palaeoenvironmental report.

Ecofacts: Worked and Unworked Animal Bone

A total of 387 bone artefacts and ecofacts, weighing 301g, were recovered during the archaeological investigation at Hot Spot 15 (Table 5.1). The ecofactual and artefactual remains are in moderate condition; many of the fragments are friable and fragile with some evidence of post-depositional damage. Many surfaces appear chalky and most fragments are calcined white from burning.

The recording of the animal bone (both worked and unworked) was undertaken using national guidelines (Baker & Worley 2019). Identification of species and anatomical elements followed Schmid (1972) and Serjeantson (2009). The specialist's in-house reference collection was also used to aid identification of the material.

A minimum of thirteen small finds (SFs **85**, **91**, **93**, **95**, **98**, **99**, **102**, **110**, **125**, **130**, **137**, **144** & **169**) have been identified as worked objects and include fragments of probable tools and also weaving combs. The incised decoration evident on the objects comprises both straight and curved lines. It should be noted that Small Finds 98 and 99 may just comprise domestic food waste; butchery marks are evident on the bones. The worked fragments originate from ribs and limb bones from medium to large-sized ungulate species (ovid/caprids and bovids). These small finds are likely to be of Iron Age to Roman date.

The other small finds comprise remnants of domestic food waste, largely from ovid/caprids; lamb bones are present in the assemblage as well as large-sized ungulate species (bovids), chickens (*Gallus* sp.) and small mammalian species. Small Find **94** comprises a claw from a crab; its presence in the assemblage is not surprising given the site's coastal location. Fragments of metapodials, tibiae and ribs were common; scapular fragments were also evident. There was limited evidence for butchery; canid/rodent gnawing and unusual pathologies were not observed. Unburnt animal bone includes ovine and bovine molar

fragments, which may be casual loss.

Whilst it is not possible to assign the animal bone to a particular chronological period, these fragments were recovered in conjunction with prehistoric and Roman artefactual material and may be of contemporary date.

Further analysis is recommended on the worked fragments, including illustration and comparative research.

Further analysis is not recommended on the unworked burnt and unburnt animal bone.

Statement of Potential

The finds assemblages recovered from Hot Spots 15 and 15 West are of regional significance and of high archaeological potential.

The finds assemblage indicates Roman domestic and industrial activity. The industrial waste and fired clay are of particular note and require further analysis. Textile production was also carried out on the site indicated by spindle whorls, loom weights and bone weaving combs. The recovery of several objects associated with grain processing and milling are also of high archaeological significance and further analysis could provide valuable insights into farming practices and domestic food consumption.

A small number of prehistoric artefacts were recovered comprising lithics and pottery. Further analysis is warranted on these artefacts as well as the industrial waste, potentially including XRF work.

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Table 1: Quantification of Finds and Ecofacts by Material and Context

Context	SF Δ	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Comments	Fabric	Rim	Base
115.0189	30	Bone	5	3	?	Animal bone			
115.0203	142	Bone	2	2	?	Animal tooth			
115.0231	74	Bone	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided (animal teeth fragments)			
115.0262	107	Bone	-	-	-	MISSING - identified by ABA as missing			
115.0104	43	Burnt Bone	1	1	?				
115.0104	62	Burnt Bone	3	4	?				
115.0187	149	Burnt Bone	2	2		Bag is marked and tagged as context 115.0184			
115.0188	47	Burnt Bone	1	1					
115.0188	48	Burnt Bone	1	1		Tiny fragment			
115.0202	85	Burnt Bone	1	1	Prehistoric - Roman?	Carved; bag is marked and tagged as context 115.0203			
115.0203	92	Burnt Bone	44	32					
115.0203	93	Burnt Bone	1	3	Prehistoric - Roman?	Carved			
115.0203	94	Burnt Bone	1	2	Prehistoric - Roman?	Carved			
115.0203	95	Burnt Bone	1	3	Prehistoric - Roman?	Worked - cut end			
115.0203	96	Burnt Bone	11	7					
115.0203	98	Burnt Bone	1	3	Prehistoric - Roman?	Worked - cut end			
115.0203	99	Burnt Bone	23	27	Prehistoric - Roman?	Possible worked? and unworked			
115.0203	102	Burnt Bone	2	16	Prehistoric - Roman?	Worked - weaving comb? Refitting fragments, perforated hole at one end, carved teeth at other			
115.0203	103	Burnt Bone	11	4					
115.0203	110	Burnt Bone	2	13	Prehistoric - Roman?	Worked?			
115.0203	111	Burnt Bone	1	1	Prehistoric - Roman?	Worked?			
115.0203	112	Burnt Bone	21	14					
115.0203	120	Burnt Bone	12	7					
115.0203	123	Burnt Bone	7	8					
115.0203	124	Burnt Bone	14	7					
115.0203	125	Burnt Bone	1	1	Prehistoric - Roman?	Burnt bone, carved			
115.0203	128	Burnt Bone	8	4					
115.0203	129	Burnt Bone	3	6		Unworked			
115.0203	130	Burnt Bone	4	5	Prehistoric - Roman?	Refitting carved fragments with drilled hole			
115.0203	132	Burnt Bone	13	7					
115.0203	135	Burnt Bone	5	2					
115.0203	136	Burnt Bone	10	3					
115.0203	137	Burnt Bone	3	3	Prehistoric - Roman?	Weaving Comb?			
115.0203	138	Burnt Bone	2	2	Prehistoric - Roman?	Unworked			
115.0203	139	Burnt Bone	15	5					
115.0203	140	Burnt Bone	2	2					
115.0203	143	Burnt Bone	2	2					
115.0203	144	Burnt Bone	5	2	Prehistoric - Roman?	1 x worked; bag marked and tagged as 105.0203			
115.0203	145	Burnt Bone	7						
115.0203	146	Burnt Bone	3	3					
115.0203	169	Burnt Bone	3	5	Prehistoric - Roman?	Refitting worked bone, 2 x drilled hole			
115.0209	91	Burnt Bone	13	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Carved refitting fragments with drilled hole; bag is marked and tagged as context 115.0203			
115.0237	90	Burnt Bone	97	71					
115.0335	156	Burnt Bone	3	1					
115.0431	161	Burnt Bone	20	8					
115.0095	37	Cu Alloy	1	70		Waste fragment?			
215.0047	37	Cu Alloy	1	4	Roman	Hinged Colchester Derivative bow brooch. Incomplete pin. Poor condition. 1st-2nd century AD			
U/S	166	Cu Alloy	5	1		Tiny corroded fragments			
115.0203	127	Fe	4	238		Socketed blade. Highly corroded with large concretions. Two objects?			
115.0299	151	Fe	1	102		Heavily corroded - blade?			
115.0371	155	Fe	1	188		Heavily concreted corrosion			
115.0231	75	Fe?	3	20		Refitting			
115.0119	13	Fe? IW?	7	1224	?	Either large fragments of rust corrosion or bloomery waste/tap slag??			
115.0095	44	Fe? Slag?	1	87		Highly corroded unidentified object			
115.0055	2	Fired Clay	2	44	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
115.0070	11	Fired Clay	1	14	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub?			
115.0070	16	Fired clay	1	3	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub?			
115.0078	63	Fired Clay	2	16	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			

Context	SF Δ	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Comments	Fabric	Rim	Base
115.0106	58	Fired Clay	1	93	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
115.0179	77	Fired Clay	1	35	Prehistoric - Roman?	Vitrified surface			
115.0179	105	Fired Clay	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Vitrified surface			
115.0187	119	Fired Clay	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
115.0202	69	Fired Clay	1	62	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
115.0202	70	Fired clay	1	56	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub, wattle impression			
115.0202	83	Fired Clay	1	30	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub, CBM			
115.0202	89	Fired clay	1	219	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub. Impressions of wattle noted; bag marked with context 115.0203			
115.0203	97	Fired Clay	1	1546	Prehistoric - Roman?	Fragments of daub, not vitrified			
115.0203	118	Fired Clay	103	17590	Prehistoric - Roman?	Kiln structure? Daub with wattle impressions and grass imprints			
115.0203	133	Fired Clay	1	14	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub, wood? impression			
115.0203	141	Fired Clay	11	425	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub. Impressions of grass/ straw noted			
115.0203	147	Fired clay	1	33	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub?			
115.0236	86	Fired clay	3	768	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub. Impressions of grass/ straw noted			
115.0472	163	Fired Clay	2	87	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
U/S	150	Fired Clay	6	74	Prehistoric - Roman?	Daub			
115.0187	60	Fired Clay/ Slag	1	5	Prehistoric - Roman?				
115.0023	4	IW	3	56	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
115.0095	38	IW	1	34	Prehistoric - Roman?	Vitrified material			
215.0005	3	IW	5	71	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	14	IW	1	136	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	15	IW	2	460	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	17	IW	1	43	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	18	IW	1	13	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	19	IW	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	20	IW	1	15	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	21	IW	1	21	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	25	IW	1	56	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	26	IW	1	17	Prehistoric - Roman?	Includes vitrified glassy material			
215.0005	27	IW	1	6	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	28	IW	2	12	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	29	IW	1	4	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	30	IW	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	31	IW	1	20	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	32	IW	1	16	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	33	IW	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
215.0005	34	IW	1	10	Prehistoric - Roman?	Bloomery waste?			
115.0217	67	Lead	1	36	Prehistoric - Roman?	Weight. Flat cylindrical			
115.0103	101	Lithic	1	1	Prehistoric	Flint. Worked			
115.0442	160	Lithic	1	5	?	Flint. Unworked?			
215.0020	11	Lithic	1	66	?	Dark grey/ black chert? Natural?			
215.0026	38	Lithic	1	4	?	Dark grey chert? Worked?			
215.0027	40	Lithic	1	2	Prehistoric	Dark grey chert? Worked			
U/S	167	Lithic	1	1	Prehistoric	Flint. Worked			
U/S	168	Lithic	1	2	Prehistoric	Flint / Chert? Worked			
115.0070	20	MISSING: CBM	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided			
115.0095	42	MISSING: CBM	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided			
115.0109	21	MISSING: CBM	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided			
115.0111	22	MISSING: CBM	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided			
115.0165	27	MISSING: CBM	-	-	-	MISSING: context voided			
U/S	25	MISSING: Ceramic	-	-	-	MISSING: fragments found in rubble			
115.0203	134	MISSING: Fe	-	-	-	MISSING - identified by ABA as missing			
115.0002	24	Pottery	1	1	Roman	Samian	LMV SA		
115.0002	35	Pottery	1	9	PM	Buckley type ware	BUCK		
115.0023	3	Pottery	1	3	Roman	Rim sherd. Colour coated	LNV CC?		
115.0070	12	Pottery	1	1	Roman?	Colour coated ware? Soft red fabric	LNV CC?		
115.0070	19	Pottery	1	1	Roman?	Red unglazed	CO OX		
115.0095	34	Pottery	1	9	Roman	Black burnished ware jar rim	DOR BB1	1	
115.0095	36	Pottery	1	1	PM	Black glazed red earthenware	REFR		

Context	SF Δ	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Comments	Fabric	Rim	Base
115.0095	39	Pottery	1	8	Roman	Coarse orange fabric, frequent sand inclusions Amphora?	BAT AM?		
115.0095	40	Pottery	1	12	Roman	Coarse orange fabric, frequent sand inclusions Amphora?	BAT AM?		
115.0095	45	Pottery	1	47	Roman	Coarse orange fabric, frequent sand inclusions. Amphora?	BAT AM?		
115.0104	10	Pottery	1	10	Roman	Samian body sherd	LMV SA		
115.0106	46	Pottery	1	4	Roman	Oxidised body sherd. Flagon?	CO OX		
115.0106	87	Pottery	15	4	Roman	Oxidised fabric. Flagon? Tiny fragments	CO OX		
115.0107	15	Pottery	1	15	Roman	Black burnished ware jar	DOR BB1		
115.0107	29	Pottery	1	8	Roman	Black burnished ware jar rim	DOR BB1	1	
115.0179	57	Pottery	2	15	PM?	Red earthenware, missing glaze; bag marked 115.0095	REFR		
115.0179	104	Pottery	1	4	Roman	Oxidised and abraded. Abraded samian?	LMV SA?		
115.0179	117	Pottery	1	6	Roman	Samian, dish, abraded	LMV SA		
115.0187	59	Pottery	1	7	Roman	Greyware. Sandy fabric. Abraded	DOR BB1?		
115.0187	61	Pottery	3	32	Roman	Refitting sherds, black burnished ware, abraded	DOR BB1		
115.0189	31	Pottery	1	4	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1		
115.0189	32	Pottery	1	2	Roman	Samian	LMV SA		
115.0202	65	Pottery	1	8	Roman	Samian bowl. Abraded	LMV SA		
115.0202	71	Pottery	1	8	Roman	Samian bowl. Abraded	LMV SA		
115.0202	72	Pottery	1	24	Roman	Black Burnished ware, Plain rimmed dish rim, external lattice decoration	DOR BB1	1	
115.0202	73	Pottery	1	5	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1		
115.0202	76	Pottery	1	13	Roman	Black burnished base. Sandy fabric	DOR BB1		1
115.0202	78	Pottery	1	23	Roman	Black burnished ware base. Intersecting arcs. Small drilled hole - Pot Repair	DOR BB1		1
115.0202	79	Pottery	1	9	Roman	Black Burnished ware - jar rim	DOR BB1	1	
115.0202	80	Pottery	1	22	Roman	Black burnished ware base.	DOR BB1		
115.0202	81	Pottery	2	12	Roman	Greyware base and body sherd. Sandy fabric	DOR BB1		1
115.0202	82	Pottery	2	10	Roman	Black Burnished ware - jar	DOR BB1		
115.0202	84	Pottery	1	30	Roman	Black Burnished ware - jar body sherd	DOR BB1		
115.0203	100	Pottery	1	6	Roman	Greyware. Sandy fabric	CO RE		
U/S	148	Pottery	1	10	Roman	Samian, body sherd, abraded	LMV SA		
215.0002	2	Pottery	1	4	Roman	Black burnished ware. Burnished lattice	DOR BB1		
215.0002	6	Pottery	1	14	Roman	Black burnished ware. Bowl with flat rim same as SF5 and 7	DOR BB1	1	
215.0005	4	Pottery	4	15	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1	2	
215.0005	5	Pottery	3	5	Roman	Black burnished ware - Rim with drilled hole same as SF6 and 7 burnished arcs, and base sherd refits SF36. 1 x oxidised sherd	DOR BB1	1	1
215.0005	7	Pottery	2	34	Roman	Black burnished ware. Bowl with flat rim same as SF5 and 6	DOR BB1	1	
215.0005	12	Pottery	1	11	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1		1
215.0005	13	Pottery	1	5	Roman?	Sandy fabric, internal sooting. Oxidised externally. Same as SF23	CO OX		
215.0005	16	Pottery	1	13	Roman	Black burnished ware. Burnished lattice. Plain rim dish	DOR BB1	1	
215.0005	22	Pottery	1	35	Roman	Black burnished ware. Surface accretions	DOR BB1		1
215.0005	23	Pottery	1	4	Roman?	Sandy fabric, internal sooting. Same as SF13	CO OX		
215.0005	24	Pottery	1	14	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1		
215.0005	35	Pottery	1	7	Roman	Black burnished ware	DOR BB1		
215.0005	36	Pottery	1	28	Roman	Black burnished ware. Burnished intersecting arcs. Refits SF5	DOR BB1		1
215.0017	8	Pottery	1	18		Heavily overfired/ burnt. Rim/ spout? With internal vitrified material. Crucible?			
115.0050	1	Pottery?	10	75	Prehistoric?	Very coarse fabric, large and poorly sorted inclusions			
115.0079	6	Pottery?	1	12	Prehistoric?	Soft oxidised fabric, frequent coarse inclusions			
115.0089	122	Pottery?	1	7	Prehistoric?	Oxidised fabric. Large inclusions			
115.0001	8	Stone	1	15	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey. Natural? In lithics table			
115.0002	54	Stone	1	63	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural?			
115.0003	52	stone	1	30	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural? In lithics table			
115.0003	53	stone	1	34	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey. Natural? In lithics table			
115.0003	49	Stone	1	11	Prehistoric - Roman	Sandstone?			
115.0003	50	Stone	1	2	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural?			
115.0023	26	Stone	1	777	Prehistoric - Roman	Possible hammerstone or rubbing stone			
115.0062	5	Stone	1	2916	Prehistoric - Roman	Shaped or worked stone - possible quern fragment?			
115.0066	14	Stone	1	4	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural?			
115.0067	23	Stone	1	20	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural?			
115.0070	17	Stone	1	534	Prehistoric - Roman	Quern fragment? Fragment of large fire affected stone			
115.0078	7	stone	1	86	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey chert? Natural? In lithics table			
115.0092	165	Stone	1	8468	Prehistoric - Roman	Quern fragment			
115.0095	28	Stone	1	48	Prehistoric - Roman				

Context	SF Δ	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Period	Comments	Fabric	Rim	Base
115.0095	33	Stone	1	358	Prehistoric - Roman	Fragment of large fire affected stone			
115.0095	41	Stone	1	64	Prehistoric - Roman	Roughly triangular stone			
115.0101	56	Stone	1	4874	Prehistoric - Roman	Partial quern stone - is this puddingstone?			
115.0104	9	stone	1	3	Prehistoric - Roman	Grey fragment, natural? In lithics table			
115.0106	88	Stone	1	936	Prehistoric - Roman	Possible hammerstone			
115.0119	64	Stone	1	26	Prehistoric - Roman	Spindle Whorl. Slightly tapered 37mm top 40mm base, 14mm depth, central drilled hole 7mm top 5mm base. Volcanic stone?			
115.0179	121	Stone	1	18	Prehistoric - Roman	Counter? Unfinished spindle whorl? - similar to SF 64. Av 35 x 14mm			
115.0187	68	Stone	1	104	Prehistoric - Roman	Light weight stone, sub-circular roughly cylindrical			
115.0187	109	Stone	1	31	Prehistoric - Roman	Unworked			
115.0187	131	Stone	42	188	Prehistoric - Roman	Small pebbles, rounded flint and quartz, white/ pale coloured average 20mm diameter			
115.0203	113	Stone	1	12	Prehistoric - Roman	Spindle Whorl. 27 x 17 mm, central hole 7mm diam. Volcanic stone			
115.0203	114	Stone	1	71	Prehistoric - Roman	Whetstone. Incomplete but drilled at end. Fine			
115.0203	126	Stone	2	41	Prehistoric - Roman	Polished axe fragments. Heat affected			
115.0206	157	Stone	1	28	Prehistoric - Roman	Weight? Fragment of slate? schist? With part of hole			
115.0216	66	Stone	1	1790	Prehistoric - Roman	Worked, possible hand mill or grinding stone			
115.0225	106	Stone	1	96	Prehistoric - Roman	Weight? Schist? Disc with roughly central hole			
115.0249	116	Stone	1	1788	Prehistoric - Roman	Partial stone weight, or a fragment of quern stone possibly			
115.0262	108	Stone	1	34.5	Prehistoric - Roman	Worked stone fragment, possibly from a quern			
115.0269	162	Stone	1	1710	Prehistoric - Roman	Potential broken stone weight			
115.0289	115	Stone	1	140	Prehistoric - Roman	Fragment of fine sandstone. Whetstone?			
115.0335	152	Stone	1	7	Prehistoric - Roman	Bead/ Spindle whorl? 20mm x 6 mm, central hole 4mm			
115.0369	154	Stone	1	21	Prehistoric - Roman	Weight/ Spindle whorl? Slate? Schist? Disc with central hole			
115.0431	158	Stone	1	90	Prehistoric - Roman	Weight? Slate? schist? Disc with roughly central hole			
115.0431	159	Stone	1	141	Prehistoric - Roman	Weight? Slate? schist? Disc with roughly central hole			
115.0456	164	Stone	2	202	Prehistoric - Roman	2 x sandstone pebble fragment with hollow in broken edge. Heat affected stones?			
215.0002	1	Stone	1	63	Prehistoric	Weight? Rough disc shaped, off centre hole. 60 x 60 x 20mm, hole 7mm			
215.0017	10	Stone	1	657	Prehistoric - Roman	Dished stone - natural?			
115.0003	51	Stone	1	80	Prehistoric - Roman	Dark grey. Natural?			
115.0070	18	Stone	1	562	Prehistoric - Roman	Quern fragment? Fragment of large fire affected stone			
115.0080	55	Stone	1	829.2	Prehistoric - Roman	Rubbing or polishing stone, E134940, N392775			
215.0016	9	Stone	1	1207	Prehistoric - Roman	Elongated pebble. Possible wear marks along length? 200 mm x 80 mm			
215.0033	39	Stone	1	5428	Prehistoric - Roman	Fire cracked? Not worked?			
115.0354	153	Wood		59782.7		Stored wet in fridge. Assessed in environmental report			
TOTAL			**765**	**59782.7**					

Table 2: Quantification of worked lithics

Context no.	Raw Material							Measures				Class	Category	Subcategory
	Type	Colour	Lustre	Texture	Opacity	Cortex	Patination	L	W	T	Wgt (g)			
215.020. Δ011	Chert	Black	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	39.4	41.3	25.7	66.79	Core	Core Fragment	Single platform flake core
215.026. Δ038	Chert	Black	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	20.7	37.9	8	4.84	Débitage	Flake Fragment	Proximal fragment
215.027. Δ040	Chert	Black	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	26.1	12.8	5.9	1.91	Débitage	Flake	Bladelike flake
115.103. Δ101	Flint										0.71	Débitage	Burnt flint	
U/S Δ167	Flint	Grey	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	14.7	11.8	3.2	0.6	Débitage	Blade	Proximal fragment of a bladelet
U/S Δ168	Chert	Beige	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	27.8	15.7	4.7	1.89	Débitage	Flake	Bladelike flake
115.001. Δ008	Chert	Dark Grey	Dull	Medium	Opaque	Nco	None	71.9	22.8	11.8	15.13	Débitage	Flake	Lateral fragment primary flake
115.003. Δ052	Chert	Dark Grey	Dull	Medium	Opaque	Nco	None	34.2	38.2	17.1	29.17	Core	Core fragment	Single platform blade core
115.003. Δ053	Chert	Dark Grey	Dull	Medium	Opaque	Nco	None	19.9	29.2	36	34.19	Core	Core fragment	Single platform flake core
115.066. Δ014	Chert	Black	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	29.5	12.9	7	4.3	Débitage	Chip	Chip
115.078. Δ007	Chert	Black	Dull	Fine	Opaque	Nco	None	41.7	54.2	32.5	86	Core	Core fragment	Single platform blade core
115.104. Δ009	chert	Black	Dull	Medium	Opaque	Nco	None	45.4	11.2	6.1	3.32	Débitage	Flake Fragment	Overshoot

Table 3: Finds from Environmental Samples

Context	<E>	Material	Actual qty	Qty 1-10	Qty 11-50	Qty 51-150	Qty 151-250	Qty >250	Weight (g)	Weight <1g	>4mm	<4mm
115.0021	13	Animal bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	-	yes
115.0062	59	Bone		-	yes	-	-	-	4	-	yes	-
115.0184	34	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	-	yes
115.0202	37	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0203	49	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0237	41	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	-	yes
115.0237	41	Bone		-	yes	-	-	-	6	-	yes	-
115.0238	45	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0268	101	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0336	72	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0375	83	Bone		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0384	85	Bone		-	yes	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0021	13	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	-	yes
115.0021	39	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0028	1	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	10	-	yes	-
115.0062	59	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	4	-	yes	-
115.0070	19	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	16	-	yes	-
115.0126	22	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0184	34	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	24	-	yes	-
115.0202	37	CBM		-	-	-	yes	-	566	-	yes	-
115.0203	49	CBM		-	-	yes	-	-	3589	-	yes	-
115.0211	73	CBM		-	-	-	-	yes	363	-	yes	-
115.0216	40	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	48	-	yes	-
115.0230	61	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0236	42	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	108	-	yes	-
115.0237	41	CBM		-	-	yes	-	-	383	-	yes	-
115.0238	45	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	2	-	yes	-
115.0249	43	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	250	-	yes	-
115.0254	44	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	18	-	yes	-
115.0301	56	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	5	-	yes	-
115.0315	64	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	7	-	yes	-
115.0335	78	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	116	-	yes	-
115.0354	153	CBM		-	-	yes	-	-	1428	-	yes	-
115.0375	83	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	10	-	yes	-
115.0381	84	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	104	-	yes	-
115.0390	99	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	35	-	yes	-
115.0395	95	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	10	-	yes	-
115.0415	105	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	18	-	yes	-
115.0416	93	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	5	-	yes	-
115.0423	106	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	14	-	yes	-
115.0424	108	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	151	-	yes	-
115.0440	90	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	31	-	yes	-
115.0447	118	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0457	127	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	2	-	yes	-
215.0005	215.007	CBM		-	yes	-	-	-	30	-	yes	-
215.0026	215.014	CBM		yes	-	-	-	-	7	-	yes	-
215.0026	215.014	Fe iron	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	yes	-
115.0011	21	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	45	-	yes	-
115.0095	35	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	91	-	yes	-
115.0108	30	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	6	-	yes	-
115.0184	34	Ind waste		-	-	yes	-	-	964	-	yes	-
115.0202	37	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
115.0236	42	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	42	-	yes	-
115.0237	41	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	2	-	yes	-
115.0320	65	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	33	-	yes	-
115.0327	70	Ind waste		-	-	yes	-	-	42	-	yes	-
115.0335	78	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	22	-	yes	-
115.0395	95	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	21	-	yes	-

Context	<E>	Material	Actual qty	Qty 1-10	Qty 11-50	Qty 51-150	Qty 151-250	Qty >250	Weight (g)	Weight <1g	>4mm	<4mm
115.0404	116	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	24	-	yes	-
115.0405	92	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	42	-	yes	-
115.0415	105	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	14	-	yes	-
115.0434	121	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	0	yes	yes	-
215.0005	215.007	Ind waste		-	yes	-	-	-	137	-	yes	-
215.0054	215.015	Ind waste		yes	-	-	-	-	24	-	yes	-
115.0315	64	Metal		yes	-	-	-	-	25	-	yes	-
115.0434	121	Metal		-	yes	-	-	-	7	-	yes	-
115.0011	21	Pottery	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	yes	-
115.0336	72	Pottery		yes	-	-	-	-	2	-	yes	-
115.0238	45	Stone		yes	-	-	-	-	115	-	yes	-
215.0015	215.001	Stone		yes	-	-	-	-	95	-	yes	-
215.0051	215.018	Stone		yes	-	-	-	-	71	-	yes	-
115.0336	72	Worked stone		yes	-	-	-	-	326	-	yes	-
									9539			

Appendix VII

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Prehistoric Pottery Report

Appendix VII. AB1703 Hotspot 15 Prehistoric Pottery Report

Hotspot 15 Wylfa Estate Prehistoric Pottery Report

This is another of the settlement areas in the bottom of the valley close to Rhwng Dau Fynydd. It lies at the bottom of the slope only some 50m from the Early Bronze Age round house at Hotspot 14. However the main period of activity here seems to be a good deal later, with Romano-British pottery, a 9-poster granary and a large stone-built round house, within a walled enclosure, followed by an industrial phase with a good deal of burning.

In the northern part of the excavation there were pits and postholes which were judged to pre-date the main period of occupation but a ditch, which seemed to be a boundary to these features, appears to influence the position of the later enclosure wall, suggesting that the two phases were quite close in time.

Find 1 from 115.0050 which is described as a 'daub-filled layer of 'N-S Linear ' which I judge must be the earlier ditch under the enclosure wall
1 lump (50 x 50 x 28mm) now broken into three + 3 small fragments of the same dark very intensely fired stony clay. This has a single flat surface. It might just be part of a very thick base, but I think it is more likely something like furnace lining.
1 small (22 x 14 x10mm) piece of red gritty clay (? pottery or daub) very like the larger piece from Find 6.
2 pieces of strangely lightweight stone.

Find 6 from 115.0079 – a 'layer' (? Possibly related to the ditch under the wall)
1 piece (35 x 25 x 11-13mm) of hard fired clay, pink throughout with large and small pale coloured stone grits. The surfaces are lumpy and not very convincing as standard pottery, though the piece from Find 1 looks more like a pottery wall. In any case it is not really comparable to the sherds from EV9, which are my guide to MBA/LBA pottery in this area.

Find 122 from 11.0304. This seems to be somewhere near the 'industrial building'.
A single sherd (30 x 22 x 9-10mm) sharply curved, with a diameter of about 100mm. The clay is orange/red throughout, very hard fired, with large and small reddish stone grits. The colour and the small diameter suggest that this might be a fragment from the tall narrow lower section of a **Cheshire Salt Container** (Lynch *et al* 2000, 204, Fig.4.26.11). It should be sent to Dr Elaine Morris together with the fragment from Area 9. This would be a useful datable piece, if it was confirmed and if the context can be clarified.

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Frances Lynch May 7th 2020

Appendix VIII

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

Appendix VIII. AB1703 Hotspot 15 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment

Palaeoenvironmental assessment

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 One hundred and twenty-one bulk samples were taken during the excavation on Hotspot 15, with a total weight of 3,308kg (2,099l) of sediment processed. Nineteen Bulk samples were taken during the excavation of Hotspot 15 West, with a total weight of 703kg (410l) sediment processed. These were both processed in total for this stage of works.

1.1.2 This environmental assessment was undertaken by Freddie Sisson.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 This report presents the results of the assessment of the environmental samples, palaeobotanical and charcoal remains in accordance with Campbell et al. (2011) and English Heritage (2008). The assessment will establish the significance of the material and will only provide identifications where it was practicable to do so, such as, small quantities of plant material or charcoal identifications where radiocarbon determinations are sought. The report will focus on the preservational qualities and note the potential of the material to warrant analysis.

1.2.2 The bulk environmental samples were processed at Wardell Armstrong LLP. The colour, lithology, weight and volume of each sample was recorded using standard Wardell Armstrong pro forma recording sheets. cf. Table 1. The samples were processed with 500-micron retention and flotation meshes using the Siraf method of flotation (Williams 1973). Once dried, the residues from the retention mesh were sieved to 4mm and the artefacts and ecofacts removed from the larger fraction and forwarded to the finds department. The smaller fraction was scanned with a magnet for microslags such as hammerscales. This fraction was then examined for smaller artefacts such as beads. Once fully sorted, and all relevant material removed, the retent residues were discarded.

1.2.3 The flot plant macrofossils and charcoal were retained and scanned using a stereo microscope (up to x45 magnification). Any non-palaeobotanical finds were noted on the flot pro forma, cf. Table 2. Once fully sorted and all relevant material removed the flots were discarded.

1.2.4 The four common palaeoenvironmental materials (namely plant remains, charcoal, shell and bone), along with magnetic matter, will be listed within the results section and where none were present this will be stated.

1.2.5 The plant remains identified to species as far as possible, using Jacomet (2006) and Cappers and Neef (2012). Nomenclature for cereals followed Cappers and Neef (2012).

1.2.6 Methodology employed for the treatment of the samples is fully expanded upon in the Wardell Armstrong LLP Technical Manual No 2. (2018) and determined by Wardell Armstrong (2019).

1.2.7 In the absence of single growth entities such as charred plant remains and hazel nutshell fragments charcoal will be utilised for radiocarbon determinations. Charcoal was only identified to species to select the shortest-lived species for radiocarbon determination once the report author had determined what they would like dated. Where no short-lived species

were observed the youngest i.e. twig, branch or periderm fragments from longer-lived species were selected. Once this was achieved no further identification was undertaken. Identification was undertaken using Hather (2000), Schweingruber (1982) and the author's own reference collection. Nomenclature followed Stace (2010).

1.3 Results

1.3.1 The sediment matrix of the samples was silty and sandy clay.

1.3.2 Artefactual material recovered from the dried residues were minimal but contained examples of ceramic building material, iron, industrial waste and worked stone.

1.3.3 CPR: The charred plant remains were in relatively poor condition and were made up of mostly indeterminate cereal grains and cabbage-type (*Brassica* sp.). The burned layer from the roundhouse **(115.0237) <41>** which contained 59 Brassicaceae (cabbage-family species) and one very degraded wheat grain. The burnt layer **(115.0203) <49>** contained over 400 cereal grains which were identified where possible as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The charcoal layer **(115.0335) <78>** contained over 200 cereal grains which were identified mostly as wheat, with occasional barley (*Hordeum* sp.), where identification was possible.

1.3.4 Identification to species as well as sub-species was prohibited by preservational qualities as well as the absence of additional diagnostic material such as chaff, glume bases and floret bases.

1.3.5 CHARCOAL: Seventy-eight samples yielded charcoal, however, no sample presented significant quantities with the largest weight being 5g and the majority less than 1g.

1.3.6 MINERALISED WOOD: Fifty-eight samples contained mineralised wood from which eleven samples yielded more than 100g. The wood was recovered from the charcoal layers **(115.0020) <14>** and **(115.0335) <78>**, black layers **(115.0020) <38>** and **(115.0238) <45>**, burned layer within the roundhouse **(115.0237) <41>,** burnt layer **(115.0203) <49>** and fill **(115.0303) <58>** from small pit **[115.0278]**, fill from above flat stones **(115.0262) <59>** associated with **SF115.0261**, charred wood layer **(115.0236) <61>** and fill from sunken structure **(115.0211) <73>**, **(115.0354) <153>** was taken from an unknown layer/fill from and unknown structure/feature.

1.3.7 SHELL: No shell was recovered from the samples taken at Hotspot 15.

1.3.8 BONE: Eleven samples yielded small fragments of bone with no sample yielding more than 6g, for further information see Table 2.

1.3.9 MAGNETIC MATTER: One hundred and nineteen samples contained magnetised material which was examined under the microscope (x45 magnification) for microslags but none were present. The magnetic material looks to be made up of naturally magnetic stone and no sample presented more than 28g (cf. Table 2).

1.4 Discussion

1.4.1 The charred plant remains from the roundhouse **<41>,** burnt layer **<49>** and charcoal layer **<78>** are all likely to have been deposited by *in situ* burning. However poor condition of the grains are usually indicative of movement through the landscape but the taphonomic conditions may contribute to the grains' condition as presented.

1.4.2 There is not enough charcoal to provide any meaningful discussion.

1.4.3 All of the mineralised wood discussed in 1.3.6 is likely to have been partially burnt *in situ.* Having been identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) and the majority appear to have been associated with areas of burning it is likely that oak was being used as a primary fuel. This would link in with other areas of Anglesey such as Cefn Cwnwd where oak was included in the charcoal remains and was thought to be used as fuel from the Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age/Roman period (Cuttler et al., 2012), at which point we know Wylfa was also occupied.

1.4.4 No significant findings came from the magnetic material due to it appearing to be made up of small naturally magnetic stone.

1.5 Statement of potential and recommendations

1.5.1 Although there were not huge amounts of charred plant remains found at Hotspot 15 they could still be used towards the discussion of crop husbandry across the Wylfa site and towards land management aims set out in the most recent draft (2016) of the Regional Research Agenda for Wales.

1.5.2 The charcoal assemblages were too small to be suitable for further analysis.

1.5.3 *Radiocarbon suitability*: The most suitable material to be submitted for radiocarbon dating are those mentioned in 1.3.3 and 1.3.5. The mineralised wood in 1.3.6 could be used for radiocarbon dating but having been identified as oak any dates acquired must be used cautiously due to long lifespan of oak.

1.5.4 It must be stated that if a radiocarbon determination is sought from charcoal then the fragment must be identified to species prior to submission to select the shorter lived species to mitigate against the potential 'old wood effect' that may present a radiocarbon age far older than the feature. It should also be noted that if any of the above were to be used to ascertain a date for a feature then extreme caution should be employed as a radiocarbon date will only apply to the item being submitted i.e. the charred cereal grain or charcoal fragment and may not necessarily provide a date for the feature.

1.5.5 *Retention and discard*: It is recommended that all ecofactual material is retained at least until initial radiocarbon dates have been obtained and any analysis has been completed.

1.5.6 The magnetic matter from all samples may be discarded due to it being of no significance.

1.6 Acknowledgments

1.6.1 Freddie Sisson supervised the environmental team who consisted of Rebecca Blakeney, Megan Lowrie, Katherine Bostock, Jyoti Stuart, Paul Sherwood, Oliver Tallis, Jessica McGreevy, Sophia Davies, Saskia Winslow, Charlotte Manning, Sang Tran, Niall Grant, Ginette Murray, Curtis Goldstraw, Tatjana Cass and Amy Heard.

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Table 1 Sample Information

C	<>	TQ	Cut	Description	PW	PV	SW	SV
115.0028	1	4			42	28	14576	9400
115.0004	2	4			48	33	18507	13800
115.0036	3	1		Fill of posthole	1	2	3105	2600
115.0039	4	1		Fill of posthole	3	2	1375	900
115.0030	5	1		Fill of ring gully	7	4	1636	1500
115.0030	6	1		Fill of ring gully	3	2	1297	800
115.0043	7		115.0042	Fill			5083	4100
115.0045	8	1	115.0042	Fill	1	1	91	100
115.0056	9	1	115.0042	Fill	1	1	14	10
115.0057	10	4	115.0042	Fill	52	33	3217	3200
115.0058	11	4	115.0042	Fill	51	33	0	0
115.0021	13	4		Oxidised clay layer	36	34	5424	5200
115.0020	14	4		Charcoal layer	19	16	4025	4000
115.0069	15	4		Fill from structure 1	49	32	0	0
115.0070	16	4		Fill from structure 1	47	32	3601	3500
115.0060	17	1	115.0059	Fill of posthole	12	10	3084	2400
115.0006	18	4		Trackway upper layer	42	26	5922	4000
115.0007	19	4		trackway middle layer	45	24	11705	7600
115.0055	20	2	115.0029	Base fill	25	14	5948	4300
115.0011	21	4	115.0012	Fill of e-w linear	36	60	14214	17400
115.0126	22	1		Fill of stakehole	1	1	75	60
115.0128	23	1		Fill of stakehole			39	50
115.0130	24	1		Fill of stakehole	1	1	36	20
115.0139	25	1		Fill of posthole	3	2	81	60
115.0159	26	1		Fill of posthole	4	3	342	280
115.0107	27	4		Fill of pit	34	27	2216	2100
115.0168	28	1		Fill of posthole	7	4	905	700
115.0108	30	1		Fill of spread	8	7	2441	2000
115.0113	31	4	115.0114	Fill of pit	55	36	6051	3700
115.0175	32	4	115.0114	Fill of pit	54	33	6684	4600
115.0176	33	4	115.0114	Fill of pit	58	32	5812	3420

C	<>	TQ	Cut	Description	PW	PV	SW	SV
115.0184	34	4		Reddish brown deposit associated with wall SF115.0094	48	28	16427	12000
115.0095	35	4		Rubble from small feature	48	32	18229	178300
115.0199	36	4	115.0198	Base fill of pit	49	27	3086	2400
115.0202	37	4	115.0210	Grey layer within stones	48	32	7716	4850
115.0020	38	4		Black layer	40	29	8244	7700
115.0021	39	4		Red sediment	41	28	3755	2900
115.0216	40	4		Red sediment	45	29	4783	4000
115.0237	41	4		Burned layer within roundhouse	41	34	10747	6725
115.0236	42	4		Burnt deposit within kiln/oven	44	30	12260	9300
115.0249	43	4		Grey layer near orange duab layer	53	32	4543	3000
115.0254	44	2	115.0252	Mottled orange-black fill	24	16	3183	2200
115.0238	45	2		Black layer	27	20	10633	7100
115.0292	46	4	115.0239	Upper fill of pit	48	31	14165	9900
115.0293	47	4	115.0239	Lower fill of pit	49	27	7050	5600
115.0214	48	4	115.0215	Fill of linear	48	30	13150	7700
115.0203	49	4		Burnt layer	53	35	29716	24775
115.0240	50	1	115.0242	Fill of posthole	4	2	1519	900
115.0243	51	1	115.0245	Fill of posthole	5	4	1281	850
115.0246	52	1	115.0248	Fill of posthole	1	1	575	380
115.0264	53	1	115.0265	Fill of posthole	1	1	175	100
115.0290	54	1	115.0291	Fill of posthole	1	1	275	200
115.0295	55	1	115.0296	Fill of posthole	1	1	290	180
115.0301	56	1	115.0276	Fill of small pit, charcoal rich	6	4	2062	1300
115.0302	57	2	115.0277	Fill of small pit	17	14	4534	4300
115.0303	58	1	115.0278	Fill of small pit, charcoal rich	2	2	768	1000
115.0262	59	1		Fill on top of small flat stones associated SF 115.0261	10	8	2643	3200
115.0236	61	1		Charred wood	6	4	2817	4320
115.0319	64	2	115.0305	Fill of pit	27	15	5581	3900
115.0322	65	4		Stone fill of pit	52	29	28381	26800
115.0323	66	1		Fill of well SF115.0091	10	9	4886	3300
115.0324	67	2		Fill of well SF115.0091	17	11	1496	1300
115.0325	68	2		Fill of well SF115.0091	18	15	4198	2800
115.0326	69	2		Fill of well SF115.0091	24	12	4427	3000
115.0327	70	2		Fill of well SF115.0091	20	10	4360	2650
115.0328	71	1		Fill of well SF115.0091	4	1	904	600
115.0336	72	4		Fill of tree throw	42	24	17656	10200
115.0211	73	4		Fill from sunken structure	47	34	11975	7900
115.0333	74	4		Fill of pit	43	23	16310	9000
115.0349	75	2		Fill of pit	19	11	2229	1300
115.0306	76	1	115.0308	Fill of posthole	8	5	1977	1200
115.0347	77	1	115.0346	Fill of posthole	1	1	7714	6200
115.0335	78	4		Charcoal layer	46	29	12435	9100
115.0365	80	1		Upper fill of drain	8	5	1962	1350
115.0366	81	2		Lower fill of drain	21	12	8557	6100
115.0360	82	4	115.0361	Fill of posthole	56	32	25927	14860
115.0379	83	4	115.0355	Fill of pit	51	31	17602	11000
115.0381	84	3	115.0205	Fill of posthole	41	21	9636	7300
115.0384	85	2	115.0350	Fill of pit/posthole	17	12	4793	3000

C	<>	TQ	Cut	Description	PW	PV	SW	SV
115.0385	86	1	115.0352	Fill of pit/posthole	10	5	2742	2000
115.0386	87	1	115.0352	Fill of pit/posthole	17	9	5644	4000
115.0387	88	1	115.0226	Fill of pit	12	9	4298	2150
115.0388	89	4	115.0300	Fill of pit	48	34	11557	9000
115.0440	90	4	115.0391	Fill of pit/posthole	45	25	12830	8520
115.0408	91	2	115.0392	Fill of pit	18	10	6615	4700
115.0409	92	4	115.0393	Fill of pit/posthole	49	28	18098	10500
115.0416	93	3	115.0394	Fill of pit/posthole	41	24	16860	10600
115.0459	94	4	115.0395	Fill of pit/posthole	50	26	19714	14600
115.0399	95	4	115.0400	Fill of posthole	53	29	16922	11900
115.0401	96	2	115.0402	Fill of posthole	26	15	10489	10600
115.0378	97	3	115.0225	Fill of pillar	39	20	8251	5600
115.0407	98	3	115.0208	Fill of pillar	38	21	12150	7500
115.0390	99	4	115.0207	Fill of posthole	46	28	20062	12900
115.0410	100	3	115.0412	Fill of posthole	48	22	16313	10320
115.0268	101	4	115.0267	Fill of pit	59	28	32606	19300
115.0246	102	2	115.0233	Fill of pit	23	11	11462	6000
115.0247	103	3	115.0246	Fill of posthole	39	24	9768	7200
115.0414	104	4		Fill of pillar SF115.0209	45	26	15473	10000
115.0415	105	3	115.0224	Fill of pit	35	20	7176	6000
115.0423	106	2	115.0422	Fill	23	14	9381	5300
115.0425	107	1	115.0426	Charcoal and daub fill from pit	12	8	1852	1300
115.0425	108	1	115.0426	Fill of pit	12	8	3248	2400
115.0429	109	4	115.0417	Fill of posthole	43	25	13569	8650
115.0421	111	4		Fill of terminus	43	25	5182	3400
115.0419	112	2	115.0418	Fill of posthole	23	15	3137	2000
115.0435	113	2		Fill of pit/posthole in sunken structure	26	19	6011	4800
115.0437	114	1		Fill of posthole	12	8	4206	2800
115.0380	115	1		Fill of posthole	13	6	4449	2550
115.0404	116	4		Fill of pit	47	31	12562	12300
115.0445	117	2		Fill of pit/posthole	24	16	8344	4900
115.0447	118	2		Fill of posthole	19	12	5449	3500
115.0442	119	2	115.0441	Fill of pit	20	11	5640	3400
115.0456	120	1		Charcoal from pit	7	4	2685	1400
115.0434	121	1		Layer from pit	7	4	766	500
115.0463	122	1		Fill of posthole	14	7	3755	2700
115.0470	123	1	115.0444	Fill of posthole	12	9	1370	2000
115.0469	124	3	115.0444	Fill of posthole	39	26	6795	4650
115.0471	125	4		Fill of pit/posthole	48	32	8143	7200
115.0460	126	1	115.0395	Fill of pit	9	5	2123	1450
115.0457	127	2	115.0458	Fill of posthole	16	11	5104	3500
115.0354	153	2			21	2	5650	6000
215.0015	215.001	4	215.0118	Fill of pit	33	28	10123	6620
215.0016	215.002	4	215.0018	Fill of pit	31	27	7621	5400
215.0017	215.003	3	215.0018	Fill of pit	23	13	1995	1300
215.0020	215.004	2	215.0021	Fill	25	16	2300	2000
215.0025	215.005	4	215.0021	Fill	48	28	6125	6100
215.0020	215.006	4	215.0009	Fill of pit	42	24	11348	6340
215.0005	215.007	4		Charcoal deposit in roundhouse	47	33	9155	9300
215.0028	215.008	4	215.0021	Layer from pit	43	28	7654	7500
215.0030	215.009	4	215.0031	layer from base of pit	45	25	5517	3300

C	<>	TQ	Cut	Description	PW	PV	SW	SV
215.0033	215.010	4	215.0034	Fill of pit	43	25	5625	3500
215.0007	215.011	4	215.0024	Fill of ditch	35	22	4183	2600
215.0044	215.012	4	215.0024	Fill of ditch	31	20	2532	2000
215.0045	215.013	2	215.0024	Fill of ditch	29	16	5070	8000
215.0026	215.014	4		Silt/clay layer	52	31	10761	11400
215.0054	215.015	2		Fill of linear	33	18	4071	3300
215.0059	215.016	4	215.0058	Fill of ditch	47	29	4111	2500
215.0060	215.017	4	215.0058	Fill of ditch	47	26	11586	8100
215.0051	215.018	2	215.0052	Upper fill of ditch	29	18	12090	7500
215.0052	215.019	2	215.0053	Primary fill of ditch	20	11	3827	2140

Key; C=context; <>=sample number; TQ= tub quantity; Cut= cut of feature; Description= description of sample; PW= processed weight (kg); PV= processed volume (l); SW= sorted weight (g); SV= sorted volume (ml)

Table 7.2 flot and finds from samples information

		Flots				Finds							
C	<>	WF	VF	CPR	Ch	Ch	MW	Bo	CBM	Fe	IW	WS	MM
115.0028	1	60.5	100	17	0.32		8		10				13
115.0004	2	44.9	50	-	-								10
115.0036	3	1.6	10	-	-								4
115.0039	4	3.8	10	-	-	2							3
115.0030	5	2.3	7	-	-	<1							<1
115.0030	6	2.2	15	-	-								<1
115.0043	7	6.1	70	11	0.12	<1							<1
115.0045	8	0.8	3	-	-	<1							<1
115.0056	9	0.1	2	-	-	<1							<1
115.0057	10	40.7	100	+	0.23		7						8
115.0058	11	17.2	90	-	-								
115.0055	12					<1							<1
115.0021	13	54.9	110	6	0.42	3		<1	<1				13
115.0020	14	28.1	100	1	0.63		160						11
115.0069	15	212.3	400	11	0.24								
115.0070	16	55.8	100	15	<0.01	<1							<1
115.0060	17	1.7	25	-	-		8						14
115.0006	18	4	40	4	-								3
115.0007	19	57.7	100	9	-	3			16				2
115.0055	20	3.2	15	19	0.06	<1							<1
115.0011	21	9.6	50	-	-		7				45		11
115.0126	22	1.2	5	-	-	<1			<1				<1
115.0128	23	0.1	2	-	<0.01								
115.0130	24	0.6	5	-	-								<1
115.0139	25	2.1	10	2	-	<1							<1
115.0159	26	3.1	15	-	-	<1							<1
115.0107	27	247.2	600	1	-	<1							<1
115.0168	28	11.3	50	-	-								<1
115.0109	30	4.8	30	-	-	7					6		9
115.0113	31	2.7	90	-	-	<1							<1
115.0175	32	2.3	50	-	-	<1							<1
115.0176	33	35.1	100	27	0.22	<1							
115.0184	34	8.9	40	-	-			<1	24		964		<1
115.0095	35	21.2	90	-	-	<1					91		12
115.0199	36	29.8	100	5	-								
115.0202	37	9.1	100	19	-	3		<1	566		<1		<1

		Flots				Finds							
C	<>	WF	VF	CPR	Ch	Ch	MW	Bo	CBM	Fe	IW	WS	MM
115.0020	38	71.8	160	2	2.71		101						8
115.0021	39	80.9	100	15	0.59	5			<1				5
115.0216	40	139.5	220	-	-	<1			48				4
115.0237	41	8.1	50	60	0.1		200	6	383		2		<1
115.0236	42	25.4	50	5	0.21		15		108		42		33
115.0249	43	25.2	100	4	0.13		9		250				7
115.0254	44	15.5	35	7	0.96	3			18				<1
115.0238	45	242.5	400	-	-		619	<1	2			115	19
115.0292	46	41.3	100	14	-	<1							20
115.0293	47	0.8	20	-	-		7						19
115.0214	48	4.3	25	-	-	<1							<1
115.0203	49	66.7	250	++++	0.4		516	<1	3589				5
115.0240	50	1	5	-	-	<1							<1
115.0243	51	1.5	5	-	-		7						<1
115.0246	52	0.1	2	-	<0.01		12						<1
115.0264	53	<0.01	1	-	-								
115.0290	54	0.8	3	-	-		5						
115.0295	55	0.3	4	-	-	<1							<1
115.0301	56	11.8	65	-	-		46		5				4
115.0302	57	13.9	35	-	-		6						8
115.0303	58	4.4	15	-	-		360						<1
115.0262	59	2.3	10	-	-		341	4	4				3
115.0236	61	15.6	30	-	0.86		1624		<1				<1
115.0319	64	18.1	30	1	0.25		97		7	1			8
115.0322	65	5.2	45	-	-		12				33		13
115.0323	66	2.7	50	-	-		94						<1
115.0324	67	3.3	30	-	-								<1
115.0325	68	70.2	200	-	-		10						<1
115.0326	69	2.9	25	-	-		12						
115.0327	70	19.3	70	-	-	<1					42		<1
115.0328	71	0.9	6	-	-		7						<1
115.0336	72	3.2	60	6	-		12	<1				326	4
115.0211	73	3.1	20	11	-		107		363				7
115.0333	74	1.4	30	-	-	2							2
115.0349	75	0.6	7	-	-	2							<1
115.0306	76	0.4	5	-	-								
115.0335	78	15.5	100	++	<0.01		385		116		22		8
115.0365	80	2.7	25	-	-	<1							<1
115.0366	81	1.2	10	2	-		6						8
115.0360	82	7.9	50	-	-		8						
115.0379	83	16.4	60	1	0.22		4	<1	10				<1
115.0381	84	8	70	2	-		12		104				8
115.0384	85	7.1	40	-	-	<1		<1					<1
115.0385	86	2.6	10	-	-	<1							
115.0386	87	2.8	30	-	-								
115.0387	88	0.5	15	-	-	<1							
115.0388	89	0.6	5	-	-		6						10
115.0440	90	18.4	50	-	-	<1			31				2
115.0408	91	7	20	4	-								4
115.0409	92	18.3	50	-	-		8				42		3
115.0416	93	9.1	35	-	-		10		5				4
115.0459	94	0.7	10	-	-		6						8

		Flots				Finds							
C	<>	WF	VF	CPR	Ch	Ch	MW	Bo	CBM	Fe	IW	WS	MM
115.0399	95	1.7	35	-	-		6				21		9
115.0401	96	12.9	100	-	-		8						<1
115.0378	97	10.1	50	-	-		4						<1
115.0407	98	6.3	20	-	-		6						<1
115.0390	99	2.8	25	23	-		82		35				<1
115.0410	100	24.6	100	-	-	<1							<1
115.0268	101	24.9	30	-	-		4	<1					<1
115.0246	102	6.2	30	-	-		2						<1
115.0247	103	11.1	60	9	0.06		7						8
115.0414	104	7	60	5	-		3						<1
115.0415	105	0.8	10	7	-		9		18		14		11
115.0423	106	7.8	15	-	-	<1			14				2
115.0424	107	4.1	20	-	-								
115.0425	108	5.3	20	17	-	<1							<1
115.0429	109	12.5	45	-	-	<1							<1
115.0421	111	8	25	-	-	1							7
115.0419	112	0.7	12	-	-	<1							<1
115.0435	113	0.6	15	-	-		6						7
115.0437	114	4.7	15	-	-		2						2
115.0380	115	2.9	30	-	-								
115.0404	116	42.4	100	3	-		7				24		8
115.0445	117	1.1	5	-	-	<1							<1
115.0447	118	0.1	2	-	-	<1			<1				<1
115.0442	119	2.4	10	-	-	2							<1
115.0456	120	3.5	30	-	0.16		13						8
115.0434	121	1.3	30	-	-	<1				2	<1		
115.0463	122	3.7	15	-	-	<1							<1
115.0470	123	2.2	10	-	-								<1
115.0469	124	99.5	110	-	<0.01	<1							<1
115.0470	125	8.8	25	-	-		3						6
115.0460	126	3.6	15	-	-	<1							<1
115.0457	127	1.2	20	4	-	<1			2				<1
115.0354	153	33.1	150	19	0.55		1143		1428				4
215.0015	215.001	2.7	30	-	-	<1						95	28
215.0016	215.002	20.1	50	3	-								4
215.0017	215.003	0.9	15	-	-		7						10
215.0020	215.004	1.2	10	-	-	<1							<1
215.0025	215.005	32	110	1	-		7						3
215.0020	215.006	37	95	7	<0.01	<1							
215.0005	215.007	3.7	40	5	-		34		30		137		5
215.0028	215.008	2.4	35	-	-	<1							<1
215.0030	215.009	14	60	6	-	<1							
215.0033	215.010	32.2	100	25	-		7						6
215.0007	215.011	7.7	30	-	-	<1							<1
215.0044	215.012	91.8	200	7	-								
215.0045	215.013	18.1	100	-	-	<1							<1
215.0026	215.014	25.6	60	6	-		8		7	2			14
215.0054	215.015	0.9	15	-	-	<1					24		<1
215.0059	215.016	422.2	1000	5	0.12	<1							
215.0060	215.017	15.1	60	13	<0.01	<1							<1
215.0051	215.018	5.2	40	7	-	2						71	<1
215.0052	218.019	36	100	-	<0.01	<1							

Key: C=context; <>= sample number; WF=weight of flot (g); VF; volume of flot; CPR=charred plant remains (g); Ch= charcoal (g); MW= mineralised wood (g); Bo= bone (g); CBM= ceramic building material (g); Fe= actual count of pieces of iron; IW= industrial waste (g); WS= worked stone (g); MM= magnetic material (g)

Appendix IX

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Radiocarbon Dating Results

BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -26.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554157**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2330 ± 30 BP**

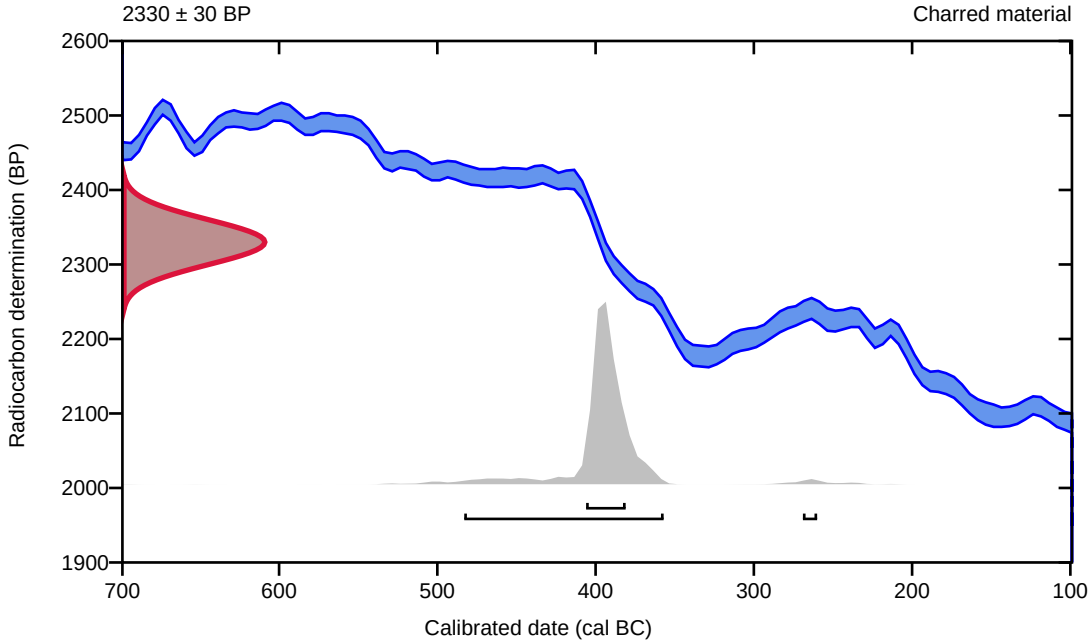
95.4% probability

(94.5%)	485 - 359 cal BC	(2434 - 2308 cal BP)
(0.9%)	271 - 262 cal BC	(2220 - 2211 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	408 - 383 cal BC	(2357 - 2332 cal BP)

HS15_(215.0017)_< 3 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -22.1 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554166**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1930 ± 30 BP**

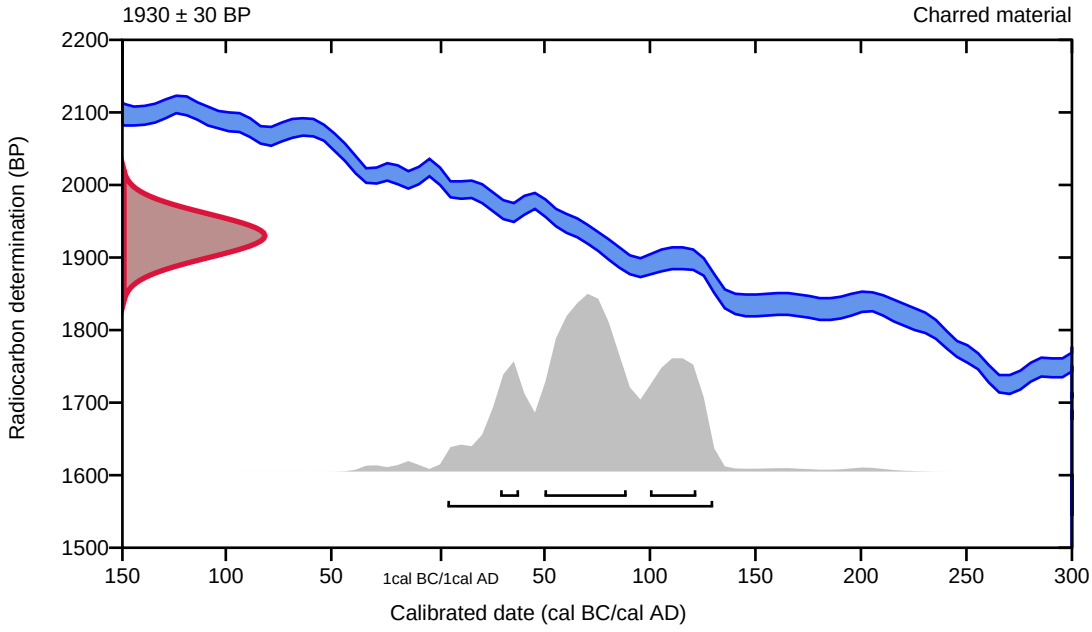
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	4 - 130 cal AD	(1946 - 1820 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(43.5%)	50 - 89 cal AD	(1900 - 1861 cal BP)
(17.8%)	100 - 122 cal AD	(1850 - 1828 cal BP)
(6.9%)	29 - 38 cal AD	(1921 - 1912 cal BP)

HS15_(215.0005)_< 007 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -23.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554164**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1980 ± 30 BP**

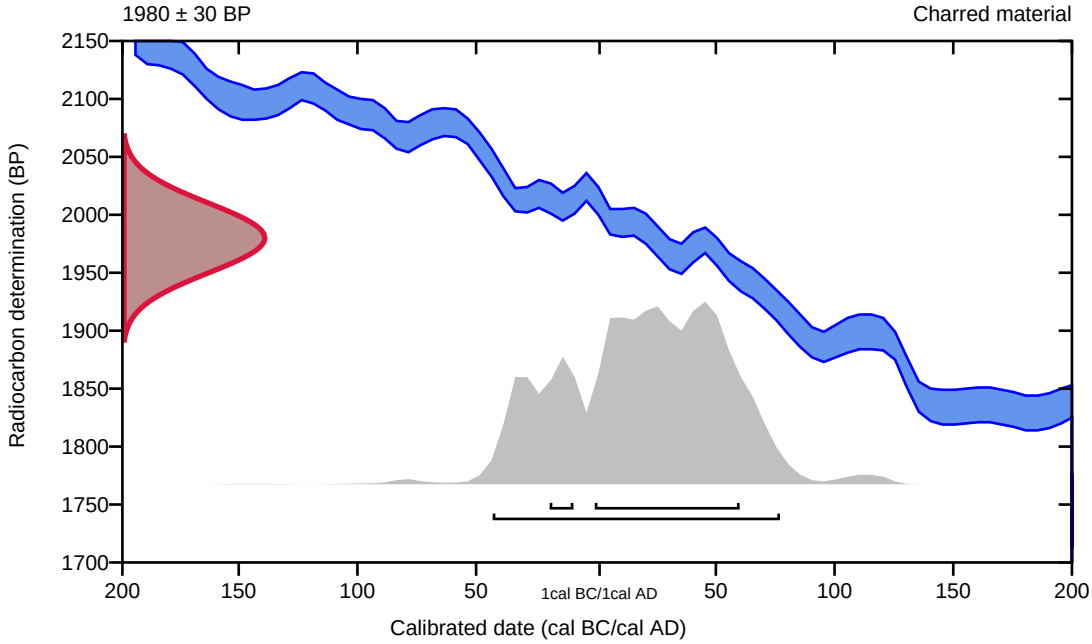
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	45 cal BC - 77 cal AD	(1994 - 1873 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(61.2%)	2 cal BC - 60 cal AD	(1951 - 1890 cal BP)
(7%)	21 - 11 cal BC	(1970 - 1960 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0020)_< 14 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -20.5 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554159**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2150 ± 30 BP**

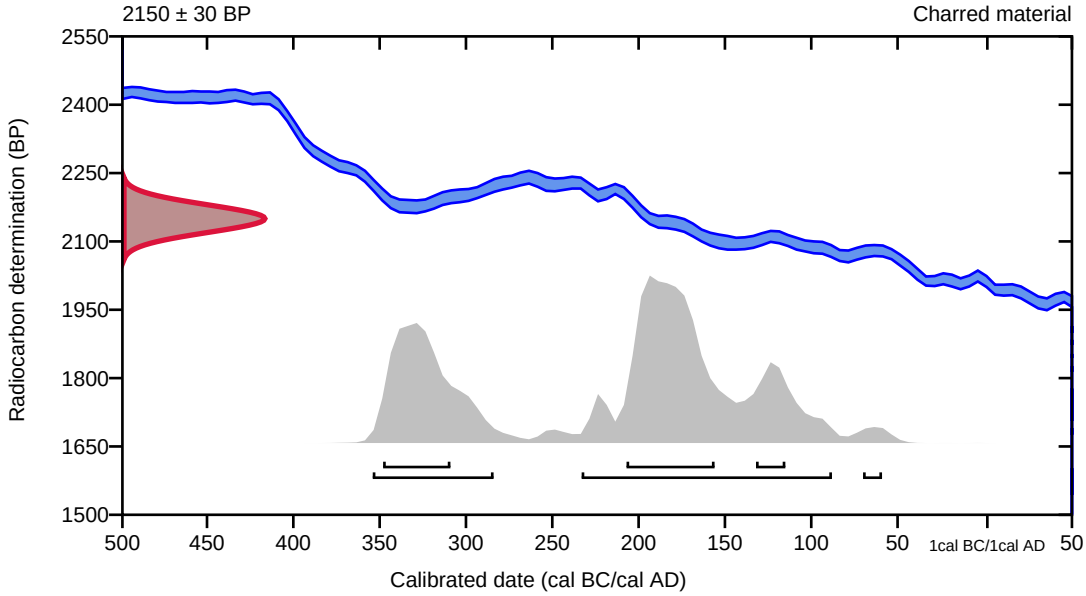
95.4% probability

(64.4%)	235 - 90 cal BC	(2184 - 2039 cal BP)
(30%)	356 - 286 cal BC	(2305 - 2235 cal BP)
(1%)	72 - 61 cal BC	(2021 - 2010 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(38.9%)	209 - 158 cal BC	(2158 - 2107 cal BP)
(22.2%)	350 - 311 cal BC	(2299 - 2260 cal BP)
(7.1%)	134 - 117 cal BC	(2083 - 2066 cal BP)

HS15_(215.0033)_< 10 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -27.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554160**

Conventional radiocarbon age **380 ± 30 BP**

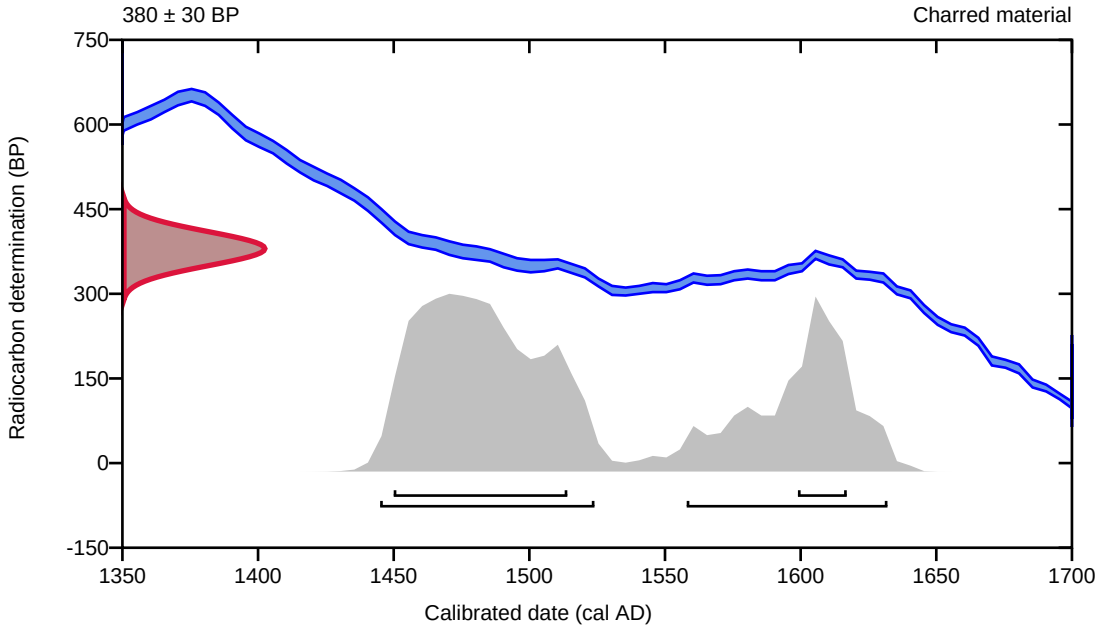
95.4% probability

(61.5%)	1445 - 1524 cal AD	(505 - 426 cal BP)
(33.9%)	1558 - 1632 cal AD	(392 - 318 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(53.6%)	1450 - 1514 cal AD	(500 - 436 cal BP)
(14.6%)	1599 - 1617 cal AD	(351 - 333 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0008)_< 18 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -25.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554165**

Conventional radiocarbon age **570 ± 30 BP**

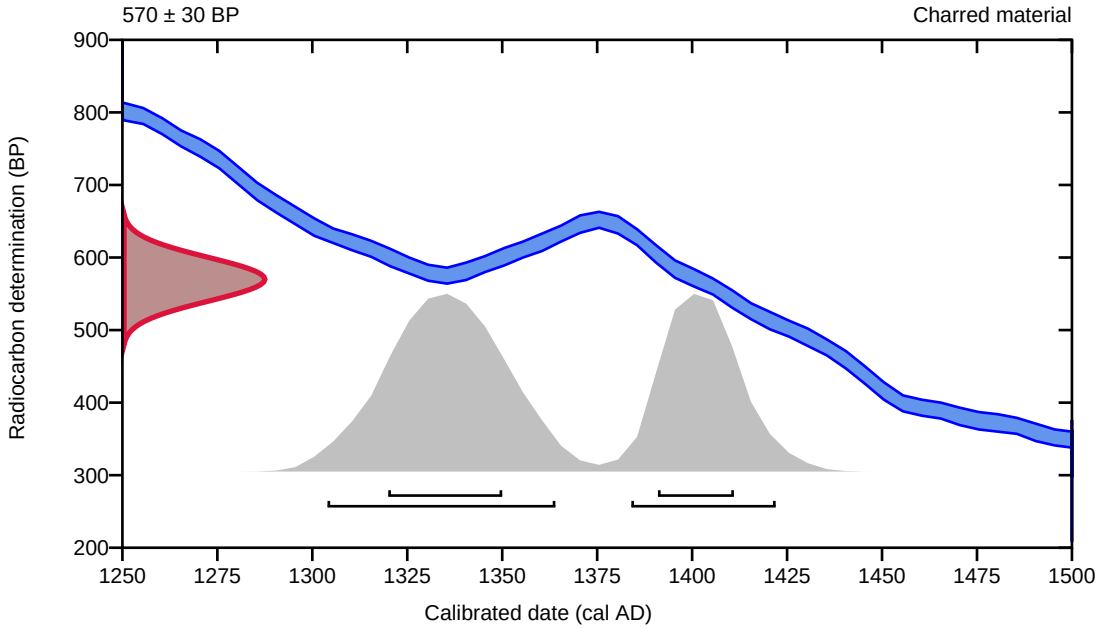
95.4% probability

(57.7%)	1304 - 1364 cal AD	(646 - 586 cal BP)
(37.7%)	1384 - 1422 cal AD	(566 - 528 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(40.9%)	1320 - 1350 cal AD	(630 - 600 cal BP)
(27.3%)	1391 - 1411 cal AD	(559 - 539 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0236)_< 42 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -25.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554156**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2560 ± 30 BP**

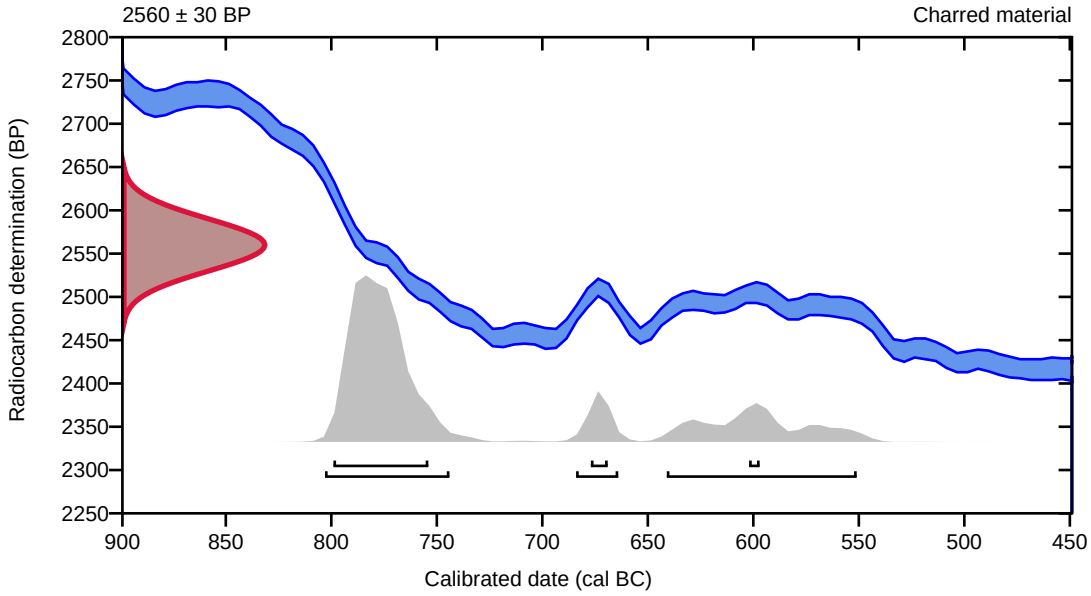
95.4% probability

(66%)	805 - 746 cal BC	(2754 - 2695 cal BP)
(21.8%)	643 - 553 cal BC	(2592 - 2502 cal BP)
(7.6%)	686 - 666 cal BC	(2635 - 2615 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(61.6%)	801 - 756 cal BC	(2750 - 2705 cal BP)
(4.3%)	679 - 671 cal BC	(2628 - 2620 cal BP)
(2.3%)	604 - 599 cal BC	(2553 - 2548 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0214)_< 48 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -26.4 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554155**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1880 ± 30 BP**

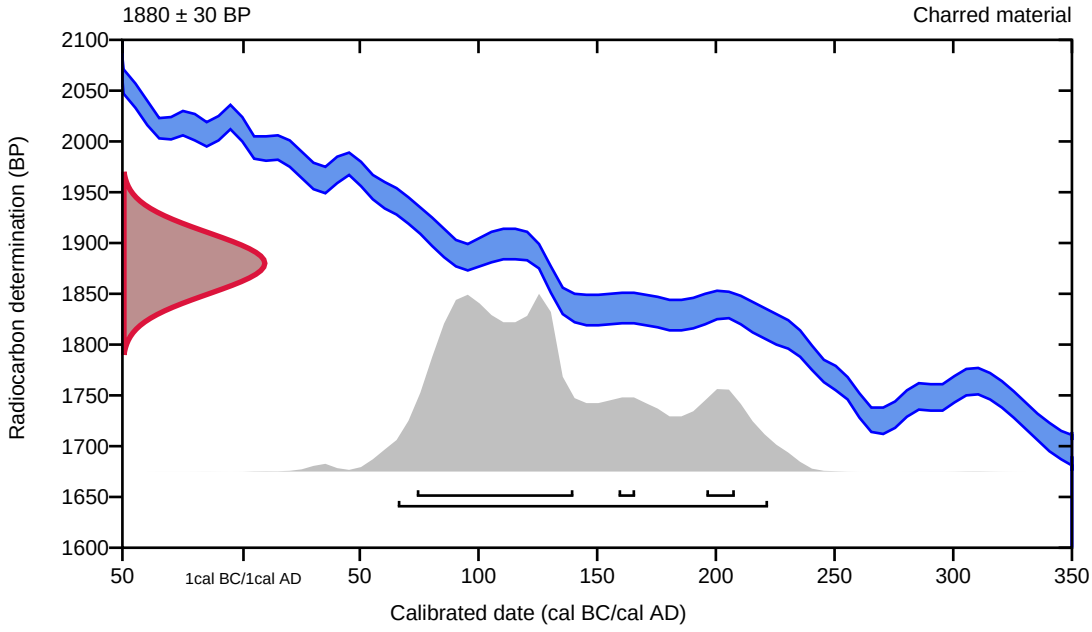
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	66 - 222 cal AD	(1884 - 1728 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(59.3%)	74 - 140 cal AD	(1876 - 1810 cal BP)
(5.9%)	196 - 208 cal AD	(1754 - 1742 cal BP)
(3%)	159 - 166 cal AD	(1791 - 1784 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0303)_< 58 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -22.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554163**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1880 ± 30 BP**

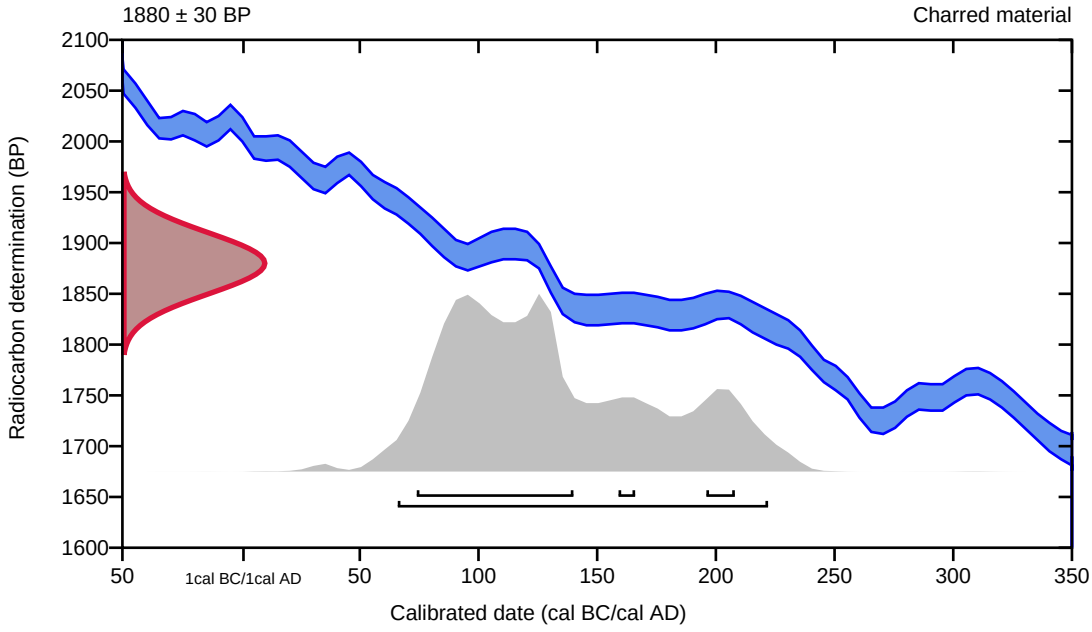
95.4% probability

(95.4%)	66 - 222 cal AD	(1884 - 1728 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(59.3%)	74 - 140 cal AD	(1876 - 1810 cal BP)
(5.9%)	196 - 208 cal AD	(1754 - 1742 cal BP)
(3%)	159 - 166 cal AD	(1791 - 1784 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0335)_< 78 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -23.7 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554162**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1950 ± 30 BP**

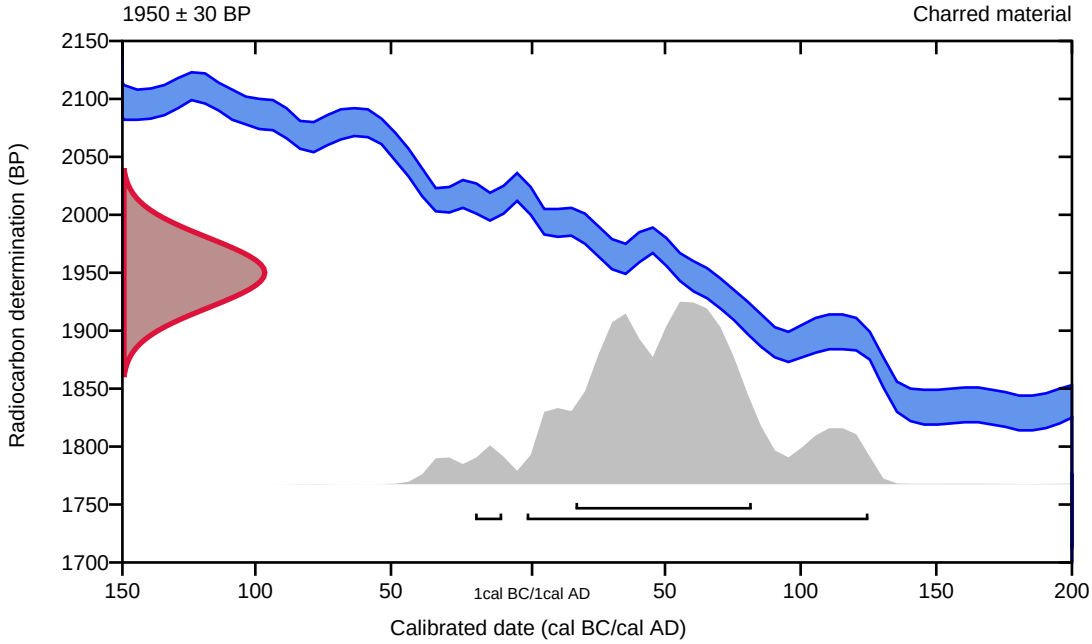
95.4% probability

(92.9%)	2 cal BC - 125 cal AD	(1951 - 1825 cal BP)
(2.5%)	21 - 11 cal BC	(1970 - 1960 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	17 - 82 cal AD	(1933 - 1868 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0366)_< 81 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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BetaCal 3.21

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -21.9 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-554161**

Conventional radiocarbon age **1790 ± 30 BP**

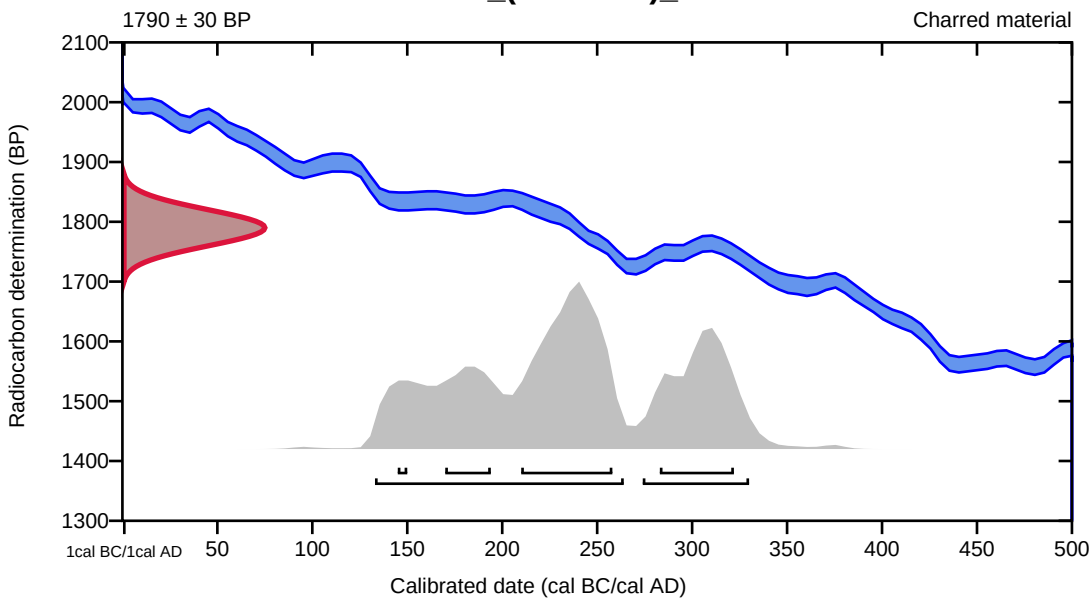
95.4% probability

(68.5%)	133 - 264 cal AD	(1817 - 1686 cal BP)
(26.9%)	274 - 330 cal AD	(1676 - 1620 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(34.4%)	210 - 258 cal AD	(1740 - 1692 cal BP)
(21.1%)	283 - 322 cal AD	(1667 - 1628 cal BP)
(10.7%)	170 - 194 cal AD	(1780 - 1756 cal BP)
(2%)	145 - 150 cal AD	(1805 - 1800 cal BP)

HS15_(115.0457)_< 127 >



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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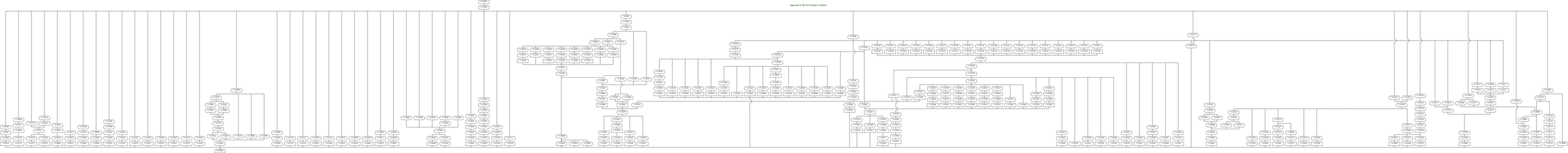
Appendix X

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Hotspot 15 Harris Matrix



Appendix XI

AB1703 Wylfa Newydd Early Clearance Works

Post Excavation Assessment Method Statement

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES
LAND AND PROPERTY
MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING
MINERAL ESTATES
WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

HORIZON

WYLFA NEWYDD

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT METHOD STATEMENT

APRIL 2019

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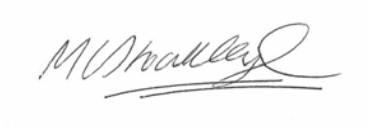

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WYLFA NEWYDD POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This document has been prepared to provide the client with an explanation of the Post Excavation Assessment (PXA) process and to provide Wardell Armstrong's own technical team, with clear guidance on undertaking the PXA for the Wylfa Newydd archaeological mitigation works. Post Excavation Assessment (PXA) is the first stage of a process of post-excavation analysis, publication and archive deposition. It provides quantification and initial assessment of the archive resulting from excavation and provides a framework to inform further investigation and publication. It is designed to ensure that Horizon Nuclear Power meet their requirements to secure discharge (by the two primary stakeholders: Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) and CADW) of the early works archaeological mitigation programme at Wylfa Newydd.

It is based on the requirement described in the Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching and Excavation (2015) and Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip Map and Sample Excavation and Paleoenvironmental Assessment (2016). It is informed by the following guidance, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment (2015), Conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales CADW (2011), Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014) sections 3.4 to 3.6, and for human remains The British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. In addition, GAPS require reference to Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993), Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, as well as Welsh Office Circular 60/96, (1996), Planning and Historic Environment: archaeology.
This current document identifies the stages of the PXA process, then describes the broad tasks required for each stage. The document concludes with a report template containing individual sections within the PXA report and UPD.

Requirement for and Purpose of the Post Excavation Assessment

The PXA will follow a staged process of post excavation assessment detailed in Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching and Excavation (2015) and the Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip Map and Sample Excavation and Paleoenvironmental Assessment (2016).

As stated in the ALGAO *Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment*, "following the completion of archaeological fieldwork, it is standard practice for a post excavation assessment (PXA) to be undertaken". CIfA describe the purpose of a PXA as a means by which "the findings should be assessed against the original project design to determine the extent to which the original research aims have been met, and the identification of any new research questions to be incorporated in a post-excavation project design". CIfA further state that PXA work "must be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced staff, who must be apprised of the project design before commencing work. The post excavation manager should preferably be a corporate member of CIfA. The level of assessment of records and materials should be appropriate to the aims and purpose of the project".

In brief the PXA process involves cleaning, processing, sorting and cataloguing the finds and environmental samples and the ordering of the documentary site records to create an archive, and then assessment of that archive to focus further analysis and reporting on that archive. The archive consists of two elements, the material archive (finds, processed environmental samples and human remains) and the documentary archive (site records and ancillary research documentation such as notes on archival sources).

Post Excavation Assessment Stages and Outputs

The PXA consists of four separate, largely, though not necessarily, sequential stages; processing of the finds, palaeoenvironmental samples and any human remains (the material archive); archival preparation for data assessment and deposition (both material and documentary archive); data assessment and finally reporting. The outputs are two stand alone documents, although often bound together under a single cover as they will be in this case. The documents are the Data Assessment Report (DAR) which quantifies the data, identifies its significance and potential for further research, and the Updated Project Design (UPD), which scopes the response necessary by achieving the site's research potential and provides the basis for a cost for doing so.

The proposed work described in the UPD is entirely separate from the PXA and will form a future stage of work involving any necessary post-excavation research and leading to the

publication of the results of the excavation. This future stage concludes with the deposition of the entire project archive with the Oriel Museum Anglesey. Funding of the required future research, publication and archive deposition for long-term curation is a requirement to secure final discharge of the 2017-2019 phase of fieldwork at the Wylfa site.

For Wylfa Newydd each site will have a separate DAR and UPD to allow GAPS/CADW and the client, to be fully appraised of the justifications for further analytical work. Each site can then be discussed in relation to its specific significance before arriving at a consensus with regard to further work requirements. There will also be a need for an overview DAR and UPD which will have two functions:

- To succinctly summarise the findings of the individual site DARs and UPDs following consultation and provide a cohesive assessment of the whole project as well as a basis for an overall justified costing for future work requirements.
- To provide a research statement regarding the overall potential of the Wylfa Newydd development area. Clearly many of the sites will not merit the publication of a standalone report. Consequently, the research potential of such sites will be best realised in contributing to period-based volumes that address regional research framework questions.

Stage 1 Processing

A summary of the processing requirements is given below. A more detailed breakdown of the required procedures for finds is contained in appendix 1 and for environmental samples in appendix 2.

Environmental sample processing involves sieving individual 10 litre tubs of soil samples for bulk samples (collected from site) in a purpose-built water filtration tank. The flots (floats) and retents (sinks) are then dried, bagged and labelled. More specialised forms of sample processing may be required for other samples taken such as column samples for insects, pollen monoliths or cores, but these represent only a tiny fraction of the samples collected. Human remains (cremated and non-cremated) require different cleaning methods depending on their state of preservation. Non-cremated articulated and disarticulated human remains in good condition will undergo wet cleaning but without the bones being immersed in water. Human remains in poor condition must not be wet-washed and will have to be dry-brushed to avoid unnecessary damage to the remains.

Bulk finds are cleaned by washing. Small finds are cleaned according to the requirements of the material, this usually but not always involves washing. Following cleaning, most finds will need to be dried and some may require stabilisation to preserve them. Cleaning and stabilisation by material and object will be as described in Watkinson & Neal (1998). Specialist conservation will not be routinely undertaken at this stage as this will involve items being sent away to specialist laboratories and the consequent costs, but the conservation need will be defined by a specialist in conservation. Where an immediate conservation need is identified this will be addressed to ensure item stability.

Stage 2 Archival Preparation

Three tasks are required in stage 2 in relation to the material archive, marking in accordance with Oriel Museum guidelines, X-raying metal objects and boxing the finds and human bones for long term curation. There will be some need to carry out X-ray photography of metal objects to be able to identify them and assess their significance. Finds, mainly pottery, will need to be marked as appropriate. As some Prehistoric and Roman pottery is of a sandy fabric this can sometimes be difficult to place a mark directly on the fabric so clear nail varnish is required to prepare the location of the mark. Following marking the finds will be bagged and boxed. The archive boxes need to be made of acid free cardboard for long term conservation storage and will need to be purchased specifically for the project.

The documentary archive should have been appropriately ordered, indexed and catalogued before it left site, but it will require checking and final cross-referencing before it can be assessed. The checking will involve both digital and paper-based records and include a finalisation of plan and section data, both hand-drawn and recorded through a digital medium. Relevant HER entries will need to be listed in full detail. All records will need security copies. Paper records (drawn plans, sections and record sheets) will be scanned for digital archiving. The digitisation of all hand drawn plans and sections is to be avoided as not cost effective. Drawings for digitisation can be selected in the analysis phase when it is known which drawings will contribute to the publication. This ensures that all digitisation will be 'heads up' and only for the purposes of report illustration rather than 'heads down', thus removing the need for digitisation tablets and increasing efficiency.

Stage 3 Data Assessment

In all cases the assessment begins with a quantification of the items to be assessed, whether it be sample residues, finds or site records. The material archive assessment involves separate

assessments of ecofacts, artefacts and any human remains. Further details of the finds assessment are contained in appendix 3.

Every flot and retent will be examined to establish whether they contain plant macrofossils, zooarchaeological remains, snail shells etc, artefacts or metal working residue. Ecofacts, residues and any artefacts are then extracted and examined. Ecofactual assemblages are identified and characterised. The assessment of individual ecofactual assemblages must be undertaken by a suitably-qualified palaeoenvironmentalist.

The finds assessment involves the quantification, identification and dating of the recovered artefacts. The finds assessment can only be compiled by a suitably-qualified finds specialist who can identify and spot-date the artefacts. Where necessary, specialists with local expertise will be consulted, especially regarding the pottery assemblages.

Radiocarbon dating, or any other form of absolute scientific dating, will be undertaken at the assessment stage, though some samples may need to be sent for testing to identify their suitability for dating. As this is an assessment a full suite of dates suitable for Bayesian analysis will not be undertaken but the potential for such future work will be highlighted in the UPD. The documentary archive assessment involves identifying each site's stratigraphic phases assisted by a Harris Matrix. It is required that this will be done using the Harris Matrix generator software. Duplicate and false contexts will be identified, recorded and discarded.

<u>Stage 4 PXA and UPD Reporting</u>

Stage 4 results in the creation of the PXA report and the UPD. A detailed template for producing these documents follows. The documents produced will be technical grey literature reports and not publication reports.

Report Template

The following report template is laid out in accordance with the desired structure and layout of the report. Sentences in italics refer to the required illustrations whether drawings or photographs.

1. **Non-technical summary, including reasons for work, aims and summary results**

2. **Introduction**

2.1 Site location (include eight digit NGR), site code/ PRN reference, and Event Number

2.2 Scope of the project.

2.3 Dates/duration of fieldwork.

2.4 Outline of the site's character (including topsoil, subsoil and substrata descriptions, past land use impacts on preservation and impact of bioturbation) and how the site fits into the local archaeological landscape.

2.5 Brief summary of previous work including directly relevant nearby sites (i.e. likely to be part of same archaeologically represented activity), geophysical results, metal detecting results and evaluation results.

2.6 Explanation of the purpose of the assessment report and organisation of the report (refer to this report template and include as appendix 1).

2.7 *Site location map related to the development area.*

2.8 *Plan of site and excavated area (usually these will be the same).*

3. **Summary of the excavation methodology**

3.1 Proposals set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation for the fieldwork (copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation sections 4 and 5 only as appendix 2).

3.2 Any variations from the Written Scheme of Investigation with justifications.

3.3 Site planning strategy with justifications for the applied methodology.

3.4 A description of any avoidance strategies or re-burial methods used to preserve unexcavated archaeological remains in situ, indicating whether or not these will be subject to a monitoring scheme and, if so, providing a description of it or references to supporting relevant documentation.

4. **Site archive**

4.1 Summary details of the contents and organisation of the project archive

4.2 Quantification of documentary archive (including catalogues and indices) and details of current (give date) location of the paper archive. Details of the digital archive and arrangements for storage security.

4.3 Summary of work carried out on the documentary archive during post-excavation assessment.

4.4 Quantification of material archive (by storage box) and details of current (give date) location.

4.5 Summary of work carried out on the material archive, including nature of processing and cleaning, and any necessary preliminary conservation/stabilisation.

4.6 Details of any samples sent for scientific analysis or dating as a necessary precursor to costing a programme of analysis.

4.7 Agreed destination of the site archive (in all instances this will be the Oriel Museum, Anglesey) with a statement of any receiving repository conditions if necessary.

4.8 OASIS reference supported by completed data collection form as appendix 3.

4.9 *Representative sample photographs of site features that aid understanding of the assessment of stratigraphic data*.

5. Stratigraphic data

5.1 Summary of the nature of the investigated features/deposits described by phase in chronological order (not by individual context or feature), supported by a Harris matrix/matrices in appendix 4 (use context group numbers if appropriate).

5.2 Statement of significance of the stratigraphic data.

5.3 *Final pre-excavation plan.*

5.4 *Either an overall plan for all phases or individual phase plans or both as appropriate to the site's complexity.*

5.5 *Sections of key features with a location plan showing position of sections.*

5.6 *If relevant a more detailed plan of key structures.*

5.7 *Where relevant a structure through motion model illustration(s).*

6. Artefacts

6.1 Quantification (by weight in grams for bulk finds) of finds by type.

6.2 Description of condition, stability and the immediate and longer term conservation and storage needs by artefact group.

6.3 An assessment of the character, range and variety, date, meaning and significance of all recovered artefact groups.

6.4 Statement by a recognised specialist on the research potential of each individual artefact group. If no further work beyond assessment is considered necessary this should be clearly indicated.

6.5 Statement of significance for the retention of material and a proposal for a fully justified discard strategy for low/nil value assemblages, in agreement with GAPS/CADW.

6.6 *Supporting finds illustrations at appropriate scales (for the assessment wherever practicable scaled photographs should be used rather than line drawings).*

7. **Palaeoenvironment**

7.1 Quantification (by weight in grams) of the retents and flots available for analysis. Quantification by sample bucket where further portions of a sample are available and the assessment sub-sample has revealed that further sample processing is worthwhile for the additional data it may reveal. Sub-sampling will have been sufficient to characterise and understand a sample.

7.2 Factual summary of each type of sample (e.g. bulk organic, dendrochronological, monolith), quantity, preservation, post-depositional processes, curation and storage need by ecofact group.

7.3 An assessment of the character, range, variety and significance of all ecofactual groups (likely to include plant macrofossils, pollen, animal bone, shell, snails and insects).

7.4 Statement by a recognised specialist on the research potential of each individual ecofact group, including potential to provide scientific dating. If no further work beyond assessment is considered necessary, this should be clearly indicated.

7.5 Statement of significance for the retention of material and a proposal for a fully justified discard strategy for low/nil value assemblages, in agreement with GAPS/CADW.

7.6 *Representative photographs of key assemblages*.

8. **Human remains**

8.1 For inhumations quantify by number of burials and then summarise information on skeletal completeness in a table divided as >75%, -75%, -50%, <25%. For cremations, bone remains from each context should be quantified by weight in grams.

8.2 Factual data about the bone assemblage, describing the provenance of the skeletal material and the general condition of the remains. The condition of the bone will influence the information that can be gained from the assemblage.

8.3 Statement by a recognised specialist on the research potential of the human remains.

8.4 Note on the long-term arrangements for the curation or reburial of the human remains.

8.5 *Plans showing the location of burials or other deposits of human remains*

8.6 *Photographs and/or drawings of inhumation burials in situ or a structure through motion 3d model.*

9. **Discussion**

9.1 A brief summary of the character and significance of the site as represented through its stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental data. Include where relevant the results of any documentary research. If no further work beyond assessment is considered necessary, this should be clearly indicated. If further work is required then include 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 below.

9.2 A tabulated list of relevant sources discovered (relevant books, articles, HER data, archival sources) quantity, variety, level of study of sources during post-excavation assessment.

9.3 Indicate applied studies that will be necessary for further analytical work. These might include, for example, comparative analysis, archival and/or cartographic research and intra and inter-site spatial analyses, site morphological studies, absolute dating methods, scientific techniques not covered by the standard suite of applications (e.g. specific chemical analyses, thin sectioning for soils or ceramic research, isotope studies, scanning electron microscopy, specific biological analyses etc).

10. **Statement of potential**

10.1 A summary of the potential of the data in terms of local, regional, national and international importance, referencing as relevant regional and national period and subject specific research agendas. This should include:

- an appraisal of the extent to which the site archive might enable the data to meet the original research aims of the project;
- a statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims, to contribute to other projects and to advance methodologies;
- an assessment of the relevant level at which the site data might be published e.g. site specific publication, project landscape overview or background contextual data (choose one only).

10.2 An informed strategy for the detailed analysis of some or all data groups as recommended by relevant specialists to enable a reconstruction of the history and use of the site to be developed, in line with the site's relevant research potential

(where no further work is recommended this section is not required). This strategy must include provision to incorporate the results of any earlier phases of archaeological work on a specific site, reappraising materials and artefacts recovered during earlier assessment and evaluation phases and, where appropriate, earlier excavation results - including, where possible, from neighbouring sites

10.3 *Map of the site in context at a regional or local level, showing other relevant sites and where appropriate connections and networks.*

11 Bibliography of sources used in the compilation of the PXA

12. Updated Project Design

12.1 Introduction including purpose of the UPD to provide details of a programme of analysis leading to the appropriate mechanism for the dissemination of the results of the project. Also, to provide a basis for costing the programme of analysis, publication and deposition of the archive.

12.2 Justification for the contents of the proposed programme of analysis and any theoretical approaches to be deployed, in relation to the site's statement of potential and proposal for publication/dissemination as appropriate:

- inclusion of main results in an overall synthetic volume only
- thematic paper on a specific research theme
- internet publishing through journal or proprietary website (stating whether all catalogues will be available and interactive)
- short illustrated site report for a journal
- section/chapter in edited monograph
- fully illustrated site monograph
- popular booklet (additional publication only and not to be the primary publication).

12.3 Proposal for analysis of the stratigraphic data concentrated on key feature groups.

12.4 Detail of illustrations required to support the stratigraphic analysis.

12.5 Detail of retention and discard strategy for the material archive.

12.6 Proposals for scientific dating (potentially an initial suite of dates and a second after provisional results from the artefact and ecofact analysis are received).

12.7 Proposals for a Bayesian analysis to refine chronologies, following consultation with Cadw regarding to the selection of contexts and samples for scientific dating.

12.8 Proposals, where relevant, for other forms of scientific analysis such as lipids, strontium or oxygen isotope analysis.

12.9 Details of illustrations required to support the artefact analysis.

12.10 Requirement for conservation works on material archive.

12.11 Proposals for further research, including archive visits and comparative analysis of other investigated relevant sites in order to contextualise the site data.

12.12 Details of resultant technical/archive report.

12.13 Publication report synopsis where relevant, including any additional illustrations required.

12.14 Proposals for monitoring and continued liaison with GAPS and CADW throughout the post-excavation analytical programme.

12.15 Staged programme and timetable for any proposed further work up to and including publication and archive deposition. Task list and Gantt chart.

Task breakdown for PXA

1. **Processing**

1.1 Environmental sample processing

1.2 Cleaning human remains

1.3 Bulk finds cleaning

1.4 Small finds cleaning

1.5 Artefact stabilisation

2. **Archival preparation**

2.1 Finds marking

2.2 X-raying metal objects

2.3 Archive box purchase

2.4 Boxing

2.5 Site record checking and cross-referencing

2.6 Compilation of list of archival sources

2.7 Records scanning

3. **Data assessment**

3.1 Zooarchaeological remains

3.2 Insects

3.3 Snails

3.4 Shells

3.5 Plant macrofossils

3.6 Pollen

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT: STAGE 1 FINDS PROCESSING

Finds processing and assessment summary

At stage 1 the finds will be cleaned (usually but not always involving washing). At stage 2 the finds will marked, bagged and boxed. Once this is done in stage 3 the finds will be quantified and assessed; this involves the creation of an Excel spreadsheet into which are recorded numbers of items, weight and spot-dating and the finds are cross-referenced to the stratigraphic contexts from which they were derived. Having done this in stage 4 a report will be prepared on the assessment results. The work will be solely aimed at identifying significant assemblages for further future analysis as will be detailed in the Updated Project Design.
The following specification allows for the cleaning of bulk finds.

Washing and cleaning

Bulk artefacts (pottery, animal bone, glass, ceramic building material) are bagged up on-site and returned to the post-excavation department. The finds are washed and cleaned using two bowls (one to wash, one to rinse) and toothbrushes. The finds are placed in trays linked with newspaper – the site code, context number and (if applicable) the small find number is written either on the newspaper or on a tag attached to the tray with permanent marker. To increase the efficiency and speed of the finds' drying time, a drip-tray system is employed in

which finds are put on newspaper first before being placed in the tray. This ensures excess water is soaked up (and is particularly useful for large, heavy fragments such as architectural stone and ceramic building material).

Organic finds are processed differently and will depend on whether they have been recovered from waterlogged deposits; leather, shale, jet, wood and worked bone that has been recovered from waterlogged deposits needs to be kept dark, dry and cool. Objects are cleaned primarily with soft wet brushes and they are bagged (with water in the bags) and are put in an organics fridge.

All metalwork (including copper alloy, lead and iron) and oyster shell is dry-brushed. Delicate metal and non-metal small finds are dry-brushed and placed in crystal boxes in trays on acid-free tissue paper. Plaster/mortar are dry-brushed and placed in labelled trays.
Human remains (cremated and non-cremated) are processed differently and will require different cleaning methods depending on their state of preservation. Non-cremated articulated and disarticulated human remains in good condition will undergo the same processing as bulk finds, but the bones are not immersed in water. The human remains will only be marked depending on the requirements of the curator and county repository. Human remains in poor condition must not be wet-washed and will have to be dry-brushed for remains to stabilise.

Time estimates for finds washing and cleaning

It must be emphasised that finds washing is hugely dependent on a wide range of variables, including the original burial environment (acidic soils, different soil types e.g. clay versus sand) and previous activity on the site (agricultural activity such as ploughing may damage the finds).

Find type	**Weight**	**Time**
Prehistoric pottery	1kg	1-2 hours
Roman pottery	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Saxon pottery	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Medieval pottery	1kg	1 hour
Post-medieval pottery	1kg	1 hour
CBM & daub	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Animal bone (good condition)	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Animal bone (bad condition)	1kg	1-2 hours

Human bone (complete skeleton, good condition)	7-8kg	1-1.5 days
Human bone (bad condition)	1kg	1-2 days
Glass	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Metalwork	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Oyster shell	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Flint	1kg	1 hour
Stone	1kg	1 hour
Leather	1kg	1-1.5 hours
Archaeometallurgical waste	1kg	1 hour
Plaster/Mortar	1kg	1-2 hours
Clay Pipe	1kg	1-1.5 hours

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT: STAGE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSING

Environmental processing and assessment summary

For environmental samples in stage 1 the samples will be processed. In stage 2 this material will be dried, bagged and sorted. In stage 3 this material will be examined to establish whether or not they contain plant macrofossils, zooarchaeological remains, artefacts or metal working residue. Having done this in stage 4 they will be required to prepare a report on the assessment results. They will not be instructed to analyse the materials derived from the flots and retents at the assessment stage. The work will be solely aimed at establishing significant flots and retents for further future analysis as will be detailed in the Updated Project Design. The following specification allows for the processing and assessment of bulk environmental samples and for waterlogged materials from a General Biological Analysis sample (GBA).

General Biological Analysis sample

The colour, lithology, weight and volume of the sample will be recorded on the sample sheet. The sample will be then be processed. All samples will be floated on a 250-300 mm mesh and the heavy residues washed over a 0.5-1 mm mesh as required by SCCAS. The flot should be air dried.

The flot should be 100% sorted with all relevant material being recovered, once this process has been completed, the remaining material may be discarded. Any plant remains should be quantitively recorded. All ecofactual material should be removed as should relevant artefactual material. Earthworm and nematode capsules should be counted but not recovered. If charcoal-rich a 2mm sieve should be used, the resultant material should then be

subject to the same process outlined above. The data from the flot sorting should then be recorded into a spreadsheet (Excel) or database (Access).

Once dried the entire retent residue should be sorted. In order to ease sorting, the dried residues may be passed over a 4mm mesh, this also aids charcoal retention of a suitable size for ID. The dried residues should be described (colour, lithology, weight and volume of the individual fractions).

The <4mm fraction will be scanned with a magnet in order to pick up micro-slags, and 100% sorted for the recovery of artefacts and ecofacts.

The fine fraction will be sorted and any relevant material recovered. The sorted residues can then be discarded. Any resulting artefactual and ecofactual material should be recorded (abundance/actual quantities dependent on material and weighed).

Recording of the Environmental Data

Where possible quantify, counts of over 50 individuals per species can be referred to by levels of abundance, such as +=50-100, ++=100-200, +++=200-500 and ++++ to indicate greater than 500. If identification is not to species level then a distinction between cereals and weeds species (or non-economic taxa) should be made. The presence of chaff should be noted.
For long term storage, the plant remains should be stored in soda glass tubes with sample information, and identification (where relevant) clearly marked using pencil and a Tyvek label placed inside the tube.

Waterlogged Samples

Between 250 and 500ml of a 1l sub sample from the GBA is processed by placing the material in a 500µm sieve and washing the sample through until all of the sediment has been removed. The latter is essential or the fluid in which the sample is stored will become cloudy. Once clean the sample is removed from the sieve to an airtight jar and stored in ethanol (95% alcohol).

Paraffin Flotation

The remaining 9l of the GBA will be placed into a bucket filled with hot water to disaggregate the sample. A handful of the material is then placed in a 300µm sieve and washed until as much of the sediment as possible has been removed. The material is then tipped from the

washing sieve into a further sieve and allowed to drain and dry. Once the sample has been completely processed, it will then be left to dry for an hour. The sample is then tipped back into the bucket and enough paraffin to coat the sample is added –multiple buckets may be required if the sample is large. This will be then allowed to stand for 15 minutes and cold water added to the bucket.

The bucket is then allowed to stand for a further 15 minutes. At this stage any insect sclera should have risen to the surface of the water as the paraffin adheres favourably to the chitin which forms the exoskeleton of the beetle. The top 2cm of bucket is then poured off through a 300µm sieve and this process is repeated twice more.

At the end of this process, the flots within the sieve will be washed using domestic washing up-liquid until all traces of both the paraffin and detergent have been removed. The latter is essential as any trace of either left on the flot will render the storage medium cloudy. The sample is then stored in ethanol (95% alcohol) inside an airtight jar.

METHOD STATEMENT STAGES 2 AND 3 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Summary

The finds assessment involves the quantification, identification, dating and significance assessment of the recovered artefacts. The assessment of significance happens in stage 4 when the context of the finds can be taken into account as their significance is not solely based on the object's intrinsic interest. The finds assessment can only be compiled by a suitably-qualified finds specialist who can identify and spot-date a wide range of artefacts.

The finds assessment will adhere to a number of national guidelines, including CIfA (2017), Historic England, EAC (2014), Brown (2011) and Watkinson & Neal (1998) as well as the specific county museum's own standard requirements plus national and regional fabric codes (prehistoric through to post-medieval pottery). The finds assessment will make recommendations to be included in the UPD (updated project design). These may include further literary research and comparative analysis, AMS C14 dating, strontium or oxygen isotope analysis, Bayesian scientific methods plus illustration / photography.

The following specification allows for the quantification, identification and dating and significance assessment of the finds.

Stage 2

Certain types of find, when dry, are then marked; this can be dependent on the curator and the county repository. Finds, including pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass and clay tobacco pipe, are marked with the site code, context number, small find number and the museum accession number (if applicable). The finds are marked using permanent Indian ink (Winsor & Newton); for finds with rough surfaces (applicable to all types of pre post-medieval pottery), a small patch of acrylic or nail varnish is applied to provide a smoother surface.

Types of finds and ecofactual remains that are not marked include human bone, leather, shale, jet, all metalwork, plaster/mortar, oyster shell, slag and wood.

Once the finds are dry and marked, they are quantified and bagged in zip-lock self-sealable bags and the site code, context number, small find number and museum accession number is written on the bags. For small finds and delicate/fragile artefacts, 2 layers of acid-free ridged

foam is cut and inserted into the bag beforehand and the artefact is sandwiched between the two layers.

The non-metal artefacts, when bagged, are placed in acid-free archive boxes and they are ordered by material type and by context. Boxes should not weigh over 6kg. Metal artefacts and some organic finds are kept in Stewart tubs with a bag of silica gel and humidity strip indicators. WA Ltd's in-house archive labels are then put on the front of the box.

Time estimates for finds marking and bagging and boxing

Marking 30-40 seconds per artefact e.g. per bone, per pot sherd.

Bagging and boxing 1 box at 6 kg full capacity – 30-40 minutes.

Stage 3

Once processed (cleaned and dried stage 1 and marked stage 2) the finds will need to be assessed. In stage 3 preliminary recording and description of the assemblage is undertaken and an Excel spreadsheet is created. This stage is where the artefacts are quantified, weighed, spot-dated and where additional comments / notes are made. The Excel spreadsheet (or Access database) forms a critical part of the finds assessment and every finds report must have one. The preliminary recording is conducted by a suitably-qualified finds specialist, with a proven record and appropriate local knowledge.

Time estimates for preliminary recording

Recording and describing 1 box (6 kg) of finds = 1-3.75 hours dependent on the nature of the items.

Materials costs to be considered to PXA

In addition to the person costs there is a material cost for storage materials, including boxes, silica gel, acid free tissue and zip-lock bags, for the artefacts and the human bone. For example, finds and documentary archive boxes need to be acid free for long term storage. Appropriate temporary storage and monitoring of waterlogged artefacts is required, prior to conservation.

There will be some need to carry out X-ray photography of metal objects to be able to assess their significance.

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