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Rhyd y Groes Wind Farm
Isle of Anglesey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

WA ref: 102824.03
March 2015

wessex archaeology

Rhyd y Groes Wind Farm
Isle of Anglesey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by TPG Wind Ltd. (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of trial trenching in advance of a planning application for the repowering of the wind farm at Rhyd y Groes, on the Isle of Anglesey. The proposed development would involve the decommissioning of the existing turbines and the erection of 13 new wind turbines and associated infrastructure. The site lies on the north coast of Anglesey, between the villages of Cemaes and Amlwch, centred on NGR 239281 392917 (hereafter 'the Site').

The evaluation was successful in highlighting the potential of the site by confirming that many of the features interpreted as likely to be archaeological in origin by the geophysical survey were indeed present and were anthropogenic in origin. In some areas, anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were established as likely to be geological in origin, and only in one area was an anomaly identified as likely to be archaeological in origin not identified in the evaluation. It should also be noted, however, that geophysical survey in some areas failed to identify archaeological features shown on aerial photographs and subsequently confirmed by evaluation, probably because of the mixed nature of the geology, and that the absence of features on the geophysics plot should not be interpreted as an absence of archaeological features in an area.

Despite the excavation of a number of archaeological features, no artefacts were discovered during the evaluation. It is possible, however, to broadly date some of the features recorded on the basis of their form or on their likely relationship to a known complex of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures at the eastern end of the site. A small number of environmental samples were taken, some of the results of which corroborate these broad conclusions. Concentrations of possible prehistoric or Romano-British features were found around proposed Turbines 2, 7, 10, 12 and 13 and several post-medieval features were found in the locations of Turbines 4, 6, 8 and 11. Despite this, because of the proximity of Turbine 11 to known areas of prehistoric or Roman-British archaeology and the presence of potential features on both the geophysical survey and aerial photographs, it is considered that there is a potential for remains of this date in the vicinity of Turbine 11. The suggested placements for Turbines 1, and 3 had fewer probable post-medieval features, while no archaeological features were identified in turbine locations 5 and 9 or along with the cable routes.

Should the development be consented it is highly likely that a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required. The exact nature of this mitigation will need to be subject to discussion with the Development Control Archaeologist for the GAPS. It is likely, however that this will involve strip, map and sample excavation of the areas of greater archaeological significance, whilst a watching brief will probably be required for the majority of the scheme.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Oriel Ynys Mon. Deposition of all finds and ecofacts with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowners.

Rhyd y Groes Wind Farm
Isle of Anglesey

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by TPG Wind Ltd. and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Gary Kruger in this regard. All fieldwork was undertaken with the permission of the various land owners and tenants, and thanks must go to them for their understanding and patience. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Warren Cardwell, Site Manager for Rhyd y Groes for his assistance throughout the course of the project and to Robin Williams of E.On energy who monitored the excavation of a number of trenches on behalf of E.On energy because of their proximity to live cabling for the current wind farm.

The archaeological fieldwork was directed by Martyn Cooper, assisted by Mike Howarth, Phillip Roberts, Michael Keach, Lucy Reddin, Phillip Maier and Callum Bruce.

The archaeological evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council by Jenny Emmett (Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service).

This report was written by Martyn Cooper and edited by Nicholas Cooke and Naomi Brennan. The environmental samples were processed and assessed by Ellen Simmons. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Nicholas Cooke.

Rhyd y Groes Wind Farm
Isle of Anglesey

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by TPG Wind Ltd (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of trial trenching in advance of the groundworks relating to a planning application for the repowering of the wind farm at Rhyd y Groes, on the Isle of Anglesey. The proposed development would involve the decommissioning of the existing turbines and the erection of 13 new wind turbines and associated infrastructure. The site lies on the north coast of Anglesey, between the villages of Cemaes and Amlwch, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 239281 392917 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), acting as an archaeological advisor to the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IoACC) required an archaeological evaluation of the Site be undertaken in order to establish the likely archaeological potential of the site in advance of the submission of the planning proposal for the Site. The archaeological evaluation comprised trenches largely targeted on the results of a geophysical gradiometer survey undertaken in November 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) and a Cultural Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) and forms part an on-going programme of archaeological works to support a planning application which will be submitted to the IoACC.

1.1.3 Following discussions between the client and Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) the excavation of 38 trial trenches was agreed. Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met (Wessex Archaeology 2015b). The WSI was approved by the curator prior to any work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Site is located in northern Anglesey between the village of Cemaes in the west and Werthyr Farm to the east and some 2.5km to the west of the village of Amlwch. The Site is within, and surrounded by, agricultural land, with several scattered farmsteads within 500m.

1.2.2 The area subject to evaluation is approximately 30.2ha in size (**Figure 1**) and comprises areas likely to be impacted by the construction of thirteen turbines, including associated crane bases, new tracks and cable routes.

1.2.3 The western end of the Site lies at approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) rising to a peak of approximately 54m aOD in the central area before dropping back down to approximately 40m aOD at its eastern end. The Site is underlain by a mica schist and

psammite bedrock belonging to the New Harbour Group with superficial deposits of Diamicton (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is summarised from the Cultural Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2014) which established that there is an archaeological interest within the site, in particular relating to Bronze Age funerary practices, Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and agricultural activity and medieval and later farmstead and agricultural practices.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

2.2.1 A detailed gradiometer survey undertaken in 2014 (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) revealed a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological interest. The majority of these anomalies appear to relate to differing phases of field systems; however there were some boundaries which may be related to settlement enclosures.

2.2.2 In 2006 Time Team undertook an investigation into earthworks to the south and west of the proposed site of Turbines 12 and 13 (Wessex Archaeology 2007). The results confirmed the presence of a large enclosure ditch and while the excavations could not provide a secure date for the enclosure, comparison with other similar sites suggests a Late Iron Age origin, probably continuing in use into the Romano-British period.

2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape

Prehistoric to Romano British

2.3.1 At present, no evidence of Palaeolithic activity from Anglesey has been uncovered, with the first indications of human occupation on the island dating to the Mesolithic period (Aldhouse-Green 2000). The Neolithic period marks considerable changes in how land was used by human populations with the advent of farming leading to more settled occupation as well as megalithic monumental tombs, often burial chambers for multiple deceased (Lynch 2000a). Though there are no sites or finds recorded within the 2km radius from the Mesolithic or Neolithic period, although due to the absence of modern archaeological excavation, activity from these periods may be underrepresented.

2.3.2 The Bronze Age was a period of particular importance on Anglesey with extensive evidence of human activity across the island. The early Bronze Age saw funerary activities move inland from the coastal areas with individual burials, furnished with grave goods, adopted over the communal burials used in earlier periods (Lynch 2000b). Settlement evidence is often sporadic but increases during the Late Bronze Age and into the Early Iron Age (Longley 2003).

2.3.3 One of the most important Bronze Age sites on Anglesey lies approximately 3.4 km southeast of the eastern end of the site; the copper mines at Parys Mountain. The Parys Mountain mines are one of the earliest examples of Bronze Age mining the Britain (Berks 2010, 2).

2.3.4 The Cultural Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2014) highlighted several Bronze Age sites and features within 1km of the Site.

2.3.5 The Iron Age on Anglesey is defined by scattered farming settlements punctuated with dominant, defensive sites, with hillforts and related fortifications occupying naturally defensive positions within the landscape (Longley 2003). The Dinas Gynfor Promontory Fort (Scheduled Monument AN038) located approximately 1.3 km north of the site is a good example of an Iron Age defensive site in a prominent location.

2.3.6 Roundhouse settlements, both enclosed and unenclosed are quite common across the island, although more prevalent in the east and south of the island with the enclosed sites thought to have been Romano-British in origin (Smith 1999; 2001; Davidson 2009). Recent excavations however (Wessex Archaeology 2007) have uncovered evidence for the earlier establishment of enclosed settlements (see below).

2.3.7 Roman occupation of Anglesey began shortly after the conquest in 43 AD when refugees escaping from the advancing Roman army sought shelter on the island. A garrison was established on the island in AD 60 with its final capture occurring in AD 78 after fierce resistance (Hopewell 2006). During the occupation the island was governed from a fort at Segontium (Caernarfon) but settlement activity on Anglesey changed little during this time. In the vicinity of Trenches 12 and 13 lies the site of a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British enclosure at Werthyr. In 2006 excavations were carried out by the Channel 4 programme "Time Team" within the visible earthworks in an attempt to expand upon previous surveys (Wessex Archaeology 2007). The excavation report concludes the site "could be seen as a fortified farmstead surrounded by fields and stock enclosures with a substantial defensive rampart surrounding the main settlement area" (Wessex Archaeology 2007, 17).

2.3.8 Six findspots indicate some further activity within the wider 2km radius dating to the Romano-British period. Three copper cakes were found in antiquity, to the west of the Site, but their exact location is not clear. They are thought to have originated from a nearby copper mine at Parys Mountain. Two findspots of Roman coins are recorded near Cemaes as well as a Roman saddle quern, uncovered amongst other later features during the building of a house in 1948.

Early medieval to modern

2.3.9 The recorded archaeological resource suggests that the wider area during this period was characterised by largely agricultural activity within a landscape of small, scattered settlements and associated churches and chapels.

2.3.10 An early medieval site is recorded to the north-east of the Site, consisting of a series of long cist burials. The Grade II Listed Church of St Peirio lies some 1.2km to the south of the Site.

2.3.11 The site of a medieval mill is located to the west of the Site close to Cemaes, now overlain by a 19th century brickworks.

2.3.12 The major development on Anglesey during the post-medieval period is the discovery and exploitation of copper ores, especially at the Parys Mountain mine. A smaller mine is recorded to the north-west of the Site at Dinorben. Further evidence of industrial production during this period can be seen with the limekiln recorded at Porth y Castell.

2.3.13 To the north of the Site on the coast are the Porth Wen Brickworks, a 19th century brickworks complex was initially situated here, with later production in the early 20th century before falling out of use in 1949.

2.3.14 The Site and its wider area appear to have remained relatively undisturbed throughout the 19th century and into the modern period retaining an essentially rural character.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims and objectives of the archaeological works were to:

- *clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development;*
- *identify, within the constraints of the investigation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *produce a report which will present the results of the fieldwork.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b) and in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

3.2.2 The evaluation comprised 38 trial trenches each measuring approximately 50m in length and 1.8m in width. The trenches are targeted on anomalies identified in the results of the geophysical gradiometer survey as features which may be of archaeological interest (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). A contingency of two further trenches, of similar dimensions was requested by GAPS but not required, although one trench (Trench 33) was extended by 8m.

3.2.3 A real time kinematic (RTK) survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 30mm. No major adjustments to the proposed layout were required.

3.2.4 All trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) before excavation commenced and the layout of trenches 16 – 19 and 26 was monitored by a Senior Authorised Person (SAP) from E.On.

3.2.5 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by Wessex Archaeology. Machine excavation was preceded to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits were exposed, except for trenches 11 – 13, which were halted before the natural geology was encountered for safety reasons. Where machines were moved under power lines a trained banksman was present and goal posts were used.

3.2.6 Once the level of archaeological deposits was exposed by machine, cleaning of the trench base was undertaken by hand where necessary. Appropriate sampling of archaeological features identified in the evaluation trenches was carried out by hand. Typically this

involved the excavation of 10% of linear features by length and 50% of discrete archaeological features. Sampling of discrete features thought to have a natural or non-anthropogenic origin was more restricted.

3.2.7 Where modern features were seen to truncate the archaeological stratification, and where practicable, these were carefully removed without damage to surrounding deposits to enable the depth of stratification to be assessed.

3.2.8 Once completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Planning Archaeologist for GAPS, trenches were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate reverse order in which they were excavated by Wessex Archaeology and re-turfed where possible. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 Monitoring was undertaken on two occasions by Jenny Emmett of Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 A full photographic record was made using digital photography. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features and finds excavated as well as the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.

3.4.2 The trenches, archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system which uses a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.

3.4.3 A unique project code **102824** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.5 Specialist strategies

Environmental

3.5.1 Five bulk samples, each of ten litres in volume, were taken from possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fills **3604** and **3308**, possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fills **704** and **706,** and undated semi-circular gully fill **2006**. The samples were taken in order to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

3.6 Health and Safety

3.6.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices took precedence over archaeological considerations at all times.

3.6.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act* 1974, the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 38 trenches of 50m in length were excavated, (**Figures 1 - 7**) with one trench (Trench 33) being extended by a further 8m. 13 of the excavated trenches did not contain any archaeological deposits or features.

4.1.2 No finds were recovered either *in situ* or from unstratified locations across the site. The lack of artefactual evidence makes it difficult to date features definitively. However, by comparison to the geophysical survey data, assessment of the character, shape and depth of the ditches and their proximity and possible relationship to previously dated features, some possible dates and phases of activity have been proposed. The features will be therefore be discussed within these suggested periods.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 While no finds were discovered across the site the evaluation was successful in highlighting the potential of the site by confirming many of the features shown by the geophysical survey as archaeological in origin (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). Concentrations of possible prehistoric or Romano-British features were found around proposed Turbines 2, 7, 10, 12 and 13 and several post-medieval features were found in the locations of Turbines 4, 8 and 11. In the vicinity of the suggested placements for Turbines 1, 3, and 6 were a few probable post-medieval features and while no archaeological features were identified in turbine locations 5 and 9 or along the cable routes.

4.2.2 A scarcity of finds is not unusual in this area although it is relatively unusual to have no artefactual evidence for the amount of features excavated.

4.2.3 The environmental evidence was mostly inconclusive only providing very rough dating evidence for one feature and giving an idea of the degree of settlement proximity for the other features.

4.2.4 The table below shows the division of trenches to turbine locations and presumed date:

Table 1: Trenches and periods by turbine location

Turbine	Trenches	Key
1	8, 9, *10*	**I.A (Iron Age)/R-B (Romano-British) (if shown in bold)**
2	**5**, 6, **7**	*Post Med (if italicised)*
3	3, *4*	Blank
4	*1, 2*	
5	11, 12, 13	
6	*14, 15*	
7	**20**, 21	

8	*22, 23, 24*
9	25
10	**27, 28, 29**
11	*30*, 31, 32
12	**33, 34, 35**
13	**36, 37, 38**
Cable Route	16, *17, 18*, 19, 26

4.3 Iron Age/Romano-British

4.3.1 At the proposed location of Turbine 2, three trenches (5 – 7) were excavated (**Figure 3**). Trench 5 revealed two ditches, south-east – north-west ditch **505** (**Plate 1**) and south-west – north-east ditch **509**, which correlated with the geophysical survey data, forming a small square enclosure. The shape of this enclosure and the ditches suggests an Iron Age/Romano-British date and further excavation could possibly show settlement or other activity evidence within the enclosed area. Another ditch **507** was located within the enclosure area; it is unclear whether this is contemporary with the enclosure or relates to later agricultural activity. A broad linear feature **511** in the northern part of the trench may be a natural feature.

4.3.2 The position of a much larger enclosure within the area of Turbine 2, identified in the geophysical survey, was confirmed in Trench 7. This identified the eastern boundary (**705**) and northern boundaries (**707**) (**Plates 2** and **3**). This enclosure is similar to examples seen at the eastern end of the Site which are presumed to be livestock enclosures of Iron Age/Romano-British date. Samples taken from these ditches (Samples 2 and 4) unfortunately gave no dating evidence but their general sterility was suggestive of being distant from settlement which supports the idea of it being an agricultural feature. This enclosure may also be associated with the smaller enclosure discovered in Trench 5 to the west.

4.3.3 A small circular gully **2005** (**Plate 4**) (**Figures 5 and 8**) was found within Trench 20. This was very shallow and potentially represents the drip gully of a structure, consistent with Iron Age roundhouses, a feature seen in other parts of Anglesey as well as in the wider area. Only around half the feature was visible within the excavated area; additional excavation could reveal further associated features. While the gap to the east could be a potential entrance it may also be due to the intermittent nature of the feature. An environmental sample (Sample 5) taken from the feature lacked seeds and charcoal which may suggest it was not in close proximity to intensive occupation.

4.3.4 Several features were found within Trench 27 in the proposed location of Turbine 10 (**Figure 6**), this included a small gully **2705** terminating within the trench that could relate to a D shaped feature seen in the geophysical survey data. This is thought to be potentially prehistoric or Romano-British in date and shares similarities with the possible roundhouse **2005**. Along with this feature three other ditches were found, two of which (**2703**, **2707**) may be associated with gully **2705** as they appear to lie on a similar alignment.

4.3.5 Trench 28 contained a ditch **2807**, a possible pit **2805** and a gully **2803** (**Plate 5**). Gully **2803** potentially relates to trends of concentric circles shown in geophysical survey data, however, corresponding features were not identified in the eastern part of the trench and

the course of the gully **2803** was unclear. The features have provisionally been given late prehistoric or Romano-British dates due to the proximity with the activity in Trench 27.

4.3.6 Two parallel ditches **2903**, **2905** were seen in the southern end of Trench 29 corresponding to anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. These features potentially run parallel to the **2709**, seen in the southern end of Trench 27 to the north.

4.3.7 At the location of Turbine 12 Trenches 33, 34, 35 were excavated (**Figure 7**), and revealed features thought to relate to the Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure excavated to the south (Wessex Archaeology 2007). This trench was extended at the northern end to explore features identified in this previous investigation. In the northern part of the trench a ditch **3308** (**Plate 6**) and parallel gully **3306** were discovered corresponding to cropmarks and ditches located in Trench 6 of the earlier excavation and originally thought to be an Iron Age/Romano-British livestock enclosure (Wessex Archaeology 2007). Samples from **3308** re-enforce an Iron Age/Romano-British dating for this feature but cannot confirm it. However, the plant and charcoal remains found suggest it was relatively close to a settlement activity. A shallow, wide ditch in the southern part of Trench 33 was probably a natural channel **3304**

4.3.8 Trenches 34 and 35 contained ditches which match cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. Ditch **3407**, running north-west – south-east through the western part of Trench 34 was cut by a modern drain (**Plate 7**), while **3503** was aligned approximately east – west (**Plate 8**). These ditches appear to be field boundaries however the cropmarks show no specific layout or structure and only trends at these locations were identified in the geophysical survey data.

4.3.9 Trenches 36, 37 and 38 were excavated in the proposed location of Turbine 13. These each contained one ditch (**3603**, **3703**, **3803**) which largely correspond with a large rectangular enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (**Figure 7**). This is thought likely to be Iron Age/Romoano-British in date and related to the features previously excavated to the west (Wessex Archaeology 2007). An environmental sample was taken from **3603** (**Plate 9**), this unfortunately gave little further indication of date but the presence of charcoal suggested nearby occupation.

4.4 Post-medieval - Modern

4.4.1 Within the three trenches situated in the area for Turbine 1, archaeology was only identified in Trench 10 (**Figure 3**). Ditch **1005** was a small linear feature in the south western end of the trench, identified in the geophysical survey; this is thought to be a post-medieval field boundary. Within the two evaluation trenches (3 and 4) at the location of Turbine 3, only a post-medieval field boundary **404** (**Plate 10**) was revealed in Trench 4.

4.4.2 The geophysical survey data for Trenches 1 and 2 in the location of Turbine 4 showed a long curving linear feature passing through one field and into the next (**Figure 2**). Upon excavation ditches corresponding with these anomalies were discovered (**107** (**Plate 11**), **209**) thought to be a former field boundary. The other features in Trench 1 were a ditch (**105**) running parallel to **107** and another ditch **109** in the northern part of the trench. Parallel to field boundary **209** in Trench 2 was another ditch **205**, which also tallied with a geophysical anomaly and may be an associated feature. A small natural channel or gully **207** was also found.

4.4.3 Ditches (**1404** and **1504**) within Trenches 14 and 15 are presumed to form part of a post-medieval field system (**Figure 2**). The geophysical survey suggested an associated linear

feature in Trench 15 to the south of **1504**, however, no feature was identified at this location.

4.4.4 Along the length of the cable route, between the eastern and western ends of the scheme, Trenches 17 and 18 produced small U-shaped ditches (**1704**, **1804**) (**Plate 13**) (**Figure 4**). These match geophysical linear anomalies and are thought to be post-medieval field boundaries.

4.4.5 Trench 20 had two ditches **2003** and **2007** that are most likely post-medieval in date, though their proximity to ring gully **2005** could suggest an earlier date (**Figure 5**). Another possible post medieval field boundary **2103** was also located in Trench 21.

4.4.6 Additional possible post-medieval field boundaries were found in Trenches 22 and 24 (**2203**, **2403** and **2405**) whereas Trench 23 produced two small gullies (**2304** and **2306**) with a spread between them thought represent a post-medieval trackway (**Figures 6 and 8**).

4.4.7 Trench 30 revealed a relatively large ditch **3010** (**Plate 14**) visible on the geophysical survey data, this is also likely to be a post-medieval field boundary. Other features within this trench were a smaller ditch **3008** and a possible pit **3003** (**Figure 8**), these are also considered to most likely be post-medieval features.

4.5 Features of uncertain date

4.5.1 The lack of artefactual evidence means that no features could be securely dated. However, features have been divided into period based on their characteristics and association with other features.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 No artefacts were recovered from the Site.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Five bulk samples, each of ten litres in volume, were taken from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fills **3604** and **3308**, possible Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fills **704** and **706,** and undated semi-circular gully fill **2006**. The samples were taken in order to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flot and heavy residue were air dried. The residues were scanned for metallurgical debris such as hammer scale, using a large magnet and the > 2mm fraction of the heavy residue was fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts, weighed and then discarded. Where no potential for the recovery of < 2mm artefacts such

as fish bone was noted, the < 2mm fraction of the heavy residue was also then weighed and discarded.

6.2.2 The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (English Heritage 2011). The main aim of this assessment was to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present within the samples. A further aim was to evaluate the potential of this material to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the nature of the local environment.

6.2.3 A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. This data is recorded in **Table 2 Appendix 2**. Preliminary identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al*., 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

6.2.4 High proportions of intrusive roots were present in all five samples. A small quantity of charred plant remains was present in sample 3 from probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308**. The cereal grains exhibited variable preservation. Some grains were poorly preserved, being distorted and lacking epidermis while others were well preserved being undistorted and retaining epidermis. Wood charcoal was virtually absent in all but sample 3 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308** and sample 1 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3604**. The wood charcoal fragments were generally poorly preserved however, with the majority of fragments being affected by mineralisation and many being affected by vitrification.

6.2.5 Sample 1 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **706** contained a large proportion of intrusive roots and just over fifty charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size. No charred plant remains were present.

6.2.6 Sample 2 from probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **704** contained a large proportion of intrusive roots. No wood charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were present.

6.2.7 Sample 3 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308** contained a large proportion of intrusive roots and over one hundred charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size. Around seven charred oat grains (*Avena sp.*) were present along with a single indeterminate wheat grain (*Triticum sp.*) and a single culm node. Around five unidentified daisy family seeds (*Asteraceae*), two dock seeds (*Rumex sp.*), one goosefoot seed (*Chenopodium sp.*) and one stinking mayweed seed (*Anthemis cotula*) were also present.

6.2.8 Sample 4 from probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **706** contained a large proportion of intrusive roots. No wood charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were present.

6.2.9 Sample 5 from undated semi-circular gully fill **2006** contained a large proportion of intrusive roots. No wood charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were present.

6.3 Further potential

Charred plant remains

6.3.1 Charred grains of wheat and oats were present in probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308**. No oat chaff was noted as present so it cannot be determined whether the oats represent wild plants or cultivated crops. The wheat grain was too poorly preserved for further identification. It is likely that these grains were charred accidentally during food preparation or drying prior to storage or milling.

6.3.2 An assemblage of charred wild or weed plant seeds was also present in sample 3 from probable Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308**. The seeds present were of taxa generally associated with fertile disturbed soils and cultivation. It is likely that these seeds were harvested along with the crops and charred as crop processing waste. Other sources of charred wild or weed plant seeds may however also include kindling, fodder, roofing material and flooring material. Stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) is a common taxa present in Iron Age and later charred plant assemblages in Britain and has been associated with the expansion of agriculture onto heavier soils and the adoption of new crop types (Jones 1988, 90).

6.3.3 No further analysis of the charred plant assemblage would be recommended due to the low quantities of material present.

6.3.4 No charred plant remains suitable for use in radiocarbon dating were present.

Wood charcoal

6.3.5 Over one hundred fragments of wood charcoal greater than 2mm in size were present in sample 3 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308** and over fifty fragments were present in sample 1 from enclosure ditch fill **3604**. The charcoal fragments appeared to be largely of ring porous taxa although anatomical characteristics of the charcoal fragments were frequently difficult to determine using low power microscopy due to mineralisation and vitrification. The lack of charcoal from ditch fills **704** and **706** as well as gully fill **2006** suggests that domestic activities were not being carried out in the near vicinity of these features at the time of deposition.

6.3.6 A sufficient quantity of wood charcoal fragments to be suitable for further analysis was present in sample 3 from Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch fill **3308**. Identification of at least one hundred charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size from sample 3 using high power microscopy would enable further investigation of the charcoal assemblage composition and therefore the utilisation of the local environment for fuel. The poor preservation of the charcoal fragments may however hamper identification somewhat.

6.3.7 Material suitable for use in radiocarbon dating was present in samples 1 and 3. One fragment of roundwood around 2mm in diameter was present in sample 1 from ditch fill **3604**. At least three roundwood charcoal fragments greater than 4mm in size were present in sample 3 from ditch fill **706**. The high proportion of intrusive roots and relatively low density of charred material present in these deposits however, increases the likelihood that charred material may be intrusive.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The results show a high potential for significant prehistoric or Romano-British archaeology including enclosures and possible settlement evidence in the proposed locations of Turbines 2, 7, 10, 12 and 13, a moderate potential for post medieval archaeology in the proposed locations of Turbines 4, 6, 8. A low potential was suggested at Turbines 1, 3, 5 and, 9, as well as along the cable route. Although no prehistoric or Romano-British features were identified in the area proposed for Turbine 11, the proximity of the site to areas of probable activity of this date and the number of features identified in both geophysical survey and on aerial photographs extending into this area, it should be considered to have moderate to high potential for the presence of prehistoric or Romano-British Archaeology.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The results of the evaluation largely confirm the results of the geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2015a), identifying most of the features identified by the survey. Of the anomalies interpreted as archaeology or probable archaeology, only the putative enclosure in Trench 32 was not identified, and here ground conditions may have played a part – excavation of this trench was undertaken in heavy rain, and conditions were not ideal for identifying archaeological features. Other features not located may relate to magnetic anomalies caused by geological disturbances or represent more ephemeral features which can be difficult to identify in the narrow confines of an evaluation trench. Where features were located that had not been identified in the geophysical survey, these are likely to have had a similar magnetic resistance to the natural geology or surrounding deposits.

7.2.2 Environmental sampling did not provide conclusive dating for any features, but did suggest occupation or other activity in the vicinity of ditches **3308** and **3604**. The features found in the trenches for Turbine 12 (Trenches 33, 34 and 35) correlate with cropmarks identified through aerial photography and with the results of previous investigations with suggest an enclosure of Iron Age/Romano-British date. In contrast the lack of charred material in the samples taken from **2006**, **704** and **706** suggest that these features were at a distance from such contemporary activity.

7.2.3 Trenches 11, 12 and 13 for Turbine 5, all lay towards the bottom of a small valley and contained a significant depth of colluvial deposits. Due to the anticipated depth of the proposed development these trenches were not excavated below these deposits and so the potential still remains for archaeological deposits or features to exist preserved beneath the overlying deposits. If present these will be preserved *in situ* and should not be impacted by the proposed development.

7.3 Recommendations

7.3.1 Further excavations would help identify and confirm features and dating and may produce artefacts. Strip, Map and Sample is recommended to be carried out at the site of Turbines 2, 7, 10, 12 and 13 where a higher potential for significant archaeology exists, watching briefs should be undertaken at the other Turbine locations where a lower potential for archaeology exists. However, the exact nature of this mitigation will need to be subject to discussion with the Development Control Archaeologist for GAPS.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Oriel Ynys Mon. The project archive will be deposited under the project code **102824**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Oriel Ynys Mon, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **102824** or accession code as appropriate, and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

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

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations* 2003.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context Index

Trench No. 1		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.49m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
101	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid brown silty clay. Rooting and Bioturbation, fairly clean and homogenous.	0 – 0.27
102	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay, medium sized sub-angular stones, similar to 101.	0.27 – 0.44
103	Natural – Mid yellowish brown soft clay. Frequently small-medium sized sub-angular inclusions.	0.44+
104	Fill – Possible gully fill. Dark grey silty clay. Fill of 105.	0.44 – 0.64
105	Cut – Gully, east-west aligned, north of 107. Fill with 104.	0.44 – 0.64
106	Fill – Fill of 107. Dark grey silty clay.	0.44 – 0.54
107	Cut – Possible gully, south-east-north-west aligned, south of 105. Filled with 106.	0.44 – 0.54
108	Fill – Fill of 109. Grey silty clay.	0.44 – 0.59
109	Cut – Shallow ditch, south-east - north-west aligned, north of 105. Filled with 108.	0.44 – 0.59

Trench No. 2		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.31m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
201	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid brownish grey silty clay with red mottling. Friable, Rooting, Bioturbation.	0 – 0.16
202	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay. Rare rooting, rare to occasional small stone inclusions. Soft, possibly buried top soil, very similar to 201.	0.16 – 0.27
203	Natural – Pale yellow sandy clay, very firm. Occasional to frequent sub-angular stone fragments. Sparse larger sub rounded boulders.	0.27+
204	Fill – Fill of 205. Dark grey silty clay	0.27 – 0.64
205	Cut – Ditch, north-east–south-west aligned, east end of trench. Filled with 204.	0.27 – 0.64
206	Fill – Fill of 207. Grey silty clay.	0.27 – 0.42
207	Cut – Possible gully, north-east to south-west alignment. Filled with 206.	0.27 – 0.42
208	Fill – Grey silty clay. Fill of 209	0.27 – 0.47
209	Cut – Ditch on north-east to south-west alignment. Filled with 208.	0.27 – 0.47

Trench No. 3		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.48m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
301	Topsoil/Turf layer – greyish brown silty loam. Pasture land. Rooting, sparse rocky components.	0 – 0.27
302	Subsoil – Light orangey brown silty clay.	0.27 – 0.48
303	Natural – Pale grey-brown silty clay. Frequently small to med. Sized stones.	0.48+

Trench No. 4		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.64
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Topsoil – Greyish brown silty loam. Pasture land, no visible inclusions.	0 – 0.28
402	Subsoil – Brownish grey silty loam, no stones.	0.28 – 0.64
403	Natural – Sandy clay, varied in colour. Infrequent larger rocks.	0.64+
404	Cut – Ditch, south-west/north-east aligned. Width 1m, depth 0.12m. Filled with 406. Straight, steep sided, irregular base.	0.64–0.76
405	Fill – Secondary fill of ditch 405. Grey silty clay. Sparse small rocks.	0.64–0.76

Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.39-0.8m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Topsoil/Turf layer – Brown silty clay, very soft and sticky. Rooting (Grass). Clean and homogenous throughout.	0 – 0.13
502	Subsoil – Greyish brown silty clay, slightly reddish at the bottom. Firm, small stones.	0.13 – 0.31
503	Natural – Mid yellow clay. Very firm. Occasionally small s/s inclusions. Trench deeper at south-west (0.8m) colour gets darker and redder.	0.31-0.39+
504	Fill – Fill of 505. Dark grey silty clay.	0.31 – 0.68
505	Cut – Enclosure ditch, north-west/south-east aligned, south end of trench. Filled with 504.	0.31 – 0.68
506	Fill – Fill of 507. Dark grey silty clay.	0.31 – 0.43
507	Cut – Boundary ditch, north-west/south-east aligned, north end of trench. Filled with 506.	0.31 – 0.43
508	Fill – Fill of 509. Dark grey silty clay.	0.31 – 0.90
509	Cut – Enclosure ditch at north end of trench, north-east – south-west aligned. Filled with 508.	0.31 – 0.90
510	Fill – Secondary fill of 511. Mid grey-brown silty clay.	-
511	Cut – Possible ditch, may be natural feature. North-west – south-east aligned filled with 510.	-

Trench No. 6		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.48m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Topsoil/Turf layer – Brownish grey silty clay. Pasture land. Rooting, sparse rocky components.	0 – 0.25
602	Subsoil – Brownish grey clay. Sparse medium sized stones.	0.25 – 0.48
603	Natural – Clay, very varied in shades of brown, light and dark mottling. Sparse small to med. sized stones.	0.48+

Trench No. 7		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid greyish brown silty clay with red mottling. Friable. Rooting, very soft and homogenous.	0 – 0.12
702	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay. Occasionally	0.12 – 0.3

Trench No. 7		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.34m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	small stones	
703	Natural – Pale dense clay, varied in colours (yellow, grey, blue). Occasionally s/s inclusions.	0.3 – 0.34+
704	Fill – Fill of 705. Mid grey silty clay. Small stone inclusions 4%.	0.34 – 0.59
705	Cut – Enclosure ditch, south-west/north-east aligned, filled with 704.	0.34 – 0.59
706	Fill – Fill of 707. Mid grey silty clay. Small stone inclusions 4%.	0.34 – 0.54
707	Cut – Enclosure ditch, north-west/south-east aligned, filled with 706.	0.34 – 0.54

Trench No. 8		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.35m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
801	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty loam. Pasture land. Rooting, sparse rocky components.	0 – 0.17
802	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Sparse small pebbles.	0.17 – 0.28
803	Natural – Light yellowish brown sandy clay, darker brown mottling. Frequently small to med. Sized stones, more gravelly towards south end.	0.28+

Trench No. 9		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.19m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
901	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty loam. Pasture land. Rooting.	0 – 0.08
902	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty loam, compact, two large rocks.	0.08 – 0.19
903	Natural – Light brown sandy clay. Frequently small to med. Sized stones. Darker brown mottling. Frequently small to med. Sized stones, more gravelly towards south-west end	0.19+

Trench No. 10		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.34-0.46m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid brown silty clay. Very sticky and malleable. Rooting and bioturbation, homogenous.	0 – 0.12
1002	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay, reddish mottling. Occasional rooting. Very clean and homogenous. Buried top soil? Similar to 1001.	0.12 – 0.26
1003	Natural – Mid yellow sandy clay. Compact, Frequently small to med. sized sub-rounded s/s fragments. Rare iron stone fragments. Some bioturbation.	0.26 – 0.34+
1004	Fill – Grey gravel secondary fill of 1005.	0.34 – 0.74
1005	Cut – Boundary Ditch, west -east aligned. Filled with 1004.	0.34 – 0.74

Trench No. 11		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.6m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1101	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rooting (grass crop). Friable and grainy texture, homogenous.	0 – 0.12
1102	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay. Very similar to 1101 (buried topsoil?). Occasional rooting and sub-angular small stones.	0.12 – 0.28
1103	Deposit – Colluvium, greenish brown sandy clay. Occasional sub-angular small stones. Formed by wind/water erosion.	0.28 – 0.50+

Trench No. 12		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.38-0.68m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1201	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid greyish brown silty clay. Rooting (grass crop). Friable and grainy texture, homogenous.	0 – 0.28
1202	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay. Friable, rooty, homogenous.	0.28 – 0.58
1203	Natural –Mid reddish brown sandy clay. Rare to occasional small sub-angular stone. Probably colluvium. Northern part of trench.	0.58 – 0.68+
1204	Natural – Yellow sandy clay. High % of gravel. Firm and compact. Eastern half of trench.	0.33 – 0.36

Trench No. 13		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.82m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1301	Topsoil/Turf layer – Mid greyish brown silty clay. Friable and grainy texture, homogenous.	0 – 0.14 0 – 0.24 (to west end)
1302	Subsoil – Possible colluvium, greenish brown with reddish mottling. Occasional sub angular stones at eastern end only.	0.14 – 0.32 (east end)
1303	Natural – Pale yellowish brown sandy clay. Orange/reddish mottling. Pale yellowish grey at west end where ground rises.	0.78 – 0.82+
1306	Deposit – Colluvium (series of layers in northern portion of trench). Pale grey clay, orange mottling.	0.24 – 0.42 (north end)
1307	Deposit – Colluvium (series of layers in northern portion of trench). Mid brown clay, orange mottling Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.42 – 0.64 (north end)
1308	Deposit – Colluvium (series of layers in northern portion of trench). Grey clay. Very wet and sticky. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	0.64 – 0.78 (north end)

Trench No. 14		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1401	Topsoil/Turf layer – Dark brown silty clay, rooting.	0 – 0.1
1402	Subsoil – Mid to dark brown silty clay.	0.1 – 0.4
1403	Natural – Yellowish brown silty clay.	0.4+
1404	Cut –Boundary ditch. Roughly north – south aligned. Filled with 1405.	0.4 – 0.75

Trench No. 14		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1405	Fill – Fill of 1404. Grey brown silty clay.	0.4 – 0.75

Trench No. 15		**Dimensions: 50x2m Max depth: 0.45m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1501	Topsoil/Turf layer – Dark brown silty clay. Rooting.	0 – 0.14
1502	Subsoil –Mid brown silty clay.	0.14 – 0.45
1503	Natural – Orange brown clay (north-east) to orangey grey to west.	0.45+
1504	Cut – Boundary ditch. East – west aligned. Filled with 1505.	0.45 – 0.85
1505	Fill – Dark brown secondary fill. Fill of 1504.	0.45 – 0.85

Trench No. 16		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.25m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1601	Topsoil – Brown soil. Rooting, sparse bioturbation. Sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm, 20%).	0 – 0.22
1602	Natural – Yellowish brown clay, very dense. Sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm, 15%).	0.22 – 0.25

Trench No. 17		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.40m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1701	Topsoil – Brown soil. Rooting, bioturbation. Sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm).	0 – 0.36
1702	Natural – Yellowish grey clay. Moderate sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm, 20%).	0.36 – 0.4+
1703	Fill –Secondary fill of 1703, light brown silty sandy clay, sparse sub-rounded stones (5%).	0.4 – 0.7
1704	Cut – Boundary ditch, north-east-south-west aligned. Width 1.75m, depth 0.3m. Moderate, concave sides, flat base. Filled with 1704.	0.4 – 0.7

Trench No. 18		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.50m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1801	Topsoil – Brown soil. Rooting, bioturbation, stone inclusions (5%).	0 – 0.43
1802	Natural – Yellow compact clay. Moderate sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm, 20%).	0.43 – 0.5+
1803	Fill –Secondary fill of 1803, light brown silty clay, sparse sub-rounded stones (5%).	0.5 – 0.68
1804	Cut – Gully, north-south aligned. Width 0.50m, depth 0.22m. Moderate, concave sides, flat base.	0.5 – 0.68

Trench No. 19		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.42m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1901	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Dense grass rooting, sparse small sub-angular stones.	0 – 0.36

Trench No. 19		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.42m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1902	Natural – Compact, light greyish yellow silty clay. Frequent shattered bedrock.	0.36+

Trench No. 20		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.35m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2000	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Dense grass rooting. Occasional small sub rounded stone.	0 – 0.12
2001	Subsoil - Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse sub-rounded stones.	0.12 – 0.35
2002	Natural – Greyish yellow silty clay. Sparse medium sized sub angular stones. Patches of weathered natural and iron panning present.	0.35+
2003	Cut – Boundary ditch at eastern end of trench. On approximate east – west alignment.	0.35 – 0.75
2004	Fill – Fill of 2003 – mid to dark brown silty clay. Secondary fill.	0.35 – 0.75
2005	Cut – ring gully, slightly intermittent. Filled with 2006.	0.35 – 0.41
2006	Fill – Fill of 2005. Mid – dark brown silty clay.	0.35 – 0.41
2007	Cut – Possible terminus of gully NW of 2005. Filled with 2008.	0.35 – 0.38
2008	Fill – Fill of 2007. Mid – dark brown silty clay.	0.35 – 0.38
2009	Cut – Boundary ditch at western extremity of trench. North-east – south-west aligned. Filled with 2010.	0.35 – 0.63
2010	Fill – Fill of 2009. Mid to dark brown silty clay	0.35 – 0.63

Trench No. 21		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2101	Topsoil – Mid grey brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub rounded stones and dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.3
2102	Subsoil – Light yellowish grey silty sand. Sparse small sub angular stones.	0.3 – 0.4
2103	Natural - Mid greyish yellow silty clay. Infrequent medium size sub angular stones, bed rock.	0.4+
2104	Cut – Boundary ditch north-west/south-east alignment. Located in northern end of trench. Filled with 2105.	0.4 – 0.75
2105	Fill – Fill of 2104. Mid to dark brown silty clay.	0.4 – 0.75

Trench No. 22		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.36m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2201	Top soil – Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional small sub angular stones and grass rooting.	0 – 0.36
2202	Natural – Compact mid grey orange-yellow silty clay. Occasional patches of weathered bed rock.	0.36+
2203	Cut – Boundary ditch. North-east – south-west aligned. Filled with 2204.	0.36 – 0.69
2204	Fill – Secondary fill of boundary ditch. Fill of 2203.	0.36 – 0.69

Trench No. 23		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.42m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2301	Topsoil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Dense grass rooting and sparse very small sub angular stones.	0 – 0.42
2302	Natural – Light orange yellow silty clay with occasional light yellow gravel patches and small sub angular stones.	0.42+
2303	Layer – Layer of dark brown silty clay with rounded stones. Possible trample of trackway.	0.42-0.64
2304	Cut – Gully running parallel to 2306 (north-west – south-east), defining trackway. Filled with 2305.	0.42-0.64
2305	Fill- Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of 2304.	0.42-0.64
2306	Cut– Gully running parallel to 2304 (north-west – south-east), defining trackway. Filled with 2307.	0.52-0.72
2307	Fill - Dark grey brown silty clay. Fill of 2306.	0.52-0.72

Trench No. 24		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.52m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Top soil – Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse small sub angular stones, Bed rock.	0 – 0.52
2402	Natural - Mid grey yellow compact silty clay.	0.52+
2403	Cut – Boundary ditch. North-east – south-east aligned. Filled with 2404.	0.52 – 0.71
2404	Fill – Secondary fill. Grey silty clay. Fill of 2403.	0.52 – 0.71
2405	Cut - Boundary ditch. North-west – south-east aligned. Filled with 2406.	0.52 – 0.62
2406	Fill – Secondary fill. Grey silty clay. Fill of 2405.	0.52 – 0.62

Trench No. 25		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.36m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2501	Topsoil – Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.31
2502	Natural – Compact light yellowish grey silty clay, sparse small sub-angular stones, fragments of orange gravel, sparse iron oxide flecking.	0.31+

Trench No. 26		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.32m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2601	Topsoil – Mid brown soil, bioturbation, sparse sub-angular stones (5%).	0 – 0.30
2602	Natural – Yellow compact clay, sub-angular stones (10%), charcoal.	0.30 – 0.32+

Trench No. 27		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2701	Topsoil – Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Very dense rooting, sparse sub-rounded stones and fragmented bedrock.	0 – 0.38
2702	Natural – Compact mid greyish yellow silty clay. Sparse small angular stones of weathered bed rock.	0.38+

Trench No. 27		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2703	Cut – Ditch, north east- south west aligned, moderate concave sides, concave bottom, 1.28m width, 0.30m depth, filled with 2704.	0.38 – 0.68
2704	Fill – Secondary fill of 2703, dark grey silty clay. Sparse sub-angular stones (diam. 8-15mm, 10%). Bioturbation.	0.38 – 0.68
2705	Cut – Gully, east-west aligned. Same as 2707. Gentle concave sides, concave bottom. 0.58m width, 0.15m depth. Filled with 2706.	0.38 – 0.53
2706	Fill – Secondary fill of gully 2705, grey silty clay. Moderate sub-angular stone (8-15mm, 15%).	0.38 – 0.53
2707	Cut – Gully, east-west aligned, same as 2705, width 0.20m, depth 0.13m. Terminates in trench.	0.38 – 0.46
2708	Fill – Dark grey silty clay, secondary fill of gully 2707. Sparse sub-angular stones (6-8mm, 10%), sparse charcoal.	0.38 – 0.46
2709	Cut – Ditch, east-west aligned, moderate concave, sides concave base. 0,75m width, 0.22m depth. Filled with 2710.	0.38 – 0.61
2710	Fill – Secondary fill of ditch 2709, grey silty clay. Sparse sub-angular stones (8-15mm, 5%). 5% charcoal.	0.38 – 0.61

Trench No.28		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.38m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2801	Topsoil – Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Dense grass rooting.	0 - 0.38
2802	Natural –Mid greyish yellow compacted silty clay. Small gravel parcels and small sub-angular stones of weathered bedrock.	0.38+
2803	Cut – Gully, north-south aligned, gentle concave sides, concave base. Width 0.60m, depth 0.15m. Filled with 2804.	0.38 – 0.53
2804	Fill – Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay. 5% sub-angular stones (8-15mm). 5% charcoal. Fill of 2803.	0.38 – 0.53
2805	Cut – Pit, possible post hole, flat base. Filled with 2806.	0.38 – 0.49
2806	Fill – Secondary fill of pit/ posthole 2805. Dark grey silty clay. Moderate stone inclusions (8-15mm, 10%). 5% charcoal.	0.38 – 0.49
2807	Cut – Gully, north-east-south-west aligned. Gentle concave sides, concave base, 0.35m width, 0.6m depth. Filled with 2808.	0.38 – 0.98
2808	Fill – Secondary fill of 2807. Dark grey silty clay. Moderate sub-angular stone inclusions (8-15mm, 10%). Charcoal c. 2%.	0.38 – 0.98

Trench No. 29		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2901	Topsoil – Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt. Sparse	0 – 0.45

Trench No. 29		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.5m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	sub-angular stones, dense grass rooting.	
2902	Natural – Compact light grey-yellow silty clay. Sparse small sub-angular stones of weathered bedrock.	0.45+
2903	Cut – Curvilinear ditch, approximately east-west aligned, straight, steep sides, concave base. Width 1.3m, depth 0.5m. Filled with 2904.	0.45 – 0.95
2904	Fill – Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay. 15% sub-angular stones (8-40mm). 5% charcoal. Fill of 2903.	0.45 – 0.95
2905	Cut – Curvilinear ditch, approximately east-west aligned. Straight, steep sides and flat base. 1.17m width, 0.24m depth. Adjacent/ north of 2903. Filled with 2906.	0.45 – 0.69
2906	Fill – Secondary Fill of 2905. Dark grey silty clay. 10% large sub-angular stones (8-20cm). 5% charcoal.	0.45 – 0.69

Trench No. 30		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.32m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3001	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt. Dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.3
3002	Natural – Light greyish yellow compact silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular stones of weathered bedrock.	0.3+
3003	Cut – Pit, oval in plan, concave steep sides, irregular base. Diameter 0,8m, depth 0.33m. Filled with 3004-3007.	0.3 – 0.63
3004	Fill – Secondary fill, light grey silty clay. 10% sub-angular to rounded stones, 2% charcoal. Uppermost fill of pit 3003.	0.3 – 0.63
3005	Secondary fill of pit 3003, overlies 3006.	0.3 – 0.63
3006	Secondary fill of pit 3003, overlies 3007.	0.3 – 0.63
3007	Initial fill of pit 3003.	0.3 – 0.63
3008	Cut – Boundary ditch running south-south-west – north-north-east. Filled with 3009	0.3 – 0.43
3009	Fill – Light grey silty clay. Secondary fill of 3008.	0.3 – 0.43
3010	Cut – Boundary ditch running north-east to south-west across centre of trench. Filled with 3011.	0.3 – 0.79
3011	Fill – Fill of 3010, secondary fill light greyish yellow silty clay.	0.3 – 0.79

Trench No. 31		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.24m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3101	Topsoil – Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse small sub-angular stones, dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.22
3102	Natural – Compact mid greyish yellow silty clay. Infrequent medium sized angular degraded bedrock.	0.24+

Trench No. 32		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.32m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3201	Topsoil – Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse	0 – 0.32

Trench No. 32		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.32m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	small sub-angular stones, dense grass rooting to upper area of deposit.	
3202	Natural – Compact light greyish yellow silty clay. Occasional small well rounded stones and parcels of greyish orange gravel.	0.32+

Trench No. 33		Dimensions: 58x1.8m Max depth: 0.37m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3301	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt. Dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.2
3302	Subsoil – Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Sparse sub rounded small stones.	0.2 – 0.31
3303	Natural – Compact mid greyish yellow silty clay. Occasional patches of iron panning and weathered bedrock.	0.31+
3304	Cut – Shallow ditch with north-west to south-east alignment. Filled with 3305. Possible natural channel.	0.31 – 0.38
3305	Fill – Secondary fill of 3304. Dark brown silty clay.	0.31 – 0.38
3306	Cut – gully on north-west – south-east alignment. Filled with 3307.	0.31 – 0.49
3307	Fill – Fill of 3306. Dark grey brown silty clay.	0.31 – 0.49
3308	Cut – Enclosure ditch on north-west to south-east alignment. Filled with 3309.	0.31 – 0.71
3309	Fill – Fill of 3308. Grey brown silty clay	0.31 – 0.71

Trench No. 34		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3401	Topsoil – Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt. Dense grass rooting.	0 – 0.22
3402	Subsoil – Moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt. Sparse small sub-angular stones	0.22 – 0.34
3403	Natural – Moderately compact mid greyish yellow compact clayey silt. Frequently damaged and weathered bedrock.	0.34+
3404	Fill – Secondary fill of pit 3405.	0.34-0.54
3405	Cut – Pit, small sub-oval pit with some bioturbation in base. Filled with 3404.	0.34-0.54
3406	Fill – Secondary fill of ditch 3407. Dark grey brown sandy clay. Occasional sub rounded pebbles and sparse charcoal.	0.34-0.64
3407	Cut – Boundary ditch. Concave steep sides, irregular base. Diameter 1m, depth 0.3m. North-west – south-east aligned. Filled with 3406.	0.34-0.64

Trench No. 35		Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.52m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3501	Topsoil – Mid to dark brown silty clay. Roots and turf.	0 – 0.32
3502	Natural – Greyish yellow silty clay. Stone inclusions 15%.	0.32+

Trench No. 35		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.52m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3503	Cut – Ditch, north-west-south-east aligned. Width 1.5m, depth 0.2m. Moderate, stepped sides, stepped base. Northern end of trench. Filled with 3504.	0.32-0.52
3504	Fill – Secondary fill, mid to dark brown silty clay. Stone inclusion 4%. Fill of 3503.	0.32-0.52

Trench No. 36		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.5m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3601	Topsoil – Mid brown soil. Bioturbation and rooting. 5% stone inclusions.	0 – 0.5
3602	Natural –Mixed yellowish grey compact clay to yellowish brown crumbly clay. Moderate sub-angular rounded stones (20%).	0.5+
3603	Cut – Enclosure ditch, approximately east-west aligned. Straight, steep sides, flat base. 1.03m width, 0.15m depth. Filled with 3604	0.50-0.65
3604	Fill – Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay. 10% sub-angular to rounded stones (8-20mm). Fill of 3603.	0.50-0.63

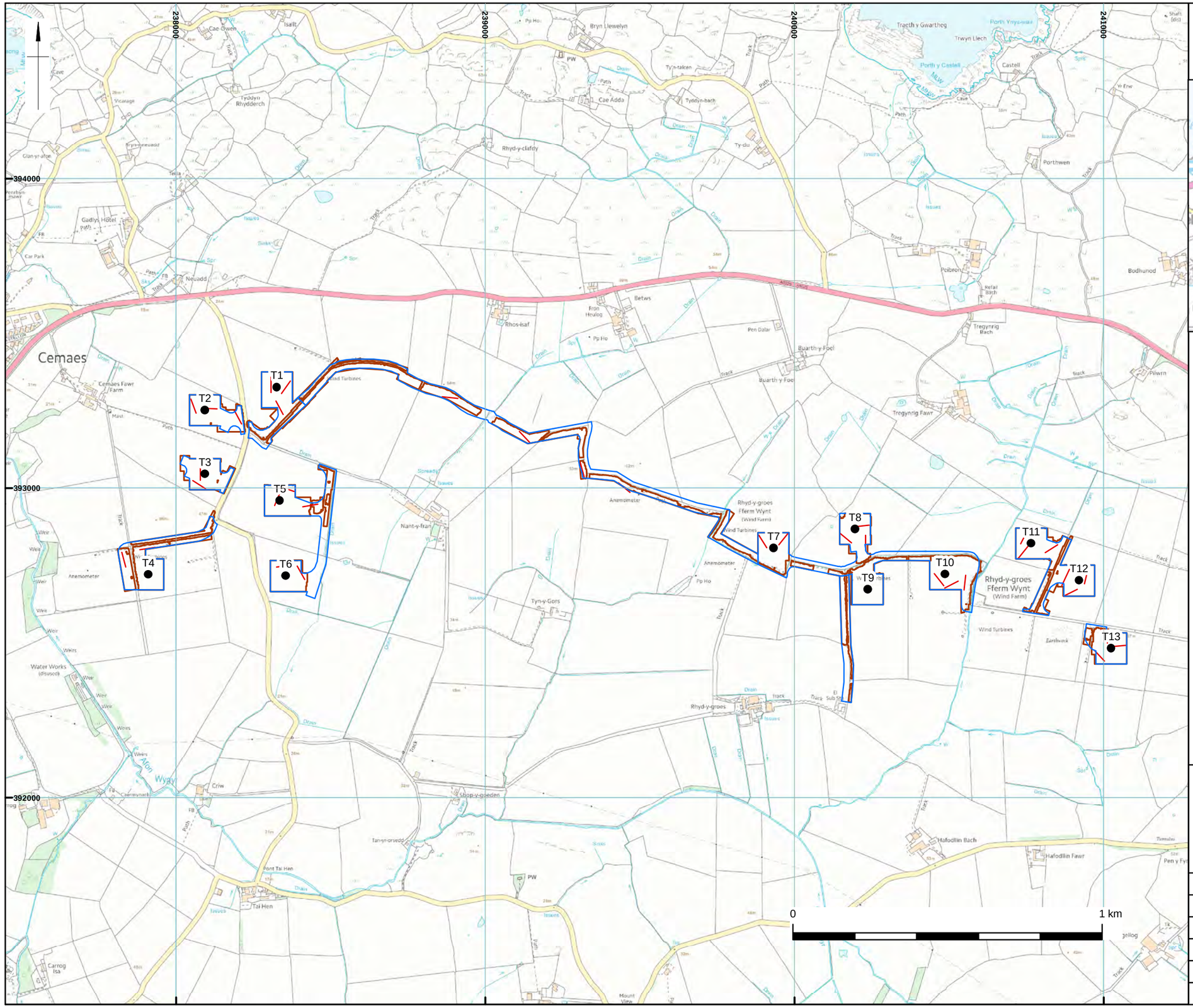
Trench No. 37		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.5m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3701	Topsoil – Mid brown crumbly soil. 5% stone inclusions, sub-angular to round (8-15mm, 20%). Bioturbation.	0 – 0.5
3702	Natural –Yellowish brown crumbly clay. 5% stone inclusions, sub-angular to round (8-15mm).	0.5+
3703	Cut – Enclosure ditch, north-north east/south-south-west aligned, 1.20m width, 0.40m depth. Gentle sloping, concave sides, concave base. Filled with 3704.	0.5-0.9
3704	Fill – Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay. 10% sub-angular to rounded stones (8-15mm). Fill of 3703.	0.5-0.9

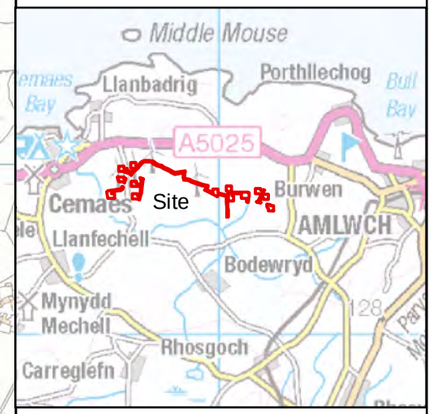
Trench No. 38		**Dimensions: 50x1.8m Max depth: 0.4m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3801	Topsoil – Mid brown crumbly soil. 5% stone inclusions, sub-angular to round (8-15mm, 20%). Bioturbation.	0
3802	Natural –Mixed yellowish grey, hard and compact clay to brownish yellow silty clay. 20% stone inclusions, sub-angular to round (8-15mm).	0.4+
3803	Cut – Enclosure ditch, north-south aligned, 1.20m width, 0.14m depth. Gentle sloping, concave sides, concave base. Filled with 3804.	0.4-0.54
3804	Fill – Secondary fill, dark grey silty clay. 5% sub-angular to rounded stones (8-15mm). Fill of 3803.	0.4-0.54

10.2 Appendix 2: Environmental data

Table 2: Environmental Data

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
3603	3604	1	10	30	60					29/37		
705	704	2	10	100	95							
3307	3308	3	10	100	60	B	C	B	*Triticum* indet. grain. *Avena* sp. grain. Culm node. *Rumex* sp. *Chenopodium* sp. Asteraceae. *Anthemis cotula*.	53/132		
707	706	4	10	300	95							
2005	2006	5	10	30	95							





Site boundary
Turbine locations
Evaluation trench
Geophysical survey extents

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Revision Number:	0
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Site location and trench plan

Figure 1

Geophysical interpretation
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Probable archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Agriculture
Ploughing
Superficial geology
Trend

TR1
109
105
107
TR2
209
207
205
TR3
TR4
404
TR11
TR12
TR13
TR14
1404
1504
TR15

0
100 m

Mapping data supplied by the Client.

Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

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Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
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Trenches 1-4, 11-15

Figure 2

Geophysical interpretation
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Probable archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Agriculture
Ploughing
Superficial geology
Trend

TR8
TR9
TR10
1005
TR6
511
509
507
505
TR5.1
707
TR7
705
TR4
404
TR3
TR11
TR12

0
100 m

Mapping data supplied by the Client.
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Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

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Trenches 3-11

Figure 3

TR16

TR17

1704

TR18

1804

0 100 m

Geophysical interpretation
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Probable archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Agriculture
Ploughing
Superficial geology
Trend

Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

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Trenches 16-18

Figure 4

TR19

TR20

TR21

2009
2007
2005
2003
2104

Geophysical interpretation
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Probable archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Agriculture
Ploughing
Superficial geology
Trend

0
100 m

Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

Date:	24/03/2015	Revision Number:	0
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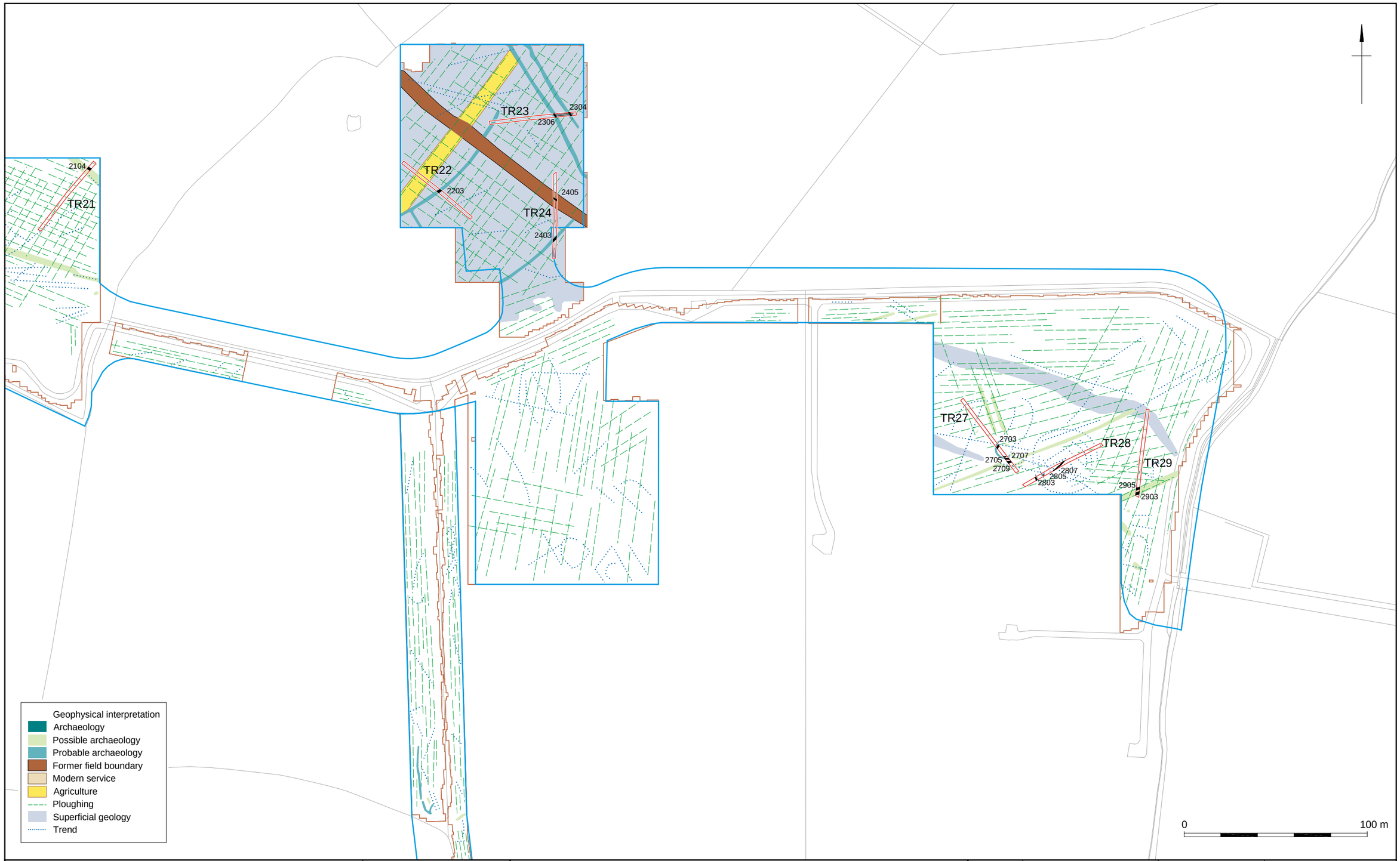
Trenches 19-21

Figure 5



Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

Date:	24/03/2015	Revision Number:	0
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Trenches 21-29

Figure 6

TR30
3003
3008
3010
TR32
TR31
TR28
TR29
707
2807
2805
2803
2905
2903
3306
3308
3503
TR33
TR35
3304
3405
TR34
3407
3603
TR36
TR38
3803
TR37
3703

Geophysical interpretation
Archaeology
Possible archaeology
Probable archaeology
Former field boundary
Modern service
Agriculture
Ploughing
Superficial geology
Trend

0
100 m

Site boundary
Geophysical survey area
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

Date:	24/03/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
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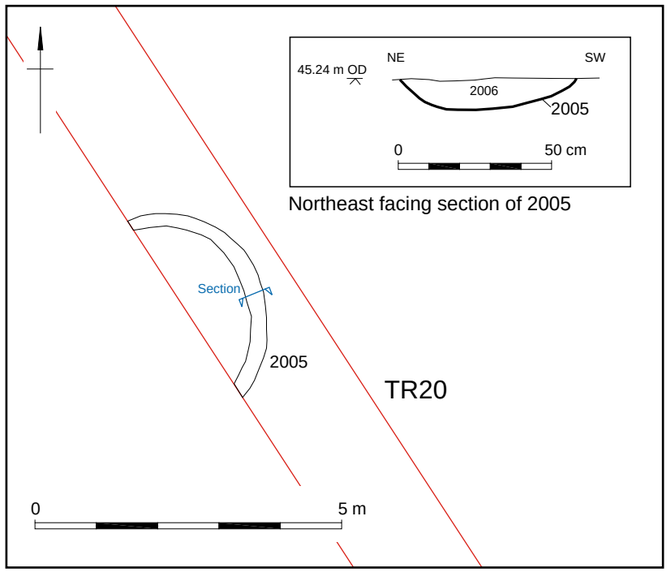
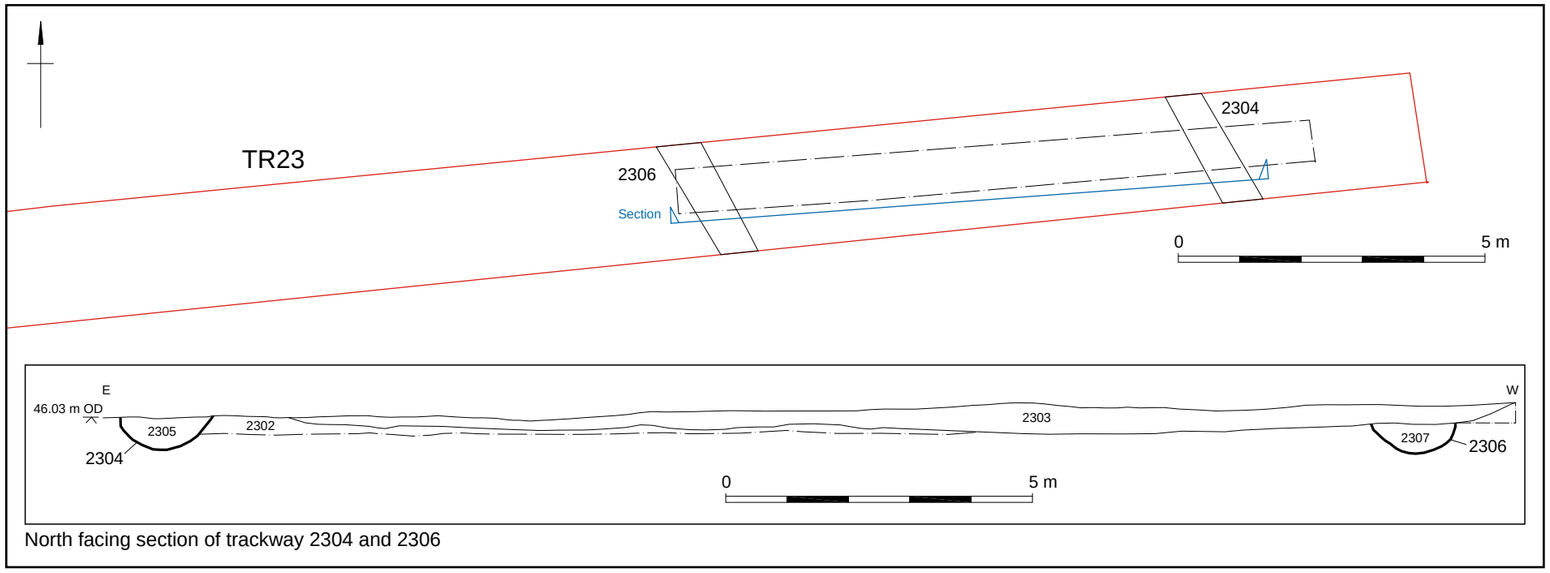
Trenches 28-38

Figure 7



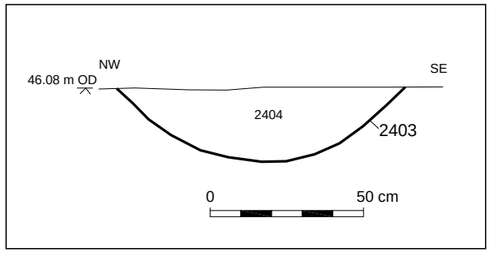
Northeast facing section of 2005

Plan and section of 2005



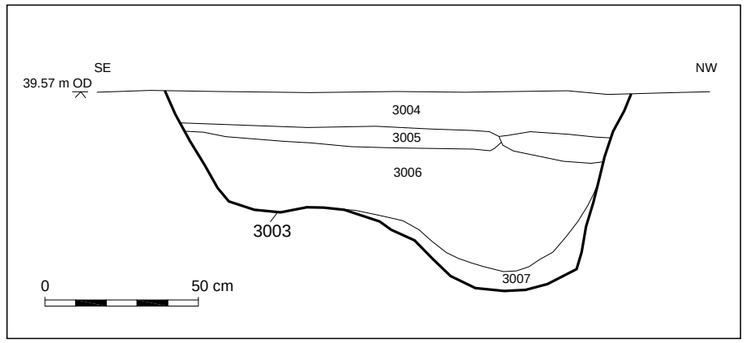
North facing section of trackway 2304 and 2306

Plan and section of trackway 2304 and 2306



Southwest section of ditch 2403

Plan and section of ditch 2403



Northeast facing section of pit 3003

Plan and section of pit 3003

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Slot

Date:	24/03/15	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	see above	Illustrator:	KL
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Plate 1: North-west facing section of enclosure ditch 505

Plate 2: North facing section of enclosure ditch 705

Plate 3: North-east facing section of enclosure ditch 707

Plate 4: Ring gully 2005, view from the south-east

Plate 5: North-west facing section of ditch 2803

Plate 6: North-west facing section of enclosure ditch 3308

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Plate 7: North-west facing section of enclosure ditch 3407

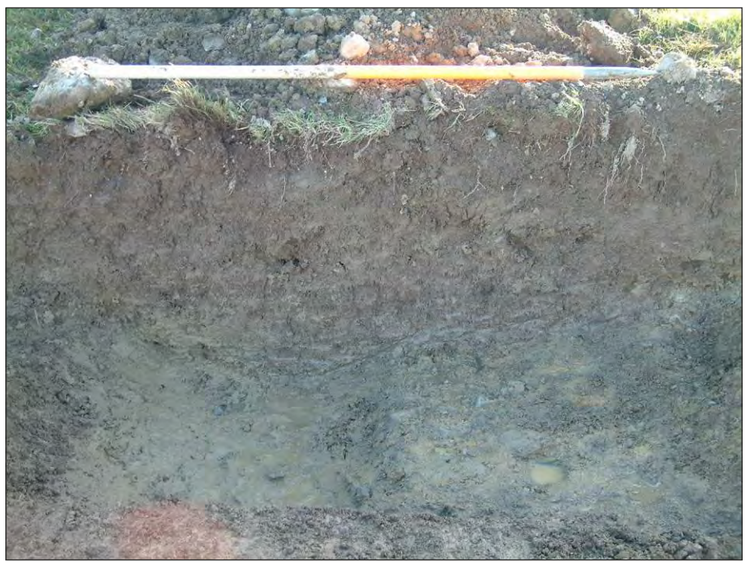

Plate 8: North-west facing section of enclosure ditch 3503

Plate 9: West facing section of enclosure ditch 3603

Plate 10: Field boundary 404, view from the north-east

Plate 11: North-east facing section of field boundary 105

Plate 12: South-west facing section of field boundary 209

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Plate 13: Field boundary 1804, view from the south-west

Plate 14: North-east facing section of field boundary 3010

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