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PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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March 2015

archaeology

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HOLYHEAD
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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE HOLYHEAD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Holyhead on behalf of Land and Lakes (the Client), in advance of a proposed development at Penrhos. The site lies to the south of Holyhead, Anglesey, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SH 2716 8166.

Single outline planning consent (Application Number: 46C427K/TR/EIA/ECON) has been granted for the development of the Penrhos leisure village. Further to this application, it has been agreed that a Conservation Management Plan for the site should be developed in consultation with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service [GAPS]). Previous works by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and Stratascan had identified a high level of archaeological activity across the site from the prehistoric to Modern periods. In particular an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GAT recorded evidence for burnt mounds, thought to be Bronze Age in date, a possible roundhouse, Romano-British activity, an early medieval 'corn drier' and numerous early field boundaries, probably dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods. Because this evaluation identified that there was a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains, a programme of further evaluation was agreed with Ashley Batten of GAPS.

The evaluation comprised fifty evaluation trenches, some 50m long, split over three different areas: Kingsland, and two at Cae Glas (Cae Glas 1 and Cae Glas 2, separated by a modern plantation). All fifty of these trenches were excavated, although ecological constraints (predominantly badgers and newts) necessitated altering the location of a small number of trenches, whilst others were moved to avoid live services or other physical constraints.

The archaeological evaluation identified a number of archaeological features on all three of the sites investigated, although those on the Cae Glas 1 site were generally poorly dated. Many of these features correspond closely with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan. Generally, very few artefacts were recovered; although the small assemblage found indicated that there was Neolithic activity on the Kingsland site, and both Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity on the Cae Glas 2 site. A small quantity of Roman material was recovered from one trench on Kingsland, and a metalled surface recorded on Cae Glas 2 may represent a continuation of a Romano-British track excavated on the adjacent Parc Cybi site. Samples recovered from the Neolithic periods suggest that there was some crop growing in the area, whilst the presence of charred hazelnuts suggests that some gathering of wild foods was undertaken. Suitable samples of material have been selected for radiocarbon dating from two features containing charcoal and charred plant remains.

A number of other archaeological features were encountered in the course of the evaluation, but the majority could not be dated closely. Some of these, however, appear to correspond to boundaries shown on early maps, and may be post-medieval in date.

In addition to the archaeological evaluation, a concurrent watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of forty nine ground investigation pits. Twenty four of these pits were excavated on the

Kingsland site, with a further twenty one on the Cae Glas 1 site, two in the woodland between Cae Glas 1and 2, and the remaining two on the Cae Glas 2 site. Very little archaeological evidence was recovered during the course of this watching brief, although an undated ditch was identified in one of the test pits on Kingsland.

The archaeological evaluation has confirmed that there is a potential for the survival of concentrations of prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval activity on the sites evaluated, and in particular on the Kingsland and Cae Glas 2 sites. On the basis of this work and the results of the earlier evaluation on the site, it is clear that a detailed mitigation strategy will need to be formulated in discussion with Ashley Batten of GAPS in order to mitigate any impact of the proposed development on this archaeological potential.

The fieldwork was carried out between 13th October and 13th November 2014.

Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by CgMs Ltd on behalf of Land and Lakes. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Robert Smith of CgMs and Rick Garner of Land and Lakes in this regard. The archaeological evaluation was monitored by Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) and Robert Smith (CgMs) on behalf of Land and Lakes.

All fieldwork was undertaken with the permission of the land owners, Anglesey Aluminium; and thanks must go to Irfon Rowlands, who co-ordinated and organised the land access. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Andy Kehoe and Matt Saunders (Kehoe Countryside), who maintain the land on behalf of Anglesey Aluminium for their invaluable support and knowledge. The ground investigation works were undertaken by Capita; and thanks are due to Simon Ferley, Geraint James, Jon Sykes and Franco Patricolo in this regard.

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Martyn Cooper, Mike Howarth, Natasha Brett, Alex Cassles, Michael Keach, Lucy Reddin, Duncan Jones and Matt Jones.

The report was written by Martyn Cooper and edited by Nicholas Cooke, with finds analysis by Matt Leivers (pottery, fired clay and worked flint). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Peter Capps. The samples were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr.

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

Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Holyhead on behalf of Land and Lakes (the Client), in advance of a proposed development at Penrhos. The site lies to the south of Holyhead, Anglesey, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SH 2716 8166.

1.1.2 Outline planning consent has been granted to develop the land to create a leisure village (Application No. 46C427K/TR/EIA/ECON). Further to this application, it has been agreed that a Conservation Management Plan for the site should be developed in consultation with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service [GAPS]). This will articulate the most appropriate approach for dealing with the archaeology on site.

1.1.3 Archaeological works were undertaken in support of the original application, comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment (GAT 2011), a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2011) and a targeted archaeological evaluation (GAT 2012), which comprised forty four trial trenches. Although a preliminary report detailing the results of this evaluation was prepared, it did not contain an assessment of the finds or environmental samples recovered during the trenching. In order to inform discussions on the archaeological potential of the site and its wider significance, CgMs have also commissioned WA to undertake this assessment of the finds and environmental samples and produce a short summary report placing the results of the evaluation in context. The results of this assessment will form an appendix to this report.

1.1.4 The current archaeological evaluation detailed in this report was undertaken in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was drawn up by CgMs in consultation with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, GAPS) (CgMs 2014a).

1.1.5 This WSI detailed proposals for the excavation of fifty 50m long evaluation trenches across the Cae Glas and Kingsland sites to better assess the archaeological potential of the areas. Because of the limited time available to investigate the land, it was proposed that a programme of ground investigation works be undertaken at the same time as the archaeological evaluation. Following discussions with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, GAPS), a second WSI was prepared, detailing the methodologies to be employed in undertaking an archaeological watching brief on the ground investigation works (CgMs 2014b)

1.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between 13th October and 13th November 2014. All fifty of these trenches were excavated, although ecological constraints (predominantly badgers and newts) necessitated altering the location of a small number of

them, whilst others were moved to avoid live services or other physical constraints. The watching brief on the ground investigation works was undertaken over the same period.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site lies at the south eastern edge of Holyhead, and comprises c. 246 hectares. Development is proposed on three areas: Kingsland, Cae Glas and Penrhos. The archaeological evaluation was targeted on Kingsland and Cae Glas.

1.2.2 The Kingsland site is the north easterly of the three sites; it is an irregular parcel of land comprising three large fields bounded to the north by Holyhead Leisure Centre, to the west by Mill Road, to the south by Holyhead Golf Club and to the east by the B4545. The land is not level, falling away to the south east and to the north west, from a high point in the central field and along the southern edge of the site in the west and the northern edge of site in the east. At the time of fieldwork it was laid to pasture.

1.2.3 Cae Glas 1 is the south easterly of the three sites evaluated. It comprises two irregular fields bounded to the north by the A55, to the north west by woodland, and to the east and south east by a private road. The fields are relatively flat, although there are some outcrops of sold geology. At the time of fieldwork it was laid to pasture.

1.2.4 Cae Glas 2 is comprised of a single roughly sub-rectangular field, and is bounded to the north east by the A55, to the south east by woodland, to the south west by the Parc Cybi road and to the north west by Parc Cybi itself. The Trefignath burial chamber lies in a fenced off area in the westernmost corner of the field (**Plate 1**). The land is undulating, but generally slopes from a high point along the south western edge of the site in a north easterly direction. The lowest lying land, against the eastern edge of the site, was heavily waterlogged and caused significant flooding problems to trenches. The land was predominantly pasture at the time of evaluation, although the lowest lying land was covered in thick wetland grasses and plants.

1.2.5 The underlying solid geological deposits within the majority of the Site comprise pale green chlorite schists, which form part of the New Harbour Group of the Mona Complex (BGS 2014). Boulder clay overlies this, with the bedrock outcropping in places. There are also occasional patches of glacial gravels. The soils which have formed over these substrates are brown earths of the Rocky Gaerwen and Trisant types, often used in prehistory for settlement due to the agricultural value of these soils. The Rocky Gaerwen soils are shallow with frequent rock outcrops, with farms and fields tending to be smaller on these soils than on deeper ones.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A number of archaeological investigations have already been completed both within and around the Site. A detailed account of the archaeological potential of the site is contained in the desk-based assessment for the site (GAT 2011) and is only reproduced in summary here. Subsequent work on the site, comprising a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012) and subsequent archaeological evaluation (GAT 2012) further defined this potential.

2.1.2 The proposed development site at Cae Glas 2 lies immediately adjacent to the Parc Cybi site, whilst the Kingsland site lies a short distance to the north west. Excavations undertaken at Parc Cybi by GAT revealed an extensive multi-period site. Although these have yet to be published, amongst the features revealed were a Neolithic house, a Bronze Age multi-cist barrow, a significant late prehistoric settlement, Romano-British settlement

and a medieval cemetery. The spread of these features suggested that there was a strong potential for similar features on the Cae Glas 2 site, whilst the line of a Romano-British trackway also appeared to extend into Cae Glas 2.

2.1.3 The previous evaluation on the site involved the excavation of some forty four trial trenches on the Kingsland, Cae Glas 1 and Cae Glas 2 sites. This revealed evidence for prehistoric settlement on the Kingsland site in the form of a probable round-house and related features, and possibly an associated field system. Amongst the other features in the vicinity was a pit with a stone lining containing charred grain which was radiocarbon dated to the early medieval period, and was interpreted as a corn drier, it also contained prehistoric finds which are now known to be residual. This appears to have been sealed by a possible stone structure or foundation of uncertain function. Other features in the same trench included a ditch – from which a single sherd of possible prehistoric pottery was recovered - and a slightly curving gully, interpreted as the foundation trench for a round-house. A flint flake was recovered from the fill of the latter. Possible pit features excavated on the site included an undated pit containing numerous marine shells and some animal bone, and another containing fragments of burnt stone, similar to those found in burnt mounds on the Cae Glas site. There were also a number of undated ditches, interpreted as boundary ditches, some of which appear to correspond to features shown on post-medieval maps. A number of stone filled land drains were also recorded.

2.1.4 Trial trenching on Cae Glas 1 identified a number of archaeological features, including two deposits of burnt stone up to 0.2m deep in one trench, and a thinner spread of burnt stone in a second. All three are thought likely to represent the remains of prehistoric burnt mounds. Excavation revealed small features, thought likely to be postholes, sealed beneath these deposits. One was shown to be broadly contemporary with an adjacent ditch. Charcoal recovered from samples taken during the course of the GAT evaluation was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned dates indicating that the mounds were formed in the Middle-Late Bronze Age. Burnt mounds largely appear to be a phenomenon of the late Neolithic and Bronze Age in date, although some may date to the Iron Age. A small number of ditches were found, the majority of which appear to date to the post-medieval period. Other features identified from the site included a substantial culvert and a number of stone filled drains, whilst traces of what appear to have been stony banks or fragmentary dry stone walls were also recorded. The large culvert may date to the mid-19th century (GAT 2012, 13). The remains of the former farmstead at Tre'r Gof lie on the southern edge of the site. Although much of the remains visible at present are post-medieval in date, this may have its origins in the medieval period (**Plate 2**).

2.1.5 Only two trenches were excavated on the Cae Glas 2 site as part of the earlier evaluation. Both of these were targeting the presumed line of a trackway, thought to be Roman in date, identified on the adjacent Parc Cybi excavations. No trace of the track was found, but a single undated ditch was recorded in one of the trenches. This site lies adjacent to the Trefignath burial chamber (**Plate 1**), now a Scheduled Monument. Excavation has suggested that this monument was constructed in three different stages between 3,750 and 3,500 BC, and may have remained in use until 2,250 BC. It suffered much damage in the late 18th and 19th centuries, and was excavated in the 1970's. More recent excavations in the vicinity, on the adjacent Parc Cybi site, have revealed evidence for a Neolithic building, thought to be the remains of a house.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

2.2.1 The area has been subject to considerable investigation over the years, with major excavations on the Trefignath burial chamber and on the Parc Cybi site, whilst some archaeological work was undertaken in advance of the construction of the A55. The

current development has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment, a geophysical survey and an earlier archaeological evaluation. All of these indicate that there is a potential for archaeological remains of all periods, ranging from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval and Modern periods.

2.3 Recent investigations in the wider landscape

2.3.1 Within the wider environs of the Site evidence for prehistoric occupation is well documented, Anglesey as a whole is well known as a centre of prehistoric activity. Romano–British settlement activity on the island is also evident from archaeological evidence and historical record. Continued occupation into the medieval period is evidenced by the nearby graveyard at Trearddur Bay, which was in use from the 5th century through to the 12th century (GAT 2005).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of the works a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Robert Smith (CgMs) and submitted to and approved by GAPS which detailed the standards and specifications of the fieldwork (CgMs 2014a,b). All trial trenching, excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the WSI and to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

3.1.2 The Principle aim of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- *determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits; therefore ensuring their preservation by record.*

3.1.3 More specifically the archaeological evaluation sought to:

- *Ensure the recording of archaeological assets discovered during the archaeological evaluation;*
- *Ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified; and*
- *Ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.*

3.1.4 Given the large area being investigated, the fieldwork was undertaken by two field teams working concurrently on the Kingsland and Cae Glas areas. The Site areas, and the quantity of trial trench investigations and test pits are summarised below (**Table 1**), and illustrated in **Figures 2-4**. The fieldwork was undertaken between 13th October and 13th November 2014.

Table 1: Excavated trenches by Site area

Site Area	Trenches	GI Test Pits
Kingsland	22	24
Cae Glas 1	19	21
Cae Glas 2	9	2
Woodland between Cae Glas 1 and 2	0	2
Totals	**50**	**49**

3.1.5 The trial trenches and ground investigation test pits were set-out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

3.1.6 Prior to machining, the investigation areas were scanned using a cable avoidance tool (CAT) by operatives qualified in the use of such equipment. Trench excavation was carried out by 360º mechanical excavators fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless ditching bucket and were supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times.

3.1.7 The trenches were de-turfed by machine then topsoil and subsoil were removed in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural, whichever was encountered first. The excavated spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of each trench, and separated into topsoil and subsoil bunds. Land drains encountered were left in situ.

3.1.8 On completion of investigations at each trench, turf, topsoil and subsoil were reinstated to replicate the stratigraphic sequence encountered, and levelled to the existing ground surface.

3.2 Monitoring

3.2.1 The fieldwork stage of the evaluation was monitored by CgMs Ltd and Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist for GAPS). This was achieved via site visits in which the progress and results of the evaluation were discussed, and recommendations for additional work to answer or define specific queries relating to the overall aims of the evaluation were put forward.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits exposed in the trial trenches and test pits were cleaned and recorded in plan using GPS survey equipment. To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence was maintained, all context numbers were related to the investigation areas (i.e. the trench number).

3.3.2 Full written and photographic records were made of each investigation area, even where no archaeological remains were identified. Feature sections and representative sections were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:10). Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Written records were made using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets.

3.3.3 The spot height of all principal features and levels was calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum (OD), correct to two decimal places. Plans and sections have been annotated with spot heights as appropriate.

3.3.4 A digital and black and white photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. General site photographs were taken to record the progress of the investigations, including shots suitable for use in publicity material, and to record the condition of the land prior to trenching and after reinstatement.

3.4 Specialist strategies

General

3.4.1 All finds and environmental samples were processed according to procedures set out in WA's policies and guidelines on finds analysis, environmental sampling and archive preparation, and in accordance with the IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008). Copies of the Wessex Archaeology policies and guidelines can be supplied on request.

Artefacts

3.4.2 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (IfA 2001; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally using GPS surveying equipment. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

3.4.3 Any finds requiring immediate on site conservation treatment to prevent deterioration were dealt with according to guidelines laid down in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental

3.4.4 Bulk environmental soil samples, for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

3.4.5 The environmental sampling strategy followed the recommendations outlined in Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 For ease of reference, the evaluation results are described in the following sections by Site area (**Table 1**), period and trench. This approach was adopted due to the large size of the Site and was considered the most appropriate means by which to understand the spatial nature of the buried archaeological remains. A phased interpretation is provided in the discussion (see below).

4.1.2 All fifty proposed trial trenches were excavated. Trench numbers from 1 to 50 were pre-assigned to the trial trenches. The test pits were pre-assigned numbers per area, and so have been identified with the codes K, 1CG and 2CG. Two additional test pits, were excavated in the woodland between Cae Glas 1 and Cae Glas 2. Detailed descriptions

relating to each identified archaeological feature and deposit can be found in the trench tables at the back of this report (**Appendices 1 and 2**).

4.1.3 Blank trenches are not covered in detail within the Results section but are detailed in **Appendix 1**. Trench and context numbers are shown in bold (e.g. posthole 1004 in Trench 100), while geophysical anomalies are shown in italics (e.g. sub-oval enclosure *4222*).

4.1.4 A small number of the trenches could not be excavated in the locations proposed within the initial WSI for the site because of issues with live services, difficulties in accessing a particular location or on the advice of the project ecologists. All of these trench relocations were carefully planned to ensure that the archaeological objectives of the trench were still maintained.

4.1.5 In addition to this, changes were made to the proposed location of a number of ground investigation test pits. In some cases this was because of poor ground conditions, whilst in others this was on the advice of the project ecologists. One test pit, K1 on Kingsland, was not excavated on ecological grounds, whilst an additional test pit (1CG13a) was excavated at Cae Glas 1. During the course of the project, it was decided that two test pits would be excavated to investigate an earthen mound, located in the woodland between Cae Glas 1 and 2. These test pits were numbered TP1 and TP2, excavation of the pits revealed that the mound was modern in origin.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Archaeological features and deposits were identified in half of the excavated trial trenches and one of the test pits. The evaluation results demonstrate that buried archaeological remains are present within the Site and include features and artefacts dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period. Identified features include gullies, ditches, postholes and pits.

4.3 Kingsland (Figures 1 and 2)

Introduction

4.3.1 The north western area by Holyhead leisure centre comprises three irregular fields. The land is undulating, with the central field forming a saddle from which the land falls away to the east and to the north west. The eastern field slopes down towards Parc Cybi to the east with a rocky ridge along its northern edge, whilst the western field slopes down toward Mill Road to the north and north west, but the southern and south western edges of the field are elevated.

4.3.2 Twenty two trenches (numbered 1–22) were excavated across the area, mostly targeting geomagnetic anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012); the majority of which were concentrated in the western field. By and large the archaeological features excavated correspond with those identified by the geophysical survey, suggesting that a degree of reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the geophysical survey, although a number of smaller linear or discrete features were excavated. For ecological reasons the excavation of trenches (1-3) was delayed until the first week of November. Excavation was undertaken following newt searches and the erection of appropriate newt fencing (**Plate 3**).

4.3.3 Twenty three of the twenty four proposed test pits were also excavated, with one (K1) being cancelled. Standing water in the western field made the excavation of some pits and trenches difficult, and the trenches were quick to fill with water in the rain. One

archaeological feature, an undated ditch in test pit K8, was recorded during the watching brief on the ground investigation works.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.3.4 The stratigraphic sequence recorded across Kingsland was fairly uniform, although topsoil and subsoil depths varied in depth from the top to the bottom of the slopes. In general, the sequence comprised a dark brown silty clay topsoil (0.15m to 0.44m deep) with a well-developed turf. Below the topsoil, a mid-greyish brown silty clay subsoil was recorded between a depth of 0.15m and 0.6m below ground level (BGL). The underlying natural was a silty stony clay, which varied in colour between an orange brown and grey although in places there were outcrops of schist bedrock, particularly in higher areas of the fields. The bedrock natural was recorded at 0.1m BGL in places, whilst the clay began from 0.3 BGL. All of the archaeological features recorded were cut into the underlying geology.

Prehistoric

4.3.5 Prehistoric or possible prehistoric features were identified in a number of the trenches excavated, whilst a small quantity of worked flint and possibly chert was recovered from the site, either residual in later features or unstratified. These comprised a broken flint flake, probably Early Neolithic in date, recovered residual from Romano-British pit 103 in Trench 1, a flint flake core recovered unstratified in Trench 4, and a possible worked piece of chert unstratified from Trench 5.

4.3.6 Two pits in Trench 16 contained further evidence of prehistoric activity. Small quantities of undiagnostic prehistoric pot were recovered from two pits 1603 and 1605 (**Plates 4 and 5**). The seven sherds recovered from these shallow features appear to be derived from the same vessel. Two further features were recorded in this trench – a shallow ditch terminus which broadly matched a geophysical anomaly and an undated pit, however no finds were recovered from these features. Samples taken from these pits contained little further information, although charred shells of hazelnuts – which seem to have played an important role in the Neolithic diet – were recovered from the fill of pit 1603.

4.3.7 Trenches 6 and 7 were excavated adjacent to a feature identified in the previous GAT evaluation as potentially being a prehistoric roundhouse. Trench 6 was targeted on a number of linear anomalies on the geophysical survey thought likely to be archaeological. When excavated, this revealed the line of three ditches, all in locations which corresponded to the geophysical plots. The first of these, 604/608, was steep sided with a flat base, and aligned broadly north-south. It extended beyond the northern end of the trench and the geophysical survey suggests it continued some considerable distance before turning to the north east. This was cut by a later ditch (606) on a different alignment. At the southern end of the trench ditch 610 had a very similar profile to 604/608, although it was on a north west – south east alignment. This also corresponded closely with a geophysical anomaly.

4.3.8 Trench 7 also contained an undated ditch (705) which also corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. The remaining archaeological features within the trench comprised four possible postholes. None of these features, either in Trench 6 or in Trench 7, could be closely dated, and the dating evidence for the features excavated by GAT is slight. Samples taken from ditch 608 and gully 705 contain small quantities of cereal remains, but can tell us little about the period in which they were dug. Despite this, it is clear that there appears to be a significant concentration of archaeological features in this area with a potential to be prehistoric in date; these deserve further investigation should development proceed.

Romano-British

4.3.9 The only Romano-British dating evidence from the whole evaluation came from Trench 1, and comprised several sherds of black burnished ware in pit 103. A sample taken from this pit contained cereal remains, including barley, hulled wheat (emmer or spelt) and weed seeds, including oat/brome grass. This feature appears to be isolated, but does point to Romano-British activity in the vicinity; the potential for the presence of further Roman material cannot be discounted.

Post-medieval

4.3.10 Post-medieval CBM was found unstratified across the area. Although little dating from this period was recovered, ditches found in Trenches 8, 10, 11, 15 and 20 roughly match field boundaries shown on 18th and 19th century mapping and on the plot of geophysical anomalies (**Figure 3**). Ditch 1005 was a re-cut of an earlier boundary ditch 1003, matching both the mapping and geophysics. A second ditch 1007, roughly two meters east; created a double ditch boundary (**Plate 6**) seen in the GAT evaluation (**Appendix 5**).

4.3.11 Land drains in the base of 1005 (**Plate 7**) and 1102 show the use of boundaries for drainage and suggest a post-medieval date on ditch 1303 which has a very similar construction, but does not match a boundary on the mapping. Trench 20 has a more advanced version of this arrangement with a stone built drain (**Plate 8**) running alongside an earlier boundary ditch visible on the 18th century mapping.

Undated

4.3.12 Many of the features across this area of the Site were undated and included ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. Some of the undated features can be given a suggested date, such as 1303 mentioned above; however, others cannot be fully interpreted without further excavation.

4.3.13 Trench 15 contained parallel gullies 1504 and 1506 c.1.9m apart (**Figure 3**), this feature could represent a double ditch boundary, visible to the south west on maps, although the two are some distance apart.

4.3.14 Trenches 4 – 9 and test pit K8 contain ditches with no dating. None of these correspond with boundaries shown on early maps, and it is possible that these represent an early field or enclosure system of uncertain date. Two undated pits were also excavated. A sub-oval pit feature found within Trench 4 contained no finds and was in isolation from other features. Pit 506 (**Plate 10**) in Trench 5 is a sub-oval, shallow feature which contained a possible burnt deposit that incorporated burnt stone. Whilst this is similar in some respects to the material recovered from burnt mounds seen in the GAT evaluation at Cae Glas 1, it is more likely to represent the remains of a small undated hearth or oven.

4.4 Cae Glas 2 (Figures 1 and 3)

Introduction

4.4.1 The Cae Glas 2 site is located between the other two areas, and directly west of the woodland bordering Cae Glas 1 and east of the Parc Cybi site. The new Parc Cybi road borders the Site to the south and the A55 to the north. The site slopes down from the Trefignath Neolithic burial chamber to the north east with a slight rise at the northern corner of site. The land is undulating and is marshy at the lowest point in the eastern corner. The area is rich in archaeological remains, with the Neolithic burial chamber, an early Neolithic house and other prehistoric and Romano-British occupation in the near vicinity, including a possible track way entering the site from the Parc Cybi site to the north west. (**Figure 3**).

4.4.2 A total of nine trenches (numbered 23 to 31) and two ground investigation test pits were excavated in this area. Both Trench 26 and Test Pit 2CG1 being moved away from a high pressure gas main against the northern edge of the site, and 2CG2 moved out of the marshy area to the east. Trench 31 was moved for ecological reasons, and subsequently targeted on the possible line of the Roman trackway. Archaeological features were found in all but two of the trenches (Trenches 27 and 29), although sherds of Beaker pottery were recovered from the former. The proximity of Trenches 28 and 30 to the low lying waterlogged areas led to problems with flooding. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the two ground investigation test pits.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.4.3 The overlying soil sequence was similar across the area and reflected the topography of the Site. The topsoil was typically a dark grey brown silty clay and was present to between 0.2m and 0.44m BGL. Underlying the topsoil was a mid-brown silty clay subsoil appearing between 0.2m to 0.65m BGL. The underlying geology, a mid yellow brown silty clay with small gravel inclusions, was recorded at 0.32m–0.6m BGL.

Prehistoric

4.4.4 Trenches 24, 26 and 27 all produced evidence for prehistoric activity, indicating that there was Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity on the site.

4.4.5 Two features were recorded in Trench 24. The easternmost of these, 2410, was a small pit containing a single charcoal rich fill from which fragments of fire cracked stone were also recovered. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. In contrast, however, the easternmost pit (pit 2404) contained several sherds of Middle Neolithic pottery, including a near complete pot (**Plate 12**) from its lowest fill. This was a relatively large oval pit with steep sides and a flat base, containing a sequence of two fills. Sherds of three separate vessels were recovered from the lower of the two fills, but the near complete vessel was a probable Fengate jar with finger pinched decoration. Samples taken from the lowest fill of this feature contained charcoal, a large quantity of hazelnut shell fragments and a few fragments of hulled wheat. These point to both cereal agriculture and gathered natural foods contributing to the Neolithic diet. A radiocarbon date obtained on a fragment of hazelnut shell from this deposit returned a date of 3350 – 3020 cal BC. Entirely consistent with a Neolithic date.

4.4.6 A single feature was recorded in Trench 25 – a small pit (2504) containing a single fill. This deposit was charcoal rich and contained two sherds of Early Neolithic plain bowl pottery and a number of pieces of fire cracked stone. A soil sample taken from this deposit was assessed, and contained charcoal, fragments of hulled wheat and hazelnut shells.

4.4.7 Two features were recorded in Trench 26. The westernmost, 2605, was a shallow pit or ditch terminus. No finds were recovered, although it had a similar fill to 2604 further to the east, from which four sherds of Early Neolithic plain bowl pottery were recovered, possibly from the same vessel as that in pit 2504. This too appeared to be a shallow pit or ditch terminus, and contained a single charcoal rich fill. Samples taken from this feature contained charcoal, fragments of charred hulled wheat (including emmer) and hazelnut shells. Material was selected from this feature and submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned an Early Neolithic date of 3,800 – 3650 cal BC.

4.4.8 Although no archaeological features were identified within Trench 27, a small hollow in the natural revealed two sherds of pottery. The feature was so slight as to be unrecordable, and the sherds were assigned to the subsoil (2702). Both of these are well made sherds of Beaker pottery, indicating that there was activity on the site in the Early Bronze Age.

Romano-British

4.4.9 Three of the trenches lay along the presumed line of the Roman trackway excavated on the adjacent Cae Glas site (Trenches 23, 27 and 30). No traces of this were identified either in Trench 27 or Trench 30. Excavation of Trench 23, however, revealed that the trench did not lie across the presumed line. However, at the western end of this trench was a roughly metalled surface (2303, **Plate 13**) which appeared to represent a continuation of this trackway, although on a more north west – south east alignment than had been expected, suggesting that it was turning to the south. In order to investigate this possibility, Trench 31 was excavated, but the continuation of the metalled surface was not found. The only feature identified within the trench was a shallow gully on the same alignment, which may be one of the gullies flanking the trackway recorded on the adjacent site. Whilst it is likely that the features found in both trenches do indeed represent a continuation of the trackway identified on the adjacent site, no dating evidence was recovered from either the metalled surface in Trench 23 or from the putative trackside gully; and at present the only dating for either is purely associative and relies on them being a continuation of the features from the adjacent site.

Post-medieval and Modern

4.4.10 Two drainage ditches were observed and excavated in Trench 30. Both of these appeared to be Modern or possibly post-medieval interventions. Neither could be investigated in their entirety because of the low lying nature of the land and the presence of standing water in the base of the trench.

4.4.11 Some Modern activity was seen in Trench 31, where rocks had been deposited to strengthen the ground near a field entrance. This would have destroyed any underlying archaeology.

Undated

4.4.12 A number of undated features were recorded, many of which have been described above. Other features from the site included a pit (2306) and a probably posthole (2304) along with two tree throw holes in Trench 23. Like Trench 30, Trench 28 suffered from heavy waterlogging, but Trench 28 contained a drainage ditch 2804 and two post holes 2806, 2808 with dark black brown fills.

4.5 Cae Glas 1 (Figures 1 and 4)

Introduction

4.5.1 Cae Glas was the south easternmost area of the Site, and comprised two fields, one small field directly south of the A55 and a larger field to the south west. The ground gently climbs to the south east but is mostly flat, with a few small hillocks of grass covered rock. In total, 19 trenches (numbered 32–50) were excavated, whilst twenty two ground investigation test pits were also excavated across the area, including seven within the woodland to the north west. In addition to these, two further test pits were excavated on a mound in the woods to ascertain its composition. Two trenches (39 and 41) and one test pit (1CG13) were moved from their planned location for ecological reasons or to avoid known live services.

4.5.2 A number of features were recorded in the evaluation trenches, but none could be dated artefactually. Some are thought likely to be post-medieval in date, probably associated with the former farmstead at Tre'r Gof. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in the watching brief on the test pitting. Excavation of TP1 and TP2 established that the mound in the woods largely comprised a dump of very Modern building rubble, lightly grassed over.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.5.3 The stratigraphic sequence was fairly similar across the area. The topsoil generally comprised a dark brown silty clay topsoil (generally between 0.30m and 0.54m deep; apart from Trench 41 where it was 0.2m, and the east ends of Trenches 33, 39 and 50 where it was only 0.1m deep and directly overlay the bedrock). A mid grey brown silty clay subsoil was sporadic across the site, generally occurring in the lower lying areas; it was present between depths of 0.2m and 0.6m BGL. The underlying natural geology was consistent across the area and was a light grey brown silty gravel clay with a yellowish hue in some trenches; it was present from a depth of 0.31m BGL. Bedrock was found at the eastern edge of the area in Trenches 33, 39 and 50 at a depth of c.0.1BGL.

Prehistoric

4.5.4 The previous evaluation of the site identified two possible burnt mounds in GAT Trench 17 and a further possible burnt mound in GAT Trench 18. Radiocarbon dating of these has established that they both formed in the Middle/Late Bronze Age. Both of these areas were targeted in the recent evaluation – the former by Trench 33 and the latter by Trench 35. Neither of these trenches identified any further evidence for spreads of burnt stone, and no artefactual material was recovered. In the light of this, it would seem that the extent of these deposits of burnt stone is less extensive than is suggested by the geophysics.

Post-medieval

4.5.5 Trench 34 was targeted on a double linear anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey. Both of these features were clearly visible within the trench as shallow ditches (3403 and 3405). Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fills of either of these features, they can be seen on a map of the area dating to 1817, and probably represent a trackway or boundary associated with the farmstead at Tre'r Gof.

Undated and Modern

4.5.6 Undated ditches were found in Trenches 32, 36, 37 and 41. The geophysical survey suggests that those in Trenches 36 and 37 may be related, and probably form part of the same enclosure system as the boundary or trackway in Trench 34. Only two of these features were not recorded by the geophysical survey, ditch 3606, at the northern end of Trench 36 (which corresponds fairly closely with the line of a culvert shown on the 1817 map) and ditch 4103 in Trench 41. An area of heavy disturbance at the eastern end of Trench 42 may also relate to drainage of a low lying area.

4.5.7 The main cluster of undated ditches is north west of the Tre'r Gof medieval farmhouse; they may comprise boundary and drainage features relating to the farm. Trench 32 contained a small ditch which matches both geophysics and a culvert marked on the mapping. This is likely to be the same feature recorded in the northern end of Trench 36 (3603). Trench 36 also contained a large modern drainage ditch 3605 visibly cutting down from the topsoil. This cut through an earlier ditch 3607 (**Plate 11**) which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly extends as far as Trench 37. Trench 41 is north east of the main cluster of trenches with features and contains one undated ditch 4103 which is presumed to be a post-medieval drainage ditch.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds, most of which was pottery. Quantities by material type and by context are given in **Table 2**. The assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval date.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 133 sherds recovered, 111 are Neolithic, 2 Early Bronze Age, 7 further prehistoric sherds, 11 Roman and 1 post-medieval. All but 6 of the Neolithic sherds came from context 2407; these belong to three Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware vessels, 97 deriving from a probable Fengate jar. This vessel was decorated all over the exterior with finger pinching. A second vessel is represented by a single shouldered sherd with linear decoration below the cavetto. The third vessel consists of 7 very abraded sherds, mostly featureless, although one is a fragment of rim with impressed dots on the edge and exterior surface. Hazelnut shell from the same context was dated to 3341-3036 cal. BC, entirely consistent with the expected date range for Fengate ceramics across much of Britain.

5.2.2 The remaining 6 sherds came from contexts 2505 and 2603. Each is in the same corky fabric; and all appear to derive from the same Early Neolithic Plain bowl. One is a fragmentary everted rim. Hazelnut shell from 2603 was dated to 3793-3661 cal. BC, again confirming the Early Neolithic date of the ceramics.

5.2.3 The two sherds from context 2702 are Early Bronze Age. One has 3 converging lines of comb decoration and is clearly from a thin-walled beaker. The other is much thicker, but in a similar sandy fabric and is probably a base sherd.

5.2.4 Contexts 1604 and 1606 contained small groups of 4 and 3 sherds respectively, all apparently from a single vessel. None have any distinguishing features, and the fabric – while probably prehistoric – is not distinctive. A piece of fuel ash slag came from 1606.

5.2.5 The 11 sherds from context 103 derive from a single Late Roman Black Burnished Ware jar base.

5.2.6 Context 500 contained a single large sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, dating to the post-medieval period.

5.3 Fired clay

5.3.1 Contexts 103 and 104 contained 35 pieces of fired clay. None had any noteworthy features, although some had a surface. All probably derive from oven lining or similar, and are likely to be Roman.

5.4 Flint and chert

5.4.1 The distal end of a broken tertiary flake came from context 103. The flake appears to derive from a blade industry and is likely to be Early Neolithic. A multi-platform flake core came from context 400 and a possibly worked piece of chert from context 500.

5.5 Other finds

5.5.1 Other finds comprise four fragments of tooth enamel (cattle or sheep) from context 2303, and iron nail from context 400, a fragment of fuel ash slag from context 1606, and a ceramic marble from context 500.

5.6 Recommendations

5.6.1 The Neolithic pottery is a significant addition to the corpus of (especially) Peterborough Ware from North Wales. Along with the rest of the prehistoric ceramics, it should be analysed, published and illustrated following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group.

5.6.2 The remainder of the material does not warrant further analysis, but any subsequent reporting should incorporate details from this assessment.

Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

LAYER	Animal Bone	Fired Clay	Flint	Iron	Pottery	Slag	Stone
103		26/167	1/1		11/118		
104		9/25					
400			1/46	1/32			1/22
500			1/20		2/102		
1604					4/7		
1606					3/5	1/1	
2303	4/1						
2407					105/742		
2505					3/4		
2603					3/5		
2702					2/6		
TOTALS	**4/1**	**35/192**	**3/67**	**1/32**	**133/989**	**1/1**	**1/22**

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A range of 15 bulk samples were taken from a range of features within 10 evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. They were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 3: Sample Provenance Summary

Area	Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Kingsland	Neolithic	3	28	Pit + ditch
Kingsland	Romano-British	1	12	Pit
Kingsland	Undated	4	53	Spread, ditch, posthole + gully
Cae Glas 2	Neolithic	3	56	Pits + ditch
Cae Glas 2	Undated	4	19.5	Pits + postholes
Totals		**15**	**168.5**	

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flots retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 4**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were low to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

Kingsland

6.2.3 Small quantities of charred material were recorded in the samples from prehistoric pits 1603 and 1605, and undated ditch 1609 in Trench 16. These included a few indeterminate grain fragments, hazelnut (Corylus avellana) shell fragments and stem fragments.

6.2.4 The sample from Romano-British pit 103 in Trench 1 contained a moderately large number of cereal remains. These included barley (Hordeum vulgare) grain fragments and hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (Triticum dicoccum/spelta), grain and glume base fragments. The glume bases included those identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (Triticum spelta) and some of possible emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum). The few weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass (Avena/Bromus sp.).

6.2.5 A moderate number of cereal remains were observed in the assemblage from undated ditch 608 in Trench 6. These included barley grain fragments and hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments. There were also a few oat/brome grass seeds. A larger number of weed seeds and other remains were recorded in the sample from undated gully 705 in Trench 7. The assemblage included low numbers of indeterminate grain fragments, glume base fragments, seeds of oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea (Vicia/Lathyrus sp.) and dock (Rumex sp.), hazelnut shell fragments and stem/root fragments.

Cae Glas 2

6.2.6 A large quantity of hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from Neolithic pit 2404 in Trench 24, while a moderate number were also recorded in the sample from Neolithic pit/ditch terminus 2604 in Trench 26 together with a few hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments. The small number of glume base fragments included one identifiable as being that of emmer wheat.

6.2.7 The sample from Neolithic pit 2505 in Trench 25 produced a small assemblage including a few hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments and hazelnut shell fragments.

6.2.8 The low levels of charred remains recovered from undated features included a small number of hazelnut shells from posthole 2808 in Trench 28 and a few glume base and spikelet fork fragments from pit 3003 in Trench 30. A number of these were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat and some those of emmer wheat.

Summary

6.2.9 Wild food remains, in particular hazelnuts, have frequently been recovered in large quantities from Neolithic deposits and are thought to indicate the possible exploitation of

these wild food resources to form a significant part of the diet in this period (Moffett *et al* 1989; Robinson 2000; Stevens 2007).

6.2.10 The charred cereal remains are compatible with the period of the features. A few remains of barley and emmer wheat were noted from a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit fill at Capel Eithen, Anglesey (Hillman 1981), and remains of barley and hulled wheat, emmer and spelt, from the Ty Mawr hut circles, Holyhead, Anglesey (Williams 1986).

6.2.11 The weed seeds are typical of those found in grassland, field margins and in arable environments.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 4**. Moderately high numbers of wood charcoal fragments were retrieved from Romano-British pit 103 in Trench 1 in the Kingsland area and from Neolithic pit 2404 in Trench 24, Neolithic ditch 2604 in Trench 26 and undated pit 2409 in Trench 24 in the Cae Glas 2 area. These fragments included mature wood fragments in all four assemblages and round wood pieces as well in the assemblages from pits 103 and 2404.

6.4 Land snails

6.4.1 The bulk samples were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999).

6.4.2 A single shell of the shade-loving species *Merdigera obscura* was observed in the sample from undated ditch 608 in Trench 6 in the Kingsland area. 'This species lives in all kinds of relatively undisturbed, shady places mainly on base-rich soils: deciduous woods, hedgerows, scrubland, the base of walls, among rocks' (Kerney 1999).

6.5 Radiocarbon dating

6.5.1 Two radiocarbon dates were obtained on samples of charred hazelnut shell from the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (Table 4). They have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer et al. (2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited in the text at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

6.5.2 The earliest of the two dates, SUERC-57570, is on charred hazelnut shell recovered from ditch 2604 and when calibrated falls within the Early Neolithic (3800-3650 cal BC at 95% confidence). This context also produced relatively undiagnostic sherds of Plain Bowl pottery, which taking the date at face value would suggest they could belong to a phase when carinated vessels dominated assemblages.

6.5.3 The later of the two dates, SUERC-57569, is on charred hazelnut shell recovered from pit 2404 which contained three vessels of Impressed Ware, including at least one pot belonging to the Fengate style (see Leivers/pottery below). When calibrated the date (3350-3020 cal BC at 95% confidence) falls within the Middle Neolithic (taken to be 3350-2900 BC) and is consistent with other recent dates on Fengate and Mortlake style pottery.

Table 4: Calibrated radiocarbon dates.

Lab ref.	Context	Id.	Date BP	$\delta^{13}C$	calibration BC (95.4% confidence)
SUERC-57569	2404 (2407 <4>)	Charred Corylus avellana shell frags x 5	4483±28	-27.1‰	3350-3020 cal BC
SUERC-57570	2604 (2603 <8>)	Charred Corylus avellana shell frags x 5	4962±28	-26.3‰	3800-3650 cal BC

6.6 Further potential

Charred plant remains

6.6.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices. The results could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area, such as Capel Eithen, Anglesey (Hillman 1981) and the Ty Mawr hut circles, Holyhead, Anglesey (Williams 1986).

Wood charcoal

6.6.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal has the potential to provide some information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site during the Neolithic and Romano-British periods.

Land snails

6.6.3 There is no potential for any further work.

6.7 Recommendations for further work

Charred plant remains

6.7.1 No further work is proposed on these assemblages at the moment, but they should be considered for further analysis once any further work has taken place on the site.

Wood charcoal

6.7.2 No further work is proposed on these assemblages at the moment, but they should be considered for further analysis once any further work has taken place on the site.

Land snails

6.7.3 No further work is proposed.

Radiocarbon

6.7.4 Consideration should be given to dating further material from the two pits on Cae Glas 1 containing pottery, in particular other short-lived charcoal/plant remains of a different type. A statistically consistent date would support the interpretation that the material found within these pits is *in situ*.

Recommendations for sampling during any further work

6.7.5 Samples should be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal where permitting from phased features, especially any arising and related to settlement activities and/or structures. Features that are specifically related to burning activities, such as cremations, should also be sampled. Generally, samples should be taken covering as wider range of feature types and phases as possible. Where available deposits permit, sample size should be of 30 to 40 litres from individual, secure contexts. However, if

contexts are encountered that consist predominately of carbonised wood charcoal, in these cases, smaller samples of 10 litres would appear suitable.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Archaeological conclusion

7.1.1 The earliest activity on the Site was present in the form of a worked flint and pottery dating to the Neolithic period (4000 - 2000 BC) in Trenches 24, 25 and 26 on the Cae Glas 2 site, and it is likely that further material exists within the locality. The earliest of the two dates recovered, that from pit 2604 is broadly contemporary with the dates for the construction of the Trefignath burial chamber, whilst the later date indicates that there was also Neolithic activity on the site as well. Early Bronze Age activity is hinted at by the presence of Early Bronze Age sherds of pottery. Undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was also recovered from two small features in Trench 16 on the Kingsland site, suggesting a localised concentration of activity. The evaluation has failed to add significant new dating evidence for the possible prehistoric settlement on this site suggested by the GAT evaluation. It did, however, confirm the presence of both undated linear features and discrete features within close proximity to the putative roundhouse, and unstratified finds from the area included worked flint and chert.

7.1.2 Two of the trenches on the Cae Glas were targeted on features identified within the previous evaluation as probable burnt mounds. No evidence for these was recorded in either of the recent trenches, and it seems likely that they are less extensive than suggested in the geophysical survey. Radiocarbon dating of these has established that they formed in the Middle/Late Bronze Age. Similar features had previously been discovered during works on the A55 nearby.

7.1.3 Little evidence was identified for Romano-British activity – a single pit at the western end of Kingsland and the possible continuation of a Romano-British trackway on the Cae Glas 2 site. This suggests that Romano-British activity was not widespread, especially given that the Romano-British period was one where pottery was used fairly extensively on Anglesey.

7.1.4 The bulk of the remaining features recorded in the evaluation were either undated or post-medieval in date. Some can clearly be paralleled on early maps of the area, whilst others, on Cae Glas 1 in particular, probably relate to nearby farmsteads. It is likely, however, that some of the undated discrete features on both the Kingsland and Cae Glas 2 sites are prehistoric, but cannot be dated as such. This is an important factor to consider when assessing the significance of the results of both this and the earlier evaluation.

7.2 Summary

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in its stated aims and has identified evidence of human activity on the Site from the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Romano-British and post-medieval periods. This adds to the information gathered during the previous archaeological evaluation of the site.

7.2.2 The evaluation indicates a low to moderate archaeological potential across much of the Site, with localised areas of higher potential. At Kingsland, there appears to be a localised concentration of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Trench 16, but the main concentration appears to lie further to the west, in the vicinity of Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 (and in the vicinity of Trench 1 from the GAT evaluation). There are a significant number of archaeological features in this area.

7.2.3 At present, very few of these can be dated closely, although there is definitely a concentration of prehistoric finds comprising worked flint and Bronze Age pottery from this area. Radiocarbon dating of charred plant material from the fills of the crop drier have established that it was in use in the early medieval period, indicating that some of the activity in this area may be later in date. Regardless of the date of the activity, both the earlier evaluation and the work reported on here has demonstrated that the features identified on the geophysical survey are archaeological and that there are a number of discrete features, variously recorded as post holes, possible pits and a crop drier, which suggest a concentration of activity. If this activity is indeed prehistoric, as the current evidence would suggest, then obtaining artefactual evidence might be difficult in evaluation, given that pottery appears to have been used only rarely in prehistory.

7.2.4 The presence of a small assemblage of Roman pottery from Trench 1, in the same feature as a single struck flint, hints at scattered Romano-British activity in the wider area.

7.2.5 The evaluation at Cae Glas 2 has established that this area has a potential for the survival of archaeological remains across much of the field. Here the geophysics is less useful in predicting concentrations of activity, as the majority of the features identified were small discrete features, or else shallow linears, few of which appear to have been identified in the geophysical survey. The presence of both Early and Middle Neolithic pottery within these features, along with Early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the subsoil in Trench 27, suggests that there is a potential for a similar density of features on this site as was recovered on the adjacent Parc Cybi site.

7.2.6 Soil samples taken during the course of this evaluation have confirmed that both cereal growing and gathering wild foods (in particular hazelnuts) played an important role in the Neolithic and demonstrated that there is a potential for the survival of important environmental remains on the site. It is hoped that the radiocarbon dates submitted from these features will provide sufficiently accurate dates for this activity to be related to that in the nearby chambered tomb and on the Parc Cybi site.

7.2.7 This evaluation has not, unfortunately, been able to significantly advance our understanding of the direction or date of the Romano-British trackway, although it does suggest that it may turn to the south east shortly after entering into the perimeter of the Cae Glas 2 site.

7.2.8 The evaluation at Cae Glas 1, in contrast, suggests that the archaeological potential in this region is low, with very few archaeological features identified. The majority of features identified during the evaluation comprise boundary and drainage features related to the nearby abandoned farmstead of Tre'r Gof. Both these and the farmstead have a potential to inform discussion of post-medieval agriculture in the area, and should be considered significant in their own right. The other areas of archaeological potential in this area are the Middle/Late Bronze Age burnt mound deposits identified in GAT Trenches 17 and 18. Whilst the current evaluation failed to identify evidence for the further extent or date of these deposits, they should still be regarded as potentially highly significant.

7.2.9 This evaluation has also confirmed much of the geophysical survey interpretation can be relied on as an indicator of where the main linear features on each site lie, but the evaluations have identified that there are a number of small discrete features of archaeological interest on both Kingsland and Cae Glas 2 which were not identified on the geophysical survey. Despite this, it is possible using both the geophysics survey and the results of both evaluations to identify areas of both low and high archaeological potential across the site. On the basis of this work, it is suggested that further targeted mitigation

work would be appropriate should the scheme proceed, and that the scope of this work should be determined through detailed discussion with Ashley Batten of GAPS.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's office in Sheffield under the project code **106200**. The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'M*anagement of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (MoRPHE), (English Heritage 2006), and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation. The archive will be deposited at the completion of all post-excavation works with the appropriate local museum.

8.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code (**106200**). A fully cross-referenced index of the archive will be prepared on completion of the project.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories that 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 2002).

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

8.4.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.5 Security copy

8.5.1 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.

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10 APPENDIX 1. TRENCH TABLES

Trench No. 1	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	Top soil – Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub-angular stone 2%	0 – 0.26
101	Sub soil – Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.26 - 0.4
102	Natural – Grey silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.4 +
103	Pit- Sub- Circular, concave steep sides with flat base.	0.4- 0
104	Fill – Dark brown silty clay sub angular ston15% large stone 5%. Romano – British pottery and worked flint.	

Trench No. 2	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	Top soil - Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25
201	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.25 – 0.35
202	Natural – Grey- brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.35 +

Trench No. 3	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
300	Top soil - Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.2
301	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.2 – 0.3
302	Natural - E end: Mid brown silty clay. Irregular, sub-angular stones 20%. Bedrock at W end.	0.3 +

Trench No. 4	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Top soil - Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.14
402	Sub soil - Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.14 – 0.5
403	Natural – Reddish brown gravel with banding of yellow clay	0.5 +
404	Cut – Ditch running E – W convex sides with flat base. Possible drainage	0.5 - 0.75
405	Fill – Secondary mid brown clay silt rare small gravel. No finds	
406	Cut – Pit, sub–oval scoop	0.5 – 0.61
407	Fill – Secondary black brown silt clay rare small round stones. No finds	

Trench No. 5	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Top soil - Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub-angular	0 – 0.21

Trench No. 5	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	stone 2%	
502	Sub soil - Mid brown silty clay, small –medium, sub-angular stone 10%	0.21 – 0.39
503	Natural – White - grey clay at north end rising to reddish brown silty gravel at south end.	0.39 +
504	Cut – ditch running SE – NW. Convex sides,	0.39 – 0.77
505	Secondary mid brown clay silt rare small gravel. No finds	
506	Cut - Sub-oval with uneven sides and base.	0.39 – 0.65
507	Fill - Secondary black clay silt and ash with fire cracked stone, charcoal and burnt bone.	

Trench No. 6	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Top soil - Dark Brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.28
602	Sub soil - Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.28 – 0.5
603	Natural - Reddish brown silty gravel, irregular sub-angular stones 20%	0.5 +
604	Cut – Ditch, N-S near vertical straight sided with flat base. Drainage	0.5 -
605	Fill – Mid brown clay silt with gravels and mixed sized stones. No finds	
606	Cut – Ditch SW – NE cutting (605) concave sides and base Drainage	0.5 – 1.13
607	Fill – Mid brown clay silt with gravels and mixed sized stones. No finds	
608	Cut – Ditch Straight steep sided with flat base, Drainage	0.5 – 0.85
609	Fill– Mid brown clay silt with gravels and mixed sized stones. No finds	
610	Cut – Ditch, N-S near vertical straight sided with flat base. Drainage	0.5 – 1.15
611	Fill – Mid brown clay silt with gravels and mixed sized stones. No finds	

Trench No. 7	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
700	Top soil – Dark greyish Brown Silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.35
701	Sub soil - Dark Brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.35 – 0.6
702	Natural – Mid orange - brown silty clay.	0.6 +
703	Cut – Posthole. Sub circular, concave steep sided concave base.	0.6 – 0.76
704	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% gravel. No finds	
705	Cut – Linear drainage gully with concave moderate sides and a concave base.	0.6 – 0.8
706	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 2% gravel. No finds	
707	Cut - Posthole. Sub circular, concave steep sided	0.6 – 0.75

Trench No. 7	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	concave base.	
708	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% gravel. No finds	
709	Cut - Posthole. Sub circular, concave steep sided concave base.	0.6 – 0.72
710	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% gravel. No finds	
711	Cut - Posthole. Sub circular, concave steep sided concave base.	0.6 – 0.69
712	Fill – Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 5% gravel. No finds	

Trench No. 8	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
800	Top soil - Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.3
801	Natural – yellow brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.3 +
802	Cut - .Linear drainage gully moderate concave sides and flat base.	0.3 – 0.4
803	Fill - . Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay with 2% gravel No finds	

Trench No. 9	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
900	Top soil – Dark grey - brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25
901	Sub soil – Mid greyish brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.25 – 0.45
902	Natural – Mid orange brown sandy clay. Patches of blueish grey sandy clay.	0.45 +
903	Cut – Linear drainage ditch, concave moderate sides with concave base.	0.45 – 0.75
904	Fill – Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. Animal bone.	
905	Cut Tree throw. Sub circular, irregular sides and base.	0.45 – 0.5
906	Fill – Secondary, light greyish brown silty clay. No finds	
907	Cut – Linear modern drainage ditch, concave moderate sides with concave base.	0.45 – 0.65
908	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds	
909	Cut – Linear gully terminus, Shallow gentle sides and concave base.	0.45 – 0.49
910	Fill - Secondary, dark brownish black, silty clay with heavy charcoal. No finds.	

Trench No. 10	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1000	Top soil - Dark grey - brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25

Trench No. 10	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Sub soil - Mid greyish brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.25 – 0.4
1002	Natural - Mid orange brown sandy clay. Patches of blueish grey sandy clay.	0.4 +
1003	Cut – Linear drainage ditch, post med. Moderate concave sides and concave base.	0.4 – 0.7
1004	Fill - Secondary, mid brownish silty clay. No finds	
1005	Cut Linear drainage ditch, modern. Moderate concave sides and concave base. Cutting (1004). Stone filled active drain below (1006)	0.4 -0.6
1006	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds	
1007	Cut – Linear NW - SE drainage ditch, post med. shallow concave sides and irregular base.	0.4 – 0.56
1008	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. Post med pottery.	

Trench No. 11	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1100	Top soil - Dark grey - brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.3
1101	Natural - - Mid orange brown sandy clay. Patches of blueish grey sandy clay.	0.3 +
1102	Cut – Linear ditch with concave shallow sides and a flat base.	0.3 – 0.45
1103	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. No finds.	
1104	Cut – Linear NW – SE ditch with concave moderate sides and concave base.	0.3 - 0.7
1105	Fill - Secondary, mid greyish brown silty clay. 10% rounded cobbles. No finds.	

Trench No. 12	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1200	Top soil - Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 10%	0 – 0.4
1201	Natural - - Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Irregular sub angular stone 25%	0.4 +
1202	Cut - Land Drain	0.4 – 0.45
1203	.Backfill of land drain.	

Trench No. 13	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1300	Top soil - Dark Brown – Black Silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.18
1301	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.18 – 0.35
1302	Natural - Grey silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.35 +
1303	Cut – Linear NW - SE ditch. Moderate concave sides and flat base. Drainage ditch.	0.35 – 0.6
1304	Fill - Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Stones forming	

Trench No. 13	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	inverted V shape in fill.	

Trench No. 14	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1400	Top soil - Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.2
1401	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.2 – 0.38
1402	Natural - Grey silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20% Lighter brown to west.	0.38 +

Trench No.15	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1500	Top soil - Dark Brown – Black Silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.2
1501	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.2 – 0.3
1502	Natural – Light brown, silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.3 +
1503	Cut – Linear NE – SW ditch concave steep sides and flat base. 18C boundary	0.3 – 0.43
1504	Fill - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 3% No finds.	
1505	Cut - Linear NW – SE gully concave steep sides and flat base.	0.3 – 0.4
1506	Fill – Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10% No finds.	
1507	Cut - Linear NW – SE gully concave steep sides and flat base.	0.3 – 0.4
1508	Fill - Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10% No finds.	

Trench No. 16	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1600	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25
1601	Sub soil - Dark Brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 20%	0.25 – 0.35
1602	Natural – Light brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.35 +
1603	Cut – Neolithic Pit. Shallow gentle concave sided with flat base.	0.35 – 0.45
1604	Fill – Dark brown silty clay, various stones. Charcoal and Neolithic pottery. Large flat capping stone.	
1605	Cut – Circular pit with concave moderate sides and a concave base.	0.35 – 0.45
1606	Fill – Secondary dark brown silty clay. Neolithic Pottery	
1607	Cut – Sub circular pit, steep – moderate concave sides with a concave base	0.35 - 0.7
1608	Fill - Secondary dark brown silty clay. Large flat stone	

Trench No. 16	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	capping. Small gravel 10%. No finds	
1609	Cut – Linear NE - SW ditch terminus with moderate concave sides and a flat base.	0.35 – 0.46
1610	Fill - Secondary dark brown silty clay.. Small gravel 10%, charcoal 2%. No finds	

Trench No. 17	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1700	Top soil - Dark Brown – Black Silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.16
1701	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 20%	0.16 – 0.43
1702	Natural - Grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.43 +

Trench No. 18	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1800	Top soil - Dark greyish brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25
1801	Natural – Mid orange - brown sandy clay, with patches of blue grey sandy clay. Irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.25 +

Trench No. 19	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1900	Top soil - Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.24
1901	Sub soil - Dark brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 20% Large stones 2%. No subsoil on slope.	0.24 – 0.38
1902	Natural - Grey sandy silt clay at SE end Bedrock up slope, Orange – brown silty clay at NW end. Irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.38 +

Trench No. 20	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2000	Top soil - Dark brown – black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.22
2001	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 30%	0.22 – 0.44
2002	Natural - Grey sandy silt clay at SE end Bedrock up slope, Orange – brown silty clay at NW end. Irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.44 +
2003	Cut – Linear drainage ditch, Moderate concave sides, flat base. Alongside 2005.	0.44 – 0.64
2004	Fill - Dark brown silty clay. Small stones 1%. No finds.	
2005	Structure - Post Med' stone lined and capped drain	0.35 - 0.55

Trench No. 21	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:

Context	Description	Depth (m)
2100	Top soil - Dark grey black silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2% Post med CBM	0 – 0.24
2101	Sub soil – Mid grey silty clay, sub-angular large Limestone inclusions. 10%	0.24 – 0.35
2102	Natural – Mid yellow brown sandy silty clay irregular, sub-angular limestone in patches roughly 60%	0.35 +

Trench No. 22	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2200	Top soil - Dark grey – black silty clay.	0 – 0.22
2201	Sub soil – Mid grey - brown silty clay, large -medium sub-angular limestone 10%	0.22 – 0.3
2202	Natural – Yellow - brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular limestone 60% Very large Limestone boulders	0.3 +

Trench No. 23	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2300	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 - 0.44
2301	Sub soil - Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.44 – 0.6
2302	Natural – Mid orange brown silty clay	0.6 +
2303	Layer – Metalled surface , dark brown silty clay, with 70% large stones compressed in. Possible Romano British trackway.	0.3 – 0.65
2304	Cut – Circular, straight, steep sided with concave base, Post hole.	0.6 – 0.75
2305	Fill – Secondary, mid brown silty clay. Small stones 5%. No finds.	
2306	Cut - Circular, straight, steep sided with concave base, Pit.	0.6 – 0.7
2307	Fill - Secondary, mid brown silty clay. Small stones 20%. No finds.	
2308	Cut – Sub circular Tree throw. Concave gentle sides and concave irregular base.	0.6 – 0.65
2309	Fill - Secondary, mid brown slightly organic silty clay. Small stones 1%. No finds	
2310	Cut - Sub circular Tree throw. Concave moderate sides and irregular base.	0.6 – 0.68
2311	Fill - Secondary, mid brown slightly organic silty clay. No finds	

Trench No. 24	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Top soil – Mid brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.25
2402	Sub soil – Light grey brown silt, sub-angular stone 10%	0.25 – 0.35
2403	Natural - Mid orange brown silty clay, small to large uneven and flat round stones 10%	0.35 – 0.59
2404	Cut – Oval pit with steep concave sides and a flat base.	
2405	Void	

Trench No. 24	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2406	Fill- Secondary, upper deposition. Mid brown clay silt with fire cracked stone and charcoal, pottery.	
2407	Fill – Secondary middle deposit within pit. Black clay silt with fire cracked stone and heavy charcoal. Neolithic pot.	
2408	Fill – Secondary slumping on edge of pit, Orange brown clay and gravel. No finds.	
2409	Cut – Sub oval with concave moderate – gentle sides and a concave base.	0.35 – 0.48
2410	Fill =- Secondary Black clay silt with fire cracked stone and heavy charcoal.	

Trench No. 25	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2501	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.2
2502	Sub soil - Mid Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.2 – 0.39
2503	Natural - Mid orange brown silty clay sub-angular stone 10%	0.39 +
2504	Cut – Pit, Sub oval gradual concave sides and flat base	0.39 – 0.49
2505	Fill - Secondary Black clay silt with fire cracked stone and heavy charcoal. Pottery sherds	

Trench No. 26	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2600	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.29
2601	Sub soil - Mid Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 5%	0.29 – 0.42
2602	Natural - Mid yellow clay sub-angular stone 5%	0.42+
2603	Fill – Mid greyish brown silty clay, rounded coarse gravel 5%. Heavy charcoal, pottery and flint	
2604	Cut – Linear ditch terminus NE – SW. Concave moderate sides and concave base.	0.42 – 0.6
2605	Cut – Linear ditch terminus, NE – SW, shallow concave sides and flat base	0.42 – 0.47
2606	Fill – Secondary mid greyish brown silty clay with coarse gravel 5%. Heavy charcoal. No finds.	

Trench No. 27	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2701	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.26
2702	Sub soil - Mid Brown Silty clay, Bronze age pottery from small hollow.	0.26 – 0.56
2703	Natural - Light orange brown silty clay	0.56 +

Trench No. 28	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**

Trench No. 28	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2801	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.21
2802	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.21 – 0.32
2803	Natural - Mid orange brown silty clay	0.32 +
2804	Cut – NE – SW Linear ditch with moderate concave sides and concave base	0.32 – 0.6
2805	Fill - Secondary mid greyish brown silty clay. Single flat stone. No finds.	
2806	Cut – Circular Post hole with straight vertical sides and a flat base.	0.32 – 0.44
2807	Fill – Secondary, dark brown grey silt clay with charcoal flecks. No finds.	
2808	Cut – Circular post hole with concave gentle sides and a concave base	0.32 – 0.38
2809	Fill – Secondary, dark grey black silty clay with heavy charcoal. No finds.	

Trench No. 29	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2900	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.4
2901	Sub soil - Mid brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 5%	0.4 – 0.65
2902	Natural – Mid orange brown silty clay, patches of light greyish brown silty clay.	0.65 +

Trench No. 30	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3000	Top soil – black brown loamy silty clay.	0 – 0.2
3001	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 30%	0.2 – 0.35
3002	Natural – Mid yellow brown silty clay small gravel 30%	0.35 +
3003	Cut – Pit, circular vertical straight sided with flat base	0.35 – 0.55
3004	Fill – Secondary dark brown – black silty clay with heavy charcoal. No finds	
3005	Cut – Ditch Terminus, Linear vertical straight sided with flat base.	0.35 – 0.55
3006	Fill – Secondary Dark brown – black silty clay with heavy charcoal. No finds	
3007	Modern Drainage ditch.	0.35 – 0.55
3008	Fill – Dark brown silty clay silting of modern drainage ditch.	
3009	Cut – Post Med – modern Land drain	0.35 – 0.5
3010	Fill – Backfill of land drain ditch. No finds	

Trench No. 31	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3100	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.3
3101	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.3 – 0.4

Trench No. 31	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3102	Natural – Mid orange brown silty clay at NE end, grey blue bedrock at SW	0.4 +
3103	Cut – Linear gully with concave moderate sides and concave base.	0.4 – 0.58
3104	Fill – Secondary mid greyish brown silty clay 5% coarse gravel. No finds	
3105	Layer – Modern stabilising layer near field entrance. Large rocks and mixed top/sub soil. No finds	0.1 – 0.4

Trench No. 32	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3200	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.44
3201	Natural – Mid grey brown silty clay	0.44 +
3202	Fill – Secondary dark black – brown silty clay mixed sub angular stone 5% No finds	
3203	Cut – Linear drainage ditch E – W. Concave gentle sides and concave base.	0.44 – 0.55

Trench No. 33	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3300	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.38
3301	Natural – yellow grey silty clay 60% stone inclusions in patches.	0.38 +

Trench No. 34	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3400	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.52
3401	Natural – yellow grey silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 25%	0.52 +
3402	Fill – Secondary dark blackish brown silty clay. Sub angular stone inclusions 10%. No finds	
3403	Cut – Linear ditch SE - NW. Concave gentle sides and concave base.	0.52 -0.7
3404	Fill – Secondary dark blackish brown silty clay. Sub angular stone inclusions 10%. Cut by modern land drain. No finds	
3405	Cut – Linear ditch SE - NW. Concave gentle sides and concave base.	0.52 – 0.6

Trench No. 35	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3500	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.44
3501	Natural – yellow grey silty clay, irregular, sub-angular stones 40%	0.44 +

Trench No. 36	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3600	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 1%	0 – 0.3
3601	Sub soil - Mid grey brown silty clay,	0.3 – 0.6
3602	Natural – Mid orange brown sandy clay, patches pf light grey blue clay.	0.6 +
3603	Cut – Linear SW – NE ditch terminus concave moderate sides and sloping base.	0.6 - 1
3604	Fill – Secondary mid grey brown silty clay, 1% medium gravel. No finds	
3605	Cut – Modern drainage sump.	0.2 – 0.6
3606	Fill - mid greyish brown silty clay backfill. No finds	
3607	Cut - Linear E-W ditch concave moderate sides and flat base.	0.6- 0.8
3608	Fill – Secondary mid brown silty clay 2% gravel inclusions. No finds	
3609	Cut – Sub circular tree throw	0.3 - 0.45
3610	Fill - secondary mid brown silting of tree throw. No finds	

Trench No. 37	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3700	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.34m
3701	Natural – light grey brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 15%	0.34 +
3702	Fill – Secondary blackish brown silty clay. No finds	
3703	Cut – Linear N-S ditch Concave gentle sides and concave base.	0.34 – 0.51

Trench No. 38	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3800	Top soil - Dark Brown – Black Silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.54
3801	Natural – yellow brown silty clay 30% stone inclusions in patches.	0.54 +

Trench No. 39	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3900	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.4
3901	Natural – yellow orange silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 50%	0.4 +
3902	Natural - Bedrock.	0.1 +

Trench No. 40	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4000	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.32
4001	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-	0.32 +

Trench No. 40	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	angular stones 15%. Several Land drains.	

Trench No. 41	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4100	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.2
4101	Sub soil - Dark brown silty clay, sub-angular stone 5%	0.2 – 0.4
4102	Natural – Light brown orange hue silty clay, irregular, sub-angular stones 5%	0.4 +
4103	Cut – Linear N–S ditch concave steep sides and flat base.	0.4 – 0.65
4104	Fill – Secondary grey silty clay. No finds	

Trench No. 42	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4200	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.54
4201	Natural – Yellow, grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 10%. Heavy modern disturbance probably for drainage. Multiple tree throws at west end.	0.54 +

Trench No. 43	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4300	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 5%	0 – 0.32
4301	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 15% Several land drains	0.32+

Trench No. 44	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4400	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.38
4401	Natural – Light yellowish grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 15% Several land drains	0.38 +

Trench No. 45	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4500	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone %	0 – 0.3
4501	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 15% Several land drains	0.3 +

Trench No. 46	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4600	Top soil – Dark grey brown silty clay. Irregular sub	0 – 0.35

Trench No. 46	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	angular stone 2%	
4601	Sub soil - Dark Brown Silty clay, sub-angular stone 10%	0.35 – 0.55
4602	Natural – Light brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 15% Several land drains	0.55 +

Trench No. 47	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4700	Top soil – Mid grey brown silty clay	0 – 0.4
4701	Natural – Yellow orange sandy clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20% plough scarring and bioturbation.	0.4 +

Trench No. 48	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4800	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.38
4801	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 15% Several land drains	0.38 +

Trench No. 49	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4900	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 10%	0 – 0.32
4901	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 20%	0.32 +

Trench No. 50	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5000	Top soil – Dark brown silty clay. Irregular sub angular stone 2%	0 – 0.4
5001	Natural – Light grey brown silty clay irregular, sub-angular stones 60% at W end. Bed rock from half way to E.	0.4 + (0.1 + at E extent)

11 APPENDIX 2: TEST PIT TABLES

Trench No. 2CG1	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.45
101	Sub soil – Mid-greyish brown, silty clay, interface layer between (100) + (102)	0.45 - 0.90
102	Natural –Light bluish grey, sandy clay, with c. 10% cobbles	0.90 +

Trench No. 2CG2	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.40
201	Sub soil – Mid brown, sandy clay, interface layer between (200) + (202)	0.40 - 0.55
202	Natural – Light yellowish grey, sandy clay	0.55 +

Trench No. 1CG3	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
301	Top soil – Moderately compact and brownish grey, silty clay, with dense leaf litter to top and frequent rooting throughout layer, and sparse small subangular stones <50mm	0 – 0.42
302	Sub soil – Light yellowish grey, compact silty clay, with occasional large subangular stones	0.42+

Trench No. 1CG4	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Top soil – Moderately compact mid brownish grey, silty clay, with dense leaf litter and rooting to top, with sparse subangular stones	0 – 0.45
402	Sub soil – Moderately compact, mid reddish brown, sandy silt, with sparse small subangular stones	0.45 - 62
403	Natural – Compact mid grey yellow, silty clay, with occasional angular small grey stones	0.62 +

Trench No. 1CG5	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Mid brownish grey, friable silty clay, with dense leaf litter, occasional rooting, and sparse sub-rounded small stones <10mm	0 – 0.52
502	Natural – Mid greenish yellow, friable silty sand, with occasional subangular stones	0.52+

Trench No. 1CG6	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Top soil – Mid brownish grey, friable silty clay, with frequent leaf litter and occasional rooting in layer, sparse small subangular stones<50mm	0 – 0.27
602	Sub soil – Mid reddish brown, moderately compact, sandy silt, with sparse small subangular stones	0.27+

Trench No. 1CG7	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Top soil – Moderately compact mid yellowish brown, silty clay, with frequent leaf litter to top and rooting, sparse small subangular stones<50mm	0 – 0.30
702	Sub soil – Moderately compact mid reddish brown, sandy silt, with occasional subangular medium sized grey limestone	0.30 – 0.47
703	Natural – Loose yellow brown, sand	0.47 +

Trench No. 1CG8	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
801	Top soil – Dark brown soily leaf layer, heavily rooted, small subangular stones (>54)	0 – 0.13
802	Sub soil – Medium brown, silty clay, minimal rooting, occasional small stones	0.13 – 0.36
803	Natural – Pale brown/orange, clay, small clusters of shale stone, charcoal mottling from previous rooting	0.36 +
	*Trench placed very near a cluster of trees	
	*Trench bottomed out at 2.3m	

Trench No. 1CG9	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
901	Top soil – Mid brown grey, friable silty clay, with dense leaf litter on top and frequent rooting throughout	0 – 0.37
902	Natural – Mid yellowish green, moderately compact, silty clay	0.37 +

Trench No. 1CG10	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Top soil – Moderately compact mid brownish grey, silt clay, with dense rooting on top, and sparse small subangular stones	0 – 0.20
1002	Bedrock	0.20 +

Trench No. 1CG11	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1101	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small	0 – 0.16
1102	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, partial rooting, subangular small stones (>15%)	0.16 – 0.32
1103	Natural – Grey, sand/stone, natural shale bedrock, cream sand mottling, (>25%)	0.32 +
	*Test pit bottomed out at o.4m	

Trench No. 1CG12	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1201	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, minimal to no stones	0 – 0.14
1202	Sub soil – Mid brown, some orange mottling (>10%), small to medium sub-rounded rocks (>20%)	014 – 0.34
1203	Natural – Dark orange, sand/silt (80-20%), large to small pieces of shale, small sub-rounded rocks	0.34 +
	Trench bottomed out at 3.2m	

Trench No. 1CG13	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1301	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small sub-rounded and angular stones (>10%)	0 – 0.11
1302	Sub soil – Mid brown, soil/sand, heavily tree rooted, small to medium subangular stones (>25%)	0.11 – 0.29
1303	Natural – Dark orange/brown, silty sand, occasional white mottling, clusters of shale forming natural bedrock	0.29 +
	*Trench bottomed out at 2.7m	

Trench No. 1CG13A	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, highly rooted, occasional small stone inclusions (>5%)	0 – 0.10
2402	Sub soil – Mid brown/orange, silty sand layer, small to medium sub-angular stones (>20%)	0.10 – 0.26
2403	Natural – Grey sand-like substance, bedrock of shale stone	0.26 +
	*Trench pit bottomed out at 3.4m	

Trench No. 1CG14	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1401	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, small to medium rounded and subangular stones	0 – 0.12
1402	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, fairly rooted, small to large pieces of shale	0.12 – 0.30

Trench No. 1CG14	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1403	Natural – Large pieces of shale embedded in subsoil material	0.30 +
	*Trench bottomed out at).40m	

Trench No. 1CG15	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1501	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small sub-rounded stones (>10%)	0 – 0.12
1502	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, partial rooting, small to medium sub-rounded stones (>20%)	0.12 – 0.29
1503	Natural – Pale orange/cream, silty clay, very little stone activity	0.29 +
	*Trial trench bottoms out at 3.2m	

Trench No. 1CG16	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1601	Top soil – Silty soil, turf layer, rooted, small angular and rounded stones, dark brown	0 – 0.31
1602	Sub soil – Silty sand, mid grey, friable, small fragment CBM	0.31 – 0.62
1603	Natural – Pale cream, clay, dark red mottling (occasional) small pebbles	0.62 +
	*Trench pit bottom at 3.5m	

Trench No. 1CG17	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1701	Top soil – Dark brown, soil turf layer, small rounded stones (>2%), heavily rooted	0 – 0.08
1702	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, friable, small to medium sub-rounded stones (>60%)	0.08 – 0.19
1703	Natural – Mottled cream to orange, clay, small disturbance of sub to natural, small to large angular and subangular stones (>40%)	0.19 +
	*Test pit bottomed out at 2m	

Trench No. 1CG18	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1801	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small to medium rounded stones (>3%)	0 – 0.14
1802	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, partially rooted, small to medium sub-rounded stones (>20%)	0.14 – 0.29
1803	Natural – Orange/cream, silty clay, mottled blue bits occasionally, large to small sub-rounded stones	0.29 +
	*Test pit bottomed out at 1m+	

Trench No. 1CG19	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1901	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small sub-rounded stones	0 – 0.16
1902	Sub soil – Mid brown, sandy soil, partial rooting, small inclusions of sub-rounded stones (>5%)	0.16 – 0.28
1903	Natural – Pale cream and orange, silty sand, small to large pieces	0.28 +
	Trench bottomed out at 1.4m	

Trench No. 1CG20	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2001	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, clusters of small subangular/rounded stones (>25%)	0 – 0.14
2002	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, partial rooting, small sub-rounded stones (>10%)	0.14 – 0.35
2003	Natural – Pale cream/orange, silty clay, small inclusions of shale, occasional white mottling	0.35 +
	Trench bottomed out at 2.4m	

Trench No. 1CG21	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2101	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small rounded and sub-rounded stones (>5%)	0 – 0.15
2102	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, medium to small angular stones (>10%)	0.15 – 0.28
2103	Natural – Orange/cream, silty clay, large to small angular/sub-rounded stone (80%)	0.28 +
	*Trench pit bottomed out at 3.1m	

Trench No. 1CG22	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2201	Top soil – Dark brown, soil turf layer, heavily rooted, small rounded stones (>3%)	0 – 0.14
2202	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty soil, medium and small subangular stones and shale (>10%)	0.14 – 0.38
2203	Natural – Pale orange/cream, silty clay, large to small subangular and angular stones, almost bedrock	0.38 +
	Test pit bottomed out at less than 1m	

Trench No. 1CG23	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2301	Top soil – Dark brown, soil turf layer, heavily rooted, small subangular/rounded stones (>10%)	0 – 0.19
2302	Sub soil – Medium brown, silty sand, partially rooted,	0.19 – 0.29

Trench No. 1CG23	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	medium to small sub-rounded stones (>15%)	
2303	Natural – orange/cream, silty clay, large to small subangular stones (>60%), white mottling (>10%)	0.29 +
	Test Pit bottomed out at less than 1m	

Test Pit No. 1	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.40
101	– Dark greyish brown, silty clay, with modern building debris- girders, pipes, fence posts	0.0 – 1.06
102	Natural – Mid bluish grey, bedrock	0.1.06 +

Test Pit No. 2	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	Top soil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.10
201	Sub soil – Bedrock	0.10+

Trench No. K2	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
201	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, with sparse very small sub-rounded stones <10mm, and dense grass rooting to top of deposit	0 – 0.38
202	Natural – mid greyish yellow, moderately compact silty sand, with occasional patches of orange brown silty sand and orange with iron pan, occasional small well rounded stones <20mm	0.38 +

Trench No. K4	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
401	Top soil – Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay, with dense rooting to top and sparse small subangular stones <10mm	0 – 0.33
402	Natural – Mid yellowish grey, compact silty clay, with occasional medium sized sub-rounded stones <300mm, possible staining through waterlogging	0.33 +

Trench No. K5	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
501	Top soil – Dark brown, silty sand, heavily rooted, small inclusions of sub-rounded stones (>5%)	0 – 0.17
502	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty clay, partial rooting, medium and small sub-rounded stones (>10%)	0.17 – 0.29
503	Natural – Pale orange/cream, water broke through straight away, no land drain just sodden ground with trench surrounded by standing water	0.29 +

Trench No. K6	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small rounded stones (>5%)	0 – 0.19
602	Sub soil – Mid brown, partially rooted, occasional white mottling, sub-rounded stones, small and medium	0.19 – 0.42
603	Natural – Mid orange with pale cream patches, occasional white mottling, medium and large subangular stones	0.42 +

Trench No. K7	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Top soil – Dark brown, silty sand, heavily rooted, medium and small subangular stones (>15%)	0 – 0.18
702	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, white mottling, small and medium subangular stones (>20%)	0.18 – 0.42
703	Natural – Pale cream/light brown, patches of silty clay, small to large surrounded stones (>20%)	0.42 +
	*Trench bottomed out at 1.7m	

Trench No. K8	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
801	Top soil – Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay, with dense rooting to top, small sparse subangular stones	0 – 0.35
802	Natural – Compact mid greyish yellow, mottled silty clay, with occasional small sub-rounded weathered stones	0.35 +
803	Fill – Pale greyish brown, sandy silt, with sparse small sub-rounded stones <10mm	
804	Cut – Shallow gully running N-S across trench with concave base	

Trench No. K9	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
901	Top soil – Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay, with frequent grass rooting and sparse small subangular stones <50mm	0 – 0.35
902	Natural – Compact mid grey brown, silty clay, with occasional stones and patches of orange brown silty sand	0.35 +

Trench No. K10	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1001	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavy rooting, small clusters of sub-rounded stones (>15%)	0 – 0.11
1002	Sub soil – Medium brown, medium clusters of subangular stones (>10%), partial rooting	0.11 – 0.28
1003	Natural – Light brown/orange, clay/sand, clusters of small stone, little rooting	0.28 +
	Trench bottomed out at 3.1m	

Trench No. K11	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1100	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small to medium sub-rounded stones (>20%)	0 – 0.16
1101	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand, small to occasional large sub-rounded and subangular stone (>10%)	0.16 – 0.39
1102	Natural – Pale orange/cream, silty clay, patches of white/light grey clay, medium and large subangular stones (>75%)	0.39 +

Trench No. K12	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1201	Top soil – Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay, with dense rooting, and sparse small sub-rounded stones <10mm	0 – 0.27
1202	Natural – Moderately compact silty sand, with frequent orange brown orange patches	0.27 +

Trench No. K13	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1301	Top soil – Mid grey brown, silty clay, with dense rooting and sparse small subangular stones	0.0 – 0.36
1302	Natural – Compact mid grey yellow, silty clay, with occasional subangular stones <50mm	0.36 +

Trench No. K14	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1401	Top soil – Dark brown, soily turf layer, heavily rooted, small sub-rounded stones (>10%)	0 – 0.16
1402	Sub soil – Mid brown, silty sand layer, partially rooted, friable, small sub-rounded stones (>15%)	0.16 – 0.28
1403	Natural – Pale orange/cream, clay/sand, patches of pale grey clay, large inclusions of shale rock (>45%)	0.28 +
	*Trench bottomed out at 2.2m	

Trench No. K15	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1501	Top soil – Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay, with sparse subangular stones <20mm, and dense grass rooting	0.0– 0.39
1502	Natural – Compact mid brownish grey, silty clay with mottled patches of brown silt, and sparse small degraded stones	0.39 +

Trench No. K16	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1600	Top soil –Mid greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.40
1601	Natural – Light bluish grey, sandy clay, with patches of orange brown sandy clay	0.40 +

Trench No. K17	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1700	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, silty clay, with rare coarse gravel	0 – 0.40
1701	Natural – Light bluish grey, sandy clay	0.40 +

Trench No. K18	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1801	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.45
1802	Natural – Mid orange brown, sandy clay with patches of light bluish grey, sandy clay	0.45 +

Trench No. K19	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1900	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.40
1901	Sub soil – Mid orange brown with a grey hues, sandy clay, interface layer between topsoil (1900) and natural (1902)	0.40 – 0.50
1902	Natural – Mid orange brown, sandy clay, with patches of light blue grey sandy clay, and rare cobbles (c. 100-200mm)	0.50 +

Trench No. K20	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2000	Top soil – Mid greyish brown, silty clay	0 – 0.30
2001	Sub soil – Mid greyish brown, sandy clay, interface with topsoil/natural	0.30 – 0.50
2002	Natural – Mid orange brown, sandy clay with patches of light bluish grey sandy clay	0.50 +

Trench No. K21	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2101	Top soil – Friable, Greyish brown, silty clay, with dense rooting to upper area, and sparse small subangular stones <50mm	0 – 0.44
2102	Natural – Compact mottled grey yellow, clay sand, with occasional degraded and weathered green stone	0.44 +

Trench No. K22	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2201	Top soil – Mid grey brown, silty clay, with dense rooting and sparse subangular stones	0 – 0.22
2202	Natural – Bedrock	0.22 +

Trench No. K24	Grid	Dimensions: Max depth:
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Top soil – Friable, mid grey brown, silty clay, with	0 – 0.55

Trench No. K24	**Grid**	**Dimensions: Max depth:**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	frequent rooting and occasional medium sized subangular stones <300mm	
2402	Natural – Compact light yellow grey, silty clay with frequently green degraded clay	0.55 +

Trench No. K26	**Grid**	**Dimensions: Max depth:**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2601	Top soil – Friable, mid orange brown, silty clay, with dense grass rooting to top, and sparse small subangular stones <50mm	0 – 0.45
2602	Natural – Moderately compact, brownish orange, silty clay, with sparse small degraded green stones <100mm	0.45 +

12 APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Kingsland												
Prehistoric												
Trench 16 – Pits												
1603	1604	1	4	80	75	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	2/2 ml	-
1605	1606	2	5	60	70	C	-	Indet. grain frag	-	-	-	-
Trench 16 – Ditch												
1609	1610	3	19	175	75	-	-	-	-	stem frags	0/2 ml	-
Romano-British												
Trench 1 – Pit												
103	104	13	12	175	55	B	A	Barley + hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt + ?emmer	C	*Avena/Bromus*	10/5 ml	-
Undated												
Trench 5 – Spread												
506	507	11	16	90	35	-	-	-	-	-	<1/<1 ml	-
Trench 6 – Ditch												
608	609	12	18	100	60	B	B	Barley + hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags	C	*Avena/Bromus*	<1/1 ml	Moll-t (C)
Trench 7 – Posthole												
703	704	9	2	30	50	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	-	-
Trench 7 – Gully												
705	706	10	17	70	60	C	C	Indet. grain frags, glume base frags	A	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Avena/Bromus, Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Rumex,* stem/root frags	<1/3 ml	-
Cae Glas 2												
Neolithic												
Trench 24 – Pit												
2404	2407	4	40	450	35	-	-	-	A**	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	15/35 ml	-
Trench 26 – Ditch												
2604	2603	8	10	120	30	C	C	Hulled wheat grain frag, glume base frags inc. emmer	B	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	15/10 ml	-
Trench 25 – Pit												
2505	2504	6	6	35	40	C	C	Hulled wheat grain + glume base frags	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	5/5 ml	-
Undated												
Trench 24 – Pit												

2409	2410	5	8	100	30	-	-	-	-	-	35/10 ml	-
Trench 28 - Postholes												
2806	2807	14	1.5	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	2/1 ml	-
2808	2809	15	1	35	20	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	7/7 ml	-
Trench 30 - Pit												
3003	3004	7	9	50	50	-	C	Glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer	-	-	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

13 APPENDIX 4. CAE GLAS 2, THE TREFIGNATH BURIAL CHAMBER AND THE SURROUNDING AREA: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

13.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the Cae Glas 2 site has established that there is a high potential for the remains of early and Middle Neolithic activity within the site, and that this activity is likely to have continued into the Early Bronze Age. It is difficult on the evidence excavated so far to characterise the nature of this activity, but the presence of an apparently placed pottery vessel and the remains of charred foodstuffs suggest that both ritual and domestic activity might be present. Despite this, it clearly forms part of a wider Neolithic landscape which has the Trefignath burial chamber at its heart. Because the burial chamber itself is a Scheduled Monument, and the proposed development is likely to impact on both contemporaneous archaeological remains which are likely to be related to its construction and on its wider setting, it is important to consider its significance within the context of CADW's *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales* (2011).

13.1.2 In that document CADW (on behalf of the Welsh Government) sets out the six conservation principles which guide its decision making with regards to the careful management of change to historic assets. One of the key drivers to this is the need to understand the significance of an historic asset in order that any changes to that monument or its setting can be carefully managed. This significance can be determined through consideration of four component values:

- *Evidential value;*
- *Historical value;*
- *Aesthetic value; and*
- *Communal value.*

13.1.3 In order to gauge the significance of the Trefignath burial chamber and its surrounds (including the Cae Glas 2 site) it is necessary to assess it in terms of these four criteria.

13.2 Evidential value

13.2.1 Evidential value is defined in *Conservation Principles* as follows:

"This derives from those elements of an historic asset that can provide evidence about past human activity, including its physical remains or historic fabric. These may be visible and relatively easy to assess, or they may be buried below ground, under water or be hidden by later fabric. These remains provide the primary evidence for when and how an historic asset was made or built, what it was used for and how it has changed over time. The unrecorded loss of historic fabric represents the destruction of the primary evidence.

Additional evidential values can be gained from documentary sources, pictorial records and archaeological archives or museum collections. To assess the significance of this aspect of an asset, all this evidence needs to be gathered in a systematic way and any gaps in the evidence identified."

13.2.2 There is considerable evidential value for the burial chamber and its environs. The burial chamber itself has been the subject of archaeological excavations and publications, which

clearly outline the archaeological sequence recorded, the remains recovered and the wider significance of the monument as it was understood at the time. This work suggests that the burial chamber was constructed early in the Neolithic and underwent at least two phases of modification. Subsequent excavation on the Parc Cybi site to the west revealed evidence for wider Neolithic activity in the landscape, including a structure, thought to be a domestic house, along with numerous discrete features of Neolithic date. The building was built on a similar alignment to the burial chamber. Excavations elsewhere on the site uncovered a Bronze Age ritual complex incorporating at least one barrow and a number of cist graves. Whilst this evidence is not contemporaneous, it may well be that the extant remains of Trefignath influenced the location and nature of later activities. Although the Parc Cybi excavations have yet to be published, there is little doubt of their significance – only a handful of similar structures are known from Britain, and only three in Wales. However, the close association between the structure and the burial chamber, both excavated in detail, and both apparently contemporaneous, provides an almost unique opportunity to articulate the relationship between the inhabitants of Neolithic settlements and their dead.

13.2.3 Within this context, the importance of the recent finds on the Cae Glas 2 site can be considered. The trenching has identified a small number of features, all of them discrete, which are Neolithic in date. Both Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic pottery has been recovered, and associated material has provided Early and Middle Neolithic radiocarbon dates. Poorly stratified sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery hint at continuity of activity. As yet no structures have been identified, although some of the smaller features could be described as small postholes. The nature of the deposition of material in pit 2404, with both charred food remains and a substantially complete pottery vessel, lends itself to a ritual interpretation. It is not clear from the work undertaken to date how extensive or dense any Neolithic activity on the Cae Glas 2 site is, although given the number of trenches excavated on the site, it seems reasonable to assume that there is a concentration of Neolithic and possibly Early Bronze Age activity on the site. It seems clear from this that there is the potential on the Cae Glas for the survival of important evidential material regarding the nature and extent of Neolithic activity in the vicinity of Trefignath, although this cannot be defined at present.

13.2.4 On the basis of our current understanding of the area, the evidential value of the Trefignath burial chamber can be regarded as **very high**, because of the potential it has for exploring the relationship between Neolithic settlements and their funerary monuments.

13.3 Historical value

13.3.1 Historical value is defined in *Conservation Principles* as follows:

"An historic asset might illustrate a particular aspect of past life or it might be associated with a notable family, person, event or movement. These illustrative or associative values of an historic asset may be less tangible than its evidential value but will often connect past people, events and aspects of life with the present. Of course the functions of an historic asset are likely to change over time and so the full range of changing historical values might not become clear until all the evidential values have been gathered together. Historical values are not so easily diminished by change as evidential values and are harmed only to the extent that adaptation has obliterated them or concealed them."

13.3.2 The historical value of the Trefignath burial chamber and its environs is much harder to define than the evidential. There are no clear or obvious associations to any known historical figures, events or movements, but it does provide a clear illustrative link of the nature and form of Neolithic mortuary rites. In this respect, it enables comparisons to be made and parallels to be drawn between past practices and the present. The present form of the monument allows a clear articulation of the selective nature of the mortuary rite as well as the changing form of the monument over time. This historical value, as it currently stands, is solely confined to the burial chamber itself, and there is currently no opportunity to express the historical value of the buried or excavated remains nearby.

13.3.3 In the light of this, the historical value of the Trefignath burial chamber and its environs is regarded as **high**, although there is potential for this to be improved upon.

13.4 Aesthetic value

13.4.1 Aesthetic value is defined in *Conservation Principles* as follows:

"This derives from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from an historic asset. This might include the form of an historic asset, its external appearance and how it lies within its setting. It can be the result of conscious design or it might be a seemingly fortuitous outcome of the way in which an historic asset has evolved and been used over time, or it may be a combination of both.

The form of an asset normally changes over time. Sometimes earlier pictorial records and written descriptions will be more powerful in many people's minds than what survives today. Some important viewpoints may be lost or screened, or access to them may be temporarily denied. To assess this aspect of an asset, again the evidence of the present and past form must be gathered systematically. This needs to be complemented by a thorough appreciation on site of the external appearance of an asset in its setting.

Inevitably understanding the aesthetic value of an historic asset will be more subjective than the study of its evidential and historical values. Much of it will involve trying to express the aesthetic qualities or the relative value of different parts of its form or design. It is important to seek the views of others with a knowledge and appreciation of the historic asset on what they consider to be the significant aesthetic values."

13.4.2 The most tangible aesthetic value for Trefignath and its environs derives from the physical form of the burial chamber and its relationship with its environs. The monument itself as it now stands is essentially a modern construct, with stones from the site re-erected and moved following excavation to provide a visitor with a representation of how the stones would once have stood to form the burial chambers, as well as to define the limits and extent of the monument in its different phases. In this respect it is similar to many of the chambered tombs on Anglesey, which form an important group, both regionally and nationally. Although in places the surrounding vegetation makes it difficult to appreciate the monument from all directions, and there is modern development in much of the surrounding area, it is still possible to largely appreciate the relationship between the monument and the topography of its surroundings. There is potential for this to be clearer and for comparisons to be drawn to the lower lying structure on the Parc Cybi excavations and activity on the Cae Glas 2 excavations.

13.4.3 The fact that it forms part of a wider regional group of similar monuments, many of which can be visited locally adds to its aesthetic value. In common with many of these it contains both re-erected stones and blocks of modern material, which whilst they may detract to a degree from the overall appreciation of the monument do at least allow the observer to appreciate that a degree of reconstruction has been used to create the current form of the monument. Despite this, the monument provides strong visual evidence both of form and development, which are easily understood, and is clearly appreciable within its physical environs.

13.4.4 The aesthetic value of the Trefignath burial chamber is therefore regarded as **high**, although there is scope for this to be improved.

13.5 Communal value

13.5.1 Communal value is defined in Conservation Principles as follows:

"This derives from the meanings that an historic asset has for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory. It is closely linked to historical and aesthetic values but tends to have additional or specific aspects. Communal value might be commemorative or symbolic. For example, people might draw part of their identity or collective memory from an historic asset, or have emotional links to it. Such values often change over time and they may be important for remembering both positive and uncomfortable events, attitudes or periods in Wales's history. Historic assets can also have social value, acting as a source of social interaction, distinctiveness or coherence; economic value, providing a valuable source of income or employment; or they may have spiritual value, emanating from religious beliefs or modern perceptions of the spirit of a place."

13.5.2 Much of the communal value of the Trefignath burial chamber derives from the fact that it forms part of a group of similar monuments on Anglesey which are not closely paralleled elsewhere in Wales, and therefore add significantly to the historic characteristics of the island. As a group they draw tourists and visitors to the area. In common with other monuments of its type and date, it appears also to have spiritual meaning to some of its visitors, reflected at times in the deposition of small gifts or offerings on or within the tomb. Because it is possible to clearly see both the mortuary chambers and trace the development of the tomb over time, Trefignath offers an opportunity to understand the true longevity both of these burial chambers and the mortuary tradition they represent.

13.5.3 The communal value of the monument is therefore regarded as **high**.

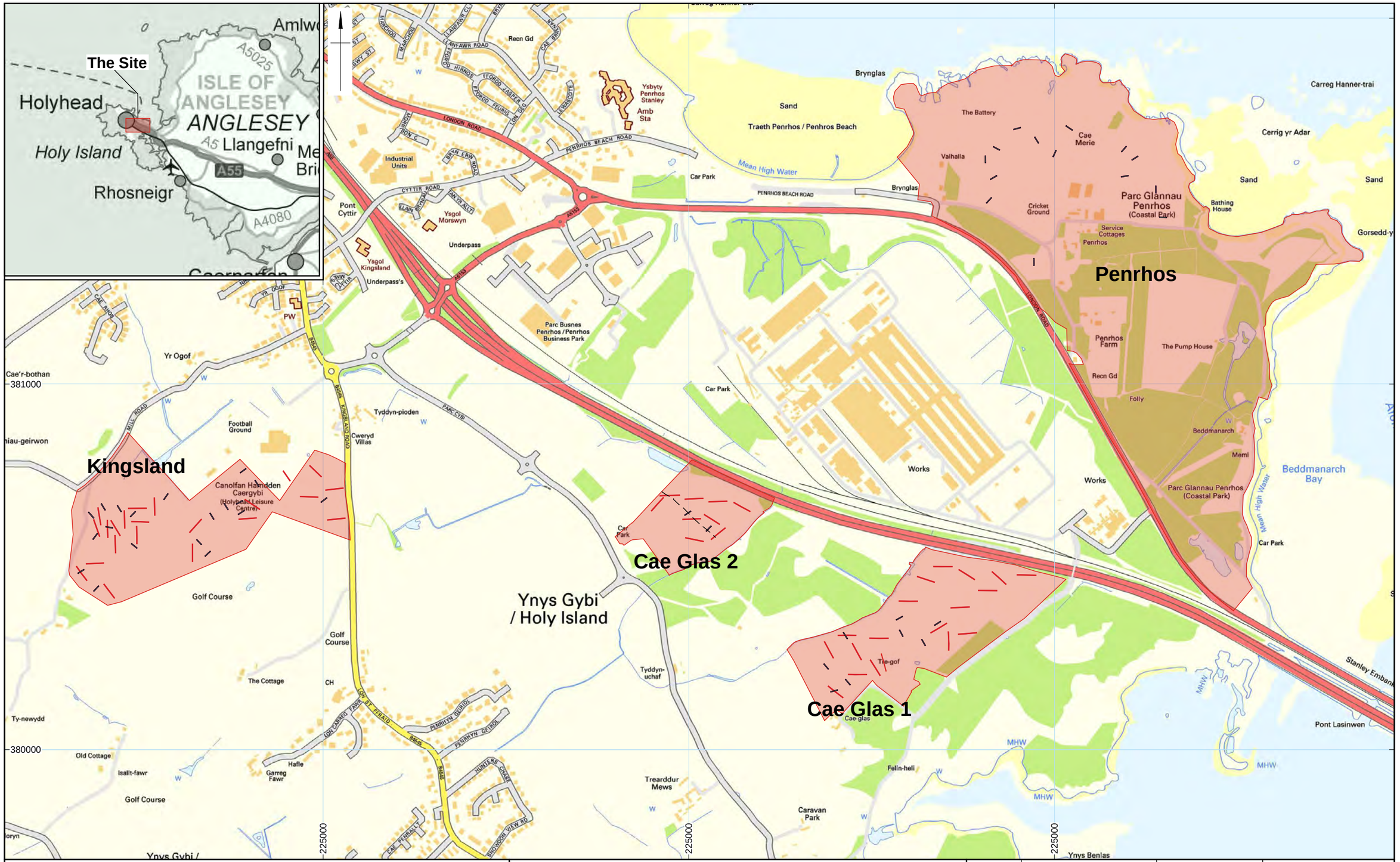
13.6 Summary

13.6.1 In the light of these scores, it is considered that the overall significance of the Trefignath burial mound and its environs should be regarded as **high to very high**. It should be noted, however, that this score is largely derived from the form, location and articulation of the monument itself, along with its interpretation media. The latter focus almost exclusively on the form of the monument and its role in the Neolithic, without giving significant consideration to the wider landscape. There is currently little opportunity whilst actually at the monument to gain an appreciation of one of the key aspects of the site – namely its relationship with the building and activity on the adjacent Parc Cybi site, or indeed the quantity of Neolithic features and material recently discovered on the Cae Glas 2 site. The latter clearly has the potential to further add to our understanding of Neolithic

activity in and around the burial chamber. It is currently not well understood, but should it contain further evidence for Neolithic settlement, then it would provide significant new evidence for the relationship between settlement and mortuary sites and would provide key comparative data for the Parc Cybi site. In the light of this, it must be viewed as having the potential to inform our understanding of Neolithic life at not just a regional but probably national level.

13.6.2 The current development proposals afford an opportunity for change to drive improvements in the presentation and interpretation of the Trefignath burial chamber to a wider audience, and emphasis should be placed on ensuring that the monument is presented both as an individual entity and as part of a wider Neolithic landscape. Should mitigation proposals for the Cae Glas 2 site result in an archaeological excavation of the area, these would be fully published in an appropriate national monograph and the results of this work also incorporated within interpretation materials associated with the burial chamber. Amelioration, by way of improving the setting of the monument, and (depending upon land ownership issues) access to and management of the monument (for example through interpretation information, public engagement, education tools, etc.) will also be considered.

14 APPENDIX 5. PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE, HOLYHEAD, ANGLESEY. UPDATED REPORT ON AN EVALUATION UNDERTAKEN BY THE GWYNEDD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST, INCORPORATING ARTEFACT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS AND THE RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC DATING



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Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches

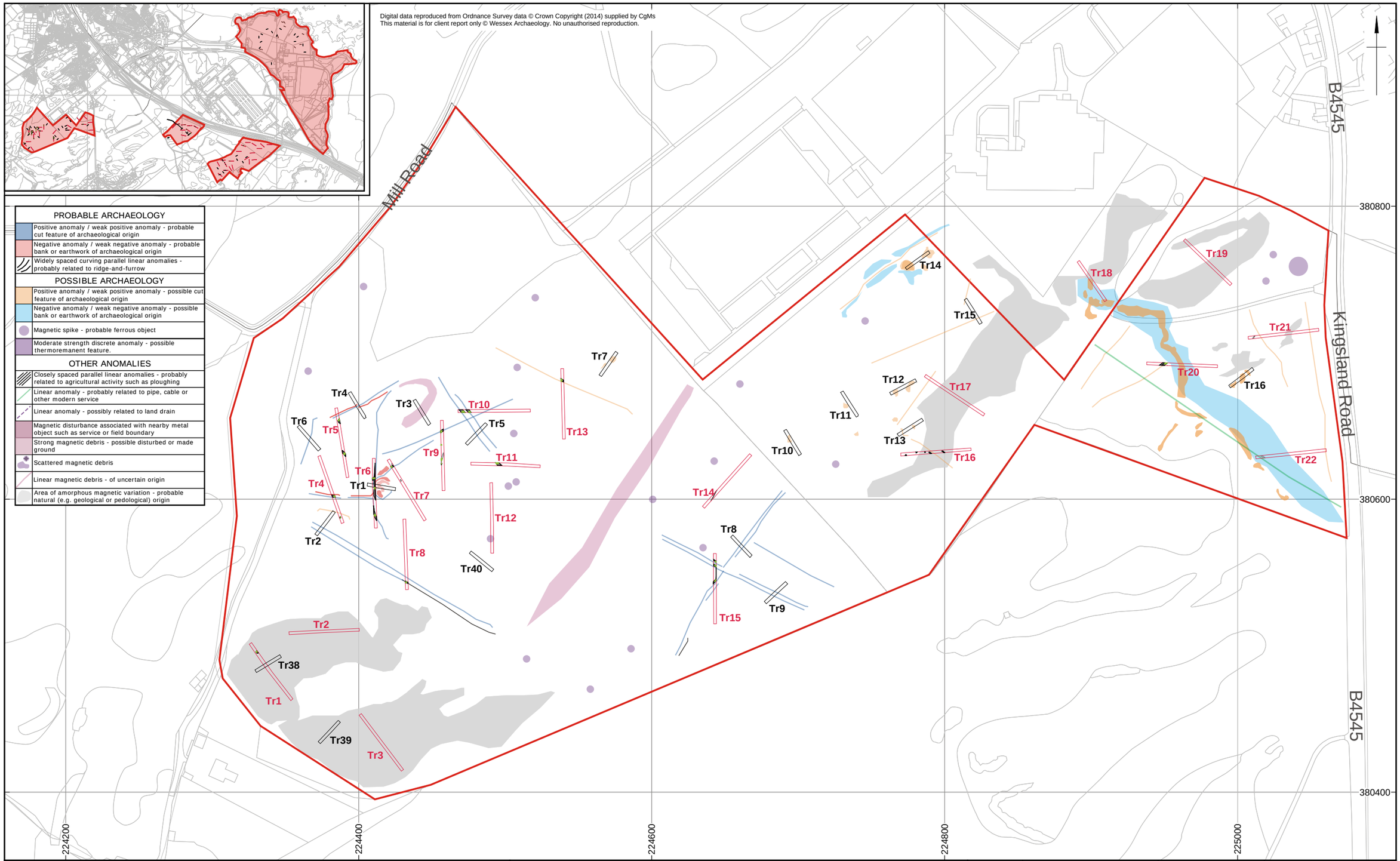
Wessex Archaeology trenches

Investigation area

Date:	26/11/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1: 10,000 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\101564\Graphics Office\Rep figs\WB\2014_11_25		

Overall site plan

Figure 1



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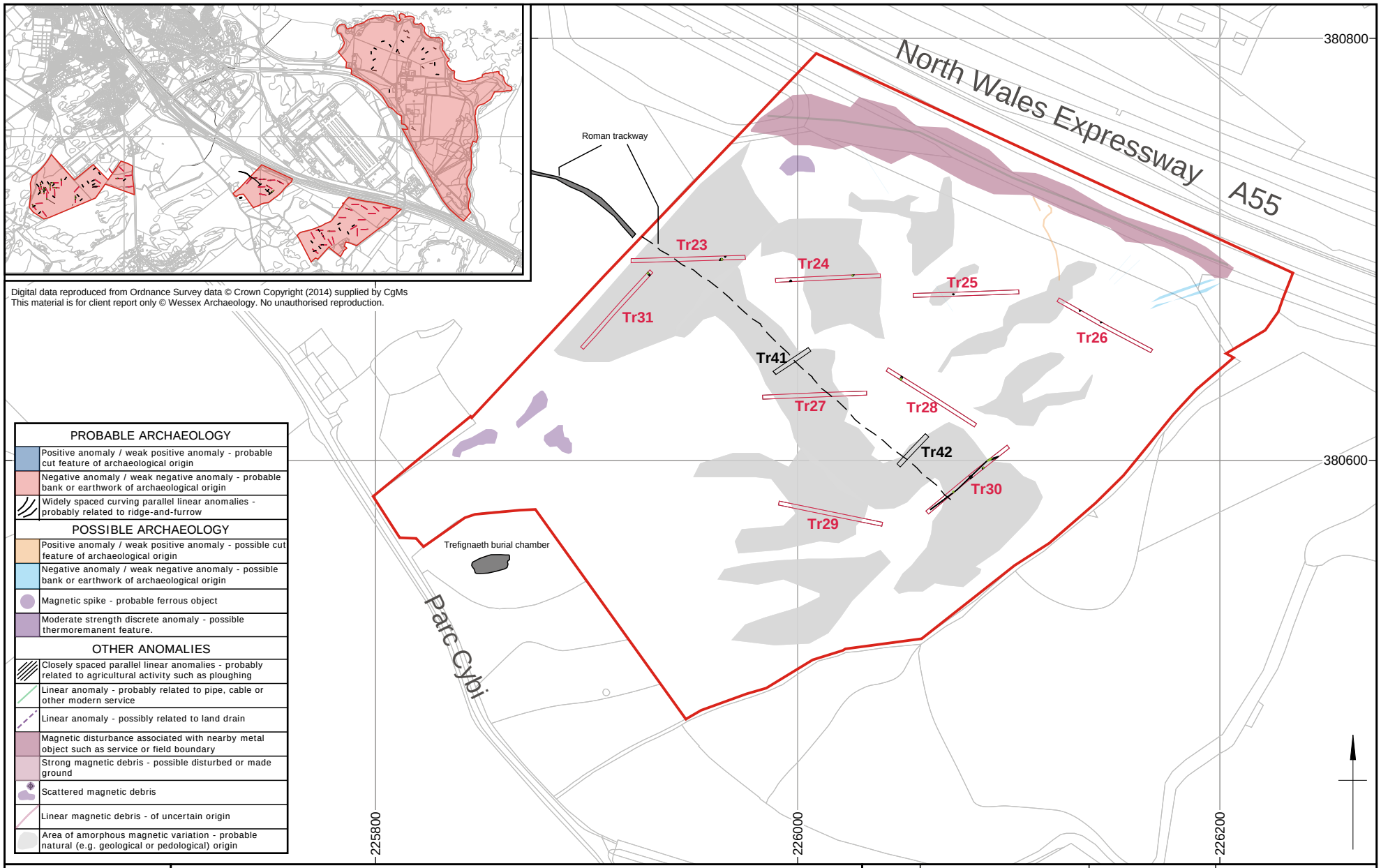
Kingsland trench plan with geophysics

Figure 2



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Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches

Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches

Investigation area

Archaeology/ excavated slot

0 100 m

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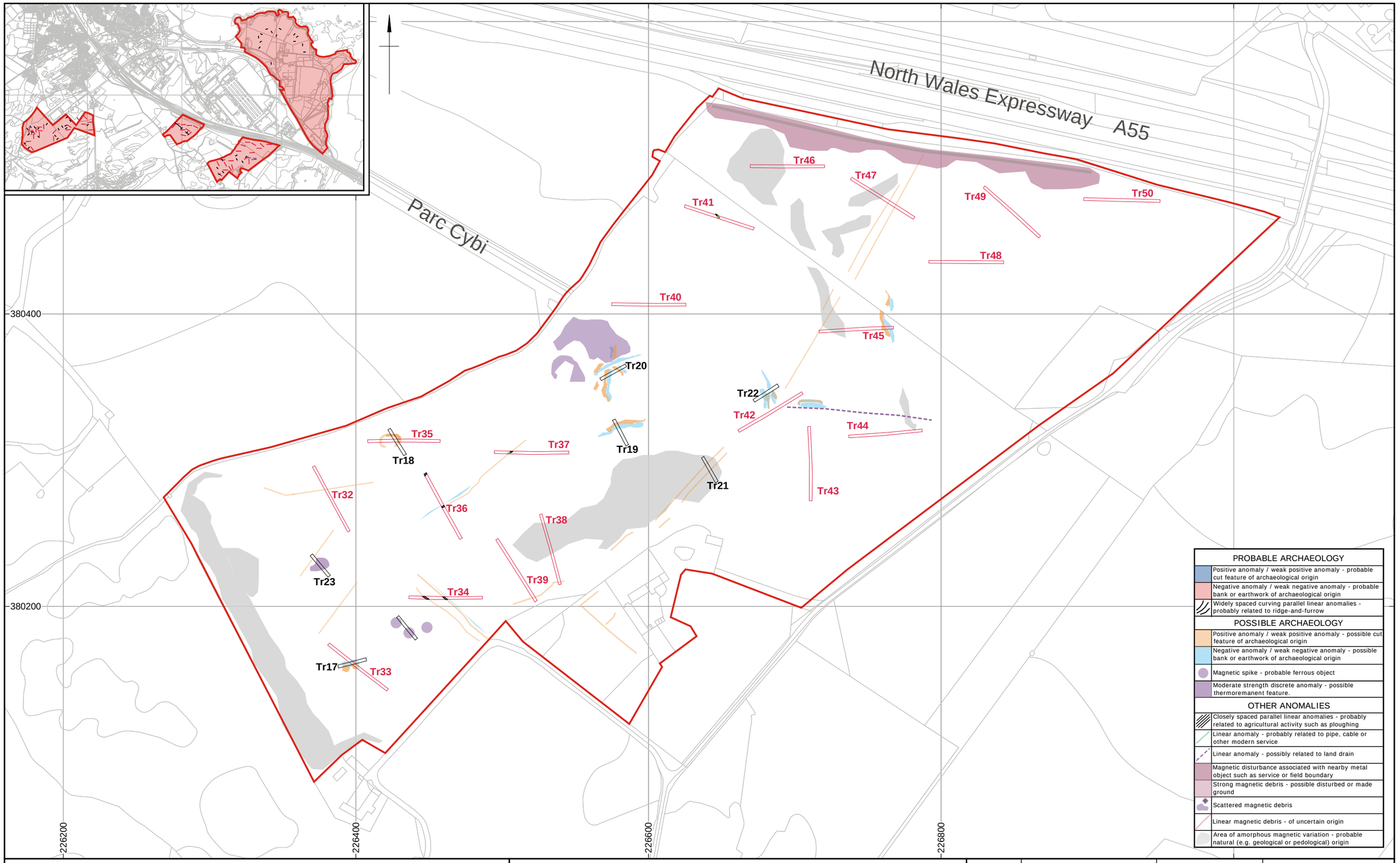
Cae Glas 2 trench plan with geophysics

Figure 3



0 100 m

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Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches

Investigation area Archaeology/ excavated slot

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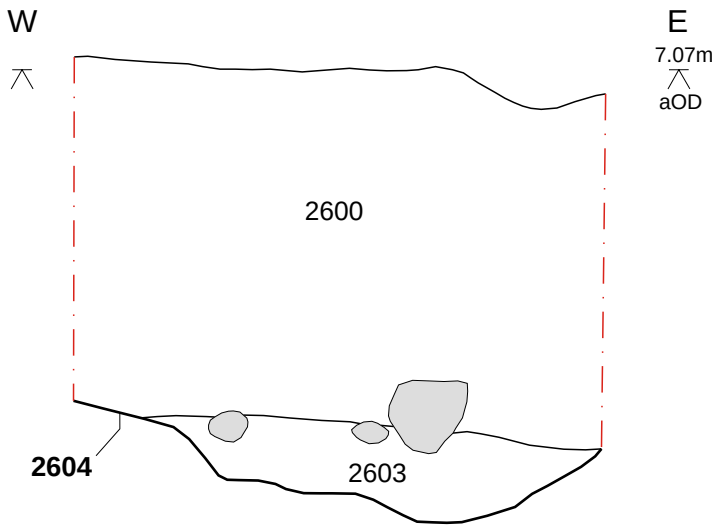
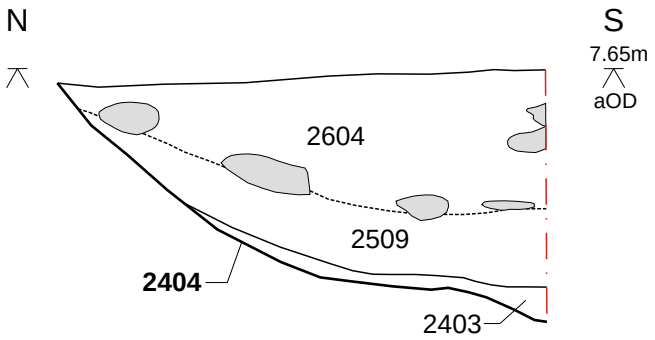
Cae Glas 1 plan with geophysics

Figure 4





Limit of excavation Stones

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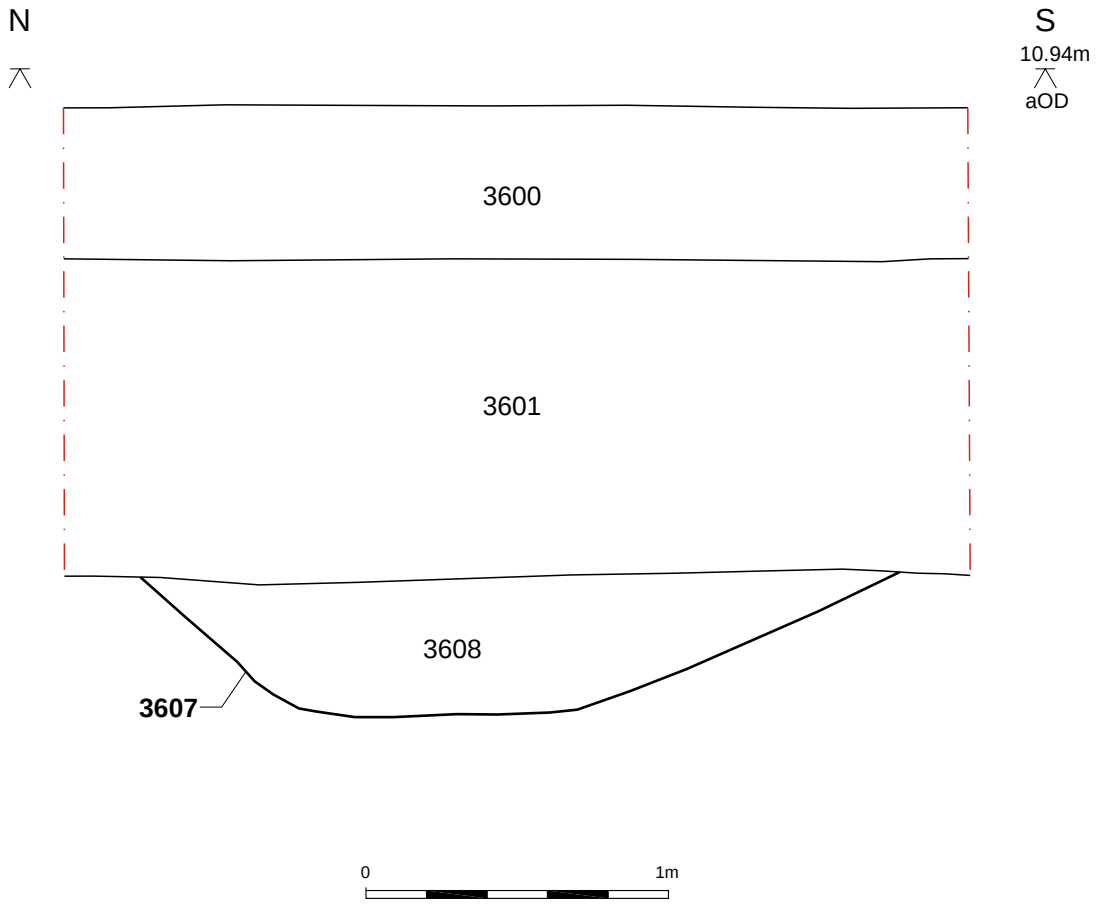
South facing section of **2604**, and east facing section of pit **2404**

Figure 5



Limit of excavation Stones

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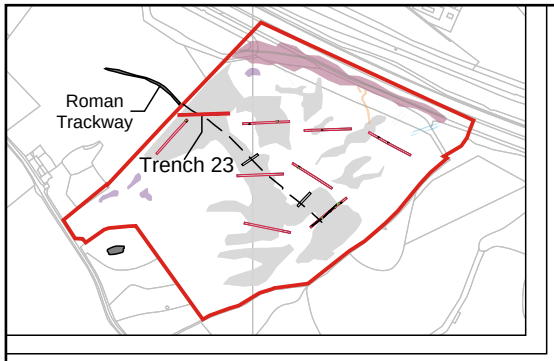
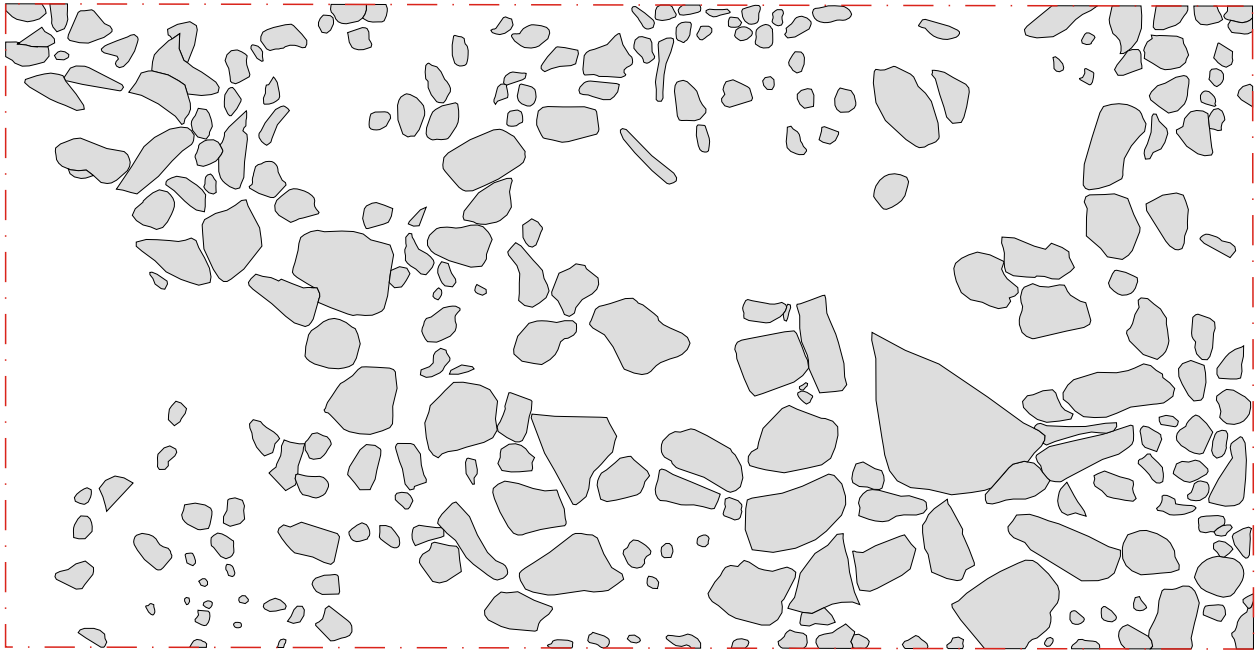
West facing section of gully **3607**

Figure 6





Limit of excavation Stones

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Plan of trackway **2303**

Figure 7

Plate 1: Trefignath burial chamber

Plate 2: Tre'r Gof farm building

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Plate 3: Trench **1** with newt fencing

Plate 4: Prehistoric pit **1603**

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Plate 5: Prehistoric pit **1605**

Plate 6: Double ditch in Trench **10** looking north east

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Plate 7: Ditches **1003** and **1005** showing active drain

Plate 8: Stone built drain **2005**

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Plate 9: Intercutting ditches **604** and **606**

Plate 10: Burnt feature **506**

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Plate 11: Undated ditch **3703**

Plate 12: Neolithic pottery in situ, pit **2404**

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Plate 13: Romano British Trackway **2303**

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PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE
HOLYHEAD
ANGLESEY

Updated report on an evaluation undertaken by the Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

incorporating artefact and environmental assessments and the results of Scientific dating

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March 2015

Report Ref: 106201.01
Planning Ref: 46C427K/TR/EIA/ECON

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Quality Assurance

Project Code	106201	**Accession Code**		**Client Ref.**	
Planning Application Ref.	46C427K/TR/EIA/ECON	**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	SH 2716 8166 (centre)		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	*MNC*	*NMC*		11/12/14
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106200_Reports				
V02	E	*MNC*	*NMC*		20/03/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106201_Reports				
V03	F	*MNC*	*NMC*		27/03/15
File:	S:\PROJECTS\106201_Reports				
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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PENRHOS LEISURE VILLAGE HOLYHEAD

Updated Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Updated Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd (the Client), to undertake the assessment and reporting of finds and environmental samples recovered by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) during the course of their 2012 evaluation (GAT 2012) on the site of a proposed leisure village development at Penrhos, located to the south of Holyhead, Anglesey, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SH 2716 8166.

Single outline planning consent (Application Number: 46C427K/TR/EIA/ECON) has been granted for the development of the Penrhos Leisure Village. The planning consent stipulated a Conservation Management Plan to be produced, in consultation with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service). An initial archaeological evaluation of the site by GAT was completed in 2012 after a geophysical survey by Stratascan had identified anomalies likely to be indicative of archaeological activity across the site (GAT 2012).

The archaeological evaluation was split between three different sites, Kingsland, two areas at Cae Glas south of the A55, and a further site at Park Glannau, Penrhos. Across these areas forty four trenches were excavated. A subsequent report detailing the results of the evaluation detailed the results of the trial trenching, but did not include the assessment of the finds and environmental samples (GAT 2012). The purpose of this report is to incorporate the results of assessments of both the finds and environmental samples and provide an updated interpretation of the results of the trial trenching.

The archaeological evaluation established that there was potential for prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval remains within the areas excavated. In particular, there is evidence for multi period activity on the Kingsland site. Here there is evidence for a focus of prehistoric and early medieval activity in the vicinity of Trench 1, where an corn drier containing significant quantities of charred cereals was excavated. Radiocarbon dating of these indicate that the corn drier was in use in the 5th or 6th centuries AD. Although the prehistoric finds from this area are all apparently residual, the number and localised nature of these finds suggests a concentration of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. There are also a number of undated features in this region, although some of these may relate to the early medieval activity represented by the corn drier. Elsewhere on the site, a complex of ditches which closely match those shown on historic maps of the area are likely to represent the remains of a post-medieval enclosure or field system.

On Cae Glas, the main foci of activity comprise the burnt mounds identified in Trench 17 and 18, both radiocarbon dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age. Burnt mounds are generally thought to relate to water heating activities, with various interpretations advanced for this ranging from cooking to brewing and even to ritual sweat lodges. The evaluation has also identified a number of undated and post-medieval features, the majority likely to be associated with the post-medieval farm complex at Tre'r Gof.

At Penrhos the activity is largely confined to post-medieval activity, probably related to the large estate which held the land for much of the post-medieval period.

The evaluation indicates a low to moderate archaeological potential across much of the site with localised areas of higher potential. The evaluation has also confirmed that many of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey are archaeological in origin, despite the difficulties with the changing nature of the underlying geology.

Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead

Updated Archaeological Evaluation Report

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This report was written by Martyn Cooper and edited by Nicholas Cooke, with finds analysis by Matt Leivers (pottery, worked flint), Lorraine Mepham (other finds) and Lorrain Higbee (Animal bone). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr.

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

Penrhos Leisure Village, Holyhead

Updated Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd (the Client) on behalf of Land and Lakes Ltd, to undertake the assessment and reporting of finds and environmental samples recovered by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) during the course of their 2012 evaluation on the site of a proposed leisure village development at Penrhos, to the south of Holyhead, Anglesey, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SH 2716 8166 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The site has been subject to previous archaeological work in the form of a desk based assessment by GAT (GAT 2011) and geophysical survey by Stratascan (Stratascan 2011). These identified that there was a potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains within the site. Accordingly, a project design for a targeted evaluation was prepared by GAT in consultation with Ashley Batten (Senior Planning Archaeologist, Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service) with the aim of establishing the depth, condition and date of the archaeological features recorded by the geophysical survey as the first phase of evaluation of the Cae Glas, Penrhos and Kingsland sites.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation consisted of 44 20m long evaluation trenches across the Cae Glas, Penrhos and Kingsland sites to investigate some of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, assess the archaeological potential of each area and inform the plan of development going forward (GAT 2012).

1.1.4 This report summarises the background to, methodologies employed in and archaeological results of the GAT evaluation of the site. Full details of this work can be found in the extensive evaluation report (GAT 2012). These are reproduced in summary here to provide context for the assessment of the finds and environmental samples and scientific dating of material gathered from that evaluation exercise and an associated reappraisal of the significance of the archaeological remains in the light of this assessment work.

1.2 The site

1.2.1 The following represents a summary of material incorporated within the GAT evaluation report (GAT 2012).

1.2.2 The site comprises four different parcels of land (**Figure 1**). These comprise a parcel of land at Kingsland to the west, which is to be a residential development of 375 units, two sites at Cae Glas which are to be part of the Leisure Village complex of holiday facilities and an extensive site at Penrhos itself which is to house the main leisure village of some 500 lodges, restaurants, retail units, cafes, a hotel and sports and leisure facilities. At the

time of the evaluation, these areas comprised pasture land owned by Anglesey Aluminium.

1.2.3 The Kingsland site lay south of Holyhead Leisure centre, west of the B4545 and north of Holyhead Golf club. The Cae Glas 1 site is bounded to the north by the A55, to the west by woodland and to the east by a former landfill site. Cae Glas 2 comprised a single field south west of the A55, to the north of Trefignath burial tomb and east of Parc Cybi. The Penrhos site lay to the north of Parc Glannau Penrhos, and was bounded on three sides by the Irish Sea and to the south by the A5 and the Penrhos Coastal Park.

1.2.4 The sites are located on gently undulating ground, with some north east to south west aligned rocky ridges with intervening boggy hollows. The underlying solid geological deposits within the majority of the site comprise pale green chlorite schists, which form part of the New Harbour Group of the Mona Complex. Boulder clay overlies this, with the bedrock outcropping in places; there are also occasional patches of glacial gravels. The soils formed over these substrates are brown earths of the Rocky Gaerwen and Trisant types, often used in prehistory for settlement due to agricultural value of these soils. The Rocky Gaerwen soils are shallow with frequent rock outcrops, with farms and fields tending to be smaller on these soils than on deeper ones.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The desk based assessment for the development (GAT 2011) established that there was a potential for the development to impact upon archaeological and historical remains of different periods. At Kingsland, this potential was linked to adjacent post-medieval farmsteads and successive phases of enclosure. In contrast, the presence of two Neolithic chambered tombs in close proximity to the Cae Glas, combined with its proximity to the excavated Parc Cybi site, and the ruined remains of the post-medieval Tre'r Gof farmstead suggested that the site has potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval activity. The Penrhos site lay entirely within the demesne lands of the Penrhos Estate, owned by the principal land owners on Holy Island for more than 400 years, and had potential for post-medieval remains associated with this, whilst the presence of a flint scatter, a standing stone and medieval fish ponds pointed to earlier activity.

2.2 Previous investigations on the site and in the area

2.2.1 Prior to the archaeological evaluation, a magnetometer survey of over 25% of the proposed development area was undertaken by Stratascan (Stratascan 2012). This identified numerous anomalies regarded as potentially archaeological in origin.

2.2.2 In particular, the following anomalies were highlighted as being potentially significant:

- On Kingsland a series of field boundaries, some potentially discrete features such as pits and a semi-circular anomaly comprising a possible bank and ditch tentatively interpreted as possibly prehistoric in date;
- On the Cae Glas site a number of potential former field boundaries were identified, along with a number of amorphous features of possible significance;
- At Penrhos, a number of linear features – potentially former field boundaries – were highlighted.

2.2.3 In addition to this, the geophysical report highlighted the issue of the variable geology in the area, some of which provided responses on the geophysical survey which might mask archaeological features.

2.2.4 Recent archaeological work in the area included the Parc Cybi excavations. These lay just to the west of the Cae Glas site. Excavations here revealed significant evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British activity, some of which appeared to continue directly into the Cae Glas 2 field. The results of this excavation have yet to be published in full, but it is clear that the remains uncovered, which include a Neolithic house, a Bronze Age cemetery, an Iron Age settlement and Romano-British activity are potentially of national significance, particularly if the Neolithic remains can be shown to be contemporary with the activity in the nearby Trefignath burial tomb.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims and objectives for the project were laid out in the evaluation report for the site (GAT 2012) and are only summarised here. Prior to the commencement of the works a Method Statement was prepared by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and submitted to and approved by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) which detailed the standards and specifications of the fieldwork. All trial trenching, excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Method Statement and to the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008).

3.1.2 The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- *determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits; therefore ensuring their preservation by record.*

3.1.3 More specifically the archaeological evaluation sought to:

- *Ensure the recording of archaeological assets discovered during the Archaeological Evaluation;*
- *Confirm or deny the Geophysics results from the Stratascan survey (2011);*
- *Ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed are promptly identified;*
- *Ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.*

3.1.4 The results of the trial trench investigations are detailed in the GAT evaluation report for the site (2012) and are summarised below (**Table 1**), and illustrated on **Figure 2 - 3**. A total of 37 20m x 2m trenches were proposed across the entire site. Following consultation with GAT as part of the monitoring of the evaluation a further eight trenches were excavated to investigate specific anomalies.

3.1.5 The field work was undertaken between the 3rd April and 4th May 2012 with the backfilling of the trenches being completed on 8th May 2012. One trench (Trench 34) was not excavated because of the potential damage it might cause to a cricket pitch.

Table 1: Excavated trenches by site area

Site Area	Trenches
Kingsland	19
Cae Glas 1	10
Penrhos	16
Totals	**45**

3.1.6 The trial trenches were set-out according to the project design, and were targeted on anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. Each trench measured some 20m x 2m. The trenching was undertaken using a 13 tonne JCB 3CX excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and was supervised by a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times.

3.1.7 The trenches were de-turfed by machine then topsoil and subsoil were removed in a series of level spits to the top of the archaeology or natural, whichever was encountered first. The excavated spoil was stockpiled at a safe distance from the edge of each trench, and separated into topsoil and subsoil bunds.

3.2 Monitoring

3.2.1 The fieldwork stage of the evaluation was monitored the Senior Planning Archaeologist from Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAT 2012, 4). This was achieved via site visits in which the progress and results of the evaluation were discussed, and recommendations for additional work to answer or define specific queries relating to the overall aims of the evaluation were put forward.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 Detailed information on the recording methodologies employed can be found in the GAT evaluation report (GAT 2012, 6-7). The base lines of the drawings and trenches were recorded using GPS survey equipment. To ensure that a unique project-wide geo-referenced sequence was maintained, all context numbers were related to the investigation areas (*i.e.*, the trench number).

3.3.2 Full written and photographic records were made of each investigation area, even where no archaeological remains were identified. Feature sections and representative sections were recorded at an appropriate scale (1:10). Other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film. Written records were made using GAT *pro forma* record sheets.

3.3.3 The spot height of all principal features and levels was calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans and sections have been annotated with spot heights as appropriate.

3.3.4 A digital photographic record was maintained during the evaluation. General site photographs were taken to record the progress of the investigations.

3.4 Specialist strategies

General

3.4.1 The finds and environmental samples were processed by Wessex Archaeology in 2014 in order to integrate the results of the earlier GAT evaluation with those of the Wessex Archaeology 2014 evaluation.

3.4.2 All finds and environmental samples were processed according to procedures set out in WA's policies and guidelines on finds analysis, environmental sampling and archive preparation, and in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008). Copies of the WA policies and guidelines can be supplied on request.

Artefacts

3.4.3 All artefacts were recovered, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists 2001; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). Small finds were recorded three-dimensionally using GPS surveying equipment. Bulk finds were collected and recorded by context from both excavated features and the surfaces of unexcavated features.

3.4.4 Any finds requiring immediate on site conservation treatment to prevent deterioration were dealt with according to guidelines laid down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

Environmental

3.4.5 Bulk environmental soil samples, for plant macro-fossils, charred plant remains, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well-sealed and dated/datable archaeological deposits following Wessex Archaeology's standard environmental sampling policy.

3.4.6 The environmental sampling strategy followed the recommendations outlined in Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) (English Heritage 2011).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A detailed report on the results of the trial trenching was prepared by GAT (2012), and the results are only summarised here. For ease of reference, the evaluation results are described in the following sections by site area, period and trench. This approach was adopted due to the large size of the site and was considered the most appropriate means by which to understand the spatial nature of the buried archaeological remains. A phased interpretation is provided in the discussion (see below).

4.1.2 Trench numbers from 1 to 45 were pre assigned to the trial trenches. Detailed descriptions relating to each identified archaeological feature and deposit can be found in the trench tables at the back of this report (**Appendix 1**).

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Archaeological features and deposits were identified across all four locations. The evaluation demonstrated that buried archaeological remains are present within the site

and included features and artefacts dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.

4.3 Kingsland (figures 1 and 2)

Introduction

4.3.1 The north western area by Holyhead leisure centre is located across 3 fields with the central field forming a saddle between the two valleys. The eastern field slopes towards Parc Cybi with a rocky ridge across the north, the western field slopes northwards toward Mill Road but rises again to the west forming a sheltered bowl. Trenches 01 - 16 were excavated across the area mostly targeting geomagnetic anomalies which were concentrated in the western field, a further three trenches were excavated (Trenches 38 - 40) to investigate an area of geological background noise.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.3.2 The stratigraphic sequence recorded across this Kingsland was fairly uniform although varied in depth from the top to the bottom of the hill. Comprising a dark brown silty clay topsoil (0.15m to 0.44m deep) with a well-developed turf. Below the topsoil a mid-greyish brown silty clay subsoil was recorded between a depth of 0.15m and 0.6m below ground level (BGL). The underlying natural was a silty stoney clay, which varied between an orange brown and grey, although on higher ground went straight to schist bedrock. The bedrock natural began from 0.1m but the clay began from 0.3 BGL and archaeological features were recorded cut into this layer.

Prehistoric

4.3.3 Worked flints were recovered from trench 1, none of which were chronologically distinctive. A primary flint flake was recovered from layer 0105 fill of 0110 (**Figure 6**), which was interpreted as part of the foundation for a possible Iron Age round house (**Plate 1**) and was suspected to be residual in this context. Tertiary flints were recovered from 0113 and 0118 both of which are fills of 0104**,** a suspected corn drier (**Figure 6, Plate 2**); however the evidence suggests these are also residual.

4.3.4 Early to Middle Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from layer 0118 within the putative corn drier 0104 and also from 0108, a fill of ditch 0109 (**Plate 3**). These artefacts are also thought to be redeposited in this context. Despite this, it is clear from the quantity of prehistoric finds recovered from this immediate area that there is likely to have been a focus of prehistoric activity nearby.

Early medieval

4.3.5 A large pit, apparently oval in plan, with stone slabs set vertically at intervals and containing a number of layers incorporating both fired clay and charcoal was interpreted as a crop drier (0104**).** Artefacts recovered from the fills of this feature include prehistoric worked flints and Bronze Age pottery. However, environmental samples taken from the fills of this feature (in particular from fills 117 and 120) have been processed and found to contain significant quantities of free threshing wheat as well as smaller quantities of barley. Free threshing wheat is characteristically found in assemblages of the early medieval and medieval periods. A sample of the grain was submitted for radiocarbon dating, and returned a date of cal AD 425 – 580 (at 95% confidence SUERC-58609 1544±28 BP). A second sample contained insufficient carbon for a measurement to be made, and further material was resubmitted. This returned a date of cal AD 420 – 570 (at 95% confidence SUERC-59068). These radiocarbon dates place the feature in the early medieval period, only a short period after the end of Roman rule in Britain.

Post-Medieval

4.3.6 Trench 6 was positioned to investigate a linear anomaly which was found to be a boundary ditch (ditch 0605). This cut a midden pit (0607) with a fill containing marine shell and animal bone (**Plate 4**). The preservation of these finds and the proximity to the Bodwren farm suggest a Post-medieval date.

4.3.7 Further boundary ditches were found in trenches 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 15**,** most of which could be identified on the historic mapping for the area and are likely to belong to 18th and 19th Century field systems. These also included double ditches and a ditch with a stone lined drain along-side it which correlate with features found in the later Wessex Archaeology (2014) evaluation.

4.3.8 Land drains were also visible in several trenches – most of which were rubble filled French drains.

Undated

4.3.9 While many of the features across this area of the site were undated, any appear to relate to post-medieval activity on the site.

4.3.10 In trench 11 a pit was found which gave no clue to its purpose or date but was thought to be relatively recent in date due to its fill. Trench 13 contained a pit, 1305, (**Plate 5**) with a dark burnt fill with angular burnt stones possibly relating to a burnt mound but no dating evidence was recovered nor did the environmental sample produce material suitable for scientific dating.

4.4 Cae Glas 1 (Figures 1 and 2)

Introduction

4.4.1 The Cae Glas 1 area lay to the south of the A55 and was bounded by woodland to the west. The ground gently climbs to the south east but is mostly flat with a few small hillocks of grass covered rock. In total 8 trenches (Trenches 18-23 and 43) were excavated in this area. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features however trenches 17 and 18 produced evidence of burnt mounds and related features.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.4.2 The natural soil sequence was fairly similar across the area and was characterised by dark brown silty clay topsoil (between 0.30m and 0.54m deep). A mid grey brown silty clay subsoil was sporadic across the area generally in the lower lying areas and was present between depths of 0.2m and 0.6m BGL. The underlying natural geology was consistent across the area and was a light grey brown silty gravel clay with a yellowish hue in some trenches and was present from a depth of 0.31m BGL. Bedrock was found at the eastern edge of the area in the trenches previously mentioned from 0.1m BGL.

Prehistoric

4.4.3 Trenches 17 and 18 (**Plates 6 and 7**) produced evidence of Burnt mounds along with an associated ditch and post holes. The burnt mound in Trench 17 comprised two areas of burnt stone containing very little charcoal and sealing a layer of grey silt, through which two earlier postholes were cut. Environmental samples taken from this burnt mound deposit contained charred plants and charcoal consistent with waste debris from a nearby settlement. Charcoal recovered from 1705, one of the two spreads of burnt stone, was submitted for radiocarbon dating. Two dates were obtained from fragments of charcoal recovered. These returned dates of 1210 – 1020 cal BC (SUERC-58606, 2921 ± BP) and

1260 – 1050 cal BC (at 95% confidence SUERC-58607, 2947±29 BP). These place the development of the burnt mound in the Middle – Late Bronze Age.

4.4.4 The burnt mound in Trench 18 (1804) sealed a number of features including some possible postholes and a v-shaped ditch (1808**, Plate 8**). Mound material slumped into the ditch suggests that it was contemporaneous with the activity which led to the formation of the mound. It did, however, cut through a layer of charcoal (1818) which clearly predates both the ditch and much of the activity which formed the mound. Charcoal recovered from this deposit (1818) was submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a date of 1205 – 1010 cal BC (at 95% confidence, SUERC_58608, 2907±29 BP). This places its development in the Middle – Late Bronze Age. It may well be contemporaneous with the burnt mound in Trench 17.

Post-medieval

4.4.5 While little dating evidence was found a substantial drystone culvert was discovered in trench 22, cut by later French drains (**Plate 9**). This was still functional. A double ditched boundary running NE from the Tre'r Gof farm recorded in Trench 21, can be seen on historic mapping, and is probably post-medieval in date.

4.4.6 A ditch containing post-medieval roof slate was found in trench 22, close to the culvert 2207. It ran parallel to the culvert and the two are thought to represent successive versions of the same culvert.

4.5 Cae Glas 2 (Figures 1 and 2)

4.5.1 The Cae Glas 2 site lay directly west of the woodland bordering Cae Glas 1 and east of the Parc Cybi site previously excavated by GAT. The A55 runs past the north eastern edge of the site. The site slopes down from the Trefignath Neolithic burial tomb towards the north east with a slight rise at the north corner of site. The terrain is undulating and is marshy at the lowest point in the eastern corner. Two trenches were excavated in this area, both targeting the presumed line of a Romano-British trackway from the adjacent Parc Cybi site- Trenches 41 and 42 (**Figure 4**). Only trench 42 produced any features.

Stratigraphic sequence

4.5.2 The overlying soil sequence was similar across the area and reflected the topography of the site. The topsoil was typically a dark grey brown silty clay and was present to between 0.2m and 0.44m BGL. Underlying the topsoil was a mid-brown silty clay subsoil appearing between 0.2m to 0.65m; the underlying natural, Mid yellow brown silty clay with small gravel inclusions, was recorded at 0.32m–0.6m BGL.

Undated

4.5.3 Trench 42 revealed a V - shaped ditch 4205 (**Plate 10**) which was undated and was interpreted as a possible continuation of a Romano-British trackway running in from the Parc Cybi site to the north west, however 18th Century field boundaries are also present within this area and the ditch could be related to one of those.

4.6 Penrhos (Figures 1 and 3)

4.6.1 The Penrhos site lay of Parc Glannau Penrhos, bounded on three sides by the Irish Sea and to the south by the A5 and the Penrhos Coastal park. The land rises from the sea cliffs to the North with small hillocks to the North West and the cricket ground to the south. The Penrhos House and farmyard were located in the south of this area to the East of the

Cricket Ground. 15 trenches were excavated across this area (Trenches **24** – **33**, **35** - **37 and 44** - **45**).

Stratigraphic sequence

4.6.2 The overlying soil sequence was similar across the area and reflected the topography of the site. The topsoil was typically a firm mid grey brown sand silt with moderate sub angular cobbles and was present to between 0 – 0.3m. The sub soil was mid grey brown sand silt with occasional sub angular cobbles and was present between 0.3m – 0.7m and the natural was a friable orange yellow silt with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel and cobbles.

Post-medieval

4.6.3 Fragmentary remains of dry stone walls were found in trenches 24, 27, 28, 30 and 32. In trenches 27, 28, 30 and 32 the walls were indistinct, a well preserved wall was only found in trench 24 (**Plate11**).

Undated

4.6.4 Trench 24 also included an undated pit, 2406 (**Plate 12**), interpreted as a tree bole. Samples taken from the fill of this feature contained very little useful environmental information, and it remains undated. A ditch (2405) running alongside wall 2404 (**Plate 13**) also produced no dating but is likely to be post-medieval.

4.6.5 Undated ditches were also found in trenches 31, 29, and 44**;** these are most likely post-medieval boundaries related to Penrhos House.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Given the number of trenches excavated, the overall quantity of finds recovered from the site was very small; potentially dateable finds were recovered from 2 out of the 44 trenches excavated, and most came from a single feature – crop drier 0104.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery finds were scarce and came from one trench – Trench 1. The sherds recovered were in poor condition and likely to be redeposited. All are likely to be contemporary, and to be of Early or Middle Bronze Age date

5.2.2 Five sherds were recovered, from two contexts, in two grog-tempered sandy fabrics. Four came from layer 0120, a fill of the corn drier 0104: two plain body sherds, a fragment of a square-sectioned rim and a sherd with incised chevrons. No more than two vessels need be represented. A single plain body sherd came from 0108 a fill of pit 0109.

5.2.3 Given the general scarcity of early prehistoric pottery, the sherds should be subjected to full analysis following the recommended guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, and the two featured sherds should be illustrated

5.3 Worked flint

5.3.1 A total of four pieces of flint were recovered. One from (0105) is a primary flake from an iron-stained nodule of rather cherty flint; one (from 0118) a tertiary flake of pale grey flint; and two (from 0113) tertiary flakes of cherty grey flint. One of these latter has some rather

crude retouch and edge damage, all of which is likely to result from use. All bar the primary flake from (0105) come from fills of the corn drier [0104]

5.3.2 None is chronologically distinctive and they have been initially interpreted as residual. No further work is required,

5.4 Bone

5.4.1 Eleven fragments of animal bone were recovered from context 0606. The material includes associated bone group (ABG No. 08), a fragment of tibia shaft and several large mammal rib fragments. The ABG comprises the left forelimb (i.e. scapula, humerus, radius and ulna) from an immature animal aged *c.* 12-18 months. Butchery marks were noted on the scapula and proximal shaft of the radius and ulna.

5.5 Other Finds

5.5.1 Other finds retrieved included marine shell mostly consisting of limpet but also including winkle. These came from pit 0605.

5.5.2 Further finds comprise a ceramic fragment (6g), probably a pottery sherd, from context 2402 (SF5), and an almost complete, trapezoidal roofing slate (964g), measuring 285 x 170mm, from context 2213 (SF1). The probable pottery sherd has been severely overfired, or burnt, to vitrification; it appears to preserve an original rim, or edge, although distorted, but its original fabric and form cannot be determined. Its date, however, is likely to be post-medieval, as is the roofing slate.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A range of 11 bulk samples were taken from a range of features within six evaluation trenches to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. They were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following Trenches:

Table 2: Sample Provenance Summary

Trench	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
1	3	14.5	Corn dryer
6	1	10	Pit
13	1	1	Pit
17	2	7	Burnt mound, posthole
18	3	8	Burnt mound, posthole, Ditch
24	1	5	Tree bole
Totals	**11**	**45.5**	

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a

x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 4**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots varied in size with generally low numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation. The charred remains recovered from corn dryer 104 were particularly well preserved.

6.2.3 Very high numbers of charred plant remains were recovered from corn dryer 0104. These included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain and rachis fragments and a few hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) grain fragments. the weed seeds included seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), Persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).

6.2.4 A small number of barley grain fragments were observed in the sample from pit 0607 in Trench 6.

6.2.5 A few hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were recovered from pit 1305 in Trench 13.

6.2.6 The sample from burnt mound deposit 1705 in Trench 17 contained a high number of cereal remains. These included hulled wheat grain and glume base fragments. A number of the glume bases were identifiable as being those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and some as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). A few hazelnut shell fragments were noted within the sample from posthole 1707

6.2.7 No charred plant remains were recorded in the samples from burnt mound deposit 1818, ditch 1804 and posthole 1820 in Trench 18 and tree bole 2411 in Trench 24.

6.2.8 Spelt wheat was generally common in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods in Britain while free-threshing wheat becomes the dominant wheat during the Saxon period onwards (Greig 1991). Barley and hulled wheat, both emmer and spelt, were recorded from the nearby site of the Ty Mawr hut circles, Holyhead Anglesey (Williams 1986). The assemblage from burnt mound 1705 is indicative of settlement waste and activity in the vicinity.

6.2.9 The assemblages recovered from corn dryer 104 are compatible with those of an early medieval or medieval date. The weed seeds are typical of those found in grassland, field margin and arable environments. There is an indication of a number of different soil types being exploited for crop growing, with species such as red bartsia and stinking mayweed being indicative of the use of heavier clay soils while other species such as field madder are more typical of lighter drier soils. Free-threshing wheat was also recorded in a number of assemblages from early medieval deposits at Ty Mawr (Williams 1986).

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 4**. Wood charcoal fragments of greater than 2mm were retrieved in a very large quantity from burnt mound deposit 1705 in Trench 17 and in moderately high numbers from burnt mound deposit 1818, ditch 1804 and posthole 1820 in Trench 18, and tree bole 2411 in Trench 24. Mature and round wood fragments were observed in the assemblages from burnt mound deposit 17054 and tree-throw hole 2411.

6.4 Land snails

6.4.1 The flots (0.5mm) of the bulk samples were rapidly assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. The numbers of shells was quantified (Table 4). Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.

6.4.2 Land snails were only recovered from pit 607 in Trench 6. The shells included those of the shade-loving species Discus rotundatus and Aegopinella nitidula, and the intermediate species Cochlicopa sp. This assemblage may be indicative of long grass or an area of scrub/hedgerow or open woodland in the vicinity.

6.5 Further potential

Charred plant remains

6.5.1 The analysis of some of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding environment and local agricultural practices and crop husbandry techniques. This information would be enhanced if the date of a number of features could be confirmed.

6.5.2 The results of this analysis could provide a comparison with the data from other sites in the local area, such as Ty Mawr (Williams 1986).

6.5.3 It is proposed to analyse charred plant assemblages from corn dryer 104 in Trench 1 and from burnt mound deposit 1705 in trench 17 if these features are dated.

6.5.4 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2mm and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.

6.5.5 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a “P” in the analysis column in **Table 4**.

Wood charcoal

6.5.6 The analysis of some of the wood charcoal would provide information on the species composition and management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site. Again this information would be enhanced if the date of a number of features could be confirmed

6.5.7 It is proposed to analyse the charcoal assemblage from burnt mound deposit 1705 in Trench 17 if this feature is dated.

6.5.8 Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2mm residue together and the flot (>2mm). Larger richer samples will be sub-sampled. Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

6.5.9 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a “C” in the analysis column in Table 4.

Land snails

6.5.10 Analysis of the small assemblage from pit 607 has little potential to provide detailed information on the nature of the local landscape.

6.5.11 No further work is proposed on this assemblage.

6.6 Radiocarbon dating

6.6.1 Five samples were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) (Table 3). Four radiocarbon dates were obtained (a fifth sample failed). They have been calculated using the calibration curve of Reimer *et al*. (2013) and the computer program OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013) and cited in the text at 95% confidence and quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986). All other ranges are derived from the probability method (Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

6.6.2 A Bayesian approach has been adopted for the interpretation of the chronology from this site (Bayliss et al. 2007). Although the simple calibrated dates are accurate estimates of the dates of the samples, it is the dates of the archaeological events, which are represented by those samples, which are of interest. In the case of the Cae Glas, it is the chronology of the burnt mound and associated activity that is under consideration, not the dates of individual samples. The OxCal programme provides the methodology to combine the dates to produce realistic estimates.

6.6.3 The aim of the radiocarbon dating programme was to determine the age of a burnt mount and the last use of a corn drier. SUERC-58608 is on a deposit of charred Quercus sapwood that is cut by a ditch which is beneath the mound. Two consistent dates (SUERC-58606-7) are on different types of short-lived roundwood. Both the individual dates and the overall model has good agreement. A possible date for the underlying ditch can be estimated as falling within 1190-1090 cal BC (68% probability)(using the OxCal date function) and a date of the construction of the burnt mound can be estimated as falling with 1165-1070 cal BC (at 68% probability). The results of the radiocarbon dating

programme demonstrate that the underlying layer, ditch and burnt mound all belong to the first 100 to 150 years of the Late Bronze Age period.

6.6.4 SUERC-58609 relates to the final use of the corn dryer (420-600 cal AD at 95% confidence), as does SUERC 59068 (420-570 cal AD at 95% confidence) indicating it was in use during the early medieval period.

Table 3: Radiocarbon measurements on samples from selected features

Laboratory Code	Context & sample	Radiocarbon age BP	$\delta^{13}C$ ‰	Calibrated date range (95% confidence)	*Posterior density estimate (95% probability)*
SUERC-58606	Burnt mound (1705)<2>A *corylus* round wood	2921±29	-26.5	1220-1010 cal BC	*1200-1040 cal BC*
SUERC-58607	Burnt mound (1706)<2> *Betula* round wood	2947±29	-26.2	1260-1010 cal BC	*1200-1040 cal BC*
SUERC-58608	Layer (1818)<9> *Quercus* sapwwod	2907±29	-23-9	1220-1000 cal BC	*1220-1060 cal BC*
SUERC-58609	Corn dryer 104 (117)<5>A Charred *hordeum vulgare* grain	1544±28	-23-8	420-600 cal AD	
SUERC-59068	Corn drier 104 (117) <5> B Free-threshing wheat grains x 7	1554±29	-21.2	420-570 cal AD	
GU-36691	Corn dryer 104 (117)<5>B Free-threshing wheat grain	Failed sample			

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation established that there was potential for prehistoric, early medieval and post-medieval remains within the areas excavated. In particular, there is evidence for multi period activity on the Kingsland site. Here there is evidence for a focus of prehistoric and early medieval activity in the vicinity of Trench 1. Although the prehistoric finds from this area are all apparently residual, the number and localised nature of these finds suggests a concentration of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. There are also a number of undated features in this region, although some of these may relate to the early medieval activity represented by the corn drier. Elsewhere on the site, a complex of ditches which closely match those shown on historic maps of the area are likely to represent the remains of a post-medieval enclosure or field system.

7.1.2 On Cae Glas, the main foci of activity comprise the Bronze Age burnt mounds identified in Trench 17 and 18. Burnt mounds are generally thought to relate to water heating activities, with various interpretations advanced for this ranging from cooking to brewing and even to ritual sweat lodges. The evaluation has also identified a number of undated and post-medieval features, the majority likely to be associated with the post-medieval farm complex at Tre'r Gof.

7.1.3 At Penrhos the activity is largely confined to post-medieval activity, probably related to the large estate which held the land for much of the post-medieval period.

7.1.4 The evaluation indicates a low to moderate archaeological potential across much of the site with localised areas of higher potential. The evaluation has also confirmed that many of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey are archaeological in origin, despite the difficulties with the changing nature of the underlying geology.

7.2 Archaeological conclusion

7.2.1 The earliest activity on the site was present in the form of struck flint although the flints cannot be precisely dated they are likely to be Bronze Age in date, and probably associated with the Early – Mid Bronze Age pottery found in the same trench. A number of undated features were found in the same trench, along with a stretch of curving gully tentatively identified as the footings for a roundhouse. Although initially interpreted as Iron Age, the presence of Bronze Age pottery and an early medieval corn drier suggests that this may be either relate to the Bronze Age finds in the vicinity or the corn drier. The early medieval activity on site is significant, and it is possible that this may be associated with a series of early medieval long cist graves excavated on the nearby Parc Cybi site.

7.2.2 The investigations ahead of the A55 development revealed two Bronze Age burnt mounds in close proximity to Cae Glas 1 and 2, and probably relate to similar activity to those identified in trenches 17 and 18. The presence of such a concentration of Bronze Age burnt mounds suggests that there is likely to be Bronze Age activity in the area

7.2.3 No Romano-British activity was identified, although it is possible that the undated ditch identified on Cae Glas 2 does date to this period.

7.2.4 The early medieval corn drier on Kingsland is an important find, and almost certainly relates to a early medieval farmstead in the vicinity, probably linked to the undated field systems in the proximity. The presence of the drier, and the mix of cereals within it point to a well-developed mixed farming economy on the site in which cereals may well have formed an important part.

7.2.5 Post-medieval field boundaries, including ditches and walls, which match geophysics and historic mapping were identified at Cae Glas 1 and Kingsland as well as the Penrhos area. Direct dating evidence was not recovered from these features however they can be safely identified and recorded as such.

7.2.6 Most of the undated features found across the site relate to post-medieval agriculture many of which can be related to the nearby farmsteads of Tre'r Gof in Cae Glas 1, Bodwren in Kingsland and Penrhos House at Penrhos. The ditch found at Cae Glas 1 could also be related to the Trefignath farm rather than the Romano British trackway.

7.2.7 Further excavation across these areas would reveal more dating evidence and show a clearer picture of the landscape, its settlement and use from the Neolithic to Post-medieval.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's office in Sheffield under the project code **106201**. The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in 'M*anagement of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'* (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation. The archive will be deposited at the completion of all post-excavation works with the appropriate local museum.

8.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code (**106201**). A fully cross-referenced index of the archive will be prepared on completion of the project.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 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 2002).

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

8.4.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non- Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.5 Security Copy

8.5.1 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.

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9.2 Internet Resources

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British Geological Survey 2013, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Tables

The detailed results of the evaluation trenches are outlined in the GAT evaluation report (GAT 2012) and are reproduced here for completeness

Trench 01
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: E-W
Plans: SHT 12/DWG 28, 54
SHT 21/DWG 48
SHT 22/DWG 49
Sections: SHT 02/DWG 32
SHT 11/DWG 26, 27, 31, 55
Photos: 121-134, 638-651, 658-659,
668-677, 690-692
Summary: This trench was located with the help of the geophysical survey which flagged up quite a few anomalies within this area. A possible roundhouse with continuous running postholes located near the E end of the trench, 0110, and probably coming back round in the W end of the trench, 0109. Large ditch 0107 truncated possible roundhouse 0109. A corn dryer, 0104, was located at the W end of the trench. It had burning in situ of burnt grain and clay. The dry stone wall 0114 within the corn dryer with evidence of change of use.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0101	0	Topsoil-Grey brown silt with numerous small stones.
0102	0.22m	Ploughsoil-Grey brown silt with numerous small stones and medium sub-rounded stones.
0103	0.50m	Natural-Loose brown stony gravel with numerous small rounded stones and some sand.
0104		Cut of large sub-oval corn dryer with steep sides and a fairly flat, slightly concave base. Located within possible roundhouse0110.
0105		Upper fill of possible roundhouse 0110. Friable loose dark orange brown sand silt with frequent broken schist and small-medium angular stones. Likely to be the silting up of feature 0110, when it had gone out of use.
0106		Primary fill of large ditch 0107. Compact, friable mid brown sand silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded pebbles.
0107		Cut of large steep sided ditch. This feature appears to truncate possible roundhouse gully 0109.
0108		Fill of linear 0109. Associated with possible packing stones 0125. Friable mid brown clay silt with numerous sub-rounded cobbles and gravel. Sherds of prehistoric pottery were found within this deposit.
0109		Cut of curvilinear, possibly the return wall of possible roundhouse 0110. Steep sided with concave base that was deeper at the NE end. Contained packing stones0125 and fill 0108.
0110		Possible cut of roundhouse wall consisting of a continuous curving linear cut. A series of 3 postholes with small scoop/gully intermissions between them. There seemed to be a large schist packing stone for each of the possible postholes, all on the W side of the cut, therefore it is likely that the posts were situated on the E side of the cut. Possible the same as 0109.
0111		Large schist packing stones within curving linear 0110. Very fragile and easily broken into sheets. One for each posthole on the W side of the cut.
0112		Secondary fill of large ditch 0107. Friable mid brown sand silt with frequent subrounded gravel/cobbles.
0113		Upper fill of corn dryer 0104. Similar to the ploughsoil, likely to have slumped into the feature after abandonment.

0114		Slightly curving dry stone structure within the top/middle of the corn dryer 0104, consisting of sub-angular fairly flat slabs (<0.45), One course high with stones overlapping. Evidence of change use, deliberate backfilling to form a floor.
0115		Lower main fill of 0110. Friable loose mid orange brown sand silt and some gravel with moderately frequent small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Probably same as 0116.
0116		Probably the same as 0115 fill of feature 0110. Loose mid brown orange sand silt gravel with sub-angular and sub-rounded small stones and frequent sub-rounded cobbles.
0117		Deposit of burnt material. Soft black silt clay with frequent burnt grains and lumps of heat affected clay indicating in situ burning and that this deposit built up whilst the feature was in use.
0118		Deposit within the N end of 0104. Friable mid brown sand silt material slumping in from the side of the cut.
0119		Deposit of rounded poorly sorted pebbles in the centre of 0104. Probably an alluvial deposit.
0120		Stony deposit below 0114 within the corn dryer 0104. Frequent sub-rounded gravel and cobbles within a friable mid brown sand silt matrix.
0121		Sub-angular irregular shaped stone slabs forming a partial lining on the base of 0104 and partially overlying the burnt deposit 0117.
0122		Slumped material on the E side of 0104. Firm-friable mid brown sand silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel.
0123		Possible redeposited natural, slumped in from the W side of 0104. Firm-friable mid brown sand silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded gravel and cobbles.
0124		Up to 4 large sub-angular stone slabs on end at intervals around the sides of the corn dryer 0104.
0125		Irregularly shaped schist slabs set within possible roundhouse 0109=0110. Possible packing stones same as 0111.

Trench 02
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.70m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: GPS
Sections: SHT 14/DWG 39
Photos: 678-689
Summary: Trench with variable natural covered in a layer of silt with 2 ditches at the SW end.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0201	0	Topsoil-Friable dark grey brown silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles.
0202	0.26m	Ploughsoil-Dark brown silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones.
0203	0.40m	Natural-Pale orange brown silt with occasional gravel and small stones and overlies natural gravel 0208
0204		Fill of ditch 0205.Friable brown silt with occasional small stones and some larger stones up to 0.20m long
0205		Boundary ditch parallel to 0207. Straight broad, shallow ditch with gradual sloping sides and a fairly flat base.
0206		Fill of ditch 0207. Friable dark brown silt with moderate small stones and occasional larger stones up to 0.20m long.
0207		Very shallow ditch seen in section with a rounded base, barely visible in plan. Stones within the fill indicate it was cut just below the topsoil. Parallel to ditch 0205, therefore probably double a boundary ditches.
0208	0.70m	Natural gravel-Orange brown silt gravel with moderate sub-rounded small and medium stones. Under 0203.
0209		. Natural sand and gravel-Brown sand gravel with moderate small and medium sub-rounded stones. Under 0203 at the E end of the trench

Trench 03
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.60m
Orientation: SE-NW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 652-657
Summary: Trench with variable natural. The geophysical survey seemed to have picked up some of this variation. No archaeology was present within this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0301	0	Topsoil-Friable grey silt with occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones.
0302	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Friable grey silt with numerous mall sub-rounded stones
0303	0.40m	Natural-Compact yellow brown mottled silt with moderate stones and bands/patches of yellow silt
0304	0.40m	Natural-Very compact mottled pale grey and yellow brown clay silt forming bands diagonally across the trench
0305	0.40m	Natural-Gravel deposit at the NW end of the trench. Orange brown gravel silt with numerous stones.

Trench 04
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 1.00m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections: SHT 14/DWG 40, 41
Photos: 693-704
Summary: Trench with grey silt deposits over the natural with one ditch and one possibly early gully.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0401	0	Topsoil-Brown silt with occasional small and medium stones.
0402	0.40m	Ploughsoil-Grey brown silt with few stones but some gravel.
0403	0.80m	Natural: Yellow brown stony silt with patches of manganese concretions.
0404	0.40m	Fill of gully 0405. Grey gritty silt with occasional sub-rounded stones up to 0.20m long and Iron oxide mottling. Indistinguishable from 0408. Gully seems to have been in-filled when 0408 was deposited.
0405	0.40m	Straight narrow gully with a V shape profile. Sealed by deposit 0408 and cuts pale silt deposit 0409.
0406		Fill of ditch 0407. Brown silt with occasional small and medium stones with some patches of yellow silt/redeposited natural
0407		Straight ditch disturbed by animal burrows. Probably originally a broad flat based ditch. The animal burrows may suggest that it was accompanied by a hedge.
0408		Lower deposit, an earlier build up of plough soil or colluvium. Slightly gritty grey silt with iron oxide mottling and iron panning at the base of the deposit.
0409		Silt, possible water line but probably deposited in the late glacial peri-glacial period. Very firm pale grey silt with occasional sub-angular stones.

Trench 05
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.40m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 13/DWG 30
Sections: SHT 13/DWG 29
Photos: 116-120, 660-667
Summary: Trench with 2 parallel boundary ditches, one with a recut. Evidence of ploughing was seen with one possible furrow. Also there was a stone filled land drain at the SW end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0501	0	Topsoil-Dark grey brown silt with numerous small stones and gravel.
0502	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Almost indistinguishable from 0501 but with less root activity therefore more compact
0503	0.30m	Natural-Mottled yellow brown stony silt with numerous small stones and moderate medium stones up to 0.20m long
0504	0.40m	Fill of ditch 0505. Grey brown loam with occasional small and medium stones and very occasional flecks of charcoal
0505	0.40m	Straight ditch with gently sloping sides and flat base. Boundary ditch parallel to ditch 0507
0506		Fill of ditch 0507. Friable dark brown silt with few stones but some stones up to 0.20m long and are concentrated in the middle of the ditch.
0507		Straight ditch with the SW side cut away but the NE side was steep and curved gradually into a flat base. Boundary ditch parallel to 0505.
0508		Very straight narrow furrow, roughly V shaped in profile and filled with brown silt.
0509		Fill of ditch 0510. Soft loose dark grey brown silt with numerous small and medium stones up to 0.15m long. The stones were concentrated against the SW side of the ditch.
0510		Straight ditch with gently sloping sides and undulating base. This ditch was an apparent recut of ditch 0507 as it runs along the SW side of 0507 cutting away its SW edge.

Trench 06
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.75m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans: SHT 18/DWG 44
Sections: SHT 14/DWG 42
SHT 18/DWG 43
Photos: 705-715
Summary: Trench with a small shell midden pit and a ditch. Trench also had a dumping of stones to possibly consolidate the area and variations of natural.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0601	0	Topsoil-Loose dark brown silt with moderate small and medium stones.
0602	0.40m	Ploughsoil- Brown silt with moderate small and medium stones
0603	0.75m	Natural- Orange brown stony silt with fewer stones at the SE end and many rounded stones at the NW end.
0604		Fill of ditch 0605.Soft dark brown loam with numerous small medium stones. Almost indistinguishable from 0602.
0605		Straight ditch with gently sloping sides and flat base. This ditch cut through fill of pit

		0607
0606		Main fill of pit 0607. Presumably a rubbish deposit consisting mostly of shells, with some dark grey silt and bone.
0607		Irregular oval shape pit with fairly gently sloping sides and fairly flat base. Cuts through 0613. Probable rubbish pit (shell midden).
0608		Lower fill of pit 0607. Very loose brown silt with moderate small stones.
0609		Upper fill of hollow 0610. Dark grey silt organic layer
0610		Probable natural hollow. Very unclear oval hollow with gently sloping sides and rounded base.
0611		Variation in natural. Soft yellow brown silt with occasional small stones.
0612		Dump of stones, perhaps to consolidate the area. Seals pit 0607 and extend over ditch 0605.
0613		Lower layer of ploughsoil/colluvium. Brown loam with moderate stones
0614		Natural gravels- Dirty brown gravel with some silt and medium sub-rounded stones

Trench 07
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 552-555
Summary: Trench with no archaeological features and 1stone filled drain cutting diagonally across the centre of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0701	0	Topsoil-Dark brown silt sand.
0702	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Light brown silt sand
0703	0.40m	Natural-Mottled grey orange silt clay
0704	0.45m	Stone filled land drain

Trench 08
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.40m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 556-562
Summary: Trench with stony natural cut by 2 parallel very shallow ditches of furrows. These may have been truncated by ploughing.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0801	0	Topsoil-Friable grey brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
0802	0.15m	Ploughsoil-Grey brown silt with occasional stones.
0803	0.30m	Natural-Mottled yellow brown silt with occasional sun-rounded small and medium stones.
0804		Fill of ditch/furrow 0805.Firm-friable mid yellow grey brown sand silt with few sub-angular small cobbles. Similar to 0802 and 0806.
0805		Cut of ditch/furrow. Shallow linear with a flat slightly undulating base. Probably associated with parallel ditch/furrow 0807.
0806		Fill of ditch/furrow 0807. Firm-friable mid yellow grey brown sand silt with <5% sub-

		angular and sub-rounded cobbles. Similar to 0802 and 0804.
0807		Cut of ditch/furrow. Shallow linear with a flat slightly undulating base. Probably associated with parallel ditch/furrow 0805

Trench 09
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.46m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 545-548
Summary: Trench with 2 parallel ditches running NW-SE across the trench, probably boundary ditches.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
0901	0	Topsoil-Friable grey brown sand silt with occasional rounded gravel.
0902	0.15m	Ploughsoil-yellow grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded gravel and small cobbles.
0903	0.46m	Natural-Mottled brown yellow clay silt with moderately frequent small sub-rounded cobbles
0904		Fill of ditch 0905. Similar to ploughsoil, mid yellow grey brown sand silt with occasional gravel and small sub-rounded pebbles with sparse sub-rounded cobbles.
0905		Straight shallow ditch with slight gradual sides curving into a flat base, 1.5m wide and 0.15m deep. Probably part of a double boundary ditch with ditch 0907
0906		Fill of ditch 0907. Similar to ploughsoil, mid yellow grey brown sand silt with occasional gravel and small sub-rounded pebbles with sparse sub-rounded cobbles.
0907		Very shallow ditch, 0.90m wide and 0.10m deep maximum. This ditch was barely visible in plan. Probably part of a double boundary ditch with ditch 0905.

Trench 10
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.45m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans: SHT 04/DWG 10
Sections: SHT 04/DWG 17
Photos: 545-548
Summary: Trench with a furrow running NE-SW across the trench and a ditch 1009 with possible recut 1011, both cut by a land drain 1007.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1001	0	Topsoil-Soft and friable dark brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel and cobbles.
1002	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Friable mid brown clay silt with occasional sub-angular gravel.
1003	0.45m	Natural-Compact and friable mid yellow grey silt moderately frequent subrounded cobbles
1004		Fill of ditch/furrow 1005. Soft dark brown sand clay silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded cobbles
1005		Cut of shallow ditch/furrow with gradual sloping sides curving into a flat base
1006		Fill of 1007. Stone filled land drain. Loosely compact sub-angular cobbles
1007		Cut of stone filled land drain. Cuts earlier linears 1011 and 1009
1008		Secondary fill of ditch 1009. Soft mid brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel and concentration of cobbles against the S side of the cut
1009		Fairly wide straight ditch with moderate sloping sides with a concave base, truncated by

		1011, a possible recut.
1010		Fill of ditch 1011. Soft mid brown clay silt with lenses of redeposited natural and occasional sub-rounded gravel
1011		Cut of very shallow linear, possibly a recut of 1009
1012		Primary fill of ditch 1009. Soft mid brown grey clay silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded cobbles.

Trench 11
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.60m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans: SHT 03/DWG 06
Sections: SHT 03/DWG 07
Photos: 523-528
Summary: Trench with the natural disturbed by animal burrows/root disturbance and an irregular, probably modern, pit with no obvious function.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1101	0	Topsoil-Friable dark brown grey sand clay silt with occasional sub-rounded poorly sorted gravel
1102	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Soft dark grey brown silt clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel and flecks of iron staining
1103	0.5	Natural-Compact mottled pale grey yellow brown clay silt with moderately frequent poorly sorted sub-rounded cobbles, disturbed in places by roots/burrows.
1104		Fill of pit 1105. Soft mid orange grey clay silt with lenses of redeposited natural and occasional poorly sorted sub-rounded cobbles
1105		Elongated slightly irregular pit with rounded corners with irregular sides and flat base. Cut into the natural with no obvious function. The soft fill indicates a fairly modern date.

Trench 12
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 519-522
Summary: No archaeology was present in this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1201	0	Topsoil-Friable dark brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel
1202	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Friable dark brown clay silt with occasional gravel
1203	0.50m	Natural-Friable soft mottled yellow grey brown clay silt with occasional subrounded cobbles
1204		Burnt out root disturbance. A small patch of black silt with high charcoal content

Trench 13
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 04/DWG 08
Sections: SHT 04/DWG 09
Photos: 529-532, 542-544
Summary: Trench with a small shallow pit near its southern corner containing burnt stone charcoal flecks and evidence of in situ burning.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1301	0	Topsoil-Friable dark grey brown sand clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel
1302		Ploughsoil-Friable mid grey brown sand clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel and small cobbles
1303	0.50m	Natural-Firm mottled mid orange grey brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded poorly sorted cobbles
1304		Primary fill of small pit 1305. Soft dark brown clay silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt angular cobbles
1305		Cut of small shallow pit, with steeps sides and irregular base and possible evidence of in situ burning due to heat affected natural. A possible hearth/midden
1306		Secondary fill of pit 1305. Friable mid brown silt with frequent angular burnt stones.

Trench 14
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.70m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 511-515
Summary: Trench with no archaeological features, but area heavily affected by root/animal disturbance.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1401	0	Topsoil-Firm friable dark brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded gravel
1402	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Firm friable dark brown sand clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded cobbles
1403	0.70m	Natural-Friable mid brown orange clay silt with occasional sub-angular cobbles
1404		Root disturbance/animal burrows. A series of irregular shallow features visible across the entire trench filled with cobble, concentrations of charcoal flecks, areas of pale grey silt and dark brown clay silt

Trench 15
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.60m
Orientation: N-S
Plans: SHT 03/DWG 04
Sections: SHT 03/DWG 05
Photos: 505-510
Summary: Trench covered with yellowish silt with grey patches and occasional stones. Ditch 1505 runs across the S end of the trench. The other ditch shown on the geophysical survey was not seen.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1501	0	Topsoil-Dark brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
1502	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Friable grey brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
1503	0.45m	Natural-Yellow brown gritty silt with occasional stones up to 0.25m in length and pale grey patches
1504	0.50m	Fill of ditch 1505. Soft friable mid orange grey clay silt with a concentration of poorly sorted sub-rounded cobbles at the base, possibly deliberately deposited to aid drainage.
1505		Cut of straight ditch with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Possible drainage ditch

Trench 16
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 500-504
Summary: Trench had bedrock outcropping close to the surface explaining the strong geophysics signals but no archaeology found. The undulating bedrock with hollows between them explains the difference in the levels of deposits.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1601	0	Topsoil-Very friable dark grey brown silt with frequent small angular stones.
1602	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Dark grey brown silt with occasional angular stones
1603	0.35m	Bedrock mixing into ploughsoil-Dark grey brown silt with numerous angular schist fragments
1604	0.30m	Natural-Yellow brown silt with sub-rounded pebbles and gravel, generally quite thin overlying the bedrock
1605	0.20m	Bedrock-Slabs of schist bedrock sloping gently down to the NW

Trench 17
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.40m
Orientation: E-W
Plans: SHT 06/DWG 15
Sections: SHT 07/DWG 16
Photos: 036-056, 137, 716-717
Summary: The trench had 2 deposits of burnt mound material, one of which had possible posthole features underneath. Three stone filled land drains cut across the trench. The central one was on a different alignment to the other two and seemed to be cut through the ploughsoil, suggesting that it was very recent. The burnt mound material was removed by machine and by hand, no other archaeological features were seen.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1701	0	Topsoil-Friable grey brown silt with numerous small and medium stones
1702	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Friable brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
1703	0.40m	Natural-Mottled yellow brown silt with occasional stones
1704		The larger of the burnt mound deposits. Friable dark grey brown silt with 60% medium angular stones and some flat slabs 0.25m long. Many of the stones were heat reddened. There were occasional patches and flecks of charcoal but not much. A schist slab 0.40m long was set into the natural on the edge of this deposit. This material probably survived in a natural hollow or shallow channel.
1705		Burnt mound deposit. Friable dark grey brown silt with 60% medium angular stones and 2 flat slabs 0.55m long. Many of the stones were heat reddened. There were concentrations of charcoal at the W end of the trench but generally not much charcoal
1706		Cut of possible oval posthole with steep sides and a narrow rounded base with a hollow or other possible feature extending S under the baulk from this cut.
1707		Cut of deep circular posthole with steep regular sides and narrowing tapering base.
1708		Fill of possible posthole 1706. Densely packed angular stones up to 0.20m long (not packing stones) in a grey stilt matrix with many of the stones heat-reddened and very little charcoal. Indistinguishable from burnt mound material, therefore part of 1705 and probably filled the hole when the post was removed.
1709		Fill of posthole 1707. Densely packed angular stones up to 0.17m long (not packing stones) with some flat stones at the base ensuring an even base. Indistinguishable from burnt mound material, therefore part of 1705 and probably filled the hole when the post was removed
1710		Water borne silt deposit. Soft grey slightly clay silt with a lens of orange silt over the top. Probably just part of the natural, or a fill of a shallow hollow or possibly the base of a relict soil
1711		Fill of 1714. Loose brown silt with occasional unburnt stones and no charcoal
1712		Slight irregular hollow with the E side sloping gently and a very steep W side and a flat base. Possibly the remains of a peri-glacial channel but may just be undulations in the natural
1713		Grey silt gravel deposit with some angular heat-reddened stones within it. It formed a patch at the W end of the trench. Initially thought to be natural however the occasional burnt stone within it suggests that it was part of the burnt mound or mixed with the burnt mound material
1714		Modern cut only seen in section with gradual sloping E side, steep W side and fairly level base
1715		Probable relict soil under the burnt mound material seen over most of the trench. Thin layer of grey brown silt with very few stones and flecks of charcoal from burnt mound deposit above. The postholes cut through this layer.
1716		Natural feature caused by frost cracking/root action. Compact mixed brown grey clay with few stones and flecks of charcoal. The edges were very diffuse and the feature was irregular in plan

Trench 18
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.35m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans: SHT 15/DWG 33
SHT 16/DWG 34
Sections: SHT 19/DWG 45
Photos: 176-183, 718-747
Summary: Trench with a thin spread of burnt mound material and associated V cut ditch which held water. Up to 6 possible postholes were uncovered they had no obvious post packing and all the fills were likely to have been deposited in the hole after the post was removed as it was indistinguishable from the burnt mound material which overlay them.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1801	0	Topsoil-Grey brown silt with occasional stones
1802	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Grey silt with iron oxide mottling and occasional small stones
1803	0.30m	Natural- Yellow brown silt clay with occasional small and medium sub angular stones up to 0.30m long
1804		Burnt mound material. Firm but loose when wet grey black silt clay with charcoal staining and some visible chunks. Contained 30% burnt stones up to 0.08m long. This layer partially infilled ditch 1808 and sealed some of its fills. It is possible that this layer could have been redeposited into the ditch due to erosion, or that all of this deposit has been shifted from the original in situ burnt mound by erosion or by use of the mound
1805		Overburden. Interface between burnt mound material and ploughsoil. Loose friable dark orange brown sand silt with some clay and some angular burnt stones and infrequent charcoal
1806		Cut of shallow posthole. Circular in plan with steep sides and slightly undulating to flat base. Probably the remnants of a posthole base
1807		Fill of posthole 1806. Firm dark grey black silt clay with some charcoal and 50%burnt stone. Fill was indistinguishable from the burnt mound material 1804
1808		Straight V shaped ditch associated with 1804. Some mound material was deposited in the ditch which cut a thin charcoal layer 1818 that seemed to be related to burnt mound activity. The ditch held water very effectively.
1809		Fill of gully 1810. Grey silt mottled with iron oxide and indistinguishable from 1802.
1810		Cut of slight straight gully with gently sloping sides curving into a flat base
1811		Group number for 6 shallow/truncated postholes, 1807, 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828. 3 postholes were close to each other and the other 3 form a rough line. All containing burnt mound material, therefore any truncation must have occurred before the burnt mound material was spread over the area
1812		Silt layer. Grey silt with mottled iron oxide forming a thin layer over ditch 1808 A wet deposit with organic components possibly collecting in pools
1813		Deposit over 1804. Fine quite organic grey silt with occasional small stones. Part of the process of a slight hollow infilling with organic silts
1814		Erosion deposit infilling a hollow over ditch 1808. Grey brown clay silt with small fragments of burnt stone and patches of redeposited yellow clay natural
1815		Fill of ditch 1808, probably mostly water borne. Grey clay silt with occasional stones, fragments of red burnt stone and occasional flecks of charcoal
1816		Lower fill of ditch 1808. Continuous with the deposit of burnt stones to the N of the ditch. Grey slight clay silt with numerous angular burnt stones and some lumps of yellow clay, similar to the natural
1817		Regular and even grey silt layer with yellow mottles and red burnt stones throughout the deposit but concentrated at the base. This layer ends at the edge of 1829 and merged with

		1816
1818		Black deposit cut by ditch 1808. Thin layer of charcoal with some small lumps resembling coal rather than charcoal. Not likely to be and in situ burning due to lack of heat alteration under the deposit
1819		Fill of posthole 1820. Dark grey silt with numerous angular burnt stones. No obvious post packing and the material was likely to be deposited in the hole after the post was removed
1820		Possible shallow posthole. Irregular oval with steep sides and flat base
1821		Fill of posthole 1822. Dark grey silt with numerous angular burnt stones. No obvious post packing and the material was likely to be deposited in the hole after the post was removed
1822		Possible posthole. Elongated oval with steep sides curving into a narrow pointed base.
1823		Fill of posthole 1824. Dark grey silt with numerous angular burnt stones. No obvious post packing and the material was likely to be deposited in the hole after the post was removed
1824		Possible posthole. Roughly circular with steep sides and a flat base
1825		Fill of posthole 1826. Dark grey silt with numerous angular burnt stones. No obvious post packing and the material was likely to be deposited in the hole after the post was removed
1826		Slight hollow, sub-rectangular adjacent to a stone. Filled with burnt mound material. Possible stones hole, however due to its proximity to the other postholes, it's possible that it was the base of a posthole.
1827		Fill of posthole 1828. Dark grey silt with numerous angular burnt stones. No obvious post packing and the material was likely to be deposited in the hole after the post was removed
1828		Possible posthole. Sub-circular with variable sides, steeper on the N side and gradual on the S side, with a narrow pointed base
1829		An apparent cut through clay deposits. Fairly steep edge cutting through 1929 and into clay layer 1930 to form a terraced edge, there was no opposite edge. Could also be the point at which the mixing that created deposit 1817 stopped and not a genuine cut
1830		Clay layer. Grey silt clay with few stones and occasional yellow mottles. Layer was directly below the burnt mound material. Similar to Natural 1803 and merges with it but was greyer and more clayey

Trench 19
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.48m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 007-010
Summary: Trench contained no archaeological features. There was no variation in the natural to explain the geophysical anomalies. The natural was slightly stony loess, like silt, very homogenous.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
1901	0	Topsoil-Friable grey brown silt with some small medium stones, but generally not stony.
1902	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Friable grey brown sand silt with few stones
1903	0.30m	Natural-Yellow brown slightly clay silt with occasional small stones and mottled colouring
1904		Stone filled drain 0.18m wide and visible in the NW end of the trench

Trench 20
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: SW-NE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 001-006
Summary: Trench with no archaeological features. The geophysical anomalies were probably caused by stony deposits in the natural. Elsewhere in the trench the natural was silt but quite stony at the SW end so bedrock probably not far below this. There were also 4 stone filled land drains.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2001	0	Topsoil-Friable grey brown silt with occasional small and medium stones but numerous stones over 2004
2002	0.24m	Ploughsoil-Grey slightly clay silt with iron oxide mottling and occasional stones.
2003	0.40m	Natural-Yellow brown slightly clay silt with occasional gravel and small stones. Deposit becomes stonier at the SW end of the trench where it was mottled with grey silt
2004	0.35m	Stony patches in the natural and are contain and project from gravel sand silt varying from dark to light grey in colour. Patches of grey silt filled hollows in the top of this deposit. A natural deposit possibly due to the closeness of the bedrock to the surface.
2005	0.20m	Stone filled land drain 0.20m wide
2006	0.20m	Stone filled land drain 0.20m wide
2007	0.20m	Stone filled land drain 0.20m wide
2008	0.20m	Stone filled land drain 0.20m wide

Trench 21
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.66m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 026-033
Summary: Trench targeted 2 geophysical anomalies interpreted as ditches. Only one was located, 2105, which was cut from the topsoil horizon and is of modern date. A deposit of stones found towards the SE end of the trench is likely to be the result of field clearance. The natural slopes gently upwards to the SE before becoming an outcrop of bedrock.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2101	0	Topsoil-Fairly soft dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small pebbles.
2102	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Moderately soft mid red brown clay silt with very occasional small pebbles
2103	0.60m	Natural-Glacial deposit, fairly soft light red brown silt
2104	0.10m	Field clearance below the topsoil and lying directly on the bedrock. Fairly soft dark brown grey clay silt with very frequent large and medium sub-angular and angular stones
2105	0.23m	Modern ditch cut seen in section only with concave sides and a flat base. Cut from high up in the ploughsoil
2106	0.23m	Fill of ditch 2105. Fairly loose dark grey brown clay silt with very frequent sub-angular small stones
2107	0.02m	Bedrock-Solid blue grey schist

Trench 22
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.65m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 01/DWG 01
Sections: SHT 01/DWG 02
SHT 02/DWG 03
Photos: 011-025
Summary: Trench with slightly undulating natural, deeper at the SW end. A substantial stone built culvert 2207 and ditch 2212 match with geophysical anomalies. Two smaller drains 2209 and 2205 were observed feeding into the culvert and a second small ditch was identified along the main ditch.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2201	0	Topsoil-Soft dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small cobbles and gravel.
2202	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Friable mid grey brown clay silt with iron oxide mottling and occasional cobbles
2203	0.40m	Relict soil-Similar to the ploughsoil and overlies the natural. Firm brown grey clay silt with flecks of iron panning and occasional small sub-rounded cobbles
2204		Natural-Compact mid grey brown sand clay silt with frequent iron panning and occasional cobbles
2205		Cut of small stone filled land drain which feeds into a large culvert 2207. Curvilinear with steep concave sides and concave base.
2206		Fill of land drain 2205. Firm mid brown clay sand silt matrix surrounding blue grey sub-angular cobbles
2207		Cut of large probably C19th culvert. There were dry stone walls lining the sides of the feature but no stone lined the flat base. There were flat cap stones resting on the side stone walls. Over them were more, less structural, stones which were surrounded by 2219 which was similar to the ploughsoil. Field drains 2205 and 2209 feed into this culvert
2208		Stones above caps stones 2217. Semi structural deposit of loose large slabs and cobbles predominantly blue-grey up to 0.50m long
2209		Cut of small drain with a rough stone lining and which feeds into a large culvert 2207 and cuts ditches 2212 and 2216. A linear with slightly concave sides and base
2210		Rough stone lining of small drain 2209. Sub-rounded slabs of blue grey stone up to 0.15m long.
2211		Fill of small drain 2209. Soft mid brown sand clay silt with frequent gravel
2212		Cut of large ditch with moderately steep straight sides and a flat base. Truncated by drain 2209
2213		Deposit of stone in the base of large ditch 2212. Thin deposit of flat stones/broken roofing slate
2214		Secondary fill of large ditch 2212. Firm mid grey brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded cobbles and lenses of orange iron panning
2215		Shallow ditch with moderately sloping, slightly concave sides and a concave base. Running parallel to large ditch 2212 and truncated by drain 2209
2216		Fill of shallow ditch 2215. Soft mid grey brown clay with occasional small subangular gravel.
2217		Capstones of culvert 2217 supported by side walls 2218 and covered by 2208. Large flat undressed slabs of blue-grey stone1.0m long and 0.40m wide and up to 0.50m thick
2218		2 Side walls lining culvert 2207. Dry stone construction using angular slabs of undressed blue-grey stone measuring 0.30m wide and 0.80m high. They stand 0.25m apart forming a channel on which capstones 2217 rest on
2219		Uppermost fill of culvert 2207 built up around stones 2208, likely to be deliberate backfill. Firm mid brown grey sand clay silt with very occasional small cobbles

Trench 23
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.50m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans: SHT 02/DWG 13
Sections: SHT 02/DWG 14
Photos: 034-035, 057-064
Summary: Trench contained 2 field drains one of which was cut by the other. There was some evidence of root disturbance within the natural as well as signs of mineralisation within the natural. A partially revealed sub-oval pit with no known function was excavated.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2301	0	Topsoil-Dark grey brown clay silt with sparse amount of stone pebbles
2302	0.15m	Ploughsoil-Mid grey brown clay silt with sparse amount of stone pebbles
2303	0.35m	Natural-Mottled grey blue and orange clay sand with angular stone inclusions and areas of manganese mineralisation, evidence of standing water
2304		Stone filled drain cut by drain 2305. Straight in plan with a mix of small to medium angular schist stones in an orange brown clay silt matrix
2305		Stone filled drain cuts drain 2304. Straight drain with medium sized schist stones in a fairly compact brown orange clay silt
2306		Irregular sub-oval pit with steep irregular sides and concave base
2307		Fill of pit 2306. Firm mid brown sand clay silt with occasional large sub-rounded sandstone cobbles
2308		Probable root disturbance. Amorphous shape in plan with uneven edges and undulating base. Contained firm clay silt with medium to large schist stones
2309		Overburden deposit, firm grey brown clay silt, with dark orange red mineralisation band, probably the early stages of iron panning

Trench 24
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.90m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 10/DWG 23
Sections: SHT 09/DWG 22, 25
SHT 10/Dwg 24
Photos: 606-635, 579-580
Summary: Trench with the remnants of a dry stone wall and ditch running parallel are likely to be part of a field boundary. The natural drops away on either side of the wall, probably due to ploughing. One large pit was excavated as well as 2 only partially revealed possible pits. There was also evidence of a possible relict soil however it may have only been the merging on the ploughsoil and the natural.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2401	0	Topsoil-Firm/ friable dark orange brown sand silt with moderately frequent subrounded gravel
2402	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Mid grey orange brown clay silt with moderately frequent subrounded gravel
2403	0.70m	Natural-Firm/friable mid grey yellow with brown orange mottling and moderately frequent angular gravel
2404		Remnants of a dry stone boundary wall. Loosely compact dry stone wall with frequent voids filled by ploughsoil. Constructed of sub-rounded cobbles and boulders

2405		Cut of boundary ditch running parallel, on the SW side, to wall 2404. Straight ditch with moderately sloping sides and fairly flat base
2406		Cut of large sub-circular pit with slightly irregular near vertical side and slightly irregular concave base. Function unknown
2407		Concentration of stones within the top of a large pit 2406, mostly in the upper centres of the feature, so not a lining but may be possible post packing. Surrounded by primary fill 2408
2408		Primary fill of large pit 2406, soft mid red brown slightly clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles
2409		Fill of boundary ditch 2405. Firm/friable mid brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub rounded cobbles
2410		Tumbled stone on the NE side of wall 2404. Friable mid brown sand silt with frequent sub-rounded cobbles
2411		Burnt out tree bole below wall 2404. Soft dark brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub-rounded cobbles and frequent charcoal flecks and lumps
2412		Cut of possible pit, only partially revealed. Sub circular feature with slightly concave sides and slightly concave base
2413		Fill of feature 2412. Firm slightly friable orange brown clay silt with small to medium run-round and sub-angular stones
2414		Cut of possible pit, only partially revealed. Circular, as seen. Pit with steep sides and flat base
2415		Secondary fill of possible pit 2415. Firm /friable light grey orange brown silt clay with infrequent sub-angular cobbles
2416		Possible relict soil or a diffuse interface between the ploughsoil and the natural. Very firm and friable light orange grey brown with orange mottling clay silt matrix with infrequent sub-angular pebbles

Trench 25
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.75m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: GPS
Sections:
Photos: 581-584, 591-594
Summary: No archaeology was present within this trench. Bedrock was very close to the surface and takes up to 50% of the trench with glacial clay silt natural taking up the rest.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2501	0	Topsoil-dark to mid red brown clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones
2502	0.18m	Ploughsoil- Soft mid red brown clay silt, no inclusions
2503	0.56m	Natural-Soft yellow orange clay silt, no inclusions
2504	0.29m	Bedrock-Fractured shale

Trench 26
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.75m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 591-594
Summary: No archaeology was present within this trench. The natural was variable with grey yellow silt, 2604, at the NW end of the trench merging into mottled clay with areas of concentrated large sub-rounded cobbles 2603.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2601	0	Topsoil-Soft mid grey brown clay silt with occasional sub angular poorly sorted cobbles
2602	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Soft friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded gravel
2603	0.65m	Natural 1-Soft mid brown grey with orange flecks and staining with mineralised inclusions and pockets of large sub-rounded cobbles within grey silt
2604	0.75m	Natural 2-Mid grey yellow silt with moderately frequent sub-angular cobbles and flecks of orange silt

Trench 27
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.70m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 08/DWG 21
Sections: SHT 08/ DWG 18
Photos: 078-081, 567-570
Summary: Trench contained the possible remnants of a dry stone boundary wall at the SW end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2701	0	Topsoil-Firm mid grey brown sand silt with occasional sub angular cobbles
2702	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Soft mid grey brown sand clay silt with occasional sub-angular cobbles
2703	0.70m	Natural-Firm friable mid grey orange yellow silt with moderately frequent subangular gravel and cobbles
2704	0.20m	Probable remnants of a dry stone boundary wall running NW-SE. A firm friable mid brown sand silt matrix with moderately frequent poorly sorted sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles making up what remained of the possible wall. The natural drops away on either side of the wall, suggesting possible ditches or the result of ploughing

Trench 28
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.55m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 086-093, 575-578, 563-566
Summary: Trench contained the possible remnants of a dry stone boundary wall at the SE end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2801	0	Topsoil-Firm slight friable dark grey brow clay silt with moderately frequent small sub-angular cobbles
2802	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Friable mid orange brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded cobbles
2803	0.55m	Natural-Friable mid brown orange clay silt
2804		Possible remnants of dry stone boundary wall. Consists of 3 large schist stones in a row running NE-SW sitting in Firm friable mid orange brown sand silt matrix very similar to the ploughsoil. The wall sits on a 'rise in the natural, this is probably due to ploughing

Trench 29
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.85m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 065-068, 111-112
Summary: Trench with 2 very similar ditches running at a right angle to each other and where ditch 2905 has cut truncated the terminus of ditch 2907. They are likely to be associated with one another.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
2901	0	Topsoil-Firm friable dark brown sand silt with moderately frequent sub-angular gravel
2902	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Firm dark brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded cobbles
2903	0.50m	Subsoil-Soft mid orange brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded cobbles
2904	0.85m	Natural-Soft mid orange brown clay silt overlying a firm mid yellow grey gravel clay silt
2905	0.85m	Cut of narrow shallow straight ditch running N-S with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts similar and possible associated ditch 2907
2906	0.85m	Fill of ditch 2905. Firm mid grey brown clay silt with occasional sub-angular cobbles
2907	0.85m	Cut of shallow ditch running E-W with the eastern terminus truncated by ditch 2905. This linear had moderately sloping sides with a flat base
2908	0.85m	Fill of ditch.2907. Soft mid brown clay silt with occasional sub-rounded cobbles
2909		Area of stone visible in the ploughsoil in the section. Could perhaps be related to a boundary but not clearly defined or seen in the opposite section

Trench 30
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.73m
Orientation: E-W
Plans: SHT 09/DWG 20
Sections: SHT 09/DWG 19
Photos: 069-072, 571-574
Summary: Trench with a possible dry stone wall running N-S across the W end of the trench, no other archaeology seen within this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3001	0	Topsoil-Mid orange brown sand silt
3002	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Firm mid orange brown clay silt
3003	0.65m	Natural-Brown orange clay silt diffusing into yellow clay silt
3004		Stone deposit, the possible remains of a dry stone wall. Large sub-rounded schist stones within a mid orange brown clay silt matrix

Trench 31
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.55m
Orientation: N-S
Plans: SHT 17/DWG 37
Sections: SHT 17/DWG 38
Photos: 073-077, 094-099
Summary: Trench with 2 ditches probably originally each side of a bank that has been ploughed away.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3101	0	Topsoil-Friable dark brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
3102	0.35m	Ploughsoil-Friable dark brown silt with moderate small and medium stones
3103	0.50m	Natural-Orange and yellow brown stony silt with angular schist pieces and patches of protruding broken stones
3104		Fill of ditch 3105. This deposit was friable brown and loamy silt with a concentration of stones at its base, some up to 0.15m long
3105		Ditch with a shallow V-shaped profile ran parallel to ditch 3107 and was probably part of a double ditch field boundary
3106		Fill of ditch 3107. This deposit was friable brown loamy silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular stones
3107		Broad V-shaped ditch with a flat base, similar to ditch 3105 and probably part of a double ditch field boundary

Trench 32
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.70m
Orientation: ENE-WSW
Plans: GPS
Sections: SHT 17/DWG 35
Photos: 103-104, 599-603
Summary: Trench with ditch and possible bank seen in both sections. Animal burrowing was seen in patches in the base of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3201	0	Topsoil-Dark brown slightly clay silt with occasional small and medium stones
3202	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Very friable dark brown silt with occasional stones
3203	0.70m	Natural-Friable yellow grey stony, slightly clay silt with moderate small and medium stones
3204		Fill of ditch 3205, consisting of very loose brown silt with occasional small stones
3205		Ditch seen in both sections but not in plan, it had gently sloping sides with the flat base disturbed by animal burrows. Probably boundary ditch with traces of bank/wall 3206
3206		Trace of possible wall/bank relating to ditch 3205. Consisted of stones up to 0.15m long stacked on the W side of ditch 3205. The soil matrix was similar to the fill of the ditch, brown silt
3207		Lower, possibly undisturbed, soil B horizon. Friable red brown silt with some yellow brown mottling and diffuses into the natural below

Trench 33
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.95m
Orientation: E-W
Plans:
Sections: SHT 17/DWG 36
Photos: 082-085, 105-108
Summary: Trench in which ditch 3305 crosses the W end of the trench and with probable animal burrow at the E end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3301	0	Topsoil-Friable dark brown silt with occasional stones
3302	0.40m	Ploughsoil-Friable dark red brown silt with very few stones
3303	0.95m	Natural-Yellow brown stony silt with numerous small angular stones and shale fragments
3304		Fill of ditch 3305. Dark brown silt with moderate small angular stones
3305		Straight ditch with gentle sloping sides and a curved base. Presumably a boundary ditch.
3306		Fill of probable animal burrow 3307. Friable brown silt with patches of redeposited natural and compact pale grey silt in the base
3307		Probable animal burrow chamber. Irregular elongated oval with gradual sides and undulating base
3308	0.87m	Orange brown silt with few stones merging with 3303. Possible remains of a B horizon
3309		Lower ploughsoil. Identical to 3302 but because the stones within the ditch fill 3304 suggest that the ditch is cut within the ploughsoil, therefore 3309 is the lower ploughsoil the ditch is cut through

Trench 34
Not excavated

Trench 35
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A4
Max. trench depth: 0.65m
Orientation: N-S
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 595-598
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench. A patch of brown soil suggested a ditch but this proved not to exist. There has been recent landscaping in this field near the road resulting in scarps forming a square corner and defining a level area.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3501	0	Topsoil-Friable brown loam with occasional small and medium stones
3502	0.28m	Ploughsoil-friable red brown loam with occasional small and medium stones
3503	0.60m	Natural-Pale grey stony clay silt with patches of orange brown silt

Trench 36
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.60m
Orientation: N-S
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 585-586
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench. A modern field drain or change in strata was seen crossing at the N end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3601	0	Topsoil-Slightly friable dark grey orange brown sand silt
3602	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Firm mid orange brown clay silt
3603	0.45m	Natural-Slightly mottled yellow orange clay silt with regular stone inclusions and blue grey silt patches

Trench 37
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.55m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 587-588, 604-605
Summary: Trench with at large boulder at the NE end within the natural. The ditch, 3705, was likely to have been machine cut and therefore modern. No other archaeology was seen in this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3701	0	Topsoil-Firm dark orange brown sand silt with moderate sub-angular gravel
3702	0.15m	Ploughsoil-Firm mid yellow brown sand silt with moderate sub-rounded gravel and small stones

3703	0.45m	Firm friable mottled yellow brown grey clay silt with frequent sub-rounded and small cobble stones and very occasional large boulder
3704		Fill of ditch 3705. Soft mid brown sand clay with occasional sub-rounded cobbles
3705		Cut of small shallow drainage ditch. Very regular cut, possibly machine cut and likely to be modern

Trench 38
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.40m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 20/DWG 46
Sections: SHT 20/DWG 47
Photos: 158-161, 185-188
Summary: Trench with a probable boundary ditch running NW-SE at the NE end. Running parallel to the ditch was a rough linear of stones, which could be the possible remains of a bank/wall. A burnt root hollow was also investigated at the SW end of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3801	0	Topsoil-Grey brown silt with occasional sub-rounded stones
3802	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Slightly firmer grey brown silt with occasional stones
3803	0.35m	Natural-Yellow brown stony loam with numerous small angular stones and occasional larger stones up to 0.50m long
3804		Fill of shallow ditch 3805. Fairly compact grey brown loam with small stones and occasional sub-rounded stone
3805		Straight shallow ditch, presumably a boundary ditch, probably truncated from higher up
3806		Possible remains of a bank/wall. Roughly linear collection of stones running parallel to ditch 3805. The stones were up to 0.50m long with the largest embedded in the natural, while the smaller stones may have possibly been pressed into the natural.
3807	0.40m	Sub-circular patch of charcoal, 0.40m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Consisted of very dark grey clay silt with a high concentration of charcoal. No sample taken, probable burnt root hollow

Trench 39
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.65m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 152-167
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench. A large area of the trench was taken up by a large area of bedrock 3904.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
3901	0	Topsoil-Grey brown loam with crumb structure and occasional stones
3902	0.25m	Ploughsoil-Grey brown silt with occasional small and medium stones
3903	0.55m	Natural-Pale grey/yellow grey slightly sandy silt with gravel and numerous small stones
3904	0.15m	Schist bedrock projecting into the trench from the centre towards the SW end
3905	0.40m	Red brown silt merging into the top of 3903 containing a few stones

Trench 40
Area: Kingsland, area C1
Max. trench depth: 0.45m
Orientation: NW-SE
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 162-165
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench. A modern cut trench was seen running from the centre of the SW edge to the NE corner of the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4001	0	Topsoil-Grey loamy silt with occasional stones
4002	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Grey loam silt with occasional stones. Indistinguishable from 4001 except fewer roots
4003	0.30m	Mottled yellow brown grey stony silt with numerous schist fragments, some up to 0.40m in length.
4004	0.20m	Possible service trench. Very straight and uniform, cut from just below the topsoil. The upper fill was redeposited natural

Trench 41
Area: Cae Glas, area B5
Max. trench depth: 0.46m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 142-145
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4101	0	Topsoil-Mid red brown clay silt with occasional small pebble inclusions
4102	0.26m	Ploughsoil-Light brown clay silt with infrequent small pebble inclusions
4103	0.46m	Natural-Light red brown silt clay with frequent small pebble inclusions

Trench 42
Area: Cae Glas, area B5
Max. trench depth: 0.52m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 23/DWG 51
Sections: SHT 23/DWG 50
Photos: 146-151, 748-751
Summary: This trench had hints of modern plough furrows in the natural close to the NE corner and a probable drainage ditch running NW-SE close to the centre of the trench. A stone filled land drain created a ‘T’ shape within the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4201	0	Topsoil-Dark grey brown silt loam with infrequent small pebble inclusions

4202	0.23m	Ploughsoil-Dark grey brown clay loam
4203	0.50m	Natural-Bright/light brown yellow silt clay with occasional medium and small sub-rounded stone inclusions
4204	0.51m	Secondary fill of ditch 4205. Soft dark grey with some orange mottling silt clay.
4205	0.50m	Fairly large ditch, probably a drainage ditch due to the sediment and silt in its fills
4206	0.50m	Narrow parallel furrows just clipping the natural, probably modern ploughing
4207	0.50m	Stone filled land drain visible from just below the topsoil and cutting through 4202
4208	0.73m	Primary fill of ditch 4205. Soft mottled dark grey and orange slit clay
4209	0.52m	Tertiary fill of ditch 4205. Moderate to soft yellow, with occasional grey and orange mottling, clay with infrequent small rounded pebbles
4210	0.49m	Quaternary fill of ditch 4205. Soft to moderate mid grey silt clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones

Trench 43
Area: Cae Glas, area B1
Max. trench depth: 0.40m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 138-141, 184
Summary: No archaeology seen within this trench. The anomaly seen on the geophysical survey maybe because of the stone clusters, possibly, being magnetic.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4301	0	Topsoil-Friable mid grey brown sand silt
4302	0.20m	Ploughsoil-Friable mid grey/orange brown silt with moderately frequent small sub-angular stones
4303	0.40m	Natural-Brown orange clay silt with patches of large sub-rounded grey-blue stones
4304	0.40m	A cluster of sub-angular cobbles, <0.40m, set within the natural – likely to have caused the anomaly on the geophysical survey

Trench 44
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.64m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans: SHT 23/DWG 53
Sections: SHT 23/DWG 52
Photos: 170-175, 752-755
Summary: Trench with a shallow ditch running NW-SE across it. The ditch may have possibly been a boundary ditch.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4401	0	Topsoil-Soft dark grey brown silt loam
4402	0.22m	Ploughsoil-Soft dark brown grey clay silt
4403	0.43m	Natural-Soft light grey yellow clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-rounded stones
4404	0.50m	Straight Shallow ditch. Possibly a boundary ditch
4405	0.50m	Fill of ditch 4404. Soft dark red brown silt loam which lies beneath the plough-soil

Trench 45
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A2
Max. trench depth: 0.56m
Orientation: NE-SW
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 166-169
Summary: No archaeology was seen within this trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
4501	0	Topsoil-Soft mid to dark grey brown silt loam with occasional small sub-angular stones
4502	0.29m	Ploughsoil-Soft light red brown silt loam with infrequent small sub-angular stones.
4503	0.43m	Natural-Fairly loose light red-brown clay silt with frequent medium sub-angular stones.

Test Pit 06
Area: Penrhos Farm, area A1
Max. trench depth: 0.3m
Orientation:
Plans:
Sections:
Photos: 109-110, 135-136
Summary: A test pit was required beyond the excavation trenches. The area was checked with a CAT scanner prior to digging. No archaeology was present in the trench.

Context No.	Depth below surface	Description
TP0601	0	Topsoil-Grey silt with occasional small stones
TP0602	0.30m	Ploughsoil-Pale brown stony silt

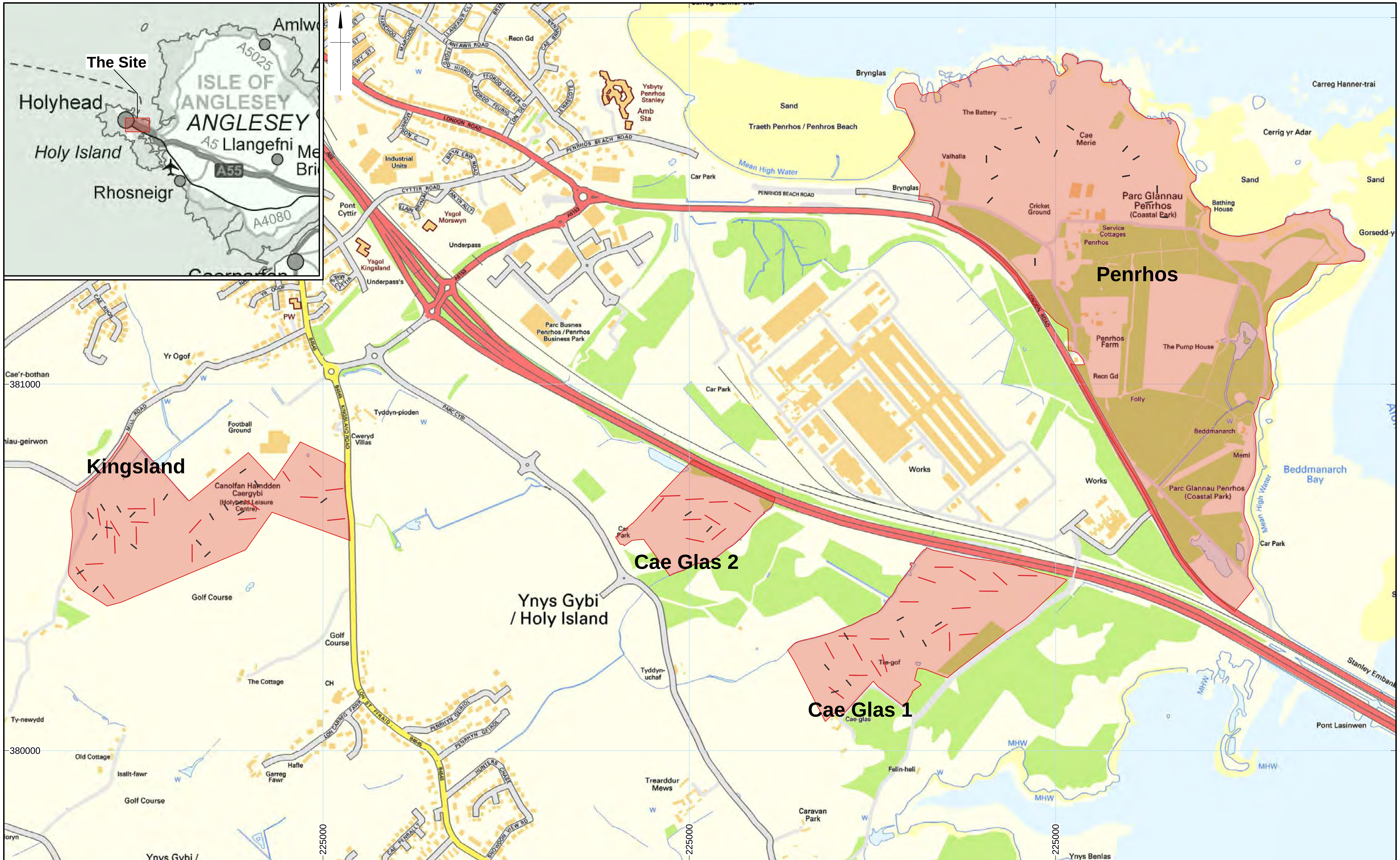
10.2 Appendix 2: Environmental Data

Table 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Trench 1 - Corn dryer													
104	117	5	6	175	5	A***	A***	Barley, free-threshing wheat + few hulled wheat grain frags, barley rachis frags, free-threshing wheat rachis frags, Avena awns	A***	*Avena, Bromus, Sherardia, Raphanus, Rumex, Lolium/Festuca, Poa/Phleum, Anthemis cotula, Tripleurospermum inodorum, Odontites, Trifolium/Medicago, Persicaria, Fallopia, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium, Atriplex, Plantago*	2/5 ml	-	P
104	117	7	6	275	1	A**	A**	Barley + free-threshing wheat grain frags, barley rachis frags, free-threshing wheat rachis frags, Avena awns	A**	*Avena, Bromus, Raphanus, Lolium/Festuca, Poa/Phleum, Anthemis cotula, Plantago, Tripleurospermum inodorum, Odontites, Rumex, Trifolium/Medicago, Persicaria, Fallopia, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium, Atriplex*	5/10 ml	-	P
104	120	8	2.5	15	10	A	B	Barley + free-threshing wheat grain frags, barley rachis frags, free-threshing wheat rachis frags, Avena awns	B	*Avena/Bromus, Raphanus, Chenopodium*	<1/<1 ml	-	
Trench 6 - Pit													
607	606	6	10	10	50	C	-	Barley grain frag	-	-	<1/<1 ml	Moll-t (A)	
Trench 13 - Pit													
1305	1304	1	1	40	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags	7/5 ml	-	
Trench 17 - Burnt Mound													
	1705	2	5	1140	1	C	A	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags inc spelt + emmer	-	-	400/300 ml	-	P C
Trench 17 - Posthole													
1707	1709	3	2	60	5	-	-	-	C	*Corylus avellana* shell frags, bud	10/10 ml	-	
Trench 18 - Burnt mound													
	1818	9	3	675	1	-	-	-	-	-	20/70 ml	-	
Trench 18 - Ditch													

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
	1804	11	2.5	250	5	-	-	-	-	-	50/15 ml	-	
Trench 18 - Posthole													
1820	1819	10	2.5	120	10	-	-	-	-	-	40/20 ml	-	
Trench 24 - Tree bole													
	2411	4	5	325	1	-	-	-	-	-	30/80 ml	-	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant,



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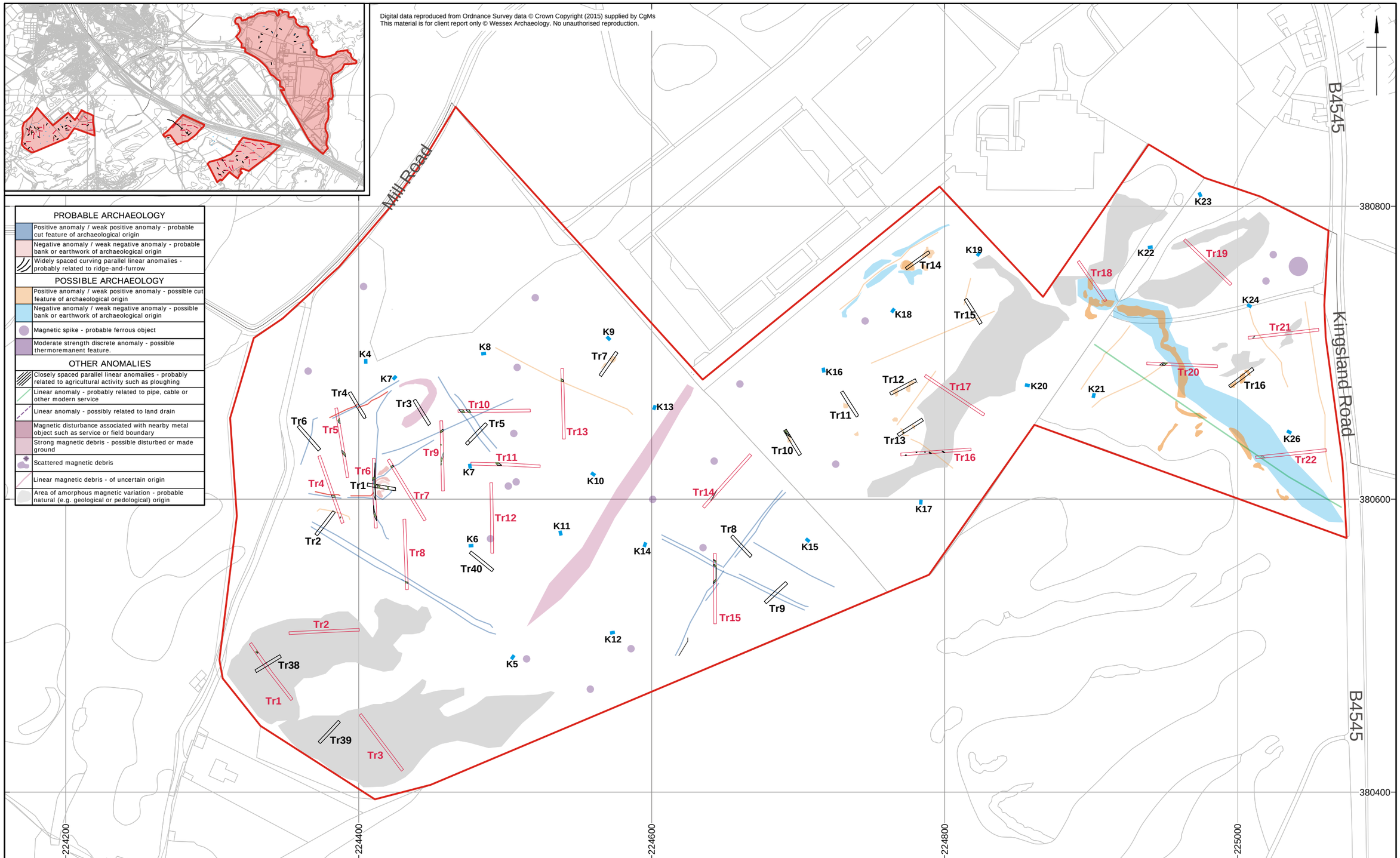
Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches
Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches
Investigation area
Archaeology/ excavated slot
K11 Test pits

Date:	05/01/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1: 10,000 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\106201\Graphics Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_01_05		

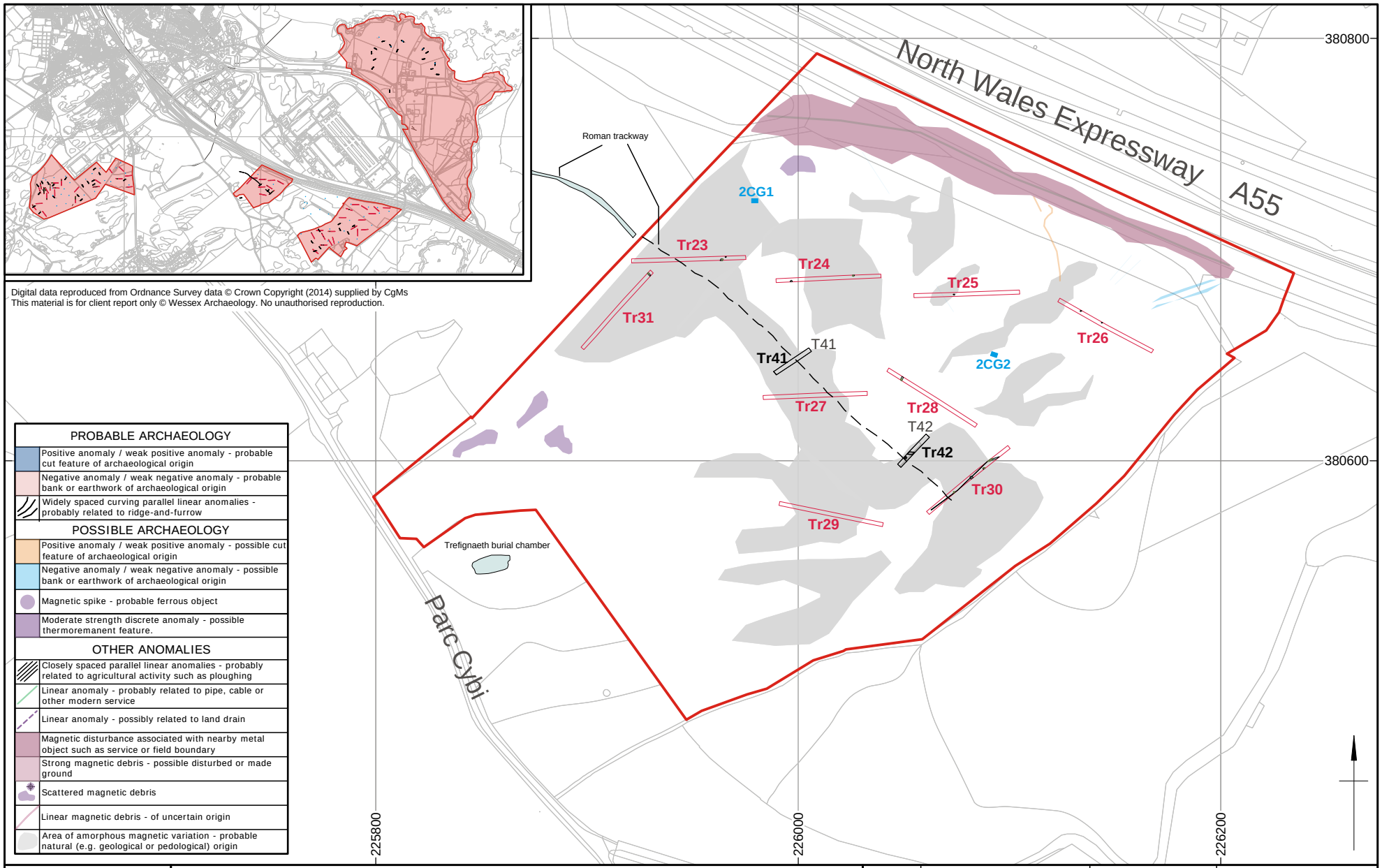
Overall Site Plan

Figure 1



Kingsland Trench Plan with Geophysics

Figure 2



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Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches

Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches

2CG3 Test pits

Investigation area

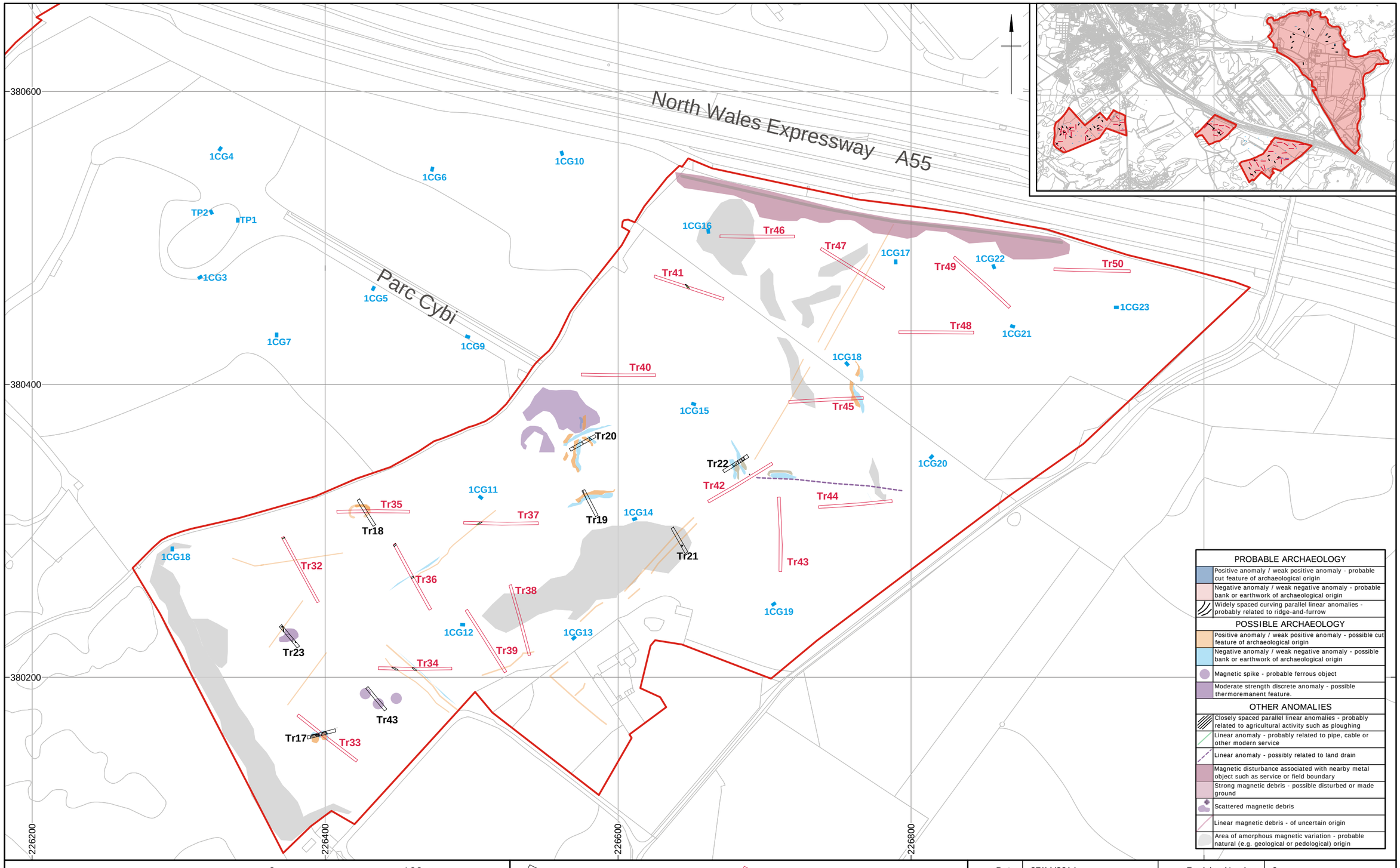
Archaeology/ excavated slot

0 100 m

Date:	27/11/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1: 2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\106201\Graphics Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_01_05		

Cae Glas 2 Trench Plan with Geophysics

Figure 3



0 100 m

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Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches

Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches

Investigation area

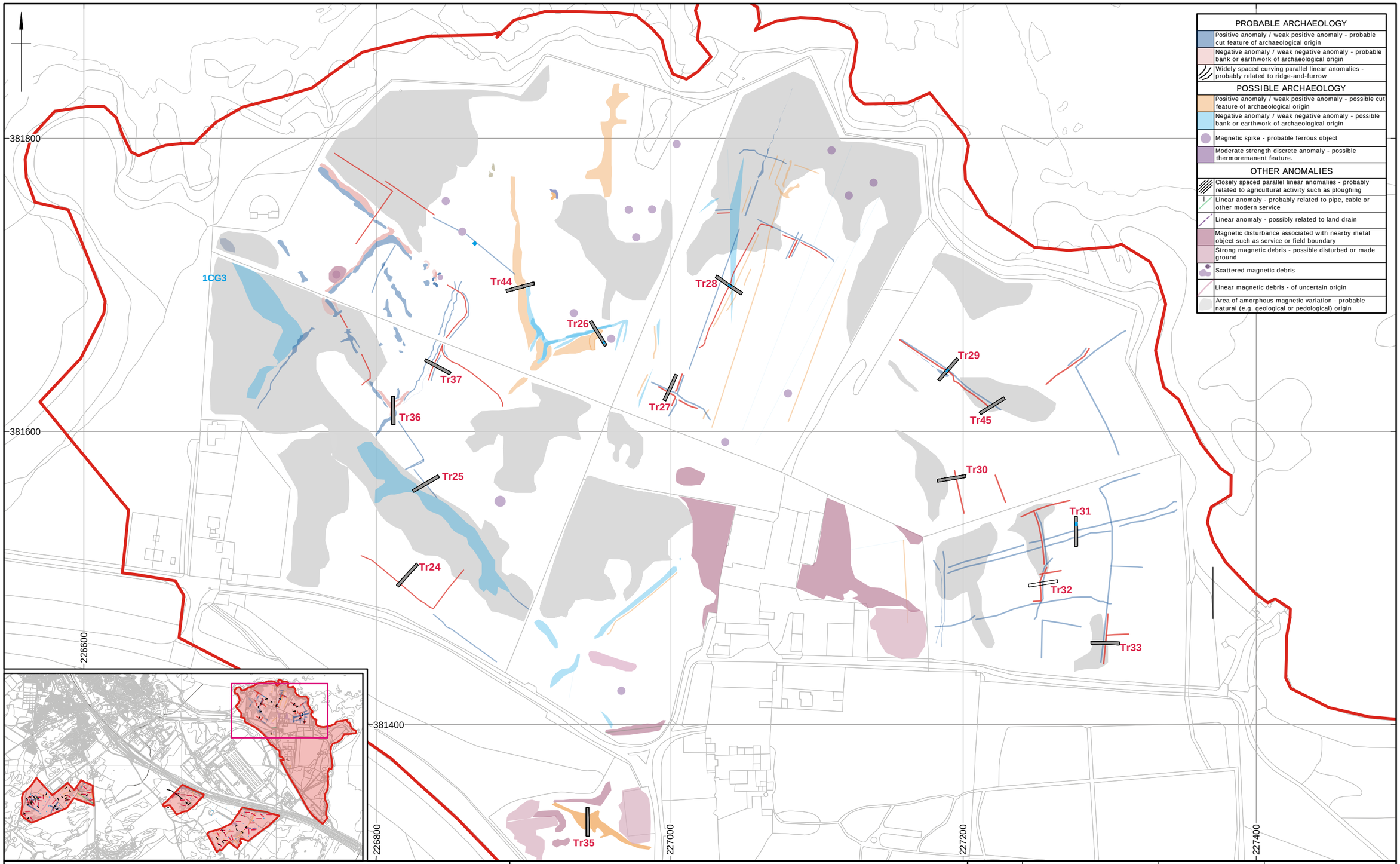
Archaeology/ excavated slot

1CG3 Test pits

Date:	27/11/2014	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1: 2500 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\106201\Graphics Office\Rep figs\WB\2015_01_05		

Cae Glas 1 Trench Plan with Geophysics

Figure 4



0 100 m

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Tr22 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust trenches Tr44 Wessex Archaeology trenches

Investigation area Archaeology/ excavated slot 1CG3 Test pits

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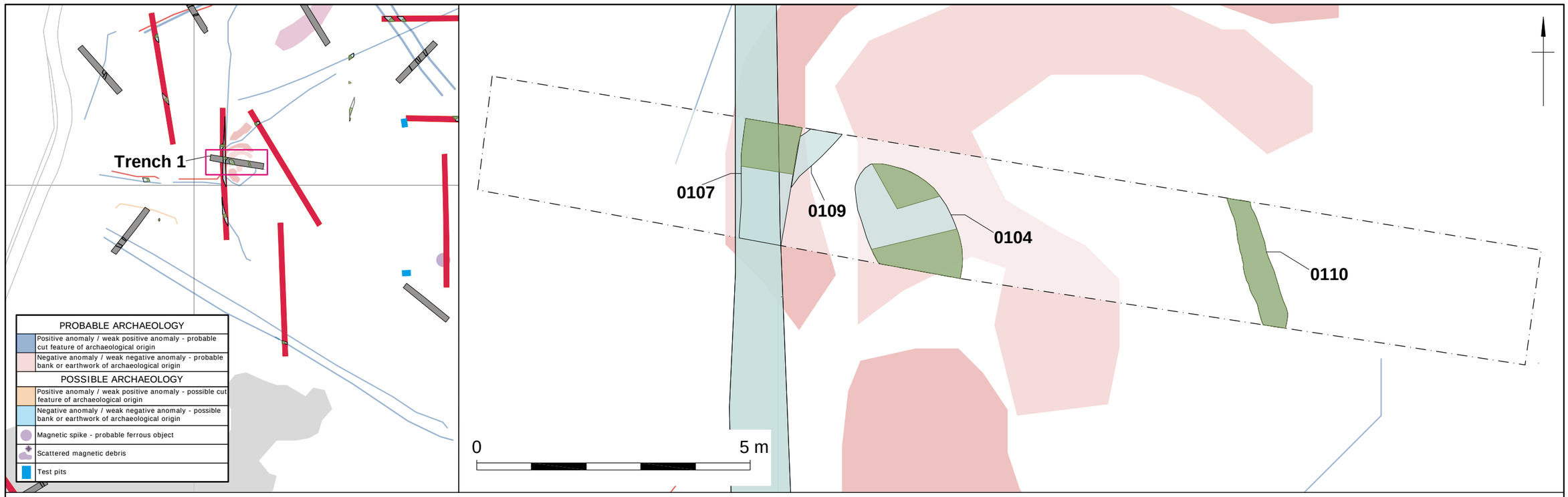
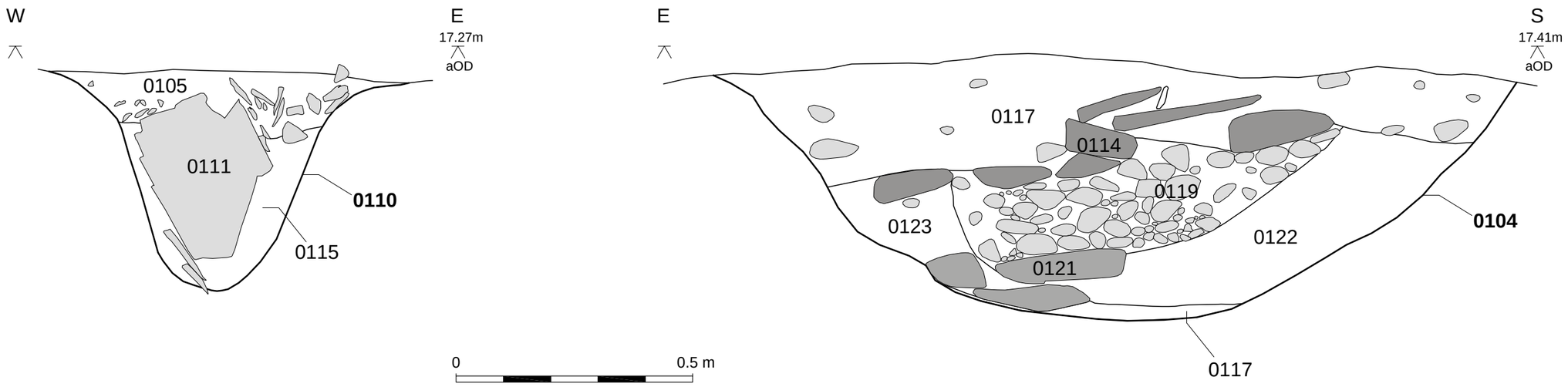
Penrhos Trench Plan with Geophysics

Figure 5





Limit of excavation Archaeology/ excavated slot Stones

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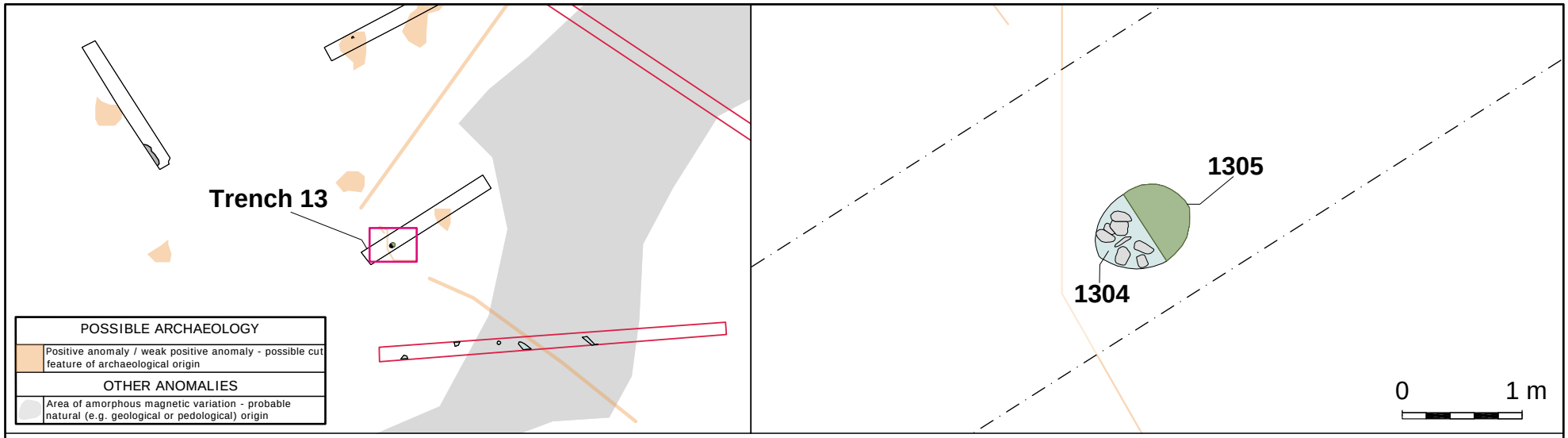
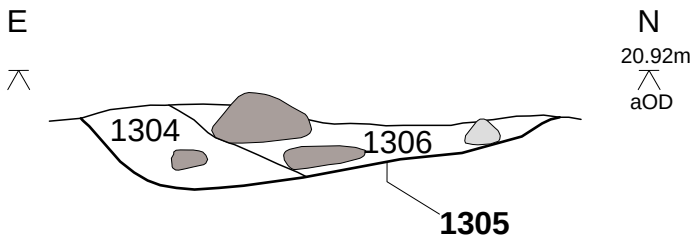
Plan and south facing section of **0110** Round House ditch

Figure 6





Limit of excavation | Archaeology/ excavated slot | Stones | Burnt stones

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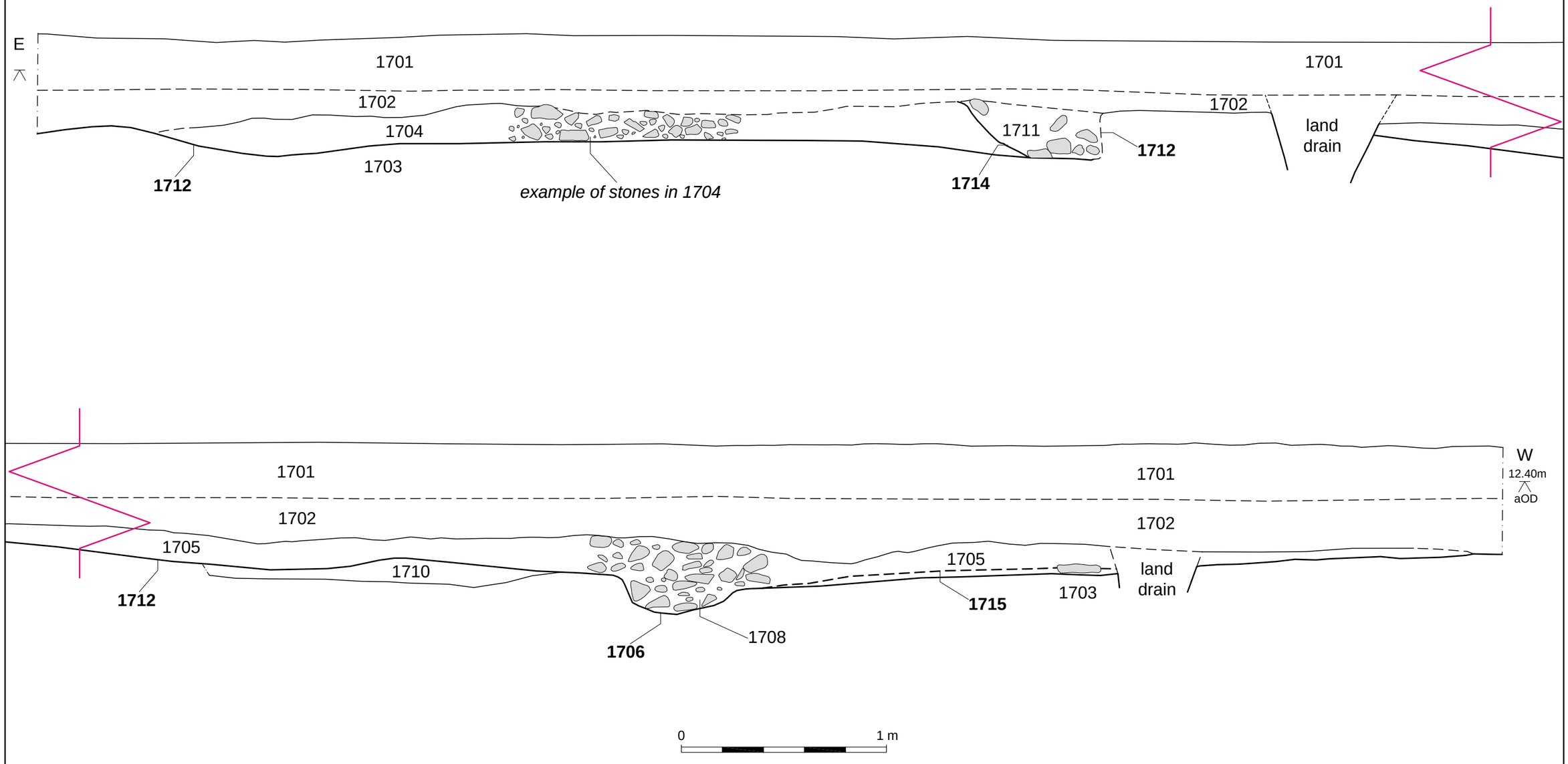
Plan and north east facing section of pit **1305**

Figure 7



Limit of excavation Stones

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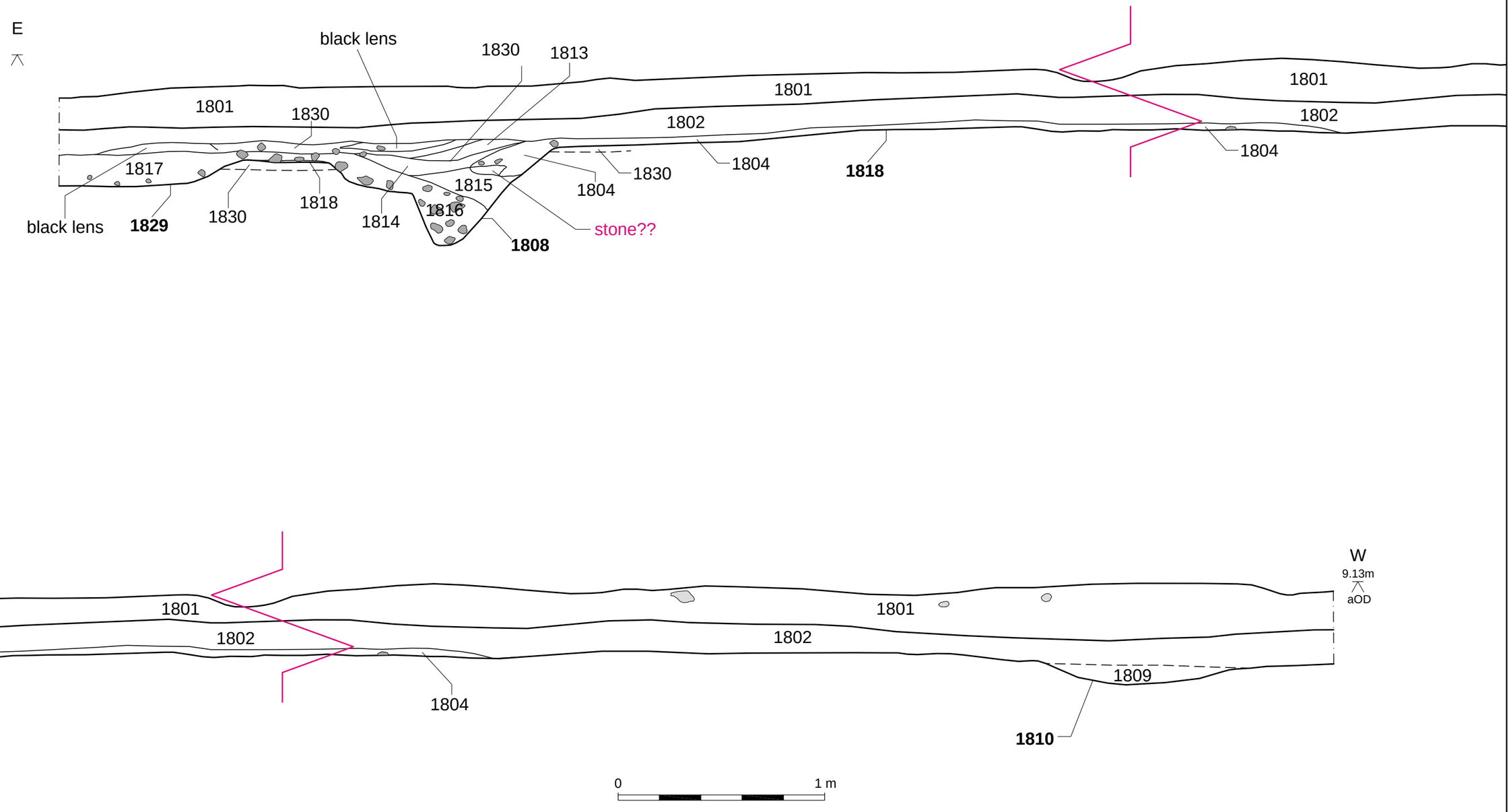
South facing section of Trench **17**

Figure 8



Limit of excavation Stones

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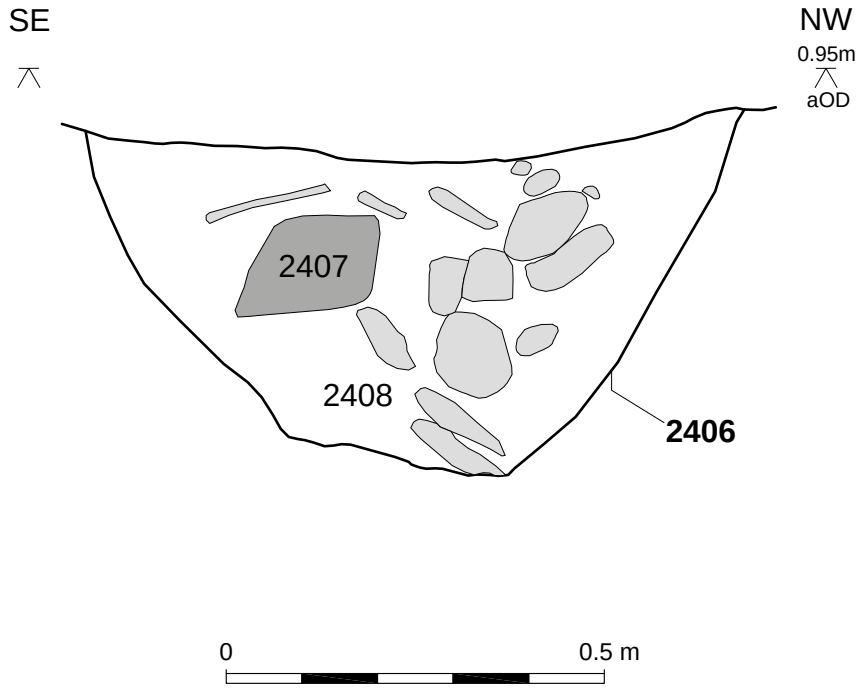
South facing section of Trench **18**

Figure 9



Stones

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North east facing section of pit **2406**

Figure 10

Plate 1: Ditch **0110** Round House

Plate 2: Corn drier **0104**

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Plate 3: Ditch **0109** with parallel ditch **0107**

Plate 4: Pit with marine shell **0607**

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Plate 5: Sampled pit **1305**

Plate 6: Trench **17** Burnt Mound

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Plate 7: Trench **18** Burnt Mound

Plate 8: V-shaped ditch **1806**

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Plate 9: Stone-lined culvert **2208**

Plate 10: Ditch **4205**

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Plate 11: Wall **2404**

Plate 12: Pit **2406** with stone packing

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Plate 13: Wall **2404** and ditch **2405**

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