Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey

Evaluation Report

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wessexarchaeology

Wylfa Newydd: A5025 Highway Improvements Isle of Anglesey

Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power (HNP), to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching to assess the potential impact of four off-line sections (at Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cefn Coch) to the A5025 on the Isle of Anglesey. This work is associated with the construction of a new nuclear facility at Wylfa Head. Archaeological evaluation of the proposed Off-Site Power Station Facility Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC) and Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) at Cefn Coch was also included. The programme of archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of 128 trenches across the four sites, centred on the following grid references: Site 1 (Valley) 229795 379338; Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) 231705, 382561; Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) 231700, 386800 and Site 4 (Cefn Coch) 234118, 390227. Due to ecological constraints the evaluation trenching was supplemented by a hand auger survey at Site 1 (Valley).

Neolithic archaeology in trench 109 at Llanfaethlu likely represents a continuation of the prehistoric landscape discovered *c.*150 m west at the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site. Probable Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the re-cut terminal of a putative ring ditch. The results of this evaluation do not allow for detailed interpretation of the Neolithic remains, which may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any other type of activity.

Radiocarbon data and environmental assemblages show that Iron Age settlement was superimposed over the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109. The identification of Iron Age settlement in trench 109 extends the period of settlement in the vicinity significantly, with the latest activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan dating to the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age sites are comparatively rare in this part of Anglesey and the identification of one provides a valuable opportunity to fill an apparent gap.

The Neolithic remains of trench 109 probably form at least three sub-phases of activity (the original curvilinear, an intermediate posthole, and the re-cut of the terminal of the curvilinear). The broad range of radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age suggests multiple sub-phases of Iron Age activity. As-yet unidentified Bronze Age activity intermediate between the identified Neolithic and Iron Age features may exist on site or nearby (Early Bronze Age remains have been identified at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, and one of the radiocarbon dates from this evaluation may be Late Bronze Age). The keyhole view of the site afforded by this limited evaluation has identified the presence and date of the archaeological resource in this location, and has allowed for some preliminary interpretation. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the full sequence of archaeology, to interpret the Neolithic activity and to understand the form of the Iron Age settlement.

Burnt mounds were excavated in trenches 58 and 59 at Llanfachraeth. These features are undated although examples typically date from the Bronze Age. The burnt mounds were of somewhat unusual form, occupying shallow cuts, with the trench 58 burnt mound itself possessing a clay lining. The mounds were accompanied by probable fire pit hearths but no troughs were identified within the evaluation trenches. It is possible that the trench 58 and 59 burnt mounds were sited overlooking a former minor wetland area to the south.

A fire pit hearth in trench 24 (Llanfachraeth) may possibly be associated with a further unidentified burnt mound. Field 16 (at Llanfaethlu) contained undated features possibly relating to stock management or settlement associated with possible earlier settlement on the site of Fadog Frech farm. A cluster of undated postholes in trench 89 (Llanfaethlu) may also represent stock management, settlement or some other form of activity. Other features seen across Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) and Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) include post-medieval boundaries, furrows and other linear and discrete features which remain undated.

The evaluation trenching has succeeded in meeting its aims and objectives. The form, character and extent of the archaeology within the proposed development area are now much better understood. The date of the remains has been established so far as the presence of datable artefacts allows, although their general paucity has hindered interpretation.

The trenching was carried out to inform the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme and the results are of sufficient quality to enable an informed mitigation strategy to be drawn up. This will set out how the effects of the scheme on the archaeological resource should be managed. The details of this will be agreed between Horizon Nuclear Power and GAPS and further method statements/WSIs will set out the aims, scope and methodology of future work. It is recommended that these documents should stipulate that the assessment and analysis of the results of subsequent mitigation should be mindful of the datasets generated by the evaluation. In this way it will be possible to arrive at as full an understanding as possible of the development of the region's landscape.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Jacobs 2016) and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held in our Sheffield offices under the project code 113670. Deposition of the archive has been agreed in principle with Oriel Ynys Môn.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power and is grateful to them in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Ashley Batten, Planning Archaeologist for the Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), Catherine Rees (RSK) and Dan Hounsell (HNP) for monitoring the fieldwork and their continuing assistance, advice and suggestions throughout the project. In particular Catherine Rees corrected several errors in the report for which the author is grateful.

The fieldwork was directed by Bill Moffat and Jonathan Buttery, with the assistance of Philip Maier, Michael Howarth, Hannah Holbrook, Hannah Dabill, Johnathan Landless, Luke Roberts, Robert Jones, Eleni Makrygiorgou and Jamal Bingham. Fieldwork occurred between 22nd August and 28th October 2016.

The report was compiled by Ashley Tuck. The finds were assessed by Matt Leivers and Ashley Tuck. The bulk soil samples were processed by Liz Chambers, Stavroula Fouriki, Samuel McCormick and Gwen Naylor. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The auger survey was undertaken by Tom Burt and Nicki Mulhall and described and interpreted by Nicki Mulhall. The illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Williams.

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Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Horizon Nuclear Power, hereafter HNP or 'the Client', to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching to assess the potential impact of four off-line sections (Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cefn Coch) of the A5025 on the Isle of Anglesey. This work was undertaken in association with the construction of a new nuclear facility at Wylfa Head. Archaeological assessment of the proposed Off-Site Power Station Facility Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC) and Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) at Cefn Coch was also included. The programme of archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of 128 trenches on four Sites, centred on the following grid references: Site 1 (Valley) 229795 379338; Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) 231705, 382561; Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) 231700, 386800 and Site 4 (Cefn Coch) 234118, 390227 (Figure 1, hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Jacobs 2016), set out the strategy and methodology for the archaeological evaluation. All works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England (CIfA 2014a-d, Historic England 2015a). The WSI was submitted to Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS) for approval prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.2 The Scheme

1.2.1 The A5025 forms a main vehicular route through Anglesey and provides access to both the existing and proposed power stations. The section of carriageway associated with the archaeological evaluation is 18 km long and commences at the A5 trunk road at Valley and runs northwards, broadly parallel to the west coast of Anglesey towards the settlement of Cemaes, passing through or adjacent to the communities of Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu, Llanrhyddlad, and Tregele.

1.2.2 The Alternative Emergency Control Centre and Environmental Survey Laboratory (AECC/ESL) is located to the east of the proposed A5025 Off-line Improvements at Cefn Coch.

1.2.3 The current land use along the Scheme includes road margins, pasture and arable farmland and wetland areas near Afon Alaw, Llanfachraeth.

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 The landscape of the Scheme is varied (Figure 1). Site 1 (Valley) is situated on a low hill that rises to 14 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) surrounded by low lying land typically less than 5 m aOD. Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) is also low lying, occupying gently undulating ground below 15m aOD. Sites 3 (Llanfaethlu) and 4 (Cefn Coch) occupy higher positions,

on undulating ground between 50m and 70m aOD (Site 3, Llanfaethlu) and 30m to 55m aOD (Site 4, Cefn Coch).

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 Geological data held by the British Geological Survey (BGS) was consulted prior to the commencement of fieldwork (available: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The BGS records the underlying solid geology of the area as generally comprising Mona Complex schists of the New Harbour and Gwna groups. Outcrops of these are restricted, but include slightly elevated areas such as the villages of Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu. In addition, there is a 1.5 km wide band of Ordovician mudstones at, and to the north of, the village of Llanrhyddlad between Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) and Site 4 (Cefn Coch).

1.4.2 The BGS record superficial geology chiefly comprising glacial drift, primarily of boulder clays. Some glacial sand and gravel is locally mapped close to, but not on, the current road alignment, and may be present elsewhere. Marine alluvium is recorded around the Site 1 (Valley) which is likely to be silt sands. River alluvium has been recorded at the southern edge of Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) on the Afon Alaw.

1.4.3 For details of the natural geology encountered during fieldwork, please see Archaeological Results below.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section is based on information summarized from the Desk-Based Assessment (GAT undated) and the WSI (Jacobs 2016). The Desk-Based Assessment should be consulted for a fuller overview of the archaeological background of the area. The nearby ongoing excavations at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, Llanfaethlu, have been summarised in the Prehistoric Society newsletter (Prehistoric Society 2016) and this information has been used to supplement this section.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

2.2.1 One hundred and fifty metres to the west of trench 109, on the west side of the A5025, a Neolithic settlement site is currently under investigation at the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site, Llanfaethlu. Three early Neolithic houses, a large Middle Neolithic pit group and two features with Grooved Ware pottery have been excavated. It is the first Early Neolithic multi-house settlement discovered in north-west Wales, and exhibits exceptional artefactual preservation (Prehistoric Society 2016). The site is described as 'internationally significant' by the Prehistoric Society (2016).

2.2.2 Later prehistoric activity is represented by a single Bronze Age (2500 – 700 BC) ceremonial standing stone at Capel Soar. Four other possible examples of this monument type may be modern cattle rubbing posts. Two possible funerary monuments from the Bronze Age, in the form of cairns / barrows, were identified during the walkover survey, however only excavation offers the potential to demonstrate this unequivocally. Further Bronze Age activity is indicated by an isolated Bronze axe findspot. The evidence for possible activity in the Iron Age (800 AD – AD 43) is limited to two unexcavated possible settlement enclosures, both identified from aerial photographs. An isolated copper cake found nearby is most likely evidence for activity during the Roman period (AD 43 – 410).

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 The churches of St. Machraeth and St. Maethlu may have origins in the early medieval period as both have sub-circular churchyards. Raised circular churchyards such as these are often referred to as a 'llan' and perhaps enclosed a former sacred space. They are often associated with early medieval saints (such as Maethlu and Machraeth). Two ruined buildings associated with medieval house sites survive. The location of some possible house sites, as indicated on early estate maps, are scattered across the northern half of the Scheme. The name of a now destroyed building 'Ysgubor-ddegwm' depicted on 19th century tithe and OS maps, suggests the site of a pre-reformation tithe barn. Activity during the medieval period is also evidenced by industrial buildings and two ruined mill structures, which survive in the north of the area. A medieval battle recorded in historical documents may also have been fought in the south, though its exact location is unknown.

2.4 Post-medieval

2.4.1 The area is characterised by the upstanding remains of post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1901) farmsteads, cottages, houses and mills.

2.4.2 The historic buildings in the area typically comprise workers' cottages and farms of varying status constructed during the 18th and 19th centuries at a time of agricultural improvement on Anglesey. Within the settlements along the route of the Scheme, later post-medieval and modern houses, chapels and inns accompany earlier churches, farmsteads and cottages incorporated into the expanded villages and hamlets. A small number of wells and springs have also been identified, though it is possible that some at least had been utilised in an earlier period. Industrial sites are represented: quarries and disused lime kilns occur in the north and the site of a demolished windmill was identified at Llanfachraeth. A racecourse at Valley has disappeared leaving no obvious traces.

2.5 Modern

2.5.1 Modern features (AD 1901 – present) are limited to seven milk churn stands identified at the roadside at the end of farm access tracks, the WWI and WWII memorial at Pedair, and an imprecisely located WWII aircraft crash site at the north end of the scheme.

2.6 Previous archaeological investigations

2.6.1 Magnetometer surveys of the off-line sections of the improvements was undertaken in 2015 and 2016 (Headland Archaeology, 2015 and 2016). No anomalies of archaeological potential were identified at Site 1 (Valley). Anomalies of possible archaeological potential identified at Sites 2-4 (Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cefn Coch) were interpreted as burnt mounds, post-medieval field systems, part of a post medieval or earlier farm, post medieval trackways and features related to the milling industry. Linear and pit-type anomalies were also identified which may be archaeological in origin.

2.6.2 An archaeological watching brief on ground investigations at certain off-line sections of the A5025 Improvements was undertaken in early 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Results were negligible: a deposit associated with a previously identified trackway and an unstratified prehistoric flint flake.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation consisted of the excavation of 128 trenches over four Sites, Sites 1-4, at Valley, Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethlu and Cefn Coch. This section summarizes the methodologies set out in full in the WSI (Jacobs 2016), which were adhered to throughout the works.

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation trenching was to inform the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement for the Scheme by providing sufficient information to allow an assessment of the value of the archaeological remains.

3.2.2 Objectives for the archaeological evaluation trenching were:

- to identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains;
- to investigate and record any such archaeological remains as fully as possible within the methods described in the WSI;
- to establish the preservation of any buried remains;
- to determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified; and
- to disseminate the results through reporting.

3.3 Machine excavation

3.3.1 The location of each trench was accurately set out, surveyed as excavated and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance datum using a GNSS (“GPS”) device with an accuracy of ±0.01 m.

3.3.2 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using either a back acting machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, or a 360 excavator under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist, with a minimum of one experienced archaeologist per mechanical excavator. Excavation proceeded to a depth sufficient to address the objectives of the evaluation. Mechanical excavation ceased at the first archaeological horizon, or when the absence of any such horizon was adequately demonstrated.

3.4 Hand excavation

3.4.1 Natural features were excavated sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity.

3.4.2 Archaeological features were hand excavated; obviously modern features were not fully excavated.

3.4.3 Exposed archaeology was investigated sufficiently to establish its nature, extent and date. Sampling of archaeological features was dependent on feature type, but was sufficient to enable a basic understanding of the archaeology. The archaeological features and deposits encountered were excavated by hand to achieve the aims and objectives of the evaluation.

3.5 Recording

3.5.1 The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded and 1m sample sections of each trench were drawn. Further sections were drawn where necessary to properly record the deposits.

3.5.2 All excavated contexts were fully recorded on pro-forma context record sheets giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, *etc.*

3.5.3 All features and, where possible, all deposits were recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale, and at least one section drawing, normally at 1:10 scale. A complete post-excavation plan of each archaeological trial trench at 1:20 or, where necessary, 1:50 scale was prepared. All drawings include co-ordinate data for accurate location and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum accurate to two decimal places. All excavated features and deposits were recorded photographically using digital equipment with a minimum resolution of 24 Megapixels.

3.6 Monitoring

3.6.1 Ashley Batten, Planning Archaeologist for Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS), visited the site to monitor the works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. Excavated trenches were checked and, if satisfactory, signed off by Ashley Batten, Dan Hounsell of HNP or Cat Rees of RSK. Quality and ecology processes were audited during the works by HNP.

3.7 Finds

3.7.1 All processing, recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds and samples took place in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014d), the Society of Museum Archaeologists' guidelines (SMA 1993) and the requirements of the recipient museum. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those of obviously modern date.

3.8 Environmental samples

3.8.1 Samples were taken from securely stratified deposits for retrieval and assessment of biological remains as detailed in the WSI (Jacobs 2016). The collection, selection, processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental archaeology was undertaken in accordance with national guidance (English Heritage 2011; Historic England 2015b).

3.9 Hand auger survey

3.9.1 Due to ecological constraints the evaluation trenching was supplemented by a hand auger survey at Site 1 (Valley). The methodology for this survey was agreed with HNP and GAPS (Wessex Archaeology 2016c).

3.9.2 Four transects totalling 33 auger locations were undertaken along the line of the scheme footprint, comprising 13 auger points from transect 1, eight from transect 2 and six each of transects 3 and 4 (Figure 2). Each transect was spaced 75 m apart with individual auger points spaced at *c.*10 m intervals. The distribution of auger points along transects 2, 3 and 4 was altered slightly to keep within the limits of the investigation area.

3.9.3 A Dutch auger (also called a bucket auger) was used to investigate the sediments. The Dutch auger is hand operated and retrieves sediment in 20 cm sections through a

screwing/pushing motion. The sediment is removed and the auger reinserted down the same hole until saturated sands or very compact silt prevented further augering.

3.9.4 The sediments were recorded on-site by a suitably experienced Wessex Archaeology geoarchaeologist, following the criteria of Hodgson (1997). The use of a Dutch auger can result in some mixing of sediment, and so descriptions will be limited largely to unit thickness, colour texture and inclusions. The results are summarised in section 5 below, with detailed sediment descriptions given in Appendix 3.

3.10 Variation from the WSI

3.10.1 Almost all trenches were relocated from the positions shown in the WSI to allow a buffer between field boundaries, water bodies and ditches. The buffer was imposed to mitigate ecological constraints.

3.10.2 All variations were agreed with HNP and GAPS prior to implementation.

3.10.3 In field 30, situated in the far north of Site 4 (Cefn Coch), trenches 135-137 could not be excavated due to ground conditions.

3.10.4 Table 1 shows trenches that were not excavated due to access issues and other concerns.

Table 1 Unexcavated trenches

Site	Unexcavated trenches
1 (Valley)	3-5, 11-18
2 (Llanfachraeth)	No unexcavated trenches
3 (Llanfaethlu)	80-82, 84
4 (Cefn Coch)	116, 135-137, 142

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within the excavation area contained in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Blank trenches

4.2.1 84 of the 128 trenches yielded negative results (Plate 1) as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Blank trenches

Site	Blank trenches
1 (Valley)	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9
2 (Llanfachraeth)	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 50, 52, 54, 56, 57, 61, 143
3 (Llanfaethlu)	63, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, 83, 88, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108
4 (Cefn Coch)	110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 139, 140, 141, 146, 147, 148

4.3 Site 1 (Valley) geoarchaeological auger survey (Figure 2)

4.3.1 Due to ecological constraints, fewer trenches were excavated in Site 1 (Valley) than were specified by the WSI. A geoarchaeological auger survey was conducted to compensate for this shortfall.

Transect 1

4.3.2 Transect 1 was located at the very northern limits of the scheme and comprises 13 auger points oriented east to west, eight spaced at 10 m intervals (HA1.1–HA1.8) with a further five points inserted to investigate the geophysical anomaly (HA1.9–HA1.13).

4.3.3 The sediments were fairly consistent across the transect, comprising up to 0.3 m of sandy clay loam topsoil overlying up to 0.75 m of homogenous olive brown to dark grey fine to medium sands, showing varying degrees of iron staining and becoming very wet with depth.

4.3.4 The sand in auger points HA1.1 and HA1.4 seal a very stiff compact silt which may represent underlying superficial deposits of till (glacial debris) widely mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) across Anglesey, although precise interpretations are difficult given the limitations of the auger investigation.

4.3.5 Iron staining was particularly heavy in auger points HA1.7 – HA1.11, corresponding with the geophysical anomaly. There was no evidence for any burning (in the form of charcoal) or other archaeological remains or features in the cores. The enhanced geophysical response is therefore almost certainly due to the presence of ferrous concretions in the sand occurring as a result of redoximorphism.

Transect 2

4.3.6 Transect 2, located 75 m south of transect 1, was located to investigate another geophysical anomaly also tentatively interpreted as archaeological in origin. However, the anomaly corresponds to two electricity pylons that appear the most likely explanation for the anomaly in the absence of any burnt material, archaeological remains or features.

4.3.7 The sediments in auger points HA2.1 to HA2.5 were very similar to those in transect 1. They comprise up to 0.48 m of sandy clay loam topsoil overlying up to 0.9 m of homogenous olive brown to dark grey fine to medium sand with variable iron staining and becoming very wet with depth.

4.3.8 Auger points HA2.6 and HA2.7 were located in an area of long boggy grass. The sediments here were slightly different, comprising up to 0.32 m of sandy silt loam topsoil

overlying heavily iron stained dry sand that becomes coarser and harder to auger with depth.

4.3.9 Auger point HA2.8 was relocated to keep within the limits of the investigation, located close to the boundary fence with the neighbouring field. Here the sequence comprised 0.1 m of sandy clay loam topsoil overlying 0.3 m of very compact clayey silt, heavily iron stained and containing small stones and iron concretions. Several attempts were made in the adjacent area to increase the depth of this auger point, but refusal to core was reached at 0.4 m.

Transect 3

4.3.10 Transect 3 is cut by a slightly boggy ditch that runs roughly north to south between auger points HA3.2 and HA3.3.

4.3.11 The sediments from auger points HA3.1 to HA3.4 were again very similar to those found in transects 1 and 2, comprising up to 0.38 m of sandy clay loam topsoil overlying up to 0.83 m of homogenous olive brown to dark grey sand with varying degrees of iron staining and becoming very wet with depth. Auger point HA3.4 had a very definite refuse depth of 0.7 m, where it was found to contain a dark yellowish brown heavily iron stained sandy silt with numerous sub angular stones at the base.

4.3.12 Auger points HA3.5 and HA3.6 were relocated to remain within the limits of the investigation. Both points comprise a clayey silt topsoil (up to 0.48 m) overlying a fairly stiff silty clay up to 0.45 m, containing small rounded stones throughout. Auger point HA3.5 reached a greater depth than HA3.6, containing up to 0.2 m of coarse grey sand below the silty clay.

Transect 4

4.3.13 All the auger points in transect 4 contained a very similar sediment sequence to the other transects. Auger point HA4.6 was moved to stay within the limits of the investigation. The sediments comprising up to 0.4 m of sandy clay loam topsoil overlying up to 0.77 m of homogenous olive brown to dark grey fine to medium sands with varying degrees of iron staining and becoming very wet with depth.

4.4 Site 1 (Valley) trial trenching (Figure 3)

Field 1

4.4.1 The undisturbed natural geological substrate of field 1 was either grey or yellow in colour. Natural deposits of silt and sand were present in trenches 1 and 2 on lower lying ground in the south west, with sand clay deposits across most of the rest of the field (trench 10 had silt clay natural). A high percentage of stone inclusions were present in the west, in trenches 2 and 7. It is possible that these deposits include some beach/dune material (Catherine Rees pers. comm.) or the deposits may be alluvial in origin, as recorded by the British Geological Survey. These results are consistent with the hand auger survey discussed below.

4.4.2 No subsoils were encountered in field 1. The topsoil was variable across the field: mid to dark brown or grey silt loam or silt clay with 0%-50% stone inclusions. Topsoil was 0.26 m to 0.36 m deep with the exception of trench 7 where it was 0.55 m deep.

4.4.3 A single feature was uncovered in field 1 in trench 10: an undated irregular gully terminal 0.25 m wide and 0.14 m deep, which ran north-east to south-west across trench 10 (1003, Plate 2, Figures 3 and 20). Gully 1003 does not correlate with any consulted historic maps. An environmental sample taken from 1003 was uninformative.

4.4.4 No further archaeological features or deposits were recorded from Site 1 (Valley). Possible burnt mounds identified by geophysical survey in this area were investigated by auger but did not translate into below-ground features. No explanation for the anomalies was obvious, and the anomalies may relate to geology or soil conditions.

4.5 Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) trial trenching

Field 4 (Figure 4)

4.5.1 In field 4 at site 2 (Llanfachraeth), the undisturbed natural geological substrate was typically yellow or grey sand clay or silt clay. No subsoil was present in this location. Field 4 was sealed with a layer of brown/grey loamy (occasionally silt clay) topsoil 0.2 m to 0.4 m in thickness.

4.5.2 In field 4, trench 19 produced two undated features, an ovate pit (1903, Figure 4) and a curvilinear terminal (1905, Plate 3, Figures 4 and 20). The fill of curvilinear 1905 contained 3% quartz gravel. Environmental samples of 1905 contained wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.).

Field 5 (Figure 4)

4.5.3 Like field 4, field 5 exhibited undisturbed natural geological substrate typically yellow or grey in colour, occasionally deepening to orange (*e.g.* trench 23). Typically, this material was sand clay or silt clay, although in trench 25 it was gravel sand. Trenches 24, 25, 26 and 27 contained layers of grey brown loam relict ploughsoil subsoil; although in trench 24 this had a red hue. Relict ploughsoil subsoil in field 5 was 0.25 m deep as a maximum. Layers of colluvium (hillwash) were seen in the area to the north of field 5, and extended into trench 27 of field 5. These colluvial deposits are described in detail under field 6 below. Like field 4, field 5 was sealed with a layer of brown/grey loamy (occasionally silt clay) topsoil 0.2 m to 0.4 m deep.

4.5.4 An environmental sample taken from the fill of a tree throw in trench 22 was uninformative.

4.5.5 Two irregular shallow linear features (*c.*0.2 m deep) interpreted as former hedgerows were identified in trench 24 (2404 and 2408, Figure 4, Plate 4). These hedgerow features did not correlate with the geophysical survey or any consulted historic maps. An undated pit (2405, Figures 4 and 20, Plate 5) was also present. It contained two fills,2406 and 2407, both dark silt sands containing frequent cobbles and stones which showed signs of heat transformation, as did the surrounding natural geological substrate. Pit 2405 was similar in form to possible fire pit hearths associated with burnt mounds in trenches 58 and 59. However, 2405 may represent a hearth or bonfire from any period and could possibly be a recent feature. Further excavation may add to our understanding of this feature.

4.5.6 An isolated undated posthole, 0.4 m by 0.56 m in plan and 0.3 m deep (2705, Figure 4) was present in trench 27.

Field 6 (Figures 4, 5 and 12)

4.5.7 Field 6 contained natural geology that was primarily brown in colour, and typically comprised sand clay although with some variation. The natural of field 6 likely represents glacial till. Alluvial layers overlying glacial till were twice recorded in field 6, in trenches 30 and 32, where the alluvial deposit was orange brown clay sand with gravel.

4.5.8 Colluvium (hill wash) was present across trenches 27 in field 5 (this trench also contained relict ploughsoil subsoil) and trenches 28, 29 and 30 in field 6. The colluvial deposits in fields 5 and 6 comprised orange brown sands 0.09 m to 0.36 m in depth. Part of field 6 (trenches 31, 33, 144) was sealed with a layer of brown/grey loamy (occasionally silt clay)

topsoil 0.2 m to 0.4 m in thickness. In trenches 28, 29, 30, 32 and 34 the topsoil was instead brown sand (clay sand in trench 32 and sand silt in trench 34), 0.17 m to 0.34 m in depth.

4.5.9 A series of linear geophysical responses were identified in field 6 (Figure 12). These linear features likely represent boundaries of earlier field systems recorded on an estate map of 1773 (Figure 12). The geophysical responses appear to represent both the boundaries present on historic maps and former subdivisions of these enclosures. Although the geophysical anomalies taken on their own could be interpreted as conforming to a bi-axial plan with a major axis aligned north-west to south-east, the map data combined with the geophysical information suggest an *ad hoc* arrangement respecting local topography and the course of the Afon Alaw.

4.5.10 Linear features recorded by the geophysical survey and corresponding with an historic field boundary were not visible in trench 28 (Figure 4). The geophysical anomalies were detected intermittently and it is possible that the trench was placed on a point of weak preservation along the feature.

4.5.11 Two small gullies were present in trench 29. Gully 2906 ran north-east to south-west (Figures 12 and 20, Plate 6) and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and an historic field boundary shown on the 1773 map, whereas 2904 ran perpendicularly to 2906, north-west to south-east, and represents a former subdivision of the enclosure seen on historic maps. It is likely that both of these features were formerly larger and have been substantially truncated by plough or otherwise.

4.5.12 Trench 30 (Figure 12) contained layers of alluvium and a deposit of undisturbed dark brown sand with organic material (3008). An environmental sample taken from 3008 was uninformative. Three linear features were recorded, one of which is interpreted as an animal burrow (3005). The other two linear features were interpreted as furrows from ridge and furrow cultivation (3009 and 3010, Figures 12 and 20, Plate 7). These two furrows run parallel to a former field boundary recorded on the 1773 map (Figure 12), although the boundary itself was not seen archaeologically and may not have been ditched at this location. Furrows were only seen on the east side of this former boundary. Both furrows (3009 and 3010) were of similar dimensions (both were 1.5 m wide and were respectively 0.36 m deep and 0.48 m deep).

4.5.13 Trench 32 contained a tree bole and an undated gully, 3203 (Figure 12). Gully 3203 was 0.07 m deep and the alignment continued into trench 34 as gully 3405. The 1773 map shows a field boundary about 8 m south of trenches 32 and 34 which may approximately correlate with gully 3203/3405 (Figure 12), allowing for some inaccuracy in the original map and current georeferencing.

4.5.14 An east to west linear feature investigated by two slots (3208 and 3211, Figures 12 and 20, Plate 8) was 1.2 m wide and recorded as 0.52 m and 0.35 m deep respectively. Each slot (3208 and 3211) contained two fills comprising a grey clay basal fill (3210 and 3213 respectively) and a sterile brown or dark orange sand clay main fill (3209 and 3212 respectively). It was not clear whther the clay basal fills represented a deliberate lining or natural silting of well-sorted material. A small tributary of the Afon Alaw runs east to west immediately north of trench 32 amd the 1773 map (Figure 12) show a different arrangement of water courses. The unnamed tributary formerly joined the river Alaw slightly to the east, and the channel that presently carries the tributary appears to have formed a meandering alternate channel to the Alaw, speculatively representing a mill stream or similar feature. A mill and two further water courses are shown nearby on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1887. A further nearby water feature is a present-day

well at Erw-Gôch which is mapped as discharging down a straight drain directly into the Alaw to the west of trench 32. Given the density of water-bearing channels in the area and the apparently intentional lining of ditch 3208/3211, it is likely that this undated ditch represents a former drain, mill stream or other water management feature. Ditch 3208/3211 may be post-medieval in date.

4.5.15 Three linear features were present in trench 33 (Figures 12 and 21, Plate 9), all with similar fills: grey brown silt clay with occasional stone inclusions. Two of these features, 3303 and 3305, were interpreted as furrows, as both were relatively shallow (both 0.20 m deep; 1.04 m wide and 1.3 m wide respectively) and had the same alignment, north-east to south-west. Feature 3307 (0.06 m deep, 0.78 m wide) probably represents a head baulk or similar ridge and furrow feature as it ran perpendicular to the other two furrows. This arrangement respects field boundary alignments shown on the 1773 map and detected by geophysical survey (Figure 12).

4.5.16 Irregular pit 3403 in trench 34 (Figures 12 and 21, Plate 10) measured 1.4 m by 0.5 m and 0.56 m deep, and was filled with dark grey silt sand. A shallow (0.3 m deep) gully, 3405 (Figure 12), appeared to be the continuation of 3203 from trench 32, possibly correlating with an historic field boundary as discussed above.

4.5.17 Two parallel undated ditches with “U”-shaped profiles, 14403 and 14405 (Figure 21, Plate 11) measured 0.9 m wide and 1.38 m wide respectively. They had identical fills (mid grey brown silt clay with 60% stone) and ran north-west to south-east across trench 144 (Figure 12). These likely represent former subdivisions of the field system visible on historic maps. Ditch 14403 was detected by geophysical survey but similar ditch 14405 was not, demonstrating that the geophysical survey was not able to detect all archaeological features, at least in this location.

Field 7 (Figure 5)

4.5.18 Moving north across the Afon Alaw to field 7, the natural geology was typically orange sand gravel, likely alluvial in origin. Orange brown sand subsoil was present in trenches 35, 36, 37 and 38 of field 7. It seems likely that these field 7 orange brown sands represent colluvial material due to their similarity to the colluvium of fields 5 and 6. These likely colluvial subsoils were less than 0.36 m deep, with thicker topsoil recorded where the subsoil was thinner. Brown silt clay topsoil was typical in field 7, with thicknesses of 0.35 m to 0.55 m recorded.

4.5.19 A 0.05 m deep irregular linear feature, 3805 (Figure 5). The form suggests a former hedgerow but it contained no dating evidence and does not correlate with the geophysics results or any consulted historic maps.

Field 8 (Figures 5 and 13)

4.5.20 Field 8 had brown natural with a variety of hues and consisting of either loam or silt sand. It is probable that these geological deposits in field 8 represent glacial tills. Colluvium was present in trenches 40, 44 and 45, sited adjacently to each other, and comprising orange brown loams between 0.22 m and 0.4 m thick. Dark brown silt loam topsoil was typical in field 8 and was 0.3 m to 0.52 m in depth.

4.5.21 A pit, 3903, was recorded in trench 39 (Plate 13, Figure 13). It measured 1.4 m in diameter and 0.5 m deep. The fill was brown silt sand with large irregular stones, possibly representing packing stones (3904). Pit 3903 was initially interpreted as the socket for an absent standing stone due to its form and broad geographical location. An assemblage of charred plant remains obtained from 3904 is similar in character dated Iron Age

assemblages from trench 109 (Site 3, Llanfachraeth). Speculatively, the absent standing stone may have been removed during the Iron Age, with the fill representing Iron Age backfill, although land drain 3907 appeared to respect cut 3903, suggesting that the stone was removed at a much later date. Any interpretation of 3903 is highly speculative and further excavation in the area may reveal more features, possibly leading to a more secure understanding of this feature.

4.5.22 A shallow hedgerow-type feature 3905 (Figure 13) was also present in trench 39, 1.42 m wide and 0.15 m deep, along with a more substantial ditch 3907, which had a "V"-shaped profile, 1.2 m wide and 0.28 m deep, which was interpreted as a modern drain (Plate 12, Figure 13). Neither linear feature in trench 39 correlated with either the geophysical survey nor any consulted historic maps.

4.5.23 A 0.85 m wide irregular hedgerow feature, 4203 (Figure 5, Plate 14) ran north-east to south-west across trench 42; it did not correlate with the geophysical survey or any consulted historic maps.

Field 9 (Figure 6)

4.5.24 The natural of field 9 was similar to that of fields 6, 8 and 10; orange or yellow brown silt clay or sand clay probably representing glacial till. Field 9 typically exhibited brown silt sand topsoil, 0.3 m to 0.4m deep.

4.5.25 An undated ditch (4303, Figures 6 and 21, Plate 15) 0.63 m wide ran north-west to south-east in trench 43. Ditch 4303 appears to run parallel with a field boundary recorded on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14) and was not identified by geophysical survey.

4.5.26 A pit and two linear features were present in trench 46 (Figure 6). Pit 4604 was 0.94 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. Linear feature 4608 was 0.08 m deep and 1 m wide, likely representing a former hedgerow. Ditch 4606 had a "U"-shaped profile and was 1.61 m wide, and may correlate with a former field boundary seen on the Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1887. All three features in trench 46 were filled with brown silt sand and as such may be of the same date. No geophysical anomalies were detected in the area.

4.5.27 Two parallel furrows (4703 and 4705, Figure 6), both 0.8 m-0.9 m wide and 0.07 m deep with grey silt clay stony fills were aligned north-east to south-west at the north end of trench 47 (Plate 16, Figure 21). Furrows 4703 and 4705 appear to run perpendicularly to a former field boundary recorded on 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). Two "V"-shaped ditches (4707 and 4709, 0.28 m deep and 0.55 m deep, Figure 6) ran from north-west to south-east and appear to run parallel with a former field boundary shown on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). One of these "V"-shaped ditches (4709, Figure 6) contained 19th/20th century pottery.

4.5.28 Three undated parallel linear features ran north-west to south-east in trench 48. 4803 had a "V"-shaped profile and 4805 and 4807 had irregular profiles. The three ditches were of similar width although 4805 was the largest: 4803 was 0.85 m wide, 4805 1.2 m wide and 4807 was 0.86 m wide. The three ditches were also of similar depth; with 4803 the deepest (0.84 m), and 4805 and 4807 both 0.65 m deep. All three had similar dark brown silt loam fills, although the fill of 4804 was much stonier with 70% stone inclusions compared to 15% in the fill of 4805 and 10% in the fill of 4808. The similarities of form and fill material between these three features suggest they are contemporary. The fill of 4805 produced a sherd of 19th/20th century pottery. The three parallel linear features of trench 48 correspond to a former field boundary seen on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14), suggesting that the boundary was delineated by multiple ditches. These three ditches were not detected by geophysical survey.

Field 10 (Figure 6)

4.5.29 The natural of field 10 was similar to that of fields 6, 8 and 9; orange or yellow brown silt clay or sand clay probably representing glacial till. Relict ploughsoil subsoil was seen in trenches 49 and 50 where it was dark yellow brown loam up to a maximum of 0.22 m deep. Field 10 exhibited a dark brown silt clay loam topsoil, 0.26 m to 0.4 m in depth.

4.5.30 A 0.08 m deep irregular feature probably representing a former hedgerow (4906, Figure 6, Plate 17) corresponded with a north-south geophysical anomaly in trench 49. Linear geophysical anomalies in this area approximately correlate with former field boundaries shown on the 1780 Pen y Orsed map (Figure 14). A bolder geophysical anomaly running east-west corresponded with a silted up shallow (0.3 m deep) natural hollow (4908), which is consistent with the slightly irregular shape of the geophysical response.

Field 11 (Figures 6 and 15)

4.5.31 Trench 51 was excavated in two parts, trenches 51a and 51b, due to the presence of underground services. Trenches 51a and 51b exhibited different general stratigraphy to the remainder of field 11 (trenches 52 and 53). In trenches 51a and 51b the natural was orange yellow sand silt. Trenches 51a and 51b had light brown grey sandy silt subsoil 0.17 m deep, and light brownish grey sand silt topsoil which was very thin: 0.13 m in depth.

4.5.32 In common with fields 12 and 13, the remainder of field 11 (trenches 52 and 53) had clay or occasionally silt clay naturals in a variety of colours and hues (grey, yellow, orange, brown). Trenches 52 and 53 exhibited relict ploughsoil subsoil of yellow brown or orange brown loam. Trench 53 had a second subsoil horizon of mid yellow grey silt clay with stone (5303). The topsoil of trenches 52 and 53 was dark greyish brown silt clay loam 0.36 m to 0.48 m deep.

4.5.33 Trench 51a contained two east-west linear features (5110 and 5114, Figures 15 and 22, Plate 18), of which 5110 was a terminal. Linear feature 5114 was 0.95 m wide and 0.18 m deep. Linear feature terminal 5110 was 0.44 m wide and 0.25 m deep. A north-south aligned irregular hedgerow feature (5107, Figure 15) was also present.

4.5.34 Trench 51b contained two linear features, both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch 5108 was 0.52 m wide and 0.29 m deep, and 5112 was 0.6 m wide and 0.08 m deep (Figures 15 and 22, Plate 19).

4.5.35 The results from Trenches 51a and 51 b generally agree with the geophysical survey, supporting the interpretation of this area as likely containing a series of enclosures. Ditches 5108 and 5112 approximately align with boundaries shown on the 1773 Rarw in Llaninghenedl Parish map (not reproduced).

4.5.36 Trench 53 contained an undated ditch 1 m wide and 0.24 m deep (5307, Figure 15); interpreted as a furrow. Furrow 5307 appears to run parallel to an approximately north-south geophysical anomaly, suggesting that it may have formed part of a system of cultivation to the east of the geophysical response. Two tree boles were also recorded in this trench.

Field 12 (Figure 7)

4.5.37 In common with field 13 and trenches 52 and 53 of field 11, field 12 had clay or occasionally silt clay naturals in a variety of colours and hues (grey, yellow, orange, brown). A relict ploughsoil subsoil, 0.16m thick, consisting of yellow brown sand clay was present in trench 55. Trenches 54 and 55 had light brown clay sand topsoil 0.28 m to 0.48

m deep. In common with field 13, variations on dark grey brown silt loam topsoil were present in trenches 56 and 57, and were quite shallow - 0.11 m to 0.3 m deep.

4.5.38 Two linear features with differing shapes were present in trench 55. Linear feature 5505 (Figures 7 and 22, Plate 20) was 1.9 m wide and 0.27 m deep, with linear feature 5507 (Figures 7 and 22, Plate 21) being narrower and deeper (0.9 m wide and 0.65 m deep). Both features were undated and aligned east-west, approximately perpendicular to a former field boundary recorded on a 1780 estate map of Galan Ddu Carreg Llwyd and Berw 1780 (not reproduced). The boundary shown on the map crosses the location of the evaluation trench without being detected, and as such may not have been a ditched boundary, although inaccurate mapping and georeferencing cannot be discounted. The wider linear feature (5505) may be a furrow whereas the narrower one (5507) may be for drainage. Neither feature was detected by geophysical survey.

4.5.39 The large geophysical anomaly identified in trench 56 appears to correspond to a slight change in the natural geological substrate from mid-orange brown silt clay with 30% stones (5602) to light greyish brown silt clay with 25% stones (5603).

Field 13 (Figures 7 and 16)

4.5.40 In common with field 12 and trenches 52 and 53 in field 11, field 13 had clay or occasionally silt clay naturals in a variety of colours and hues (grey, yellow, orange, brown). A subsoil 0.2 m thick sealed the archaeology in trench 58, consisting of brown grey clay silt. Subsoil also sealed the archaeology in trench 59, where there was complex soil stratigraphy. Above the archaeology in trench 59, a dark grey silt clay soil was 0.2 m thick (5905). Overlying 5905, soil 5902 was a maximum of 0.22 m deep and comprised greyish orange brown silt clay. Overlying 5902, soil 5903 comprised 0.1 m of dark grey clay with stones. The total depth of subsoils in trench 59 was 0.46 m maximum; the total depth of soils was 0.66 m maximum. The formation process for the layers of soil sealing the archaeology in trench 59 is not immediately apparent. Trench 60, also in field 13, contained 0.12 m of stony light reddish brown silt clay relict ploughsoil subsoil. Trench 61 had two layers of subsoil; the lower of these was mid to light brown clay loam 0.21 m deep, and the upper of which was mid brown silt clay 0.28 m deep. The formation processes of these subsoil deposits may be similar to those of the subsoils in trench 59. Dark grey brown silt loam topsoil with some variation was common to trenches 56 and 57 of field 12 and to all trenches in field 13, and was quite shallow - 0.11 m to 0.3 m deep.

4.5.41 Two broad, shallow features were recorded in trench 58 (Plate 22, Figure 16). 5803 was 0.12 m deep and was seen in the 1.8 m wide evaluation trench as being 3.7 m wide. 5809 was similar, 0.18 m deep and 5.6 m wide. It is likely that both cuts 5803 and 5809 represent a single horseshoe-shaped feature that crossed the evaluation trench twice. The geophysical survey detected a single sub-circular feature that correlates well with this interpretation of a single horseshoe-shaped feature.

4.5.42 Features 5803 and 5809 were lined with 0.3 m or 0.4 m of light yellow grey clay (5805 and 5811 respectively). It is likely that these clay deposits represent an intentional lining although it is possible that they represent homogenous silting of well-sorted material.

4.5.43 The main fill of cut 5803 was dark blackish grey silt clay with abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular stones (5804). Of the stones contained within fill 5804, 75% showed signs of heat transformation. The fill of 5809 was similar, dark brown sand silt with 25% gravel and 25% angular stone, all of which was heat affected (5810). These deposits resembled deposits identified from burnt mounds (*e.g.* Wessex Archaeology 2016b) and this feature is interpreted as a burnt mound. The clay lining and location of the mound within a shallow cut are unusual attributes not typical of burnt mounds. A Pleistocene date obtained using

scientific methods from fill 5810 likely represents residual material (see the Environmental section below).

4.5.44 An oval pit, 5807 (Plate 23), was found close to the burnt mound, and was 1.3 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. The fill 5808 was dark grey silt clay with abundant sub-angular stones up to cobble size, a minority of which showed signs of heat transformation. Although the fill appeared to consist of degraded ashy material with some heat affected stones, there was no positive evidence of *in situ* burning. Pit 5807 may represent a hearth associated with the burnt mound.

4.5.45 A large, shallow cut feature, 5908, was present in trench 59 (Plate 24, Figure 16). It was 0.1 m deep (Figure 16). The shape of 5908 in plan was unusual, forming approximately a "funnel" shape within the evaluation trench with the narrow end pointing to the north (Figure 16). No termini of 5908 lay within the evaluation trench. The wide end of 5908 was 2.25 m wide and the narrow end 1.35 m wide. Unlike the burnt mound in trench 58, no clay lining was present within 5908. The main fill 5909 resembled the fills of the burnt mound in trench 58, comprising dark blackish grey silt clay with fractured and sub rounded stones, of which 75% showed signs of heat transformation. Interpretation of 5908 is not straightforward and is detailed in the discussion section below. It is likely that 5908 represents a burnt mound or an associated feature.

4.5.46 A cut 5906, 1.3 m in diameter and 0.65 m deep, was also present partly within trench 59 (Plate 25). It is possible that 5906 represented a linear terminal, although it closely resembles pit 5807 in trench 58. Cut 5906 was filled with ashy dark grey clay 5907 with small sub-angular stones, a minority of which were heat affected. Both 5906 and 5807 represent the same class of feature, probably hearths associated with a burnt mound or mounds.

4.5.47 Burnt mounds are not typically thought of as cut features as they are typically viewed as piles of waste material created through whatever processes were occurring at this class of monument (Historic England 2015c). No buried soil was seen underneath the burnt mound features of trenches 58 and 59, with the burnt mound deposits directly overlying the natural geology. This would seem to suggest that the areas of the burnt mounds were stripped of soil before they were established, which is consistent with the apparent intentional lining of the trench 58 burnt mound. The recording of the burnt mound features of trenches 58 and 59 as occupying shallow cuts is considered reliable.

4.5.48 Trench 60 contained a large irregular post-medieval ditch (6004, Figures 7 and 22, Plate 26) 3.6 m wide and 0.25 m deep with a single fill of mid brown sand clay containing a clay pipe stem. Ditch 6004 may represent a larger furrow and does not correlate with either any consulted historic map or with a geophysical anomaly.

4.6 Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) trial trenching (excluding trench 109)

Field 14 (Figure 8)

4.6.1 In common with the adjacent field 16, the natural geological substrate of most of field 14 (excluding trenches 62 and 68) was generally light orange silty clay. The topsoil found over most of field 14 (excluding trench 62) typically exhibited mid brown silt loam topsoil 0.27 m to 0.40 m deep. Excavation in trench 62 halted at the top of the archaeological horizon, represented by ditch 6203 (Plate 27) which was cut into a layer of colluvium (hillwash) resembling the colluvium seen in site 2 (Llanfachraeth), and comprised 0.09 m of orange brown sand. The natural geological substrate was not reached in trench 62. The topsoil in trench 62 was 0.17 m of brown sand, likely derived from the colluvial layer. Trench 68 contained a more complex stratigraphy than the majority of the scheme, and

differed from the rest of field 14. The yellow clay silt natural 6805 was overlain by a buried soil 6804, overlain by light grey silt clay colluvium 6803, a layer of mid grey silt clay subsoil 6802 and finally mid-dark grey brown silt loam topsoil 6801 (Plate 28). An environmental sample taken from buried soil 6804 was uninformative. Both the colluvium and the subsoil were absent in the northern 30 m of the trench.

4.6.2 Trench 62 contained an east-west ditch (6203, Figures 17 and 23, Plate 27) 1.1 m wide and 0.71 m deep. Nearby in trench 65, a further east-west ditch (6503) was 1.8 m wide and 0.57 m deep. Ditch 6503 correlates with a field boundary shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). Ditch 6203 runs parallel to 6503 and the historic field boundary and may represent either an element of the boundary or the migration of the boundary over time.

4.6.3 Ditch 6703 in trench 67, 0.62 m wide and 0.25 m deep, correlates with another side of the same enclosure shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). This boundary should also have been visible in trench 69, although no archaeological features were recorded in this trench. Either the boundary ditch did not survive in trench 69, possibly due to truncation, or the entire length of the boundary was not ditched.

4.6.4 Trench 70 contained four ditches (Figure 17) with "U"-shaped or flat-bottomed profiles, ranging from 0.85 m to 1.1 m in width and 0.17 m to 0.42 m in depth. The archaeologically sterile fills of these ditches were either grey silt clay or brownish grey clay. Two intercutting ditches (7005 and 7009) ran north-east to south-west. Intercutting ditches 7005 and 7009 correlate with the same field boundary excavated as 6703 in trench 67 and shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map (Figure 17). At the south end of trench 70, ditch 7007 ran north-west to south-east, with ditch 7003 intercutting perpendicularly with 7007. Due to the similarity in form and fill deposits, it is likely that all four features in trench 70 are contemporary. Ditches 7007 and 7003 likely represent unmapped sub divisions or similar features associated with the enclosure shown on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey map.

4.6.5 None of the features recorded by excavation in field 14 were detected by geophysical survey, although the field boundary was detected in the area of trench 71 (Figure 17).

Field 15 (Figure 8)

4.6.6 Field 15 had natural that was yellow or orange-yellow silt sand with stones. The single trench in field 15 was sealed with 0.28 m of greyish brown silt sand topsoil.

4.6.7 A linear geophysical response crossing trench 71 correlated with a modern drain.

Field 16 (Figures 8, 17 and 18)

4.6.8 In common with the adjacent field 14, the natural geological substrate of field 16 was generally light orange silty clay although it was grey in trenches 75 and 78. Trenches 75, 77, 78 and 79 (field 16) had light brown silt loam relict ploughsoil subsoil 0.06 m to 0.22 m in depth. It is notable that relict ploughsoil subsoil was not present in trench 76, which instead contained light orange brown silt loam colluvium 0.12 m deep. Field 16 had uniform mid brown silt loam topsoil, between 0.13 m and 0.3 m in depth.

4.6.9 A curvilinear feature (7203, Figures 17 and 23, Plate 29) 1.8 m wide and 0.29 m deep with two fills crossed trench 72. Curvilinear 7203 did not correlate with the geophysical survey results or with any consulted historic mapping.

4.6.10 A pit or linear terminal 7403 (Figure 8) was 1 m wide and 0.19 m deep and was partially within trench 74. The fill of 7403 was yellow sand with occasional charcoal inclusions. Feature 7403 did not correlate with the results of the geophysical survey or with any consulted historic mapping.

4.6.11 Trenches 75 and 76 contained a cluster of undated archaeological features (Figure 18). Three postholes in trench 75 (7504, 7506 and 7514) were 0.4 m, 0.8 m and 0.58 m in diameter respectively and 0.1 m, 0.07 m and 0.15 m deep respectively. Posthole 7514 was cut by shallow irregular pit 7512 (Figure 23), which was itself 0.58 m by 1.9 m in plan and 0.15 m deep. Irregular pits 7518 and 7520 were 0.94 m by 0.56 m in plan and 1.46 m by 0.86 m in plan respectively and were both 0.13 m deep. Trench 76 contained posthole 7604, which was 0.3 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. Posthole 7620 was 0.24 m diameter and 0.16 m deep. Finally, irregular pit or linear terminal 7622 was 1.4m wide and 0.15 m deep and was only partially within the evaluation trench.

4.6.12 Three flat-bottomed ditches were also present in trench 76. Ditch 7606 ran east-west just north of posthole 7604. Ditch 7616 ran parallel to 7606, and terminated at the intersection with a further ditch running perpendicular to it. This further ditch was variously recorded as 7610, 7613 and 7618 (Figures 18 and 23, Plate 31). The recorded dimensions of the ditch ranged from 0.9 m to 1.3 m wide and 0.25 m to 0.33 m deep and had grey or brown grey sand or silt sand fills. A primary fill consisting of orange silt sand redeposited natural was occasionally recorded.

4.6.13 A second class of more ephemeral linear feature present in both trenches 75 and 76 were interpreted as evidence of former hedgerows. In trench 75, two parallel features (7508 and 7510, Figure 18 and Plate 30) entered the trench from the west. These features were 0.75 m and 0.8 m wide and less than 0.1 m deep and terminated in the trench. In trench 76, hedgerow feature 7608 ran parallel to and between ditches 7606 and 7616. These hedgerow-type features (7508, 7510 and 7608) appear to correlate with a minor line drawn on the 1724-7 Bordorgan estate survey (Figure 17). This hedgerow encloses a small triangular area associated with Fadog Frech farm. Detail on the map appears to show buildings extending south from the modern day farm close to the location of trench 76.

4.6.14 The archaeology of trenches 75 and 76 may represent low ephemeral structural remains, or agricultural activity such as stock management, associated with the farm at Fadog Frech. No geophysical responses were identified in this area.

4.6.15 A 2 m wide, undated ditch (7704, Figures 8, 17 and 23, Plate 32) was recorded in trench 77. It was excavated to as depth of 0.80m but the base was not exposed. Ditch 7704 does not correlate with any consulted historic map and was not identified by geophysical survey, despite the relatively large dimensions. It is unclear whether ditches 7704 is associated with the archaeology of trenches 75 and 76.

4.6.16 Trench 79 was relocated from Field 17 to Field 16 due to overhead cables. It contained five postholes (7904, 7906, 7908, 7910 and 7914, Figures 8, 19 and 23, Plate 33) which measured between 0.20 m and 0.40 m across, and up to 0.30 m deep; the fills of all of these postholes were mid brown sand, with the exception of posthole 7904 which had a dark grey silt clay fill with packing stones (Figure 23). Other features initially recorded from Trench 79 have been reinterpreted as bioturbation. It is impossible to recognise a pattern in the layout of the postholes due to the limitations of the evaluation trench: further postholes are likely to exist in the vicinity and further work is necessary before an interpretation can be reached. It is unclear whether the postholes of trench 79 are

associated with the other archaeological features of field 18. An environmental sample processed from trench 79 originated from an animal burrow and was uninformative.

Field 18 (Figure 8)

4.6.17 Field 18 had natural that was yellow or orange yellow silt sand with stones. Trench 83 had an intermittent layer, 0.1 m thick, of yellow grey silt sand relict ploughsoil subsoil. In field 18, the topsoil was grey brown silt sand 0.3 m deep.

4.6.18 Field 18 contained no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

Field 19, trenches 85, 86, 88, and 89 (Figure 9)

4.6.19 With the exception of trench 87, which contained unusual stratigraphy and is discussed in a separate section below, field 19 generally exhibited silt clay natural in a variety of hues (mid brown orange in trench 85, mid brown in trench 86, yellow in trench 88 and brown in trench 89). Orange brown sand colluvium was present in trench 88. Dark brown silt loam topsoil 0.33 m to 0.43 m deep was present in trenches 85, 86 and 89 of field 19. In common with fields 20 and 21, brown silt sand topsoil was present in the remaining trenches of field 19 (trenches 87 and 88). The brown silt sand topsoil of fields 19, 20 and 21 was generally 0.23 m to 0.31 m deep, except in trench 87 discussed below.

4.6.20 Trench 85 contained an undated irregular pit or linear feature terminal (8503, Figures 9 and 24, Plate 34) 0.6 m by 0.8 m and 0.47 m deep, which contained three similar stony dark brown silt loam fills. The fills may have been deposited by colluvial action, which is consistent with the slumped pattern of the deposits seen in section, although no further colluvium was recorded in the trench. Also present in this trench was a 0.4 m wide irregular gully terminal running east-west (8509). Features 8503 and 8509 did not correspond with any consulted historic map or with a geophysical response.

4.6.21 Trench 86 contained an irregular channel 0.4 m wide and 0.13 m deep (8603, Figure 9), which did not correspond to any consulted historic mapping or with a geophysical response. It is probable that this channel was created by the action of surface water.

4.6.22 Seven postholes, stakeholes and pits were excavated in trench 89 (8903, 8905, 8907, 8909, 8911, 8913 and 8915, Figures 9 and 24, Plate 35). All features in trench 89 were filled with mid grey friable silt clay with around 50% charcoal inclusions. Feature 8907 may represent a posthole, stakehole or pit and was 0.39m long by 0.14 m wide and 0.6 m deep. A second possible posthole, stakehole or pit (8911) was 0.32 m by 0.16 m and 0.05 m deep. Pit 8903 was 1.2 m by 0.74 m in plan and 0.23 m deep. Postholes 8905 and 8913 were 0.3 m by 0.36 m in plan and 0.4m diameter respectively and were 0.14 m and 0.1 m deep respectively. Stakeholes 8909 and 8915 were 0.08 m and 0.1 m in diameter respectively and 0.03 m and 0.1 m deep respectively. With the exception of 8903, which lay at the west end of the trench, these features formed a tight cluster towards the east end of the trench. The spatial arrangement of these features within the evaluation trench does not invite interpretation; further excavation across a wider area may allow for this.

Field 19, trench 87 (Figure 9)

4.6.23 Trench 87 had unusual natural geology: patchy grey sub-angular gravel with a brown and yellow sand matrix. A light yellow brown silt sand subsoil completely free of inclusions was 0.1 m thick. The brown silt sand topsoil of fields 19, 20 and 21 was generally 0.23 m to 0.31 m deep; however, trench 87 exhibited an unusual depth of topsoil, 0.65 m. The general stratigraphy of trench 87 was unlike the surrounding trenches.

4.6.24 Trench 87 contained a high density of apparent features from which no finds or anthropogenic material was noted. A sample of ten of these features was excavated and recorded (recorded in the archive as 8704, 8707, 8709, 8711, 8713, 8715, 8717, 8719, 8721 and 8723). It seems likely given the irregularity and sterility of these features that they are geological in origin. No geophysical anomalies were detected near trench 87 and the excavated natural features do not correlate with any consulted historic map.

Fields 20 and 21 (Figure 9)

4.6.25 The typical natural of fields 20, the western part of field 21 (trenches 92, 94, 97 and 98) and the western part of field 22 (trenches 99, 104, 105 and 108) was brown, orange and/or yellow silt sand. Adjacent trenches 93, 95 and 96 in field 21 deviated from this natural and instead exhibited geological substrate of mid brown clay sand or sand clay. In common with trenches 87 and 88 of field 19, brown silt sand topsoil was present across all of field 20 and in the first trench of field 21 (trench 92). The brown silt sand topsoil of fields 19, 20 and 21 was generally 0.23 m to 0.31 m deep. Dark brown silt loam was the main type of topsoil seen in field 21 (trenches 93, 94, 95 and 96), 0.22 to 0.35 m deep. Trench 97 in field 21 instead had 0.18 m of light brown silt sand topsoil, and trench 98 had 0.36 m of stony grey brown silt sand topsoil.

4.6.26 Field 20 contained no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

4.6.27 Trench 92 (field 21) contained two nearly parallel linear features with brown silt clay stony fills. Linear feature 9203 (Figures 9 and 23, Plate 36) was 1.18 m wide and 0.26 m deep, and linear feature 9205 was 0.76 m wide and 0.1 m deep. These linear features do not correlate with geophysical responses or historic maps. Linear features 9203 and 9205 may represent furrows or agricultural drainage ditches.

4.6.28 Trench 97 contained a broad linear feature 2.88 m wide and 0.34 m deep (9703, Figures 9 and 23, Plate 37), again interpreted as a furrow. Furrow 9703 correlated with ploughing trends detected by the geophysical survey. There was no correlation with historic maps.

Field 22, trenches 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108 (Figure 9)

4.6.29 In common with fields 20 and 21, the natural of the western part of field 22 (trenches 99, 104, 105 and 108) was brown, orange and/or yellow silt sand. The majority of field 22 (trenches 100, 101, 102, 103, 106 and 107) contained mid brown loamy naturals. Brown silt sand topsoil, 0.2 m to 0.35 m thick, was present in much of field 22 (trenches 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105) and was generally dark except for trenches 99, 104 and 105 where it was light. Instead of the typical topsoil, trench 105 had light brown silt sand topsoil. Trench 106 had dark brown sand clay loam topsoil 0.18 m deep. Trench 107 had 0.18 m of dark brown silt loam topsoil. Light brown silt sand topsoil sealed trench 108.

4.6.30 Four approximately parallel linear features (9904, 9906, 9908 and 9910, Figure 9) ran north-east to south-west or north to south in trench 99, one of which was a ditch terminal (9910). They ranged in width from 0.5 m to 0.71 m, in depth from 0.15 m to 0.24 m and were variously “U”-shaped, “V”-shaped or had an irregular profile. Some of the features from trench 99 likely continue into trench 101 although it is not possible to match specific features from one trench to another. These features were identified in the geophysical survey and interpreted as late agricultural features. A field boundary shown on the 1842 Llanfaethlu parish tithe map (not reproduced) roughly correlates with these features.

4.6.31 Trench 101 contained a curvilinear feature (10103, Figure 9) which was 1.1 m wide and 0.24 m deep with an irregular profile. There was also a 1.07 m wide and 0.37 m wide flat bottomed ditch (10107, Figure 9) running north-west to south-east. The features in trench

101 appear to be a continuation of features from trench 99 and likely correspond to both the agricultural trends identified by geophysical survey and the field boundary shown on historic maps.

4.6.32 An irregular pit measuring 1.08 m in diameter and only 0.07 m deep was present in trench 104 (10403, Figures 9 and 25).

4.6.33 An unstratified stuck flint was recovered from trench 108, which did not contain any archaeological features or deposits.

4.7 Site 3 (Llanfaethlu), trench 109 trial trenching (Figure 20)

Introduction

4.7.1 The natural geology of trench 109 was of different character to the rest of field 22: mid orange brown sand clay with 40% stone and light yellowish grey sand clay patches. Trench 109 contained no subsoil and was sealed by 0.44 m of mid grey brown silt loam topsoil.

4.7.2 Trench 109 contained a high density of features (Figures 19 and 24, Plates 38-44), representing a palimpsest of Neolithic and Iron Age features. Small fragile crumbs of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery were recovered. Environmental material from four features was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age, with one result possibly extending into the Late Bronze Age.

4.7.3 Following discussion with GAPS, it was felt that this trench would be better understood if stripped as part of an open area excavation at a later date. Sufficient interventions were excavated to characterise the nature and date of the archaeology whilst preserving the integrity of the archaeological resource for future investigation.

4.7.4 It is notable that the geophysical survey detected the linear Iron Age and probable Iron Age features but failed to detect the Neolithic phase of activity.

4.7.5 There are similarities in character and date between the archaeology of trench 109 and the 'nationally significant' prehistoric remains recorded during construction work *c.*150 m to the west (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. comm.). For further detail, please see the discussion section below.

Neolithic

4.7.6 The earliest feature seen in trench 109 was a somewhat ephemeral 0.6 m wide curvilinear (10956). The fill of 10956 was softer than the surrounding natural, and contained pockets of bioturbation. No bioturbation was present in the natural, and the presence of bioturbation aided in the identification of 10956. Curvilinear 10956 ran from the north-west, curving around towards the south-west, and was cut by several other features of Neolithic and Iron Age date. An earlier Neolithic date is speculatively suggested for 10956.

4.7.7 The south-west end of 10956 was cut by 10909 (Figures 20 and 26, Plate 41), a short linear feature measuring 2.61 m in length, 0.65 m wide and 0.14 m deep. Feature 10909 continued on approximately the same alignment as early curvilinear 10956 and was filled with dark grey brown silt clay 10910, which contained fragments of Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and a flint flake re-worked as a core. The west terminal of 10909 may represent one side of an entrance into the area enclosed by 10909 and 10956.

4.7.8 In the base of 10909, two depressions were recorded as postholes (10911 and 10941) which appear to be contemporary with 10909. Posthole or depression 10941 formed the

east terminal of 10909 where it cut the earlier curvilinear 10956. 10911 contained similar Grooved Ware pottery to 10909, possibly from the same vessel, indicating that 10911 is contemporary with 10909. 10911 and 10941 were both 0.24 m in diameter, with 10911 0.14 m deep, and 10941 0.11 m deep. It is possible that further postholes exist within 10909 that were not detected by the limited excavations undertaken during the evaluation.

4.7.9 Also within 10909, a black silt sand deposit, possibly representing the remains of a beam or beamslot was recorded in two locations as 10912 and as 10954 (Figure 24, Plate 41). Beamslot 10914/10954 was only partially investigated to avoid compromising the archaeology for future excavation, but was 0.14 m deep and approximately 0.24 m wide, and ran along the south-east side of 10909.

4.7.10 Posthole 10915 (0.88 m diameter, 0.3 m deep) lay north of the east end of 10909, and was cut by 10909 and in turn cutting curvilinear 10956, although these relationships were not clear. Bioturbation was present to the west of 10915, possibly indicating a continuation of early curvilinear 10956.

4.7.11 In the south-east of trench 109, two possible occupation surfaces were recorded, 10937 and 10938 (Figure 20), both consisting of mid brown very compact sand clay and likely representing parts of the same surface. Surface 10938 was cut by two postholes, 10907 (0.7 m in diameter, 0.14 m deep) and 10939 (0.26 m in diameter, 0.23 m deep). Surface 10939 was cut by ditch 10905, described below. Neither surface was excavated. Posthole 10907 (described below) is associated with a Middle Iron Age radiocarbon date, suggesting an earlier, possibly Neolithic, date for the possible occupation surfaces.

Iron Age

4.7.12 Near the west end of 10909, a large stone initially interpreted as a possible standing stone (object 10901, Plate 39) was set in construction cut 10951 (Figure 26). Cut 10951 was partially excavated and seen to be 0.25 m deep and extended 0.25 m away from the stone. The stone was deeper than the observed cut, suggesting that it had either been rammed into place, had sunk, or that the cut was close in size to the size of the stone, at least on the northern side. A radiocarbon date obtained from environmental material in the fill of cut 10951 was Mid to Late Iron Age. Such a date, if reliable, requires the interpretation of Object 10901 as a standing stone to be abandoned. It is possible that the material from which the date was obtained was intrusive. However, taking the four Iron Age radiocarbon dates from trench 109 at face value is consistent with the observed stratigraphy. Pit 10951 could therefore be reinterpreted as a pit for the disposal of a large stone, or for the use of that stone as a large post pad or similar foundation, cutting through earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use.

4.7.13 A gully, 10925 (Figures 19 and 26, Plate 43), ran east-west across the north part of the trench, the terminal of which (10928) truncated curvilinear 10956. Gully 10925 measured 0.9 m wide and was 0.26 m deep with straight sides and a flat base; it was filled with mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel (10926). A radiocarbon date obtained from material derived from terminal 10928 was Middle Iron Age, which is consistent with this gully being a later feature cutting across earlier Neolithic features which had gone out of use. On the north side of 10925 was a 0.05 m deep spread of topsoil like material, 1.45 m wide (10927, Figure 24, Plate 43). 10927 likely represents a the base of the overlying deposits.

4.7.14 Three postholes, 10903 (measuring 0.9 m by 0.78 m in plan and 0.3 m deep), 10917 (0.7 m in diameter and 0.21 m deep) and 10919 (0.29 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep), were recorded north of 10925. Posthole 10903 contained environmental material which was radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

4.7.15 A north-south ditch (10905, Figures 20 and 26, Plate 44), measuring 1.2 m wide and 0.68 m deep, was excavated in the north-east corner of trench 109; the fill was a dark grey brown silt sand (10906) which contained flint material. Ditch 10905 cut surface 10937, as did Iron Age posthole 10907, which tentatively suggests that ditch 10905 may belong to the Iron Age as well.

Undated/broadly prehistoric

4.7.16 Two small stakeholes, 10945 and 10913 (0.16 m and 0.34 m diameter, and 0.08 m and 0.12 m deep respectively), lay north-east of posthole 10915. These were not stratigraphically yrelated to any other features and contained no dating evidence.

4.7.17 West of the west terminal of 10909 was another undated posthole or pit (10933) measuring 0.66 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. A small stakehole (10943), measuring 0.12 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep lay between 10933 and the west terminal of 10909. Due to the position of stakehole 10943 so close to the ditch terminal, it seems unlikely to belong to the same phase of activity as the Neolithic feature 10909.

4.7.18 Posthole 10923 (0.5 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep) lay north of 10933, 10943 and the west end of 10909. Post-hole 10923 contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery, one of which resembled the Grooved Ware pottery recovered from feature 10909 but cannot be definitively identified as such. The second small crumb of pottery from feature 10923 could only be dated as broadly prehistoric. Immediately north of 10923, a further posthole (10921) was 0.4 m by 0.6 m in diameter, 0.11 m deep and contained two packing stones *in situ* (Plate 42).

4.8 Site 4 (Cefn Coch) trial trenching (Figures 10 and 11)

4.8.1 Bedrock outcrops were seen at the south end of field 23 (trenches 110, 111 and 112). The British Geological Survey records a small patch of Gwna Group Schists in this location; the extent of this patch of Schists correlates well with the extent of the observed outcropping bedrock. Mid-grey yellow sand clay natural was also seen alongside the schist bedrock in trench 110. Trench 113 had light yellow clay silt with stones and patches of orange yellow clay silt. Trench 114 exhibited yellow silt loam natural and the natural in trench 115 was light yellow silt clay with stones. Fields 24, 25, 26 and 27 contained silt clay natural substrates, typically light yellow in colour, occasionally brownish or greyish. Finally, field 28 in the north of site 4 (Cefn Coch) was typically underlain by a variety of mid yellow, occasionally greyish or brownish deposits. These comprised loam in the south of field 28 (trenches 124 and 125), silt clay in the north (trenches 133, 134) and also in trench 129, and sand clay across the rest of the field.

4.8.2 Both relict ploughsoil subsoil and colluvium were present in every trench in field 23 except for trench 114, where the colluvial material was absent. The colluvium of field 23 was variable but typically comprised silt sand material with a variety of colours, including mid red brown (trench 110), pale greyish yellow (trench 111) and orange clay silt with redoximorphic precipitate (also trench 111). Trench 111 was the only trench in field 23 with multiple layers of colluvium, suggesting multiple hillwash events. The relict ploughsoil in field 23 was typically dark grey brown silt loam and was 0.16 m to 0.36 m thick. Relict ploughsoil subsoil was also present in trench 188 (field 24), where it was 0.2 m thick and consisted of mid to light brown clay. In field 25 most of the trenches (trenches 120, 121, 122, 138 and 139) contained 0.14 m to 0.27 m of typically light yellow brown clay loam. Field 26 exhibited 0.4 m of mid orange brown silt clay loam relict ploughsoil subsoil. Field 27 had 0.13 m of mid yellowish brown sand clay loam relict ploughsoil subsoil. Trench 125 in field 28 had both colluvium (0.08 m of mid red orange material) and relict ploughsoil

subsoil (0.2 m of mid brown grey silt loam). Finally, trench 134 in field 28 had 0.1 m of orange silt clay subsoil which may represent either colluvium or relict ploughsoil subsoil.

4.8.3 Fields 23, 24, 25, and 26 exhibited minor variations on greyish brown silt clay or silt loam topsoil, 0.15 m to 0.42 m deep. Trench 124 (field 27) had 0.4 m of dark grey sandy loam. Most of field 27 (trenches 125, 126, 127, 128, 146) contained mid grey brown silt loam topsoil, 0.28 m to 0.39 m deep. Trench 129 (field 28) had 0.42 m of dark grey silt clay topsoil. Brown/grey silt loams were seen in trenches 130 and 131 (field 28), 0.31 m and 0.4 m deep respectively. Trench 132 exhibited 0.4 m of mid brown grey sand clay. Trench 133 (field 28) had 0.28 m of grey brown clay loam. Trench 134 had 0.4 m of dark reddish brown clay loam. Trench 147 had 0.38 m of mid brown grey silt loam. Finally, trench 148 had dark brown silt clay, 0.4 m deep.

4.8.4 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered in Site 4 (Figures 9 and 10). An undated linear feature, interpreted as a palaeochannel, was present in trench 120 (12004). An environmental samples taken from this feature contained only a very small amount of wood charcoal.

5 FINDS

5.1 Struck flint

5.1.1 Ten pieces of struck flint were recovered, only one of which (a tertiary flake on mottled pale grey flint from an unstratified position in trench 108) did not come from trench 109.

5.1.2 The material from trench 109 consisted mostly of flake debitage (seven chips and small flakes from 10906, 10908 and 10912) on a variety of raw materials. The only formal tool was an end scraper on a broken blank on grey flint in 10904. 10910 contained a flake, apparently reworked as a core, in a fine-grained, dark grey rock which is macroscopically similar to raw materials from the Graig Lwyd axe factory on Penmaenmawr, but which cannot be positively identified without thin sectioning and microscopic examination.

5.1.3 Little of the material is chronologically distinctive. The scraper and core would not be out of place in later Neolithic assemblages.

5.2 Prehistoric pottery

5.2.1 Five sherds weighing 43g came from 10910. All belong to a single vessel, thick-walled with sparse coarse quartz temper, decorated with at least two horizontal grooved lines below the rim, between which are three rows of circular impressions. The wall narrows markedly above the lower groove, and the rim is slightly inturned, with some faint diagonal incisions on its inner surface. The vessel is interpreted as Grooved Ware, dating to the late Neolithic, although the form and decoration are somewhat unusual. The largest sherd has charred residues on the interior which may have potential to be radiocarbon dated as part of future analysis. A further five crumbs (including two rims, very much more abraded) from 10912 are probably fragments of the same pot.

5.2.2 Two sherds from 10924 (weighing together 5g) belong to different vessels. The smaller sherd is in a similar fabric to the sherds in 10910 and 10912 and may be another fragment of this same pot. The larger sherd is in a light ‘corky’ fabric suggesting burnt- or leached-out organic matter. It is otherwise featureless. Undoubtedly prehistoric, it cannot be more closely dated.

5.3 Post-medieval finds

5.3.1 Two sherds (27g) of 19th/20th century pottery, both in a black glazed fine red fabric, were recovered, one each from fills 4806 and 4710.

5.3.2 A single post-medieval plain clay pipe stem fragment weighing 2g was returned from fill 6005.

Table 3: Finds quantification

Site	Field	Feature	Layer	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Additional Comments
2	9	4709	4710	Pottery	1	2	19th/20th century
2	9	4805	4806	Pottery	1	25	19th/20th century
2	13	6004	6005	Clay Pipe	1	2	Post-medieval
3	22	-	Tr. 108	Flint	1	5	Flake debitage
3	22	10903	10904	Flint	1	8	End scraper
3	22	10905	10906	Flint	3	2	Flake debitage
3	22	10907	10908	Flint	1	1	Flake debitage
3	22	10909	10910	Flint	1	20	Core
3	22	10909	10910	Pottery	5	43	Grooved Ware
3	22	10911	10912	Pottery	2	4	Grooved Ware
3	22	10911	10912	Flint	3	2	Flake debitage
3	22	10923	10924	Pottery	2	5	Prehistoric

5.4 Storage and curation

5.4.1 It is recommended that the prehistoric flint and pottery be retained for long-term curation. The prehistoric pottery should be carefully packaged, however the sherds are stable and there is not considered to be any ongoing specialist conservation requirement. The post-medieval assemblage is small and uninformative and should be discarded prior to deposition.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 24 bulk samples were taken from a range of features such as pits, ditches and burnt mounds, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. The size of the samples varied between 44 and 2 l., and on average was around 20 l.

6.2 Background and summary quantification

6.2.1 The bulk samples break down into the following groups:

Table 4: Sample provenance summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Iron Age	11	239	Postholes and ditches
Iron Age?	3	75	Ditches and posthole
Undated	10	174	Natural, pits and burnt mounds
Totals	**24**	**488**	

6.3 Aims and methods

Charred plant remains

6.3.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

Scientific dating

6.3.2 A dating strategy to ascertain the chronology of charred plant remain assemblages was undertaken on samples from several prehistoric features. A total of 5 radiocarbon samples from postholes, a ditch and a burnt mound were submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast. The dates have been calculated using the online software OxCal (v4.2.3) (Bronk Ramsey and Lee 2013), with the IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2013) cited at 95% confidence and rounded both unmodelled and modelled. The degree of reliability of the radiocarbon date and the event which is aimed to be dated is assessed following Waterbolk (1971) and Pelling *et al.* (2015).

6.4 Results

Charred plant remains

6.4.1 The flots were generally small and there were high numbers of roots that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. However, charred material was considerably well preserved but its appearance did not suggest they were modern.

6.4.2 The fill of a ditch in Trench 19 contained wheat remains (*Triticum* sp. Triticeae grains). These remains are encountered elsewhere in deposits dated to the Iron Age, and a similar date is assumed here.

6.4.3 The features from the prehistoric landscape in trench 109 have provided small to moderate assemblages of charred plant remains. In some cases, bad preservation has not allowed precise identifications. Better preserved assemblages included remains (grains and chaff) of cereals, such as wheat (*Triticum* sp.), usually of a hulled species and

possibly spelt (*Triticum spelta*), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Wild plants, among which hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and seeds of a range of potential weeds of agricultural fields, such as pinks (Caryophyllaceae), docks (Polygonaceae, *Persicaria lapathifolia*), a diversity of grasses (*Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., Poaceae), plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), composites (Asteraceae) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp., Chenopodiaceae) were also identified. These assemblages suggest the existence of crop processing activities, which would be normally carried out in a domestic environment, on the site.

6.4.4 An undated posthole from trench 39 has provided an assemblage of plant remains similar to that of the Iron Age, which suggests a contemporary chronology. In addition to poorly preserved cereal remains from wheat (possibly spelt) and barley, it included seeds of potential weeds such as grasses, goosefoot, composites, docks or sedges and mercury (*Mercurialis* sp.).

6.4.5 An undated burnt mound in trench 58 has provided poor assemblages of non-woody charred plant remains, where no taxonomically identifiable remains were found. A sample taken from a possible burnt mound in trench 59 contained a single cereal grain fragment which could not be identified further.

Wood charcoal

6.4.6 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in appendix 2. With the exception of the sample from burnt mound in Trench 58, charcoal was generally very scarce and belonged to mostly mature wood. Some fragments of roundwood were also present in some samples. Iron coating was a frequent phenomenon.

Scientific dating

6.4.7 Radiocarbon dating measurements in five plant macroremains from different features in Trench 109 and 58 have provided relatively unexpected results (Table 5 and Appendix 4) which can answer taphonomic issues (Pelling 2015, Waterbolk 1971).

6.4.8 The burnt mound sample has provided a Pleistocene date with a high uncertainty due to the impossibility of taxonomical identification and the type of deposit in which it has been recovered (Waterbolk 1971). Dating a burnt mound is a problematic issue, since no artefactual evidence was recovered associated to the activity and a radiocarbon date does not necessarily show the time of burning but the time of death of the organic matter which was burned, which is not necessarily the same. This was a particularly problematic case, since the majority of dateable material preserved in the assemblage was mature wood charcoal. Since an indeterminate bud recovered in the same assemblage did not meet the minimum weight for radiocarbon dating, the indeterminate plant tissue was the best option for an estimate. Still, the result is far older than was expected and it is highly likely that the charred plant tissue was residual and does not relate to human activity in the area.

6.4.9 Most of the dates from features in Trench 109 (UBA-33315 to UBA-33318) suggest the assemblages arise from a wide span of human activity at the site, from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age to the Late Iron Age (see Appendix 4). The span of the activity is quite broad but does not show any large gaps in chronology.

Table 5: Results of radiocarbon measurements

Lab. reference	Feature type	Context	Material	Date BP	Calibrated date (95.4%) Unmodelled	Calibrated date (95.4%) Modelled
UBA-33315	Posthole	[10903] (10904) <10901>	Hordeum vulgare grain	2559±30	810-550 cal BC	*804-554 cal. BC*
UBA-33316	Posthole	[10907] (10908) <10903>	3 Triticum sp. glume bases	2273±34	410-200 cal BC	*410-200 cal. BC*
UBA-33317	Ditch	[10928] (10929) <10907>	Triticum sp. grain	2155±28	360-90 cal BC	*360-100 cal. BC*
UBA-33318	Posthole	[10951] (10952) <10909>	Triticum dicoccum/ monococcum grain	2059±30	180 cal. BC-cal. AD 10	*180 cal. BC- cal. AD 10*
UBA-33319	Burnt mound	[5809] (5810) <5802>	Indet. Non-woody plant tissue	31879±284	34388-33169 cal. BC	

6.5 Discussion and further potential

Charred plant remains

6.5.1 Assemblages of charred plant remains from domestic crop processing activities have been recovered. The assemblages have in general, due to the rarity of charred plant remains, little potential for analysis. Should the site be excavated further, the analysis and full quantification of one of the assemblages, sample 10901 should be included in the environmental strategy, in order to obtain information on local agricultural practices and the environment in the Iron Age.

6.5.2 The taxonomic composition of the assemblages is consistent with the Iron Age chronology given by the radiocarbon dates. However, intrusion is a relatively common phenomenon (Pelling et al 2015) in archaeobotanical assemblages and therefore it could represent the remains of later activities into earlier features.

Wood charcoal

6.5.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide little information on the species composition of the local landscape, given the rarity of wood charcoal in most assemblages. The only exception is the assemblage from burnt mound 5809, which belonged entirely to mature wood (and possibly from a single wood specimen). However, the age of this assemblage is uncertain and without direct radiocarbon dating its analysis is of little value. Further analysis would probably allow the establishment of the taxonomical homogeneity of the assemblage, and if charcoal fragments from short-lived taxa are present, they could be dated to obtain a more precise chronology for the burnt mound.

Scientific dating

6.5.4 A batch of radiocarbon dates have been already obtained from a range of features in trench 109, where a possible standing stone has been identified. Although the dates are broadly Iron Age with a span of a few centuries, they are consistently from the same phase (Appendix 4). So far, no numeric evidence supporting human activity during the Neolithic has been obtained. Because charred plant remains are usually subjected to residuality and intrusion problems (Pelling 2015), it is possible from an environmental aspect that the Iron Age radiocarbon dates represent intrusions from later activities in the area. It is therefore possible that object 10901 was part of a standing stone erected in the Neolithic which was later dismantled, with the void gradually filling at a later date.

6.5.5 Should the site be excavated further, the scientific dating stategy should include a radiocarbon date from a pottery residue from the possible grooved ware vessel from 10910. Stable isotopes of Nitrogen (δN^{15}) and Carbon (δC^{13}) should be measured on the same sample to rule out the possibility of dietary off-sets potentially affecting the radiocarbon calibration of the dates.

6.5.6 Radiocarbon dating of burnt mound material in trench 58 gave an Upper Palaeolithic date which is assumed to be intrusive. However, additional plant remains evidence potentially suitable for radiocarbon dating could arise from the taxonomical identification of wood charcoal assemblage 5802 from burnt mound 5809. Should the site be excavated further, the analysis should include one radiocarbon date to obtain a more precise age framework for the burnt mound and its palaeoenvironmental background.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The evaluation trenching resulted in good coverage of the scheme, which met the stated aims and objectives, and is sufficient to allow a robust assessment of the presence and distribution of archaeological remains within the development area (Table 6). From a regional perspective the relatively sparse presence of archaeological remains and low levels of artefacts, are in accordance with the results of previous investigations in the near vicinity (*e.g.* Wessex Archaeology 2016b).

7.1.2 A general paucity of artefacts and datable material recovered from the works, whilst typical for sites in this area, has hindered interpretation of the excavated features. Although undated features found in close proximity to similar features with datable material may be related, the provenance of the majority is uncertain.

7.1.3 Across the scheme, 84 of the 128 trenches yielded negative results, with Site 1 (Valley) and Site 4 (Cefn Coch) producing insignificant results. Significant archaeology was excavated as both Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) and Site 3 (Llanfaethlu). The two most significant results were the Neolithic and Iron Age archaeology of trench 109, and undated burnt mounds in trenches 58 and 59.

7.1.4 Other concentrations of archaeology include a series of undated features in field 14, which may relate to early phases of occupation at Fadog Frech farm. Trench 89 contained seven undated post-holes which are open to interpretation. Groups of features and geophysical responses comprising field systems mostly correspond with historic mapping, although a potential field system in field 11 has a different alignment from both the modern and mapped post-medieval field boundaries.

7.1.5 Further isolated features, mostly undated, are discussed below, although a fire pit hearth in trench 24 should be noted as opening the question of the possibility of an as-yet undetected burnt mound nearby. A pit in trench 39 has been suggested as the socket for an absent standing stone, based on the form of the cut and the location.

Table 6: Summary of archaeology

Site	Field	Trench	Feature Type	Period	Source of Date
1	1	10	Gully	Undated	
2	4	19	Pit and curvilinear	Undated	
2	5	24	Fire pit and former hedgerows	Undated	
2	5	27	Isolated posthole	Undated	
2	6	29	Truncated boundary ditches	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	6	30	Truncated boundary ditch and furrows	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	6	32	Truncated boundary ditch	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	6	32	Water management ditch	Undated, possibly post-medieval	Feature type

2	6	33	Furrows and head baulk	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	6	34	Pit	Undated	
2	6	34	Truncated boundary ditch	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	6	144	Boundary ditches	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	7	38	Former hedgerow	Undated	
2	8	39	Pit	Undated, see discussion	See discussion
2	8	39	Former hedgerow	Undated	
2	8	39	Ditch	Modern	Form of feature
2	8	42	Former hedgerow	Undated	
2	9	43	Ditch	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	9	46	Boundary ditch	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	9	46	Pit and former hedgerow	Undated	
2	9	47	Furrows	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	9	47	Boundary ditches	Post medieval/ probably post-medieval	Finds
2	9	48	Boundary ditches	Post-medieval/probably post-medieval	Finds/historic map
2	10	49	Former hedgerow	Undated	
2	11	51a	Truncated enclosure ditches	Undated, early post-medieval at the latest	Historic map
2	11	51b	Truncated enclosure ditches	Probably post-medieval	Historic map, geophysics
2	11	53	Furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Feature type
2	12	55	Furrow and drainage ditch	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
2	13	58	Burnt mound and pit	Undated. Residual Pleistocene radiocarbon. A Bronze Age date would be typical but a wide range of dates available	Feature type
2	13	59	Possible burnt mound and pit	Undated. A Bronze Age date would be typical but a wide range of dates available	Feature type
2	13	60	Possible furrow or other linear feature	Post-medieval	Finds
3	14	62	Boundary ditch	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map
3	14	65	Boundary ditch	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map
3	14	67	Boundary ditch	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map
3	14	70	Boundary ditches	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map

3	16	72	Curvilinear	Undated	
3	16	74	Pit or linear feature terminal	Undated	
3	16	75	Postholes, pits, former hedgerows	Undated	
3	16	75	Former hedgerows	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map
3	16	76	Postholes, pits, boundary ditches, former hedgerows	Undated	
3	16	76	Former hedgerow	Probably early post-medieval	Historic map
3	16	77	Ditch	Undated	
3	16	79	Postholes	Undated	
3	19	85	Pit or linear feature terminal	Undated	
3	19	89	Postholes	Undated	
3	21	92	Parallel linear features, possibly furrows or drains	Possibly medieval/post-medieval	Feature type
3	21	97	Furrow	Medieval/post-medieval	Feature type
3	22	99	Parallel boundary ditches	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
3	22	101	Parallel boundary ditches	Probably post-medieval	Historic map
3	22	104	Possible pit	Undated	
3	22	109	Linear features, pits, postholes, beamslot, possible occupation surfaces, possible standing stone	Neolithic, Iron Age, undated	Finds, radiocarbon

7.2 Geoarchaeological auger survey

7.2.1 The auger survey can be considered successful despite the penetration difficulties presented by the wet sands and compact very firm silts encountered between depths of 1.0 and 1.3 m. Whilst the silts prevented penetration, conversely the wet, fine 'running' sands sealed back over the auger head and made extraction extremely difficult.

7.2.2 The survey has demonstrated that the geophysical anomalies in transects 1 and 2 were almost certainly not a result of archaeological deposits/features, but a consequence of post-depositional ferrous concretions/iron panning in transect 1 and electricity pylons in transect 2. No archaeological deposits were identified in any transect.

7.2.3 The sediments encountered across all four transects were broadly similar, comprising a sandy clay loam topsoil overlying fine to medium sands. This was typically underlain by a very wet sand or compact silt, both of which prevented further auger penetration. These compact silts most probably represent superficial deposits of till (glacial debris) as mapped local by the BGS, whilst the sands may be of aeolian, riverine or beach origin, and are likely to have been reworked during the Holocene.

7.2.4 Due to the height of the water table and the nature of the deposits encountered (specifically the 'running' sands), it can be stated with some confidence that trial trenching would have been exceedingly problematic in these areas.

7.3 Sites 1 (Valley) and 4 (Cefn Coch) trial trenching

7.3.1 Site 1 (Valley) was devoid of significant archaeology, with only a single undated feature recorded. Site 4 was even less productive; producing no archaeological finds or features.

7.4 Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) trial trenching

Burnt mounds

7.4.1 At least two burnt mounds were identified within trenches 58 and 59. Such burnt mounds are well studied in the region (*e.g.* GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). An Upper Palaeolithic/Late Pleistocene radiocarbon date obtained from material from the main fill of the burnt mound in trench 58 must represent residual material. The features from trenches 58 and 59 thus remain undated. Typically, Bronze Age dates are found for such features (Historic England 2015c, Wessex Archaeology 2016b), although a wide range of dates from the Neolithic to the early medieval period have been reported (Historic England 2015c). It is likely that the two burnt mound features in trench 58 represented a single horseshoe-shaped burnt mound, an arrangement which may have been designed as a windbreak.

7.4.2 The burnt mound features in trench 58 were broad, shallow cut features intentionally lined with grey silt clay and filled with material including burnt stones. The burnt mound feature in trench 59 also occupied a shallow cut but was not lined. Lined troughs interpreted as the locus of water heating typically accompany burnt mounds (GAT 2008, Historic England 2015c); however, no evidence for such features was present within the evaluation trenches. The clay lining of the trench 58 burnt mound cuts suggests that the mound itself was intended to hold water and invites comparison with such troughs. Sub-circular pits filled with burnt material of 1.3 m and 0.8-1.3 m diameter were recorded in association with the burnt mounds, and may have represented fire-pit hearths, although evidence of *in situ* burning was not identified. These possible fire pit hearths are not considered to be of suitable form to represent water troughs, with water troughs typically larger and rectangular in plan (GAT 2008). No further ancillary features were present within the trenches, nor were any detected by geophysical survey. In Ireland, it has been argued that burnt mounds (*fulachta fiadh)* with troughs form a different class of monument to those without troughs (*ibid*. p.64). It is possible that, in the specific case of the trench 58 burnt mound, the burnt mound feature itself served the water heating function, which would seem to argue against a food processing interpretation for this mound. Further excavation may lead to the discovery of a trough or troughs or to the rationalisation of the evaluation results.

7.4.3 Burnt mounds are typically found occupying good ground overlooking former wetland areas away from areas of settlement (GAT 2008, Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The burnt mounds from this evaluation may also have been sited overlooking a small wetland area. The current ordnance survey mapping indicates a series of drainage ditches in the slightly lower lying area immediately south of the burnt mounds. Tentatively, it can be suggested that this may represent a minor former wetland area immediately north of Llanfachraeth.

7.4.4 Elsewhere in Site 2 (Llanfachraeth), a fire pit hearth was seen in trench 24. The surrounding undisturbed natural had been heat transformed indicating *in situ* burning. The two fills of the fire pit both contained frequent inclusions of heat affected stones, and the form of the pit was similar to those accompanying the burnt mounds in trenches 58 and 59. It is possible that this feature is associated with an unidentified burnt mound, although

a wide range of interpretations are available. Trench 24 lay outside of the existing geophysical survey area.

Trench 39 pit

7.4.5 A pit in trench 39 is not fully understood. It has been suggested that this feature may represents a possible former standing stone socket, which it resembles in form. Another standing stone, HER no. 2055, is recorded 1.3 km to the south. Environmental evidence suggests that the backfill of the pit is Iron Age in date, which may be the date of the removal of the stone. Additionally, a land drain appears to respect the feature, suggesting a much later end of life. Interpretation of this pit is extremely speculative.

Enclosures

7.4.6 Trench 51b contained features which correlated with two associated geophysical responses, one of which correlates with a field boundary shown on a map of 1780. The features of trench 51b therefore likely represented elements of a system of post-medieval enclosure although an older origin is possible. However, another feature (in trench 51a) correlates to a geophysical response which forms part of a large network of linear geophysical responses. These geophysical anomalies appear to form a field system set on a different alignment to those features and geophysical anomalies associated with the mapped post-medieval field system. A single furrow in trench 53 running parallel to this geophysically detected field system attests to medieval or post-medieval activity. It is likely that the majority of geophysical responses in this area, along with a single undated ditch in trench 51a, represent a field system of earlier date.

7.4.7 Other linear features from across Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) relate to former field systems seen on historic maps. These are likely post-medieval in date although they may have earlier origins. Such field systems include: the already mentioned boundaries in trench 51b; a cluster of undated features and associated geophysical anomalies in the area of trenches 28-34 (fields 6 and 7); a ditch in trench 46 and three similar ditches in trench 48 (other features in trench 46 had similar fills and may be of a similar date); ditches in trench 47; and a former hedgerow in trench 49.

7.4.8 Shallow, irregular linear features interpreted as former hedgerows were also present in trenches 24, 38, 39, 42 and 49. Although no features of this class from anywhere on the scheme contained dateable artefacts, they are thought mostly like to relate to removed post-medieval boundaries. This was demonstrated for a single hedgerow feature which was seen on historic mapping (trench 49). The remainder of such features probably relate to ephemeral, possibly short-lived boundaries which did not trouble the map makers or is that they represent earlier post-medieval enclosure and were removed prior to the first detailed maps. Map regression appears to show a general trend of the removal of subdivisions and the creation of larger enclosures in the post-medieval period; these hedgerow-type features may relate to that process.

Furrows

7.4.9 Furrows were seen respecting mapped post-medieval boundaries in trench 47 and trench 55. Trenches 33 and 53 each contained an isolated possible furrow. Ridge and furrow cultivation is typically of medieval or post-medieval date although the interpretation of these features should be treated with caution due to their isolated nature. The intermittent preservation of furrows perhaps attests to a variable level of preservation across the Site.

Other features

7.4.10 The clay lining of a ditch in trench 32 (3208/3211) may indicate use as a drain, mill stream or other managed watercourse. Several water courses and alternate channels as well as a mill are attested on historic maps, although these do not correlate directly with this ditch.

7.4.11 Further scattered undated features such as pits and ditches were present in trenches 19, 27, 34 and 60. None of these features contained dating evidence.

7.5 Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) trial trenching

Introduction to trench 109

7.5.1 Excavation of trench 109 in Site 3 revealed a dense palimpsest of archaeological features. Fragments of Grooved Ware pottery provide dating evidence for a Neolithic phase of activity, and radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age (with one date overlapping the Late Bronze Age) anchor later activity. Dating of both phases should be regarded as preliminary, with only a few small fragments of pottery recovered and only four radiocarbon dates obtained, some of which were acquired from non ideal material.

7.5.2 In addition to the dated archaeology discussed below, further undated discrete features were present. These undated features could conceivably relate to either phase of activity, or represent activity from as-yet unidentified phases. Further excavation may provide clarification, either through the recovery of datable material or by allowing the identification of any spatial pattern to these features.

Neolithic remains of trench 109

7.5.3 The Neolithic phase of activity in trench 109 appears to consist primarily of a curvilinear feature, possibly representing the partial arc of a ring ditch or similar enclosure. A possible opening was identified in the south of this projected ring ditch. The apparent west terminal of the conjectured ring ditch had been re-cut and may have incorporated postholes and a beamslot. It was from this re-cut of the west terminal that the Grooved Ware relied upon for dating this phase of activity was recovered. A larger posthole appears to post-date the original cutting of the possible ring ditch, but pre-date the re-cutting of the terminal. However, these relationships were only seen in plan and excavation was not undertaken in order to preserve the integrity of the archaeological resource. Two possible occupation surfaces in the east of the trench appear to pre-date the Iron Age and may relate to Neolithic activity outside of the putative ring ditch. The nature of the Neolithic remains is at this stage indeterminate, and may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any class of activity.

7.5.4 There are similarities in character and date between the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109 and the prehistoric remains recorded during construction work *c.*150 m to the west, which have been described as internationally significant (Prehistoric Society 2016, Catherine Rees pers. comm.). The recent discoveries at the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site have demonstrated that there is a significant concentration of prehistoric activity in this area ranging from the Mesolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Given the proximity of trench 109 to the Ysgol Rhyd y Llan site it would seem almost certain that the Neolithic phases of each site are related. Grooved Ware pottery was identified from later pit groups at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan which suggests that the key Neolithic dating evidence from trench 109 is contemporary with this phase of activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan (Catherine Rees pers. comm.). It is possible that earlier houses at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan may relate to the initial cutting of the curvilinear in trench 109, although there is little evidence to support this at present.

Iron Age remains of trench 109

7.5.5 A gully and three discrete features from trench 109 are associated with Iron Age radiocarbon dates. The gully terminal partly cuts the conjectured Neolithic ring-ditch. One of the Iron Age pits appears to have been dug for the disposal of a large stone. Another interpretation of this pit is that it is the construction cut for a standing stone and that the dated material (a grain of unknown species) was intrusive in the backfill of the cut after the stone was dismantled. The relationship between this stone and pit and other intercutting features was not excavated during the evaluation. A second Iron Age posthole cuts one of the possible occupation layers previously mentioned, while the final Iron Age posthole is an isolated feature. Other features cutting the possible occupation layers may also be Iron Age in date. The environmental assemblages from which the Iron Age dates were obtained indicate settlement activity on the Site.

7.5.6 The dating of the Iron Age features from trench 109 is unexpected. No other Iron Age remains were found from anywhere on the present scheme, and the absence of Iron Age archaeology was noted in the conclusions of another nearby large scale evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). The archaeology of trench 109 offers a rare opportunity to study this period in the region. The latest features at the nearby Ysgol Rhyd y Llan excavation were Early Bronze Age in date, so the identification of Iron Age remains in trench 109 potentially considerably extends activity in the immediate vicinity.

Field 16

7.5.7 A concentration of archaeology in trenches 72, 74, 75, 76 and 79 may relate to structures associated with Fadog Frech farm (or an early settlement on a similar site) and may be of any date. These structures may represent stock management features or might directly represent settlement. Further excavation in field 16, probably requiring a large area strip, could provide a date and improved interpretation for these features.

Trench 89 postholes

7.5.8 A cluster of six undated post-holes accompanied by a seventh outlier in trench 89 may represent stock management or settlement; further investigation may be able to date and interpret these features.

Enclosures

7.5.9 Features across fields 14 and 16 largely correspond with a historic map of 1724-7, centred on a formerly unenclosed area now bisected by the A5025. These enclosures are therefore likely of late medieval to early post-medieval date, although they may have an earlier origin. Linear features from trenches 99 and 101 also correspond with a historic map and are therefore likely post-medieval, although again their origin may be earlier.

Furrows

7.5.10 Trenches 92 and 97 each contained linear features interpreted as furrows. Ridge and furrow cultivation is typically of medieval or post-medieval date although the interpretation of these features should be treated with caution due to their isolated nature. The intermittent preservation of furrows perhaps attests to a variable level of preservation across the Site, perhaps as a result of truncation.

Other features

7.5.11 Further undated features including pits and a linear terminal were present in trenches 85, 86 and 104. None of these features contained dating evidence, with a prehistoric, post-medieval or indeed any date possible for these features.

7.6 Research potential

7.6.1 The archaeological remains within the evaluated area have the capacity to contribute to published research aims (IFA Wales 2003, 2011). A summary of the research potential of the archaeology exposed during the evaluation trenching is presented in table 7 below which correlates research goals identified in the research framework with areas seemingly most capable of contributing to them, based on current evidence. However, the paucity of dating evidence overall means that the correlation is somewhat tentative.

7.6.2 The listing of research goals is not meant to be restrictive; it is meant as a preliminary indication of the quality and utility of the project results.

7.6.3 Published research agendas for north-west Wales do not focus on the Bronze Age, and perhaps because of this, no research aims specifically related to burnt mounds are articulated. Trenches 58 and 59 have some potential in advancing the understanding of the chronology, landscape setting, environmental context and perhaps the function of such features.

Table 7: Summary of research potential

Period	Research aim	Area of evaluation
Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	Chronology of monument and artefact types	Trench 109
	Farming practices in the later Neolithic	
	Mobility of communities	
	The environmental context	
	Variation in settlement patterns across the region and in different landscape zones	
	How deliberate were deposition strategies?	
Late Bronze Age and Iron Age	Refining chronology	
	The environmental context	
	Relationship between defended and non-defended settlement	
	Gathering of plant macrofossils and pollen as evidence for the agricultural economic base	
Medieval	How do medieval landscapes understood from maps and documents translate into archaeological features?	Potentially fields 11 and 16
	Where are medieval sites located on Anglesey?	
Post-medieval	Research into rural settlement in the post-medieval is a high priority	Potentially field 16
	Research into agricultural field systems in the post-medieval is a medium priority	Sites 2 and 3
Palaeo-environmental	Nature of, and changes in, agricultural practices (all periods)	
	What was the relationship between climate change and successive human communities?	
	How far and in what periods is it possible to recognise seasonality or transhumance?	

7.7 Reliability of geophysical survey

7.7.1 The positive results of the existing geophysical survey provided a reasonable guide to the presence of archaeology although some identified anomalies did not translate into archaeological features (*e.g.* in trench 56). The negative results of the geophysical survey were of low utility; many archaeological features were discovered in apparently blank geophysical areas (*e.g.* field 14). In trench 109, the geophysical survey appeared to have successfully detected the Iron Age phase of activity but not the Neolithic features. Some areas (*e.g.* around trench 24) have not been geophysically surveyed to date. The geophysical survey of this scheme can thus be regarded as an outline guide but not an authoritative indication of the presence or otherwise of archaeological features. The geophysical survey has been successful in assisting the identification of archaeological features with boundaries shown on historic maps.

7.8 Conclusions

7.8.1 Neolithic archaeology in trench 109 at Llanfaethlu likely represents a continuation of the prehistoric landscape discovered *c.*150 m over the road at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan. Probable Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from the re-cut terminal of a putative ring ditch. The results of this evaluation do not allow for interpretation of the Neolithic remains, which may represent ritual, settlement, agriculture or any other type of activity.

7.8.2 Radiocarbon data and environmental assemblages show that Iron Age settlement was superimposed over the Neolithic archaeology of trench 109. The identification of Iron Age settlement in trench 109 extends the period of settlement in the vicinity significantly, with the latest activity at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan dating to the Early Bronze Age. Iron Age sites are comparatively rare in this part of Anglesey and the identification of one provides a valuable opportunity to fill an apparent gap.

7.8.3 The Neolithic remains of trench 109 probably form at least three sub-phases of activity (the original curvilinear, an intermediate posthole, and the re-cut of the terminal of the curvilinear). The broad range of radiocarbon dates from across the Iron Age suggests multiple sub-phases of Iron Age activity. As-yet unidentified Bronze Age activity intermediate between the identified Neolithic and Iron Age features may exist on site or nearby (Early Bronze Age remains have been identified at Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, and one of the radiocarbon dates from this evaluation may possibly be Late Bronze Age). The keyhole view of the site afforded by this limited evaluation has identified the presence and date of the archaeological resource in this location, and has allowed for some preliminary interpretation. Further investigation would be necessary to determine the full sequence of archaeology, to interpret the Neolithic activity and to understand the form of the Iron Age settlement.

7.8.4 Burnt mounds were excavated in trenches 58 and 59 at Llanfachraeth. These features are undated although examples typically date from the Bronze Age. The burnt mounds were of somewhat unusual form, occupying shallow cuts, with the trench 58 burnt mound itself possessing a clay lining. The mounds were accompanied by probable fire pit hearths but no troughs were identified within the evaluation trenches. It is possible that the trench 58 and 59 burnt mounds were sited overlooking a former minor wetland area to the south.

7.8.5 A fire pit hearth in trench 24 (Llanfachraeth) may possibly be associated with a further unidentified burnt mound. Further work would be required to reach a conclusion about a controversial pit in trench 39 (also at Llanfachraeth). Field 16 (at Llanfaethlu) contained undated features possibly relating to stock management or settlement associated with possible earlier settlement on the site of Fadog Frech farm. A cluster of undated postholes in trench 89 (Llanfaethlu) may also represent stock management, settlement or some

other form of activity. Other features seen across Site 2 (Llanfachraeth) and Site 3 (Llanfaethlu) include post-medieval boundaries, furrows and other linear and discrete features which remain undated.

7.8.6 The evaluation trenching has succeeded in meeting its aims and objectives. The form, character and extent of the archaeology within the proposed development area are now much better understood. The date of the remains has been established so far as the presence of datable artefacts allows, although their general paucity has hindered interpretation.

7.8.7 The results are of sufficient quality to enable an informed mitigation strategy to be drawn up. This will set out how the effects of the scheme on the archaeological resource should be managed. The details of this will be agreed between Horizon Nuclear Power and GAPS and further method statements/WSIs will set out the aims, scope and methodology of future work. It is recommended that these documents should stipulate that the assessment and analysis of the results of subsequent mitigation should be mindful of the datasets generated by the evaluation. In this way it will be possible to arrive at as full an understanding as possible of the development of the region's landscape.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Oriel Ynys Mon. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be issued in due course.

8.2 Archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Gwynedd Archives and Museums Service and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; UKIC 2001, CIfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code (TBC), and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

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

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; CIfA 2014d).

8.4 Security copy

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.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench context tables

Trench context tables have been ordered geographically from south to north, following the sequence of site numbers, field numbers, and generally but not strictly following the sequence of trench numbers.

Site 1, Field 1

Trench 1		Max depth: 0.49m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
101	Topsoil - dark brown silt loam	0-0.26
102	Natural - Mid yellowish with blue hue sandy silt to sand	0.26+

Trench 2		Max depth: 0.64m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
201	Topsoil – mid grey silt clay with frequent stone	0-0.32
202	Colluvium – variable, either mid brown with orangey hues or mid grey sand. No inclusions.	0.32-0.55
203	Natural – Mid grey silty sand with 70% stone inclusions	0.55+

Trenches 3-5 were not excavated.

Trench 6		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
601	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silty loam with 30% stone	0-0.23
602	Natural – mid grey with yellow hue sand clay with 30% stone	0.23+

Trench 7		Max depth: 0.61m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
701	Topsoil – dark grey with brown hue silt loam with 5% stone	0-0.55
702	Natural – mid grey with yellow hue sand clay and 70% stone	0.55+

Trench 8		Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
801	Topsoil – dark grey with brown hue silt clay with 3% stone	0-0.3
802	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue sand clay with 30% stone	0.3+

Trench 9		Max depth: 0.43m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
901	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt loam with 1% stone	0-0.32
902	Natural – mid yellow with a grey hue and orange mottling sand clay with 50% stone	0.32+

Trench 10		Max depth: 0.5m

Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil – mid black brown humic silt clay with 5% stone	0-0.36
1002	Natural – grey yellow silt clay with 50% stones	0.36+
1003	Cut – NE-SW irregular linear 0.14m deep and 0.25m wide	0.36-0.5
1004	Fill of 1003 – dark brown silt loam with 10% stone	0.5+

Trenches 11-18 were not excavated.

Site 2, Field 4

Trench 19		Max depth: 0.53m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1901	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt clay with 3% stone	0-0.38
1902	Natural – mid brown with orange hue grey sand clay with 30% stone	0.38+
1903	Cut – ovate pit 1.3m by 0.48m by 0.12m deep	0.38-0.5
1904	Fill of 1903 – mid brown with grey hue silt clay with 5% stone	0.38-0.5
1905	Cut – terminal of concave-profiled curvilinear. 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep.	0.38-0.53
1906	Fill of 1905 – dark brown black silt clay loam with 10% stones and 3% quartz	0.38-0.53

Trench 143		Max depth: 0.52m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14301	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.32
14302	Natural – mid yellow with a brown hue sand clay with 20% stone	0.32+
14303	Cut – tree bole	0.32-0.4
14304	Fill of 14303 – mid brown with grey hue silt clay with 10% stone	0.32-0.4
14305	Cut – tree bole	0.32-0.52
14306	Fill of 14305 – light grey clay sand	0.32-0.52

Site 2, Field 5

Trench 20		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2000	Topsoil – dark greyish brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0-0.36
2001	Natural – light yellowish grey sand clay with 30% stone	0.36+

Trench 21		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2100	Topsoil – dark reddish brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.4
2101	Natural – light grey yellow sand silt clay with 30%	0.4+

Trench 21		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	stone	

Trench 22		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2200	Topsoil – mid brown with red hue silt clay loam with 10% stones	0-0.3
2201	Natural – light grey yellow sand silt clay with 35% stones	0.3+
2202	Cut – tree bole	0.3-0.6
2203	Fill of 2202 – mid grey sand silt	0.3-0.45
2204	Fill of 2202 – light grey sand silt	0.45-0.6

Trench 23		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2300	Topsoil – dark brown with red hue silt clay loam with 15% stones	0-0.4
2301	Natural – mixed dark orange brown with 50% stones and patches of light grey yellow silt clay. Possibly colluvium?	0.4+

Trench 24		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2401	Topsoil – grey red brown silt clay loam with stones	0-0.3
2402	Subsoil – red brown clay silt loam with stones	0.3-0.5
2403	Natural – orange red brown silt clay with stones	0.5+
2404	Cut – irregular hedgerow 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep filled with dark brown grey hued silt loam with 40% stone	0.5-0.68
2405	Cut – irregular pit, possibly fire pit. 0.3m by 0.6m by 0.22m deep. Slight resemblance to small burnt mound. Surrounding natural heat affected	0.5-0.72
2406	Fill of 2405 – black sand silt with 30% cobbles and 30% stones	0.5-0.58
2407	Fill of 2405 – mid greyish brown sand silt with 20% cobbles and 20% pebbles	0.58-0.72
2408	Cut – irregular hedgerow 1.01m wide and 0.2m deep filled with dark brown grey hued silt loam with 40% stone	0.5-0.7

Trench 25		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2500	Topsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 15 stone	0-0.27
2501	Subsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 3% stone	0.27-0.42
2502	Natural – glacial till, mid brown gravel sand with 80% stones	0.42+

Trench 26		Max depth: 0.67m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**

Trench 26		Max depth: 0.67m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2600	Topsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.2
2601	Subsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 3% stone	0.2-0.45
2602	Natural – variable. E end is mid brown with orange hued sand clay with 10% stone. W two thirds of trench has glacial till mid brown with orange hue sand gravel with 80% stone	0.45+

Trench 27		Max depth: 0.49m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2700	Topsoil – mid brown grey hued silt clay with 1% stone	0-0.23
2701	Subsoil – mid brown grey hued with 1% stone	0.23-0.32
2702	Colluvium – mid brown with orange hue sand with 10% stone	0.32-0.44
2703	Natural – mid grey brown hued sand clay with 40% stone and patches of reddish brown glacial till	0.44+
2705	Cut – posthole 0.56m by 0.4m and 0.3m deep	0.44-0.74
2706	Fill of 2705 – mid orange brown fine sand	0.44-0.74

Site 2, Field 6

Trench 28		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2800	Topsoil – brown sand	0-0.17
2801	Subsoil (colluvium?) – orange brown sand	0.17-0.26
2802	Natural – yellow brown sand with stones	0.26+

Trench 29		Max depth: 1m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2901	Topsoil – brown sand	0-0.34
2902	Colluvium – brown orange sand	0.32-0.67
2903	Natural – yellowish brown sandy gravel	0.67+
2904	Cut – NW-SE flat bottomed gully 0.6m wide and 0.33m deep.	0.67-1
2905	Fill of 2904 – brown sand gravel	0.67-1
2906	Cut – NE-SW gully 0.78m wide and 0.15m deep	0.67-0.82
2907	Fill of 2906 – brown sand with stones	0.67-0.82

Trench 30		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3001	Topsoil – brown sand	0-0.3
3002	Subsoil – orange brown sand	0.3-0.6
3003	Alluvial silting. Not recorded	0.3-0.6
3004	Natural – brown sandy clay	0.6+
3005	Cut – NE-SW gully 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep	0.6-0.72
3006	Fill of 3005 – dark brown/black silt sand clay	0.6-0.72
3007	Natural – orange brown sand with stones	0.6-0.64
3008	Natural peat – black peaty sand in E end of trench	0.42-0.55

Trench 30		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3009	Cut – furrow seen in section 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep. Filled with subsoil 3002.	0.6-0.96
3010	Cut – furrow seen in section 1.5m wide and 0.48m deep filled with subsoil 3002.	0.6-1.08

Trench 31		Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3101	Topsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.38
3102	Natural – variable glacial till mid brown with orange hue sand with 80% gravel	0.38+

Trench 32		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3201	Topsoil – brown clay sand	0-0.32
3202	Natural – yellow brown clay	0.32+
3203	Cut – NE-SW drain (same as 3405 in trench 34)	0.32-0.39
3204	Fill of 3203 – light grey sand	0.32-0.39
3205	Cut – tree throw	0.32-0.43
3206	Fill of 3205 – mixed black grey sand	0.32-0.43
3207	Natural alluvial layer of orange brown clay sand with gravel	0.42+
3208	Cut – E-W linear 1.2m wide and 0.52m deep, same as 3211.	0.42-0.94
3209	Fill of 3208 – brown silt sand	0.42-0.94
3210	Fill of 3208 – grey clay	0.9-0.94
3211	Cut – E-W linear 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep	0.42-0.77
3212	Fill of 3212 – mixed yellow brown sand clay	0.42-0.77
3213	Fill of 3213 – grey clay	0.73-0.77

Trench 33		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3301	Topsoil – mid brown grey hued silt loam with 1% stones	0-0.35
3302	Natural – mid brown with orange hue sand clay with 70% stone	0.35+
3303	Cut – NE-SW U-shaped linear 1.04m wide and 0.2m deep	0.35-0.55
3304	Fill of 3303 – mid brown with a grey hue silt loam with 30% stone	0.35-0.55
3305	Cut – NE-SW irregular linear 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep	0.35-0.55
3306	Fill of 3305 – dark grey silt clay with 40% stone	0.35-0.55
3307	Cut – NW-SE furrow 0.78m wide and 0.06m deep	0.35-0.41
3308	Fill of 3307 – mid brown with grey hue silt clay with 60% stone	0.35-0.41

Trench 34		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3401	Topsoil – dark brown sand silt with yellow hue	0-0.3

Trench 34		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3402	Natural – greyish orange clay with 30% stone	0.3+
3403	Cut – irregular pit 1.4m by 0.5m and 0.56m deep	0.3-0.86
3404	Fill of 3403 – dark grey silt sand	0.3-0.86
3405	Cut – concave NE-SW linear 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep	0.3-0.6
3406	Fill of 3405 – dark brown grey sand clay loam with 50% stone	0.3-0.6

Trench 144		Max depth: 0.51m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14401	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam sand	0-0.4
14402	Natural – mid brown yellow hued sand clay	0.4+
14403	Cut – NW-SE U-shaped ditch 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep	0.4-0.66
14404	Fill of 14403 – mid brown grey hued silt clay with 60% stone	0.4-0.66
14405	Cut – NW-SE U-shaped ditch 1.38m wide and 0.33m deep	0.4-0.73
14406	Fill of 14405 – mid brown grey hued silt clay with 60% stones	0.4-0.73

Site 2, Field 7

Trench 35		Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3501	Topsoil – brown silt clay	0-0.55
3502	Subsoil – orange brown sand	0.55-0.72
3503	Natural – orange sand gravel	0.42+
3504	Natural – orange yellow sand with stone	0.72+
3505	Cut – natural alluvial hollow also seen in Tr36	0.72+
3506	Fill of 3405	0.72+
3507	Natural – yellow clay alluvium	0.42+

Trench 36		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3601	Topsoil – brown clay silt	0-0.45
3602	Subsoil – orange brown sand	0.45-0.72
3603	Natural – orange sand with stone	0.72+
3604	Natural – yellow clay	0.45+

Trench 37		Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3701	Topsoil – brown silt sand	0-0.52
3702	Subsoil – orange brown sand	0.52-0.72
3703	Natural – orange sand with stone	0.72+

Trench 38		Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**

Trench 38		Max depth: 0.72m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3801	Topsoil – brown clay silt	0-0.36
3802	Subsoil – orange brown sand	0.36-0.72
3803	Natural – orange brown clay sand	0.72+
3804	Natural – orange brown sand with stone	0.72+
3805	Cut – hedgerow	0.72-0.77
3806	Fill of 3805	0.72-0.77

Site 2, Field 8

Trench 39		Max depth: 0.6m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3901	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with 3% stone	0-0.52
3902	Natural – light grey brown sand clay with 15% stone	0.52+
3903	Cut – pit 1.4m diameter and 0.5m deep. Possibly a standing stone socket	0.52-1.02
3904	Fill of 3903 – brown silt sand with stones	0.52-1.02
3905	Cut – shallow hedgerow terminal 1.42m wide and 0.15m deep	0.52-0.67
3906	Fill of 3906 – brown silt sand	0.52-0.67
3907	Cut – E-W V-shaped linear with flat base 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep. Possibly modern drain	0.52-0.8
3908	Fill of 3907 – brown silt sand	0.52-0.8

Trench 40		Max depth: 0.82m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4001	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.42
4002	Subsoil – mid orange brown silt clay loam with 15% stone	0.42-0.82
4003	Natural – light orange-brown sand silt clay with grey patches and 40% stone	0.82+

Trench 41 was moved to Field 9.

Trench 42		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4201	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.3
4202	Natural – brown with orange yellow hue sand clay	0.3+
4203	Cut – NE-SW irregular hedgerow 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep	0.3-0.8
4204	Fill of 4103 – dark to mid brown clay loam with 10% stone	0.3-0.8

Trench 43 was sited in Field 9.

Trench 44		Max depth: 0.69m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4401	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.36
4402	Colluvium – mid orange brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0.36-0.58

Trench 44		Max depth: 0.69m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4403	Natural – dark orange brown sand silt	0.58-0.69

Trench 45		Max depth: 0.65m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4501	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.42
4502	Colluvium – mid orange brown sand clay loam with 15% stone	0.42-0.65
4503	Natural – dark orange brown sand silt clay with 40% stone	0.65

Site 2, Field 9

Trench 41		Max depth: 0.46m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4101	Topsoil – brown silt sand	0-0.3
4102	Natural – orange brown sand with stone	0.3-0.46

Trench 42 is in Field 8.

Trench 43		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4301	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with stones	0-0.3
4302	Natural – orange red brown silt clay with stones	0.3+
4303	Cut – NW-SE concave linear 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep	0.3-0.5
4304	Fill of 4303 – brown grey silt clay with stones	0.3-0.5
4305	Cut – void, no feature	0.3+
4306	Fill – void, no feature	0.3+

Trenches 44 and 45 are in Field 8.

Trench 46		Max depth: 0.36m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4601	Topsoil – brown silt sand	0-0.36
4602	Natural – yellow brown clay	0.36+
4603	Natural – orange brown sand clay	0.36+
4604	Cut – pit 0.94m diameter by 0.16m deep	0.36-0.52
4605	Fill of 4604 – brown silt sand	0.36-0.52
4606	Cut – NW-SE U-shaped ditch 1.61m wide by 0.77m deep	0.36-1.13
4607	Fill of 4606 – brown silt sand	0.36-1.13
4608	Cut – E-W hedgerow 0.63m wide and 0.08m deep	0.36-0.44
4609	Fill of 4609 – brown silt sand	0.36-0.44

Trench 47		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4701	Topsoil – dark brown silty clay with stones	0-0.4
4702	Natural – brown yellow orange silt clay with patches of	0.4+

Trench 47		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	brown grey silt clay and stones	
4703	Cut – NE-SW furrow 0.8m wide and 0.07m deep	0.4-0.47
4704	Fill of 4703 – grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.47
4705	Cut – NE-SW furrow 0.9m wide and 0.07m deep	0.4-0.47
4706	Fill of 4705 – grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.47
4707	Cut – NW-SE V-shaped linear 1.05m wide and 0.28m deep	0.4-0.68
4708	Fill of 4707 – light brown silt sand 1.05m wide and 0.28m deep	0.4-0.68
4709	Cut – NW-SE V-shaped linear 0.86m wide 0.55m deep	0.4-0.95
4710	Fill of 4709 – brown silt sand with 19th/20th century pot	0.4-0.95

Trench 48		Max depth: 0.43m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4801	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam with stones	0-0.33
4802	Natural – orange grey clay with patches of mid brown loam	0.33+
4803	Cut – NW-SE V-shaped ditch 0.85m wide and 0.84m deep	0.33-1.17
4804	Fill of 4803 – dark brown silt loam with 70% stone	0.33-1.17
4805	Cut – NW-SE irregular ditch 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep	0.33-0.98
4806	Fill of 4805 – dark brown silt loam with 15% stone	0.33-0.98
4807	Cut – NW-SE irregular linear 0.86m wide and 0.65m deep	0.33-0.98
4808	Fill of 4806 – dark brown silt loam with 10% stone	0.33-0.98

Site 2, Field 10

Trench 49		Max depth: 1m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4901	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.4
4902	Subsoil – dark yellowish brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0.4-0.62
4903	Colluvium – in S of Tr. Light yellow grey silt clay with 10% stone	0.5+
4904	Natural – mid orangish brown silt clay with 45% stone	0.62+
4905	Natural – light yellowish brown silt clay with 45% stone	0.4+
4906	Cut – E-W hedgerow 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep	0.62-0.7
4907	Fill of 4906 – mid brown orange hued sand clay with 20% stones	0.62-0.7
4908	Cut – natural hollow 1.8m by 2.7m and 0.3m deep	0.62-0.92
4909	Fill of 4908 – mid orange brown silt clay with 60% stone	0.62-0.92

Trench 50		Max depth: 0.46m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5001	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.26

Trench 50		Max depth: 0.46m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5002	Subsoil – dark yellow brown silt clay with 10% stone	0.26-0.44
5003	Natural – light yellow brown silt clay with 40% stone	0.44+

Site 2, Field 11

Trench 51a		Max depth: 0.65m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5101	Topsoil – light brownish grey sand silt	0-0.13
5102	Subsoil – light brown grey sandy silt with 10% stone	0.13-0.3
5103	Layer (colluvium?) – light orangey yellow sand silt with 40% stone	0.3-0.5
5104	Natural – light orange yellow sand silt mottled with light grey and 40% stone	0.5+
5105	Cut – natural boulder hole	0.5-0.63
5106	Fill of 5105 – mid brown grey sand silt with 5% stone similar to 5103.	0.5-0.63
5107	Cut – NE-SW irregular hedgerow filled with mid grey brown hued silt loam with 10% stone	0.5+
5110	Cut – E-W U-shaped linear 0.44m wide and 0.25m deep	0.5-0.75
5111	Fill of 5110 – mid brownish grey sand silt with 10% stone	0.5-0.75
5114	Cut – E-W irregular linear 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep	0.5-0.68
5115	Fill of 5114 – mid brown grey sand silt with 5% stone	0.5-0.68

Trench 51b		Max depth: 0.65m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5101	Topsoil – light brownish grey sand silt	0-0.13
5102	Subsoil – light brown grey sandy silt with 10% stone	0.13-0.3
5103	Layer (colluvium?) – light orangey yellow sand silt with 40% stone	0.3-0.5
5104	Natural – light orange yellow sand silt mottled with light grey and 40% stone	0.5+
5108	Cut - NE-SW U-shaped linear 0.52m wide and 0.29m deep	0.5-0.79
5109	Fill of 5108 – dark brown grey hued silt clay with 10% stone	0.5-0.79
5112	Cut – E-W U-shaped linear 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep	0.5-0.58
5113	Fill of 5112 – dark brown grey hued silt clay with 30% stone	0.5-0.58

Trench 52		Max depth: 0.44m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5201	Topsoil – dark greyish brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.36
5202	Subsoil – mid yellow brown silt clay loam with 5% stones	0.36-0.44
5203	Natural – light yellowish grey silt clay with 40% stone	0.44+

Trench 53		Max depth: 0.84m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5301	Topsoil – dark greyish brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0-0.48
5302	Subsoil – mid orange brown silt clay loam with 15% stone	0.48-0.6
5303	Subsoil – mid yellow grey silt clay with 15% stone	0.48-0.66
5304	Natural – mid orange grey clay with 30% stone	0.6+
5305	Cut – tree bole	0.6-0.73
5306	Fill of 5305 – dark brown grey hued silt clay with 30% stone	0.6-0.73
5307	Cut – NW-SE linear 1m wide and 0.24m deep	0.6-0.84
5308	Fill of 5307 – mid brown silt clay with 25% stone	0.6-0.84
5309	Cut – tree bole	0.6-1
5310	Fill of 5309 – mid grey brown silt clay with 25% stone	0.6-1

Site 2, Field 12

Trench 54		Max depth: 0.43m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5401	Topsoil – light brown clay sand	0-0.28
5402	Natural – yellow brown clay	0.28-0.43
5403	Natural – orange brown clay	0.28-0.43

Trench 55		Max depth: 0.57m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5501	Topsoil – light brown clay sand	0-0.48
5502	Subsoil – yellowish brown sand clay	0.25-0.41
5503	Natural – mixed orange yellow and grey clay	0.41-0.57
5504	Natural – orangish yellow clay	0.25-0.39
5505	Cut – E-W linear 1.9m wide and 0.27m deep	0.57-0.84
5506	Fill of 5505 – mid brown silt clay sand	0.57-0.84
5507	Cut – E-W linear with U-shaped profile 0.9m wide and 0.65m deep	0.57-1.22
5508	Fill of 5507 – dark brown silt clay with 10% stone	0.57-1.22
5509	Fill of 5507 – mid brown clay with 15% stone	0.57-1.22

Trench 56		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5601	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.32
5602	Natural – mid orange brown silt clay with 30% stone	0.32+
5603	Natural – light greyish brown silt clay with 25% stone	0.32+

Trench 57		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5701	Topsoil – mid greyish brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.35
5702	Natural – light grey yellow silt clay with 20% stone	0.35+

Site 2, Field 13

Trench 58		Max depth: 0.47m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5801	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.27
5802	Natural – brown with orange hue silt clay with 25% stones	0.27+
5803	Cut – Burnt mound. Appeared in evaluation trench as linear feature 3.7m wide (1.8m long in trench). Likely to be a pit approx. 3.7m in diameter. 0.12m deep.	0.27-0.39
5804	Fill of 5803 – dark grey silt clay with abundant fractured and sub-angular stones. 75% of stones show heat change.	0.27-0.39
5805	Fill of 5803 – lower fill. Greyish white clay lining	0.37-0.39
5806	Subsoil – brown grey clay silt present above burnt mound 5803	0.2-0.4
5807	Cut – concave pit 1.3m diameter and 0.3m deep.	0.27-0.57
5808	Fill of 5807 – dark grey silt clay with stones. Some stones show heat change but most do not.	0.27-0.57
5809	Cut – Burnt mound. U-shaped linear 5.6m wide, 1.9m long and 0.18m deep	0.27-0.46
5810	Fill of 5810 – dark brown sand silt with 25% gravel and 25% angular stones, all stone heat affected	0.27-0.46
5811	Fill of 5809 – light grey yellow hued very compact clay lining of burnt mound	0.42-0.46

Trench 59		Max depth: 0.66m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5901	Topsoil – dark grey brown clay loam with stones	0-0.2
5902	Subsoil – mixed greyish orange brown silt clay with stones	0.3-0.52
5903	Subsoil – dark grey clay with stones	0.2-0.3
5904	Natural – dark yellow silt clay with stones	0.52+
5905	Buried Soil – dark grey silt clay with stones buried under subsoil 5902	0.46-0.66
5906	Cut – pit 0.8m by 1.3m and 0.65m deep.	0.66-1.31
5907	Fill of 5906 – dark grey clay with gravel	0.66-1.31
5908	Cut – burnt mound. Appeared as funnel shaped linear in evaluation trench 1.3m wide and 2m long by 0.1m deep.	0.66-0.76
5909	Fill of 5908 – dark black grey silt clay with fractured and sub-rounded stones, of which 75% showed signs of heat change.	0.66-0.76

Trench 60		Max depth: 0.53m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6001	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.3
6002	Subsoil – light reddish brown silt clay with stone	0.3-0.42
6003	Natural – grey orange brown yellow silt clay with stones	0.42+
6004	Cut – NW-SE irregular linear 3.6m wide and 0.75m deep	0.42-1.17
6005	Fill of 6004 – mid brown sand clay with 5% stone	0.42-1.17

Trench 61		Max depth: 0.57m

Context	Description	Depth (m)
6101	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.11
6102	Subsoil – mid brown silt clay	0.11-0.39
6103	Subsoil – mid to light brown clay loam	0.39-0.6
6104	Natural – mid grey brown hued silt clay	0.6+

Site 3, Field 14

Trench 62		Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6201	Topsoil – brown sand	0-0.17
6202	Colluvium – orange brown sand	0.17-0.26
6203	Cut – E-W u-shaped ditch 1.1m wide by 0.71m deep.	0.3-1.01
6204	Fill of 6203 – greyish brown silt clay with stone	0.3-1.01

Trench 63		Max depth: 0.37m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6301	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.3
6302	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.3+

Trench 64		Max depth: 0.46m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6401	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.35
6402	Natural – light orange silty clay with stones	0.35+

Trench 65		Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6501	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.27
6502	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.27+
6503	Cut – E-W flat-based ditch 1.8m wide by 0.57m deep	0.27-0.84
6504	Fill of 6503 – grey brown silty clay with stones and orange blobs	0.27-0.84

Trench 66		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6601	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.3
6602	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.3+

Trench 67		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6701	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.3
6702	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.3+
6703	Cut – NW-SE u-shaped ditch 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep	0.3-0.55
6704	Fill of 6703 – greyish brown silt clay with stones	0.3-0.55

Trench 68		Max depth: 0.9m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6801	Topsoil – mid-dark grey brown silty loam	0-0.3

Trench 68		Max depth: 0.9m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6802	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silt clay with stones; stops 30m from N end of TR.	0.3-0.6
6803	Layer – light grey silt clay stops 30m from N end of TR	0.6-0.75
6804	Buried Soil – mid brown silt clay with dark flecks. Compact.	0.75-0.9
6805	Natural – homogenous yellow clay silt	0.9+
6806	Cut – possible pit cut into natural seen in section. 2.14m wide	0.54-0.66
6807	Fill of 6806 – mid brown silt clay with stone	0.54-0.66

Trench 69		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
6901	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.3
6902	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.3+

Trench 70		Max depth: 0.52m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7001	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.4
7002	Natural – light orange silty clay	0.4+
7003	Cut – NW-SE u-shaped ditch 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep	0.4-0.82
7004	Fill of 7003 – mid-dark grey brown silt clay with stones	0.4-0.82
7005	Cut – NW-SE flat bottomed ditch 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep	0.4-0.57
7006	Fill of 7005 – brownish grey clay sand with stones	0.4-0.57
7007	Cut – NE-SW flat bottomed ditch 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep	0.4-0.75
7008	Fill of 7007 – mid greyish brown silt clay with stones	0.4-0.75
7009	Cut – NW-SE u-shaped ditch 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep	0.4-0.68
7010	Fill of 7009 – brownish grey clay sand with stones	0.4-0.68

Site 3, Field 15

Trench 71		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7101	Topsoil – greyish brown silt sand	0-0.28
7102	Natural – pale yellow silt sand with stone	0.28+

Site 3, Field 16

Trench 72		Max depth: 0.37m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7201	Topsoil – mid brown silty loam	0-0.2
7202	Natural – light orange silty clay with stones	0.2+
7203	Cut – NE-SW flat-bottomed curvilinear 1.8m wide and 0.29m deep	0.2-0.49
7204	Fill of 7203 – dark brown silt loam	0.2-0.54
7205	Fill of 7203 – mid orange sandy clay with stones	0.39-0.49

Trench 73		Max depth: 0.32m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7301	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.26
7302	Natural – light orange silt clay	0.26+

Trench 74		Max depth: 0.38m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7401	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.3
7402	Natural – light orange silt clay	0.3+
7403	Cut – NW-SE possible pit, 0.76m by 1m	0.3-0.49
7404	Fill of 7403 – light grey brown sand with charcoal	0.3-0.49

Trench 75		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7501	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.2
7502	Subsoil – light brown silty loam	0.2-0.4
7503	Natural – light grey silt clay	0.4+
7504	Cut – posthole 0.4m diameter	0.4-0.5
7505	Fill of 7504 – light grey brown silt loam with stones	0.4-0.5
7506	Cut – posthole 0.8m diameter	0.4-0.47
7507	Fill of 7506 – light brown silt clay	0.4-0.47
7508	Cut – possible hedgerow. Irregular, shallow. 0.75m wide	0.4-0.55
7509	Fill of 7508 – light grey silt sand with charcoal	0.4-0.55
7510	Cut – possible hedgerow. Irregular, shallow. 0.8m wide	0.4-0.6
7511	Fill of 7510 – light grey silt sand with charcoal and mineralisation	0.4-0.6
7512	Cut – shallow irregular pit 0.58m by 1.9m	0.4-0.55
7513	Fill of 7512 – dark brown grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.55
7514	Cut – possible posthole cut by shallower pit 7512. 0.58m diameter	0.4-0.55
7515	Fill of 7514 – dark brown grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.55
7516	VOID	
7517	VOID	
7518	Cut – pit 0.94m by 0.56m	0.4-0.53
7519	Fill of 7518 – dark brown grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.53
7520	Cut – shallow pit 1.46m by 0.86m.	0.4-0.53
7521	Fill of 7520 – dark brown grey silt clay with stones	0.4-0.53

Trench 76		Max depth: 0.64m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7601	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.26
7602	Subsoil – light orange brown silt loam colluvium	0.36-0.48
7603	Natural – light orange silt clay	0.48+
7604	Cut – posthole 0.3m diameter	0.48-0.78
7605	Fill of 7604 – light grey sand with charcoal	0.48-0.78
7606	Cut – NW-SE ditch with flat base 0.9m wide	0.48-0.77
7607	Fill of 7607 – light grey sand with mineralisation	0.48-0.77
7608	Cut – hedgerow	
7609	Fill of 7608 – brown sand	

Trench 76		Max depth: 0.64m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7610	Cut – E-W probable ditch terminal. 0.9m wide	0.48-0.83
7611	Fill of 7610 – orange silty sand primary fill	0.48-0.83
7612	Fill of 7610 – brown silt sand with stones	0.48-0.83
7613	Cut – E-W flat bottomed ditch 1.08m wide	0.48-0.87
7614	Fill of 7613 – orange silt sand primary fill	0.48-0.87
7615	Fill of 7613 – brown silt sand with stones	0.48-0.87
7616	Cut – NW-SE flat bottomed ditch 1.16m wide	0.48-0.73
7617	Fill of 7616 – greyish brown silt sand	0.48-0.73
7618	Cut – NE-SW flat bottomed ditch 1.16m wide	0.48-0.73
7619	Fill of 7618 – brown silty sand with stones	0.48-0.73
7620	Cut – posthole 0.24m diameter	0.48-0.64
7621	Fill of 7620 – light brown silt sand	0.48-0.64
7622	Cut - irregular pit or linear terminal 1.4m wide	0.48-0.63
7623	Fill of 7622 – light grey silt sand	0.48-0.63

Trench 77		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7701	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.16
7702	Subsoil – light brown silt loam	0.16-0.22
7703	Natural – light orange grey silt clay	0.22+
7704	Cut – N-S u-shaped ditch 2m wide; probable drain	0.22-0.82
7705	Fill of 7704 – mid grey sand clay with 70% stones 5-200mm diameter	0.22-0.82

Trench 78		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7801	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.18
7802	Subsoil – light brown silt loam	0.18-0.36
7803	Natural – light grey silt clay	0.36+

Trench 79		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7901	Topsoil – mid brown silt loam	0-0.13
7902	Subsoil – light brown silt loam	0.13-0.28
7903	Natural – light orange silt clay	0.28+
7904	Cut – posthole 0.44m by 0.6m	0.28-0.53
7905	Fill of 7904 – dark grey silt clay with 50% stones	0.28-0.53
7906	Cut – posthole 0.34m by 0.3m	0.28-0.46
7907	Fill of 7906 – light brown sand	0.28-0.46
7908	Cut – NE-SW posthole 0.2m diameter	0.28-0.41
7909	Fill of 7908 – brown sand	0.28-0.41
7910	Cut – posthole 0.2m diameter	0.28-0.41
7911	Fill of 7910 – brown sand	0.28-0.41
7912	Cut – possible pit truncated by modern land drains 0.8m diameter	
7913	Fill of 7912 – brown sand	
7914	Cut – posthole 0.4m diameter	0.28-0.38
7915	Fill of 7914 – brown sand	0.28-0.38
7916	Cut – NW-SE gully, somewhat disturbed, -0.86m wide	0.28-0.6
7917	Fill of 7916 – brown sand	0.28-0.6

Trench 79		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
7918	Possible animal burrow or rooting event alongside gully 7916. Blackish grey sand with charcoal.	0.28-0.63

Site 3, Field 17

Work in Field 17 was cancelled. Trench 79 was moved into Field 16 and Trenches 80 and 81 were not dug.

Site 3, Field 18

Trench 82 was cancelled

Trench 83		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8301	Topsoil – grey brown silt sand	0-0.3
8302	Subsoil – intermittent, not present throughout trench. Yellow grey silt sand	0.3-0.4
8303	Natural – orange yellow silt sand with stones	0.4+

Trench 84 was cancelled

Site 3, Field 19

Trench 85		Max depth: 0.7m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8501	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.43
8502	Natural – mid brown orange silt clay	0.43+
8503	Cut – irregular sub circular pit 0.6m by 0.8m and 0.47m deep. Possibly the terminal of a linear	0.43-0.9
8504	Fill of 8503 – dark brown silt clay loam with 10% pebbles	0.43-0.9
8505	Fill of 8503 – greyish yellow clay silt with 5% gravel. Possibly derived from colluvium	0.43-0.9
8506	Fill of 8504 – dark brown silt loam with 2% stones. Likely derived from colluvium	0.11-0.45
8507	VOID (number used for sondage into natural)	
8508	VOID (number used for sondage into natural)	
8509	Cut – irregular east-west gully 0.4m wide an 0.15m deep	0.43-0.58
8510	Fill of 8509 – dark brown silt loam with 5% stone	0.43-0.58

Trench 86		Max depth: 0.57m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8601	Topsoil – dark brown sand silt loam	0-0.33
8602	Natural – mid brown silt clay with 20% stone	0.33+
8603	Cut – east-west irregular shallow channel, possibly anthropogenic, possibly natural. 0.4m wide, 0.13m deep	0.33-0.46
8604	Fill of 8603 – dark brown sand silt loam with 10% stones	0.33-0.46

Trench 87		Max depth: 0.75m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8701	Topsoil – light brown silt sand with 10% stones	0-0.65
8702	Subsoil – light yellow brown silt sand with no inclusions	0.65-0.75
8703	Natural – patchy grey sub-angular gravel with brown and yellow sand matrix	0.75+
8704	Cut – east-west ditch 1m wide and greater than 0.25m deep; could not be fully excavated due to H+S	0.75-1+
8705	Fill of 8704 – mid brown silt sand with 5% stones	0.75-1+
8706	Fill of 8704 – green grey gravel	0.75-1+
8707	Cut – pit or posthole 0.4m diameter and 0.1m deep	0.75-0.85
8708	Fill of 8707 – grey brown silt sand	0.75-0.85
8709	Cut – irregular pit or linear terminal 0.9m wide and 0.29m deep	0.75-1.04
8710	Fill of 8709 – black brown silt sand with 5% stones	0.75-1.04
8711	Cut – east-west irregular ditch 0.93m wide and 0.32m deep	0.75-1.07
8712	Fill of 8711 – dark brown silt loam with 5% stone	0.75-1.07
8713	Cut – pit 0.87m diameter, 0.3m deep	0.75-1.05
8714	Fill of 8713 – dark brown silt loam with 5% stone	0.75-1.05
8715	Cut – pit 0.21m wide by 0.18m deep	0.75-0.93
8716	Fill of 8715 – dark brown silt loam with 2% stones	0.75-0.93
8717	Cut – irregular east-west ditch 0.6m wide and 0.09m deep	0.75-0.84
8718	Fill of 8717 – mid brown sand clay with 20% large stones	0.75-0.84
8719	Cut – ovate pit 0.52m by 0.16m by 0.08m deep	0.75-0.83
8720	Fill of 8719 – black grey silt clay with 50% iron pan	0.75-0.83
8721	Cut – possible pit or linear terminal 0.26m wide and 0.42m deep	0.75-1.17
8722	Fill of 8721 – grey black silt sand	0.75-1.17
8723	Cut – SW-NE possible shallow gully 0.3m wide and 0.03m deep	0.75-0.78
8724	Fill of 8723 – light brown sandy silt	0.75-0.75

Trench 88		Max depth: 0.70m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8801	Topsoil – brown silt sand	0-0.31
8802	Colluvium – orange brown sand	0.31-0.6
8803	Natural – yellow sandy clay	0.6+

Trench 89		Max depth: 0.52m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
8901	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay loam	0-0.34
8902	Natural – mid brown silt clay with 20% stone	0.34+
8903	Cut – 1.2m by 0.74m pit, 0.23m deep	0.34-0.57
8904	Fill of 8903 – grey black friable silt clay	0.34-0.57
8905	Cut – ovate posthole 0.3m by 0.36m and 0.14m deep	0.34-0.48
8906	Fill of 8905 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50% charcoal	0.34-0.48
8907	Cut – posthole 0.39m by 0.14m and 0.6m deep	0.34-0.4
8908	Fill of 8907 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50%	0.34-0.4

Trench 89		Max depth: 0.52m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	charcoal	
8909	Cut – stakehole 0.08m diameter and 0.03m deep	0.34-0.37
8910	Fill of 8909 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50% charcoal	0.34-0.37
8911	Cut – posthole 0.32 by 0.16m and 0.05m deep	0.34-0.39
8912	Fill of 8911 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50% charcoal	0.34-0.39
8913	Cut – posthole 0.4m diameter, 0.1m deep	0.34-0.44
8914	Fill of 8913 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50% charcoal	0.34-0.44
8915	Cut – stakehole 0.1m diameter and 0.1m deep	0.34-0.44
8916	Fill of 8915 – mid grey friable silt clay with 50% charcoal	0.34-0.44

Site 3, Field 20

Trench 90		Max depth: 0.32m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9001	Topsoil – light brown silt sand	0-0.23
9002	Natural – brownish orange yellow silt sand	0.23-0.31

Trench 91		Max depth: 0.37m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9101	Topsoil – light brown silt sand with 10% stone	0-0.31
9102	Natural – brown orangey yellow silt sand with stones	0.31+

Site 3, Field 21

Trench 92		Max depth: 0.34m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9201	Topsoil – light brown silt sand	0-0.25
9202	Natural – orange-yellow brown silt sand	0.25+
9203	Cut – NW-SE flat bottomed ditch 1.18m wide	0.25-0.51
9204	Fill of 9203 – mid brown silt clay with stones	0.25-0.51
9205	Cut – E-W u-shaped gully 0.76m wide	0.25-0.35
9206	Fill of 9205 – mid brown silt clay with stones	0.25-0.35

Trench 93		Max depth: 0.43m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9301	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.35
9302	Natural – mid brown sand clay	0.35+

Trench 94		Max depth: m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9401	Topsoil – light brown silt loam	
9402	Natural – orange brown silt sand	

Trench 95		Max depth: 0.37m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9501	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.26
9502	Natural – mid brown clay sand	0.26+

Trench 96		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9601	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.22
9602	Natural – mid brown clay sand	0.2+

Trench 97		Max depth: 0.33m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9701	Topsoil – light brown silt sand	0-0.18
9702	Natural – mid light brown silt sand with 30% pebbles	0.18+
9703	Cut – NW-SE ditch 2.88m wide	0.18-0.52
9704	Fill of 9703 – brown silt sand with stones	0.18-0.52

Trench 98		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9801	Topsoil – grey brown silt sand with stones	0-0.36
9802	Natural – orangey yellow brown silt sand with stone	0.36+

Site 3, Field 22

Trench 99		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
9901	Topsoil – light brown silt sand	0-0.2
9902	Natural – yellow orange brown silt sand with stone	0.2+
9903	Fill of 9904 – dark brown silt clay with 20% pebbles	0.2-0.44
9904	Cut – N-S u-shaped ditch 0.71m wide and 0.24m deep	0.2-0.44
9905	Fill of 9906 – dark brown silt loam with 10% stones	0.2-0.4
9906	Cut – V-shaped ditch 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep	0.2-0.4
9907	Fill of 9908 – mid brown clay sand with 20% stone	0.2-0.35
9908	Cut – NE-SW irregular ditch 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep	0.2-0.35
9909	Fill of 9909 – dark brown silt loam with 10% stone	0.2-0.43
9910	Cut – ditch terminal 0.5m wide and 0.23m deep	0.2-0.43

Trench 100		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10001	Topsoil – dark brown sand silt	0-0.2
10002	Natural – mid brown silt clay loam with 45% cobbles	0.2+

Trench 101		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10101	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.35
10102	Natural – mid brown silt clay loam	0.35+
10103	Cut – E-W irregular curvilinear 1.1m wide	0.35-0.59

Trench 101		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10104	Fill of 10103 – mid brown silt clay with 20% stone	0.35-0.59
10105	Cut – N-S irregular pit, probably a tree bowl. 0.54m diameter, tear drop shaped.	0.35-0.44
10106	Fill of 10105 – mid brown silt clay	0.35-0.44
10107	Cut - NW-SE flat bottomed ditch 1.07m wide	0.35-0.72
10108	Fill of 10107 – mid brown silt clay with 60% stone	0.35-0.72

Trench 102		Max depth: 0.48m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10201	Topsoil – dark brown sand silt	0-0.32
10202	Natural – mid brown silt clay loam with 35% cobbles	0.32+

Trench 103		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10301	Topsoil – dark brown sand silt	0-0.22
10302	Natural – mid brown silt clay loam with 25% cobbles	0.22+

Trench 104		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10401	Topsoil – light brown silt sand with 10% stone	0-0.21
10402	Natural – yellow orange brown silt sand with cobbles	0.21+
10403	Cut – possible pit 1.08m diameter	0.21-0.28
10404	Fill of 10403 – brown silt sand	0.21-0.28

Trench 105		Max depth: 0.43m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10501	Topsoil – light brown silt sand with 15% stone	
10502	Natural – brownish yellow silt sand with 20% stone	

Trench 106		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10601	Topsoil – dark brown sand clay loam	0-0.18
10602	Natural – mid brown silt clay loam with stone	0.18+

Trench 107		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10701	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.18
10702	Natural – mid brown silt loam with 20% cobbles	0.18+

Trench 108		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
10801	Topsoil – light brown silt sand with 20% stone	
10802	Natural – light brown yellow silt sand with 25% stone	

Trench 109		Max depth: 1.12m

Context	Description	Depth (m)
10901	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt loam with 40% stones	0-0.44
10902	Natural - mid brown with orange hue sandy clay with yellowish light grey patches of sandy clay. 40% stone.	0.44+
10903	Cut – pit in NW of trench. Ovate, 0.9m by 0.78m by 0.3m deep. U-shaped	0.44-0.74
10904	Fill of 10903 – mid brown sand clay with 5% stone and charcoal	0.44-0.74
10905	Cut – N-S ditch in NW corner of TR. 1.2m wide and 0.68m deep with straight sides and flat base. Cuts possible surface 10937	0.44-1.12
10906	Fill of 10905 – dark grey brown silt sand loam with stone	0.44-1.12
10907	Cut – posthole towards SW of trench. 0.7m diameter by 0.14m deep with ledge on W side. Cuts surface 10938	0.44-0.58
10908	Fill of 10907 – mid blackish brown silt clay with infrequent stone	0.44-0.58
10909	Cut – E-W possible beamslot 0.65m wide, 2.61m long and 0.14m deep	0.44-0.58
10910	Fill of 10909 – dark grey brown silt clay with rare gravel, pottery, worked chert and charcoal	0.44-0.58
10911	Cut – feature seen underneath other features in area of beamslot 10909. Possible posthole/terminus but originally recorded as a linear. 0.24m diameter, 0.14m deep	0.44-0.58
10912	Fill of 10911 – blackish grey silt clay with rare stone, pottery and charcoal	0.44-0.58
10913	Cut – bioturbation or posthole. May form part of larger Neolithic linear feature. 0.34m diameter, 0.12m deep	0.44-0.56
10914	Fill of 10913 – dark brownish grey silt clay with very rare gravel. Heavily rooted.	0.44-0.56
10915	Cut – posthole 0.88m diameter and 0.3m deep	0.44-0.74
10916	Fill of 10915 – dark grey brown silt clay with rare gravel	0.44-0.74
10917	Cut – posthole towards N of trench. 0.7m diameter by 0.21m deep.	0.44-0.65
10918	Fill of 10917 – dark grey brown silt clay with rare gravel	0.44-0.65
10919	Cut - posthole 0.29m diameter and 0.1m deep.	0.44-0.54
10920	Fill of 10919 – dark grey brown silt clay with rare gravel	0.44-0.54
10921	Cut – posthole 0.4m by 0.6m by 0.11m deep with two packing stones in place.	0.44-0.55
10922	Fill of 10921 – dark grey brown silt clay with rare gravel	0.44-0.55
10923	Cut – posthole 0.5m diameter by 0.11m deep	0.44-0.55
10924	Fill of 10923 – mixed brownish grey silt clay with rare gravel and pottery	0.44-0.55
10925	Cut – large E-W linear somewhat irregular with straight sides and flat base. 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep	0.44-0.7
10926	Fill of 10925 – mid grey brown silt clay with infrequent gravel	0.44-0.7
10927	Upper fill of 10925 – material similar to topsoil but filling linear cut.	0.44-0.7
10928	Cut – terminus of 10928. Possibly cuts “wall trench”	0.44-0.53

Trench 109		Max depth: 1.12m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	10956. 1m by 0.25m excavated by 0.09m deep	
10929	Fill of 10928 – dark grey brown silt clay with common stone	0.44-0.53
10930	Layer – deposit associated with ditch 10925. Initially thought to be a separate pit but appears to be deposit laid down at margins of ditch. Mid grey brown with red hue clay silt with common large gravel. Associated with topsoil.	0.44-0.49
10931	Cut – W terminus of beamslot 10909. 0.65m wide by 0.14m deep.	0.44-0.58
10932	Fill of 10931 – dark greyish brown silt clay with rare gravel	0.44-0.58
10933	Cut – posthole beyond W end of beamslot 10909. 0.66m diameter and 0.31m deep	0.44-0.75
10934	Fill of 10933 – dark brown black silt clay with rare stones	0.44-0.75
10935	Bulge in linear 10935 investigated to see if it was a posthole with unclear result. 0.12m deep.	0.44-0.56
10936	Fill of 10935 – brown silt sand	0.44-0.56
10937	Layer – possible surface. Beige brown very compact sand clay. Same surface as 10938.	0.44+
10938	Layer – possible surface. Beige brown very compact sand clay. Same surface as 10937.	0.44+
10939	Cut – posthole cuts surface 10938. 0.26m diameter by 0.23m deep	0.44-0.67
10940	Fill of 10939 – orange brown sand silt	0.44-0.67
10941	Cut – possible posthole at east terminal of beamslot 10909. 0.24m wide and 0,11m deep.	0.44-0.55
10942	Fill of 10941 – yellow brown silt sand	0.44-0.55
10943	Cut – stakehole or animal burrow 0.12m diameter 0.05m deep	0.44-0.49
10944	Fill of 10943 – brown silt sand	0.44-0.49
10945	Cut – stakehole 0.16m diameter by 0.08m deep	0.44-0.52
10946	Fill of 10945 – brown silt sand	0.44-0.52
10947	Fill of 10915 – likely animal disturbance within fil 10916. Light yellowish brown silt sand	0.44-0.74
10948	Fill of 10911 – light yellowish brown sand	0.44-0.69
10949	Cut – probable bioturbation 0.2m diameter and 0.04m deep. On line of “wall trench”.	0.44-0.48
10950	Fill of 10949 - brown silt sand	0.44-0.48
10951	Cut – cut for standing stone small find 10901. Excavated on north side of stone. 1m wide and unknown length by 0.25m deep.	0.44-0.69
10952	Fill of 10951 – packing /backfilling of standing stone. Orange brown silt sand	0.44-0.69
10953	Fill of 10933 – light yellowish brown sand basal fill	0.44-0.75
10954	Fill of 10910 – fill seen at SE side of beamslot 10909. Same as 10912. Black silty sand with charcoal.	0.44-0.48
10955	Fill of 10958 – brown silt sand	0.44-0.54
10956	Cut – NE-SW curvilinear “wall trench”. Cut by postholes e.g. 10915 and 10933. Terminates at E terminal of beam slot 10909. 0.6m wide. Shallow.	0.44+
10957	Fill of 10956 – orange brown sand with stones	0.44+

Site 4, Field 23

Trench 110		Max depth: 0.66m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11001	Topsoil – dark brown with grey hue silt loam with 1% stone	0-0.15
11002	Subsoil – dark brown with grey hue silt loam with 3% stone	0.15-0.36
11003	Colluvium – mid brown with red hue silt sand with 1% stone	0.36-0.66
11004	Natural – mid grey yellow hue sand clay with 30% stone	0.66+
11005	Natural – bedrock outcrops, possibly granite	0.05+

Trench 111		Max depth: 1m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11101	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay with stones	0-0.15
11102	Subsoil - greyish brown to brownish grey silt loam with stones	0.15-0.45
11103	Colluvium - pale greyish yellow with stones	0.45-0.55
11104	Colluvium - orange clay silt with stones and manganese	0.55-1
11105	Natural - bedrock	1+

Trench 112		Max depth: 1m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11201	Topsoil - dark grey with brown hue silt loam with 1% stones	0-0.24
11202	Subsoil - dark grey with brown hue silt loam with 3% stones	0.24-0.6
11203	Colluvium – mid yellow with red hue silt sand with 3% stone	0.6-1
11204	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue sand clay with stones	1+
11205	Natural – bedrock. Granite?	0.05+

Trench 113		Max depth: 0.75m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11301	Topsoil - dark brown silty clay with stones	0-0.25
11302	Subsoil – mid brown silt clay	0.25-0.4
11303	Colluvium – pale dark grey yellow with stone	0.4-0.75
11304	Natural – light yellow/beige with patches of orange yellow clay silt with stones	0.75+

Trench 114		Max depth: 0.6m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11401	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with stones	0-0.3
11402	Subsoil – mid orange brown silt clay with stones	0.3-0.5
11403	Natural – yellow silt loam with stones, some large	0.5+
11404	Cut – possible stone filled pit, possibly natural	0.5+
11405	Primary fill of 11404 – stones	0.5+
11406	Cut – possible stone filled pit, possibly natural	0.5+

Trench 114		Max depth: 0.6m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11407	Primary fill of 11406 – stones	0.5+

Trench 115		Max depth: 1m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11501	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with stones	0-0.35
11502	Subsoil – mid brown silt clay with stones	0.35-0.57
11503	Colluvium – orange silt loam with stones	0.57-0.98
11504	Natural – light yellow silt clay with stones	0.98+

Trench 116 was cancelled.

Site 4, Field 24

Trench 117		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11701	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.22
11702	Natural – yellow to yellow brown silt clay	0.22+

Trench 118		Max depth: 0.54m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11801	Topsoil – dark brown silt loam	0-0.24
11802	Subsoil – mid to light brown clay. Only present in N of trench	0.24-0.44
11803	Natural – dark mid grey clay with gravel in N of trench	0.44+
11804	Natural – mid brown yellow silt clay in S of trench	0.24+

Site 4, Field 25

Trench 119		Max depth: 0.32m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
11901	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0-0.32
11902	Natural – light yellowish grey silt clay with stone and degraded bedrock	0.32+

Trench 120		Max depth: 0.65m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12001	Topsoil – grey brown clay loam with stones	0-0.28
12002	Subsoil – yellowish grey brown clay loam with stones	0.28-0.52
12003	Natural – yellow brown silt clay with stones	0.52+
12004	Cut – N-S irregular linear 6.4m wide and 0.22m deep. Probably a palaeochannel or similar	0.52-0.74
12005	Fill of 12004 – light grey silt clay with cobbles and charcoal	0.52-0.74
12006	Layer – greyish black silt clay with no inclusions overlying 12004. Likely soil filling depression.	0.

Trench 121		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12101	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with 5% stones	0-0.23
12102	Subsoil – light yellowish brown silt clay loam with 5% stones	0.23-0.4
12103	Natural – light yellowish brown silty clay with 50% stones derived from bedrock	0.4+

Trench 122		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12201	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.25
12202	Subsoil – mid yellow brown sand silt clay loam with 10% stones	0.25-0.4
12203	Natural – light greyish yellow silt clay with 25% stone	0.4+

Trenches 123-134 are sited in Fields 27 and 28.

Trenches 135-137 were cancelled.

Trench 138		Max depth: 0.62m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13801	Topsoil – grey brown silt clay loam with stone	0.-0.19
13802	Subsoil – light yellow silt clay loam	0.19-0.27
13803	Natural – yellow grey silt clay with stone	0.27+

Trench 139		Max depth: 0.63m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13901	Topsoil – dark grey silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.23
13902	Subsoil – mid yellow brown silt clay with 5% stone	0.23-0.5
13903	Natural – light yellowish grey silt clay with 50% stone derived from bedrock	0.5+

Trench 140 was sited in Field 26.

Trench 141		Max depth: 0.3m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14101	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0-0.3
14102	Natural – light greyish brown silt clay with 50% stone derived from bedrock	0.3+

Trench 142 was cancelled.

Site 4, Field 26

Trench 140		Max depth: 0.9m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14001	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.42
14002	Subsoil – mid orange brown silt clay loam with 10% stone	0.42-0.82

Trench 140		Max depth: 0.9m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14003	Natural – light orange brown silt clay with 35% stone	0.82+

Site 4, Field 27

Trench 123		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12301	Topsoil – dark grey brown silt clay loam with 5% stone	0-0.23
12302	Subsoil – mid yellowish brown sand clay loam with 10% stone	0.23-0.36
12303	Natural – light yellowish grey sand silt clay	0.36+

Site 4, Field 28

Trench 124		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12401	Topsoil – dark grey sand loam with stones	0-0.4
12402	Natural – light grey with rusty streaks sand silt clay with stone	0.4+

Trench 125		Max depth: 0.86m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12501	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.28
12502	Subsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 5% stone	0.28-0.48
12503	Colluvium – mid orange with red hue and no inclusions	0.48-0.56
12504	Natural – mid grey with yellow hue silt sand clay with 10% stones	0.56+

Trench 126		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12601	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.32
12602	Natural – mid yellow with brown sand clay with 40% stone	0.32+

Trench 127		Max depth: 0.46m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12701	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 3%stones	0-0.28
12702	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue sand clay with 40% stones	0.28+

Trench 128		Max depth: 0.39m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12801	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt loam with 5%	0-0.39

Trench 128		Max depth: 0.39m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	stone	
12802	Natural – mid grey with yellow hue sand clay with 40% stone	0.39+

Trench 146		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14601	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt loam with 1% stone	0-0.28
14602	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue sand clay with 40% stone	0.28+

Site 4, Field 28

Trench 129		Max depth: 0.42m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
12901	Topsoil – dark grey silt clay with stones	0-0.42
12902	Natural – brown silt clay with stones	0.42+

Trench 130		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13001	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam and 3% stone	0-0.4
13002	Natural – light grey with yellow hue and orange brown with 50% stones	0.4+

Trench 131		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13101	Topsoil – mid brown with grey hue silt loam with 3% stone	0-0.31
13102	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue and 60% stones	0.31+

Trench 132		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13201	Topsoil – mid brown grey sand clay with 10% stone	0-0.4
13202	Natural – light orange brown sand clay with grey and black flecks and 30% stone	0.4+
13203	Cut – tree bole	0.32-0.5
13204	Fill of 13203 – mid brown grey sand clay with 10% pebbles	0.32-0.5
13205	Cut – tree bole	0.32-0.5
13206	Fill of 13205 – mid grey brown sand clay with 10% pebbles	0.32-0.5

Trench 133		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13301	Topsoil – grey brown clay loam with stones	0-0.28
13302	Natural – yellow grey to yellow brown silt clay with	0.28+

Trench 133		Max depth: 0.35m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
	stones, some very large	

Trench 134		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
13401	Topsoil – dark reddish brown clay loam with 10% stones	0-0.4
13402	Subsoil – orange silt clay with 1% stones	0.3-0.4
13403	Natural – orange pale brown with patches of grey-orange silt clay with stones, some very large	0.4+

Trench 147		Max depth: 0.5m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14701	Topsoil – mid grey with brown hue silt loam with 3% stones	0-0.38
14702	Natural – mid yellow with grey hue sand clay with grey brown patches and 60% stone	0.38+

Trench 148		Max depth: 0.4m
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
14801	Topsoil – dark brown silt clay with stones	0-0.4
14802	Natural – beige brown with orange with stones	0.4+

10.2 Appendix 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Analysis	Comments (Preservation)
Iron Age															
Postholes															
10903	10904	113670_10901	30	25	50%	B	A	*Hordeum vulgare* grains, *Triticum* sp. (inc. cf. *spelta)* grains and chaff (spikelet fork, glume bases, rachis segments)	A*	*Chenopodium* sp., *Plantago lanceolata,* Polygonaceae, *Bromus* sp., Poaceae, Asteraceae, indet. fruit, seeds and tuber	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-	P	Fair
10907	10908	113670_10903	10	30	75%	-	C	*Triticum* sp. spikelet fork fragment and glume bases	B	Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, *Persicaria lapathifolia,* Monocot culm, indet tissue	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Fair
10915	10916	113670_10906	8	40	75%	-	-	-	C	Trifoliae, indet seed	1 ml	Mature	-		Poor
10915	10947	113670_10908	17	25	75%	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		-
10951	10952	113670_10909	44	60	75%	C	-	*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum/monococcum* grain fragment	C	Indet seed fragment	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Fair
10933	10953	113670_10910	25	50	75%	-	-	-	C	Indet tissue	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		-
10939	10940	113670_10911	10	20	75%	-	-	-	C	Indet seed	<1 ml	Mature	-		-
Ditches															
10905	10906	113670_10902	40	300	75%	-	C	Triticeae grain and coleoptile fragment, *Triticum* sp. glume base	B	Caryophyllaceae, Chenopodiaceae, *Persicaria lapathifolia,* Poaceae (inc. *Avena* sp. grain and awn, *Bromus* sp.)	1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Fair
10909	10910	113670_10904	30	75	75%	-	-	-	B	*Corylus avellana* shell fragment, Polygonaceae, indet.	1 ml	Mature	-		Fair

10911	10912	113670_10905	10	40	50%	-	-	-	B	Indet tissue	5 ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated
10928	10929	113670_10907	15	20	75%	C	C	*Triticum* sp. grains and glume bases	C	Poaceae, *Persicaria lapathifolia*	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Fair
Iron Age?															
Ditches															
1903	1904	113670_1901	15	40	80%, A*, F, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	Slag		-
1905	1906	113670_1902	20	120	80%, A*, I, F	A*	-	*Hordeum vulgare*, *Triticum* sp. and Triticeae grains	A	Poaceae (*Avena* sp., *Avena/Bromus* frags, *Lolium/Festuca)* *Mercurialis* sp. Cyperaceae, indet root, indet seed	<1ml	Mature	Slag		Poor
Pit 3903	3904	113670_3901	40	60	80%, C, E	B	B	*Hordeum vulgare* and *Triticum* sp. grains, *Triticum* sp. (inc. cf. *spelta)* glume bases and rachis segment	A	*Poa/Phleum*, Trifoliae, *Chenopodium* sp., *Mercurialis* sp., Polygonaceae/Cyperaceae, *Rumex* sp., Asteraceae, indet seeds and tubers	<1 ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Fair
Undated															
Natural															
12004	12005	113670_12001	10	25	90%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-		
2203	2204	113670_2201	10	35	50%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	5ml/2ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated
	3008	113670_3001	10	20	90%, B, E, F, I	-	-	-	-	-	<1 ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated
	6804	113670_6801	40	80	5%, C, I, F	-	-	-	C	Indet	10ml/20ml	Mature + roundwood	-		Poor
7916	7918	113670_7901	10	35	90%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-		
Pits															
2405	2407	113670_2401	10	25	80%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated

1003	1004	113670_1001	2	30	60%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated
Burnt mounds															
5807	5808	113670_5801	29	60	60%, A, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	10ml	Mature	-		Poor, iron coated
5809	5810	113670_5802	40	200	25%, B	-	-	-	C	Indet bud and tissue	150 ml	Mature	-	C14	Poor, iron coated
5906	5907	113670_5901	13	30	80%, C, E	C	-	Triticeae grain	-	-	1ml	Mature	-		Poor

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

10.3 Appendix 3: Geoarchaeological descriptions of auger points

Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
HA1.1 Edge of ditch	0 - 0.25	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil.	229730.23	379405.44	1.72
	0.25 - 0.45	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand. Homogenous with 10% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown iron stain			
	0.45 - 1.00	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown heavily iron stained medium sand. Very wet, becoming wetter with depth			
	1.00 - 1.10	10YR 3/1 very dark grey extremely stiff silt. Compact and very difficult to auger through			
HA1.2	0-0.17	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains t throughout. Quite wet - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229740.26	379405.04	1.63
	0.17-0.38	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with some iron stain, decreasing with depth (10%-2%)			
	0.38-0.90	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown slightly coarser sand, fining with depth no iron stain, very wet			
HA1.3 Edge of water filled ditch	0-0.14	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. Quite wet with abundant vegetation - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229752.68	379404.15	1.46
	0.14-0.60	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown medium sand. Very wet, becoming wetter and slightly clayey with depth			
HA1.4	0-0.30 –	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229760.27	379404.09	1.82
	0.30-0.75	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with iron staining between 0.30-0.55 (20% decreasing to 5%), becoming wetter with depth			
	0.75-0.80	10YR 3/1 very dark grey extremely stiff silt. Compact and very difficult to auger through			
HA1.5	0-0.25	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229770.43	379403.61	1.82
	0.25-0.78	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with iron staining between 0.25 and 0.45 (20% decreasing to 5%), becoming wetter with depth			
HA1.6	0-0.15	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229780.52	379403.08	1.85
	0.15-0.90	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with iron staining between 0.20-0.30 (20%), otherwise no iron stain and becoming very wet with depth			
HA1.7 Near	0-0.32	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown quite sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil			

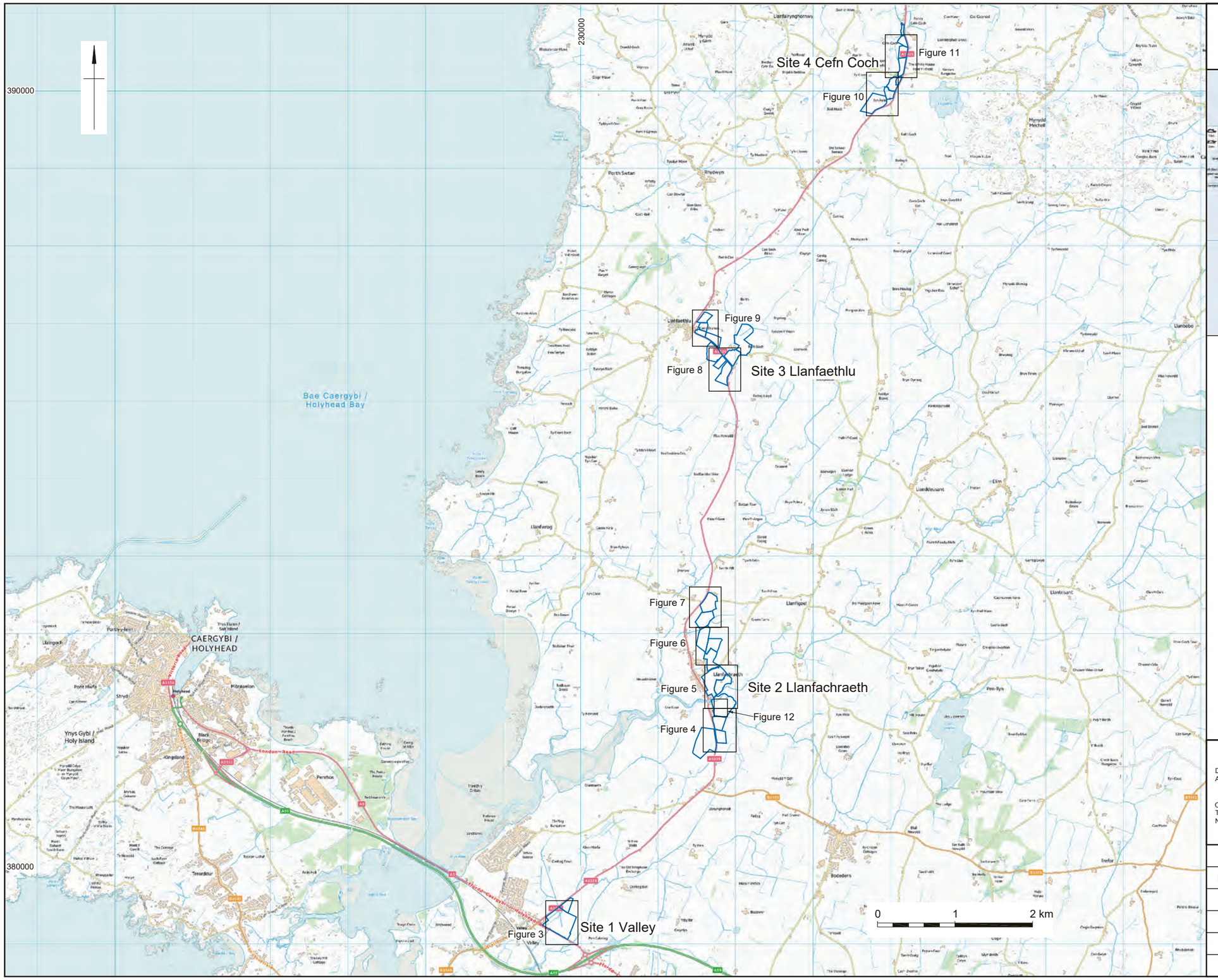
Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
base of low mound	0.32-0.95	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, heavily iron stained to 0.55 (40%), decreasing with depth until completely absent at around 0.65. Increasing in wetness with depth. Occasional small stones (<3mm) at base, around 0.88-0.95	229790.49	379402.71	1.94
	0.95-1.02	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very stiff and becoming wetter with depth			
HA1.8 On top of low mound	0-0.25	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229800.27	379402.40	2.15
	0.25-1.00	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand very heavily iron stained between 0.30-0.75 (80% decreasing to 60%). Becoming very wet with depth			
HA1.9 Extra point	0-0.12	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229785.97	379402.51	1.84
	0.12-0.85	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, heavily iron stained from 0.12-0.40 (50% decreasing to 30%). No iron stain from 0.44 to base. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.85-1.10	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, with some iron stain at the boundary with U2. Very stiff and becoming wetter with depth			
HA1.10 Extra point	0-0.22	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229785.93	379399.16	1.88
	0.22-0.82	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, heavily iron stained from 0.22-0.40 (60%) then no iron stain present at all but becoming wetter with depth			
	0.82-1.02	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very stiff and becoming wetter with depth			
HA1.11 Extra point	0-0.10	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229785.93	379405.80	1.83
	0.10-1.03	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron stained from 0.10-0.44 (10% decreasing to 2% with depth) Becoming very wet and slightly grey at very base			
HA1.12 Extra point	0-0.10	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229782.97	379400.20	1.87
	0.10-0.80	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron staining between 0.10-0.51 (30% decreasing to 5% with depth). Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.80-1.05	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very stiff and becoming wetter and fining slightly with depth, but the same colour			
HA1.13 Extra point	0-0.23	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229788.73	379400.30	1.91
	0.23-1.00	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with iron staining to 0.48 (10% decreasing to 5%) then no iron stain present. Becoming very wet with depth			

Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
	1.00-1.05	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very stiff and becoming extremely wet with depth			
HA2.1	**0-0.15**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229730.91	379329.07	1.72
	0.15-0.88	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with 10% iron stain from 0.34-0.44 only. Becoming very wet with depth			
HA2.2	**0-0.20**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229740.77	379328.83	1.79
	0.20-0.80	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with 5% iron stain from 0.40-0.50 otherwise none at all. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.80-0.84	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very stiff and becoming extremely wet with depth			
HA2.3 between two pylons	**0-0.16**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229750.39	379329.20	1.78
	0.16-0.90	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with 5% iron stain from 0.40-0.50 otherwise none at all. Becoming extremely wet with depth			
HA2.4	**0-0.10**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229760.64	379329.31	1.80
	0.10-0.80	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, 10% decreasing to 5% iron stain from 0.20-0.56. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.80-1.02	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, very wet, becoming extremely stiff and compact with depth			
HA2.5 On a slight rise	**0-0.40**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, 5% iron stain at base, quite sandy with depth	229770.92	379329.38	2.22
	0.40-0.50	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand with some clay, quite compact with 10% iron stain			
	0.50-1.08	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, 5% iron stain also slightly clayey and fairly compact to 0.50, becoming slightly paler with depth (10YR 6/3 pale brown) and very wet			
	1.08-1.29	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, becoming quite coarse and extremely wet with depth			
HA2.6 In long	**0-0.17**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229780.3	379329.4	1.91
	0.17-0.35	2.5Y 4/2 dark greyish brown fine sand with some silt. Heavily iron stained (60%)			

Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
boggy grass	0.35-0.75	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, heavy iron stain decreasing with depth from 60% to 10%. Sand coarsens slightly towards the bottom and becomes compact and very difficult to auger	3	4	
HA2.7 In long boggy grass	0-0.32	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229784.65	379329.50	2.06
	0.32-0.50	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand; heavily iron stained (60%). Refusal at 50cm. (Several attempts made in different places but refusal at 50cm each time)			
HA2.8 Near fence line Moved from original location.	0-0.10	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229791.12	379329.33	2.18
	0.10-0.20	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown fairly stiff silt with abundant small stones <5mm and some larger rounded quartz stones <5cm. Very compact and stony with heavy iron staining (60%)			
	0.20-0.40	Silt as above but with a bit more clay content. Abundant small stones and iron concretions. Several attempts made to increase depth			
HA3.1	0-0.25	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, becoming sandier with depth. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229737.75	379258.64	1.80
	0.25-0.92	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand 5% iron stain between 0.30-0.53 otherwise none. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.92-1.08	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, becoming very wet and slightly coarser with depth			
HA3.2	0-0.23	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, becoming sandier with depth. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229747.33	379256.59	2.04
	0.23-0.95	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron stain from 0.23-0.67 decreasing from 25%-5% with depth. Becoming very wet with depth			
HA3.3 In long grass, other side of ditch	0-0.38	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, becoming sandy with depth, with occasional small quartz stones <1cm. Topsoil/ploughsoil	229757.34	379254.26	2.16
	0.38-0.86	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand; iron staining (25%) throughout. Becoming fairly wet			
HA3.4	0-0.38	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, becoming slightly siltier with depth. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229760.78	379253.58	2.02
	0.38-0.68	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, heavily iron stained (90%)			
	0.68-0.70	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt. Heavily iron stained with common sub angular small stones >5mm throughout. Very stony at base			

Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
HA3.5 Moved as original point was in adjacent field	0-0.48	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, quite silty with some iron stain at base. Topsoil/ploughsoil	229764.02	379252.90	1.91
	0.48-0.93	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt. 5% iron mottling and some fine sand mixed in, decreasing with depth. Occasional small rootlets. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.93-0.96	10YR 3/1 very dark grey coarse sand with small rounded stones <4mm. Very wet			
	0.96-1.13	10YR 3/1 very dark grey coarse sand (coarser than above), no small stones. Extremely wet			
HA3.6 In gateway of fence. Original point moved	0-0.25	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam, quite high clay content. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. Topsoil/ploughsoil	229767.59	379252.08	2.01
	0.25-0.61	10YR 4/3 brown very silty clay with 25% iron stain. Moderate small rounded gravelly stones <5mm becoming abundant with depth. Clay content increases with depth, becoming extremely stiff until refusal			
HA4.1	0-0.30 -	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229707.18	379191.82	2.01
	0.30-1.02	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron stain (15%) from 0.37 to 0.78. Becoming very wet with depth			
	1.02-1.07	10YR 4/1 dark grey medium sand, extremely wet			
HA4.2	0-0.30	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, becoming sandier with depth. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229712.10	379190.13	1.92
	0.30-0.77	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, no iron staining, becoming wetter with depth			
	0.77-0.99	10YR 4/1 dark grey fine to medium sand. Very wet at base			
HA4.3	0-0.32	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229716.48	379188.80	1.84
	0.32-0.80	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron stained to 0.50, decreasing with depth from 65%-5%. Becoming wetter with depth			
	0.80-0.92	10YR 4/1 dark grey fine to medium sand. Very wet			
HA4.4	0-0.35	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229722.08	379187.30	1.88
	0.35-0.88	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand; slightly iron stained (10%) to 0.50. Becoming very wet with depth			
	0.88-0.94	10YR 4/1 dark grey fine to medium sand. Very wet			
HA4.5	0-0.30	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout. - Topsoil/ploughsoil	229729.43	379185.21	2.17
	0.30-0.90	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron staining decreasing with depth (25%-5%) from 0.30-0.68. Becoming very wet with depth			

Auger Point	Depths	Sediment description	Coordinates (British National Grid)		
			Easting	Northing	(m aOD)
HA4.6 Moved as original point in adjacent field	**0-0.44**	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam. Soft and crumbly with abundant roots and quartz sand grains throughout, quite clayey and compact. Topsoil/ploughsoil	229739.38	379182.62	2.12
	0.44-0.76	2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown fine sand, iron staining decreasing with depth (30%-5%) from 0.30-0.68. Becoming very stiff with depth			



Area of numbered fields

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Site location

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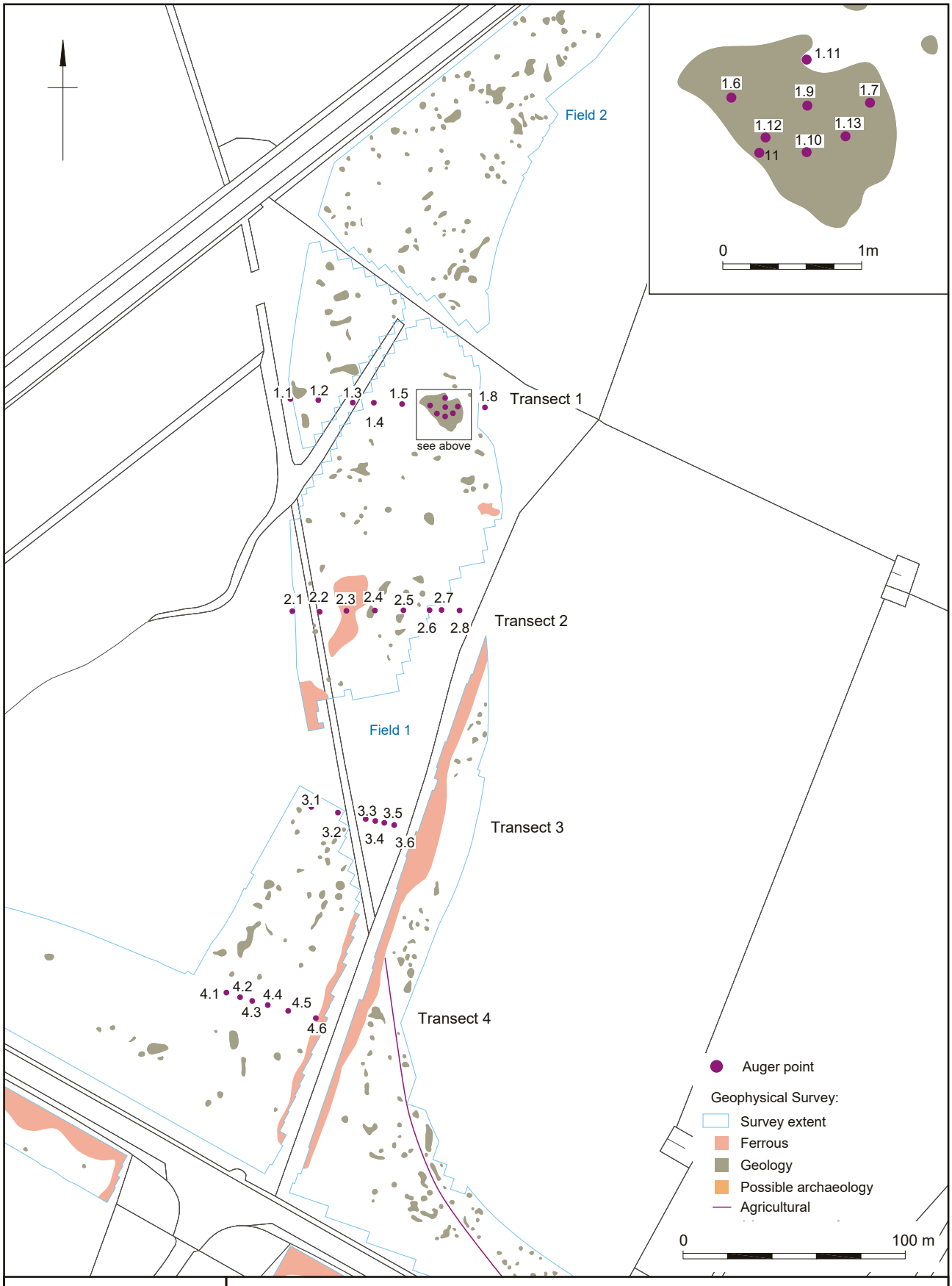

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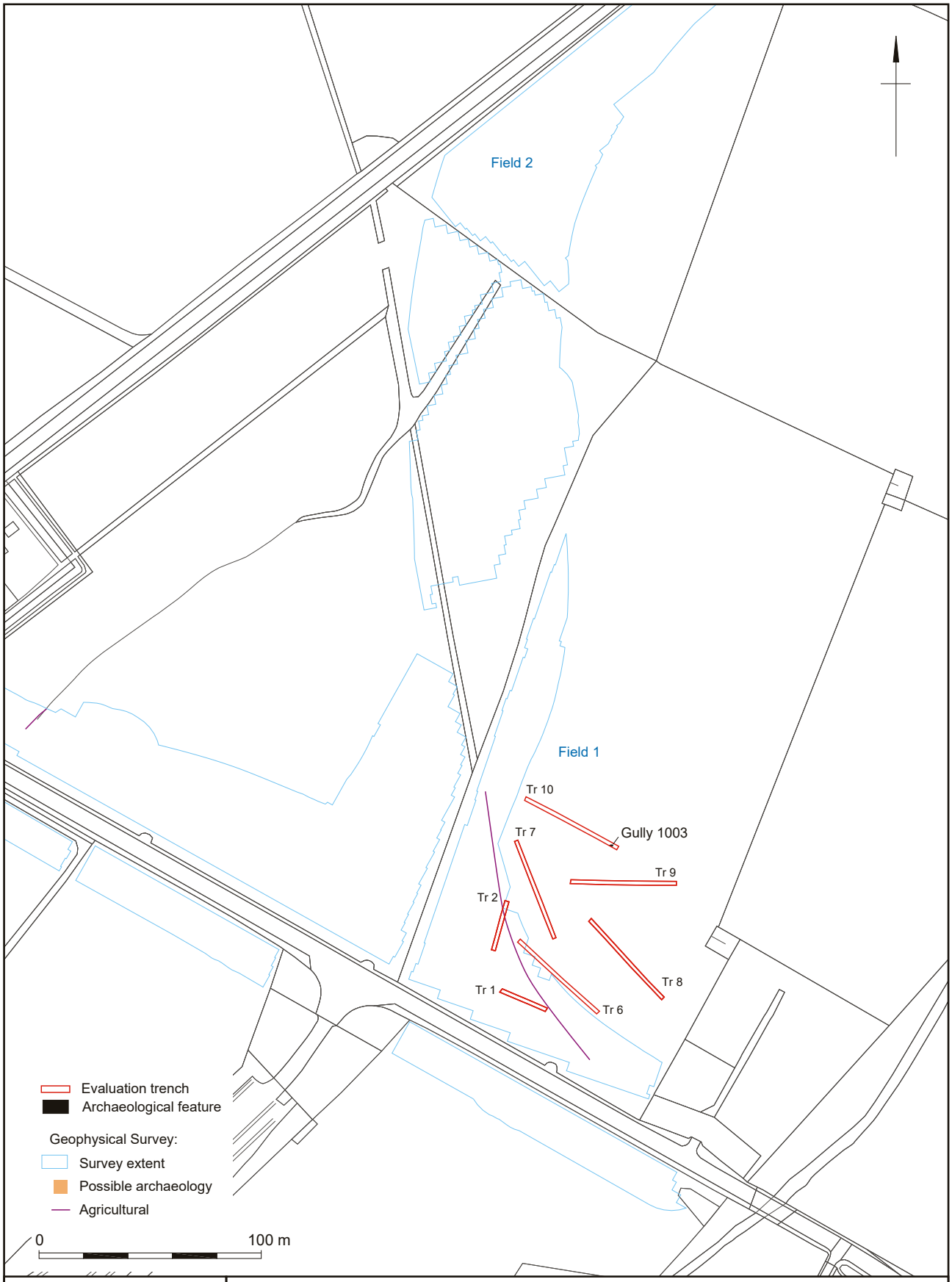
Location of auger points in Site 1 - Valley

Figure 2



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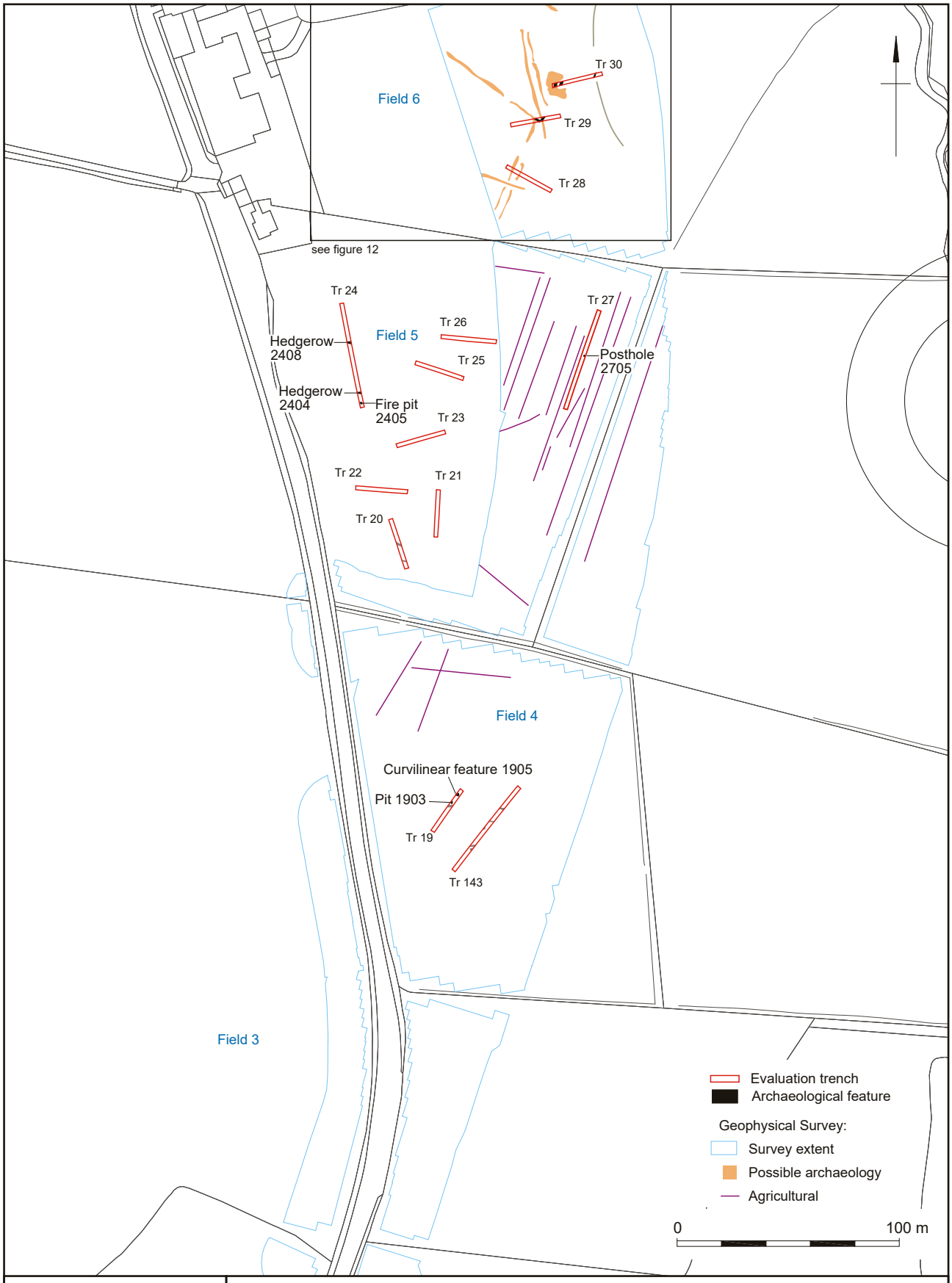
Plan of Site 1 - Valley

Figure 3



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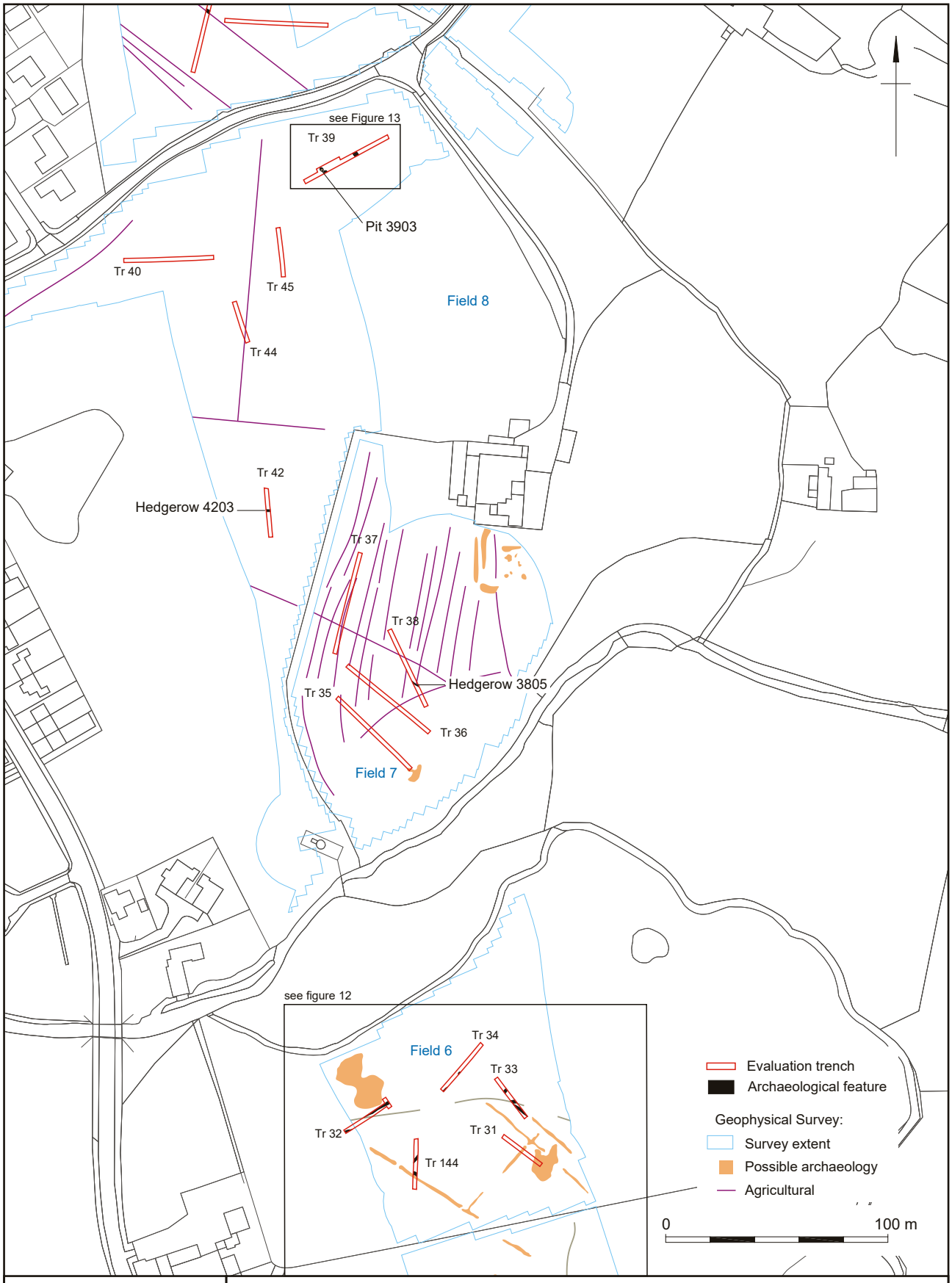
Plan of south part of Site 2 - Llanfachraeth

Figure 4



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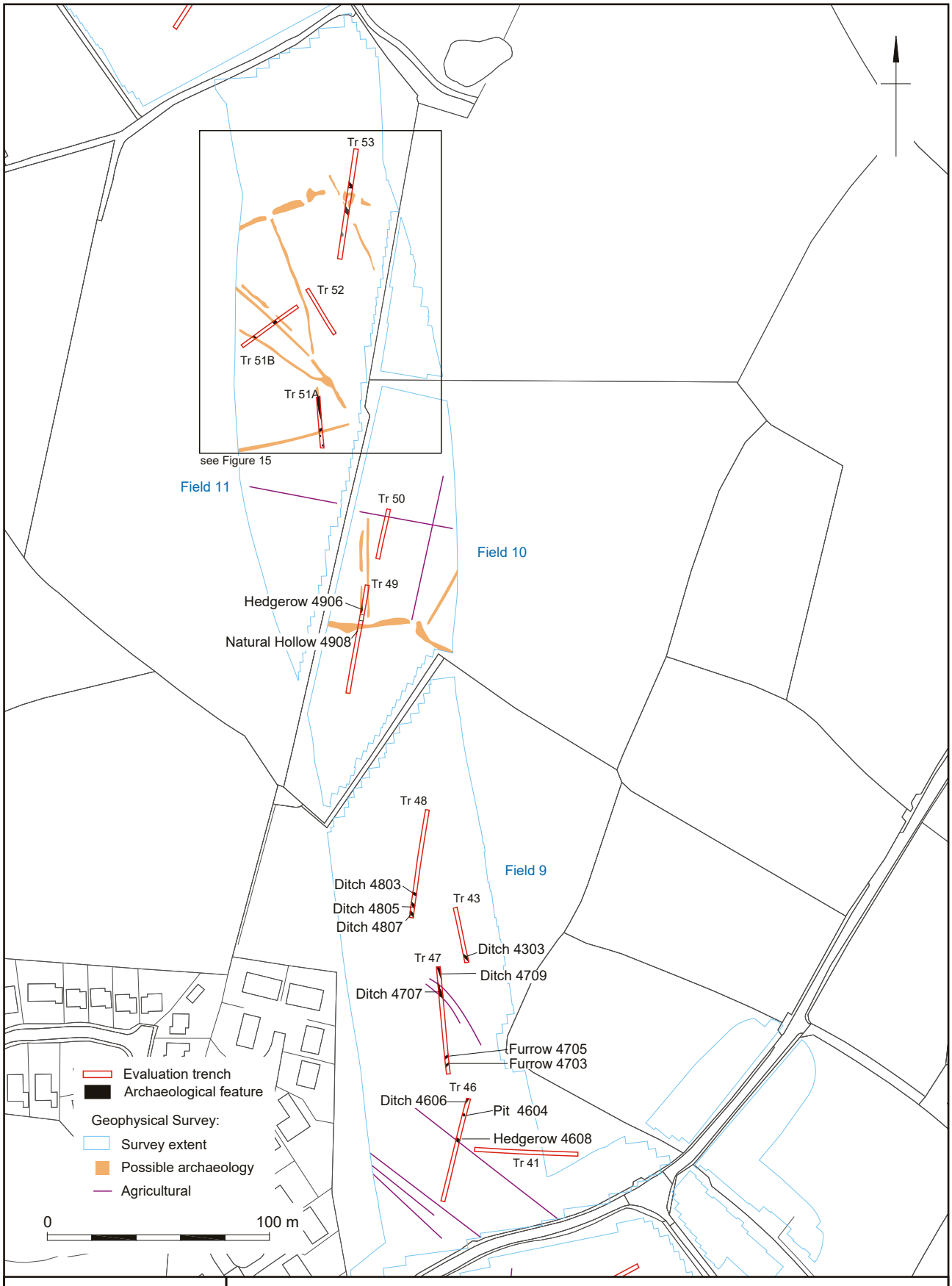
Plan of south central part of Site 2 - Llanfachraeth

Figure 5



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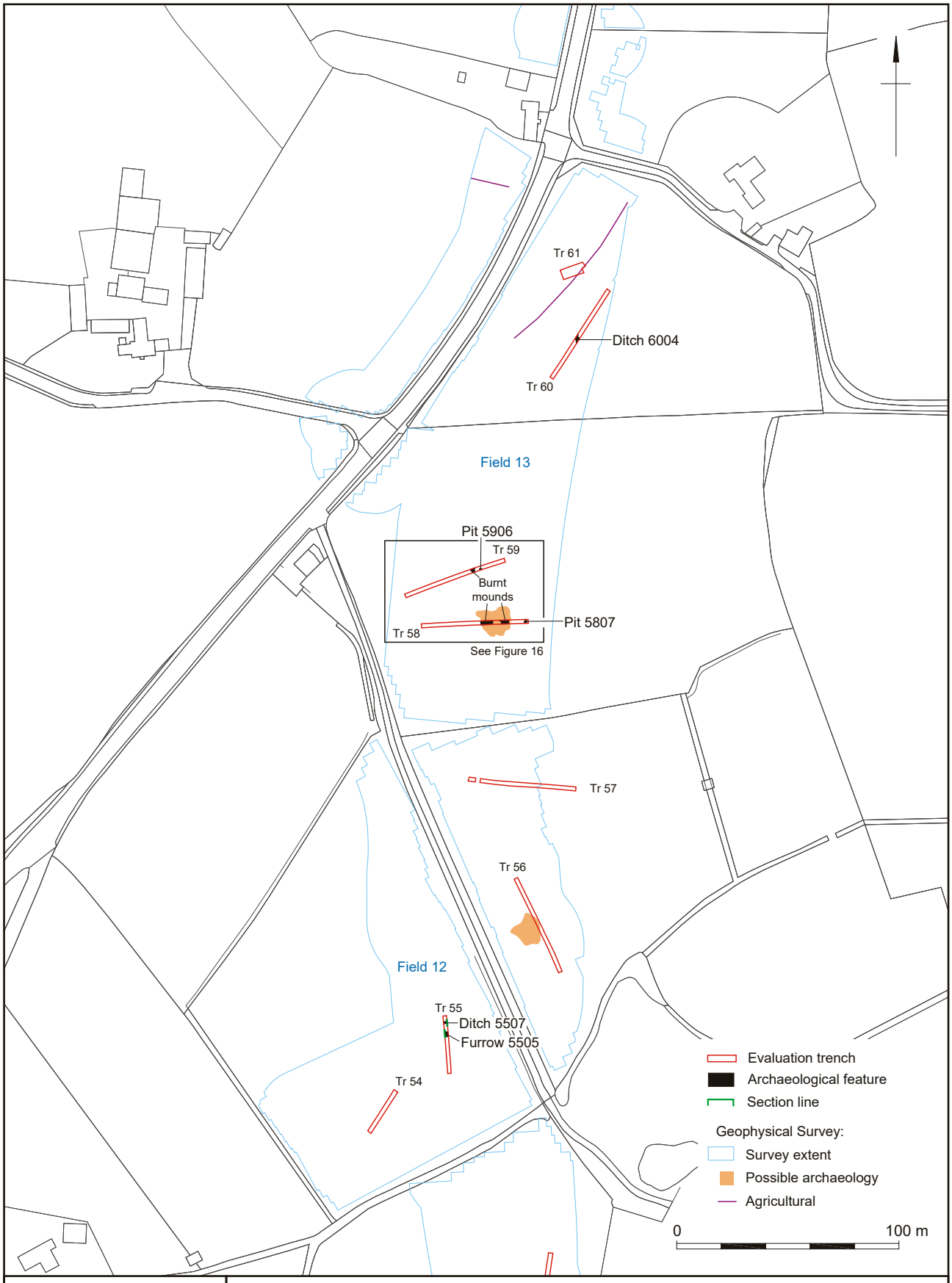
Plan of north central part of Site 2 - Llanfachraeth

Figure 6



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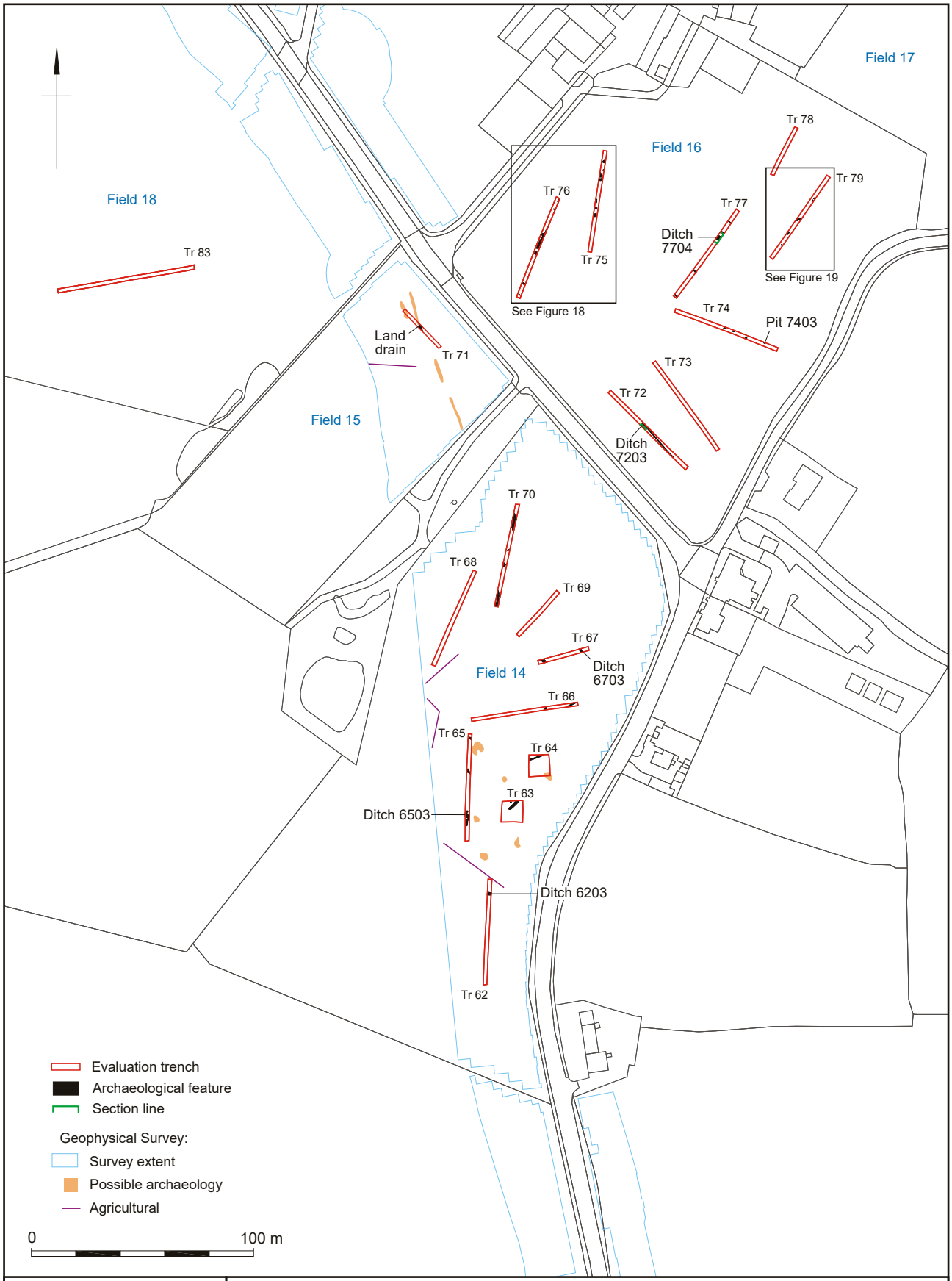
Plan of north part of Site 2 - Llanfachraeth

Figure 7



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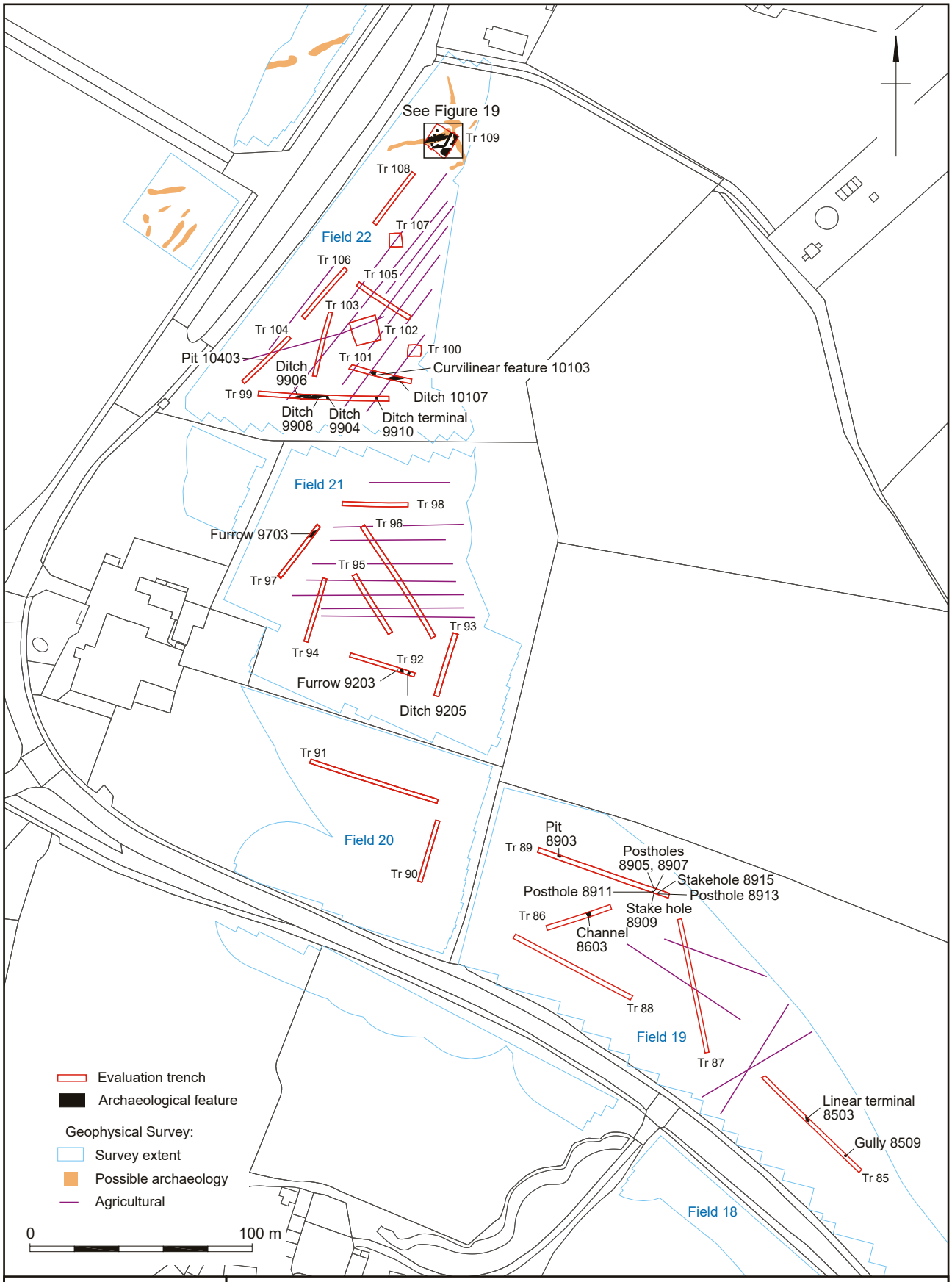
Plan of south part of Site 3 - Llanfaethlu

Figure 8



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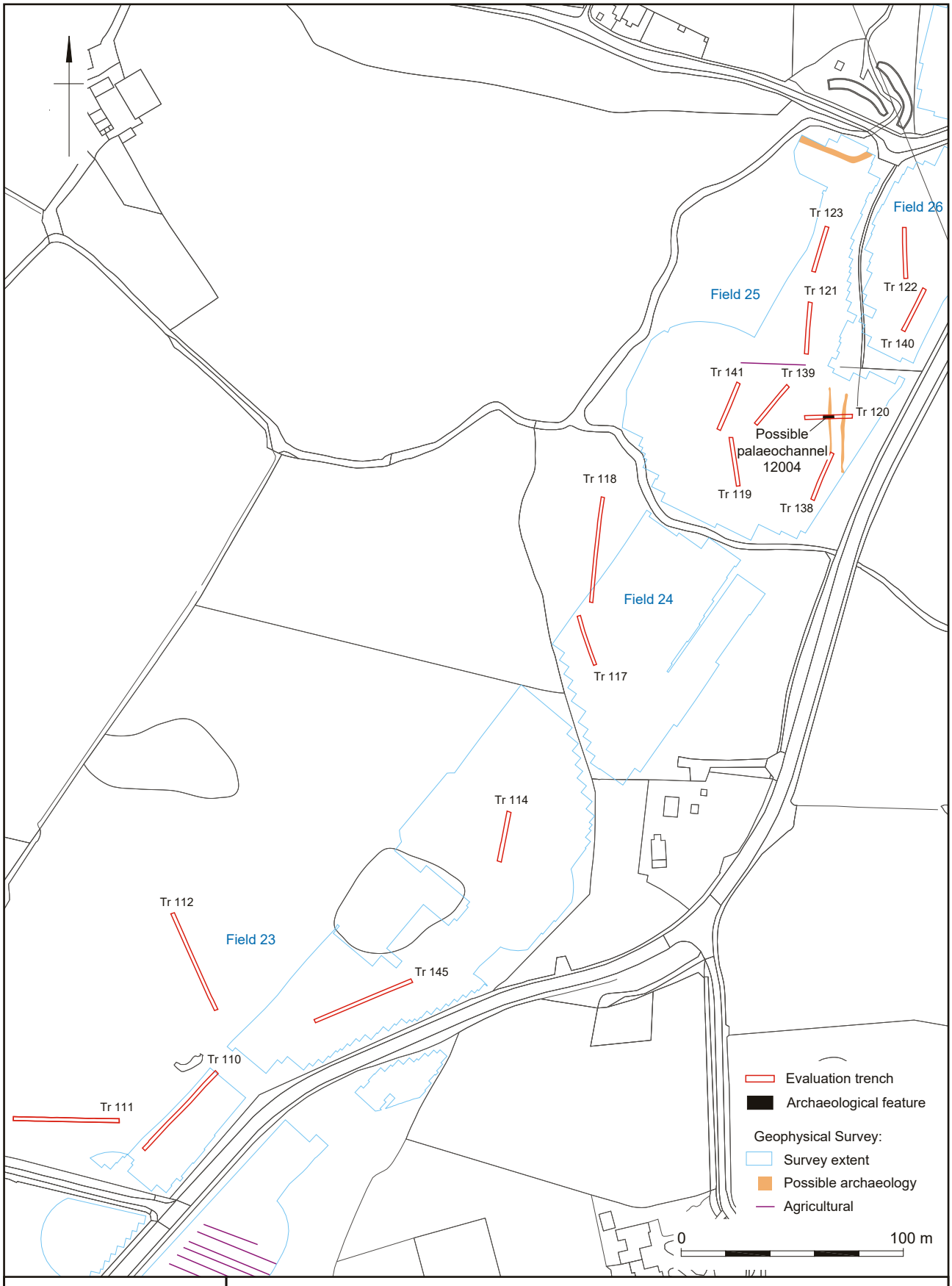
Plan of north part of Site 3 - Llanfaethlu

Figure 9



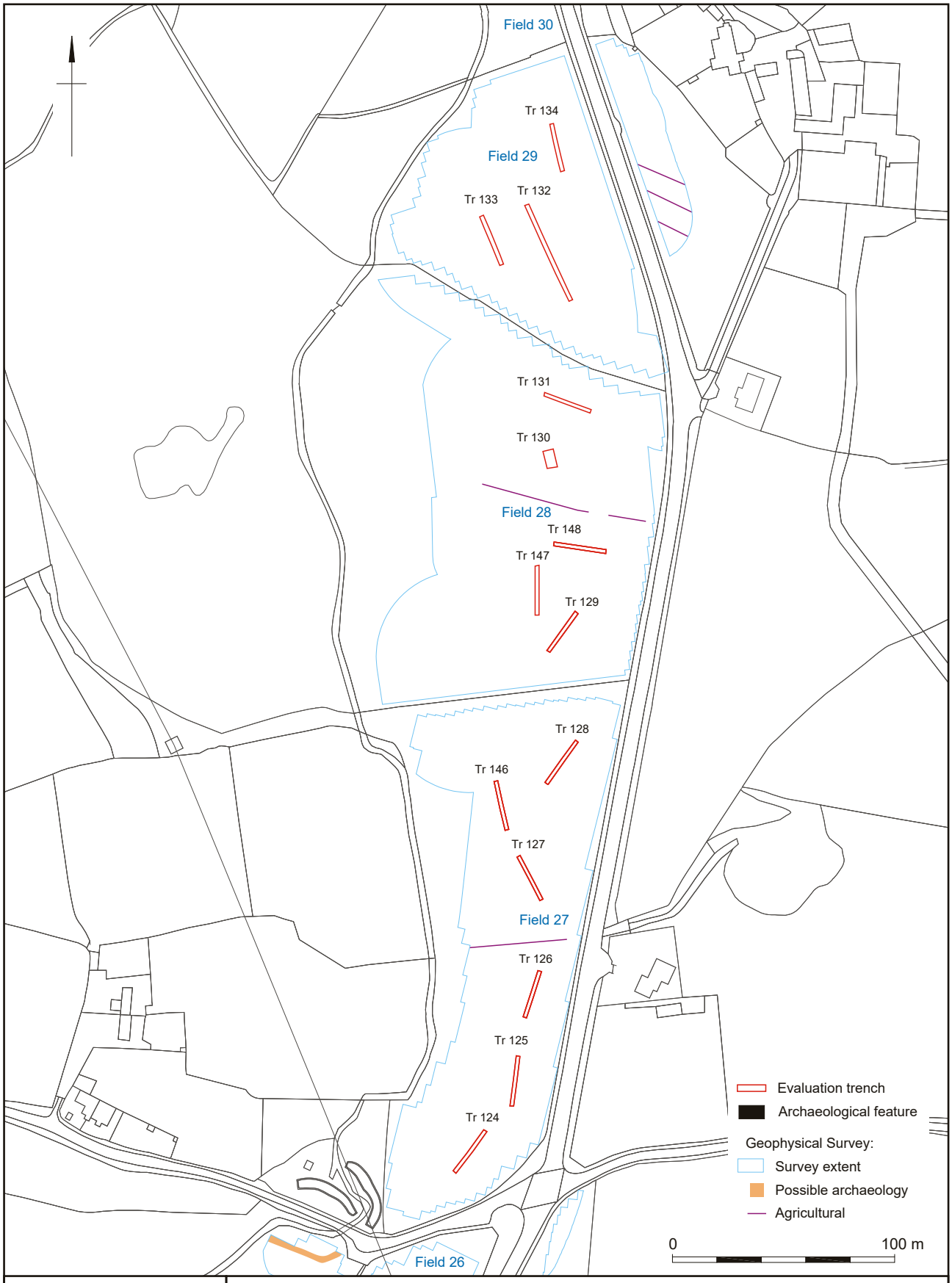
Base mapping supplied by Client

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of south part of Site 4 - Cefn Coch

Figure 10

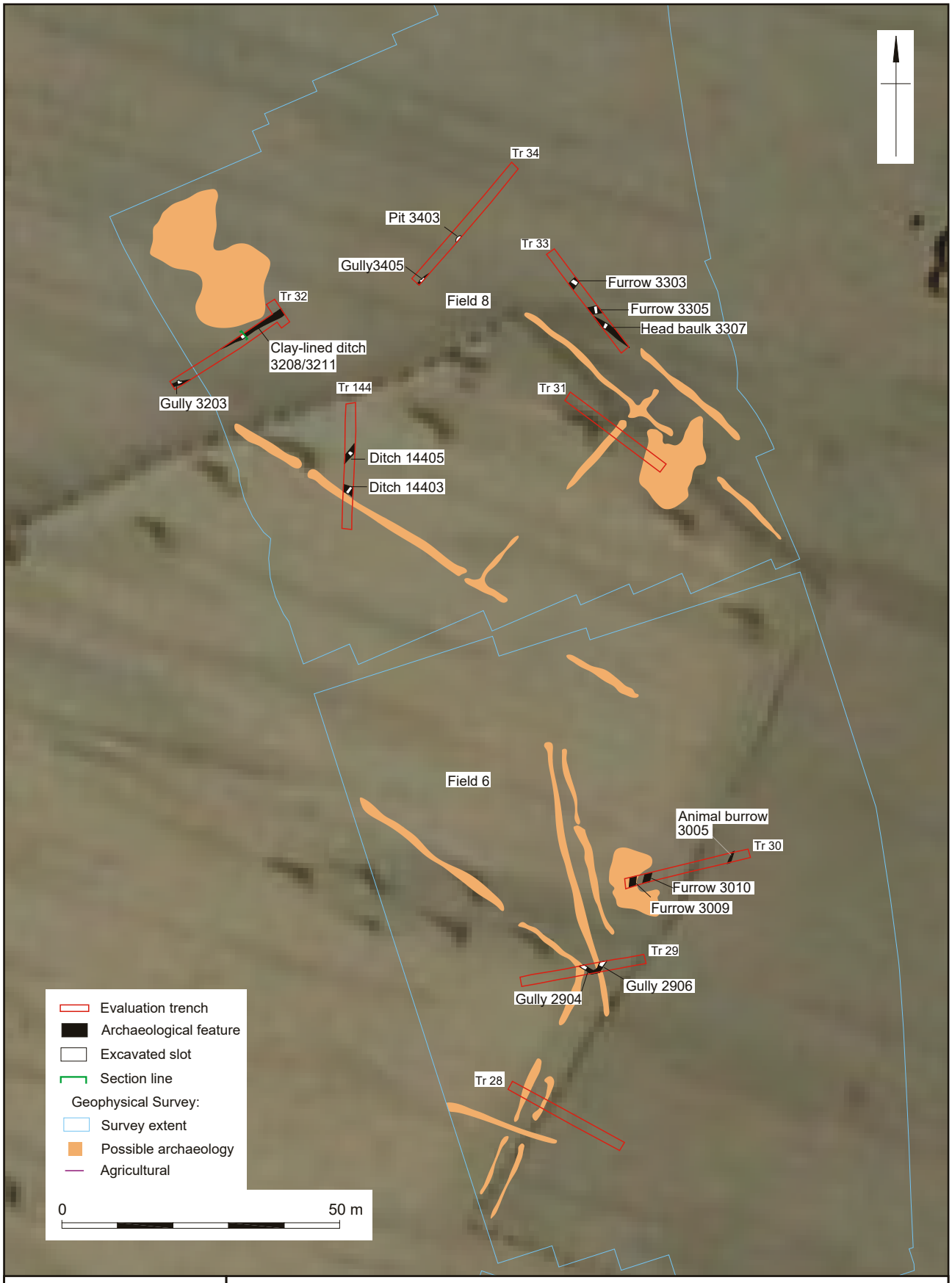


Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of north part of Site 4 - Cefn Coch

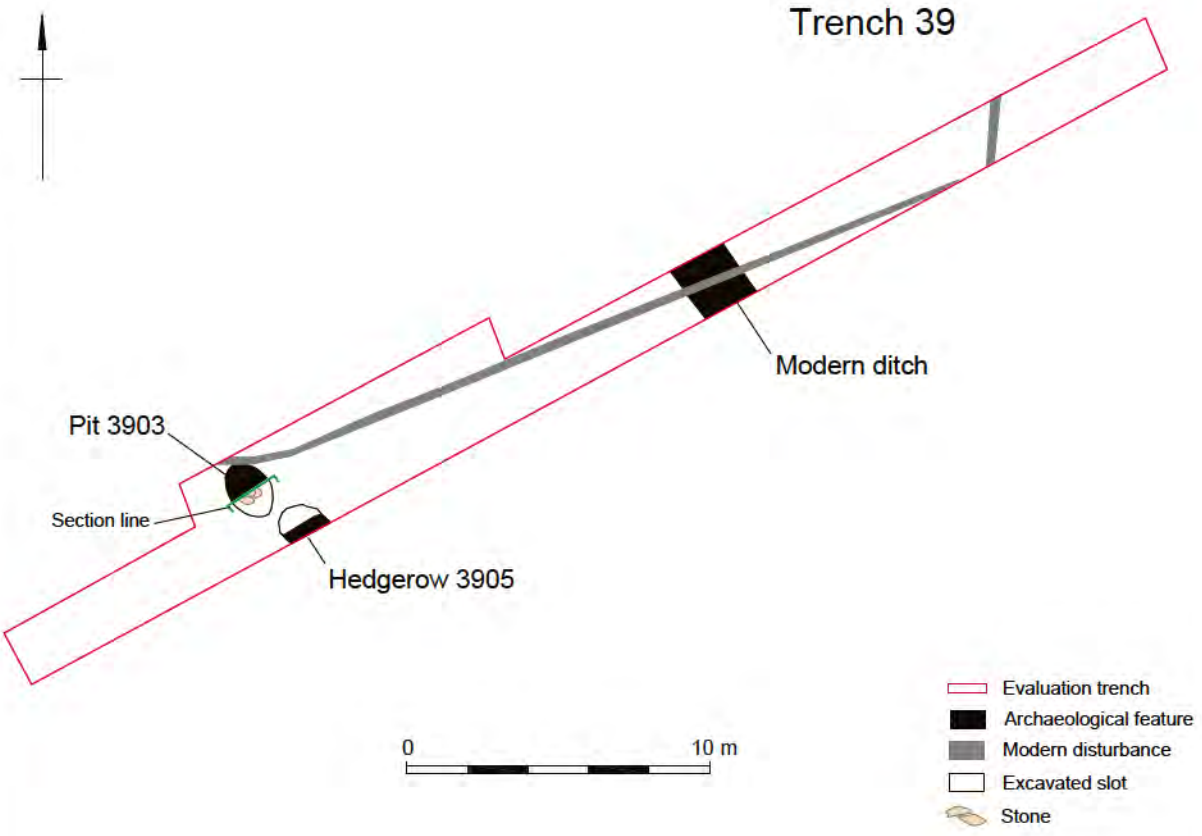
Figure 11

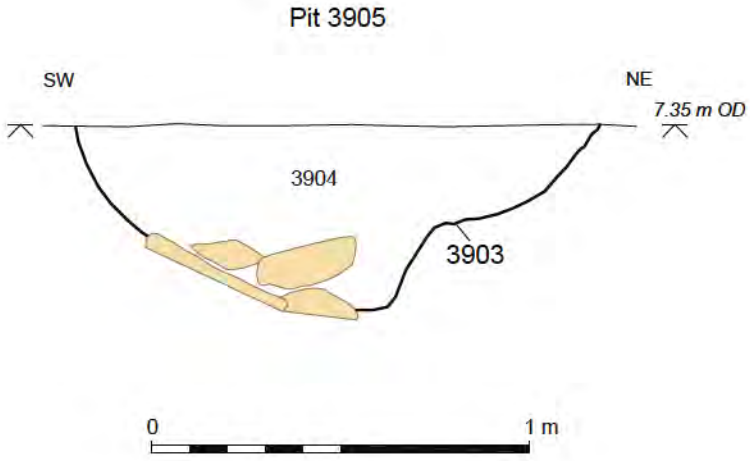


Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 28-34 and 144 and geophysical survey on historic map PENRHOSII 773 Figure 12

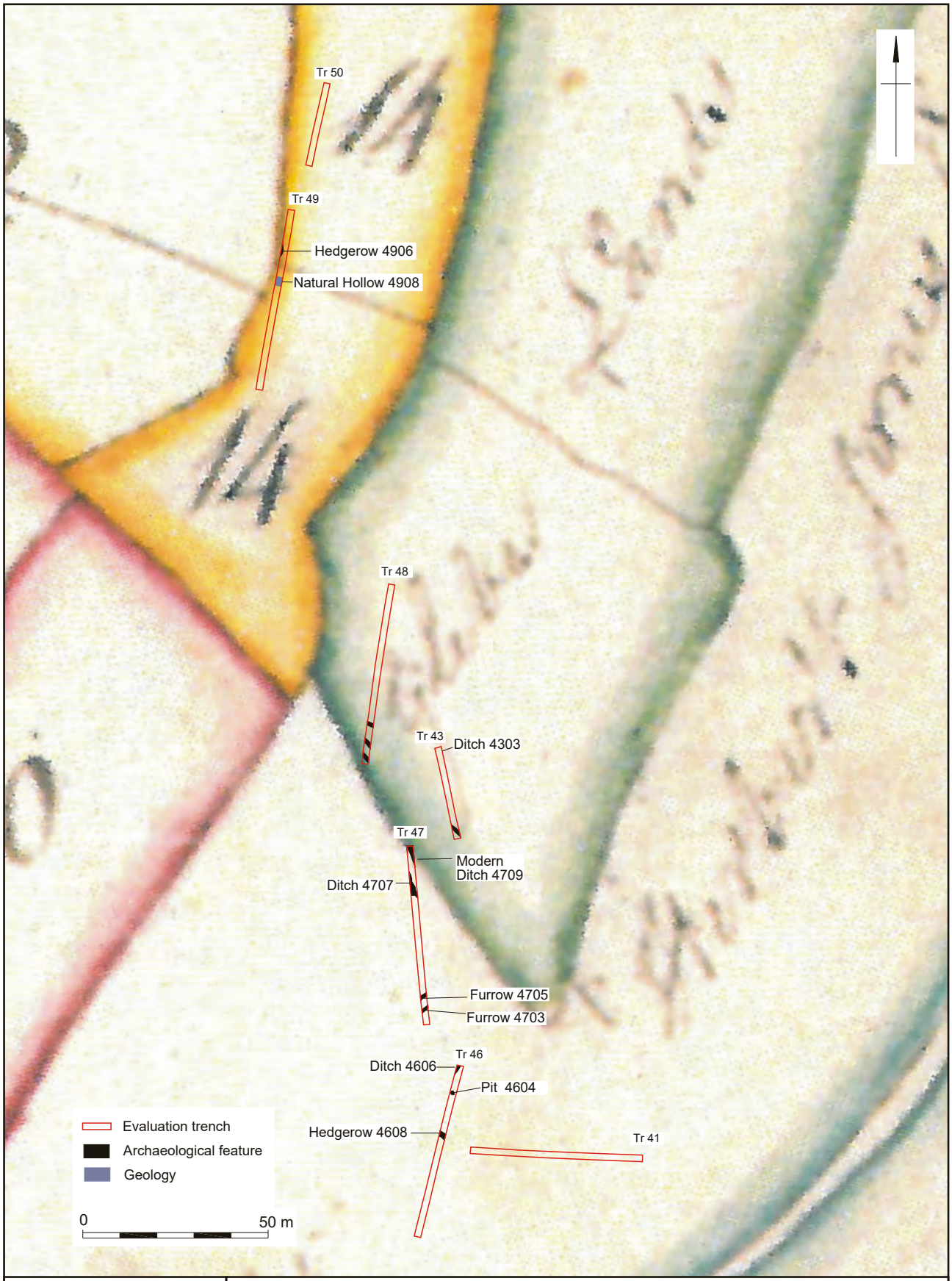




Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)	Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Plan,1:250 & section,1:20 @ A4	Illustrator: SEJ
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg	

Plan of Trench 39 with section of pit 3903

Figure 13

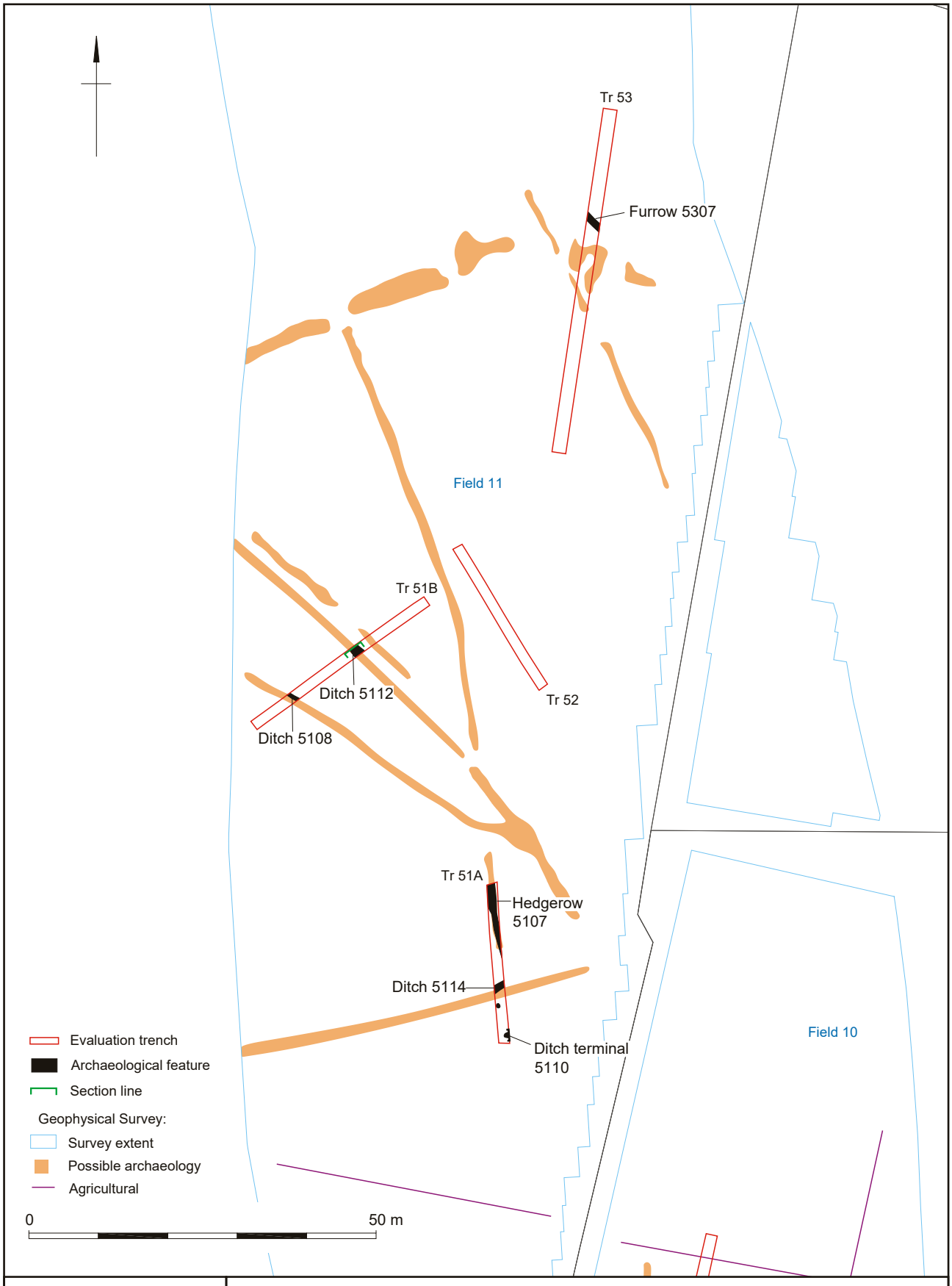


Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 41-49 on historic map Pen-y-Orsedd 1780

Figure 14

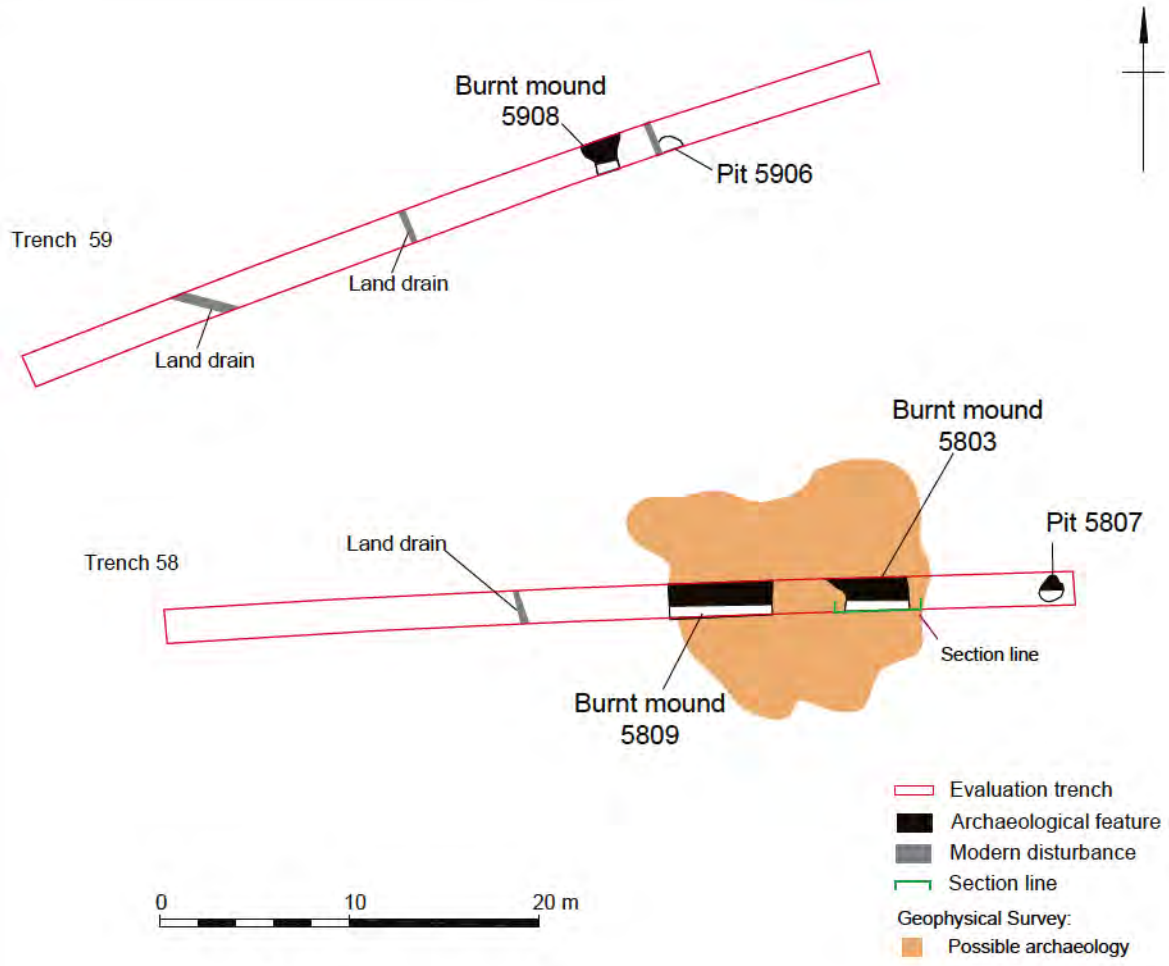


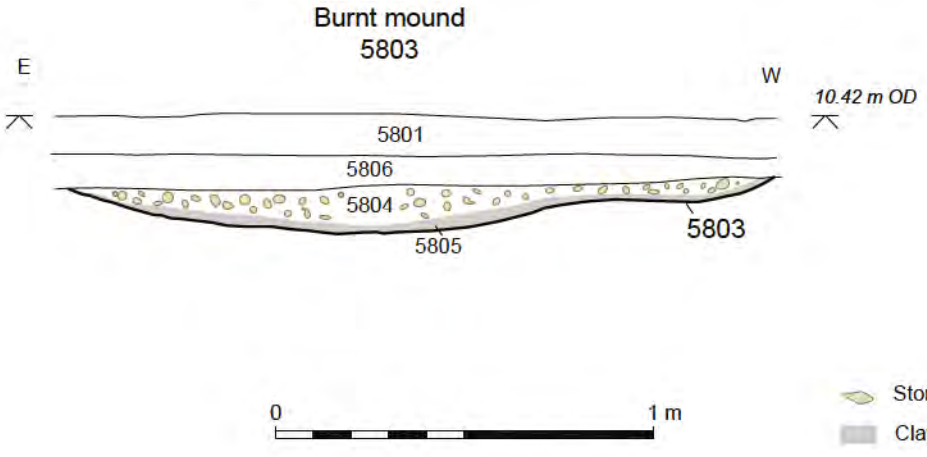
Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 51A -53 with geophysical survey results

Figure 15





Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:400, section 1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 58 and 59 showing burnt mounds, with inset section of burnt mound 5803 showing clay lining

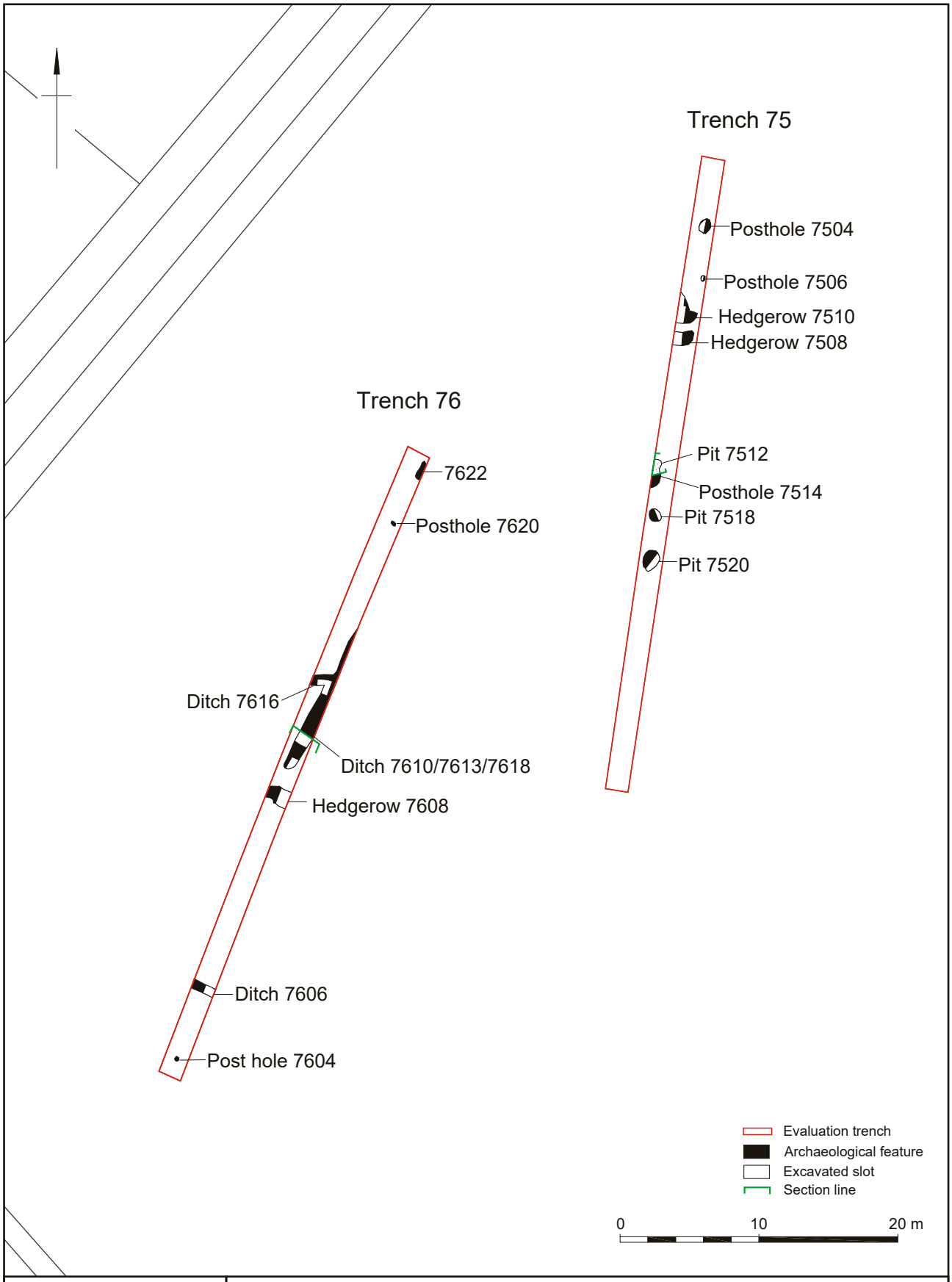
Figure 16

Base mapping supplied by Client

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	30/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 62-76 overlain on Bordorgan Estate Survey 1724-7 Figure 17

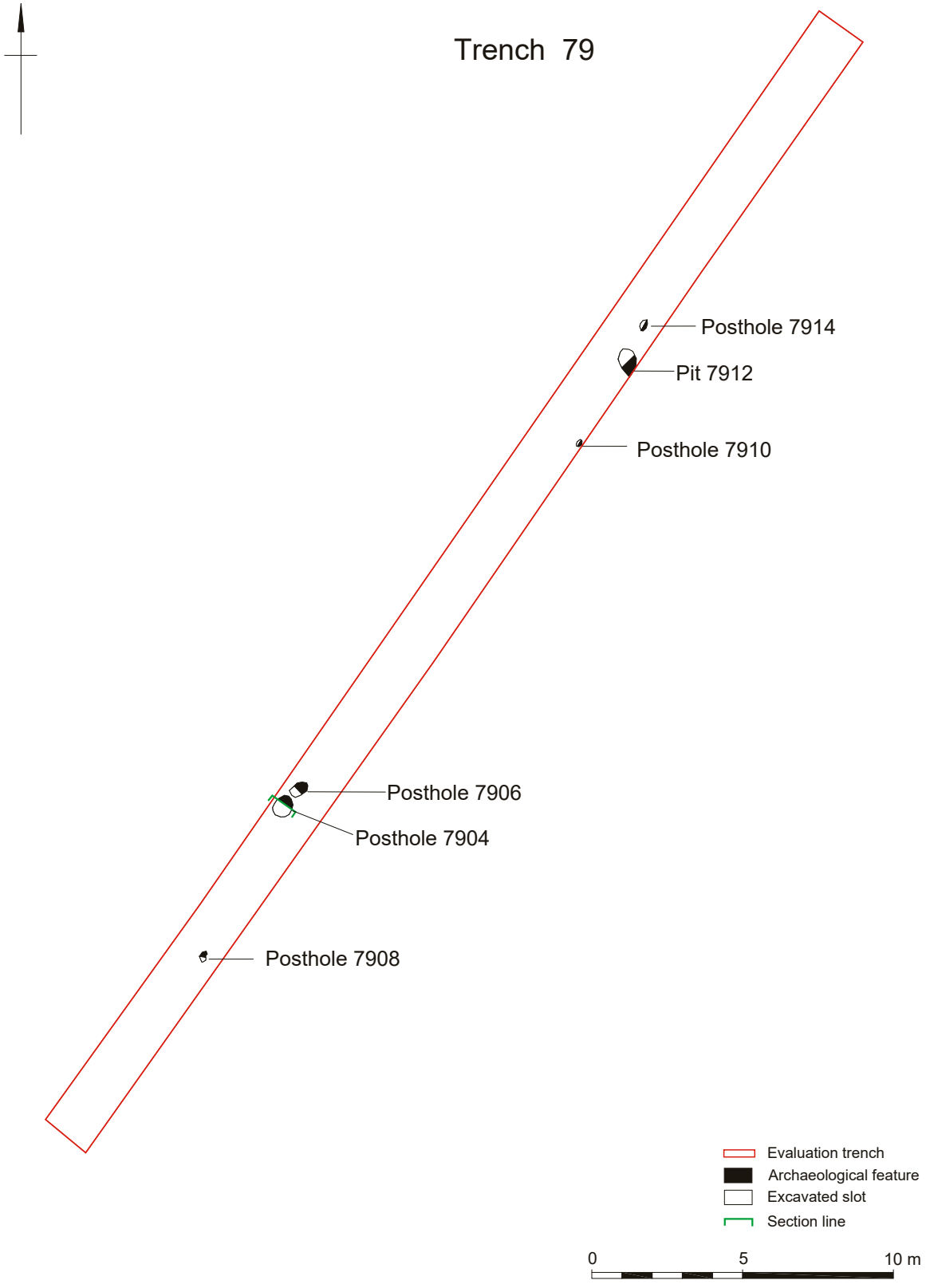


Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	13/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:400 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 75 and 76

Figure 18



Base mapping supplied by Client

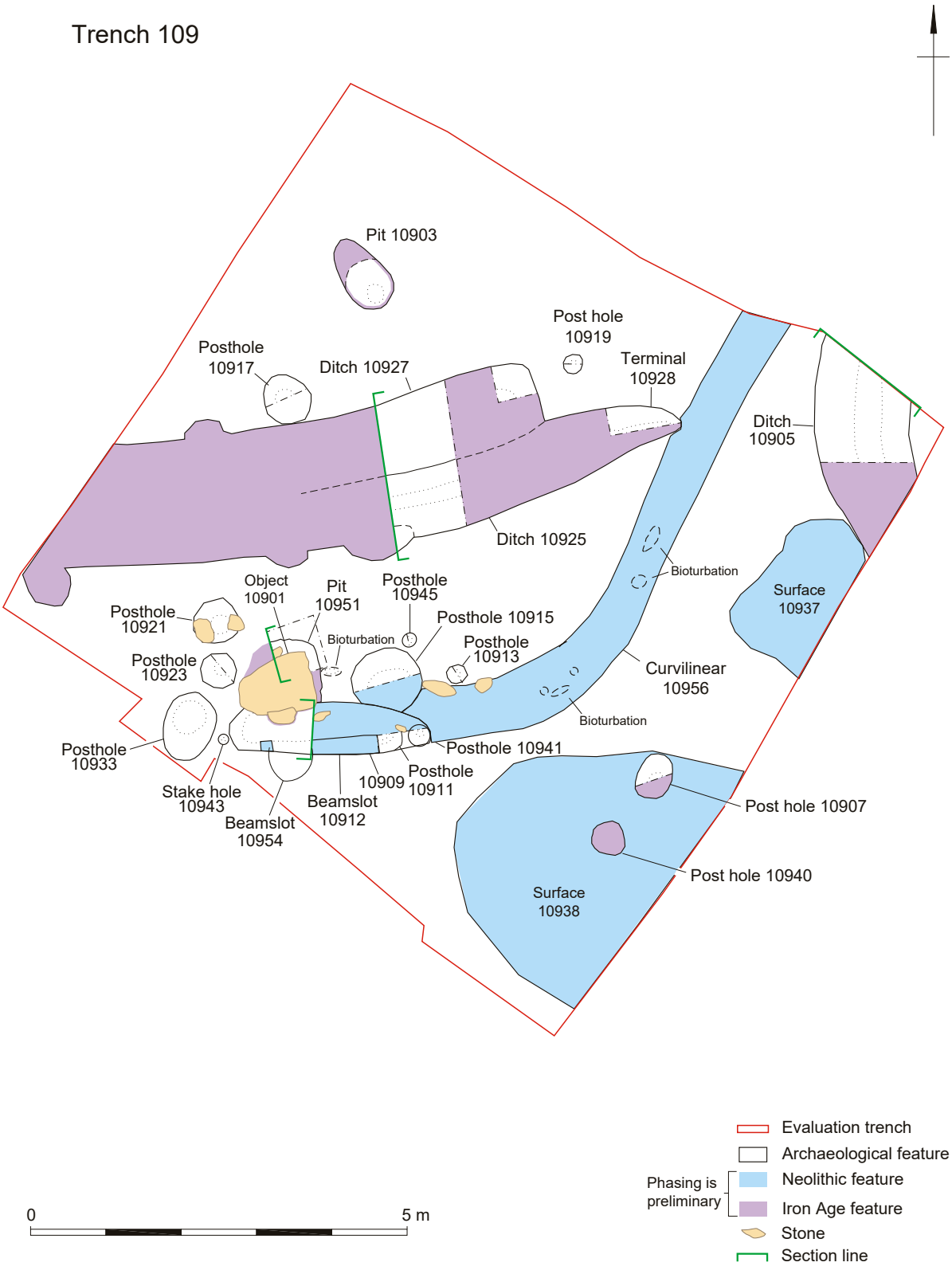
Coordinate system:
OSGB36
(OSTN02/OSGM02)

Date:	30/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:200 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trench 79

Figure 19

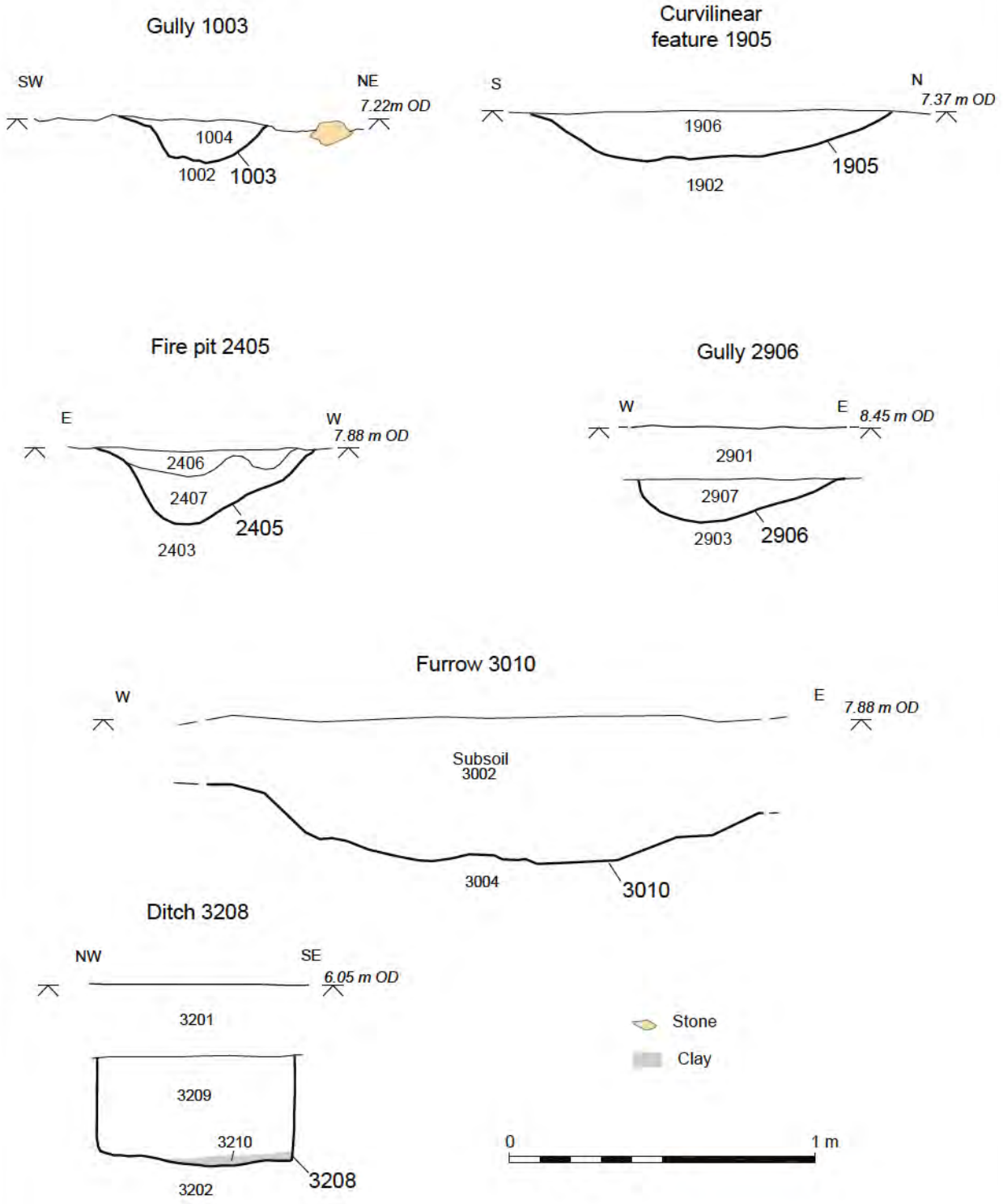
Trench 109



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)			
Date:	02/01/2017	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Plan 1:80,section 1:10 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Plan of Trench 109

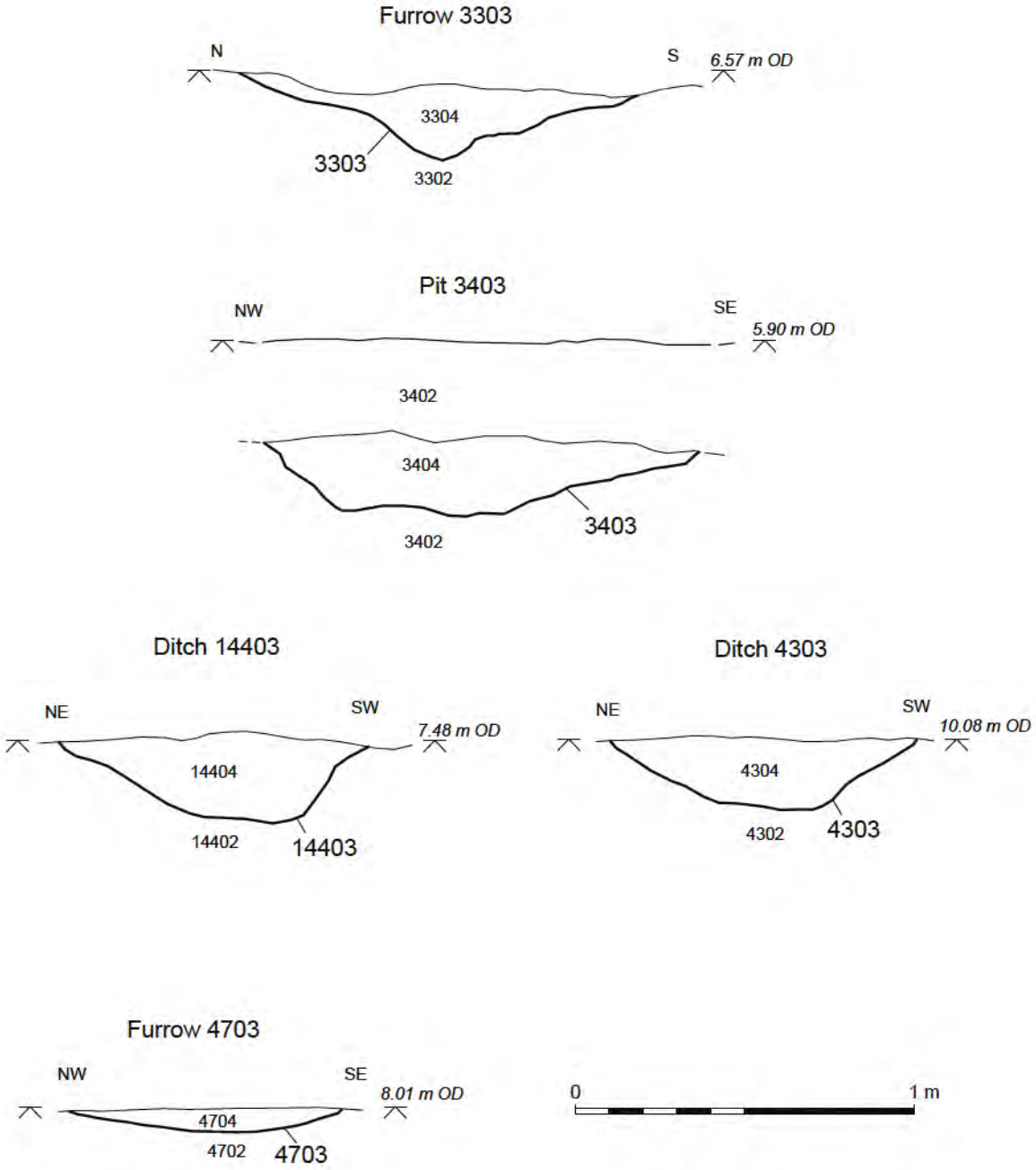
Figure 20



Date:	25/01/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

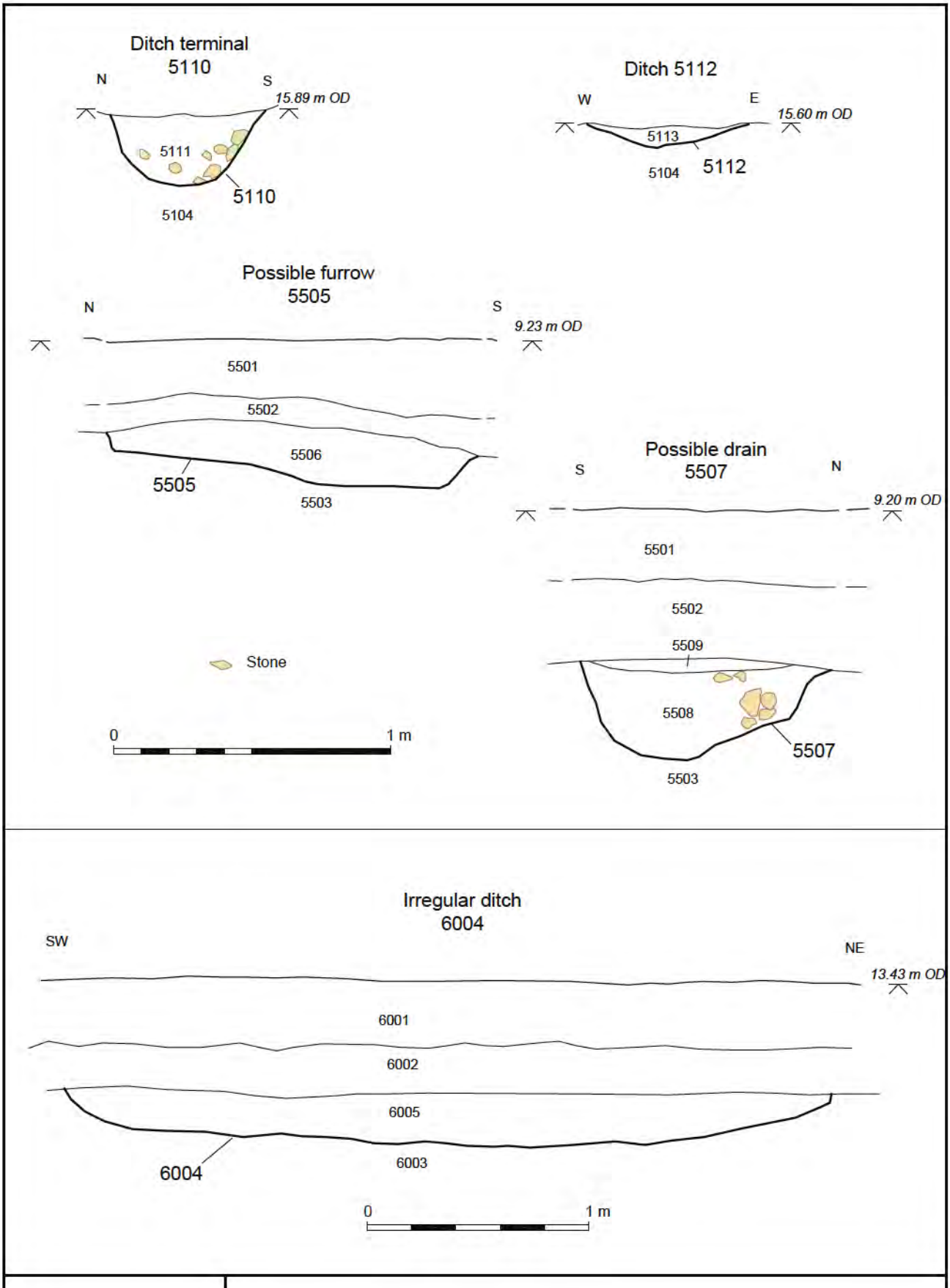
Sections from Site 1 (Valley) and Site 2 (Llanfachraeth): gully 1003, curvilinear feature 1905, fire pit 2405, gully 2906, furrow 3101 and ditch 3208

Figure 21



Date:	01/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

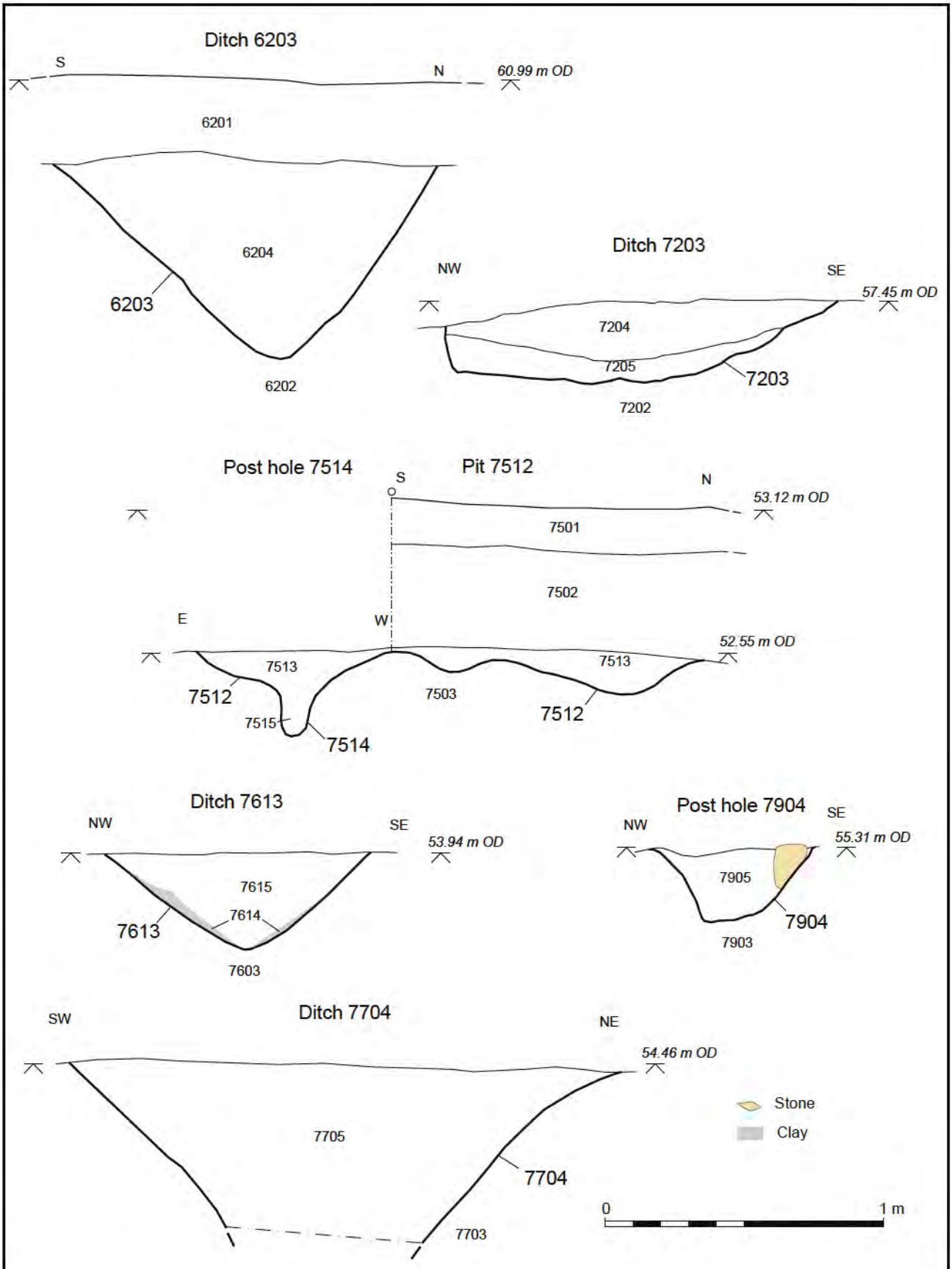
Sections from Site 2 (Llanfachraeath): furrow 3303, pit 3403, ditch 14403, ditch 4303 and furrow 4703 Figure 22



Date:	01/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 & 1:25 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Sections from Site 2 (Llanfachraeath): ditch terminal 5110, ditch 5112, possible furrow 5505, possible drain 5507 and irregular ditch 6004

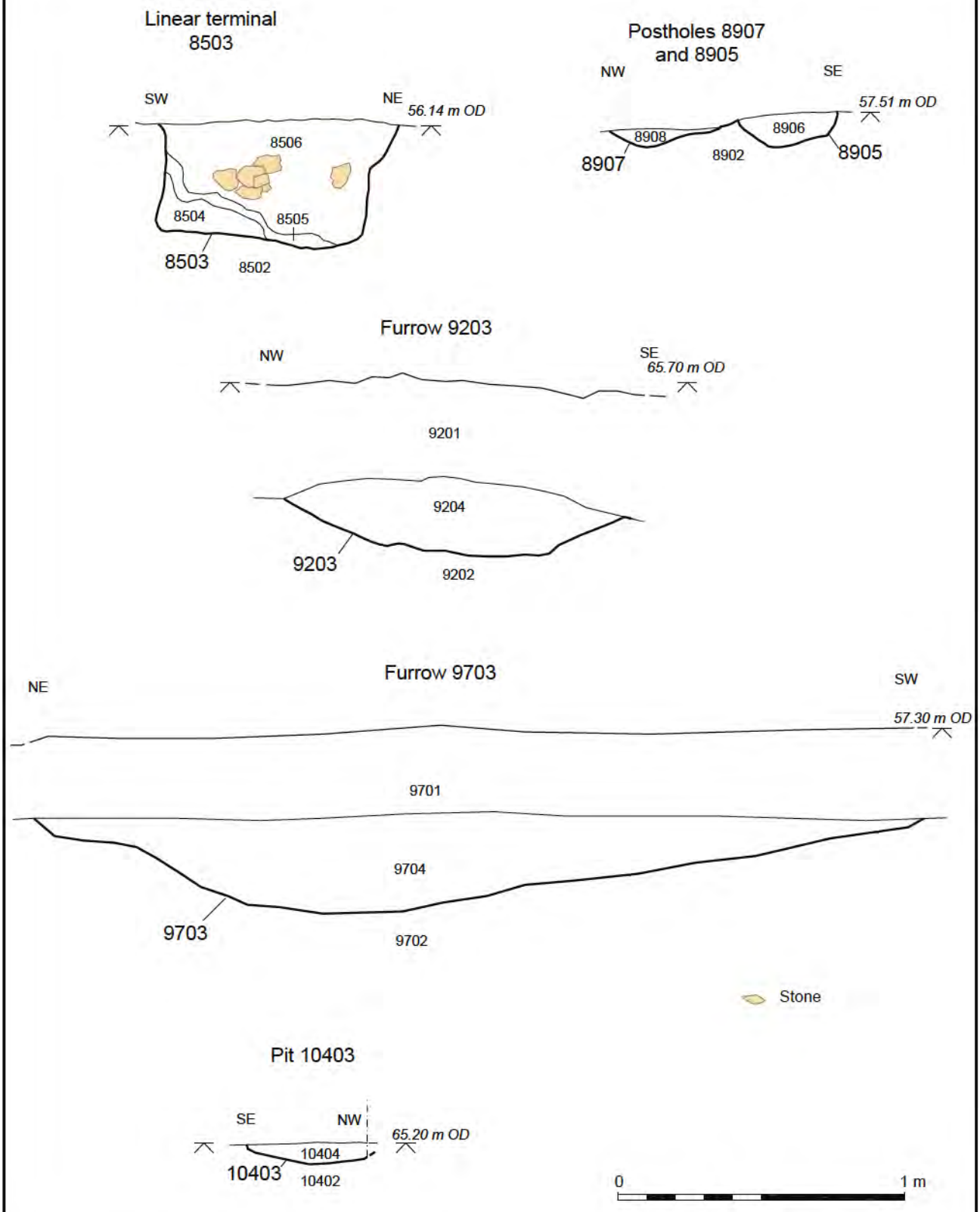
Figure 23



Date:	01/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Sections from Site 3 (Llanfaeathlu): ditch 6203, ditch 7203,posthole 7514 and pit 7512, ditch 7613, ditch 7704 and posthole 7904

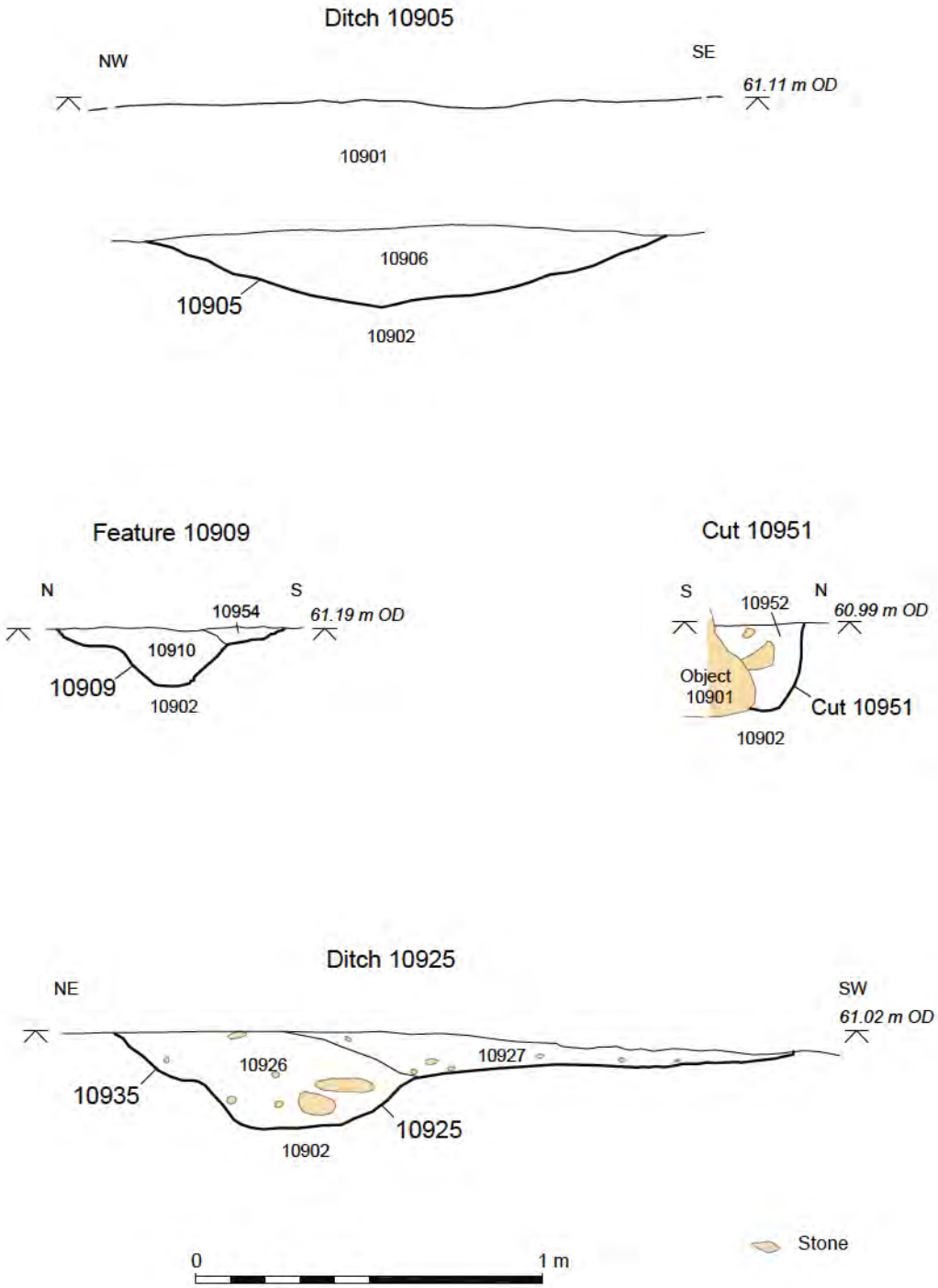
Figure 24



Date:	01/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Sections from Site 3 (Llanfaeathlu): linear terminal 8503, postholes 8907and 8905, furrows 9203 and 9703 and pit 10403

Figure 25



Date:	01/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20 @ A4	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670 Sheffield project\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Interim\2016_11_03\113670_Interim.dwg		

Sections from Trench 109: ditch 10905, feature 10909 including beamslot fill 10954, cut 10951 and ditch 10925

Figure 26

Plate 1: Example of blank trench: Trench 108 from north-west

Plate 2: Gully 1003 from north-west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 3: Curvilinear 1905 from east

Plate 4: Example of former hedgerow feature: 2404 from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

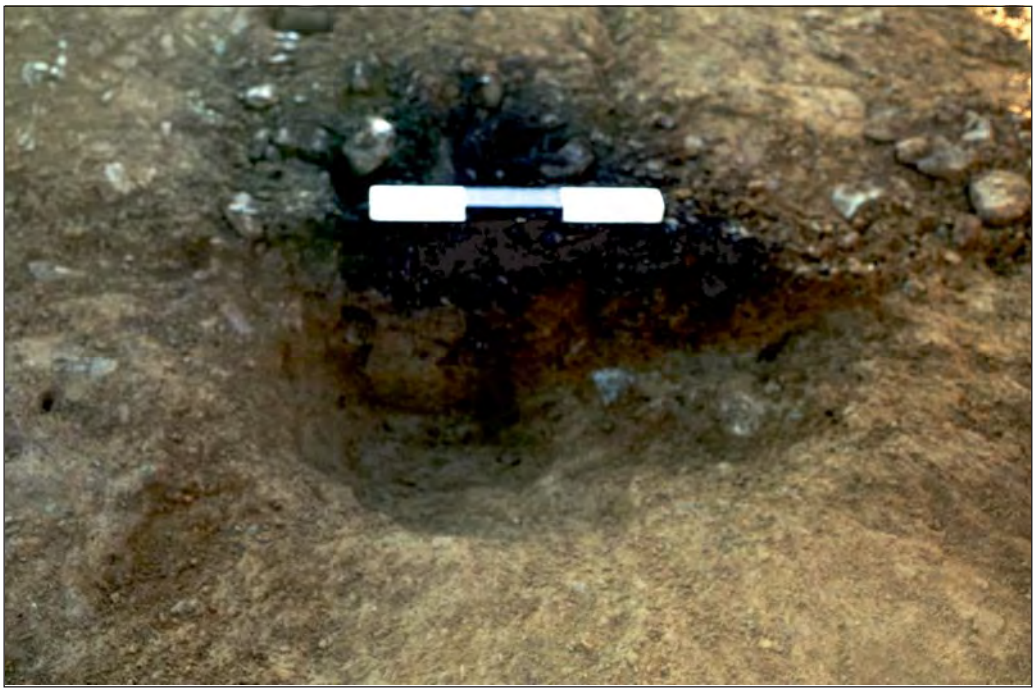


Plate 5: Fire pit hearth 2405 from south

Plate 6: Gully 2906 from south

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 7: Furrow 3009 from south

Plate 8: Clay lined ditch 3211 from south-west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 9: Furrow 3303 from north

Plate 10: Pit 3403 from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 11: Ditch 14403 from north-east

Plate 12: Drain 3907 from south

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 13: Possible standing stone socket 3903 from south

Plate 14: Hedgerow 4203 from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 15: Ditch 4303 from north-west

Plate 16: Furrow 4703 from south west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 17: Hedgerow 4906 from east

Plate 18: Ditch terminal 5110 from south

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 19: Gully 5112 from south

Plate 20: Ditch 5505 from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 21: Ditch 5507 from west

Plate 22: Overview of burnt mound 5803 and 5809 from north-east

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 23: Pit 5807 from south

Plate 24: Burnt mound 5908 from north

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 25: Pit 5907 from north

Plate 26: Ditch 6004 from east

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 27: Ditch 6203 from north-west

Plate 28: Stratigraphy of trench 68 showing colluvium and buried soil from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 29: Ditch 7203 from north-west

Plate 30: Hedgerow 7510 from east

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 31: Ditch 7613 from west

Plate 32: Ditch 7704 from west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 33: Posthole 7906 from north-east

Plate 34: Pit or linear terminal 8503 from south west with possibly colluvial fills

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 35: Posthole 8905 from north-east

Plate 36: Possible furrow 9203 from south

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 37: Furrow 9703 from north-west

Plate 38: Trench 109 pre-excavation overview from east

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 39: Trench 109 working shot from west showing object 10901

Plate 40: Trench 109 post-excavation overview (see also front cover) from north

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 41: Complex Neolithic feature 10909 from east. Beamslot 10912/10954 can be seen in plan on left hand side of 10909

Plate 42: Posthole 10921 from north

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

Plate 43: Gully 10925 from north-east showing thin layer of material (10927) to the north-west

Plate 44: Ditch 10905 from south-west

Date:	02/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\113670\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\eval\2017_01_25\113670_Plates.cdr		

10.4 Appendix 4: Radiocarbon results

UBANo	Sample ID	Material Type	^{14}C Age	±	F14C	±
UBA-33315	113670_(10904) <10901>	Barley grain	2559	30	0.7272	0.0027
UBA-33316	113670_(10908) <10903>	3 Wheat glume bases	2273	34	0.7536	0.0031
UBA-33317	113670_(10929) <10907>	Wheat grain	2155	28	0.7647	0.0027
UBA-33318	113670_(10952) <10909>	emmer/einkorn grain fragment	2059	30	0.7739	0.0029
UBA-33319	113670_(5810)<5802>	Indet. non-woody plant tissue	31879	284	0.0189	0.0007

Inez Lopez-Doriga
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
England
Customer No. 2144166

^{14}CHRONO Centre
Queens University Belfast
42 Fitzwilliam Street
Belfast BT9 6AX
Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification:	UBA-33315
Date of Measurement:	2016-12-12
Site:	Wylfa
Sample ID:	113670_(10904)<10901>
Material Dated:	charred seed or nutshell
Pretreatment:	Acid Only
Submitted by:	Ines Lopez Doriga

Conventional ^{14}C Age:	2559±30 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS $\delta^{13}C$

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42 Fitzwilliam Street
Belfast BT9 6AX
Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification:	UBA-33316
Date of Measurement:	2016-12-12
Site:	Wylfa
Sample ID:	113670_(10908)<10903>
Material Dated:	charred seed or nutshell
Pretreatment:	Acid Only
Submitted by:	Ines Lopez Doriga

Conventional ^{14}C Age:	2273±34 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS δ^{13}C

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Customer No. 2144166

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42 Fitzwilliam Street
Belfast BT9 6AX
Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification:	UBA-33317
Date of Measurement:	2016-12-12
Site:	Wylfa
Sample ID:	113670_(10929)<10907>
Material Dated:	charred seed or nutshell
Pretreatment:	Acid Only
Submitted by:	Ines Lopez Doriga

Conventional ^{14}C Age:	2155±28 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS δ^{13}C

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England
Customer No. 2144166

^{14}CHRONO Centre
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42 Fitzwilliam Street
Belfast BT9 6AX
Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification:	UBA-33318
Date of Measurement:	2016-12-19
Site:	Wylfa
Sample ID:	113670_(10952)<10909>
Material Dated:	charred seed or nutshell
Pretreatment:	Acid Only
Submitted by:	Ines Lopez Doriga

Conventional ^{14}C Age:	2059±30 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS δ^{13}C

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England
Customer No. 2144166

^{14}CHRONO Centre
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42 Fitzwilliam Street
Belfast BT9 6AX
Northern Ireland

Radiocarbon Date Certificate

Laboratory Identification:	UBA-33319
Date of Measurement:	2016-12-19
Site:	Wylfa
Sample ID:	113670_(5810)<5802>
Material Dated:	charred seed or nutshell
Pretreatment:	Acid Only
Submitted by:	Ines Lopez Doriga

Conventional ^{14}C Age:	31879±284 BP
Fraction corrected	using AMS δ^{13}C

Information about radiocarbon calibration

RADIOCARBON CALIBRATION PROGRAM*
CALIB REV7.0.0

*To be used in conjunction with:
Stuiver, M., and Reimer, P.J., 1993, Radiocarbon, 35, 215-230.
Annotated results (text) - -
Export file - c14res.csv

113670_(10
UBA-33315
Radiocarbon Age BP 2559 +/- 30
Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013

% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 800- 756	0.906
	679- 671	0.058
	604- 599	0.036
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 804- 747	0.687
	685- 666	0.077
	642- 554	0.236

113670_(10
UBA-33316
Radiocarbon Age BP 2273 +/- 34
Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013

% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 396- 357	0.644
	282- 256	0.275
	244- 236	0.081
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 401- 350	0.504
	308- 209	0.496

113670_(10
UBA-33317
Radiocarbon Age BP 2155 +/- 28
Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013

% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 350- 306	0.426
	209- 164	0.563
	126- 125	0.011
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 356- 284	0.372
	254- 250	0.005
	234- 96	0.623

113670_(10
UBA-33318
Radiocarbon Age BP 2059 +/- 30
Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013

% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 154- 137	0.117
	113- 38	0.861
	8- 4	0.022
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 169- cal AD 3	1.000

113670_(58
UBA-33319
Radiocarbon Age BP 31879 +/- 284
Calibration data set: intcal13.14c # Reimer et al. 2013

% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal BC 34159- 33530	1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal BC 34388- 33169	1.000

References for calibration datasets:

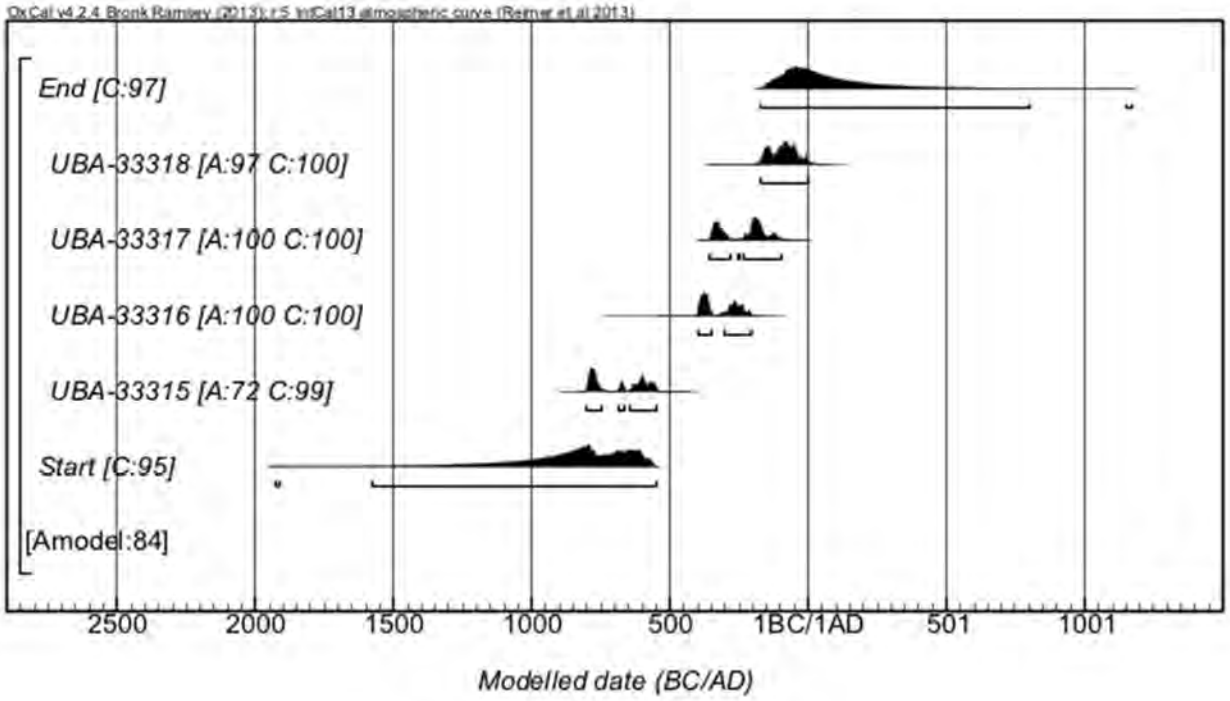
Reimer PJ, Bard E, Bayliss A, Beck JW, Blackwell PG, Bronk Ramsey C, Buck CE Cheng H, Edwards RL, Friedrich M, Grootes PM, Guilderson TP, Haflidason H, Hajdas I, HattÃ© C, Heaton TJ, Hogg AG, Hughen KA, Kaiser KF, Kromer B, Manning SW, Niu M, Reimer RW, Richards DA, Scott EM, Southon JR, Turney CSM, van der Plicht J.
IntCal13 and MARINE13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0-50000 years calBP
Radiocarbon 55(4). DOI: 10.2458/azu_js_rc.55.16947

Comments:

* This standard deviation (error) includes a lab error multiplier.
** 1 sigma = square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)
** 2 sigma = 2 x square root of (sample std. dev.^2 + curve std. dev.^2)
where ^2 = quantity squared.
[ ] = calibrated range impinges on end of calibration data set
0* represents a "negative" age BP
1955* or 1960* denote influence of nuclear testing C-14

NOTE: Cal ages and ranges are rounded to the nearest year which may be too precise in many instances. Users are advised to round results to the nearest 10 yr for samples with standard deviation in the radiocarbon age greater than 50 yr.

<>


OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r:5 IntCal13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al 2013)
End [C:97]
UBA-33318 [A:97 C:100]
UBA-33317 [A:100 C:100]
UBA-33316 [A:100 C:100]
UBA-33315 [A:72 C:99]
Start [C:95]
[Amodel:84]
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
1BC/1AD
501
1001
Modelled date (BC/AD)

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