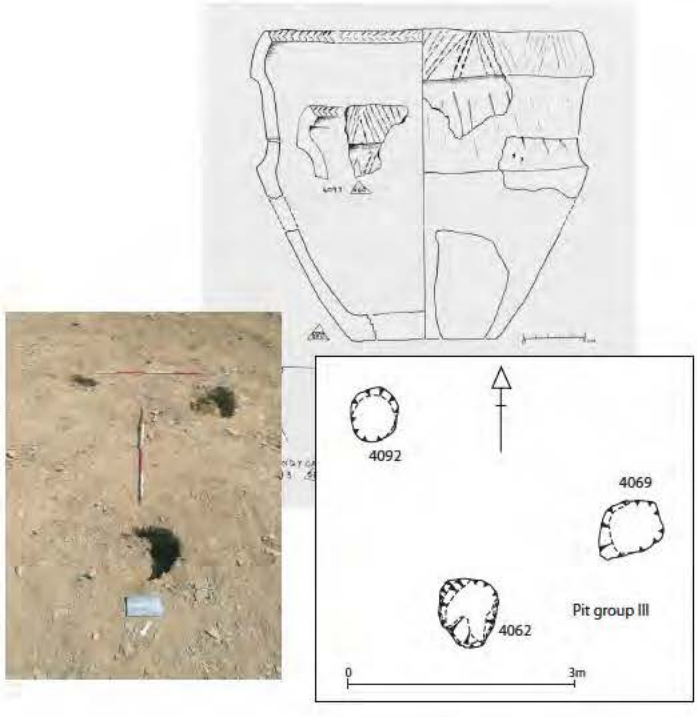
Parc Bryn Cegin
Llandygai

Assessment of potential for analysis report

Volume I: text



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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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Volume I: Text

Prepared for the Welsh Development Agency

By

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May 2006

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PARC BRYN CEGIN, LLANDYGAI
(G1857)

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR ANALYSIS

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ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR ANALYSIS

SUMMARY

This report provides a preliminary statement of the results of a programme of archaeological work carried out at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust for the Welsh Assembly Government. It assesses the importance of the results and the potential for further analysis. The excavated features ranged from the Early Neolithic to the 19th century and the finds included pottery, lithics, glass, metal artefacts and palaeoenvironmental data. The following is a summary of the importance and potential for further analysis of the various different phases of activity on the site based on both the excavation and artefactual evidence.

A rectangular early Neolithic building is of national and international importance. It is particularly well preserved, has numerous related features and the associated find assemblage is small but of significant potential. There are considerable quantities of charred plant remains to provide economic and environmental evidence as well as good samples for radiocarbon dating. This feature provides an outstanding opportunity to investigate a rare and important site type and contribute significantly to the understanding of these features as a class.

Several clusters of later Neolithic pits contained a nationally important assemblage of pottery; the size of the assemblage and the range of pottery types make it particularly valuable. The contents and dates of these pits, as well as their relationships to each other and other features, especially the ceremonial complex under the Industrial Estate, will add to the corpus of data on this very characteristic Neolithic feature type.

Fourteen burnt mounds were found and this number will allow their date and function to be explored thoroughly within one project. Although the date of these features is important on a regional level, if firm evidence of their function can be obtained from the charred plant remains and other evidence, then that would be of national importance.

A well preserved ring groove roundhouse was found, which is important at a regional level for understanding settlement at the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of the Iron Age. The presence of metal working activity in this area makes it of particular importance.

A late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement was almost completely excavated allowing its layout and possible development to be fully studied. There is potential for palaeoenvironmental and economic evidence, and although the number of artefacts is small some are of considerable significance, such as waste glass and a cache of beads that indicate bead making and a copper alloy seal box.

The post medieval evidence is of local importance in contributing to the understanding of field patterns and landuse in combination with cartographic evidence.

INTRODUCTION

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust has carried out a programme of archaeological work at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai in advance of the development of a business park. The work was commissioned by JacobsBabtie on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government (then the Welsh Development Agency), and monitored by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority to ensure that the planning conditions were fulfilled. The work took place between 21st February 2005 and 9th February 2006.

This document provides a detailed assessment of the results of the archaeological excavation, and conforms to the guidelines for the 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (MAP 2) prepared by English Heritage (1991). It includes preliminary illustrated site narratives describing the results of the excavation, followed by an assessment including the quantification of the data collected and a statement on its academic potential. This document is accompanied by an 'Updated Project Design' which reviews the major research themes informing

the next phase of the project, and provides a methodology for further work and a task list detailing the roles of all participants leading to the full publication of the results.

The management of this project follows guidelines specified in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991). Five stages are specified:

Phase 1: project planning
Phase 2: fieldwork
Phase 3: assessment of potential for analysis
Phase 4: analysis and report preparation
Phase 5: dissemination

The post-excavation stage of the project includes phases 3 to 5. Some work, including washing and appropriate storage of finds and initial processing of soil samples has been undertaken whilst excavation was proceeding. This document reports on the results of phase 3, with recommendations for further analysis, report preparation, dissemination and curation.

The purpose of this phase is to ensure appropriate post-excavation analyses are undertaken. This involves the careful definition of academic and archaeological objectives, to ensure that 'appropriate selection is made and a publication produced which accurately reflects the value of the data collection'. All data sources have been collated, quantified and assessed for their potential to provide information of relevance. This includes all site records, made up of the written record, drawn record and photographic record, all artefacts, and all environmental samples, including those suitable for dating purposes. Relevant specialists have assessed the potential for each artefact category and for the palaeoenvironmental data.

BACKGROUND

Topographic background

The site covers *c* 35 hectares of improved pasture to the south of Bangor (centred on SH 592 705) (Fig 1). The area slopes down towards the north and west. To the north is the slight basin or plateau, now occupied by the present industrial estate, on which a late Neolithic henge complex was located. The eastern end of the site covers the crest of a ridge forming the watershed between the Ogwen and Cegin valleys. The ridge reaches c.75m OD within the development area but rises further to the south. The site slopes down to the west from this ridge, with the western boundary on the banks of the Afon Cegin. Most of the site is sloping, some parts more steeply than others, and the slopes generally face north-west.

The solid geology is of Ordovician shales, which outcrop along the ridge at the east. Much of the area is covered by glacial drift and it is this that determines the soils. The eastern half of the area has soils of the Arvon Series and the western half has soils of the Deiniol Series; both acid igneous brown earths (SSEW 1958). These differences correspond to the presence of bedrock close to the surface in the east and thicker boulder clay in the west. The land of the Arvon Series is classed as of agricultural capability Grade 3 (Good to Moderate). This is usually free-draining with moderate limitations as to types of crop that can be grown, but mainly suitable for grass ley, the fertility not being high enough to allow extensive arable use. The land of the Deiniol Series is classed as agricultural capability Grade 4 (poor), which is imperfectly drained with severe limitations as to use, being difficult to cultivate and sensitive to soil structure damage and panning (Ball 1963, 46; MAFF 1988). Field names on the 1768 estate map show that in that period there was pasture on the western half of the site and arable on the eastern half, reflecting the difference in soil capability.

Archaeological background

Although no archaeology was previously known from the development site it is surrounded by sites of various periods. Stray finds including worked flint, stone hammers and bronze palstaves have been found in the vicinity. A large Early Bronze Age burial cairn, known as Carnedd Howel, is located further up the same ridge 1km to the south, and cropmarks indicate that there may have been others much closer in Parc Penrhyn. Nearly 4km to the south is the remains of a Neolithic chambered tomb at Sling and about 3km to the north there used to stand another chambered tomb. The site of this is now on the Lavan Sands and it has been entirely destroyed by the

sea, but it was visible in 1805 (Williams 1806, 206). A burnt mound was found at Rhos Uchaf, 300m to the south-east and some probably prehistoric hearths 400m to the south on the line of the A55. The Roman road between Caerhun and Segontium probably passed about 500m to the south-east of the development site, with the suspected site of a Roman fortlet at Tal-y-Bont. Llandygai village has medieval origins. Its church dates to the 14th century but there are records of an earlier church, and earthwork hut platforms in Parc Penrhyn are probably medieval (Smith 2005).

The most significant archaeology was found just to the north of the present site under the industrial estate. Here excavations in 1967-8 revealed the presence of a group of Later Neolithic ceremonial monuments of national significance. These included two henges, large circles, about 90m in diameter, defined by banks and ditches, and a cursus, an embanked linear enclosure. Associated with them were two lesser circles and the complex was preceded by an earlier Neolithic building. The site was subsequently used for Early Bronze Age funerary activity, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and an Early Medieval inhumation cemetery (Lynch and Musson 2004).

It was the proximity of this complex that suggested the development area might have a high archaeological potential, with the probability that Neolithic, Bronze Age and later remains would be preserved within the area.

Project background

Outline planning permission was granted for the development of the site in 2001. The planning application was accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement that included an archaeological assessment carried out by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (Hopewell and Davidson 1999). This assessment included geophysical survey of 13 sample areas distributed randomly over the development site. The proximity of the henge complex made archaeological involvement for the new development essential and a Design Brief for Archaeological Mitigation was supplied by Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service, who monitored the work throughout. An updated assessment report was produced in 2005 (Smith 2005) incorporating information from the full publication of the henge complex published in 2004 (Lynch and Musson 2004), and evidence from geological borehole and test pits carried out by Geotechnics for JacobsBabtie in January 2005. Aerial photographs were consulted for this assessment but no archaeological features were identified, with the exception of a circular feature towards the western end of the site, but the arc of this only just came within the site boundary. The Brief recommended a geophysical survey of the whole development area, which was carried out in 2005 (Stratscan 2005). The outcropping bedrock caused background noise, which confused the survey over the eastern part of the site, but old field boundaries were recognised, most of which could be identified on the 18th and 19th century maps. Other features requiring investigation were identified.

The Brief specified a ‘strip, map and sample’ methodology for the access road corridor and the excavation on site started with the eastern end of the access road and plateau 3. The site was divided into numbered building plateaux, as shown on Fig 1, and these will be used to help located features in this report. It was subsequently decided that the ‘strip, map and sample’ technique should be used over all areas where groundworks for the development would be carried out. The methodology of the excavation will be discussed in more detail below. It should be stressed that all areas not investigated by ‘strip, map and sample’ evaluation have an unknown, but possibly high potential for archaeological remains. These areas were not evaluated on the strict understanding that they would not be disturbed by any groundworks. If the plans for the development of the site are changed at any point in the future these areas will require archaeological evaluation.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The original object of the programme of work was to mitigate the impact of the development on any archaeological remains. This was achieved by undertaking a phased programme of works comprising:

- a review of existing information,
- a geophysical survey,
- a combined programme of strip, map and sample and trial excavation,
- followed where necessary by area excavation.

The current objective is to ensure the long term curation of the recovered data, and its dissemination in a form suitable to its academic value in line with nationally defined guidelines.

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Aerial photographs and the magnetometer survey had provided relatively little information to enable targeted evaluation. The latter did identify some features of interest, but the problems of background noise and the difficulty of identifying small features by geophysical survey, meant that many features could have been missed. There was a high risk that the traditional evaluation trenches would miss the small, scattered archaeological features that were anticipated. The technique of 'strip, map and sample' was tested on the eastern part of the access road and plateau 3. This technique involves the removal of the ploughsoil under archaeological supervision to expose the natural virgin ground, in which cut features should be recognisable. These can then be identified and evaluated and excavated in detail if required. This technique proved to be very successful in the trial area and was extended to the whole site.

The stripping of the ploughsoil was done by mechanical excavators with toothless buckets under the constant supervision of the archaeologists. All potential archaeological features were identified, surveyed and evaluated. The visibility of archaeological features was generally good. In some places a finer silty deposit had developed on the boulder clay. Even small, subtle features were easily recognisable in this deposit, but it had attracted burrowing animals so many of the features were disturbed. Over the rest of the site features had to be spotted in stony boulder clay or highly fractured bedrock. Once high priority areas were identified they required considerable hand cleaning to identify all related features. A total of over 23 hectares was stripped, mapped and sampled in this way and several areas identified for more intensive investigation. For efficiency, but most importantly to minimise erosion and deterioration of exposed features, excavation was carried out as soon as an area had been evaluated, without waiting for the whole site to be fully evaluated before proceeding with excavation. The post-medieval linear features, including ditches and drains, were investigated by excavating a section across them, and recording in plan by Total Station Theodolite. Other areas, with potential for prehistoric activity, were intensively cleaned, excavated and recorded in greater detail; involving full hand excavation, detailed hand drawings at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate and a full photographic and written record.

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

STRATIGRAPHIC AND STRUCTURAL DATA

The sites described in this section are those that were identified during the strip, map and sample process as requiring detailed excavation. These include an early Neolithic building represented by a series of post-holes, several groups of pits containing Later Neolithic pottery, numerous Bronze Age burnt mounds, late Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouses with associated ditches, a roundhouse of possible late Bronze Age date, other pits of probable prehistoric date, and a series of 18th and 19th century field ditches and drains (Fig. 1).

Early Neolithic building (Fig 2, plates 1and 2)

In the western half of Plateau 3 a well-defined complex of features was revealed. The potential of this area was established during the evaluation phase when a flint scraper was discovered, but intensive cleaning was necessary to locate all the features. Excavation suggested that these features were the remains of a timber structure. Eight substantial postholes forming a double line are best interpreted as representing the position of the main aisle posts supporting the roof. The walls were defined by smaller postholes, the whole building measuring c.12m by 7m externally. Traces of slots to support partitions had survived and linear hollows just inside each gable end suggest further complications to the interior of the structure. Small sherds of early Neolithic pottery were recovered from several of the postholes along with occasional pieces of flint, including a broken portion of a finely worked arrowhead.

There was very little stratigraphy as the ploughsoil and topsoil combined here was rarely over 0.2m deep. Ploughing had removed any traces of the floor level and any occupation deposits inside the building, although some survived in hollows nearby. The disturbance was limited as a shallow partition slot did survive, so it is suggested that the floor level was only a few centimetres above the present surface of the natural. Stratigraphy did exist within the cut features, with several postholes containing packing stones and traces of postpipes. One of the western gable end postholes demonstrated a complex sequence where the post appears to have been removed and the resulting hole packed with burnt stones. One posthole just inside the southern wall cut another feature, but otherwise the evidence suggests that this is a single phase structure with no later alterations.

The building was surrounded by other features, all presumably related in some way to it. The line of the southern wall was continued by 3 postholes, too far apart to be part of a structure, but possibly containing free-standing posts. Parallel to this was a slot, which may have been the foundation for a short screen or similar structure. The area between these contained patches of earth with occasional pot sherds but no further evidence of structures apart from several small stakeholes.

Near the south-eastern corner of the building was a small circular pit containing fragments of burnt bone. The pit that produced the flint scraper found during evaluation also lay at this corner. A large pit lay just west of the building. This contained layers of charcoal and produced a quartz crystal and a broken stone axe. A patch of the original ground surface had been preserved in a hollow to the south and this produced several sherds of early Neolithic pottery. An elongated stone-filled hollow to the south-west contained a piece of the rim of an early Neolithic ceramic vessel. This rim sherd is one of the largest sherds of this date discovered in Wales (Steven Burrow, pers. com.).

Most of these features were probably in use at the same time as the building, although radiocarbon dates will be needed to be sure. However, there was a group of pits near the south-west corner of the building that could have been dug over 1000 years after the building was abandoned as one of these pits produced late Neolithic grooved ware pottery. These are further discussed below as pit group VIII.

Late Neolithic pit groups

Several groups of pits were found, mainly along the top of the ridge running along the eastern side of the site (in plateaux 1, 3 and 4), but one group was located on lower ground further west (in plateau 8) (Fig 1). The layout out of these groups varied, group I contained eight pits, seven forming a rough L-shape. Groups II, III and IV were formed of three pits each. Group V was in fact a single isolated pit and group VI, on the lower ground, had four pits close together with three outlying. All the above groups contained late Neolithic pottery. Another group of pits (group VII) did not produce Neolithic pottery and lay close to the later roundhouse activity, so these may prove to be of a different date. Group VIII was located close to the south-western corner of the early Neolithic building and one pit in the group contained groove ware pottery.

Pit group I
(Fig 3)
This group, close to the eastern boundary of the site in plateau 3, consisted of seven pits in a rough L-shape with another outlying pit. One pit cut another and several were cut by a later field boundary. These were small, shallow pits with charcoal rich fills. All contained significant numbers of pot sherds, occasional flint flakes and some flakes of stone from the Graig Lwyd Neolithic stone axe factory above Penmaenmawr. One pit produced numerous decorated rim sherds, which are particularly diagnostic of the Mortlake style of Peterborough Ware.

Associated with the pits was a rather irregular but steep sided ditch-like feature. There was no dating evidence from this excepting a chip of chert, however, one of the pits cut this feature. There were other linear hollows in the area that appear to be the result of either animal burrowing or soil formation processes and it is probable that this was not an anthropogenic feature. Another irregular linear feature filled with burnt earth and clay was found to the east of the pits. The area around the pits was carefully cleaned and examined, and although several additional features were excavated, most of these proved to be animal burrows. Any extension of this activity to the south and east had been removed by the former road, running just west of its present line.

Pit groups II to V
(Fig 4)
Further south along the ridge in plateau 1 and plateau 4 more pits containing pottery were found. There were three groups each containing three principal pits. Group II, not far from Rhos Isaf, had an arc of badly truncated smaller pits associated with the three main pits. One of these smaller pits contained numerous charred hazelnut shells. The three larger pits produced sherds of later Neolithic Peterborough ware pottery.

Groups III and IV were located to the south-west, but still on the ridge with clear views over the site of the henges. Both these groups were composed of three well-defined pits containing later Neolithic pottery, again Peterborough ware, mostly of the Fengate style. A further pit (referred to for convenience as pit group V) was found in isolation close to the southern boundary of plateau 4. This had more Fengate pottery including sherds with a concentric arc design.

Pit group VI
(Fig 5)
Pit group VI was situated in a very different location to the other groups. It was in plateau 8 in the low-lying western part of the site on top of a slight knoll in the glacial deposits. These pits lay about 300m from the southern henge, at about the same altitude. Four pits were situated close together amongst irregular features probably caused by tree roots. There were two more pits about 22m to the south-west and a single pit 40m to the south-east. Some of the pits produced quantities of decorated later Neolithic pottery and several flint tools made in a very fine brown flint rarely found elsewhere on the site.

Pit group VII
(Fig 6)
This group was composed of seven pits, five of which were grouped round a patch of burning. There were other burnt patches in the area. No finds were recovered from this group and it is not yet known whether these pits should be considered with the late Neolithic pits or whether they are related to the Iron Age activity nearby. Radiocarbon dating should help resolve this problem.

Pit group VIII
(Fig 2)
Six pits, one with complicated fills and evidence for recutting, seemed to form a discrete group close to the south-western corner of the early Neolithic building. Spatially these pits appeared to be associated with the building but grooved ware pottery was recovered from one of the pits. This places these pits very much later than the building, but also presumably later than the majority of other pit groups that contained Peterborough ware pottery.

Burnt mounds

Fourteen burnt mounds were found scattered across the site, most were situated either on the wet, clayey, lower parts of the site or along a natural boundary in the geology where the ground water was close to the surface (Fig 1). Typically these sites are composed of a roughly horseshoe shaped spread of burnt stone and charcoal, surrounding and partially overlapping a pit or trough dug into the ground. Water would have been heated in the trough using hot stones, which were then discarded to produce the mound. Whether the hot water was used for cooking, bathing or other purposes has not yet been established but generally the mounds date to the middle to later Bronze Age (*c* 1200 – 800 BC).

In the lower clayey wet part of the site (plateaux 7 and 8), the remains of six burnt mounds were identified. In the extreme north-west corner two sites were located close together (6094 and 6016 (Fig 7), while the others (6019, 6056 (Figs 8 and 9), 7035, and 7039 (Figs 10 and 11)) comprised single isolated features. All of these mounds were badly degraded and dispersed, some barely surviving as thin scatters of heat shattered stone. All had pits associated with them.

It is interesting that a post medieval ditch (6024) ran through or close to four of the mounds (6094, 6016, 6019, 6056). This may have followed an earlier natural water channel, or natural hollow, and may bear upon the siting of the mounds here. Many of the sites in this area (7035, 7039, 6019, 6056) were difficult to excavate as streams of winter run-off were constantly washing through them from upslope. Again this may be significant as to their siting and may suggest a seasonal use.

A further series of six burnt mounds (1097, 2176, 2031, 2287, 2167, and 4199) were recorded sited at the eastern end of the excavations (plateaux 2, 3 and 4). They were located along the base of a slight scarp, which indicated a natural boundary in the geology where the ground water must have always been close to the surface. Four of these features (2176, 2031, 2287, and 2167) were very closely grouped, while a fifth (1097) was located 25m to the south. The sixth (4199) occurred as a single isolated site much further towards the south. These remains comprised the best preserved of all of the burnt mounds on the site. The largest (2176) (Fig 12, plates 3-5) was circular and measured c 13m in diameter and c 0.4m thick. Beneath it were three pits, one with a rectangular trough cut into its base. Each pit had an accompanying hearth and two of these were surrounded by stakeholes representing possible windbreaks or other flimsy structures. The deepest pit had a step down into it paved with stone flags, presumably to aid access.

2031 (Fig 12) was linear in shape and measured at least 15m in length but was partially obscured by the limit of excavation. It had two accompanying pits one of which had evidence of a possible wood lining. 2287 (Fig 12) was largely obscured by the limit of excavation but was c 6m long, with a single pit. 2167 was a shallow irregular spread some 10 to 12 m in length with a single pit. 1097 (Fig 13), a shallow crescent some 11m long by 5m wide, had a single accompanying pit.

4199 (Fig 14) was an isolated feature, shallow, and a rough crescent in shape, measuring 5m by 1.8m with one pit.

Two further possible burnt mounds were identified 5023 and 3830 on the north side of the site in the area between the two main groupings described so far. 5023 was irregular in shape and a large part of it had been truncated by an 18th/19th century ditch. The mound was quite shallow and was 4.3m long and 1.4m wide and was accompanied by a single, very small pit. Probably more than half of 3830 was outside the area of excavation. It was sealed by a dump of large rounded stones, and associated with two small pits. These pits seemed too small to function as troughs, and the main trough associated with this mound may be in the unexcavated area.

A single flint tool was recovered from the largest mound, and one other mound produced a fine flint blade. Mound 3830 contained a sherd of Roman pottery, but otherwise artefacts were absent.

Other burnt stone features

Other features containing burnt stones have been found (Fig 1). Most of these were small circular pits lined with clay. Four were found in Plateau 3, two in Plateau 5 and a fifth in plateau 8 (Fig 15). These are listed below:

Cut	Fills
1072	1071,1087, 1091
1230	1231, 1232
1259	1242, 1260, 1261, 1262
1510	1511, 1578, 1589, 1590
3133	3130, 3131, 3132, 3134
3314	3315
6033	6051, 6052, 6059, 6062

The pits were circular or sub-circular, no more than 2m in diameter and 0.4m deep. They were lined with a deposit of clay that generally covered the base and the sides of the cut. Occasionally a hint survived that the clay lining had continued over the top of the feature, sealing it. The pits were full of burnt stones, but often had relatively little charcoal. These features have been interpreted as ovens of a probable prehistoric date. The pits would have been lined with clay, then filled with burnt stones and probably sealed with more clay. Cooking by placing food on hot stones in a pit, which is then sealed and left a number of hours, is well documented by anthropological studies. One of the pits produced a fine flint blade, but otherwise dating will have to wait for the radiocarbon results. With the exception of [1230] these were not closely associated with any other features so it is hard to see them as related to settlement. The exception [1230] was associated with an extensive charcoal spread about 7m to the north-east of which was a group of postholes and two large pits, with other features a little further away. Nineteenth century map evidence suggests a possible habitation in this area. The postholes do imply some sort of structure and it is important to identify whether this is prehistoric or 19th century in date.

There were two other features that appear to be ovens or kilns of some sort but were different in form to the small round pit ovens and did not contained burnt stones. One [3671] was close to roundhouse A and the other [1850] was isolated on the edge of plateau 4. The former had a broader end with evidence of burning and a long, slightly curving gully leading from it. It is probable that the gully was a long flue and that this feature was a corn drier. One with a similarly long flue was found at Graeanog, Clynnog (Fasham et al 1998, 132), although this was stone lined. [1850] had a similar elongated oval cut with evidence of in situ burning but no flue, and may also have been a corn drier.

Another feature full of burnt stones [7055] was identified in plateau 7 (Fig 16). On excavation this proved to consist of a shallow, flat bottomed pit with stakeholes around the edge of the base. These stakeholes all angled inwards and the stakes they held would have met above the middle of the feature, creating a conical, tent-like structure. The connection with burnt stones could suggest that this functioned as a small sweat lodge, but this is

purely speculative at present. The charred remains must be analysed and dated and parallels with features on other sites sought before a secure interpretation can be made.

Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age ring grooved roundhouses
(Fig 17, plates 6 and 7)
Partway down the slope towards the Afon Cegin was a narrow circular groove cut into the bedrock (Fig 1). This groove defined the wall of a roundhouse (roundhouse E), measuring about 8.5m across. It had two entrance posts and other rock cut postholes. The narrow, steep sided groove would have held a wall constructed of planks or closely spaced, thin posts, with larger posts at each side of the west-facing entrance. There was the suggestion of a ring of posts inside the house to support the roof. Four large internal postholes may not belong to the main house as there is a strong suggestion of more than one phase of activity in this location. A hearth pit cut through the wall slot and so must have been a later development after the main house was abandoned. There was a group of postholes to the south-west of the roundhouse suggesting other structures around the main house. A smaller groove defined the wall of an adjacent ancillary building.

Most of this area was sealed beneath a deposit of stones. Although there were other similar deposits across the site that appeared to be related to ploughing and colluvation the relationship of these stones to the roundhouse seems so direct that it may be significant. There is the possibility that stone was used in the construction of the roundhouse or some of its related features. A layer of charcoal beneath the stones in the middle of the roundhouse must be related either to the use of the house or later activity.

No datable finds were recovered from the structures, so dating will depend on radiocarbon dates from charcoal. However, similar ring-groove roundhouses have been dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age elsewhere in Wales. The discovery of metal slag and a piece of furnace lining suggests metal working was undertaken on site. The slag was demonstrated to have a high iron oxide content, but this does not rule out a late Bronze Age date for the activity (Peter Crew pers. com.)

The eroded traces of another similar structure (B on Fig 18) lay about 90m to the south-west. Only parts of the uphill side of the wall slot survived, but a broken stone spindlewhorl was recovered from this curving gully. This structure may have been associated with the Romano-British settlement to the west, but it was more similar in style to roundhouse E.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British roundhouses and related features

In the middle of the site at a point where the slope becomes less steep, but above the wetter lowlying areas there was a group of late Iron Age and Romano-British roundhouse settlements (Fig 18). These were composed of a large northern curvilinear enclosure around three roundhouses (roundhouses C, D and H), joined by narrow boundary ditches to another, southern enclosure with at least one roundhouse (roundhouse A). In the middle were more ditches and a dense concentration of postholes and a penannular ditch (structures F and G). Both the houses and boundary ditches were of several phases, and were criss-crossed with post-medieval ditches and drains.

Structures F and G
The activity towards the middle of this area is probably earlier than the rest of the settlement. A collection of postholes protected on the upslope side by a ditch has previously been referred to as roundhouse F, but the structure defined by the postholes may not even be circular. It appears to have an imposing entrance formed of multiple posts and the remainder of the postholes could be interpreted as a rectangular arrangement measuring approximately 6.5m by 3m.

Also in this central area was a penannular ditch, filled with burnt stone, surrounding a cobbled area. Under the cobble spread were two large pits, a smaller central pit and various postholes. It had a small cobbled annex to the south with further postholes. This feature is provisionally referred to as roundhouse G, but it differs significantly from the other roundhouses and may not be a house at all.

Roundhouses A, C, D and H
The later structures are interpreted as clay-walled roundhouses and formed two settlement foci, each with its own enclosure ditch. These enclosures were joined by a boundary ditch and their layout suggests that they may have been in contemporary use. The roundhouses generally had an internal drain covered by stone slabs and a concentric outer drain, with a thick clay wall between the two.

Southern enclosure
Two ditches ran south-west to north-east then curved northwards enclosing an area containing roundhouse A. As they curved round these ditches divided into three, and after a gap, which might be an entrance, two ditches continued to the north.

Roundhouse A (plate 8) was defined by two drainage gullies running round its uphill side and by further drains, which would have lain under the floor of the house. The house measured *c* 13m externally and *c* 7m internally. It appears that initially a small roundhouse was built, then this was then extended to the full diameter of 13m. Both houses probably had thick clay walls, which would have supported most of the weight of the conical roof, as few postholes were discovered. The outside of the wall in each phase was protected by a drainage gully and there was a drain inside each house. This explains the rather complicated pattern of concentric gullies exposed. Finds from both phases are similar suggesting that the first house was only in use for a short period before being rebuilt to a larger diameter. An important find from this area is a small bronze box identified as a Roman seal box (plate 11).

An evaluation trench was dug to the west of roundhouse A to investigate an area not to be affected by the development. The features discovered suggested that this settlement extends to the west.

Curving north from the possible entrance in the enclosure was a narrow ditch, which had been recut at least once. This ran up towards the northern enclosure and seemed to link the two settlements. An early 19th century boundary ditch ran through this area confusing the earlier remains, but pottery and a spindlewhorl demonstrated that this linking ditch was contemporary with the roundhouses.

Northern enclosure
A much more substantial ditch was found further north forming a curvilinear enclosure that contained roundhouses C, D and H (fig 18). Roundhouse C (plate 9) was similar in design to roundhouse A with an external drainage gully and an internal drain, but the external gully was repeatedly recut and there were other features, including a possible fence line, that complicate this area. A circular gully to the west formed what appeared to be the internal drain of roundhouse D. This had no obvious external drain, so it may have been of a different design to roundhouse C. A large sherd of the base of a Samian ware vessel was recovered from roundhouse D, demonstrating a Roman date for the use of this feature.

Further north, but still within the same enclosure was roundhouse H (plate 10). This had the best preserved inner drain of all the houses as many of the covering slabs were still in place, but again it had no external drain. There was a central hearth and the remains of an occupation deposit within the house. The occupation deposit and the fill of the internal drain produced several sherds of Samian ware, black burnished Roman pottery and fragments of blue Roman glass. A glass bead was recovered from the fill of a post-medieval drain cutting through the house, but this probably originated from the house. The glass is of particular interest as it could represent the collection of waste glass as raw material for the manufacture of beads.

The glass from this house may be connected with an isolated find made over 300m north-east of the settlement. Here 235 blue annular glass beads and 19 red cylindrical glass beads were found in a small hollow with no other associated features (Fig 1, plates 12 and 13). The beads are stylistically Roman in date, and may be the product of bead making somewhere nearby, having been lost or hidden before being finished into necklaces. The sherds of glass from the roundhouse settlement are more likely to have been collected as raw material for bead making than to be evidence for the use of fine glass vessels by the occupants of this modest settlement. Unfortunately the exact location of the bead making workshop has not been found.

Other Prehistoric features

Other more enigmatic features were investigated. There was a complex of small features in a low lying part of the Plateau 3 south of one of the existing oak trees. These were disturbed by later field boundary ditches, and

their function was not established; though they were probably of prehistoric date as one pit produced a flake of Graig Lwyd stone.

Just south-west of this group of features was a large spread of charcoal with a possible pit oven [1230], as described above. Between these two areas was a collection of postholes associated with two pits. No clear plan of a structure could be determined but the postholes were sealed a burnt deposit. This is exactly where an offset in the 18th century field boundary suggested the position of a dwelling, so an early date for these features cannot be assumed.

A fine barb and tanged flint arrowhead of Bronze Age date was found during sub-soil stripping in plateau 4. It was recovered from the top a deposit of stones but these appear to be natural and the arrowhead is a chance find not associated with other features.

Post-medieval ditches and drains

Ditches

Much of the site has been subjected to considerable erosion by ploughing and many of the features are heavily truncated. Even the 18th-19th century field boundary ditches rarely survived to a depth of over 0.2m. Several of these ditches have been identified. Two parallel ditches run across the plateau (Fig 1). These were picked up by the geophysical survey and can be recognised on the 1841 map of the area. A diagonal ditch that cut through these was also identified by the geophysical survey but despite being later in date has not yet been identified on a map. At the eastern edge of the site the (tarmac-surfaced) road preceding the current A5122 was exposed and a ditch running next to it marked the roadside field boundary still visible in the line of trees to the south.

There was a complex junction of ditches in the south part of Plateau 3. One can be recognised on the early 19th century map and others correspond to the late 18th century map, but not all can be so easily accounted for.

A droveway shown on the 1841 map could be seen on the geophysical survey crossing plateaux 1 and 4 and this was clearly seen on the ground, with its funnel-like entrance at the eastern end for directing the cattle into the lane (Fig 1). At the western end it continues across plateau 5 and opens into the fields over the top of roundhouse C. A field boundary joins this junction from the south and another meets it from the north-east, where it could be seen crossing plateau 6. This latter boundary turns sharply to the west and continues into plateau 8. Further boundaries could be followed across plateaux 7 and 8, and several were located and investigated in plateau 9. Most of these ditches are closely comparable with the 1841 map and date to the early 19th century. The late 18th century field pattern has proved to be more elusive and no boundaries have been conclusively dated to the medieval period. One ditch in plateau 9 was significantly deeper than most and is not indicated on the available historic maps, so this could potentially be of medieval date.

Drains

Much of the site was criss-crossed by field drains. The low-lying area south of the oak trees in Plateau 3 contained several drainage features including a brick-lined soak-away probably dating to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. A fine slate-built culvert ran across Plateau 2. This was still in use when discovered, and was probably built in the 19th century by the Penrhyn estate. Other contemporary drains also cross this trench.

The number of drains increased towards the lower, western end of the site (Fig 1) demonstrating that the ground is naturally much wetter here and explaining the reduction in archaeological features over this end of the site. The drains were recorded by surveying with the Total Station Theodolite where they were visible after stripping but no attempt was made to search for them unless the area was being cleaned to expose other, more important features. Although there was some phasing where one drainage system cut another and a variety of different drain types they were not recorded in detail. The drain types included plain cuts with ceramic pipes in the base; cuts capped with slate or filled in with stone, but usually also containing a ceramic pipe, and stone filled French drains. Most of the drains were probably roughly contemporary as they formed a largely consistent pattern across the site. They were probably inserted in the later 19th century when the present fields were laid out and the land was improved. Some of the larger French drains and other stone-filled drainage features may be slightly earlier.

Miscellaneous features
A large proportion of the features evaluated proved to be animal burrows, hollows produced by trees or shrubs or other natural features of minimal archaeological importance. It is possible that some of the tree hollows were prehistoric but only a very extensive and expensive programme of radiocarbon dating would establish that. Some of these hollows contained post-medieval artefacts and most are randomly distributed. The likelihood is that most were post-medieval in date and any that might be prehistoric would contribute very little to the understanding of landuse in the period. The exception might be the tree hollows adjacent to pit group VI, which seem to have a relationship to the pits and may have been cut by one of these pits.

Another large class of features was the 'burnt patch'. Some of these had quantities of charcoal and others consisted of burnt natural clay, often altered to a considerable depth. These were initially investigated carefully but those with considerable charcoal generally appeared to be burnt out tree or shrub root bowls. Those that were burnt natural were not cut features in any sense and presumably the fire causing the heating was on the ground surface, although how the intense heating occurred at considerable depth under ground was not clear. Some of these features were also animal burrows that seem to have drawn hot air from a fire into the ground. None of these features produced any finds and they seem most likely to be explained by scrub clearance or accidental burning of the vegetation. Some of this activity could be of considerable antiquity but the majority is likely to be quite recent, possibly relating to 18th and 19th century land improvement. After the first two months of the excavation it became clear that nothing would be learnt by digging more of these features and so they were subsequently recorded by survey and brief notes but not excavated.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Environmental samples

The environmental sampling and processing strategy was developed in consultation with Astrid Casledine, University of Wales, Lampeter, Gaylynne Carter, ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield) and John Carrott, Palaeoecological Research Services.

The sampling strategy employed was related to the perceived character, interpretational importance and chronological significance of the strata under investigation. Unquestioning sampling of all deposits was avoided so that sampling was restricted to significant contexts. Modern features and post-medieval ditches were not sampled. Tree hollows were not sampled unless they were in close proximity to prehistoric features. Isolated burnt patches were initially sampled but familiarisation with these amorphous and common features suggested they had minimal archaeological significance and sampling was suspended. In other cases the significance of a context was not always immediately obvious on excavation, so a sample was taken and if necessary removed from the processing and analysis at a later date.

Where the context was large enough a bulk sample of c. 20 litres of soil was collected, floated and wet sieved. In some cases more deposit was collected than this because the deposit was large or particularly important or both. Where the importance of the context and the results from the initial sample justified it, some of this additional material was also wet sieved. The remaining samples will be retained until the environmental specialists have completed their assessment and final examination, so that further sieving of samples can be undertaken should it be required.

Wet sieving
The aim of the bulk samples was to recover carbonised macroscopic plant remains and, if the deposit was waterlogged, possibly non-carbonised plant and animal remains, especially insect remains. However, the samples simultaneously enabled the recovery of small artefacts particularly knapping debris and evidence for metal working.

Both flotation tanks and bucket sieving were used to process the bulk samples. The volume of the sample was measured and any large stones were removed. The deposits were first placed in the flotation tank where material floating over the sluice was caught in a 0.3mm mesh and the heavy fraction was held a 1mm mesh. The residue was then sieved through a 1cm sieve and this large fraction was saved. Stones were removed from this fraction and discarded unless they were burnt, in which case a sample of the burnt stones was retain for analysis. The flotation did not separate all the charred remains from the residue so the 1mm residue was bucket floated. This involved agitating the material in water so that the charred remains were suspended long enough to pour off

through a 0.3mm mesh sieve. This combined method proved to be very effective at separating the charred remains from the heavy fraction. The flot was dried and both the 1cm and 1mm residue fractions were dried and retained for sorting.

The flots, composed largely of charred plant remains, were weighed and catalogued and sent to Palaeoecological Research Services, Co. Durham for study. The residue was sorted to check for small artefacts and samples from the roundhouse settlement and the burnt mounds were tested for the presence of magnetic metal working debris using a magnet. All samples were visually checked for non-magnetic metal or glass working debris. Once all artefacts and any other useful evidence was removed from the residues they were discarded.

Table listing number of samples in each feature group (for full list of samples see appendix II)

Group	**Number of samples**
Early Neolithic building	113
Pit group I	14
Pit group II	8
Pit group III	4
Pit group IV	7
Pit group V	7
Pit group VI	19
Pit group VII	8
Pit ovens	18
T1 burnt mound	7
T2 burnt mounds	28
T4 burnt mound	7
T6 burnt mounds	11
T7 burnt mounds	5
Roundhouse A	58
Roundhouse B	2
Roundhouse C	45
Roundhouse C/D	7
Roundhouse D	10
Roundhouse E	36
Structure F	40
General area of structures F and G	14
Structure G	19
Roundhouse H	17
Other contexts related to roundhouse settlement	3
Bead cache	4
T1 possible prehistoric features	5
T3 possible prehistoric features	5
T4 possible prehistoric features	3
T7 possible prehistoric features	3
Total	**527**

Bone

With the exception of one tooth no unburnt animal bone survived on the site, but burnt bone was recovered. Wet sieving the soil samples allowed the recovery of even very small fragments of burnt bone. Any possible human cremations were to be recovered in their entirety and sieved. As it is difficult to identify unurned human cremated bone in the field any deposits with numerous burnt bone fragments were treated as human cremations. It is often recommended that cremations are dry sieved, but on consultation with John Carrott it was decided to wet sieve and float these samples in the same way as the rest. The reason for this was that the clayey soil, once eventually dry, would be very difficult to sieve effectively and more damage was likely to the bone fragments from breaking up the soil lumps and trying to push them through a sieve than from wet sieving.

As wet sieving continued until the end of April there are a small number of bone samples that have not yet been assessed, but these are all very small, fragmentary pieces. 28 samples of burnt bone have so far been assessed. Most of the pieces of bone are eroded, small, morphologically undiagnostic fragments and are not identifiable.

There are no fragments that are definitely human, even amongst the larger assemblage from the pit near the Early Neolithic house, that was suspected of being a cremation (Context 1327, Sample 746). In this sample some of the larger pieces appear to be of horn core, so it is highly likely that this deposit is entirely composed of non-human animal bone.

Other palaeoenvironmental evidence
The acid soils of the site meant that there were no molluscs preserved in any of the deposits. It had been hoped that there may be waterlogged deposits that could be sampled for pollen studies, but none of these were present. Similarly a build up of colluvium was anticipated on the lower parts of the site, but this proved not to be the case. There were two natural hollows in plateau 1 that had preserved a greater depth of colluvium than elsewhere on the site, and soil columns were taken from these to investigate their potential for pollen and soil micromorphological studies. Soil columns were also taken for the deepest pit near the Early Neolithic building and from a possible glacial soil layer. The soil columns were tested for the presence of pollen but no significant pollen preservation was found in any of them. The soil columns were assessed for the potential for micromorphological studies. The two colluvial columns showed no signs of preserving traces of their depositional history and were considered too disturbed by ploughing and animal burrowing to reveal significant information through micromorphological analysis. Although of possible geological interest the column through the possible glacial soil deposit is unlikely to produce evidence of relevance to the archaeology on the site. However, the columns from the Neolithic pit may provide evidence of the nature of the fills and possibly of the pit's function.

Stone samples recovered from the burnt mounds were assessed and have the potential to demonstrate whether there was any deliberate selection of stones for their thermal properties.

ARTEFACTS

During the assessment phase all stratified pottery, and occasional unstratified pieces of value, were cleaned, marked with the site code and small finds number. The cleaning was appropriate to the type of pottery; post-medieval pottery and the harder Roman wares were washed, prehistoric pottery was very gently cleaned with a dry brush when thoroughly dry. Cleaning aimed only to expose any decoration or other details, and did not aim to remove all dirt from the sherds. Care was taken not to remove any residues or sooting on the surface. The marking was done using black and white drawing ink with a base and covering of B72 lacquer so that the marking is reversible, as recommended by Elizabeth Walker, Collections Manager, National Museum of Wales.

Lithics and glass were washed, iron and other metal objects were gradually dried and dirt was removed from the iron objects with a dry brush if necessary. Copper alloy objects were not cleaned in any way. All finds were entered in the site database, and recorded on object record sheets including weight, dimensions, a written description and a sketch of each significant item. All finds were packaged in suitable containers and conditions for long term storage, including the use of silica gel for metal items. As described above several categories of finds were recovered from wet sieving, but were processed and recorded in the same way as the rest of the material. The artefacts were then assessed for potential by the appropriate specialists (see appendix I for list of specialists). The assessment in most cases involved the creation of detailed catalogues including the description and date of each artefact, where this was possible. A preliminary catalogue was made for the lithic assemblage but detailed cataloguing will be done in the next phase. The full specialist reports are included in appendix I, what follows is a summary of the specialists' assessments.

Prehistoric pottery
The assessment of the prehistoric pottery was carried out by Frances Lynch and the following is a summary of her full assessment report.

Early Neolithic building
All the contexts associated with the building contained exclusively Early Neolithic pottery. The old ground surface contexts also include predominately Early Neolithic material. The rims and the few pieces of neck and shoulder indicate that they derive from normal shouldered bowls but very little of any vessel survives. Most sherds are small and abraded, suggesting that they are essentially domestic rubbish. The exception is a large rim sherd of a straight-sided pot from a hollow to the south of the building. This large sherd might be considered a deliberate 'deposit' but the rest seem to be accidental inclusions. The nature of the finds is closely comparable to those from the Early Neolithic building found in 1967 on the Industrial Estate site.

Pit group I
The identifiable pottery from this group of pits all belongs to the Mortlake style of Peterborough ware, but detailed comparisons with other assemblages will have to be investigated. In most of the pits there is a small amount of pottery representing several different vessels. The exception to this was pit [1052], which contained a large quantity of pottery belonging to a single large Peterborough bowl in the Mortlake style. The diameter of the bowl measured to the outside of the rim is 260mm; the height is perhaps 240mm or 210mm. The rim forms a heavy collar, bevelled in the inside and decorated with two lines of twisted cord or perhaps bone impressions. Some rimsherds are hard and well-fired, others rather softer and give the impression of being rather worn, suggesting that the vessel had seen a good deal of use. Most of the rim had been blackened as if by smoke. Beneath the collar is a short concave, undecorated neck, below which the body is straight, and the base rounded. The scheme of decoration is horizontal lines of differing impressions creating a ridged surface right down to the base.

The predominance of pieces from a particular part of the body would suggest that the pot went into the ground as reasonably large sections. Almost two-thirds of the rim is present, but there is not that much of the rest of the pot. The neck is poorly represented, there is relatively little of the body directly below it, and only one sherd from the base is present. It appears that large pieces of the pot were placed in the pit, but it had not been put in as a complete pot. In this it resembled B63 from FB39 at Henge B and the Beakers from the same monument (Lynch and Musson 2004, 65-9).

It should be noted that there were occasional residual sherds of early Neolithic pottery in this area. As this is about 180m from the Early Neolithic building this may indicate a separate area of Early Neolithic activity of which very little now survives.

Pit group II
All three larger pits in this group contained pottery, but these were only small pieces. However, the rimsherds are sufficiently distinctive to identify the style as Fengate, though one collarless rim sherd can be paralleled among Grooved Ware at Durrington Walls.

Pit group III
All three pits in Group III contained evidence of burning and pottery within the Fengate style. Only pit [4092] had significant quantities of any one pot, a large Fengate urn with a sharply inturned rim with herringbone decoration, of which a smaller example was found higher up in the same pit. Cord decoration is relatively rare in Fengate Ware but the few pieces here can be ascribed to this style, rather than Mortlake, because the concentric arc motifs are late, commonly occurring in a grooved technique at Durrington Walls. The urn shapes of these vessels could be mistaken for Bronze Age pottery, but the decoration suggests that they are definitely Late Neolithic.

Although certainty is impossible, there is a faint possibility that pieces of the same pot (e.g. ‘moth-eaten sherds’ in Pits 4062 and 4092) might be distributed in different pits in this group, which is not the case in others, where individual pots seem to be restricted to particular pits. As in Pit Group I the large Fengate urn was not complete when deposited. This vessel seems to be the main deposit and looks deliberate; the small sherds of other vessels may be the result of casual incorporation rather than deliberate deposition.

Pit group IV
All three pits contained pottery, but in very small quantities. The style of the pottery is very similar to that in Pit Groups II and III; both contain fragments of characteristic Fengate collared vessels. Burnt stones seem to be a notable component of the fills in this group and some of these stones gave the impression of being packing stones, so the pits may have had a practical function of some type.

Pit group V
Most of the sherds in this pit came from a single vessel, although there were also odd sherds from another 4 vessels. The main vessel was a collared pot 250mm in external diameter, with an inturned rim decorated with two lines of fingernail marks arranged in herringbone fashion. The curved outer surface of the collar has concentric arcs formed by 5 or 6 lines of fingernail marks and there are spaced pits directly under the base of the collar. The neck below the pits is decorated with cross-hatching in fine incised lines and the whole of the lower body might have been decorated in this way. A substantial amount, perhaps ¾, of a narrow, flat base survives.

The fabric of the rim is hard and well-fired, brown throughout, with reasonably abundant stone grit which causes the surface to be uneven. The ancient breaks are sharp and unabraded.

The fact that the bulk of sherds from this vessel came from the sides of the pit suggests that it might have been deliberately placed there, not accidentally incorporated in some process of back-filling. Quite a high proportion of the rim is present, as is the base and these may have been the more carefully placed pieces. Smaller pieces, such as those mainly from the neck and body may have been more casually included since sherds can be recognised at all levels.

Pit group VI
The majority of finds from pit [6072] contain pieces of the same pot. Most of the sherds are small and featureless but a collar sherd is sufficiently distinctive to indicate that the pottery belongs to the Fengate style, although, without the diagnostic pit decoration, one might have been tempted to call it Bronze Age. Very small quantities of 3 other pots are represented.

Pit [6041] contains elements of three different pots. The two larger ones are represented by bases and lower wall sherds only. The use of cordons on both may suggest Grooved Ware. The smaller hemispherical cup is a common type at many periods and can be found among assemblages in most styles, but is the only example so far seen at Llandygai.

All the pottery in pit [6034] appears to belong to a single pot, broken in antiquity and restorable in part, but not as large sections, though all parts of the pot are represented. This pit is unusually free of extraneous material, all the sherds coming from a single vessel, which was never complete and had become somewhat weathered since it had been broken. The rim of this pot is unlike the in-turned ones favoured elsewhere on the site and it would be tempting to see it as Bronze Age, were it not for the overwhelming use of fingernail impressions and the extensive decoration of the lower body. Only in Ireland is decoration of the lower body of Collared Urns at all common and fingernail rustication is certainly not used, therefore, this pot can probably be ascribe to the Fengate style.

Pit Group VI is well away from the others, on the lower slopes overlooking the river. It is not a well defined group and several pits lack pottery. Five pits contain only crumbs and small featureless sherds, which are likely to be incidental inclusions. The predominant fabric is an abrasive red/black ware typified by the Fengate pot in pit [6072]. This is unlike the fabrics from the other Pit Groups where well-crushed grits are not common. Some of the tiny, thin crumbs in this fabric might possibly be Beaker pottery since it is not unlike the fabric used for Beakers at Henge B, but none has any diagnostic features. The absence of Beaker pottery on Parc Bryn Cegin, where so much other Late Neolithic material was available, is noteworthy.

Pit 6072 has one predominant pot but only small sherds are present and it would be difficult to argue for deliberate deposition. The same is probably true of pit 6041 where 3 pots are involved, but only in small quantities. Only Pit 6034 with an exclusive pottery content, suggests a deliberate burial.

If the pots in Pit 6041 are judged to belong to the Grooved Ware tradition and those in Pits 6072 and 6034 to Fengate, there may also be a hint of Beaker pottery, then this is the only Pit Group where styles are mixed. However the boundaries of Fengate and Grooved Ware may need some readjustment in the light of this extensive new assemblage. The predominance of collared rims and urn-like shapes may also prompt some reappraisal of the transition from Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pot forms.

Pit group VIII
Pit [1553] contained a great deal of pottery from perhaps 6 different pots, none complete but present in quite large pieces. All the pots can be paralleled in Grooved Ware contexts such as the Walton Basin (Gibson 1999). Despite the nearness of the Early Neolithic building, no residual Early Neolithic sherds were found in the pit. Sherds from each vessel are generally concentrated in one location, which suggests that they were deliberately placed and not subsequently mixed.

The 6 vessels are described as follows:
1554.A has an upright rounded rim, the outside of which is encircled by a band of 4 shallow grooves. Below this the pot seems to be entirely covered with random stab marks made at an angle. The external diameter at the rim is 240mm and the shape appears to be essentially straight-sided, with a gentle curve towards what would probably have been a flat base. The fabric is thick and rather poorly fired, yellowy beige in colour outside with a

grey/brown core; the interior is sooted in places. Although large segments of pot survived it was certainly not complete since no base is recognisable.

Pot **1554.B** is a straight-sided, flat-rimmed vessel 280-300mm in diameter decorated with sharply cut U-shaped grooves in two encircling bands. A band of regular stab marks may lie between the two bands of grooves. The fabric is hard and well-fired and dark throughout, especially near the rim. The ancient breaks are unabraded.

Pot **1554.C** is a straight-sided flat-rimmed pot 300mm in diameter, decorated with 2 encircling grooves above an area of stabbed decoration and diagonal hatching fading into uncertainty due to the eroded nature of the surface. A possible piece of base suggests a very straight jar shape. The fabric is hard and well-fired, especially at the rim, but the surfaces are so pocked that it is difficult to see the decoration, though the V-shaped grooves are deeply cut.

Pot **1554.D** is a straight-sided jar, 240mm in diameter, similar to Pot B but made from a rather thicker and softer fabric, more like that of Pot C, but less eroded. The decorative scheme is like that of Pot B with 3 encircling V-shaped grooves. The outer surface is buff, the inner one darker with a dark core.

1554.E is represented by two small sherds that join at an ancient break forming a piece from the rim of a thin-walled vessel about 140mm in diameter. The piece has a rounded upright rim with 3 pellets below it, in an approximate line. The fabric is smooth surfaced, dark and vesicular with no visible grit, resembling Early Neolithic pottery, but the use of pellets is unknown in the Early Neolithic. A similar decorative scheme can be found amongst the Grooved Ware at Upper Ninepence, Walton, though on a rather heavier jar in a sandy fabric (P48, Gibson 1999, 90).

1554.F is represented by four small upright rimsherds belong to a pot with a possible diameter of 140mm and decorated below the rim with a panel of reversed diagonal hatching. It probably had a straight upright wall. The colour is pinkish beige with a dark vesicular core. Stone grits can be seen on the surface, but not in the core.

The proximity of these later pits to the site of the building is intriguing. There is very little prehistoric activity within a radius of c.90m from the early Neolithic building, and the next nearest late Neolithic pits are 178m away. This suggests that the location of pit group VIII may not be accidental, and that even after many centuries something marked this location as special. It is unlikely that any traces of the building structure remained, but a clearing or some other subtle marker may have been maintained.

The chronological relationship of Peterborough and grooved ware is of interest in studying their spread and use thoughout the country and this site provides an opportunity to investigate this issue.

Roman pottery

The assessment of the Roman pottery was carried out by Jerry Evans and the following is a summary of his full assessment report.

The assemblage of Roman pottery is small, and as several sherds are unstratified or from ploughsoil the stratified assemblage is even smaller. The majority of the stratified sherds came from contexts related to roundhouses A, D and H. These included sherds of Black Burnished ware, originating from the Poole Harbour area of Dorset, and sherds of Samian ware. The majority of the material dates to the Flavian-Trajanic period, however the Black Burnished ware would appear to extend throughout the 2nd century and into the earlier 3rd century at least. There is no positive evidence of occupation beyond this, although a number of Black Burnished ware dishes could be of later date.

From other contexts a find of particular note was a sherd of a reeded hammerhead mortarium. This was of Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware pipeclay, and had red painted vertical bands on rim. It dates from *c*AD 220-350 and was found in the heap of stones above burnt mound (3830), which also contained a sherd of Samian ware. This presents interesting implications for the dates of some of the burnt mounds.

The assemblage is unusual for a north Welsh ‘native’ site, as usually the pottery is of Hadrianic or later date, whereas here much of it, including half or more of the samian, is pre-Hadrianic. Samian comprises around 13%

of the assemblage by count, a very high level, and the functional composition of the assemblage is also very unusual, with jar rims at a low level and table wares at a high level. As far as can be determined from the small assemblage the pottery seems to be of a relatively high-status and points to relatively early contact with, perhaps, a military *vicus*.

Post-medieval pottery
The assessment of the post-medieval pottery was carried out by Jonathon Goodwin and the following is a summary of his full assessment report.

For the assessment the material was divided into fabric/ware types and vessel forms and was quantified by means of sherd count. A total of 82 ceramic vessel sherds and two clay pipe bowl fragments were recovered from 29 contexts. Most were coarsewares, principally in the form of undecorated coarse earthenwares. There were also small numbers of slipwares , blackwares and mottled wares, along with single examples of iron-poor ware, Cistercian ware and a Midlands purple ware. A handful of refined wares, such as creamware, both decorated and undecorated white earthenware and bone china also feature.

The material spans a maximum period of some 600 years, from the 13th /14th to the 20th century, but the bulk of the material was post-medieval in date (mainly late 17th - late 18th century). The earliest sherd a sherd of buff, green-glazed ware which has distinct similarities to mid to late medieval (13th to 15th century) iron-poor wares found in Staffordshire and surrounding counties. The late 15th to early 17th centuries are represented by single examples of Midlands purple ware and Cistercian ware. The late 17th and 18th centuries are well represented by coarse earthenwares in a limited range of forms, chiefly storage jars, some with heavy rims, and pans with sloping sides. The bulk of the refined wares date from the late 18th to the late 19th centuries. The group includes creamwares; white earthenwares, undecorated or with transfer-printed, painted or applied-slip designs; slip-decorated redware; and one example of bone china. The forms are mostly teawares (teapots, jugs, cups and saucers) or tablewares (plates only). Single sherds of undecorated white earthenware and buff kitchenware look to date to the very end of the 19th century or 20th century.

The one medieval sherd has close parallels, in terms of fabric colour and inclusions to white and iron-poor wares found in Staffordshire and the Midlands as a whole. The distinctive orange and white laminated fabrics of the post-medieval coarsewares marks them as potential products of the Buckley potteries in Flintshire. It is possible, however, that the wares may have been produced further afield at Prescot, on the South Lancashire coalfields.

Two clay pipe bowls were recovered, both sharing the same spurred form, with leaf-moulding on the front and back seams. This is a common, widely available form, dating to the 19th century.

Lithics
The assessment of the lithics was carried out by George Smith and the following is a summary of his full assessment report.

The lithic finds include flint and chert, other flaked stone and stone objects or utilised stones. These were individually checked and broadly classified and commented on to allow a preliminary assessment. Part of the assemblage derives from sorting of residues after sieving of samples. The sieving of these samples provides more detailed information about the interpretation of the lithic assemblage as a whole and allows better understanding of the individual contexts from which they derived. As wet sieving continued until the end of April some lithic finds from this process have not yet been assessed, but this is a very small proportion of the total assemblage.

The assemblage is small considering the large areas and numbers of features excavated, but similarly small numbers were also recovered from the Industrial Estate site. As well as flint and chert Graig Lwyd stone from Penmaenmawr was knapped on site. This is a variety of fine granite used for the large-scale production of stone axes in the Neolithic period. A variety of other stones were used for hammerstones, querns etc.

The number of retouched and utilised flint pieces is small; 7 from the Early Neolithic contexts and 14 from the Later Neolithic contexts. In both periods the tools are indicative of domestic activity, and especially in the later pits the lack of finer tools and arrowheads argues against these being special deposits. Although this does not preclude the use of domestic rubbish in a ritual manner.

Two objects from the Later Neolithic contexts are consistent with Mesolithic types, but could be simply small worked pieces contemporary with their contexts.

The assemblage seems to have been highly curated and made on small glacial pebbles collected locally. All the cores and core fragments recovered are from small pebbles. However, a few pieces of fine, nodular flint were probably imported from eastern or southern Britain. Crystal quartz also seems to have been worked into very small flakes.

The Graig Lwyd assemblage comes mainly from the Later Neolithic contexts, but there are a few possible flakes from the Early Neolithic contexts and the precise type of raw material in these cases needs to be checked. It is generally assumed that the Graig Lwyd axe factory site was not exploited in the Early Neolithic so any evidence to the contrary is highly significant.

The evidence suggests that stone axes were probably being used as core material, perhaps after they were accidentally broken or worn beyond being usable, and that this was not an axe production or finishing site. The absence of core material, other than the axe fragments, is interesting, considering that Graig Lwyd stone was abundantly available at a few miles distant.

Of the other stone items there are two fragments of saddle quern bases and two fragments of saddle quern top rubbing stones. The two bases are from the area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. The two topstones are from unstratified contexts. Five other stones had been utilised as hammerstones or polishing stones including a fine-grained pebble, from the area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, which had been used as a polishing stone or possibly for leather working.

Burnt clay
The assessment of the burnt clay was carried out by Peter Crew and the following is a summary of his full assessment report.

Samples of burnt clay were inspected separately to the pottery. The burnt clay varied considerably in colour and fabric but most were lightly and evenly burnt. Most were consistent with derivation from domestic hearths or, possibly, from ovens, and that the lack of shaping or wattle impressions makes it unlikely that any was burnt daub.

One piece from roundhouse E was heavily vitrified and would have formed in the high temperature zone of a smithing hearth, near the blowing hole. Along with other evidence from this area this vitrified clay suggests smithing near the roundhouse.

Glass
The assessment of the Roman glass was carried out by Hilary Cool, and that of the bead cache by Evan Chapman. The following is a summary of their full assessment reports.

The Roman glass consisted of a small number of pieces from roundhouse H, a large cache of beads from plateau 2 and occasional other pieces. There were also a few sherds of post-medieval glass, 2 of which came from contexts within roundhouses C and D. These provide a warning that many of the contexts might be disturbed.

Most of the Roman glass, with the exception of the bead cache, was from roundhouse H and helps to date the occupation of this structure to in the early to mid Roman period, most likely concentrated in the 2nd century. Most of the Roman vessel glass came from blue/green prismatic bottles, a type of vessel most frequently encountered on rural sites. Two of the glass fragments show evidence of re-working to shape them into little blocks, probably prepared to act as raw material for glass bead production. A blue biconical bead of a 2nd to 3rd century type was found in the ploughsoil near one of the burnt mounds. The other three glass objects were from roundhouse H and comprise 2 beads and one counter. All three objects have unusual features that suggest they were of local manufacture.

It was established that the beads in the cache on plateau 2 are of a Roman date and that the red cylinder beads are particularly rare. Chapman (appendix I) calls the assemblage “remarkable” and suggests that the large number of similar beads may be suggestive of bead production on the site. The long lengths of the cylinder beads support this as they may have been blanks to be cut down into smaller beads.

Metal
The assessment of the metal objects was carried out by Evan Chapman and the coins by Edward Besley. The following is a summary of their full assessment reports.

The small assemblage of metal objects, other than the seal box and coins, were assessed. Most of these are from the ploughsoil, several found by metal detector, so their archaeological value is low and most were undatable. Those that are datable, are clearly of a post-medieval (18^{th}-20^{th} century) date, and the remainder are most likely to be of similar dates. A copper alloy plate fragment (SF369) could be Roman, it would certainly not be out of place in a Roman context, but in itself is not definitely Roman.

Seal box
A small rectangular copper alloy box was found in roundhouse A. This was identified by Janet Webster (Cardiff University) and Mark Lewis (Curator, National Museum Caerleon) as being a Roman seal box, used to protect a wax seal attached to an official document. An X-ray and conservation revealed a celtic-type design on the lid in blue enamel and a red coloured substance inside. Fibrous material originally thought to be string was proved to be vegetable fibres. The red substance was analysed and demonstrated to be beeswax coloured with haematite. The box has been consolidated and readhered, but remains fragile.

It is unlikely that official Roman documents were delivered to this small native settlement, so probably this pretty trinket was acquired from a nearby fort.

Coins
The majority of the coins were found by metal detector from the ploughsoil and are of limited archaeological value. The 3 Roman coins indicate a Roman presence in the area. The other coins represent casual loss over later periods not otherwise represented in the archaeology of the site. Of particular note are an Edward I silver penny, which is heavily worn, clipped and holed, and may not have been lost until the early 16^{th} century. A George III halfpenny for Ireland and a copper alloy weight for a French gold *pistole* from Ireland represent some contact between the local area and Ireland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

There are only three stratified coins. Two came from the fill of one of the parallel ditches running along the line of the access road. These date the filling of the ditches to the early nineteenth century. One coin came from a possible cobbled surface outside roundhouses C and D, and is presumably related to the use of these structures. It is probably a 1^{st}-2^{nd} century AD *as* or *dupondius*, although no design survives, and provides dating evidence for this part of the roundhouse settlement.

Metal working debris
The assessment of the metal working debris was carried out by Peter Crew and the following is a summary of his full assessment report.

The metal working debris recovered by hand during excavation and from the wet sieving was assessed and considered to include evidence of smithying. There are two examples of smithing hearth slag cakes, which are formed from slag and hammer scale deriving from the iron being refined or forged. The larger of the two represents a full day's work, forging or refining quite a large quantity of iron. It is a particularly well-formed cake and demonstrates that the smith had good control over his hearth conditions. There was also an example of iron forge waste.

The majority of the slags found are small and not diagnostic of a particular stage of the iron-working process, but are probably also from smithying. The largest piece from roundhouse E, was cut and polished for microscopic examination. This showed the slag to be an iron oxide rich slag typical of smithing. The small magnetic particles from the wet sieving residue included small slag spheres, which are formed during the smithing process, but no hammerscale. The largest amount of this material was recovered from a charcoal deposit (4250) outside roundhouse E, but otherwise the quantities recovered were very small and indicative of secondary or tertiary contexts.

A small quantity of coal and coke was recovered from roundhouses C and D. The coke could have been produced in a smithying hearth, and is an indication that coal fuel was used. Although coal can not be used for smelting, mainly because of its sulphur content, there is growing evidence for the use of coal in Roman and

Medieval smithing sites. The source of this coal was most probably one of the well known Anglesey deposits, which were mined during the historic period.

One piece of dense glassy slag was found which is not a normal residue of the iron-working process. This is not necessarily related to glass working, and may be simply molten glass from a discarded object.

In summary all of the metallurgical residues derive from the refining and smithing of iron probably brought in from elsewhere. The total weight of material recovered, less than 1.5 kg, could have been produced from only a small number of smithing operations. However, it is probable that this collection of debris is far from complete, either in terms of material types or of the quantity likely to have been produced. Some of the material derives from Romano-British contexts relating to the hut group, from where there is some evidence for the use of coal as fuel. The deposit from outside roundhouse E may be of earlier date, which will be confirmed by the radio-carbon dating programme.

QUANTIFICATION OF RESULTS

Site records

Contexts	3219 (minus unused numbers)
Plan and section drawings	1301 drawings on 555 sheets
Colour slides	36 films
Colour prints	89 films
Digital photographs	53 film equivalent
TST digital site plan	1

Environmental samples

Sieved soil samples	527
Hand picked charcoal	5
Pollen/micromorphology monoliths	5
Samples for burnt mound study	6
Bone and tooth	29
Stone samples	25
Shell	1

Finds

The numbers refer to the quantity of individual pieces and sherds; chips of flint have been counted as one but for fragments of pot 1-10 fragments count as 1, 11-20 count as 2 etc. This count is rather subjective as the distinction between small sherd and fragment was not strictly defined, and one very small piece can count the same as a large piece.

Prehistoric pottery	854
Romano-British pottery	73
Medieval pottery	1
Post-medieval pottery	72
Burnt clay and possible pot	37
Flint	386
Quartz	23
Worked stone	108
Iron objects	18
Lead objects	11
Copper alloy objects	6
Slag	23
Metal working debris	16
Coins	17
Glass	263

STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic and structural data

The updated project design details the importance of various groups of features in the regional and national context, their significance will therefore be summarised here. All periods require expanded site narratives with detailed descriptions of important features and their relationships. The narratives must be supported by appropriate illustrations and selected photographs.

The Early Neolithic building
The rectangular early Neolithic building is of national importance as relatively few of these structures have been found throughout Britain (see project design). It can also be considered of international importance as many of the closest parallels are found in Ireland. The building is the best preserved of its type in Wales, although floor layers are missing, and it includes internal details and surrounding related features.

The structure of the building needs to be analysed and a reconstruction of its form and building techniques need to be suggested. The significance of internal structural details and the function of internal pits should be considered. In particular the function of the possible post trench inside the eastern gable wall and the purposes of the internal partitions should be investigated. The position of the entrance and the way in which people moved through the building should be established if possible. Although there is relatively little stratigraphy the significance of what does survive in postholes and elsewhere should be considered as it may provide evidence for the use and alterations of the building and possibly for its end.

The significance and function of the surrounding features must be investigated. The presence of grooved ware in one pit warns that not all these features may be contemporary with the building. In particular the activity at the western end of the building requires analysis to establish how many of these features are genuine, rather than animal disturbance and to investigate the significance of the line of 3 postholes.

Despite the loss of the floor levels the quality of preservation of the remains of this structure and surrounding features mean that it has very high potential for investigating some of the main questions relating to this site type. Any conclusions reached from the evidence on the present site will have considerable impact on the study of these features across Britain and Ireland and will be relevant to the study of contemporary timber buildings throughout Europe.

Later Neolithic pit groups
The clusters of later Neolithic pits contain a nationally important assemblage of pottery but their distribution in relation to each other, other sites, especially the ceremonial complex under the Industrial Estate, and the topography is also of importance. There are some stratigraphic relationships between features in pit groups I and VI, but generally the stratigraphy is simple. However, details of how the pits filled, the degree of erosion of the sides and any evidence for function need to be closely inspected. Pit groups with pottery are a very characteristic, but not well understood, Neolithic feature type. The association of the Parc Bryn Cegin pit groups with the henge complex considerably increases their potential for contributing to the understanding of these features at a national level.

The burnt mounds
Burnt mounds are often excavated as single sites but the large area stripped at Parc Bryn Cegin allows several of these features to be considered as part of a single landscape. The completeness of the stripping enables negative evidence to be discussed, as the presence and absence of other features and contemporary activity near the mounds can be demonstrated. The location of the various burnt mounds should be looked at in relation to possible water sourcing, local topographical factors, elevation, orientation and any apparent grouping.

Much of the most valuable evidence from these features will come from the radiocarbon dating programme and the charred plant remains, however the number of burnt mounds on the site allows a detailed comparison of these features. They vary considerably in size and shape with a variety of pits and troughs and other features relating to them. Whether these variations are related to function should be considered. Details of the troughs and their fills are important. At least one trough has evidence for a timber lining, but some of the circular troughs would be difficult to line effectively. The differences in depth of the troughs, which could affect whether they would reach the level of the groundwater may also be indicative of differing uses or perhaps seasonal use.

Pit ovens and related features
The full significance of the pit ovens cannot be known until they have been dated and can be related to other activity on the site. Their stratigraphy should be analysed in detail to search for evidence of use and function. Initially they seem to be single use features but they may have been extensively cleaned out and reused. Parallels for these features and the two other kilns or ovens on the site need to be sought. This process will be easier once their date is known. Their scattered, generally isolated positions suggest that they may represent a period of activity not otherwise represented on the site. If they are contemporary with either the burnt mounds or the Late Neolithic pits they could represent occupation associated with these and would significantly alter the interpretation of these other features.

The postholes and other features possibly related to oven [1230] must be studied in detail. Again the interpretation will rely heavily on dating evidence, but the presence of a small structure near one of the ovens could be highly significant.

Another problem that needs solving by close study of the excavation evidence is the possible tent-like feature [7055]. Once its date is known parallels for this can be sought. It is isolated but in a similar location to some of the burnt mounds, so it may have a related function to the burnt mounds even if of a different date. Its importance cannot be effectively assessed until some idea of its date and function have been established.

The ring groove roundhouses
The main ring groove roundhouse, roundhouse E, is well preserved and is important at a regional level for understanding settlement at the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of the Iron Age. The presence of metal working activity in this area makes it of particular importance, and if this is dated to the Bronze Age it would be of national significance. The structural evidence needs considering in detail to establish the type of construction used and whether there was a post ring supporting the roof. The hearth cutting the wall line demonstrates that there was more than one phase of activity and these need to be identified where possible. The functions of the various postholes and the ancillary structure need to be considered. There is some stratigraphy in this area as charcoal rich deposits overlie some of the features. The whole area was sealed beneath a deposit of stones and the significance of this and the possibility that the stones were from structural elements must be explored.

Roundhouse B, although very fragmentary, is significant in relation to roundhouse E. It suggests a wider area of occupation at this period, although it is not yet known if these houses are contemporary or sequential.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement
There are numerous late Iron Age/Romano-British settlements in the area but relatively few have been as extensively excavated as that at Parc Bryn Cegin. This settlement is stratigraphically the most complex area of the site with some structures having numerous phases of ditch recutting and roundhouse A seems to have been entirely rebuilt. The construction of the houses needs to be understood and the function of related features needs to be established where possible. The chronological relationship and functions of the two enclosures and joining ditches needs to be established. Structures F and G need close study with a wide search for parallels to try and establish their real form, function and date.

Understanding and describing the stratigraphy of these features will be more time consuming than for any of the other feature groups. However, evidence for recutting of gullies, additions and alterations all suggest the length of time over which the settlement was used, and may provide a clear impression of time depth than the radiocarbon and artefactual dates will. This other dating material will not be accurately interpreted unless the stratigraphy is also fully understood. The horizontal relationship of features may also provide phasing evidence. Features, especially gullies, that seem to respect other features may be interpreted as being contemporary. The layout of the enclosures may also indicate the range of use within them. The extensive nature of the excavation with large areas outside the enclosures having been stripped means that questions of layout and use can be more confidently addressed than in limited excavations.

Post-medieval and other features
The post medieval evidence is of local importance in contributing to the understanding of field patterns and landuse in combination with cartographic evidence. The study of the depth, nature and layout of the ditches may allow the approximate dating of those that do not appear on the early maps. The land drains are of local importance. The survey of the full drainage layout indicates the extent of the damage and confusion they have caused to important features and gives an indication of the wetness of different areas of the site.

Other features such as tree hollows, animal burrows and burnt patches are of no real significance unless deliberate patterning can be discerned in their distribution.

Environmental evidence

Early Neolithic building
Charred plant remains from deposits in and around the Early Neolithic building will provide valuable palaeoenvironmental and economic evidence as well as the potential for a broad suite of radiocarbon dates on samples that can be closely tied to the construction or use of the structure. The use of the building is a critical issue and the type of plant remains may contribute to the understanding of its function. Domesticated plant remains and weed species can potentially provide evidence on the agricultural regime and crop processing. Charred hazelnut shells are evident within the samples and these and other remains may indicate the importance of wild species. Charred timber fragments or pieces of wattle may add to the understanding of the building's structure.

Later Neolithic pits
The nature of the charred remains from these pits could be critical in determining the origin of the deposits filling them. If this proves to be largely domestic waste the plant remains could provide evidence of agricultural regimes, crop processing and possibly food processing. Alternatively the predominance of single species, e.g. hazelnuts, may indicate deliberate deposition. The type of charcoal could suggest either the casual collection of any available wood for domestic fuel or the choice of specific species possibly for symbolic reasons. Identification of the charred remains will also allow the choice of the best samples for radiocarbon dating.

Burnt mounds
Although the date of these features is important on a regional level, if firm evidence of their function can be obtained from the charred plant remains and other evidence, then that would be of national importance. The chronological relationship of these mounds needs to be established as does the period of time over which one mound might be used. When the plant remains have been identified specific samples can be chosen for dating that best address these issues.

Although burnt mounds are an extensively investigated site type their functions are still a matter of discussion. Species identification of charcoal can be used to determine whether there was any selection of particular materials for fuel. It may also be possible to draw general conclusions about the nature of the landscape from this information, how wooded or cleared it might have been what sorts of trees and plants were growing nearby, these in turn may suggest local climatic conditions.

The local soils are particularly acidic and the likelihood of bone survival is very poor but evidence for the use of the mounds for cooking may come from the charred plant remains. Burnt bone might also be expected if cooking was being carried out, although none has been recovered from any burnt mound on this site.

The stony fraction of burnt mound samples will be analysed to determine whether there has been any apparent selection of stone for special characteristics e.g. heat retention, resistance to shattering, ease of handling.

Pit ovens
The fills from the pit ovens, possible corn drying kilns and the tent-like structure [7055] should contain evidence of their use. Charcoal from wood used as fuel will be recovered but other charred plant remains may be present. In corn driers grain is often accidentally charred and chaff is frequently used as a fuel. These could indicate what grains were being dried and what crop processing was carried out. Similarly with the pit ovens, even if there are no plant remains directly relating to cooking crop waste could be used as a fuel and may give an indication of agricultural regimes.

The ring groove roundhouses
Some of the large charcoal rich deposits in roundhouse E are probably related to the metal working on this site and could indicate a choice of wood species best suited to providing fuel for smithying. Other remains could provide evidence of domestic use and crop types. The identification of suitable samples for radiocarbon dating is also important.

The later roundhouse settlement
It is hoped that remains of crop and weed species will give an indication of farming practices in this period. The size of the settlement means that the distribution of species in different features could indicate the function of different parts of the site. It may be possible to identify fuel wood collected for domestic fires and a more careful selection of species for the production of charcoal for industrial uses. Both smithying and glass bead making seems to have occurred on site and it is possible that the charcoal remains might help indicate where these took place.

Other evidence
There are no waterlogged deposits on site and no mollusc assemblages. Pollen did not survive in the soil columns taken. Three of the five soil columns were assessed as having limited potential for micromorphological studies, but the columns from the Neolithic pit may provide evidence of the nature of the fills and possibly of the pit's function.

Prehistoric pottery
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Frances Lynch.

The sherds from the early Neolithic building and nearby old ground surfaces or occupation deposits are suggestive of domestic rubbish and are closely comparable with finds from the Llandygai I building on the Industrial Estate site. The exception being the large rim sherd from the hollow to the south of the building, which might have been deliberately deposited. Although relatively small this assemblage has the potential to contribute significantly to the understanding of the function of this important structure. The distribution of sherds within the structure needs considering and petrological analysis will give a more objective comparison with the sherds from Llandygai I.

The pottery from the pit groups form an assemblage of national importance. The variety as well as the size of the assemblage being of significance. Mortlake and Fengate styles of Peterborough ware are present, though not in the same pit group. Fengate and grooved ware sherds may be contemporary in pit group VI, and grooved ware is certainly present in the pits close to the early Neolithic building. Some of the Fengate ware has decorative similarities with grooved ware and comparisons with other assemblages may contribute to the definition of these pottery types. Dates on all these pottery styles will help to clarify their chronological relationship. There are similarities in forms with Bronze Age pottery and this assemblage may also illuminate the development of Early Bronze Age pots in the region.

Patterns of deposition appear to vary with some pits having just a few sherds of several vessels and other pits having many sherds of a single vessel, although in no case was a vessel deposited whole. Only one pit group has evidence of sherds from one pot being deposited in different pits and the clear difference in pottery between pit groups suggests some chronological or functional distinction. Smoke blacking and use wear on some sherds suggest that they may have been used for domestic purposes rather than just being made for ritual burial. Residue analysis may demonstrate the use of the vessels, and some sherds do have visible residue on them, making successful analysis more likely. Petrological analysis may help prove whether similar sherds from different pits belonged to the same pot. The issues of pre-depositional use and taphonomy of the pots and any evidence for depositional patterns are critical in furthering the understanding of these pit groups. This assemblage has considerable potential for studying these issues.

Roman pottery
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Jerry Evans.

The study of Romano-British pottery from rural sites, particularly in the north of Wales, has been identified in national and regional research frameworks as being highly significant in understanding the economy and 'Romanization' of these areas (Willis 1997, 15; Evans and Willis 1997, 22, 25). The majority of the population lived on small settlements such as that uncovered at Parc Bryn Cegin. The pottery indicates their consumption patterns, inclusion in the Roman economy and social networks. To understand this material many assemblages from many different sites need to be available for study and comparisons. Although the present assemblage is small it will contribute to this process; the small size of the assemblage in itself being of significance. The apparent early date of the assemblage makes it particularly important.

Although it should be used with care the pottery provides probably the best indication of the chronology of the settlement. There is a risk that periods when ties to the general Roman economy are close are over represented because there is more pottery on the site, whereas periods when little pottery is being acquired are not recognised because there are no datable finds. The use of radiocarbon dates may help to correct any bias in the artefactual evidence.

Post-medieval pottery
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Jonathon Goodwin.

The Parc Bryn Cegin material has limited potential for further analysis. The post-medieval features from which the material derived, are peripheral to the more substantial archaeological evidence uncovered by the project, which focused on much earlier activity. Further examination of the material from the post-medieval ditches and field drains would do little to facilitate a greater understanding of these features and the site in general.

As a body of ceramic material, the Parc Bryn Cegin assemblage is small and offers only a glimpse at the range of wares available to consumers in North Wales during the late 17th to late 19th centuries. The most significant element of the group is the potential Buckley/ Prescot material, the further analysis of which may aid in the more ready identification and appreciation of the distribution of these wares in North Wales. Any further work in this area would require a comparison between the Parc Bryn Cegin sherds and material held at the National Museums, Liverpool.

Burnt clay
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Peter Crew.

The burnt clay has very little potential. None of it is burnt daub and much of it could be from haphazard burning and scrub clearance heating the natural clay. Only pieces securely stratified in important contexts should be retained with the site archive. The rest could be discarded.

Lithics
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by George Smith.

The assemblage as a whole has been quantified and characterised and examples selected for possible illustration. A fuller study is necessary and this would record the assemblage in greater detail including flint colour, waste flake classification, waste flake size, type and location of retouch and platform type.

The pieces in stratified contexts in the Early Neolithic or Later Neolithic features are the most valuable and deserve the most detailed study. Several objects were noted to have utilisation chipping or gloss and microscopic use-wear study of all the pieces from the Neolithic contexts should provide information on the functions of the objects and therefore of the types of activity being carried out. This use-wear analysis should be carried out in conjunction with and inform the main lithic analysis. Use-wear analysis should indicate the functions that various tools were used for. In the case of the Early Neolithic building and the later Neolithic pits this might indicate whether the assemblage is from domestic activity or other functions.

The assemblage of Graig Lwyd items is small but could be significant. This material mainly occurs in the Later Neolithic contexts, which accords with the present understanding that the Graig Lwyd axe factory quarry was not exploited in the Early Neolithic. However, a few items do occur in Early Neolithic contexts and require particularly careful checking to establish the precise type of raw material and their security in the context.

All the pieces from secure contexts should have specialist rock-type identification. More detailed study may reveal more about the technology. The Graig Lwyd axe fragments and flakes should be seen by Dr J. Llywelyn-Williams, the acknowledged local expert on Graig Lwyd axe material. Eight other objects need specialist rock identification and illustration: the four quern fragments, the ‘pillow’ stone, the hammerstone, the oval rubbing stone and the polishing stone.
The flint tools, possible utilised Graig Lwyd flakes and the three axe fragments will need illustration.

Glass
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Hilary Cool and Evan Chapman.

Cool (appendix I) describes the glass assemblage as "an interesting little group which, when combined with the beads from 2098, will usefully add to our knowledge of how glass was regarded in this area of north Wales in the early to mid Roman period". The evidence points towards the use of fragments of bottles as cullet for the manufacture of beads and other small items. The small prepared blocks of glass and the red "beads" from the cache, which appear to be a stage in bead production rather than beads themselves, are particularly suggestive of bead manufacturing. The vessel glass and beads from roundhouse H have already been fully catalogued, but further research is recommended on the bead no 10. It is suggested that Hilary Cool will inspect bead cache and submit a full report on it, including a discussion of the typological information. The report will also place the whole assemblage of glass in context.

Metal
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Evan Chapman and Edward Besley.

In Chapman's opinion, with the exception of the seal box and the coins, there is nothing amongst the material worth further study or publication. A full report is necessary on the seal box comparing its form and decoration to other boxes and other decorated items to obtain a date and historical context for this object. This is an important item in understanding the relationship of a native settlement to the wider Roman world, and may also be one of the best pieces of dating evidence for the Romano-British settlement.

The coins are generally from the ploughsoil or unstratified and so do no more than vaguely indicating activity at certain periods. It is notable that the only medieval coin could have been in circulation until the 16th century. This means that even the coins do not indicate medieval activity on the site. The only stratified coin came from near roundhouses C and D and is of considerable significance for dating these structures. The 4 Roman coins are poorly preserved and need conserving. The other coins should be stored in dry stable conditions.

Metal working debris
The following is based on the assessment of potential as made by Peter Crew.

All of the metallurgical residues recovered indicate the refining and smithing of iron imported to the site. Only a small number of smithing operations are represented, but it is probable that the collection of debris is far from complete. Some of the material derives from Romano-British contexts relating to the hut group, from where there is some evidence for the use of coal as fuel. The small deposit from outside roundhouse E may be of earlier date, which will be confirmed by the radio-carbon dating programme.

The evidence from Parc Bryn Cegin is a useful reminder that such debris is ubiquitous, though it is not always recognised nor reported adequately.

SUMMARY

The rectangular early Neolithic building is of national and international importance. It is particularly well preserved and surrounded by numerous related features as well as later pits. The associated find assemblage is small but has significant potential for understanding the function of the structure. The charred plant remains will also make a considerable contribution to this understanding and will provide good samples for radiocarbon dating. This feature provides an outstanding opportunity to investigate a rare and important site type and contribute significantly to the understanding of these features as a class.

The clusters of later Neolithic pits contain a nationally important assemblage of pottery. Later Neolithic pottery is rare in North Wales, so the quantity found on this site is unusual as well as valuable for research. The range and variety of pottery dated will contribute to the understanding of pottery styles of this period in Wales and nationally. Flakes of Graig Lwyd stone recovered from these pits may contribute to the understanding of the use of this material and the relationship between the axe factory site and the surrounding area. Radiocarbon dates and palaeoenvironmental evidence will contribute considerably to the dating of these pottery types and the

understanding of these pits groups that occur all over the country in the Neolithic period. The contents and dates of these pits, as well as their relationships to each other and other features, especially the ceremonial complex under the Industrial Estate, will add to the corpus of data on this very characteristic Neolithic feature type.

The number of burnt mounds on the site will allow their date and function to be explored thoroughly within one project. Although the date of these features is important on a regional level, if firm evidence of their function can be obtained from the charred plant remains and other evidence, then that would be of national importance. Although many of these sites have been excavated over a long period of time their functions are still a matter of discussion. The details of troughs, fireplaces and related features preserved under the larger mounds at the top of the site make these of particular importance.

The ring groove roundhouse is well preserved and is important at a regional level for understanding settlement at the end of the Bronze Age and beginning of the Iron Age. The presence of metal working activity in this area makes it of particular importance, and if this is dated to the Bronze Age it would be of national significance. The structural evidence should be carefully studied to establish the type of construction of the roundhouse and to try to explain the postholes around it. There is more than one phase of activity in this area and these different phases need differentiating and understanding.

There are numerous late Iron Age/Romano-British settlements in the area but relatively few have been as extensively excavated as that at Parc Bryn Cegin. There is potential for palaeoenvironmental and economic evidence, and although the number of artefacts is small some may be of considerable significance, such as the collection of glass that may indicate bead making and the copper alloy seal box. The large cache of Roman glass beads seems to be related to this phase of activity and could provided evidence of manufacturing, economic activity and trade.

The post medieval evidence is of local importance in contributing to the understanding of field patterns and landuse in combination with cartographic evidence.

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Fig 1. Site plan

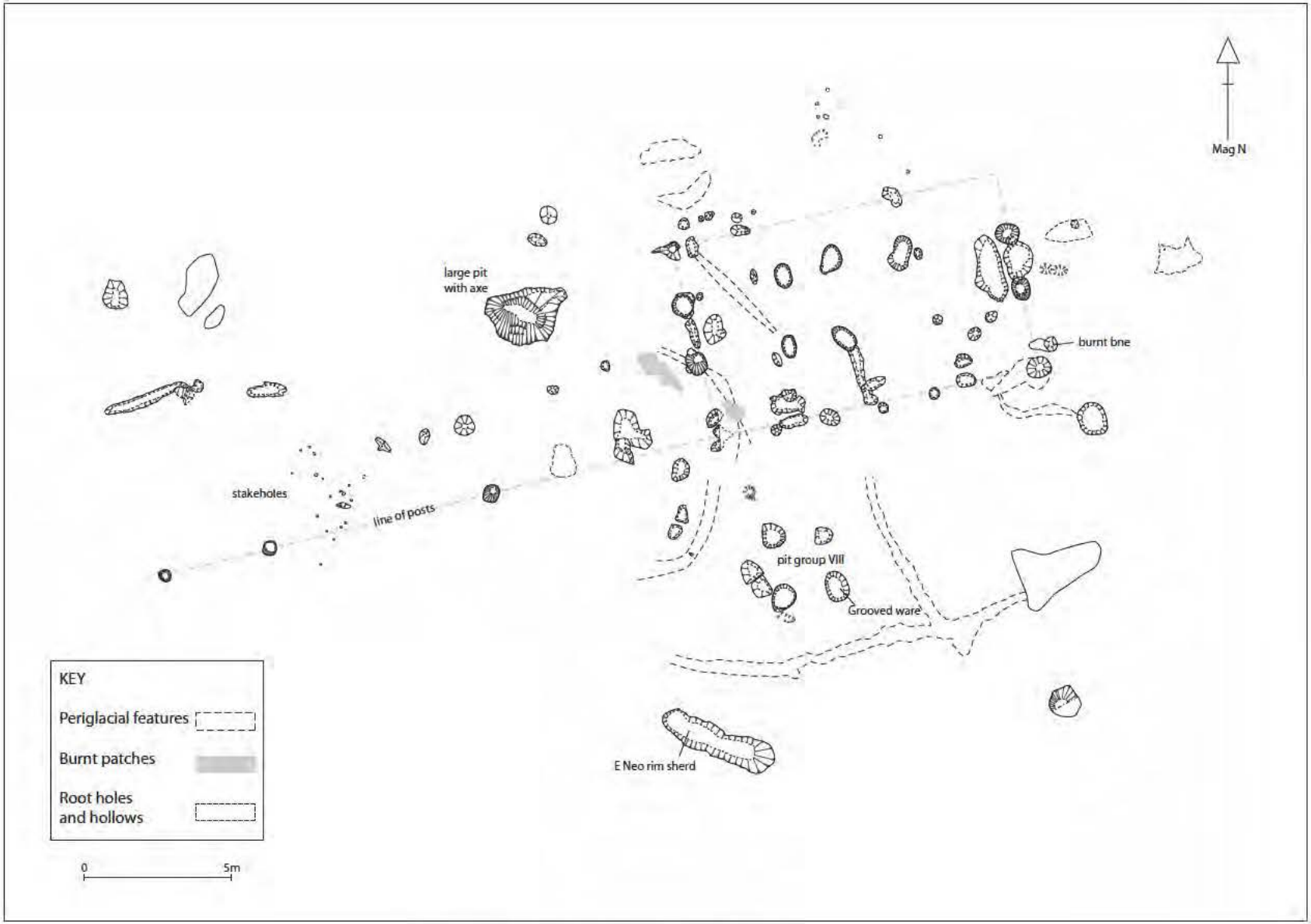

Fig 2. Plan of Early Neolithic building

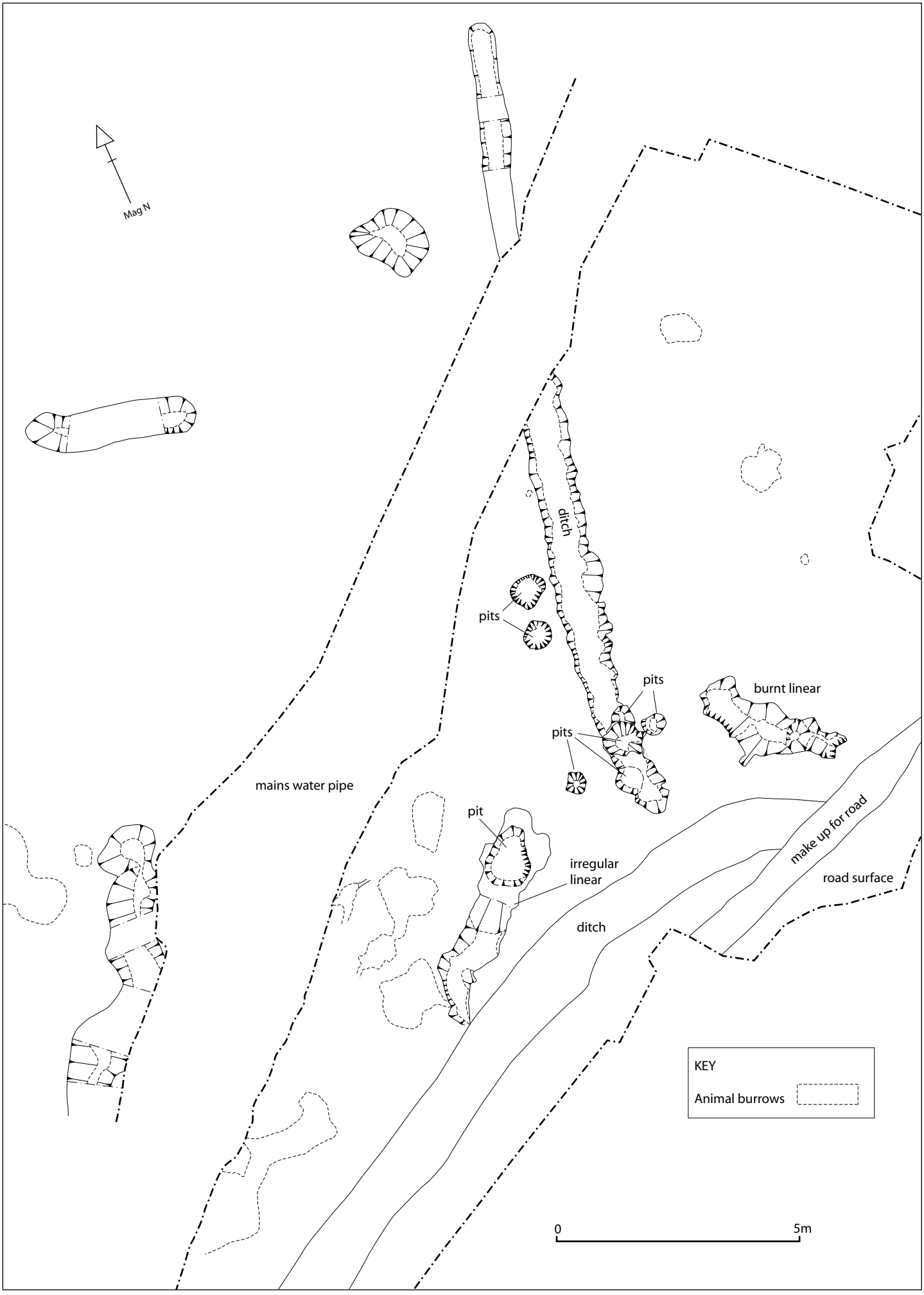

Fig 3. Plan of pit group I at the east end of the access road

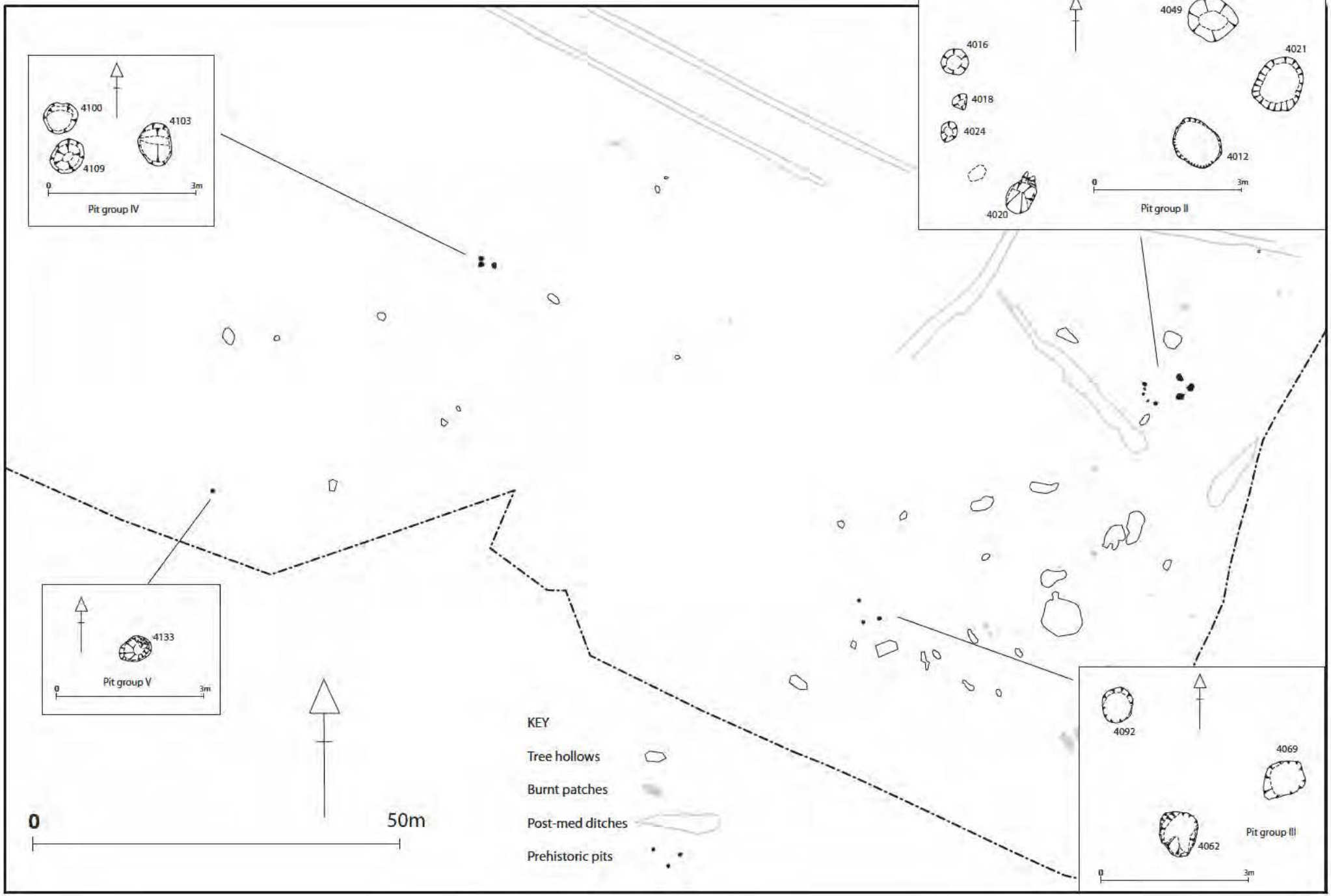

Fig 4. Plan of pit groups in plateaux 1 and 4

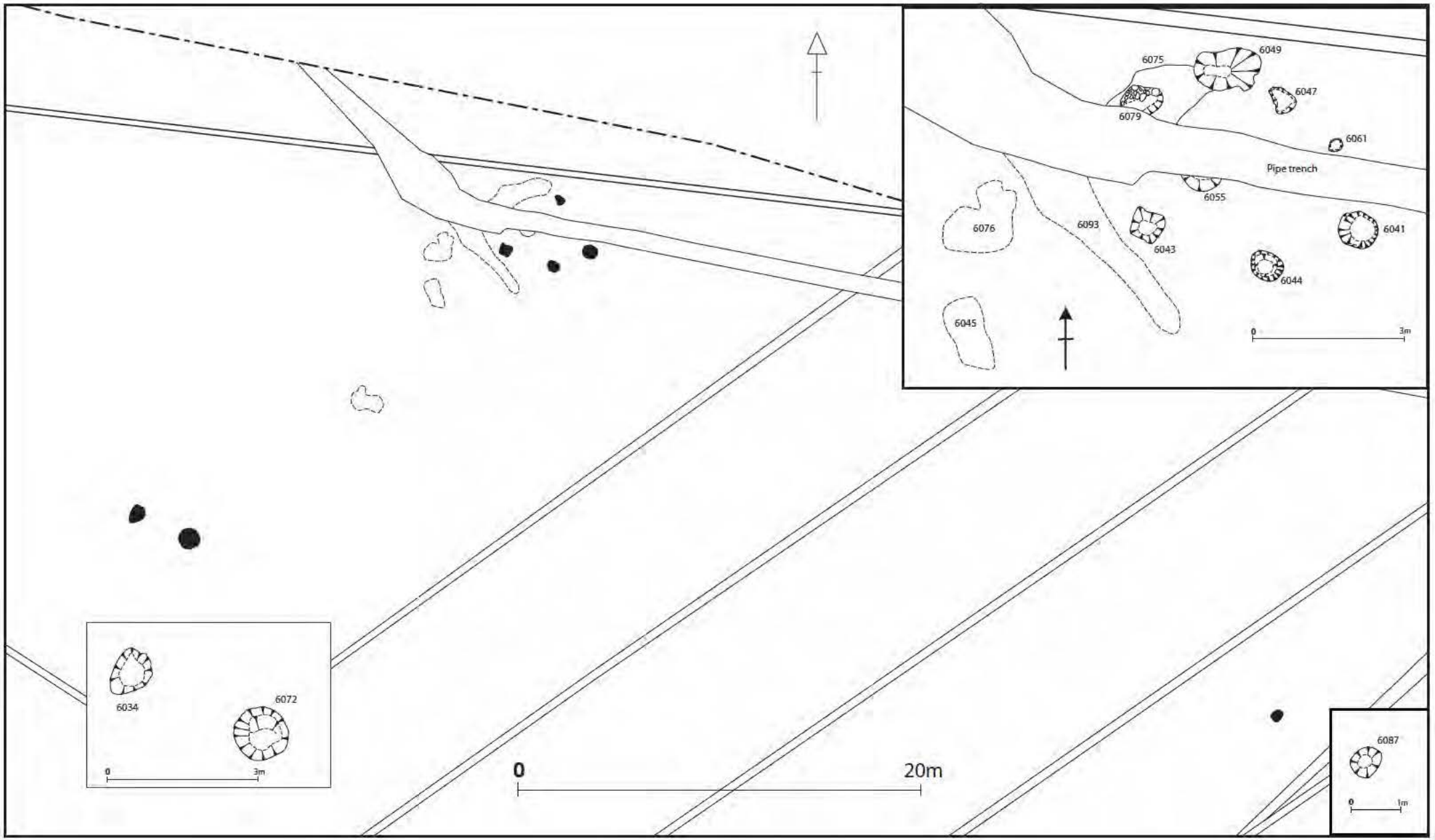

Fig 5. Pit group VI in plateau 8

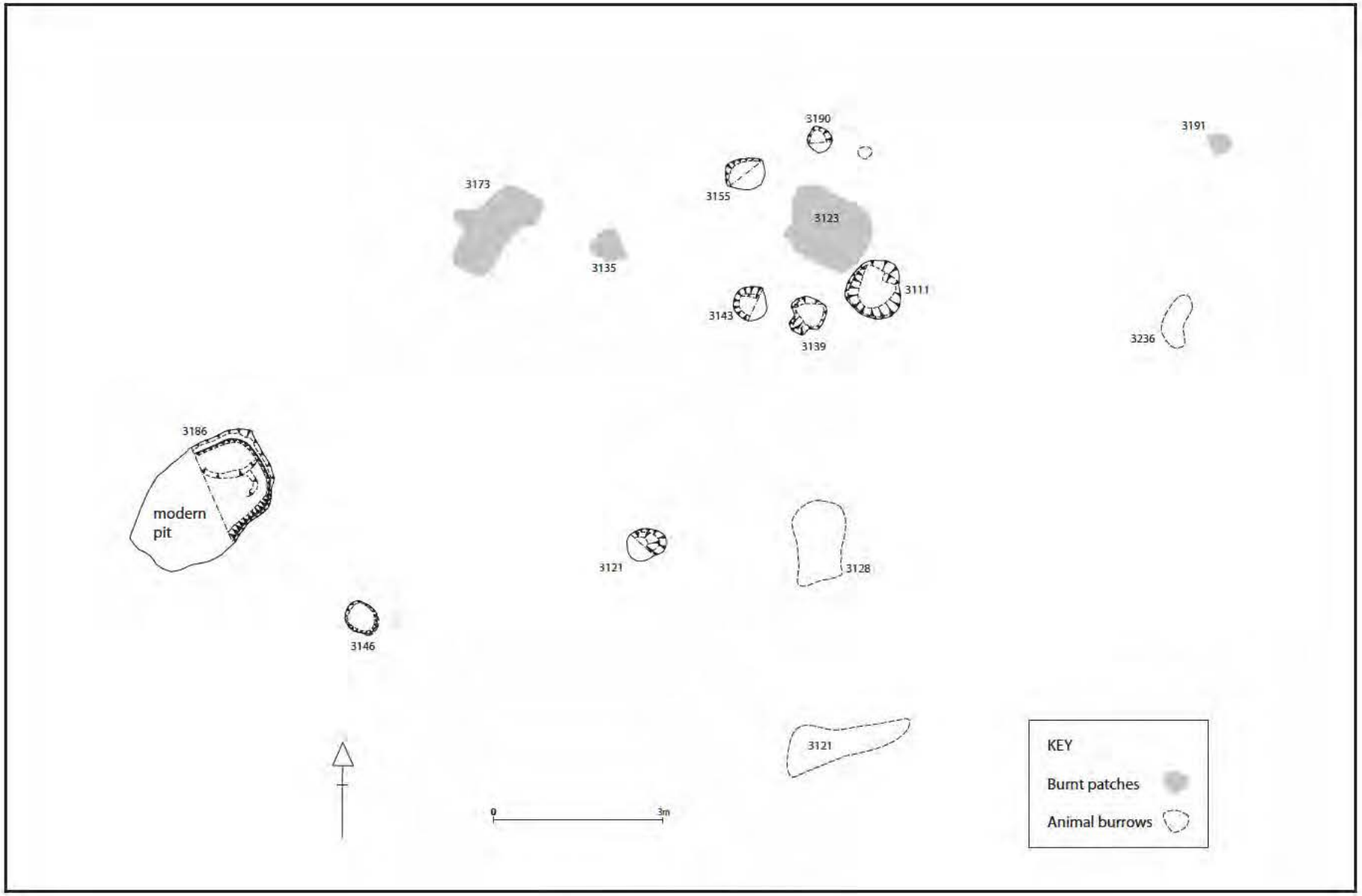

Fig 6. Pit group VII in plateau 5

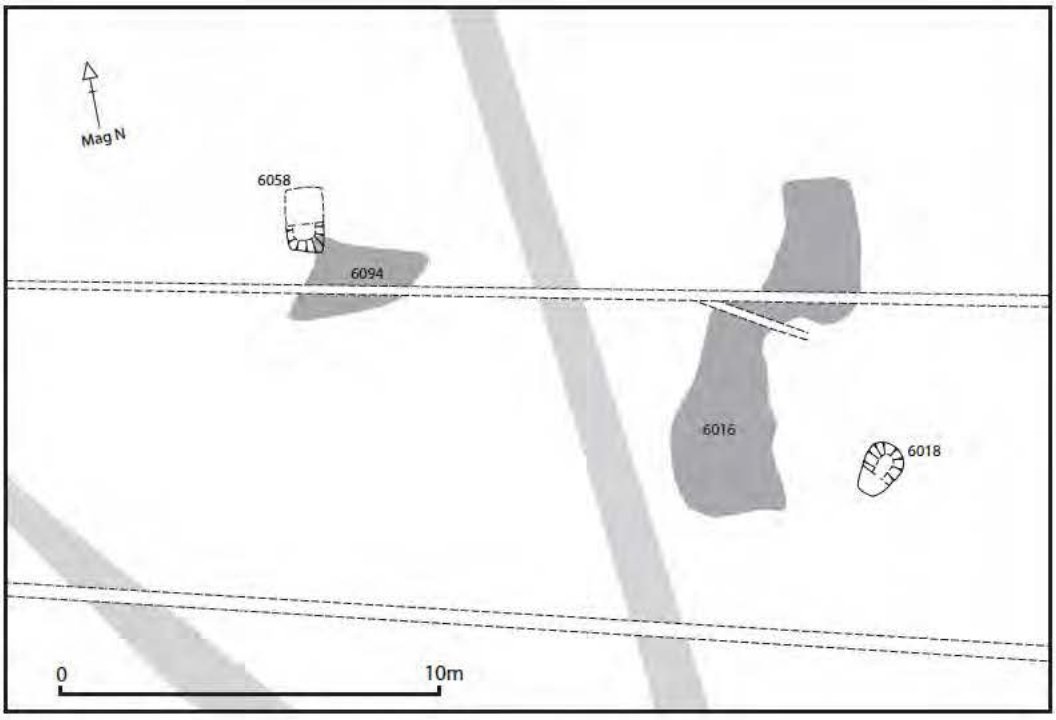

Fig 7. Burnt mounds 6016 and 6094 in plateau 8

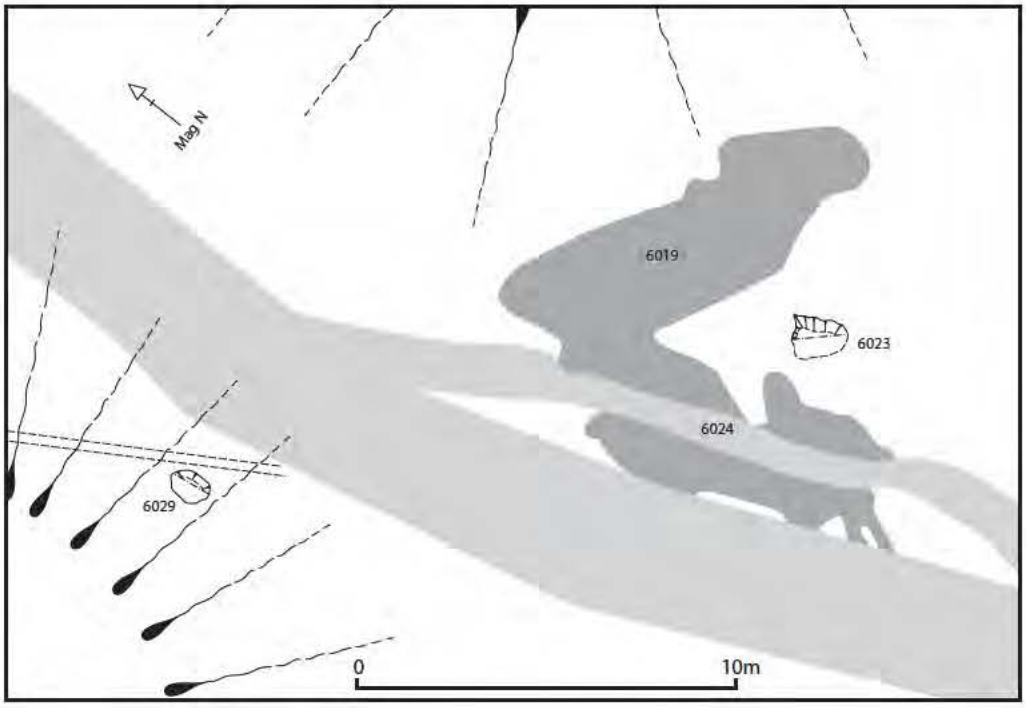

Fig 8. Burnt mound 6019 in plateau 8

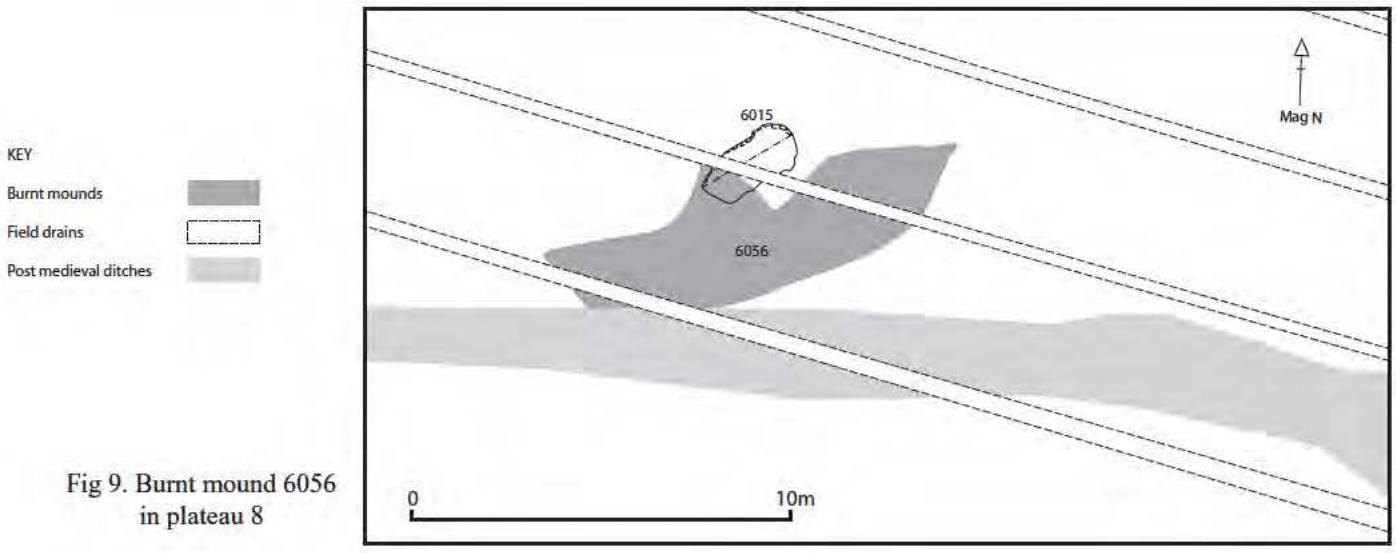

Fig 9. Burnt mound 6056 in plateau 8

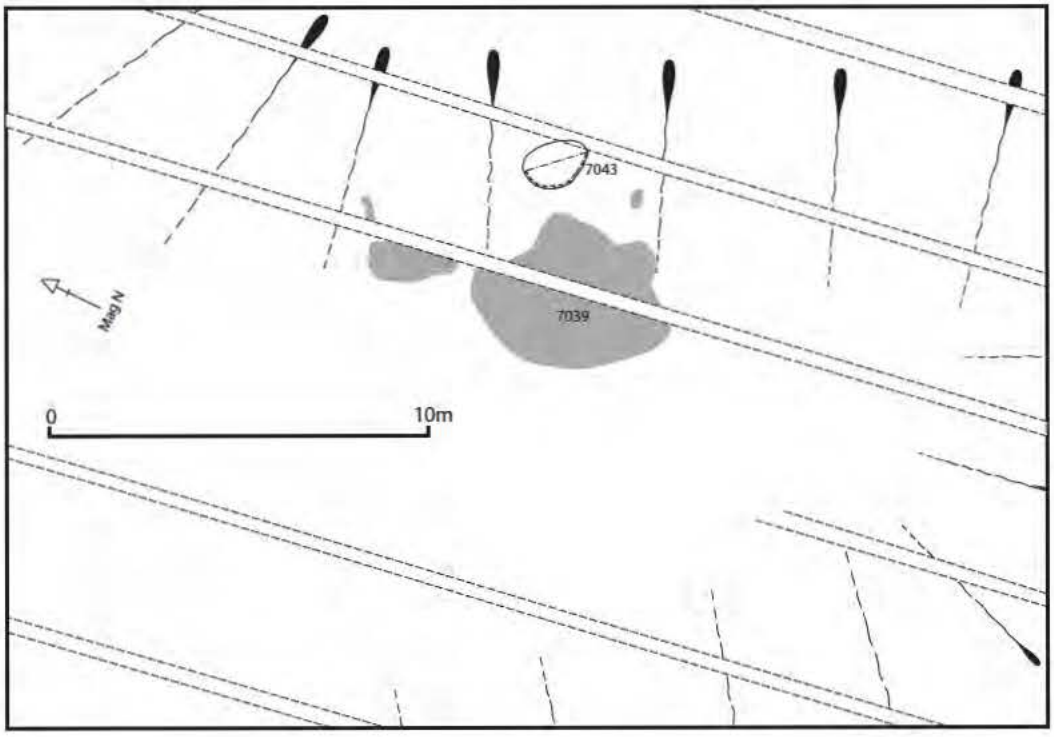

Fig 10. Burnt mound 7039 in plateau 7

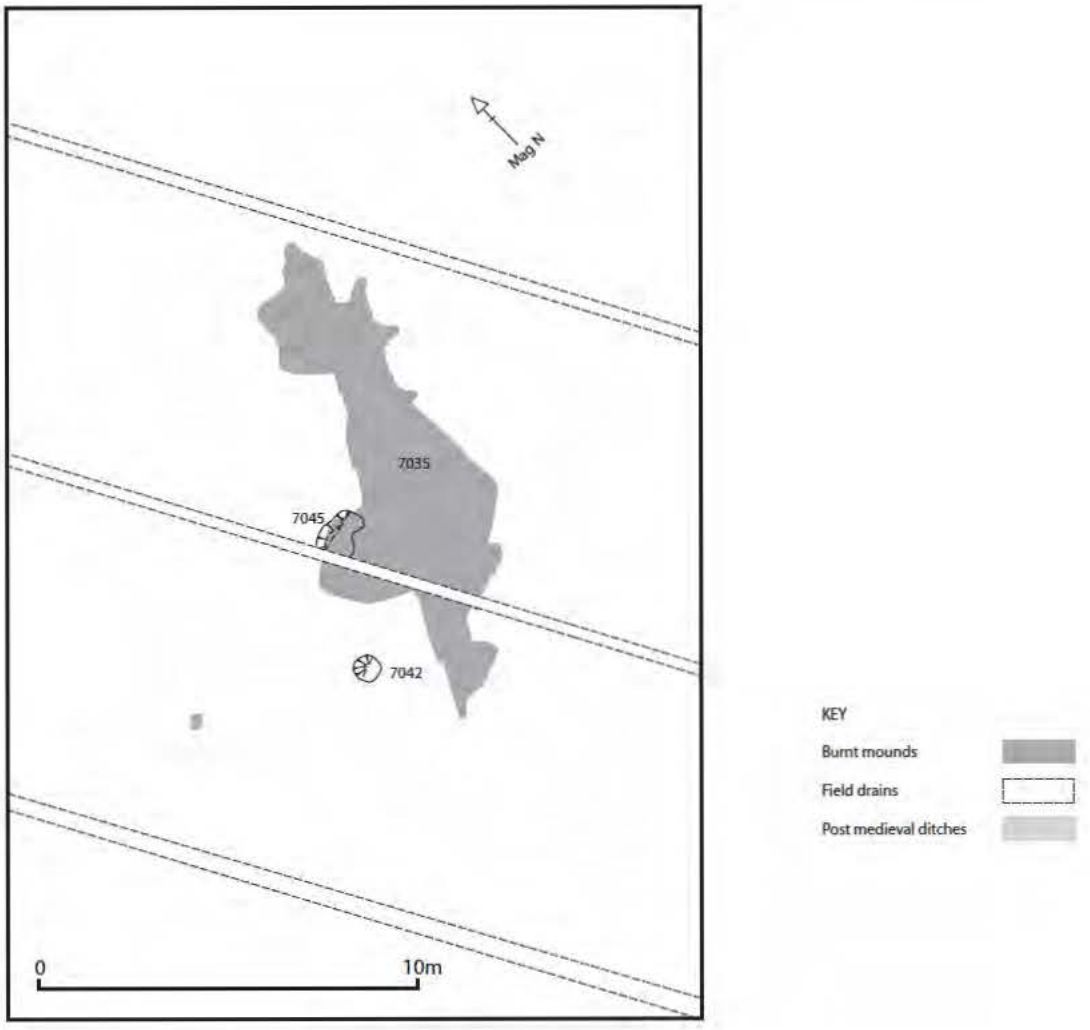

Fig 11. Burnt mound 7035 in plateau 7

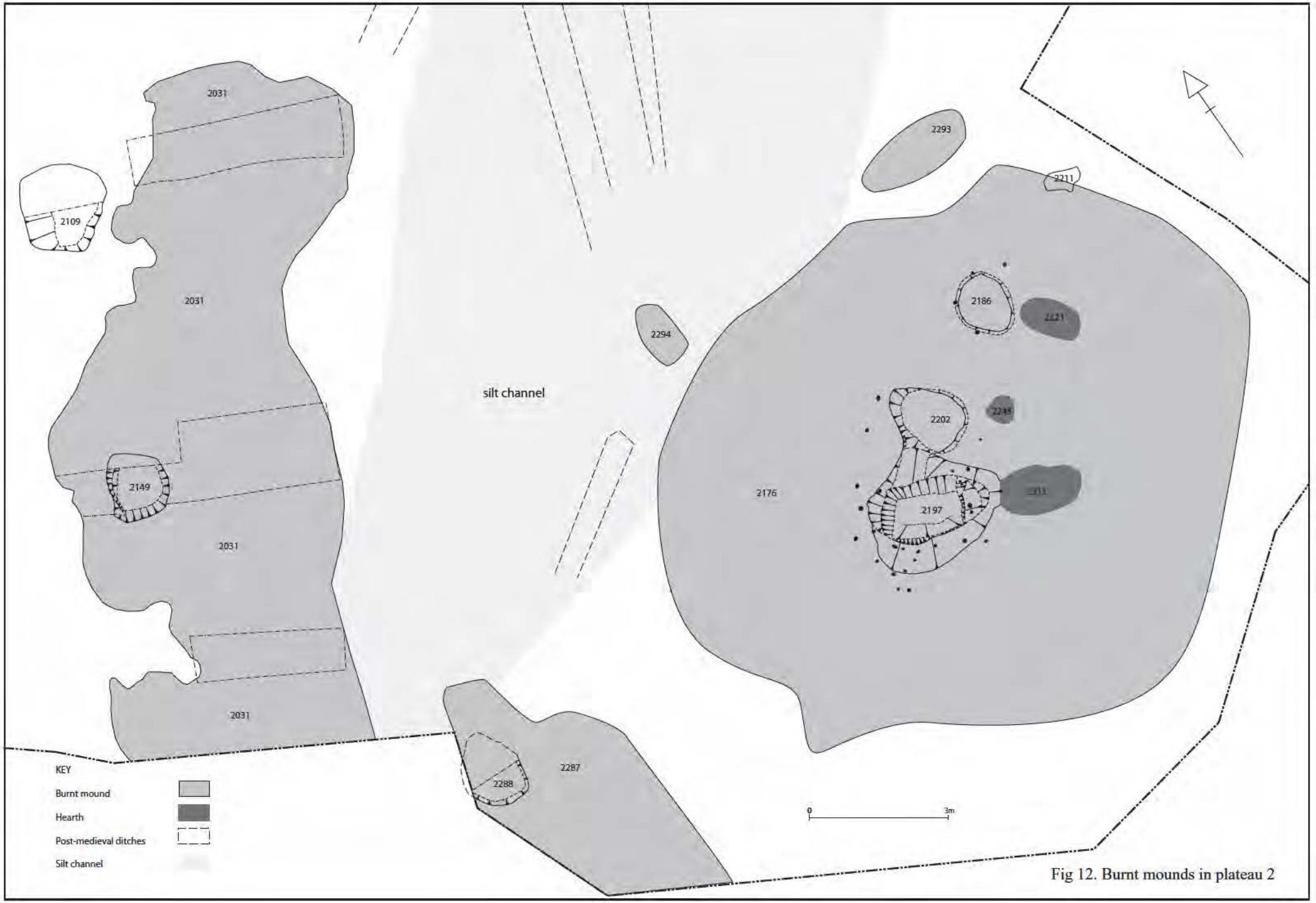

Fig 12. Burnt mounds in plateau 2

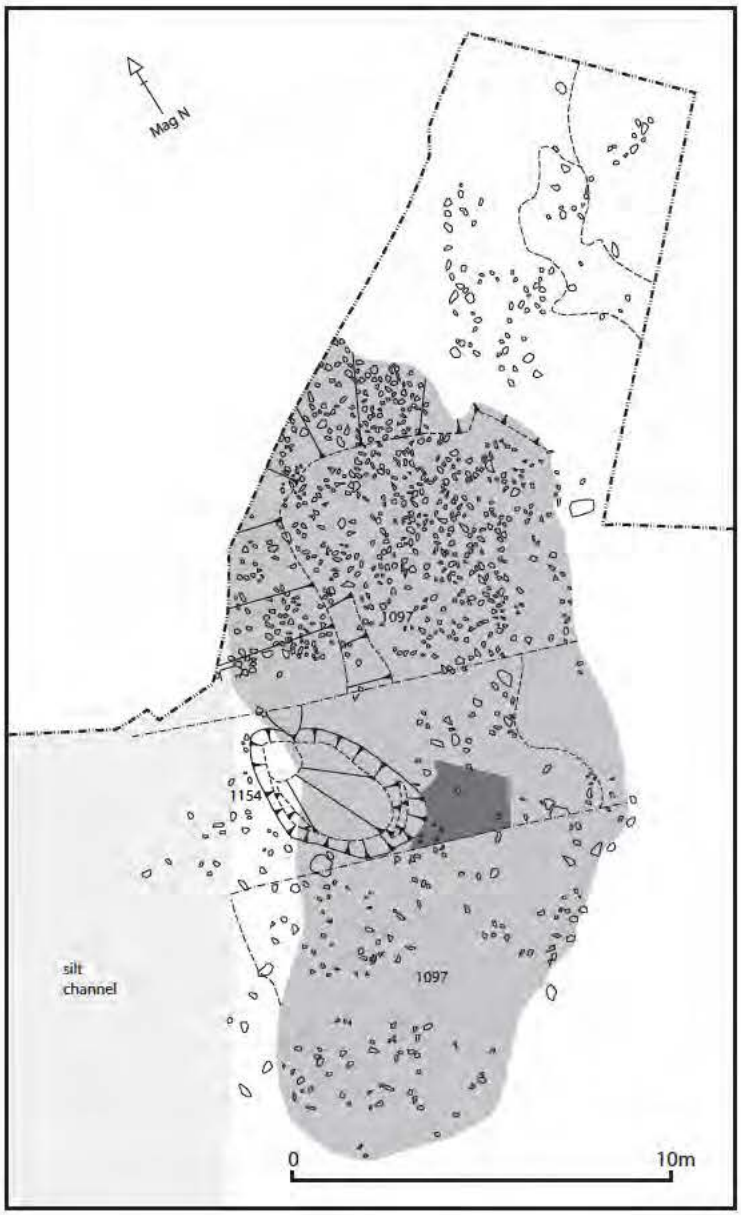

Fig 13. Plan of burnt mound (1097)

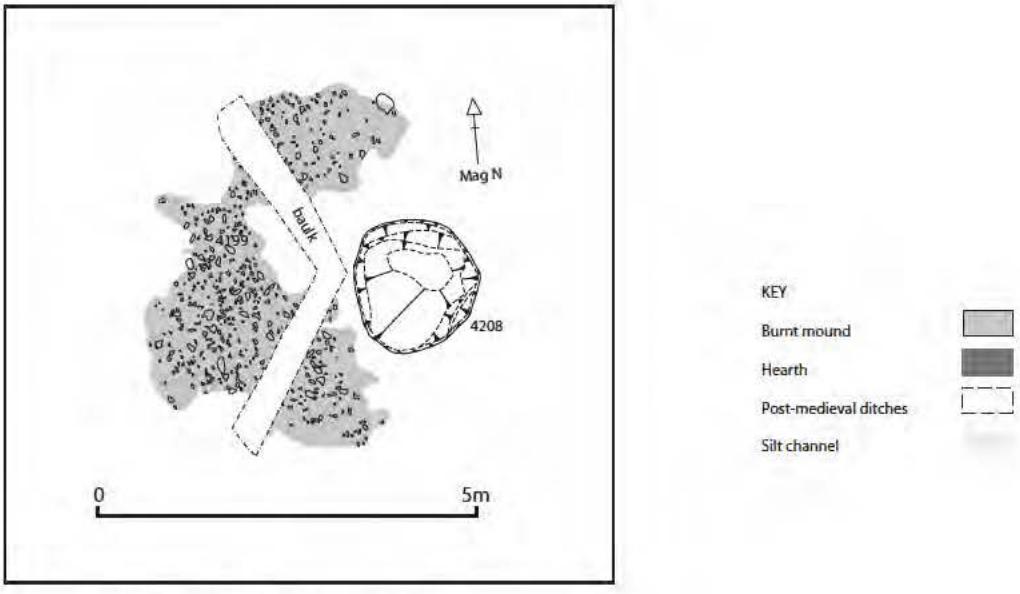

Fig 14. Plan of burnt mound (4199)

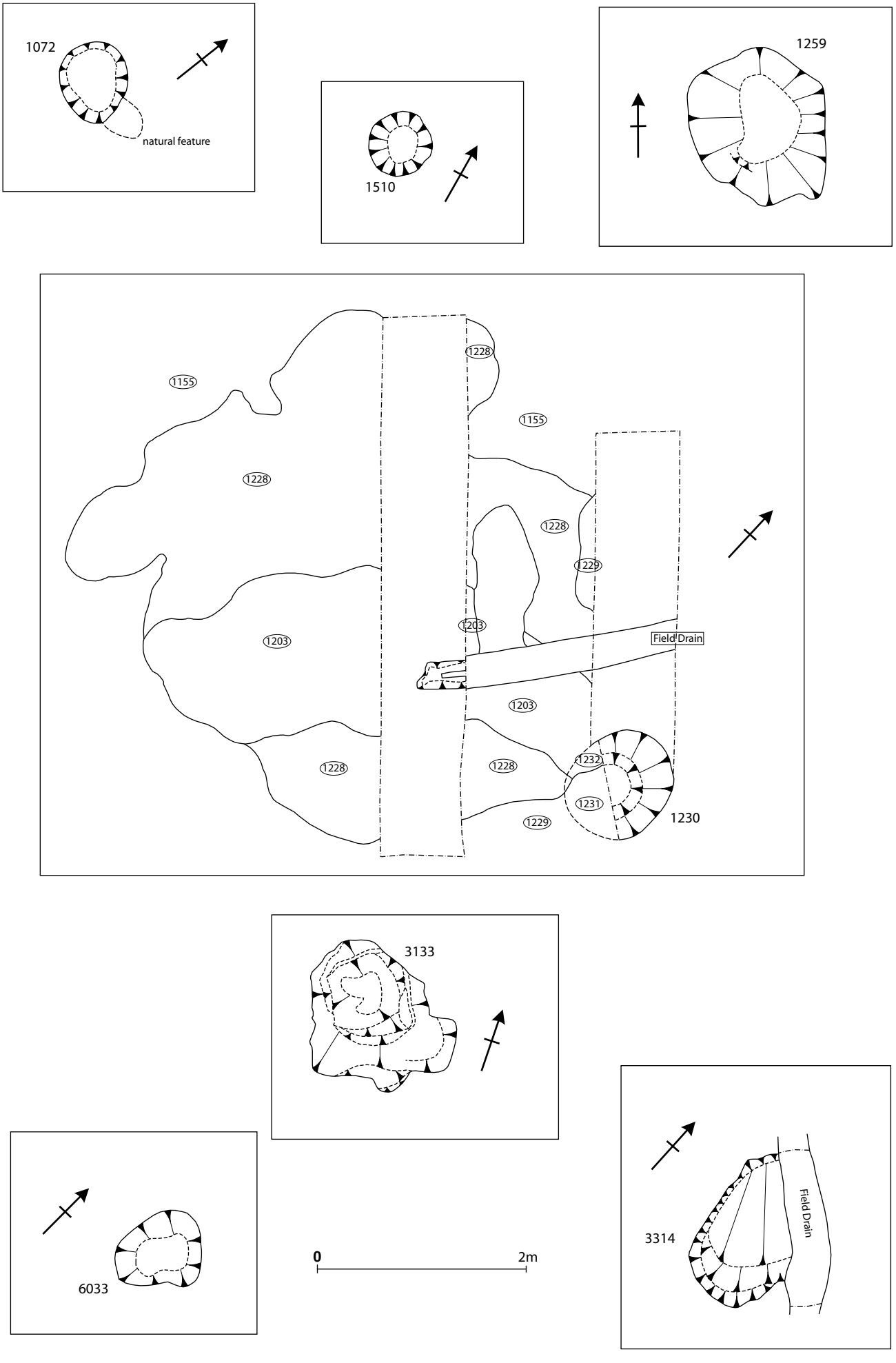

Fig 15. Plans of pit ovens, all scale 1:50

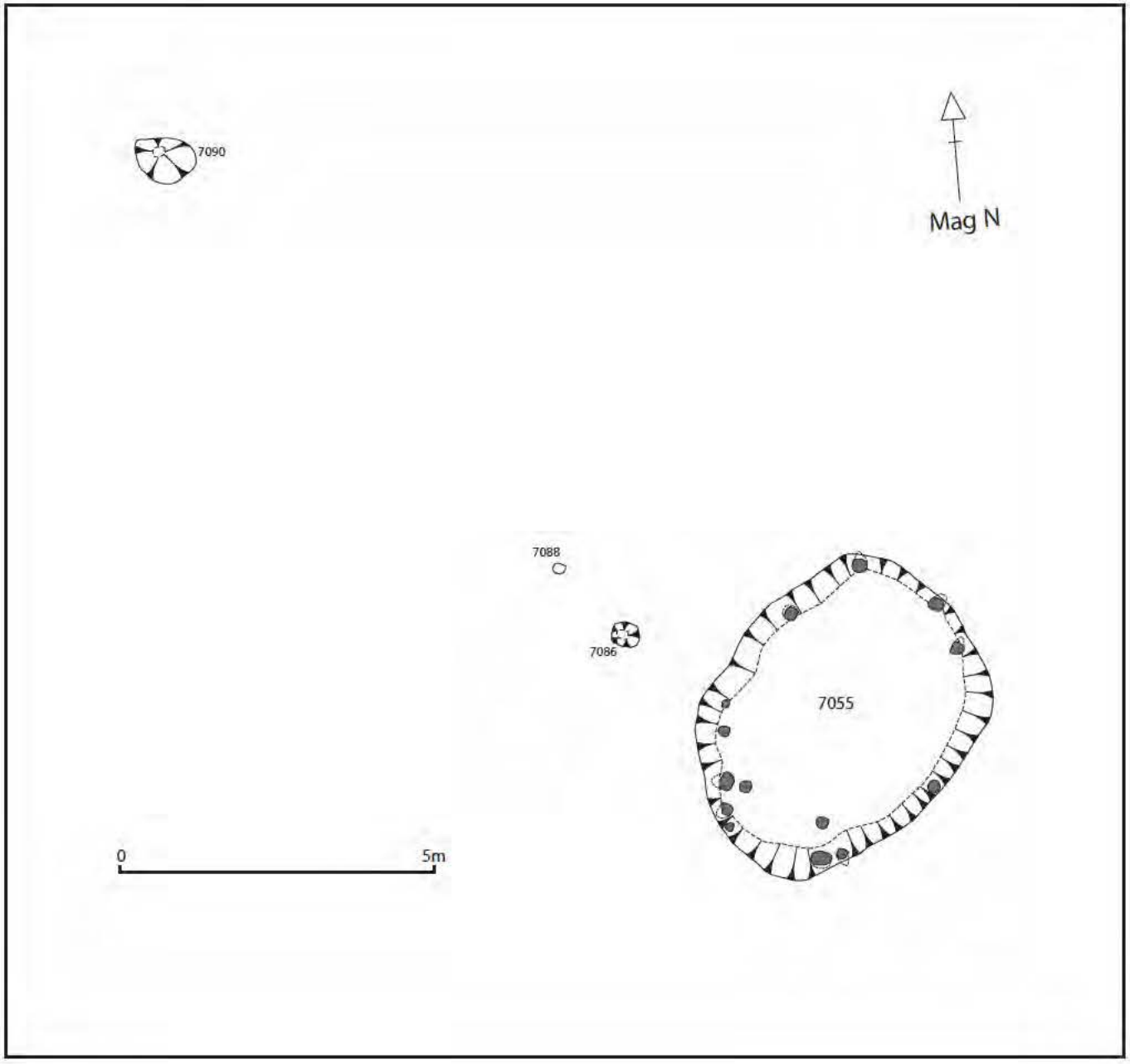

Fig 16. Plan of possible tented structure [7055]

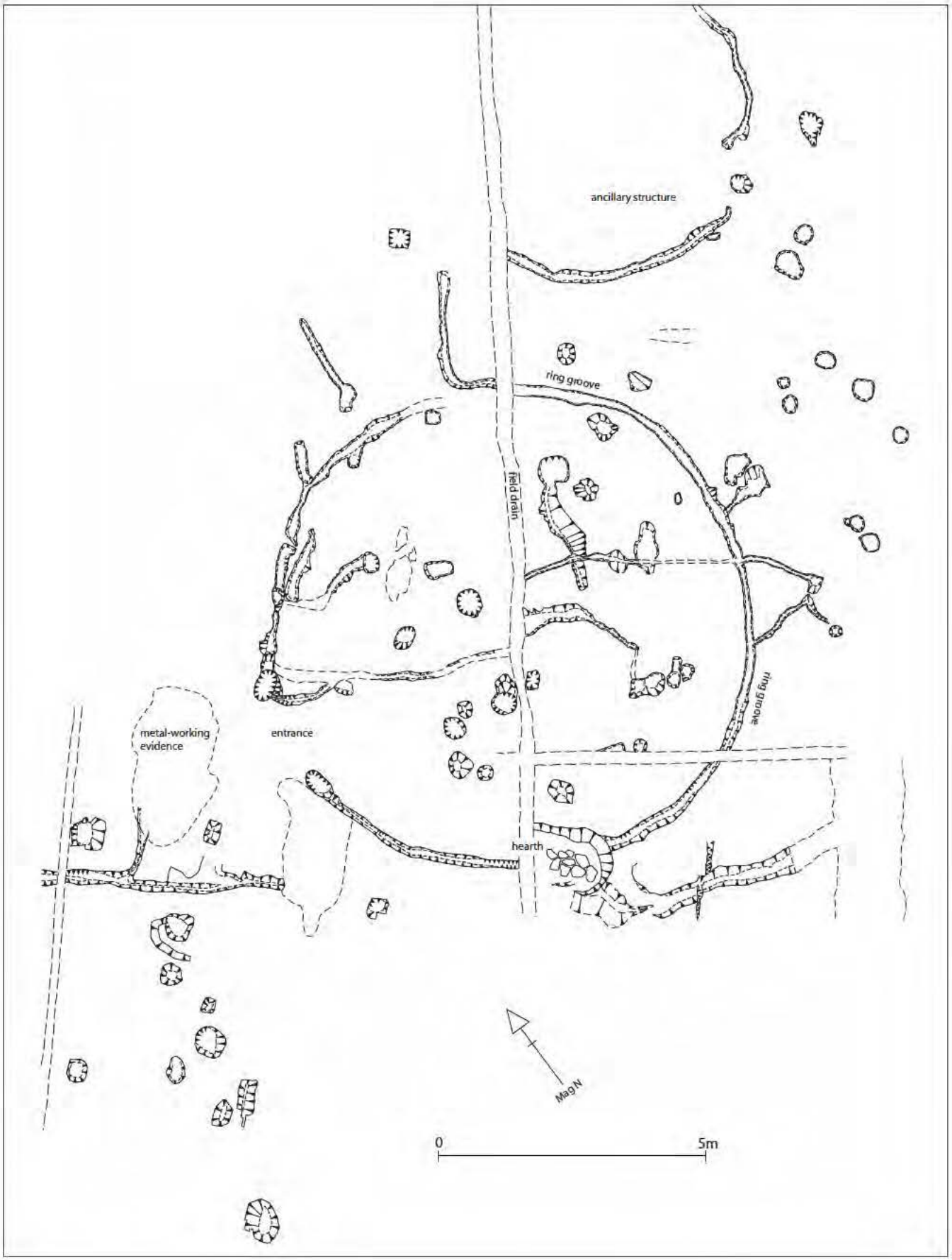

Fig 17. Plan of ring groove roundhouse (roundhouse E)

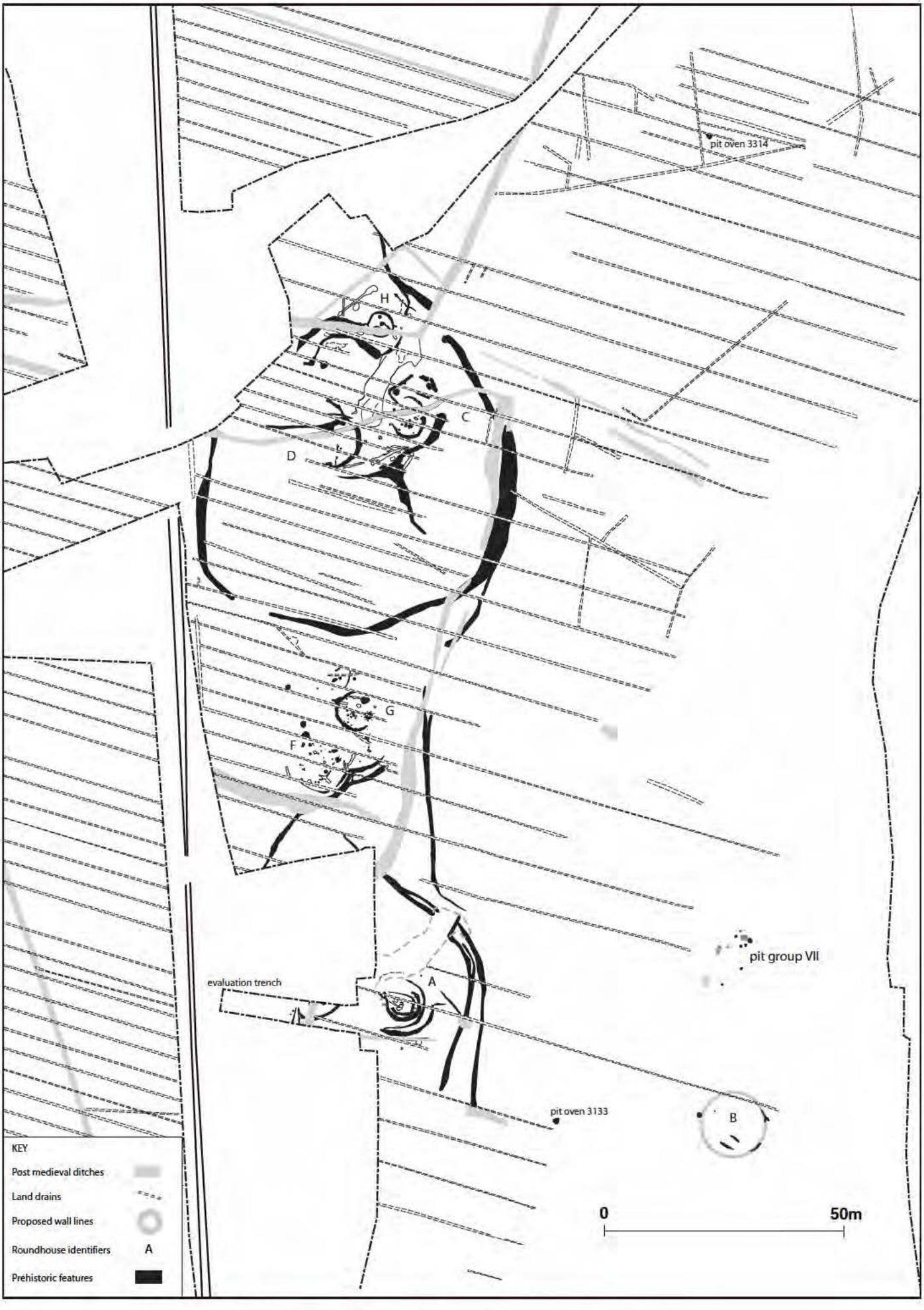

Fig 18. Plan of clay-walled roundhouse settlement

Plate 1: Early Neolithic building from the north

Plate 2: Early Neolithic building from the west

Plate 3. Large burnt mound (2176) fully exposed, view from south-east

Plate 4. Trough [2197] with slab step in place, view from west

Plate 5. Troughs and firesites under large burnt mound (2176), fully excavated, view from west

Plate 6: Roundhouse E from north-west

Plate 7: Roundhouse E and ancillary structure from west

Plate 8: Roundhouse A from the north-east

Plate 9: Roundhouse C from the south-west

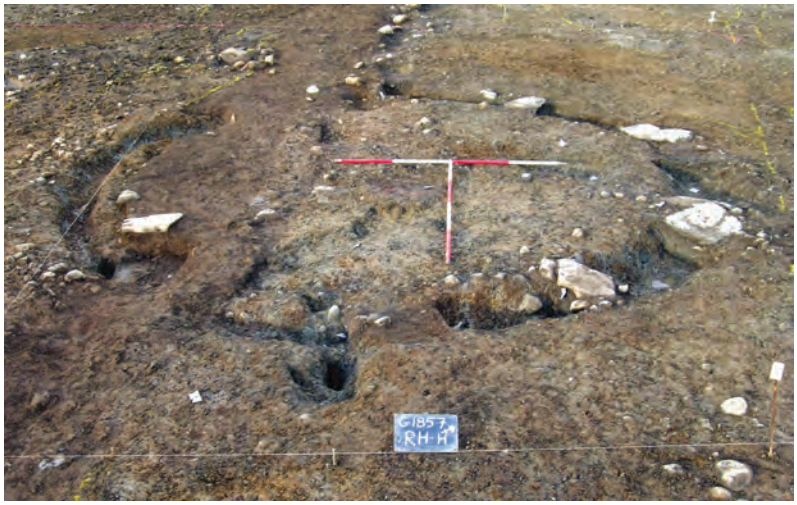

Plate 10: Roundhouse H from the south-east

Plate 11. Roman seal box with ‘Celtic’ design

Plate 12. Blue glass annular beads

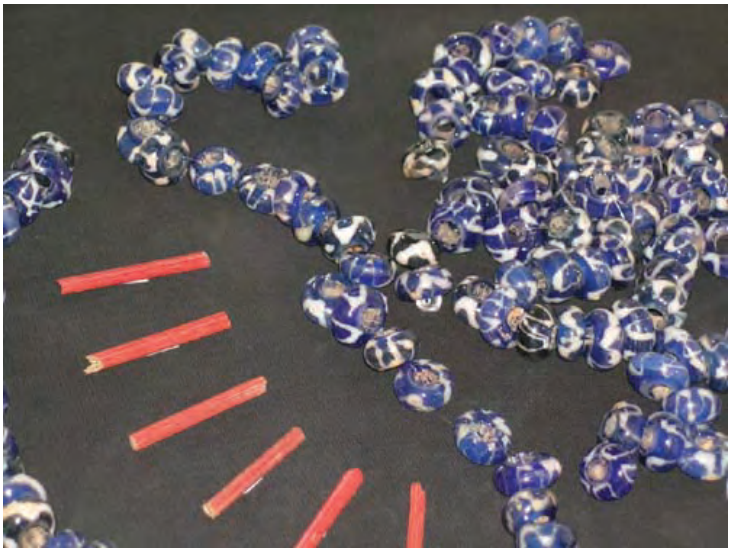

Plate 13. Blue glass beads and glass cylinder bead preforms coated in red enamel

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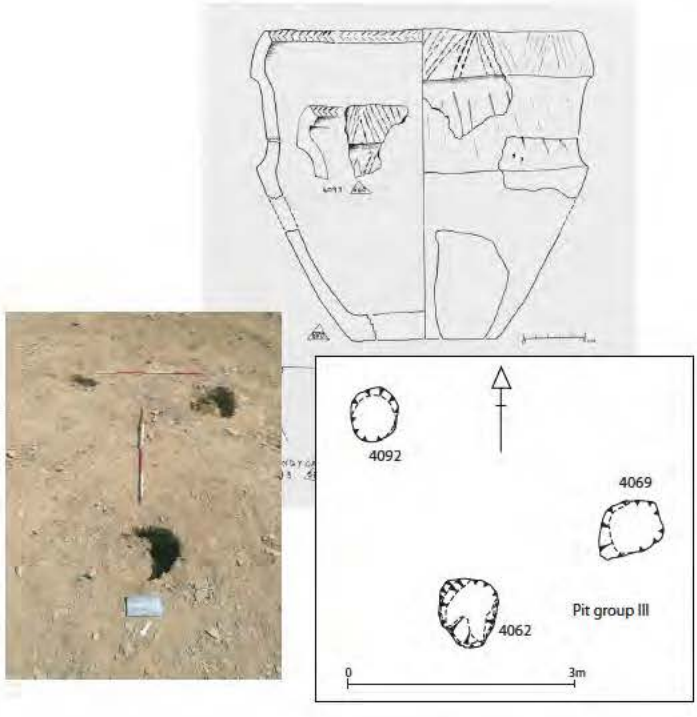
Parc Bryn Cegin
Llandygai

Assessment of potential for analysis report

Volume II: appendices



GAT Report No. 640

GAT Project No. 1857

May 2006

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
Craig Beuno, Ffordd y Garth, Bangor, Gwynedd, LL57 2RT

Parc Bryn Cegin
Llandygai

Assessment of potential for analysis report

Volume II: Appendices

Prepared for the Welsh Development Agency

By

Jane Kenney and Andrew Davidson

May 2006

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd
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VOLUME II
APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I – ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL REPORTS FROM SPECIALISTS

List of specialists

Prehistoric pottery
Frances Lynch
Former senior lecturer at Bangor University studied the prehistoric pottery from the Llandygai Industrial estate site.

Roman pottery
Jeremy Evans
Free-lance Roman pottery specialist. Undertakes most of the commercial work in from sites in Wales and western England.

Post-medieval pottery
Jonathan Goodwin
Post-medieval pottery expert at Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology

Metal working debris and burnt clay
Peter Crew
Archaeologist for the Snowdonia National Park, with a particular interest in early metal working in North Wales.

Palaeoenvirnomental research
John Carrott
Palaeoecological Research Services, Shildon, Co. Durham
Commercial palaeoenvironmental unit with in house specialism in charred wood and plant remains, animal bones and insect remains, allowing most of the work to be carried out by the same team.

Lithics
George Smith
Gwynedd Archaeological Trust
In house lithics specialist

Metal artefacts and bead cache
Evan Chapman
National Museum of Wales

Coins
Edward Besley
National Museum of Wales
Expert on Roman coins

X-rays and conservation
Phil Parkes
Cardiff Conservation Services
Conservation laboratory attached to Cardiff University. Carries out work for commercial archaeological companies and for the National Museum of Wales

Roman glass
Hilary Cool
Roman glass specialist, one of the few and best know working in the field.

PREHISTORIC POTTERY
by Frances Lynch

Pottery from features around the Early Neolithic building

Pottery from postholes and structural features of the building

Context **1441** Find No. **80**
From possible post-trench 1404
1 sherd (23 x 23 x 7mm) of red (? Re-burnt) vesicular ware and 8 tiny fragments of same.

Context **1445** Find No.**79**
From possible post-trench 1404
Rimsherd (20 x 28 x 6mm) a neatly out-turned rim with smooth but eroded (moth-eaten vesicular) surfaces. Pale beige throughout.

Context **1405** Find No. **84**
From Posthole 1406 with a worked flint and charcoal.
1 sherd (15 x 15 x 7mm) dark vesicular ware, outer surface burnished. From the curve of the **neck of a shouldered bowl**

Context **1340** Find No. **891**
Fill of [1339], a small pit or posthole inside E end of the early Neolithic building.
1 sherd (30 x 30 x 6mm) of more compact vesicular ware with semi-burnished outer surface. Not entirely typical of the other Early Neolithic wares.

Context **1389** Find Nos. **82** and **77**
From Posthole 1406 with flint and Graig Lwyd flakes
Vesicular neck sherd (36 x 30 x 8mm), outer surface burnished, inner smooth but matt (77). This could be from near the **rim** of Find 84.
1 sherd (20 x 23 x 7mm) loose vesicular ware, outer surface semi-burnished (82). This could be part of the same pot; it is equally fine but there are more voids and the surface is matt.

Context **1513** Find No. **92**
From Posthole 1532 with 5 flints, a Graig Lwyd flake and some bone
2 pinkish sherds (22 x 25 x 6mm and 20 x 20 x 8mm) of slightly vesicular pottery with no visible grits.

Context **1555** Find No. **111**
From a slot (1556) possibly part of a partition within the building
Dark vesicular sherd (18 x 18 x 6mm) and 2 fragments of pink ? burnt clay.

Context **1610** Find No. **120**
From a slot (1611) possibly part of a partition within the building
1 small sherd (13 x 13 x6+mm) consistent with Early Neolithic date.

Context **1403** Find No. **76**
From Posthole 1402
Sherd (23 x 22 x 12mm)? from lower body of pot; vesicular ware but thicker than normal; pinky beige with smooth matt exterior.

Context **1683** Find No. **127**
From Posthole 1684
1 sherd (40 x 25 x 11-8mm) of slightly vesicular pottery with a little grit. One edge has a straight bevel but it is more likely to be the top of a coil than a rim, or possibly due to damage with a trowel, which has certainly damaged other surfaces. It just might be part of a hemispherical cup, hence the tapered thickness. It is probably Early Neolithic, but not very typical.

Context **1709** Find No. **151**
From Posthole 1691 with a burnt scraper
5 sherds and 3 crumbs of hard, well-fired vesicular beige/brown pottery. The largest is 30 x 25 x 8mm; some others are 10mm thick but they are all probably the same pot. 2 sherds have deep impressions one of which has caused a hollow in the outer surface. 1 sherd (20 x 20 x 8mm) has a marked ?internal curve which might be a shoulder, but it is too small for certainty. There is one crumb of red surfaced vesicular pottery.

Context **1731** Find No. **172**
From Posthole 1691
2 featureless semi-burnished vesicular sherds (20 x 25 x 12mm and 20 x 25 x 9mm). One damaged by trowel. These sherds could be the same pot as the main group in Find 151

Flints and flakes of Graig Lwyd stone have been found in Postholes 1370, 1656 and 1689 without pottery

Finds from Pits close to the East Gable of the building

Context **1327** Find No. **71**
From Pit 1328 close to East gable of the building
1 sherd (30 x 25 x 7mm) possibly re-burnt, vesicular ware
1 fragment (12 x 10 x 7mm) dark vesicular ware, perhaps from a shoulder or rim.

Context **1216** Find No. **65**
From Pit 1249 with charcoal and a burnt flint scraper
1 thin dark vesicular sherd (25 x 32 x 6mm) with semi-burnished outer surface
1 red sherd (20 x 14 x 8mm) possibly re-burnt

Finds from Features West of the building

Context **1703** Find Nos. **136** and **141**
From Posthole 1704 at west end of line of posts SW of building
1 fragment (15 x 20 x 8mm) of vesicular pottery with badly eroded outer surface (136)
10 fragments (largest 25 x 30 x 5mm) of very loose vesicular, poorly fired, featureless. 11 crumbs of the same pottery (141).
1 sherd (20 x 12 x 8mm) is better fired, with a red outer surface and brown interior (141).

Context **1708** Find No. **899, 892** and **877**
From Posthole 1704
12 tiny fragments of red/black (washed) pottery consistent with Early Neolithic ware (899) 3 + 4 further fragments, similar (892 and 877). All are similar to the reddish sherd in Find 141

Context **1744** Find No. **179**
From a burnt patch near gullies west of building
Fragment (22 x 12 x 9mm) of the **outer edge of a rim** showing that it was made as an additional coil. Vesicular ware, pink/beige smooth matt outer surface, black core.

Context **1726** Find No. **167**
From upper fill of linear hollow or ditch SW of building , with large rubbing stone
Rim and section of body of straight-sided dark vesicular pot. Currently in Museum and not examined.

Finds from patches of surviving old ground surface west of the building

Context **1670** Find Nos. **129, 130, 131, 132, 138**
From land surface surviving in a hollow to west of building
3 crumbs not inconsistent with Early Neolithic date (129).
1 **expanded rimsherd** of hard vesicular pottery with smooth surface (where surviving), dark throughout. The rounded top of the rim has been formed from a thin coil, which separated from the one below in antiquity (stuck for drawing). The combined piece is 30 x 20 x 11+mm (130)
1 **out-turned rimsherd** (20 x 22 x 8mm) in pinker, softer vesicular pottery. The thin outer edge of the rim has been curled over. (130)
3 crumbs and a small sherd (20 x 20 x 7mm) of hard, brown vesicular pottery (130).
1 featureless sherd of dark, hard but eroded pottery with a reddish exterior and sooted interior (30 x 25 x 6mm); 2 fragments of thicker and redder ?pottery with an abrasive feel; 2 fragments of stone (131)
1 sherd (25 x 25 x 8mm) of poorly fired vesicular pottery with a smooth matt outer surface (132).
1 tiny fragment (12 x 10 x 6mm) of **everted rim**, very hard but not burnished; 1 sherd (30 x 20 x 7mm) and 2 fragments of hard but less compact vesicular pottery (138).
All the sherds in this context are small and abraded but recognisably Early Neolithic. Three different rimsherds suggest that very small quantities of three different pots are involved.

Context **1700** Find No. **139**
From land surface surviving in a hollow west of building
1 sherd of vesicular pottery (20 x 23 x 7mm) with badly eroded outer surface.

Context **1706** Find No. **137**
From land surface surviving in a hollow west of building
1 sherd (35 x 20 x 8mm) of compact and only slightly vesicular undecorated pottery with brown surfaces and black core with a very little grit. Not entirely typical but almost certainly Early Neolithic in date.

Context **1713** Find Nos. **143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 153, 154, 157, 168.**
From an old land surface within a hollow west of building
Finds 146, 147 and 153 are similar sherds, vesicular reddish in colour and 8mm thick; all are featureless.
Find 143 contains 10 sherds 7-10mm thick vesicular with very moth-eaten pink/beige outer surface and dark, ?sooted interior. There is no indication of shape and no joins, though all may belong to the same pot of which 5400 sq mm may survive. There is a hint of stone grit in the fabric. An 11th sherd (20 x 17 x 7mm) may be closer to those in Find 149.
Finds 149 and 154 are similar dark vesicular sherds. 154 contains a fragment from the **tip of a rim** (8 x 15 7mm) and a piece from a **curved neck** (lacking interior surface (15 x 20 x ?)). 149 contains dark vesicular pottery, 3 joining to make a piece (53 x 48 x 6mm) from the **curved lower body** of a pot, perhaps 160mm in diameter. The other pieces might also join to make a section 72 x 48 x 6mm. The fabric is hard, smooth but matt with a rather coke-like texture (very small voids).
145, a small sherd (15 x 16 x 6+mm) of rather abrasive pottery, not obviously vesicular and ***perhaps not Early Neolithic***
157 and 144 contain abrasive material, heavily gritted without good surfaces, rather similar to the ***burnt material*** from *Context 1758.*
168 is lighter than 157 but may also be ***burnt clay*** rather than pottery.

Context **1512** Find No. **89**
From an animal burrow to W of building

Vesicular sherd (30 x 25 x 10mm) with slightly soapy feel to smooth surfaces; pink outer, pale grey inner surface.

Context **1692** Find Nos. **133** and **134**
From an animal burrow west of building
1 sherd from the **angle of a shoulder** (28 x 29 x 6mm) in vesicular pottery with good, semi-burnished surfaces, dark throughout. There is a definite but un-emphasised change of angle at the shoulder (134).
1 sherd (30 x 30 7mm) of vesicular pottery with beige surfaces and black core.

Context **1758** Find Nos. **222, 223, 224, 229** and **230**
From old ground surface surviving west of building
All are the same doubtful material, ***not identifiable as pottery***; perhaps burnt clay. All are slightly abrasive, some with visible grits. Most are hard and lumpish without obvious surfaces. The size of the lumps varies from 10 x 15 x 10mm to 25 x 19 x 19mm.

All the contexts associated with the building contain exclusively Early Neolithic pottery. The rims and the few pieces of neck and shoulder indicate that they derive from normal shouldered bowls but very little of any vessel survives. Most sherds are small and abraded, suggesting that they are essentially domestic rubbish. A very few joins can be made between ancient breaks but they remain small pieces, except the large section of rim and body of the straight-sided pot, Find 167 from pit 1738. This might be considered a deliberate 'deposit' but the rest seem to be accidental inclusions. The nature of the finds is closely comparable to those from the building found in 1967.

The old ground surface contexts also include predominately Early Neolithic material, again small quantities of several different vessels. Context 1713 contains 1 sherd that might not be Early Neolithic but it is not far from the norm. The hard, abrasive material from 1713 and 1758 is not true pottery but is difficult to explain.

Finds from other contexts in Trench 1

Context **1821** Find No.**799**
Fill of burnt tree hollow [1822].
4 tiny red fragments, not certainly Early Neolithic

Context **1069** Find No. **86**
Not located
1 sherd (15 x 15 x 12mm) of hard abrasive undecorated pottery with red inner and outer surfaces and a black core. Some tiny fragments of the same
This feels as if it might be Late Neolithic or even Early Bronze Age.

Context **1003** Find No. **90**
Not located
1 sherd (25 x 25 x 11mm) with red/beige inner and outer surfaces and black core. Contains well-crushed grit.
Similar to Find 86.

Context **1063** Find No. **829**
Not located
Softish orange crumbs only

Similar to material from 1099

Context **1099** Find Nos. **801, 834, 835**
Not located
All are lumps without clear inner or outer surfaces. 834 is more beige than orange with some stone inclusions; others are without obvious inclusions.
This might be burnt clay or daub rather than pottery. There is just a possibility that it might be pieces of clay moulds. There are a number of curved surfaces, but none is recognisable, more like straw or sticks.

Pottery from Pits (Group 1) and other features near road

Context **1156** Find No **58**
Layer of possible OGS overlying ditch 1096
2 sherds and 3 crumbs
1 sherd (25 x 19 x 6mm) vesicular, rather moth-eaten surface, abraded but one small patch of burnish on outside = ***Early Neolithic ? residual***
1 sherd (20 x 13 x 12mm) hard with largish grits; outer surface orange, core and inner black = ***? Late Neolithic or EBA***

Context **1257** Find No **68**
From a ? pit 1258 cut by ditch 1034
Crumbs only, but ***genuine pottery***; orange surface with darker core and some quartz grits. One crumb is 9mm thick.

Context **1219** Find No **806**
From 1220, a likely animal burrow
19 pieces (crumbs and lumps) of uniformly bright orange clay, soft and light. No sign of surfaces, but a certain texturing and some stone inclusions. Some lumps are 15-18mm thick, all are rounded
I think this is ***burnt clay rather than pottery***. Similar to find 835

Context **1048** Find No **22, 23, 50, 833**
From Pit 1049 with charcoal, burnt stone, Graig Lwyd flakes and worked flints.
2 decorated body sherds from 2 different Peterborough-style pots (22)
A. 45 x 35 x 11-12mm, with beige outer surface and darker inner and small/medium stone grits. **Decorated** with 5 evenly spaced lines of stab-and-drag decoration. No indication of size or shape of pot.
A featureless, thinner sherd from (23) may be part of same pot (A).
B. 50 x 35 x 14mm, with brown/beige outer surface and black inner; a less cohesive fabric than 1 with larger stone grits (some white ?quartz). **Decorated** with less coherent curved lines (4-5) of complex impressions, ?bird bone. No indication of shape or size except that the sherd is curved, possibly from near the base of a bowl.
Fragments with large angular grits but pinker fabric from (833) and (23) may belong and a piece from Pit 1036, (8) might also belong to this pot (B).
Crumbs only (50)
Mainly crumbs but 1 undecorated piece 15 x 15 mm (833)
Mainly crumbs (23), pink/beige in colour and generally consistent with the decorated sherds in 22 but not certainly from the same pots. 1 sherd (25 x 15 x 9.5mm) dark brown, rather vesicular fabric but harder than E. Neolithic and smooth but not burnished, with a slight curvature. The fabric is different from 22/23 sherds but generally similar to fine quality Peterborough sherds in Pit 1036 (7).
2 different Peterborough-style pots, A & B, are represented by very small quantities of sherds; the crumbs and fragments are consistent with this style, but may belong to other pots.

Context **1026** Find Nos **1, 794**

From Pit 1027 with charcoal-rich fill and 2 Graig Lwyd flakes and 3 tiny flint flakes. Disturbed by an animal burrow.

C. 1 **decorated** sherd (39 x 25 x 14mm - the only piece surviving to full thickness) Pink/beige outer surface with black core and possibly some burnt deposit on the inner surface; large fresh, angular quartz grits. Decoration just recognisable as two lines of round stab marks in grooves.
Another sherd with poorly preserved outer surfaces are consistent with the above. (1)
Crumbs and 1 larger sherd (25 x 25 x 10mm) are also consistent with the above. (794)
1 very soft, thin, yellow/beige sherd (2 x 20 x 5mm) with a rather moth-eaten but quite compact surface and no obvious signs of grits. This is sharply curved and may come from a small cup c. 70mm in diameter (1)

3 sherds from a single Peterborough pot (C) and 1 sherd from small ? cup

Context **1035** Find Nos **6, 7, 8, 785, 790, 795, 831, 898**

From Pit 1036 filled with charcoal-rich silt with some burnt stone and one flake of Graig Lwyd stone.

D. 1 very finely **decorated** rimsherd (35 x 24 x 16 (width of rim) - 9mm (neck)) Inner bevel of rim decorated with 4 lines of small stab-and-drag marks, neatly made; outer curved flange of rim: upper angle with 1 line of tiny diagonal marks; below this, diagonally set lines of stab-and-drag marks, the raised areas between them burnished. The curve of the neck below the rim is well smoothed. The fabric is dark brown throughout, hard and well fired with some small quartz grits. (8)

1 **decorated** sherd (21 x 22 x 9-12mm) probably from below a rim similar to (D). Below the almost-burnished curve of the neck are 2 lines of close-set line of ?stab-and-drag marks. Fabric dark brown throughout.

E. 1 cruder, coarser **decorated** rimsherd (35 x 30 x 16 (rim) - 14mm (neck)) of same general type as (D) with inner edge inturned rather than bevelled and outer flange flat, decorated with 4 concentric lines of stab-and-drag marks. The curve below the rim is poorly formed and there are 2 rough lines of stab-and-drag decoration below it. (6)
2 fragments of the outer surface of a bowl (both 20 x 17 x 4mm) **decorated** with close-set lines of stab-and-drag marks.
1 sherd (28 x 26 x 12mm); outer surface and core yellowy beige with dark inner surface; ?4 lines of decoration using twisted cord and a more circular stamp. No indication of the shape of the pot (831).
1 sherd of ?pottery/burnt clay (20 x 25 x 5mm) red/pink throughout with a rounded edge (or possibly rim). The piece has a finger-width curve and might be the end of a tube of some kind or a tiny moulded cup (diameter *c*. 30mm) (6).
1 sherd (26 x 30 x 7mm) of undecorated vesicular pottery with a slight concave curve, possibly from a neck. The sherd is abraded and may be residual Early Neolithic (831)
1 fragment (15 x 20mm) with red outer surface and a possibly incised line (785). This and fragment (790) look more similar to material from Pit 1049 than the dark sherds in (6-8).
Fragments and crumbs in (795) and (898) are consistent with the dark sherds in (6-8)

There are 2 Peterborough pots here (D and E), represented by very small quantities of sherds. There is one small abraded sherd of Early Neolithic material which is probably residual, and one piece of a clay ?tube or possibly a tiny cup made is a fabric quite unlike the Peterborough pots.

Context **1051**; Finds nos. **11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 804, 889, 920.**

From Pit 1052 which also contained 2 pieces of flint and a Graig Lwyd flake.

This large quantity of pottery seems to belong to a **single large Peterborough bowl in the Mortlake style** (F). There is variation in colour and effectiveness of firing and the extent to which ridges are sharp or smoothed, but such variation is to be expected in pots of this kind. The system of decoration varies down the body but at each change there are sherds that show the transition. Only Find 38 contains a sherd that might possibly be from another pot, but it is unlikely. Find 889 is a single sherd (20 x

25 x 7mm) of dark vesicular pottery which is likely to be **residual Early Neolithic material**. It was found in sieving.

Form of the bowl: The diameter measured to the outside of the rim is 260mm; the height is unknown. The minimum height judging by the number of lines of upper, middle and lower body decoration is 180mm; the maximum (based on the proportions of the very straight-sided bowl from Ogmore (Burrow 200x NMW CAT)) perhaps 240mm; the preferred reconstruction is 210mm. The thickness of the body walls is fairly consistent at 18-20mm but many sherds have lost one or other surface. The flattened base sherd (40), for instance is over 20mm.

The rim forms a heavy collar, bevelled in the inside and decorated with two lines of twisted cord or perhaps bone impressions. The curved outer surface is 35mm deep, 24mm thick and decorated with a narrow ridge at the top and 4 deeply cut grooves/ridges. These ridges have been rusticated by short incisions. Some rimsherds are hard and well-fired, others rather softer and give the impression of being rather worn, suggesting that the vessel had seen a good deal of use. Most of the rim had been blackened as if by smoke, in contrast to the pinky beige colour of the body sherds.

Beneath the collar is a short **concave neck** (17-19mm high, the wall 14-16mm thick). This is undecorated and the surface is smoothed.

Below the neck the **body** is straight, in that no sherds show a marked curvature. The scheme of decoration is horizontal lines of differing impressions creating a ridged surface right down to the flattened base (40) where there is a patch of undecorated surface about 40mm in diameter.

The upper body has 3 sharply defined grooves/ridges about 10mm apart. This grooved surface is impressed with rows of triangular marks on the upper part of the groove and diagonal incisions on the apex of the ridge, creating a very complex rustication. Below this band are 4 or more lines of closer set impressions between less sharply defined ridges some 12mm apart. These impressions are double, either two twists of cord or the end of a bird bone. This band, which may have been the broadest, is referred to as the middle section. Below it the lower decoration is created by grooving and stab-and-drag impressions made with a rough stick. The lines are less straight and evenly spaced, perhaps due to increased curvature, which may be seen on some pieces (38). Five or six lines may be recognised on some sherds and they are presumed to continue down to the base.

Context within the pit

The find groups (and hence their position within the pit) have a certain coherence. For instance rim and upper body sherds occur in Find nos. 16, 19, 35, 33, 44, 45; middle body sherds occur in 15, 18, 30, 31, 32 and lower body sherds predominate in 14, 18, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Finds 21 and 26 contain pieces of rim and also a sherd of lower body. The predominance of pieces from a particular part of the body would suggest that the pot went into the ground as reasonably large sections. As it is not especially well-fired much has disintegrated after burial.

About 550mm of the well-fired rim is present which is almost two-thirds of the original total, however there is not that much of the rest of the pot. The neck, equally well-fired, is poorly represented and there is relatively little of the body directly below it. Quite substantial pieces of the middle body are present but they do not amount to more than a 200mm segment. Only one sherd from the flattened base is present. Although the breaks in well-fired sherds seem to be fresh and unabraded it has only been possible to find one join which is not an obvious modern break.

This suggests that large pieces of the one pot, F, were placed in Pit 1052, but it had not been put in as a complete pot. In this it resembled B63 from FB39 at Henge B and the Beakers from the same monument (Lynch and Musson 2004, 65-9) but not its close neighbours, pits which contained only very small fragments of pottery (A-E).

Stylistic comparisons
The identifiable pottery from this group of pits all belongs to the Mortlake style of Peterborough ware. Detailed comparisons have not yet been chased.

Pottery from Group II Pits: Trench 4

Context **4048** Find No. **488**
Fill of Pit 4049 with charcoal flecks and some burnt stone.
488 1 featureless sherd 25 x 15 19mm; pink outer surface with abundant angular stone grits.

Context **4022** Find Nos. **494** and **815**
Fill of Pit 4021, close to Pit 4012
494: 1 rimsherd (60 x 48 x 13mm); smooth compact fabric with red/pink surfaces and brown core. An **in-curving rim** with fingernail marks in a herringbone pattern on the inner bevel and 4 lines of horizontal fingernail marks on the curved exterior. Plain below this band without any collar effect.
815: A washed fragment with rounded stone grit, which looks similar to 494.

Context **4013** Find Nos. **706** and **490**
Upper fill of Pit 4012 containing pottery and a good deal of charcoal
706: 1 sherd (40 x 30 x 12mm) from the **base of a collar with a deep pit** below it. Pink, abrasive fabric.
1 sherd (40 x 30 x 11mmm) from a **neck or collar with roughly scored hatching**, thin fine lines deeply cut. 2 fragments (20 x 20 x 10 and 15 x 15 x 10mm) with similar scoring. A crumb is similar. The scored sherds seem harder than the collar and more heavily gritted, but they are probably the same pot.
490: 1 small **rimsherd** with diagonal incised lines on the outside(18 x 25 x 11mm) similar in shape to Find 494 and to rims in Find 703 amongst the Group IV pits. The top of the rim is damaged but there is a hint of herringbone decoration surviving. The fabric is pink with much angular grit.
1 sherd (25 x 15 x 12mm) with **fine scoring** as Find 706
2 undecorated sherds (50 x 34 13 and 20 x 30 x ?mm) which are the same fabric as the collar in 706.
5 crumbs and 2 pieces of ? burnt clay.

These three pits contain only small pieces of pottery but the rimsherds are sufficiently distinctive to identify the style as Fengate, though the collarless curve of 494 can be paralleled among Grooved Ware at Durrington Walls.

Pottery from Pit Group III : Trench 4

Context **4068** Find Nos. **525** and **526**
Fill of Pit 4069 which contained a concentration of larger stones towards centre and lenses of charcoal and dark material.
525: Large sherd (80 x 55 x 12mm) from a **rounded shoulder** (280mm external diameter) decorated with rough deeply incised cross-hatching. The fabric is hard with abundant stone grits but the surfaces have been smoothed over them. Both the inner and the outer beige surface have been sooted in places. The core is black.

526: 4 small sherds. Two are from **pointed rims**, both in a hard brown fabric. One (25 x 15 x 8mm) has a pointed inturn with diagonal incisions on the outside. It might possibly be from the same pot as 525, but very little remains. The other (10 x 20 x 7mm) is more sharply inturned, is undecorated and less certainly a rim. It might be from the base of a collar. 1 sherd (25 x 15 x 10mm) has lightly incised lines and the fourth fragment has a hint of similar decoration.

Context **4061** Find Nos. **520, 521, 531, 533, 534, 626, 705**

Main fill of Pit 4062; a yellowish brown clay with occasional cobbles, overlying a burnt deposit (4067).

520: 1 sherd (60 x 50 x 15-19mm) possibly from a **neck** where it approaches the shoulder. There a light scratches on it which might be decoration, but the pattern is not coherent. The fabric is beige/pink outside, with a black core and grey inner surface and contains large/medium stone grits. It is slightly soft to the feel.

521: 1 featureless sherd (40 x 25 x10mm) and 5 smaller similar ones. The fabric has a beige surface and brown core and is compact but stony. The surfaces have eroded badly giving the pottery a *moth-eaten appearance*. This fabric is also present in small quantities in 580 from Context 4093 in this Group.

531: 12 sherds and crumbs of softer beige-surfaced 'moth-eaten' fabric. 2 sherds have **combed decoration** on the outer surface, 1 sherd (46 x 30 x 8mm) is curved and has diagonal lines of ? twisted cord across what may be a shoulder, the 9 others are featureless but are clearly coil-built.

3 sherds (largest 25 x 25 x 9mm) of harder fabric with a good surface and lightly incised decoration (? Cross hatching)

1 very thick sharply curved red sherd (60 x 40 x 19mm) with an approximate diameter of 120mm and a small piece of abrasive red-coloured pottery.

533: 3 sherds and crumbs of soft beige surfaced 'moth-eaten' fabric with black core. 1 sherd (55 x 50 x 10mm) has an area of comb-marking on the outer surface. The other sherds (30 x 15 x 9 and 33 x 25 x 10mm) are featureless.

1 sherd (48 x 35 x 9mm) possibly from a shoulder with diameter 140mm with careless lightly scored cross-hatching. The fabric is hard, brown throughout with large angular grits. The incised pieces in 531 may belong.

534: 6 featureless sherds (largest 40 x 25 x 10mm) of 'moth eaten' fabric.

1 sherd more abrasive with large quartz grits.

626: 1 sherd (75 x 70 x 13-15mm) from **a curved collar with a pointed inturned rim** decorated on the outside with incised counter-hatching. The fabric is hard, orange/red throughout with much large angular stone grit. A very similar brown/black collar was found in Context 4093 in this Group.

705: 1 lump not certainly pottery

Context **4067** Find Nos. **522** and **627**

Burnt deposit in the bottom of Pit 4062; soft very dark silt with frequent charcoal flecks. The 2 fragments of pottery are rather unusual; perhaps they have been re-burnt.

522: 1 fragment of softish pottery with orange outer surface with unusual angular grits. 2 lightly incised lines on the outer surface, inner surface lost. Fabric unlike others.

627: 1 fragment of whitish gritted ware which looks a little like Roman mortarium.

Context **4093** Find Nos: **529, 530, 540, 532,** and **580**

The fill of Pit 4092, a small pit with a loose dark silty clay fill with random stones and moderate charcoal. It contained a large quantity of pottery, a high proportion probably from one single vessel, but other pots are present in small quantities.

540: This rimsherd joins to Vessel XXX

529 and 530: These small groups of finds contained cord-decorated sherds and a few others. *They have been re-arranged. All cord decorated sherds from 530, 529 and 580 are all now in 529 box.*

529: 1 **collar sherd with arcs of double twist cord impression** and a central depression. 1 fragment joins to make a piece 59 x 40 x 16mm.

A sherd (38 x 30 x 19) from 530 may be the **bottom of the same collar** with a line of decoration, indicating the direction of the arcs.

3 fragments (*c* 25 x 20 x14mm) with cord-decoration come from 580. They are too small to show the shape of the pot. All cord decorated pieces are in a very hard brown/black fabric with well-crushed grits and an abrasive surface, suggesting that one vessel is involved, but very little is present.

530: 1 sherd (50 x 40 x 16mm) with close set lines of **overlapping fingernail marks** on a curved piece which may be from a neck close to the shoulder; hard, pink/brown fabric with large/medium stone grits. This piece has ancient breaks and the overlapping fingernail marks are unlike others present. This seems to be a single piece which might belong with the stab-decorated body sherds in 580.

2 fragments of 'moth-eaten' fabric

532: **1 rimsherd** (60 x 45 x 8mm) from a vessel, very similar to Vessel XXX in 580 but with a narrower collar (28-30mm deep) and only 200mm in diameter. All breaks are ancient suggesting that this is part of a separate vessel. Hard, brown/black fabric. The collar is decorated with finger nail marks in a counter-hatched triangular scheme. The inturned rim has fingernail marks in herringbone pattern.

1 large sherd (80 x 60 x 15mm) from a plain section of body, possibly close to a shoulder with an internal diameter of 280mm. The fabric is rather poorly fired with medium stone grits. All breaks are ancient.

These finds, which may come from the upper levels of the pit, seem to represent only small quantities of pots not represented lower down (apart from 540, a recent break). The breaks are ancient and they may be the result of casual incorporation rather than deliberate deposition. The style of pots represented is, however, similar to the larger deposits.

580: The is the main group of finds from this pit. Large quantities of a single vessel (280mm external diameter at the collar) are involved and many recent breaks can be joined. However ancient breaks leave the pot separated into 3 sections amounting to about 50% of the rim circumference, though only one piece of shoulder is present and not much of the neck. A segment of base and lower wall of a plain body may belong. The vessel, therefore, was never complete. This would seem to be the main deposit and looks deliberate. However other vessels are present. Some, such as parts of a lower body with random stab decoration, are represented by quite large pieces and others by only a few small sherds. Pieces of the moth-eaten fabric with comb marks similar to the material from Context 4061: 553 and 531 are present but do not help to clarify the shape or style of the pot.

Vessel XXX is a collared, urn-shaped vessel carelessly decorated by incision and fingernail marking. The inturned rim (280mm external diameter) is decorated by two lines of fingernail marks arranged in a herring bone fashion. The collar, which varies in depth from 40 to 35mm, is decorated with a rough pattern of opposed hatching within which there are undecorated lengths. In some places it is clear that these lines are made by fingernails, elsewhere a sharp stick may have been used. Below the collar the gently curved neck is decorated with lightly drawn vertical lines. Surviving pieces show that the neck is at least 70mm deep.

At least 370mm of the rim is present, creating 3 sections and 1 single sherd which do not join. Only 7 sherds and fragments of the neck survive, only 2 of which join to the rim sections. A single shoulder sherd (xxx) is present showing a sharply defined change of direction, the lower end of the vertical neck decoration and no sign of decoration on the lower body. *(This sherd was drawn by me in Nov. not amongst sherds in Museum or given to me)*

Similarity of fabric would suggest that a large section of **base** and **undecorated lower body** belong to this pot. The base is 100mm in diameter, 22mm thick and a section of the lower wall 11mm thick rises 85mm and establishes the angle of splay. 11 other undecorated sherds (amounting to an area 120 x 120mm) probably belong.

Four other undecorated body sherds have sufficiently different, darker, fabrics to suggest that they belong to other vessels of which very little remains. The largest (70 x 50 x 9-10mm) is very hard and abrasive with varied stone grits and comes from near the base of a pot with a diameter of perhaps 240mm. The other 3 are featureless; all have ancient breaks.

The fabric is hard in the upper sections, slightly softer in the lower body; pink/beige/brown on the outside; grey inside with a black core. The surfaces are smooth but abrasive with some grit visible. The pot is coil made with narrow coils. The collar is formed by a single coil added to the outside of an essentially straight pot and the rim created by turning the top coil inwards.

A section 110mm long of very similar rim and neck (Finds 580 and 540) (also 280mm in diameter with a collar 35mm deep) might represent a second pot because the fabric seems more compact. On the other hand it may be within the acceptable variation. The breaks are ancient. *Ask David Jenkins to check*

Vessel XXa 1 **rimsherd** (45 x 45 x 12mm) with an inturned rim decorated with herringbone fingernail marks and a curved outer surface with 12 close-set horizontal lines of deep fingernail marks. A curved sherd (30 x 12 x ? (coil break)) decorated in the same way but not joining the main piece, may show the bottom of a collar. However a similar rim in Find 494 from Pit Group II has a smooth curve and no collar. The fabric is hard, dark throughout and with much angular stone grit. The surface was well smoothed before decoration.

Vessel XXb 1 **rimsherd** (60 x 48 x 12mm) from a curved collar with pointed rim. There is a line of fingernail marks on the top of the rim and the outer surface of the collar is decorated with thin incised hatching. The fabric is hard and black throughout. 2 undecorated pieces of possible neck may belong (recent breaks)

Vessel XXc Nineteen sherds, the largest 75 x 50x 12mm suggesting a diameter of about 280mm, from the **lower body** of one or two pots decorated with **random triangular stab marks**, cutting but not rusticating the surface. Two pots may be involved, one with short stab marks (4 pieces 11-12mm thick amounting to a block about 100 x 80mm) the other with longer ones (5 pieces 10-14mm thick amounting to a section about 80 x 75mm). There are no joins and most breaks are ancient. Both fabrics are pink/beige with a black core and inner surface, broadly similar to the main vessel but the plain body is more likely to go with that pot.

Bases 4 base sherds are present in addition to the large section that is judged to belong to the main pot. Two are small and featureless, only recognisable from their thickness (21-23mm). The other 2 are both likely to belong to another pot which has a wider splay than the Vessel XXX and is yellow/beige in colour with a black core and black inner surface. The diameter is perhaps 100mm. In one sherd the thickness of the base (22mm) has clearly been made up of two layers (12 + 10mm), one added to the inside when the pot was complete. The surviving wall thickness is 11mm.

'Moth-eaten' fabric as in Finds 521, 530, 531, 533 and 534 from Context 4061. There are 9 sherds in this fabric. One (30 x 20 x 8mm) has comb decoration on the outer light beige surface; another (45 35 x 10mm) has a slight curve and might come from near a shoulder, but the group is essentially featureless.

All three pits in Group III contained evidence of burning and pottery within the Fengate style. Only pit 4092 had significant quantities of any one pot, a large Fengate urn with a sharply inturned rim with herringbone decoration, of which a smaller example was found higher up in the same pit. Likewise the curved pointed collar from Pit 4092, another Fengate characteristic, was popular and is found in a different fabric in Pit 4062. Cord decoration is relatively rare in Fengate Ware but the few pieces here can be ascribed to this style, rather than Mortlake, because the concentric arc motifs are late, commonly occurring in a grooved technique at Durrington Walls. Other fabrics and possible decorative techniques such as the 'moth-eaten' sherds and their combed decoration are intriguing, but so little remains that not much can be said about them. Although these pits are approximately the same distance from the Early Neolithic building as Group I pits it is worth noting that there is no residual Neolithic material here and, although the urn shapes could be mistaken for Bronze Age pottery,

I think they are all definitely Late Neolithic; as is their pit burial context, although the meaning of these deposits, which could still be merely 'rubbish', is far from clear.

Although certainty is impossible, there is a faint possibility that pieces of the same pot (e.g. 'moth-eaten sherds' in Pits 4062 and 4092) might be distributed in different pits in this group, which is not the case in others, where individual pots seem to be restricted to particular pits.

Pottery from Pit Group IV: Trench 4

Context **4099** Find No. **539**
Upper fill of Pit 4100 which contained possible packing stones, charcoal and burnt stones.
539 2 small sherds and 1 crumb. All have an orange/red outer surface, brown core and inner surface. The feel is abrasive with much well-crushed grit. One sherd (22 x 17 x 9mm) is featureless; the other (25 x 20 x 10mm) has possible fingernail decoration.

Context **4108** Find Nos. **551** and **827**
Lower fill of Pit 4109 with charcoal and burnt stone. The upper fill contained burnt flint and a burnt fragment of quernstone.
551: 1 featureless sherd (25 x 25 x 7mm) and 3 crumbs of hard brown compact fabric, slightly abrasive to the feel. Despite the thinness this is not Early Neolithic; it is closer to the brown hemispherical bowl from Grp VI, Pit 6041.
827: A washed fragment (15 x 10 x 7mm) is similar but with a paler surface.

Context **4104** Find No. **703**
Upper fill of Pit 4103 with a few fragments of charcoal.
703 2 rimsherds and 2 pieces of collar and 3 crumbs.
Both **rimsherds** (20 x 25 x 14 and xxx) are similar to 494 from Pit 4021 in Group II and, although the outer decoration varies, they may be from the same pot.
1 sherd (40 x 40 x 14) comes from the **bottom of a collar** decorated with counter-hatched lines of fingernail marks. There is a pit beneath the overhang of the collar.
Another sherd (27 x 32 x 12) may also be from a collar decorated with lines which are less certainly made with a fingernail.
The fabric of all is similar: quite well-fired with outer surfaces smoothed before decoration; relatively sparse angular grits; outer surfaces pink/brown with brown core.
Context **4102** Find Nos. **543** and **821**
Lower fill of Pit 4103 contained large burnt ? packing stones.
543: 1 pink/beige sherd (25 x 30 x 12mm) with sooted inner surface is featureless except for 2 fingernail marks pinching the outer surface in a characteristic rustication technique, though the surface is not raised. Less hard and well-fired than the sherds in 703.
821: 1 pink crumb 7mm thick with ?impression on surface.

All three pits contained pottery, but in very small quantities. The style of the pottery is very similar to that in Group II and III pits; both contain fragments of characteristic Fengate collared vessels. Burnt stones seem to be a notable component of the fills in this group and some of these stones gave the impression of being packing stones, so the pits may have had a practical function of some type

Pit Group V : Trench 4

There is only one pit in this group, Pit 4133, and all contexts are separately identified fills of this pit.

Context No. **4132** (upper fill) Find Nos. **555** and **564**

555 **Base of collar with a pit** (7mm diameter, 3mm deep); 2 fragments similar fabric. Hard fabric, brown throughout with large stone grits. Part of Vessel XXXX, mainly in 568.
1 sherd (40 x 25 x 9mm) beige/black, rather softish fabric with a lot of angular grit and possibly some comb decoration and a very faint incised line on the outer surface.
1 red fragment (22 x 25 x 10mm) with 2 **fingernail marks**, fabric similar to sherds in 564.
3 fragments of black pottery with a lot of grits, without an outer surface (as 564)
564 1 sherd (30 x 22 x 13mm) with a lot of grits; hard fabric, red outer and black inner surface; spaced **fingernail marks**. Similar to sherds in 555, 567 and 572.
Possible **pointed rim** (22 x 20 x 9mm) with most of the outer surface lost. Red fabric with much grit.
1 sherd (20 x 25 x ?mm) inner surface only of hard black fabric with lots of grit.

Context **4161** (fill from below large stone) Find No. **567**

567 1 small sherd (20 x 25 x 13mm) with red outer surface, black inner and a lot of angular grit; **3 fingernail marks** in ? line

Context **4149** (fill spreading up the North and west sides of the pit with a lot of charcoal) Finds Nos. **568, 569, 571, 572, 624** and **625**.

572, 625, 569 A run of **rimsherds** which join on ancient breaks to form **xxx**% of the circumference of a collared pot (Vessel XXXX) 250mm in external diameter. The inturned rim is decorated with two lines of fingernail marks arranged in herringbone fashion. The curved outer surface of the collar (48mm deep) has concentric arcs formed by 5 or 6 lines of fingernail marks and there are spaced pits directly under the base of the collar. The pits, 20-40mm apart, are **xx** deep but do not pierce the wall. *Museum sherds needed to complete info.*
558, 568, 570, 571, 624 Twenty-five sherds carrying faint cross-hatching in fine incised lines. The depth, thickness and spacing of the lines varies somewhat. Joining sherds show that this decoration covers the **neck** below the pits. The neck is at least 48mm deep but the shoulder does not survive. Some of these sherds may come from the **body below the shoulder** for sherds from the base and close to it have rather incoherent cross-hatching, suggesting that the whole of the lower body might have been decorated in this way.
568 A substantial amount, perhaps 3/4 of a narrow (70mm diameter) **base** survives. The main piece is 42mm thick with very abundant large angular grits and decorated to the bottom with random dispersed fingernail marks. Other pieces of this base suggest that rough cross-hatched incised decoration also occurs at the bottom. A wall sherd, 40 x 30 x 17mm, which is close to the base has similar sharp incised decoration and various fragments without their full thickness suggest the same.
The fabric of the rim is hard and well-fired, brown throughout, with reasonably abundant stone grit which causes the surface to be uneven. Some sherds in 572 have a pinkish surface which is badly corroded but the decoration is similar and the variation may be acceptable. Sherds from the neck are pinker with a very black inner surface and core but are equally hard and contain large angular grits. The base has a pink outer surface and is beige/grey inside; it, too is very abundantly gritted. The ancient breaks are sharp and unabraded.

These find numbers also include a few sherds which do not belong to Vessel XXXX.
In 568 there is 1 sherd (55 x 35 x 14mm) with a slightly soft corroded surface with random stab marks; in 572 there is a pinkish sherd (50 x 40 x 14mm) which has a slight curve which might come from a rounded shoulder but the fingernail decoration is difficult to reconcile with Vessel XXXX ; in 625 there is a large sherd (72 x 48 x 10mm) with extremely faint cross-hatching, but from the neck of a pot only 120mm in diameter, which suggests that other pots very similar to XXXX may have existed and not been recognised among the lesser sherds.

Context **4147** (lowest full with a lot of charcoal and hazel nuts) Find Nos. **558, 559, 565,** and **570**

558, 559, 570 include sherds which are part of Vessel XXXX of which the bulk was found at the sides of the pit.

558 Together with 8 sherds from the neck of Vessel XXXX there was 1 sherd (52 x 35 10mm) with a smooth black interior and very rough beige exterior with protruding angular grits and rather incoherent decoration of deep ? nail and other marks. A rather similar sherd occurred in 570.

559 **Currently in Museum** 1 sherd Collar with arc

570 contained 6 sherds and 3 crumbs of Vessel XXXX, the largest 30 x 30 x 11mm, all decorated with cross-hatching.

1 sherd (20 x 26 x 9mm) red throughout

1 **rimsherd** (18 x 25 x 7mm), hard beige/brown throughout with small grits. The rim is upright with a fingernail mark on the top surface.

1 small rough beige sherd, as above.

565 1 **rimsherd** (35 x 26 x 9mm) from a curved collar similar to many others at the site but having decoration on the inside, below the inturned rim. The decoration on the inside consists of 5 lines of herringbone marks, probably fingernail. Those on the rim are shallower than those below. The outside is decorated with shallow diagonal grooving. The fabric is hard, dark throughout with much large angular grit. The outer surface is uneven but has been smoothed. All breaks are sharp but ancient.

The distinctions recognised within the fills suggest quite a complex deposition history, and the fact that the bulk of Vessel XXXX comes from the sides of the pit suggests that it might have been deliberately placed there, not accidentally incorporated in some process of back-filling. Quite a high proportion of the damaged rim is present, as is the base and these may have been the more carefully placed pieces. Smaller pieces, such as those mainly from the neck and body may have been more casually included since sherds can be recognised at all levels. In addition there are single sherds from two completely different rims, perhaps part of another cross-hatched pot, featureless sherds from a red pot decorated with fingernail marks which was equally widely dispersed through the pit, and a few pieces of badly decayed black pottery.

Trench 4 near Burnt Mounds

Context **4210** OGS near Burnt Mound Find No. **807**

3 tiny crumbs of red abrasive pottery. Optimistically could be identified as Food Vessel!

Pottery from Group VI Pits in Trench 6

Context **6060** Finds Nos. **843** and **986**

The fill of Pit 6061 which also contained flint.

843 1 tiny crumb of hard beige/red pottery 5mm thick with very finely crushed grit.

986 (residue) another crumb of the same.

Context **6054** Find Nos **840** and **981**

Fill of Pit 6055 with charcoal and burnt flint and stone.

840 6 tiny crumbs of red abrasive pottery with well crushed grit.

981 (residue) crumbs of the same abrasive fabric.

Context **6081** Find No. **839**

Fill of a probable tree hole.

839 3 crumbs of hard red abrasive fabric

Context **6042** Find No. **780**

Fill of Pit 6043 with charcoal and flints.

780 11 small featureless sherds (largest 15 x 25 x 11mm) all in the same rather 'mealy' fabric; orange/beige outer surface, black core and inner surface. It has an abrasive feel with well crushed grits, including a few larger pieces.

Context **6086** Find Nos. **867, 900, 907** and **983**

Fill of Pit 6087, a long way from the other pits in this group. Flint also comes from this context.

867 A hard orange lump with stone inclusions. Doubtfully pottery

900 A similar lump. Doubtfully pottery

1 featureless sherd (22 x 25 x 7mm) and 1 fragment; hard red abrasive pottery

907 1 featureless sherd (26 x 15 x 7mm); hard red abrasive pottery

1 thick sherd (40 x 40 x 22mm) of very hard pottery with quite plentiful angular grits and a red outer and black inner surface. The outer surface is uneven with some possibly deliberate depressions. The curve suggests it might be close to a shoulder.

983 (residue) Crumbs of similar red abrasive pottery.

Context **6066** Find Nos. **846, 849, 850, 852, 854, 859, 930, 902, 903, 988, 984, 1070; 860, 861, 862, 857;**

Fill of Pit 6072 with charcoal and 3 flints. This pit might be a posthole.

The majority of find groups from this pit contain pieces of the same pot (930). They share a very similar hard fabric with medium-sized angular stone grits. The surfaces vary in smoothness and colour according to position on the pot; most are beige - grey but a few are red/brown.

930 **Base of a collar** (60 x 60 x 16mm) with 3 lines of fingernail marks and a small deep pit beneath the collar. The external diameter is about 240mm. A small sherd from 988 joins this collar.

903 2 small fragments from the edge of a collar are likely to belong.

850 Sherd (32 x 27 x 11mm) with coil break and 3 lines of fingernail marks

846 Sherd (30 x 40 x 13+mm) with coil break and fingernail marks

852 Large curved sherd (50 x 60 x 28mm) probably from close to the base. The diameter is about 120mm. The outer surface is undecorated, beige and smooth but rather pocked. The clay contains rather more grit than some of the others.

849, 854, 859, 902, and residues in 984 and 1070 and an unstratified find group (856) contain 6 featureless sherds which very probably belong to this pot, together with a quantity of crumbs and fragments.

860, 861, 862, 902 5 sherds of hard brown pottery with much angular grit which includes quartz. These are unlikely to belong to the 930 pot. The 3 sherds in 860-2 have small triple marks on the surface, randomly placed and it is uncertain whether they are any form of deliberate decoration. All are 13mm thick and likely to belong to the same pot but are otherwise featureless. 902 contains 2 thicker sherds which look to be the same fabric but have no marks on the surface.

857 A featureless brick-red sherd (30 x 30 x 9mm) with medium grits and an abrasive surface, but softer and 'mealy', as some sherds in Contexts 6005 and 6043 in this Pit Group. A fragment from 854 is similar.

Context **6073** Find Nos. **865** and **866**

Another fill of the same pit, 6072

865 1 **possible externally-bevelled rimsherd** (25 x 25 x 8mm) with a fingernail mark on the top. The fabric is uniformly red with very well-crushed grits.

2 fragments of red/black pottery which probably belong to pot 930

866 1 featureless red sherd (20 x 22 x 9mm) and 3 fragments similar to the possible rim above.

Most of the sherds in Pit 6072 are small and featureless but the collar in Find 930 is sufficiently distinctive to indicate that the pottery belongs to the Fengate style, although, without the pit, one might have been tempted to call it Bronze Age. Very small quantities of 3 other pots are represented.

Context **6005** Find Nos. **628, 766, 769, 773, 774, 775, 776**,

Fill of Pit 6041, with flints and burnt stone

628, 766, 773, 774, 775 all contain orange surfaced sherds with a 'mealy' fabric. Only the **base** in 773 has any significant features. The other featureless sherds are likely to come from the lower body.
628 17 fragments, the largest 25 x 25 x 9mm, with orange inner and outer surfaces and a black core. All are the same thickness (9mm) The pottery is poorly fired and breaks easily.
766 5 small sherds, the largest 25 x 25 x ?, the other smaller, all 9mm thick. There is a hint of ? fingernail impressions on 2 sherds.
769 contains 16 crumbs in the same fabric.
773 A segment, 80mm long, of a neatly made very flat **base**, diameter 140mm, thickness 13, with a section of surviving wall 45mm high and 11mm thick. There are traces of a **flattened vertical cordon** (11mm wide and 1mm high) on this wall and a hint in the roughened surface, that another one may have existed 25mm apart. There are 2 fingernail marks which may be accidental. 22 crumbs are of similar fabric.
774 16 featureless beige/orange sherds all 10mm thick, all poorly fired.
775 19 featureless sherds, poorly fired, orange surfaces with black core, all 12mm thick.
774, 776 and 783 all contain sherds of a thicker orange/black fabric which come from the lower body of a **large pot decorated with vertical ridges** and finger nail marks. The outer pink/orange surface is very soft and has been worn and weathered, but the core, tempered with a lot of well crushed stone grit is fairly hard. A small piece of base may belong to this pot but there is not indication of any upper body sherds being present.
774 6 featureless sherds without obvious ridges, largest 50 x 42 x 15mm, with a soft pink/orange outer surface and black core.
776 A small segment of **base** much rougher than 773, diameter 100mm, thickness 17, in a fabric similar to the ridge wall sherds. Not enough survives to show whether the decoration comes right down to the base.
A large **slab of wall** (100 x 70 x 16mm) from the body of a pot perhaps 340-300mm in diameter, **decorated with close-set ridges**. There are finger nail marks along the side of these ridges but they may be a product of manufacture rather than intended decoration, since the ridges have been created by raising them from the surface rather than by applying a separate strip of clay.
9 other ridged sherds, clearly from the same pot but with much more worn surfaces, and 2 crumbs.
783 1 sherd (47 x 40 x 16mm) with ridges, 5 others, smaller, with hints of ridges and 11 crumbs.
628 Residue sample contains 19g of crumbs which could belong to either of the pink/orange pots.
769, 774 and 776 contain sherds from what is probably a single undecorated **hemispherical pot with a neat pointed rim**, diameter about 200mm, in a semi-burnished hard brown fabric with little visible tempering. The edges are crisp and some ancient breaks join but it was not buried as a single piece. Approximately 90-120mm of the upper 55mm of the pot may be represented.
769 A small **rimsherd** (20 x 17 x 9mm) with ancient breaks.
774 2 **rimsherds** (55 x 35 x 10-5mm and 55 x 30 x 10-5mm). Some ancient breaks join to these sherds.
776 7 featureless sherds (largest 65 x 30 x 9mm) and a fragment of pointed rim.

This pit contains elements of three different pots. The two larger ones are represented by bases and lower wall sherds only. The use of cordons on both may suggest Grooved Ware. The smaller hemispherical cup is a common type at many periods and can be found among assemblages in most styles, but is the only example so far seen at Llandygai.

Context **6006** Find Nos. **768, 630, 990**
The fill of Pit 6034, with 1 flint
All the pottery in this pit appears to belong to a single pot, broken in antiquity and restorable in part, but not as large sections, though all parts of the pot are represented.
630 1 base sherd 40 x 40 x ?18mm; wall above 12 thick; diameter of base 70-70mm. Decoration, vertical lines of fingernail marks, continues to the bottom.
1 wall sherd 45 x 30 x 12mm with a poor surface.
768 6 sherds from the **rim and collar** of an urn-shaped vessel (XXXXX), 240mm in external diameter. Only 2 sherds from the rim itself survive, showing decoration on the top. They join convincingly at an ancient break which almost coincides with a change in the decorative scheme on the top; concentric fingernail marks and diagonal fingernail marks which extend over the front on the rim at some points. The inner surface is poorly preserved and there is no sign of decoration there. The rim

does not join to the collar below so the full profile is uncertain, but there is little doubt that they are the same pot.
The collar is restored as 40mm deep and is decorated with lines of fingernail marks creating alternating panels of approximately vertical and horizontal lines. One incomplete section is slightly curved and might have been part of a concentric arc motif as on Vessel XXX rather than a skewed vertical, but no other sherd confirms this. The collar has been coil made and there are several sloping fractures. The bottom of the collar is sharply defined and several pieces of neck show the beginning of the curve under it. There is no evidence for pits in the wall at this point. Four sherds (3 illustrated) and a few surface fragments in Find 990 survive, combining to give a length of about 140mm which is not a continuous run.
There is one ancient join between the collar and the neck, confirming the unity of the pot, but no other joins could be made.
The neck is decorated by fingernail marks with a variable amount of rustication of the surface. Some sherds suggest that the intended scheme was paired fingernail marks in vertical lines, but it was not tidily achieved. The surviving depth of neck is 40mm. There are 9 sherds (largest 50 x 40 x 11mm) (3 illustrated) and 8 crumbs which may be from the neck, mainly the upper part. There is only one join to the collar. One fragment (20 x 23 x 10mm) shows a slight internal curve which might indicate the shoulder by not enough survives to reconstruct its angle.
The **lower body** is represented by 3 sherds and a single small piece of the base. They all show a pattern of vertical lines of finger nail marks, alternately deep and shallow. The largest sherd (80 x 46 x 11mm) has rather abraded edges which suggests that it was not freshly broken when it was buried. The 2 other body sherds (45 x 30 x 11mm and 32 x 30 x 15mm) (1 illustrated) are less neatly decorated and rather more yellow in colour, but the variation is acceptable within one pot.
Despite the small proportion of body present, since all pieces show decoration it is reasonable to suggest that the body was completely decorated.

990 Residue from sieving: 4 fragments with collar decoration, 7 crumbs
2 fragments possibly not from this pot; 1 orange; 1 black without angular grit.
The fabric of Vessel XXXXX is consistent in all sherds though the colour varies from brown to red outside, with a black core and inner surface. It is very hard and well-fired with a lot of large/medium angular stone grit. The outer surface has been smoothed before decoration but the inner surface is very uneven with a lot of protruding grits.

This pit is unusually free of extraneous material, apart from the sherds of Vessel XXXXX which was never complete and had become somewhat weathered since it had been broken. The rim of this pot is unlike the inturned ones favoured elsewhere on the site and it would be tempting to see it as Bronze Age, were it not for the overwhelming use of fingernail impressions and the extensive decoration of the lower body. Only in Ireland is decoration of the lower body of Collared Urns at all common and fingernail rustication is certainly not used. I would, therefore, ascribe this pot to the Fengate style.

Pit Group VI is well away from the others, on the lower slopes overlooking the river. It is amorphous and widely spread and several pits lack pottery. Five pits contain only crumbs and small featureless sherds which are likely to be incidental inclusions. The predominant fabric is an abrasive red/black ware typified by the Fengate pot in 6066/6073. This is unlike the fabrics from the other Pit Groups where well-crushed grits are not common. Some of the tiny, thin crumbs in this fabric might possibly be Beaker pottery since it is not unlike the fabric used for Beakers at Henge B, but none has any diagnostic features. The absence of Beaker pottery on Parc Bryn Cegin where so much other Late Neolithic material was available, is noteworthy.

Pit 6072 (Context 6066/6073) which might be a posthole, has one predominant pot but only small sherds are present and it would be difficult to argue for deliberate deposition. The same is probably true on Pit 6041 (context 6005) where 3 pots are involved, but only in small quantities, though sherds are claimed to make up 34% of

the fill content. Only Pit 6034 (context 6006) with an exclusive pottery content, suggests a deliberate burial.

If the pots in Pit 6041 are judged to belong to the Grooved Ware tradition and those in Pits 6072 and 6034 to Fengate, this (where there may also be a hint of Beaker pottery) is the only Pit Group where styles are mixed. However the boundaries of Fengate and Grooved Ware may need some readjustment in the light of this extensive new assemblage. The predominance of collared rims and urn-like shapes may also prompt some reappraisal of the transition from Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pot forms. As was said in 2000 'Were there more ancestral Peterborough Ware in north Wales, it would be tempting to suggest that the style (Collared Urns) emerged here at this time, the hybrid Urn/Food Vessels like those from Merddyn Gwyn being seminal.' (Lynch *et al* 2000, 119)

Pottery from Context 1554 (fill of Pit 1553) in Pit Group VIII

The pit contained a great deal of pottery from perhaps 6 different pots, none complete but present in quite large pieces. All the pots can be paralleled in Grooved Ware contexts such as the Walton Basin (Gibson 1999). Despite the nearness of the Early Neolithic house, no residual Early Neolithic sherds were found in the pit. In addition, a section from the centre of a polished stone axe and a flake of Graig Lwyd stone were found. Find numbers relate to clusters of sherds within the pit and in most cases they reflect the placing of sherds from one pot in a specific place. The deposit therefore appears deliberate and not subsequently mixed.

Find Nos 95, 101, 102, 103 and possibly 2 sherds from 105.
Large segments of this pot, **1554.A**, survive. It has an upright rounded rim the upper 12mm thinned on the inside producing a slight ledge. On the outside the rim is encircled by a band 25mm deep of 4 shallow grooves. Below this the pot seems to be entirely covered with random stab marks made at an angle.
The external diameter at the rim is 240mm, the thickness of the top of the rim is 5mm and of the wall sherds is 12mm. The shape appears to be essentially straight-sided, with a gentle curve towards what would probably have been a flat base. All the find groups contain sections of the rim together with featureless sherds with random stab-decoration. Since several pieces are in the museum it is not possible to accurately estimate what proportion of the pot is present, but it was certainly not complete since no base is recognisable. It seems to have broken vertically into straight segments about 60-70mm across and was perhaps slab-, rather than coil-, built.
The fabric is thick and rather poorly fired, yellowy beige in colour outside with a grey/brown core; the interior is sooted in places. The fabric feels light despite its thickness and few inclusions are visible.

Find No 105
9 sherds, of which 7 are probably all from a single pot (**1554.B**). The other 2 (50 x 45 15mm and 33 x 30 x 15mm) are likely to belong to Pot A from Find 101.
Pot B is a straight-sided, flat-rimmed vessel 280-300mm in diameter decorated with sharply cut U-shaped grooves in two encircling bands, one with 2 grooves, the other with 3. A band of regular stab marks may lie between the two bands of grooves.
There a two sections of rim amounting to 90mm (10 % of the circumference). The rim is flat with rounded edges, 12-14mm thick and neatly smoothed. On the outside 15mm below it are two sharply cut grooves 8mm apart. Another 4 sherds may all belong to a single piece (*c*. 120 x 60mm) which does not join to the rim but provides evidence for another band of 3 grooves cut in the same way and for the band of regular stab marks, either above or below it. These wall sherds are 10mm thick. Another small featureless sherd belongs.

The fabric is hard and well-fired and dark throughout, especially near the rim. The ancient breaks are unabraded.

Find 96

A single dark, well-fired rimsherd (60 x 45 x 15-12mm) with a single thin groove 9mm beneath it. A diagonal section of the outer surface appears to have been removed leaving raised areas at either end, looking like two diagonal cordons. In other respects this rimsherd looks very similar to Pot B; the rim is a little thicker and the groove shallower and thinner (because of the loss of the surface). The estimated diameter is 240mm but the length of the sherd is not enough for certainty.

Within the variation seen in prehistoric pottery it is reasonable to suggest that this sherd comes from Pot B.

Find 107

A single segment (85 x 60 x 12mm) of a straight-sided flat-rimmed pot (**1554.C**) 300mm in diameter, decorated with 2 encircling grooves above an area of stabbed decoration and diagonal hatching fading into uncertainty due to the eroded nature of the surface. A possible piece of base (50 x 20 x 15mm) suggests that the bottom diameter was only 20mm less than the girth – a very straight jar shape.

The fabric is hard and well-fired, especially at the rim, but the surfaces are so pocked that it is difficult to see the decoration, though the V-shaped grooves are deeply cut. The outer surface is beige in colour, the inner one grey with a grey/brown core. The fabric is similar to Find 106, but thicker and more robust.

A single sherd (33 x 30 x 14mm) with 2-3 grooves may belong to Pot D.

Find 108

A single large segment of pot and 3 crumbs probably from the same vessel. The large piece (65 x 75 x 13mm) comes from close to the rim of a straight-sided jar, 240mm in diameter (**1554.D**), similar to Pot B but made from a rather thicker and softer fabric, more like that of Pot C, but less eroded. The decorative scheme is like that of Pot B: 3 encircling grooves, V-shaped and deeply cut, with a ? plain band below and 1 or 2 grooves below that. The outer surface is buff, the inner one darker with a dark core.

Also in this find are 2 small sherds which join at an ancient break forming a piece 52 x 35 x 7mm from the rim of a thin-walled vessel about 140mm in diameter (**1554.E**). The piece has a rounded upright rim with 3 pellets (9-10mm across and 2mm high) below it, in an approximate line 6mm apart. One pellet is close to the rim, the other two a little lower. The fabric is smooth surfaced, dark and vesicular with no visible grit, but the use of pellets is unknown in Early Neolithic pottery. A similar decorative scheme can be found amongst the Grooved Ware at Upper Ninepence, Walton, though on a rather heavier jar in a sandy fabric (P48, Gibson 1999, 90).

Find 106

Four small upright rimsherds belong to a pot (**1554.F**) with a possible diameter of 140mm and a wall thickness of 8mm decorated below the rim with a panel of reversed diagonal hatching (compare Trelystan P8 (Britnell 1982 164)).

Two probably join to make a section 50 x 30 x 8mm; the others are very small (22 x 25 x 8 and 10 x 22 x 8mm). One sherd (35 x 30 x 9mm) and 4 crumbs show evidence of hatched decoration.

2 sherds (40 x 45 8mm and 25 x 30 x 8mm) may possibly belong to the base of the same pot since the fabric is identical. These suggest a straight upright wall 8mm thick turning in to an unusually thin base with a diameter of 100mm. Two other wall sherds (30 x 40 x 10mm and 20 x 27 x 9mm) may be close to the base. The other 18 fragments in the find group are small featureless pieces with the same fabric characteristics.

Both the inner and outer surfaces of all sherds are deeply pocked and eroded. The colour is pinkish beige with a dark vesicular core. Stone grits can be seen on the surface, but not in the core.

Variable quantities of four flat-rimmed straight-sided jars with variations on the same decorative scheme of grooved bands and stabbed rustication were placed, presumably

with some care in the pit. Much smaller quantities of two other smaller pots are included, perhaps less deliberately.

References

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Table itemising number of vessels and work to be carried out

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
	EN1	Large rim sherd of shoulderless vessel	1726	E Neo building: hollow	167	Y	167	
	EN2	Neatly out-turned rim sherd	1445	E Neo building: post trench	79	Y		
	EN3	Neck and rim of a shouldered bowl with dark vesicular fabric, outer surface burnished.	1389, 1405	E Neo building: posthole	77 82 84	Y Y Y	82	
	EN4	dark vesicular sherd	1555	E Neo building: partition	111	N	111	
	EN5	semi-burnished vesicular sherds	1731	E Neo building: demolition	172 (151?)	N	172	
	EN6	Better fired, with a red outer surface and brown interior	1703	Posthole to W of E Neo building	141	N	141 (frags)	

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
	EN7	Rim, curved neck and lower body of pot in dark vesicular fabric. One sherd with sooted interior.	1713	E Neo building: OGS?	143 149 154	Y Y Y	143, 149	143
	EN8	Out-turned rim with sooted interior	1670	E Neo building: OGS?	130, 131	Y		131
	EN9	Expanded rimsherd of hard vesicular pottery	1670	E Neo building: OGS?	130	Y		
	EN10	Everted rim very hard but not burnished	1670	E Neo building: OGS?	138	Y		
	EN11	Sherd from angle of shoulder with vesicular fabric and semi-burnished surfaces	1692	E Neo building: animal burrow?	134	Y		
	EN12	Rim made as an additional coil	1744	E Neo building: burnt layer	179	Y		
PGIA	LN1	Peterborough ware: decorated with 5 evenly spaced lines of stab-and-drag decoration.	1048	PGI: pit	22a, 23a	Drawn	23a	
PGIB	LN2	Peterborough ware: decorated with less coherent curved lines (4-5) of complex impressions.	1048, 1035?	PGI: pit	22b (1048), 833? (1035)	Drawn	22b, 833	
PGIC	LN3	Peterborough ware: decorated with lines of round stab marks in grooves. Pink/beige outer surface with black core, large fresh, angular quartz grits. **May be part of PGI F bowl**.	1026	PGI: pit	1, 794	N	1, 794	1
PGID	LN4	Peterborough ware: Inner bevel of rim decorated	1035	PGI: pit	7, 8, 795	Drawn	8, 795	

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
		with stab-and-drag marks; outer curved flange of rim: upper angle with 1 line of tiny diagonal marks; below this, diagonally set lines of stab-and-drag marks, the raised areas between them burnished.						
	LN5	Peterborough ware: decorated with lines of close-set stab-and-drag marks.	1048	PGI: pit	23c	Drawn		
PGIE	LN6	Peterborough ware: rim top decorated with concentric lines of stab-and-drag marks.	1035	PGI: pit	6	Drawn		
PGIF	LN7	Peterborough ware: Mortlake bowl decorated with lines of impressions.	1051	PGI: pit	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 804, 920	Re-draw	Any sherd without much decoration	A base or lower body sherd
PGIIA	LN8	Fengate with incised lines	4013	PGII: pit	490	Y	490	
PGIIB	LN9	Fengate with scored decoration and pit	4013	PGII: pit	490, 706	Y		
PGIIC	LN10	Fengate with fingernail decoration	4022	PGII: pit	494, 815	Y	815 (macro examination of 494)	
PGIII.1	LN11	Lightly scored neck	4061	PGIII: pit	520	?		
PGIII.2	LN12	'moth-eaten' fabric pot	4061	PGIII: pit	521, 531, 533, 534,	Y	534, 580	

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
					580			
PGIII.3	LN13	Red curved collar	4061	PGIII: pit	626	Y	macro examination (compare to 522 and 622)	
PGIII.4	LN14	Shoulder sherd (rounded), sooted	4068	PGIII: pit	525	Y		525
PGIII.5	LN15	Pointed rim	4068	PGIII: pit	526	Y		
PGIII.6	LN16	Cord decorated pot	4093	PGIII: pit	529	Y	529	
PGIII.7	LN17	Fingernail decorated sherd	4093	PGIII: pit	530	Y		
PGIII.8	LN18	Rim sherd – similar to PGIII XXX but with ancient breaks	4093	PGIII: pit	532	Y		
PGIII XXa	LN19	Fengate vessel decorated with herringbone fingernail marks.	4093	PGIII: pit	580	Y	Any undecorated sherd	
PGIII XXb	LN20	Fengate vessel decorated with a line of fingernail marks on the top of the rim and the outer surface of the collar is decorated with thin incised hatching. The fabric is hard and black throughout.	4093	PGIII: pit	580	Drawn	Only one deco sherd	
PGIII XXc	LN21	Fengate vessel decorated with random triangular stab marks.	4093	PGIII: pit	580	Y	Any undecorated sherd	
PGIII XXX	LN22	Large collared, urn-shaped Fengate vessel decorated by incision and fingernail marking. Main pot in this pit.	4093	PGIII: pit	540, 580	Drawn	Any undecorated sherd	A base or lower body sherd
PGIII XXX?	LN23	May be part of XXX but may be a separate pot	4093	PGIII: pit	580 and 540	Y	540 (to be checked against pot	

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
							PGIIIXXX)	
PG IV.1	LN24	Fingernail marked sherd	4102	PGIV: pit	543	Y		543
PG IV.2	LN25	2 rimsherds and collars, similar to 494 from Pit 4021 in Group II, may be from same pot	4104	PGIV: pit	703	Y	703	
PG IV.3	LN26	2 rimsherds and collars	4104	PGIV: pit	703	Y		
PG IV.4	LN27	Featureless sherds of different fabric	4099, 4108	PGIV: pits	539, 551	N	539, 551	
PGV XXXX	LN28	Collared Fengate pot decorated with concentric arcs of fingernail marks and pits under the base of the collar.	4149	PGV: pit	558, 559, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 624, 625	Drawn	Any undecorated sherd	
PGV.1	LN29	Red, fingernail marked vessel	4132	PGV: pit	555, 564, 567	Y		
PGV.2	LN30	Black sherd	4132/4147	PGV: pit	555, 558		555, 558	
PGV.3	LN31	Rim sherd upright	4147	PGV: pit	570	Y		
PGV.4	LN32	Rim sherd. Interval decoration	4147	PGV: pit	565	Y		
PGV.5	LN33	Faint cross hatched neck	4149	PGV: pit	625	Y		
PGVI.1	LN34	Orange surfaced vessel in ‘mealy’ fabric with flat base.	6005	PGVI: pit	628, 766, 769, 773, 774, 775	Drawn	628	Any undecorated sherd
PGVI.2	LN35	Undecorated hemispherical pot with a neat pointed rim.	6005	PGVI: pit	769, 774, 776	Drawn	776	
PGVI.3	LN36	Thicker orange/black fabric from the lower body of a large pot decorated with vertical ridges and finger nail marks	6005	PGVI: pit	774, 776, 783	Drawn	774	
PGVI XXXXX	LN37	Urn-shaped vessel; fingernail marks and diagonal fingernail marks on the rim. Main pot in this pit.	6006	PGVI: pit	768, 630, 990	Drawn	990	

Current vessel identifier	Suggested vessel numbers	Description of vessel	Context number	Group/ feature type	All SF numbers associated with vessel	To draw	SF numbers for Fabric analysis	SF numbers for Residue analysis
PGVI (SF930)	LN38	Fengate style vessel, although, without the pit under the collar, one might have been tempted to call it Bronze Age	6066	PGVI: pit	846, 849, 850, 852, 854, 859, 902, 903, **930**, 984 , 988, 1070	Drawn	849, 861 etc.	852
PGVI.4	LN39	Hard brown fabric	6066	PGVI: pit	860-2		860 etc	
PGVI.5	LN40	Externally bevelled rimsherd	6073	PGVI: pit	865	Y?		
PGVI.6	LN41	Red abrasive sherds (Beaker ???)	6081, 6086	PGVI: pit and tree hollow	839, 907		839, 907	
1554.A	LN42	Grooved ware vessel with an upright rounded rim decorated by a band of shallow grooves. Below this the pot is covered with random stab marks.	1554	PGVIII: pit	95, 101, 102, 103.	Drawn	Any undecorated sherd	Id. sooted sherds
1554.B	LN43	Grooved ware vessel with straight-sides and flat-rim decorated with sharply cut U-shaped grooves.	1554	PGVIII: pit	105, 96	Drawn	105, 96	
1554.C	LN44	Grooved ware vessel with straight-sides and flat-rim decorated with encircling grooves above an area of stabbed decoration and diagonal hatching.	1554	PGVIII: pit	107	Drawn		107
1554.D	LN45	Straight sided Grooved ware jar similar to 1554.B but made from thicker, softer fabric.	1554	PGVIII: pit	107, 108	Y		
1554.E	LN46	Vessel with rounded upright rim with 3 pellets.	1554	PGVIII: pit	108	Y		
1554.F	LN47	Grooved ware vessel with upright rim and decorated with diagonal hatching.	1554	PGVIII: pit	106	Y		
		Apparently vesicular pottery, possibly Early Neo	3144, 3145	PGVII: pit	474, 475, 476	Y	474, 475	
	BA1?	Possible food vessel	4210	T4 burnt mound	807		807	

Summary of analysis and drawing to be carried out

Early Neolithic house
9 pots (or elements to be drawn) all very incomplete except 167
12 sherds to be drawn (5hrs)
Petrological analysis Standard vesicular fabric 4 (SF 167, 82, 111, 172)
Less standard vesicular 3 (SF143, 149, 141) = 7
Residue analysis Poss SF131, 143.

Pit Group I Mortlake
Certainly 3 pots from 2 pits but bodysherds (from other pits) could belong to these 3. Total therefore: minimum of 3, maximum of 6 pots

All sherds already drawn but main pot needs to be redrawn (3 hrs)

Petrological analysis SF 794, 795, 898, 23, 1, + sherd from main pot (context 1051) = 6
Residue analysis something from context 1051 + ?SF1

Pit Group II Fengate rims
3 pots represented (1 drawn, 4 sherds to be drawn) (2hrs)
Petrol. anal. SF490 = 1
Residue analysis not worth it.

Pit Group III Fengate pots and others represented by fabric variation
13 pots represented (2 already drawn and 9 sherds to be drawn) (4 hrs)
Petrol. Anal. Main pot
Moth eaten sherds (SF521)
Orange fabric (SF626)
Odd fabrics (SF 522, 627)
Cord decorated sherds (SF529) = 6

Pit Group IV Fengate pots
5 sherds to be drawn (2.5 hours)
Petrol anal. (SF539, 551) = 2
Residue anal. ? SF 543

Pit Group V Fengate pots
6 pots represented 7 sherds to be drawn (3.5 hours)
Petrol anal. Black fabric (SF 555)
Red/black (SF 564)
Black/beige (SF 558)
Main pot = 4

Pit Group VI Fengate/ Grooved Ware
8 pots represented All worthwhile sherds drawn.
Petrol anal. Red abrasive (check against 1966 Beaker) (SF 839; 907)
Mealy fabric (SF 780)
Collared pot 930 (SF 849)
Brown fabric/hemispherical (SF860, 776)
Mealy base (SF 628)
Ridged wall (SF 774)
Main pot 768 (SF 990) = 9

Pit 1554 Grooved Ware
6 pots represented (3 drawn, 3 to be drawn) (2 hrs)
At least 4 pots should be petrologically analysed (not easy to identify featureless ones in SF numbers in this pit)
Residue analysis. 1+ since this is likely to produce the best Grooved Ware/ Peterborough contrast.

Overall Numbers
Pots represented 52-55
Sherds/pots still to be drawn (mainly just sherds) 41 = c. 22hours work
Petrological analysis suggestions 39
Residue analysis suggestions c. 10

ROMAN POTTERY

The Roman pottery from Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai

By Jeremy Evans with contributions by M Ward

Some 118 xxx sherds of Roman pottery were presented for examination, weighing xxxkg.

Fabric descriptions

BB1 - Black Burnished ware category 1, Poole Harbour area, Dorset. Williams (1977)

M01 - A whiteware pipeclay mortarium with red or black angular grog trituration grits. Mancetter-Hartshill.

O01 - An oxidised fabric with an orange core, margins and surfaces, 'soapy' and 'clean'.

O02 - An oxidised fabric with an orange core, margins and surfaces, with a 'clean' matrix with occasional-some moderate sand *c*0.3mm.

O03 - An oxidised fabric with an orange core, margins and surfaces, with common moderate sand temper *c*0.3mm.

O04 - An oxidised fabric with a buff-orange core, margins and surfaces, with common fine-ish sand, *c*0.1-0.2mm.

O05 - An oxidised fabric with a buff-orange core, margins and surfaces, 'soapy', with some very fine lime >0.1mm.

O06 - An oxidised fabric with a blue grey core and orange margins and surfaces, with common coarse translucent quartz, *c*0.3-0.5.

O07 - An oxidised fabric with a buff-white core and margins and orange, oxidised surfaces, with some fine sand >0.1mm. Roman or post-mediaeval.

R01 - A greyware with an orange-brown core and grey margins and surfaces, with common moderate sand temper *c*0.2-0.3mm.

Catalogue

T2	Context 2002	SF688	xxx

A tile fragment, probably post-Roman. Wt 48g

T2	Context 2098	SF221	Fill of small hole

Two fragments of possibly prehistoric pottery with a black core and brown margins and surfaces, 'clean', Wt >1g

T2	Context 2098	SF256	Fill of small hole

A fragment of oxidised fired clay, 'clean'. Wt 3g

T2	Context 2098	SF309	Fill of small hole

Nineteen fragments of oxidised fired clay. Wt 17g

T3 Context U/S SF715 U/S

a) Five sherds, two joining, from a BB1 jar rim, with a cavetto-like rim, early-mid 3rd century. D. 14cms, RE 7%, Wt 6g **DRAW**
b) A BB1 jar rim, slightly beaded rim tip and wavy line burnish on rim beneath this, perhaps Hadrianic-early Antonine. D. 16cms, RE 5%, Wt 2g

T3 Context 3000 SF689 U/S

Three joining excoriated, eroded, samian bodysherds, probably CG ware, Dr 33, AD 120-200. D. 10 cms, RE 12%, Wt 5g

T3 Context 3000 SF711 U/S

An oxidised bodysherd, Fab O06. Wt 6g

T3 Context 3000 SF732 U/S

An oxidised bodysherd, Fab O01. Wt >1g

T3 Context 3000 SF733 U/S

An eroded oxidised bodysherd, Fab O01? Wt >1g

T3 Context 3002 SF649 Ploughsoil

An oxidised bodysherd, very eroded, Fab O02. Wt 5g

T3 Context 3002 SF714 Ploughsoil

A small Dressel 20 amphora chip, 1st-3rd century. Wt 6g

T3 Context 3002 SF731 Ploughsoil

An oxidised bodysherd, Fab O01? Wt 3g

T3 Context 3018 SF467 xxx

A BB1 jar base bodysherd. AD 120+ Wt 6g

T3 Context 3176 SF481 Fill of ring ditch, Roundhouse A

A largely excoriated samian bodysherd, probably from the base of a dish of form 18 or 18R, but the surfaces are mostly missing, SG, AD 70-110 Wt 5g

T3 Context 3205 SF704 Gully fill to W of Roundhouse A

A small oxidised bodysherd, fabric O05. Wt >1g

T3 Context 3209 SF485 Base of ploughsoil

A BB1 jar shoulder sherd bodysherd, exterior sooted. AD 120+ Wt 8g

T3 Context 3218 SF629 Subsoil over ditch east of Roundhouse A

Five oxidised, 'clean', fired clay fragments. Wt >1g

T3 Context 3231 SF 493 Fill, inner gully, Roundhouse A

a) A BB1 (?jar base) bodysherd. AD120+ Wt >1g
b) A greyware bodysherd, Fab R01. Wt >1g

T3 Context 3231 SF602 Fill, inner gully, Roundhouse A

A BB1 simple rimmed dish rim fragment, probably 3rd-4th century. D. ?cms, RE >2%, Wt 3g Not illustrable

T3 Context 3231 SF496 Fill, inner gully, Roundhouse A

Three BB1 jar base sherds, could be from one vessel but not necessarily, and 11 BB1 jar bodysherds.AD120+ D. 11cms, BE 26%, Wt 34g

T3 Context 3259 SF584 Primary fill of compound ditch, Roundhouse A

Three joining oxidised jar bodysherds, Fab O02? Wt 3g

T3 Context 3267 SF563 Fill inner gully, Roundhouse A

A badly eroded samian bodysherd, probably Les Martres and therefore *c*AD 100-125 Wt >1g

T3 Context 3271 SF576 Fill outer ring ditch, Roundhouse A

A BB1 dish/bowl simple base, interior burnished, exterior has acute lattice and sooted. Hadrianic-mid Antonine. D. 9cms, BE 11%, Wt 10g

T3 Context 3271 SF575 Fill outer ring ditch, Roundhouse A

Two joining fragments of a BB1 bowl bodysherd, interior burnished, exterior acute lattice or pointed arcs. Perhaps Hadrianic-mid Antonine. Wt 3g

T3 Context 3271 SF582 Fill outer ring ditch, Roundhouse A

An eroded samian bodysherd, surfaces excoriated. Wt >1g MISSING CHECK MW NOT REJECTED THIS XXX

T3 Context 3271 SF574 Fill outer ring ditch, Roundhouse A

A BB1 flange rimmed bowl rim fragment, slightly sooted, Hadrianic-Antonine. D. ?cms, RE 1%, Wt >1g

T3	Context 3322	SF573	Primary fill, inner gully, Roundhouse A

A tile fragment, presumably tegula. Roman Wt 109g

T3	Context 3338	SF702	Upper fill of post-mediaeval ditch

An eroded oxidised fragment, perhaps Fab O01 if Roman, probably post-mediaeval. Wt 5g

T3	Context 3366	SF583	Fill inner gully, Roundhouse A

An oxidised bodysherd from a large closed vessel, Fab O02? Wt 11g

T3	Context 3495	SF606	Inner gully, Roundhouse A

An oxidised bodysherd and four chips, Fab O03. Wt 2g

T3	Context 3548	SF611	Fill, earliest inner gully Roundhouse A

A BB1 fragment. AD 120+ Wt>1g

T3	Context 3565	SF614	Fill terminus gully in middle Roundhouse A

A BB1 jar base bodysherd. AD 120+ D. 7cms, BE 12%, Wt 8g

T3	Context 3693	SF659	Fill of pit in centre Roundhouse C

A largely excoriated samian dish bodysherd lacking almost all surfaces, SG, AD 70-110. Wt 6g

T3	Context 3699	SF645	Lower fill C19th boundary ditch

An oxidised bowl with a footring base. Fab O01. D. 9cms, BE 9%, Wt 6g

T3	Context 3711	SF666	Upper fill of enclosure ditch around Roundhouses C, D, and H

An oxidised bodysherd, Fabric O01. Wt 10g

T3	Context 3711	SF658	Upper fill of enclosure ditch around Roundhouses C, D, and H

Two joining oxidised flakes, Fab O01. Wt >1g

T3	Context 3711	SF650	Upper fill of enclosure ditch around Roundhouses C, D, and H

A samian bodysherd and a flake (possibly joining). There is a squared cleat hole on one side. Date uncertain, probably CG, AD120-200. Wt 3g

T3 Context 3725 SF668 Fill of drainage ditch south side of Roundhouse C

An oxidised flagon handle with three cordons, Fab O03?. Wt 8g

T3 Context 3829 SF671 Heap of stones

A Mancetter reeded hammerhead mortarium with red painted vertical bands on rim, *c*AD 220-350. Fab M01. D. 37cms, RE 5%, Wt 24g **DRAW**

T3 Context 3830 SF672 Burnt stone mound

A samian basesherd, eroded, excoriated on one side, probably though not certainly SG, AD 70-110. Wt 8g

T3 Context 3831 SF674 SW end of ditch of Roundhouse D

Two completely excoriated samian bodysherds, probably burnt SG ware, AD 70-110. Wt 4g

T3 Context 3928 SF690 Fill of shallow gully related Roundhouse D

a) Two BB1 jar rim fragments with wavy line burnished decoration, 2nd century. Wt 3g
b) Two BB1 bodysherds. Wt 5g
c) Five BB1 bodysherds, exterior burnt(?). Wt 5g
d) A BB1 jar rim fragment with a beaded rim and wavy burnished line beneath, 2nd century. D. ? cms, RE >2%, Wt 2g
e) A BB1 jar rimsherd, probably 2nd century. D. 15cms, RE 5%, Wt 2g

T3 Context 3991 SF717 Fill of gully running NW from Roundhouse D

Two oxidised bodysherds, Fab O01. Wt 9g

T3 Context 3991 SF719 Fill of gully running NW from Roundhouse D

Three joining oxidised sherds from a flagon, probably 1st-early 2nd century, Fab Oo3. D. 6cms, RE 20%, Wt 9g

T3 Context 3999 SF716 Primary fill of enclosure ditch of Roundhouses C, D and H

Two oxidised joining everted jar rim fragments, Fab O01. D. 14? Cms, RE 6%, Wt >1g

T3 Context 9012 SF692 Stone NE of Roundhouse D

A bodysherd from a large oxidised jar, Fab O06. Wt 15g

T3 Context 9161 SF734 Gully fill SW of Roundhouse H

A very eroded excoriated samian chip, lacking surfaces, but taken to be SG rather than CG ware, *c*AD 70-110. Wt >1g

T3 Context 9164 SF735 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

An eroded and excoriated samian bodysherd, burnt as the fragments of the slip are black, presumably CG, AD 120-200. Wt >1g

T3 Context 9164 SF736 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

A BB1 simple rimmed dish rim fragment, exterior decorated with intersecting arcs, 3rd-4th century. D. ? cms, RE >1%, Wt 8g

T3 Context 9164 SF740 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

An eroded and largely excoriated samian bodysherd, exterior burnt, slip is black. Presumed to be SG rather than CG but not certainly so, AD 70-110. Wt 3g

T3 Context 9164 SF741 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

A BB1 eroded bodysherd and a BB1 simple rimmed dish rim, perhaps 3rd-4th century. D. ?cms, RE 3%, Wt 10g

T3 Context 9164 SF745 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

A BB1 simple rimmed dish rim, perhaps 3rd-4th century. D. ? cms, RE 3%, Wt 7g

T3 Context 9164 SF746 Occupation layer in interior Roundhouse H

A very eroded, excoriated samian bodysherd, lacking all surfaces, CG, AD 120-200 Wt >1g

T3 Context 9168 SF739 Land-drain cutting Roundhouse H

An eroded oxidised bodysherd, Fab O02. Wt 5g

T3 Context 9168 SF763 Land-drain cutting Roundhouse H

Five oxidised bodysherds, Fab O02. Wt 4g

T3 Context 9176 SF742 Stone heap west of Roundhouse D

A Dressel 20 amphora bodysherd, 1st-3rd century. Wt 228g

T3 Context 9182 SF748 Fill of inner drain of Roundhouse H

A BB1 dish base sherd, interior burnished, exterior base decorated with a continuous loop BB1 line, wall decorated with pointed arcs or arcs, perhaps mid-late 2nd century. D. 21cms, BE 8%, Wt 10g

T3 Context 9183 SF876 Upper fill pit in Roundhouse H

Two eroded oxidised bodysherds, Fab O02. Wt >1g

T3 Context 9185 SF887 Gully within Roundhouse H

Four BB1 jar bodysherds, AD 120+. Wt 2g

T3	Context 9187	SF750	Occupation layer Roundhouse H

A BB1 dish/bowl base sherd, AD120+. D. *c*20cms, BE >6%, Wt 27g

T3	Context 9189	SF737	Posthole, Roundhouse H

A BB1 bodysherd, perhaps from a dish or bowl, AD120+. Wt 3g

T3	Context 9267	SF759	Stone spread SE of Roundhouse H

Three joining eroded oxidised bodysherds, Fab O02. Wt 3g

T3	Context 9303	SF928	Ploughsoil patch near structure F

Two oxidised eroded bodysherds, Fab O01. Wt 2g

T3	Context 9303	SF929	Ploughsoil patch near structure F

Three oxidised bodysherds from the same vessel, Fab O07. (Roman) or post-mediaeval. Wt 4g

T4	Context 4002	SF654	Ploughsoil

Three oxidised sherds from the flange rim of a thick-walled bowl or mortarium. Fab O04. Wt 19g

T4	Context 4058	SF492	Stoney hollow

An eroded samian bodysherd, lacking most surfaces, probably CG rather than EG, *c*AD 120-200. Wt 2g

T4	Context 4270	SF616	Posthole fill adjacent building next to Roundhouse E

Two joining oxidised fragments, Fab O01? Wt >1g

Txxx	Context xxx	SF717	xxx

Three sherds from an oxidised footring base. Could be eroded samian. C1-2 xxx

Txxx	Context xxx	SF574	xxx

Two BB1 rimsherds - not clear if jar or bowl from photo xxx AD120+

Txxx	Context xxx	SF692	xxx

Two sherds from a flange rimmed bowl with red slip - perhaps a raetian mortarium.

Assessment

This assemblage is small but unusual by the standards of other north Welsh ‘native’ sites. It needs the archive completing by the examination of the sherds held in the museum and adding these to the catalogue. Illustrable rimsherds should be drawn, and the assemblage should be fully published. alongside the structural report of the site.

Discussion

Accurate figures are not available until the material held in the museum is available for detailed examination, however, the broad patterns of pottery use on the site may be deduced.
The assemblage appears unusual for a north Welsh ‘native’ site. Most such sites have assemblages dominated by BB1, and although some South Gaulish samian ware may occur most of the other pottery is of Hadrianic or later date.
In contrast here, as the samian identification (below) confirm, half or more of the samian is pre-Hadrianic and 45% of the coarseware could be, their being oxidised wares. Samian comprises around 13% of the assemblage by count, a very high level. The functional composition of the assemblage is also very unusual, only six jar rims are present amongst the fifteen rimsherds (40%) a very low level for such a site, and below the general range for rural sites, whilst table wares (dishes and bowls) also comprise 40% of the assemblage, a very high level.
Overall although the evidence from the site is barely adequate it does appear that the assemblage may be of relatively high-status and points to relatively early contact with, perhaps, a military vicus.

In terms of the date distribution of material from the site the peak would appear to be in the Flavian-Trajanic period, however the BB1 would appear to extend throughout the 2nd century and into the earlier 3rd century at least. The mortaria include a reeded Mancetter hammerhead mortarium that must date to after at least the second decade of the third century. There is no positive evidence of occupation beyond this, although a number of BB1 dishes could be of later date, but the assemblage is small, even for this type of site, and absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.

Samian M Ward

The fifteen sherds represented a maximum of 12 vessels, of which approximately 50% was South Gaulish and 50% Central Gaulish ware. There was only one probable rimsherd (0.12 EVES). By weight the proportion of wares was 61% SG to 39% CG, the average sherd weight being only 3g. All the fragments were in very poor condition, most having suffered considerable erosion/decomposition as well as general abrasion in the soil; few sherds retained surfaces. Consequently none of the vessels was firmly identifiable by form or fabric, nor was any precisely datable within the flavian-Trajanic and Hadrianic-Antonine periods; one (dish) was probably Flavian; one Trajanic product of Les Martres-de-Veyre was suspected; one (cup)may have been an Antonine product of Lezoux. Only two vessels were recognisable forms (one cup and one dish). One indeterminate form, most likely a Central Gaulish product had seen cleat-type repair work, probably using lead.

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POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Ceramic Material from Excavations at
Parc Bryn Cegin,
Llandygai,
Gwynedd,
North Wales
Site Code: G1857
Produced for Gwynedd Archaeological Trust by Jonathan Goodwin of
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Report No. 179 May 2006

Contents

Non-technical summary

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology undertook, on behalf of Gwynedd Archaeological Trust, an assessment of potential for further analysis on a small assemblage of ceramic material excavated from Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd. The material was divided into fabric/ware types and vessel forms and was quantified by means of sherd count. The bulk of the material was post-medieval in date (mainly late 17th - late 18th century) with one medieval sherd. The post-medieval coarsewares were found to have affinities with material produced at the Buckley and Prescot potteries and may well represent the distribution of wares from these potting centres to North Wales.
Nonetheless, the Parc Bryn Cegin material has limited potential for further analysis as the post-medieval features from which the material derived are peripheral to the substantial evidence for earlier, prehistoric activity which survives on site. Further examination of the material from the post-medieval ditches and field drains would do little to facilitate a greater understanding of these features and the site in general. The only potential area for further research is in comparing the possible Buckley/ Prescot material with known wares from these production centres. This may aid a better appreciation of the identification and distribution of Buckley and Prescot wares in North Wales.

Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology Report

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Gwynedd Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of archaeological work (including strip, map and record and trial excavation) at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd, North Wales. The

project revealed evidence of early and late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age/Romano-British and post-medieval activity on site. Post-medieval features comprised a series of field boundary ditches and drains from which a small assemblage of pottery was recovered. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology was commissioned by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust to undertake an assessment of potential (in accordance with section 6 of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991) on this material.

1.2 A total of 82 ceramic vessel sherds and two clay pipe bowl fragments were recovered from 29 contexts during excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin. The material was divided into fabric/ware types and vessel forms and was quantified by means of sherd count. Only one sherd, that from [3686], was examined under a x20 microscope. A full list of the material from the site is provided in Table 1 and appendix 1. Table 2 provides a list of vessel forms by ware type and Table 3 a list of spot dates for contexts containing ceramic material.

2.0 Ceramic vessel sherds

2.1 Coarsewares dominate this group, principally in the form of undecorated coarse earthenwares, which constitute 51.3% of the total assemblage. Small numbers of slipwares (9.8%), blackwares (3.7%) and mottled wares (2.4%) also occur, along with single examples of iron-poor ware, Cistercian ware and a Midlands purple ware (each representing 1.2% of the total). A handful of refined wares, such as creamware, both decorated and undecorated white earthenware and bone china also feature, comprising just 26.8% of the complete assemblage.

2.2 The material spans a maximum period of some 600 years, from the 13th/14th to the 20th century, with a concentration of wares datable to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. The earliest sherd is the buff, green-glazed ware from [3686] which has distinct similarities to mid to late medieval (13th to 15th century) iron-poor wares found in Staffordshire and surrounding counties. The late 15th to early 17th centuries are represented by single examples of Midlands purple ware and Cistercian ware from [718] and [56] respectively. The underside of the Midlands purple ware jar or cistern has a firing scar and glaze splashes, indicating its use as a saggar in the firing of Cistercian wares.

The late 17th and 18th centuries are well represented by coarse earthenwares in a limited range of forms, chiefly storage jars, some with heavy rims, and pans with sloping sides. Fabrics range from orange to purple in colour and are, in the main, laminated with white clay. This lamination is more obvious in the earlier examples, dating from around the late 17th to early 18th century (such as those from [55]), and may suggest a lesser level of clay preparation. Black or dark brown, iron-rich lead glazes feature on all but one example and are commonly applied to the interiors of pans and the interiors and exteriors of jars. The iron content of the glaze seems in some cases to derive from the clay body itself and in others from a slip coat applied to the body before glazing. It is also possible, in some cases, that iron (or other colouring agent) formed a component of the liquid lead glaze.

The slipwares also belong to this period and are present as thrown pans and dishes with everted rims, in the same basic fabric type as the coarse earthenwares. Decoration is simple, with trailed patterns in white slip. Only one example, from [4002] features a trailed design of more than one colour slip. A few, fragmentary examples of blackwares and mottled wares complete the coarsewares from this group.

The bulk of the refined wares date from the late 18th to the late 19th centuries. The group includes creamwares; white earthenwares, undecorated or with transfer-printed, painted or applied-slip designs; slip-decorated redware; and one example of bone china. The forms are mostly teawares (teapots, jugs, cups and saucers) or tablewares (plates only).

A single sherd of undecorated white earthenware from [9304] and a buff kitchenware recovered from [4047] look to date to the very end of the 19th century or 20th century.

2.3 A number of production sources can be suggested for the medieval and early post-medieval wares present within the assemblage.

The medieval sherd from [3686] has close parallels, in terms of fabric colour and inclusions to white and iron-poor wares found in Staffordshire and the Midlands as a whole (Ford 1995, 33-35; Ratkai 2004, 12; Goodwin 2005, 2-3). A single vessel in a hard grey-buff fabric with green glaze was recovered from excavations at Montgomery Castle (fabric B.7) and was thought to be a product of the Sneyd Green kilns, Stoke-on-Trent, or at least a related source (Knight 1990/91, 8). Other fine, green-

to amber/yellow-glazed sandy whitewares from Montgomery (fabric B.9) were considered to derive from Shropshire (*ibid.*, 9). Comparable fabrics from Newton, Powys, have been attributed to the petrologically-identical clays of the Flintshire and Shropshire/Staffordshire coalfields (Jones 1988, 2; Courtney & Jones, 1988, 10). Alternatively, excavated sherds described as whitewares from Conwy Castle were ascribed to the Chester area (Butler & Evans 1977, 27), as were finds from Beaumaris Castle, thought to stem from a kiln site in Audlem (Dunning 1977, 8-9).
The distinctive orange and white laminated fabrics of the post-medieval coarsewares marks them as potential products of the Buckley potteries in Flintshire. Ceramic groups excavated from Pinfold Lane and Brookhill, Buckley (Davey 1987, 93-120; Amery & Davey 1979, 49-85), dating from the mid 17th to early 18th centuries, display similar fabric types and a range of thrown slipwares and lead-glazed coarse earthenwares. A comparison between the Parc Bryn Cegin material and Buckley sherds held in the Post-Medieval Reference Collection at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent, demonstrated clear similarities between the two groups. It is possible, however, that the wares may have been produced further afield at Prescot, on the South Lancashire coalfields. Coarsewares with black glazes and laminated, red and white fabrics comparable to Buckley products have been recovered from excavations in Prescot (McNeil, 1982/83, 59; Davey 1987, 98), examples of which feature in the Post Medieval Reference Collection. Both production centres had the means of distributing their wares to North-West Wales; by the 19th century, Buckley utilised established overland and coastal routes to supply a network of small local markets in north Wales, whereas Prescot was able to transport its goods through the port of Liverpool (Davey 1987, 98).
It is more difficult to indicate a point of origin for the wares of the 19th century, as this was a period of standardised, mass-production and global marketing. The potteries of north Staffordshire, Swansea, Liverpool and Bristol are all possible candidates.

3.0 The clay pipes

3.1 Two clay pipe bowls were recovered from contexts [3000] and [3443]. Both share the same spurred form, with leaf-moulding on the front and back seams. The example from [3000] is a slightly smaller size than the bowl from [3443] and shows signs of having been filed down around the bowl mouth, presumably to allow the pipe's continued use after a break in this area. This is a common, widely available form, with examples from Bristol dated to *c.*1825-1845 (Jackson, Beckey & Baker 1991, 124-5, no. 94), from Carmarthen dated to the 19th-century (Brennan, Evans, James & Dale-Jones 1996, 73, fig. 22, no. 130) and from Nottingham dated to *c.*1850-60 (Hammond 1982 76, fig. 27, no. 182) and *c.*1870 (*ibid*. 46-7, fig. 12, no. 57).

4.0 Conclusions and suggestions for further work

4.1 The Parc Bryn Cegin material has limited potential for further analysis. The post-medieval features from which the material derived, are peripheral to the more substantial archaeological evidence uncovered by the project, which focused on much earlier activity. Further examination of the material from the post-medieval ditches and field drains would do little to facilitate a greater understanding of these features and the site in general.

4.2 As a body of ceramic material, the Parc Bryn Cegin assemblage is small and offers only a glimpse at the range of wares available to consumers in North Wales during the late 17th to late 19th centuries. The most significant element of the group is the potential Buckley/ Prescot material, the further analysis of which may aid in the more ready identification and appreciation of the distribution of these wares in North Wales. Any further work in this area would require a comparison between the Parc Bryn Cegin sherds and material held at the National Museums, Liverpool.

5.0 Acknowledgements

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Ceramic finds from excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai, Gwynedd, North Wales

Context	Fabric/Ware Type																
	IPW	CW	BW	MPW	SW	MW	CEW	CRW	WEW	WEW-TP	WEW-P	WEW-SD	REW-SD	BC	STW	BEW	
1001							1										
1007							1										
1113					2		2										
1125								2									
1132							6		1		7						
1145		1															
1251							1										
1408							12										
1411															1		
1440			1		1	2	9										
1536										2							
2001			1														
2020							3										
2036												1					
2086											3		1				
3000				1			1										
3063										1							
3156									1					1			
3332			1														
3406							1										
3486							1										
3522															1		
3686	1																
4002					5												
4047																1	
4056							3										
9085							1										
9304									1								
Totals	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**42**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**82**
% totals	**1.2**	**1.2**	**3.7**	**1.3**	**9.8**	**2.4**	**51.3**	**2.4**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**12.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**2.4**	**1.2**	**100**

Key: IPW – Iron-Poor Ware; CW – Cistercian Ware; BW – Blackware; MPW – Midlands Purple Ware; SW – Slipware; MW – Mottled Ware; CEW – Coarse Earthenware; CRW – Creamware; WEW – White Earthenware; WEW-TP – White Earthenware-Transfer Printed; WEW-TP – White Earthenware-Painted; WEW-TP – White Earthenware- Slip Decorated; Red Earthenware-Slip Decorated; BC – Bone China; STW – Stoneware; BEW – Buff Earthenware

TABLE 1

Fabric/ware types by context

	Fabric																Total	% Total
Form	**IPW**	**CW**	**BW**	**MPW**	**SW**	**MW**	**CEW**	**CRW**	**WEW**	**WEW-TP**	**WEW-P**	**WEW-SD**	**REW-SD**	**BC**	**STW**	**BEW**		
Jar							29								1		**30**	**36.7**
Jar/ Cistern				1													**1**	**1.2**
Jar/Jug							1										**1**	**1.2**
Jug	1										1						**2**	**2.4**
Pan							7										**7**	**8.6**
Pan/ Jar							1										**1**	**1.2**
Pan/Dish					5												**5**	**6.1**
Dish					3	1											**4**	**4.9**
Cup		1															**1**	**1.2**
Mug			1														**1**	**1.2**
Handled Bowl			1														**1**	**1.2**
Bowl								2					1			1	**4**	**4.9**
Teapot											1						**1**	**1.2**
Tea Cup										1							**1**	**1.2**
Saucer														1			**1**	**1.2**
Plate										2							**2**	**2.4**
Ewer											8						**8**	**9.8**
Bottle															1		**1**	**1.2**
Holloware			1			1			1			1					**4**	**4.9**
Flatware									1								**1**	**1.2**
Undiagnostic							4		1								**5**	**6.1**
														Totals			**82**	**100**

Key: IPW – Iron-Poor Ware; CW – Cistercian Ware; BW – Blackware; MPW – Midlands Purple Ware; SW – Slipware; MW – Mottled Ware; CEW – Coarse Earthenware; CRW – Creamware; WEW – White Earthenware; WEW-TP – White Earthenware-Transfer Printed; WEW-TP – White Earthenware-Painted; WEW-TP – White Earthenware-Slip Decorated; Red Earthenware-Slip Decorated; BC – Bone China; STW – Stoneware; BEW – Buff Earthenware

TABLE 2 Ceramic vessel forms

Context	Probable Date Range
1001	18th century
1007	18th century
1113	late 17th-early 18th century
1125	early 19th century
1132	19th century
1145	late 15th-early 17th century
1251	late 17th-18th century
1408	18th century
1411	mid-late 19th century
1440	18th century
1536	mid-late 19th century
2001	late 17th-early 18th century
2020	18th century
2036	19th century
2086	late 18th-early 19th century
3000	16th-19th century
3063	early 19th century
3156	19th century
3332	late 17th-early 18th century
3406	18th century
3443	19th century
3486	18th century
3522	mid-late 19th century
3686	13th-15th century
4002	late 17th-early 18th century
4047	late 19th/20th century
4056	18th/19th century
9085	18th century
9304	20th century

TABLE 3
Spot dates for contexts containing ceramic material
Appendix 1: Catalogue of ceramic material from Parc Bryn Cegin

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	ge rim/ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
1001	coarse e'ware				jar/jug	*						1	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Splashes of dark lead glaze around exterior base. Looks to have slip coat on exterior.
1007	coarse e'ware			*	pan			*				1	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Dark slip coat and lead glaze on interior and exterior.
1113	slipware?			*	pan/dish		*					1	late 17th -early 18th century?	Salmon-pink fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Lead glaze on interior, no obvious slip coat. Possibly a fragment of slip-decorated hollow ware.
	coarse e'ware			*	pan?		*					1	late 17th- early 18th century?	Dense orange fabric with white clay pellets. Lead glaze over dark slip coat on interior.
	slipware	trailed white slip		*	pan/dish		*					1	late 17th- early 18th century	Salmon-pink fabric, lead glaze on interior

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	ge rim/ ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
1113 (cont.)	coarse e'ware			*	jar?		*					1	late 17th - early 18th century?	Orange/salmon pink fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Lead glaze over dark slip coat on interior and exterior
1125	creamware			*	bowl	*						2 (conj.)	early 19th century	
1132	coarse e'ware			*	jar		*		*			6 (2 conj.)	18th /19th century	Dense orange fabric with sparse white clay pellets and minimal lamination. Dark slip coat and lead glaze over interior and much of exterior.
	white e'ware	polychrome painted		*	ewer?		*	*				6 (2 x 2 conj.)	mid 19th century	Possible polygonal moulded form. Floral decoration.
				*	small biconical jug		*					1	mid 19th century	Floral decoration
1145	cistercian ware			*	cup				*			1	late 15th – early 17th century	Soft orange fabric with brownish lead glaze on exterior.

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
1251	coarse e'ware			*	pan		*					1	late 17th – 18th century	Orange fabric with sparse white clay pellets and laminae. Dark lead glaze on interior.
1408	coarse e'ware			*	jar		*		*			6 (2 conj.)	18th century	Dense purple/red fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Dark lead glaze over interior and exterior.
				*	jar		*	*				6	18th century	Orange fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Dark slip coat and lead glaze over interior and exterior.
1411	stoneware			*	jar		*					1	mid-late 19th century	Off-white body with clear lead glaze over interior and exterior
1440	coarse e'ware			*	jar	*	*					7	18th century	Purple/red fabric with white laminae. Dark lead glaze on interior and much of exterior.
				*	pan	*						1	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Dark slip coat and lead glaze on interior.

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	grim/ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
1440 (cont.)	coarse e'ware			*			*					1	18th century	Buff/salmon pink fabric with white laminae. Dark lead glaze on interior and exterior.
	blackware			*	hollow ware		*					1	early 18th century	Dense purple fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Dar lead glaze on interior and exterior.
	slipware	trailed white slip		*	dish			*				1	18th century	Salmon pink fabric. Trailed slip under lead glaze on interior.
	mottled ware			*	dish/bowl		*					1	18th century	Salmon pink fabric with white laminae and iron-ore inclusions. Lead glaze on interior.
				*	hollow ware		*					1	18th century	Salmon pink fabric with white clay pellets and laminae and iron-ore inclusions. Lead glaze on interior and much of exterior.
1536	white e'ware	transfer printed (blue)		*	plate	*						1	mid - late 19th century	'Asiatic Pheasants' pattern

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	ge rim/ ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
1536 (cont.)	white e'ware	transfer printed (blue)		*	plate			*				1	mid - late 19th century	'Willow' pattern
2001	blackware			*	handled bowl				*			1	late 17th - early 18th century?	Dense purple fabric with dark lead glaze over interior and exterior.
2020	coarse e'ware			*	jar		*					3 (2 conj.)	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Dark slip coat and lead glaze over interior and exterior. Corrugated exterior.
2036	slip-decorated e'ware	orange/ brown slip ground with dark slip over		*	hollow ware		*					1	19th century	
2086	white e'ware	polychrome painted		*	teapot		*					1	late 18th – early 19th century	
				*	undiagnostic		*					2	19th century?	

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
			body											
2086 (cont.)	slip-decorated red e'ware	applied slip bands		*	bowl		*					1	late 18th – early 19th century	
3000	coarse e'ware			*	pan		*					1	18th/19th century	Dense orange/red fabric with sparse white clay pellets. Dark lead glaze on exterior.
	midlands purple ware				jar/cistern	*						1	16th - 17th century	Dense purple fabric with white clay pellets. Firing scar and splashes of dark lead glaze on underside of base.
	white pipe clay		moulded leaves on seams		pipe						*	1	19th century	
3063	white e'ware	transfer printed (blue)		*	cup	*						1	early 19th century	'Two Temples' pattern
3156	bone china	floral sprig	moulded rim	*	saucer			*				1	2nd quarter 19th century +	

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	g e r i m / e d	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
3156 (cont.)	white e'ware			*	undiagnostic		*					1	19th century?	
3332	blackware			*	mug?		*					1	late 17th – early 18th century	Dense purple fabric with fine, dark lead glaze over interior and exterior.
3406	coarse e'ware			*	pan/jar	*						1	18th century	Dense purple/red fabric. Dark lead glaze on interior and exterior.
3443	white pipe clay		moulded leaves on seams		pipe						*	1	19th century	
3486	coarse e'ware			*	pan	*						1	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Dark lead glaze on interior.
3522	stoneware				bottle/ink bottle		*					1	mid-late 19th century	Grey-bodied stoneware with iron wash on exterior.

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	ge rim/ ed	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
3686	buff e'ware			*	jug?		*					1	13th-15th century?	Buff, iron-poor fabric with abundant, well-sorted, small to medium, sub-rounded quartz and sparse iron-ore inclusions. Green glaze over interior and exterior
4002	slipware	trailed white slip		*	Pan/dish		*	*				3 (2 conj.)	late 17th century	Orange fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Dark slip coat and white trailed slip under lead glaze on interior.
	slipware?			*			*					1	late 17th century	Salmon pink/orange fabric with white clay pellets and laminae. Lead glaze over interior. Possibly fragment of slip-decorated hollow ware.
	slipware	Trailed white and dark slip		*	dish	*						1	late 17th – early 18th century	Dense purple/red fabric with white clay pellets. Trailed slip and lead glaze on interior.
4047				*	bowl	*						1	19th/20th century	Kitchenware, probably a mixing bowl

context	description of ware	surface dec	dec in/on body	glzd	vessel form/ description	base	body	rim/edge	handle	profile	bowl	total no. shds	date	notes
4056	coarse e'ware			*	undiagnostic		*					2	18th/19th century	Orange fabric, dark lead glaze on interior and (probably) exterior
				*	undiagnostic	*						1	????	
4056 (cont.)	coarse e'ware			*	hollow ware		*					1	19th century	
9034	white e'ware			*	flatware?	*						1	20th century?	
9085	coarse e'ware			*	pan	*						1	18th century	Orange fabric with white laminae. Dark lead glaze on interior.
						Total						**82**		

LITHICS

PARC BRYN CEGIN LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By George Smith

INTRODUCTION

The lithic finds were individually checked and broadly classified and commented on to allow a preliminary assessment. Table 1 provides a basic breakdown of the assemblage by context group and Table 2 gives a complete breakdown by stratigraphic unit. Nearly all the lithic finds were given individual finds numbers and bagged separately. This provides a better potential for use wear analysis, avoiding any post-excavation damage. A few pieces were kept together under one finds number and where this is the case each piece was given a sub number e.g. 379.1, 379.2 etc. Part of the assemblage derives from sorting of residues after sieving of samples. These include a number of very small pieces of debitage (micro waste) resulting from tool manufacture. These have not been individually numbered. The sieving of these samples provides more detailed information about the interpretation of the lithic assemblage as a whole and allows better understanding of the individual contexts from which they derived.

RAW MATERIAL

The bulk of the objects are of flint of varying qualities and colours, some poor and cherty. The cortical fragments show these derived mainly from pebbles. These were glacially transported and so derive from a number of different geographical areas but were probably sourced by the users from beach deposits.

Some high quality grey-black flint occurs, confined to Later Neolithic contexts. This flint is nodular and probably was imported from eastern or southern Britain.

There are a few pieces of black chert, which may have been imported but could also have derived from fluvio-glacial pebbles.

A very small amount of worked crystal quartz occurs in Early Neolithic contexts. The end products were very small and there are no retouched pieces.

The assemblage also includes a few pieces of red ochre, one at least appears to show wear signs and so may have been collected for use as a pigment.

Table 1 General summary of the flint/chert/other assemblage

Stratigraphic Unit	***Retouched piece***	***Casually retouched piece***	***Utilised piece***	***Core /frag***	***Flake/flake frag***	***Irreg frag***	***Ecaille/bipolar piece***	***Burnt frag***	***Natural piece/non-piece***	***Split pebble frag***	***Microwaste***
Topsoil/ Unstrat/ Misc	9	3	6	3	18	7	-	-	9	4	1
IA/RB settlement	1	-	-	1	1	5	1	-	3	-	6
Burnt mounds	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-
Late Neolithic pits	10	-	4	3	61	1	-	1	4	1	210
Early Neolithic house	2	1	1	3	12	-	-	3	2	1	11
Total	**23**	**5**	**11**	**10**	**94**	**15**	**1**	**4**	**19**	**6**	**228**

Table 2 The general lithic assemblage occurrence by stratigraphic unit

Stratigraphic Unit	*Retouched piece*	*Casually retouched piece*	*Utilised piece*	*Core /frag*	*Flake/flake frag*	*Irreg frag*	*Ecaille/bipolar piece*	*Burnt frag*	*Natural piece/non-piece*	*Split pebble frag*	*Microwaste*
Topsoil/ Unspecified	8	2	4	3	6	2	-	-	4	3	-
Post Med/Modern	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
US T1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
US T2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
US T3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
US T6	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treehole	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
?Prehist pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ovens	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bead pit	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
RH A	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
RH C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
RH E	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
RH F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
RH G	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
RH H	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
RB ditch	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
BM T1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BM T2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
BM T4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
PG 1	3	-	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	66
PG 2	1	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	48
PG 3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
PG 4	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	8
PG 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
PG 6	6	-	1	-	31	1	-	1	1	1	83
PG 7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
E N	3	1	1	3	12	-	-	3	2	1	11

WASTE PIECES
This is a relatively small assemblage, considering the large areas and numbers of features excavated. The scarcity of lithic objects accords with the similar small numbers that derived from the 1966-67 extensive excavations at the Llandygai henges, nearby (Lynch and Musson 2004).

The quantity of waste pieces is insufficient to allow any statistical comparison of, for example, the sizes or shape of waste flakes or the types of striking platform. However, the use of small pebble-flint raw material restricts the technology and the possibilities of production.

A significant proportion of the overall assemblage comes from the topsoil or from unstratified or secondary contexts. This provides some indication of the likely total quantity of lithics in the area as whole. It suggests that a large part of the lithics would have been residual in the topsoil or more recent contexts. However, the scarcity of lithic objects means that recovery of this part of the assemblage would have been impractical.

CORES (TABLE 3)
The cores and core fragments are mainly from small pebbles, even from Later Neolithic contexts where some better-quality nodular flint was found, indicating that the material was valuable and fully used. In just one case, a Later Neolithic pit, a single large piece of waste nodular flint, not just a waste flake, occurs along with a number of tools and waste pieces of the same material, perhaps suggesting special deposition rather than simply rubbish disposal.

Table 3 Core/core frag summary description

Stratigraphic Unit	*SF No.*	*Description*	*Draw*
Topsoil/Unspecified	465	Pebble flint	
Topsoil/Unspecified	560	Pebble flint	
Topsoil/Unspecified	693	Pebble flint. Small meso type	
RH E	701	Pebble flint. Small meso type	Y
PG 1	60	Pebble flint.	
PG 2	489	Pebble flint. Small conical meso type	Y
PG4	550	Frag	
EN	97	Pebble flint.	
EN	225	Crystal quartz	?
EN	1047	Crystal quartz	

RETOUCHED AND UTILISED PIECES (TABLE 4)
There are five pieces from Early Neolithic contexts. Only one is period specific. This is a burnt fragment of a large bifacial leaf-shaped arrowhead. The others comprise a spurred piece, two casually retouched pieces and an utilised flake, which indicate domestic activity on site.

There are 14 pieces from Later Neolithic contexts. The pieces suggest that they derived from domestic rather than 'special deposit' contexts. They include utilised pieces, two large convex scrapers, three edge-retouched knives and a serrated fragment but there are no period-specific types. One of the edge-retouched knives is very similar to one found during the previous Llandygai henge excavations (Lynch and Musson 2004). The large convex scrapers, although not period-specific, are typical of the Later Neolithic period and common on sites of that period elsewhere in Britain. The absence of arrowheads or of finer bifacial knives does suggest that none of the deposits were 'special' as well as that the material was carefully curated.

Two objects with microlithic retouch occur in Later Neolithic contexts. Neither are indisputably Mesolithic objects and could be simply small worked pieces contemporary with their contexts. One of the cores from the same context group is a small conical pebble core that would be typical of a Mesolithic assemblage, but may just be from use of a similar small-sized raw material.

SUMMARY

The assemblage as a whole has been quantified and characterised and examples selected for possible illustration. A fuller study would record the assemblage in greater detail including flint colour, waste flake classification, waste flake size, type and location of retouch and platform type.

The pieces in stratified contexts in the Early Neolithic or Later Neolithic features are the most valuable and deserve the most detailed study. Several objects were noted to have utilisation chipping or gloss and microscopic use-wear study of all the pieces from the Neolithic contexts should provide information on the functions of the objects and therefore of the types of activity being carried out. This use-wear analysis should be carried out in conjunction with and inform the main lithic analysis.

The catalogue (Table 4) indicates the objects needing illustration. Those specific tool types found in unstratified or secondary contexts need not be drawn unless otherwise required, e.g. the arrow-head SF 581 or others that are likely to be associated with known features, e.g. from topsoil in the area of the Early Neolithic house.

Table 4 Catalogue of the retouched and utilised assemblage

Stratigraphic Unit	***SF No.***	***Code***	***Description***	***Draw***
Topsoil/ Unspecified	164	rp?	Spurred piece	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	174	rpf	Unidentified	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	220	up	Small flake with microchipping on distal edge	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	482	rp	Piercer	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	497	up?	Side edge with microchipping	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	499	up?	Possible gloss	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	528	rpf + u	Piercer + poss utilisation	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	536	crp + u	Side retouch + gloss	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	542	crp + u	Piercer + poss utilisation	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	581	rp	B and T a-h (IN MUSEUM, NOT SEEN)	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	621	rp	Edge-retouched knife + poss utilisation	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	673	crp	Fine retouch poss just utilisation	-
Topsoil/ Unspecified	757	rp	Thumb scraper	Y?
Topsoil/ Unspecified	863	rp	Truncated piece	Y?
Post Med/Modern	712	rpf	Frag with fine serrated edge	-
US T1	501	rp	Poss truncated piece	-
US T3	336	rp	Thumb scraper	-
US T6	864	crp/up	Large broad blade + microchipping	-
?Prehist pit	94	up?	Blade with microchipping and gloss	-
Ovens	472	up	Blade with microchipping and gloss	Y?
RH A	597	rp	Spurred piece	Y
BM T2	881	rp	Edge-retouched knife	Y
BM T4	585	crp	Retouched on one long side edge	Y
PG 1	29	rp	Flake with microlithic truncation	Y

PG 1	49	up?	Flake with gloss on end	
PG 1	67	rp?	Poss spurred piece	
PG 1	506	rp	Poss truncated piece	
PG 1	513	up?	Microchipping and gloss	
PG 2	491	up	Side and end chipping and gloss	
PG 2	1096	rpf	Serrated piece frag	Y
PG 6	770	rp	Large convex scraper (IN MUSEUM)	Y
PG 6	777	up?	Microchipping	
PG 6	778.2	rp	Spurred piece	Y
PG 6	779	rp	Edge retouched knife (IN MUSEUM)	Y
PG 6	781	rp	Large convex scraper (IN MUSEUM)	Y
PG 6	858	rp	Edge-retouched knife	Y
PG 6	977.1	rp	Microlith frag	Y
PG 6	979.1	rpf	Frag of abruptly edge-retouched flake	Y
PG 6	979.2	rp	Oblique narrow blade microlith	Y
EN	61	rp	Small convex scraper	Y
E N	83	crp + u	Flake with concave retouch and gloss	Y
E N	88	rpf	Frag of leaf-shaped a-h (IN MUSEUM)	Y?
E N	156	rp	Spurred piece	Y
EN	173	rp	Small convex scraper. Burnt	Y
E N	966.1	crp/up	Flake with micro retouch/utilisation	
E N	973	up	Side edge microchipping and gloss	

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PARC BRYN CEGIN STONE OBJECTS ASSESSMENT

By George Smith

INTRODUCTION

These comprised two groups of finds. First flaked stone other than flint and chert. Secondly other stone objects or fragments that may have been used as rubbing stones, querns, hammerstones etc.

All the material was studied individually but briefly for the assessment. The preliminary identifications may be altered or extended after proper study. This preliminary work has allowed some reduction in the timings for the proposed work. The analysis will provide a written report and individually itemised catalogues of the objects of other stone, as well as copies of any photographs of the objects taken during the course of study. Illustrations will be completed to full publication standard.

1. Flaked stone

A number of pieces of possibly artificially flaked stone were recovered, summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Parc Bryn Cegin: Summary of the flaked stone object assemblage by context group

Context group	*Thick reduction flake*		*Thin shaping flake*			*Possibly utilised flake*		*Polished axe fragment*		*Broken pebble frag*	*Natural stone*
	Graig Lwyd	*Other*	*Graig Lwyd*	*Graig Lwyd?*	*Other*	*Graig Lwyd*	*Other*	*Graig Lwyd*	*Other*	*Other*	*Other*
Topsoil/ Unstrat/ Misc	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
EIA/RH E	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BA?	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prehist?	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Neo?	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Late Neolithic pits	5	-	26	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Early Neolithic house	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	**6**	**3**	**31**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**-**	**1**	**5**

RAW MATERIAL

The rock identifications are preliminary and need to be checked by specialist identification. The bulk of the material is Graig Lwyd stone from Penmaenmawr, a variety of fine granite used for the large-scale production of stone axes in the Neolithic period. There are also a few pieces of probable tuff, a metamorphosed mudstone and of quartzite, a metamorphosed sandstone. Tuff could have been used for production of axes or crude flake tools. Quartzite pebbles would have been suitable for use as hammerstones.

TECHNOLOGY

For the purposes of the preliminary study the flaked objects have been divided into thicker reduction flakes and smaller, thinner shaping flakes. Both classes of flakes have plain striking platforms.

DISCUSSION

This is a small assemblage but it is clear that the Graig Lwyd items occur mainly in the Later Neolithic contexts. This accords with the present understanding that the Graig Lwyd axe factory quarry was not exploited in the Early Neolithic. The few contexts where Graig Lwyd stone occurs in Early Neolithic contexts therefore need to be checked, as does the precise type of raw material in these contexts.

One piece from a presumed Neolithic pit close to the Early Neolithic house is the butt end of a thick-bodied polished axe. Two pieces from Late Neolithic contexts are also fragments of two different polished axes. The axes were probably being used as core material, perhaps after they were accidentally broken or worn beyond being usable. This indicates that the flakes themselves were being used, rather than that they were just the by-products of axe-manufacture. This is probably demonstrated by the fact the flakes possess plain striking platforms i.e. they are unlikely to derive from axe-blank thinning but just from flake production. Two flakes have marginal trimming or possible utilisation. The absence of core material, other than the axe fragments is interesting, considering that Graig Lwyd stone was abundantly available at a few miles distant.

All the pieces from secure contexts should have specialist rock-type identification. More detailed study may reveal more about the technology. The Graig Lwyd axe fragments and flakes should be seen by Dr

J. Llywelyn-Williams, the acknowledged local expert on Graig Lwyd axe material. The possible utilised flakes and the three axe fragments will need illustration.

2. Other stone objects

A small number of non-flaked stone objects or rock fragments were also recovered (Table 2).

Table 2 Parc Bryn Cegin: Summary of the non-flaked stone object assemblage by context group

Context group	*Whetstone*	*Saddle Quern/ Rubber frag*	*Pillow stone*	*Polishing stone*	*Hammerstone*	*Hearthstone?*	*Other casually worked object*	*Utilised pebble*	*Broken frag*	*Burnt frag*	*Unused natural pebble or rock frag*
Topsoil/ Unstrat/ Post Med/ Misc	1	3	1	-	-		1	-	-	-	3
IA/RB	-	1	-	1	-		1	-	4	4	1
EIA RHE	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1
Burnt Mound	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	3	-
Late Neolithic pits	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-
Early Neolithic house	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	-	1

RAW MATERIAL
These are of varied rock types including slate, sandstone or quartzite and conglomerate.

WORKED AND UTILISED OBJECTS
Four objects are manufactured: These are two fragments of saddle quern bases and two fragments of saddle quern top rubbing stones. Three are of Anglesey conglomerate, one possibly quartzite. The two bases are from the area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. The two topstones are from unstratified contexts.

Five are utilised objects:
a. A long ovoid pebble, with probable smoothing wear on one face. From the Early Neolithic house.

b. An elongated oval pebble used as a light hammerstone, probably for flint or stone flaking. From a Late Neolithic context.

c. A ‘pillow-stone’ - a sub-rectangular natural cobble, perhaps of conglomerate which has been used as a base stone for some activity and smoothed from use but not in a regular fashion like a quern.

d. A fine-grained pebble, used as a polishing stone. These type of objects have been interpreted elsewhere as leather working tools. From the area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.

e. A fine-grained pebble used as a whetstone. From the topsoil.

There is also a small boulder with one naturally flat broad face, probably of dolerite, which has been cracked from burning. This may have been a hearthstone. From a Late Neolithic context.

Two other objects are apparently casually worked. One is a slice of a slate pebble with a hole through it; this could be an accidental impact fracture. From the topsoil. The other is a fragment of good quality slate, which came from a large edge-trimmed piece. It would be taken to be a piece of post-medieval roofing slate but came from the area of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement.

OTHER OBJECTS
There are a few pieces of deliberately broken stone, stone broken by burning and four pieces of natural stone.

POTENTIAL
Further study can compare these to finds from excavated sites of similar periods in north-west Wales and further afield, providing some information for general site interpretation.

Eight objects need specialist rock identification and illustration: the four quern fragments, the ‘pillow’ stone, the hammerstone, the oval rubbing stone and the polishing stone.

GLASS

Assessment of the Roman glass from Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai

By H.E.M. Cool
Report submitted April 2006

1 Factual Information

1.1 Introduction

This assessment is based on personal inspection of all the items of glass submitted to me. The beads from context 2098 are not currently available for inspection and so are excluded from this assessment.

A catalogue has been prepared of all the material, other than the group of beads from 2098, and forms Appendix 1. This catalogue is of a level suitable for publication and no further cataloguing work will be required.

The site information used was that provided in April 2006.

Quantity and provenance

There were in total 10 fragments of vessel glass, three beads and one counter. These are summarised according to broad date and Group in Table 1. As can be seen the Roman material is associated with Roundhouse H. Overall it suggests occupation there in the early to mid Roman period, most likely concentrated in the 2nd century.

Group	Roman Vessel	Modern Vessel	Roman beads	Roman counter
T3 Roundhouse H	4	-	2	1
T3 Roundhouse C	-	1	-	-
T3 Roundhouse D	-	1	-	-
Other contexts	2	1	1	-

Table 1: Glass items according to broad site divisions

Date and range

The material is discussed below according to whether it is vessel glass or a glass object.

Vessel glass

All of the Roman vessel glass that can be assigned to a particular type (nos. 1-6) came from blue/green prismatic bottle (Price and Cottam 1998, 194-200). These were common from the later 1st century and into the early 3rd century and are the type of vessel most frequently encountered on rural sites. In some they were clearly functioning as containers but here this interpretation might be open to question as two of the fragments (nos. 5-6) show evidence of re-working to shape them into little blocks. On the Anglesey site of Cefn Cwmwd (BUFAU excavations unpublished) where there is definite evidence for glass bead production during the Roman period, a small block of glass had been carefully produced from a vessel fragment. There it seems very likely that such a block had been prepared to act as raw material, and the same might be suspected here.

One fragment of blue/green glass (no. 7) did not come from a bottle but it had been distorted by heat and the original vessel form is unknown. The colour would suggest a 1st to 3rd century date.

Objects

The blue biconical bead no. 9 from the ploughsoil is a 2nd to 3rd century type. The other two beads nos. 8 and 10 are less common and given that their ground colour is blue/green in both cases might be candidates for local manufacture. No. 8 is unusual because of its size and no. 10 for its decoration. Currently I am not aware of any close parallel for the latter.

Blue/green glass is not often used to make counters as opaque white and 'black' glass were preferred. The 'counter' no. 11 might therefore be another candidate for local manufacture and might perhaps have been intended as a setting for a piece of jewellery. A 1st to 3rd century date can again be suggested on the basis of the colour.

Condition
The material is in good condition and adequately packaged for long-term storage.

Intrusion and residuality
The modern vessel glass assigned to contexts associated with roundhouses C and D (contexts 3488 and 9176) indicate that these are not securely dated to the Roman period.

The potential
This is an interesting little group which, when combined with the beads from 2098, will usefully add to our knowledge of how glass was regarded in this area of north Wales in the early to mid Roman period. The picture that is emerging is of one where fragments of bottles were acquired as cullet for the manufacture of beads and other small items. The vessels themselves, and their contents, were not of any interest; and so the presence of vessel glass on these rural sites cannot be used as evidence of higher status activity, as it can be on some rural sites elsewhere in Britain. Whilst there is no evidence of manufacture in this material, the small prepared blocks of glass are suggestive of it. It may also be noted that the one long red bead from 2098 submitted to me (sf362) appears in fact to be a hollow drawn tube from which beads might have been produced, rather than a bead itself.

Further work
The vessel glass and beads considered in this assessment have already been fully catalogued, but it will be necessary to inspect and catalogue the 254 beads from 2098. This assessment contains sufficient typological information to place most of the material discussed here in context, though further research on the bead no 10 will need to be carried out. A brief discussion giving the typological information necessary for 2098 beads and then placing the whole assemblage of glass in context will need to be written.

The two prepared blocks 5 and 5 should be illustrated as should the objects nos. 8-10. A selection of the beads from 2098 will also need to be drawn to show the size ranges. If possible this group should be illustrated by a colour photograph.

4 Appendix 1 : Catalogue

Vessels

1 Bottle, blue/green. Fragment from edge of reeded handle. Also one small chip. T3 9182 sf752

2-4 Prismatic bottle body fragments

T3	9182	sf747
T3	9182	sf751
T3	9167	sf886

5 Prismatic bottle body fragment; rectangular. One edge ground smooth. Dimensions 33 x 13mm, thickness 4.5mm. T3 9231 sf 755.

6 Prismatic bottle body fragment; triangular. Edges ground smooth. Dimensions 31 x 28mm, thickness 8mm. T3 9187 sf 749

7 Body fragment; blue/green. Distorted by heat. Dimensions 23 x 14mm, wall thickness 2mm. T2 2036 sf 1039.

Objects

8 Spherical bead, slightly irregular; blue/green glass. Length 9mm, diameter 10mm, perforation diameter 2.5mm. T3 9182 sf 753.

9 Long biconical bead; opaque mid blue glass. Length 12mm, diameter 4mm, perforation diameter 1mm. T2 2002 sf 676.

10 Annular bead. Blue/green ground with band of opaque white glass running around girth into which are set 9 translucent deep blue spots. Length 11mmmm, diameter 20mm, perforation diameter 3mm. T3 9122 sf 727

11 Plano-convex counter; blue/green. Four strain cracked fragments forming approximately one-third. Diameter c. 15mm, thickness 7mm. T3 9182 sf754

Modern

12 T3 (9303) sf 1095
13 T3 (3488) sf 1038
14 T3 (9176) sf 746

5 Bibliography

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Cache of glass beads from pit [2104]

by Evan Chapman, National Museum Wales, 24th February 2006

Translucent blue annular beads with opaque white wave decoration, Guido (1978) Group 5a.

Group 5a is a long-lived type but apparently extremely rare outside the Roman occupied lowlands of Wales. The earliest known from Britain are those from the Arras graves of Yorkshire, perhaps attributable to the fourth and third centuries BC. The early, Iron Age, examples are not very strongly coloured in comparison with the rich cobalt blues of the Roman period. The waves on the early beads are fairly evenly and carefully applied, while during the Roman period the white thread has often been so thinly drawn out during its application that it may have broken more than once and the marvering is less careful. The waves are haphazard and sometimes make bows or knots. Roman period examples are also sometimes larger, 16mm or so in diameter (Guido 1978, 63-4). Those from Llandygai seem to be in the 16-20mm range.

Guido (1978) lists four examples from North Wales: cf. Bryn-yr-Hen-Bobl, Anglesey, with yellow wave (Grimes 1951, 156 no. 185.46); Garn Boduan (Nevin), Caenarvonshire, two examples (Hogg 1962, p.38 c-d); Prestatyn, Flintshire (reference cited gives no details of type).

Red cylinder beads

Tubular rods apparently of colourless glass with red enamel/glass paste surface. Cylinder beads in colours other than blue or green are rare in Britain (Guido 1978, 96). Only two opaque terracotta coloured beads are listed in Guido (1978), one of which is not supported by the reference given (Sea Mills, Somerset (Boon 1945, 289 no. 37) is green), the other, Ospringe, Kent, is otherwise unpublished. They are also unusually long for cylinder Roman beads: their surviving lengths, most appear broken at at least one end, are in the 35-50mm range while lengths of 10-15mm seem more generally typical (e.g. Cool and Price 1998, 181).

Comments on Assemblage

A remarkable assemblage for the number of Roman beads from one site, let alone a single context, and the fact that only two types of bead seem to be represented in such a large assemblage. This must raise the possibility that they come from a glass bead production site. Further support for this may be seen in the unusually long lengths of the cylinder beads, which might indicate 'blanks' not yet cut up into individual beads.

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METAL OBJECTS

Iron, lead and copper alloy objects from Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai (G1857)

By Evan Chapman, National Museum of Wales, 26th April 2006

Most of the finds examined are, in themselves, undatable. Those that are, are clearly of a post-medieval (18th-20th century) date, and the remainder are most likely to be of similar dates. The copper alloy plate fragment (SF369) could be Roman, it would certainly not be out of place in a Roman context, but in itself is not definitely Roman.
In my opinion there is nothing amongst the material worth further study or publication.

Copper alloy
SF369 Plate fragment the two longer, opposite, edges appear original, but the other two are clearly broken. There are faint traces of incised decoration on one face. 28x22x2mm (3002)
SF372 Roughly L-shaped lump with the remains of a socket in the thicker end. Very little origin surface survives. Just possibly the remains of a draw or cupboard handle. 20x17x11mm (3002)
SF517 thimble apparently formed of a copper alloy inner shell with the remains of a white metal (or possibly iron) surface layer which had the characteristic thimble dimple pattern. 23x17mm (2002)
SF587 Post-medieval rectangular buckle, with a curved profile. There are traces of beaded decoration around the edges of the front face. The tongue and axial bar are missing and the frame is in two pieces. 37x34x2mm. (3002)
SF710 Flat, post-medieval, button, diameter 21mm (3486)

Iron
SF121 small triangular lump 35x31mm(2034)
SF478 short length of rod, probably part of the shaft of a nail, length 28mm (3018)
SF487 fragment from a strip, 78x34x3mm (4047)
SF591 bent nail (3383)
SF592 nail, length 59mm (3271)
SF708 strip, in two pieces, 150x47mm (1007)
SF709 sub-triangular plate, 73x53mm (1007)
SF729 nail head (9168)
SF764 curved bar fragment (9173)
SF911 horseshoe (1135)
SF912 lump with small square core of iron (1053)
SF913 horseshoe fragment (3522)
SF914 horseshoe (3522)
SF915 horseshoe (3522)
SF916 horseshoe (3522)
SF917 horseshoe fragment (3342)
SF918 screw or bolt (3116)
SF919 horseshoe fragment and strip bent up at one end, 115x53mm (1070)
SF927 small triangular lump 38x33mm(9303)

Lead
SF161 waste, 10g (2002)
SF162 domed oval, possibly a weight, 49x37x13mm, 132g (2002)
SF163 folded sheet fragment, 21x15x4mm, 8g (2002)
SF367 waste, 15g (3002)
SF368 irregular lump with possible traces of perforations, 41x27x14mm, 95g (3002)
SF371 sub-rectangular piece of sheet lead with a notch in the middle of each short edge, possibly a tag of some sort, 22x15x1mm,4g (3002)
SF518 sheet fragment, 22x17x2mm, 4g (2002)
SF519 Off cut from a strip, 16x13x3mm, 5g (2002)
SF599 slightly irregular curved strip, probably the remains of a ring or hook, diameter *c.*20mm, thickness 3mm, 2g (3484)
SF996 minute fragment, 5x4x1mm, <1g (4197)
SF1092 irregular lump, waste, 107g (1002)

Metal Detector Finds
SF165 Flat copper alloy button, diameter *c.*27mm
Flat headed copper alloy stud with thick shaft of circular section, diameter 15mm, height 9mm, diameter of shaft 5mm.
Rectangular lead washer with circular perforation. 20x17x3mm, diameter of perforation 6mm.
Triangular off cut of lead sheet, 22x19x2mm. (2002) metal detected objects
SF1093 3 flat copper alloy buttons, diameters *c.*15mm
Copper alloy bell-shaped terminal with loop on top. Filled with remains of leather. 27x14x11mm
Copper alloy elongated D-shaped buckle or loop. 27x27x3mm
Shotgun cartridge cap
Copper alloy ring or pipe off cut, diameter 20mm
Short length of square sectioned copper alloy rod, length 33mm, thickness 3mm
Conical copper alloy ferrule or nozzle, length 21mm, diameter 19mm tapering to 14mm
Copper alloy knob, the head is bulbous with a perforation in one side and the shaft is threaded, length 39mm
Domed copper alloy stud head on an iron shaft, diameter 10mm
Lead seal from sack of fertiliser or similar
Fragment of a hard white metal plate
Lead / lead alloy cylinder
Lead rod of circular section, stepped in at one end, length 29mm, diameter 18mm
Lead shot of various sizes
Curved strip of lead
Off cut of lead sheet
Flat lump of waste lead (+) – metal detector finds

Conservation and analysis of a Roman Seal Matrix Box, Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai

By Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services

Background

The object was found during excavations at Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai. It was delivered to Cardiff University during August 2005. The brief was to conserve the copper alloy object and analyse the contents in order to aid identification.

Summary

The object was identified by Janet Webster (Cardiff University) and Mark Lewis (Curator, National Museum Caerleon) as being a Roman seal box, used to protect the wax seal during transport. The box is rectangular and decorated with a simple celtic-type design in a cobalt-blue enamel, with a calcium antimonate opacifier. Much of this enamel survives in a good condition. It also appears that there was another coloured enamel in the areas around this, possibly a red, but the remains are very decayed and mostly missing.

Within the box are the remains of a red-coloured substance, which analysis showed to be beeswax with a red ochre (iron oxide) pigment used to colour it. A block of dirt and fibrous material was also present within the seal box. Two samples of the fibrous material from inside the box were examined under a binocular microscope but appeared to be naturally occurring vegetable fibres rather than the 'string' which may have been used to secure the document.

Condition

On arrival the object was in a poor condition (*Fig. 1*). It was broken into two larger pieces, with smaller pieces accompanying it. The metal surface was covered with a layer of dirt beneath which is a powdery corroded surface. The object contained what appears to be dirt with fibres within it and a hard red-coloured substance.

Figure 1: Object before conservation

Conservation

The object was x-rayed prior to conservation (*Fig 2*). This revealed a swirling Celtic-type decorative pattern on the surface of the object, possibly inlay of some sort. The x-ray of the smaller part revealed holes, although no apparent decoration.

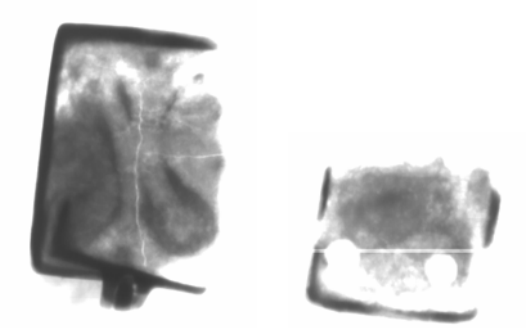

Figure 2: X-ray image of the 2 larger parts of the object

The object required consolidation prior to cleaning due to the extremely friable nature of the corroded surface. Consolidation was carried out with 5% and 10% solutions of Paraloid B72 in acetone, applied by brush. Several applications were made in order to give a workable surface. The object was then cleaned mechanically using a scalpel and glass bristle brush. This removed the overlying dirt and revealed an inlaid blue enamel design. Possible remains of other enamels were also revealed, although these were extremely decayed. Some dirt remains on the surface of the object as removing it is likely to remove the small amounts of decayed enamel which survive on the object.

After cleaning the parts were readhered where possible, using a 20% solution of Paraloid B72 in acetone to seal edges, then Araldite 2020 epoxy resin to adhere the two pieces. The large chunk of red substance inside the object, which was loose, was readhered with a spot of HMG Paraloid B72 adhesive.

Samples of the material from the inside of the object as well as other loose fragments which could not be readhered were separated out and packaged in crystal boxes for future work.

Figure 3: Object after conservation

Analysis

A sample of the hard red substance from inside the seal was taken an examined using a CamScan MaXim 2040 analytical scanning electron microscope (SEM) with backscattered electron (BEI) detectors and an Oxford Link ISIS energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDX).

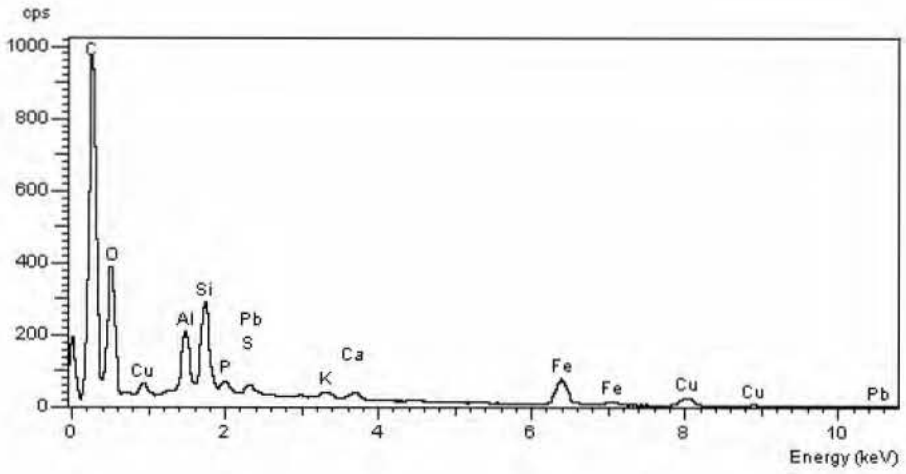

Figure 4: SEM-EDX analysis of red substance

The analysis indicated that iron was present in the material, as well as copper, lead and silica from the copper alloy and dirt (*Fig 4*). The presence of the iron is likely to be as an iron oxide, possibly indicating a pigment.

Another small sample of the red substance was placed into a sample tube and had a small amount of chloroform added to it in order to separate the organic and inorganic components.

The inorganic component was analysed using X-ray diffraction (a Philips PW1710 diffractometer with CuKα radiation at 35kV and 40 ma for 25 minutes). The mineral phases were identified from the diffraction data using an identification software package PW1876 PC-Identify Version 1.0B based on the ICDD (International Centre of Diffraction Data) powder diffraction database of diffraction patterns

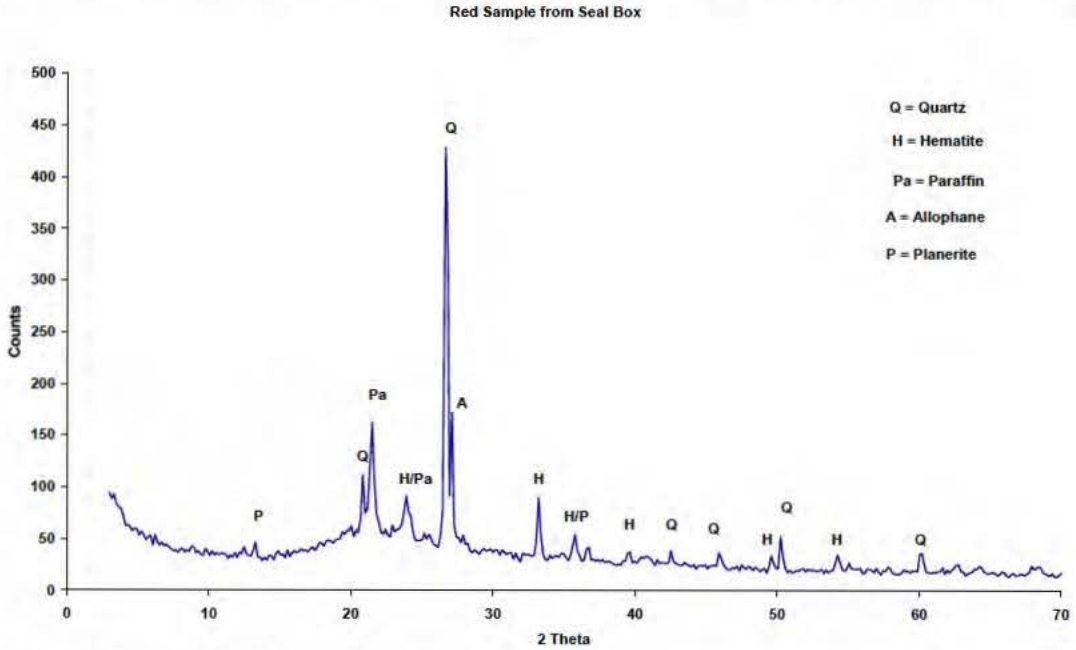

Figure 5: XRD analysis of the red substance

The results (*Fig. 5*) show that haematite (iron oxide) is indeed present within the substance, most likely indicating the presence of a red ochre pigment.

The organic matter extracted from the red substance was analysed using a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum One FTIR Spectrometer. The sample was from the seal box was processed (red line below) and compared to a sample of modern beeswax (blue line below). The results are conclusive that the organic component of the substance within the seal box is beeswax.

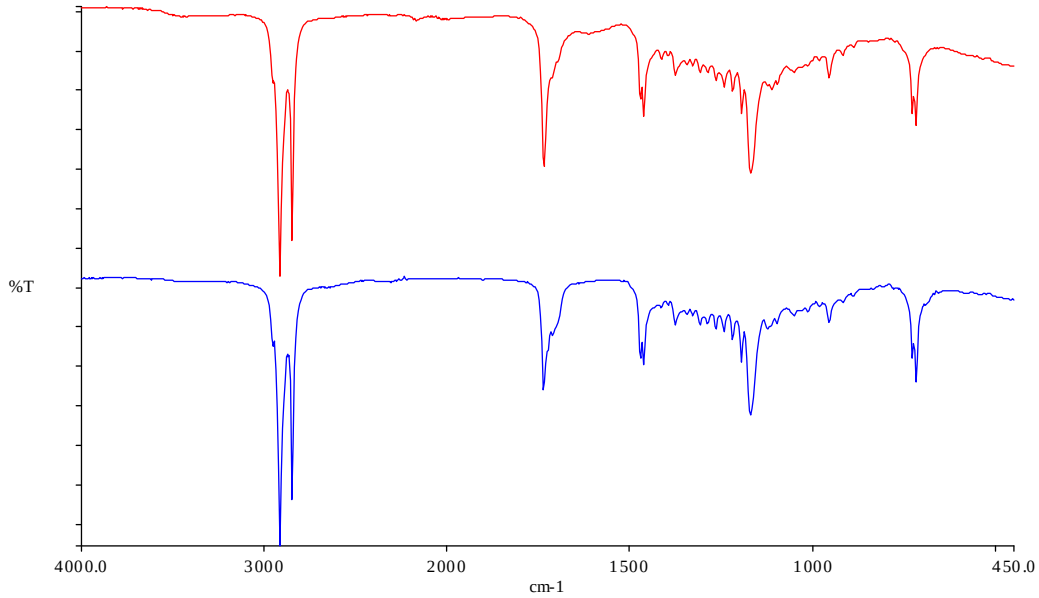

Figure 6: FTIR analysis of the organic component of the red substance: Red line is sample, blue line is modern beeswax

Storage and Display

Although the object has been consolidate and readhered it remains fragile and should be handled with care. I would recommend that it be stored in a sealed box with silica gel to maintain a low relative humidity (<40% RH). If a low humidity environment cannot be provided for the object on display it should be inspected regularly for any signs of fresh corrosion, usually seen as brighter green spots on the surface.

References

J. D. Bateson, Enamel-working in Iron Age, Roman and Sub-Roman Britain: the products and techniques, BAR British Series 93, 1981

Coins

Parc Bryn Cegin, Llandygai (G.A.T./G1857): coins and tokens
By Edwards Besley, National Museum Wales, 11 April 2006

Find
128 Probably a second-century *sestertius*; worn and corroded.

366 (Marcus Aurelius, AD 161-80): silver *denarius* (fragmentary) in the name of Divus Antoninus; reverse DIVO PIO, altar, as RIC (M.A.) 441; *c*.161, commemorating the recently deceased Antoninus Pius (138-61).

667 Probably a 1st-2nd century AD *as* or *dupondius* but no design survives.

159 Uncertain copper alloy, perhaps post-medieval.

160 Uncertain copper alloy, likely to be Roman.

586 Silver penny, Edward I (?), London. The coin is heavily worn, clipped and holed; weight 0.51g (7.8gr). Likely to have been lost in the 15th (or even early 16th) century.

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4 Uncertain; perhaps a penny of George III, 1806-7 issue.
5 George III, penny, 'Cartwheel' type, dated 1797; somewhat worn.
158 George VI, sixpence (.500 silver), dated 1944; somewhat worn.
370 Anglesey, Parys Mines Co, copper token halfpenny, dated 1788.
373 George III, halfpenny for Ireland, dated 1805.
516 George V, halfpenny, date uncertain.
921 Probably George III, halfpenny, 1799 or 1806/7.
922 George III, halfpenny, probably 1806-7 issue.

Metal-detected:

1094a Copper halfpenny, probably George III, 1806-7.
1094b Victoria, copper farthing; uncertain date, pre-1860.
1094c Ireland: copper alloy weight for a French gold *pistole*; first half of eighteenth century.

Assessment report on metallurgical residues and clay

By Peter Crew, Snowdonia National Park

Introduction

Some 1,500 g of slag and other materials thought to be metallurgical residues and some 500 g of clay were submitted for assessment. The majority of this material was recovered, from a wide range of contexts, during the excavations. The post excavation programme of flotation revealed that several soil samples contained small quantities of magnetic slag.

All this material has been examined visually and a catalogue with brief descriptions has been prepared (Table 1). One piece of slag, from roundhouse E, was cut and polished for microscopic examination.

Material types

Eight types of material were recognised, as listed in the catalogue and described below.

Clay. The clay samples vary considerably in colour and fabric. A few pieces are not burnt, though the majority is lightly and evenly burnt to a pink or pink-red colour. None of this clay is necessarily associated with metalworking and it most probably derives from domestic hearths or, possibly, from ovens. The lack of shaping or wattle impressions makes it unlikely that the clay was used as daub.

Lining. There is one piece of quartz grogged clay (656) from roundhouse E. This is heavily vitrified and would have formed in the high temperature zone of a smithing hearth, near the blowing hole. The grog would have been deliberately added to make the clay more refractory.

Smithing hearth slag cakes. There are two nearly complete examples of smithing hearth slag cakes, (577) from roundhouse A and (600) from a pit associated with this roundhouse. These cakes form in a smithing hearth just below the blowing hole and are usually attached to the vitrified clay lining, hence the broken front surface when they are removed to clean the smithing hearth. These slags typically have a plano-convex shape or a convex-convex shape and the lower surfaces can have a characteristically contorted surface due to the slag cooling in a bed of small charcoal. These cakes are formed from slag and hammer scale deriving from the iron being refined or forged, mixed with some clay fluxed from the high temperature zone of the hearth. The size of the cake depends both on the cleanness of the iron stock being forged and the time for which the hearth has been used. The larger example, weighing over 700 g, is towards the upper end of the weight range for smithing hearth slag cakes and represents a full day's work, forging or refining quite a large quantity of iron. It is a particularly well-formed cake and demonstrates that the smith had good control over his hearth conditions. These slag cakes are quite robust and are often found in a complete state and it is curious that more examples were not found during the excavations.

Slags. The majority of the slags found are small amorphous prills and broken fragments, which are quite often magnetic. None of these slags are in themselves diagnostic of a particular stage of the iron-working process. However, the lack of smelting residues, the small overall weight of slag found and the two smithing hearth slags make it most likely that all of the slags from Parc Bryn Cegin are from iron smithing.

The prills would have formed in the hearth, cooling in the charcoal bed, but had not become incorporated in the smithing hearth slag cake. The broken fragments are probably from the removal of hearth slag cakes. The slags also include small pieces of low density vesicular glassy material, which forms from the hearth lining being fluxed by fuel ash.

The largest piece from (707), from roundhouse E, was cut and polished for microscopic examination. This showed the slag to be wüstite (iron oxide) rich, with frequent tiny droplets of iron and with iron shells around small fragments of charcoal trapped in the slag, which would have created locally reducing conditions. This is a slag typical of smithing.

Flotation residues. The residues from floated soil samples from 15 contexts with possible metallurgical associations were examined for the micro-residues which are diagnostic of iron smithing. The residue from (1062) from roundhouse E produced 21 g of magnetic material, most of which was of irregular shape, but there were several small slag spheres which are formed during the smithing process. The residues from other contexts produced only tiny amounts (less than 1 g) of similar irregular magnetic material. It is curious that none of these residues contained hammerscale. Scale can fragment to a

magnetic dust, which can be lost in flotation, but some hammerscale usually survives from smithing contexts. Either it was not recognised or was not recovered because of the procedures used. On its own these residues are not diagnostic but in view of the general character of the other slags it is almost certain that they are from smithing. The very small quantities of material recovered suggests that most of the residues are in secondary or tertiary contexts.

Coal and coke. A very small quantity of coal was recovered from context 935 in roundhouse D. Several other contexts (730, 797, 936, 939) from roundhouse C and the gully of house D had small quantities of material which is almost certainly coke. This would have been produced fortuitously under reducing conditions in a smithing hearth and is an indication that coal fuel was used. Although coal can not be used for smelting, mainly because of its sulphur content, there is growing evidence for the use of coal in Roman and Medieval smithing sites. The source of this coal was most probably one of the well known Anglesey deposits, which were mined during the historic period.

Iron. One find of iron (995), heavily mineralised and coated in corrosion products, is most likely to be forge waste and thus fits with the general evidence for smithing.

Glassy slag. There is one piece of dense glassy slag (338) which is not a normal residue of the iron-working process. It was suggested in the post-excavation catalogue that this may be related to glass working, but there is no other evidence to support this hypothesis. It may be that this material is simply molten glass, from a discarded object.

Summary

All of the metallurgical residues derive from the refining and smithing of iron. As there are no smelting slags from this site, it is most probable that the iron stock in the form of partly refined billets or bars was brought to the site from elsewhere. The total weight of material recovered, less than 1.5 kg, could have been produced from only a small number of smithing operations. However, it is probable that this collection of debris is far from complete, either in terms of material types or of the quantity likely to have been produced. Some of the material derives from Romano-British contexts relating to the hut group, from where there is some evidence for the use of coal as fuel. The small deposit from outside roundhouse E may be of earlier date, which will be confirmed by the radio-carbon dating programme.

The evidence from Parc Bryn Cegin is a useful reminder that such debris is ubiquitous, though it is not always recognised nor reported adequately.

Recommendations for further work

There would be nothing to be gained from further work on the iron smithing debris. It might be possible to further define the nature of the glassy slag (338) by XRF analysis and it could possibly be demonstrated that this piece derived from a molten glass object. Comparative analysis of the beads found at this site might demonstrate a link with the slag. It is unlikely, however, that such analyses would be conclusive and as there is only this single piece of glassy slag, further definition of the material will not add materially to the history of the site.

Table 1: Catalogue of burnt clay, slag, metal working debris and related finds from Parc Bryn Cegin

Find No	Context	Material	Wt (g)	Description
730	9107	Coke	5	Low density glassy black material with small evenly sized vesicles
797	3892	"Coke, slag"	1	"One piece coke (as 730), one fragment of fuel ash slag"
936	3959	"Coke, slag"	7	"Tiny fragments of coke (as 730), one piece low density fuel ash slag"
939	3582	Coke	2	Tiny fragments of coke (as 730)
78	1375	Clay	2150	"Two piece sample from large collection, soft orange-pink clay, lightly and evenly fired"
460	2098	Clay	23	Small fragments orange-red clay
610	3209	Clay	11	Small fragments burnt clay
656	4250	Clay	44	Three fragments grey unfired clay one possibly with finger

Find No	Context	Material	Wt (g)	Description
				smoothed surface
696	3944	Clay	39	Lightly fired buff clay
760	9161	Clay	22	"Pink-red clay, with angular stone grog, lightly and evenly fired"
788	1204	Clay	13	"Small fragments pink-red clay, lightly fired. Two pieces buff clay, not fired, one with small piece of charcoal "
791	1061	Clay	342	"Soft red clay, lightly and evenly fired, no grog. Several large pieces, typically 50 x 40 x 40mm."
873	1507	Clay	26	Fragments of lightly burnt clay
879	1204	Clay	1	"Pink clay with small stone grog, lightly or not fired"
906	4002	Clay	11	"Hard-fired reduced grey clay, 15mm thick; and soft pink-pink lightly fired clay"
926	9268	Clay	17	"Pink-red clay, lightly fired"
998	3176	Clay	2	Tiny fragments of lightly burnt clay
999	3033	Clay	<1	Tiny fragments of lightly burnt clay
1000	9268	Clay	<1	Tiny fragments of lightly burnt clay
1001	2209	Clay	<1	Tiny fragments of lightly burnt clay
1052	4250	Clay	<1	Tiny fragments of lightly burnt clay
935	3959	Coal	<1	Tiny fragments of coal
338	3000	Glassy slag	33	"Dense glassy flow with cooling surfaces, generally a dark grey colour with lighter streaks; pale green colour visible in thin pieces. "
995	9446	Iron	3	"Two flat flakes fragments of mineralised iron, coated with corrosion products. Probably forge waste."
656	4250	Lining	32	"Quartz grogged clay 25mm thick, heavily vitrified for 10mm, with dark glassy cooling surface. Hearth lining from near blowing hole."
617	4282	Mn wad	11	"Small fragments of soft Mn-rich concretion, natural deposit"
578	3276	Slag	2	Small piece low density glassy vesicular slag
620	3490	Slag	23	Irregular prill of non-magnetic slag
655	4250	Slag	11	"Vesicular glassy low density slag, non-magnetic"
662	4250	Slag	8	"Dense magnetic slag, coated with secondary corrosion products"
707	4250	Slag	257	"Some 60 small pieces slag, including fragments of lining and dense prills, some magnetic. Largest piece cut and polished."
874	4316	Slag	<1	Very small piece non-magnetic slag
931	3686	Slag	<1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
932	4265	Slag	<1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
933	6073	Slag	<1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
934	9276	Slag	<1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
937	4276	Slag	<1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
938	2193	Slag	1	"Tiny fragments slag, non-magnetic"
940	3676	Slag	<1	"Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag. Some spherical. (Two flat pieces, but these are flakes of non-magnetic stone)"
941	3581	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
942	3701	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
943	3959	Slag	1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
944	9185	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
945	9280	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
946	4197	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
947	4253	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1062	4250	Slag	21	"Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag, including several spheres and prills"
1063	9435	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1064	9120	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1065	9452	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag

Find No	Context	Material	Wt (g)	Description
1066	9336	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1067	3442	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1068	7051	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
1069	4274	Slag	<1	Small irregular fragments of magnetic slag
577	3271	Slag cake	221	"Irregular flattish slag cake, 75 x 65 x 15mm thick, lightly magnetic. Small smithing hearth slag cake. "
600	3490	Slag cake	793	"Large cake of dense slag, 125 x 100 x 30mm thick. Convex-convex shape, broken front. Magnetic throughout. Smithing hearth slag cake."
796	4276	Stone	15	Dense quartz rich stone

APPENDIX II: LIST OF PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Complete list of palaeoenvironmental samples

Includes bulk samples for wet sieving, hand collected charcoal, burnt bone, stone samples, soil columns and other miscellaneous environmental samples.

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
1	1005	tree hollow	0	Some charcoal	7	50	13	1	1	50	yes
2	1026	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	24	100	155	2	2	100	
3	1031	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	5	100	13	1	1	100	
4	1035	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, large chunks, some hazelnut shell	70	100	157	4	4	100	
5	1047	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	9	100	56	1	1	100	yes
6	1048	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	59	100	163	4	4	100	
7	1061	burnt patch	?	Roots, burnt clay	38	25	137	3	3	25	yes
8	1051	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal, roots, hazelnut shell	14	100	40	2	2	100	
9	1063	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	8		104	1	1		yes
10	1065	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	9		50	1	1		yes
11	1079	charcoal spread	?	Almost all charcoal, some large chunks	9	100	253	1	1	100	yes
12	1084	Hollow	Natural	Mostly charcoal	8		17	1	1		yes
13	1087	oven	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	45	100	217	3	3	100	
14	1073	burnt patch	?	Mostly charcoal	5		23	1	1		yes
15	1092	pit	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	9	50	84	1	1	50	
16	1095	ditch	Neo?	Charcoal, roots etc.	13	10	14	1	1	10	
17	1097	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some roots	53	5	174	4	4	5	
18	1099	burnt feature		Mostly charcoal, many large chunks	28		1246	2	2		yes
19	1102	pit		Mostly charcoal	7		432	1	1		yes
20	1100	burnt feature		Mostly charcoal, decent chunks	8		90	1	1		yes

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
21	1115	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal, some root	15		13	1	1		yes
22	1122	burnt patch		Mostly charcoal, decent chunks	4		119	1	1		yes
23	1150	animal burrow		Mostly charcoal, some root	13		10	1	1		yes
24	1092	pit	Prehist?	Charcoal	0	50	16	1	0	50	
25	1152	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	5		16	1	1		yes
26	1169	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal, some roots	7		14	1	1		yes
27	1161	colluvium	Med?	mostly twigs and roots	15		10	1	1		yes
28	1160	pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal, stone?	30	50	0	2	2	50	
29	1158	pit	Bronze Age	All charcoal	37	100	221	4	4	100	
30	1095	ditch	Neo?	Charcoal	0	12	1	0	0	0	
31	1204	burnt patch	?	Charcoal, large chunks	2		135	1	1		yes
32	1218	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal, some roots	6		29	1	1		yes
33	1219	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	10		68	1	1		yes
34	1207	burnt patch	?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
35	1232	oven?		Charcoal	4	100	37	1	1	100	
36	1231	oven?		Some charcoal, mostly roots etc.	4	100	7	1	1	100	
37	1244	natural	Natural	Mostly charcoal	6		26	1	1		yes
38	1097	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some root and sand	42		257	5	2		
39	1263	burnt patch	?	Mostly charcoal	12		40	1	1		
40	1255	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	8	100	73	1	1	100	
41	1257	pit	Late Neolithic	(note: sample number was down as 46 on bags - RMF))	10	100	25	3	0	33.3	
42	1216	pit	Neo?	Mostly charcoal, some roots	33	50	109	2	2	50	
43	1276	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	5	100	544	1	1	100	
44	1261	oven	Prehist?	mostly charcoal	4	100	38	1	1	100	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
45	1290	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Some root, stone. (note: sample number on bags was 55 - RMF)	24		39	2	2		
46	1303	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal (some chunks), roots etc.	14		17	3	1		
47	1256	pit	Neo?	Apparently not used	0		0	1	0		
48	1304	pit	Late Neolithic	charcoal, hazelnut shells	17		29	1	1		
49	1308	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	13		90	2	1		
50	1314	burnt patch	Prehist?	Root, stone, charcoal.	15		8	1	1		
51	1293	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	450			1	1		
52	1010	hollow	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal. Root.	13		15	1	1		
53	1010	hollow	Prehist?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	yes
54	1299	animal burrow	Natural	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
55	1265	posthole	Early Neolithic	Apparently not used	0		0	1	0		
56	1260	oven	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal.	7		7	1	1		
57	1338	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	22		27	2	2		
58	1336	pit	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	10		18	1	1		
59	1327	pit	Neo?	Root, charcoal, some burnt bone.	8		14	1	1		
60	1327	pit	Neo?	Roots, charcoal	4		3	1	1		
61	1340	pit	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	28		93	2	2		
62	1369	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, stones, roots	9		28	1	1		
63	1371	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, stone	2		14	1	1		
64	1375	linear cut	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	14		19	1	1		
65	1382	posthole	Early	Root, dirt, charcoal	11		8	1	1		
66	1384	tree hollow	Pre Neolithic	Roots, charcoal	5		8	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
67	1378	posthole	Early	Charcoal, roots	3		4	1	1		
68	1380	pit	Early	Charcoal, roots	2		7	1	1		
69	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots, stone. Sample taken while generally cleaning surface of fill.	1		14	1	1		
70	1391	pit	?	Mostly charcoal, some stone	11		20	1	1		
71	1395	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	2		6	1	1		
72	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Top 10cm of S quadrant of fill.	6		0	1	1		
73	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Lower 10cm of S quadrant of fill. Mostly charcoal, some roots	4		33	1	1		
74	1399	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	2		10	1	1		
75	1401	posthole	Early Neolithic	Root, grit, some charcoal, possible bark. (note: context originally identified here as 1407 due to badly formed figure in register, now is early neolithic context - RMF)	1		4	1	1		
76	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots, stone, burnt bone Top 10cm of E quadrant of fill.	10		44	1	1		
77	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Lower 10cm of E quadrant of fill. Charcoal, roots	4.5		11	1	1		
78	1392	pit	Neo?	Charcoal, root.	16		13	1	1		
79	1405	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	13		105	2	2		
80	1430	colluvium	Med?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
81	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Top 10cm of N quadrant of fill. One bag marked 81 had context [1444], probably should be sample 84. Charcoal, roots, stone	2		10	1	1		
82	1442	post trench?	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	28		98	2	2		
83	1443	post trench?	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	17		246	3	1		
84	1444	post trench?	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, stone	29		144	2	2		
85	1445	post trench?	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	8		168	3	2		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
86	1445	post trench?	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	6		70	1	1		
87	1468	burnt patch	?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
88	1486	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Root, stone.	13		14	1	1		
89	1496	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, stone	2		113	1	1		
90	1507	pit	?	Charcoal/root/stone	7		9	1	1		yes
91	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	From lower part of fill on N side. Charcoal, stone	7		30	1	1		
92	1516	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, pot, roots, stone	11		37	1	1		
93	1521	burnt patch	?	All charcoal	5		25	1	1		yes
94	1526	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	10		54	1	1		
95	1513	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	13		19	1	1		
96	1522	postpipe	Early Neolithic	note: a sample was found with 95/1513 on the bag and 96/1522 on the labels. It is most likely to be 96/1522. Charcoal, roots	19		149	2	2		
97	1549	posthole	Early Neolithic	Roots, charcoal, stone	13		15	1	1		
98	1552	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Some root, stone.	6		14	1	1		
99	1543	pit	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0		yes
100	1554	pit	Late Neolithic	Apparently not used	0		0	1	0		
101	1555	slot	Early Neolithic	Roots, little charcoal	4		5	1	1		
102	1375	linear cut	Prehist?	Hazelnut shell, charcoal	0		2	1	0		
103	1524	pit	Prehist?	Charcoal, roots	3		5	1	1		
104	1557	pit	Prehist?	Roots, charcoal	2		4	1	1		
105	1568	posthole	Prehist?	Roots, charcoal	1.5		5	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
106	1554	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	12		96	1	1		
107	1569	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	12		59	1	1		
108	1571	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, some root	4		5	1	1		
109	1594	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	4		21	1	1		
110	1571	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	5		20	1	1		
111	1587	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	6		44	1	1		
112	1583	pit	Late Neolithic?	Charcoal/roots, hazelnut shell	18		19	2	2		
113	1590	oven	Prehist?	Charcoal, roots	2		17	1	1		
114	1511	oven	Prehist?	Charcoal, roots	15		38	1	1		
115	1589	oven	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal, some roots	8		19	1	1		
116	1578	oven	Prehist?	Roots, charcoal	7.5		5	1	1		
117	1592	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal, root, stone.	10		22	0.5	0.5		
118	1597	pit	Late Neolithic	Root, charcoal, hazelnut shell, grit.	12		9	1	1		
119	1574	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal/stone/roots	3		2	1	0		
120	1583	pit	Late Neolithic?	note: appears to be sample separated from 112, register says "twig fragment and 3 frags of hazelnut shell"	0		0	1	1		
121	1608	posthole	Early Neolithic	Roots, charcoal, stone.	14		26	1	1		
122	1610	slot	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots, stone	10		13	2	2		
123	1612	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. (context identified on bags as cut [1613] - RMF)	15		68	1	1		
124	1614	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	4		68	1	1		
125	1618	tree hollow	?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0		yes

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
126	1631	pit	Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root.	14		222	1	1		
127	1651	stakehole?	Neo?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
128	1602	Peri-glacial	Natural?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
129	1648	pit	Neo?	charcoal lumps	8		40	0.5	0.5		
130	1649	slot	Early Neolithic	Root, stone, charcoal.	20		17	1	1		
131	1635	slot	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, root, stone.	9		8	0.33	0.33		
132	1659	posthole??	Neo?	Stone/root/charcoal	4		2	1	1		yes
133	1665	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	22		22	1	1		
134	2032	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	yes
135	1635	slot	Early Neolithic	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0		yes
136	1654	slot	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, stone, roots	4	100	5	1	1	100	
137	1661	pit?	Neo?	Charcoal/root	10	50	6	1	1	50	
138	1663	pit	Neo?	Charcoal/root	34	50	15	2	2	50	
139	2036	tree hollow	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	yes
140	2023	animal burrow?	?	Mostly charcoal, some roots	14	5	104	2	1	2.5	yes
141	1680	pit/posthole	Neo?	Fine charcoal, root	3	50	2	1	1	50	
142	1673	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root	5	45	21	2	2	45	
143	1674	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root	4	45	9	2	2	4	
144	2038	animal burrow	0	(context was identified on bags as 2039 originally - RMF)	9	50	22	1	1	50	yes
145	1686	gully?	Neo?	Mostly charcoal	4	50	13	1	1	50	yes
146	1683	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root	5	60	13	1	1	60	
147	1670	hollow	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	50		130	4	4		
148	1685	posthole	Early Neolithic	Root, charcoal, grit.	6	50	8	0.25	0.25	50	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
149	1512	animal burrow	Early Neolithic	No flot weight or description	1		0	1	1		
150	1692	animal burrow	?	Mostly charcoal	2	100	17	1	1	100	
151	1693	pit?	Neo?	Mostly charcoal, some root	2	100	4	1	1	100	
152	1696	stakehole	Neo?	Mostly charcoal	1		5	1	1		
153	1703	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, hazelnut shell, roots	4	50	10	1	1	50	
154	1699	peri-glacial	Natural	Root/stone/charcoal	8	10	8	1	1	10	yes
155	1700	hollow	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal.	16		28	1	1		
156	1708	posthole	Early Neolithic	All charcoal	14	80	41	1	1	80	
157	2071	tree hollow	0	Mostly charcoal	2	50	39	1	1	50	yes
158	1711	peri-glacial	Natural	Root/stone/charcoal	3	5	2	1	1	5	yes
159	1713	hollow	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal with roots and stone	45		191	3	3		
160	1714	tree hollow	?	Mostly charcoal	0		26	1	0	0	yes
161	1717	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots	4	25	8	1	1	25	
162	2077	tree hollow	0	Mostly charcoal	2	50	13	1	1	50	yes
163	1718	hollow	Neo?	Root	1	20	1	1	1	20	
164	1706	peri-glacial	Natural?	Low priority, not sieved	0	40	0	0.25	0	0	yes
165	1720	surface?	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	35		350	3	2		
166	1721	tree hollow	?	Charcoal, root	7		4				yes
167	2088	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	<5	0	1	0	0	yes
168	1672	posthole	Early Neolithic	Listed as not used, but on the context sheet for 1672	0	25	0	1			
169	1726	ditch/hollo	Early Neolithic	Apparently not used	0						
170	1721	tree hollow	?	Charcoal, root	7		4	1	1		yes
171	1730	pit	Neo?	Mostly charcoal	7	50	62	1	1	50	
172	2090	pit	Prehist?	Root, charcoal, stone, dirt.	11		15	1	1		
173	1732	tree hollow	?	root/srone/charcoal	3	20	2	1	1	20	yes

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
174	1734	tree hollow	?	root/charcoal/stone	11		7	2	2		yes
175	1737	burnt patch	Prehist?	Low priority, not sieved	0	50	0	1	0	0	yes
176	1709	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Some root, stone.	10	100	21	1	1	100	
177	1731	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal.	16	100	60	1	1	100	
178	1741	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	21	100	33	1	1	100	
179	1723	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, root, stone.	16	100	27	0.5	0.5	100	
180	1722	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, root, stone.	12	100	12	0.33	0.33	100	
181	1740	posthole	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Some root & grit.	16	100	16	0.5	0.5	100	
182	1744	burnt patch	?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	yes
183	1743	burnt patch	?	Low priority, not sieved	0	10	0	0.25	0	0	yes
184	1655	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	17		76	1	1		
187	1758	old ground surface?	Prehist?	Charcoal, root.	4		9	1	1		
188	1759	burnt	Bronze Age	Charcoal	13		71	2	1		
189	1760	relict soil?	Bronze Age	Charcoal	8		560	1	1		
190	1765	relict soil?	Bronze Age	Charcoal, root, stone.	7		3	1	1		
191	1776	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	2	50	2	1	1	50	
192	1778	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	4	50	2	1	1	50	
193	1775	posthole?	Neo?	Charcoal, slag?	1		2	1	1		
194	1628	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal/root	4		9	1	1		
195	1626	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	5		7	1	1		
196	1627	pit	Neolithic	charcoal/stone/root	2		4	1	1		
197	1624	pit	Neolithic	Mostly iron concretions, tiny bits of charcoal	3		280	1	1		
198	1630	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	6		5	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
199	1622	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, root, grit.	13		3	1	1		
200	1623	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, root, stone.	16		11	1	1		
201	1633	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	5		36	1	1		
202	1632	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal/root	6		22	1	1		
203	1625	pit	Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	5		13	1	1		
204	1631	pit	Neolithic	Mostly charcoal with some root.	14		174	1	1		
205	1772	tree hollow	?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
206	1782	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, root.	8	100	6	1	1	100	
207	1783	posthole	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	12	100	5	1	1	100	
208	1769	postpipe	Early Neolithic	Roots, charcoal	18	100	31	1	1	100	
209	1762	slot	Early Neolithic	Charcoal, roots	21	100	40	1	1	100	
210	1739	ditch/hollo	Early Neolithic	Mostly charcoal. Some root.	31		51	2	2		
211	1728	slot	Neo?	Root/charcoal	14	50	4	1	1	50	
212	1823	animal burrow	?	Cinder?/charcoal	3		5	1	1		yes
213	3006	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	5	0	1	0	0	yes
214	1821	tree hollow	?	Mostly charcoal	12	40	359	1	1	40	yes
215	3005	burnt patch	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	50	0	1	0	0	yes
216	3016	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	50	0	1	0	0	
217	2111	burnt	Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
218	2113	burnt	Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
219	2114	burnt	Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
220	3040	burnt patch	0	Mostly charcoal	1	50	15	1	1	50	yes
221	3042	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	50	0	0.25	0	0	yes
222	3023	gully	Early Iron Age	Root, charcoal, stone.	4		8	1			
223	3031	pit?	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	yes

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
224	3033	burnt patch	0	Mostly charcoal, some root	11		38	2	2		yes
225	3035	posthole	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
226	2125	pit	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal, some root	2		14	1	1		
227	2128	burnt patch	0	Root/charcoal	1		1	1	1		yes
228	3052	posthole	0	Mostly charcoal	2		8	1	1		yes
229	3061	burnt patch		Mostly charcoal, some chunks	0.5		42	1	1		yes
230	3064	tree hollow	0	Mostly charcoal	12		128	3	2		yes
231	3050	posthole	0	Mostly charcoal	1.5		16	1	1		yes
232	2098	pit?	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots, some stone	26	100	29	3	2	66.66	
233	2131	pit?	Romano-British	Low priority, not sieved	0	100	0	1	0	0	
234	2126	animal burrow	0	Grit, little charcoal	1	100	1	1	1	100	
235	2130	burnt patch	0	Charcoal/roots,	0		3	1	1		yes
236	3084	gully	Early Iron	Root, charcoal, stone. (note: context was identified here as 3085 originally - RMF)	23		34	4	2		
237	3093	ditch	Romano-British	Root/charcoal/stone	13.5	75	5	3	3	75	
238	3096	ditch	Romano-British	Cxts 3096 and 3097 combined Mostly roots and dust, little charcoal	16	40	27	1	1	40	
239	3112	pit	Prehist?	Charcoal, roots	4		9	1	1		
240	3117	tree hollow	0	Mostly charcoal	0	50	48	1	1	50	yes
241	1554	pit	Late Neolithic	Hazelnut shells from cleaning pot	0		0	1	0		
242	1554	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal from cleaning pot	0		0	1	0		
243	3124	hearth?	Prehist?	Charcoal/roots	4	40	2	1	1	40	
244	3122	hearth	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal. Some root.	22	40	15	3	1	13.33	
245	3130	hearth	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal, some root.	26	25	74	2	2	25	
246	3131	hearth	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal, some root.	31	100	268	2	2	100	
247	3132	hearth	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal, some roots	18	100	17	1	1	100	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
248	3137	pit	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	7		22	1	1		
288	3137	pit	Prehist?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0	0	
289	3148	gully	Early Iron	Mostly root. Some charcoal & stone. (bags identified sample as 269 originally - RMF)	26		13	4	2		
290	3142	pit	Prehist?	(context identified as 3192 here originally due to poorly formed figure in register –RF) Mostly charcoal	3.5		71	1	1		
291	3144	pit	Prehistoric	charcoal fragments, possible grain	5		46	1			
292	3145	pit	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal	18		13	1	1		
293	3136	burnt patch	Prehist?	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
294	3154	pit	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal, some root, renumbered as 728 Hazelnut shells	10		70	2	2		
295	3176	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal	26		121	1	1		
296	3160	ditch	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	2.5		6	1	1		
297	3162	ditch	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	3		3	1	1		
298	3189	pit	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	3		24	1	1		
299	3156	ditch	Romano-British	Charcoal/root/stone	4		6	1	1		
300	3158	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal, some root	4		23	1	1		
301	3167	stakehole	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots	0		50	1	0	0	
302	4015	pit	Late Neolithic	Apparently not used	25	100	0	4	4	100	
303	3188	gully	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some stone, little charcoal	16	1	17	1	1	1	
304	4013	pit	Late Neolithic	mostly charcoal, some root	23	100	33	2	2	100	
305	4014	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some roots, hazelnut shell	30	100	70	13	3	23.07	
306	4022	pit	Late Neolithic	Hazelnut shell	42	100	<1	8	2	25	
307	4019	pit	Late	Hazelnut shell	21	100	17	4	4	100	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			Neolithic								
308	4017	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal/roots	4	100	4	1	1	100	
309	4025	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	4		248	1	1		
310	4048	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal/roots, hazel	30.5	100	57	5	5	100	
311	4068	pit	Late Neolithic	charcoal, moderate root, hazelnut shell	51	100	129	2	2	100	
312	4093	pit	Late Neolithic	charcoal, roots	24	100	40	4	1	25	
313	4099	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some hazelnut shell	22	60	84	4	4	60	
314	4101	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root and hazelnut shell	6		60	12	1		
315	3210	animal burrow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0				yes
316	3231	gully	Romano-British	mostly root, some charcoal. (Context listed as 3230, but presumably 3231) Mostly charcoal, some root	19		12	2	2		
317	3232	ditch	Med?	Low priority, not sieved	0	<1	0	0.5	0	0	yes
318	4065	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0		yes
319	4063	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0	0	yes
320	3254	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal, large chunks	19	5	30	1	1	5	
321	3274	pit	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	30	0	0.5	0	0	yes
322	3267	gully	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	18		32	1	1		
323	4061	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root and sand	44		78	5	2		
324	4067	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root	5		35	1			
325	4107	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root and hazelnut shell	42	100	183	5	4	80	
326	4108	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some root and hazelnut shell	50	100	221	7	4	57.14	
327	4105	pit	Late Neolithic	mostly charcoal, sand, some root	25		62	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
328	4126	pit	Prehist?	Root/charcoal	16	70	29	1	1	70	
329	4132	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	14	100	153	1	1	100	
330	4147	pit	Late Neolithic	nutshell, charcoal, bone? (approximately 25% of flot lost due to overflow)	14	100	544	1	1	100	
331	4104	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	20		94	2	2		
332	4102	pit	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal, some hazelnut shell	17		226	2	2		
333	3313		Romano-British	Mostly charcoal, some root	21	5	12	2	2	5	
334	3181	ditch	Romano-British	root, some charcoal	14	2	18	1	1	2	
335	3318	gully	Romano-British	root, some charcoal	26	20	13	2	2	20	
336	3320	gully	Romano-British	Roots	22	10	8	2	2	10	
337	3321	gully	Romano-British	Roots, some charcoal	23	10	8	2	2	10	
338	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Apparently not used	0	100	0	1	0	0	
339	4167	Natural		Soil monolith through 4167. Drawing 233/618. DO NOT SIEVE							
340	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	All charcoal, with hazelnut shell. NB 2 contexts (4149 and 4230) seem to have the same sample number. If the residue contains pot etc it is from 4149, if it contains very little it is probably from 4230. 4230 renumbered as sample 717.	10	50	189	1	1	50	
341	4245	Hollow	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, some root	14	50	10	1	1	50	
342	4247	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal	12	100	32	1	1	100	
343	4229	posthole	Early Iron Age	Roots, charcoal, slag	18	100	37	1	1	100	
344	4227	posthole	Early Iron Age	Charcoal/root	9	100	14	2	2	100	
345	4179	Early Iron Age		mostly charcoal, some root	40	50	592	2			
346	4197	Early Iron		Roots, charcoal	53	50	84	6	3	25	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
		Age									
347	4141	pit?	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	0	0	0	0		yes
348	3315	Oven?	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	20	5	143	2	2	5	
349	3276	gully	Romano-British	Charcoal/root	13	10	22	1	1	10	
350	3334	posthole	Romano-British	Root/charcoal/stone	2	10	1	1	1	10	
351	4148	Hollow	Med?	Charcoal, some chunks	35	25	39	2	2	25	yes
352	3336	posthole	Romano-British	root/stone	2	75	1	1	1	75	
353	3344	old ground surface?	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	2	75	3	1	1	75	
354	3346	gully	Romano-British	Root/stone/charcoal	1	25	4	1	1	25	
355	3348	ditch	Romano-British	Root, some charcoal	34	30	5	2	2	30	
356	3349	ditch	Romano-British	Root, some charcoal	20	25	2	1	1	25	
357	3359	ditch	Post medieval	Root, some charcoal	6	5	4	1	1	5	yes
358	3250	ditch	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0	0	0	0	0		
359	3272	ditch	Romano-British	roots, charcoal	30	5	8	1	1	5	
360	3364	posthole	Romano-British	(note: context originally identified here and on register as 3362 - RMF) Root, charcoal	16	100	9	1	1	100	
361	3415	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	85	0	2	0	0	yes
362	3416		0	Void. DISCARD SAMPLE	0	0	0	0			yes
363	3417		0	Void. DISCARD SAMPLE	0	0					yes
364	4161	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal, hazelnut shell	<1	100	6	1	1	100	
365	3270	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some charcoal	26		38	2	2		
366	4223	Hollow	Natural??	Roots, grit, charcoal	17		8	1	1		
367	4236	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	DO NOT SIEVE. To be sent to Exeter (small sample sent and additional larger sample saved in case needed)	0	0					

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
368	4222	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal	18	50	145	7	1	7.14	
369	4235	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some root and sand	34	50	86	4	2	25	
370	4238	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	14	50	51	3	1	16.67	
371	4234	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	11	50	115	1	1	50	
372	4233	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	18	50	51	2	1	25	
373	4232	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	DO NOT SIEVE. To be sent to Exeter (small sample sent and additional larger sample saved in case needed)	0	0					
374	4231	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Sampled to be sent to Exeter but not relevant to their study so discarded	0	0					
375	4225	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Sampled to be sent to Exeter but not relevant to their study so discarded	0	0					
376	4240	pit	Early Iron Age	Roots, stone, charcoal	12	50	53	2	2	50	
377	3435	burnt patch	Romano-British	mostly charcoal, moderate root	18	100	137	1	1	100	
378	3438	gully	Romano-British	No flot description	16	20	8	1	1	20	
379	3434	burnt patch	Romano-British	charcoal	15	100	51	1	1	100	
380	3460	gully	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	27	25	10	2	1	12.5	
381	4249	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal	9	100	100	1	1	100	
382	4250	deposit	Early Iron Age	Charcoal, modern root. Sieve and sort carefully. Metal working debris present. Sieve at least 2 bags.	104		432	6	5		
383	4253	posthole	Early Iron Age	Charcoal	59	100	184	3	3	100	
384	4199	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	13	5	63	4	1	1.25	
385	3470	tree hollow	Romano-British	mostly sand and root, some charcoal	25	90	57	2	1	45	
386	3477	Roothole	Romano-British	Charcoal, stone	<1	80	<1	1	1	80	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
387	3475	Roothole	Romano-British	Charcoal, stone	1	80	1	1	1	80	
388	4243	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	2	50	4	1	1	50	
389	3370	ditch	Romano-British	Charcoal, roots	14	5	14	1	1	5	
390	4221	burnt	Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
391	4210	hollow		Charcoal/roots/stone	6	50	9	1	1	50	
392	4214		Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
393	4264	posthole?	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, some root	16	100	53	1	1	100	
394	4266	gully	Early Iron Age	Roots, stone, charcoal	65	100	94	6	3	50	
395	4272	posthole	Early Iron Age	Roots, stone, little charcoal	1	50	6	2	2	50	
396	4274	gully	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, some root	6	100	15	1	1	100	
397	4276	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal	12	100	40	2	1	50	
398	4278	gully	Early Iron Age	Mostly roots, some charcoal	4	100	7	1	1	100	
399	3231	gully	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some charcoal	17	10	13	1	1	10	
400	3383	Ploughsoil/ relict soil?	Romano-British	Dust, stone, little charcoal	<1	1	4	1	1	1	
401	3384	gully	Romano-British	Charcoal, roots, stone	32	60	21	3	2	40	
402	3443	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal	5		8	1	1		
403	3442	ditch	Romano-British	Marked on the bag as (4332) Roots, stone, charcoal	6		4	1	1		
404	3484	ditch	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	0.5	0		yes
405	3495	gully	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	32		38	2	2		
406	3517	Central feature	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, burnt grain	49	50	37	4	2	25	
407	3532	posthole	Romano-	Root, some charcoal	3	75	1	1	1	75	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			British								
408	3386	gully	Romano-British	Bag & label marked (3388) - prob misread Root, charcoal, stone, grit.	25	75	18	1	1	75	
409	3530	gully	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, clinker?	17	75	8	3	1	25	
410	3267	gully	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal	17	<10	35	1	1	<10	
411	3267	gully	Romano-British	Charcoal, v. large chunk	<1		40	1	1		
412	3538	posthole	Romano-British	Charcoal, roots	2	100	4	1	1	100	
413	3540	Hollow	Prehist?	charcoal, moderate roots	25	10	68	1	1	10	
414	3548	gully	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal, some stone	41	75	20	2	2	75	
415	3550	slot	Romano-British	Roots, some charcoal, stone	7	75	8	1	1	75	
416	3560		Romano-British	Apparently not used	0	0	0	0			
417	3558	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	19	100	14	1	1	100	
418	3545	ditch	Prehist?	Mostly roots, grit, little charcoal	16	1	8	1	1	1	
419	3569	gully	Romano-British	charcoal lumps	22	75	159	1	1	75	
420	3565	gully?	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	18	80	31	1	1	80	
421	3571	Hollow	Romano-British	Charcoal	<1	100	3	1	1	100	
422	3562	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal. Stone.	14		4	1	1		
423	3575	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, little charcoal	19	100	9	3	1	33.33	
424	3415	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	20	0	1	0	0	yes
426	3561	pit	?	Root/charcoal Listed as 3560 but presumed to actually be from 3561	20	75	10	4	1	18.75	
427	3604	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, grit, charcoal	6	1	5	1	1	1	
428	3548	gully	Romano-British	(note: problem - sample taken but no context no. listed in register, writing on bags very faint,	18		14	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
				labels inside say 3548, but see 414 also - RMF; no obvious reason why it is not another sample from 3548 as this the inner gully of RHA, but there remains a certain element of doubt - JK)							
429	4280	hollow	Early Iron Age	Apparently not used	0	0					
430	4282	gully	Early Iron Age	Roots, stone, charcoal	15	60	36	2	1	30	
431	4292	posthole?	Early Iron Age	charcoal and roots (note: context identified on bags as 4291 originally - RMF)	13	100	63	1	1	100	
432	3606	ditch?	Romano-British	Root/stone	1			1	1	1	
433	3627	gully	?	Mostly roots, little charcoal	15		5	1	1		
434	4294	posthole	Early Iron Age	Roots, charcoal, clinker	3	100	10	1	1	100	
435	4300	posthole	Early Iron Age	Charcoal/root/stone	5	100	31	1	1	100	
436	4298	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, roots	15	100	62	1	1	100	
437	4301	posthole	Early Iron Age	mostly charcoal, some roots	4	100	131	1	1	100	
438	3449	ditch	Romano-British	mostly roots	24		4	2	1		
439	3450	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal, stone	25		7	1	1		
440	3452	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly grit, roots, very little charcoal	17		35	1	1		
441	3681	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal/root	3		9	1	1		
442	3685	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots; stone; some charcoal.	0		4				
443	3684	ditch	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0		0	1	0		
444	4303		Early Iron Age	Bag & label marked (4304) Roots, charcoal, clinker	15	100	46	1	1	100	
445	4305	gully	Early Iron Age	roots, charcoal	12	100	27	1	1	100	
446	4307	hearth	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, roots, burnt bone	26	50	114	2	2	50	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
447	4308	gully	Early Iron Age	roots, charcoal	14	100	8	1	1	100	
448	4316	gully	Early Iron Age	Charcoal/root	13	100	20	1	1	100	
449	3676	gully	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	24	20	63	1	1	20	
450	3669	ditch	Prehist?	charcoal, grain	32	20	79	1	1	20	
451	3670	ditch	Prehist?	burnt grain, large charcoal chunks, nut shell	30	20	143	1	1	20	
452	3701	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots	16		11	1	1		
453	3540	Hollow	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal.	0	10	178	1	1	10	
454	3718	posthole	Prehist?	Mostly charcoal	10	50	37	2	1	25	
455	3731	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, some charcoal	14		3	1	1		
456	3725	ditch	Romano-British	Roots	6		1	1	1		yes
457	3765	posthole	Romano-British	Roots and grit, very little charcoal	9		3	2	1		
458	3685	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly root & grit. Some charcoal.	13		4	1			
460	4324	posthole	Early Iron Age	silt, very occasional charcoal	11		10	1			
461	4329	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly root, some charcoal.	6	100	5	1	1	100	
462	4362	posthole	Early Iron Age	Charcoal/stone	<1	50	3	1	1	50	
463	4379	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal	1	20	44	1	1	20	
465	4392	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal	<1	90	34	1	1	90	
466	4403	hearth	Early Iron Age	charcoal, some roots	16	100	100	1	1	100	
467	3582	hearth?	Romano-British	Roots/charcoal/stone	12		12	1			
468	3583	pit	Romano-British	Roots, stone, little charcoal	16		7	1			
469	3584	pit	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal	2		9	1	1		
470	3585	pit	Romano-	Roots, some charcoal	22		10	2	2		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			British								
471	3588	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, stone, little charcoal	6		8	1			
472	3648	posthole	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots/stone	9		23	1			
473	3649	spread	Romano-British	No flot weight or description	17		0	1			
474	3651	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots	14		4	1			
475	3672	spread	Romano-British	Roots/charcoal	32		69	2			
476	3692	spread	Romano-British	charcoal	5		13	1			
478	3693	pit	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal	18		83	1			
479	3695	spread	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots	1		2	1			
480	3696	spread	Romano-British	Labels for flot got mixed up. Sample labeled <480> is hopefully right but also had label for sample <478> in the flot. The latter is described as charcoal rich, whereas this flot is small so hopefully <480> is correct. Roots, charcoal, slag?	2		12	1			
481	3741	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal, root.	5		10	1			
482	3742	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots	12		10	1			
483	3758	animal burrow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0		0				yes
484	3759	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	16		7	1			
485	3761	pit?	Romano-British	Charcoal/roots	8		22	1			
486	3581	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal, clinker	4		13	4	1		
487	3580	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, stone little charcoal	5		15	1	1		
488	3682	pit	Romano-British	Root, stone. Some charcoal.	4		5	1	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
489	3684	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, stone, little charcoal	11		4	1	1		
490	3709	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal	10		6	1	1		
491	4223	Hollow	Natural??	Monolith sample of 4223, see dwg 626, sh 551	0		0				
492	4073			Monolith sample of 4073 and 4079, see dwg 583, sh							
493	3782	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	15		6	1	1		
494	3781	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, trace charcoal	5		1	1	1		
495	3813	ditch	Post medieval	roots/grit/charcoal	1		1	1	1		yes
496	3814	ditch	Post medieval	grit	<1		1	1	1		yes
497	2145	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal Sample also collected to be sent to Exeter	102	20	615	4	4	20	
498	2143	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some root	13	10	12	1	1	10	
499	2144	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Root/stone	2	10	1	1	1	10	
500	2151	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal	3	<5	193	1	1	<5	
502	3684	ditch	Romano-British	Root/stone/charcoal?	10		58	1	1		
503	3709	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, stone, charcoal	7		7	1	1		
504	3773	pit	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0		0	0.5	0		
505	3838		Med?	Low priority, not sieved		80	0				yes
506	3840	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	3		50	5	1		
507	3841	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal	8		80	8	1		
508	3860	gully	Natural?	Roots, very little charcoal, seeds?	11		5	1	1		
509	3844	slot?	Romano-British	Mostly root, some charcoal. Includes 3846, 3848, 3850 and 3852	18		21	1	1		
510	3866	pit?	Romano-British	mostly root and grit, no visible charcoal. Includes 3882	10		20	16	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
511	2156	burnt patch		Sample taken but no number listed							yes
512	3864	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, very little charcoal	20		6	1	1		
513	3868	ditch?	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	16		7	1	1		
514	3745	ditch	Romano-British	Roots, grit	9		4	1	1		
515	3892	gully	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	18		8	1	1		
516	3933	ditch	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0	0					yes
517	3907	ditch	Romano-British	mostly root and sand, some charcoal	24	100	10	1	1	100	
518	3928	gully	Romano-British	(Bag states (2928) - prob. Wrong). Mostly root, some charcoal.	16		13	1	1		
519	3935	ditch	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0		0				yes
520	3681	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal/root	3		9	1	1		
521	3294	tree hollow	0	Root	16	25	14	2	1	12.5	yes
522	3948	posthole?	Modern?	Low priority, not sieved	0	100	0	1	0	0	yes
523	3950	gully	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	3	20	2	1	1	20	
524	3951	gully	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0	20	0	1	0	0	
525	3955	tree hollow	0	Low priority, not sieved	0	100	0	1	0	0	yes
526	3953	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, stone	3		7	1	1		
527	3957	posthole	Romano-British	Root, charcoal, stone.	4		22	1	1		
528	5023	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	8	10	372	1	1	10	
529	3959	gully?	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	10		12	1	1		
530	3991	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some charcoal.	42	2	14	2	2	2	
531	9028	slot	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	10		4	1	1		
532	9033	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, very little charcoal	12	100	6	2	1	50	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
533	4196	?	Charcoal	<1	2			1	1		
534	9021	natural	Natural	Roots, stone, charcoal	24	50	24	1	1	50	
535	9018	posthole	Romano-British	charcoal, roots	10		10	1	1		
536	9004	posthole	Romano-British	Charcoal, roots, grit	9		59	2	1		
537	9036	stonehole?	Natural?	Root/charcoal	11		28	1	1		
538	9015	posthole	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0		0	1	0	0	
539	3936	ditch	Post medieval	Low priority, not sieved	0		0	1	0		yes
540	9089	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal, frit	17	100	9	1	1	100	
541	9091	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, stone	16	100	13	1	1	100	
542	9093	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, grit	8	100	6	1	1	100	
543	9095	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal	31	100	13	1	1	100	
544	9099	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly charcoal	12	100	452	1	1	100	
545	9053	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly root, some charcoal.	28	50	14	1	1	50	
546	9109	posthole	Romano-British	Sample is top 0.2m of fill, 557 represents the lower portion of the fill Mostly roots, stone, charcoal	16	50	16	1	1	50	
547	9118	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly root. Very little charcoal.	28	100	5	2	1	50	
548	7037	Bronze Age	Roots, charcoal grit	12	50		12	1	1	50	
549	9120	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	27	100	41	2	2	100	
550	9107	posthole	Romano-British	Root, charcoal, stone.	12	100	2	2	1	50	
551	9052	animal burrow		Root, charcoal, stone, poss coal.	16	36	1	1			
552	9123	posthole	Romano-British	Some of sample 552 mislabelled as 553. Roots, grit, very little charcoal, modern grass	0	100	4	1	1	100	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
553	7040	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	NB Confusion with numbers both 7040 and 9123 have sample no. 553, but 7040 on list as 553, 9123 listed as 552 Roots, charcaol	14		55	1	1		
554	6020	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	NB Confusion with numbers, both 6020 and 7044 have sample numbers 554. Probably 6020 as 7044 also has 709, and inclusions are better match for 6020 = Charcoal chunks	16		461	1	1		
555	9164		Romano-British	Mostly roots, little charcoal, some stones.	40		17	4	3		
556	9137	posthole	Romano-British	9137 and 9151 mixed Charcoal & root, some stone.	25	100	111	1	1	100	
557	9109	posthole	Romano-British	Sample is bottom 0.2m of fill	8	50	4	1	1	50	
558	9141	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, stone, very little charcoal	3	100	4	1	1	100	
559	9165	hearth	Romano-British	Root/grit/charcoal	5		2	1	1		
560	9079	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots	11	25	6	1	1	25	
561	9075	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal/root	19	50	12	2	1	25	
562	9149	ditch	Romano-British	Stone, roots, charcoal	24	<5	19	1	1	<5	
563	9150	ditch	Romano-British	Root, charcoal,stone.	15	<5	20	1	1	<5	
564	9145	posthole/pit	Romano-British	Root/grit/charcoal	7	100	6	1	1	100	
565	9147	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, stone, little charcoal	26	100	10	1	1	100	
566	9184	pit	Romano-British	Charcoal/root/grit	12		9	1	1		
567	9182	gully	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal, stone	11		4	1	1		
568	9185	gully	Romano-British	Root/charcoal	10		3	1			
569	9161	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal	16		3	3	1		
570	9177	gully	Romano-British	Roots and grit	16		4	2	1		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
571	3921	gully	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some charcoal	15	100	6	3	1	33.33	
572	9018	posthole	Romano-British	Root/grit/charcoal	12		7	1	1		
573	9182	gully	Romano-British	No flot weight or description	12		0	1	1		
574	7049		Bronze Age	Root, charcoal, stone.	13		34	1	1		
575	7047		Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	10	33.33	216	1	1	33.33	
576	7048		Bronze Age	Bag and label marked as sample 567 Mostly charcoal	16.5	40	47	1	1	40	
577	9182	gully	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0	0	0	0			
578	9111	pit	Romano-British	Root	81	100	11	5	4	80	
579	9155	posthole	Romano-British	Root, some charcoal	20	100	13	1			
580	9199	0	0	Mostly roots, some charcoal	17		10	1			
581	9203	posthole	Romano-British	mostly roots	14	100	3	1	1	100	
582	9153	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, little charcoal	14	50	6	1	1	50	
583	9113	gully	Romano-British	Mostly root. Charcoal, stones.	27		29	1			
584	9204	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal, grit	5	50	6	1	1	50	
585	9207	stakehole	Romano-British	Root/grit/charcoal	<1	100	1	1	1	100	
586	9213	stakehole	Romano-British	Root/grit	<1	100	1	1	1	100	
587	9209	stakehole	Romano-British	Root/grit/charcoal	<1	100	1	1	1	100	
588	9178	gully	Romano-British	Roots, grit, little charcoal	19	1	13	1	1	1	
589	9174	ditch		Mostly root. Some charcoal & grit.	17	1	4	1	1	1	
590	9206	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal, grit	33	100	12	2			
591	9215	pit	Romano-	Root/grit	39	100	18	6	2	33.33	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			British								
592	9249	natural	Natural	Low priority, not sieved	0	0					yes
593	9286	posthole	Romano-British	mostly roots	12	100	9	1			
594	9061	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, charcoal, grit	16	100	9	3	1	33.33	
595	9245	pit	Romano-British	Mostly root & stone. Some charcoal.	14	100	13	2	1	50	
596	9295	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, charcoal	9	50	8	1			
597	9297	posthole	Romano-British	Apparently not used	0	0					
598	9301	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal	3	100	10	1	1	100	
599	9306	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit	16	100	6	1	1	100	
600	9259	gully	Romano-British	mostly roots	12	5	8	1	1	5	
601	7050	?		Mostly charcoal	10		557	1	1		
602	7051	?		Mostly roots, stone, charcoal	15		19	1	1		
603	7059			Roots, charcoal, grit	<1		5	1	1		
604	9268	building debris?	Romano-British?	Root/grit/charcoal	17	50	17	1	1	50	
605	6014	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	15		155	2	1		
606	6038	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal with some stones and root.	18		73	1	1		
607	6005	pit	Late Neolithic	Roots, charcoal, hazelnut shell	10		30	1	1	0	
608	9276	pit	Romano-British?	Root/charcoal	18	5	13	1	1	5	
609	6019	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	8	1	411	1	1	1	
610	6020	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	30		72	2	2		
611	6030	pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal	3	50	25	1	1	50	
612	6026	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	16	25	267	1	1	25	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
613	9280	gully	Romano-British	Root/grit	14		3	1	1		
614	9282			Root/grit/some charcoal	14		4	2	1		
615	6016	burnt mound	Bronze Age	Roots, stone, charcoal	30	25	115	2	1	12.5	
616	6037	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	chunks and fragments of charcoal (context originally identified here as 6018 - RMF)	26	25	88	1	1	25	
617	2176	burnt mound	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	65		239	4	4		
618	2173	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	74	50	218	7	4	28.43	
619	2168	burnt patch	Bronze Age	Charcoal/fine charcoal	22	68	1	1			
620	2169		Pre Bronze Age?	Charcoal/root	16		10	1	1		
621	2170	Natural		Mostly roots, charcoal	19		10	1	1		
622	2167	burnt	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	24		49	1	1		
623	2181	pit	Bronze Age?	Charcoal, roots	32	50	147	2	2	50	
624	2185	pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some roots	38		287	3	2		
625	2193	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	25		282	2	2		
626	6042	pit	Late Neolithic	Roots, charcoal, stone	38		131	2	2		
627	6005	pit	Late Neolithic	Bag was marked (6006) Charcoal/ roots	78	100	88	5	5	100	
628	6005	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal/root	15	100	7	2	1	50	
629	2191	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	DO NOT SIEVE. To send to Exeter	0		0	1	0		
630	2193	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	DO NOT SIEVE. To send to Exeter	0		0	1	0		
631	2191	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	7		93	2	1		
632	2196	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	6	10	95	1	1	10	
633	2209	hearth	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	36	50	196	2	2	50	
634	2210	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	19	10	45	1	1	10	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
635	2198	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal, some roots	16	20	35	2	1	10	
636	2178	hearth	Bronze Age	Root/charcoal	6	40	3	1	1	40	
637	2199	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal, some root	18	10	7	2	1	5	
638	2200	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	22	5	71	1	1	5	
639	2208	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	No flot weight or description	22	5	0	1	1	5	
640	6048	pit	Late Neolithic?	Marked as the cut [6047] on the bag Roots, charcoal, stone	29		25	2	2		
641	6054	pit	Late Neolithic	Roots, charcoal	16		20	1	1		
642	6060	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal, hazelnut shell, grit	7		11	1	1		
643	6057	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	22	25	59	2	1	12.5	
644	6065	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	20	100		355	2	2	100	
645	6063	pit	Late Neolithic	Root/charcoal	28	100	9	2	2	100	
646	6064	pit	Late Neolithic	Root/grit/charcoal	1	100	2	2	2	100	
647	6051	pit	Prehistoric	Mostly charcoal	5	100	71	1	1	100	
648	6052	pit	Prehistoric	Charcoal, roots, stone	4	100	19	1	1	100	
649	6062	hearth	Prehistoric	Mostly roots, little charcoal	9	100	2	1	1	100	
650	6059	hearth	Prehistoric	Roots, charcoal, stone	22	100	8	1	1	100	
651	6066	pit?	Late Neolithic	Some bags + labels marked (6066) + (6077). Others marked (6066) + (6072). Roots, dust, charcoal, hazelnut shell	30	25	75	2	2	25	
652	6078	tree hollow	Prehist?	Hazelnut shell	0		1	1	0	0	
653	6066	pit?	Late Neolithic	Mostly charcoal	47	75	144	3	3	75	
654	6080	pit	Late Neolithic?	Mostly roots, stone, charcoal	7	30	14	1	1	30	
655	6081	tree hollow	Prehist?	Root/charcoal	12	10	4	1	1	10	
656	6073	pit?	Late	Mostly charcoal, some root, hazelnut shell	65	75	90	4	4	75	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			Neolithic								
657	6086	pit	Late Neolithic?	Mostly charcoal, hazelnut shell	25		393	1	1		
658	6077	tree hollow	Prehist?	Charcoal/root	19		38	1	1		
659	6078	tree hollow	Prehist?	Charcoal/root	5		12	1	1		
660	6078	tree hollow	Prehist?	Contaminated - fill of [6076] - mixed (6078) (6077)	0		0	1	0	0	yes
661	2203	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	21	20	88	2	1	10	
662	2206	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	mostly charcoal	22	20	134	2	1	10	
663	2207	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	9	25	66	2	1	12.5	
664	2201	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	16	25	82	2	1	12.5	
665	2224	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Discard	0	0	0	0			yes
667	2289	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	22	10	1016	1	1	10	
668	2287	burnt mound	Bronze Age	Mostly charcoal	15	278	1	1			
671	9302	ploughsoil	Post medieval	Root, some charcoal	24	5	20	2	1	2.5	yes
672	9311	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly root. Some grit, very little charcoal.	5	40	5	0.33	0.33	40	
673	9390	gully	Romano-British	Changed from 9315 Roots, stone, little charcoal	13	40	5	3	1	13.33	
674	9322	clay floor??	Romano-British	Problem this number seems to have been used for both 9322 and 9317, 9317 renumbered as 718 Mostly roots, very little charcoal	15		11	2	1		
675	9319	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	0		6	1	1		
676	9313	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, charcoal	15		9	1			
677	9314	pit	Romano-British	One bag marked <677/676>. Other marked <677> Mostly roots, grit, very little charcoal	14		5	1			
678	9323	pit	Romano-British	Roots, stone, charcoal	18	100	30	1	1	100	

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
679	9332	posthole	Romano-British	Same as <571> (3921)?? Bag marked with both sets of numbers Mostly roots, stone, some charcoal	20	100	9	2	2	100	
680	9326	posthole	Romano-British	Lots of roots, charcoal	15	100	36	1	1	100	
681	9334	stakehole	Romano-British	Root, grit, and some charcoal.	<1	100	2	1	1	100	
682	9336	posthole	Romano-British	Root, stone, little charcoal	8	100	7	1	1	100	
683	9343	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	10	100	5	1	1	100	
684	9328	pit	Romano-British	Mostly root. Some charcoal & stone.	24	100	29	1	1	100	
685	9330	?	Romano-British	(note: context originally identified on bags as 9331 - RMF) Mostly roots, little charcoal	14	100	12	1	1	100	
686	9353	ditch	Romano-British	Mostly roots, very little charcoal	17	5	11	1	1	5	
687	9338	posthole	Romano-British	mostly roots	6		3	1	1		
688	9370	stakehole	Romano-British	(note: context originally identified on bags as 9780 - RMF) Root, charcoal, stone	1	100	6	1	1	100	
689	9113	gully	Romano-British?	Mostly roots	16	<10	9	1	1	<10	
690	9398	pit	Romano-British	mostly roots	14	50	4	1	1	50	
691	9402	posthole?	Romano-British?	May be contaminated Mostly roots, charcoal	11		14	1	1		
692	9406	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, very little charcoal	15	50	5	4	1	12.5	
693	9407	land drain	Post medieval	Mostly roots	10	50	3	1	1	50	
694	9401	postpipe	Romano-British	(note: bags originally identified the context as 9404, as did the register - RMF) Mix of 9401 and 9405 Mostly root. Some charcoal & stone.	13		8	1	1		
695	9097	hollow	Romano-British	Mostly root; charcoal, stone.	10	10	8	1	1	10	
696	9182	gully	Romano-	Roots, stone, charcoal	21		39	2	2		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
			British								
697	9167	ditch	Post medieval	Roots, charcoal, stone.	10		14	1			
698	9420	stakehole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, some stone.	2	100	2	1	1	100	
699	9428	posthole	Romano-British	Roots, grit	2	100	3	1	1	100	
700	9436	posthole	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, no visible charcoal	10	100	5	1	1	100	
701	9435	pit	Romano-British	Mostly roots, grit, little charcoal	34		19	2	2		
702	9447	pit	Prehist?	Root, charcoal, grit.	25	50	12	1	1	50	
703	9450	roothole	?	Mostly charcoal	<1	50	3	1	1	50	
704	9452	roothole	?	Roots, charcoal, grit	<1	100	3	1	1	100	
705	9454	roothole	?	Roots, stone, charcoal, hazelnut shell	<1	100	4	1	1	100	
706	9456	roothole	?	Stone, charcoal, dust	<1	100	6	1	1	100	
707	6014	burnt mound pit	Bronze Age	Charcoal chunks. (probably charcoal picked out of deposit and so not processed)	0		53	1	0		
708	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Charcoal from prehistoric pot (SF568) All charcoal	0		13	0.5	0		
709	7044		Bronze Age	Apparently not used	0						
710	9211	stakehole	Romano-British	No flot weight or description	<1	100	0	1	1	100	
711	4014	pit	Late Neolithic	Chunks of charcoal	<1		10	1	1		
712	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	charcoal and hazelnut shells from small find 568	<1		13	1	1		
713	3194	ditch	Post medieval?	Burnt stone sample	0		0	1	0		
714	3196	ditch	Burnt stone sample	0	0		1	0			
715	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Hazelnut shell, probably from pottery 571	0		1				
716	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Carbonised material from pottery 571	0		3				
717	4230	posthole	Early Iron Age	Mostly charcoal, stone, slag, roots	0		50	37	2		

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
718	9317	pit	Romano-British	Renumbered from 674	0		11	3			
719	9447	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone, small find 1061	0		1				
720	2098	pit	Romano-British?	Burnt bone, small find 246	0		1				
721	9446	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone, small find 1060	0		1				
722	4108	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 553	0		<1				
723	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 1059	0		<1				
724	4025	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 1057	0		<1				
725	3495	gully	Romano-British	Burnt bone, small find 605	0		<1				
726	1051	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 1053, renumbered from 8	0		<1				
727	3490	pit		Burnt bone, small find 612	0		2				
728	3154	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone, small find 1056, renumbered from 294	0		<1				
729	3137	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone, small find 1055, renumbered from 248	0		<1				
730	3112	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone, small find 502	0		<1				
731	2031	burnt	Bronze Age	Cow tooth, small find 681	0		12				
732	4102	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 1058, renumbered from 332	0		<1				
733	1513	posthole	Early Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 112	0		1				
734	1340	pit	Early Neolithic	Burnt bone, small find 1054, renumbered from 61	0		<1				
735	9406	pit	Romano-British	Wood fragments, small find 882	0		0				
736	2141	burnt	Bronze Age	Shell fragment, small find 677	0		1				
737	1327	pit	Neo?	Burnt bone from residue 60 renumbered as 737	0		1				
738	4307	hearth	Early Iron Age	Burnt bone from residue 446 renumbered as 738	0		<1				

Sample No	Context No	Feature type	Period	Notes	Sample volume (litres)	% of total deposit collected	Flot weight (g)	No of bags collected	No bags sieved	% total deposit sieved	Low priority for analysis
739	4282	gully	Early Iron Age	Burnt bone from residue 430 renumbered as 739	0		<1				
740	4147	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone from residue 330 renumbered as 740	0		<1				
741	3495	gully	Romano-British	Burnt bone from residue 405 renumbered as 741	0		<1				
742	3142	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone from residue 290 renumbered as 742	0		<1				
743	1327	pit	Neo?	Burnt bone from residue 60 renumbered as 743	0		3				
744	9447	pit	Prehist?	Burnt bone from residue 702 renumbered as 744	0		<1				
745	2052	natural		Sample of stones from natural boulder clay							
746	1327	pit	Neo?	Burnt bone renumbered from sample 59	0		0				
747	4147	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone renumbered from 330	0		0				
748	4149	pit	Late Neolithic	Burnt bone renumbered from 712	0		0				
749	3192	burnt patch	0	burnt bone renumbered from 290	0		0				
750	3270	ditch	Romano-British	Burnt bone renumbered from 365	0		0				
751	1389	posthole	Early Neolithic	Burnt bone renumbered from 76	0		0				

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