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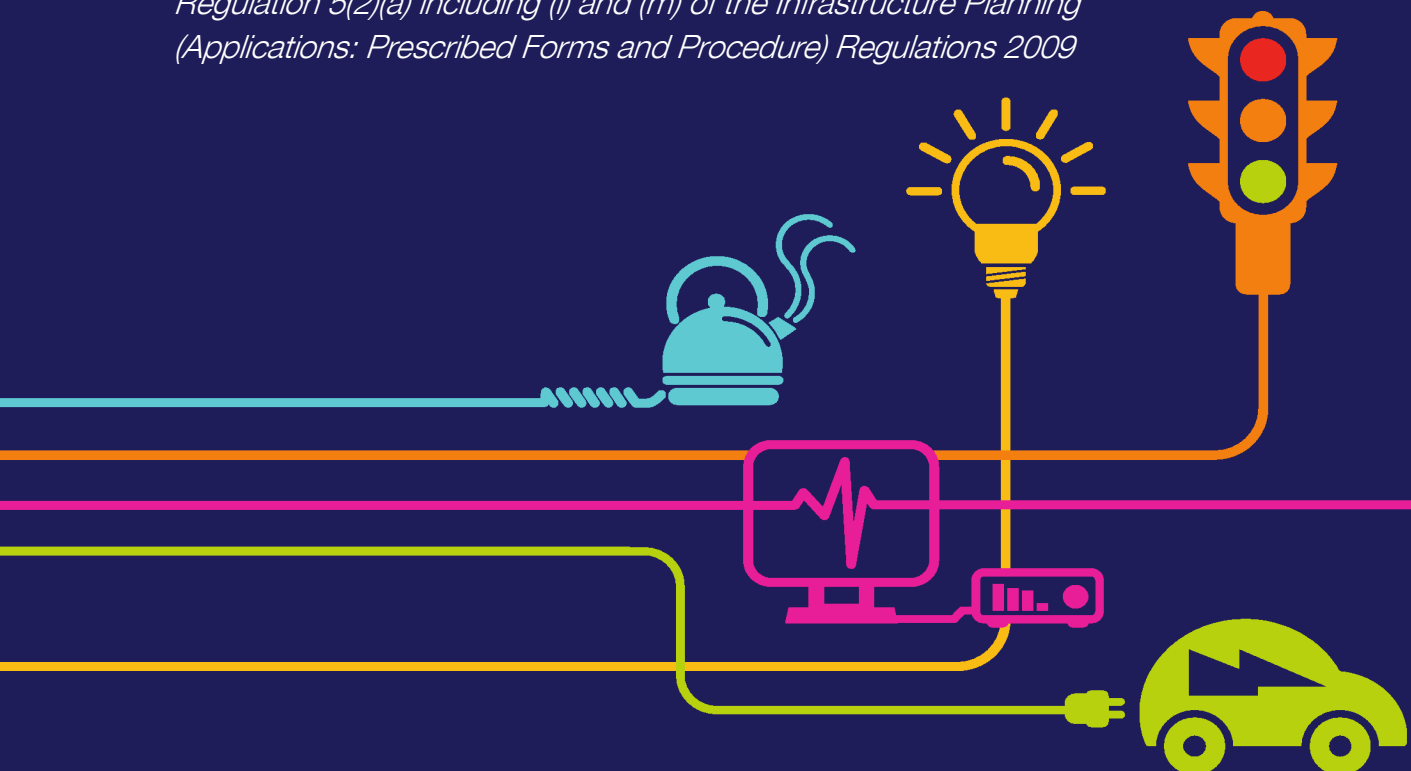
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Trial Trench Report

Chapter 10 – Appendix 7

National Grid (North Wales Connection Project)

*Regulation 5(2)(a) including (l) and (m) of the Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009*





North Wales Connection Project

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WYLFA TO PENTIR, ANGLESEY AND GWYNEDD

Archive Report: Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

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Non-Technical Summary

A programme of trenched evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology between September and November 2017, as part of the consenting process for the National Grid North Wales Connection Project (north-west end: 235086 393890 to south-east end: 255894 367776).

The archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation proposed thirty-nine trenches at seventeen locations. This total was subsequently amended to thirty-six trenches at fourteen sites. This report presents the findings of this work.

The evaluation identified and characterised archaeological findings at all of the investigated sites, with the exceptions of sites 5 (near Fodol) and 37 (near Talwrn). The findings at the other twelve sites are summarised below from Pentir to Wylfa:

- Site 7, at Fodol, produced several undated discrete features, including a possible post-fast structure, evidence of light industry, a lynchet and a spread of colluvium which appeared likely to cap further archaeological remains.
- Site 10, west of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, produced a low density of undated pit-like features alongside the course of a palaeo-channel. Many of these were likely to be natural in origin, though some were man-made.
- Site 13, east of Gaerwen, revealed a probable undated field boundary and a pit, likely to be modern in date.
- Site 25, south of Ceint, produced a post-medieval lynchet.
- Site 26, near Ceint, revealed several undated linear features relating to anomalies seen on the geophysical survey, along with some possible undated pit-like features.
- Site 28, between Llangefni and Ceint, produced evidence of at least one substantial, possibly defensive, enclosure, and associated features and field boundaries, all of which were undated.
- Site 33, west of Talwrn, produced undated linear features that corresponded to geophysical anomalies, along with an undated drainage gulley and two undated



burnt pits located at a gap in the enclosure ditch, as revealed by the geophysical survey.

- Site 39, between Llangefni and Brynteg, produced evidence of multi-phase occupation, including enclosure ditches, drainage, pits and land clearance, all of which was undated.
- Site 58, near Maenaddwyn, revealed a single undated linear feature, likely to relate to the enclosure features seen on the geophysical survey.
- Site 63, near Llandyfrydog, produced six parallel linear features, all appearing to form part of a pattern of drainage, part of which was tentatively dated to the post-medieval period, and which persists to the present day.
- Site 79, near Rhos-goch, produced small, burnt pits or postholes which produced probable middle Neolithic pottery. An extant mound investigated at the same site proved to be a natural formation augmented by recent demolition debris.
- Site 201, at Pentir substation, revealed an undated metalled roadway, which corresponded with a linear earthwork believed to be Roman, and some associated undated features.

Given the widespread archaeological evidence, both in areas highlighted by the geophysical survey and away from those areas, the potential for further archaeology within the project Order Limits in these areas is considered to be high.



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the results of pre-application archaeological trenched evaluation of the proposed route of the North Wales Connections (NWC) Project (the Project).

This work is intended to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project, and the future strategy for archaeological mitigation. It is required to assist National Grid in the consenting process and will form part of their application for a Development Consent Order for the Project.

1.2 Project Background

1.2.1 The Development Project

The project is being developed by National Grid to connect and export the electricity that will be generated by a proposed new power station at Wylfa, on Anglesey.

The project proposes a 400kV electricity connection running from the substation at Wylfa to the substation at Pentir, Gwynedd, crossing the Menai strait south of Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (Figure 1).

1.2.2 Legislative Context of the Project

The principal planning policy statement covering energy infrastructure is set out in National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1 and EN-5). National Policy relating to development in Wales is set out in Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9, 2016).

Further legislative context of the Project can be found in section 2 of the Written Scheme for Investigation (Amec Foster Wheeler, 2017).

1.2.3 Location, Description and Natural Environment

The Project is located on the low-lying island of Anglesey and rises into the coastal region of Gwynedd on the mainland. Much of Anglesey is populated by marshy wetlands and rocky outcrops. The geology along the route crossed by the Project was incredibly varied, with numerous soil associations and variations in underlying geology (BGS, 2017).



1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Previous Archaeological Work

The trenched evaluation, reported here, follows a programme of archaeological geophysical survey, undertaken as part of the project by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. The results of this work were incorporated into the design stage for the trenched evaluation (Sykes 2017).

1.4 Trenched Evaluation

1.4.1 Aims and Objectives

The trenched evaluation was designed to:

- characterise and define archaeological deposits or features present within the Order Limits, and
- determine the need for, and scope of, archaeological mitigation prior to or during construction.

In the Discussion (Section 3), the results of the trenched evaluation are considered in relation to their potential contribution to the understanding of the region's archaeology.

1.4.2 Methods

Fieldwork processes were in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI: Amec Foster Wheeler, 2017).

A program of thirty-nine trenches across seventeen locations was proposed within the WSI, comprising 1 trench at site 5; 5 trenches at site 7; 6 trenches at site 10; 3 trenches at site 13; 2 trenches at site 26; 8 trenches at site 28; 2 trenches at site 33; 1 trench at site 34; 1 trench at site 37; 1 trench at site 39; 1 trench at site 43; 1 trench at site 63; 1 trench at site 65; 1 trench at site 67; 1 trench at site 72; 2 trenches at site 79 and 2 trenches at site 92.

1.4.3 Variations to the WSI

The following variation to the WSI were agreed:

- Sites 34, 43, 65, 67, 72 and 92 were removed from the proposed trench schedule at the request of landowners in advance of the commencement of work



- Trenches at sites 10 and 13 were moved due to waterlogged ground and the presence of modern well-heads
- A further trench was excavated at site 79 to assess the archaeological potential of an extant mound
- Access to sites 20, 25, 29, 41, 53, 58, 74, 80, 83, 84, 97, 98, 200 and 201 was arranged to secure opportunities to replace the trenches that were removed from the trench schedule due to access availability (see above)
- Of these replacement sites, only sites 25, 58 and 201 were excavated during this phase of works
- The trenches at site 7 were excavated with a 1.6m wide bucket, due to access constraints.

All changes were discussed and agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Planning Service (GAPS).

The outcome of the above variations, in terms of the number of trenches completed and reported here is summarised below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Summary of proposed and completed trenches by site

Site	No. Trenches	NGR	Original/ Additional	Status
5	1	254803 368289	Original	Completed
7	5	254622 368375	Original	Completed
10	6	251531 370974	Original	Completed
13	3	250826 371405	Original	Completed
25	1	248803 374421	Additional	Completed
26	2	248722 372722	Original	Completed
28	8	248444 375210	Original	Completed
33	2	248064 376828	Original	Completed
34	1	248024 377025	Original	Unavailable
37	1	247871 377830	Original	Completed
39	1	247562 378583	Original	Completed
43	1	247178 379917	Original	Unavailable
58	1	245360 383902	Additional	Completed
63	1	244880 385242	Original	Completed
65	1	244497 385664	Original	Unavailable
67	1	244023 385973	Original	Pending
72	1	242695 387104	Original	Unavailable
79	3	241433 388334	Original	Completed
92	2	237715 391150	Original	Pending
201	1	255898 367303	Additional	Completed



1.4.4 Resources

The evaluation was undertaken by a team of three archaeologists and one surveyor, using a mechanical excavator, over the course of six weeks from September to November 2017. All of the team are experienced archaeologists and were led in the field by a Project Officer with over 20 years field archaeology experience.



2 Evaluation Results and Interpretation

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the factual results and interpretations of the trenched evaluation by site, presented in numerical order, which generally runs from the south-east, near Pentir, to the north-west, near Wylfa. The exception to this was site 201, which was located to the south-east of the Pentir substation.

Cut features and deposits are referred to throughout by unique context numbers. Conventions have been adopted whereby the factual results are presented in normal Roman type and the interpretation in *italic* type. Cut features and structures are referenced in **bold** type, while deposits, such as fills and layers, are referenced in normal type.

Full trench details are presented in Appendix A, whilst a complete register of recorded contexts is presented in Appendix B.

2.2 Trenches

2.2.1 Site 5

This site was evaluated by a single trench (5.1) targeted on an earthwork identified by GAPS (Figure 3).

Trench 5.1

The trench measured 25m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3 and 0.4m below ground level (BGL). Above this was 0.3m of topsoil and up to 0.1m of subsoil.

No finds or features were identified within the trench.

No archaeological features were identified within the trench.



Site 5 Interpretation

Based on the absence of archaeology within this trench, the potential for further archaeological remains would appear low. However, Ashley Batten, of GAPS, felt that the trench might have missed the intended earthwork altogether, and that further work might be required to ascertain the true potential of the site. Proximity to the widespread remains at site 7 would also suggest a degree of caution in dismissing the archaeological potential of site 5 based on a single trench.

2.2.2 Site 7

This site was evaluated by 5 trenches (7.1-5), three of which (7.1-3) were targeted on geophysical anomalies, whilst the remaining two were randomly testing areas where previous survey had identified no archaeological potential (Figure 3).

Trench 7.1 (Figure 4)

This trench measured 50m x 1.6m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.3m BGL. Above this was the topsoil. No subsoil was identified within this trench. The trench was targeted on a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, which proved to be geological in origin.

A sub-circular pit-like feature **7102** was identified near the centre of the trench. This measured 0.56m x 0.36m x 0.24m deep, with steep, uneven sides and a narrow, flattish base. It contained a single fill (7103), which was dark grey brown sandy silt.

Roughly 10m from the south-west end of the trench was circular posthole **7104**. This measured 0.57m x 0.43m x 0.33m deep, with steep, slightly concave sides and a narrow, flattish base (figure 21a). It contained a single fill (7105), which was dark grey brown sandy silt, and contained a visible “V” shape of charcoal. A sample of this fill proved the presence of significant charcoal remains. This charcoal may be suitable for scientific dating (see section 2.4.2).

No finds were recovered from either feature, or the trench as a whole.



Trench 7.2 (Figure 5)

This trench measured 51.5m x 1.6m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.3m to 0.4m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained. No subsoil was identified within this trench. The trench was targeted on a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, which proved to be ditch **7205**.

Near the northern end of the trench was pit-like feature **7202**, though as it extended beyond the scope of the trench to the west, it may have been the terminal of an E-W linear feature. It had steep straight sides, and a concave base (figure 21b), and measured 0.7m E-W x 0.72m N-S x 0.24m deep within the trench (Plate 1). It contained two fills, the upper of which (7203) was mid brown sandy silt with moderate rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, below which was 7204. This was dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Metallurgical slag and possible iron castings were recovered from this deposit, indicative of smelting and smithing, along with a smoothed stone block of uncertain function. A sample recovered from the lower fill, which contained charcoal and ferrous globules supporting the idea that the metalworking was happening close to site, rather than the slag being re-used from elsewhere. The charcoal may be suitable for scientific dating, but if it does derive from metalworking it is likely to be oak charcoal, and hence less likely to provide a useful date. This is because charcoal derived from long-lived trees, such as oak, may have originated in the heartwood of the tree, or the outer wood, which could be hundreds of years apart in age. Hardwood, such as oak, is also resilient to decay, and seasoned wood that is already hundreds of years old may be re-used at a later date, adding further inaccuracies to dating. (BETA analytical, 2018).

The linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey proved to be a roughly E-W aligned ditch (**7205**) which measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (7206), which was mid brown sandy silt, with moderate rounded pebbles and cobbles. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Towards the southern end of the trench was natural feature **7207**, which measured more than 2m long x 0.6m wide x around 0.2m deep. It was amorphous in plan, with numerous root-runs projecting from a larger bowl-shaped feature. The sides of the feature were irregular and inconsistent and the base was uneven. The fill, 7208, was red black heat-affected sandy silt. This fill was truncated by a modern land-drain suggesting some degree of antiquity to the feature.



Other than the slag and possible iron castings from pit **7202**, no finds were recovered from the features or the trench as a whole.

Trench 7.3 (Figure 4)

This trench measured 50m x 1.6m, and natural geology was encountered at 0.26m BGL at the eastern end, and 0.42m BGL at the western end. Above this was topsoil. No subsoil was encountered within the trench. The trench was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly near the eastern end of the trench, but this proved to be geological in origin.

Approximately 18m from the western end of the trench was a north to south aligned linear feature (**7302**), which measured 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. The sole fill, 7303, which was a red brown sandy silt with moderate large rounded stones, and frequent smaller pebbles and cobbles, was also visible above the natural geology, surviving as a shallow earth-and-stone bank, though masked by topsoil. The eastern edge of the feature was truncated by a modern, stone-filled land drain (**7304**).

To the west of **7302** was approximately 7m of red brown sandy silt (7306) with occasional small rounded pebbles. This was 0.06m thick at its thickest, which was at the eastern end, abutting the “bank” of **7302**. It petered out at the western end with an indiscernible cut.

No finds were recovered from any deposits or the trench as a whole.

Trench 7.4 (Figure 6)

This trench measured 50m x 3.2m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.3m to 0.4m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained. No subsoil was identified within this trench, although; at the south-east end of the trench a layer of hillwash (7401) was recorded between the topsoil and the natural substrate. The trench was testing an area predicted to be devoid of archaeological activity.

Towards the south-eastern end of the trench was a band of dark red brown sandy silt (7402) which measured c.11m wide and 0.4m deep, as proven within an investigative sondage. No finds were recovered from this material.

Cut into 7402, near its north-western limit, was sub-circular pit **7403**. This measured 0.69m x 0.75m x 0.21m deep. It had steep, concave sides, and an irregular, generally concave base. It contained a single fill (7404) which was dark brown grey sandy silt with moderate



rounded pebbles, some of which were heat-affected, and occasional charcoal. A sample of this deposit recovered a small amount of charred root or stem, charcoal and a black tarry substance, though none of this was considered suitable for scientific dating.

Within the investigative sondage dug through 7402, a second sub-circular pit-like feature was noted by a grey deposit seen in plan, sealed by 7402. Flooding prevented further investigation.

No finds were recovered from any features or the trench as a whole.

Trench 7.5 (Figure 7)

This trench measured 50m x 3.2m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.25m to 0.55m BGL, getting progressively deeper to the south. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained. No subsoil was identified within this trench. The trench was testing an area predicted to be devoid of archaeological activity.

Two neighbouring postholes were identified within the trench, **7502** and **7504**. Posthole **7502** was circular and measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.31m deep. It had vertical sides and a large, flattish stone at the base forming a post-pad. It contained a single fill (7503) which was dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

Immediately to the south of **7502** was a similar circular posthole, **7504**. This measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.36m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base (figure 21c) and contained a single fill (7505) which was also dark brown silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Large cobbles towards the base may have represented a disturbed post-pad.

Samples from these two postholes produced large cereal assemblages, with 7505 in particular producing cereals not commonly seen beyond the Roman period.

Near the centre of the trench was a linear feature, aligned NW-SE (**7507**). This measured 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep. It has shallow concave sides and slope (figure 21d), and contained a single fill (7506). This was a light brown silt with occasional rounded pebbles.

No finds were recovered from any of the features or the trench as a whole.

Site 7 Interpretation

Although the possible enclosure ditches identified by geophysical survey at site 7 proved to be geological in origin, the presence of numerous unexpected features – at least one in every trench – suggests that the site has a high potential for further archaeology.

Both features in trench 7.1 appeared to be post-holes or stake-holes, with one of them (**7104**) having evidence of the post having been burnt in-situ. Unfortunately, there was insufficient evidence to postulate the form or purpose of any structure to which they may have related.

The linear features in trenches 7.2 (**7205**), 7.3 (**7302**) and 7.5 (**7507**) all appeared likely to be former field boundaries. The first two, **7205** and **7302**, were roughly perpendicular to one another, though markedly different in form, with the latter more likely to form the limit of a lynchet or similar. **7205** and **7507** were similar in nature, but on differing alignments, which might suggest an unstructured field pattern, or it might suggest differing phases of land use.

The two postholes in trench 7.5 (**7502** and **7504**) appeared to be similar in size and construction, and the presence of possible pad-stones at the base of at least one might indicate an attempt to provide a more solid base than the sandy silt substrate provided, such as might be required for a structure. Ashley Batten, of GAPS, noted a flattened area on the hill slope to the east of trench 7.5, roughly adjacent to the site of the two postholes, which he felt might be indicative of a housing platform or similar earthwork. The cereal-rich samples from these two postholes may well have derived from a prehistoric granary, which would indicate the presence of reasonably substantial habitation within the vicinity.

Within trench 7.4 was a band of what appeared to be hill-wash material (7401) that had accumulated towards the base of the natural slope. A sondage through this material showed it to be around 0.3m deep, and a possible feature was identified at the base of the sondage. It is hoped that future investigation may determine the nature of this feature.

Cut into deposit 7401, and thus suggesting at least two phases of occupation at the site, was pit **7403**. This feature was irregular and inconsistent and may have been of natural origin, but equally it may have been an anthropogenic pit which was later colonised by rooting



2.2.3 Site 10

This site was evaluated by six trenches. Four of these (10.1-4) were targeted on a palaeochannel identified by Lidar survey. The remaining two trenches (10.5 and 10.6) were testing negative responses from the non-intrusive surveys on the high ground above the palaeochannel. Due to the saturated ground along the line of the palaeochannel, trenches 10.1-3 were moved from the original locations set out in the WSI, and trench 10.5 was moved as it crossed the line of a well-head (Figure 8).

Trench 10.1

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.31m to 0.6m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained. Below topsoil was 0.1m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil. The trench was moved to cross the line of the predicted palaeochannel at the driest possible point.

A sondage was excavated by machine into the trench at the lowest point, approximately the centre of the palaeochannel. This showed light blue-grey gravels below the mixed yellow-brown/blue-grey silty clay substrate that dominated the majority of the trench. These gravels were excavated to a depth of 0.8m before the risk of collapsing sides due to flooding made further excavation impractical.

To the south of the palaeochannel gravels was a broad linear feature (**10103**). This was oriented roughly north-west to south-east and measured 1.6m wide. It contained mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional angular and rounded limestone fragments (**10104**). The ditch was not excavated in this trench due to flooding, but given its nature and location was likely to be the same ditch as **10409**, excavated in trench 10.4.

Two possible pit features were identified and excavated within the trench, but both proved to be of natural origin.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 10.2 (Figure 9)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.26m to 0.45m BGL. Above this was 0.25m of topsoil. Below topsoil was 0.1m of grey brown clayey



silt subsoil. The trench was moved to the south-west of its original location to avoid the visibly flooded course of the palaeochannel.

Two pits were identified at the north-eastern end of the trench. Of these, only one was excavated (**10203**) as the other remained flooded.

Pit **10203** was a sub-ovoid feature that measured 1.2m x 1.1m x 0.24m deep. It had irregular concave sides, and an uneven concave base. The sides showed evidence of root-runs. It contained a single fill (10204) which was friable mid-dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular limestone fragments.

Four other possible pits were investigated within this trench, but all proved to be of natural origin.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 10.3

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered between 0.43m to 0.62m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained. Below topsoil was 0.1m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil. The trench was moved to cross the line of the predicted palaeochannel at the driest possible point.

A band of variant natural geology and a naturally formed pit-like feature were identified in this trench, but no archaeological finds or features were noted.

Trench 10.4 (Figure 9)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.3m to 0.5m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china and post-medieval pottery, but this was not retained. Below topsoil was 0.2m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil, mostly present to the north-east end of the trench, and barely extant to the south-west. The trench had been targeted on the fringe of the predicted palaeochannel.

Towards the east-north-east end of the trench was linear feature 10409. This was oriented roughly north-west to south-east and measured 2.2m wide, with steep straight sides. It contained a single visible fill (10410), which was dark grey brown sandy silt and measured more than 0.6m deep, though at that depth the water table made further excavation



impossible. A trial hole dug down revealed a drainage pipe roughly 0.2m further into the feature. The base of the feature was not reached. Modern finds, including 20th century china, were recovered from the upper reaches of the fill.

A pit-like feature was identified near the west-south-west end of the trench (**10403**). This was sub-circular and measured 1.12m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It had irregular, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, which was mid grey brown clay silt (10404).

Just west of the centre of the trench was pit-like feature **10405**. This was sub-ovoid and measured 1.5m x 0.88m x 0.28m deep (Plate 2). It had steep, sharp sides and a flattish base. It contained three fills, the upper of which, 10406, was firm mid-grey brown silty clay with occasional angular pebbles affected by rooting. This was 0.18m thick and overlay firm mid-orange brown clay with occasional rounded pebbles (10407). This was 0.1m thick at its thickest and overlay a thin deposit of firm dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (10408), which was 0.03m thick at its thickest.

Trench 10.5

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.3m to 0.45m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china and post-medieval pottery, but this was not retained. Below topsoil was 0.1m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil, and below this was a localised lens of black, degraded sandstone, measuring up to 0.1m thick and located near the north-east end of the trench. The trench was originally evaluating the higher ground above the route of the palaeochannel to the east. This trench was moved to avoid a well-head which was on the original alignment.

A series of geological and natural features was investigated towards the north-eastern end of the trench, though none had any evidence of human activity.

Roughly central to the trench, against the north-west edge, was sub-ovoid pit-like feature **10502**. This measured 1.5m long and protruded 0.8m from the trench edge. It was 0.2m at its deepest and had irregular concave sides and an uneven base. It contained a single mid-brown grey clayey silt fill with occasional rounded and angular stones (10503).

No finds were recovered from this trench.



Trench 10.6

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.45m to 0.65m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china but this was not retained. Below topsoil was 0.2m of red mottled mid-brown silty clay subsoil. The trench was targeted on the high ground above the course of the palaeochannel.

Two sub-square features were identified within the trench, one fairly central, and the other closer to the south-east end. Investigation showed these to be modern intrusions, probably relating to modern agricultural practices.

Site 10 Interpretation

With the exception of linear features **10103=10409** and pit **10405**, none of the other features identified at site 10 were definitely of human origin and may have derived from natural causes. Equally, though, pits **10203**, **10403** and **10502** may have originally been created by human activity, and then later disturbed by plant or animal action.

No clear function could be ascribed to any of the pits at this stage, though the presence of charcoal at the base of **10405** and its proximity to the palaeochannel, might suggest use as a camp-hearth, or as part of a light industrial practice.

The ditch appears likely to have been a drainage feature, perhaps intended to catch and channel over-flow from the palaeochannel, or as part of a water-management system, such as a leat. The ceramic drain was likely to have been added at a later date, though no intrusive cut was visible during excavation, suggesting that the drain may have been inserted into a surviving earthwork which was subsequently backfilled to level the land.

The presence of several “tree throw”-like features within the trenches, particularly in trenches 10.1-4, might indicate that the area, or at least the stream-side, was previously wooded.

2.2.4 Site 13

This site was evaluated by three trenches, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site. Two of these (13.1 and 13.3) remained in their targeted positions. Trench 13.2 was originally sited within a marshy area that



would have proved impractical to excavate, and as such was moved to drier ground (Figure 10).

Trench 13.1

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.26m and 0.31m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained.

Two features were identified within the trench. In the north-western corner of the trench was linear feature **13102**, which was oriented north-east to south-west with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.12m deep and contained two fills. The uppermost fill was dark grey brown silty clay (13104). This measured 0.1m thick at its thickest and overlay a firm pale blue grey clay (13103) which was concentrated against the south-eastern edge of the feature. This was 0.08m at its thickest. No finds were recovered from either fill.

In the south-east corner of the trench was ovoid pit **13105**. This was oriented roughly E-W and had gradual concave sides and a slightly concave base (figure 21e). It measured 1.77m long x 0.9m wide x 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (13106). This was a mixed fill of mid-brown clayey silt, orange sandy silt, pale blue grey clayey silt and pyrite-rich gravel, the latter of which was mostly at the base of the feature. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 13.2

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.24m and 0.33m BGL. Above this was a very shallow subsoil (13201), which measured 0.08m thick at its thickest, over which was the topsoil, which measured up to 0.25m thick.

A series of land-drains ran roughly east to west across this trench, and plough scars ran north-east to south-west, but no archaeological finds or features were identified.

Trench 13.3

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at 0.3m BGL. Above this was topsoil.



A series of land-drains ran roughly east to west across this trench, and plough scars ran north-east to south-west but no archaeological finds or features were identified.

Site 13 Interpretation

None of the features anticipated by the geophysical survey were located within the trenches, though the movement of trench 13.2 might partially account for that.

Linear feature **13102** was likely to have been a former field boundary, as it ran counter to the fall of the land for drainage. The presence of clayey fill 13103, however, may be the remnant of an attempt to clay-line the feature for water retention, as it was unlikely to be slumped bank material due to its differing nature from the surrounding natural geology. If this were the case, then the ditch might have been intended for controlled movement of water, such as a leat or mill race.

Pit **13105** was well-defined and deliberate, but the mixed, non-homogenised nature of the fill suggested that it had been fairly recently filled-in. No dating was recovered from the pit to confirm this, however. No clear function was evident for the pit, though one possibility was disposal of agricultural waste.

2.2.5 Site 25

This site was evaluated by a single trench intended to assess the archaeological potential of a linear anomaly identified by geophysical survey (Figure 11).

Trench 25.1

This trench measured 25.5m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3m and 0.45m BGL. Above this was 0.15m of subsoil, which was mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular stone, that produced no finds. Overlying this was topsoil, which also produced no finds.

A single, broad linear feature (**25103**) was identified within this trench, along with three smaller natural features.

Linear feature **25103** was oriented roughly north-east to south-west and measured 8.45m wide and 0.12m deep at the deepest. It had a steep, straight eastern slope, a flat base and a barely perceptible western slope. It contained a single fill (25104) which was dark grey



brown friable clayey silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Site 25 Interpretation

Feature **25103** appeared to be the remains of a truncated lynchet, at the base of a hill. Though no date was recovered from the fill, such features are generally post-medieval in date.

2.2.6 Site 26

This site was evaluated by two trenches, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site (Figure 12).

Trench 26.1 (Figure 13)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.25m and 0.4m BGL, with the trench getting deeper towards the southern end. Above this was 0.15m of friable mid grey-brown clayey silt subsoil. Covering this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained.

Two linear features were identified within the trench. The northern most of these (**26105**) measured 1.98m wide and 0.59m deep and ran east-north-east to west-south-west and had moderately steep, straight sides, dropping into a deeper, narrow concave base (Figure 21g and Plate 12). It contained a single fill (26106) which was firm mid red brown clayey silt with occasional sandstone fragments. No finds were recovered from the feature.

The southern ditch (**26103**) was parallel to **26105**, and had steep, straight sides and a flattish base (figure 21f). It measured 1.6m wide and 0.55m deep (Plate 11). It contained a single fill (26104) which was firm mid red brown clayey silt occasional small-large stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Three further features proved to be natural upon investigation.

Trench 26.2 (Figure 14)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.28m and 0.66m BGL, with the trench getting deeper towards the southern end. Above this was



0.05m of friable mid red-brown clayey silt subsoil. Covering this was the topsoil, which contained modern china, but this was not retained.

Two linear features and two pits were identified within this trench, along with a further five naturally derived features.

Approximately central to the trench was roughly west-north-west to east-south-east oriented linear feature **26205**. This measured 1.12m wide and 0.38m deep. It had moderately steep straight sides and a concave base (Figure 21h, Plate 9). It contained two fills, the upper of which (26207) was firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent broken limestone fragments. This was 0.1m thick and overlay mid red brown silty clay (26206). This was 0.3m thick at its thickest. No finds were recovered from either deposit.

Immediately south of this was sub-circular pit **26203**. This measured 1.65m x 1.55m x 0.11m deep and had shallow concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (26204) which was friable mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small angular limestone fragments and a single large limestone block. No finds were recovered from the pit.

To the north of linear **26205**, was roughly perpendicular linear feature **26208**. This was oriented approximately north-east to south-west and measured 0.6m wide and just 0.06m deep. Towards its southern end it was completely truncated in places. Where it survived to any depth, it had concave sides and base. It contained a single fill (26209) which was friable mid-dark red grey clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments and degraded stone patches. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Towards the south-eastern end of the trench was large oval pit **26210**. This measured 2.5m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep. It had irregular, shallow sides and an uneven, irregular base (plate 10). It contained a single fill (26211) which was firm orangey brown silty clay with moderate grit and small rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered from the feature.

At the very south-eastern end of the trench was a naturally eroded channel **26212**. As seen within the trench, this measured 3.4m wide and 0.4m deep, oriented roughly north-west to south-east. It had sinuous, irregular sides and an uneven base. Its single fill (26213) was friable, pale yellow brown fine silt, which was truncated by modern land drainage.



Site 26 Interpretation

The linear features in both trenches 26.1 and 26.2 corresponded to the geophysical anomalies identified. This would suggest that **26105** may have formed part of the north-western corner of a rectilinear enclosure, whilst **26103** was a separate feature, possibly forming an internal division within the enclosure, or entirely unrelated to it.

Based on the geophysical survey, **26205** formed part of the southern boundary of a second rectilinear enclosure, which was crossed by the curving western boundary of a further enclosure, for which ditch **26208** may have represented part of the surviving boundary.

The pits in trench 26.2 were both very shallow and may have had natural origins but given the shallowness of all features in that trench it is perhaps more likely that there has been a more severe degree of post-abandonment truncation here than in trench 26.1. This truncation was most likely caused by agriculture but may have related to works associated with the nearby railway line. No clear function was evident for either feature, if they were derived from human activity, but given the apparent abundance of enclosures within the field it would not be unexpected if they related to settlement activity.

Natural feature **26212** was likely formed by ground erosion during flooding events, creating a water-worn channel following the natural topography down to the old railway line.

2.2.7 Site 28

This site was evaluated by eight trenches, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site. Of these trenches, seven targeted anomalies, whilst the eighth (28.3) was targeted on an area with no anomalies (Figure 15).

Trench 28.1 (Figure 16)

This trench measured 52m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3m and 0.4m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

Two linear features were identified within the trench, along with five naturally derived features.

Just east of the centre of the trench was linear feature **28102**. This ditch was oriented north-west to south-east, and had shallow concave sides, though the slope was steeper on



the south-west side, and a concave base. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill, 28103, which was friable mid yellow brown mostly stone-free silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Towards the west end of the trench was the other linear feature, **28104**. This was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 1.75m wide and 0.38m deep. It had gradually sloping concave sides and a concave base (figure 21i). It contained a single fill (28105), which was firm mid brown sandy clay, with limestone gravel. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 28.2 (Figure 17)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3m and 0.35m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

Four linear features were identified within this trench, all oriented roughly north-east to south-west. Near the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch **28202**, this measured 2.04m wide and 0.9m deep (figure 21j). It had a steep, V-Shaped profile with straight sides and a narrow, flat base (plate 15). It contained two fills, the upper of which (28203) was firm dark grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles and manganese flecks. This measured 0.3m thick and overlay firm dark brown grey clay silt with frequent rounded pebbles and occasional larger rounded cobbles (28204). This was up to 0.61m thick. No finds were recovered from either deposit, though 28203 did produce two fragments of unworked flint.

Roughly central to the trench was ditch **28210**, which measured 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep (figure 21l). This had steep, straight sides and a concave base (plate 17). The ditch contained three fills, the uppermost of which (28213) was firm mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone chips. This deposit was 0.2m thick and overlay firm mid brown clay (28212), which slumped in to the ditch from the western side. This slump was 0.29m thick at its thickest, and below it was friable mid grey silty sand with frequent stone fragments (28211), which was 0.5m thick. No finds were recovered from any of these fills.

Towards the north-western end of the trench were two contemporary, parallel ditches forming a double-ditched boundary (**28205** and **28207**; figure 21k, plate 16). The north-western of these, **28205**, measured 1.7m wide and 0.45m deep, and had moderate



concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (28206) which comprised firm dark brown sandy clay with coarse gravel. No finds were recovered from this fill.

The south-eastern ditch of the pair, **28207**, measured 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep, and had steep, straight sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the upper of which (28208) was firm, dark brown sandy clay with coarse gravel and small-medium stones. This measured 0.3m thick. A significant charcoal dump was noted and sampled within this deposit, which may be suitable for scientific dating, though the charcoal was very flaked. Underlying this fill was firm, dark brown silty clay with frequent small-large limestone fragments and gravels (28209). This measured 0.5m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench 28.3

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.28m and 0.4m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced modern china which was not retained and a hand-made iron nail (registered find 1), which was.

Several features were investigated but proved to be of natural origins. A series of stone-filled land drains crossed the trench, but no other anthropogenic finds or features were identified.

Trench 28.4 (Figure 18)

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.33m and 0.46m BGL. Above this was 0.15m of firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt subsoil. Overlying this was the topsoil, which produced modern china, which was not retained.

Within this trench were three linear features, a pit or ditch terminus and a wall or stone-filled drain.

Towards the south-west end of the trench was linear ditch **28403**. This was oriented north-west to south-east and had shallow, straight sides and a flattish base. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill (28404) which was firm pale brown clay silt with occasional manganese flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the north-east of the centre of the trench was possible linear terminus **28408**. This measured 2.5m long as it protruded from the north-western edge of the trench, and 1.1m



wide. It was 0.36m deep with a fairly steep concave slope and a concave base (plate 14). It contained a single fill (28409) of firm pale brown grey clayey silt with occasional rounded small-medium stones and manganese staining. No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the north-east of **28408** was a wide spread of subsoil 28401, covering the majority of the remainder of the trench. Below this was ditch **28405**, which was oriented roughly east to west, though the full extent of the feature wasn't exposed during this evaluation. As seen the sides were gradual and concave, and the base concave (plate 21). This contained three fills, the uppermost of which (28406) appeared to incorporate patches of heat-affected subsoil clay. A sample of this deposit produced small amounts of charcoal and fired clay, but insufficient for scientific dating. This deposit was up to 0.2m thick and overlay firm dark grey brown clay silt with occasional rounded stones (28407). This, in turn was 0.05m thick and overlay the basal fill (28420). This basal fill was dark brown grey plastic silty clay with moderate angular pebbles, which appeared to be washed-in material rather than deliberate lining. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch **28405** truncated the fill of north-west to south-east oriented ditch **28410** (Figures 21m and 21n). This ditch measured 1.9m wide x 0.5m deep as seen, and had steep, straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (28411), which was firm dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate angular pebbles and manganese staining. No finds were recovered from this feature

To the north-east of **28410**, was construction cut **28413**. This truncated deposit 28407, but was sealed by 28406, indicating that ditch **28405** still survived as an earthwork during the construction of 28414. The construction cut was linear and ran north-west to south-east, with vertical sides and a flat base. It survived 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Within the cut was stone "structure" 28414. This measured 0.25m wide and 0.2m high/deep (plate 19). It was formed of 2-3 loose courses of rounded stones 0.07m-0.1m in diameter, in a grey clayey silt matrix. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Two further large features were investigated but proved to be geological.



Trench 28.5 (Figure 19)

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.34m and 0.4m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced modern china, which was not retained.

Two ditches were identified in this trench, both roughly parallel and aligned north-west to south-east. The south-western of these (**28502**) was approximately a third of the way along the trench from the south-west end and measured 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep. It had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (**28503**) which was firm red brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

The other ditch (**28504**) was roughly central to the trench and measured 1.11m wide and 0.33m deep. It had moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (**28505**), which was firm mid red brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 28.6 (Figure 19)

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at around 0.32m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

Three linear features were identified within this trench.

Linear feature **28604** was interpreted as a continuation of ditch **28502**, whilst linear feature **28606** appeared to be the same feature as **28504**. As such neither of these features was investigated within this trench.

Ditch **28602** was similarly oriented north-west to south-east and was located near the south-west end of the trench. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep straight sides, and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill (**28603**), which was firm dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate medium-sized stones.

No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 28.7 (Figure 20)

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.42m and 0.5m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced modern china which was not retained.

Four linear features, a small pit-like feature and five natural features were identified in this trench.

Ditch **28702** was aligned roughly east-north-east to west-south-west near the centre of the trench. It measured 1.23m wide and 0.31m deep. It had moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (28703) which was firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones towards the base. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Towards the north-west end of the trench was north-east to south-west aligned ditch **28704**. This had a steep concave edge to the south-east, and a gradual, irregular edge to the NW, with a flattish base (plate 13). It measured 1.37m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill (28705). This comprised firm dark red brown silty clay, which produced no finds.

Near the south-east end of the trench was roughly north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch **28706**. This had steep concave sides and an irregular base and measured 1.85m wide and 0.22m deep. The western edge of the feature had a shallow “gutter” sunk at the base of the slope, which appeared to be contemporary with the main feature. The ditch as a whole contained two fills, the lower of which (28707), which was friable mid grey brown plastic clayey silt with occasional gravel and degraded stone at the base. Above this, oriented more-or-less over the “gutter”, was a thin band of friable mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones (28708). Neither fill produced any finds.

In the very north-west corner of the trench was sub-circular pit **28709**. This had irregular convex sides and an uneven concave base. It measured 0.67m x 0.42m x 0.15m deep as seen in the trench, though it continued beyond the scope of the trench. It contained a single fill (28710), which was friable mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small angular stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Towards the north-west end of the trench was linear feature **28711**. This was a poorly defined linear feature with very shallow concave sides and base, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single fill (28712) which was firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 28.8 (Figure 20)

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.4m and 0.5m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

A single linear feature (**28803**) was identified in this trench, near the midway point. This was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1.41m wide and 0.17m deep. It had irregular concave sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill (28804) which was firm dark red brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Site 28 Interpretation

The geophysical survey had predicted an apparent field system of ditches across many of the trenches, and the ditches discovered in trenches 28.1, 28.5 and 28.6 appear to correspond with these, as do ditches **28403** and **28704**, in trenches 28.4 and 28.7 respectively.

The ditches in trench 28.2 all appear to correspond to the geophysical anomalies, though it is uncertain if the apparent double ditch (**28205** and **28207**) equated to a single anomaly (in which case one linear anomaly was not identified within the trench), or that they weren't in actuality a double ditch, but two separate features that simply appeared, coincidentally, to be related - both physically and stratigraphically - within the trench.

Ditch **28207** and **28202** were similar in form and profile and based on the geophysical survey were likely to form part of the north-west and south-east arms of a rectilinear enclosure. Their steep, V-shaped profiles suggested a defensive function, rather than simply defining an area or controlling livestock. Scientific dating of the charcoal from **28207** might give an indication as to a date of abandonment for the enclosure, but as this was an upper fill it might not be particularly informative. Ditch **28210** was slightly smaller, and less defensive in aspect, and appeared – from the geophysical survey – to be an internal division within that same enclosure, though this may have been misleading and the features may not have been contemporary.



The absence of features in trench 28.3 anticipated by the geophysical survey was borne out by the evaluation, but within trench 28.4, with the exception of ditch **28403**, the features there were not anticipated by the geophysical survey, which may have been due to the masking nature of the subsoil at the north-eastern end of that trench. The geophysical survey did, however, record several fragmentary and poorly defined short stretches of linear features or elongated pits, and these may relate to similarly disguised features in this area. Ditch **28405** was the latest of these features, and appeared to be either a very large pit, of which only around a quarter was visible, or the curve of a ditch, either at a bend or a terminus. This truncated an earlier, straighter ditch (**28410**), which appeared to bound the area in which the subsoil was deeper. This was most likely an enclosure ditch, as it was more substantial than those that made up the field system identified by the geophysical survey.

It was unclear, within the evaluation trench, whether feature **28408** was an elongated pit or the terminal of a ditch, though the latter appeared more likely based on the size and form of the feature. If so, it may have been creating a deliberate gap, such as an entranceway, between the boundary demarcated by the rest of **28408**, and that marked by **28410**.

Structure 28414 had been placed within a deliberate cut (**28413**) that truncated the earlier backfills of feature **28405**, suggesting that this feature had gone out of use by this point, but pre-dating the final backfill of that feature, which indicated that **28405** still existed as a visible depression in the ground when 28414 was constructed. The stones within the “structure” were rounded and not evidently coursed, though they were – in places – stacked three high. The presence of voids amongst the stones may have been the result of stones being dislodged by later activity, or it may have been intentional to improve drainage. The structure was similar in nature to some of the stone-filled drains across site 28, though it was notable that a parallel French drain to the north-east cut the upper fill of **28405**, whilst 28414 was sealed by it, indicating that if 28414 was a stone drain then it dated from an early phase of field drainage. If it wasn’t a field drain, then the most likely interpretation would be a rough foundation cut, though if it were foundations then it was unlikely to be particularly sturdy, and hence perhaps more likely to relate to a field boundary wall than a building.

Ditch **28802** in trench 28.8 was not anticipated by the geophysical survey and may have continued into trench 28.7 as ditch **28702**. These appeared similar to the ditches that formed part of the field system indicated by the geophysical survey and may have formed part of the same pattern of field boundaries.

Ditch **28706** was on a slightly different alignment to the field system ditches, and the presence of the curious "gutter" within the cut suggested a specific function had been intended for the feature, though what this might have been was not clear during the evaluation. The ditch was not anticipated by the geophysical survey, nor did it align with any of the visible anomalies, and as such the function and date of the feature remained uncertain.

Ditch **28711** was very shallow and poorly defined and may have been the remains of a cultivation feature relating to the field systems, such as a furrow.

Pit **28709** was very irregular and was likely to be natural in origin, though it could not be determined for certain during the evaluation whether the feature was entirely formed by root or animal disturbance, or whether it had originated as a deliberate pit, which was later colonised by roots or animals taking advantage of the looser, humic fill.

2.2.8 Site 33

This site was evaluated by two trenches, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site. Trench 33.1 targeted two linear features that crossed a proposed access route, whilst trench 33.2 assessed an area anticipated to be an entranceway to a five-sided enclosure (Figure 22).

Trench 33.1 (Figure 23)

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.4m and 0.52m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

Three linear features were identified within this trench.

Ditch **33106** was oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1.43m wide and 0.59m deep. It had steep, straight sides and a concave base (figure 27b, plate 23). It contained a single fill (33107) which was firm dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this fill.



To the south-east was a further linear feature, **33104**. This was also oriented north-east to south-west and measured 1.27m wide and 0.24m deep, with gradual concave sides and an uneven, concave base (figure 27a). It contained a single fill (33105), which was friable dark brown silty clay with occasional slate and degraded limestone. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Towards the north-western end of the trench, protruding from the south-western edge, was curvilinear feature **33109**. This was a narrow gulley, measuring between 0.25m and 0.38m wide (getting wider to the south-east), and between 0.06 and 0.18m deep (getting deeper to the south-east). It had steep concave sides and a shallow, concave base (figure 27c). It contained a single fill (33103) which was friable dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small, angular degraded stones and a single medium-large angular limestone block. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 33.2 (Figure 24)

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.4m and 0.7m BGL. Above this, on the southern side was mid red brown clayey silt subsoil, which measured up to 0.25m deep. Overlying this was the topsoil, which produced no finds.

Six possible discrete features were identified within this trench, four of which proved to be of natural origin upon investigation.

Circular pit **33203** was located roughly central to the trench, near the northern edge. It had a reddened natural rim, visible in plan, indicating that the feature had been heat-affected *in-situ*. It measured 0.67m in diameter and 0.35m deep. It had steep, near vertical sides and a sloping, concave base (figure 27d, plate 24). It contained two fills, the upper of which (33204) was firm pale brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments and moderate charcoal. This was 0.31m thick and overlay friable red black clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, and heat-affected natural patches (33205). This deposit measured 0.08m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Protruding from the western edge of the trench was pit **33206**. This appeared semi-ovoid, as seen, with steep concave sides and a pointed, almost V-shaped base (figure 27e). It measured 1.18m wide and protruded 0.72m into the trench, and it was 0.59m deep (plate



25). The sides of the feature were reddened in places, indicating that they had been heat-affected *in-situ*, where the natural geology was exposed, but not where the pit cut the buried soil layer on the south side. The pit contained two fills, the upper of which (33207) was friable mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent small-medium stones, approximately 30% of which were heat affected. This was 0.5m thick and overlay friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and patches, occasional heat-affected stones and occasional heat-affected natural patches (33208). This deposit was 0.08m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Samples from both of these features produced unusual burnt organic concretions that may have resulted from burning dung or peat or similar material. The basal fill of both pits had potential for radiocarbon dating, though the upper fills contained no suitable material.

Site 33 Interpretation

The five-sided enclosure predicted by the geophysical survey was encountered in trench 33.1 as ditch **33106** but did not appear to continue into trench 33.2. Ditch **33104** appeared to correspond to an anticipated geophysical anomaly, possibly forming an internal division of the enclosure, but given the differing nature of the features, their differing alignments and the potential that the line of **33104** continued beyond the boundary of the enclosure to the north-east, the features were perhaps unlikely to be contemporary.

Gulley **33102** was not anticipated by the geophysical survey and given its inconsistent size and depth it may have been formed by water-wear of the natural geology, such as an eaves-gulley. The curvature of the gulley appeared unlikely to relate to the drip-gulley of a traditional roundhouse, though it may perhaps have related to a more rectilinear structure. Another option would have been a water management feature, perhaps deliberately draining into ditch **33106**. It is notable that any structure demarcated by **33102** would have been outside of the five-sided enclosure.

The two pits in trench 33.2 (**33203** and **33206**) were very similar in nature and may have been contemporary. Both showed evidence of in-situ heating, and within the burnt basal fill of both pits were numerous patches of heat-affected clay indicating that the pits had been raked out repeatedly during their life, suggesting a longevity of use.

Given the location of the pits at the anticipated entranceway to the enclosure, they may have been fire pits, possibly for heating, cooking, lighting or signalling. The assessment of the samples from these two pits suggested the burning of local material, such as peat or dung and heather. As the enclosure defined by the geophysical survey had also been suggested to be a mortuary enclosure, then pits relating to funerary activity should also be considered.

2.2.9 Site 37

A single trench was planned for this site, intended to assess the archaeological potential of the geophysical results for this area (Figure 25).

Trench 37.1

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.2m and 0.36m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced modern finds, which were not retained.

No archaeological finds or features were identified within this trench.

Site 37 Interpretation

The geophysical survey had predicted a potential cloddiau boundary within this trench, but no evidence of any such feature was identified. The “standing stone” near to the trench was a relocated modern gate post, used for cattle scratching.

2.2.10 Site 39

This site was evaluated by a single trench, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site, including enclosures and possible burnt mounds (Figure 26).

Trench 39.1

This trench measured 50m x 4m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3m and 0.45m BGL. Above this was 0.1m of firm, pale yellow brown silty clay subsoil. Overlying this was the topsoil, which produced modern finds that were not retained.



A total of sixteen features were identified within this trench, comprising eight pits and eight ditches, with a further three features dismissed as being natural in origin.

Towards the north-west end of the trench was sub-circular pit **39105**. This measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep, and had steep, near-vertical edges and a flat base (figure 27g, plate 5). The pit contained two fills, the uppermost of which (39106) was dark grey/black firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and rounded pebbles, measuring 0.18m thick. It overlay pale grey brown firm clayey silt with frequent gravel and occasional angular cobbles (39107), measuring 0.22m thick. Neither fill produced any finds.

Just north of pit **39105** was ditch **39103**, which was oriented north-west to south-east and had moderate concave sides and a concave base (figure 27f). It measured 1.12m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill (39104). This fill was mid grey brown friable clayey silt that produced no finds.

At its easternmost visible extent, ditch **39103** was aligned to intersect north-south ditch **39114**. This ditch had steep concave sides and a flattish, slightly concave base, and measured 0.67m wide and 0.21m deep (figure 27i). It contained a single fill, 39115, which was mid grey brown friable sandy clay with occasional small to medium angular stone and degraded stone fragments, with moderate gravel and grit towards the base.

The two ditches did not quite intersect within the trench, but instead the eastern edge of **39103** and the northern side of **39114** truncated an earlier pit (**39141**). The shape and size of this pit was largely obscured by the later ditches, though it survived to 0.35m deep, at its deepest. It had shallow concave sides, and a concave base (figure 27o). It contained a single fill (39142), which was pale blue grey firm clay with frequent charcoal patches and flecks. A sample of this produced little evidence beyond charcoal but did include traces of fish bone and coal fragments.

The southern side of **39114** also truncated feature **39134**, which may, in reality, be a continuation of pit **39141**, though if so this was an irregularly shaped feature. As seen, pit **39134** had steep concave sides and a concave base (figure 27n) and may have been the southern terminal of a north-south linear feature, or an elongated pit. It contained three fills, the uppermost of which (39135) was mid brown grey firm clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and angular pebbles, which measured 0.14m thick. This overlay deposit 39136, which was dark grey firm clayey silt with frequent charcoal and measured up to



0.2m thick. Below this was basal fill 39137, which was a pale white grey firm silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. If this were the same feature as **39141**, then this deposit was likely to correspond to 39142. No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

Also truncating feature **39134** was amorphous possible pit **39127**. This measured 1.8m north-east to south-west x 1.5m north-west to south-east x 0.1m deep. It had a shallow, irregular profile and an uneven base (figure 27m) and contained a single fill (39128). This fill was pale grey, mottled with brown, firm gritty silt, and no finds were recovered from it.

This feature was, in turn, truncated by north-east to south-west aligned ditch **39116**. This measured 0.94m wide and 0.35m deep, and had gradual, straight sides and a concave base (figure 27j, plate 6). It contained three fills, the upper most of which (39119) was mid yellow brown friable clayey silt that measured 0.09m thick. This overlay dark greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular stones (39118), which measured up to 0.33m thick. Below this was 0.03m of dark yellow brown friable clayey silt with moderate gravel (39117). None of the fills produced any finds.

Pit **39112** lay to the west of pit **39105** and was a sub-circular pit with gradual concave sides and a concave base (figure 27h). It measured 0.52m x 0.26m x 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (39113), which was dark grey brown friable clayey silt which produced no finds.

Pit **39112** truncated earlier pit **39108**, which was sub-circular and measured 0.91 x 0.4 x 0.23m deep. It had irregular, but largely straight, sides and a concave base, and contained three fills (figure 27h). The uppermost fill (39111) was dark brown friable clayey silt which measured up to 0.06m thick. This overlay mid blue grey firm clayey silt with moderate grit (39110), which was 0.08m thick. Below this was basal deposit 39109, which appeared to have been tipped or slumped in from the north-west. This was pale blue grey firm silty clay and measured up to 0.1m thick.

Roughly central to the trench were a group of three broadly parallel linear features, **39120**, **39148** and **39152**, oriented north-east to south-west.

The most south-easterly of these (**39120**) measured 1.27m wide and 0.25m deep. It had gentle concave sides and a flattish base (figure 27k). It contained a single fill (39121) which was dark greyish brown slightly plastic clayey silt with occasional small stones. This fill produced no finds.



The most north-easterly of the three ditches (**39148**) measured 1.3m wide and 0.14m deep. It also had gentle concave sides and a flattish base (figure 27p) and contained a single fill (39149). This was a mid-brown grey firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

The central of the three ditches (**39152**) was also the largest, measuring 1.85m wide and more than 0.6m deep. The north-western slop of the feature had a gradual slope leading to a shallow “step” for about a third of the width of the feature, before it dropped into a steep, straight-sided feature (figure 27q, plate 7). This contained three fills, the uppermost of which (39155) was mid grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and measured 0.15m thick. This overlay mid brown grey firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks (39154), which measured more than 0.5m deep. The base of the “step” and sides of the deeper part of the ditch were lined with dark grey firm silty clay (39153), which had frequent rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, and was 0.15m thick at thickest. The base of the feature was not reached due to the water-table, no finds were recovered from any of the fills.

To the south-east of ditch **39120** was a further north-east to south-west aligned ditch, **39122**. This measured 1.08m wide and 0.15m deep and had shallow straight sides and a concave base (figure 27l). It contained a single fill (39123) which was mid-dark brown grey friable sandy clay with occasional to moderate small-large angular limestone fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Near the south-east end of the trench, protruding from the north-east edge, was a sub-circular pit (**39144**) with very irregular and uneven sides and base, with numerous visible root or animal runs throughout. It measured 1.45m x 1.06m x 0.2m deep and contained a single fill (39145). This fill was dark brown grey friable sandy clay with occasional medium to large sandstone fragments and degraded stone. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A similar feature, measuring approximately 1.3m x 1.2m in plan (**39146**), was located approximately 2m south of **39144**. This feature was not investigated during the evaluation.

Also, near the south-east end of the trench was north-east to south-west oriented linear feature **39156**. This measured 2.1m wide and 0.17m deep and had moderately steep concave sides and an irregular base (figure 27r). It contained a single fill (39157) which was



mid grey brown plastic silty clay with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Site 39 Interpretation

The geophysical survey of this site had suggested the presence of at least one possible rectilinear enclosure within the trench, together with a slightly curvilinear ditch and some pitting towards the south-eastern end.

Ditch **39103** appears likely to correspond to the predicted rectilinear enclosure ditch, whilst ditch **39116** may be the curvilinear feature noted on the geophysical survey. The heavily waterlogged features, **39144** and **39146**, towards the south-east end of the trench, appeared to correlate with the pit-like geophysical anomalies recorded here.

Numerous additional linear and discrete features were also found which had not been detected by the geophysical survey. Many of the linear features (**39116**, **39120**, **39122**, **39148**, **39152** and **39156**) were on a similar north-east to south-west alignment, which would suggest a prevailing field-system on this alignment. The proximity of so many similar features within such a small investigative area suggested that either there were multiple iterations of the same ditch function, such as boundaries or drainage, or that they were cultivation features, with **39120**, **39122**, **39148** and **39156** particularly having similar profiles and spacing.

The increased size and soil profiles of ditches **39116** and **39152** suggest that they may have had different functions, with **39116** being a potential boundary ditch, whilst **39152** may have been clay-lined in an attempt to create a water-management feature, such as a leat or mill-race.

Small ditch **39114** was well defined and may have been the remnant of a truncated enclosure boundary, or it may have been intended for drainage, perhaps to drain the enclosure formed by ditch **39103**.

The presence of numerous pits (**39105**, **39108**, **39112**, **39127**, **39134**, **39141**) indicated that activity relating to the function of the enclosures may still survive within the field. Pits **39127**, **39134** and **39141**, whilst poorly defined and not well understood at this juncture, indicate the presence of potential industrial activity in the vicinity of the enclosures, as well

as a degree of longevity to those activities, as **39127** replaces **39134**, and all three pits were truncated by the enclosure itself.

Pits **39105**, **39108** and **39112** were located within the area framed by the rectilinear enclosure and may have related directly to the function of that enclosure. Though pit **39108** and later pit **39112** gave no clues as to their original function, pit **39105** may have been a truncated storage pit.

Irregular pits **39144** and **39146** were likely to be of natural origin, probably from fallen trees, though as no date was ascribed to these features, this may indicate land clearance related to the establishment of the enclosures or activity associated with them.

2.2.11 Site 58

This site was evaluated by a single trench. The trench had been proposed to intersect a potential enclosure, but it had to be moved to target some other geophysical anomalies, due to the presence of overhead cables (Figure 28).

Trench 58.1

This trench measured 24.5m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.4m and 0.5m BGL. Above this was topsoil, which produced modern finds, which were not retained.

Four natural features were identified within the trench, along with linear feature **58102**. This was oriented roughly north-south and had shallow, concave sides and a slightly concave base (figure 34a). It measured 1.4m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (58103). This fill was dark brown firm sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles and produced no finds.

Site 58 Interpretation

The ditch **58102** appeared likely to be a boundary ditch, though it was heavily ploughed out and it was unclear whether it was a removed field boundary, or part of the enclosure suggested by the geophysical survey.



2.2.12 Site 63

This site was evaluated by a single trench, intended to assess the archaeological potential of geophysical anomalies detected within the site. Trench 63.1 targeted a cluster of linear features near its north-western end, and a further linear feature near its south-eastern end (Figure 29).

Trench 63.1

This trench measured 50m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.35m and 0.6m BGL. Above this was the topsoil, which produced no finds. There was a notable channel in the field, which the trench crossed, located just south-east of the centre of the trench.

Cut into the blue yellow clay that marked this channel were six linear features, all oriented broadly north-east to south-west. Three of these were impossible to excavate due to flooding of the trench, but three were investigated as a representative sample.

The north-western most of these was ditch **63102**. This measured 1.6m wide x 0.37m deep, and had steep concave sides and a gradual, concave base. It contained a single fill (63103), which was mid grey brown firm silty clay, mottled with redeposited natural, with occasional degraded stone fragments. No finds were recovered from this feature.

To the south-east of ditch **63102**, was roughly parallel ditch **63104**. This had shallow, gradual sides and a flat base, and measured 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (63105) which was dark grey firm clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, brick dust and rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered from this feature.

The largest of the investigated ditches was **63106**, located c.16m from the north-western end of the trench. It measured 2.1m wide and 0.8m deep, with gradual straight sides and a concave base (plate 8). It had a single fill (63107) which was mid grey firm clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional CBM flecks and rounded pebbles. A sherd of post-medieval pottery and a machine-cut slate were recovered from this feature.



Site 63 Interpretation

The ditches were all aligned with the prevailing fall of the field, and were almost certainly intended to aid drainage, though the larger ditches (**63102** and **63106**) may also have been former field boundaries.

The presence of brick dust and flecks amongst the backfill of ditches **63104** and **63106** indicated that ditch **63104** was likely to be medieval at the earliest, and probably post-medieval like ditch **63106**.

2.2.13 Site 79

This site was evaluated by three trenches, intended to assess the archaeological potential of the site, despite the limited evidence from the geophysical survey. The HER data indicated recovery of an urned cremation from the area, so two trenches were excavated to look for further evidence. Upon arrival at the site an extant mound was evident which was not intersected by either trench, so, following discussion with GAPS, a third trench was excavated to investigate the nature of the mound (Figure 30).

Trench 79.1 (Figure 31)

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.2m and 0.26m BGL. Above this was 0.05m of subsoil, which was mid red brown clayey silt and produced no finds. Overlying this was topsoil, which produced modern finds, which were not retained.

Four pit features were identified in this trench.

In the south-east corner of the trench was a visible quarter-circle of a larger pit (**79109**). Within the trench this measured 1.48m x 0.86m x 0.23m deep. It had shallow, concave sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill, 79110, which was mixed yellow brown and brownish grey friable clayey sand with occasional quartzite and limestone gravel. This fill produced modern finds including post-medieval pottery, glass and iron nails. It also contained a fragment of possible prehistoric pottery, similar to that recovered from feature **79103** (see below).



To the north-west of this was pit **79107**. This was a sub-circular pit measuring 0.62m x 0.66m x 0.11m deep. It had a concave profile, and contained a single fill, which was mid yellow brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this fill.

North-west of this was well-defined circular feature **79103**. This measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.03m deep, with barely discernible sides and a flat base (figure 34b, plate 4). It contained a single fill (79104), which was black friable clayey silt that produced 18 sherds of probable middle Neolithic pottery, and a smoothed stone of uncertain nature. The sample taken from this feature also produced small quantities of bone and burnt bone.

In the north-west corner of the trench was circular feature **79105**. This measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.21m deep, with steep, concave sides and a shallow, concave base (figure 34c, plate 3). It contained a single fill (79106), which was dark brown grey friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal patches and fragments. The edges of the feature were reddened from burning in-situ. No finds were recovered from the feature, though the sample taken from the feature produced substantial quantities of charcoal which may be suitable for scientific dating.

Trench 79.2 (Figure 32)

This trench measured 10m x 10m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.2m and 0.25m BGL. Above this was 0.05m of subsoil, which was mid red brown clayey silt and produced no finds. Overlying this was topsoil, which produced no finds.

A single linear feature (**79204**) was identified within this trench. This ran east-west and had moderate concave sides and a concave base (figure 34d). It measured 0.93m wide and 0.23m deep and contained a single fill (79203), which was mid grey brown friable clayey silt. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Trench 79.3 (Figure 31)

The additional trench intended to assess the nature of the mound measured 25m long and 1.8m wide. Natural substrate was encountered at between 0.16m and 0.3m BGL, above which was topsoil. This produced modern finds, which were not retained.

In the very south-east corner of the trench, a quarter-circle of a pit (**79307**) was visible. This measured 1.0m x 0.95m as seen in the trench, and contained a single fill (79308), which

was dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and patches. This produced modern finds, such as china, glass and metal, none of which was retained.

Dominating the trench was large “pit” feature **79309**. This measured c.9m wide and 0.7m deep. It appeared to be rectilinear, within the trench, and had steep, concave sides and an uneven base. Two deposits filled this feature, the upper of which, 79301, was dark grey loose sandy silt with frequent angular limestone rubble, which measured 0.45m thick. Amongst this were modern bricks, glass, china, rubber and post-medieval pottery, none of which was retained. Below this was deposit 79311, which was pale creamy yellow clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments. This measured 0.3m thick and produced no finds.

The mound itself was a natural rise, which had been augmented by re-deposited natural made-ground layer 79303, which was 0.14m thick, and stony fill 79301 protruding from pit **79309**.

Site 79 Interpretation

Ditch **79204**, in trench 79.2, was likely to have been a removed field boundary, and appeared to continue the alignment of an extant boundary in the field to the west of site 79.

Pits **79109** and **79307** were both modern dumps, probably relating to either the demolition or construction of a small stone structure that previously existed at the end of the farm access lane to the east. Similarly, large pit **79309** was almost certainly related to the demolition of this structure, which was probably responsible for making the natural rise at this location into a more prominent mound.

Pits **79103** and **79105** appeared to be very similar in nature and were likely to be broadly contemporary, though **79105** survived to a greater depth. They seemed likely to be pits, and the presence of middle Neolithic ceramic and burnt bone in heavily truncated pit **79103** may indicate that this, at least, was a disturbed funerary pit for an urned cremation, perhaps similar to those recorded on the HER (HER 2091) from nearby. The lack of burnt bone and pottery in the better preserved and more substantial pit, **79105**, together with evidence of burning in-situ missing from **79103**, may indicate that this was an unrelated feature, or perhaps a pit or posthole related to mortuary ritual.



The presence of a similar sherd of prehistoric ceramic in modern pit **79109**, combined with the shallowness of **79103**, may have indicated that the ceramic was intrusive into the latter, or perhaps more likely, given the fragile nature of the ceramic, that pottery disturbed from the truncation of **79103** had become redeposited in **79109**.

Pit **79107** was larger and less well-defined than pits **79103** and **79105**, and may have related to different activity, though whether related to the prehistoric pits or the post-medieval structure was uncertain at this point.

2.2.14 Site 201

This site was evaluated by a single trench, targeting an earthwork of a potential Roman road (Figure 33).

Trench 201.1

This trench measured 52.6m x 2m and natural geology was encountered at between 0.3m and 0.35m BGL. Above this was topsoil, which produced no finds.

The trench produced the anticipated road, three pits and six natural features.

Dominating the centre of the trench was the course of the road (**201102**), aligned roughly E-W (plate 20). The well-defined metalling (**201111**) covered a 5m wide area, with rubble spread (**201110**) to either side. The northern edge of the metalled area dropped into a shallow, narrow gutter, which was lined with stones. To the north of this the road stones appeared to form a low “bank”, about a metre wide, rising slightly higher than the road itself (**201116**). No evidence for roadside ditches existed on either side. A thin band of brownish silt ran NE-SW across the metalling and may have been trace evidence for a wheel rut, or plough damage. An investigative slot through the road revealed it to be constructed of five layers, alternating between redeposited natural up-cast and stony layers, culminating in the hard-packed metalled surface **201111** (figure 34e, plate 22).

Circular pit **201103** was located to the south of the road course, and had moderately steep, straight sides and a concave base. It measured 0.57m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single fill (**201104**) which was mid grey brown friable silty clay with occasional large stones and coarse gravel, and moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the feature. A sample of the feature produced charcoal, but little evidence as to the

nature of the pit. The charcoal was not considered suitable for scientific dating as it was very flaked and would be difficult to achieve species identification and was also not single-season or limited-growth round wood meaning that dating could be non-specific and of limited value.

To the north of the road was part of amorphous pit **201105**, which protruded from the edge of the trench, and was visible beyond the trench as an extant earthwork, of which the trench only clipped the western edge. Within the trench it was 6m wide and protruded 1.5m into the trench. It was only 0.03m deep at this point and had a very shallow concave profile. The earthwork was roughly 10m in diameter and around 0.5m deep. What appeared to be the fill of the pit, 201106, was actually residual topsoil, which produced no finds.

The investigative sondage through the road revealed part of a feature that pre-dated the road construction (**201107**). This appeared to be a pit which measured 0.75m x 0.5m x 0.34m as seen, though it continued to the north and west of the sondage (plate 22). It had steep concave sides and a slightly concave base (figure 34e) and contained a single fill (201108). This was dark orange brown friable clayey silt with occasional small to medium rounded stones, occasional lenses of reddened silt (heat-affected?) and occasional threads and flecks of charcoal. A sample of this produced charcoal and a black porous material, but while not considered ideal for scientific dating, as – similar to the sample from pit **201103** - it was both flaked and not round wood charcoal this sample did have slightly more potential than the former, though the degree of accuracy of any obtained dating would be questionable.

Site 201 Interpretation

An earthwork believed to represent the Roman road from Caernavon (Segontium) to Aber, and from there to Chester, was targeted at this site. The recorded feature, **201102**, would appear to be a road, though without dating evidence it is uncertain whether the extant earthwork is the original Roman road or a later reiteration.

Pit **201105** was one of several visible earthworks in the field, which appeared to be the remains of quarry pits. Significant quantities of stone were visible in the field, both loose in topsoil and as solid outcrops, suggesting that road stone could be quarried locally, and pit **201105** was likely to be one such quarry pit.



Pit **201103** was small and gave no evidence as to its date or function, though given its proximity to the road and charcoal content, then some roadside activity such as a camp hearth was plausible.

Of great potential is pit **201107**, as it pre-dates the earthwork, and hence suggests the potential for future work to give a solid *terminus post quem* for construction of the earthwork. No clear function for this pit was visible from the sondage, though it may have been related to road construction. The charcoal within the pit fill formed thick “threads”, suggestive of roots or fibres, though assessment of those was uninformative, and it is not considered suitable for scientific dating.

2.3 Finds and Soil Samples

2.3.1 Finds

Table 2.1 presents a preliminary summary of finds by context including a provisional date.

Table 2.1 Summary finds table

Site	Trench	Context	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Prov. Date	Notes
7	7.2	7204	7	312	PPR	Unknown	
7	7.4	7404	1	82	Stone	Unknown	
63	63.1	63107	2	264	Stone	Modern?	Slate
63	63.1	63107	1	4	Pottery	Post-Med	
79	79.1	79104	18	370	Pottery	Middle Neolithic	
79	79.1	79104	1	180	Stone	Unknown	Natural?
79	79.1	79110	2	3	Stone	Unknown	Natural?
79	79.1	79110	21	135	Pottery	Post-Med	
79	79.1	79110	1	5	Pottery	Middle Neolithic	
79	79.1	79110	1	0	Glass	Post-Med	
79	79.1	79110	4	14	Fe	Post-Med	Nails
Total			59	1369	<i>PPR = Pyrotechnical Process Residues</i>		

The full finds and soil sample assessment reports can be found in appendix D. A separate addendum report will be produced summarising the results of scientific dating in due course. Brief summaries of the completed reports are included below.

Pyrotechnical Process Residues (Dr Rod Mackenzie)

The assemblage consists of one fragment of probable iron smelting tap slag, two fragments of slag that could relate to either iron smelting or smithing, four fragments of metallurgical slag that were undiagnostic of a specific process, and a fragment of slagged clay hearth lining, recovered from a single fill in trench 7.2 (7204).



The small assemblage suggested that iron smelting or possibly smithing may have been carried out in the area, though given the secondary nature of the deposit it was recovered from the slag may have been redeposited from further afield.

Stone (Dr Richard Moore)

Five pieces of stone were assessed, comprising two pieces of machine cut roofing slate, likely to be of 19th or 20th century date (from ditch **63106**); a piece of waste stone, possibly derived from boring (From pit **79109**); and two probably natural stones, though both had smoothed faces and may have been used for grinding or honing (from pits **7403** and **79103**).

Metalwork (Dr Richard Moore)

The remains of two corroded round nail shafts were recovered from context 79110, in pit **79109**. Neither nail could be readily dated.

Prehistoric Pottery (Emily Edwards)

A total of 19 sherds were recovered from two features at Rhos-Goch. A single sherd (5g) from an apparently modern feature, pit **79109**, was identical in terms of fabric and firing, to the 18 (388g) Peterborough Ware sherds from pit **79103**.

The pottery is identified as Peterborough Ware on the basis of its poorly prepared fabric, its firing and the presence of charred residue. It is the case that early Bronze Age pottery from Anglesey also includes similar rock tempered fabrics and that a row of cremation urns was reportedly found within the garden of the farm to the north of the trench, in 1876 (HER 2091). Any absolute certainty is impossible with a small assemblage containing no indisputably diagnostic features but on balance, this assemblage is considered to consist of Fengate style Peterborough Ware.

Post-Roman pottery (Dr Richard Moore)

A group of twenty-one glazed pottery sherds were recovered from context 79110, in pit **79109**. They included brown- and black-glazed earthenwares, black- and white-glazed earthenwares and willow pattern.

A single sherd of brown-glazed earthenware was recovered from context 63107 in ditch **63106**.



Glass (Dr Richard Moore)

A single piece of pale blue bottle glass was recovered from context 79110, in pit 79109. It had a slightly raised bank across the middle and an uneven surface with small bubbles, possibly indicating that it is from a hand-blown vessel. No clear date could be ascribed to the fragment.

2.3.2 Soil Samples (Val Fryer)

A total of seventeen bulk samples were recovered from sixteen features across six sites.

Table 2.2 Summary Sample Table

Sample No.	Site	Trench	Context	Reason for Sampling
1	7	7.2	7204	Metallurgical residue
2	7	7.1	7105	Charcoal rich
3	7	7.5	7503	Charcoal rich
4	7	7.5	7505	Charcoal rich
5	79	79.1	79106	Charcoal rich
6	79	79.1	79104	Charcoal rich
7	39	39.1	39142	Charcoal rich
8			VOID	
9	7	7.4	7404	Waterlogged
10	28	28.2	28208	Charcoal rich
11	28	28.4	28406	Heat-affected silts
12	201	201.1	201104	Charcoal rich
13	201	201.1	201109	Silts under road stone
14	201	201.1	201108	Charcoal rich
20	33	33.2	33204	Charcoal rich
21	33	33.2	33205	Charcoal rich
22	33	33.2	33208	Charcoal rich

A copy of the full sample report is included in appendix D, and a brief summary is included below:

The assemblages are mostly very limited in composition. They suggest that activities requiring very high temperatures of combustion may have been occurring on or near many of the excavated areas. What precisely these activities may have been is unknown, but it would appear that some smithing may have been occurring at or near site 7, whilst the larger burnt pits at sites 79 and 201 may be paralleled by later prehistoric features recorded at, for example, Foxhall, Ipswich (Fryer 2012a) and Old Catton, Norwich (Fryer 2012b). In both of these instances, it is tentatively suggested that the pits may have had a



pastoral use, either for fires to ward off marauding animals or for branding or de-horning of livestock. The composition of the cereal rich assemblage from sample 4 (site 7) suggests that post-hole [7504] is of later prehistoric date, as emmer and/or spelt are rarely seen in mainland Britain before the Bronze Age or after the end of the Roman period.

Of the current assemblages, those from samples 3 and 4 are suitable for quantification (i.e. containing 100+ specimens) and it is suggested that analysis may provide information about how any structure associated with post-holes [7502] and [7504] may have functioned (i.e. was it, perhaps, a four- or six-post granary). The cereals and chaff may also provide excellent single season material for dating if required. The remaining assemblages do not require any further work on the plant macrofossils. Table 2.3 provides a list of those samples containing organic remains considered suitable for scientific dating

Table 2.3 Potential of samples for scientific dating

Sample	Context	Potential for Dating
1	7204	Low
2	7105	Low
3	7503	High
4	7505	High
5	79106	Moderate
6	79104	None
7	39142	None
9	7404	None
10	28208	Low
11	28406	None
12	201104	None
13	201109	Low
14	201108	None
20	33204	None
21	33205	Low-Moderate
22	33208	Low-Moderate



3 Discussion

In this section the sites are addressed in order from Pentir substation in the south-east to Wylfa substation in the north-west.

Site 201

The trench at site 201, near the Pentir substation, was successful in locating a road surface, although no date was retrieved from the road, or any of the ancillary features. Given the location, construction and orientation it was likely that the road originated as the Roman road from Caernavon (Segontium) to Aber (Hopewell 2009), though it may be that the road discovered in trench 201.1 was a later iteration of the same road. It was hoped that scientific dating of material recovered from a pit beneath the road might provide an accurate date for its origin, but the charcoal recovered was not considered suitable for accurate scientific dating, though it may have some potential in providing a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the road. The presence of roadside quarry pits, taking advantage of abundant local stone outcropping, was interesting, but not unexpected, and the lack of any associated dating evidence did not help to narrow down the date-range for the road construction.

Sites 5 and 7

The trenches at sites 5 and 7 were separated only by a single field boundary, and may be considered as a single site, though the lack of archaeological remains within trench 5 meant that it adds little to the discussion of site 7. The geophysical survey had suggested possible enclosures at this site, though the evaluation did not discover any features that were definably enclosure boundaries. The presence of at least one, possibly two post-fast structures including a possible granary, however, and evidence for local iron-working, did suggest that the site was a focus for habitation and industry, and that further features almost certainly existed beyond the scope of trenching. The presence of a possible feature buried beneath the colluvial layer in trench 7.4 also indicated that the site may have more than one phase of occupation. The cereal assemblage from the possible granary suggested a prehistoric date, though scientific dating of these features may help refine that suggestion. As GAPS believed the trench at site 5 to be mis-located, it may be that further



work is required to more accurately assess the potential of this site, and its relationship with the features in site 7.

Sites 10 and 13

The trenches at sites 10 and 13 revealed small scale, scattered pits, evidence of land clearance and former field boundaries. Taken as a whole they appeared to present a picture of a sparsely occupied landscape, probably utilising fertile land alongside the then-active palaeochannel, but with that activity being impermanent due to the regular risk of flooding. This may not be the full picture, however, as the geophysical survey had suggested that site 10 had no definite archaeological features, whilst evaluation found several possibly anthropogenic features, which extrapolated over a larger area might indicate a greater density of occupation than the limited trench results appear to suggest.

Site 25

Site 25 was excavated to characterise a large linear geophysical anomaly, and this was identified as a field lynchet, probably post-medieval in date.

Sites 26 and 28

Sites 26 and 28 were targeted on a series of enclosures and field systems identified during the geophysical survey. The results of the trenching backed up the geophysical results, suggesting that the enclosures were present, and were substantial, whilst the field system at site 28 was also identified by smaller, shallower boundary ditches. No dating was recovered from any of the features, though charcoal recovered from the upper fill of one of the enclosure ditches at site 28 might provide a date once scientific dating is complete, though as this was from an upper fill it would only date the abandonment of the site. Previous work close to the enclosures at site 26 had produced Neolithic pottery (Davidson et al 2010), though there is no evidence to draw a direct correlation between the two sites.

Site 33

Site 33 revealed the anticipated five-sided enclosure, along with a slightly curving gulley that may have been an eaves drip-gulley from a structure. This gulley appeared likely to intersect the course of the enclosure ditch just beyond the scope of the trench, and it may be that it was intended to drain into the ditch, or that there were multiple phases of



occupation at the site. The two heat-affected pits located in what appeared – based on the geophysical survey – to be an entranceway or other form of break in the enclosure boundary, were curious and may have related to the function of the enclosure, or to associated occupation. It is hoped that material recovered from these pits might provide scientific dating for this activity.

Site 37

The trench at site 37 was devoid of archaeological activity.

Site 39

Site 39 had been anticipated to contain a possible enclosure, but excavation revealed a wealth of archaeological features, including the anticipated enclosure, further ditches, pitting, water-management features and land-clearance features. The overall picture was of an intensively utilised landscape, and even given the limited stratigraphy visible within the trench, the findings suggested more than one phase of occupation. No dating was attributable to any of this activity.

Site 58

Site 58 was targeted on another enclosure, though the trench had to be moved to avoid overhead cables, and as such only intersected a possible field boundary. Because of this it was probable that the enclosure did exist, beyond the scope of evaluation, though no date or function could be ascribed to it based on the current findings.

Site 63

The geophysical survey of site 63 had anticipated a possible further enclosure, but the findings indicated a series of parallel drainage ditches, at least two of which were post-medieval or later in date. The site was heavily inundated during evaluation, lending support to the interpretation that the discovered archaeology was originally dug for drainage purposes.



Site 79

The original two trenches at site 79 had been arbitrarily placed to assess an area of potential based on HER data. The discovery, therefore, of at least two possible middle Neolithic pits, one of which may have contained an urned cremation, and a former field boundary indicated that the site may have potential for further archaeological remains, potentially including funerary deposits. The mound, which was excavated as an additional trench, proved to be natural, augmented by post-medieval activity, and the land-owner reported the demolition of a stone structure at, or close to, that location in recent years. This appeared to be borne out by the archaeological remains in trench 79.2 and 79.3.

As very few of the trenches produced no features at all, the overall picture of the historical environment for the Project was one of sparse, but widespread activity. This activity appeared largely centred around small-scale rural enclosures, though the more substantial enclosure at site 28 had an apparently defensive profile. A general lack of material culture meant that much of the archaeology discovered remained undated, thus currently no useful chronological patterns can be drawn, though hopefully scientific dating might shed some light on the dates for some of the discovered features.



4 Conclusion

The trenched evaluation was successful in locating, and to some extent characterising a number of archaeological features, structures and layers at 12 sites, previously identified by the study of Lidar or by geophysical survey. Only sites 5 and 37 produced no archaeological evidence. Based on the trenched evaluation results, the findings appear to be of at least local importance, and those at sites 79 and 201 might potentially be of regional importance.

The trenched evaluation, in most cases, verified the results of the non-intrusive surveys, though numerous, smaller, but no less important, discrete features eluded that survey, and particularly in the case of site 39 considerably more linear features were present than were initially anticipated. As such, the non-intrusive surveys should be considered a useful baseline for predicting the presence of archaeological features, but the absence of features from those surveys should not be taken as sufficient mitigation of the risk of archaeological features being present.

There is a moderate to high level of confidence in the factual results and a moderate level of confidence in the interpretations made in all areas that were subject to trenched evaluation, apart from trenches 7.4 and 10.1-5 where confidence is only moderate, due to the prevailing ground conditions at the time of the fieldwork.

The evaluation has ensured the long-term survival of the data collected, through the compilation of a site archive, and this report.

Further work in the form of scientific dating from up to eight of the samples and further analysis of the material derived from the samples, comprising the burnt bone from pit 79103; the cereal assemblages from postholes 7502 and 7504; and the organic material from pits 33203 and 33206 should be considered and if undertaken, the results should be presented as an addendum to this report.



5 Archive

The investigation produced the following document archive, under the site code of NWCC 24.

Table 5.1 Archive quantification

Archive component	Count
Number record	1
Trench sheets	36
Context indexes	31
Context records	324
Drawing indexes	4
Permatrace sheets	31
Photographic indexes	12
Black and white images	179
Digital images	215

Copies of this report will be submitted to National Grid, Wood Plc, Gwynedd Archaeological Trust HER and GAPS.



6 Acknowledgements

Network Archaeology would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance during the investigation and the production of this report.

Table 6.1 Acknowledgements

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
Gwynedd Archaeology Planning Services	Ashley Batten	Archaeological Advisor	External monitoring
Dalcour Maclaren	Henry Rook	Lands Officer	Land access
National Grid	Andrew Killip	Consents Officer	Sensible monitoring
	Graham Denison-Smith	Consents Officer	Sensible monitoring
	Nia Thomas	Project Administrator	ID cards
Network Archaeology	David Bonner	Technical Director	Project management
	Graham Cruse	Senior Project Officer	Evaluation fieldwork
	Marcus Headifen	Project Supervisor	Evaluation fieldwork
	James Green	Project Assistant	Evaluation fieldwork
	Ronan Mooney	Project Assistant	Evaluation fieldwork
	Ciaran Feeney	Project Assistant	Evaluation fieldwork
	Caroline Kemp	Finds Supervisor	Finds processing
	Steve Thorpe	Project Officer	Report appendices
	Adam Holman	Geomatics Manager	Site survey and illustrations
	Richard Moore	Post-Excavation Manager	In-house finds
	Jacqueline Churchill	Illustrations Officer	Illustrations
Wood plc	Mike Glyde	Senior Consultant	WSI, background information and monitoring
	Simon Atkinson	Project Manager	Monitoring



7 References

7.1 Secondary sources

Amec Foster Wheeler	2017	North Wales Connection Project: Written Scheme of Investigation for Field Evaluation (Trial Trenching)
Davidson, A et al	2010	Gwalchmai Booster to Bodfordd link water main, and Llangefni to Penmynydd replacement main: Archaeological mitigation report
Hopewell, D.	2009	G1632 Roman Military Sites: The Roman road between Segontium and Aber
Sykes, C.	2017	North Wales Connection Project: Geophysical survey results

7.2 Website sources

ADS, undated	Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice (2nd edn)	http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/
BETA Analytical	Understanding the Old Wood Effect	http://www.radiocarbon.com/old-wood-effect
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Geology of Britain viewer	http://www.bgs.ac.uk [accessed 5/12/2017]



Trench Summaries

Trench 5.1			
Length	25m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	254781.77		
Northing 1	368301.44		
Easting 2	254803.48		
Northing 2	368288.99		
Archaeology (Y/N)	N		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 7.1			
Length	50m		
Width	1.6m		
Max depth	0.3m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	254549.13		
Northing 1	368402.63		
Easting 2	254596.17		
Northing 2	368425.38		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		


Trench 7.2			
Length	51.5m		
Width	1.6m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	254658.27		
Northing 1	368433.42		
Easting 2	254676.35		
Northing 2	368384.64		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 7.3			
Length	50m		
Width	1.6m		
Max depth	0.42m		
Min depth	0.26m		
Easting 1	254596.61		
Northing 1	368375.22		
Easting 2	254647.89		
Northing 2	368375.56		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 7.4			
Length	50m		
Width	3.2m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	254699.95		
Northing 1	368351.17		
Easting 2	254734.29		
Northing 2	368314.85		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 7.5			
Length	50m		
Width	3.2m		
Max depth	0.55m		
Min depth	0.25m		
Easting 1	254671.85		
Northing 1	368311.65		
Easting 2	254671.16		
Northing 2	368261.66		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 10.1		NO IMAGE AVAILABLE	NO IMAGE AVAILABLE
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.6m		
Min depth	0.31m		
Easting 1	251541.3		
Northing 1	371125.02		
Easting 2	251515.03		
Northing 2	371082.59		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 10.2			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.45m		
Min depth	0.26m		
Easting 1	251572.43		
Northing 1	371067.44		
Easting 2	251539.05		
Northing 2	371030.37		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		



Trench 10.3			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.62m		
Min depth	0.43m		
Easting 1	251626.24		
Northing 1	371034.22		
Easting 2	251581.72		
Northing 2	371012.21		
Archaeology (Y/N)	N		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 10.4			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.5m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	251690.93		
Northing 1	371016.56		
Easting 2	251642.64		
Northing 2	371003.43		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 10.5			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.45m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	251531.43		
Northing 1	370999.41		
Easting 2	251531.43		
Northing 2	370949.62		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 10.6			NO IMAGE AVAILABLE
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.65m		
Min depth	0.45m		
Easting 1	251574.02		
Northing 1	370926.1		
Easting 2	251613.69		
Northing 2	370896.73		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 13.1			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.31m		
Min depth	0.26m		
Easting 1	250803.06		
Northing 1	371449.11		
Easting 2	250803.06		
Northing 2	371439.15		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 13.2			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.33m		
Min depth	0.24m		
Easting 1	250826.34		
Northing 1	371410.7		
Easting 2	250826.34		
Northing 2	371400.65		
Archaeology (Y/N)	N		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 13.3			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.3m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	250792.63		
Northing 1	371410.35		
Easting 2	250792.59		
Northing 2	371400.41		
Archaeology (Y/N)	N		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 25.1			
Length	25.5m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.45m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	248791.93		
Northing 1	374426.75		
Easting 2	248815.71		
Northing 2	374417.26		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 26.1			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.25m		
Easting 1	248700.41		
Northing 1	374767.05		
Easting 2	248722.39		
Northing 2	374722.22		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 26.2			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.66m		
Min depth	0.28m		
Easting 1	248750.19		
Northing 1	374831.39		
Easting 2	248767.97		
Northing 2	374784.95		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.1			
Length	52m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	248427.35		
Northing 1	375302.39		
Easting 2	248479.88		
Northing 2	375302.29		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.2			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.35m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	248482.24		
Northing 1	375280.99		
Easting 2	248522.35		
Northing 2	375250.6		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 28.3			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.28m		
Easting 1	248507.16		
Northing 1	375225.41		
Easting 2	248507.05		
Northing 2	375175.39		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 28.4			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.46m		
Min depth	0.33m		
Easting 1	248459.84		
Northing 1	375229.38		
Easting 2	248429.55		
Northing 2	375190.84		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.5			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.4m		
Min depth	0.34m		
Easting 1	248369.78		
Northing 1	375233.91		
Easting 2	248335.61		
Northing 2	375197.53		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.6			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.32m		
Min depth	0.32m		
Easting 1	248387.76		
Northing 1	375204.49		
Easting 2	248352.99		
Northing 2	375168.54		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.7			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.5m		
Min depth	0.42m		
Easting 1	248368.65		
Northing 1	375169.4		
Easting 2	248405.57		
Northing 2	375135.66		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 28.8			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.5m		
Min depth	0.4m		
Easting 1	248334.64		
Northing 1	375131.23		
Easting 2	248371.51		
Northing 2	375097.49		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		



Trench 33.1			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.52m		
Min depth	0.4m		
Easting 1	248030.14		
Northing 1	376868.02		
Easting 2	248064.28		
Northing 2	376828.42		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 33.2			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.7m		
Min depth	0.4m		
Easting 1	248092.85		
Northing 1	376775.19		
Easting 2	248092.98		
Northing 2	376765.71		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		


Trench 37.1			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.36m		
Min depth	0.2m		
Easting 1	247871.79		
Northing 1	377830.08		
Easting 2	247823.17		
Northing 2	377811.34		
Archaeology (Y/N)	N		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 39.1			
Length	50m		
Width	4m		
Max depth	0.45m		
Min depth	0.3m		
Easting 1	247562.71		
Northing 1	378583.67		
Easting 2	247588.12		
Northing 2	378540.3		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 58.1			
Length	24.5m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.5m		
Min depth	0.4m		
Easting 1	245315.97		
Northing 1	383879.72		
Easting 2	245340.39		
Northing 2	383877.84		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 63.1			
Length	50m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.6m		
Min depth	0.35m		
Easting 1	244880.82		
Northing 1	385241.4		
Easting 2	244917.43		
Northing 2	385207.27		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 79.1			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.26m		
Min depth	0.2m		
Easting 1	241457.78		
Northing 1	388414.99		
Easting 2	241457.9		
Northing 2	388404.39		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 79.2			
Length	10m		
Width	10m		
Max depth	0.25m		
Min depth	0.2m		
Easting 1	241433.2		
Northing 1	388339.57		
Easting 2	241433.2		
Northing 2	388329.09		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Trench 79.3			
Length	25m		
Width	1.8m		
Max depth	0.3m		
Min depth	0.16m		
Easting 1	241462.04		
Northing 1	388429.74		
Easting 2	241483.84		
Northing 2	388419.82		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	Y		

Trench 201.1			
Length	52.6m		
Width	2m		
Max depth	0.35		
Min depth	0.3		
Easting 1	255883.41		
Northing 1	367324.35		
Easting 2	255913.62		
Northing 2	367282.39		
Archaeology (Y/N)	Y		
Finds (Y/N)	N		

Summary Table of Contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
5.1	5000	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown firm silty sand, humic with moderate angular pebbles	Topsoil	None	None
	5001	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Mottled dark orange brown silty sand with frequent rounded pebbles and moderate angular cobbles	Subsoil	None	None
	5002	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid orange brown firm silty sand with frequent pebbles, cobbles and occasional larger stones. Occasional lenses of stone-free yellow silt.	Natural geology	None	None
7.1	7401	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.28 d	Dark greyish brown silty loam with occasional slate and limestone fragments	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	7101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid greyish orange friable silty sand with moderate rounded stones and bands of greyish silty sand	Natural geology	None	None
	7102	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.56 x 0.36 x 0.24	Sub-circular pit with steep sides, and a stepped-base descending to a point.	Posthole	None	None
	7402	Fill	7102	n/a	0.24 d	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small, rounded stones	Natural infill of abandoned posthole	None	None
	7104	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.57 x 0.43 x 0.33	Sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and base.	Posthole	None	None
	7105	Fill	7104	n/a	0.33 d	Dark greyish brown friable sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small, rounded stones	Degraded fill of posthole, including in-situ "V" of burnt post	None	Sample 2
7.2	7200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.4m d	Dark brown silty loam with moderate grit and rounded pebbles, occasional angular cobbles	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	7201	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellowish orange firm sandy silt with frequent grit and angular pebbles	Natural geology	None	None
	7202	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.7m x 0.72m x 0.24m	Pit or linear terminus, oriented roughly E-W. Steep straight sides and a concave base.	Possible rake-out pit, or ditch associated with light industry	Yes	No in-situ burning
	7203	Fill	7202	n/a	0.2 d	Mid brown firm sandy silt with moderate small-large rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Natural post-abandonment accumulation	None	None
	7204	Fill	7202	n/a	0.1 d	Dark blackish grey firm sandy silt with frequent charcoal	Dumped	Fe	Sample 1

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						flecks, moderate slag and occasional rounded pebbles	industrial waste, probably secondary use	obj.	
	7205	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.9 w x 0.2 d	E-W linear feature with moderate concave sides and base, sides and base disturbed by bioturbation	Field boundary	None	None
	7206	Fill	7205	n/a	0.2 d	Mid brown firm sandy silt with moderate small-large rounded pebbles and evidence of bioturbation	Natural accumulation in abandoned boundary	None	None
	7207	Cut	n/a	n/a	>2.0 L x 0.6 w x 0.2 d	Amorphous spread of heat-affected natural and rooting	Burnt out rooting	None	None
	7208	Fill	7207	n/a	0.2 d	Dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional rounded stones, charcoal and heat-affected natural	Heat-affected fill of root holes	None	None
7.3	7300	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.4 d	Dark greyish brown loose sandy loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	7301	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Light yellow brown firm silty sand with frequent small-large angular stone fragments and cobbles	Natural geology	None	None
	7302	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.8 w x 0.28 d	N-S linear feature with a shallow, straight western side and a steep concave eastern side, leading to a concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	7303	Fill	7302	n/a	0.28 d	Dark reddish brown friable sandy silt with moderate large rounded and angular stones and frequent small-medium rounded and angular stones	Deliberate stony fill of ditch	None	None
	7304	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.36 w x 0.28 d	N-S linear feature with steep concave sides and concave base	Stone-filled field drain	None	Truncates eastern side of 7302
	7305	Fill	7304	n/a	0.28 d	Dark brownish grey friable sandy silt with frequent small-medium angular and rounded stones and degraded stones	Stone fill of field drain	None	None
	7306	Layer	n/a	n/a	7.0 w x 0.06 d at deepest	Pale red brown friable sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones	Lynchets	None	None
7.4	7400	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark grey brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	7401	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Mid red brown friable sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles	Colluvium?	None	None
	7402	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellow brown firm sandy silt with moderate rounded and angular stones	Natural geology	None	Possible further pit below colluvium, but unable to investigate due to ground water

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	7403	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.75 x 0.69 x 0.21	Sub-circular pit with steep concave sides and an irregular, but generally concave base	Pit of uncertain function - may be of natural origin	None	None
	7404	Fill	n/a	n/a	0.21 d	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium rounded stones, some (<5%) heat-affected, occasional charcoal flecks	Naturally accumulated backfill of pit	None	Sample 9
7.5	7500	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25-0.55 d	Dark brown firm silty loam, humic with moderate angular pebbles	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	7501	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dark orange firm sandy silt with frequent stones and gravel patches	Natural geology	None	None
	7502	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.38 diam x 0.31 d	Circular pit with steep, near vertical sides and a large, flat stone at base	Posthole	None	Base not reached because of pad-stone
	7503	Fill	7502	n/a	0.31 d	Dark brown firm silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rounded pebbles, and larger cobbles at base	Deliberate backfill of posthole, including evidence of decayed post	None	Sample 3
	7504	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.35 diam x 0.36 d	Circular pit with steep, near vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	None	None
	7505	Fill	7504	n/a	0.36 d	Dark brown firm silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional rounded pebbles, and larger cobbles at base	Deliberate backfill of posthole	None	Sample 4
	7506	Fill	7507	n/a	0.08 d	Light brown firm silt with occasional angular pebbles and cobbles	Accumulated fill of gully	None	None
	7507	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.65 w x 0.08 d	NW-SE linear feature with gradual concave sides and base	Field boundary	None	None
10.1	10100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	10101	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	10102	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Light yellow brown mixed with pale blue grey firm silty clay	Natural geology	None	Palaeochannel at north-eastern end of trench
	10103	Cut	n/a	10409	1.6 w	NW-SE oriented linear feature, unexcavated in this trench	Drainage ditch	None	Unexcavated
	10104	Fill	10103	10410	n/a	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Deliberate backfill of ditch after installation of ceramic drain	None	Unexcavated

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
10.2	10200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Dark brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	10201	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	10202	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Light yellow brown mixed with pale blue grey firm silty clay	Natural geology	None	Pit similar in plan to 10203 unable to excavate due to water table
	10203	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.2 x 1.1 x 0.24	Sub-ovoid pit with irregular concave sides and base	Pit, or tree roots	None	None
	10204	Fill	10203	n/a	0.24 d	Mid-dark brownish grey friable clayey silt with occasional small-medium stones	Natural accumulation in pit	None	None
10.3	10300	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	10301	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.2 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	10302	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Light yellow brown mixed with pale blue grey firm silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
10.4	10400	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Dark brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	10401	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	10402	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Light yellow brown mixed with pale blue grey firm silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
	10403	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.12 diam x 0.2 d	Sub-circular pit with shallow, irregular concave sides and base	Root-affected pit or natural feature	None	None
	10404	Fill	10403	n/a	0.2 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with moderate degraded sandstone and limestone fragments	Natural accumulation in pit	None	None
	10405	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.5 x 0.88 x 0.28	Sub-oval pit, longer NW-SE than NE-SW, with steep straight sides and flat base	Pit of uncertain function	None	None
	10406	Fill	10405	n/a	0.18 d	Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional small angular pebbles	Natural accumulation in top of pit	None	None
	10407	Fill	10405	n/a	0.07 d	Mid orange firm clay with occasional rounded pebbles	Deliberate dump of redeposited clay into pit	None	None
	10408	Fill	10405	n/a	0.03 d	Dark grey firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks	Basal fill of pit, no evidence of in-situ burning	None	Not enough material to sample
	10409	Cut	n/a	10103	2.2 w x >0.6 d	NW-SE aligned linear feature with steep concave sides. Base not reached due to water table	Modern drainage feature, or field	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							boundary re-used as modern drainage		
	10410	Fill	10409	10104	>0.6 d	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks	Modern backfill of ditch after insertion of ceramic drain	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	10411	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pale blue grey firm clayey silt with moderate rounded gravel	Palaeochannel deposit	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
10.5	10500	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Mid brownish grey silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	10501	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Mid greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	10502	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.5 x 0.8 x 0.2	Sub-ovoid pit with irregular concave sides and base	Pit, or tree roots	None	None
	10503	Fill	10502	n/a	0.2 d	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded and angular pebbles	Natural accumulation within pit	None	None
	10504	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid orangey grey clayey silt with moderate limestone fragments	Natural geology	None	None
10.6	10600	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3	Dark brown firm silty loam, humic with moderate angular pebbles	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	10601	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.2	Mid reddish brown firm silty clay	Subsoil	None	None
	10602	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dark reddish brown firm silty clay with moderate small to large angular and rounded stones	Natural geology	None	None
13.1	13100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.27 d	Mid-dark grey brown loose sandy loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	13101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pale-mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium limestone fragments	Natural geology	None	None
	13102	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.98 w x 0.12 d	NE-SW linear feature with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Field boundary	None	None
	13103	Fill	13102	n/a	0.08 d	Light bluish grey firm clay against SE side of feature	Slumping or tipping into feature	None	None
	13104	Fill	13102	n/a	0.1 d	Dark grey brown friable silty clay	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	13105	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.77 x 0.9 x 0.3	Ovoid or rounded-rectangle pit with gradual concave sides and a concave base	Pit of uncertain function, probably agricultural	None	None
	13106	Fill	13105	n/a	0.3 d	Mixed brown clayey silt/orange sandy silt/pale blue-grey silt/pyrite-rich gravel, becoming more frequent towards base	Recent, deliberate backfill of pit	None	None
13.2	13200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Mid brown firm silty clay with moderate pebbles and cobbles	Topsoil	None	None
	13201	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.08 d	Mottled brown, blue and orange silty clay with occasional pebbles and cobbles	Subsoil	None	None
	13202	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid orangey yellow firm clay with frequent pebbles and cobbles	Natural geology	None	None
13.3	13300	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown firm humic silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	Topsoil	None	None
	13301	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mixed orange/blue/yellow clay with moderate pebbles and cobbles	Natural geology	None	None
25.1	25100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brownish grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	25101	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.15 d	Mid reddish brown friable clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular stones	Subsoil	None	None
	25102	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Bright yellowish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium angular stones	Natural geology	None	None
	25103	Cut	n/a	n/a	8.45 w x > 0.12 d	Roughly N-S oriented linear feature with a steep, straight eastern slope, flat base and non-discernible western slope	Lynchet	None	None
	25104	Fill	25103	n/a	0.12 d	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt with occasional small angular stones and charcoal flecks	Agriculturally derived soil, accumulated on lynchet	None	None
26.1	26100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Mid-dark brown grey friable silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	26101	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.15 d	Mid brown grey friable clayey silt with occasional small-medium angular stones	Subsoil	None	None
	26102	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid red brown clayey silt with moderate small-large angular stones and frequent degraded stone flecks	Natural geology	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	26103	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.6 w x 0.55 d	NE-SW oriented linear with steep, straight sides and a flat base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	26104	Fill	26103	n/a	0.55 d	Mid red brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles, and occasional charcoal flecks	Redeposited bank material?	None	None
	26105	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.98 w x 0.59 d	NE-SW oriented linear with steep, straight sides, becoming slightly convex at base and a concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	26106	Fill	26105	n/a	0.59 d	Mid red brown firm clay silt with occasional sandstone fragments	Dumped material within ditch	None	None
26.2	26200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Mid grey brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	26201	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.05 d	Mid red brown friable clayey silt with occasional degraded stone flecks	Subsoil	None	None
	26202	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid red brown friable clayey silt with frequent stone fragments and angular stone blocks	Natural geology	None	None
	26203	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.65 x 1.55 x 0.11	Sub-circular pit with shallow concave sides and base	Broad, shallow pit	None	None
	26204	Fill	26203	n/a	0.11 d	Mid orange brown friable clayey silt with one large limestone block and moderate small angular stone fragments	Natural infill of pit	None	None
	26205	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.12 w x 0.38 d	E-W oriented linear feature with generally straight, but uneven, sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	26206	Fill	26205	n/a	0.3 d	Mid red brown firm silty clay	Slumping of material (bank?) into ditch	None	None
	26207	Fill	26205	n/a	0.1 d	Mid grey brown firm clayey silt with frequent limestone fragments	Deliberate backfill of ditch	None	None
	26208	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.6 w x 0.06 d	N-S oriented linear feature with shallow concave sides and base	Heavily truncated boundary ditch or gully	None	None
	26209	Fill	26208	n/a	0.06 d	Mid-dark friable red grey clayey silt with occasional small-medium angular limestone fragments and degraded stone	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	26210	Cut	n/a	n/a	2.5 x 1.8 x 0.3	Oval pit, longer NE-SW than NW-SE, with shallow, irregular sides and uneven base	Pit, or tree roots	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	26211	Fill	26210	n/a	0.3 d	Mid yellowy brown-red firm silty clay with moderate grit and occasional rounded pebbles	Natural accumulation within pit	None	None
	26212	Cut	n/a	n/a	3.4 w x 0.4 d	Broadly NW-SE feature, irregular in plan and with shallow, irregular sides and an uneven base	Naturally eroded drainage channel	None	None
	26213	Fill	26212	n/a	0.4 d	Pale yellow brown fine friable silt, mostly stone-free but very occasional small limestone fragments	Natural silting of water-worn channel	None	None
28.1	28100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	28101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pale yellow brown friable stone-free silt over mid red brown clayey silt with frequent limestone and shale fragments	Natural geology	None	None
	28102	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.25 w x 0.16 d	NW-SE oriented linear feature with shallow concave sides and base, slope shallower on NE side	Boundary ditch	None	None
	28103	Fill	28102	n/a	0.16 d	Mid yellow brown friable, mostly stone free silt	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28104	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.75 w x 0.38 d	W-E oriented linear feature with gradual concave sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	28105	Fill	28104	n/a	0.38 d	Mid brown firm silty clay with limestone gravels	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
28.2	28200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.32 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	28201	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pale yellow brown friable stone-free silt over mid red brown clayey silt with frequent limestone and shale fragments	Natural geology	None	None
	28202	Cut	n/a	n/a	2.04 w x 0.9 d	N-S oriented linear feature with steep straight sides and a narrow flat base	V-Shaped enclosure boundary ditch	None	None
	28203	Fill	28202	n/a	0.3 d	Dark grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles and manganese staining	Natural accumulation in top of ditch	None	Two pieces of unworked flint amongst backfill
	28204	Fill	28202	n/a	0.61 d	Dark brown grey firm clayey silt with frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles, and occasional large rounded stones	Dumped/slumped material (redeposited)	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							bank?)		
	28205	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.7 w x 0.45 d	Roughly N-S oriented linear feature with straight moderately sloping sides and a concave base	Enclosure ditch	None	None
	28206	Fill	28205	n/a	0.45 d	Dark brown firm sandy clay with moderate coarse gravel	Naturally accumulated fill within ditch	None	None
	28207	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.6 w x 0.8 d	Roughly N-S oriented linear feature with steep straight sides and a concave base	Enclosure ditch	None	None
	28208	Fill	28207	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown firm sandy clay with occasional small-medium angular stones and gravels. Large, localised charcoal dump near surface of feature.	Naturally accumulated fill within ditch	None	Sample 10
	28209	Fill	28207	n/a	0.5 d	Dark brown firm silty clay with frequent small-large limestone fragments and gravels	Dumped backfill of ditch	None	None
	28210	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.7 w x 0.7 d	N-S oriented linear with steep, straight sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	28211	Fill	28210	n/a	0.5 d	Mid grey friable silty sand with frequent small-medium stones	Deliberate dumped backfill of ditch	None	None
	28212	Fill	28210	n/a	0.29 d	Mid brown firm clay, localised to west edge of ditch cut	Slump or tip of material (bank?)	None	None
	28213	Fill	28210	n/a	0.2 d	Mid grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional limestone fragments	Naturally accumulated in top of ditch	None	None
28.3	28300	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.35 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Reg find 1
	28301	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellow brown friable clayey silt with occasional small-medium angular stones	Natural geology	None	None
	28302	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid grey gravel	Natural geology	None	None
28.4	28400	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	28401	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.15 d	Mid yellow brown firm clay silt	Subsoil	None	None
	28402	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid red brown firm silty clay with frequent stone fragments, gravel and degraded stone	Natural geology	None	None
	28403	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.2 w x 0.15 d	SE-NW oriented linear feature with shallow, straight sides	Field boundary	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						and a flat base			
	28404	Fill	28403	n/a	0.15 d	Light brown firm clay silt with occasional manganese flecks	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28405	Cut	n/a	28415, 28422	0.4m d	Full dimensions not exposed, appeared to be part of a large, shallow pit or ditch bend/terminus. As seen, had gradual straight sides and concave base	Large pit/ditch terminus/bend	None	None
	28406	Fill	28405	28421	0.2 d	Mid yellow brown firm clay silt with occasional heat-affected clay lenses	Tertiary fill of ditch	None	Very similar to subsoil 28401, Sample 11
	28407	Fill	28405	n/a	0.05 d	Dark grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles and manganese staining	Naturally deposited material during disuse of feature	None	None
	28408	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.1 w x 0.36 d	NE-SW oriented linear terminal, with steep straight sides and concave base	Ditch terminus, or elongated pit	None	None
	28409	Fill	28408	n/a	0.36 d	Light brown grey firm clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles and small cobbles and manganese staining	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28410	Cut	n/a	28418	1.9 w x 0.5 d	E-W oriented ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	28411	Fill	28410	n/a	0.5 d	Dark grey brown firm sandy silt with moderate angular pebbles and cobbles and manganese staining	Sole, accumulated fill of ditch	None	None
	28412	Fill	28405	28417, 28420	0.05 d	Dark brown firm clay silt with frequent gravel and cobbles	Possible deliberate lining at base of feature, though may be layer of washed-in stones	None	None
	28413	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.25 w x 0.2 d	E-W oriented linear feature with vertical sides and flat base	Construction cut	None	None
	28414	Str	28413	n/a	0.2 D	2-3 "courses" of rounded cobbles in a grey silt matrix	Rubble foundation, or drainage stones	None	None
	28415	Cut	n/a	28405, 28422	0.4 d	Full dimensions not exposed, appeared to be part of a large, shallow pit or ditch bend/terminus. As seen, had gradual	Large pit/ditch terminus/bend	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						straight sides and concave base, Feature was narrower in this section than in 28405			
	28416	Fill	28415	28407	0.05 d	Dark grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles and manganese staining	Naturally deposited material during disuse of feature	None	None
	28417	Fill	28415	28412, 28420	0.05 d	Dark brown firm clay silt with frequent gravel and cobbles	Possible deliberate lining at base of feature, though may be layer of washed-in stones	None	None
	28418	Cut	n/a	28410	1.8 w x 0.4 d	E-W oriented ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	28419	Fill	28418	n/a	0.4 d	Dark grey brown firm sandy silt with moderate angular pebbles and cobbles and manganese staining	Sole, accumulated fill of ditch	None	None
	28420	Fill	28405	28412, 28417	0.1 d	Dark brown firm clay silt with frequent gravel and cobbles	Possible deliberate lining at base of feature, though may be layer of washed-in stones	None	None
	28421	Fill	28415	28406	0.2 d	Mid yellow brown firm clay silt with occasional heat-affected clay lenses	Tertiary fill of ditch	None	Very similar to subsoil 28401
	28422	Cut	n/a	28405, 28415	0.4 d	Full dimensions not exposed, appeared to be part of a large, shallow pit or ditch bend/terminus. As seen, had gradual straight sides and concave base	Large pit/ditch terminus/bend	None	None
28.5	28500	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.4 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	28501	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mottled red/orange brown silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
	28502	Cut	n/a	28604	0.57 w x 0.17 d	E-W oriented linear feature with shallow concave sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28503	Fill	28502	28605	0.17 d	Mid red brown firm silty clay	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	28504	Cut	n/a	28606	1.11 w x 0.33 d	E-W oriented linear feature with steep concave sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28505	Fill	28504	28607	0.33 d	Mid red brown firm clayey silt	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
28.6	28600	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.32 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	28601	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mottled red/orange brown silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
	28602	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.5 w x 0.2 d	E-W oriented linear feature with steep straight sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28603	Fill	28602	n/a	0.2 d	Dark grey brown firm clayey silt with moderate small-medium stones	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28604	Cut	n/a	28502	n/a	E-W oriented linear feature with shallow concave sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28605	Fill	28604	28503	n/a	Mid red brown firm silty clay	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28606	Cut	n/a	28504	n/a	E-W oriented linear feature with steep concave sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28607	Fill	28606	28505	n/a	Mid red brown firm clayey silt	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
28.7	28700	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.42 d	Mid red brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	28701	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mottled red/orange brown silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
	28702	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.23 w x 0.31 d	NE-SW oriented ditch with moderate straight sides and a flat base	Field boundary	None	None
	28703	Fill	28702	n/a	0.31 d	Mid red brown firm silty clay with occasional stones towards base	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28704	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.37 w x 0.26 d	N-S oriented linear feature with straight sides, steeper to east, and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	28705	Fill	28704	n/a	0.26 d	Dark red brown firm silty clay	Natural accumulation in	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							ditch		
	28706	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.85 w x 0.22 d	NW-SE oriented linear feature with steep concave sides and an irregular base. Slight "gutter" depression at base of SW slope	Probable field boundary, with possible secondary drainage function	None	None
	28707	Fill	28706	n/a	0.21 d	Mid grey brown friable plastic clayey silt with occasional gravel and degraded stone towards base	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	28708	Fill	28706	n/a	0.04 d	Mid yellow brown friable silty clay with occasional small angular stones	Redeposited natural in shallow channel on surface of feature	None	None
	28709	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.67 x 0.42 x 0.15	Sub-circular pit with irregular convex sides and uneven concave base	Probable plant hole	None	None
	28710	Fill	28709	n/a	0.15 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with moderate small angular stones	Natural accumulation within pit	None	None
	28711	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.7 w x 0.06 d	N-S aligned linear feature with very shallow concave sides and base	Cultivation feature	None	None
	28712	Fill	28711	n/a	0.06 d	Mid grey brown firm silty clay with occasional angular stones	Deliberate backfill of feature	None	None
28.8	28800	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.49 d	Dark orange brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	28801	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid red brown silty clay	Natural geology	None	None
	28802					VOID			
	28803	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.41 w x 0.17 d	N-S linear feature with irregular concave sides and flattish base	Field boundary	None	None
	28804	Fill	28803	n/a	0.17 d	Dark red brown firm clayey silt	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
33.1	33100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.5 d	Mid brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	33101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellow brown sandy silt mottled with reddish grey silt	Natural geology	None	None
	33102	Cut	n/a	33109	0.25 w x 0.06 d	Curvilinear gully with steep concave sides and shallow	Drip/water-worn	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						concave base	gully, possibly relating to structure		
	33103	Fill	33102	33110	0.06 d	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional small angular degraded stones	Natural accumulation in gully following disuse	None	None
	33104	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.27 w x 0.24 d	NE-SW oriented ditch with gradual sloping sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	33105	Fill	33104	n/a	0.24 d	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional slate and degraded limestone	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	33106	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.43 w x 0.59 d	SW-NE oriented ditch with steep straight sides and concave base	Enclosure ditch	None	None
	33107	Fill	33106	n/a	0.59 d	Dark red brown firm clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones	Natural accumulation in ditch	None	None
	33108					VOID			
	33109	Cut	n/a	33102	0.38 w x 0.18 d	Curvilinear gully with steep concave sides and shallow concave base	Drip/water-worn gully, possibly relating to structure	None	None
	33110	Fill	33109	33103	0.18 d	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional small angular degraded stones	Natural accumulation in gully following disuse	None	None
33.2	33200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.4 d	Mid brown grey loose silty loam	Topsoil	None	None
	33201	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.35 d	Mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones	Natural accumulation in depression	None	None
	33202	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellow brown sandy silt mottled with reddish grey silt	Natural geology	None	None
	33203	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.67 diam x 0.35 d	Circular pit with steep, near vertical sides and sloping, concave base. Heat-affected sides and base	Pit with evidence of burning in-situ	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	33204	Fill	33203	n/a	0.31 d	Light brown firm silty clay with occasional limestone fragments and moderate charcoal flecks	Dumped upper fill of pit	None	Sample 20
	33205	Fill	33203	n/a	0.08 d	Dark blackish red friable clay with charcoal and frequent burnt clay patches	Residue of repeated burning and cleaning within pit	None	Sample 21
	33206	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.18 x 0.72 x 0.59	Semi-ovoid pit seen protruding from edge of trench, with steep concave sides and a pointed, almost V-shaped base	Pit with evidence of burning in-situ	None	None
	33207	Fill	22306	n/a	0.51 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with frequent small-med stones, mainly angular, some (c.30%) heat-affected	Dumped upper fill of pit	None	None
	33208	Fill	22306	n/a	0.08 d	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and patches, occasional heat-affected stones and heat-affected natural lenses	Residue of repeated burning and cleaning within pit	None	Sample 22
37.1	37100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.36 d	Dark reddish brown clayey loam	Topsoil	None	None
	37101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid red brown silty clay with sandstone fragments	Natural geology	None	None
39.1	39100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.35 d	Mid brown firm clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles and cobbles	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	39101	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.1 d	Light yellow brown firm silty clay with moderate gravel and angular pebbles and cobbles	Subsoil	None	None
	39102	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid yellow brown clay at NW end of trench, becoming yellow orange clay in middle of trench, and grey white clay at SE end of trench	Natural geology	None	None
	39103	Cut	n/a	39150	1.12 w x 0.16 d	E-W linear feature with moderate concave sides and base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	39104	Fill	39103	n/a	0.16 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Naturally accumulated in ditch	None	None
	39105	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.1 diam x 0.4 d	Sub-circular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit of uncertain function	None	None
	39106	Fill	39105	n/a	0.18 d	Dark grey firm silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional rounded pebbles	Charcoal-rich dumped fill	None	None
	39107	Fill	39105	n/a	0.22 d	Light grey brown firm clayey silt with frequent gravel and occasional angular cobbles	Deliberate backfill of pit	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	39108	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.91 x 0.4 x 0.23	Sub-circular pit with moderate concave sides and concave base	Pit of uncertain function	None	None
	39109	Fill	39108	n/a	0.1 d	Light bluish grey firm silty clay, slumping in from NW side	Slump or tip of redeposited material	None	None
	39110	Fill	39108	n/a	0.08 d	Mid blue grey firm clayey silty sand	Naturally accumulated fill of pit	None	None
	39111	Fill	39108	n/a	0.06 d	Dark brown friable clayey silt	Material accumulated in surface of pit	None	None
	39112	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.52 x 0.26 x 0.11	Circular pit with concave sides and base	Pit of uncertain function	None	None
	39113	Fill	39112	n/a	0.11 d	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt	Material accumulated in surface of pit	None	None
	39114	Cut	n/a	39138	0.67 w x 0.21 d	N-S linear feature with steep concave sides and flattish base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	39115	Fill	39114	n/a	0.21 d	Mid grey brown friable sandy clay with occasional small to medium angular stones and degraded stone fragments, with moderate gravel/grit towards base	Water-lain deposits, following disuse of feature	None	None
	39116	Cut	n/a	39124	0.94 w x 0.35 d	NE-SW oriented linear feature with straight, gradual sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	39117	Fill	39116	n/a	0.03 d	Dark yellow brown friable clayey silt with moderate gravel	Eroded natural slumping into ditch during use	None	None
	39118	Fill	39116	n/a	0.33 d	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt with occasional small to medium angular stones	Natural silting of ditch following disuse	None	None
	39119	Fill	39116	n/a	0.09 d	Mid yellow brown friable clayey silt	Material accumulated in surface of ditch	None	None
	39120	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.27 w x 0.25 d	NE-SW oriented linear feature with gradual straight sides and flat base	Ditch of unknown use	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
	39121	Fill	39120	n/a	0.25 d	Dark grey brown plastic clayey silt with occasional small stones	Washed-in fill of ditch	None	None
	39122	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.08 w x 0.15 d	NE-SW oriented linear feature with shallow straight sides and shallow concave base	Field boundary	None	None
	39123	Fill	39122	n/a	0.15 d	Mid-dark brown grey friable sandy clay with occasional small-large angular limestone fragments	Deliberate backfill of truncated ditch	None	None
	39124	Cut	n/a	39116	Not fully exc, relationship slot	NE-SW oriented linear feature with straight, gradual sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	39125	Fill	39124	39119	0.09 d	Light orange yellow firm clay silt with sparse grit	Material accumulated in surface of ditch	None	None
	39126	Fill	39124	39118	0.18 d	Dark grey firm clayey silt with occasional rounded small-large pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks	Natural silting of ditch following disuse	None	None
	39127	Cut	n/a	39132	1.8 x 1.5 x 0.1	Irregular, amorphous pit with shallow sides and uneven base	Possible natural hollow	None	None
	39128	Fill	39127	39133	0.1 d	Light grey, mottled with mid brown, firm gritty silt	Water-lain deposits in depression	None	None
	39129	Cut	n/a	39134	Not fully exc, relationship slot	N-S aligned feature, possibly an elongated pit or ditch/gully? Moderately steep sides and concave base	Pit of uncertain function or nature	None	None
	39130					VOID			
	39131	Fill	39129	39137	0.11 d	Light whitish grey firm silty clay with occasional rounded cobbles and pebbles	Basal fill of pit	None	None
	39132	Cut	39132	39127	1.8 x 1.5 x 0.11	Irregular, amorphous pit with shallow sides and uneven base	Possible natural hollow	None	None
	39133	Fill	39132	39128	0.11 d	Light grey, mottled with mid brown, firm gritty silt	Water-lain deposits in depression	None	None
	39134	Cut	n/a	39129	0.45 d	Heavily truncated feature whose full extent was unclear due to truncation and limitations of trench. Moderately steep	Pit of uncertain function or	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						sides and concave base	nature		
	39135	Fill	39134	n/a	0.14 d	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt with sparse charcoal flecks and occasional angular pebbles	Secondary deposition within pit	None	None
	39136	Fill	39134	n/a	0.2 d	Dark grey firm clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Secondary deposition within pit	None	Sample 7
	39137	Fill	39134	39131	0.2 d	Light whitish grey firm silty clay with occasional rounded cobbles and pebbles	Basal fill of pit	None	None
	39138	Cut	n/a	39114	0.67 w x 0.21 d	N-S linear feature with steep concave sides and flattish base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	39139	Fill	39138	39115	0.21 d	Mid grey brown friable sandy clay with occasional small to medium angular stones and degraded stone fragments, with moderate gravel/grit towards base	Water-lain deposits, following disuse of feature	None	None
	39140					VOID			
	39141	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.35 d	Full shape and size of pit obscured by later ditches 39138 and 39150. Moderate concave sides and concave base	Pit of uncertain function	None	None
	39142	Fill	39141	n/a	0.35 d	Light blue grey firm clay with frequent charcoal	Dumping of burnt material - possible hearth raking	None	Sample 8
	39143					VOID			
	39144	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.45 x 1.06 x 0.2	Sub-circular pit protruding from edge of trench with irregular and uneven profile, and evidence of several root runs throughout	Tree root pit	None	None
	39145	Fill	39144	n/a	0.2 d	Dark brown grey friable sandy clay with occasional medium to large sandstone fragments and degraded stone	Natural accumulation following uprooting of tree	None	None
	39146	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.3 x 1.2	Unexcavated amorphous pit feature similar in plan to neighbouring feature 39144. Not excavated.	Likely to be tree root pit	None	None
	39147	Fill	39146	n/a	Unexcavated	Dark brown grey friable sandy clay with occasional medium to large sandstone fragments and degraded stone.	Likely to be tree root pit	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						Unexcavated as waterlogged			
	39148	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.3 w x 0.14 d	NE-SW oriented linear feature with gradual straight sides and flat base	Field boundary	None	None
	39149	Fill	39148	n/a	0.14 d	Mid brown grey firm clay silt with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal	Natural silting of ditch following disuse	None	None
	39150	Cut	n/a	39103	1.12 w x 0.16 d	E-W linear feature with moderate concave sides and base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	39151	Fill	39150	39104	0.16 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Naturally accumulated in ditch	None	None
	39152	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.85 w x >0.6 d	E-W aligned linear feature with steep, straight sides. Shallow step on northern edge of feature, perhaps for access. Base not reached due to water-table	Ditch of uncertain function	None	None
	39153	Fill	39152	n/a	0.15 thick	Dark grey firm silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Humic build up along sides of ditch - possibly attempted lining?	None	None
	39154	Fill	39152	n/a	0.5 d	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks	Naturally accumulated in ditch	None	None
	39155	Fill	39152	n/a	0.15 d	Mid grey brown firm clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles	Accumulated in surface of ditch	None	None
	39156	Cut	n/a	n/a	2.1 w x 0.17 d	NE-SW aligned linear feature with moderate concave sides and irregular base, below water table	Probable drainage ditch	None	None
	39157	Fill	39156	n/a	0.17 d	Mid grey brown plastic silty clay with occasional small stones	Naturally accumulated in ditch	None	None
58.1	58100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.5 d	Dark brown firm silty loam, humic, recently ploughed	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	58101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Orange yellow sandy silt with moderate rounded pebbles	Natural geology	None	None
	58102	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.4 w x 0.15 d	North-south aligned linear feature with shallow, straight sides and concave base	Boundary ditch	None	None
	58103	Fill	58102	n/a	0.15 d	Dark yellow brown firm sandy silt with occasional rounded pebbles	Naturally accumulated in	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							ditch		
63.1	63100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.6 d	Mid brown friable silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	63101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid bluish yellow firm clay, with c.10m lenses of degraded shale	Natural geology	None	None
	63102	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.6 w x 0.37 d	NE-SW aligned linear feature with steep concave sides and concave base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	63103	Fill	63102	n/a	0.37 d	Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional degraded stone	Sole, accumulated fill of ditch	None	None
	63104	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.2 w x 0.18 d	NE-SW aligned linear feature with gradual, straight sides and a flat base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	63105	Fill	63104	n/a	0.18 d	Dark grey firm clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, brick dust and rounded pebbles	Sole, accumulated fill of ditch	None	None
	63106	Cut	n/a	n/a	2.1 w x 0.8 d	NE-SW aligned linear feature with moderate, straight slope and concave base	Drainage ditch	None	None
	63107	Fill	63106	n/a	0.8 d	Mid grey firm clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional CBM flecks and rounded pebbles	Sole, accumulated fill of ditch	None	None
79.1	79100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.2 d	Mid brown grey loose sandy loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79101	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.05 d	Mid red brown clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	79102	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mixed yellow brown friable silty sand and gravel with degraded stone lenses	Natural geology	None	None
	79103	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.36 diam x 0.03 d	Circular pit with non-discernible sides and flat base	Truncated pit or posthole	None	None
	79104	Fill	79103	n/a	0.03 d	Black friable clayey silt	Sole surviving fill of posthole	Yes	Pot - IA?, Sample 6
	79105	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.45 diam x 0.21 d	Circular pit with steep concave sides and shallow concave base, with evidence of heat-affected natural around edges	Posthole	None	None
	79106	Fill	79105	n/a	0.21 d	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with frequent charcoal patches and occasional roundwood fragments	Burnt fill of pit, burnt in-situ	None	Sample 5
	79107	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.66 x 0.62 x	Circular pit with concave sides and base	Highly truncated	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
					0.11		pit		
	79108	Fill	79107	n/a	0.11 d	Mid yellow brown silty clay	Dumped backfill of pit	None	None
	79109	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.48 x 0.86 x 0.23	Quarter-circle visible in trench, shallow concave sides and undulating base	Modern pit, probably relating to construction/ demolition of structure	None	None
	79110	Fill	79109	n/a	0.23 d	Mixed yellow brown and brown grey friable clayey sand with occasional quartzite and limestone gravel	Modern backfill of pit	Yes	Clay pipe, Post med pot, china, blue glass, Fe objects, Cu objects
79.2	79200	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.2 d	Mid brown grey loose sandy loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79201	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.05 d	Mid red brown clayey silt	Subsoil	None	None
	79202	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mid brown degraded stone in brown grey clay matrix	Natural geology	None	None
	79203	Fill	79203	n/a	0.23 d	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	Deliberate backfill of ditch	None	None
	79204	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.93 w x 0.23 d	E-W linear feature with shallow concave sides and concave base	Field boundary	None	None
79.3	79300	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Dark brown grey sandy loam with occ. Sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79301	Fill	79309	n/a	0.45 d	Dark grey loose sandy silt with frequent angular limestone rubble	Modern dump, probably relating to demolition of structure	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79302	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.25 d	Mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent stones/gravel	Natural geology	None	None
	79303	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.14 d	Pale creamy yellow clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments	Made ground layer/dump	None	None
	79304	Layer	n/a	79302	n/a	Mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent stones/gravel	Natural geology	None	None
	79305	Layer	n/a	79300	n/a	Dark brown grey sandy loam with occ. Sub-rounded stones	Residual topsoil	None	None
	79306	Layer	n/a	79302	n/a	Mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent stones/gravel	Natural geology	None	None
	79307	Cut	n/a	n/a	1.0 x 0.95	Quarter-circle visible in trench, unexcavated as clearly modern	Modern pit, probably relating to construction/ demolition of	Yes	Modern finds, not retained

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							structure		
	79308	Fill	79307	n/a	n/a	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and patches	Modern dump in pit	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79309	Cut	n/a	n/a	9.0 w x 0.7 d	Linear/Rectilinear feature at top of mound with steep concave sides and an uneven base	Modern pit, probably relating to construction/ demolition of structure	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	79310	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pale creamy yellow clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments	Drift geology	None	None
	79311	Fill	79309	n/a	0.3 d	Pale creamy yellow clayey silt with occasional small limestone fragments	Redeposited 79310, dumped in pit	None	None
200.1	201100	Layer	n/a	n/a	0.3 d	Mid grey brown loose silty loam	Topsoil	Yes	Modern finds, not retained
	201101	Layer	n/a	n/a	n/a	Dark orangey brown sandy silt mottled with grey silt and moderate gravels	Natural geology	None	None
	201102	Grp	n/a	n/a	5m wide	E-W aligned metalised surface and sub-surface make-up layers, slight "gutter" dip on northern side, with possible raised bank to north of that	Road surface on predicted alignment of Caernavon (Segontium) to Aber road	None	None
	201103	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.57 diam x 0.15 d	Circular pit with moderate concave sides and concave base	Small, shallow pit of uncertain function	None	None
	201104	Fill	201103	n/a	0.15 d	Mid grey brown friable silty clay with occasional large stones and coarse gravel, with moderate charcoal flecks	Dumped fill of pit	None	Sample 12
	201105	Cut	n/a	n/a	6.0 x 1.5 x 0.03	Sub-circular pit protruding from edge of trench with irregular and uneven profile, and shallow, concave base	Quarry pit	None	None
	201106	Fill	201105	n/a	0.03 d	Mid grey brown loose silty loam	Residual topsoil within quarry pit	None	None
	201107	Cut	n/a	n/a	0.78 x 0.5 x 0.34	1/4 circle or curved feature (possibly circular/sub-circular pit) seen in sondage through road layers, with steep concave sides and slightly concave base	Probable pit, though only partially exposed	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
							under road layers		
	201108	Fill	201107	n/a	0.34 d	Dark orange brown friable clayey silt with occasional small-medium rounded stones, occasional lenses of reddish (heat-affected?) silt, and occasional patches and fragments of charcoal	Dumped backfill of pit. Charcoal appears to form "threads" suggestive of burnt fibres or roots	None	Sample 14
	201109	Layer	201102	n/a	0.08 thick	Pale yellow orange fine silt with occasional small rounded stones, and some heat-affected clay	Fine silts under banked-up stones, possibly material filtered down through stones	None	Sample 13
	201110	Layer	201102	n/a	0.05 thick	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt with moderate small to large rounded and angular stones	Stone rubble, likely to be road material ploughed or eroded from road camber	None	None
	201111	Layer	201102	n/a	0.04 thick	Dark brownish grey fine gritty silt with frequent hard-packed small rounded stones and occasional large angular stones	Metalled layer - part of agger	None	None
	201112	Layer	201102	n/a	0.1 thick	Dark orange brown friable sandy silt	Redeposited natural layer used in road construction	None	None
	201113	Layer	201102	n/a	0.18 thick	Dark yellow brown friable gritty sandy silt with moderately frequent rounded pebbles and cobbles	Part of agger make-up construction	None	None
	201114	Layer	201102	n/a	0.17 thick	Dark orange brown friable sandy silt with occasional small rounded pebbles	Redeposited natural layer used in road construction	None	None
	201115	Layer	201102	n/a	0.05 thick	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt with occasional to	Part of agger	None	None

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Same as	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Notes
						moderate small to medium rounded pebbles and cobbles	make-up construction		
	201116	Layer	201102	n/a	0.18 thick	Mid-dark orange brown friable sandy silt with moderately frequent rounded cobbles, filling "gutter" to north of road, and continuing to form a slight stony bank to north of that	Possibly deliberately laid stones, lining gutter and bank	None	None

Finds Catalogue

Site	Trench	Context	Data	FE	Glass	Pottery		Ppr	Stone	Stone	Slate	Grand Total
				Pmed	Pmed	Mneo	Pmed	U/D	U/D	U/D	Emod	
7	7.2	7204	Count					8				9
			Weight				336					336
7	7.4	7404	Count							1		1
			Weight						82			82
63	63.1	63107	Count				1				2	3
			Weight				4				264	268
79	79.1	79104	Count			18			1			19
			Weight			370			180			550
79	79.1	79110	Count	2	1	1	21		1			26
			Weight	14	1	5	135		3			158
Total Count				2	1	19	22	8	2	1	2	57
Total Weight				14	1	375	139	336	183	82	264	1394

Specialist Finds Reports

Post-excavation assessment of possible metal production residues from land at Fodol, Gwynedd (site 7).

by Dr R. Mackenzie

Introduction

The following report covers the initial assessment of a small assemblage of potential metal production residues recovered during archaeological fieldwork on land at Fodol, Gwynedd (site 7).

The aims of this assessment have been to provisionally identify and quantify the slag-like residues and determine whether further analysis could provide additional information about the site, or activities previously carried out there.

General discussion of archaeometallurgical slag

Some metal production processes produce characteristic slag by-products that are indicative of a specific process; however, many processes also produce significant amounts of undiagnostic slag that cannot be attributed to anything more than a very broad category without detailed metallurgical analysis. The latter is normally only justified where there is supporting archaeological or historical evidence, or when the particular slag found is of an archaeometallurgically significant type.

Methodology

All of the fragments in the assemblage have been visually examined and where necessary, tested for magnetic response.

Results of assessment

All of the fragments in the assemblage were recovered from Trench 7.2, context 7204. The diagnostic slag in the assemblage consists of one fragment of probable iron smelting tap slag weighing 95g, and two fragments of slag (24g) with a flow/run morphology that could relate to either iron smelting or smithing. There are also four fragments of probable metallurgical slag (193g) that are undiagnostic of a specific production process, as well as a fragment of slagged clay hearth lining.

Initial interpretation of results

The diagnostic slag in the assemblage suggests that iron smelting and possibly smithing may have previously been carried out in the area. The slag was recovered from what has been described as a possible secondary fill of a pit/ditch, so there is the possibility that the slag came from further afield and had been used as levelling material for a local road or trackway, before becoming redeposited in the ditch/pit. At the time of writing there was no date available for context 7204.

Potential of the assemblage

The nature of the context that the slag was recovered from, and lack of secure dating evidence, means that it is not possible to recommend further analysis of the assemblage at this stage.

The Prehistoric Pottery: Peterborough Ware from Rhos-Goch

By Emily Edwards

Introduction

A total of 19 sherds were recovered from two features at Rhos-Goch. A single sherd (5g) from an apparently modern feature, pit 79109, was identical in terms of fabric and firing, to the 18 (388g) Peterborough Ware sherds from pit 79103.

Methodology

The assemblage has been quantified by weight and sherd count (see Table 1), not including refits and fresh breaks. The pottery has been characterised by form, fabric, ware, decoration and period.

The sherds were examined using a x20 hand lens and were divided into fabrics according to principle inclusion types, the numbers being used merely to differentiate between fabric types:

Condition

The sherds are broken and fragile, encrusted with thick charred residue deposits on the internal faces.

Fabric

The poorly wedged pottery fabric contained regular, badly sorted amounts of rock temper that ranged in size from 1mm to 2 cm, and in shape from sub rounded to sharp and angular. No sand or grog or other material was present.

The solid geology at the site consisted of Ordovician bedrock (Open Geoscience, BGS). To the east lies South Stack Formation metamorphic beds, whilst to the east there are unnamed igneous deposits.

The rock temper is typical of Anglian prehistoric pottery and can be paralleled within the middle Neolithic assemblage at Ty Mawr, on Holy Island (Lynch 2001), but cannot be identified without petrological analysis.

Form

The sherds are thick walled, being 20mm thick, and are largely plain, unfeatured body sherds fired to a yellow-brown characteristic of Fengate style Peterborough Ware. Two small sherds were decorated with a single incised line. It is likely that these sherds represent the undecorated bottom half of a Fengate Ware style vessel.

Conclusion

The pottery is identified as Peterborough Ware on the basis of its poorly prepared fabric, its firing and the presence of charred residue. It is the case that early Bronze Age pottery from Anglesey also includes similar rock tempered fabrics and that a row of cremation urns were reportedly found within the garden of the farm to the north of the trench, in 1876 (HER 2091). Any absolute certainty is impossible with a small assemblage containing no indisputably diagnostic features but on balance, this assemblage is considered to consist of Fengate style Peterborough Ware.

Peterborough Ware has been found 10km west, at Llanfaethlu (Rees and Jones 2015) in association with a Neolithic settlement site. A similar site and assemblage was also found at Parc Cybi (formerly Ty Mawr) on Holy Island (HER 18406, Frances Lynch 2011), other middle Neolithic assemblages were found at Bryn yr Hen Bobl and at Castell Bryn-Gwyn (Burrows S 2003, p60).

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Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth P, Evans, J, Brown, D, Wood, I, 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. The Medieval Pottery Research Group*, on behalf of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, The Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Burrow, S, 2003, *Catalogue of the Mesolithic and Neolithic Collections at the National Museums and Galleries of Wales*, National Museum of Wales, p60.

Lynch F, 2001, *The Prehistoric Ceramics*, In Kenney, J. et al , 2011 , *Parc Cybi, Holyhead: post excavation assessment of potential report volume II: specialist reports*

Rees, C, Jones, M, 2015, *Neolithic houses from Llanfaethlu, Anglesey*, in Past Number 81, the Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society.

Other Finds

Dr Richard Moore

Stone

Five pieces of stone were assessed. These included two pieces of roofing slate from context 63107. These both appeared to be machine cut and are likely to be of nineteenth- or twentieth-century date. They are from different sources: one is a bluish grey colour and the other has a purplish cast. A third piece was a small cylinder of greyish slate, or similar rock, and was initially taken as the stem of a clay tobacco pipe, being of similar colour diameter and colour. It is possibly a waste core from a boring tool, used for drilling small diameter holes in stones.

The other two finds, from contexts 79104 and 7404 could be natural stones, though both show smoothed faces and may have been utilised as hones or similar grinding tools. They are not intrinsically datable.

Context	wt/g	Description
63107	264	?machine cut slate; a) blue-grey to 13.1mm thick; b) purplish grey to 8.3mm
79104	180	broken off piece from ?glacially-smoothed rock, poss used as hone?? 117 x 45 x 28mm
7404	82	rectangular block, one face possibly smoothed/utilised: 51 x 35 x 30mm
79110	3	Bagged as clay pipe: cylinder of grey slate or shaly rock 48.7mm long, 5.9mm diam

Post-medieval pottery

A group of twenty-one glazed pottery sherds were recovered from context 79110. These had a total weight of 135g. These were generally small pieces as indicated by the average sherd-weight of just under 6.5g. They include brown- and black-glazed earthenwares, black- and white-glazed earthenwares and willow pattern.

A single sherd of brown-glazed earthenware, weighing 4g, was recovered from context 63107.

Ferrous metal

The remains of two corroded round nail shafts were recovered from context 79110. The larger piece is 90.1mm long with a maximum diameter of 8.3mm, and the other is 35.2mm long and 7.5mm in diameter. Neither can be readily dated.

Glass

A single piece of pale blue bottle glass, 20.1 x 19.0 x 1.7mm and weighing less than 1g was also recovered from context 79110. It has an uneven surface and small bubbles, possibly indicating that it is from a hand-blown vessel. It has slightly raised band across middle.

Discussion

Where datable, these finds are generally of later post-medieval or modern date. The finds from context 79110 should be catalogued more fully if this context is from a significant feature, and the stones from contexts 79104 and 7404 should be seen by a stone specialist if there is other evidence to suggest that they are from datable contexts. Otherwise, the assemblages are of little significance and no other recommendations are made for further work or for their inclusion in the site archive.

AN ASSESMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM ANGLESEY

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

A series of trenches on Anglesey were excavated by Network Archaeology as part of an overhead cable scheme. The work recorded a number of pits, post-holes and other discrete features, few of which were closely dated as Anglesey was largely aceramic. However, the excavators felt that there may be occasional prehistoric elements to the site (pit [79103] contained Middle Neolithic sherds) along with some later deposits. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from six of the excavated areas, with sixteen being submitted for assessment. It was hoped that the assemblages may provide materials suitable for C14 dating.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Because of time constraints, sub-samples of the larger dried flots were rapidly scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16. 100% of the smaller flots were also scanned, with the plant macrofossils and other remains from all assemblages being listed in the table. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Of the recovered assemblages, eleven are charcoal dominant, with other plant macrofossils occurring very infrequently. However, four assemblages do contain cereal grains (including oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.)), with post-holes [7502] (sample 3) and [7504] (sample 4) being of particular note for the quantity of cereal present. Sample 4 also includes glume bases of what appears to be both emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and spelt (*T. spelta*) types, although the high temperatures at which the material has been burnt has caused severe distortion of the ecofacts. Extremely high temperatures of combustion are also indicated within a number of the other assemblages (samples 2, 9, 10, 12, and 14) in which the charcoal has a very distinctive flaked

appearance. Some charcoal is also very abraded, possibly suggesting that it had been exposed to the elements prior to incorporation within the feature fills. Evidence for in situ burning is recorded from post-hole [7104] (sample 2), pit [79105] (sample 5) and pits [33203] (samples 20 and 21) and [33206] (sample 22). Assemblages from both of the latter features are of note as they contain high densities of an unidentified burnt organic concretion. The latter is very porous, with what appears to be a very random structure incorporating numerous plant remains (including possible heather (*Ericaceae*) stem fragments). It is currently unclear whether the material may be burnt dung or possibly turf /peat, but further high power microscopy will be required to resolve this issue.

Other remains are extremely scarce, although a number of ferrous spherules are noted within the assemblage from pit [7202] (sample 1).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the current assemblages are mostly very limited in composition, they do appear to suggest that activities requiring very high temperatures of combustion may have been occurring on or near many of the excavated areas. What precisely these activities may have been is unknown at present, but it would appear that some smithing may have been occurring within the area of site 7, whilst the larger burnt pits at sites 79 and 201 may be paralleled by later prehistoric features recorded at, for example, Foxhall, Ipswich (Fryer 2012a) and Old Catton, Norwich (Fryer 2012b). In both of these instances, it is tentatively suggested that the pits may have had a pastoral use, either for fires to ward off marauding animals or for the branding or de-horning of livestock. The composition of the cereal rich assemblage from sample 4 (site 7) appears to suggest that post-hole [7504] is of later prehistoric date, as emmer and/or spelt are rarely seen in mainland Britain before the Bronze Age or after the end of the Roman period.

Of the current assemblages, those from samples 3 and 4 are suitable for quantification (i.e. containing 100+ specimens) and it is suggested that analysis may provide information about how any structure associated with post-holes [7502] and [7504] may have functioned (i.e. was it, perhaps, a four- or six-post granary). The cereals and chaff may also provide excellent single season material for dating if required. The remaining assemblages do not require any further work on the plant macrofossils, although the following information should be considered with regard to the dating of the site:

Sample 1 Pit [7202]

No obvious small round wood or single season macrofossils. Larger charcoal fragments have been removed for potential ID/C14, but it should be noted the possible connection with iron working would suggest that much of the wood used was probably oak. Overall potential thought to be low.

Sample 2 Post-hole [7104] Sample 10 Enclosure ditch [28207]

Charcoal very flaked but some removed for potential ID/C14. Potential thought to be low.

Sample 5 Pit/post-hole [79105]

Some smaller round wood removed for potential ID/C14. More available if required. Overall potential - moderate.

Sample 13 Layer

Single cereal grain from a poor context. Potential thought to be low.

Samples 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14 - none of these assemblages contain materials suitable for C14 dating

Sample 21 Pit [33203] Sample 22 Pit [33206]

Stem fragments (including heather) removed for potential dating. Potential - low to moderate.

Samples 20, 21 and 22

Further identification of the burnt organic concretion may prove to be of interest.

References

Fryer, V., 2012a *An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Foxhall, Ipswich, Suffolk* (FXL 061) Assessment report for Allen Archaeology Ltd

Fryer, V., 2012b *An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Spixworth Road North, Old Catton, Norwich* (ENF 129074) Assessment report for Pre-Construct Archaeology

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Sample No.	2	1	9	3	4		10	11		20	21	22		7		6	5		12	14	13
Context No.	7105	7294	7404	7503	7505		28208	28406		33204	33205	33208		39142		79104	79106		201104	201108	201109
Feature No.	7104	7202		7502	7504		28207	28405		33203	33203	33206		39142		79103	79105		201103	201107	
Feature type	ph	?Pit	?Pit	ph	ph		E.Ditch	Pit/ditch		Pit	Pit	Pit		Pit		Pit/ph	Pit/ph		Pit	?Pit	Layer
Cereals																					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)					x																
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				x	x																
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				xcf	xx																
<i>T. dicoccum</i> Schubl (glume bases)					xcf																
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)					xcf												xcf				
Cereal indet. (grains)				x	xx																x
Herbs																					
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>											xpmc										
Other plant macrofossils																					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xx		x	x			xx		xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	x						xx		xxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx			x				xx		x	xxxx		xxx	xxxx	
Charcoal >10mm	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx		xxxx							x			xxxx		x	xxxx	
Charred root/stem			x	x			xx	x		x	x	xx		x		x	x			x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)										xcf		xcf									
Indet. bud																x					
Indet. culm node					x																
Indet. thorn (<i>Rosa</i> type)							x														
Other remains																					
Black porous material				x			x			xx				x						x	
Black tarry material			x																		
Bone																x	xb				
Burnt/fired clay							x	x													
Burnt organic concretions										xxx	xxxx	xxxx									
Ferrous globules		xx																			
Fish bone														x							
Mineralised soil concretions														xxx							
Small coal frags.										x	x			x							
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10		70	40		10	10	10		40		10	10		20	10	30
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	<0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4		0.9	<0.1		<0.1	0.1	0.3		<0.1		<0.1	0.6		0.1	0.4	<0.1
% flot sorted	25%	100%	50%	25%	25%		<10%	100%		100%	100%	50%		100%		100%	12.50%		50%	25%	100%

APPENDIX E

Plates



Plate 1: Northeast facing section of pit 7202



Plate 2: Southeast facing section of pit 10405



Plate 3: Northwest facing section of pit/posthole 79105



Plate 4: East facing section of pit/posthole 79103



Plate 5: Northwest facing section of pit 39105



Plate 6: Northeast facing section of ditch 39116



Plate 7: Southwest facing section of ditch 39152



Plate 8: Northeast facing section of ditch 63106



Plate 9: East facing section of ditch 26205



Plate 10: Southwest facing section of pit 26210



Plate 11: Northeast facing section of ditch 26103



Plate 12: Northeast facing section of ditch 26105



Plate 13: South facing section of ditch 28704



Plate 14: Northeast facing section of ditch/pit 28408



Plate 15: North facing section of ditch 28202



Plate 16: South facing section of ditches 28205 and 28207



Plate 17: North facing section of ditch 28210



Plate 18: West facing section of ditch 28410



Plate 19: Structure 28414, looking east



Plate 20: Road 201102, looking SE



Plate 21: South facing section of feature 28405



Plate 22: Northeast facing section of pit 201107, showing road construction layers



Plate 23: Northeast facing section of ditch 33106



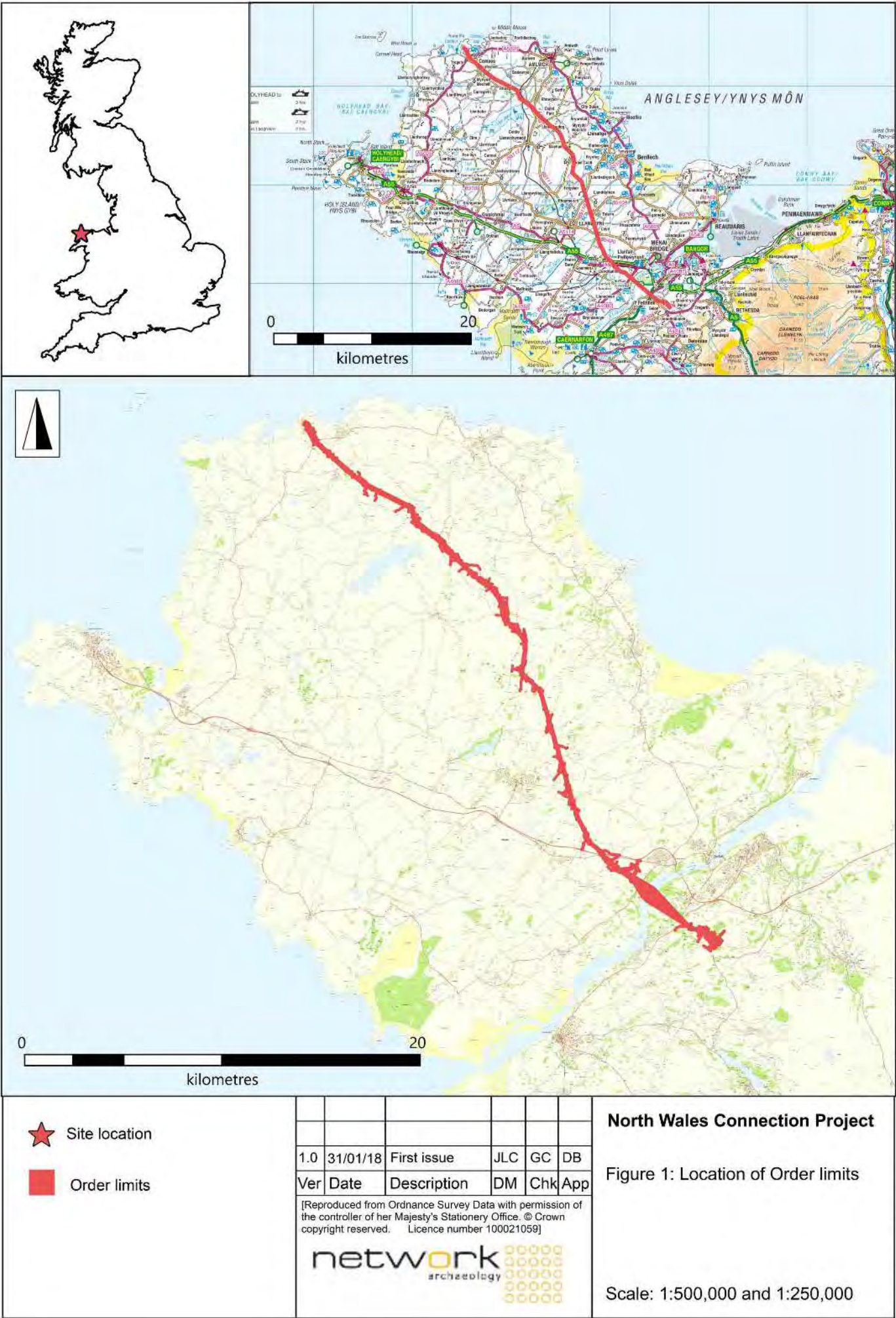
Plate 24: East facing section of pit 33203



Plate 25: East facing section of pit 33206

APPENDIX F

Figures



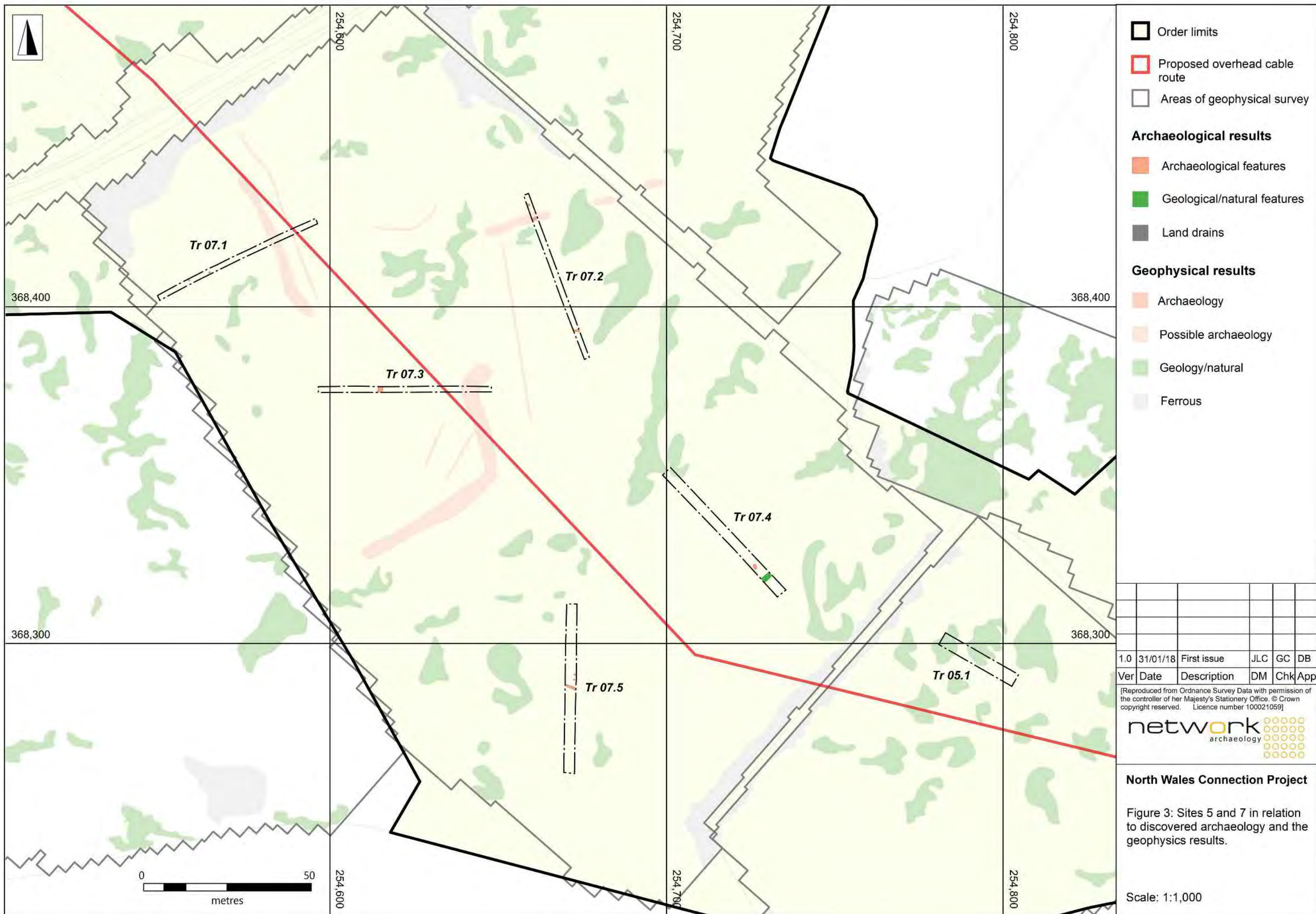


Proposed overhead cable route

Order limits

Excavated sites

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
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		<div>network archaeology</div>			
North Wales Connection Project					
Figure 2: Site locations along the Order limits					
Scale: 1:100,000					



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Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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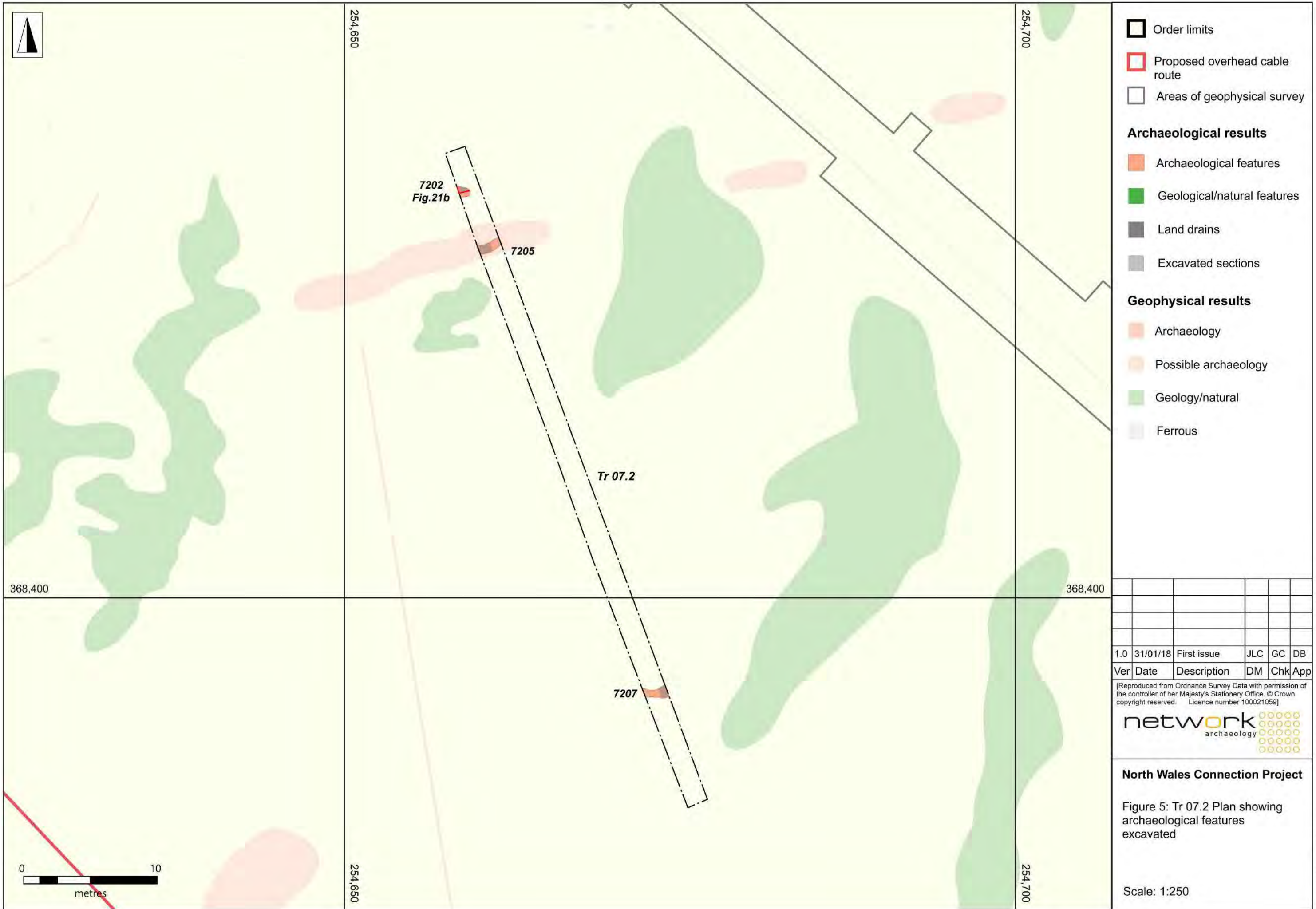


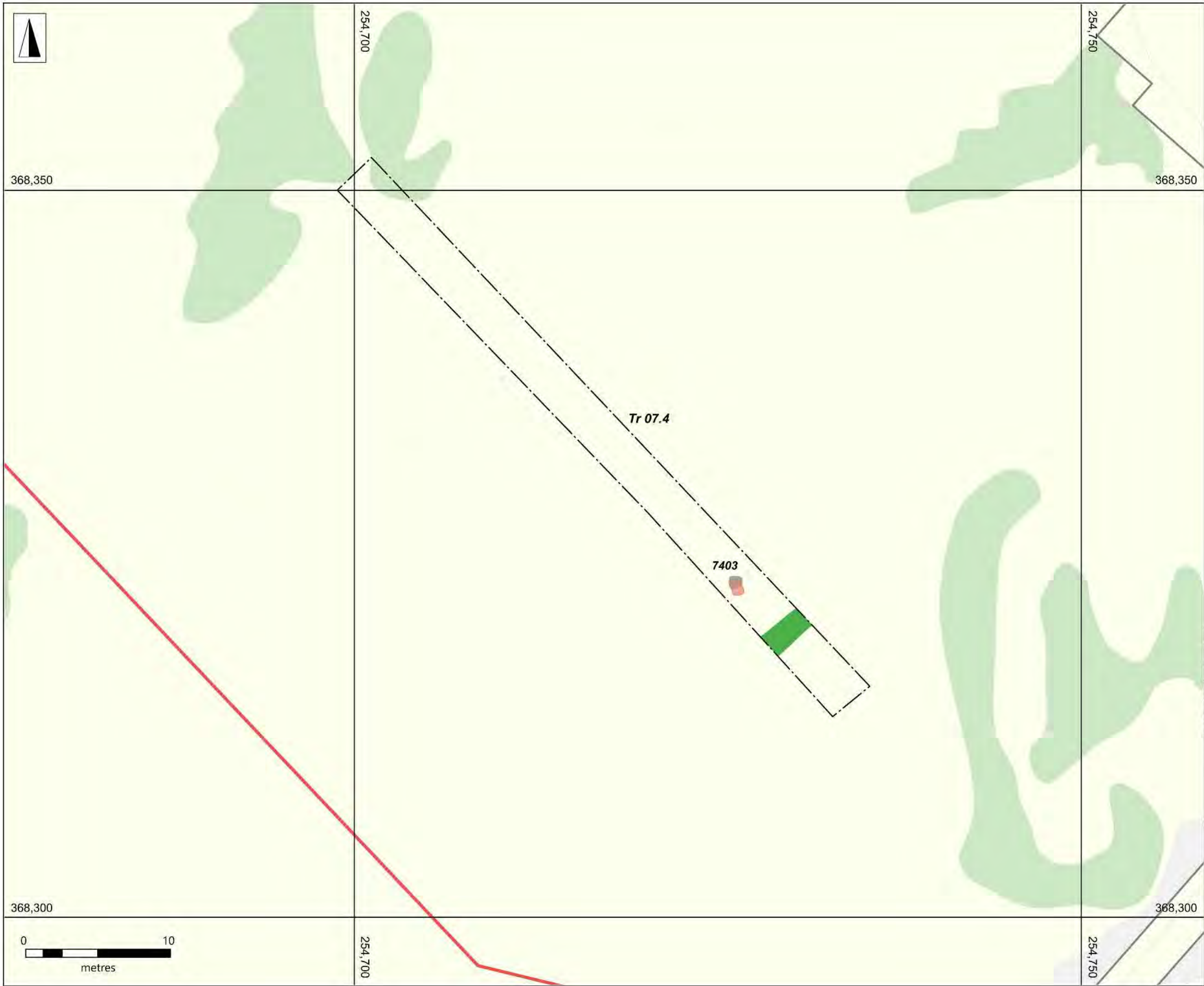
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Figure 3: Sites 5 and 7 in relation to discovered archaeology and the geophysics results.

Scale: 1:1,000







- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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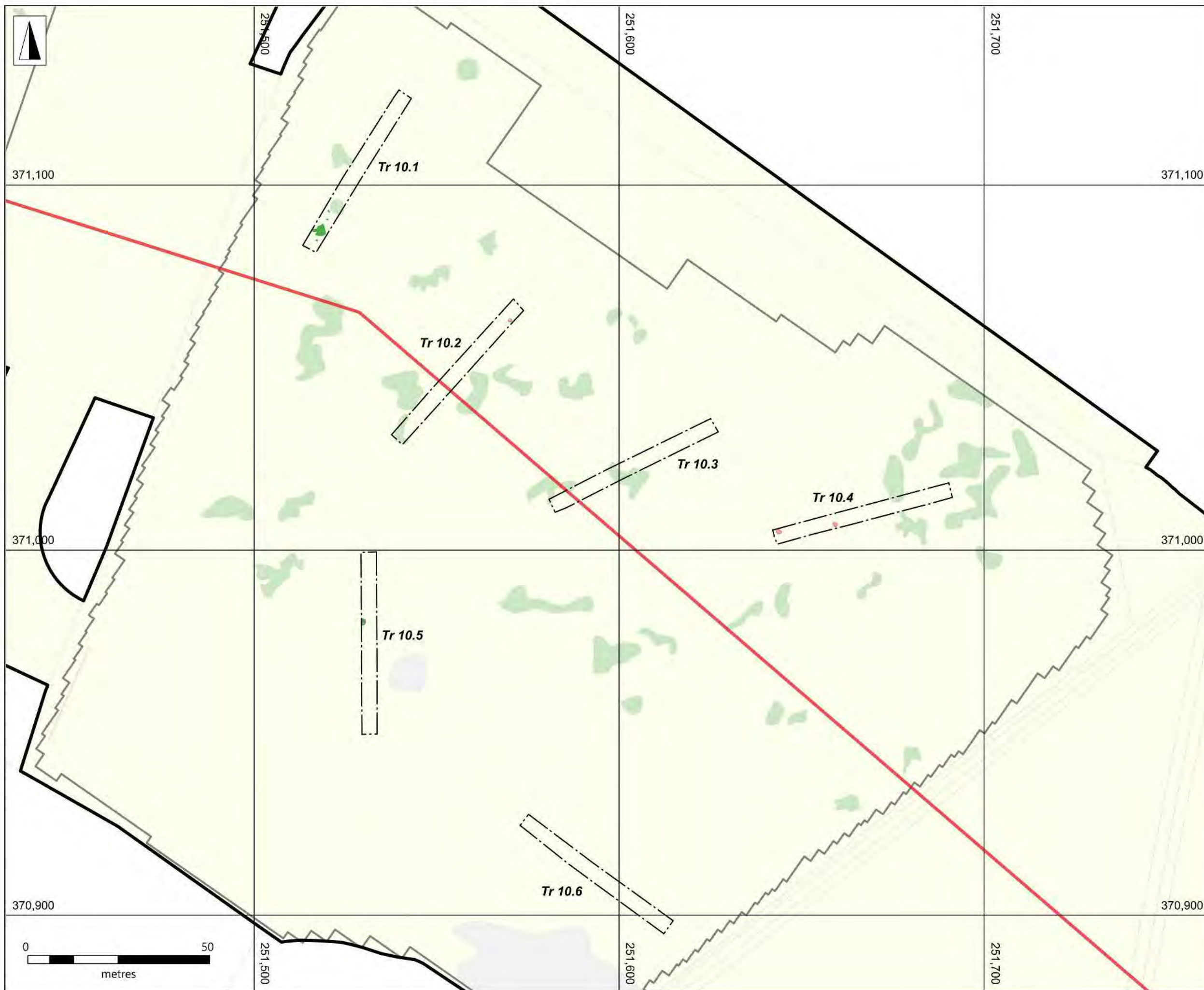


North Wales Connection Project

Figure 6: Tr 07.4 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250





- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

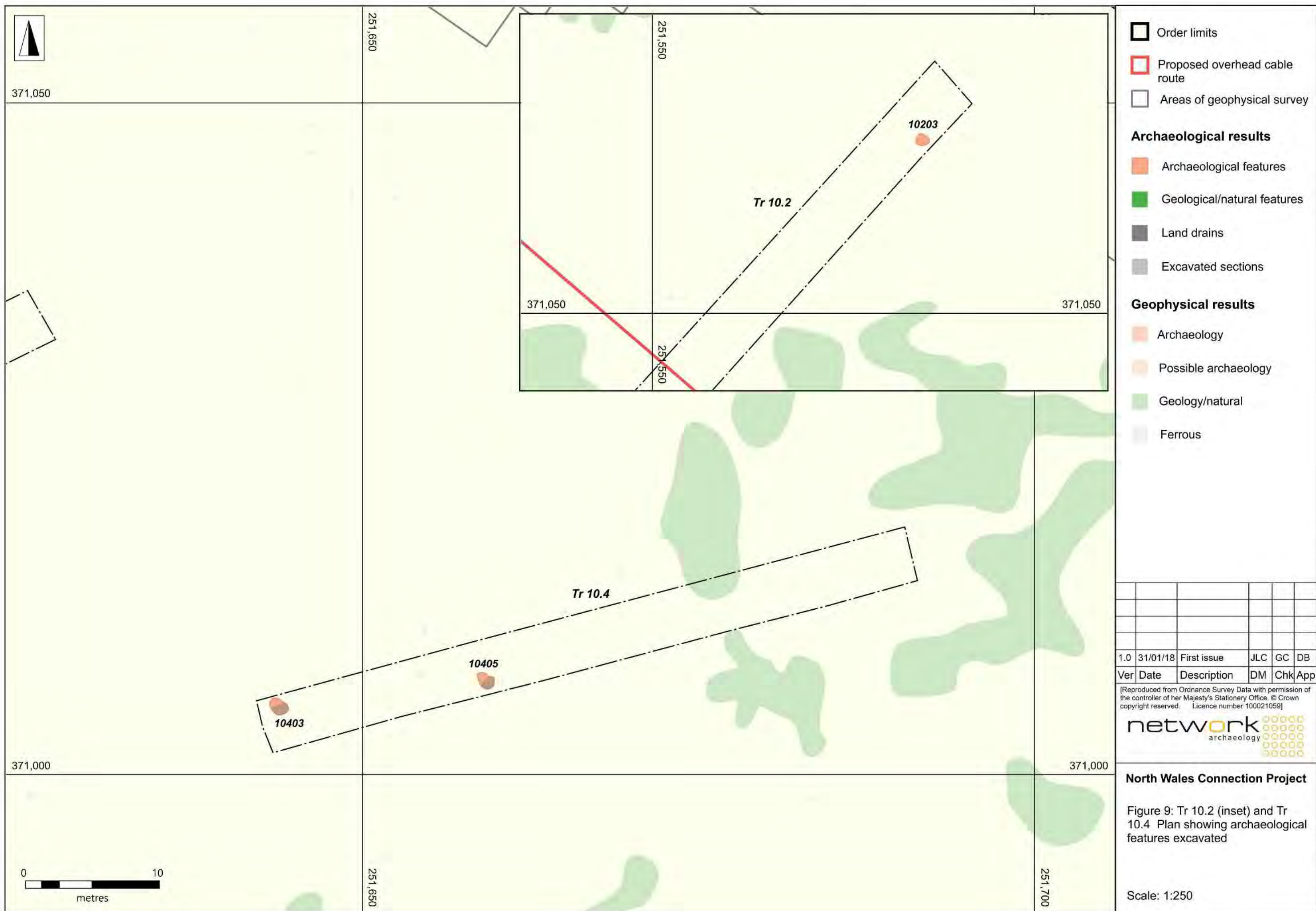
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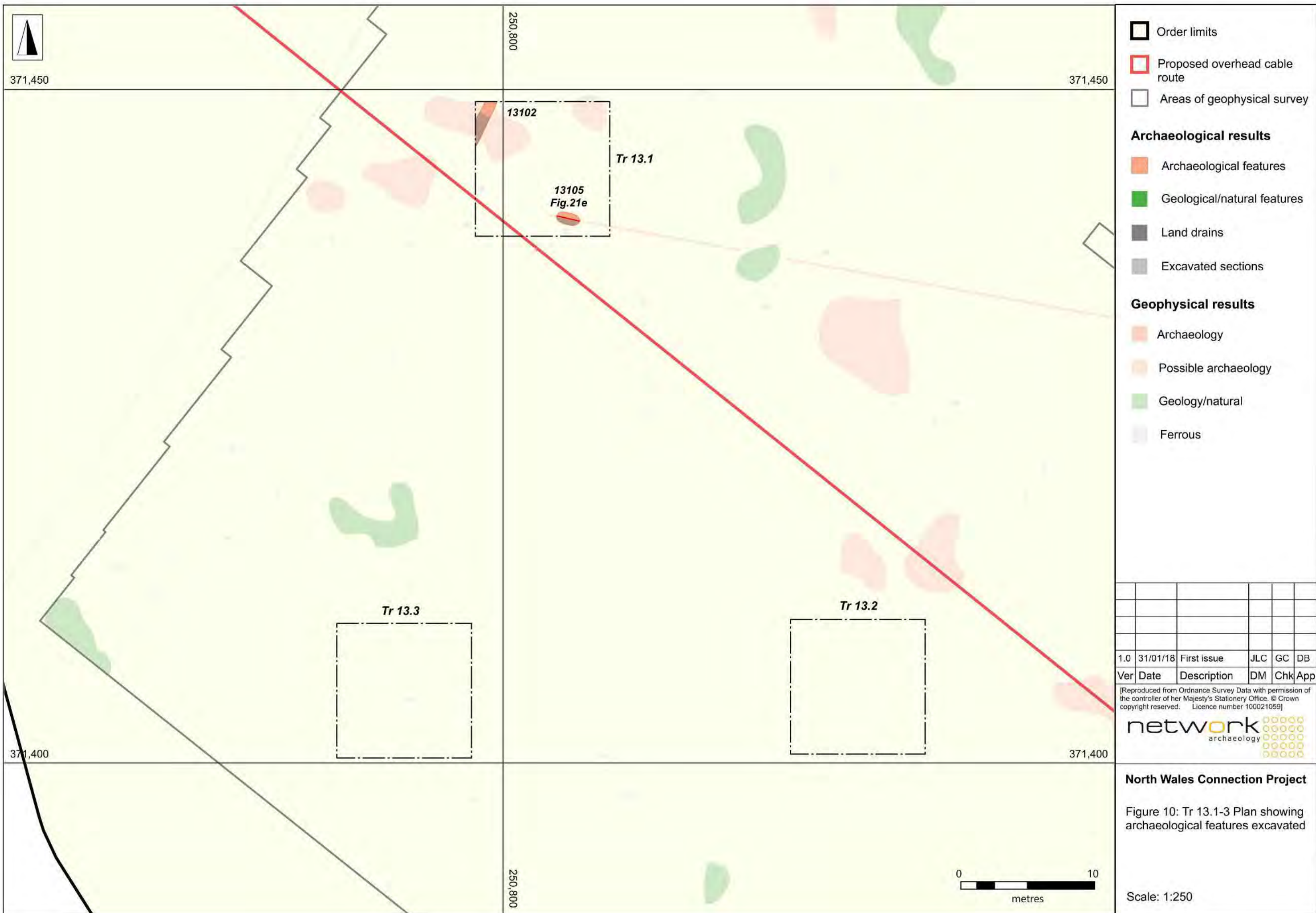


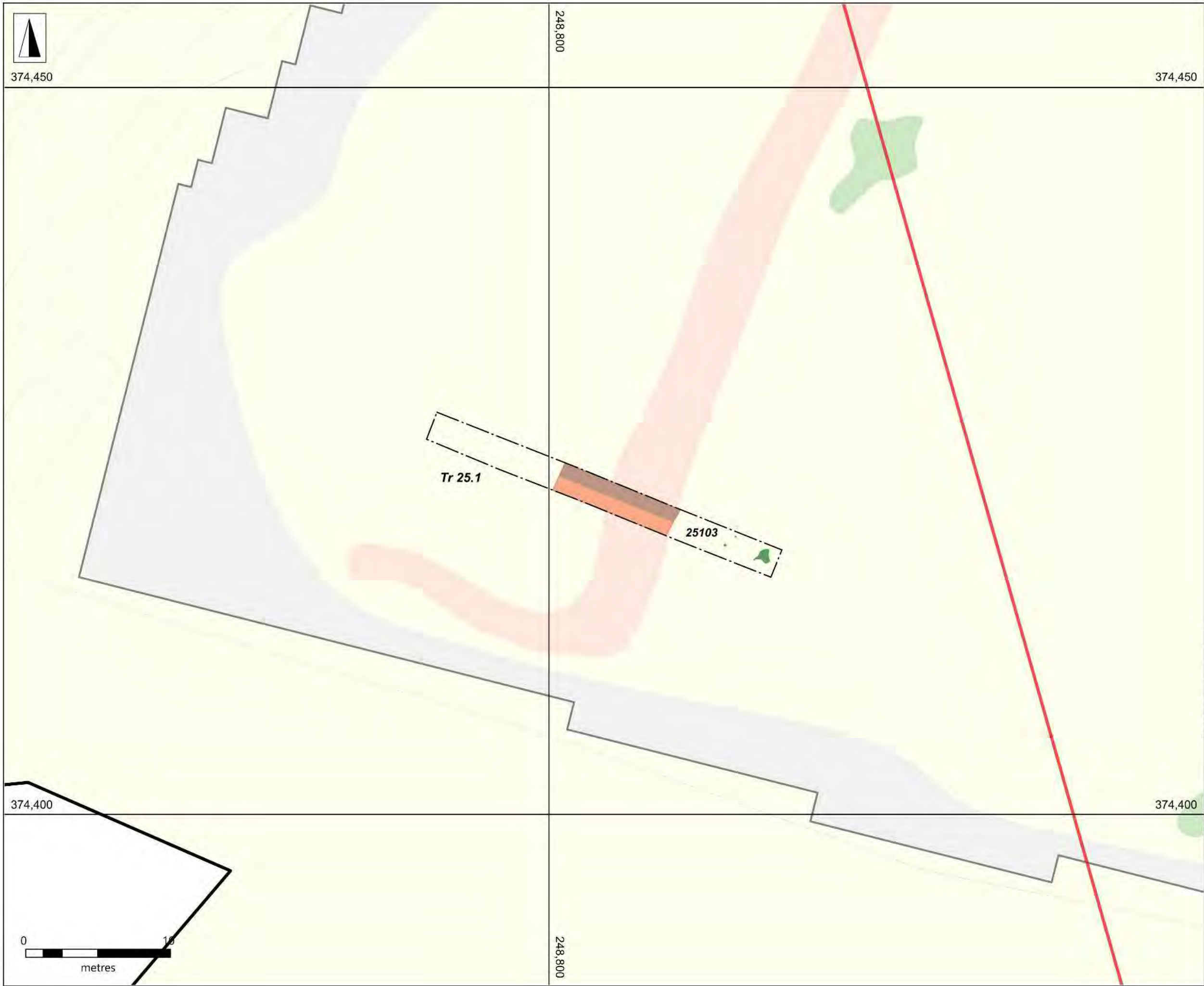
North Wales Connection Project

Figure 8: Site 10 in relation to discovered archaeology and the geophysics results.

Scale: 1:1,000







- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

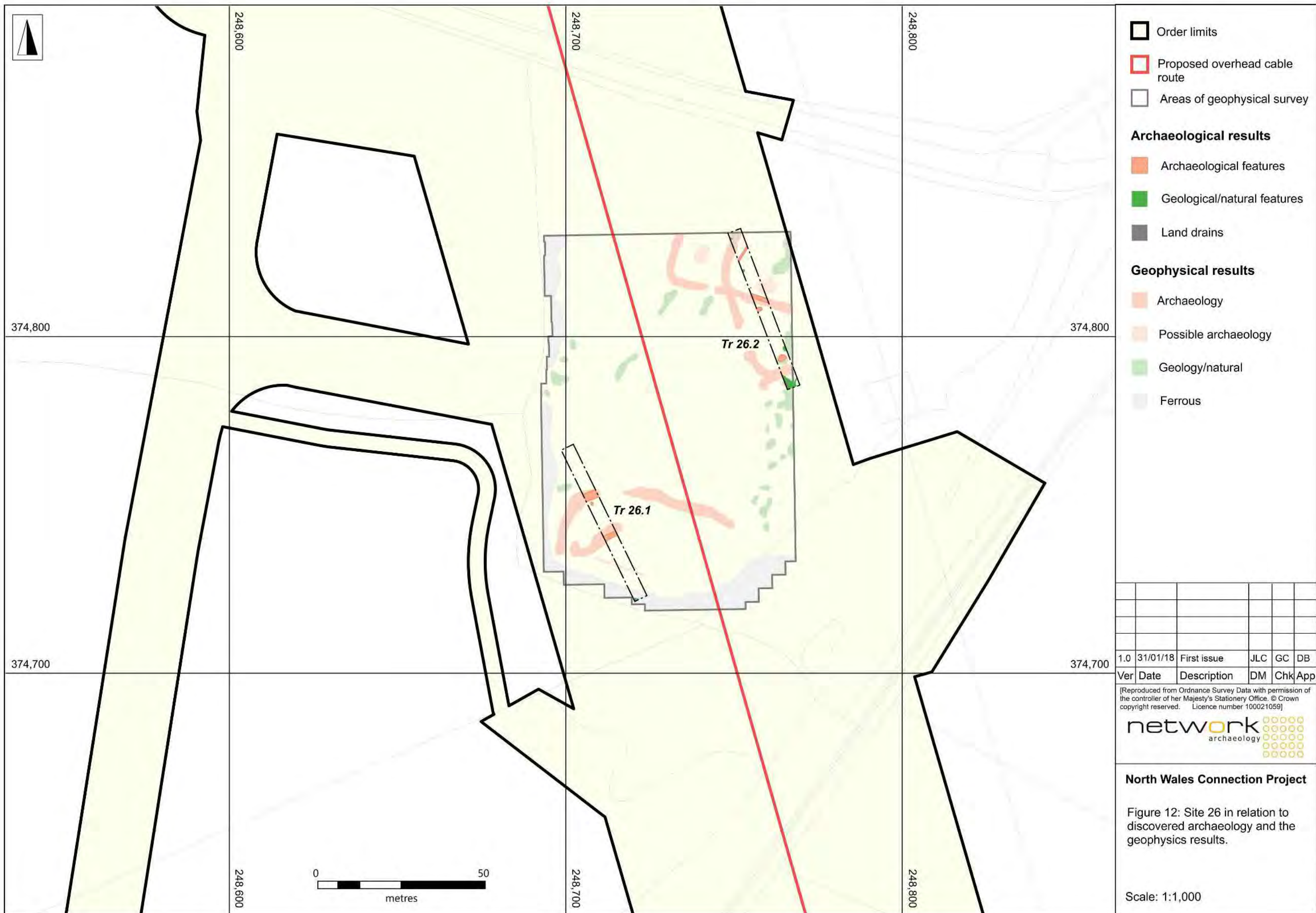
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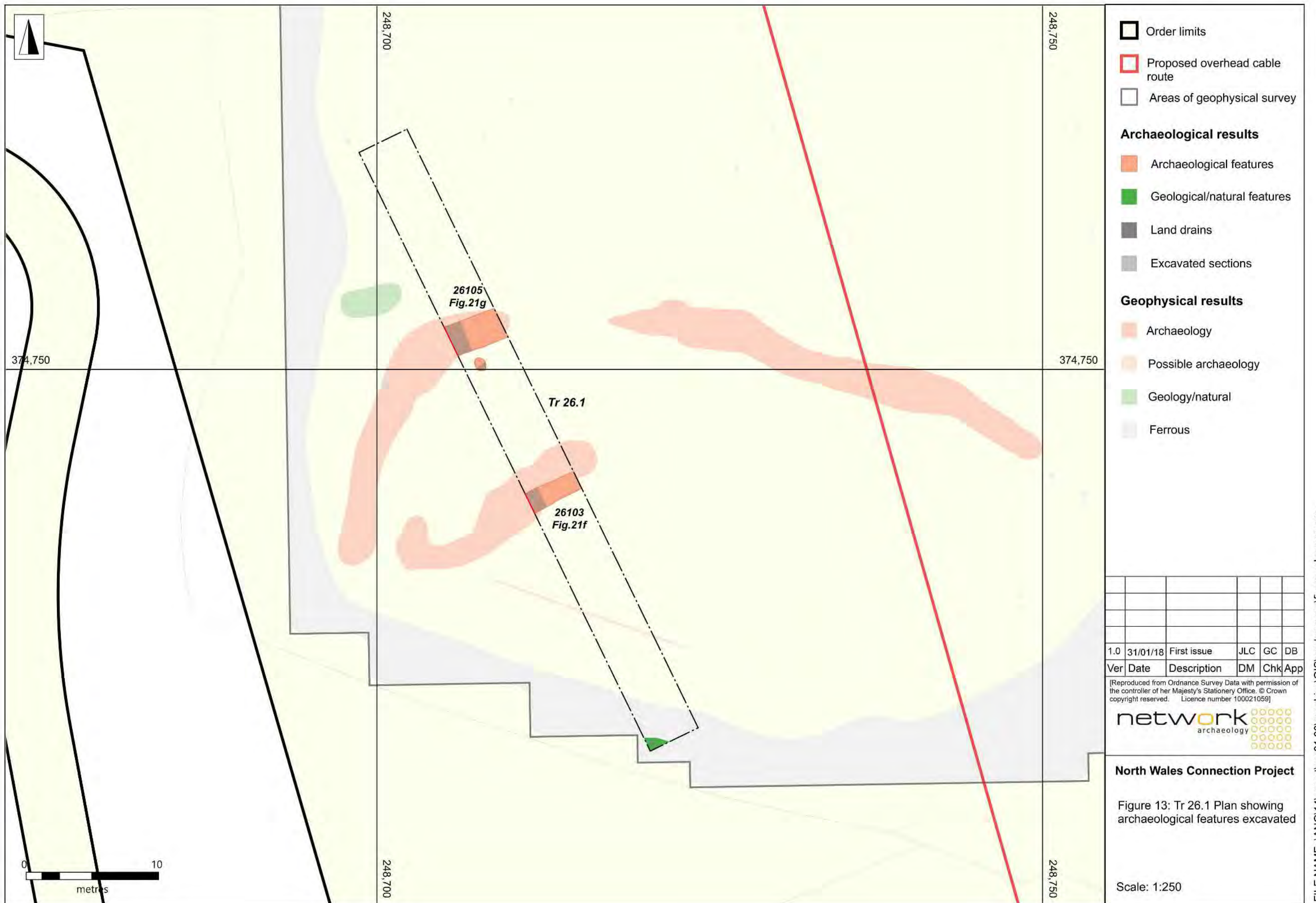


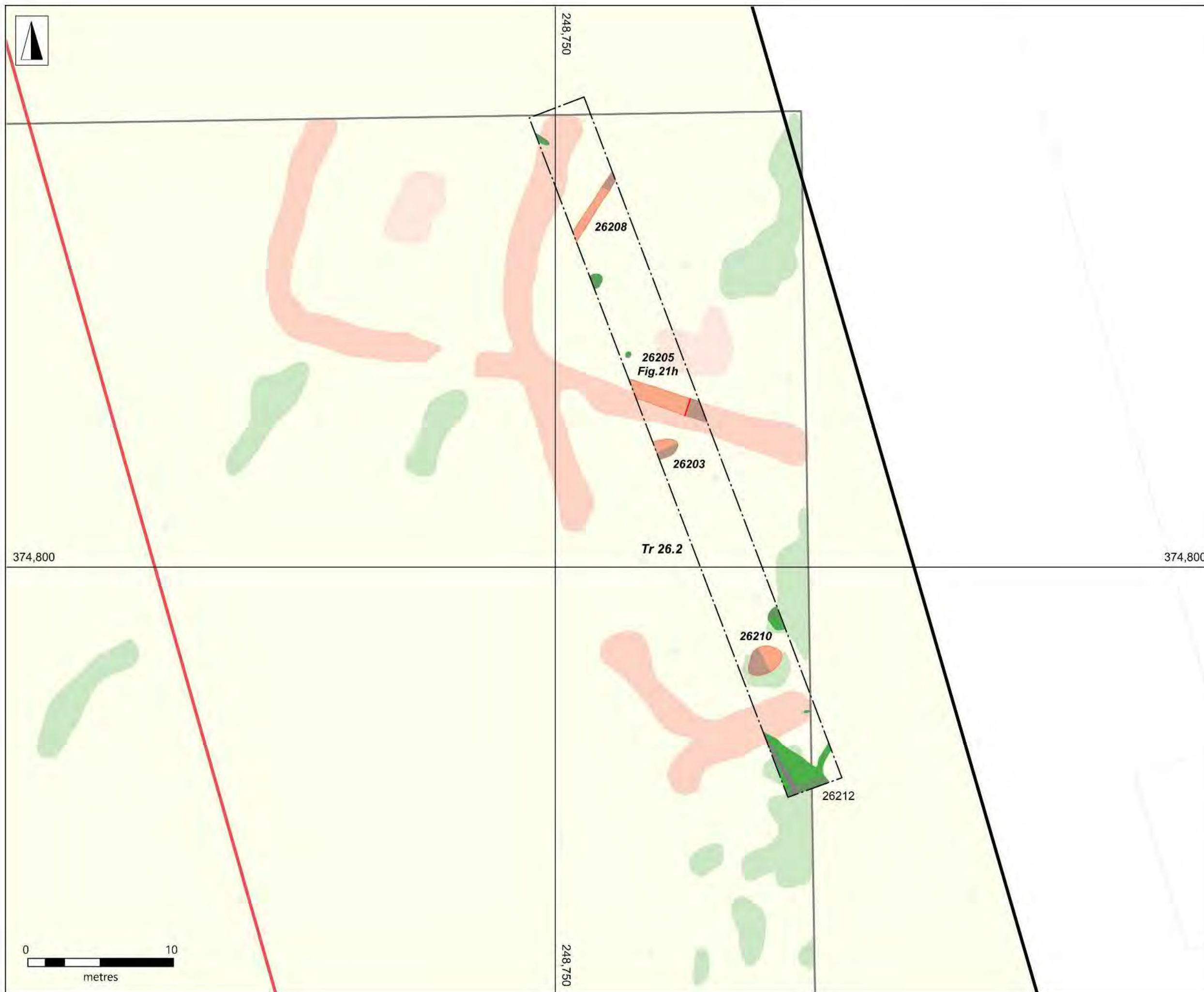
North Wales Connection Project

Figure 11: Tr 25.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250







Order limits

Proposed overhead cable route

Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

Archaeological features

Geological/natural features

Land drains

Excavated sections

Geophysical results

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Geology/natural

Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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network

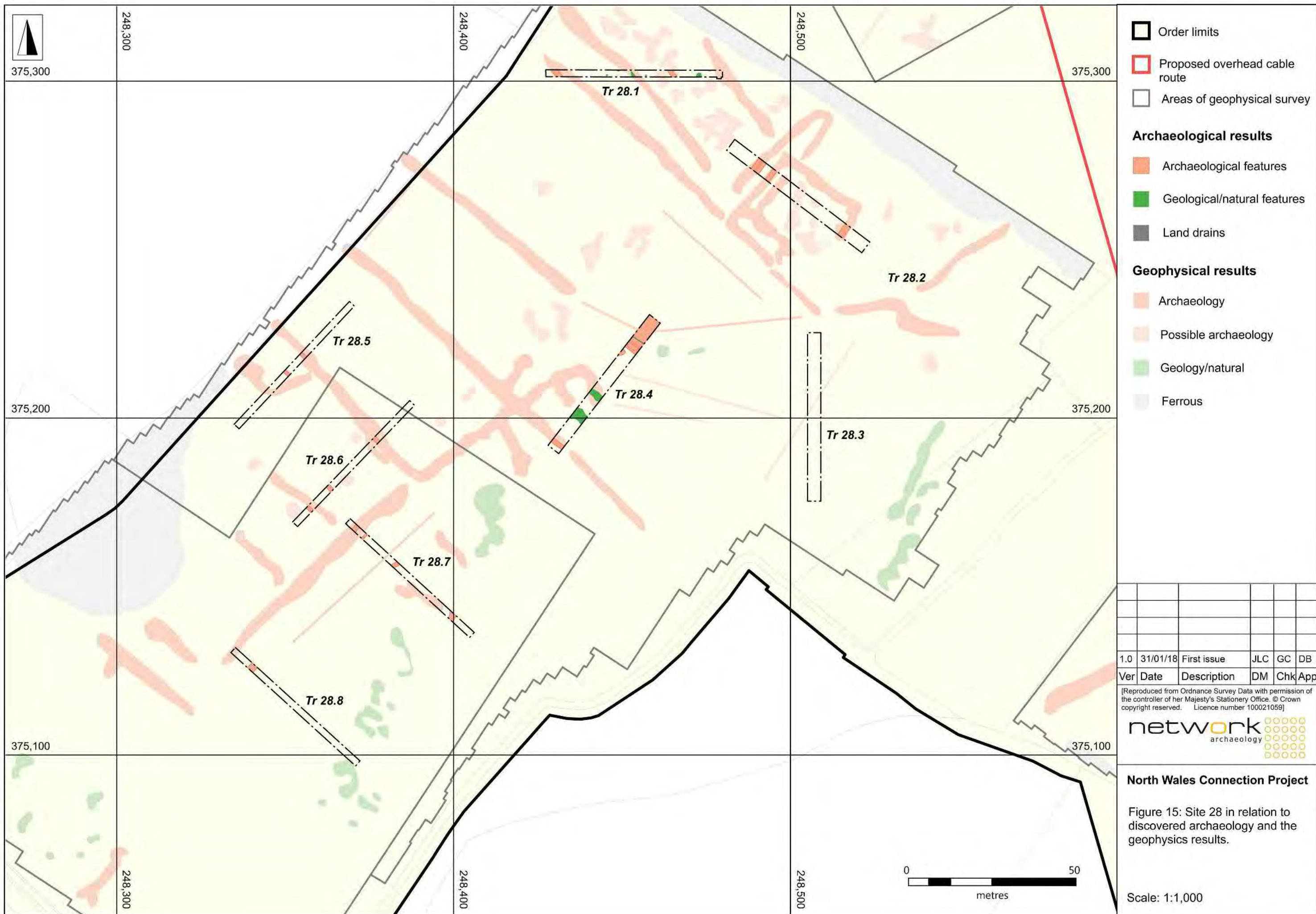
archaeology

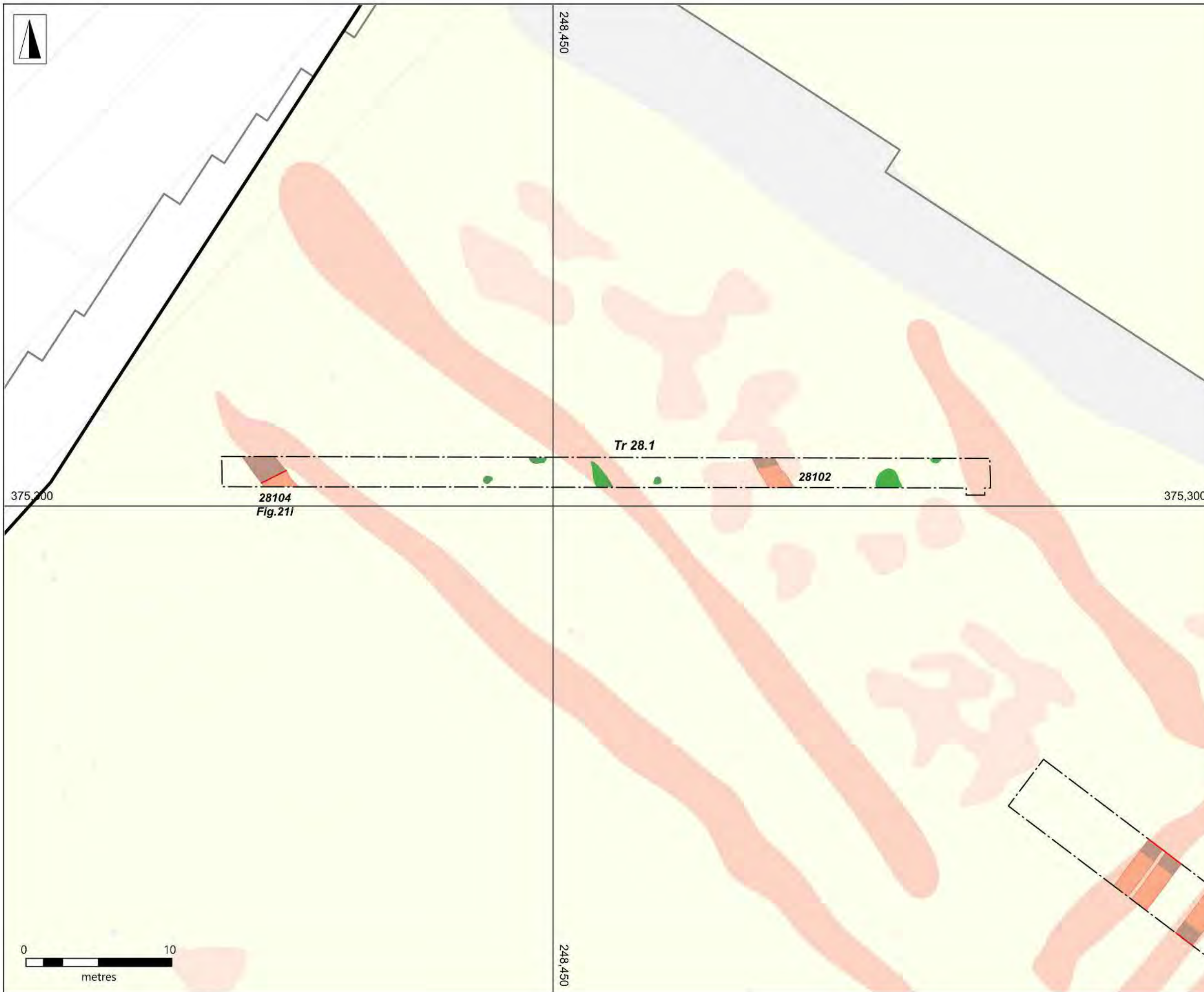
North Wales Connection Project

Figure 14: Tr 26.2 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250

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- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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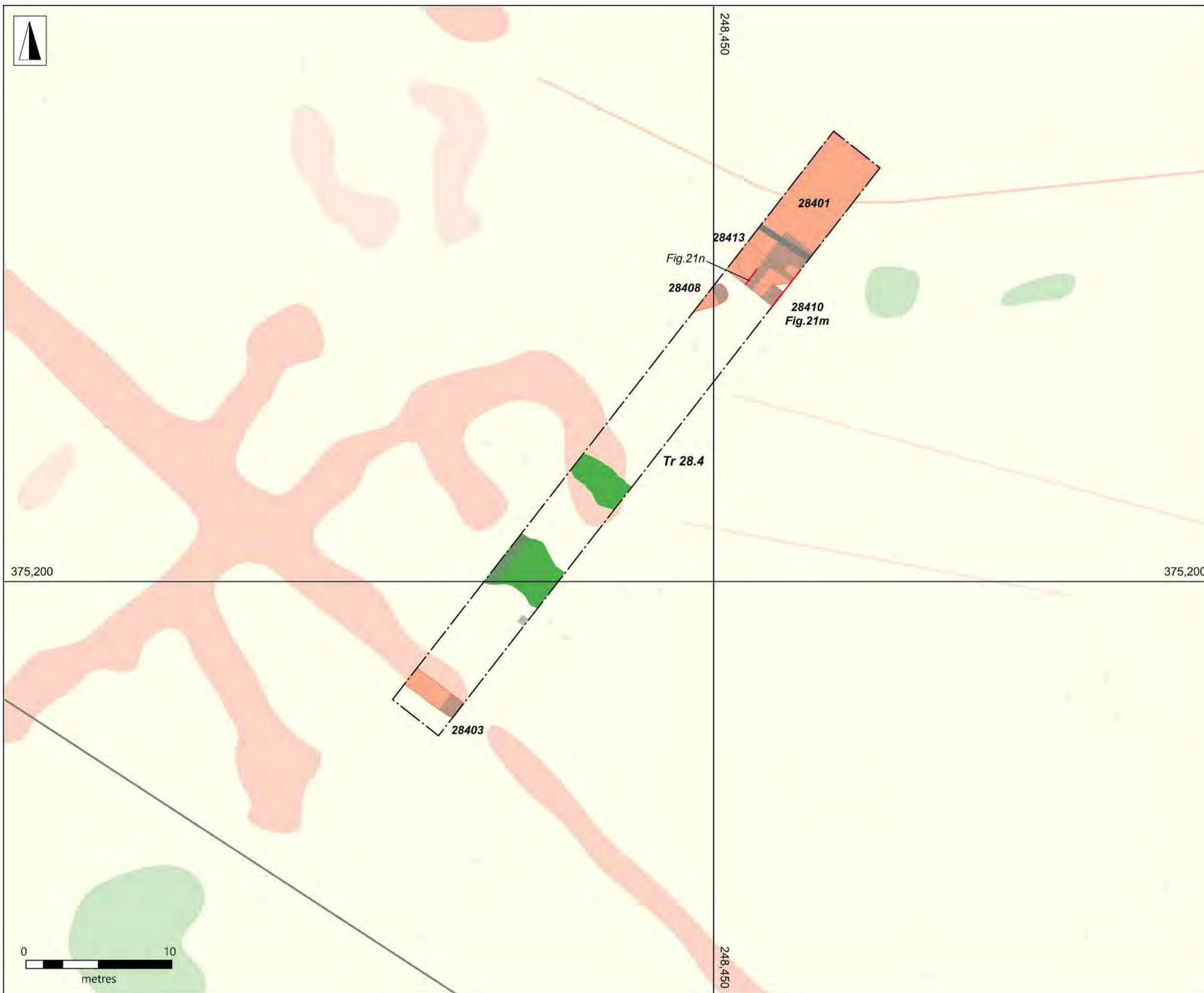


North Wales Connection Project

Figure 16: Tr 28.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250





- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

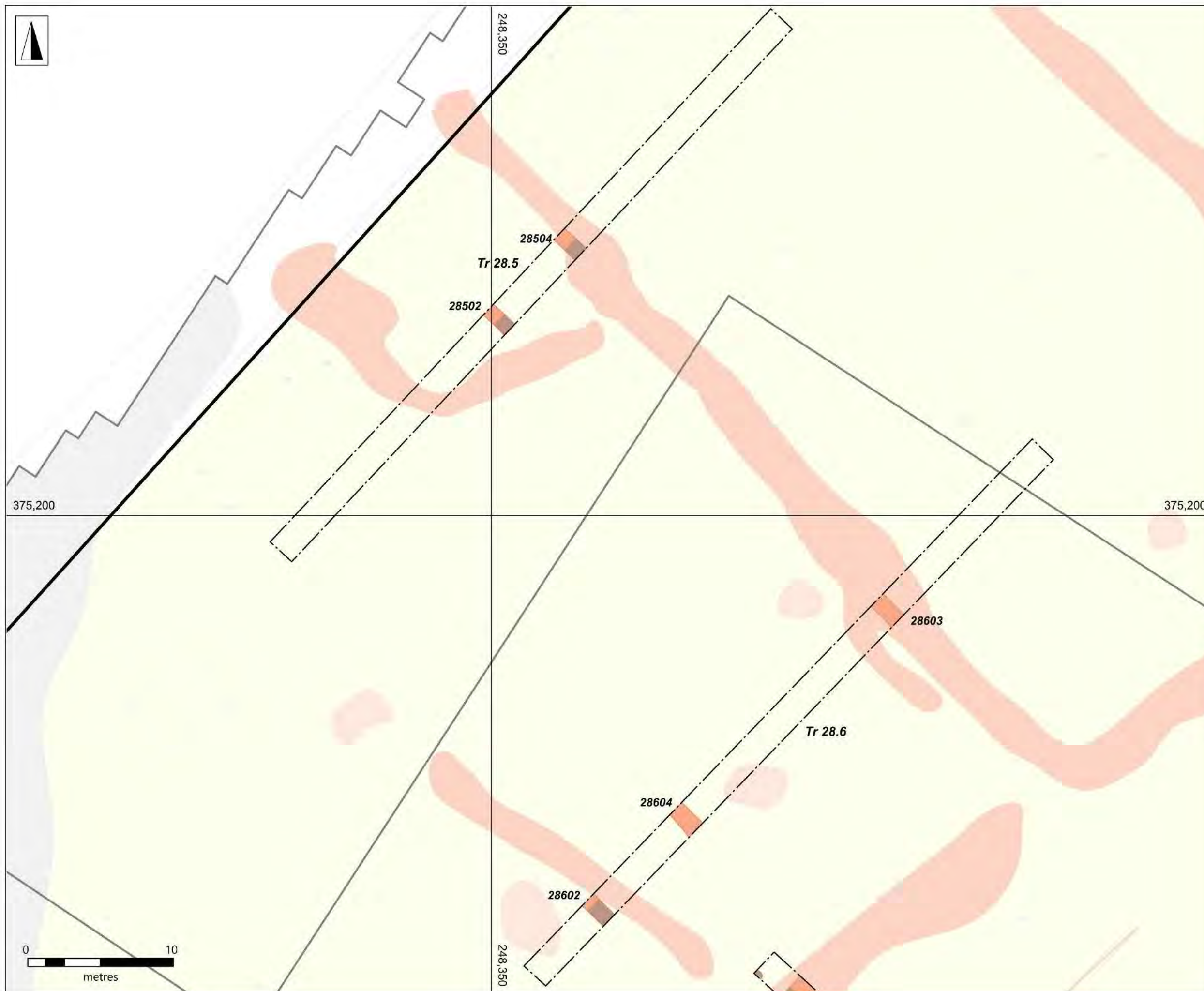
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Figure 18: Tr 28.4 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250



- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

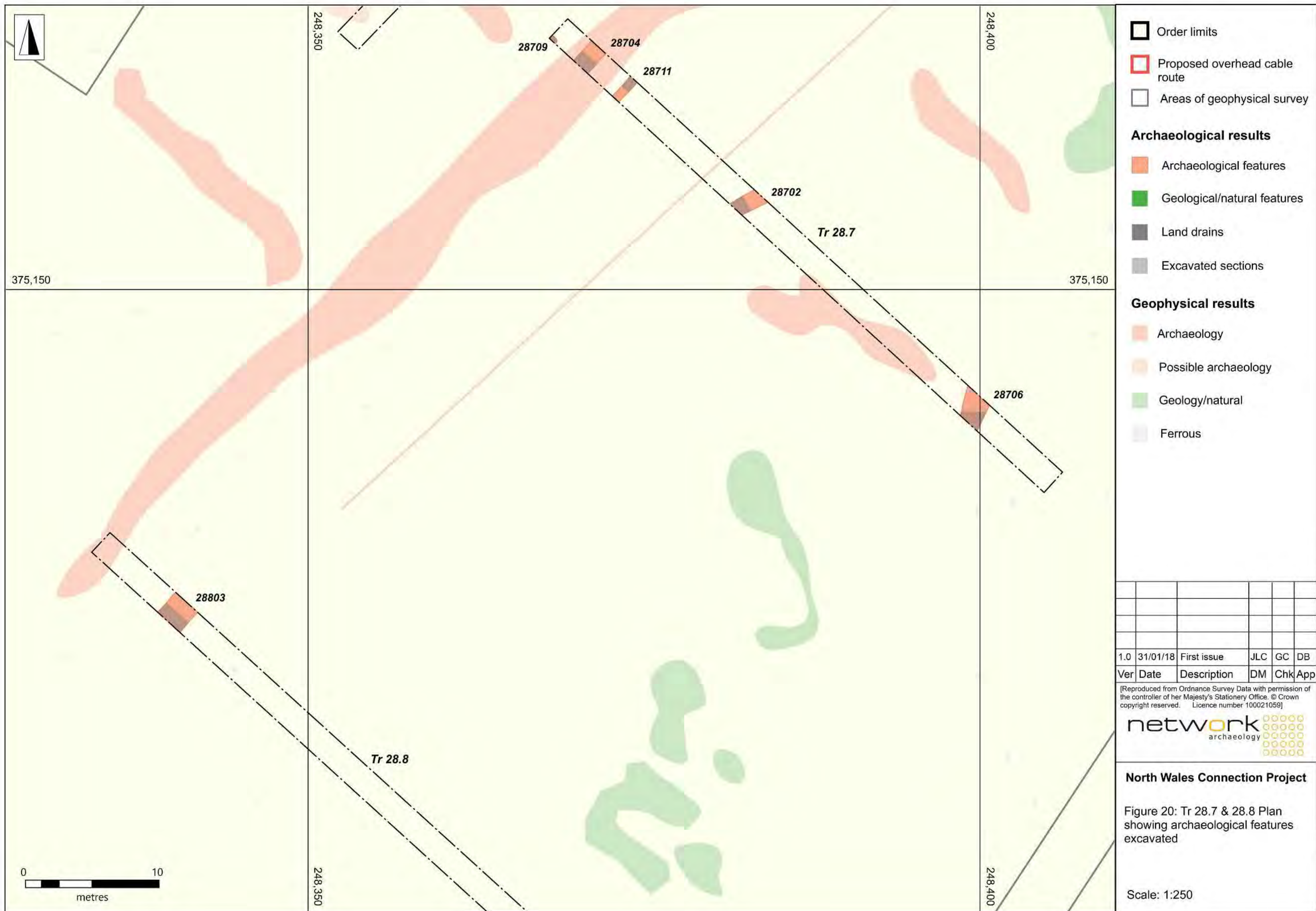
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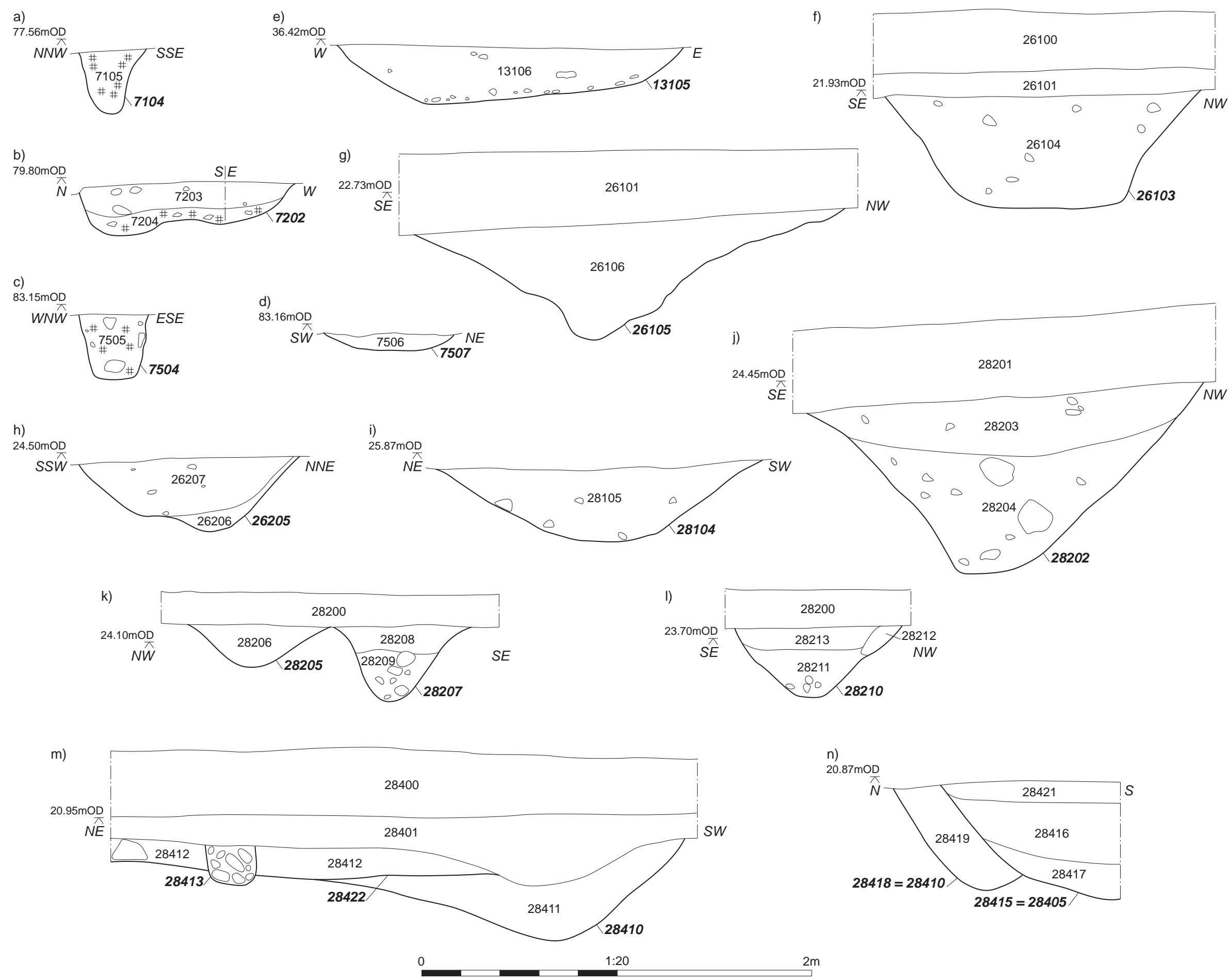


North Wales Connection Project

Figure 19: Tr 28.5 & 28.6 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250





Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

1234

Cut number

1233

Layer/fill number

##

Charcoal

oo

Stones

1.00	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

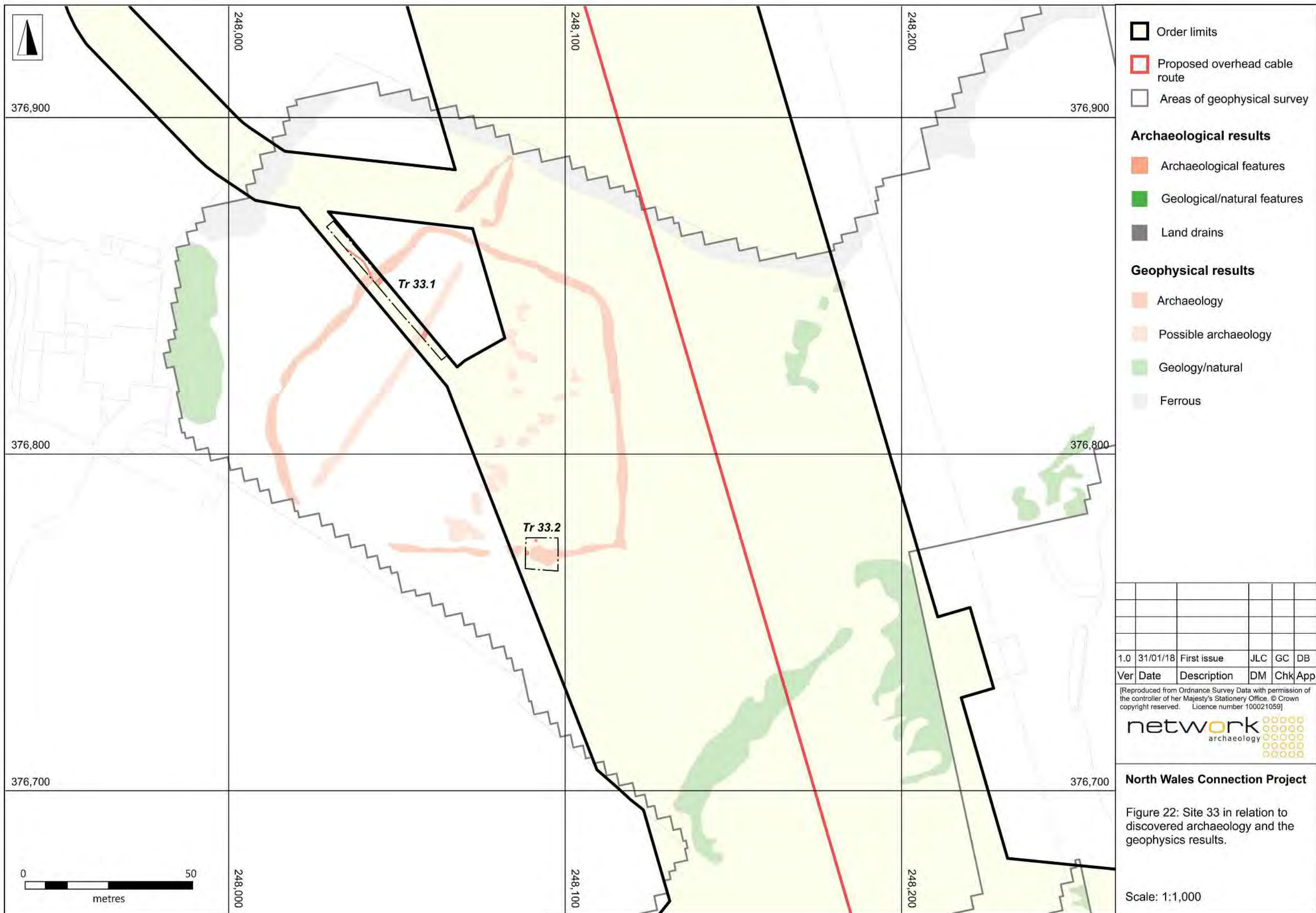


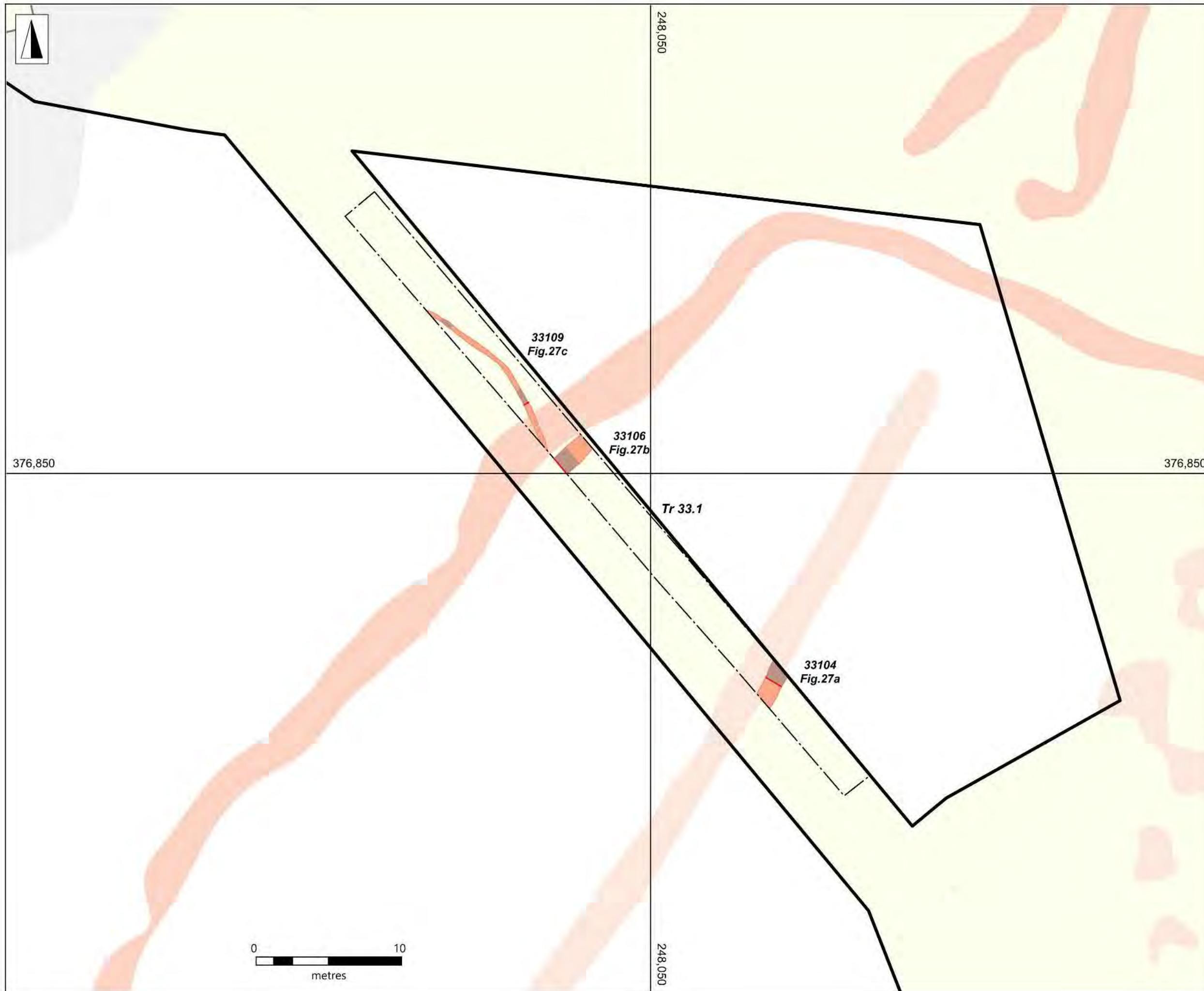
North Wales Connection Project

Figure 21
Selected sections

- a) Posthole 7104, Trench 7.1 (Fig. 4)
- b) Pit 7202, Trench 7.2 (Fig. 5)
- c) Posthole 7504, Trench 7.5 (Fig. 7)
- d) Gully 7507, Trench 7.5 (Fig. 7)
- e) Pit 13105, Trench 13.1 (Fig. 10)
- f) Ditch 26103, Trench 26.1 (Fig. 13)
- g) Ditch 26105, Trench 26.1 (Fig. 13)
- h) Ditch 26205, Trench 26.2 (Fig. 14)
- i) Ditch 28104, Trench 28.1 (Fig. 16)
- j) Ditch 28202, Trench 28.2 (Fig. 17)
- k) Ditches 28205 and 28207, Trench 28.2 (Fig. 17)
- l) Ditch 28210, Trench 28.2 (Fig. 17)
- m) Ditch 28410 and Wall 28413, Trench 28.4 (Fig. 18)
- n) Ditches 28415 and 28418, Trench 28.4 (Fig. 18)

Scale 1:20





- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

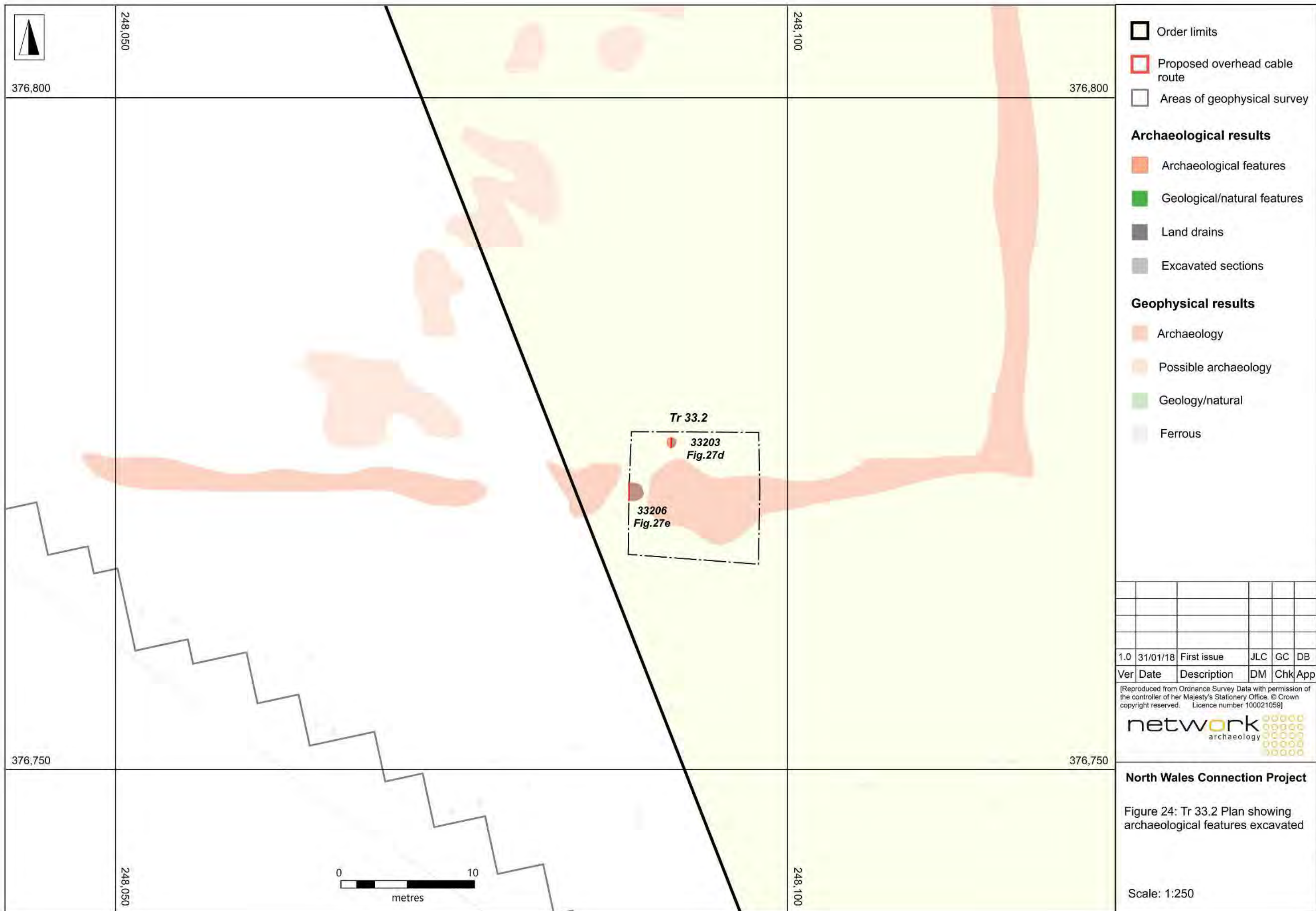
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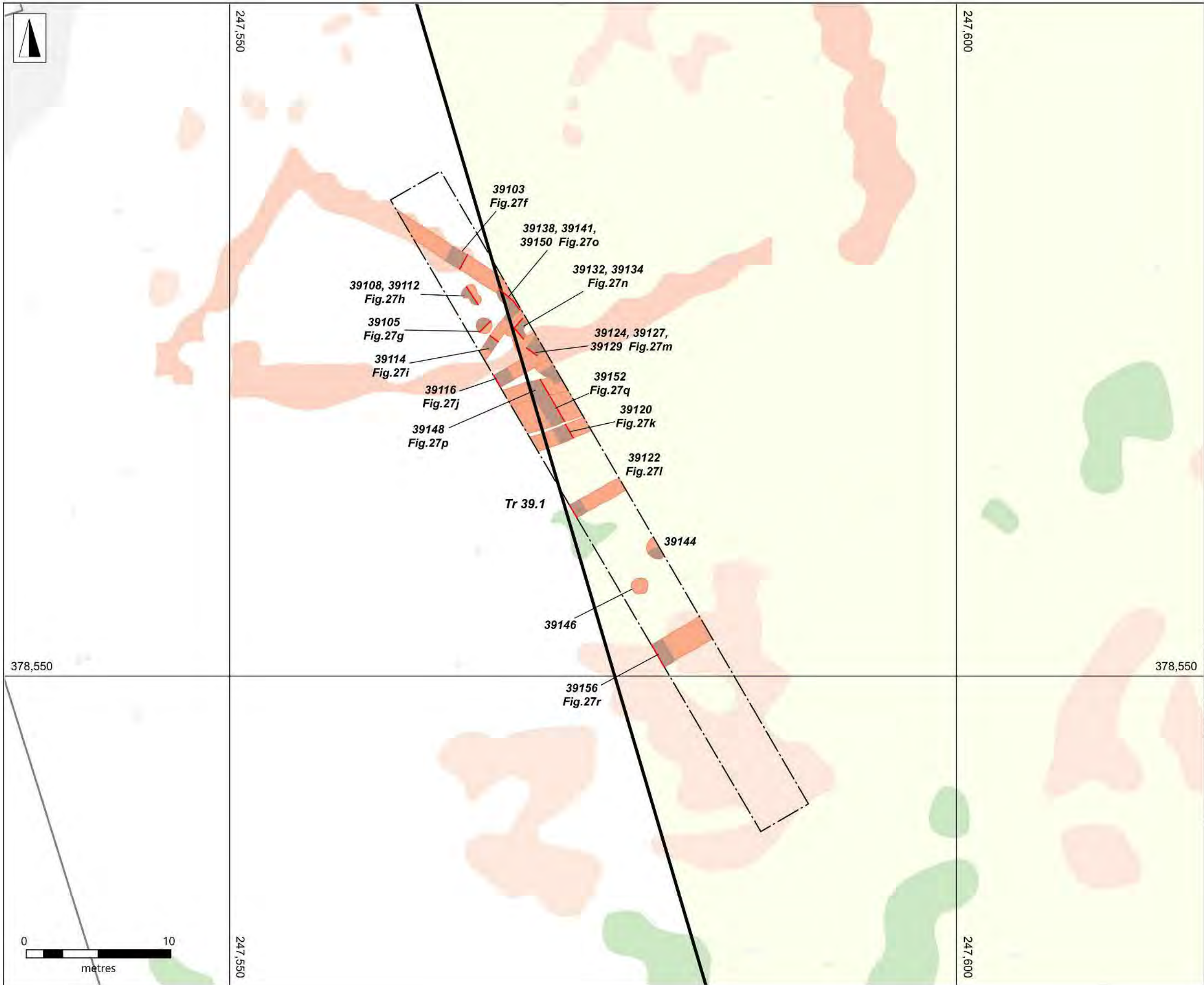
North Wales Connection Project

Figure 23: Tr 33.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250







- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

- Archaeological results**
- Archaeological features
 - Geological/natural features
 - Land drains
 - Excavated sections

- Geophysical results**
- Archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - Geology/natural
 - Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

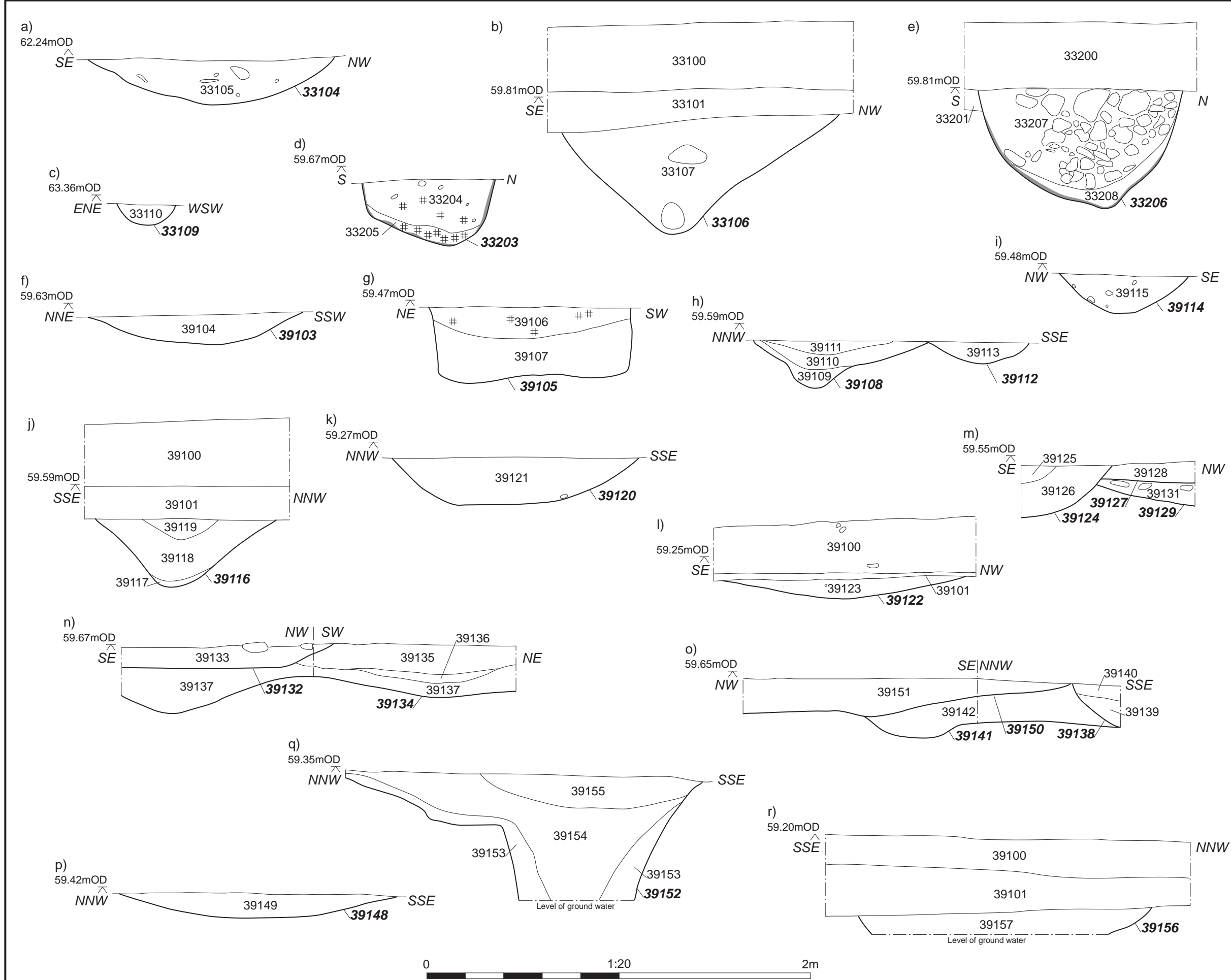
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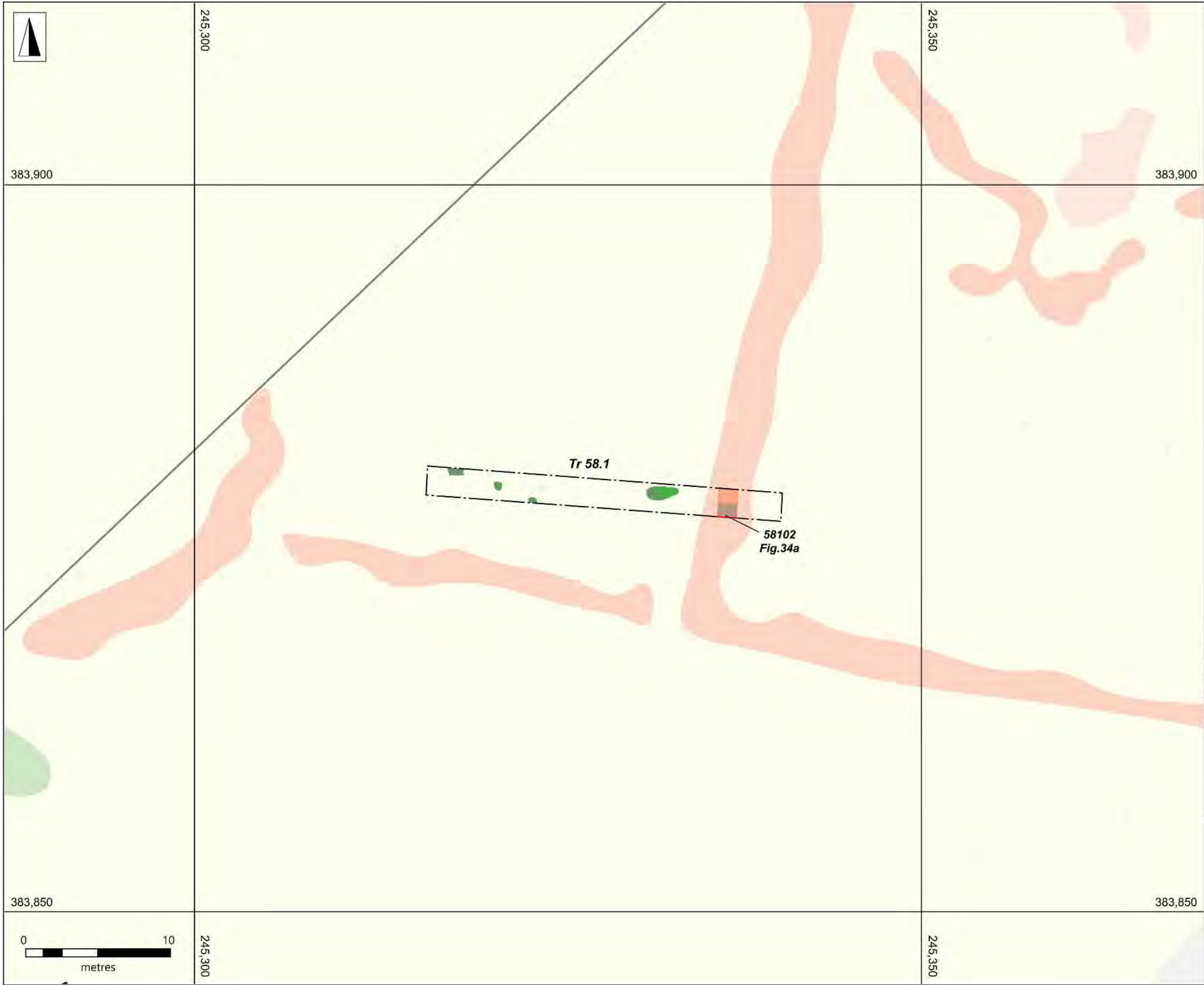


North Wales Connection Project

Figure 26: Tr 39.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250





- Order limits
- Proposed overhead cable route
- Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

- Archaeological features
- Geological/natural features
- Land drains
- Excavated sections

Geophysical results

- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Geology/natural
- Ferrous

1.0	31/01/18	First issue	JLC	GC	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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Figure 28: Tr 58.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

Scale: 1:250



Order limits

Proposed overhead cable route

Areas of geophysical survey

Archaeological results

Archaeological features

Geological/natural features

Land drains

Excavated sections

Geophysical results

Archaeology

Possible archaeology

Geology/natural

Ferrous

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Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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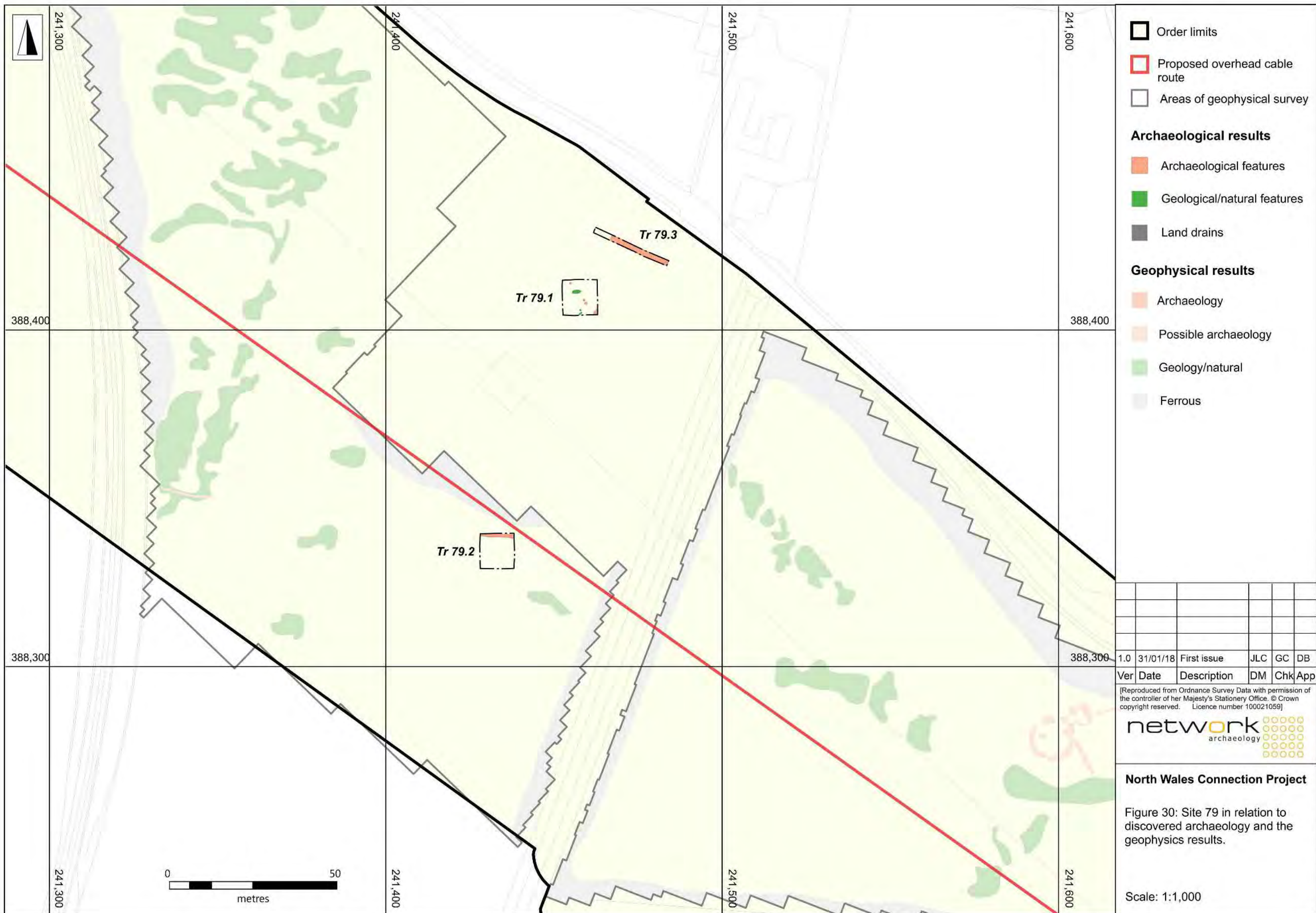
network

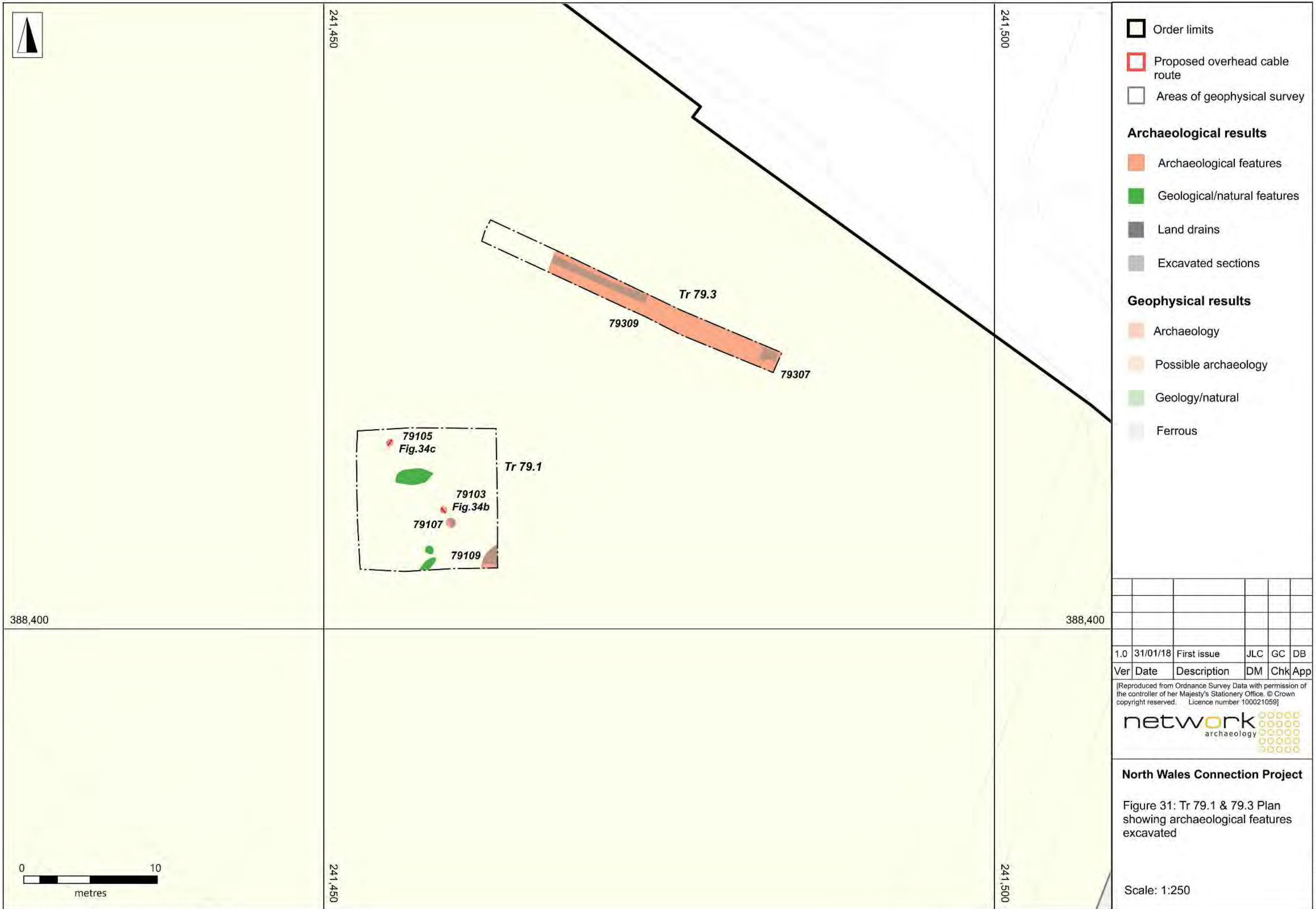
archaeology

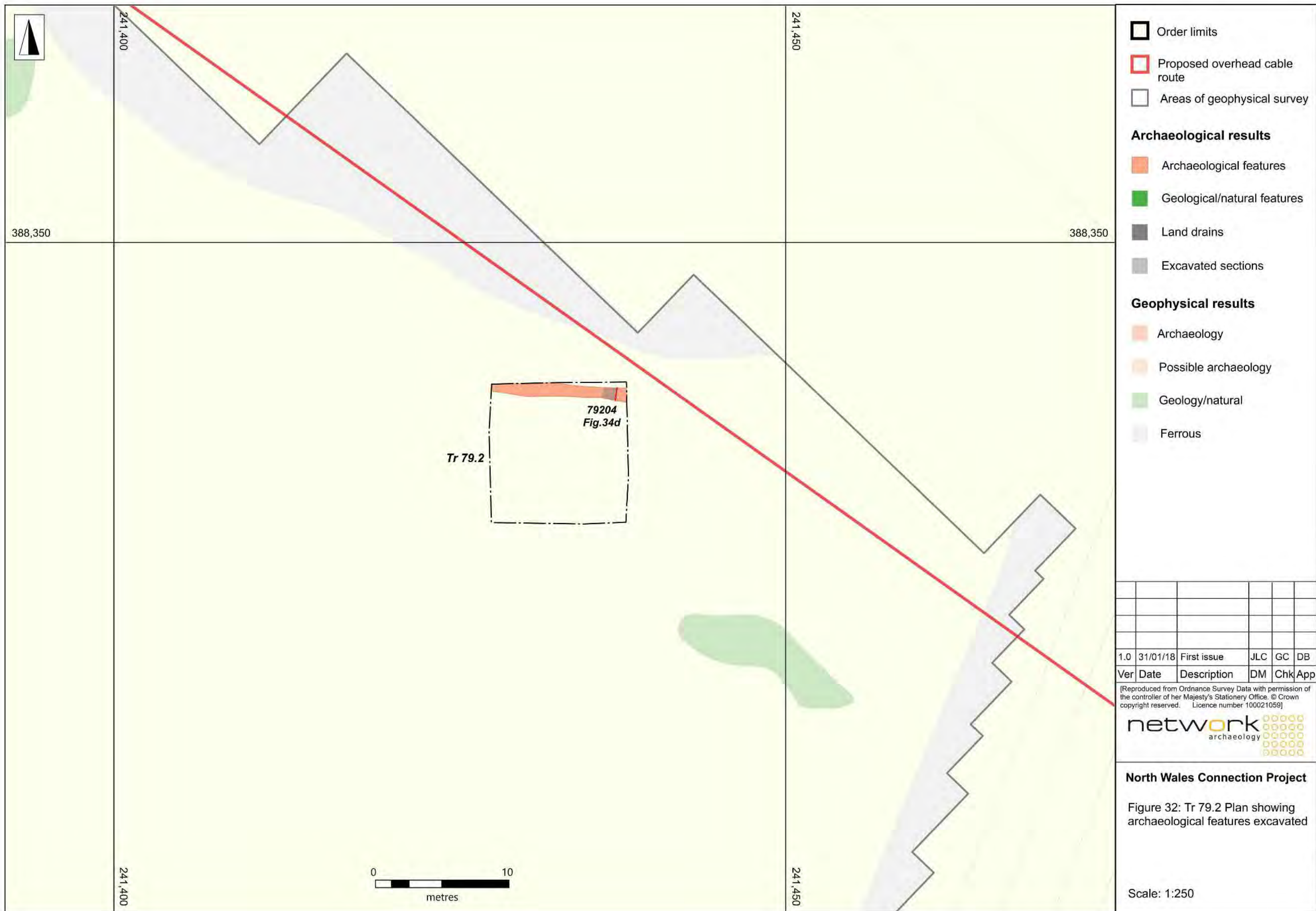
North Wales Connection Project

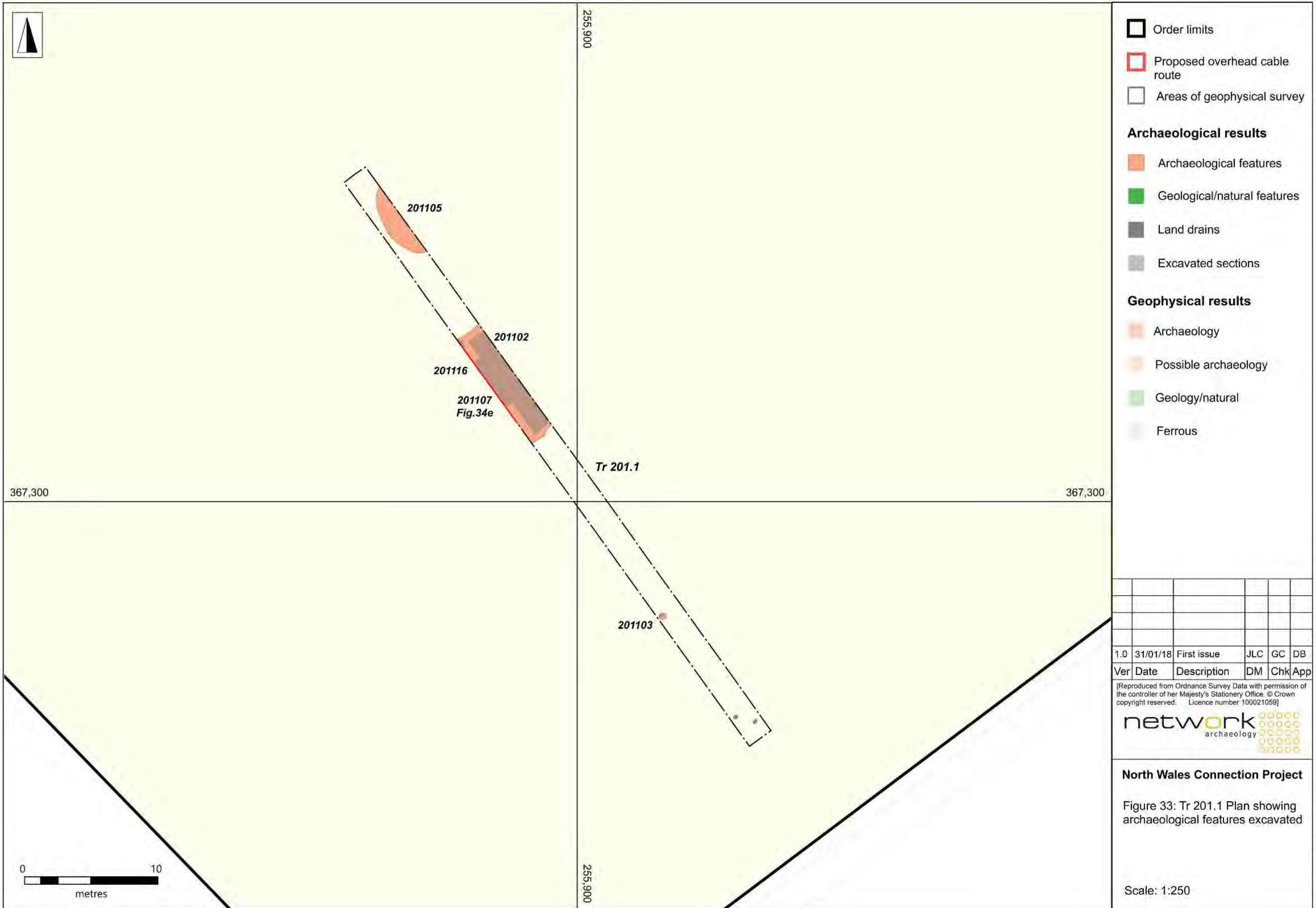
Figure 29: Tr 63.1 Plan showing archaeological features excavated

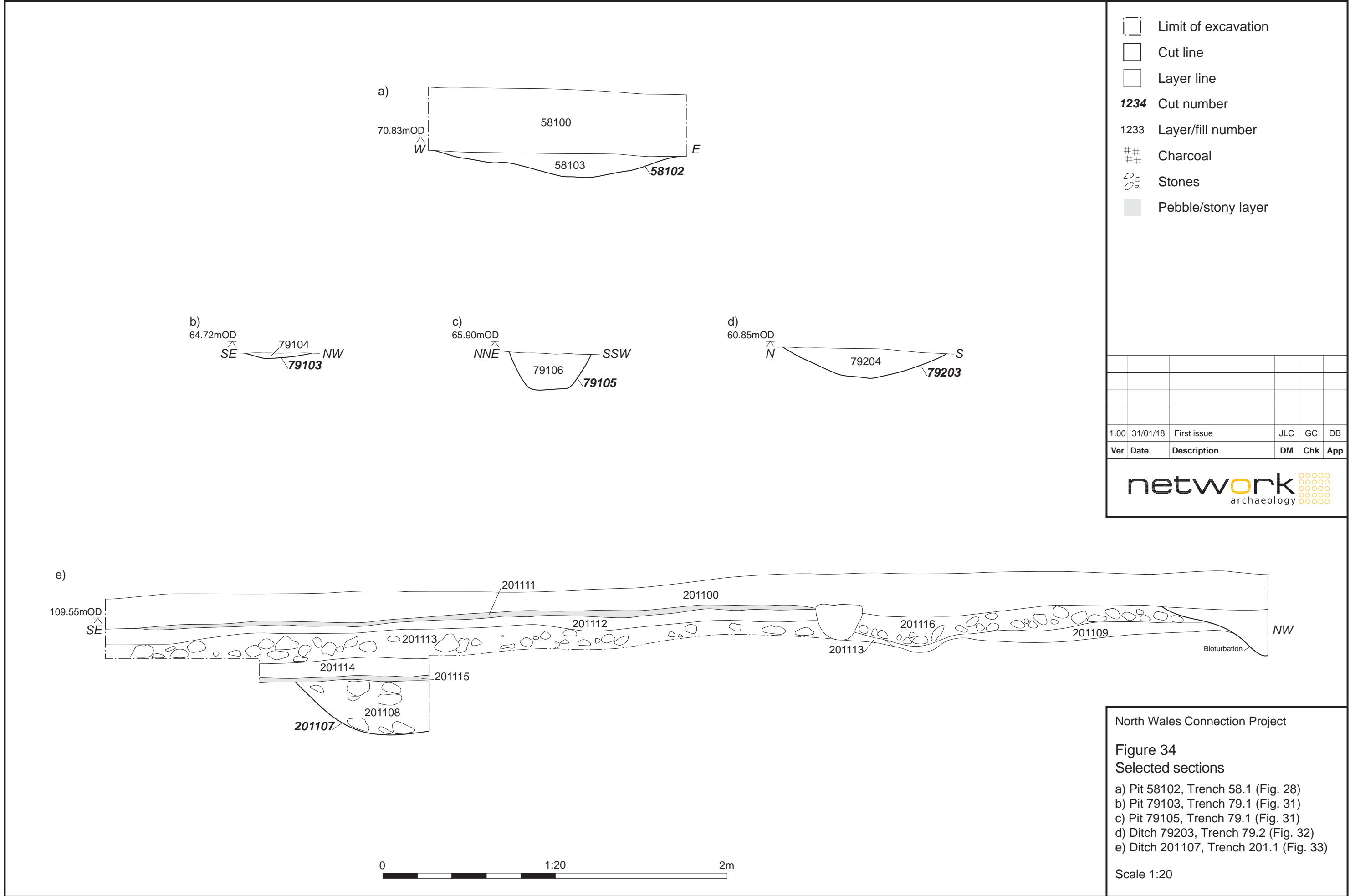
Scale: 1:250











e)

109.55mOD

SE

NW

201111

201100

201112

201116

201109

201113

201114

201115

201108

201107

Bioturbation

0

1:20

2m

North Wales Connection Project

Figure 34

Selected sections

a) Pit 58102, Trench 58.1 (Fig. 28)

b) Pit 79103, Trench 79.1 (Fig. 31)

c) Pit 79105, Trench 79.1 (Fig. 31)

d) Ditch 79203, Trench 79.2 (Fig. 32)

e) Ditch 201107, Trench 201.1 (Fig. 33)

Scale 1:20