



Rockfield Farm, Undy, Monmouthshire

Archaeological Excavation and Strip, Map and Record

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By: Nick Wells

Client: Monmouthshire County Council

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation and strip, map and record in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of a mixed-use development at Rockfield Farm, Undy Monmouthshire. Fieldwork was carried out between September and November 2017.
- 1.1.2 The excavation area was separated into two parts. The northern (Area A) and larger was 1.26ha, but was reduced in size to 0.97ha due to the presence of a 0.06ha Tree Preservation Order within it and constraints along the northern boundary (totalling 0.23ha) due to the proximity of badger setts under and beyond the northern hedgerow. The southern excavation area (Area B) was 0.24ha. The strip map and record areas were divided by an existing footpath which was maintained across the site, the northern SMR area being 0.27ha and the southern 0.40ha.
- 1.1.3 Within the two excavation areas and during the strip, map and record the earthwork banks were defined and left *in situ*. Initially these were to be 50% sampled however, after the excavation and recording of 20 hand dug slots, it was apparent that the banks were not related to the cut archaeological features present on site. In consultation with the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) it was agreed that the banks could be removed by machine under the same strictures as the initial topsoil/subsoil strip
- 1.1.4 The banks appear to be a later phase of activity in the area than the archaeological features and represent the creation of lynchets and droveways in a steeply undulating and exposed limestone landscape. Excavation of multiple interventions through them turned up a significant amount of later pottery within the bank make-up, predominantly Romano-British. The creation of these lynchets did significant damage to adjacent archaeological features, scouring the upper fills and dragging them up into banks.
- 1.1.5 Below the banks were two linear ditches which cordoned off the high part of the site (approximately 33.8m aOD), one aligned broadly north-south, the other northwest-southeast. This formed an enclosure with a possible entrance way in the southeast and dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Contemporary with them was a pit which contained at least seven burnt loomweights and a hearth. These together with an abundant faunal and ceramic assemblage from their deposits suggest the close proximity of a later prehistoric settlement.
- 1.1.6 Later activity, post-dating the creation of the lynchets, is represented by a large quarry pit later reused as a burial for a Shire horse, and a pit containing substantial amounts of smithying waste.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd. (hereinafter Rubicon Heritage) was commissioned by Monmouthshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation and strip, map and record in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of a mixed-use development at Rockfield Farm, Undy Monmouthshire.

2.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI or specification) had been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (the contracting arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) in response to a request from Nicholas Keyes of Monmouthshire County Council specifically for the archaeological excavation of Field 5, in the southwestern part of the proposed development area defined as having significant archaeological potential following previous archaeological studies and investigation by Headland Archaeology. It was submitted to the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist in April 2017 (DAT Archaeological Services 2017) and approved in June. Fieldwork was carried out between September and November 2017.

2.2 Site Location & Description

2.2.1 The full development area covers around 13ha of agricultural land directly to the south of the M4 and surrounding Rockfield Farm to the north of Undy, Monmouthshire (centred on ST 4372 8774). The area is split up into five separate field areas and the current archaeological works were concentrated within Field 5 - a roughly triangular south facing field of 2.9ha, divided into two with a post and wire fence aligned roughly east to west through the middle demarking the line of a footpath (**Figure 1**). The southern boundary is defined by the modern housing estate; the northwestern edge is a field boundary to the adjacent woodland and trackways; the northeastern boundary is defined by Rockfield Farm; and the eastern boundary is a hedgerow between the field and The Elms road.

2.2.2 The field slopes down from the west and north southeastwards – from 36.5m aOD (west) and 34.3m aOD (north) to 27.2m aOD in the southeast. The local geology is Dolostone, a Black Rock limestone subgroup overlain by marginal facies of the Mercian mudstone group in the southwestern part of site (British Geological Survey).

2.3 Proposed Development and Planning Background

2.3.1 Monmouthshire County Council are proposing a mixed-use development (housing and employment) on land at Rockfield Farm, Undy, Monmouthshire (Planning application Ref. DC/2016/00883).

- 2.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Headland Archaeology in July 2016 (Headland Archaeology 2016a) which assessed the known archaeological resource within a 500m study area around the development boundary and impacts on the settings of wider designated elements of the historic environment. The study also interrogated aerial photographs, Lidar data and cartographic sources. The assessment highlighted the presence of extant earthwork field boundaries within Field 5 in the southwestern part of the development area, which appeared to be of post-medieval date and initially determined as low archaeological significance.
- 2.3.3 Following the desk-based assessment a scheme of geophysical survey was carried out over the entire development area which identified a number of anomalies, mostly within Field 5 (Headland Archaeology 2016b). These anomalies were interpreted as being consistent with a post-medieval agricultural landscape possibly associated with a stock enclosure. As with the desk-based assessment the archaeological significance was considered to be low.
- 2.3.4 In October 2016 a trial trench evaluation of the site was carried out by Headland Archaeology which provided more information on the buried archaeology of the site (Headland Archaeology 2017). The trenches were located to target anomalies of possible archaeological origin identified by the geophysical survey and also target the area closest to a medieval moated site directly to the southeast of the development site (Scheduled Ancient Monument Number MM198). No archaeological remains were found in the trenches across most of the development area (Fields 1, 2, 3 and 4).
- 2.3.5 In Field 5 trenches were excavated across the earthwork banks considered to likely date from the medieval or post-medieval periods associated with stock enclosures. A single archaeological feature was found (in Trench 6, immediately to the southwest of Bank E of the current archaeological fieldwork), possibly a linear ditch of prehistoric date. Finds recovered included abraded prehistoric pottery, animal bone and worked flint of probable Early to Middle Neolithic date, Middle Bronze Age pottery and a fragment of glass bead (of possible Iron Age date). Despite stating that the 'dating of the earthwork enclosure is problematic because the artefacts found within the bank are clearly residual and/or have been transported' it was concluded that 'the system of upstanding banks has a likely prehistoric date' (*ibid.*, 11).
- 2.3.6 Following the evaluation, the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) requested the excavation of Field 5 and investigation of the adjacent development areas prior to the development commencing at the site. The scope of the excavation was confirmed as comprising full excavation of the main area of earthworks and a strip map and record exercise across the remaining part of the field to determine the extent of any further earthwork banks within the area. As no other archaeological features were

identified in the trial trenches in the surrounding fields, it was agreed that a watching brief should be maintained on the areas immediately adjacent to Field 5 to determine if remnants of the earthworks extend into the adjacent fields.

3. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims of Works

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the use of the site.
- Propose further mitigation measures for dealing with any significant archaeology identified and agree these with GGAT.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.2 Scope of Works

3.2.1 The scope of the work was to carry out an archaeological excavation and strip, map and record. The overall objectives were to:

- identify all archaeological remains revealed during the excavation;
- ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed;
- prepare an appropriate archaeological archive of the site, including the treatment and preservation of any finds, and an appropriate report describing the results and their significance.

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 The excavation area was separated into two parts (**Figure 2**). The northern (Area A) and larger was 1.26ha, but was reduced in size to 0.97ha due to the presence of a 0.06ha Tree Preservation Order within it and constraints along the northern boundary (totalling 0.23ha) due to the proximity of badger setts under and beyond the northern hedgerow. The southern excavation area (Area B) was 0.24ha. The strip map and record areas were divided by the current footpath which was maintained across the site, the northern SMR area being 0.27ha and the southern 0.40ha. The area at the western end of Field 5 is proposed to be left as open space.

- 3.3.2 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with current best practice and the *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014). All invasive ground-breaking works were monitored by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist.
- 3.3.3 In both the excavation and strip, map and record phase the topsoil and non-archaeologically significant subsoil was carefully removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Both deposits were closely monitored for the presence of artefacts. As per the WSI (DAT Archaeological Services 2017, paragraph 4.1.5) a small sample of the topsoil was sieved (through a 5mm mesh) for artefact collection in Area A (between Banks A and C) and Area B (southwest the junction between Banks H & I).
- 3.3.4 Within the two excavation areas and during the strip, map and record the earthwork banks were defined and left *in situ*. The banks and all archaeological features were surveyed to OS National Grid Reference (NGR) co-ordinates and Ordnance datum (OD) using a Trimble R6 GPS unit.
- 3.3.5 All interventions through the banks, deposits and features were recorded using Rubicon Heritage's *pro forma* archaeological record sheets. Site photography was by high resolution (12 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR cameras, each image recorded on a photographic register detailing as a minimum the subject, feature number, location and direction of each shot. All bank sections and features were drawn at an appropriate scale (typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans) on permatrace, each drawing being related to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.3.6 At the commencement of the excavation of the banks the strategy was to excavate a 20% sample in 2m wide slots. This would then be expanded to the WSI specified 50% sample with a concentration in areas identified as being of greater archaeological significance. However, after the excavation and recording of 20 hand dug slots it was apparent that the banks were not related to the cut archaeological features (see below) and that there was the likelihood of a significant number of features lying below the banks.
- 3.3.7 In consultation with the Local Authority Planning Archaeologist (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) it was agreed that the current sample of the banks was sufficient to provide the required morphological and temporal information and that the banks could be removed by machine under the same strictures as the initial topsoil/subsoil strip (see above).

Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.8 The preparation of the report follows the guidelines published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a). Details of style and format were determined by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd.

- 3.3.9 The results of the archaeological work form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2015) and compiled in line with ADS digital records.
- 3.3.10 The archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in *guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), the *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994) and the Archaeological Archives' Forum *Archaeological Archives: a best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record.

4. RESULTS

4.1 The Banks

4.1.1 Banks across the site were characterised by two deposits – the bank itself of varying widths and heights which sealed a reddish-brown deposit overlying and infilling gaps within natural limestone pavement bedrock (143).

4.1.2 In the evaluation this reddish-brown deposit had been interpreted as a bank core *i.e.* an integral part of the structure of the bank. However, after the excavation of an appreciable sample of interventions through the banks (and more clearly exemplified by the baulk sections) it became apparent that the deposit was simply a buried soil horizon preserved by the creation of the positive features. Deposits were consistent throughout and can be summarised as follows;

	Description
Bank	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.
Buried Soil Horizon	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.

4.1.3 Variations did occur in places and these are described below. Detailed descriptions of the deposits can be found in **Appendix 2**. The bank complex was subdivided into nine separate units (A to I – see **Figure 2**), each with a series of hand excavated slots through them. These slots are summarised in tabular format below by bank, with each column referring to an individual slot.

4.1.4 **Bank A (Figure 3)** was aligned east-west, 65m+ long (turning north into Bank B at its western end), 4.8m to 4m wide and 0.45 to 0.20m deep, shallowing to the west (Slot 3) where there has been some degree of truncation – most likely by farm vehicles.

BANK A	Slot 1 (Figure 3.1)	Slot 2 (Figure 3.2)	Slot 3 (Figure 3.3)
Bank	(101) 4m wide, 0.30m deep	(111) 4.8m wide, 0.30m deep	(110) 4.4m wide, 0.15m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(102) 2.5m wide, 0.14m deep	(112) 2.85m wide, 0.25m deep	(114) 3.5m wide, 0.25m deep

4.1.5 **Bank B (Figure 4)** was aligned broadly north-south, 25m+ long (turning east into bank A at its southern end), 5.4m to 3.85m wide and 0.50 to 0.90m deep.

BANK B	Slot 4 (Figures 4.1 & 4.2)	Slot 5 (Figure 4.3)	Slot 10 (Figure 4.4)
Bank	(117) 5.2m wide, 0.60m deep	(115)/(133) 5.4m wide, 0.60m deep	(139) 3.85m wide, 0.5m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(125) 2m wide, 0.20m deep	(116)/(119) 4m wide, 0.25m deep	(138) 2.4m wide, 0.44m deep

4.1.6 Slot 10 contained a deeper deposit of the buried soil horizon (138) than is usual and this was due to the presence of an area of heavily fractured bedrock where the section was drawn. A clear terrace in the natural bedrock runs below this bank, the higher part on the eastern side at c.33.65m aOD stepping down to the east to c.33.10m aOD.

4.1.7 Archaeological features were found below the bank (Figure 2 and see below);

- The upper fill (122) of ditch [124] was sealed by the bank deposit in Slot 4 (117).
- The upper fill (128) of pit [120] was sealed by the bank deposit in Slot 5 (115).
- The bank deposit in Slot 10 (139) partially overlay the fill (233) of ditch terminal [232].
- The fill (231) of ditch terminal [230] lay below Bank B.

4.1.8 **Bank C (Figures 5 & 6, Plate 1)** was aligned northwest-southeast running downslope, 59m long terminating at its southeastern end and at its northwestern end as a mound, 5.2m to 3.90m wide and 0.20 to 0.60m deep. It is at its shallowest in Slot 6 – where, as with Slot 3, there has been a degree of truncation probably by farm vehicles.

BANK C	Slot 6 (Figure 5.1)	Slot 7 (Figure 6.1)	Slot 8 (Figure 5.2)	Slot 9 (Figure 5.3)	Slot 11 (Figure 6.2)	Slot 12 (Figure 5.4)
Bank	(131) 3.9m wide, 0.15m deep	(134) 3.6m+ wide 0.40 deep	(165) 5.2m wide, 0.30m deep	(152) 2.5m wide, 0.32m deep (153) 3.5m wide 0.40m deep	(149) 3.4m+ wide 0.25m deep	(140)/(141) 4.2m wide, 0.30m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(132) 2.4m wide, 0.08m deep	(146)/(147) 3.6m+ wide 0.25m deep	(164) 4m wide, 0.15m deep	(154) 3.3m wide, 0.30m deep (155) 3.3m wide 0.10m deep	(148) 2.3m+ wide 0.20m deep	(142) 4.2m wide, 0.30m deep (166) 2m wide, 0.25m deep

4.1.9 Slots 7 and 11 were alternate quadrant slots through the mound at the northwestern end of the bank. Here, in Slot 7, there was clear evidence of the continuation of the step in the natural found under Bank B, stepping down from 33.25m aOD in the east to 32.70m aOD in the west. In this slot a north-south aligned ditch [145] cut the buried soil horizon (146)/(147), its fills sealed by bank deposit (134).

4.1.10 Slots 9 and 12 showed a different soil deposition process than in the other slots. In Slot 9 a lower, less bioturbated bank deposit (153) sealed a very similar but darker deposit (154) filling a large irregular hollow [156]. Below this was a thin deposit of the typical reddish-brown buried topsoil horizon (155). Similarly Slot 12 contained two reddish-brown deposits, (142) & (166) filling another irregular hollow (167). At the time of excavation, it was thought that these were

two features sealed by the bank. However, upon removal of the bank (see below) it became apparent that what appeared to be the edges of features were steps in the limestone bedrock forming another terrace - though not as marked as under Bank B dropping no more than 0.20m from northeast to southwest. Deposits (154) and (142) both contained a large number of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age sherds of pottery – 22 and 14 respectively. It is likely that these were redeposited during the creation of the bank and derive from feature [234] found immediately to the southeast of Slot 9 below Bank C.

- 4.1.11 **Bank D (Figure 7)** was aligned northeast-southwest running for 20m and then turning southeast for a further 14m+ - in total 34m+ long, 3m to 4.2m wide and 0.25m to 0.70m+ deep. The bank had been heavily truncated by later activity along its northeast-southwest line, but the truncation is less along its southeast segment.

BANK D	Slot 20 (Figure 7.1)	Baulk (West facing) (Figure 7.2)
	(238)	(246)
<i>Bank</i>	1.1m wide, 0.20m deep	4.2m wide, 0.45+m deep
	(237)	(247)
<i>Buried Soil Horizon</i>	1.4m wide, 0.20m deep	4.5m+ wide, 0.25m deep

- 4.1.12 Nevertheless, the west-facing baulk section (**Figure 7.2**) shows clearly that even here there is some degree of truncation with the top of the bank (246) being removed by later activity. Here it is at least 0.45m high overlain by a topsoil deposit (248). The buried soil horizon (247) continues beyond and below either side of the bank. Another terrace in the natural bedrock runs below this bank, the higher part on the northwestern side at c.29.4m aOD stepping down to the southeast to c.28.9m aOD.

- 4.1.13 **Bank E (Figure 8, Plate 2)** was aligned northwest-southeast running downslope, 40m+ long, 7m wide and 0.60m deep.

BANK E	Slot 14 (Figure 8.1)
	(150)
<i>Bank</i>	7m wide, 0.10m deep
	(160)/(171)/(180)
<i>Buried Soil Horizon</i>	5.4m wide, 0.35m deep

- 4.1.14 Slot 14 was positioned where a linear ditch [173] was overlain by the surviving bank. Here the buried soil horizon survived in patches, one of which (171) lapped up against the base of a terrace in the natural bedrock. Ditch [173] cut this deposit and the bulk of the bank deposit, (151) & (172) had clearly been derived from the ditch fill (and as such is treated separately - see below).

4.1.15 The terrace in natural bedrock shallows out to the northwest, but is more pronounced under the southeastern end of the bank where the higher part on the northeastern side is at c.33.10m aOD stepping down to the southwest at c.32.70m aOD.

4.1.16 **Bank F (Figure 9)** was aligned northwest-southeast, 18m+ long, 4m wide and 0.50m deep, terminating at its southeastern end.

BANK F	Slot 16 (Figure 9.1)	Slot 19 (Figure 9.2)
Bank	(190) 4m wide, 0.35m deep	(220) 2.9m wide, 0.2m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(187)/(189) 2.6m wide, 0.40m deep	(247) 1.4 wide, 0.35m deep

4.1.17 Deposit (189) was initially thought to be the fill of a feature [188] cutting buried soil horizon (187). However, the interface with (187) was very diffuse, with no clear discernible edge to the feature. It is likely that this 'feature' was simply an area of localised bioturbation – perhaps the location of a bush in the original topsoil/subsoil horizon. There is no clear evidence of a step in the natural bedrock below the line of the bank.

4.1.18 **Bank G (Figure 10)** was 37.7m+ long, aligned northwest-southeast, between 2.7m and 4.8m wide and 0.45m to 0.60m deep, then turning south into the SMS area where it continued southeast for 26.6m, joining onto Bank H.

BANK G	Baulk (Southeast facing) (Figure 10.1)	Slot 15 (Figure 10.2)	Slot 18 (Figure 10.3)
Bank	(243) 2.7m wide, 0.40m deep	(175) 4.4m wide, 0.45m deep	(210) 4.8m wide, 0.5m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(244) 2.5m wide, 0.10m deep	(174) 3.3m wide, 0.25m deep	(211) 3.8m wide, 0.2m deep
			(212) 2.6m wide, 0.25m deep

4.1.19 There is a pronounced drop in the natural (though not a step as elsewhere) from west to east, from 36.4maOD to 36m aOD in the northern part of the bank and 35.3m aOD to 35m aOD in the southern part. During stripping it was clear that a deposit had built up against the western side of the bank – (245) in Figure 10.1 – most probably colluvial in derivation.

4.1.20 **Bank H (Figure 11, Plate 3)** was aligned northwest-southeast, 70.5m+ long, 5.4m wide and 0.40m to 0.60m deep, continuing from Bank G in the northwest and turning sharply southwest at its southeastern end into Bank I.

BANK H	Slot 13 (Figure 11.1)	Slot 17 (Figure 11.2)
Bank	(158) 5.4m wide, 0.30m deep	(203) 3.6m wide, 0.25m deep
Buried Soil Horizon	(159) 3.7m wide, 0.20m deep	(202) 2.5 wide, 0.10m deep

4.1.21 **Bank I (Figure 12, Plate 3)** was aligned northeast-southwest, 4.5m wide and 0.7m deep, turning from Bank H and heading for 14.2m into the southern baulk.

BANK I	Baulk (Northeast facing) (Figure 12.1)
<i>Bank</i>	(206) 4.5m wide, 0.60m deep
<i>Buried Soil Horizon</i>	(208) 6m+ wide, 0.15m deep

4.1.22 Against the western side of the bank was a colluvial build up (207), which extended to the western baulk of the southern area and south of Bank H.

4.2 The Enclosure Ditches

4.2.1 Lying partially under Banks B and C was a north-south aligned linear ditch, running in two segments. The first ran for 3.4m from the northern baulk where it terminated. After a 14.5m long gap the ditch began again and continued for a further 25m, turning slightly southwest, where it again terminated. The following table summarises interventions (each column) excavated through the ditch from north to south and should be used in conjunction with **Figure 2** and the context register in **Appendix 2**.

	SEGMENT 1		SEGMENT 2			
	Figure 13	Figure 14	Figures 4.1 & 4.2	Figure 6.1	Figure 15	Figure 16
<i>Sealed by</i>	Bank B (139)	Bank B	Bank B (117)	Bank C (134)	Topsoil (100)	Topsoil (100)
<i>Fills</i>	(233)	(231)	(122) (123)	(135) (136)	(161) (162)	(197) (196)
<i>Cut</i>	[232]	[230]	[124]	[145]	[163]	[195]
<i>Dimensions</i>	1.3m wide 0.22m deep	1.14m wide 0.13m deep	1.9m wide 0.60m deep	1.8m wide 0.70m deep	1.7m wide 0.32m deep	1.8m wide 0.62m deep
<i>Notes</i>	Terminating at south end	Terminating at north end	Up against terrace in natural	Up against terrace in natural – cuts buried soil horizon (146)/(147)	-	Terminating at south end

4.2.2 At its northern end ([232] & [230]) the ditch is rather ephemeral, being between 0.13m and 0.22m deep at its two terminals. It may be that the creation of Bank B truncated a large part of the ditch, with the fill of the ditch being swept up to the west to create the bank. As such it is possible that the 14.5m gap between terminals [232] and [230] could have been shorter or even non-existent, particularly if the ditch had been slightly shallower in this area.

4.2.3 Where the ditch closely approaches the natural terrace in the bedrock (Bank B Slot 4 [124] & Bank C Slot 7 [145]) the step is used as the western side of the ditch and tip lines in fills (122) and (135) make it clear that the bank – probably composed of limestone blocks – was located on this step. Both these upper fills appear piled up against the east face of the step, and this is most probably a result of the creation of the bank which has truncated some of the material and redeposited it to form the bank. This would also explain the damage suffered to the late Bronze

Age/early Iron age pottery vessel and associated animal and human bone found in (122) – see **Plate 5**.

- 4.2.4 The basal fills in the southern four segments - (123), (136), (162) and (196) – all derive from the original topsoil/subsoil horizon representing a weathering deposit. This buried soil has been preserved below the banks (see above) and it is clear that intervention [145] (below Bank C Slot 7) cuts the buried soil horizon preserved there (146)/(147). This also is found with [173] in Bank E Slot 14 at the south-eastern terminal of the northwest-southeast aligned enclosure ditch.
- 4.2.5 Immediately to the southwest of Bank E was a northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch, again running in two segments. The first ran for 10.5m from a slightly north facing terminus [199] south-eastwards to another terminus [184]. Immediately adjacent (0.35m away) the second segment began [181] on exactly the same alignment and running for 17.2m where it terminated [173] below Bank E. As with the north-south aligned enclosure ditch above the following table summarises interventions (each column) excavated through the ditch from northwest to southeast and should be used in conjunction with **Figure 2** and the context register in **Appendix 2**.

	SEGMENT 1 (northwest)			
	Figure 17	Figures 18 & 19	Figures 20 & 21	Figure 22
Sealed by	Topsoil (198)	Topsoil (100)	Topsoil (100)	Topsoil (100)
Fills	(200) (201)	(194)	(216)/(225)	(185) (186)
Cut	[199]	[193]	[215]	[184]
Dimensions	0.80m wide 0.36m deep	0.74m to 0.30m wide 0.40m deep	0.40 to 0.84m wide 0.36m deep	0.60m wide 0.33m deep
Notes	Turning north and terminating at north end	Narrows from northwest to southeast. Cuts buried soil horizon (192)	Cuts (217)/(223), fills of pit [191]. Excavated in two quadrants. Widens from northwest to southeast.	Terminating at southeast end.

- 4.2.6 The north-western segment (Segment 1) was consistently narrower – between 0.4m and 0.84m wide – than the south-eastern segment (Segment 2), which was between 1m and 1.8m wide. The relationship between the two is uncertain, but it is clear that one respects the other and acts as a continuation.

	SEGMENT 2 (southeast)		
	Figure 23	Figure 24	Figure 8.1
Sealed by	Topsoil (100)	[178]	Bank E (150)
Fills	(182) (183)	(169) (170)	(151) (172)
Cut	[181]	[168]	[173]
Dimensions	1m wide 0.40m deep	1.75m wide 0.47m deep	1.8m wide 0.6m deep
Notes	Terminating at northwest end. Intervention excavated in location of evaluation slot	Cuts (177).	Terminating at southeast end. Up against terrace in natural. Cuts buried soil horizon (160)/(171)/(180).

4.2.7 Tip lines within the upper fills indicate the presence of a bank on the northeast side of the ditch. The basal fills in five of the excavated segments - (170), (172), (183), (186) and (201) – all derive from the original topsoil/subsoil horizon representing a weathering deposit. All interventions through the ditch, except for [193], contained large numbers of prehistoric pottery, the latest dating to the late Iron Age.

4.2.8 Where the ditch approaches and terminates at the natural terrace in the bedrock at the southeastern end of Bank E (Slot 14) it is clear that the feature [173] cut the buried soil horizon (160)/(171)/(180) which lapped up against the face of the terrace. As with Slot 4 in Bank B and Slot 7 in Bank C the upper fill (151) of [173] appears piled up against this terrace – again most probably a result of the creation of the bank.

4.3 Discrete Features

4.3.1 Pit [120] was found during the excavation of Slot 4 in Bank B and sealed by the bank deposits. It was an ovoid feature (long axis northeast-southwest) with vertical stepped sides and a flat base, 1.25m long, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep (**Figures 4.3 & 25, Plate 4**). After the excavation of the pit it was left open for some time allowing for the washing of (121) deriving from topsoil/subsoil. Subsequent to this (127) was dumped into the feature and this contained a placed deposit of four complete (one of which unfired) cylindrical loomweights and at least three others, dating to the mid to late Bronze Age. All had been subject to burning prior to deposition. The pit was then backfilled with deposit (128) and subsequently sealed by bank deposit (115). Immediately to the west of the pit and perhaps associated with it was possible posthole [144], 0.16m in diameter and 0.20m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (**Figure 26**).

4.3.2 A large irregular subsquare pit [191] was found immediately to the southwest of Bank E, 3.28m north-south by 2.4m east-west and 0.70m deep with steep concave and stepped vertical sides and a flat irregular base (**Figures 20 & 21, Plate 6**). It was excavated in two alternate quadrants. In the base of the southwestern quadrant was a thin layer (224) of clay silt, possibly derived from trample. Above this was an inwash deposit (218)/(219), varying in thickness from 0.32m to 0.64m and containing a large number (39) of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age sherds of pottery. Above this was a deposit with frequent limestone fragments (217)/(223), 0.40m thick which most probably derived from the backfilling of the feature. These two deposits were cut by northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch [215] (see above).

4.3.3 Feature [176] appears to have been truncated by the same ditch [168] further to the southeast (**Figure 24**). Very little survives (only 0.38m+ wide and 0.30m deep), so it is impossible to be certain as to its form and function.

- 4.3.4 Feature [234] was located under Bank C nestling in the step in the natural bedrock between Slots 9 and 12 (see above). It was irregular in plan, 1m by 0.8m and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (**Figure 27, Plate 7**). Above a thin layer of redeposited natural (240) was a charcoal rich deposit (236) which contained 28 sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. Above this was another deposit (235) – probably the backfill of a hearth – which was similarly finds rich, with 38 sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. The fill of this hearth feature is most likely the origin of the finds recovered in deposits below Bank C in Slots 9 (154) and 12 (142), redeposited during the creation of the bank.
- 4.3.5 Immediately to the northeast was a 6.5m by 4m and 0.22m deep topsoil remnant (239) filling a hollow in the natural (**Figure 2**) which also contained 8 sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead.
- 4.3.6 Feature [213], a shallow (0.21m deep) irregular feature, 1.6m by 1.2m with vertical sides and a flat irregular base, was sealed by the buried soil horizon (222) in Bank F, Slot 19 (**Figure 28**). It is most likely that the feature was the remnant of a bush/tree throw with root disturbance through layer (222).
- 4.3.7 Similarly feature [178], circular in plan with concave sides and a rounded to flat base, 0.5m in diameter and 0.20m deep (**Figure 24**) is also probably a bush/tree throw cutting the upper fill (169) of ditch [168].
- 4.3.8 Two features - [103] and [204], both undated - share remarkable similarities despite occurring at opposite ends of the site. Not only do they both appear to respect the banks (A & G respectively), but they also share interesting morphological similarities.
- 4.3.9 Pit [103] was immediately to the north of Bank A, subcircular in plan with vertical stepped sides and a flat base, 4m by 3.2m and 1.2m deep (**Figure 29**). Not long after it had been excavated there was a burning event (104) in the base of the feature and it was subsequently backfilled all the way to the top (105). At a later date the top of the feature was re-excavated [106] to act as a carcass disposal pit for a horse (107) – an event that probably occurred within the last 50 years based on the condition of the bones. This layer was cut through by a later feature [108], most probably a tree/bush throw.
- 4.3.10 The function and date of the original pit cut [103] is problematic – it was fully excavated and the scour marks along the side and base of the feature look like the marks that would be left by the bucket of a machine excavator. If so it is likely that the feature was originally a quarry pit.
- 4.3.11 Immediately to the west of Bank G, pit [204] was a sub-rectangular feature with vertical stepped sides and a flat base, 3.64m north-south by 0.66m east-west and 0.84m deep (**Figure 30**). As

with pit [103], the first event was a layer of burning (229) at the base of the feature (the natural also exhibited burning), with the pit being subsequently partially backfilled (228). Above this, layer (227) was particularly rich in animal bone. Both (227) and (228) contained a high concentration of slag derived from smithying activity.

- 4.3.12 The similarities of the depositional structure and positioning of pits [103] and [204] suggest contemporaneity, although their exact date cannot be absolutely certain based on the archaeological evidence.

5. THE FINDS

5.1 Loomweights (by Jody Deacon, National Museum Wales)

5.1.1 A minimum of seven large cylindrical loomweights weighting a total of 5904g were recovered from a single context (127) in pit [120] sealed below Bank B (**Plate 4**). Four examples (SF 1, 2, 6 and 8) are complete and one is unfired (SF 3). Further fragments may be from the seven examples identified or additional weights and a bag of unfired pieces (SF9) may prove to be related to SF3. Cylindrical loomweights of this size are likely to be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date.

5.1.2 Where the central perforations survive all the weights show evidence for suspension with small radiating grooves apparent on both circular faces. SF 2 is unusual in that it has a pair of grooves on each face positioned at right angles to each other, perhaps indicating a slightly different function. All the weights have clearly been subject to burning prior to deposition and it is possible that some had been deliberately broken before being placed in the ground.

5.1.3 Deposition of household materials within pit features is a relatively common practice from the Middle Bronze Age into the Iron Age, often marking the 'birth' or 'death' of a household or sometimes associated with specific events. Transformation of objects through fragmentation and by passing them through fire is a repeated and well-documented phenomenon (Bruck 2006) and it seems that this may be the case here. That these weights were placed in a feature apparently unrelated to a settlement is unusual and warrants further study and consideration.

5.1.4 This loomweight form is usually associated with Deverel-Rimbury settlements and have been found at Knights Farm, Berkshire (Bradley *et al* 1980, 275) and Winnal Down, Dorset (Bates and Winham 1985, 90-92). Smaller cylindrical and bun-shaped loomweights are known from Early Iron Age contexts at Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan suggesting a possible change in loom and weaving technology sometime between the Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (L. Mumford *pers. comm.*). Examples from the Middle and Later Iron Age such as those from Danebury (Cunliffe 1991, 372-380) tend to be either conical, or more frequently, flattened triangular form which are likely to relate to their configuration beneath the loom.

5.2 Prehistoric Pottery (by Jody Deacon, National Museum Wales)

5.2.1 As this is a reasonably small assemblage all sherds from each context were counted and weighed following the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al.* 2016, 12-13). A total of 511 sherd weighing 2408g was recovered, excluding the crushed vessel from (122) which still requires conservation to allow full quantification. The broad fabric groups within

each context were identified and, where diagnostic sherds were present, a provisional date range for the context was suggested. **Appendix 3** summarises the pottery by context.

- 5.2.2 Overall a range of calcite, quartz and grog tempered fabric was used, as might be expected within a domestic assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery in the region and is comparable with sites such as Thornwell Farm, Chepstow (Woodward 1996), Magor Pill, Gwent (Whittle *et al*, 1999), Brean Down, Somerset (Woodward 1999). The presence of some mixed fabrics within the Late Iron Age component is again characteristic of the region.
- 5.2.3 The overall character of the assemblage is what might be expected from a small settlement or farmstead during the later prehistoric period with small scale ritualized deposition taking place at key times during the lifetime of the settlement. Like the loomweights many of the potsherds appear to have been burnt prior to deposition, usually after breaking.
- 5.2.4 A large proportion of a crushed, near complete vessel recovered from (122) in ditch cut [124] is of particular interest as it is unusual in the region for larger sherds or complete pots of LBA/EIA date to be recovered. This is again indicative of a ritualized formal deposit at the site. Unfortunately, this vessel is in an extremely poor condition and requires conservation cleaning before analysis can take place.
- 5.2.5 Although small, this assemblage has the potential to further contribute to our understanding of the ceramic sequence and the range of depositional practices taking place between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age in Southeast Wales. Ceramics of this period are increasingly being identified in the area but the picture is still hazy as to the development of fabrics and forms and how this relates to the pattern emerging across the River Severn in Somerset. The presence of several rim sherds within this group offers the opportunity to explore parallels within the region and, should radiocarbon dating be possible for any of the features containing this material, assist with refining the chronology of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The absence of any decoration within the sherds need not necessarily indicate a Late Bronze Age Plain Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblage as these forms do continue into the Early Iron Age as evidenced locally by pit groups from Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan (Gwilt *et al* 2016).

5.3 Later Pottery

- 5.3.1 The non-prehistoric pottery comprised Romano-British (18 sherds at 126 grammes), possible medieval (2 sherds at 20 grammes) and 18th-20th century pottery (6 sherds at 269 grammes). These are summarised by context in **Appendix 3**.

- 5.3.2 Most of the later pottery was found during the excavation of the banks, with some sherds being found in the upper fills of nearby features – (151) in ditch terminal [173], (185) in ditch [184] and (217) in pit [191], all alongside Bank E. It seems likely that given the nature of the construction of the banks (see below) these are intrusive into what must be – given the prevalence of prehistoric pottery in them – later prehistoric features.
- 5.3.3 The 18th to 20th century pottery found in the makeup of Bank G (210) and in Bank G/H (Strip, map and sample area) is also possibly intrusive.

5.4 Daub/CBM

- 5.4.1 A total of 23 fragments of daub weighing 58 grammes and one fragment of CBM (28gr.) were found in seven contexts. These are summarised below.

Context	Type	No.	Weight (gr.)	Notes
158	CBM	1	28	-
169	Daub	1	5	-
171	Daub	7	13	-
200	Daub	3	4	-
216	Daub	1	2	-
217	Daub	1	2	-
228	Daub	2	11	Possible crucible or furnace lining fragments.
	Daub	8	17	-

- 5.4.2 In general, the daub/CBM is non-diagnostic although they conform to a spatial concentration matching that of the later pottery; four of the contexts ((169), (200), (216) & (217)) are the upper fills of interventions excavated through features immediately to the southwest of Bank E. The possible crucible/furnace fragments were found in the same deposit (228) in pit [204] as the blacksmithing waste (see below) – almost certainly deliberately backfilled and probably indicative of nearby smithing adjacent to Bank G.

5.5 Metallurgical Remains (by Barry Cosham)

- 5.5.1 The assemblage comprised 1414g of metallurgical material from four separate contexts, the majority of which was concentrated in a feature; deposit (228) in pit [204] at the eastern end of the site adjacent to Bank G. Iron smithing was the only metallurgical activity identified within the assemblage although the location of the hearth could not be pinpointed.
- 5.5.2 The assemblage was hand washed and dried prior to an unmagnified visual examination. All fragments were subsequently assessed for characteristic/diagnostic features or morphology and recorded by context. Total weights were recorded for each context. The following table presents the results of the visual assessment.

Context	Weight (gr.)	Description	Interpretation
154	19	Poorly fired cermaic fragment, low density, moderately vesicular black glassy surface on one surface.	Single fragment of slagged hearth lining.
224	14	High density slightly vesicular black slag fragment.	Single fragment of undiagnostic iron slag.
227	46	High density slightly vesicular black slag fragments with some purpleish pink colouration, minor evidence for flow.	Two undiagnostic fragments of iron slag.
228	1335	High density slightly vesicular black slag with some purpleish pink colouration, minor evidence for flow, some fragments have highly vitreous glassy surfaces, two fragments of slagged iron and two smithing hearth bottom fragments, single piece of flake hammerscale.	Iron smithing, most likely secondary smithing.

5.5.3 The only metallurgical activity revealed by the assemblage was iron smithing as evidenced by the two smithing hearth base fragments and the single piece of flake hammerscale from context (228). These comprised 75% of the assemblage by weight, although it is most likely that all the undiagnostic slag fragments also relate to the same process.

5.5.4 Iron smithing has been identified as the process most likely to have formed the assemblage, this however can be sub-divided into primary and secondary smithing. Primary smithing is essentially the refinement of the raw iron bloom into useable iron - either billets or bars. This often takes place alongside bloomery smelting, with the raw bloom being removed from the furnace and then immediately worked into usable iron. Secondary smithing is simply the production and/or repair of iron objects. Both primary and secondary smithing produce similar slag assemblages and can be hard to differentiate, the notable differences are that smithing hearth bottoms (SHBs) from primary smithing tend to be larger than those of secondary smithing and that proportionally there is a higher quantity of spheroidal hammerscale from primary smithing. Taking this into account and based on the available evidence it is most likely that the assemblage is representative of secondary smithing, i.e. item manufacture and/or repair. The estimated complete weight for each of the two SHBs for (228) does not exceed one kilogram making it highly unlikely they resulted from primary smithing. The hammerscale evidence is highly tenuous comprising a single piece of flake hammerscale and cannot be considered evidence one way or another.

5.5.5 The clear majority (c.98%) of the assemblage was recovered from pit [204] which also contained burnt material, animal bone and backfilled limestone fragments, as such this feature does not appear to be directly related to metalworking activity. Most smithing hearths are sub one metre in diameter and either sub-square or circular in shape and tend to be very shallow, therefore the dimensions of the pit would also seem to preclude it from functioning as a smithing hearth. The slag contained within pit [204] appears to have been incorporated into the backfill material and was most likely the result of secondary deposition. This is supported by the near absence

of hammerscale which tends not to travel more than a few metres from the point of production and is thus a very good indicator of the location of smithing activity. It is worth noting that this feature was located upslope, at the edge of and to the far west of the rest of the excavated area. It may be speculated that the location of the smithy was further west outside the area of study although it is also possible that the assemblage resulted from itinerant smithing which would have left little if any trace in the ground.

- 5.5.6 One fragment was recovered from deposit (154) which was recorded as a buried soil horizon below one of the banks located close to the western edge of the site. This fragment appears to be a piece of hearth lining, the dark colouration indicating iron metallurgy. In and of itself this fragment is not especially noteworthy; however, it was found under the bank which brings the construction of the bank into at least the iron age although probably sometime later still.

5.6 Metal Objects

- 5.6.1 Four metal objects - three iron and one copper alloy were found in four contexts;

Context	Metal	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Thickness (mm.)	Weight (gr.)	Notes
126	Iron	45	8	8	10	Possible hook, curving upwards at one end.
190	Copper alloy	80	7	2	5	Fitting with two 2mm diameter perforations, 5mm apart at one end.
227	Iron	85	11	3	10	Knife blade.
228	Iron	50+	14	3	10	Possible knife blade – incomplete.

- 5.6.2 The iron objects from (227) and (228) derive from the same feature – pit [204] which, as discussed above, was the receptacle for a secondary blacksmithing deposit. The objects are most likely associated with this event.
- 5.6.3 The copper alloy fitting was found within the bank makeup of Bank F (190) and while not specifically diagnostic most likely dates to the medieval period.

5.7 Lithics (by Dave Gilbert)

- 5.7.1 The assemblage consisted of 18 struck pieces of flint from 14 contexts. These were recorded using the classifications of Andrefsky (1998) and are summarised in the following table;

Context	Artefact	Length (mm.)	W (gr.)	Breadth (mm.)	Notes
135	Knife/utilised flake	63	26	9	-
151	Uncorticated flake	24	30	10	-
154	Uncorticated flake	16	10	2	-
154	Uncorticated flake	12	12	5	Damaged chip.
158	Thumb nail scraper	20	18	6	-

Context	Artefact	Length (mm.)	W (gr.)	Breadth (mm.)	Notes
172	Secondary flake	25	15	5	Proximal end missing.
172	Blade	62	14	4	Utilised.
197	Core fragment	25	23	12	-
198	Uncorticated flake	25	16	3	-
198	Uncorticated flake	15	14	3	Damaged chip.
200	Secondary flake	33	24	7	Damage to proximal end.
210	Axe fragment	39	45	27	Reused as a hammerstone.
214	Secondary flake	20	20	6	Damaged.
225	Uncorticated flake	27	17	7	Damaged, missing distal end.
225	Uncorticated flake	27	20	1	-
235	Tertiary flake	24	14	6	-
239	Arrowhead	24	19	5	Barbed & tanged, SF 10.
243	Primary flake	20	15	5	-

5.7.2 Most the raw material is a patinated mottled white-grey flint although a few examples are completely white or unpatinated grey in colour. There are a few signs of post depositional damage to the assemblage and it is likely that the majority of material is not from a primary context.

5.7.3 The blade from context (172) is soft hammer struck and represents an early component to the assemblage, dating to either the later Mesolithic or early Neolithic. The reused axe fragment from context (210) is also likely from this period, although the reuse date is uncertain. The thumbnail scraper represents an early Bronze Age component to the assemblage. The majority of the artefacts are hard hammer struck and likely to be Late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

5.7.4 The presence of a core fragment in (197) indicates that knapping was taking place on the site. The high number of uncorticated flakes would indicate that basic core preparation had taken place elsewhere.

5.7.5 In addition to the flint assemblage a fragment of Neolithic polished stone axe was also recovered from context (228). The piece was of a grey stone and weighed 4g. The stone source is unidentified.

5.7.6 Burnt and unworked natural flint was also present in the following contexts:

Context	Type	No.	Weight (gr.)
117	Unworked	1	7
122	Burnt	3	8
154	Unworked	5	16
158	Unworked	1	2
190	Unworked	1	5
198	Burnt	1	1

Context	Type	No.	Weight (gr.)
217	Burnt	1	1
227	Burnt	1	2
239	Burnt	1	2
243	Burnt	1	4

5.8 Faunal Remains (by Gabriela Roman)

- 5.8.1 The faunal assemblage comprises a wide range of species consisting mainly of cattle and sheep/goat but also including pig and horse with occasional bird, fox, rabbit and rodent bone. Quantification and analysis was undertaken using the standard osteoarchaeological methodology (i.e. O'Connor 2000) although due to the nature of the assemblage it was difficult to identify specific *taxa* for all rodent and bird bones. As such these bones were simply grouped together as either 'bird' or 'rodent' in the database for this assemblage. **Appendix 4** summarises the data as the number of individual specimens (NISP) and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) by context.
- 5.8.2 The large bovid bone shafts, diaphysis and epiphyses have been identified with domestic cattle and sheep or goat. Horse fragments are also present, but in a smaller quantity and the species was identified mainly by loose teeth, long bone and several tarsals. The well-preserved horse skeleton from (107) in pit [106] was, by its size and composition, a large modern Shire horse breed. It was an old individual with excessive wear on the teeth and no ante-mortem injuries or butchering marks. The remaining horse specimens indicate occasional bit wear evidence on the mandibular first premolars but no butchering evidence.
- 5.8.3 Canid *taxa* were found associated with a crushed pot in (122) near/with fragmentary human remains (see below). The closest identification of these bones is with a fox, and they exhibit butchery marks on the spinous processes, vertebrae and ribs. No long bone or carpals/tarsals survived. It is probable that the fox bones and human remains are associated. A small rodent bone was also found in (122) indicating later disturbance.
- 5.8.4 The rarer pig bone component is often burnt and contains deciduous teeth. Bird and rabbit or hare species were identified from (231) in ditch terminal [230], comprising a long bone and sternum or vertebrae from the neck area. Shaft fragments that are far too fragmentary to assign to a species have been categorised as unidentified to avoid the risk of misidentification, although they most probably consist of a mixture of cattle, sheep, horse or pig remains.
- 5.8.5 The state of fragmentation of bones in this assemblage varies from small fragments of 2 – 4 cm with sharp angular breaks to fragments of 5 – 10 cm with more rounded and moderate breaks, mainly as a result of butchery but also as a process of different taphonomic movements reflecting a mixture of procedures in the deposit formation. The angularity of the bone breakage

may reflect human activity upon the sample whereas the rounded edged aspect is more likely to be a result of taphonomy impact.

- 5.8.6 Butchery marks are present on most of the assemblage suggesting the dismemberment of the *taxa* mainly to procure food with the aid of various tools with sharp blades leaving distinctive patterns on the bones. Cut and chop marks are predominant and consistent, but burning with no major cracking or distortion was also observed. The species exhibiting the majority of these butchery marks consist of cattle, sheep, pig and occasionally bird. The rabbit or hare bones present in (231) show no butchery marks but do exhibit gnawing on the shaft ends and surface.
- 5.8.7 Bones from the assemblage frequently exhibit evidence of burning, particularly on the pig, cattle and sheep/goat bones. The burnt cattle and sheep/goat bones are predominantly juvenile individuals. The bone assemblage from (228), a backfill deposit in pit [204], was largely burnt and contained a high proportion of deciduous pig teeth.
- 5.8.8 Gnawing occurred on most long bones from cattle, pig, sheep/goat and occasionally on loose teeth from horse and fox. This is characterised by dog repetitive pattern on the epiphyses, but also a rodent systematic pattern is visible on teeth and edges of the bones.
- 5.8.9 The majority of bones from all specimens represented in the assemblage show fused epiphyses, sutures and roots. However, a few unfused long bones and deciduous bones or early stages of wear present on cattle, sheep/goat and pig *taxa* indicate a young age of slaughtered/killed populations.
- 5.8.10 In terms of species percentages, the Undy assemblage comprises the following:

<i>Taxa</i>	NISP%
Cattle	28.11
Horse	23.85
Pig	3.03
Sheep/Goat	10.83
Rodent	0.06
Fox	9.60
Rabbit	0.38
Bird	0.12
Unidentified	10.63

5.9 Human Remains (by Gabriela Roman)

- 5.9.1 Human remains were found in deposits (122), (200) and (151) – all deposits within the enclosure ditch - consisting of several disarticulated skull fragments and loose molars. The human cranial remains from (122) were in a fragmentary state with no facial bones making it impossible to

establish sex. The cranial sutures were closed which could indicate an individual over 40 years old. There was no evidence of injuries.

5.9.2 The other human remains from (200) consist of a single cranial and left clavicle fragment and three loose molars from (151). The cranium fragment was found with a semi-open suture possibly belonging to a young adult, and the clavicle shows no evidence of fusion as the acromial auricular surface is broken. The three loose teeth show excessive wear and fused roots, relating them to an adult individual.

5.10 Other Finds

5.10.1 One fragment of a 19th clay pipe stem (3gr.) was found in (158), the makeup of Bank H and one piece of modern glass (<1g) was found in Bank G makeup (210).

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The Banks

- 6.1.1 During the excavation of the banks it became apparent that there were no associated ditches with them and that Banks B, C, D, G and the southeastern end of E were located on pronounced steps in the natural bedrock forming linear, or zig-zagging terraces. The ditch terminus [08006] found in Trench 8 of the evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2017) appeared at the time to be related to the bank to the northeast, however this excavation shows that it must predate it as the southeastern terminal of the same ditch [173] lay beneath the bank and its upper fill (151) had clearly been disturbed in the bank's creation.
- 6.1.2 Thus it is probable that the banks are a later phase of activity in the area than the archaeological features and represent the creation of lynchets and droveways in a steeply undulating and exposed limestone landscape. The fact that large amounts of prehistoric pottery were found in the bank make-up only where the excavated interventions were immediately adjacent to archaeological features also indicates that the creation of these lynchets did significant damage to these features, scouring the upper fills and dragging them up into banks, something very evident in Slot 4 through Bank B, Slot 7 through Bank C and Slot 14 through Bank E.
- 6.1.3 Dating this landscaping is problematic. The evaluation postulated that the banks were prehistoric in date due to the presence of Bronze Age pottery, but the excavation of multiple interventions through them turned up a significant amount of later pottery within the bank make-up, predominantly Romano-British. The post-medieval pottery found in this bank make-up was always in the highly root-disturbed upper horizon – in effect the current topsoil – and so were probably intrusive. All that can certainly be said is that the creation of the lynchets and the landscaping of the area occurred at the earliest in the Romano-British period.

6.2 The Enclosure

- 6.2.1 Two linear ditches cordoned off the high part of the site (approximately 33.8m aOD), one aligned broadly north-south, the other northwest-southeast. Both had clear *termini* at their southern and southeastern ends respectively suggesting an entrance way in the southeast which, probably not coincidentally, was the lowest lying part of the enclosure. Evidence from the fills in most of interventions indicate that the banks were upslope, to the north and west, in places utilising the terracing in the limestone bedrock which even today is partially exposed.
- 6.2.2 The north-south aligned linear, which lay partially under Banks B and C appeared to run in two segments with a 14.5m wide gap between the two. However, the ditch was particularly shallow where it survived at this point (between 0.22 and 0.13m deep) and given the probability

that the creation of Bank B had scoured its immediate vicinity to create the body of the bank it is likely that the ditch was continuous. Nevertheless, it is clear that the northwest-southeast aligned ditch was dug in two segments both on the same alignment with *termini* that clearly reference each other. Which segment was earlier is impossible to say at the present time, and it may simply be that they were contemporary but created by two different 'gangs'.

6.2.3 The majority of the pottery from the enclosure ditches date to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and that date is most likely given the *in situ* crushed vessel found in deposit (122) – in [124] below Bank B – which, although in need of further conservation before full quantification and analysis is of the same fabric and form as other late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery found on site. However, as has been noted, some interventions also contained late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery in their upper fills. It seems likely that given the nature of the construction of the banks (see above) these are intrusive.

6.2.4 Three interventions through the enclosure ditch contained fragments of human bone. The partial cranium in (122) may have been *in situ*, though had been heavily disturbed by the creation of Bank B. However the human molars in (151) and the clavicle and cranium fragments in (200) were clearly residual. That the two interventions in which these were found ([173] and [199]) were both the extreme *termini* of the northwest-southeast aligned ditch may be significant, but it is more probable that they represent human burial disturbed and probably destroyed by the creation of the banks and intrusive to the enclosure ditch.

6.2.5 Associated with the crushed pot and human cranium in (122) was an assemblage of animal bone which included an almost complete fox skeleton exhibiting evidence of skinning. This close association is significant and may represent an animistic burial practice. Much of the other animal bone found in the fills of the enclosure ditch exhibited butchery which, together with the frequency of the ceramic components, may indicate the proximity of later prehistoric settlement activity, perhaps on the high ground just to the north of the excavation area.

6.3 Discrete Features

6.3.1 Four discrete features were broadly contemporary with the enclosure, two predating it (cut by the northwest-southeast aligned ditch), and two associated by their assemblage.

6.3.2 Predating the enclosure were two features cut by the northwest-southeast aligned ditch. The large subsquare (3.28m by 2.4m, 0.7m deep) pit [191] may have been a large treethrow grubbed out and then backfilled with (127)/(233) prior to the cutting of the ditch [215] through it. Further to the southwest another feature [176] was largely truncated by the ditch [168], and may have had a similar origin.

- 6.3.3 Pit [120], sealed by Bank B, contained at least seven burnt late Bronze Age/early Iron Age loomweights in deposit (127), which was subsequently covered by a backfill deposit (128). As discussed above it is not unusual to find deposition of household materials within pit features – postulated as representing a ‘birth’ or ‘death’ event. As with the prevalence of butchery marks on the faunal assemblage, and the frequency of the ceramic component in the enclosure ditch, this feature may provide corroborative evidence of the proximity of a later prehistoric settlement.
- 6.3.4 To the southeast under Bank C was a probable hearth [234], its basal fill (236) rich in charcoal sealed by a backfilled deposit (238). Both layers were rich in late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. The feature is some distance away (over 30m) and downslope from the enclosure ditch, but its location seems to be dictated by a step in the bedrock which provided some degree of shelter.
- 6.3.5 Two features ([103] & [204]) almost certainly post-date the creation of the lynchets as they respect their nearest banks (A and G respectively), and share morphological similarities; both showing evidence of burning in their base immediately after excavation and then were subsequently backfilled. It is likely that they were contemporary, although this cannot be proven due to the lack of ceramics in their fills.
- 6.3.6 However it seems that functionally they were very different. Pit [103], adjacent to Bank A, was most probably a quarry pit. It was large and deep (4m by 3.2m and 1.2m deep), and recut twice, the final time [106] as a burial for a Shire horse. Pit [204] was much smaller and its two backfill deposits – (227) & (228) – contained large amounts of animal bone and slag. This slag derived from smithing activity, and it is possible that this feature is evidence of an itinerant smith working in the immediate vicinity.

6.4 Environmental Assessment

- 6.4.1 A total of 15 bulk samples and one radiocarbon sample were taken from key sealed deposits which exhibited low to no bioturbation. Initial assessment indicates that they are promising, with high plant/macrofossil and artefact concentrations. Full analysis will be undertaken in due course and the results will be included in the published report.

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Appendices

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Field recording sheets	243 (A4)
Plans/Sections	18 sheets (A3)
Photographs	245 (Digital)
Registers (Context, finds, drawing, sample, photo)	15 (A4)
Notebooks	None

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored in the offices of Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd, Unit 3, Ringside Business Park, Heol Y Rhosog, Cardiff, CF2 3EW, Wales.

APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	-	-	SITE	SITE	0.20	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in central and northern part of site. Same as (157), (205), (209), (242) & (248).
101	Deposit	-	-	1+	4	0.30	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank A, Slot 1.
102	Deposit	-	-	1+	2.5	0.14	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank A, Slot 1.
103	Cut	-	104, 105, 241	4	3.2	1.2	Subcircular feature with vertical stepped sides and a flat base. Cuts (143).	Large pit of uncertain function – possibly machine dug, and thus modern but no dating evidence found.
104	Fill	103	-	1.5	1	0.08	Dark greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments, some burnt. Occasional charcoal fragments concentrated in the centre and southern edge of the deposit. Contains snail shells.	Layer of burning residue in pit [103].
105	Fill	103	-	4	3.2	1.2	Brown firm silty clay with very frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments.	Backfill deposit in pit [103].
106	Cut	-	107	3	3.2	0.60	Circular feature with concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Cuts (105).	Pit cut for the disposal of animal carcasses. Modern.
107	Fill	106	-	3	3.2	0.60	Brown loose silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Contains a large amount of disarticulated animal bone.	Fill of a modern pit [106] for carcass disposal.
108	Cut	-	109	0.54	0.54	0.5	Circular feature with vertical sides and a rounded base. Cuts (107).	Possible tree/bush throw.
109	Fill	108	-	0.54	0.54	0.5	Pale brown loose silty clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Below (100).	Fill of [108].
110	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.4	0.15	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank A, Slot 3.
111	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.8	0.30	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank A, Slot 2.
112	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.85	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank A, Slot 2.

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Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
113	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-
114	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.5	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank A, Slot 3.
115	Deposit	-	-	2+	5.4	0.60	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank B, Slot 5. Same as (133) but with high bioturbation.
116	Deposit	-	-	2+	0.50	0.10	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank B, Slot 5. Same as (119).
117	Deposit	-	-	2+	5.2	0.60	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank B, Slot 4.
118	-	-	-	-	-	-	VOID	-
119	Deposit	-	-	2+	1.5	0.10	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank B, Slot 5. Same as (116).
120	Cut			1.25	0.70	0.40	Ovoid feature with vertical stepped sides and a flat base. Long axis northeast-southwest. Cuts (143).	Pit cut.
121	Fill	120	-	1.25	0.70	0.25	Orange brown compact silty clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Basal fill of pit [120].
122	Fill	124	-	1.5+	1.9	0.40	Brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Some bioturbation. Sealed by (117)	Upper fill of ditch [124]. Disturbed during creation of Bank B.
123	Fill	124	-	1.5+	1.5	0.20	Reddish brown friable clay silt with frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation.	Lower fill of ditch [124], derived from buried topsoil horizon (125).
124	Cut	-	122, 123	1.5+	1.9	0.60	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned north-south. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on west side. Same as [145], [163], [195] & [230].
125	Deposit	-	-	2+	2	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank A, Slot 4.
126	Deposit	-	-	3.30	3.40	0.20	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	Spread to the west of bank B. Thought to be the top of a feature, but on excavation found to be topsoil remnant.

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
127	Fill	120	-	1	0.64	0.20	Dark brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	Dumped deposit within pit [120].
128	Fill	120	-	1.25	0.70	0.30	Brown firm silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Sealed by (115).	Upper fill of pit [120]. Probable backfill.
129	Deposit	-	-	1.50	1.70	0.20	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	Spread to the west of bank B. Thought to be the top of a feature, but on excavation found to be topsoil remnant.
130	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	Cut number assigned to a possible feature. VOIDED.	-
131	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.90	0.15	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 6.
132	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.40	0.08	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 6.
133	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.00	0.48	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Some bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank B, Slot 5. Same as (115), with less bioturbation.
134	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.6+	0.40	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Some bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 7.
135	Fill	145	-	2+	1.8	0.50	Brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. High bioturbation. Sealed by (134)	Upper fill of ditch [145]. Disturbed during creation of Bank C.
136	Fill	145	-	2+	1.42	0.34	Reddish brown firm silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch [145], derived from buried topsoil horizon (146)/(147).
137	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	Cut number assigned to a slot through Bank B. VOIDED.	-
138	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.4	0.44	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank B, Slot 10.
139	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.85	0.50	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank B, Slot 10.
140	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.2	0.30	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 12.
141	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.2	0.30	Matrix of rubble within (140).	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 12.

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Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
142	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.2	0.30	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 12.
143	Deposit	-	-	SITE	SITE	-	Limestone bedrock.	NATURAL.
144	Cut	-	115	0.16	0.16	0.20	Circular feature with vertical sides and a flat base. Cuts (143).	Possible posthole associated with pit [120].
145	Cut	-	135, 136	2+	1.8	0.70	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned north-south. Cuts (146)/(147).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on west side. Same as [124], [163], [195] & [230].
146	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.6+	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 7. Bottom of step in natural.
147	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.6+	0.25	Same as (146).	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 7. Top of step in natural.
148	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.3+	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 11.
149	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.4+	0.25	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 11.
150	Deposit	-	-	2+	7	0.10	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank E, Slot 14.
151	Fill	173	-	2+	1.30	0.60	Brown loose silty clay with very frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. Some bioturbation. Sealed by (150).	Upper fill of ditch terminal [173].
152	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.5	0.32	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 9. Same as (153), with high bioturbation.
153	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.5	0.40	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Some bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 9. Same as (152), with less bioturbation.
154	Deposit	-	-	1.5+	3.3	0.30	Very dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Rare bioturbation.	Buried soil horizon (upper) in Bank C, Slot 9.
155	Deposit	-	-	1.5+	3.3	0.15	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon (lower) in Bank C, Slot 9.

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Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
156	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	Cut number assigned to a possible feature. VOIDED.	-
157	Deposit	-	-	2+	3	0.15	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in Slot 13. Same as (100), (205), (209), (242) & (248).
158	Deposit	-	-	2+	5.4	0.30	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Some bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank H, Slot 13.
159	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.7	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with rare small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank H, Slot 13.
160	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.1	0.30	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank E, Slot 14. Same as (171) and (180).
161	Fill	163	-	1+	1.4	0.28	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with common small to medium subrounded and subangular and rare large subangular limestone fragments. Sealed by (100).	Upper fill of ditch [163].
162	Fill	163	-	1+	1.7	0.32	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch [163].
163	Cut	-	161, 162	1+	1.7	0.32	Linear irregular feature with steep concave to vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned north-south, turning slightly southwest. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on west side. Same as [124], [145], [195] & [230].
164	Deposit	-	-	2+	4	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 8.
165	Deposit	-	-	2+	5.2	0.30	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank C, Slot 8.
166	Deposit	-	-	2+	2	0.25	Orange brown friable silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Lower buried soil horizon in Bank C, Slot 12.
167	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	Cut number assigned to a possible feature. VOIDED.	-
168	Cut	-	169, 170	1+	1.75	0.47	Linear irregular feature with steep concave and vertical sides with a flat base. Aligned northwest-southeast. Cuts (177).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on northeast side. Same as [173] & [181].
169	Fill	168	-	1+	1.75	0.40	Brown firm silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fleck. Some bioturbation. Cut by [178].	Upper fill of ditch [168].
170	Fill	168	-	1+	1.60	0.10	Reddish brown compact clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch [168].

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
171	Deposit	-	-	2+	1.3	0.35	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank E, Slot 14. Same as (160) and (180).
172	Fill	173	-	2+	1.80	0.26	Black loose silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. Some bioturbation.	Lower fill of ditch terminal [173].
173	Cut	-	151, 172	2+	1.80	0.60	Linear irregular feature with stepped vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned northwest-southeast, terminating at its southeastern end. Cuts (160)/(171)/(180).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its southeastern end. Bank on northwest side. Same as [168] & [181].
174	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.3	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank G, Slot 15.
175	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.4	0.45	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank G, Slot 15.
176	Cut	-	177	0.80+	0.36	0.55	Feature of uncertain shape in plan (truncated by [168]) with a northern vertical side and flat base. Cuts (143).	Possible feature, truncated by [168].
177	Fill	176	-	0.80+	0.36	0.55	Reddish brown compact clay silt with occasional small to medium and rare large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks.	Fill of [176].
178	Cut	-	179	0.50	0.50	0.20	Circular feature with concave sides and a rounded to flat base. Cuts (169).	Probable bush/tree throw cut.
179	Fill	178	-	0.50	0.50	0.20	Brown loose silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Sealed by (100).	Fill of [178].
180	Deposit	-	-	2+	0.60	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank E, Slot 14. Same as (160) and (171).
181	Cut	-	181, 182	1+	1	0.40	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned northwest-southeast, terminating at its northwest end. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its northwestern end. Bank on northwest side. Same as [168] & [173].
182	Fill	181	-	1+	1	0.33	Brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation. Sealed by (100).	Upper fill of ditch terminal [181].
183	Fill	181	-	1+	0.85	0.15	Reddish brown firm clay silt with occasional small subrounded and subangular and very rare large angular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch terminal [181].
184	Cut	-	185, 186	1+	0.60	0.33	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat base. Aligned northwest-southeast. Terminating at the southeastern end. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its southeastern end. Bank

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								on northeast side. Same as [193], [199] & [215].
185	Fill	184	-	1+	0.60	0.27	Brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular and occasional large angular limestone fragments. Sealed by (100).	Upper fill of ditch [184].
186	Fill	184	-	1+	0.60	0.12	Reddish brown firm clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch [184]
187	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.6	0.40	Reddish brown firm silty clay with common small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank F, Slot 16. Same as (189) but with more coarse components.
188	Cut	-	-	-	-	-	Cut number assigned to a possible feature. VOIDED.	-
189	Deposit	-	-	1.5+	1+	0.30	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank F, Slot 16. Same as (187) but with less coarse components.
190	Deposit	-	-	2+	4	0.35	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank F, Slot 16.
191	Cut	-	217/223, 218/219, 224	3.28	2.4	0.70	Subsquare features steep concave and stepped vertical sides leading to a flat irregular base. Cuts [143].	Irregular pit – possibly a tree throw grubbed out prior to the excavation of ditch [215].
192	Deposit	-	-	1.38+	1+	0.16	Reddish brown firm clay silt with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation.	Buried soil horizon in area of ditch segment [193]
193	Cut	-	194	1+	0.74	0.40	Linear irregular feature with vertical and steep concave sides and a flat base. Narrows to the southeast where it cuts bedrock to 0.30m wide. Aligned northwest-southeast. Cuts (192).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on northeast side. Same as [184], [199] & [215].
194	Fill	193	-	1+	0.74	0.40	Very dark brown loose silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. High bioturbation. Sealed by (100).	Fill of ditch [193].
195	Cut	-	196, 197	1+	1.80	0.52	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned north-south, turning slightly southwest. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its southern end. Bank on west side. Same as [124], [145], [163] & [230].
196	Fill	195	-	1+	1.80	0.34	Reddish brown friable silty clay with very frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of [195].
197	Fill	195	-	1+	1.64	0.26	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to medium and rare large subangular, subrounded and angular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation. Sealed by (100).	Upper fill of [195].
198	Deposit	-	-	3+	1.8+	0.12	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	Remnant topsoil.

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ROCKFIELD FARM, UNDY, MONMOUTHSHIRE: EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
199	Cut	-	200, 201	1+	0.80	0.36	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned north- south (having turned from a northwest-southeast alignment), terminating at its northern end. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its northern end. Same as [184], [193] & [215].
200	Fill	199	-	1+	0.80	0.36	Brown friable silty clay with common small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation. Sealed by (198).	Upper fill of ditch terminal [199].
201	Fill	199	-	0.24+	0.22	0.06	Reddish brown friable clay silt with very rare small subangular and angular limestone fragments.	Lower fill of ditch terminal [199].
202	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.5	0.10	Reddish brown firm silty clay with rare small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank H, Slot 17.
203	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.6	0.25	Dark brown friable silty clay with common small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank H, Slot 17.
204	Cut	-	226, 227, 228, 229	3.64	0.66	0.84	Subrectangular feature with stepped vertical sides and a flat base. Long axis north-south. Cuts (143).	Pit cut – uncertain function.
205	Deposit	-	-	SITE	SITE	0.40	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in southern part of site. Same as (100), (157), (209), (242) & (248).
206	Deposit	-	-	1+	4.5	0.60	Dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. Some bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank I, baulk section.
207	Deposit	-	-	2+	2+	0.70	Dark orange brown firm to friable silty clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Occasional small charcoal flecks. High bioturbation in upper 0.10m	Colluvial build up against west side of Bank I.
208	Deposit	-	-	1+	6+	0.15	Reddish brown firm silty clay with rare small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank I, baulk section.
209	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.9	0.20	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in Slot 19. Same as (100), (157), (205), (242) & (248).
210	Deposit	-	-	2+	4.8	0.50	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank G, Slot 18.
211	Deposit	-	-	2+	3.8	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Upper buried soil horizon in Bank G, Slot 18.
212	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.6	0.25	Dark reddish-brown firm silty clay with rare small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments.	Lower buried soil horizon in Bank G, Slot 18.
213	Cut	-	214	1.6	1.2	0.21	Ovoid feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Cuts (143).	Probable tree/bush throw below bank F.

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ROCKFIELD FARM, UNDY, MONMOUTHSHIRE: EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND RECORD

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
214	Fill	213	-	1.6	1.2	0.21	Brown firm silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Contains occasional charcoal fragments. Below (222)	Fill of [213].
215	Cut	-	216/225	3.3+	0.84	0.36	Linear regular feature with steep concave to stepped vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned northwest-southeast. Cuts (217)/(223). Intervention excavated where the ditch cuts the fills of pit [191].	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary. Bank on northeast side. Same as [184], [193] & [199].
216	Fill	215	-	1.5+	0.84	0.36	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with very frequent small to medium and occasional large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments and blocks. Rare charcoal flecks. Same as (225). Sealed by (100)	Fill of ditch [215]. NE quadrant through [191]
217	Fill	191	-	1.34+	1.05+	0.40	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with very frequent small to medium and occasional large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Possibly the same as (223). Cut by [215].	Upper fill of [191], southwest quadrant. Probable deliberate backfill.
218	Fill	191	-	1.36	1.05	0.64	Brownish red firm clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Occasional small charcoal fragments. Same as (219).	Fill of [191], northeast quadrant. Inwash.
219	Fill	191	-	1.22	1	0.32	Same as (218).	Fill of [191], southwest quadrant. Inwash.
220	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.9	0.20	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank F, Slot 19.
221	Deposit	-	-	2+	2.9	0.20	Matrix of rubble within (220).	Bank deposit in Bank F, Slot 19.
222	Deposit	-	-	2+	1.4	0.35	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank F, Slot 19.
223	Fill	191	-	1+	0.5+	0.40	Dark greyish brown firm to friable silty clay with frequent small to medium and rare large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks. Possibly the same as (217). Cut by [215].	Upper fill of [191], northeast quadrant. Probable deliberate backfill.
224	Fill	191	-	1.12	0.70	0.12	Reddish brown firm clay silt with common small subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Basal fill of pit [191], southwest quadrant.
225	Fill	215	-	1.7+	0.80	0.36	Same as (216).	Fill of ditch [215]. SW quadrant through [191]
226	Fill	204	-	1.80	0.63	0.37	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. High bioturbation. Below (242).	Upper fill of pit [204] – probable inwash.

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
227	Fill	204	-	3.64	0.66	0.45	Light brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium and rare large subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. High bioturbation.	Fill of pit [204]. Possible deliberate dump of material.
228	Fill	204	-	2.42	0.50	0.36	Light brown firm silty clay with very frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments.	Backfill in pit [204].
229	Fill	204	-	1.75	0.40	0.19	Black loose silty clay with rare small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Common charcoal fragments.	<i>In situ</i> burning in the base of pit [204].
230	Cut	-	231	1+	1.14	0.13	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned north-south, terminating at its northern end. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its northern end. Bank on west side. Same as [124], [145], [163] & [195].
231	Fill	230	-	1+	1.14	0.13	Brown friable silty clay with frequent small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Sealed by Bank B.	Fill of ditch terminal [230].
232	Cut	-	233	1.70+	1.30	0.20	Linear irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Aligned north-south, terminating at its southern end. Cuts (143).	Ditch – probable enclosure boundary – terminating at its southern end. Bank on west side.
233	Fill	232	-	1.70+	1.30	0.20	Brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Sealed by (139).	Fill of ditch terminal [232].
234	Cut	-	223, 236, 240	1	0.80	0.40	Irregular feature with vertical sides and a flat irregular base. Cuts (143).	Probable hearth feature.
235	Fill	234	-	0.90	0.77	0.25	Greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fleck. Sealed by (154).	Upper fill of pit [234] – possibly the fill of a recut.
236	Fill	234	-	1	0.90	0.20	Very dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to medium and rare large subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Frequent charcoal fragments.	Burnt deposit in pit [234].
237	Deposit	-	-	2+	1.4	0.20	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank D, Slot 20.
238	Deposit	-	-	2+	1.1	0.20	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank D, Slot 20.
239	Deposit	-	-	6.5	4	0.22	Brown friable clay silt with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. High bioturbation.	Remnant topsoil in a depression north of Bank C.
240	Fill	234	-	0.70	0.51	0.11	Orange brown firm silty clay with common small subrounded and subangular limestone fragments.	Basal deposit in pit [234].
241	Fill	103	-	0.42	0.57	0.10	Orange brown compact sandy silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Only occurs in eastern half of feature.	Basal fill of pit [103] – perhaps trample at the base of the feature.

Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
242	Deposit	-	-	SITE	SITE	0.20	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in western part of site. Same as (100), (157), (205), (209) & (248).
243	Deposit	-	-	30+	1	0.25	Brown compact silty clay with occasional small subrounded and subangular limestone fragments. Some bioturbation.	Deposit built up against the west side of Bank G.
244	Deposit	-	-	1+	2.7	0.40	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank G, baulk section.
245	Deposit	-	-	1+	2.5	0.10	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank G, baulk section.
246	Deposit	-	-	1+	4.2	0.45+	Dark brown friable silty clay with frequent small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal fragments. High bioturbation.	Bank deposit in Bank D, baulk section.
247	Deposit	-	-	1+	4.5+	0.25	Reddish brown firm silty clay with occasional small to large subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Rare charcoal flecks.	Buried soil horizon in Bank D, baulk section.
248	Deposit	-	-	SITE	SITE	0.45	Very dark brown friable silty clay with occasional small to medium subrounded, subangular and angular limestone fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks. High bioturbation.	TOPSOIL in eastern part of site. Same as (100), (157), (205), (209) & (242).

APPENDIX 3 POTTERY BY CONTEXT

Context	Rims	Body	Lid	Base	Total	Weight (gr.)	Provisional Date range
101		1			1	17.7	Prehistoric
115	1	15			16	72.3	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
119		4			4	24.4	middle to late Bronze Age
122	Crushed vessel - not quantified, needs conservation						late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
135	2	30		1	33	158.9	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
136		4			4	43.3	Prehistoric
142	2	16			14	46.1	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age to late Iron Age
147	1	41		2	44	218.8	Prehistoric
150	2	4			6	59	Romano-British
151	4			5	42	185	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
	1				1	4	Romano-British
154	2	19		1	22	67.5	Prehistoric
158		1			1	1.3	Prehistoric
160		7			7	36.1	Prehistoric
161		7			7	21.2	Prehistoric
165		3			3	13	Romano-British
169		15			15	39.3	Prehistoric
170		1			1	3.7	Prehistoric
171		9			9	17.3	Iron Age?
172		24		1	25	61.4	late Iron Age?
175		1		1	2	30	Romano-British
182		6			6	31.5	late Iron Age
185	1	27			28	116.4	Prehistoric
		3			3	6	Romano-British
186		1			1	5.6	Prehistoric
192		6			6	47.9	late Iron Age?
197		7			7	13.1	late Iron Age?
198		2			2	7.6	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age?
200		18			18	47.3	Prehistoric

Context	Rims	Body	Lid	Base	Total	Weight (gr.)	Provisional Date range
201		3			3	4.2	Prehistoric
206		1			1	5	Medieval?
210	2			1	3	13	20 th century (porcelain)
214		8		1	9	73.1	late Iron Age
				1	1	15	Medieval?
216		18	1	1	20	135.3	late Iron Age/Romano-British
217	3	23			26	193.3	Prehistoric
		2			2	12	Romano-British
218		28			28	185.2	Prehistoric
219		11			11	48.1	early Iron Age
222		8			8	39.4	Prehistoric
		1			1	2	Romano-British
225		20		2	22	97.2	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age?
231		1			1	1.1	Prehistoric
235	6	32			38	202.9	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
236	1	27			28	124.4	late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
239		8			8	17.3	Prehistoric
<i>Bank G/H</i>	1	2			3	139	18 th /19 th century

APPENDIX 4 FAUNAL REMAINS

Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) with Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) in parentheses

Context	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Sus	Bird	Unidentified	Rodent	Vulpes	Lepus
101	7 (1)								
107		364 (1)							
112			42 (3)						
115	21 (1)		2 (1)						
117	2 (1)		2 (2)						
119	10 (2)		1 (1)	1 (1)					
122	12 (3)		4 (1)				1 (1)	149 (1)	
123	1 (1)								
126	1 (1)								
129	2 (1)								
135	16 (3)								
140	1 (1)								
142	7 (1)								
150	13 (1)					7 (1)			
151	41 (6)	2 (1)	13 (3)			20 (1)			
153	3 (2)		3 (2)			5 (1)			
154	8 (2)		3 (1)						
158	2 (1)								
160	7 (1)								
169	10 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)						
170	8 (3)		1 (1)						
171	2 (1)		4 (2)	1 (1)		30 (1)			
175	3 (1)								
177			1 (1)						
182	14 (4)	1 (1)							
185						5 (1)			
186						4 (1)			
192	6 (1)					4 (1)			
194			1 (1)						
197	10 (1)								
198	6 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)			5 (1)			
200	12 (3)		3 (2)		1 (1)	2 (1)			
201			1 (1)						
210			5 (1)	5 (2)					
214	2 (1)								
216	32 (3)		7 (3)			20 (1)			
217	68 (8)		7 (2)	2 (1)		41 (1)			
219			3 (1)						

Context	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/Goat	Sus	Bird	Unidentified	Rodent	Vulpes	Lepus
224	1 (1)								
225	7 (2)		4 (2)			8 (1)			
226	9 (3)		8 (3)						
227	18 (3)		7 (3)	11 (2)		12 (1)			
228	66 (7)		37 (6)	25 (4)	1 (1)				
231									6 (1)
233						2 (1)			
235	4 (1)			2 (1)					
236	2 (1)								
239		1 (1)				2 (1)			

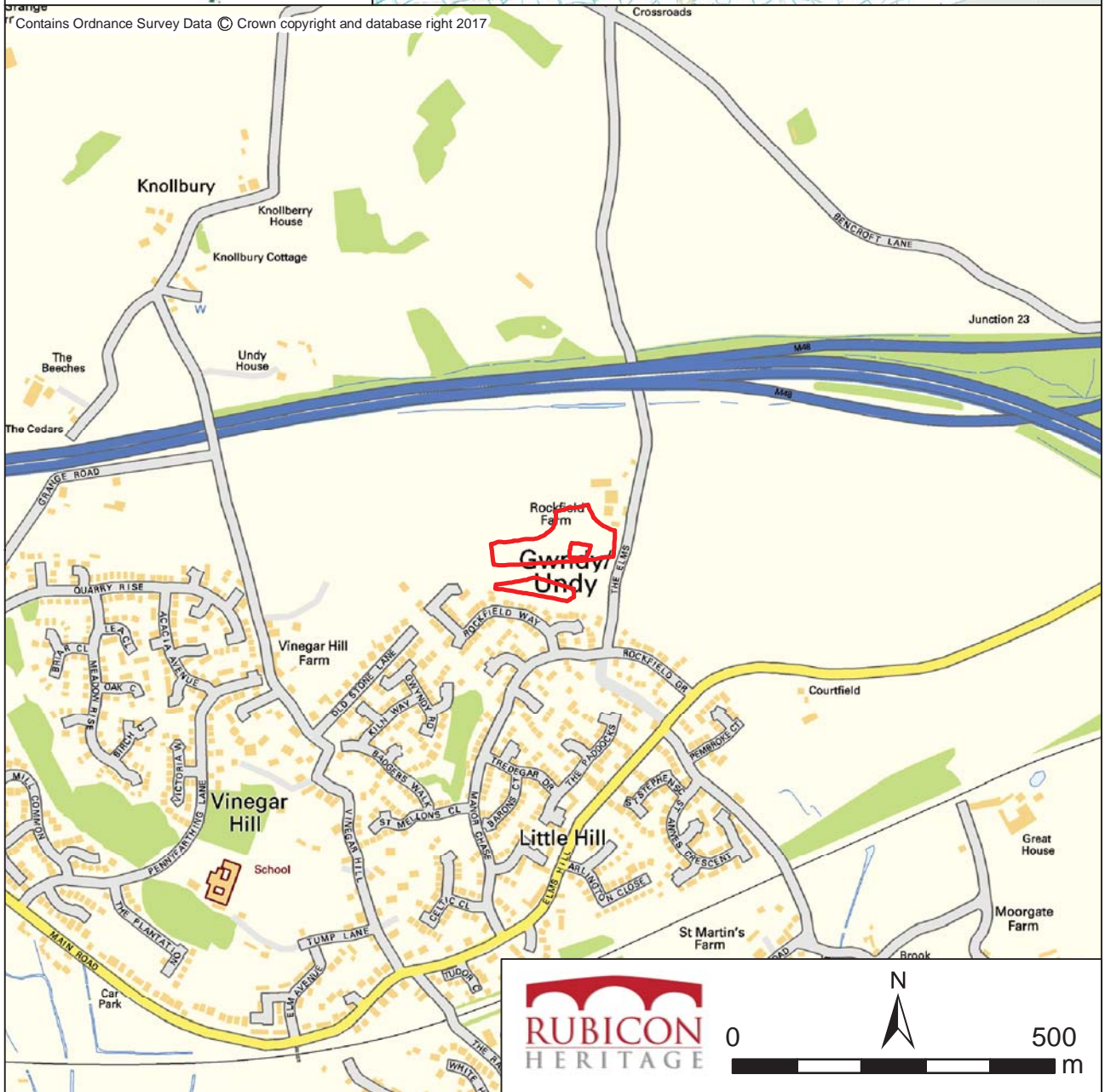
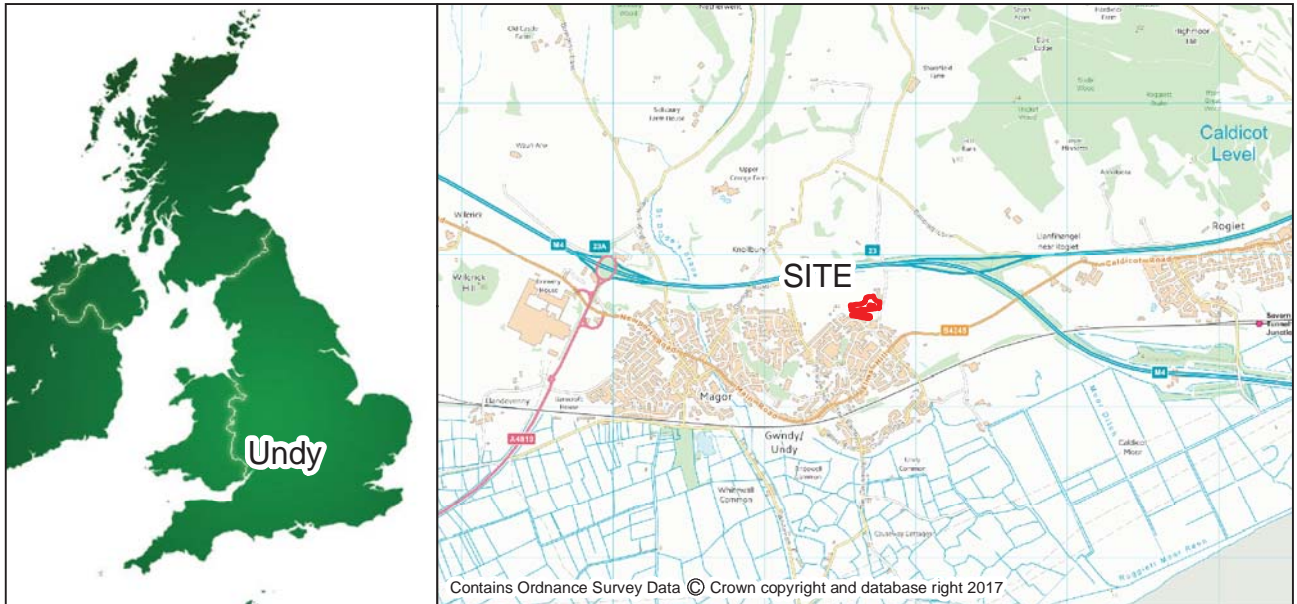


Figure 1 - Rockfield Farm, Undy, Monmouthshire: Site location.

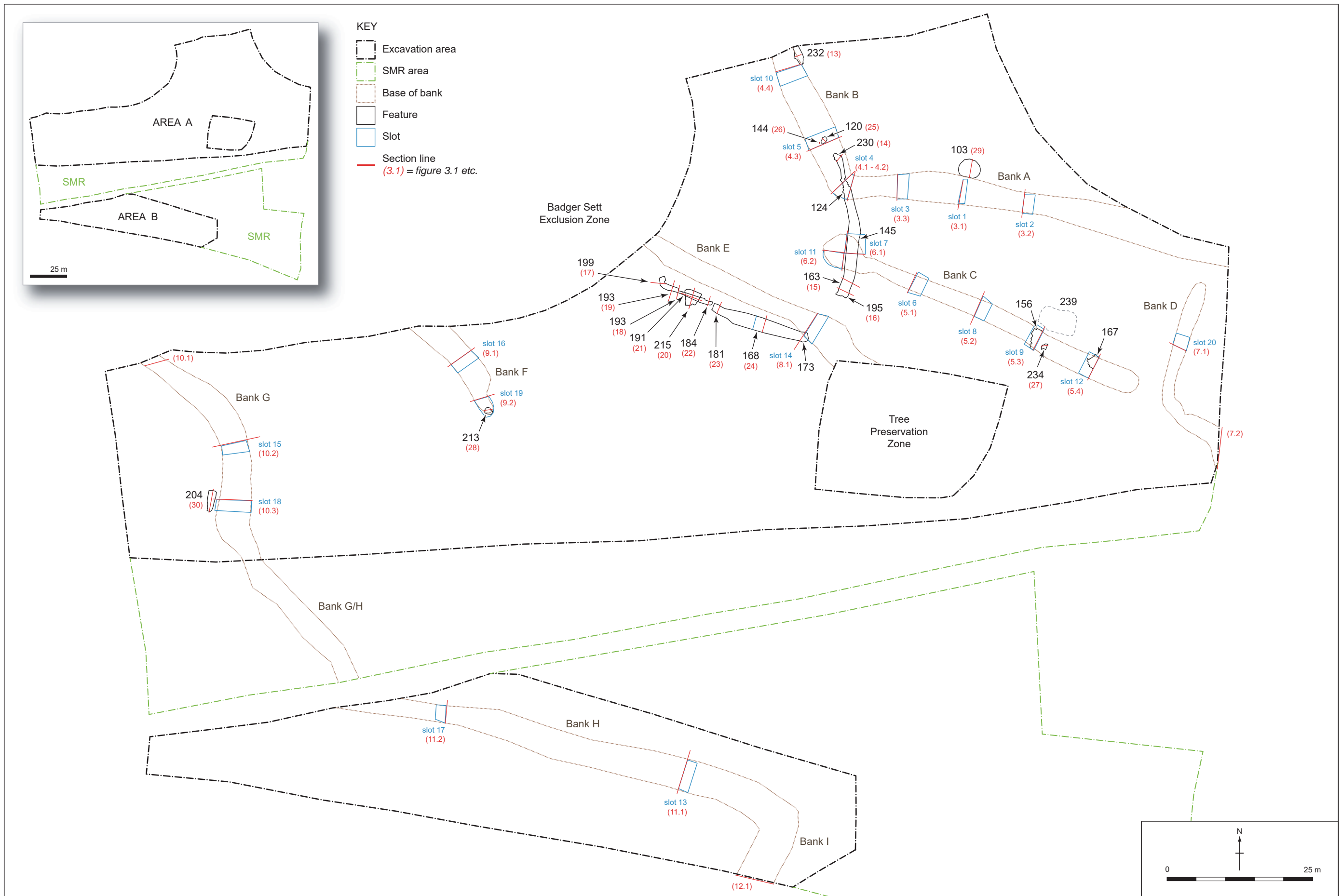


Figure 2 - Post-excavation plan of excavation Area A and B.

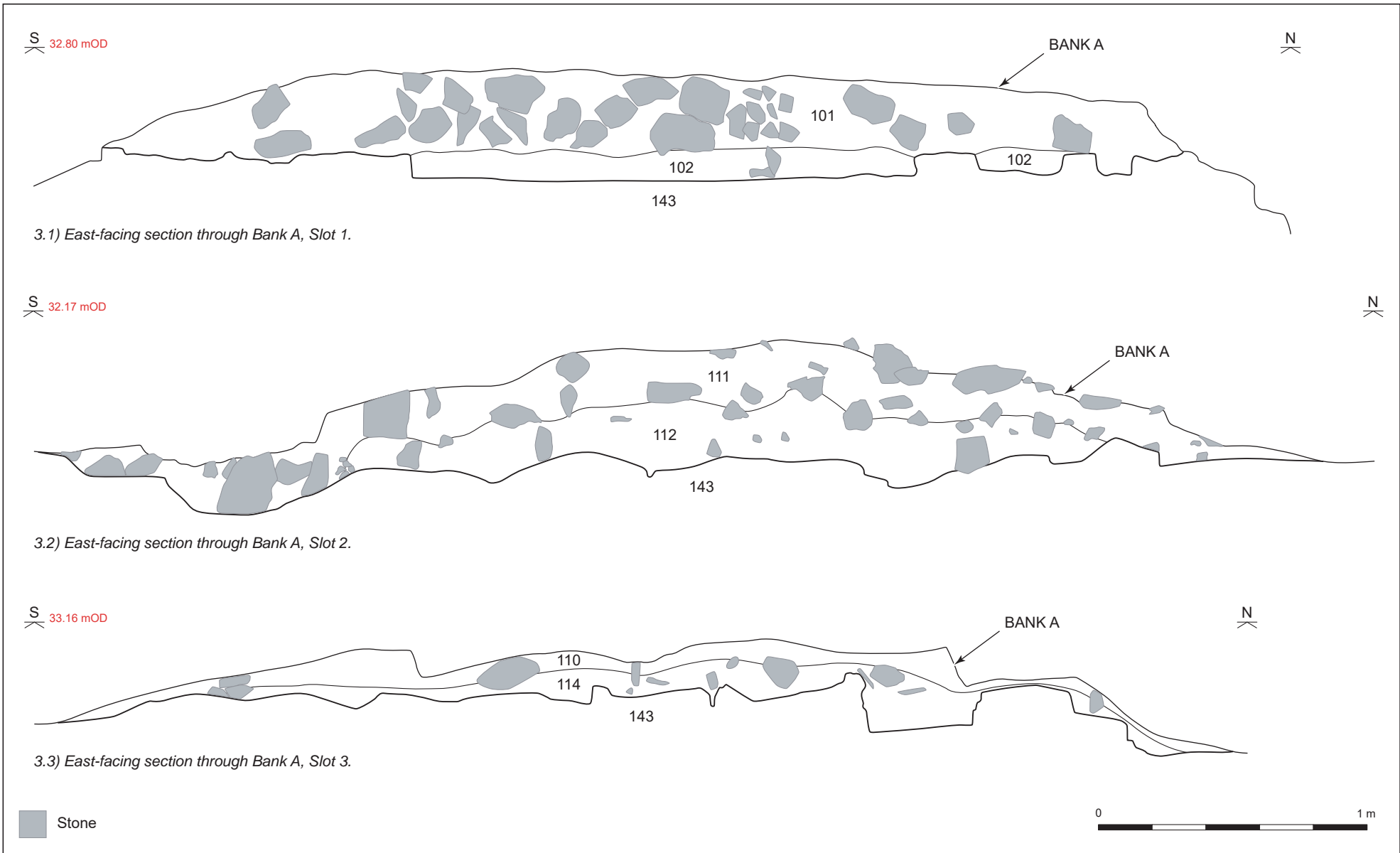
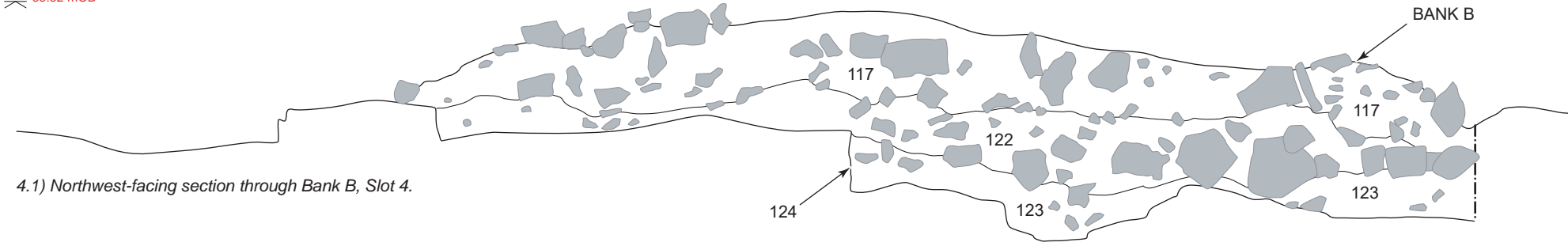


Figure 3 - Sections through Bank A.

NE 33.52 mOD

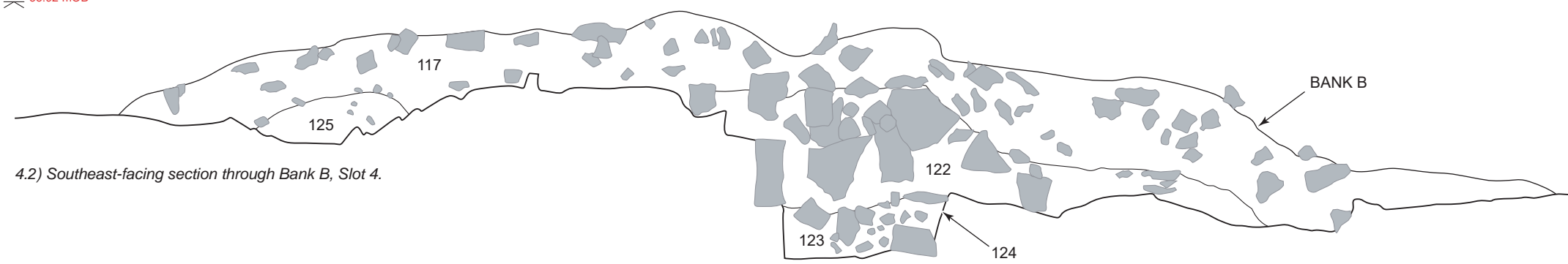
SW



4.1) Northwest-facing section through Bank B, Slot 4.

SW 33.92 mOD

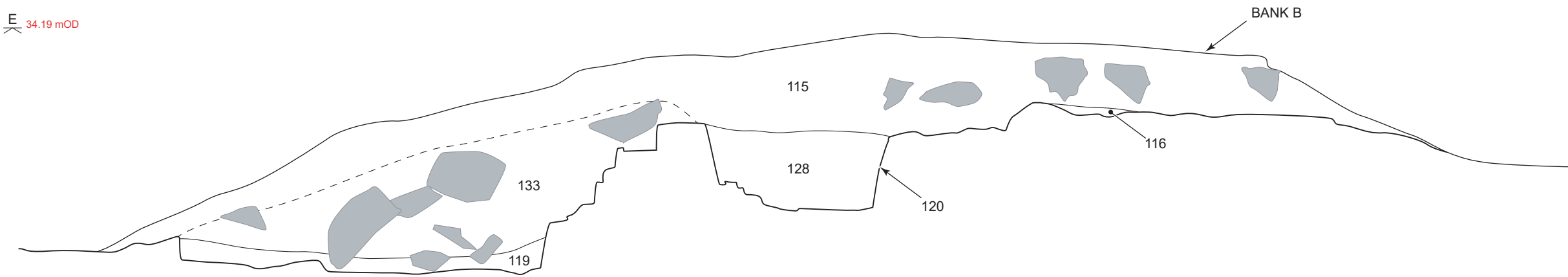
NE



4.2) Southeast-facing section through Bank B, Slot 4.

E 34.19 mOD

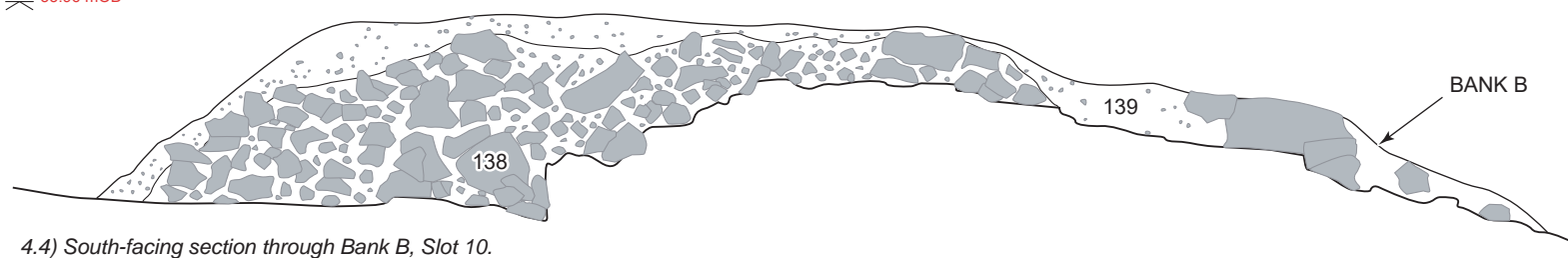
W



4.3) North-facing section through Bank B, Slot 5.

W 33.96 mOD

E

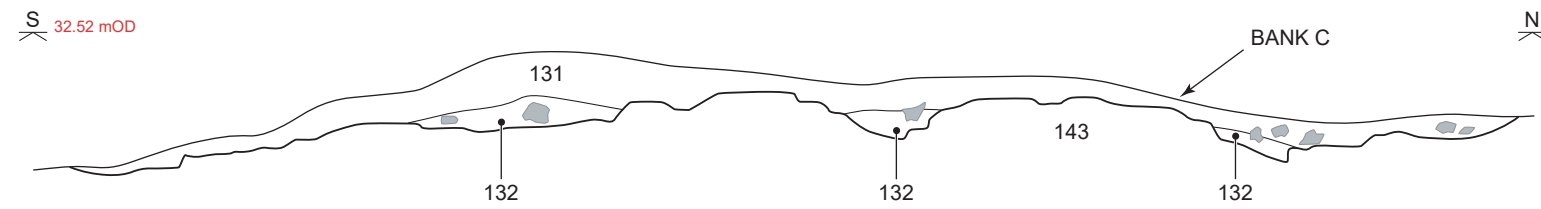


4.4) South-facing section through Bank B, Slot 10.

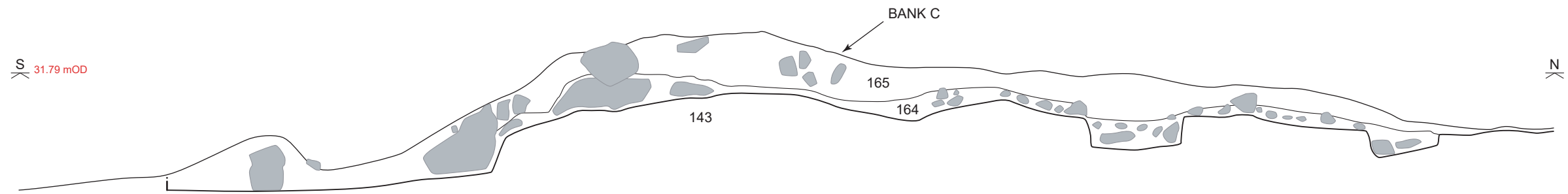
Stone



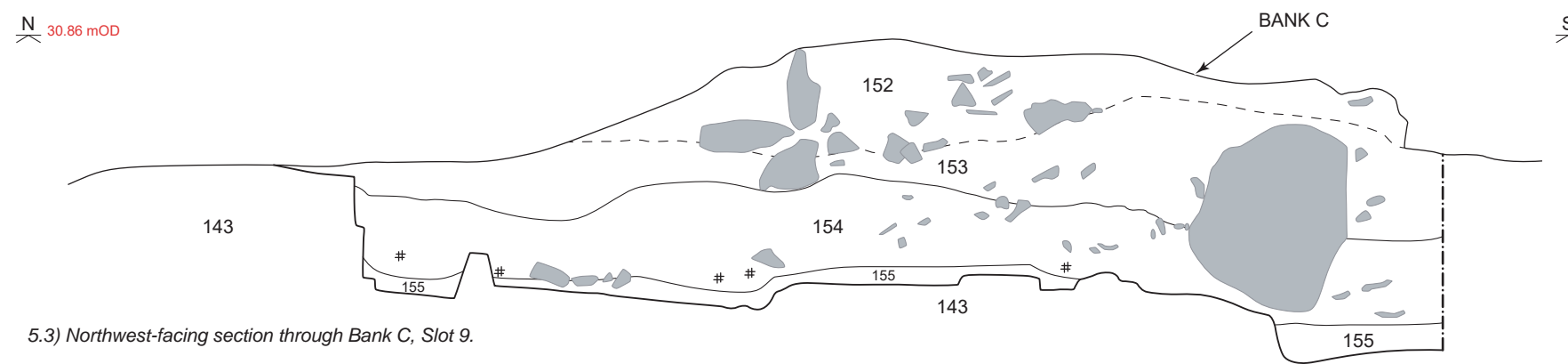
Figure 4 - Sections through Bank B.



5.1) Southeast-facing section through Bank C, Slot 6.



5.2) Southeast-facing section through Bank C, Slot 8.



5.3) Northwest-facing section through Bank C, Slot 9.

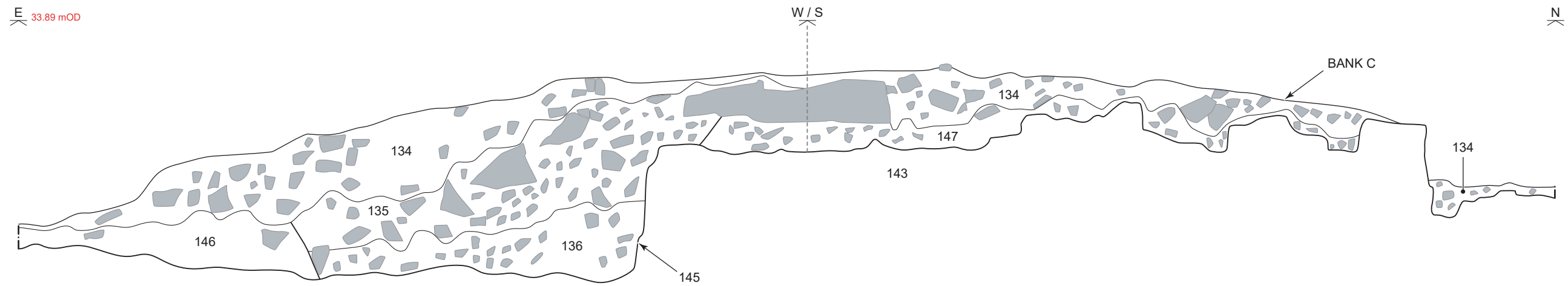


5.4) Northwest-facing section through Bank C, Slot 12.

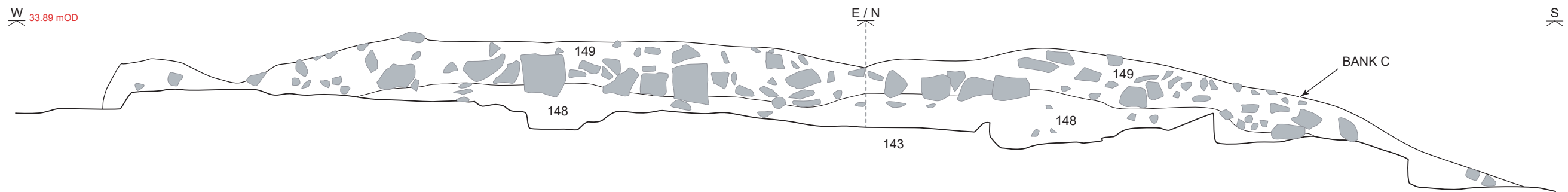
■ Stone
 # Charcoal



Figure 5 - Sections through Bank C.



6.1) North & East-facing section through Bank C, Slot 7.

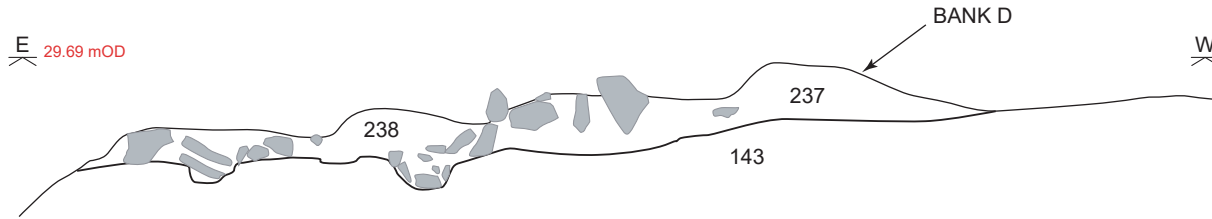


6.2) South & West-facing section through Bank C, Slot 11.

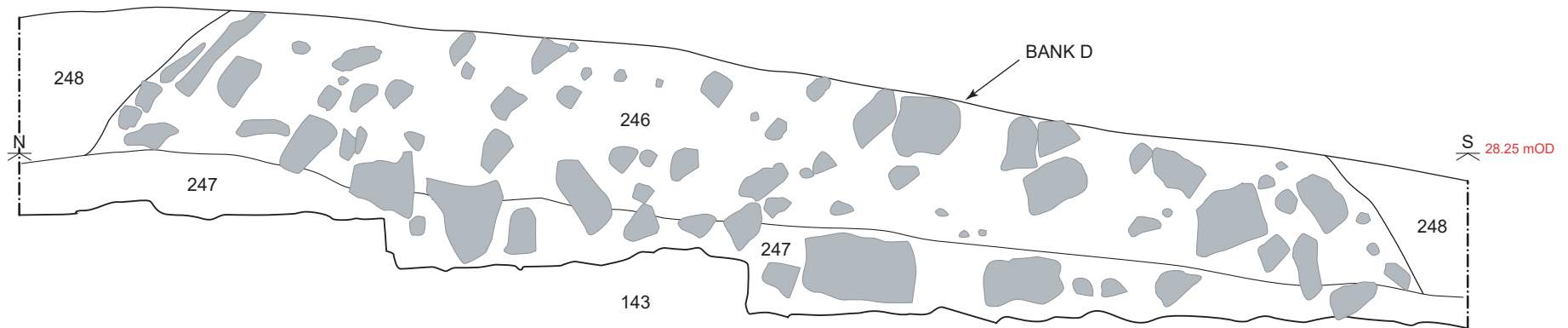
Stone



Figure 6 - Sections through Bank C terminus.



7.1) North-facing section through Bank D, Slot 20.

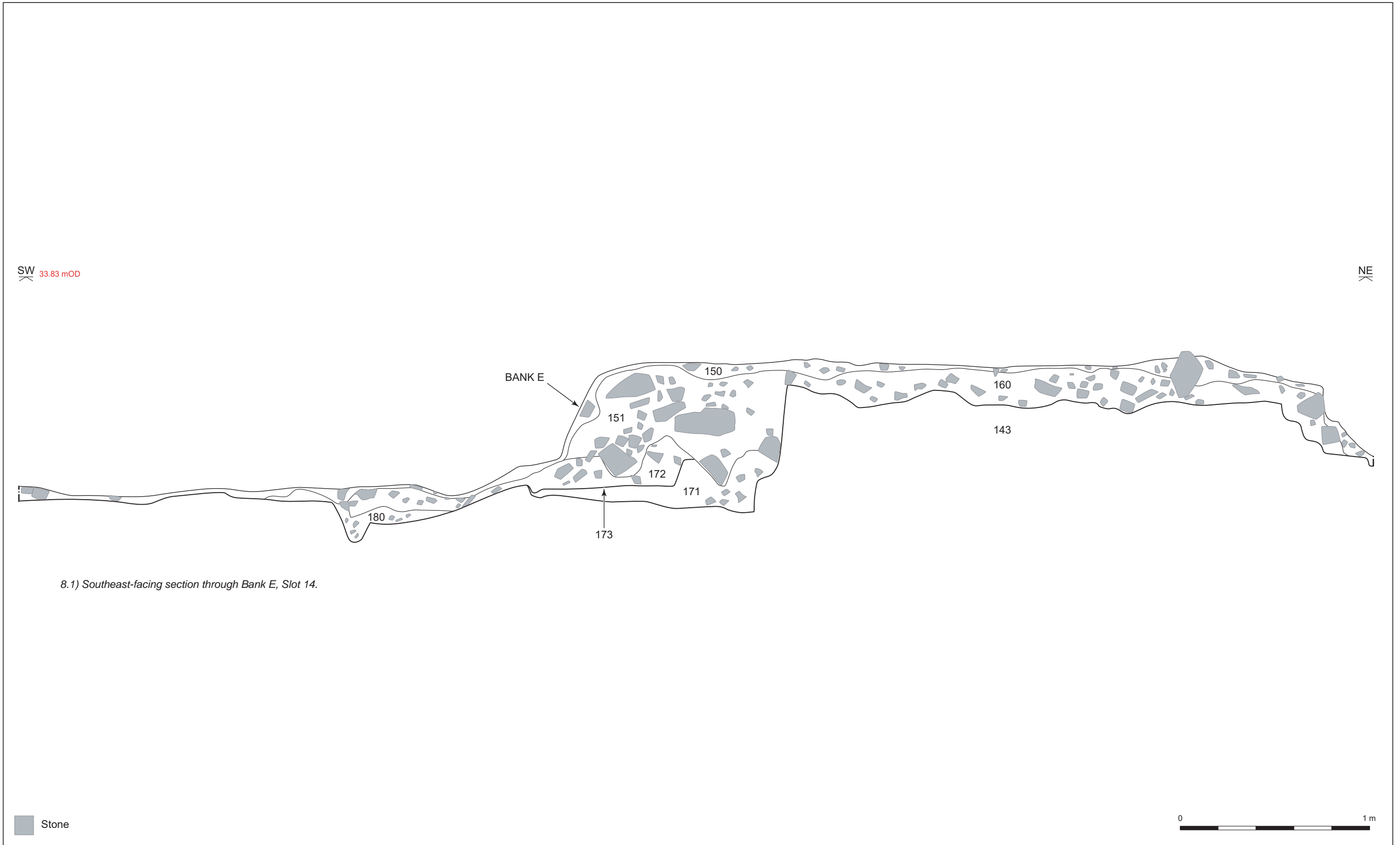


7.2) West-facing section through Bank D.

Stone



Figure 7 - Sections through Bank D.

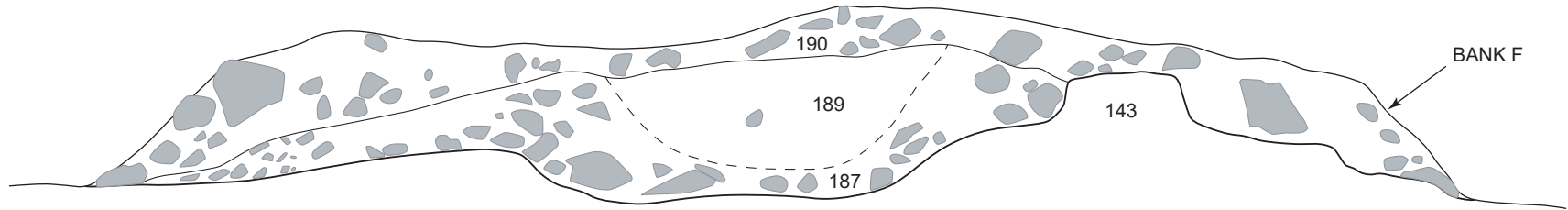


8.1) Southeast-facing section through Bank E, Slot 14.

Figure 8 - Sections through Bank E.

SW 35.16 mOD

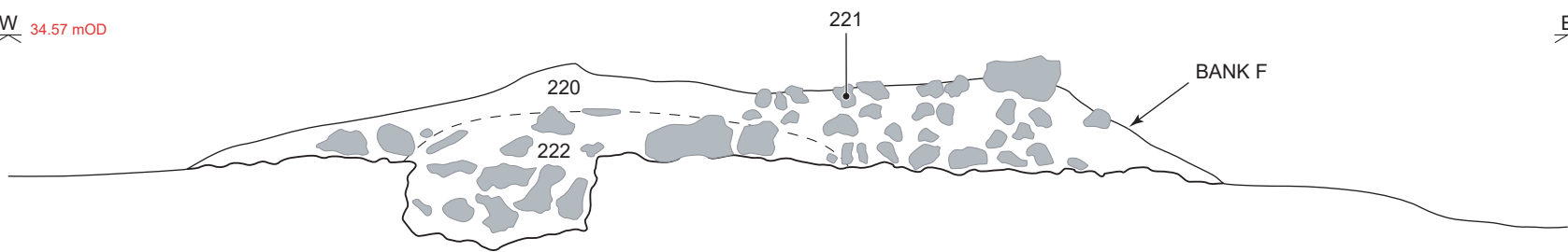
NE



9.1) Southeast-facing section through Bank F, Slot 16.

W 34.57 mOD

E

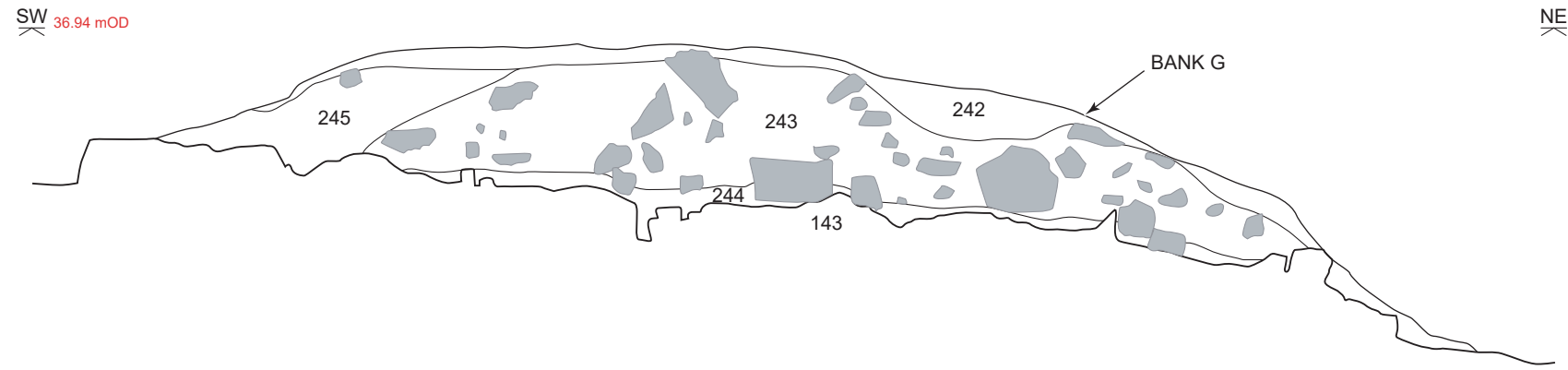


9.2) South-facing section through Bank F, Slot 19.

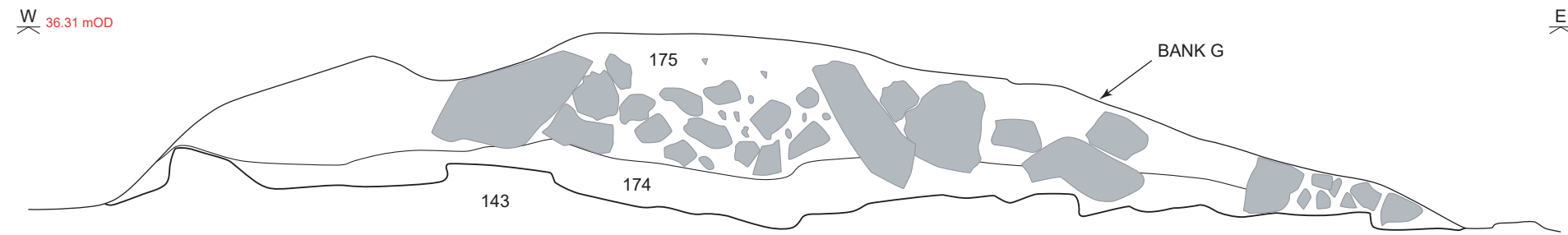
Stone



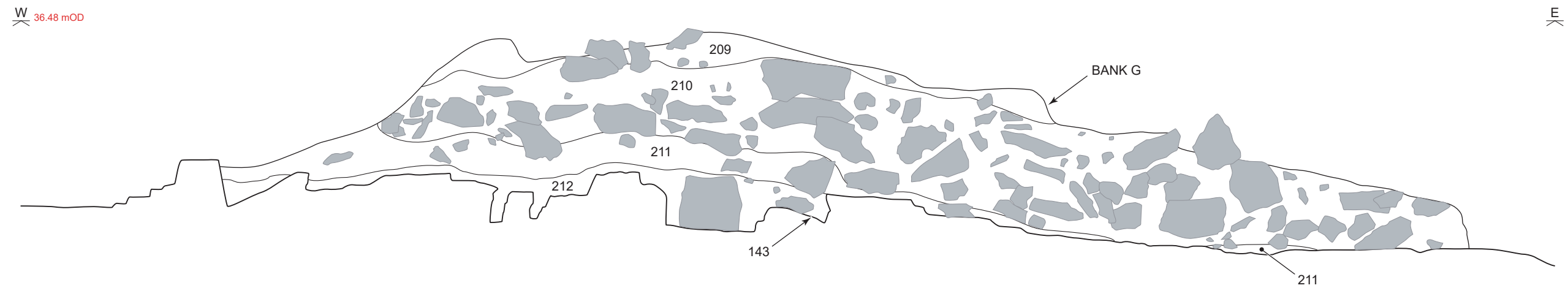
Figure 9 - Sections through Bank F.



10.1) Southeast-facing section through Bank G.



10.2) South-facing section through Bank G, Slot 15.

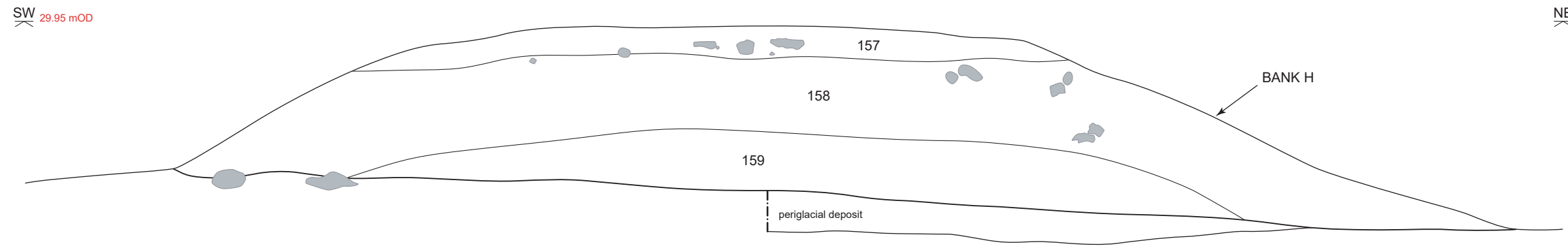


10.3) South-facing section through Bank G, Slot 18.

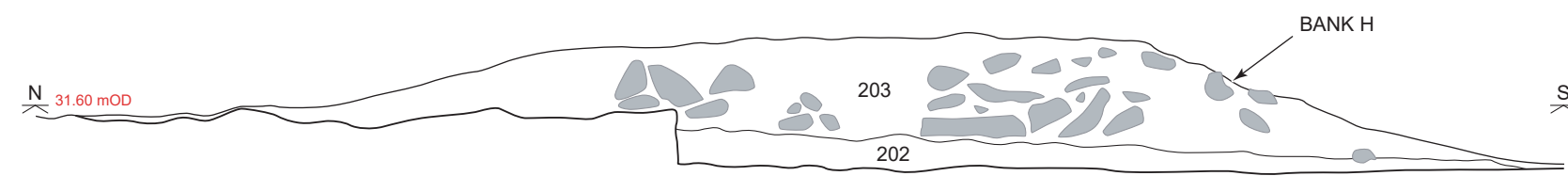
Stone



Figure 10 - Sections through Bank G.



11.1) Southeast-facing section through Bank H, Slot 13.

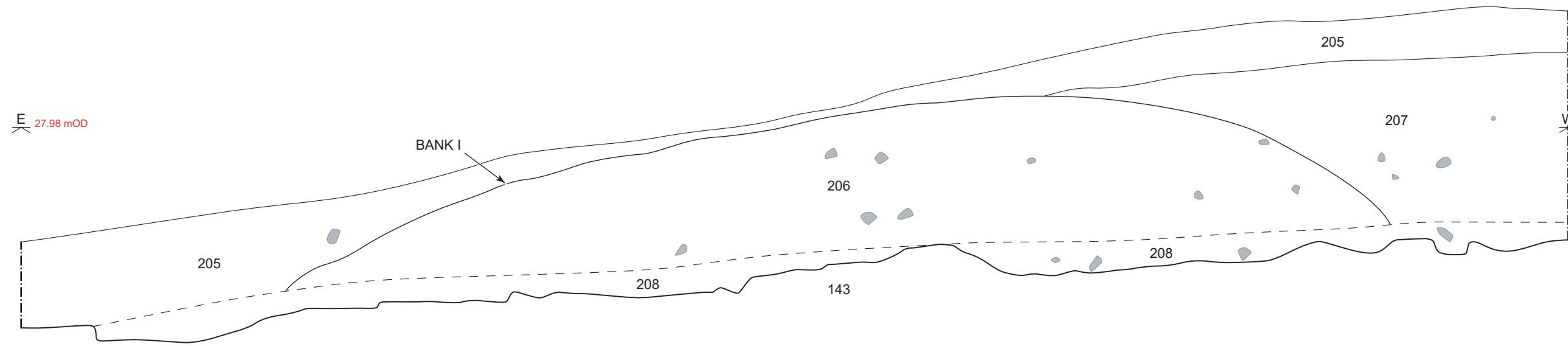


11.2) West-facing section through Bank H, Slot 17.

Stone



Figure 11 - Sections through Bank H.



12.1) North-facing section through Bank I.

Stone



Figure 12 - Sections through Bank I.

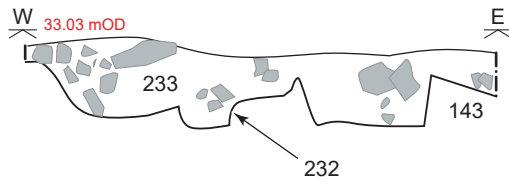
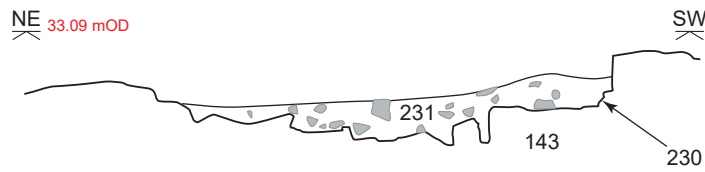


Figure 13 - West-facing section through 232.



Stone



Figure 14 - Northwest-facing section through 230.

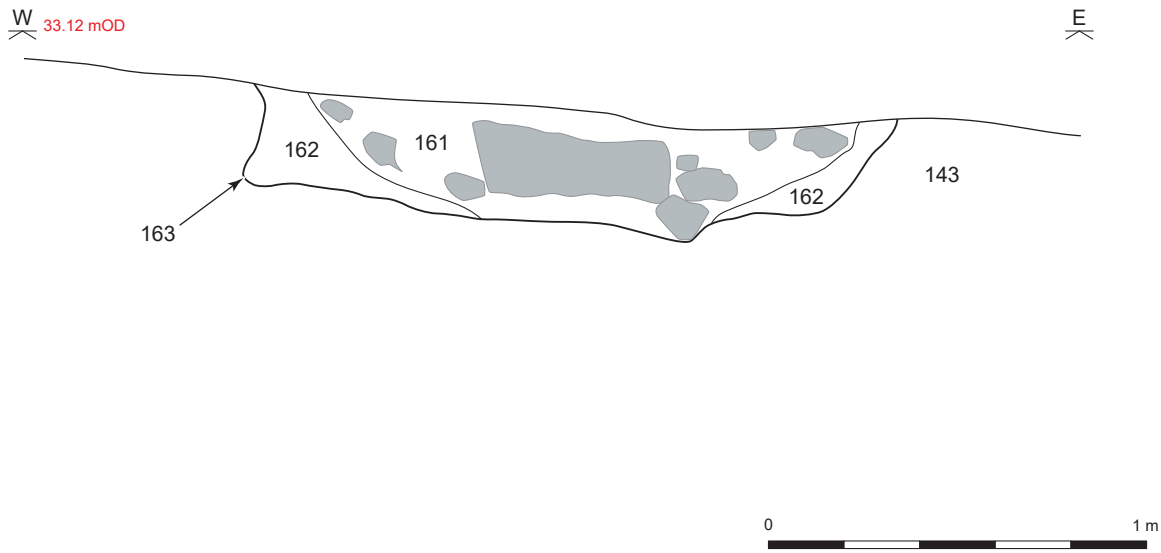


Figure 15 - South-facing section through 163.

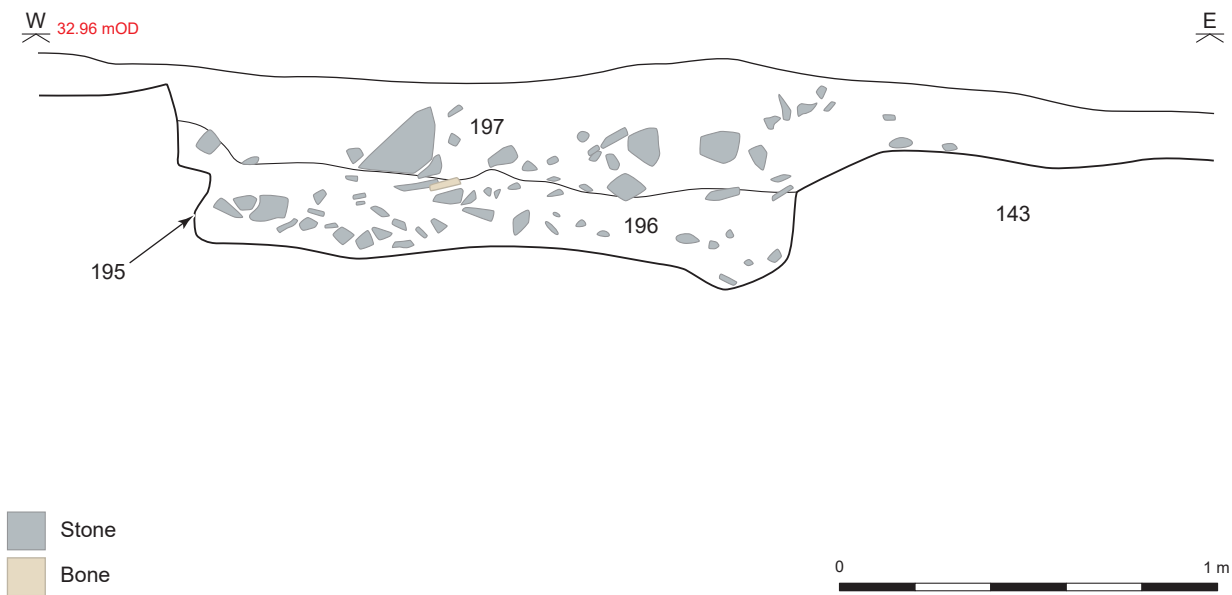


Figure 16 - South-facing section through 195.

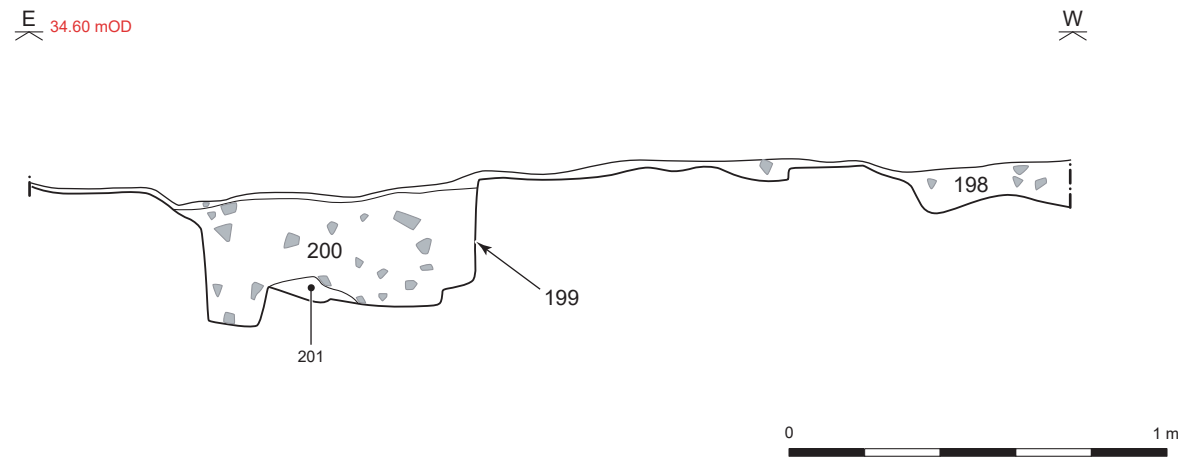


Figure 17 - North-facing section through 199.

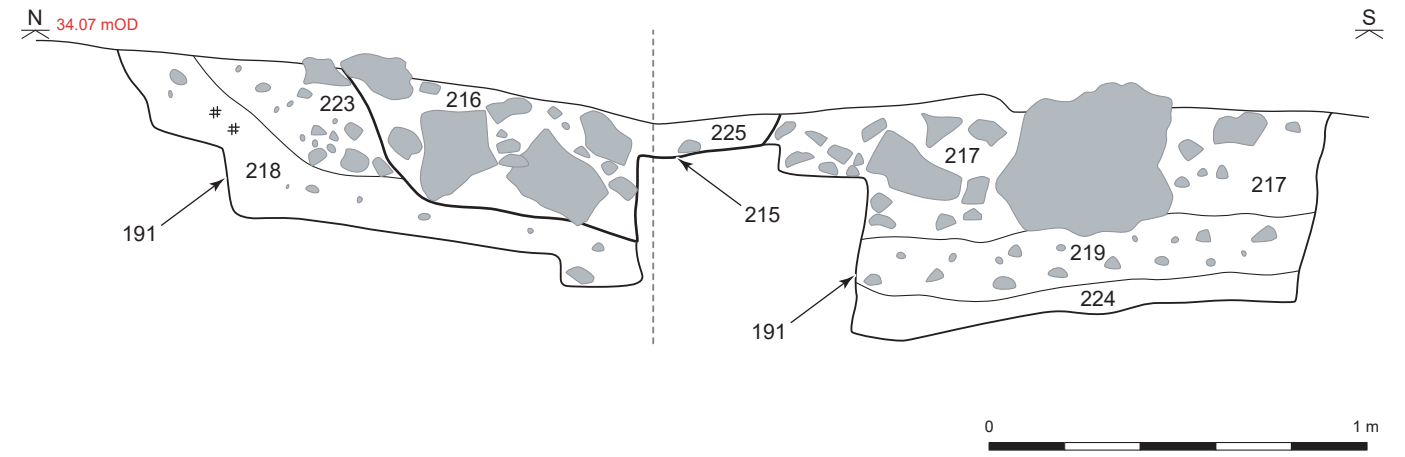


Figure 20 - West-facing section through 191 & 215.

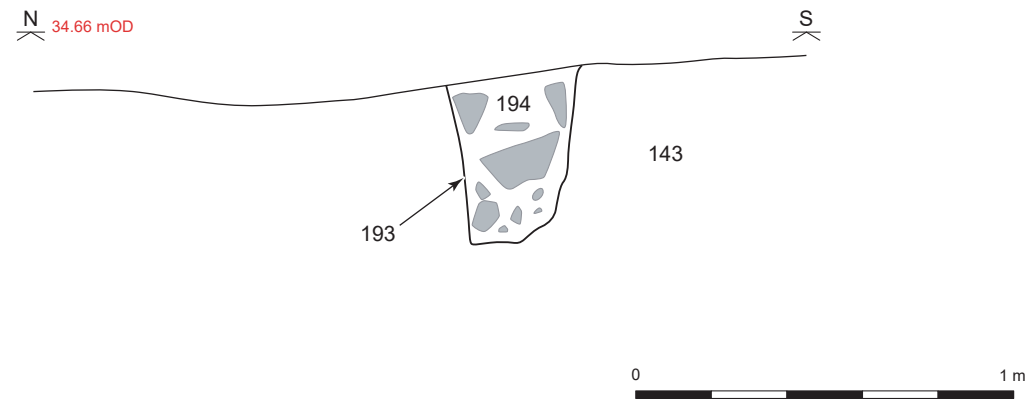


Figure 18 - West-facing section through 193.

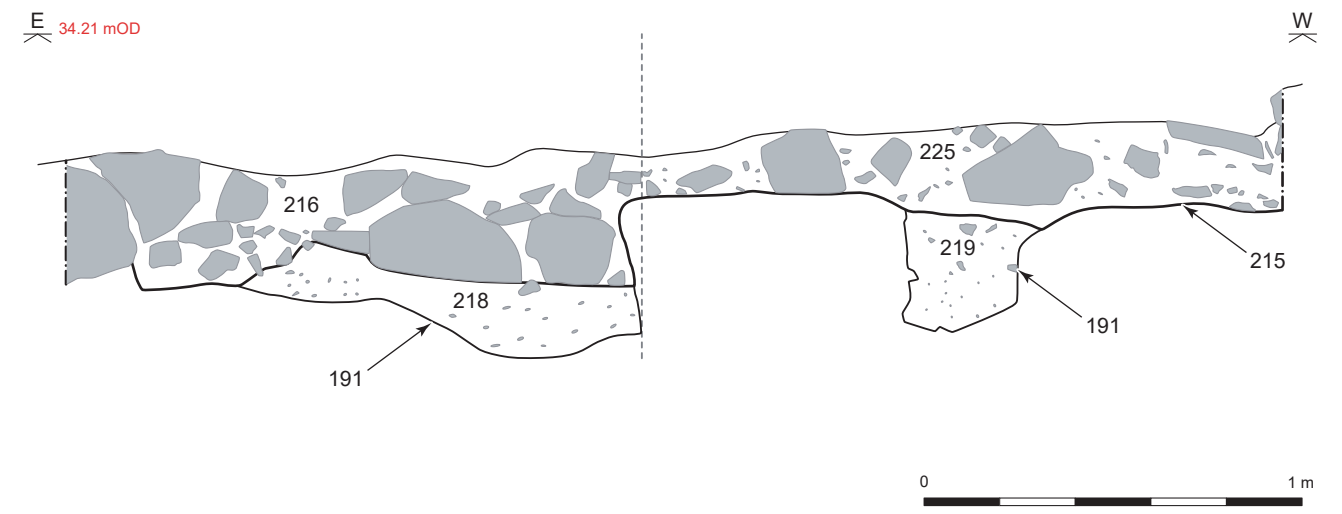


Figure 21 - North-facing section through 191 & 215.

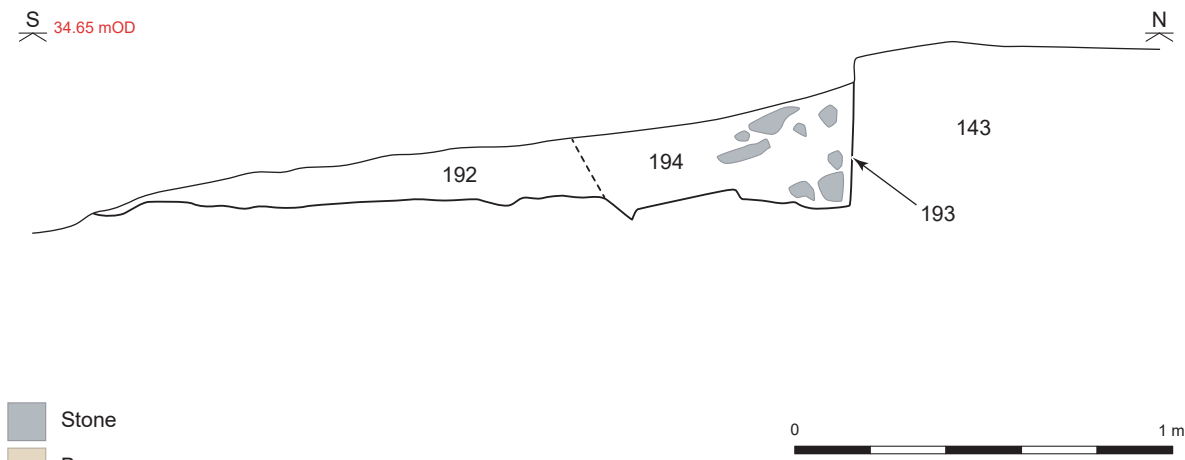


Figure 19 - East-facing section through 193.

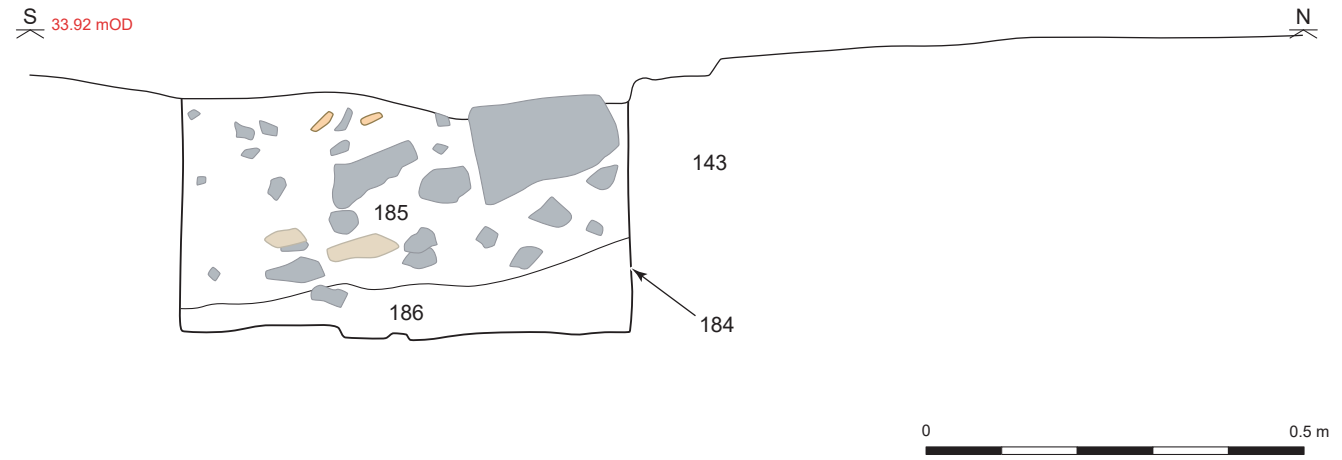


Figure 22 - East-facing section through 184.

- Stone
- Bone
- Pottery

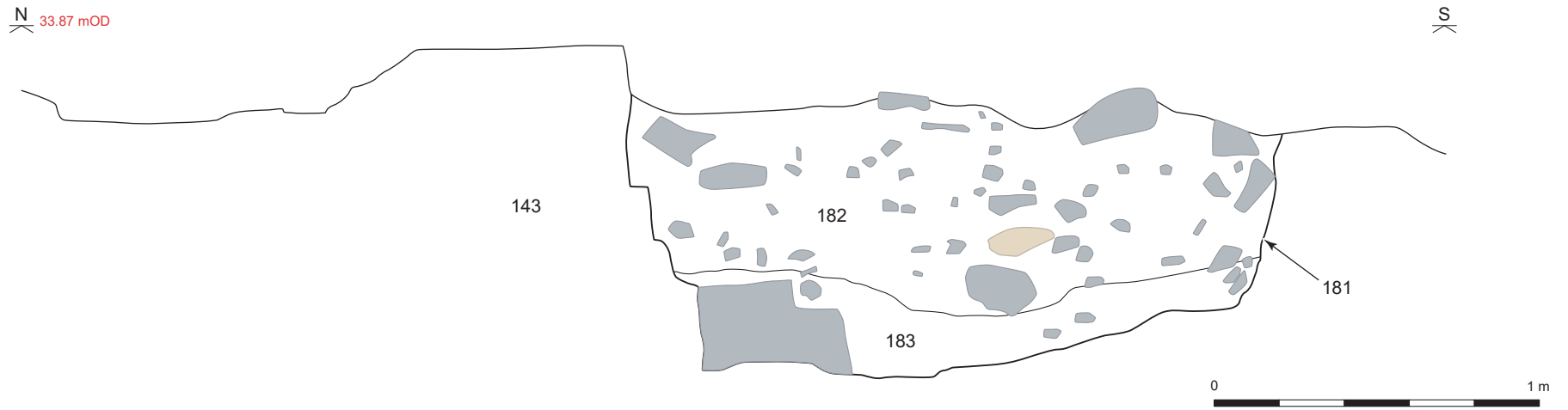


Figure 23 - West-facing section through 181.

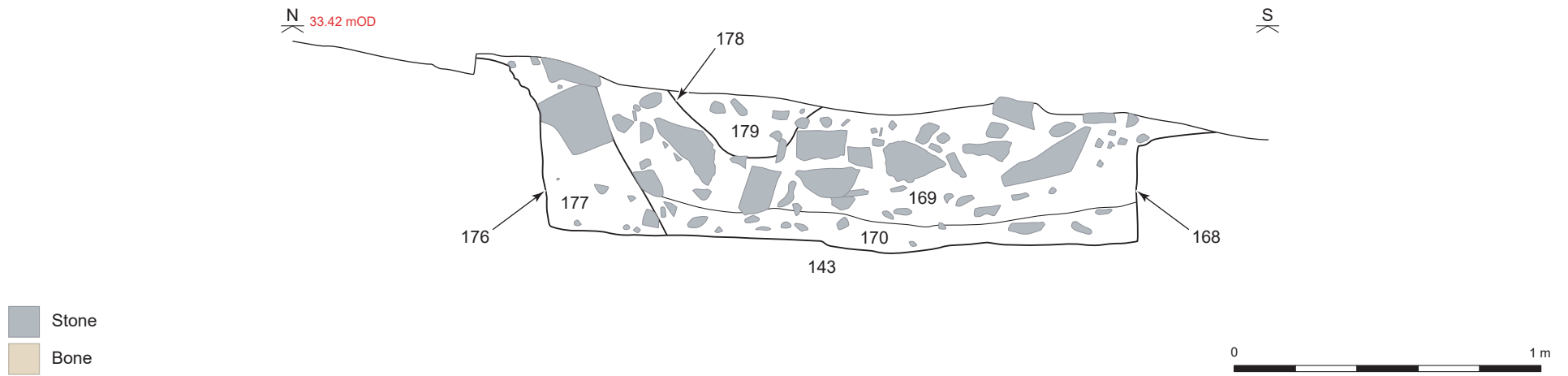


Figure 24 - West-facing section through 168.

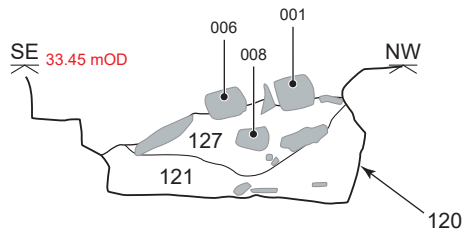
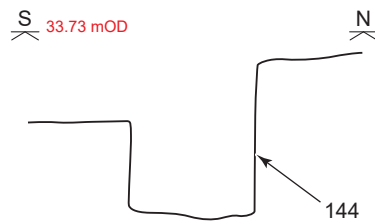


Figure 25 - Northeast-facing section through 120.



Stone



Figure 26 - West-facing section through 144.

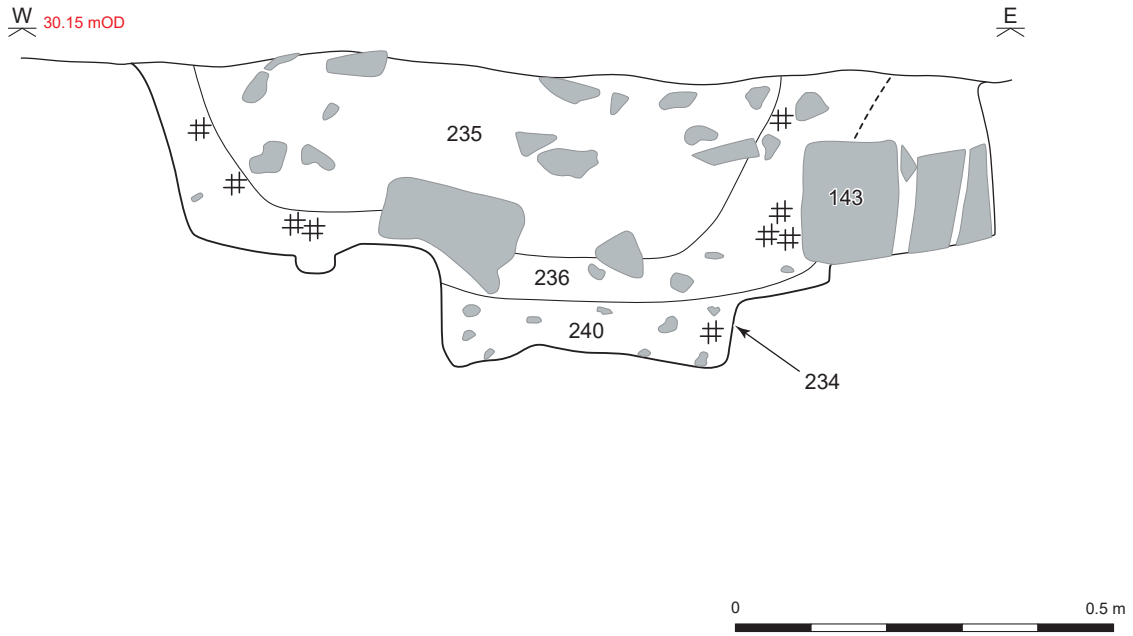


Figure 27 - South-facing section through 234.



Figure 28 - South-facing section through 213.

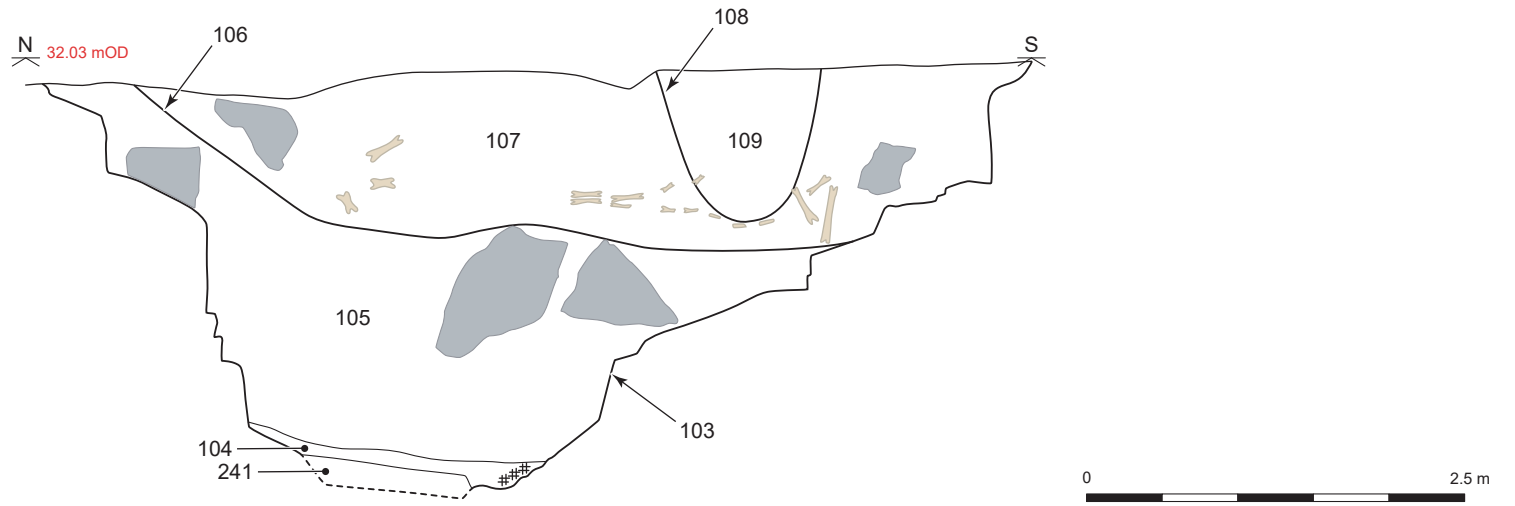


Figure 29 - West-facing section through 103.

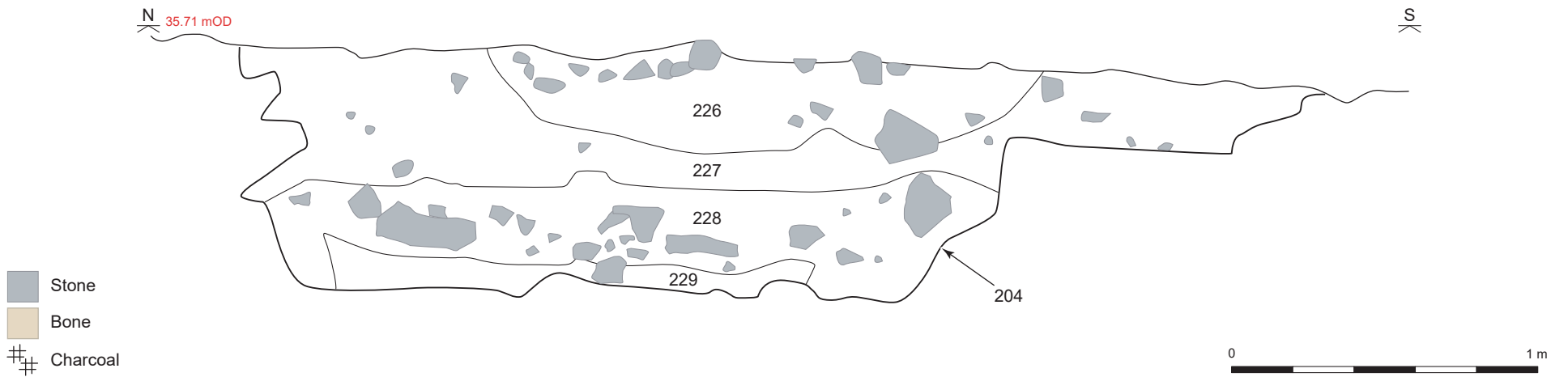


Figure 30 - West-facing section through 204.

- Stone
- Bone
- Charcoal



Plate 1 - Bank C looking southeast



Plate 2 - Bank E looking southeast



Plate 3 - Banks H & I looking southwest



Plate 4 - Excavation of loomweights in pit [120]



Plate 5 - *In situ* deposit of crushed pottery vessel and bone in (122), ditch segment [124]



Plate 6 - Pit [191] post excavation looking east, ditch [215] in foreground and background



Plate 7 - Hearth [234] post excavation looking north