



Craig Y Perthi Solar Farm Resubmission

Environmental Statement

Appendix 8.4 Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for

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Craig y Perthi Solar Farm

Newport, Wales

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Craig y Perthi-Solar Farm, Newport, Wales

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by JBM Solar Limited to undertake trial trench evaluation to inform planning decisions arising from a proposed solar farm development centred on Craig-y-Perthi Wood, in the village of Bishton, near Newport in Wales. The site lies on the margins of the Gwent Levels and the trenches were targeted to investigate features identified by a previous geophysical survey. The landscape, geology and archaeological potential in different parts of the site were very variable. For reporting purposes the site is divided into eight geographical areas with differing characteristics, which are numbered from west to east. The archaeological remains discovered in each zone varied greatly, with all settlement archaeology in this case being found in the dry ground zones (Areas 2, 3 and 4). This may in part be due to the limited depth of excavation that was possible in the wetland zones. Magnetometer survey is not generally effective at detecting sites in alluvial landscapes and any early settlement evidence is likely to be masked by alluvium.

Area 1, situated near St. Mary's Church, Llanwern, encountered challenges with waterlogged ground conditions, leading to the abandonment of trenches. However, geoarchaeological hand-augering provided insights into the depth and character of Holocene alluvial deposits, revealing deposits up to 2.6m deep.

Area 2, located on well-drained rising ground, uncovered agricultural soils directly overlying Mudstone bedrock. Discoveries included a ditched enclosure and ironworking pit dating to the early Roman period, suggesting smithing as a primary activity. Other linear features identified in Area 2 through geophysical survey were not corroborated in trench excavations.

Area 3, designated as a 'No Dig' area, showed shallow soil sequences overlying Mudstone bedrock. While no archaeological features were found in test pits, the morphology of geophysical survey features suggests the presence of a minor rural farmstead or enclosure of later prehistoric or Roman date.

Area 4, another 'No Dig' area, revealed small assemblages of late Roman pottery and metalwork and features such as ditches, occupation horizons, and a masonry wall footing. The site, suspected to be a rural settlement, lies on a plateau of dry ground beside the wetland edge. There is high potential for the presence of waterlogged archaeological features of Roman date at the adjacent wetland edge.

Areas 5 and 6 yielded no significant archaeological finds, while Area 7, situated at the edge of the Gwent Levels, encountered peat deposits and one archaeological feature. Area 8, within the Gwent Levels proper, revealed peat deposits dating from the late Mesolithic to the middle Iron Age. No chronologically diagnostic prehistoric artefacts were found and no worked flint at all was recovered from the evaluation trenches. Earlier prehistoric horizons in Areas 7 and 8 could potentially be masked

beneath later alluvium but, if so, would be below the level of ground impact caused by the solar farm. Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a series of possible peat cutting features, all located on either side of Ridings Reen in Area 8. These did not produce any artefacts but can be dated in broad terms with reference to the blanket peat. The top of the peat was radiocarbon dated to the middle Iron Age so the features found must all be of later date than that. The features were either cut directly into the peat or from a layer above it and so must be of Iron Age or later date. Other features in Area 8 included drainage ditches, all of which were found in the upper alluvial sediments, above the level of the blanket peat. An incomplete horse skeleton was found in Trench 127, also in the upper alluvium above the peat, which may be the remains of an animal that became mired and drowned in marshy conditions.

Wetland sequences were investigated primarily in Areas 7 and 8, with some hand augering in Area 1. Sediments consisted of minerogenic silt clay alluvium with occasional darker grey stabilization horizons, likely to date from historical periods. The frequent appearance of these horizons may indicate interruptions in sediment deposition due to land-use changes or water management. The top of the underlying blanket peat, dating back to at least the late Mesolithic period, was exposed in many trenches within 1m of the ground surface. Local variations in sediment sequences were expected due to the site's location near the wetland edge and its history of drainage features. Macroscopic plant remains were preserved in waterlogged conditions, with seeds like elder and buttercup found in the organic alluvium, and sedge seeds occasionally present in the upper part of the peat. While microfossil analysis was not conducted for this evaluation, wetland sediment sequences offer potential for investigating landscape change and palaeohydrology. Deeper sequences (>1m) were investigated primarily by gouge augering, at this stage, providing some material for radiocarbon dating but requiring additional sampling by mechanical rigging should detailed microfossil analysis be needed.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stuart Foreman. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Charlotte Bishop, James Dewhirst, Ben McAndrew and Victor Alonso. GIS graphics work was carried out by Caroline Souday and field survey by Alexandra Baranowski and Lily Andrews. Geoarchaeological sampling and hand augering were carried out by Christof Heistermann under the supervision of Liz Stafford. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicky Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned to undertake a trial trench evaluation of the site of a proposed solar farm at Craig y Perthi, Newport in Wales. This evaluation report has been prepared by OA, in collaboration with RPS Consulting Services Ltd, part of RPS Group, on behalf of JBM Solar Projects 25 Ltd (JBM) ('The Applicant').
- 1.1.2 A planning application is being prepared for the installation and operation of a renewable energy generating station comprising ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers together with substation, switchgear container, inverter/transformer units, site access, internal access tracks, security measures, access gates, other ancillary infrastructure and landscaping and biodiversity enhancements (the 'Proposed Development') on land adjacent to the settlement of Bishton, near Newport in south Wales (the 'Site').
- 1.1.3 Examination of the archaeological potential within the Site prior to submission of the planning application has comprised desk-based research, site visits and geophysical survey; the results of the examination are described below in Section 2 of this report.
- 1.1.4 Following discussions with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their capacity as advisor to Newport City Council (NCC) on archaeology and development control, it has been agreed that some further examination of the archaeological potential within the Site should be undertaken ahead of the submission and determination of the application.
- 1.1.5 The WSI, on which an OA Method Statement was based, set out a programme of further archaeological evaluation in the form of a programme of trial trenches. The WSI text by RPS, which has previously been approved by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) in their capacity as advisor to Newport City Council (NCC) on archaeology and development control. The appendices comprise OA's standard fieldwork and specialist method statements, which are fully compatible with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct for field evaluation and other relevant Standards and Guidance, as detailed in the appendices. Figures have been included which show the proposed locations of the trial trenches - these were identified following consideration of the likely impacts of the proposed development and the current level of understanding of the archaeological potential within each part of the application site.
- 1.1.6 The WSI and Method Statement were guided in their composition by the following documents:
- 1.1.7 Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA 2014a)
- 1.1.8 Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014b)
- 1.1.9 Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014c)

- 1.1.10 Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014d)
- 1.1.11 Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014e)
- 1.1.12 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015a)
- 1.1.13 The WSI was produced by Mick Rawlings (BA Hons, MCIfA, FSA) who is a Director within the Heritage team at RPS Consulting Services Ltd. Mick has more than 35 years' experience of advising private and sector clients with regard to historic environment matters and the UK planning system. The Heritage team at RPS Consulting Services Ltd is the largest such team in the UK and provides input into a considerable number of development schemes each year.
- 1.1.14 The OA Method Statement was prepared by Stuart Foreman (BA Hons, MCIfA) the assigned OA Senior Project Manager. He has more than 30 years' experience in managing archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation projects in the UK. Oxford Archaeology is a leading commercial heritage services provider and one of the longest established, having been founded in 1973. Since then, we have grown side by side with the development of heritage provision in planning. Over the last half century, OA has been involved in the largest (and smallest) development schemes in the UK and beyond. Whether it is monitoring churchyard drainage installations, advising on the heritage impact of solar farms, investigating royal palaces, recording and rescuing Roman mosaics on the banks of the Euphrates, or working on the largest infrastructure projects in the UK, Oxford Archaeology has unparalleled experience and expertise in navigating to the best outcomes where development and heritage come together. As the largest provider of heritage services in the UK, we are able to maintain in-house expertise in a wide range of specialist services.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site covers an area of land east of Newport and situated immediately to the north of the South Wales Main Line railway and north of the Llanwern Steelworks (Figs. 1 and 2). An eastern and a central block are located on either side of the small linear village of Bishton, with a smaller western block just east of the settlement of Llanwern.
- 1.2.2 The Site, including the associated infrastructure, cable run, wildflower meadows and wildlife enhancement areas, covers approximately 239 ha, and is currently used for agriculture as part of several pastoral and arable agricultural holdings, with the focus being at Castle Farm. The proposed area within fencing that will contain panelling is limited to around 135 ha.
- 1.2.3 The low-lying land at the southern edge of all three blocks comprises the drained former wetlands of the Gwent Levels, made up of Tidal Flat Deposits which formed during the Quaternary period. The bedrock here is predominantly mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, although in the western block the Tidal Flat Deposits are underlain by interbedded limestone and mudstone of the St Mary's Well Member. On the higher ground in the

vicinity of Waltwood Hill the basal geology also includes mudstone of the Lavernock Shale Member (British Geological Survey 2023).

- 1.2.4 Land at the southern edge of all three blocks is low-lying and generally level at around 6-7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land rises to the north in each of the blocks. In the western block it only reaches around 25m aOD, but the highest ground in the central block at Waltwood Hill reaches around 62m aOD before falling away to around 45m aOD at the northern end. In the eastern block the land rises to around 44m aOD at the western edge of Ridings Wood (Figs. 3-7).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 An Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was prepared in support of the planning application for the solar farm (RPS 2023), with the content subsequently used within a chapter of an Environmental Statement. The DBA comprised a review of available data collected from sources which included the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) along with a review of historical maps, aerial photographs and LiDAR data, and a commentary on the results of a geophysical survey that has been undertaken over much of the Site (Magnitude Surveys 2022).
- 1.3.2 The Site is located on the northern edge of the reclaimed former wetlands known as the Gwent Levels. A great extent of the Levels has been placed on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The Gwent Levels Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest (LOHI) is described in the Register as 'a landscape of extraordinarily diverse environmental and archaeological potential. Although they are an important wetland resource in their own right, archaeologically the area contains a variety of landscapes of different dates, and nowhere else is it possible to make the period distinctions so easily' (CCW, Cadw and ICOMOS UK, 1998).
- 1.3.3 The LOHI is subdivided into a total of 21 defined Historic Landscape Character Areas (HLCAs), each of which has been subject to detailed classification and description. The boundary of the Gwent Levels LOHI on the Register is to the south of the Site, on the other side of the Llanwern steelworks site and the A4810 road. Thus, the Site falls outside the Registered LOHI. However, land within the eastern block of the Site is within the defined HLCA009 (Green Moor) and this land corresponds with the drained former wetland area between Bishton and Wilcrick, which is traversed by an unclassified road.
- 1.3.4 HLCA009 Green Moor is described as 'The lowest-lying area of back-fen' and it is noted that 'the block to the north of the railway retains its original fen-edge'. This land to the north of the railway, including land within the proposal site, was drained from at least the 16th century and was enclosed in the 17th or possibly 18th century.
- 1.3.5 Newport City Council has prepared a Supplementary Planning Guidance document 'Archaeology and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas' which was adopted in August 2015. One of the defined Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) is the Gwent Levels and land within the southern part of the eastern block of the Site (corresponding largely with HLA009 Green Moor) is also

- within this ASA. Land in the western block and in the southern part of the central block of the Site is also within the ASA.
- 1.3.6 The archaeological potential of the northern section of the ASA was confirmed through a programme of archaeological investigation carried out in connection with the construction of the Gwent Europark immediately south of the railway. In one part of the Gwent Europark site were the remains of three rectangular buildings of Iron Age date (08651g, Locock 1999), whilst further to the south-east the investigation uncovered a stone wall along with timber revetting and a cluster of oak piles (04705g). This was interpreted as a jetty or landing stage, or possibly the remains of a bridge. Adjacent to the structure was a well-preserved timber (oak) boat that has been dated to the Roman period (04703g), known as the Barland's Farm Boat (Nayling and McGrail 2004).
- 1.3.7 Other archaeological features found at the Gwent Europark site include peat extraction pits of probable pre-Roman date (09019g; 11548g), a Roman brushwood structure (09172g), trackways and roads of Roman date (07553g), a pathway, platform and enclosure suggesting the presence of a medieval slaughterhouse (09026g; 09027g; 09028g), and a post-medieval stone structure (07554g).
- 1.3.8 Worked flints of prehistoric date have been found at a couple of locations close to the Site (03716g; 02492g), whilst to the north of the M4 motorway is the location of a possible Neolithic long cairn (09148g) along with the findspot of a Bronze Age axe (04361g) and a potential Iron Age burial (09479g).
- 1.3.9 Medieval activity in the vicinity of the Site includes a possible settlement close to the church at Llanwern (02493g; 09406g) that may have been removed as a result of the establishment of Llanwern Park in the 18th century.
- 1.3.10 Llanwern Park developed around an older estate that was purchased by Lewis Van in around 1630. A house was built in about 1760 for Charles Van, probably replacing an earlier house of late 17th century date. The estate passed to Sir Robert Salusbury following his marriage into the Van family in 1780 and the park was established for either Charles Van or Sir Robert Salusbury in the late 18th century.
- 1.3.11 An archaeological geophysical survey has been undertaken across almost all of the proposal site (Magnitude Surveys 2022). The only areas of the Site where survey was not carried out were parts of the south-eastern corner of the eastern block, as well as some small areas of woodland which will remain as such within the proposed development.
- 1.3.12 The geophysical survey identified anomalies of probable or possible archaeological interest in a number of locations within the proposal site:
- Survey Area 15 – possible linear features
 - Survey Area 16 – Possible small curvilinear enclosure
 - Survey Area 23 – small sub-square enclosure and several linear feature, also other possible small enclosures
 - Survey Area 24 – possible linear features

- Survey Area 28 – possible part of a small sub-square or rectangular enclosure
- Survey Area 29 – possible small sub-square enclosure and linear features
- Survey Area 31 - possible linear features
- Survey Area 32 - large irregular enclosure and associated linear features
- Survey Area 34 – linear features – possible former field boundaries
- Survey Area 35 - possible linear features
- Survey Area 36 - possible linear features
- Survey Area 39 – possible linear features and pits
- Survey Area 46 – linear features probably associated with the Survey Area 50 activity, also several other possible linear features to the east
- Survey Area 49 – dense concentration of co-aligned linear features, possibly for drainage
- Survey Area 50 – several small irregular enclosures, also linear features
- Survey Area 51 – large irregular enclosure, possible large pit
- Survey Area 53 – Possible small enclosure(s)
- Survey Area 54 – Co-aligned possible linear features

1.3.13 In several other locations within the Site the geophysical survey recorded clear linear anomalies which correspond with former field boundaries that can be identified as such on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area.

1.3.14 The features of clearest archaeological interest (and possibly significance) are those recorded within the south-western part of the central block - Survey Areas 49, 50 and 51). The anomalies indicate the presence of the remains of several small irregular enclosures on the lower slopes just to the north of the unclassified road leading from Bishton to Llanwern. These appear similar in form to the enclosures of later Iron Age and Roman date which were identified in a similar topographic location further to the east as part of the investigations for the M4 Corridor around the Newport (M4CaN) highways scheme.

1.3.15 To the north-east, on the higher ground just to the east of Craig y Perthi Wood, is a possible larger enclosure with a substantial internal pit-like feature. In the geophysical survey this report this elevated location was suggested to be a possible later prehistoric hilltop enclosure.

1.3.16 South-east of the group of small irregular enclosures and on the opposite side of the unclassified road is a concentration of co-aligned linear features which in form appear to represent the remains of a ladder-type field system. This type of field system is usually thought to be Roman in date. The land here is the back-fen area of the Gwent Levels, so the presence of a possible Roman field system is significant as it would be evidence for drainage of the back-fen in the Roman period, contrary to the current consideration that the back-fens were the last parts of the Gwent Levels to be drained and farmed.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation is to provide additional information regarding the potential location and nature of archaeological remains within the Site.

2.1.2 The following specific objectives have been identified:

- To identify the nature, character, extent and possible date of any archaeological sites and/or features within the Site;
- To assess the survival, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological remains;
- To ensure the preservation by record of all archaeological remains revealed during the course of the further archaeological work; and
- To prepare an appropriate archaeological archive including the treatment and preservation of any artefacts.

2.2 Research Frameworks

2.2.1 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales has been established and was last refreshed in 2017, although draft documents relating to a 2022 review are available.

2.2.2 Research themes identified in the 2022 review that may be relevant to this programme of archaeological evaluation include:

- Improving and refining chronology in 1st millennium BC Wales; and
- Landscapes of deposition including wetlands and wet landscapes.

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 All archaeological work at the Site were undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists employed by OA, which is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The Project Officer for this site was (Lee Sparks, BA Hons). The Project Manager responsible for producing the Method Statement and H&S RAMS and supervising the fieldwork, report and archive stages is Stuart Foreman (BA Hons, MCIfA). All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (Oxford Office) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, David Score (MCIfA).

2.4 Scope of works

2.4.1 Areas within the Site where geophysical survey has identified significant archaeological remains will only be developed through the use of a 'no dig solution' such as concrete bases as a means of fixing the solar panels to the ground rather than a more intrusive foundation design. These areas are identified on Figure 8 (Areas 3 and 4).

2.4.2 The results of the programme of further archaeological work described within this WSI may lead to a requirement for additional archaeological investigations at specific locations ahead of the commencement of

development, or to extend the areas already identified as developable only through the use of a 'no dig solution'.

- 2.4.3 All relevant and applicable health and safety legislation, regulations and approved codes of practice were respected. Prior to the commencement of any works on site OA submitted a detailed Health and Safety Risk Assessment for the works. OA complied with all aspects of Health and Safety regimes established for the proposal site by the developer and by RPS Consulting Ltd.
- 2.4.4 Prior to commencement of the fieldwork, OA submitted a Method Statement to GGAT for their review and approval. The Method Statement set out the programme of works to be undertaken on-site and off-site and included details of appropriate specialists who may be involved in the work, the name of the recipient museum for the archive, details of relevant insurances held by OA, and also the Health and Safety Risk Assessment.
- 2.4.5 No media on archaeological finds and material was required.

2.5 The proposed 'no-dig' installation areas

- 2.5.1 The locations of three proposed 'no-dig' installation areas are indicated on Figure 8 (Areas A-C in the WSI, designated as Areas 3 and 4 in this report).
- 2.5.2 Within these defined areas the archaeological contractor used the mechanical plant equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to remove topsoil and any underlying subsoils (if present) at a number of 'investigation points' in order to provide a reasonable coverage of the whole of the defined area. At each location the excavation measured approximately 3m by 1.8m.
- 2.5.3 The aim of this investigation within the two proposed 'no-dig' installation areas was to obtain an accurate record of the depth of topsoil and subsoils (if present) across each defined area. This information can then be used in the preparation of appropriate methodologies for the protection of the underlying archaeological features and deposits.
- 2.5.4 Ten such 'investigation points' were required within each of four fields (Area 3, No Dig Field 1, and Area 4, No Dig Fields 2, 3 and 4). The exact locations of each 'investigation point' was determined by OA in consultation with RPS Consulting Ltd and GGAT and took into account the presence of physical constraints such as hedgerows, reens, buried and overhead services and other environmental constraints advised by the project ecologist.

2.6 Trial Trenching site specific method

- 2.6.1 A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken within the site. This comprised trenches in those parts of the Site where the geophysical survey identified the potential for buried archaeological remains to be present, other than the areas where a 'no dig solution' is proposed.
- 2.6.2 Trial trenches were excavated at the locations indicated on Figure 8. The trenches were 50m x 1.8m unless stated otherwise. A total of 136 full-sized trenches (50m x 1.8m) were proposed, of which 102 were excavated and 34 were abandoned. Most of the abandoned trenches were in the wetland areas, which were heavily waterlogged by the time access to the fields was agreed.

2.6.3 Forty 2m x 2m test pits were excavated in the 'No Dig' Areas, designed to confirm the presence/absence of archaeology, record the depth at which the features were buried and recover dating evidence. All of the No Dig Area test pits were in dry ground areas and all were excavated successfully. None of the 13 trenches proposed in Area 1 could be excavated due to waterlogged ground conditions. A single hand auger hole was drilled at the planned location of Trench 9 to record the sediment sequence in Area 1. The number of trenches originally proposed vs. actually excavated is broken down by area in Table 1.

Table 1: Numbers of trenches originally proposed versus actually excavated, broken down by area

Area number	Number of trenches/ test pits proposed	Number of trenches/test pits excavated	Area location
Area 1	13 trenches	0 (replaced by auger holes)	Edge of wetland/ spring line
Area 2	37 trenches	38 trenches	Dry ground
Area 3	10 test pits	10 test pits	Dry ground, No Dig Area
Area 4	30 test pits	30 test pits	Dry ground, No Dig Area
Area 5	16 trenches	16 trenches	Dry ground
Area 6	18 trenches	18 trenches	Dry ground
Area 7	13 trenches	8 trenches	Edge of wetland
Area 8	39 trenches	22 trenches	Wetland proper
Total	136 trenches, 40 TPs	102 trenches, 40 TPs	

2.6.4 In Area 2, Trenches 170 and 171 were added to the scope to test the extents of Roman features identified in Trench 29, which was itself extended to clarify the extent of Pit 2903. These additions formed part of a previously agreed contingency and were agreed following on-site consultation with RPS Consulting Ltd and GGAT. Other changes to the previously approved trench plan included re-aligning trenches in the Area 8 wetlands to avoid land drains, many of which were visible on the geophysical survey. Several trenches in the same area were reduced to test pits due to waterlogged ground conditions, as shown on the trench plans. All of the trenches that were targeted to investigate features on the geophysical survey plots were successfully dug as planned.

2.6.5 The programme of trial trenching was undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in the ClfA document 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (ClfA 2014b) and other appropriate ClfA guidance documents, and with the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014f).

2.6.6 The developer provided information relating to the known location of buried services and the results of the geophysical survey were also examined for evidence of buried services. However the locations of all of the trial trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to the commencement of any excavation of topsoil and/or subsoil.

2.6.7 Within each trench, the topsoil and any overburden was removed using mechanical plant equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The plant operated under the constant supervision of appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologists.

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- 2.6.8 Overburden (all comprising agricultural soil) was removed in level spits of no more than 100mm down to the level of archaeological remains or to natural subsoils/bedrock, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological remains were encountered, all subsequent examination and excavation was by hand.
- 2.6.9 Spoil from the trenches was stored at a safe distance from the trench, at least 1.0m from the edge of the trench. Deep trenches left open overnight were enclosed within fencing comprising Netlon hung on road pins. At least one end of each trench was ramped to provide safe access and egress for personnel and to enable any wildlife to escape if they accidentally entered the trench.
- 2.6.10 Where archaeological features and deposits were found they were cleaned and planned using GPS survey equipment.
- 2.6.11 Archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures requiring clarification were excavated by hand. No areas of complex archaeological remains were discovered. The hand excavation carried out was sufficient to meet the principal aims of the evaluation but not cause any damage to material that might be better excavated under different circumstances, i.e. a detailed excavation. Small discrete features such as post-holes were fully excavated, larger discrete features were half-sectioned. Long linear features were sample excavated along their length with sections distributed along the exposed length of the feature to a minimum of 10% and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Slots were at least 1m wide wherever possible. One sample section of each trench was cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features.
- 2.6.12 Groundwater was a problem in the wetland trenches in Areas 1 and 8. Trenches in Area 1 (Trenches 1-13) were abandoned entirely due the waterlogged conditions of the fields by the time access was agreed. Some trenches in Area 8 were also abandoned, as detailed in Section 3.10 below. No groundwater was pumped into any open ditch, reed or other watercourse. 15m wide exclusion zones were left between the trenches and the nearest watercourse.
- 2.6.13 A context-based recording system acceptable to GGAT was used to record all archaeological deposits, features etc. Pro-forma sheets were used to record all relevant information. In the case of any trench containing no archaeological deposits or features, a single trench record sheet was used to record basic information including size, orientation, depth of deposits etc. A 1.0m wide representative section was drawn, indicating the existing ground level, overburden and other deposits, and underlying natural subsoil or basal geology.
- 2.6.14 A location plan was produced that shows the locations of all trial trenches; this is tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid to a minimum accuracy of $\pm 1.0\text{m}$. Feature plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales; all site drawings include relevant information including site name, site code, scale, drawing number, orientation, date and name of compiler. Drawings also show absolute heights derived from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).
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- 2.6.15 The photographic record of the evaluation is in digital format, resulting in high resolution TIFF (uncompressed) images. Photographs illustrate both the detail and context of the principal archaeological features discovered. All photographic records include information detailing: site name and code, date, context, scale and orientation. All photographs are cross-referenced onto the context and other relevant records.
- 2.6.16 No human remains were discovered.
- 2.6.17 Geoarchaeological recording of the sediment sequences was undertaken on a selection of trenches along with prospective hand augering, using gouge and dutch heads of varying diameter in the base of the trenches to investigate the underlying wetland sequences in Areas 1, 7 and 8. Monoliths were recovered from selected trench sections and a sequence of large diameter gouge cores were recovered in Trench 122.
- 2.6.18 Environmental sampling was targeted upon potentially significant archaeological deposits or features and predominantly examined sealed and well-dated contexts, where available. Sample size took account of the frequency with which material appropriate for sampling was likely to occur, but bulk samples were a minimum of 30 litres, and incremental samples taken through peat sequences in Trench 9 and 122 were 10 litres. Sampling strategies (on- and off-site) were principally derived from the document Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post excavation (Historic England 2011) and are broadly consistent with guidance expressed in The Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2006).
- 2.6.19 If archaeological deposits were found to have significant potential for the presence of palaeoenvironmental material, advice was also taken from GGAT and OAs Head of Environmental Archaeology. Bulk samples may also provide material such as charcoal that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 2.6.20 All finds and samples were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to guidelines produced by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation and other bodies (IFA 1992; UKIC 1983; Watkinson and Neal 2001). No on-site conservation advice was necessary. Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation, which may be appropriate.
- 2.6.21 No waterlogged wood was recovered and retained. Any such material would normally be dealt with in accordance with the relevant guidance documents (English Heritage 2010; Historic England 2018).
- 2.6.22 Where there was evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technical residues (or a sample of them) were collected by hand. Micro-slugs (hammerscale and spherical droplets) were also collected from bulk soil sample residues with the aid of a magnet. Collection and treatment was undertaken in accordance with the relevant guidance document (Historic England 2015b).
- 2.6.23 No artefacts that might fall within the remit of the Treasure Act (1996) were found. If found, the Coroner, RPS Consulting Ltd, the developer and GGAT
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would have been informed immediately and all finds of potential treasure removed to a safe place. The definition of treasure is provided in the Code of Practice of the above act and primarily refers to items of gold or silver.

- 2.6.24 GGAT were given reasonable prior notice of the commencement of the archaeological trial trenching at the proposal site. A programme of monitoring of the archaeological trial trenching was agreed in advance between RPS Consulting Ltd, GGAT and the archaeological contractor. The timing and frequency of each monitoring visit was agreed in advance with all parties. Access for the visits was arranged through RPS Consulting Ltd.
- 2.6.25 Any variation or modification to the approved methodologies (including the reporting) was fully discussed in advance and agreed by RPS Consulting Ltd, GGAT and the archaeological contractor.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. Only trenches with significant archaeological features or geoarchaeological records are described in detail below. The site is divided into 8 areas for descriptive purposes (Fig. 8).
- 3.1.2 The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- B.1.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was variable, as detailed in the individual area descriptions below (Sections 3.4 - 3.10). In general terms the natural geology of the area comprises interbedded mudstone and limestone bedrock, which in Areas 2 – 6 is directly overlain by shallow agricultural soils, typically from 0.3m to 0.5m deep. In the wetland edge zone (Area 7) the trenches revealed shallow alluvial sequences because the bedrock rises close to the ground surface. Peat is present in most trenches in Area 7 but is thinner and less extensive than in Area 8. In the wetlands proper (Area 8) the trenches contained deep Holocene alluvial deposits including extensive blanket peat, although some trenches in this zone did not encounter any, possibly as a result of historic peat extraction.

3.3 Geoarchaeological mapping

- 3.3.1 The detailed topography of the site is presented in Figure 3 based on Environment Agency (EA) LiDAR data (1m DTM). Geoarchaeological investigations mainly focused on mapping the sub-surface sedimentary sequences across wetland Areas 1, 7 and 8, primarily through recording of trench sections and prospective hand augering the base of trenches as far as was reasonably practicable. Overall, 24 auger holes were carried out with additional recording of 11 shallower sections. The maximum auger depth achieved was 6.30m bgl in Trench 115 (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of geoarchaeological recording locations

Trench	Bore	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Total Depth (m)
4	AH4	337320.49	187657.74	11.06	1.25
9	AH9	337433.31	187471.66	5.36	2.08
11	AH11	337416.75	187431.50	5.08	2.60
12	AH12	338047.46	187400.33	6.42	2.45
13	AH13	338031.45	187344.91	5.76	1.76
42	SEC42	338644.97	187788.31	37.95	0.85
44	SEC44	338721.89	187838.50	42.60	0.37
45	SEC45	338760.33	187883.27	42.91	0.55
90	AH90	339420.79	187573.02	5.97	2.00
91	AH91	339366.71	187513.04	5.61	1.60
93	AH93	339834.28	187623.45	5.11	3.15
95	AH95	339943.77	187750.68	5.16	1.18
96	AH96	339979.85	187743.55	5.11	1.96
96	AH96/2	339974.71	187788.34	5.37	1.45
107	AH107	340160.57	187556.92	4.67	3.60
109	AH109/2	340023.19	187341.20	4.62	2.80
109	SEC109	339985.52	187330.99	4.60	0.67
110	AH110	339964.03	187268.23	4.51	5.30
111	AH111	339886.39	187197.22	4.48	5.70
112	SEC112	340038.27	187255.59	4.51	1.00
113	SEC113	339981.73	187163.33	4.87	0.85
115	AH115	340011.23	187127.03	4.84	6.30
116	SEC116	340135.59	187166.27	4.59	0.85
118	SEC118	340199.09	187378.18	4.71	0.34
119	AH119	340219.51	187401.20	4.71	4.80
120	SEC120	340204.07	187328.59	4.70	0.45
121	SEC121	340170.52	187298.26	4.70	0.58
122	AH122	340188.65	187226.30	4.57	5.20
122	AH122/2	340205.40	187231.79	4.50	1.10
125	AH125	340214.91	187200.92	4.67	5.60
126	AH126	340307.36	187162.90	4.89	5.70
127	SEC127	340386.58	187215.52	4.71	0.72
128	AH128	340416.16	187157.56	4.76	5.60
133	AH133	340643.52	187268.21	5.38	2.36
136	AH136	340671.48	187201.02	5.18	3.20

3.3.2 Overall, several broad sediment facies were recorded across the wetland areas. The results are presented below and are discussed in relation to a series of five composite transects incorporating key trench and auger profiles presented in Figures 4-7. The sedimentary facies were as follows:

- Modern topsoil

- **Upper Alluvium:** related to Tidal Flat deposits, likely to have been deposited by both marine (tidal creeks and saltmarsh) and riverine processes (correlated with the Upper Wentlooge Formation). Largely minerogenic comprising orange brown and grey gleyed silty clays demonstrating some stratification with darker grey multiple stabilisation horizons and stratification that could be traced through the majority of the trenches in Areas 7 and 8. Occasionally the deposits appeared laminated towards the southern boundary of Area 8 possibly related to encroaching creek systems into the back fen and visible at surface on the LiDAR.
- **Organic complex:** beneath the Upper Alluvium, mainly comprising extensive deposits of fibrous woody peat extending as a continuous blanket (correlated with the Middle Wentlooge Formation). Likely to have been formed in a variety of wetland environments such as alder carr although discrete deposits of organic silty clays, particularly at the upper contact, may suggest channel locations or development of reedswamp environments immediately prior to the deposition of the Upper Alluvium.
- **Lower alluvium:** Recorded in the deeper auger holes beneath the organic complex in Area 8, largely minerogenic silty clays with localised sandier facies.
- **Possible basal palaeosols:** Localised deposits identified at the base of the sequences overlying bedrock in the deeper auger holes in Area 8 and also in Area 1 overlying Head deposits.
- **Head:** Identified in Area 1 directly overlying the bedrock. Likely to be Pleistocene slope deposit.
- **Mudstone bedrock**

3.3.3 Tables 3 and 4 present a summary of the stratigraphy recorded in Transects 1-5 (Figs 6 and 7) in meters OD and below ground level (bgl).

Table 3: Summary of stratigraphy (metres OD, top of unit)

Transect	Auger/Section	TS	UA	SH	OC	P	LA	BP	H	B
1	AH9	5.36	5.19	4.5	4.41	4.41		4.18	3.88	3.56
1	AH11	5.08	4.98	4.7	4.47	4.11	3.21			2.8
1	AH12	6.42	6.22						4.27	4.14
1	AH13	5.76	5.67	4.9						4.05
2	AH91	5.61	5.41		4.85		4.32			4.11
2	AH90	5.97	5.77							4.77
2	AH93	5.11	4.97	4.7	4.45	4.36		3.36		3.16
2	AH95	5.16	5.03	4.9	4.56					4.36
2	AH96/2	5.37	5.22	4.9	4.71			4.29		4.15
2	AH96	5.11	4.91	4.9	4.75	4.55				4.27
3	AH107	4.67	4.52		4.45	4.27				
3	AH119	4.71	4.59	4.6	4.41	4.41	0.65			0.11
3	SEC118	4.71	4.62	4.6	4.49	4.49				
3	SEC120	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.41	4.37				
3	SEC121	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.25	4.25				
3	AH122	4.57	4.42	4.4	4.07	4	0.22			-0.41
3	AH125	4.67	4.54		3.82	3.55				-0.12
4	SEC109	4.6	4.49	4.3	4.05	4				
4	AH110	4.51	4.36	4.2	3.64	3.56	-0.4			-0.74

4	SEC112	4.51	4.36	4.3	3.7	3.58				
4	AH111	4.48	4.36	4.2	3.58	3.53	-0.7	-1.02		-1.11
5	SEC113	4.87	4.77							
5	AH115	4.84	4.71		2.18	2.03	-0.4			-1.34
5	SEC116	4.59	4.36							
5	AH126	4.89		4.8	2.33	2.33	-0.4			-0.68
5	AH128	4.76		4.6	3.28	3.28	0.09			-0.62
5	SEC127	4.71	4.56	4.5	4.21	4.07				
5	AH136	5.18	5.02	4.9	4.63	4.57		2.43		2.23
5	AH133	5.38	5.28		4.52	4.47		3.41		3.23

TS = Topsoil, UA = Upper Alluvium, SH = Stabilisation horizon, OC = Organic Complex, P = Peat, LA = Lower Alluvium, BP = Basal Palaeosol, H = Head, B = Bedrock

Table 4: Summary of stratigraphy (metres bgl, top of unit)

Transect	Auger/Section	TS	UA	SH	OC	P	LA	BP	H	B
1	AH9	0	0.17	0.84	0.95	0.95		1.2	1.48	1.8
1	AH11	0	0.1	0.35	0.61	0.97	1.87			2.28
1	AH12	0	0.2						2.15	2.28
1	AH13	0	0.09	0.84						1.71
2	AH91	0	0.2		0.76		1.29			1.5
2	AH90	0	0.2							1.2
2	AH93	0	0.14	0.4	0.66	0.75		1.8		1.95
2	AH95	0	0.13	0.28	0.6					0.8
2	AH96/2	0	0.15	0.5	0.66			1.1		1.22
2	AH96	0	0.2	0.24	0.36	0.56				0.84
3	AH107	0	0.15		0.22	0.4				
3	AH119	0	0.12	0.15	0.3	0.3	4.06			4.6
3	SEC118	0	0.09	0.16	0.22	0.22				
3	SEC120	0	0.1	0.14	0.29	0.33				
3	SEC121	0	0.1	0.12	0.45	0.45				
3	AH122	0	0.15	0.22	0.5	0.57	4.35			4.98
3	AH125	0	0.13		0.85	1.12				4.79
4	SEC109	0	0.11	0.29	0.55	0.6				
4	AH110	0	0.15	0.31	0.87	0.95	4.95			5.25
4	SEC112	0	0.15	0.25	0.81	0.93				
4	AH111	0	0.12	0.3	0.9	0.95	5.17	5.5		5.59
5	SEC113	0	0.1							
5	AH115	0	0.13		2.66	2.81	5.2			6.18
5	SEC116	0	0.23							
5	AH126	0		0.11	2.56	2.56	5.24			5.57
5	AH128	0		0.15	1.48	1.48	4.67			5.38
5	SEC127	0	0.15	0.19	0.5	0.64				
5	AH136	0	0.16	0.25	0.55	0.61		2.8		2.95
5	AH133	0	0.1		0.86	0.91		2		2.15

Transect 1, Area 1

- 3.3.4 Geoarchaeological Transect 1 is located in the western part of the scheme in Area 1 (Figs 3, 4 and 6). None of the proposed trenches were excavated in Area 1 due to waterlogged ground conditions. A single auger hole (AH4) was carried out at the proposed location of Trench 4 in an upslope location at 11.06m OD (not illustrated in Fig. 6). Here, topsoil directly overlay a Head deposit to c 1m bgl over bedrock. There was no evidence of any waterlogged organic deposits, although the high ground water suggests the location of a valley side seep or spring-line.
- 3.3.5 Immediately downslope, two auger holes at the location of proposed Trenches 9 and 11 (AH9 and AH11) recorded an increased depth of deposits which reached 2.28m bgl above bedrock in AH11. Ground levels here are lower at 5.36-5.08m OD. In AH11 a substantial body of peat, 0.9m thick (top 0.97m bgl), was recorded, overlain by 0.36m of laminated organic alluvium to 0.61m bgl. In AH9 the peat was thinner at 0.14m thick but the sequence is notable for the presence of a possible basal palaeosol overlying Head deposits at 1.18-1.48m bgl. The detailed descriptions are presented in Tables 5 and 6 below.

Table 5: AH9 (auger replaced Trench 9) detailed sediment descriptions

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
0 (5.36m OD)	0.17	Topsoil	(900) Friable dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt, common (20%) grassroots present, clear contact.
0.17	0.30	Alluvium	(901) Soft light brownish grey mottled brownish yellow (25%) silty clay, clear contact. Subsoil formed from alluvium.
0.3	0.43	Alluvium	(902) Soft brownish grey to grey silty clay, clear contact.
0.43	0.57	Alluvium	(903) Soft brownish grey with frequent strong brown mottles (50%) silty clay, clear contact.
0.57	0.75	Alluvium	(904) Soft grey with few (10%) fine brown mottles silty clay, clear irregular contact.
0.75	0.84	Organic alluvium	(905) Soft dark brown slightly clayey organic rich silt, homogeneous, abrupt contact.
0.84	0.86	Stabilization Horizon	(906) Soft dark olive grey humic rich slightly clayey silt with common small black organic flecks (20%).
0.86	0.91	Alluvium	(907) Soft light greenish grey mottled strong brown (40%) clayey silt, abrupt contact.
0.91	0.95	Alluvium	(908) Firm dark grey humic rich clayey silt with common fine brown organic inclusions (20%).
0.95	1.09	Peat	(909) Firm, fibrous dark greyish brown organic "peaty" silt with frequent (40%) small plant detritus, diffuse contact.

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
1.09	1.18	Organic alluvium	(910) Soft dark grey organic rich clayey silt with common small inclusions of plant remains (20%).
1.18	1.26	Palaeosol	(911) Soft grey mottled bluish grey and yellowish brown (15%) clayey silt, with common (15%) small black organic inclusions and wood remains (rooting?), clear contact.
1.26	1.48	Palaeosol	(912) Soft light brown slightly clayey silt, trace of sand, with vertical yellowish-brown mottles (15%) and roundwood/roots (10%), clear contact. Subsoil to palaeosol
1.48	1.80	Head deposit	(913) Soft grey clayey silt, trace of fine sand, few black wood/root inclusions (5%), abrupt contact.
1.80	2.08	Bedrock	(914) Loose, dense white "pinkish" fine sand, rare small vertical black roots (2%).

Table 6: AH11 (auger replaced Trench 11) detailed sediment descriptions

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
0 (5.07m OD)	0.10	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with fine grass roots, abrupt contact.
0.10	0.15	Alluvium	Firm brown mottled yellow (20%) clayey silt, clear contact. Subsoil formed from alluvium.
0.15	0.35	Alluvium	Firm light grey silty clay with dominant (50-70%) brownish yellow mottles and Fe-concretions, clear contact.
0.35	0.37	Stabilization Horizon	Firm dark grey silty clay, abrupt contact.
0.37	0.45	Alluvium	Firm grey mottled yellow (5-10%) silty clay, clear contact.
0.45	0.61	Alluvium	Soft light grey mottled brownish yellow (40%) silty clay, rare black organic inclusions (5%), diffuse contact.
0.61	0.97	Laminated organic alluvium	Laminated soft brownish grey clayey silt with common lenses (5-10mm) of dark brown organic silt with rare wood inclusions (5%), clear contact.
0.97	1.43	Peat	Soft, pseudo-fibrous dark grey organic silt with few small inclusions of plant remains and wood (10%), abrupt contact.
1.43	1.52	Peat	Firm dark brown organic silt, rare (3%) black organic inclusions, abrupt contact.

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
1.52	1.87	Peat	Spongy, pseudo-fibrous dark brown organic silt with frequent (40%) plant detritus and rare wood fragments (5%), clear contact.
1.87	2.09	Alluvium	Soft light bluish grey clayey silt, with lenses (30-40mm) of organic rich clayey silt, abrupt contact.
2.09	2.28	Alluvium	Soft greyish brown mottled dark grey and yellow (20%) clayey silt with common of black plant and wood detritus (15%), abrupt contact.
2.28	2.44	Bedrock	Loose white fine sand, with few (5-10%) sub-angular small to medium sandstone pebbles and rare small vertical black organic (roots?) inclusions (10%), abrupt contact. BEDROCK / ST MARIES WELL MEMBER / BLUE LIAS
2.44	2.60	Bedrock	Firm becoming stiff bluish grey silty clay, sterile, not bottomed.

3.3.6 Approximately 0.6km to the east two auger holes (AH12 and AH13) were carried out at the position of proposed Trenches 12 and 13. The ground levels are slightly higher here at 6.42m and 5.76m OD respectively. Both auger holes proved bedrock in the base of the interventions (2.28m and 1.71m bgl), albeit at marginally higher elevations than AH9 and AH11 (Fig. 6). The overlying sediment sequences here largely comprised minerogenic alluvium. Peat was absent, although the alluvium did contain beds of organic alluvium (AH12 at 1.32m bgl and AH13 at 1.37m and 1.49m bgl) and evidence of stabilisation horizons (AH13, 0.84m and 0.93m bgl).

Transect 2, Area 7

3.3.7 Geoarchaeological Transect 2 is located in the central southern part of the scheme in Area 7 (Figs 3, 5 and 7). Aligned southwest-northeast, it traverses the inland edge of the Back Fen and such incorporates the ecotonal zone ie. the dryland-wetland interface. The sediment sequences here are shallower than those recorded in Transects 3-5 (see below). The underlying bedrock was proved in all auger holes and was highest in AH90 at 1.2m bgl. Organic alluvium formed a substantial component of the lower sediment stack, capped by minerogenic alluvium. The sequence recorded in AH91 is presented in Table 7. Ephemeral stabilisation horizons were recorded within this upper alluvium in AH93, AH95, AH96/2 and AH96 at 0.4m, 0.28m, 0.5m, 0.24m bgl respectively.

3.3.8 Peat was only recorded in AH93 and AH96. The deepest sequence was recorded in AH93 to 1.95m bgl above bedrock (Fig. 7). Here, the bedrock was overlain by a possible weathered palaeosol. The peat between 0.75m and 1.41m was 0.66m thick.

Table 7: AH91 (Trench 91) detailed sediment descriptions

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
0 (5.61m OD)	0.2	Topsoil	Friable dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt, abrupt irregular contact.
0.2	0.38	Alluvium	Firm olive grey mottled yellow (50%) silty clay, diffuse contact. Subsoil from alluvium
0.38	0.5	Alluvium	Firm grey mottled dominantly yellow and reddish brown (50-70%) silty clay, clear contact.
0.5	0.69	Alluvium	Firm light grey mottled yellow (50%) silty clay, few Mg-concretions at 0.55m, clear wavy contact.
0.69	0.76	Alluvium	Firm dark grey mottled yellow and grey (10-20%) silty clay with rare (5%) inclusions of small peat lenses, abrupt contact.
0.76	1.04	Organic alluvium	Soft dark brownish grey mottled yellow (10%) clayey silt, with few (10-15%) peat lenses (5mm), clear contact.
1.04	1.2	Alluvium	Soft light olive grey mottled yellow and dark grey (5-10%) clayey silt, abrupt contact.
1.2	1.29	Organic alluvium	Soft dark brownish grey clayey silt with few (10%) peat lenses (2mm), abrupt contact.
1.29	1.4	Alluvium	Soft light brown clayey silt with rare (5%) plant detritus, clear contact.
1.4	1.5	Alluvium	Firm brownish grey silty clay.
1.5	1.6	Bedrock	Soft grey gritty clayey silt, trace of sand, with few (10-15%) sub-angular small /medium grey mudstone pebbles (25mm). WEATHERED BEDROCK / HEAD DEPOSIT?

Transects 3-5, Area 8

- 3.3.1 Geoarchaeological Transects 3-5 are located in the eastern part of the scheme in Area 8 (Figs 3, 5 and 7). The auger holes are located further out into the Back Fen where ground levels average c 4.5-5.0m OD. As such the sediment sequences were significantly thicker than observed elsewhere. Bedrock was proven in the majority of the deeper auger holes between 4.6m and 6.18m bgl, although shallowed to 2.15m at the eastern end of Transect 5 abutting the higher ground. Substantial thicknesses of peat were recorded in the auger holes overlying the Lower Alluvium which was often sandy. The peat ranged from 1.06m (AH133) to 4.22m (AH111) and averaged 3m thick. The top of the peat occurred between 0.22m bgl (Section 118) and 2.81m bgl (AH115), and averaged c 1m bgl. Overall, the elevation of the surface of the peat occurred c 4.0-4.5m OD. The lower elevations (eg. AH115, AH126 and AH128) may suggest some truncation by later channelling and saltmarsh development and this broadly coincides with the southern part of Area 8 where the LiDAR indicates a dendritic pattern of possible encroaching creeks systems (Fig 5). Laminated

sediments are also noted within the Upper Alluvium here, consistent with tidal deposition.

- 3.3.2 Detailed sediment descriptions for AH122 are presented in Table 8. This sequence was subject to radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.3). A radiocarbon date from the lower part of the sampled sequence at 3.09m bgl produced a late Mesolithic date of 4450-4330 cal BC (5520±30 BP, Beta- 680883) (Fig. 7). Unfortunately, it was not possible to obtain large bore intact core samples from the very base of the sequence, which extends substantially further to 4.35m bgl at this location. A second radiocarbon date was obtained from the upper part of the peat at 0.59m bgl which produced a middle Iron Age date of 410-200 cal BC (.4460±30BP, Beta-680884).

Table 8: AH122 (Trench 122) detailed sediment descriptions

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
0	0.15	Topsoil	Friable dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt, common (20%) grassroots present, abrupt wavy contact.
0.15	0.22	Alluvium	Firm olive grey silty clay with dominant reddish yellow mottling (70%), abrupt wavy contact. Subsoil from Alluvium.
0.22	0.24	Stabilization horizon	Firm black discontinuous silty clay band (10 to 20mm), common (20%) bioturbation, abrupt contact.
0.24	0.3	Clay silt alluvium	Firm grey silty clay with common yellow mottles (20%), clear contact.
0.3	0.32	Stabilization horizon	Firm dark grey discontinuous silty clay band (10 to 20mm), common (20%) bioturbation, abrupt contact.
0.32	0.47	Alluvium	Firm light grey frequently mottled yellow and strong brown (50%) silty clay, clear (to abrupt) contact.
0.47	0.5	Alluvium	Soft grey silty clay with rare (2-5%) yellow mottles, abrupt contact.
0.5	0.57	Organic alluvium	Soft, pseudo-fibrous greyish brown to reddish grey slightly clayey organic rich silt, few diffuse lenses (5-10mm) of grey clay (10%), common fine plant detritus (25%), abrupt wavy contact.
0.57	0.65	Peat	Spongy, pseudo-fibrous black organic silt with frequent (40-50%) mainly fine plant detritus and fine roots, clear contact.
0.65	0.84	Peat	Spongy, pseudo-fibrous reddish black (2.5 YR 2.5/1) organic "peaty" silt with few (10%) very fine plant detritus and roots, abrupt contact.

Depth (m bgl) top	Depth (m bgl) base	Interpretation	Description
0.84	1.5	Peat	Spongy, fibrous dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/4) quickly turning dark grey organic silt with dominant inclusions (60%) of plant detritus and rare (1%) wood fragments, clear contact.
1.5	2.15	Peat	Spongy, fibrous very dark reddish brown (2.5 YR2.5/3) becoming dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/3), quickly turning dark grey, organic silt with frequent inclusions (50%) of plant detritus, clear contact.
2.15	3.2	Peat	Fibrous very dark red (2.5YR2.5/2) organic silt with frequent (50%) plant detritus and few (10%) round wood fragments.
3.2	3.4	Void	
3.4	4.2	Peat	Spongy to soft, dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/3) "peaty" organic silt with frequent (40%) fine to medium plant detritus and common wood fragments (20%), clear contact.
4.2	4.35	Peat	Soft, pseudo-fibrous dusky red (2.5 YR 3/2) "peaty" organic silt with common (25-40%) plant detritus, abrupt contact.
4.35	4.69	Alluvium	Soft grey (N 6/) mottled brown (20%) slightly clayey silt, trace of fine sand, with rare inclusions (5%) of small (<10mm) plant remains and olive brown peat clasts, abrupt contact.
4.69	4.98	Alluvium	Soft greenish grey (10 Y 6/1) becoming bluish grey (5 B 5/1) slightly sandy, slightly clayey silt, clear contact.
4.98	5.18	Bedrock	Firm bluish grey (5 B 6/1) mottled (15%) light greenish grey (10 Y 8/1) silty clay, clear contact. Weathered
5.18	5.2	Bedrock	Firm red (2.5 YR 5/6) slightly gritty clayey silt, not bottomed.

3.4 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.4.1 For reporting purposes, the site is broken down into the following geographical areas, which are numbered from west to east and had very varied geological characteristics which are summarised at the start of the relevant descriptive sections. The archaeological remains discovered in each zone also varied greatly, with all settlement archaeology in this case being found in the dry ground zones. This may in part be due to the limited depth of excavation of archaeological trenches in the wetland zone. The extents of the zones are illustrated on Figure 8:

- Area 1: Springline next to edge of floodplain; These trenches were abandoned due to waterlogged ground conditions;
- Area 2: Dry ground; Early Roman metal-working site;
- Area 3: Dry ground; No-Dig Area Field 1, possible undated farmstead site;
- Area 4: Dry ground; No-Dig Area Fields 2-4, late Roman rural settlement;
- Area 5: Dry ground; No archaeology found;
- Area 6: Dry ground; One undated ditch;
- Area 7: Edge of wetlands; One undated burnt stone layer;
- Area 8: Wetlands proper; Four poorly dated wetland features and a partial horse skeleton.

3.5 Area 1 (springline next to edge of floodplain, cancelled trenches 1-13)

- 3.5.1 Planned trenches 1-13 (Fig. 9), located at the western end of the site in fields to the south-east of St.Mary's Church, Llanwern, could not be excavated due to waterlogged ground conditions. The trenches were located at a springline, at the interface between the dry ground and wetlands.
- 3.5.2 Hand auger holes were drilled at the proposed locations Trenches 4, 9, 11, 12 and 13 to log the depth of agricultural soils and alluvial deposits in Area 1 (see Tables 5 and 6 above, Figs 4 and 6).

3.6 Area 2: Trenches 14-50 (early Roman metal-working site)

- 3.6.1 Area 2 (Figs. 10 and 11, Plates 1-18) in the north-western part of the Site, comprised an area of rising ground between St.Cadwaladr's Church to the south and Waltwood Hill to the north. Craig-y-Perthi Wood, which occupies a spur near the top of the hill, was surrounded on three sides by the Area 2 trenches. These pasture fields overlook the wetlands to the south. The soil sequences in this group of trenches were relatively shallow, comprising agricultural soils (typically c 0.5m thick) directly overlying bedrock (Mudstone of the Lavernock Shales Member).
- 3.6.2 Trenches 14-50 included an early Roman enclosure & ironworking evidence at a hilltop location centred on Trench 29 (Figs. 10 and 11, Plates 1-8). A large enclosure ditch was confirmed to extend through additional trenches 170 and 171 but there was no trace of any features in Trench 30, immediately to the east. Other trenches in Area 2 investigated a variety of possible features, interpreted from the geophysical survey, but found no corresponding features in the trenches. Trenches 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 37, 42, 46, 47 all contained no features at all (Plates 9-18).
- 3.6.3 **Trench 29:** The three features present in Trench 29 (Ditch 2906, Ditch 2903 and Pit 2905) were overlain by 0.15m of dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (2901) and 0.17m of greyish-brown silty clay subsoil (2901 (Figs.10, 11 and 19).
- 3.6.4 Ditch 2906 (Fig. 11, Section 2901, Plate 4), was a large linear feature on a NE-SW alignment, running through the middle of the trench. The profile was c 3.2m wide and 0.7m deep with moderately steep sides. It was filled with a series of five variably stoney, dark grey-brown silty clay fills (2907-2911) which produced generally small assemblages of pottery, animal bone and fired clay. However,

- the lowest fill (2910) included a notable concentration of fired clay (72 pieces in total from sieving and hand collection). Soil Sample 14 was taken from fill 2910. The flot included a mixture of charred plant remains including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and possible oat (cf *Avena* sp.). Weed species included charred seeds of grass (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Legumes of various sizes were also present. Fills 2907 and 2908 were the only fills of Ditch 2906 that did not contain any finds. They are interpreted as erosional deposits accumulated along the bottom of the ditch when it was an open feature. The artefact-rich contexts appear to be secondary deposits, probably rubbish dumps.
- 3.6.5 Ditch 2903 (Fig. 11, Section 2900, Plate 4) was a shallow gully 1.20m wide and 0.20m deep that could be distinctly seen in Trench 29 running parallel to the more substantial Ditch 2906 to the south-east. The only fill (2904) was a soft grey-brown silty clay with infrequent small stone inclusions. Fill 2904 produced a copper alloy bow brooch which is in pristine condition and dates from the early Roman period, probably the 1st century AD. No other finds were recovered from this ditch. Ditches 2903 and 2906 were on a parallel SW-NE alignment, 4.1m apart. However, there was no trace of Ditch 2903 continuing through Trench 171 to the north-east, or Trench 170 to the south-west, even though the two ditches appear to show up as a double-ditched feature on the geophysical survey. In contrast, Ditch 2906 showed up very clearly in all three trenches. There was no trace of the ditch, or any other feature, in Trench 30 to the east (Plate 13).
- 3.6.6 Pit 2905 (Figs 10, 11 & 15, Section 2902, Plates 2-3) was a shallow, somewhat irregularly sided pit which was visible as a discrete feature on the geophysical survey plot. Trench 29 was boxed out at the north-west end to expose the full extent of the feature. Three soft dark brown silty clay fills were identified (2912, 2913, 2914), which contained a rich and varied artefact assemblage, with most material recovered from the uppermost fill (2914). The pit produced a significant assemblage of ironworking slag (1682g), which includes fragments of several smithing hearth cakes, non-diagnostic ironworking slags, hammerscale, and some vitrified ceramic lining. The absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags suggests that smithing was the most significant metalworking activity carried out here. Metal objects from the same context (2914) included a lead fragment and a copper alloy sheet. A small animal bone assemblage was also recovered from the same context. Fill 2913, located directly below 2914, produced a rotary quern fragment, stone roof tile fragments and a small amount of iron slag. Fill 2912 at the base of the pit produced smaller amounts of pottery and fired clay. Sample 15, from the upper fill of Pit 2905 (2914), included fragments of cereal chaff including glume base fragments of either emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt (*Triticum spelta*) wheat as well as charred grass (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.) seeds. Bone, pottery, copper alloy, lead and slag were the notable materials extracted from the sample residue.
- 3.6.7 The datable artefacts recovered from all three features in Trench 29 (pottery and metalwork) are consistent with a date in the early Roman period and there is nothing that need be later in date than the 1st century AD.
- 3.6.8 The above features were all cut into the bedrock, a light brown silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions (weathered Mudstone).

- 3.6.9 **Trenches 170-171:** Trenches 170 and 171 (Fig. 11, Plates 5-6 and 7-8 respectively) were both excavated as an addition to the trenching scope in an attempt to establish the extent of Ditches 2903 and 2906. Both trenches revealed a clear continuation of the larger ditch (2906) on either side of Trench 29, on exactly the predicted line, but there was no visible trace of the smaller ditch (2903) in either trench. Trench 170 shows Ditch 2906 changing direction, towards the west, as predicted by the geophysical survey. Sections through the ditches were not excavated in Trenches 170 and 171 as the sections in Trench 29 had already characterised the features sufficiently for evaluation purposes.
- 3.6.10 None of the other trenches in Area 2 revealed archaeological features or finds.
- 3.7 Area 3: No Dig Area Field 1, Test Pits 140-149 (possible rural settlement)**
- 3.7.1 Area 3 (Fig. 12, Plate 19) is located at the north end of Area 2, on top of Waltwood Hill and comprises No-dig Area, Field 1. The soil sequences in this group of trenches were shallow, comprising agricultural soils (typically c 0.4m thick) directly overlying bedrock (Mudstone of the Lavernock Shales Member).
- 3.7.2 No-dig Area Field 1 comprised Test Pits 140-146 (Fig. 12, Plate 19). This group of 10 test pits was placed to investigate a possible group of SW-NE aligned rectilinear enclosure features on the geophysical survey plot. No archaeological finds or features were encountered in any of the test pits. The enclosure ditches visible on the geophysical survey may well exist but were not hit by any of the test pits. The sparse distribution of the features on the survey plot and very limited coverage of the test pits, means that the negative evidence does not disprove the existence of a settlement at this location. The morphology of the geophysical survey features is consistent with a minor rural farmstead or enclosure of later prehistoric or Roman date.
- 3.8 Area 4: No Dig Area Fields 2-4, Test Pits 150-181 (late Roman settlement)**
- 3.8.1 Area 4 adjoins Area 2 to the south and is bounded to the south by Oxleaze Reen and the South Wales Main Line railway. Thirty test pits (10 per field) were placed to investigate an area of apparent settlement archaeology on the geophysical survey plot, comprising rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and probable trackways. No Dig Area, Fields 2 and 3 (Test Pits 150-169, Fig. 13, Plates 20-21) lie on the north side of Bishton Road, whereas Field 4 (Test Pits 172-181, Fig. 13, Plate 22) is on the south side of the road. This area lies on a plateau of dry ground beside the wetland edge. The soil sequences in the test pits were generally shallow, comprising agricultural soils (typically c 0.3 m thick) directly overlying bedrock. Test Pit 158 contained a masonry wall foundation which was covered by only 0.13m of topsoil at the shallowest point. Test Pit 178 had a notably deeper soil sequence than the others in this field (0.6m deep) including a possible occupation horizon (17806). The bedrock changes from Mudstone (Lavernock Shales Member) in the northern part of Area 4 to interbedded Limestone and Mudstone (St Mary's Well Bay Member) in the southern part. Archaeological features were found in Test Pit 156 (1 ditch), Test Pit 158 (a north-south aligned masonry wall), Test Pit 163 (2 ditches); Test Pit 170 (1 ditch), Test Pit 171 (1 ditch, Test Pit 175 (an occupation deposit) and Test Pit 178 (1 ditch and an occupation deposit).

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- 3.8.2 **Test Pit 156:** Ditch 15603 (Fig. 13-14, Section 15600, Plates 20 and 23-24) was the only feature in Test Pit 156. It had a similar SW-NE alignment to the adjacent enclosures on the geophysical survey plot, although the line does not match very well. The ditch had moderately steep sides and was 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with context 15604, a soft dark grey silty clay from which no artefacts or soil samples were recovered.
- 3.8.3 **Test Pit 158:** A masonry wall footing (15804, Fig. 19, Section 15800, Plate 20) was found, the intact part of which extended about half-way across the 2m square test pit on an approximate north-south alignment. Magnetometer does not usually detect masonry. However, on the survey plot the wall does appear to lie within a group of roughly rectilinear east-west aligned enclosures in the densest part of the settlement. *In situ* masonry was clearly present in the western test pit section (Plates 23-4, Fig.19). However, there was no *in situ* masonry or rubble in the northern or eastern test pit sections, so the wall did not extend all the way across the test pit to the east or appear to extend any further to the north. The southern extent of the wall was uncertain as the grey silty clay subsoil on the southern side of the wall was infilled with closely packed masonry rubble, presumably demolition deposits derived from the same wall. The masonry was disturbed by the machine bucket as it was encountered immediately below topsoil and was not immediately recognised as an *in situ* structure. The surviving wall footing was c 0.95m wide and survived to a thickness of c 0.40m. As recorded in the western test pit section it consisted of two courses of roughly squared limestone blocks with no mortar, each block typically about 0.30m square and 0.20m deep. The features in Test Pit 158 were sealed beneath 0.13m of topsoil, with no soil present at all over the wall footing. The masonry survived within the thickness of the topsoil and subsoil. Adjacent to the wall footing in the western pit section was a construction cut (15803) which was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. It had moderate sides and a flat base and was difficult to discern in section. No artefacts were recovered from the test pit, so the date of the wall is uncertain. The north-south alignment appears consistent with adjacent enclosures on the geophysical survey plot that have produced late Roman artefacts. The masonry footing was resting on the Mudstone bedrock.
- 3.8.4 **Test Pit 163:** Two intercutting north-south aligned linear features were recorded (16303 and 16305, Fig. 19, Section 16300, Plate 25), both possibly construction cuts for the same wall. The features coincide with a north-south aligned linear feature on the geophysics plot that lies within the putative settlement. The densely packed stony fill of the eastern feature (cut 16305, fill 16306) may indicate that this is a foundation base layer for a wall and that the cuts identified are wall construction cuts. The stony feature was 0.24m deep and 0.77m wide. A copper alloy coin was recovered from context 16304, the brown silty clay fill of cut 16303: it is a *nummus*, AE2. Both the obverse and reverse are too corroded for identification, although the reverse appears to include a radiate crown indicating *Sol Invictus*, suggesting a 4th century AD date (late Roman). The features in Test Pit 163 were exposed beneath 0.2m of topsoil and cut into the Mudstone bedrock, with no subsoil present.
- 3.8.5 **Test Pit 175:** The soil sequence in Test Pit 175 was capped by 0.23m of topsoil, and 0.12m of subsoil. Underlying the subsoil and overlying the bedrock was a dark grey brown silty clay layer with frequent stone inclusions, interpreted as
-

a possible occupation horizon. It was similar in appearance to Layer 17806 in neighbouring Test Pit 178, although thinner, and no artefacts were recovered from it. On the geophysical survey plot (Fig. 13) this area of the site is occupied by a series of closely spaced WNW-ENE aligned sub-rectilinear features thought likely to be cultivation features of some kind.

- 3.8.6 **Test Pit 178** was expanded slightly to clarify the extents of a cut feature (Ditch 17803, Fig. 13, Section 17800, Plate 22) and associated possible occupation horizon (17806). This test pit coincides with a roughly rectilinear enclosure on a WNW-ENE alignment on the geophysical survey plot, although it is not a close match. In the test pit Ditch 17803 appeared to be on an east-west alignment. The ditch cut, which was moderately steep-sided along its northern edge, was at least 1.8m wide and extended beyond the test pit edge to the south. The soil sequence encountered was deeper than in the other test pits in this field, comprising 0.2m of topsoil, 0.1m of subsoil and 0.3m of a greyish-brown silty clay layer interpreted as an 'occupation' deposit. Occupation layer 17806 was apparently slumped into the top of underlying Ditch 17803 and contained a small but varied artefact assemblage (2 sherds of late Roman pottery, a badly corroded iron object, possibly a brooch, and a single piece of animal bone). Ditch 178003 was sealed beneath Layer 17806 and contained two similar brownish grey silty clay fills (17804 and 17805), the upper of which (17805) produced 5 sherds of late Roman pottery and 7 pieces of animal bone.

3.9 Area 5: Trenches 51-66 (no archaeology found)

- 3.9.1 Area 5 lies to the north-east of Bishton Village and south of Poolhead Wood. The bedrock geology in this area lies immediately below the agricultural soils and comprises a plateau of interbedded Limestone and Mudstone (St Mary's Well Bay Member).
- 3.9.2 No archaeological finds or features were revealed in any of the trenches in Area 5 (Fig. 15, Trenches 51-66) and no features were indicated on the geophysical survey plot. Example empty trenches (Trenches 51, 57 and 65) are illustrated on Plates 26-28.

3.10 Area 6: Trenches 67-73, 75, 77, 80-82 & 85-89 (one undated ditch)

- 3.10.1 Area 6 lies on rising ground between Ridings Wood, Bishton and the edge of the Gwent Levels (Fig. 16). Trenches 67-75, 77, 80-82 & 85-89 were excavated in arable fields and were dug through agricultural soils of variable depth (on average 0.5m thick) and came straight down onto Mercia Mudstone bedrock.
- 3.10.2 Within Area 6 the only archaeological feature found was a single ditch in Trench 87 (Plates 31-32). This feature was 1.12m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately steep sides. The single fill (8705) was a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular pebbles. No artefacts were recovered from the ditch fill so the feature is undated.
- 3.10.3 The geophysical survey plot of this area shows a series of roughly rectilinear enclosures to the south-west of Trenches 87-89, which are interpreted as a probable small rural settlement of later prehistoric or Roman date. The more certainly identified archaeological features were not trenched directly as the site is to be excluded from the solar farm development. The single undated

- ditch found in Trench 87 coincides with a possible linear feature on the survey plot on the eastern edge of the settlement. The results from Trench 87 confirm that the possible curvilinear archaeological features shown extending north-eastwards from the settlement are likely to be real features.
- 3.10.4 A thickened colluvial sequence was present in Trench 74 but did not produce any artefacts or environmental evidence (Plates 29-30).
- 3.10.5 Photos of an example empty trench in Area 6 is included as Plate 33 (Trench 89).
- 3.10.6 Area 7: Trenches 74, 90-97 (one undated burnt stone layer)**
- 3.10.7 Area 7 (Fig.17, Plates 34-47) lies at the edge of the Gwent Levels, a landscape of reclaimed marshland. The trenches along the edge of the levels lie to the north of Ridings Reen and east of Bishton village. The bedrock in this area (Mercia Mudstone) rises to the surface at the edge of the wetlands, resulting in overlying Holocene alluvial sequences which are relatively shallow.
- 3.10.8 Trenches 74, 90-97 were excavated and contained no significant archaeology. Trenches 76, 78, 79, 83, 84 along the wetland edge were abandoned due to wet ground conditions and/or landowner access refusal. Only one archaeological feature was encountered in Area 7 (see Trench 93 below).
- 3.10.9 Trenches 74, 92-97 all encountered peat deposits, although it was generally thinner and patchier than in Area 8. Trenches 90-91, located closest to Bishton Village, encountered shallow alluvial deposits but no peat
- 3.10.10 **Trench 74:** Trench 74 (Plates 29-30) was on the very edge of the floodplain. The northern half of the trench exposed Mercia Mudstone directly below agricultural soils, whereas the southern half revealed peat. Sample 1 came from peat layer (7409) and after flotation comprised abundant woody fragments including twigs, stem fragments and fine roots as well as waterlogged seeds from plants typically found in damp and waste places including probable common nettle (cf *Urtica dioica*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). No artefacts were recovered. The seeds and twigs would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 3.10.11 **Trench 91:** The organic alluvial deposits in Trench 91 (Plates 36-38) were sampled incrementally:
- Increment Sample 3 from Layer 9105, at 0.75-0.85m bgl. contained anaerobically preserved woody material and a small quantity of charcoal. Recovered seeds included those of buttercup and bramble.
 - Increment Sample 4, from Layer 9105 at 0.85-0.95m bgl, included woody fragments and bramble seeds.
 - Increment Sample 5, from Layer 9106 at 0.95-1.05m bgl. included some larger twigs, bramble seeds and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) seeds. A catkin from either alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) or birch (*Betula pendula*) was also recovered and would be ideal for radiocarbon dating.
- 3.10.12 **Trench 93:** This trench contained a single archaeological deposit (Plates 40-41): Layer 9306 was a very dark blackish brown, gritty soft silt containing frequent small stone inclusions with pieces of white burnt stone lying in a

spread above peat layer 9311. This is the only archaeological feature recorded in Zone 7 and is of uncertain date, although stratified directly below topsoil and well above the top of the peat so likely to be of relatively recent date. The top of the blanket peat was radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age in Trench 122 so Layer 9306 must be later in date than that on stratigraphic grounds. Palaeoenvironmental Sample 13 was taken from layer 9306 and produced a flot that was highly abundant in charcoal much of which appears diffuse/semi ring porous. Roundwood is also present in the assemblage and would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Burnt stone was recovered from the residue.

3.11 Area 8: Trenches 98-128 (miscellaneous wetland features)

- 3.11.1 Area 8 lies within the Gwent Levels proper, a landscape of reclaimed marshland (Fig. 18, Plates 48-77). The trenches were located on either side of Wilcrick Moor Reen and Ridings Reen. The underlying bedrock comprises Mercia Mudstone, which is overlain by a thick sequence of alluvial and peat sediments.
- 3.11.2 Trenches 106-118 and 120-128 were excavated at the locations shown on Figure 18. Archaeological features in this zone included a series of cut wetland features of uncertain date, some of which were stratified above or cut into the top of the blanket peat, in addition to an incomplete horse skeleton found in a feature apparently cut into the pit, although in fact it is more likely that the feature in which the horse was found was formed by the movement of the horse as it drowned in marshy conditions, dragging mud into a depression in the alluvium. The top of the peat in Trench 122 produced a middle Iron Age radiocarbon date (Appendix D.3), so the features must be all be later in date than that on stratigraphic grounds. The excavation of trenches was constrained to a maximum depth of 1m by both health and safety considerations and by the limited depth of impact from solar farm construction. The trenches were informed by, and in some areas replaced by, a programme of geoarchaeological hand-augering, as described in Section 3.3 and illustrated in Figures 2-7. The machine excavation of trenches was taken down to the top of the peat where present.
- 3.11.3 Trenches 99-106, 119 and 129-136 in Area 8 were abandoned due to wet ground conditions and/or withdrawal of landowner consent.
- 3.11.4 Trenches 109, 112, 117, 121 and 127 revealed deep Holocene alluvial sequences in association with characteristic wetland archaeological features, as described below:
- 3.11.5 **Trench 109:** The sequence in Trench 109 (Plates 51-52) consisted of 0.11m of topsoil overlying 0.44m of laminated grey silty clay alluvial deposits. These in turn overlay c 2.3m of predominantly dark reddish-brown peat, which was not bottomed. A shallow feature (cut 10907, 0.23m deep) was found cut into the top of the peat at a depth of c 0.55m below ground level (Plate 52). No artefacts were recovered from the grey silty clay fill. The feature could be a peat extraction pit. While no artefacts were found in association with the feature the surface of the blanket peat has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Iron Age in Trench 127 and this feature could be of similar date.

- 3.11.6 **Trench 112:** The sequence in Trench 112 (Plates 57-60) consisted of 0.05m of topsoil, overlying 0.25m of laminated alluvial silty clays, overlying dark blackish brown peat at 0.81m below ground level. Feature 11215 was a wide shallow cut which is interpreted as a possible peat extraction feature (Fig.18, Plate 60). In section it is sealed by topsoil and cuts through the upper alluvial deposits and into the peat to an uncertain depth. On stratigraphic grounds feature 11215 must be significantly later in date than peat extraction feature 10907 (See Trench 109, Plate 52) which was cut directly into the top of the peat and sealed by the upper alluvium. The surface of the peat was radiocarbon dated to the middle Iron Age in Trench 127.
- 3.11.7 **Trench 117:** The topsoil in Trench 117 was 0.4m thick and was machined off to reveal the surface of the underlying blanket peat. The surface of the peat was cut by a series of three possible peat extraction pits which were visible in plan as peat free areas with recognisable cut edges in places (Fig.18, Plate 65, cuts 11705, 11707, 11709). No artefacts were found in this trench. The top of the blanket peat was dated to the middle Iron age in Trench 127 and these features could potentially date from that period.
- 3.11.8 **Trench 121:** The soil sequence in Trench 121 (Fig.18, Plate 70) consisted of 0.1m topsoil overlying 0.32m of upper alluvial layers. The top of the blanket peat was exposed at a depth of 0.42m. The peat was not bottomed. A single shallow ditch (12107), cut from immediately below the topsoil, is undated by artefacts but probably relatively recent on stratigraphic grounds. It was found at the south end of the trench on an east-west alignment.
- 3.11.9 **Trench 127:** Alluvial layer 12710 (Fig. 18, Plate 76) contained the incomplete and largely disarticulated skeleton of an adult male horse. The same context produced three fragments of partially vitrified material of uncertain technological significance, recovered from palaeoenvironmental Sample 12. The material is rather lightweight and is unlikely to be a metallurgical slag. This material could derive from overheating ceramic material, but the circumstances which generated it are not immediately obvious. Sample 12 was taken from alluvial layer 12710 and was sampled from around the horse skull and associated bones. Woody fragments, including twig, stem fragments and roots make up the bulk of the flot. Buttercup seeds were identified as were freshwater molluscs. Bone was recovered from the sample residue as well as by hand. No chronologically diagnostic artefacts were recovered from this trench although the bone could be radiocarbon dated if needed. The skeleton was assumed by the field team to be of relatively recent date because it was found at a depth of only 0.35m, in a depression in the alluvial fill of a possible peat extraction feature. Feature (Plate 76). It may be the remains of an animal that became mired in marshy conditions. The top of the blanket peat in Trench 122 has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Iron Age (Beta 680884) so the horse skeleton must be later in date than that as the feature it was within was cut into the top of the alluvial deposits and was first encountered at a depth of only 0.35m below the ground surface. The apparent cut feature may in fact have been formed by the movement of the mired animal as it drowned, dragging mud into a depression formed by the horse in the soft sediments.

3.11.10 Trenches 107, 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 128 revealed alluvial sequences, including extensive peat horizons, but did not encounter any archaeological features. Of these, Trenches 118, 119 and 120 had to be reduced to test pits due to the wet ground conditions.

3.11.11 **Trench 122:** No archaeological features were noted in Trench 122 (Plate 71) but the deep peat and alluvial sequence was comprehensively sampled and detailed sediment descriptions for AH122 are presented in Table 8, above. Alongside monoliths and auger cores, a series of samples was taken incrementally from the Trench :

- Incremental Sample 11 was taken from Layer 12205 at 0.5-0.57m bgl. The flot primarily consisted of fine root and plant stem fragments. Rare small woody twig fragments were also present.
- Incremental Sample 7 was from Layer 12206 at 0.6-0.67m bgl. Fine root and plant stem fragments were the primary component of the flot with rare woody fragments also present.
- Incremental Sample 9 was from Layer 12206 at 0.67-0.77m bgl. Fine root, plant stem and rare woody fragments made up the flot with very occasional sedge (Cyperaceae) seeds also present.
- Incremental Sample 10 was from Layer 12206 at depth 0.77-0.87m bgl. The flot was primarily composed of fine root and plant stem fragments with rare woody fragments.

3.11.12 Radiocarbon dates were recovered from the surface of the peat in Trench 122 and the lowest available level within the peat in the same trench (See Appendix D.3). The results indicate that the peat sequence in Trench 122 dates from the late Mesolithic through to the middle Iron Age period. The sequence has been described in Table 8, above). As the peat was encountered at a consistent level throughout Area 8 the same date range is likely to apply to the blanket peat as a whole in Area 8. The date range in Area 7 may differ due to the shallow sequences present and local topographical effects.

3.12 Finds summary

3.12.1 Some 52 sherds of pottery, weighing 864g, were recovered from the evaluation. There is a chronological split in the assemblage, with about half of the sherds deriving from an enclosed iron-working site centred on Trench 29 (Area 2), which has been spot-dated to the early Roman period on the basis of pottery and metalwork, including a copper alloy bow brooch in pristine condition. The other half of the sherds derive from a rural settlement on the lower-lying ground on either side of Bishton Road (Area 4), which appears from the pottery and metalwork recovered, including a coin of the 4th century AD, to be of late Roman date.

3.12.2 In total 60 items of stone weighing 3kg were retained and submitted for assessment. Slabby sandstone, possibly utilised as stone roofing, accounts for eight fragments weighing 1.8kg. It is tentatively identified as stone roofing based on its slabby shape, but none of the fragments have worked edges or perforations that allow them to be certainly identified. A single quern fragment was found in context 2913.

- 3.12.3 Eighty fragments of fired clay (265g) were recorded, probably part of one or more ovens or hearths. All were from the fills of features in Trench 29 which have been spot-dated to the early Roman period.
- 3.12.4 A total of 6 metal objects was recovered from the evaluation, from the same two Roman sites in Areas 2 and 4. The assemblage comprises 3 copper alloy objects including a coin and a brooch, 2 iron objects and a fragment of lead. The condition of the assemblage is variable. The iron is heavily corroded, and the copper coin is very worn, but the copper alloy brooch is in pristine condition.
- 3.12.5 Just over 1.7kg of metalworking slag was recovered, almost all of which was from early Roman contexts in Trench 29 (Area 2). The absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags suggests that smithing was the most significant metalworking activity carried out at this location.

3.13 Environmental summary

- 3.13.1 No human remains were encountered.
- 3.13.2 The animal bone assemblage consists of 92 (5256g) fragments of animal bone from hand collection and a further 172 (298g) fragments from sieved environmental sample residues. The bones for the most part come from Roman contexts in Area 2 (Trench 29) and Area 4 (Test Pits 163 and 178). The only exception is part of an undated and incomplete horse skeleton, which was found in the alluvial fill of a feature stratified above the blanket peat in Area 8 (Trench 127), which is most likely to be the remains of an animal that became mired in marshy conditions. This was found at a depth of only 0.35m and is thus likely to be of relatively recent date. The bone could be radiocarbon dated if necessary. The top of the peat in Trench 127 has been radiocarbon dated to the middle Iron Age and the horse skeleton was above that level.
- 3.13.3 Three bulk samples were taken from archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR) and/or industrial residues. Samples 14 and 15 from Trench 29 are both spot dated as early Roman and the flots are both characteristic of waste material from this period.
- 3.13.4 Seven incremental samples were taken through sequences of peat and alluvium in two trenches where waterlogging was expected to be the primary means of preservation (Trench 91 in Area 7 and Trench 122 in Area 8). These samples were taken alongside intact soil monoliths and provide an indication of the extent to which plant macrofossils are preserved and identifiable. There is a notable difference in the character of the incremental samples from Trenches 91 and 122. The layers in 91 (Area 7, edge of wetlands) have a far greater abundance of woody material and twig fragments whereas the peat from Trench 122 (Area 8, wetlands proper) is well humified, with root and stem fragment making up the majority of the flots. Seed recovery was also more frequent in the samples from Trench 91.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 Much of the machine work had to be undertaken using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator, due to gas main crossing restrictions imposed by Wales and West Limited at many of the access points along Bishton Road. This slowed the work considerably and had a particular impact in the wetland areas (Areas 1, 7 and 8). This plant restriction, coupled with unseasonably wet weather over the summer and delays to the harvest, resulted in some trenches in the floodplain areas being abandoned due to waterlogged ground conditions.
- 4.1.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were very variable, due to very changeable weather and ground conditions. Weather ranged from cool and sunny conditions to heavy rain.
- 4.1.3 The only area where no trenches could be dug at all was Area 1, in the fields south-east of St. Mary's Church (Trenches 1-13 were abandoned). A hand auger sequence was drilled in place of several trenches, to record the sequence of springline and alluvial deposits present in that area. The springline location no doubt contributed to the wet ground conditions.
- 4.1.4 Otherwise, the results were generally reliable. The majority of the trenches, including all those where potentially significant geophysical anomalies were to be investigated, lay on higher, drier ground off the floodplain and were excavated for the most part without difficulty.
- 4.1.5 Archaeological features, where present, were generally easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. The geophysical survey proved generally reliable in areas with shallow geological sequences (Areas 2-6). However, many of the possible archaeological features identified in Area 2 did not coincide with features in the trenches.
- 4.1.6 The test pits dug in the 'No Dig' fields provide a very limited window of archaeological visibility, but that was intentional, as the plan is to preserve the archaeology in those areas in situ by using a 'No Dig' panel installation method.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation, as stated in Section 2 were largely achieved, in spite of a significant portion of the trenches in the wetland areas (Areas 1, 7 and 8) being abandoned due to very wet ground conditions. The archaeological remains, their character and state of preservation, are discussed below in chronological order.
- 4.2.2 No chronologically diagnostic prehistoric artefacts were found and no worked flint at all was recovered from the evaluation trenches. Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to a series of possible peat cutting features, all located on either side of Ridings Reen in Area 8. Features interpreted as possible peat extraction pits were found in Trenches 109, 112, 117 and 112). No artefacts were found in association with these but their age can be estimated, in broad terms, with reference to the blanket peat layer found in most of the trenches in Area 8. The peat sequence in Trench 122 was radiocarbon dated and found to have started forming at or prior to the late Mesolithic and

ceased in the middle Iron Age. Some of the peat extraction pits appear to be cut directly into the surface of the peat and thus could be of Iron Age or Roman date. Feature 10907 in Trench 109) appeared to be cut from higher in the sequence and is likely to be of more recent date. The possible peat extraction features appear very similar to a group of features excavated at Greenmoor Arch, part of the Gwent Europark site (Locock 1999). These were about 1.0 to 1.5m in diameter, of very variable shape and cut through a peat layer. They too lacked artefactual dating evidence, the only associated find being a calf skeleton from the upper fill of one of the pits. A Roman date was inferred based on its apparent association with surrounding Roman features and alluvial sediments.

- 4.2.3 In Areas 7 and 8 any prehistoric archaeology below the typical depth of trench (c 0.9m) could potentially be masked by the thick Holocene alluvial deposits present in the floodplain areas. If so, such deeply buried deposits would be below the impact level of the proposed solar farm.
- 4.2.4 Apart from the peat-cutting features all of the archaeological features recorded in Area 8, including a drainage ditch in Trench 112 and the horse skeleton, lay apparently above the peat, just below the topsoil, and so are likely to be of relatively recent date. Given their poor dating or functional evidence they are of limited significance.
- 4.2.5 The evaluation has provided dating evidence for two dry land Roman sites first identified by geophysical survey in Areas 2 and 4:
- 4.2.6 **Area 2, Early Roman enclosure:** The site in Area 2 (centred on Trench 29) is a ditched enclosure located on a spur just below the top of Waltwood Hill which produced evidence for ironworking both from rubbish deposits in the enclosure ditch and a shallow pit within the enclosure. The associated pottery and metalwork, including a bow brooch in pristine condition, consistently indicate that the site was occupied in the early Roman period, with no material that need be any later in date than the 1st century AD. Fragments of several smithing hearth cakes, the presence of hammerscale and an absence of diagnostic smelting slag suggests that smithing was the main type of metalworking carried out. The evidence is consistent with small scale smithing sufficient to supply the needs of the local agricultural community. The presence of stone roof tiles from Trench 29 may indicate the presence of a stone-roofed building in the vicinity.
- 4.2.7 The geophysical survey in Area 2 suggests a more extensive settlement than the trenching. Trench 30, immediately east of Trench 29 coincides with an irregular penannular enclosure on the survey plot, but there was no sign of corresponding cut features in the trench. Trenches 28, 31, 32 and 37 were all placed to investigate possible features identified by the geophysical survey, including a possible irregular penannular enclosure but no features or artefacts were revealed in any of these trenches. The same is true of the other possible archaeological features on the survey plot throughout Area 2. It is still possible that these were real archaeological features but, if so, they must be very shallow. One possibility is that the enclosures were marked by hedges and that the geophysical survey is detecting magnetic contrasts caused by root action within the topsoil and subsoil. Such slight traces could plausibly survive in a landscape under permanent pasture.

- 4.2.8 **Area 4, Late Roman rural settlement:** A relatively extensive settlement site identified by the geophysical survey in Area 4 (Fig. 14) was only subject to very limited investigation in the form of test pits, because it is to be preserved *in situ*. The primary purpose of the test pits is to check the depth of soil cover sealing archaeology to ensure that the proposed preservation method will work as intended. The test pits produced evidence confirming the presence of a settlement focus extending on either side of Bishton Road, including at least one well-made north-south aligned masonry wall in Test Pit 158, two courses of which survive within the topsoil/subsoil sequence. The settlement appears, on the basis of a very small but consistently dated artefact assemblage, to be of late Roman date. The datable finds, which include both metalwork and pottery were restricted to Test Pits 163 and 178. The finds include 3rd-4th century pottery and a single *nummus* coin minted in the 4th century AD. There is a second very poorly preserved possible wall footing in Test Pit 163. A poorly preserved iron brooch from Test Pit 178 is not closely datable. The test pit containing the masonry wall did not produce any artefactual dating evidence, so the date of the structure is uncertain. However, it lies within the densest part of the settlement, according to the survey results, and is plausibly contemporary with the dated Roman features. The wall footings do not obviously correspond with a structure on the survey, but magnetometer survey is not optimised for the discovery of masonry features. Magnetometers can detect buried wall footings, but only when the magnetic properties of the stone contrast with the surrounding soil. The north-south alignment of the wall footing is consistent with that of the presumed Roman enclosures visible on the survey plot. The masonry was encountered at very shallow depth (0.13m) and was the closest feature to the ground surface in any of the 'No-Dig' fields. While the fields in question have no doubt been subject to agricultural improvement to drain and level the ground, which would explain the absence of above-ground earthworks on the lidar plot, they appear to have been under permanent pasture and show no evidence for mechanised plough disturbance.
- 4.2.9 The test pits to the south of Bishton Road investigated an area of dense rectilinear features on a NE-SW alignment, approximately 75 x 55m in plan and located facing onto the wetland edge. The test pits in this area were not very informative, although a very small amount of late Roman pottery was recovered. The features included ditches, and in the case of Test Pit 178 a deposit interpreted as an occupation horizon. Given its location on the edge of the wetland this site could potentially be a maritime site such as a saltern or the landward elements of a wharf.
- 4.2.10 **The potential for waterlogged wetland archaeological sites:** While the overlying alluvium generally has limited potential for the discovery of settlement archaeology, except along the fringes of the levels, marine and marshland finds, such as boats, wharves or salterns of various dates, could be encountered in an exceptional state of preservation due to waterlogged conditions, in particular along lines of former navigable creeks and in the vicinity of areas of historic settlement. For example, the Barland's Farm Roman boat was found 800m to the south-east of the proposed solar farm site in a comparable landscape context. The boat was found on the site of a Roman stone wharf on the bank of an ancient channel to the south-west of

Magor in 1993 (Nayling and McGrail, 2004). No such evidence was found in the present evaluation, but not all planned trenches in the wetland areas could be excavated. The wetland areas immediately adjacent to the late Roman settlement in Area 4 would be a prime location for a Roman wharf. Trenches 12 and 13 in Area 1 lie adjacent to the Roman settlement and would have addressed this concern but had to be abandoned due to the very wet condition of the fields during the evaluation. The wetland areas to the south of Area 4 have been extensively truncated by construction of the railway and the Llanwern steelworks.

- 4.2.11 The potential for the discovery of very important later medieval waterlogged archaeological sites was amply demonstrated by the discovery of the Newport Ship in 2002. The 15th century trading vessel was found 7.4km to the west of Bishton on the site of the Waterfront Theatre in Newport. It was found in alluvial sediments on the banks of the River Usk. Newport developed into an important international trading port in the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Finds on this scale are highly unlikely in the Bishton area in the absence of a large navigable river, but small scale medieval wharves and boats are entirely possible finds along the navigable watercourses within the evaluation area, especially close to areas of medieval settlement including the now-isolated St.Mary's Church in Llanwern and Bishton itself where a Palace of the Bishop of Llandaff was formerly located. The extant Grade 2 Listed Church of St.Cadwaladr is mainly of 14th and 15th century date with major restoration in the 19th century. However, there is evidence for a pre-Norman church on the site in a documentary reference of AD712, the Celtic dedication and an irregular shaped churchyard with partly curved boundaries. There might well have been a wharf associated with it, given its location on the edge of the levels. The wetland edge to the south of the church has unfortunately been impacted by construction of the railway and the Llanwern steelworks, although there is some potential for intact alluvial deposits surviving on the north side of the railway. The enclosures immediately surrounding the church are not included in the proposed solar farm development.

Palaeoenvironment and wetland landscapes

- 4.2.12 The investigation of the upper c 1m of the wetland sequences was possible within the trenches across Areas 7 and 8 (and hand augering in Area 1). The sediments comprised minerogenic silt clay alluvium with some evidence of intercalated darker grey stabilisation horizons. These horizons are not currently dated but are likely to be of historical date taking into account the Iron Age date for the upper peat in auger hole AH122 (Trench 122). Given that they appear frequently at similar levels, these horizons may indicate periodic cessation or slowdown in alluviation, perhaps related to land-use or reclamation/water management. These sequences on the whole are frequently weakly humic and thus difficult to reliably date through radiocarbon methods.
- 4.2.13 Many of the trenches across the wetland areas exposed the top of the underlying blanket peat within 1m of the current ground surface, in places it was considerably shallower. The peat is present as an almost continuous blanket and this has been mapped as far as was practicable taking into

account the difficult ground conditions. The results have been presented in Tables 3 and 4 and Transect Figs 6 and 7. Radiocarbon dating suggests the peat dates back to at least the late Mesolithic period.

- 4.2.14 The sequences have broad similarities with Middle and Upper Wentlooge Formations, although local variations, particularly the upper historical sequences, are to be expected given the location of the site in the former Back Fen adjacent to the wetland edge. Here, sequence accumulation is likely to have been affected by local topography, hydrology and land-use, the latter typified by the extant network of drainage features.
- 4.2.15 Assessment of samples for macroscopic plant remains from the organic alluvium from the wetland edge in Trench 91 (Area 7) and from the upper part of the peat in Trench 122 (Area 8) suggests some preservation of woody material and seeds in waterlogged conditions (see Appendix D.1). Seeds from the organic alluvium in Trench 91 include elder, buttercup and bramble, and a catkin of alder or birch. Preservation of seeds was lower in the upper part of the peat in Trench 122 with flots predominantly comprising fine roots, plant stem fragments and rare woody fragments, although sedge seeds were occasionally present. No samples were processed from the gouge auger sequence in case microfossil assessment was required at a later date, although gouge auger samples are not ideal for that purpose.
- 4.2.16 Although sampling and specialist assessment of microfossils (eg. pollen, diatoms and foraminifera) were not included within the scope of this evaluation, wetland sediment sequences of this character tend to offer good potential for investigating wider landscape change and palaeohydrology.
- 4.2.17 The deeper wetland sequences, >1m bgl, were primarily investigated by gouge augering as a method of rapid prospection. Intact cores were recovered from AH122, although the base of the peat was not recovered due to the necessary reduction in the gouge diameter at depth. The cores were sufficient to provide some material for range finding radiocarbon dating but were not intended for detailed analysis of palaeoenvironmental proxies. Should analysis of the deeper sequences be required, this would ideally need to employ a mechanical rig and/or Russian corer.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The possible peat extraction pits identified in Area 8 lack artefactual dating evidence although they can be dated in broad terms as Iron Age or later on stratigraphic grounds. Their functional interpretation is also very uncertain. To interpret the features with any confidence larger scale excavations would be needed to fully expose and map the features over a wider area. If dated, and their function reliably tied down, the features would be of at least moderate regional significance.
- 4.3.2 The early Roman metalworking site in Area 2 is of moderate regional significance. The activity appears to be quite closely focussed on the spur near the top of Waltwood Hill. Other possible features on the geophysics plot in Area 2 were investigated and found not to correspond to features in the trenches.

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- 4.3.3 The late Roman settlement site in Area 4 is of at least moderate regional significance. If the late Roman settlement proves in future to be associated with waterlogged features in the adjacent wetlands, then its significance would potentially be substantially increased.
- 4.3.4 The trenches have produced valuable stratigraphic and chronological information on the alluvial sequences present in this part of the Gwent Levels. In terms of significance, clearly the wetland sequences have potential to contribute to palaeoenvironmental vegetation studies, palaeohydrology and sea-level change on both a local and regional scale through analysis of a series of targeted high-quality cores. However, the direct impact of the proposed development is limited to the upper 1m. Detailed analysis of the upper part of the sequence alone would have much more limited potential and would be difficult to date and to contextualise. The value of the wetland sequences relates to their position within the Back Fen, close to the dryland edge. Other analysed sequences (eg Bell *et al.* 2000) come from locations further into the marsh and closer to the coast and do not necessarily demonstrate the sequence complexity relating to ecotonal zones that this site offers.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 2							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 3							
General description : Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 4							
General description						Orientation	

						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
401	Layer			0.07	Colluvial Layer. Dark grey mottled reddish yellow clayey silt.		
402	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Olive yellow mottled grey silty clay.		
403	Layer			0.45	Natural. Yellowish olive gravelly silty clay. HEAD DEPOSIT		
404	Layer			0.25	Natural. Firm to stiff pale olive mottled light grey silty clay, few s/medium sub-rounded limestone pebbles. WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 5							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 6							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	

						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 7							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 8							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
901	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Light brownish grey mottled brownish yellow silty clay.		
902	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Grey silty clay.		
903	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay with frequent strong brown mottles.		
904	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Grey silty clay.		
905	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark brown slightly clayey organic rich silt.		
906	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Dark olive grey slightly clayey humic rich clayey silt. Stabilization Horizon		
907	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light greenish grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
908	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt with common (20%) fine brown organic inclusions.		
909	Layer			0.14	Peat. Fibrous very dark brown peat with frequent (40%) inclusions of plant detritus.		
910	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey organic rich clayey silt with common inclusions of plant detritus.		

911	Layer			0.08	Buried soil. Grey mottled bluish grey and yellowish brown clayey silt with small black organic inclusions and wood (rooting?).		
912	Layer			0.22	Buried soil. Light brown clayey silt with few vertical yellowish brown mottles (15%) from rooting.		
913	Layer			0.21	Natural. Grey silty clay silt, trace of fine sand rare inclusions of black wood remains (roots). SLOPE DEPOSIT		
914	Layer			0.28	Natural. White "pinkish" fine sand, rare vertical inclusions of black wood (roots). BEDROCK / SAND FACIES OF MERCIA MUDSTONE.		

Trench 10

General description: Not excavated

Orientation

Length (m)

Width (m)

Avg. depth (m)

Context No.

Type

Fill Of

Width (m)

Depth (m)

Description

Finds

Date

Trench 11:

General description

Orientation

Length (m)

Width (m)

Avg. depth (m)

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt		
1101	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt. Subsoil from Alluvium.		
1102	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled brownish yellow silty clay.		
1103	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay.		
1104	Layer			0.08	Alluvial Layer. Grey silty clay,		
1105	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled brownish yellow silty clay.		
1106	Layer			0.36	Alluvial Layer. Stratified brownish grey clayey silt with dark brown lenses and wood fragments.		
1107	Layer			0.46	Peat. Pseudo-fibrous very dark grey organic silt with plant detritus and wood fragments.		
1108	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark brown organic silt.		
1109	Layer			0.35	Peat. Dark brown peat with frequent plant detritus.		
1110	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Light bluish grey clayey silt.		
1111	Layer			0.19	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown mottled yellow and dark grey clayey silt with common (10-15%) black wood and organic detritus.		

1112	Layer			0.16	Natural. White silty fine sand, black mottling (rooting?) and few sub-angular sandstone pebbles. Poss. HEAD DEPOSIT / BEDROCK		
1113	Layer			0.16	Natural. Firm becoming stiff bluish grey silty clay. WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 12							
General description: Not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
1201	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Light brownish yellow mottled grey clayey silt.		
1202	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey clayey silt.		
1203	Layer			0.27	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brown clayey silt.		
1204	Layer			0.32	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellowish brown clayey silt.		
1205	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Light bluish grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
1206	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled olive silty clay.		

1207	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brown clayey silt with blackish organic inclusions (10%). ORGANIC RICH CLAYEY SILT.		
1208	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey clayey silt.		
1209	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
1210	Layer			0.55	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
1211	Layer			0.07	Natural. Stiff olive yellow silty clay. HEAD DEPOSIT		
1212	Layer			0.06	Natural. Bluish grey silty clay with small wood fragments (20%)		
1213	Layer			0.17	Alluvial Layer. Firm becoming stiff olive grey silty clay with few inclusions of mudstone pebbles and rare decayed wood (rooting). WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 13							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

1300	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt, grassroots present.		
1301	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Dark grey mottled yellowish brown clayey silt. SUBSOIL FROM ALLUVIUM.		
1302	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brownish yellow clayey silt.		
1303	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled dark grey clayey silt.		
1304	Layer			0.31	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
1305	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
1306	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
1307	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
1308	Layer			0.4	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
1309	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
1310	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
1311	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown organic rich clayey silt.		
1312	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Light bluish grey mottled brown and yellow clayey silt.		

1313	Layer			0.06	Natural. Pale brown sandstone. MERCIA MUDSTONE.		
Trench 14							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.19	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with frequent stones		
Trench 15							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Gre brown silty clay		

1502	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty clay with infrequent stones		
Trench 16							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1601	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey silty clay with infrequent stones		
1602	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with stone		
Trench 17							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1701	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Light-mid grey clayey silts		
1702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow/brown clay with		

					stone and grey silty clay patches		
Trench 18							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark yellow brown, friable silty clay.		
1801	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
1802	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow, compact silty clay.		
Trench 19							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
1901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
1902	Layer				Natural. Light brown/grey brown silty clay with frequent stones		

Trench 20							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2002	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown silty clay with orange/FE flecks and infrequent stone		
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2101	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
2102	Layer				Natural. Light-mifd brown silty clay with stone		
Trench 22							

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
2201	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
2202	Layer				Natural. Light grey brown/light yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 23							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2301	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2302	Layer				Natural. Lighter grey brown silty clay with infrequent limestone and manganese		
Trench 24							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural limestone geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		
2401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
2402	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay with frequent limestone.		
Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
2502	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clay with grey clay patches and frequent stone		
Trench 26							
General description						Orientation	E-W

Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.26
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
2601	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Light-mid grey brown clay		
2602	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow-brown silty clay with very frequent limestone		
Trench 27							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
2701	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
2702	Layer				Natural. Brown-dark brown silty clays with dark grey clay patches		
Trench 28							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE

Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
2801	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
2802	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clay with frequent limestone		
Trench 29							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
2901	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
2902	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clays with frequent limestone		
2903	Cut		1.2	0.2	Ditch. Roman ditch		
2904	Fill		1.2	0.2	Secondary Fill. Fill of ditch		

2905	Cut		3.2	0.72	Pit		
2906	Cut		3.2	0.7	Ditch. Ditch		
2907	Fill		0.46	0.28	Secondary Fill		
2908	Fill		0.08	0.1	Secondary Fill		
2909	Fill	2906	0.4	0.32	Secondary Fill	4 sherds pot	Early Roma n
2910	Fill	2906	1.64		Secondary Fill	5 sherds pot 77 sherds fired clay	Early Roma n
2911	Fill	2906	2.94	0.5	Secondary Fill	3	Early Roma n
2912	Fill	2905		0.18	Primary Fill	1 sherd fired clay	
2913	Fill	2905		0.3	Secondary Fill	3 sherds pot 2 sherds fired clay Slag assemblag e Worked stone	Early Roma n
2914	Fill	2905			Secondary Fill	12 sherds 5 sherds fired clay metal artefacts slag assemblag e worked stone	Early Roma n

Trench 30							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
3001	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
3002	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with frequent limestone		
Trench 31							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silts		
3101	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Grey brown clayey silts		
3102	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty		

					clay with frequent limestone		
Trench 32							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
3202	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clay		
Trench 33							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3301	Layer			0.27	Subsoil. Dark brown silty clay with infrequent small stones		
3302	Layer				Natural. Light orange brown silty clay with		

					orange brown gravelly clay patches		
Trench 34							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil containing large limestone rocks overlying colluvial layer at Western end above natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.		
3401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
3402	Layer			0.35	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish yellow, soft clayey silt.		
3403	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, firm mudstones and silty clay.		
Trench 35							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying the natural limestone geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		

3501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
3502	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish yellow, soft clayey silt.		
3503	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, compact with large stones and silty clay.		
Trench 36							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a colluvial layer over natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Dark brown grey silty clay		
3602	Layer			0.28	Colluvial Layer. Mid-dark yellow brown silty clay		
3603	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty clay/some sandy clay towards the west end with grey clay patches		
Trench 37							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies colluvial and natural. Devoid of archaeology					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	

						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silts		
3701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
3702	Layer			0.26	Colluvial Layer. Light-mid brown silty clays		
3703	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clays with manganese and infrequent small stones		
Trench 38							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
3801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clays		
3802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow grey silty/sandy clays		
Trench 39							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a colluvial layer and a mudstone natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		
3901	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
3902	Layer			0.31	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		
3903	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, compact mudstone with silty clay.		
Trench 40							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying a colluvial layer and the natural mudstone geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		
4001	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
4002	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish yellow, compact silty clay.		
4003	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, compact mudstone with silty clay.		

Trench 41							
General description					Orientation	SE-NW	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural mudstone natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		
4101	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		
4102	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, firm mudstone silty clay.		
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying limestone natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4201	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Olive brown silty clay. Dips in middle of trench.		
4202	Layer			0.25	Natural. Olive silty clay with few limestone pebbles throughout.		

4203	Layer			0.2	Natural. Grey mottled yellow and olive silty clay with common limestone pebbles and cobble.		
Trench 43							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying bedrock geology.					Length (m)	43	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4301	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
4302	Layer				Natural. Off white/yellow silty clay with frequent limestone throughout. Patches of darker grey silty clay seen		
Trench 44							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the bedrock geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay.		

4401	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Firm olive brown silty clay with common small white pebbles.		
4402	Layer				Natural. Olive yellow mottled grey silty clay with common limestone cobbles.		
Trench 45							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying a bedrock geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
4501	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Light olive brown mottled yellow firm silty clay.		
4502	Layer				Natural. Light olive yellow mottled grey, silty clay with variable amounts of limestone cobbles (10 to 20%)		
Trench 46							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the limestone natural geology.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
4601	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4602	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow silty clay with frequent limestone throughout		
Trench 47							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 48							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Soft, dark brown clay		
4801	Void						
4802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown limestone brash.		

Trench 49							
General description					Orientation	NW - SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlaying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Dark brown clay		
4901	Layer				Natural. Brash stone		
Trench 50							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Dark brown clay		
5001	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Soft , light orange brown clay		
5002	Layer				Natural. Brash stone		
Trench 51							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	

						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
5101	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clay		
5102	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown, large stone inclusions		
Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying alluvium overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
5201	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown clay		
5202	Layer			0.66	Alluvial Layer. Mid yellowish brown clay		
5203	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay, moderate inclusions		
Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	50

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
5301	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light grey mid brownish silty clay		
5302	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish yellow silty clay with large limestone bedrock inclusions		
Trench 54							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvial overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer				Ploughsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt		
5401	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish light grey silty clay		
5402	Layer				Natural. Mottled mid brownish yellow silty clay with limestone inclusions		
Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE

Trench includes one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt		
5501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Light greyish brown clay		
5502	Layer				Natural. Light brownish grey, large stone inclusions		
5503	Cut		0.7	0.2	Ditch. NE/SW aligned possible ditch or furrow		
5504	Fill	5503			Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay		
Trench 56							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology, consists of ploughsoil overlying colluvial subsoil overlying natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Mid to dark greyish brown coated silt		
5601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. dark yellowish brown clay		
5602	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay, large stone inclusions		

Trench 57							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying subsoil (colluvial) overlying natural					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
5701	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown clay		
5702	Layer				Natural. Light brownish grey clay, extends 10m in trench on SW side		
5703	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown clay with large sandstone inclusions, extends 40m into trench from NE side		
Trench 58							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5800	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Soft dark brown silty clay		

5801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Soft light brown silty clay		
5802	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow clay with limestone cobbles.		
Trench 59							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Soft dark grey brown silty clay.		
5901	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Soft, Mid yellow brown silty clay		
5902	Layer				Natural		
Trench 60							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
6001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown grey clay		

6002	Layer				Natural. Yellow grey clays with frequent large limestone		
Trench 61							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6100	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm dark brown silty clay		
6101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Firm light brown silty clay		
6102	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow brown brush stone		
Trench 62							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Firm dark brown silty clay		
6201	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Firm yellowish brown silty clay		

6202	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow brown brush stone		
Trench 63							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6300	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm dark brown silty clay		
6301	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Firm mid brown silty clay		
6302	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow clay with limestone slabs.		
Trench 64							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Soft dark grey brown clay with occasional sub angular pebbles		
6401	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Soft mid yellow brown clay.		

6402	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow clay with limestone cobbles		
Trench 65							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Soft dark grey brown silty clay with occasional sub angular pebbles.		
6501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Soft mid yellowish brown clay.		
6502	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow brown brush stone		
Trench 66							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6600	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Firm dark brown silty clay		
6601	Void						

6602	Layer				Natural. Firm dark yellow brown with occasional limestone cobbles		
Trench 67							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
6701	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay		
6702	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, compact clay.		
Trench 68							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay except for north end of trench which has a layer of colluvium overlying the natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.6	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6800	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.		
6801	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		

6802	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay.		
6803	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, compact silty clay		
Trench 69							
General description					Orientation		
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
6900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
6901	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, firm silty clay.		
Trench 70							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay except for south end of trench which has a layer of colluvial overlying the natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.		
7001	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Mid brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		
7002	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown, compact silty clay.		

7003	Layer				Natural. Mid yellowish brown with areas of brownish red, compact clay.		
Trench 71							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil overlying natural geologies.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.25	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7100	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
7101	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, firm silty clay.		
Trench 72							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Topsoil, overlying subsoil overlying natural geologies					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.31	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7200	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay		
7201	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Dark yellowish brown, compact silty clay.		
7202	Layer				Natural		
Trench 73							

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Topsoil overlying subsoil soil overlying natural geologies.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Soft mid yellow brown silty clay.		
7301	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Soft mid yellow brown silty clay.		
7302	Void						
7303	Layer				Natural. Soft mid brown red clay with bands of brown yellow clay.		
Trench 74							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying multiple layers of alluvium and peat						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7400	Layer			0.24	Topsoil		
7401	Layer			0.14	Colluvial Layer		
7402	Layer			0.08	Colluvial Layer		
7403	Layer			0.09	Colluvial Layer		
7404	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer		
7405	Layer			0.12	Colluvial Layer		

7406	Layer			0.06	Colluvial Layer		
7407	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer		
7408	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer		
7409	Layer				Peat		
Trench 75							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Topsoil, subsoil overlying colluvium which in turn overlies natural.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7500	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Greyish brown. Friable. Clayey silt		
7501	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Greyish brown. Silty clay. Firm.		
7502	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Yellowish brown. Firm. Silty clay		
7503	Layer				Natural. Reddish brown. Silty clay. Firm		
Trench 76							
General description: not excavated					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 77							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
7700	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Grey Brown silty clays		
7701	Layer			0.34	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
7702	Layer				Natural. Red brown brick earth		
Trench 78							
General description					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 79							
General description: not excavated					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 80							
General description					Orientation		NE - SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Topsoil, overlying subsoil overlying natural geologies.					Length (m)		0.5
					Width (m)		1.6
					Avg. depth (m)		0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Soft mid red brown silty clay.		
8001	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Soft mid red brown silty clay.		
8002	Layer				Natural. Soft pale red clay.		
Trench 81							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)		50
					Width (m)		1.5
					Avg. depth (m)		0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8100	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
8101	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, compact silty clay.		
8102	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, compact silty clay.		
Trench 82							

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.5
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8200	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Dark reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
8201	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish red, compact silty clay.		
Trench 83							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 84							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 85							

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8500	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
8501	Layer				Natural. Red clay with yellow grey clay in north end of trench		
Trench 86							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil overlying natural						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8600	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
8601	Layer				Natural. Yellow grey clay with infrequent limestone. Orange brown clays with manganese		
Trench 87							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Archaeology present. Topsoil overlying natural geologies.						Length (m)	50

						Width (m)	1.85
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8700	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Soft, dark orange brown silty clay.		
8701	Layer		0.46		Subsoil. Soft mid brown orange silty clay		
8702	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer. Mid orange brown silty clay.		
8703	Layer				Natural. Mid red clay with greenish grey mottling and occasional sub angular cobbles.		
8704	Cut		1.12	0.26	Ditch		
8705	Fill	8704	1.12	0.26	Secondary Fill. Soft dark brown red with occasional sub angular pebbles and cbm.		
Trench 88							
General description						Orientation	W-E
Trench consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlies natural.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.9
						Avg. depth (m)	0.84
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark brown clay		
8801	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Mid brown clay		
8802	Layer			0.3	Colluvial Layer. Soft mid yellow brown silty clay		

8803	Layer				Natural. Soft mid brownish red clay.		
8804	Void						
Trench 89							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Topsoil overlying subsoil overlying natural geologies.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.9	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
8900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Soft, dark grey brown silty clay		
8901	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid orange brown silty clay.		
8902	Layer				Natural. Bluish orange clay		
Trench 90							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a layer of alluvium.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9000	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
9001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Olive brown silty clay.		

9002	Layer			0.26	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown mottled yellow silty clay.		
9003	Layer			0.35	Alluvial Layer. Strong brown mottled grey clayey silt.		
9004	Layer			0.3	Natural. Reddish brown clayey sand.		
9005	Layer			0.5	Natural. Light reddish grey "pinkish" sand.		
Trench 91							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a layer of alluvial and peat at the SE end.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9100	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt.		
9101	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Olive grey, mottled yellow silty clay.		
9102	Layer			0.12	Alluvial Layer. Grey, mottled yellow and reddish brown silty clay.		
9103	Layer			0.19	Alluvial Layer. Grey, mottled yellow silty clay with olive brown manganese at 0.51.		
9104	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, mottled yellow with light grey areas, silty clay. Rare inclusions of peat lenses		

9105	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, humic clayey silt. 10% peat lenses.		
9106	Layer				Alluvial Layer		
9107	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON.		
9108	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Light brown clayey silt.		
9109	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay.		
9110	Layer			0.1	Natural. Grey clayey silt, gritty, few sub-angular pebbles. HEAD DEPOSIT		
Trench 92							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of top soil and colluvial layers overlying peat					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.5	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9200	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark yellow one brown, firm silty clay.		
9201	Layer			0.15	Colluvial Layer. Mid brownish yellow, compact silty clay.		
9202	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Mid greyish brown, compact clayey silt.		
9203	Layer			0.29	Colluvial Layer. Light blueish brown, firm clayey silt.		

9204	Layer			2.5	Peat. Dark greyish brown, friable organic clayey silt.		
9205	Layer				Other Layer. Light blueish grey, clay under the peat.		
Trench 93							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvial and peat.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.8	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9300	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable clayey silt.	1 iron strip	
9301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Reddish brown, firm silty clay.		
9302	Layer			0.04	Peat. Dark brown, friable "peaty" organic silt deposit, limited to area of ditch 9307.		
9303	Layer			0.36	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, soft silty clay.		
9304	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, soft clayey silt.		
9305	Layer			0.28	Peat. Dark blackish brown, firm organic silt with wood inclusions. PEAT/ALDER CARR		
9306	Layer				Other Layer. Very dark blackish brown, gritty soft silt. Frequent small rock inclusions with pieces of	Quern fragments	

					white likely burned rocks. In a spread above peat.		
9307	Cut		1.3	0.28	Ditch. Cut of undated drainage or boundary ditch.		
9308	Fill	9307	1.3	0.28	Secondary Fill		
9309	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
9310	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay.		
9311	Layer			0.38	Peat. Spongy dark brown peat with common plant detritus.		
9312	Layer			0.24	Alluvial Layer. Soft greyish brown organic silt with occasional plant detritus.		
9313	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Soft dark grey organic silt with occasional plant detritus.		
9314	Layer			0.2	Buried soil. Light grey clayey silt roots present. BURIED GLEYED SOIL HORIZON		
9315	Layer			1.08	Natural. Light reddish brown silty clay. MERCIA MUDSTONE.		
9316	Layer			0.12	Natural. Light grey fine sand, homogeneous. GEOLOGICAL SAND STRATUM.		
Trench 94							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying layers of alluvial and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9400	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
9401	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Light blueish yellow, firm silty clay.		
9402	Layer			0.12	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, firm silty clay.		
9403	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay.		
9404	Layer				Peat. Dark yellowish brown, soft silty organics.		
9405	Layer				Other Layer. Light yellowish grey, soft sandy silt.		
Trench 95							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil overlying layers of alluvium and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.82
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9500	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
9501	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Strong brown silty clay.		
9502	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON		

9503	Layer			0.17	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
9504	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled dark brown and yellow silty clay.		
9505	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. ORGANIC RICH CLAYEY SILT.		
9506	Layer			0.16	Peat. Very dark grey clayey silt with frequent wood fragments.		
9507	Layer			0.31	Natural. Yellowish brown becoming red firm silty clay. MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 96							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil overlying layers of alluvium and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9600	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.		
9601	Layer			0.35	Alluvial Layer. Grey frequently mottled yellow silty clay.		
9602	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON.		
9603	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Greenish grey mottled strong brown silty clay.		

9604	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown organic rich clayey silt.		
9605	Layer			0.32	Peat. Black organic rich silt with frequent wood fragments.		
9606	Layer			0.07	Buried soil. Greyish brown clayey silt.		
9607	Layer			0.07	Buried soil. Pale greenish grey mottled strong brown clayey silt. BLEACHED HORIZON		
9608	Layer			0.23	Natural. Brownish red silty clay, rooting at top.		
9609	Layer			0.16	Peat. Dusky red peat with common plant detritus.		
9610	Layer			0.65	Natural. Stratified light grey fine sand and red silty clay deposit. MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 97							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a layer of alluvial and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
9700	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Mid yellowish brown, friable silty clay.		
9701	Layer			0.08	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, firm, silty clay.		

9702	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay.		
9703	Layer				Peat. Dark reddish brown, soft organics silty clay.		
Trench 98							
General description: not excavated					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 99							
General description: not excavated					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 100							
General description: not excavated					Orientation		
					Length (m)		
					Width (m)		
					Avg. depth (m)		
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

Trench 101							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 102							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 103							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 104							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	

						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 105							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 106							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 107							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. It consists of a topsoil and a colluvial layer overlying peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

10700	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Brownish grey slightly clayey silt.		
10701	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish brown clayey silt		
10702	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Very dark brownish grey slightly clayey organic silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
10703	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey becoming dark brownish grey humic clayey silt with frequent fine plant detritus (30%)		
10704	Layer			0.13	Peat. Very dark brown "peaty" organic silt with frequent (40%) plant detritus and 5-10% round wood fragments		
10705	Layer			0.17	Peat. Reddish brown quickly turning black fibrous organic silt with dominant plant detritus (50%) and common (20%) small to trunk size (0.3m) round wood.		
10706	Layer			2.86	Peat. Pseudofibrous very dark brown peat, weakly stratified.		
10707	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown organic silt with common lenses (3mm) of grey clayey silt.		
Trench 108							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and layers of alluvium overlying peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10800	Layer			0.05	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
10801	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey, firm silty clay.		
10802	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Brownish yellow, soft silty clay.		
10803	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.		
10804	Layer				Peat. Dark reddish brown, friable organic peat		
Trench 109							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
10900	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt.		
10901	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
10902	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
10903	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Two dark grey clayey silt bands. STABILIZATION HORIZON		

10904	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled strong brown silty clay.		
10905	Layer			0.05	Peat. Laminated brown peat with pale brown clay.		
10906	Layer			2.25	Peat. Dark reddish brown weakly stratified peat. Not bottomed.		
10907	Cut			0.23	Other Cut. Shallow cut in peat, possibly shallow peat extraction pit. Explored with auger.		
10908	Fill	10907		0.23	Tertiary Fill. Grey silty clay.		
Trench 110							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.8
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11000	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Brown mottled frequently reddish yellow, friable silty clay.		
11001	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
11002	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
11003	Layer			0.23	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
11004	Layer			0.26	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brown, soft silty clay.		

11005	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay.		
11006	Layer				Peat. Dark brown, friable spongy peat.		
11007	Layer			3.72	Peat. Stratified dark brown to reddish brown peat with varying amounts of included plant detritus and wood fragments.		
11008	Layer			0.08	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown organic silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
11009	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Greenish grey becoming bluish grey clayey silt with plant detritus.		
11010	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Light brown mottled light grey silty clay. INTERFACT ALLUVIUM TO NATURAL		
11011	Layer			0.07	Natural. Stiff light reddish brown silty clay. WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 111							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trenching is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat.						Length (m)	43
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11100	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable silty clay.		

11101	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
11102	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish black, firm clayey silt.		
11103	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Light brown, firm clayey silt.		
11104	Layer			0.03	Peat. Dark blackish brown, soft peaty silt		
11105	Layer			0.3	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brown, soft silty clay.		
11106	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay.		
11107	Layer			0.05	Peat. Brown, soft peaty silt.		
11108	Layer			3.95	Peat. Dark brown to reddish brown peat.		
11109	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light blueish grey, soft clayey silt.		
11110	Layer			0.15	Peat. Dark brown, soft spongy silt.		
11111	Layer			0.12	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.		
11112	Layer			0.33	Alluvial Layer. Light blueish grey, soft clayey silt.		
11113	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey, firm silty sand.		
11114	Layer			0.11	Natural. Reddish brown, firm clayey sand.		
Trench 112							
General description						Orientation	E-W
						Length (m)	50

Trench contained a possible peat extraction feature and a drainage ditch. The sequence consists of topsoil and layers of alluvium.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11200	Layer			0.05	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
11201	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
11202	Layer			0.26	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, soft silty clay.		
11203	Layer			0.07	Other Layer. Dark greyish brown, soft peaty organic layer.		
11204	Layer			0.34	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish blue, soft clayey silt.		
11205	Layer			0.24	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish blue, soft clayey silt.		
11206	Layer			0.11	Peat. Stratified dark brown peat with lenses of grey clay.		
11207	Cut				Ditch. Field drainage ditch		
11208	Fill	11207		0.06	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, friable silty organics.		
11209	Fill	11207		0.19	Secondary Fill. Light blueish grey, soft clayey silt.		
11210	Fill			0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, soft clayey silt.		
11211	Fill	11207		0.07	Secondary Fill. Light greyish blue, soft silty clay.		

11212	Fill	11207		0.04	Secondary Fill. Light greyish blue, soft silty clay. Possibly a slump of alluvium.		
11213	Fill	11207		0.12	Secondary Fill. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay.		
11214	Layer				Peat. Dark, reddish brown, friable silty peat.		
11215	Cut			2	Pit. Peat extraction pit, base unknown, sides unknown.		
11216	Fill	11215		1.28	Secondary Fill. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay, lense (0.2m) of organic silt at 1.37m. Explored with auger.		
11217	Fill	11215		0.14	Secondary Fill. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay.		
11218	Fill	11215		0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark yellowish brown, soft silty organic sediment		
11219	Fill	11215		0.16	Secondary Fill. Light blueish yellow, soft clayey silt.		
Trench 113							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvium.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11300	Layer			0.07	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, compact silty clay.		

11301	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Dark yellowish brown, firm organics silty clay.		
11302	Layer				Alluvial Layer. Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		
11303	Layer				Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, friable clayey silt.		
Trench 114							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvium.					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11400	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay		
11401	Layer			0.25	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish blue, soft silty clay		
11402	Layer				Alluvial Layer. Light blueish grey, soft silty clay		
Trench 115							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvium.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.92	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

11500	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, friable silty clay.		
11501	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Light grey (whitish), soft silt.		
11502	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled brown and yellow, soft silty clay.		
11503	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled dark brown soft silty clay.		
11504	Layer			0.33	Alluvial Layer. Pale brown mottled yellow and blueish grey soft clayey silt.		
11505	Layer			0.57	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled reddish brown silty clay.		
11506	Layer			0.81	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey silty clay with rare yellow plant detritus.		
11507	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Dark brown slightly clayey organic silt.		
11508	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey silty clay.		
11509	Layer			2.25	Peat. Weakly stratified dark brown and reddish brown peat with variable inclusions of plant detritus.		
11510	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey silty clay with wood fragments.		
11511	Layer			0.03	Peat. Dark greyish brown peat.		
11512	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		

11513	Layer			0.47	Alluvial Layer. Olive grey becoming light reddish brown clayey silt.		
11514	Layer			0.41	Alluvial Layer. Loose greyish brown clayey sand.		
11515	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown clayey silt with sand lenses.		
11516	Layer			0.12	Natural. Very firm dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with small pebbles. PLEISTOCENE DEPOSIT ??		
Trench 116							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying alluvial layers.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11600	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Greyish brown slightly clayey silt.		
11601	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey intermittent horizon of clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
11602	Layer			0.47	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled strong brown clayey silt.		
11603	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Light grey clayey silt. Not bottomed.		
Trench 117							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat. 3 peat extraction pits in trench (11705, 11707 11709) and one modern disturbance (11711)						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11700	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay.		
11701	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay.		
11702	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay.		
11703	Layer			0.11	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, soft silty clay.		
11704	Layer				Peat. Dark reddish brown, friable organic peat.		
11705	Cut				Pit		
11706	Fill	11705			Secondary Fill		
11707	Cut				Pit		
11708	Fill	11707			Secondary Fill		
11709	Cut				Pit		
11710	Fill	11709			Secondary Fill		
11711	Cut				Pit		
11712	Fill	11711			Secondary Fill		
Trench 118							
General description						Orientation	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial and peat.						Length (m)	3
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11800	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Spongy dark reddish brown humic silt with abundant grassroots.		
11801	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brow mottled dark brown silty clay.		
11802	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown clayey silt with dark brownish grey organic silt lenses (5mm) at top and base. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
11803	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Pale brown silt clay		
11804	Layer			0.34	Peat. Very dark brown organic "peaty" silt with few inclusions of plant detritus.		
Trench 119							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat.						Length (m)	3
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11900	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt with grassroots.		

11901	Layer			0.01	Alluvial Layer. Light grey clayey silt.		
11902	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Grey silty clay. ALLUVIUM		
11903	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
11904	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown silty clay.		
11905	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey and black humic clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
11906	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light brown silty clay.		
11907	Layer			3.76	Peat. Dark brown pseudofibrous "peaty" organic silt. Not bottomed.		
11908	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt with few wood remains.		
11909	Layer			0.41	Alluvial Layer. Brown clayey silt with rare wood remains.		
11910	Layer			0.2	Natural. Stiff dark bluish grey silty clay with rare small sandstone pebbles.		
Trench 120							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and layers of alluvial overlying peat.						Length (m)	3
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12000	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
12001	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Grey clayey silt.		
12002	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Light brown silty clay with lense of dark brown organic sit at top. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12003	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12004	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellow silty clay.		
12005	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Brown organic rich clayey silt.		
12006	Layer			0.12	Peat. Dark reddish brown peat.		
Trench 121							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench contained a recut drainage ditch. Soil sequence consists of topsoil and layers of alluvium overlying peat.					Length (m)	10	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12100	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Greyish brown slightly clayey silt with grassroots.		
12101	Layer			0.12	Alluvial Layer. Grey and and light brown mottled reddish yellow clayey silt		

					with weak dark grey horizon (30mm) at 0.15m		
12102	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey organic rich clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12103	Fill	12107		0.3	Tertiary Fill. Brown clayey silt.		
12104	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey to blackish humic rich clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12105	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled yellow silty clay with brown organic silt lenses at base.		
12106	Layer			0.23	Peat. Pseudofibrous dark brown peaty organic silt with few plant detritus. Not bottomed.		
12107	Cut		1.5	0.3	Ditch. East to West aligned feature cutting alluvial layers and peat.		
12108	Fill	12107		0.15	Secondary Fill. Brown organic silt.		
12109	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Brown organic silt.		
12110	Cut			0.12	Ditch. Shallow ditch recut.		
12111	Fill	12110		12	Secondary Fill. Brown clayey silt.		
Trench 122							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying several layers of alluvium and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12200	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
12201	Layer			0.07	Subsoil. Olive grey mottled reddish yellow silty clay. SUBSOIL FROM ALLUVIUM		
12202	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled yellow silty clay with black discontinuous band (<20mm) at top and base. STABILIZATION HORIZONS		
12203	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Light grey mottled strong brown silty clay.		
12204	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Grey silty clay with rare yellow mottles.		
12205	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown (pinkish grey) clayey organic rich silt with plant detritus. ORGANIC RICH SILT		
12206	Layer			3.78	Peat. Weakly stratified sequence of dark reddish brown peaty organic silt with common to dominant inclusions of plant detritus		
12207	Layer			0.34	Alluvial Layer. Grey slightly clayey silt, rare brown organic inclusions		
12208	Layer			0.29	Alluvial Layer. Greenish grey becoming bluish grey sandy clayey silt.		
12209	Layer			0.2	Natural. Firm bluish grey mottled light grey silty		

					clay. WEATHERED MUDSTONE		
12210	Layer			0.02	Natural. Firm red clayey silt. WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
12211	Cut		5.6	0.95	Modern. Water Meadow Feature filled with natural sediments.		
12212	Fill	12211	5.6	0.2	Tertiary Fill. Brownish grey clayey silt.		
12213	Fill	12211		0.15	Tertiary Fill. Olive grey mottled red clayey silt.		
12214	Fill	12211		0.1	Other Fill. Black humic rich slightly clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON.		
12215	Fill	12211		0.29	Other Fill. Stratified light olive brown to brown organic rich clayey silt. Alluvial layer.		
12216	Fill	12211		0.15	Other Fill. Black fibrous organic silt with dominant plant detritus. PEAT at base of Watermeadow Feature.		
Trench 123							
General description					Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an alluvial layer and peat.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12300	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		

12301	Layer			0.06	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
12302	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Light yellowish grey, soft clayey silt.		
12303	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light greyish brown, soft sandy silt.		
12304	Layer				Peat. Dark brown, soft silty organic material.		
Trench 124							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an alluvial and peat layer.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	1
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12400	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
12401	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Brown grey clay		
12402	Layer			0.46	Alluvial Layer. Blue grey clay with orange mottling/iron panning. Flood/tidal deposit		
12403	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Mid-dark blue grey clay. Organic/peat/alluvial mix, 'sealing' the actual peat layer		
12404	Layer				Peat. Peat layer in base of trench. Brown, organics, waterlogged. Levels taken at regular intervals to show depth of peat. Not		

					augered due to water ingress		
Trench 125							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench is devoid of archaeology. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying an alluvial layer.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12500	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Brown clayey silt with grass roots		
12501	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Light brownish grey mottled reddish yellow, black traces of rooting.		
12502	Layer			0.48	Alluvial Layer. Light grey silty clay with yellowish red mottling at top and base.		
12503	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light bluish grey silty clay with rare brown plant remains		
12504	Layer			0.3	Peat. Stratified dark brown peat with frequent grey silty clay lenses (10mm)		
12505	Layer			0.06	Peat. Dark brown peat with frequent plant detritus.		
12506	Layer			0.06	Other Layer. Black organic silt with few fine plant remains. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12507	Layer			3.49	Peat. Series of weakly stratified peat deposits.		

12508	Layer			0.61	Other Layer. Light bluish grey sandy silt.		
12509	Layer			0.2	Natural. Brown (pink) stiff silty clay with common mudstone pebbles. MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 126							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvium.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12600	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
12601	Layer			0.08	Alluvial Layer. Olive grey mottled yellow with dark grey horizon on top. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12602	Layer			0.1	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled yellowish brown silty clay with black horizon on top.		
12603	Layer			0.51	Alluvial Layer. Stratified pale brown clayey silt with common strong brown mottles and thin silt lenses.		
12604	Layer			0.83	Alluvial Layer. Light bluish grey clayey silt mottled yellow above 1.30m		
12605	Layer			0.22	Alluvial Layer. Brownish grey silty clay with		

					common inclusions of plant detritus.		
12606	Layer			0.42	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey silty clay with few inclusions of black plant detritus.		
12607	Layer			2.58	Peat. Reddish brown peat with few inclusions roundwood.		
12608	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Brown organic silt.		
12609	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Dark olive grey organic rich clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12610	Layer			0.33	Alluvial Layer. Greenish grey silty clay.		
12611	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey mottled light brown silty sand.		
Trench 127							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench is devoid of archaeology although the partial remains of a horse was recovered. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvial and peat.					Length (m)	50	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.67	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12700	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
12701	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Light brown mottled yellow clayey silt.		
12702	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. Black clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		

12703	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light brown mottled yellowish brown clayey silt.		
12704	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Black clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12705	Layer			0.21	Alluvial Layer. Pale greenish grey mottled yellowish brown clayey silt.		
12706	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Greyish brown organic rich silt with few plant remains. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12707	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Grey clayey silt.		
12708	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Light brownish grey (pinkish grey) organic rich silt with common inclusions of plant remains.		
12709	Layer			0.08	Peat. Black pseudofibrous organic silt with plant remains (15%). Not bottomed, assumed thickness 4.0m.		
12710	Layer			0.35	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey clayey silt with common inclusions of fine roots and plant remains 20%. Sediment within Water Meadow depression.	Horse skeleton Vitrified material	
Trench 128							
General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying layers of alluvial and peat.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.85
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
12800	Layer			0.15	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
12801	Layer			0.04	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey mottled black clayey silt. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12802	Layer			0.23	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brownish yellow clayey silt.		
12803	Layer			0.05	Alluvial Layer. Pale brown (pinkish grey) silt.		
12804	Layer			0.58	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brown clayey silt.		
12805	Layer			0.14	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey clayey silt with common brown organic silt lenses and plant detritus.		
12806	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Brown clayey silt with common inclusions of plant detritus. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
12807	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Bluish grey clayey silt with common fine long roots.		
12808	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Light brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of greyish brown organic silt lenses.		
12809	Layer			3.06	Peat. Dark reddish brown peat with inclusions of round wood below 3.80m.		
12810	Layer			0.13	Alluvial Layer. Dark brownish grey organic rich silt with common inclusions of plant detritus.		

12811	Layer			32	Alluvial Layer. Grey clayey silt with common inclusions of round wood.		
12812	Layer			0.43	Alluvial Layer. Brown homogenous sandy clay.		
12813	Layer			0.22	Natural. Red sandy clayey silt with few pale green sand lenses. WEATHERED MERCIA MUDSTONE		
Trench 129							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 130							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 131							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	

						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 132							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 133							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13300	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Greyish brown clayey silt with common grassroots.		
13301	Layer			0.28	Subsoil. Brown clayey silt. SUBSOIL FROM ALLUVIUM		
13302	Layer			0.48	Alluvial Layer. Grey becoming dark grey mottled olive brown clayey silt.		
13303	Layer			0.06	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown organic rich clayey silt. ORGANIC RICH		

					CLAYEY SILT / STABILIZATION HORIZON		
13304	Layer			0.86	Peat. Stratified peat.		
13305	Layer			0.2	Alluvial Layer. Peat and clay lenses. LAMINATED ORGANIC ALLUVIUM		
13306	Layer			0.18	Buried soil. Brownish grey becoming light brown clayey silt. Possible PALEOSOL		
13307	Layer			0.11	Natural. Reddish brown clayey silty, becoming stiff red silty clay. BEDROCK / MERCIA MUDSTONE.		
Trench 134							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 135							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 136							

General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13600	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. dark brownish grey clayey silt.		
13601	Layer			0.09	Alluvial Layer. Yellowish brown silty clay.		
13602	Layer			0.03	Alluvial Layer. dark grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON		
13603	Layer			0.07	Alluvial Layer. Olive brown silty clay.		
13604	Layer			0.02	Alluvial Layer. Dark grey silty clay. STABILIZATION HORIZON.		
13605	Layer			0.18	Alluvial Layer. Grey mottled brown clayey silt.		
13606	Layer			0.16	Alluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown organic silt.		
13607	Layer			2.22	Peat. Stratified peat deposits.		
13608	Layer			0.09	Buried soil. Greyish brown silt		
13609	Layer			0.11	Buried soil. Light greyish brown clayey silt, frequent wood fragments towards base.		
13610	Layer			0.08	Natural. Light brown silty clay.		
13611	Layer			0.17	Natural. Stiff red silty clay. MERCIA MUDSTONE		

Trench 137							
General description						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 138							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 139							
General description: not excavated						Orientation	
						Length (m)	
						Width (m)	
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
Trench 140							
General description						Orientation	
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.						Length (m)	2

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14000	Layer			0.45	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14001	Void						
14002	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with lime stone cobbles.		
Trench 141							
General description						Orientation	
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14100	Layer			0.5	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14101	Void						
14102	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 142							
General description						Orientation	
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14200	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14201	Void						
14202	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 143							
General description					Orientation		
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14300	Layer			0.5	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14301	Void						
14302	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 144							
General description					Orientation		
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

14400	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14401	Void						
14402	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 145							
General description					Orientation		
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14500	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14501	Void						
14502	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 146							
General description					Orientation		
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14600	Layer			0.45	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		

14601	Void						
14602	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 147							
General description						Orientation	
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14700	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Soft, Dark yellow brown clay		
14701	Void						
14702	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 148							
General description						Orientation	
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14800	Layer			0.4	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14801	Void						

14802	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 149							
General description					Orientation		
Pit consisting of topsoil overlaying subsoil which overlays natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
14900	Layer			0.45	Topsoil. Firm dark yellow brown clay.		
14901	Void						
14902	Layer				Natural. Firm light yellow brown silty clay with cobble stone.		
Trench 150							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15000	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15001	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
15002	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		

Trench 151							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15100	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15101	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
15102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 152							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	2	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15200	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15201	Layer			0.21	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
15202	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with grey silty clay		
Trench 153							
General description					Orientation	N-S	

Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.24
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15300	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15301	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
15302	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with frequent stones		
Trench 154							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15400	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
15402	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 155							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.36
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15500	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15501	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
15502	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay with grey clay		
Trench 156							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench includes a small drainage ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15600	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15601	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
15602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
15603	Cut		0.4	0.15	Ditch. Drainage ditch with moderate sides and a concave base		
15604	Fill		0.4	0.15	Secondary Fill. Dark grey clay with frequent stones		
Trench 157							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2

						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.19
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15700	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
15702	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
Trench 158							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.21
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15800	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
15802	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown silty clay		
15803	Cut		0.5	0.2	Construction Cut. Construction cut for wall		
15804	Structure				Wall. N-S (?) Aligned wall in edge of trench		
15805	Fill	15803	0.5	0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark grey silty clay fill of construction cut		
Trench 159							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15900	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
15901	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
15902	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown/grey silty clays		
Trench 160							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16000	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16001	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16002	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestone.		
Trench 161							
General description						Orientation	N-S
						Length (m)	2

Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16100	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16101	Layer			0.7	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16102	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow, compact silty clay and limestone.		
Trench 162							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural limestone geology.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16200	Layer			0.13	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16201	Layer			0.5	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay with limestone.		
Trench 163							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Test pit includes one linear ditch running N-S. Consists of topsoils and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	3

						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16300	Layer			0.12	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
16301	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
16302	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown clay with stone		
16303	Cut		0.58	0.22	Ditch. N-S ditch with steep sides and a fast base. Construction cut for wall?		
16304	Fill	16303	0.58	0.22	Secondary Fill. Brown silty clay	1 cu alloy coin	Late Roman
16305	Cut		0.77	0.24	Ditch. Moderate-steep-sided with flat base. Possibly a wall cut but difficult to tell		
16306	Fill	16303	0.77	0.24	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown silty clay with very frequent stone. Wall remnants?	18 sherds	Late Roman
Trench 164							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	2
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16400	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		

16401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16402	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
Trench 165							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16500	Layer			0.11	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16501	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16502	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
Trench 166							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16600	Layer			0.09	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16601	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		

Trench 167							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of a topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16700	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16701	Layer			0.05	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16702	Layer			0.5	Colluvial Layer. Light brownish grey, firm silty clay.		
16703	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow, firm silty clay.		
Trench 168							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16800	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16801	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay.		
16802	Layer				Natural. Light greyish yellow, firm silty clay.		

Trench 169							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Test pit is devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	2	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
16900	Layer			0.1	Topsoil. Dark yellowish brown, firm silty clay.		
16901	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay.		
16902	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown, firm silty clay with frequent limestones.		
Trench 170							
General description					Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	20	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.36	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17000	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Dark grey silty clay		
17002	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clays with frequent stone		

17003	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch, also seen in trench 29 and 171		
Trench 171							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	15	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.24	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17100	Layer			0.14	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17101	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Grey silty clay		
17102	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clays		
17103	Unexcavated feature				Ditch. Unexcavated ditch, seen in trenches 170 and 29		
Trench 172							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17200	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		

17201	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17202	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty clays		
Trench 173							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.89	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.23	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17300	Layer			0.16	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
17301	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17302	Layer				Natural. Brown silty clay with grey clay patches and infrequent stone		
Trench 174							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17400	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17401	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		

17402	Layer				Natural. Brown/yellow brown silty clays with frequent stone		
Trench 175							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies a Roman occupation layer and natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17500	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
17501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17502	Layer				Natural. Light brown /yellow brown silty clay with infrequent stone		
17503	Layer			0.12	Occupation Layer. Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent stone		
Trench 176							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural stone					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17600	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		

17601	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17602	Layer				Natural. Bedrock stone		
Trench 177							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17700	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
17701	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17702	Layer				Natural. Grey silty clay and light brown silty clays		
Trench 178							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlay a Roman Occupation layer. E-W aligned ditch in trench, full extent not known due to overhead lines					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17800	Layer				Topsoil		
17801	Layer				Subsoil		
17802	Layer				Natural		
17803	Cut			0.32	Ditch		

17804	Fill				Secondary Fill		
17805	Fill	17803		0.2	Secondary Fill	2 sherds	Late Roman
17806	Layer			0.22	Occupation Layer	5 sherds 1 iron brooch	Late Roman
Trench 179							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
17900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
17901	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
17902	Layer				Natural. Grey brown silty clay/light brown silty clay with manganese		
Trench 180							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

18000	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay		
18001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
18002	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clay with frequent stone		
Trench 181							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies natural					Length (m)	3	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.37	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
18100	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay		
18101	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown grey silty clay		
18102	Layer				Natural. Light brown/yellow brown silty clay with infrequent stone		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction

B.1.1 Some 52 sherds of pottery, weighing 864g, were recovered from the evaluation. Context-groups were sorted into fabrics and each fabric group quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes (Table B1). Any rims present were quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) based on rims and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), which measures the proportion of rim that survives (thus, 0.3 EVE equals 30%). Late Iron Age and Roman-period forms and fabrics were assigned codes from Oxford Archaeology's standard recording system (Booth nd), supplemented by National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (NRFRC; Tomber and Dore 1998) where possible. The dataset is provided below (Table B2).

Description

Fabric	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
A11	1	236		
B11	4	33	1	0.05
B30	4	53		
E70	10	105	1	0.15
E80	5	88	1	0.13
O10	10	59		
O20	2	39		
Q20	2	40		
R20	8	98		
R201	1	69		
R30	2	6		
R95	2	34		
S20	1	4	1	0.07
Total	52	864	4	0.4

Table B1 Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.1.2 The following fabrics were recorded (NRFRC codes in brackets):

- A11 South Spanish amphora (BAET AM 1)
- B11 Dorset black-burnished ware (DOR BB 1)
- B30 Other/imitation black-burnished ware
- E70 Rock-tempered fabrics of 'native tradition'
- E80 Grog-tempered ware
- O10 Fine oxidised ware
- O20 Sandy oxidised ware

- Q20 White-slipped oxidised ware
- R20 Sandy reduced ware
- R201 Sand-tempered 'storage jar' fabric
- R30 Medium sandy reduced ware
- R95 Savernake ware (SAV GT)
- S20 South Gaulish samian ware (LGF SA)

- B.1.3 Just over half of the assemblage by sherd count (27 sherds) belonged to groups spot-dated to the mid/late 1st century AD. Pottery diagnostic of the period included rock-tempered pottery of 'native tradition' (E70), grog-tempered ware (E80), Savernake ware (R95) from Wiltshire, and South Gaulish samian ware (S20). A globular jar (CG) with a short, everted rim fabric E70, a bead-rimmed jar (CH) in fabric E80 and a cup (FB; Drag. 27) in fabric S20 were recorded. A body sherd in fabric E70 was heavily rilled, deriving from a large jar. Other pottery present in these context-groups included a base of a bowl or flagon in fine oxidised ware (O10), a neck of a flagon in white-slipped oxidised ware (Q20), and a body sherd from a Dressel 20 olive oil amphora (A11).
- B.1.4 Twenty sherds of pottery were recovered from two contexts spot-dated to the mid- or late Roman period (c AD 130/50–400). Pottery characteristic of this period included a plain-rimmed dish (JA110) in black-burnished ware (B11) and body and base sherds from a dish in other (probably local) black-burnished ware (R30), both from context 16306 (a fill of ditch 16303), and, from context 17805 (fill of ditch 17803), a base sherd from a vessel in sandy oxidised ware (O20) with a high, central kick, probably copying a samian dish form, Drag. 31.
- B.1.5 Another five sherds of pottery belonged to groups dated broadly to the Roman period. These were confined to body sherds in sandy reduced wares (R20, R30 and R201) of 'South Wales' greyware type, and fine oxidised ware O10.

Discussion

- B.1.6 The assemblage indicates activity at or near the site during the mid/late 1st century AD and after the mid-2nd century AD. All the pottery was recovered from trenches in the south-western part of the site: trenches 29, 163 and 178. It is in this area where the focus of activity may lie, and indeed these trenches correspond with geophysical anomalies that relate to enclosures or other settlement or landscape features.
- B.1.7 The pottery is relatively well-preserved, having a mean sherd weight of 16.6g, although removing the heavy amphora sherd reduces the mean weight to 12.3g, which reflects a higher level of fragmentation. The mean EVE value or rim percentage is 0.1 EVE or 10%, which also suggests an assemblage that is quite fragmented, perhaps having undergone multiple episodes of relocation before final deposition.
- B.1.8 The assemblage is consistent with rural settlement, but given its size, the assemblage is relatively diverse, containing as it does a range of forms and fabrics, which include table wares (eg flagons and dishes), as well as utilitarian cooking or storage forms. The globular jar (CG) in fabric E70 had a carbonised

residue on its interior surface, indicating that the vessel had been used for cooking.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

B.1.9 The pottery reported on here has the potential to inform future research through re-analysis and this it is recommended that all the pottery is retained. This follows the advice set out in the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (PCRG, SGRP, MPRG 2016).

Cxt	Fabric	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	Type	Diam. (mm)	EVE	Date from	Date to	Comments
2909	E80	1	24	1	CH	120	0.1	43	100	Mixed fabric: grog/clay pellets, rock fragments, calcareous inclusions
2909	O10	1	3					43	100	
2909	E70	2	39					43	100	One body sherd with heavy rilling.
2910	R95	1	24					43	100	Body sherd
2910	E70	3	5					43	100	Sample 14
2910	R95	1	10					43	100	Sample 14
2911	O10	1	32					50	100	Base, possibly from flagon, or bowl
2911	E80	2	59					50	100	Storage jar sherds
2913	Q20	1	38					43	100	Neck from a flagon in fine sandy fabric
2913	E70	2	35	1	CG	120	0.2	43	100	Globular jar with short everted rim. Internal carbonised residue
2914	A11	1	236					50	100	Body sherd
2914	S20	1	4	1	FB	130	0.1	50	100	Drag27
2914	E70	2	9					50	100	Body sherds
2914	O10	3	13					50	100	
2914	O10	1	4					50	100	
2914	E70	1	17					50	100	Sample 15
2914	E80	2	5					50	100	Sample 15
2914	O10	1	2					50	100	
16306	R20	6	74					130	400	
16306	B11	1	13	1	JB110		0.1	130	400	
16306	B11	3	20					130	400	Body sherds
16306	B30	4	53					130	400	Includes dish body and base sherds
16306	Q20	1	2					130	400	
16306	O20	1	1					130	400	

Cxt	Fabric	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	Type	Diam. (mm)	EVE	Date from	Date to	Comments
16306	O10	2	2					130	400	
17805	O20	1	38					150	400	Base sherd from vessel copying samian dish, probably Drag. 31, based on height of central kick
17805	R30	1	5					150	400	
17806	R20	2	24					43	410	
17806	R30	1	1					43	410	
17806	R201	1	69					43	410	
17806	O10	1	3					43	410	
Total		52	864	4			0.4			

Table B2. Roman pottery data

B.2 Fired clay

By Kirsty Smith

B.2.1 Eighty fragments of fired clay (265g) were recorded in contexts 2910, 2912, 2913 and 2914 (Table B3). The majority of the fragments were made from a buff-coloured dense silty clay and were indeterminate in form. Several fragments from contexts 2912 and 2913 were orange on one side and grey on the other. This suggested they may have been heat affected, perhaps as part of an oven or hearth.

Context	No.	Weight (g)	Form	Comments
2910 (Sample 14)	50	153	Most indeterminate/two frags Structural perhaps from an Oven?	Around 40% of fragments have at least one flattish surface. Two frags have 0.3mm in diameter and 4mm in diameter. 10-20mm wide
2910 (Sample 14)	22	14	Indeterminate	Small frags 2-10mm wide.
2912	1	26	Indeterminate	26mm thick. Grey on one side and orange on the other. Heat affected.
2913	2	15	Indeterminate	Orange sandy fabric. Orange on one side and grey on the other
2914 (Sample 15)	5	57	Structural. Oven?	Flattish surfaces. One fragment has a 11mm diameter impression and an impression 8mm wide.
Total	80	265		

Table B3: Summary of fired clay assemblage

- B.2.2 Two fragments from context 2910 and one fragment from context 2914 were more diagnostic and had circular impressions. The impressions on the fragments from context 2910 were 0.3mm and 4mm in diameter and the fragment from context 2914 had an impression 11mm in diameter. These impressions may have been made from straw or thin wooden rods, which suggests that these may have been part of an oven structure.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.2.3 The fragments should be retained for now pending any further work. After further work has been completed these fragments can be discarded.

B.3 Metalwork

By Leigh Allen (with coin identification by Edward Biddulph)

Introduction

- B.3.1 A total of 6 metal objects was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprises 3 copper alloy objects including a coin and a brooch, 2 iron objects and a fragment of lead. The condition of the assemblage is variable, the iron is heavily corroded, and the copper coin is very worn, but the copper alloy brooch is in pristine condition.

Methodology

- B.3.2 The objects have been visually examined and are listed in the table below (Table B4), they have been categorised using a range of standard references.
- B.3.3 Metal finds came from 4 trenches: 29, 93, 163 and 178. The coin and the brooch are both diagnostic the remaining objects are dated by the associated pottery recovered from the feature.

Context	Object	Material	Length (mm)	Date (of pottery)
2904				
SF 1	Brooch	Copper alloy	57	
2914				
	Sheet fragment	Copper alloy Iron	6	50-100
	Miscellaneous fragment	Lead	22	50-100
9300				
	Strip	Iron	162	
16304				
SF 2	Coin	Copper alloy	D:20	
17806				
	Brooch ?	Iron	71	43-410

Table B4: Metalwork by context

- B.3.4 The copper alloy brooch (SF 1) from context 2904, the secondary fill of a ditch is complete and in perfect condition. It is a Colchester type, a one-piece brooch with a simple curved bow, flat side wings and a forward hook to secure the external chord. Brooches of this form date to the 1st century AD.
- B.3.5 Two miscellaneous fragments were recovered from context 2915 the secondary fill of pit 2905. Both came from environmental sample 15. The first is a small, folded fragment of copper alloy sheet the second is a fragment of lead waste.
- B.3.6 A rectangular iron strip slightly curved along its length came from topsoil 9300 it is broken at both ends.
- B.3.7 The copper alloy coin (SF 2) from context 16304, the secondary fill of ditch 16303 is a nummus, AE2, 20mm in diameter. Both the obverse and reverse are too corroded for identification, although the reverse appears to include a radiate crown indicating Sol Invictus, suggesting a 4th century AD date.
- B.3.8 The iron object from context 17806, an occupation layer is heavily corroded but could be a bow brooch with a curved bow. Iron brooches are quite rare and are seldom found in good condition. The decorated catch-plate is very rarely present, and the pins are generally missing.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- B.3.9 The metalwork assemblage has been fully recorded and should be retained for now, pending further investigations.

B.4 Industrial debris

By David Dungworth

Introduction

- B.4.1 The excavation comprised over 100 trenches but possible industrial debris was recovered from only two trenches, and almost all of this was from Trench 29.

Methods

- B.4.2 All of the material submitted was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The following categories of material were recognised:

Smithing hearth cake (SHC)	Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of slag that are approximately circular in plan. Smaller examples are usually associated with iron smithing (McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003).
Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (NDFe)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole;

	however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf Historic England 2015, Figure 18).
Hammerscale (HS)	Fragments of slag and oxidised iron that are produced during the smithing of iron (including the initial consolidation of an iron bloom). Hammerscale can be present as small flakes or as small spheres (Dungworth and Wilkes 2009).
Heat Magnetised Residue (HMR)	A category to cover non-metallurgical waste that has been recovered from environmental soil samples with a magnet (cf Historic England 2015, 61).
Vitrified ceramic lining (VCL)	Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (Historic England 2015, Figure 11).
Cinder	Amorphous vitreous material which resembles non-diagnostic ironworking slag but which is noticeably less dense than most fayalitic slag (McDonnell 1983). Cinder is hypothesised to form as a result of the partial melting of ceramic hearth lining (or possibly the use of a sand flux).
Vitrified fuel ash (VFA)	Vitrified fuel ash is a non-metallurgical waste material formed in a fire. Almost all organic fuels contain a small proportion of inorganic material. In many cases this will remain as ash; however, if the fire is hot enough this may vitrify (Historic England 2015, Figure 54).

Results

B.4.3 Just over 1.7kg of metalworking slag and related materials were recovered from the archaeological excavations at Craig Y Perthi solar farm (Table B5). Almost all of the material was recovered from Trench 29. Trench 29 (plus a few other trenches) sampled an enclosure on the top of a low hill. Features associated with this enclosure yielded Roman pottery and other artefacts). This assemblage includes fragments of several smithing hearth cakes (SHC), non-diagnostic ironworking slags (NDFe), hammerscale (HS), and some vitrified ceramic lining (VCL). The absence of any diagnostic iron smelting slags suggests that smithing was the most significant metalworking activity. The non-diagnostic ironworking slag could have been produced by smelting or smithing; however, the absence of smelting slags suggests that all of the ironworking slags were produced by smithing.

Context	Sample	Type	Comment	Weight
2913		NDFe		198
2914		SHC		631
2914		NDFe		607
2914		VCL		84.5
2914	15	NDFe		149
2914	15	VCL		21.5
2914	15	NDFe	cindery	21.3
2914	15	HS	inc 20% HMR	2.2
2914	15	HS		0.1
12710		VFA/CIN?		18.2

Table B5: *Weights (in grams) of slag and related material*

Trench 127 produced three fragments of partially vitrified material of uncertain technological significance. The material is rather lightweight and is unlikely to be a metallurgical slag. This material could derive from

overheating ceramic material, but the circumstances which generated it are not immediately obvious. The assemblage of ironworking slag is relatively modest; the surviving fragments probably represent less than a week's worth of smithing.

Discussion

- B.4.4 Iron smithing slag is routinely recovered from Roman period sites and the quantities recovered here indicate that smithing was probably on a small scale to meet the needs of a local community at most.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

The material should be retained for now, pending further investigations

B.5 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.5.1 In total 60 items of stone weighing 3kg were retained and submitted for analysis, as detailed in Table B6. Worked, utilised, possibly utilised and burnt stone was fully recorded with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. Unworked stone (31 items) is not discussed further.
- B.5.2 Slabby sandstone, possibly utilised as stone roofing, accounts for eight fragments weighing 1.8kg. It is tentatively identified as stone roofing based on its slabby shape, but none of the fragments have worked edges or perforations that allow them to be certainly identified.
- B.5.3 A single quern fragment was found in context 2913. This has one pecked surface with some rotational wear suggesting it is probably from a rotary quern. The quern is made from pebbly sandstone from the Old Red Sandstone, a common quern material during the late Iron Age and Roman period. Further degraded fragments of the same stone type were also found in context 9306: these and the larger fragment are greyed and blackened through burning. The smaller fragments are not diagnostic but are likely to be from a quern because that was the main use for the stone type. There are also burnt and degraded fragments of sarsen from the same context, one of which has a worn surface suggesting that these too are from a quern. Sarsen was mainly used for saddle querns.

Context	No	Wt (g)	Function	Notes	Lithology
2914	4	457	Possible stone roofing	Fragments of thin slabby sandstone, possibly stone roofing	Sandstone

Context	No	Wt (g)	Function	Notes	Lithology
2913	2	1175	Possible stone roofing	Fragment of slabby sandstone and limestone, possibly stone roofing	Sandstone
2913	1	738	Quern	Quern fragment. Probably a rotary quern as one surface is pecked and has some rotational wear. Both faces are flat and a possible part of the edge survives. The stone is greyed and blackened through burning. Measures 48mm in thickness	ORS, pebbly sandstone
2914	2	187	Possible stone roofing	Possible roofing	Fine-grained grey micaceous sandstone
9306	18	446	Possible quern	Possible quern fragments, heavily burnt and degraded	ORS, pebbly sandstone
9306	2	77	Possible quern	Possible quern fragments, burnt and degraded, one with a worn surface	Sarsen

Table B6: Summary of worked and utilised stone

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

- C.1.1 Five bulk samples and seven incremental samples were taken during evaluation works for Craig-Y-Perthi Solar Farm, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of plant macrofossils and, in the case of bulk samples, the recovery of any artefacts, bones or industrial residues.
- C.1.2 Three bulk samples were taken from archaeological features for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR). The other two bulk samples were taken from layers where anaerobic preservation (waterlogging) was likely to be the primary method of preservation, but these were also processed to allow recovery of any charred remains and artefacts that may have been present.
- C.1.3 The seven incremental samples were taken through sequences of peat and alluvium in two trenches where waterlogging was expected to be the primary means of preservation. These samples were taken alongside intact soil monoliths and provide an indication of the extent to which plant macrofossils are preserved and identifiable.

Method

- C.1.4 Samples were described prior to processing and soil colour descriptions were determined using a Munsell Soil Colour chart with soil texture described using published guidelines (Historic England 2015).
- C.1.5 Samples 1, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were processed at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh, both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.
- C.1.6 Due to the scale of organic material likely to be recovered only 6L of sample 1 was processed.
- C.1.7 For the incremental samples, 1L subsamples were taken floated by hand and both the flot and residue components collected in separate 250µm meshes and bagged wet before being stored in a chilled room. Flot material was then sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract seeds and other quantifiable remains. Extracted material was stored wet in glass tubes.
- C.1.8 Nomenclature for identified species follows Stace (2010). Identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) for cereals and chaff, Cappers *et al* (2006) for non-cereal taxa and Schweingruber (1990) for charcoal.

Results

- C.1.9 Table C1 provides the scan results from three of the bulk samples, where the majority of the plant remains are charred and Table C2 the results from the scan of the incremental samples as well as the flots from samples 1 and 12, which were predominantly composed of uncharred, organic plant material.

Trench 29

- C.1.10 Sample 14 was taken from fill 2910 of ditch 2906. The flot includes a mixture of charred plant remains including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and possible oat (cf *Avena* sp.). Some of the grain suffers from fragmentation, distortion and clinkering of the surface hindering identification. Weed species include charred seeds of grass (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Legumes of various sizes were also present. Bone, pottery and fired clay were recovered residue.
- C.1.11 Sample 15 was from fill 2914 of pit 2905. Charred wheat grains were again recovered, many are distorted, fragmented or have clinkering of the surface. Fragments of glume base were also recovered which indicates that the wheat is either emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) or spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Charred grass and dock seeds were also identified. Bone, pottery, copper, lead and slag were the notable materials extracted from the residue.

Trench 93

- C.1.12 Sample 13 was from layer 9306. The flot is highly abundant in charcoal much of which appears diffuse/semi ring porous. Roundwood, probably alder (*Alnus* sp.) is also present in the assemblage. Burnt stone was recovered from the residue.

Trench 74

- C.1.13 Sample 1 came from peat layer 7409. The flot comprises abundant woody fragments, stem fragments and fine roots. Waterlogged seeds were also present and include probable common nettle (cf *Urtica dioica*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). The woody material also includes twig fragments. No artefacts were recovered. The seeds and twigs would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Trench 127

- C.1.14 Sample 12 was taken from alluvial layer 12710 and was sampled from around a horse skull and bones. Wood fragments, including twig, stem fragments and roots make up the bulk of the flot. Buttercup seeds were identified as were freshwater molluscs. Bone was recovered from the residue.

Incremental Samples

Trench 91

- C.1.15 Sample 3 was from Layer 9105, at 0.75-0.85m bgl. The flot contains anaerobically preserved woody material and a small quantity of charcoal. Recovered seeds include those of buttercup and bramble.
- C.1.16 Sample 4 was from Layer 9105 at 0.85-0.95m bgl. Woody fragments and bramble seeds are present.

- C.1.17 Sample 5 was from Layer 9106 at depth 0.95-1.05m bgl. Woody fragments include some larger twigs, bramble seeds and elder (*Sambucus* sp.) seeds. A catkin from either alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) or birch (*Betula pendula*) was also recovered.

Trench 122

- C.1.18 Sample 11 was from Layer 12205 at 0.5-0.57m bgl. The flot primarily consisted of fine root and plant stem fragments. Rare small woody twig fragments were also present.
- C.1.19 Sample 7 was from Layer 12206 at 0.6-0.67m bgl. Fine root and plant stem fragments are the primary component of the flot with rare woody fragments also present.
- C.1.20 Sample 9 was from Layer 12206 at 0.67-0.77m bgl. Fine root, plant stem and rare woody fragments make up the flot with very occasional sedge (Cyperaceae) seeds present.
- C.1.21 Sample 10 was from Layer 12206 at depth 0.77-0.87m bgl. The flot is primarily composed of fine root and plant stem fragments with rare woody fragments.

Discussion

- C.1.22 Samples 14 and 15 are both spot dated from the ceramic assemblage as early Roman and the flots are both characteristic of waste material from this period.
- C.1.23 There is a notable difference in the character of the incremental samples from Trenches 91 and 122. The Layers in 91 have a far greater abundance of woody material and twig fragments whereas the peat from Trench 122 is well humified, with root and stem fragment making up the majority of the flots.. Seed recovery was also more frequent in the samples from Trench 91.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

- C.1.24 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete. There is limited potential for further analysis and those from Trench 122 very little interpretable material. The dried bulk sample flots should be considered for deposition in the archive since further identification of the plant remains, including charcoal, would be possible..

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Trench	Date	Sample Vol. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Soil Description
13	9306	9306	93		40	450	++++						10YR 2.5/1 silty clay
14	2910	2906	29	ER	36	50	+++	++	++	++	++	++	10YR 3/2 silty clay loam
15	2914	2905	29	ER	34	100	++++	++	++	++		++	7.5YR 2.5/3 silty clay loam

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table C1: Assessment of Bulk (Charred Remains) samples.

Sample no.	Context no.	Feature/Deposit	Trench	Date	Sample Vol. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Charcoal	Woody Material	Fruit/Nut	Seeds	Insect Fragments	Molluscs	Soil Description
1	7409	7409	74		6	1100 (400 scanned)		++++		+++			10YR 4/1 peaty clay
3	9105	9105	91		1	100	+++	++++		+++	+		5YR 3/2 peaty clay
4	9105	9105	91		1	75		+++		++	+		5YR 3/3 silty peat
5	9106	9106	91		1	100		+++		++			5YR 4/2 peaty clay
7	12206	12206	122		1	525 (125 scanned)		++					5YR 2.5/1 peat
9	12206	12206	122		1	500 (100 scanned)		++		++			5YR 2.5/1 peat
10	12206	12206	122		1	600 (100 scanned)		+					5YR 2.5/1 peat
11	12205	12205	122		1	200 (100 scanned)		+		+			10YR 2.5/2 peat
12	12710	12710	127		38	600 (400 scanned)		++++		+++	+	++	10YR 4/1 silty clay

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Table C2: Assessment of Bulk (Waterlogged) and Incremental samples.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Bernice Jones

Introduction

- C.2.1 The evaluation recovered 92 (5256g) fragments of animal bone from hand collection and a further 172 (298g) fragments from sieved environmental sample residues. Where spot dating is available, the bones come from Roman contexts.
- C.2.2 The hand recovered assemblage has been recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system for mammals (Serjeantson 1996). Conjoining recent fragments were counted as one specimen. The medium and large mammal material from sieved residues has also been recorded in full. Microfauna from sieved residues have been recorded in full, where elements obviously identifiable to species were present, or grouped as 'small mammal' or 'small vertebrate' where identification would be more time-consuming. Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pigs has been recorded following Grant (1982). Taphonomic information has been recorded and general measurements have been taken following von den Driesch (1976) and crown heights for horse teeth following Levine (1982). The condition of the bone has been graded on a scale of 1 = excellent, to 5 = very poor, just identifiable as 'bone'.

Description

- C.2.3 Most of the assemblage is in "good" or "excellent" condition, only one bone is in "fair" condition, but this bone has also been gnawed. Smaller bones have survived well, including rodent and other microfauna. The overall percentage of identified material is 25%, but this low proportion is affected by the many small indeterminate fragments recovered from samples. When only hand collected material is considered the identification rate is 60%.
- C.2.4 The most abundant taxon is sheep/goat, followed by cattle (Table 1). One horn core and skull fragment has been identified as being from a young sheep. Horse is the third most abundant animal, but this is inflated by a partial skeleton from alluvial layer 12710 and none of the horse fragments came from a dated context. There are two specimens each from pig and deer, the latter probably red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).
- C.2.5 Microfaunal remains were well preserved with one mandible being identified as a small vole (Cricetidae). Small mammal, amphibian and fish specimens were present in the unidentified small vertebrate microfauna.
- C.2.6 Two sheep/goat mandibles were complete enough for mandible wear scores which when converted to ages using Hambleton (1999) equate to animals of 3-4 years and 4-6 years old. The younger animal died at the oldest stage associated for prime meat production. The older animal may have also been killed for meat but by that age would likely have also produced secondary products such as milk and wool and have been used for breeding.

- C.2.7 Eleven epiphyseal ends have produced aging information. For cattle, two bones are fused and two are unfused. In addition, the proximal end of one cattle metacarpal is in a porous state typical of a very young or neonatal animal. The sheep/goat remains include four bones with unfused ends and three that are fused. Only one pig epiphyseal end is present, and it is fused. This suggests a breeding population of cattle at the site, and that a mix of young and older sheep/goats were kept.
- C.2.8 Butchery was found on six bones, two of which are fragments of deer antlers, probably red deer, from early Roman context 2914. Of the rest, the marks on one are likely to relate to the removal of a horn sheath from a sheep and in the case of a cattle axis, for the removal of the head from the carcass. The other two bones showed evidence of disarticulation and/or filleting. Most of the butchery marks were cuts or chops but the cattle decapitation may have been done with a saw.
- C.2.9 The deer antlers show evidence of preliminary working. One has been sawn cleanly, probably in preparation for working. The other has been chopped from multiple angles. No other worked bone or antler has been found from the site during this evaluation, so it is unclear whether these are isolated examples or related to larger scale craft working.
- C.2.10 Most of the burnt material came from samples (55 fragments) but this is probably an inflated total due to the very fragmented nature of the sample material. One fragment of the hand collected bone was burnt. Four bones were gnawed, all by carnivores possibly indicating dogs or foxes were present.
- C.2.11 Crown height measurements (Levine 1982) on the upper cheek teeth from the undated partial male horse skeleton from alluvial layer 12710 produced an estimated age of between 6.5 and 11.5 years matching the indication of an adult animal established from the epiphyseal ends, which are all fused. Withers height calculations following Kiesewalter (1888) produced a withers height estimate of 1.38-1.43m.

Conclusions

- C.2.12 This site has produced a well-preserved assemblage which currently provides a limited picture of animal husbandry practices due to its small size. Any bone recovered from future works would allow a better understanding of animal husbandry practices at the site.

Recommendations regarding conservation, retention and disposal of material

- C.2.13 This material should be retained pending completion of all works on the site and analysed in conjunction with any resulting assemblage. When this occurs full recording of the microfauna in this assemblage should also take place. Should no additional excavation take place, then the bone should be retained in the archive since although small the assemblage provides some useful information relating to Roman activity in this important area.

Phase	Context	Sample	Sheep/goat	Sheep	Cattle	Horse	Pig	Red deer	Small Vole	Large mammal	small mammal	Small vertebrate	Unidentified	NISP	Total
Early Roman	2909		8	1	4		1						11	14	25
	2910		5										1	5	6
		14	6		1							6	59	7	72
	2911				1								3	1	4
	2913				1									1	1
	2914		4		5			2						5	11
15		2		1		1		1		11		80	5	96	
Mid/Late Roman	16306		1		3								1	4	5
	17805				1								6	1	7
Roman	17806				1									1	1
Undated	2902		1											1	1
	2912		2		3	1							4	6	10
	12710					10				3			3	10	16
		12												4	0
Total			29	1	21	11	2	2	1	3	11	6	177	67	264

Table C3: Summary of animal bone and number of fragments identified to species (NISP)

C.3 Radiocarbon dating

By Rebecca Nicholson

- C.3.1 Two samples of bulk peat extracted from monolith sample 8 and auger core AH122 from Trench 122 were submitted to the Beta Analytic radiocarbon dating laboratory for dating by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS).
- C.3.2 The sample from monolith sample 8 at 0.59-0.6m was taken from the top of the peat exposed in the trench. The sample taken from the retained 2 inch diameter auger core (AH122), was from the lowest available peat in that core, at 3.09-3.10m, bearing in mind that the base of the peat was not reached here. The rest of the sequence, which recorded the base of the peat at 4.35m, was recorded using a thinner auger and not retained.
- C.3.3 A scan of the processed incremental samples taken through the sequence of deposits exposed in Trench 122 showed that identifiable short-lived plant macrofossils, the preferred choice for dating, were very rare or entirely absent from the well humified, fibrous peat and this was confirmed by examination of peat retained in the core.
- C.3.4 The two dated samples comprised bulk plant material (stems and rootlets) extracted from bulk peat at Beta Analytic. While not ideal, there is no

evidence of deeply penetrating *Phragmites* rhizomes or aquatic plants in these peaty deposits and the decision to date plant material rather than the bulk organic fraction was taken bearing in mind the fluctuating watertable, the available timeframe and resources, and the inherent uncertainties in dating the total organic fraction by AMS (Bayliss and Marshall 2022, 46).

- C.3.5 The reported results (Table C4) are conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver and Polach 1977) and were corrected for total fractionation effects and calibration was performed using OxCal 4.4.4 and INTCAL20 (Bronk Ramsey 2009 with 2021 update, Reimer et al. 2020). They are presented in Table 1 below with the end points rounded outwards to 10 years following the recommendations of Historic England (2022). Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed in the Beta Analytic laboratory. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP has been cited for the result. The reported $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer) and are not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.
- C.3.6 The results indicate that the peat sequence in Trench 122 dates from at or before the late Mesolithic through to the middle Iron Age period.
- C.3.7 Considering the complexities of radiocarbon dating peat deposits in low-lying areas that may be subject to intertidal flooding, it would be preferable in any future programme to date both the humic and humin fractions of these peaty deposits alongside plant material.

Lab. reference	Trench	Sample	Context	Depth from top of sequence	Material dated	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date BC/AD (at 95.4%)
Beta-680883	122	P1		3.09-3.10m	Plant material from peat	-26.2	5520±30	4450-4330 cal. BC
Beta-680884	122	8	12206	0.59-0.6m	Plant material extracted from organic sediment	-29.2	4460±30	410-350 cal. BC (51.8%) 300-200 cal. BC (44.7%)

Table C4 Radiocarbon sample details and calculated age ranges

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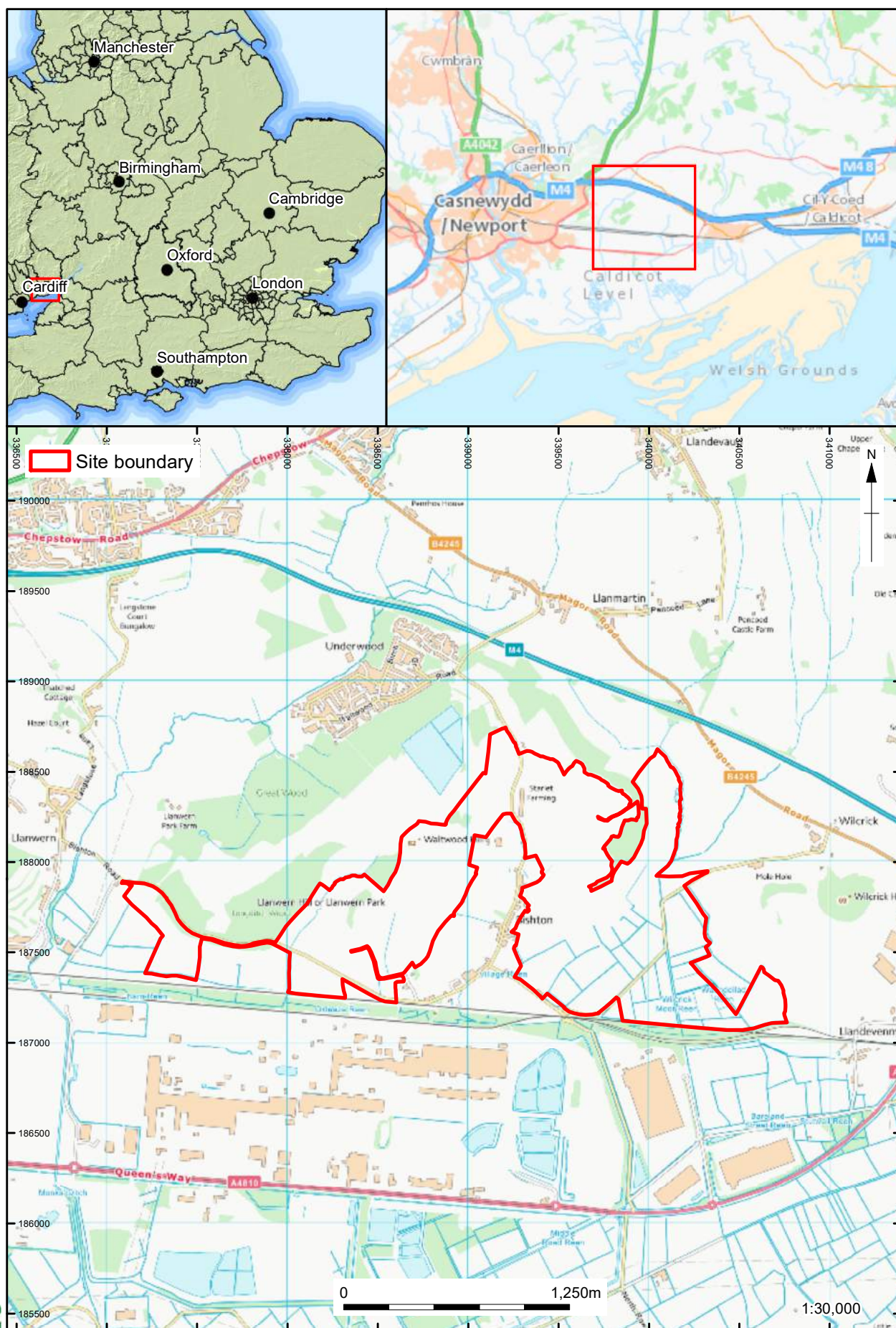
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Figure 1: Site location

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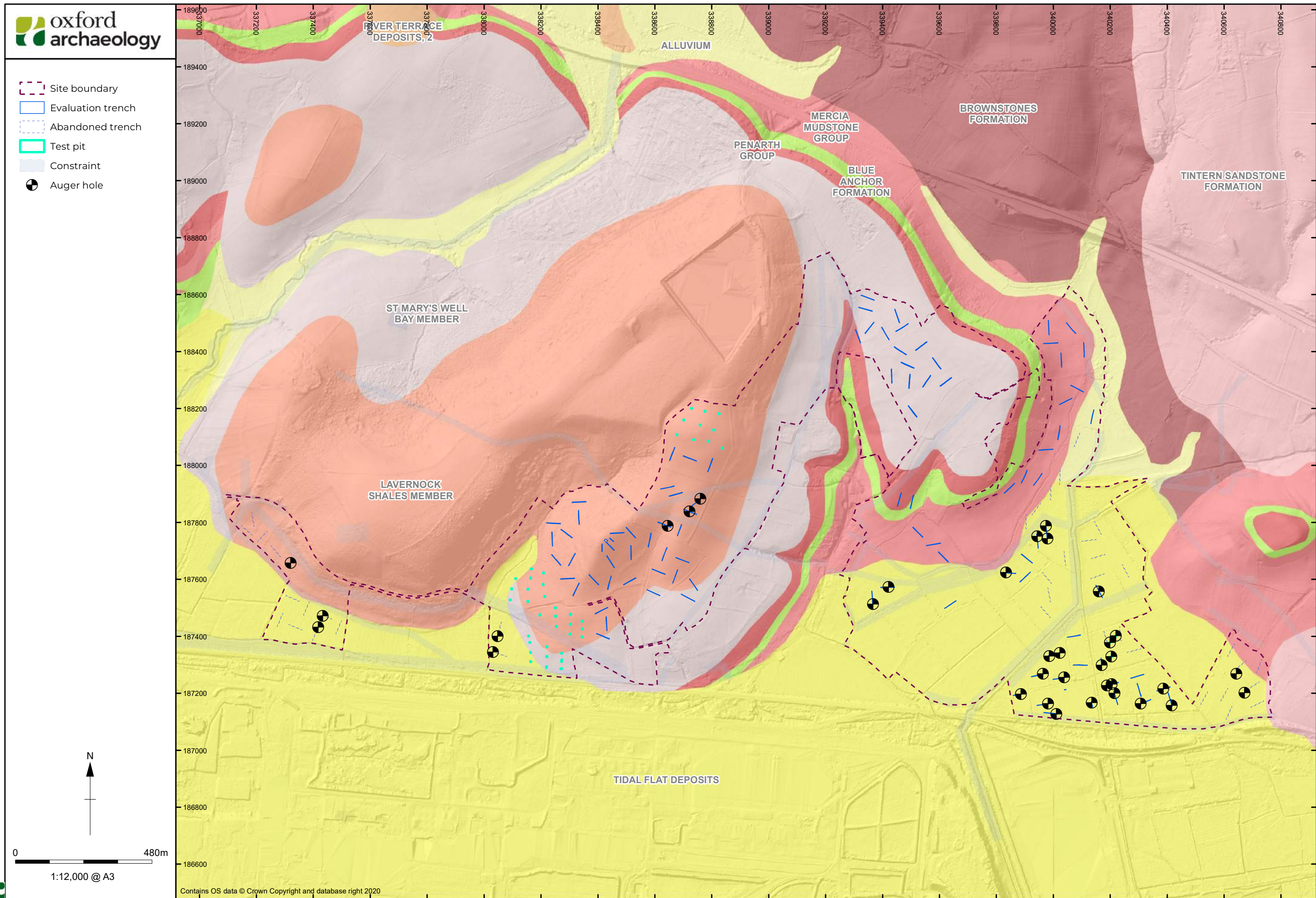


Figure 2 Overview of site-wide BGS superficial and bedrock geology overlain by EA Lidar data (1m DTM hillshade) showing areas 1-8, trench array and geoarchaeological hand auger profiles

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- Site Boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Abandoned trench
- Test pit
- Constraint
- Auger holes

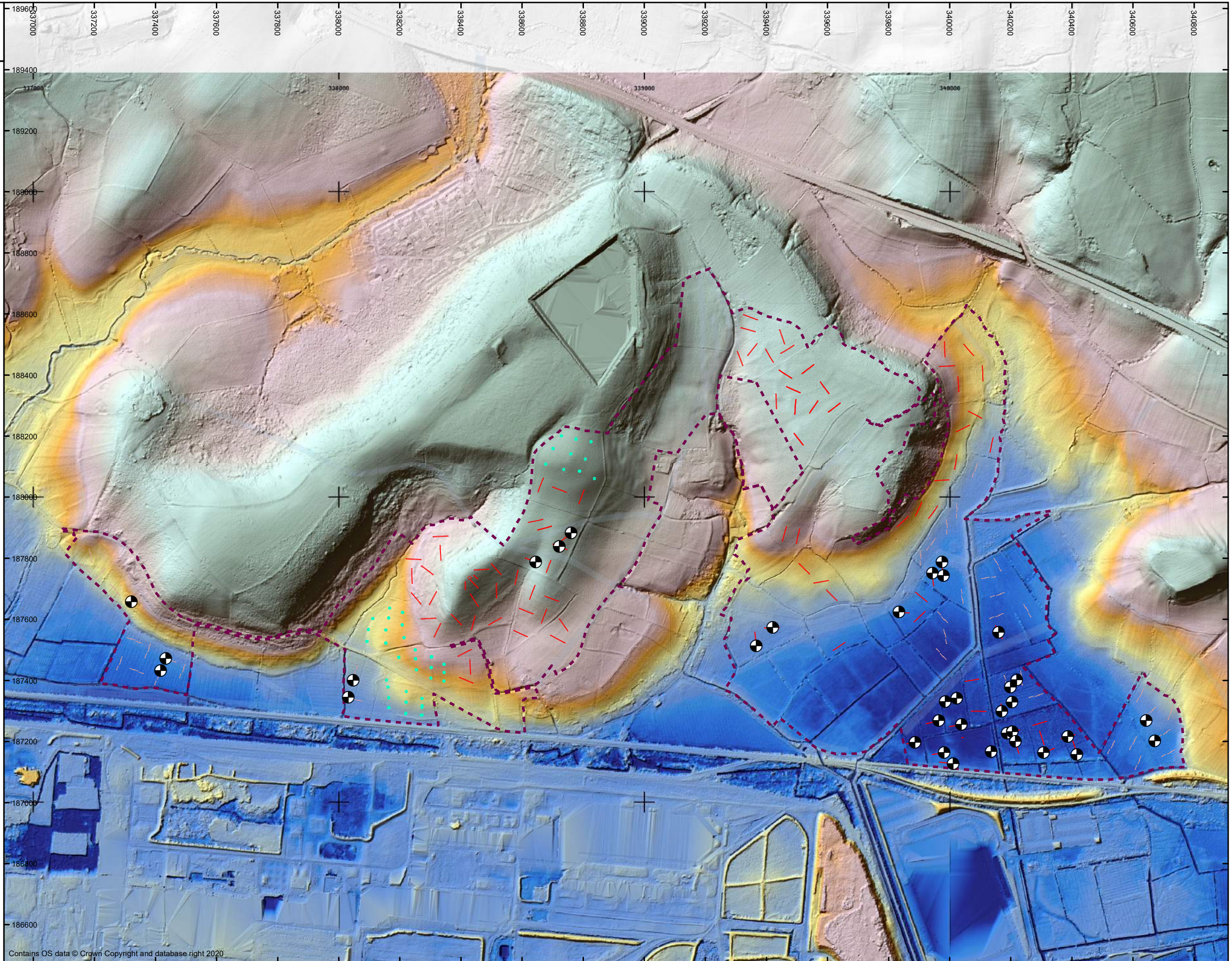
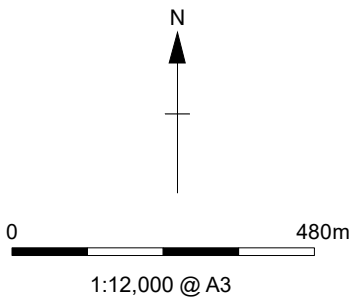


Figure 3 Overview of topography from EA LiDAR data (1m DTM) showing areas 1-8, trench array and ge archaeological hand auger profiles (blue is low, green is high ground)

- Site boundary
- Areas
- Area 1
- Area 2
- Area 4
- Abandoned trench
- Test pit
- Constraint
- Auger holes

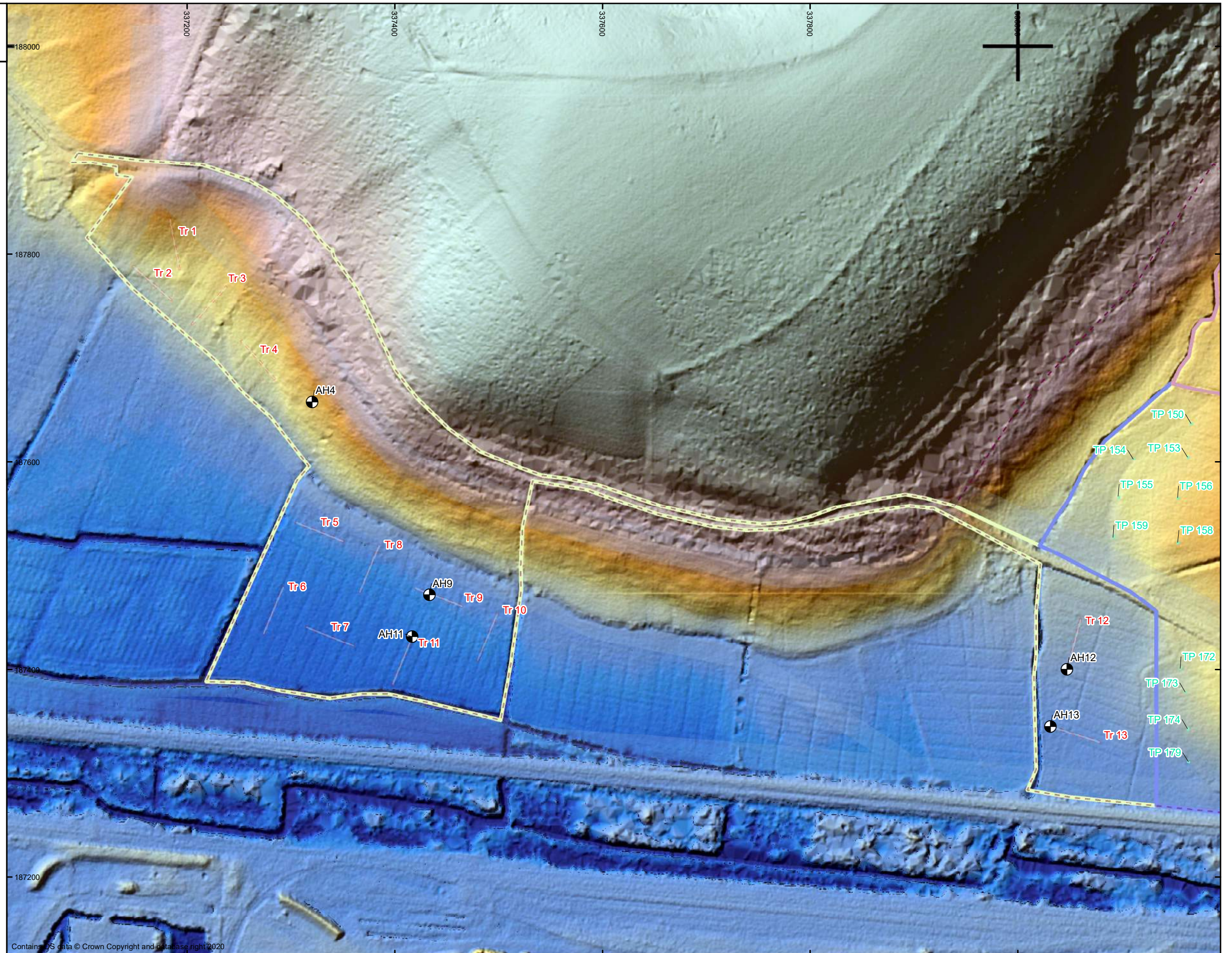


Figure 4: Area 1 area hand auger profiles (transect 1) and trench array overlain by EA LiDAR data (1m DTM) (blue is low, green is high ground)

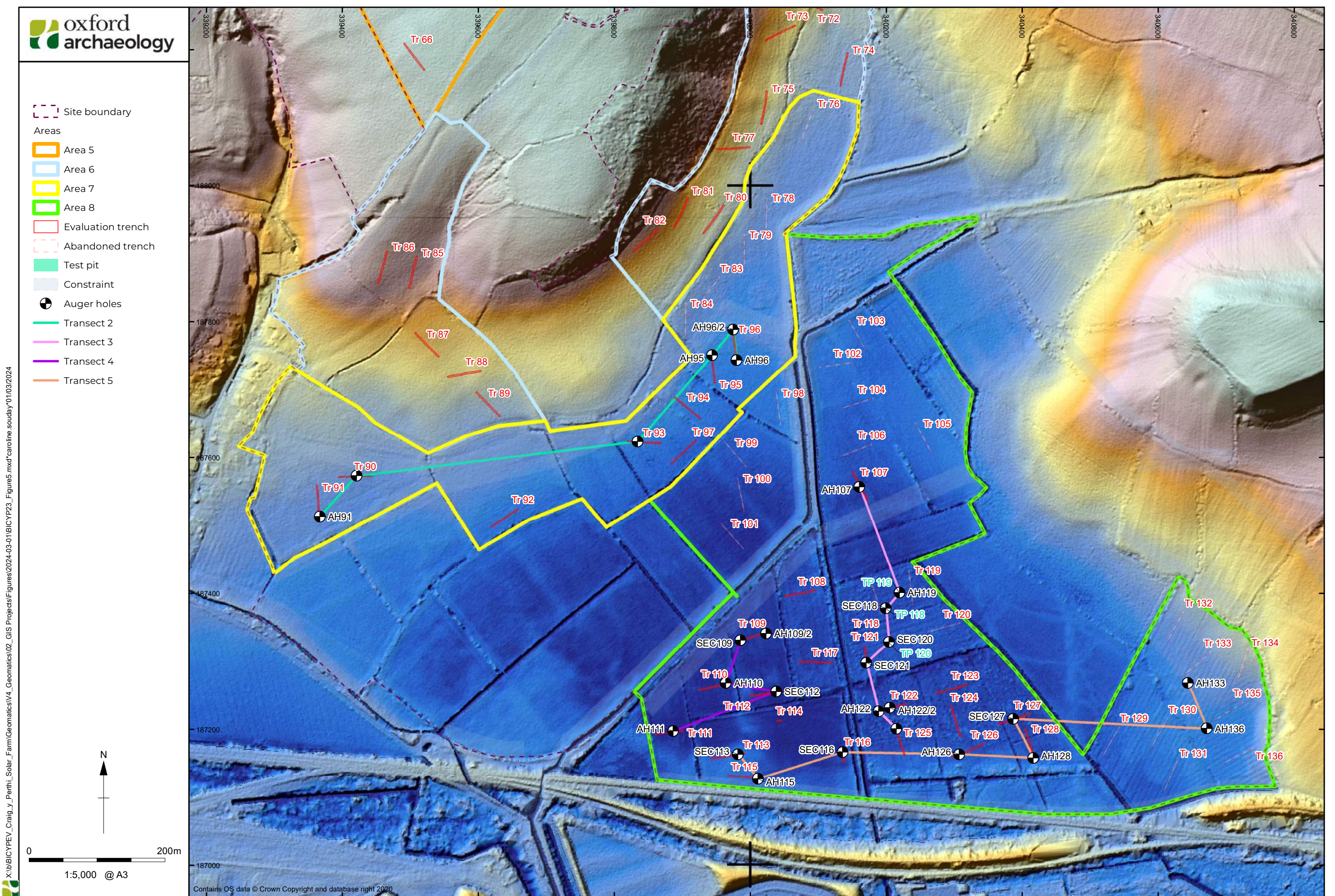


Figure 5: Areas 7 and 8 hand auger profiles (transects 2-5) and trench array overlain by EA LiDAR data (1m DTM) (blue is low, green is high ground)

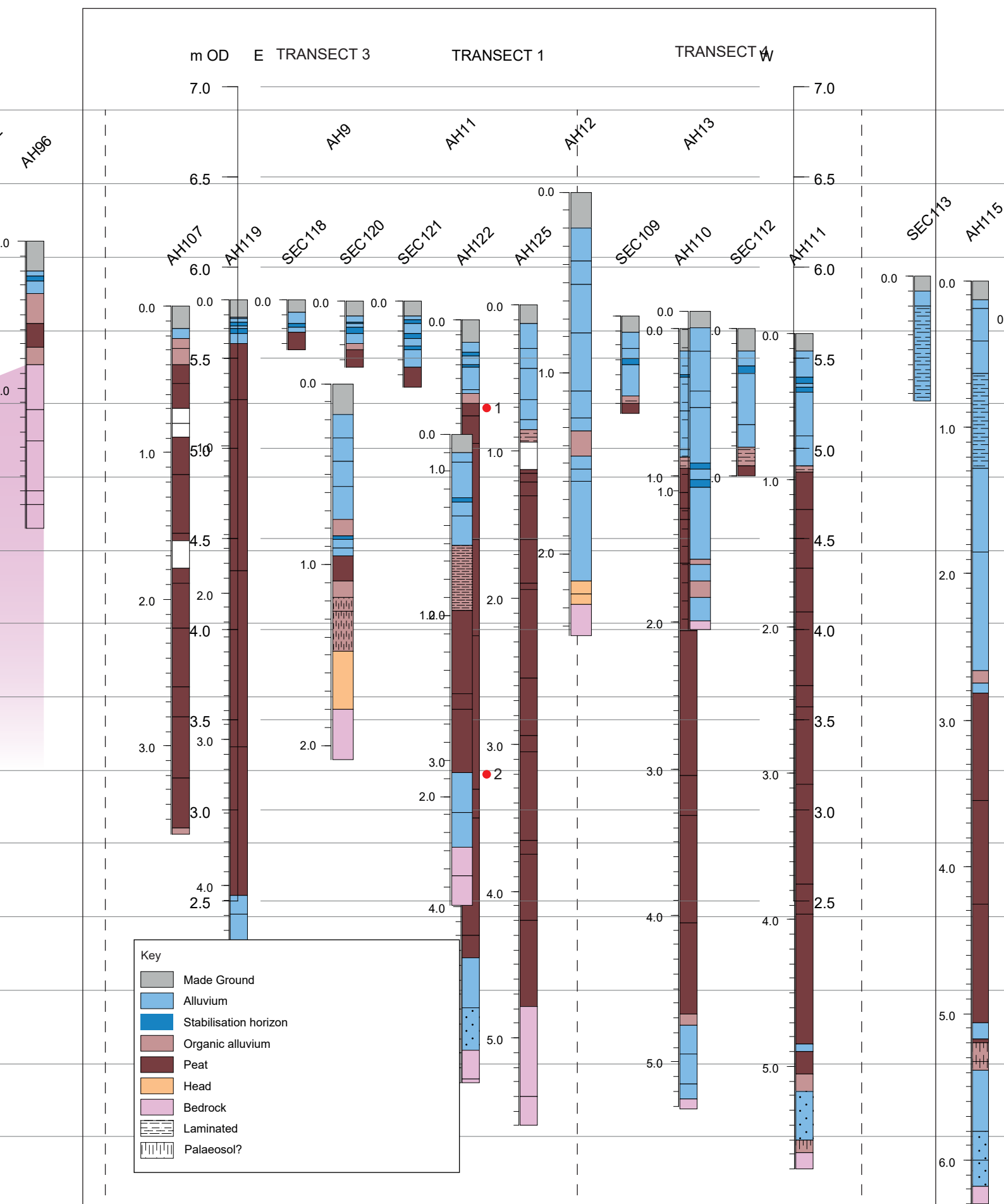


Figure 6: Sediment profiles Area 1, Transect 1

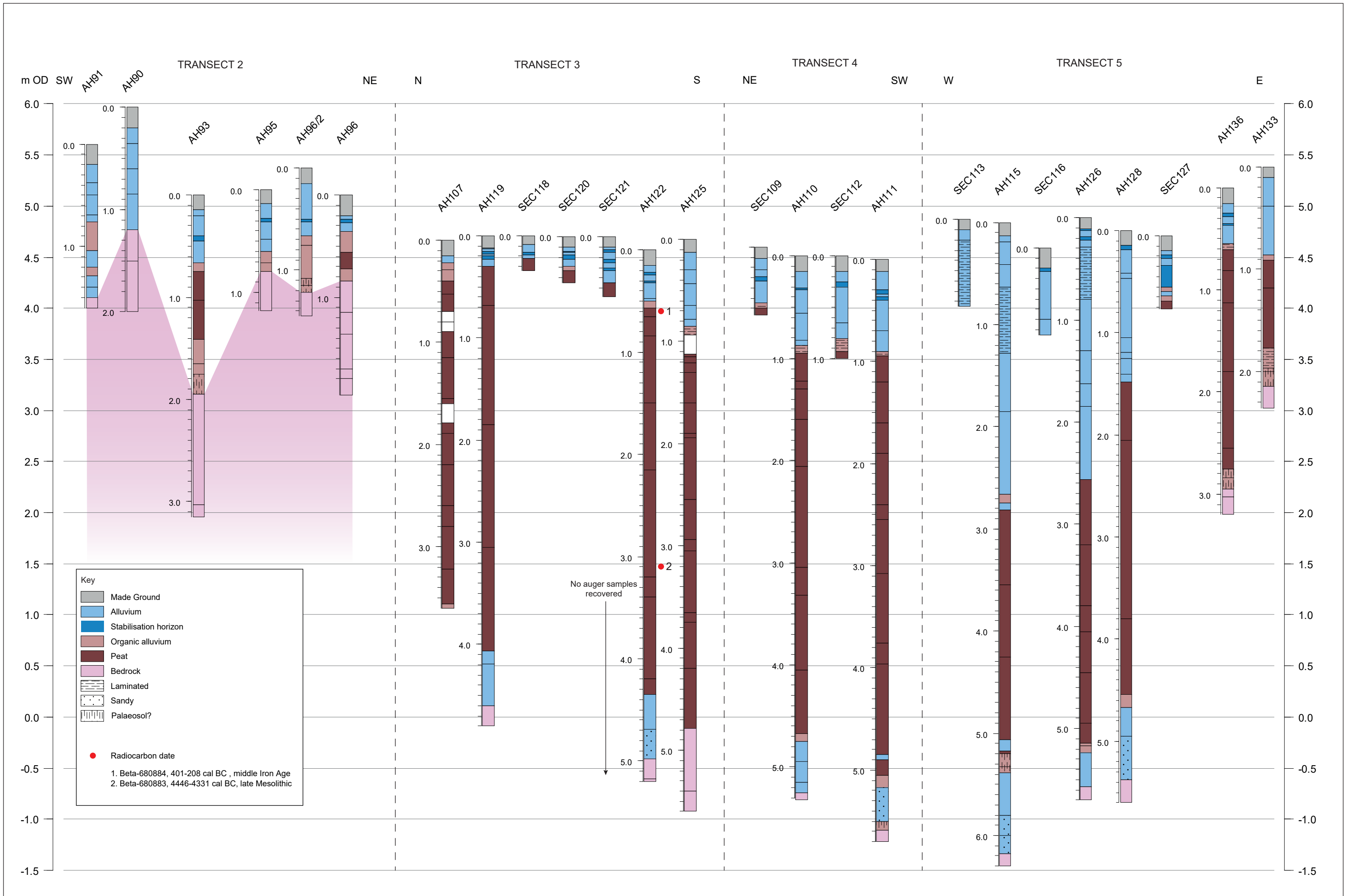


Figure 7: Sediment profiles Areas 7 and 8, Transects 2-5

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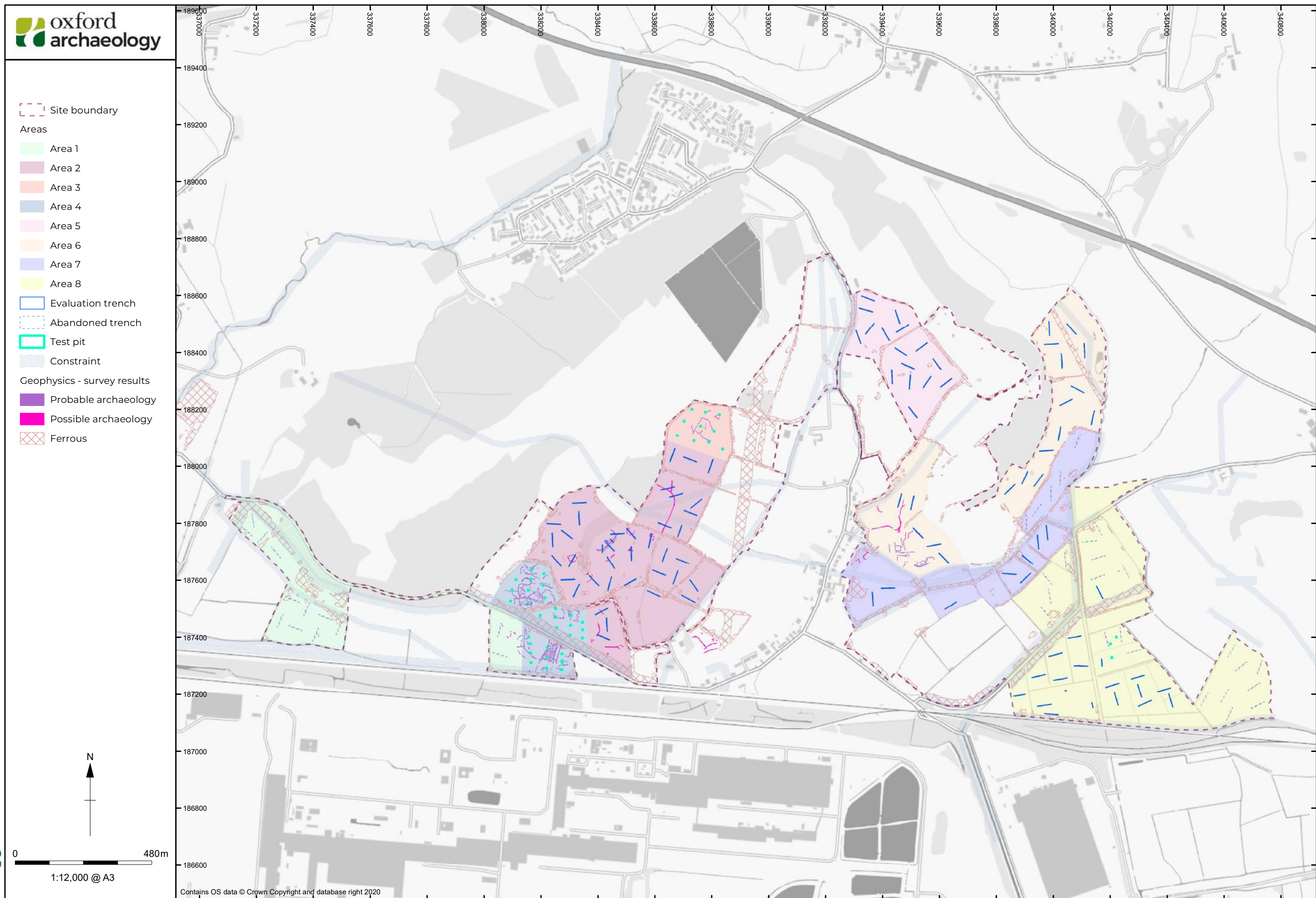


Figure 8: Summary plan showing areas 1 to 8

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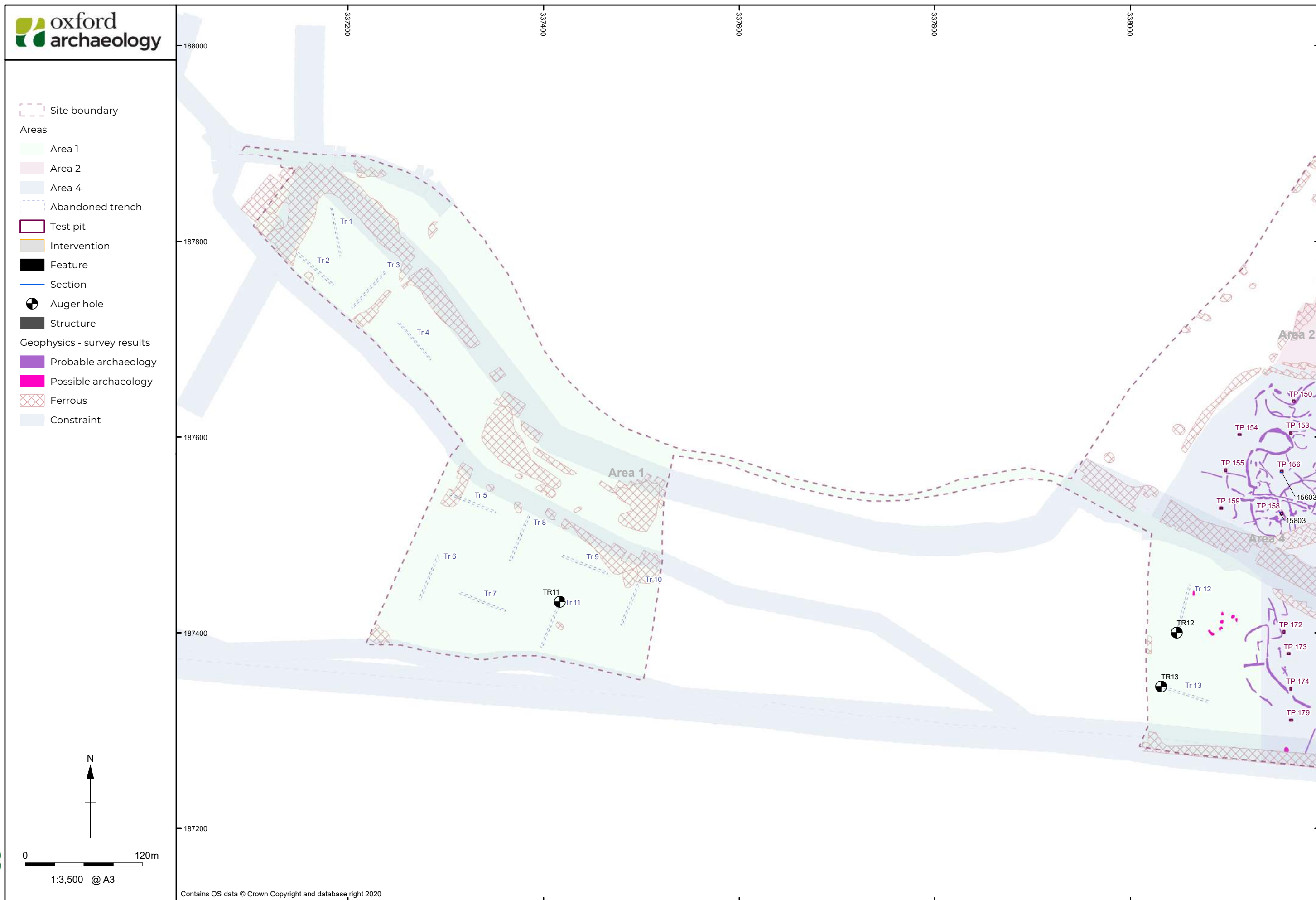


Figure 9: Area 1: Trenches 1-13 abandoned due to wet ground conditions. Location of Hand auger hole 9

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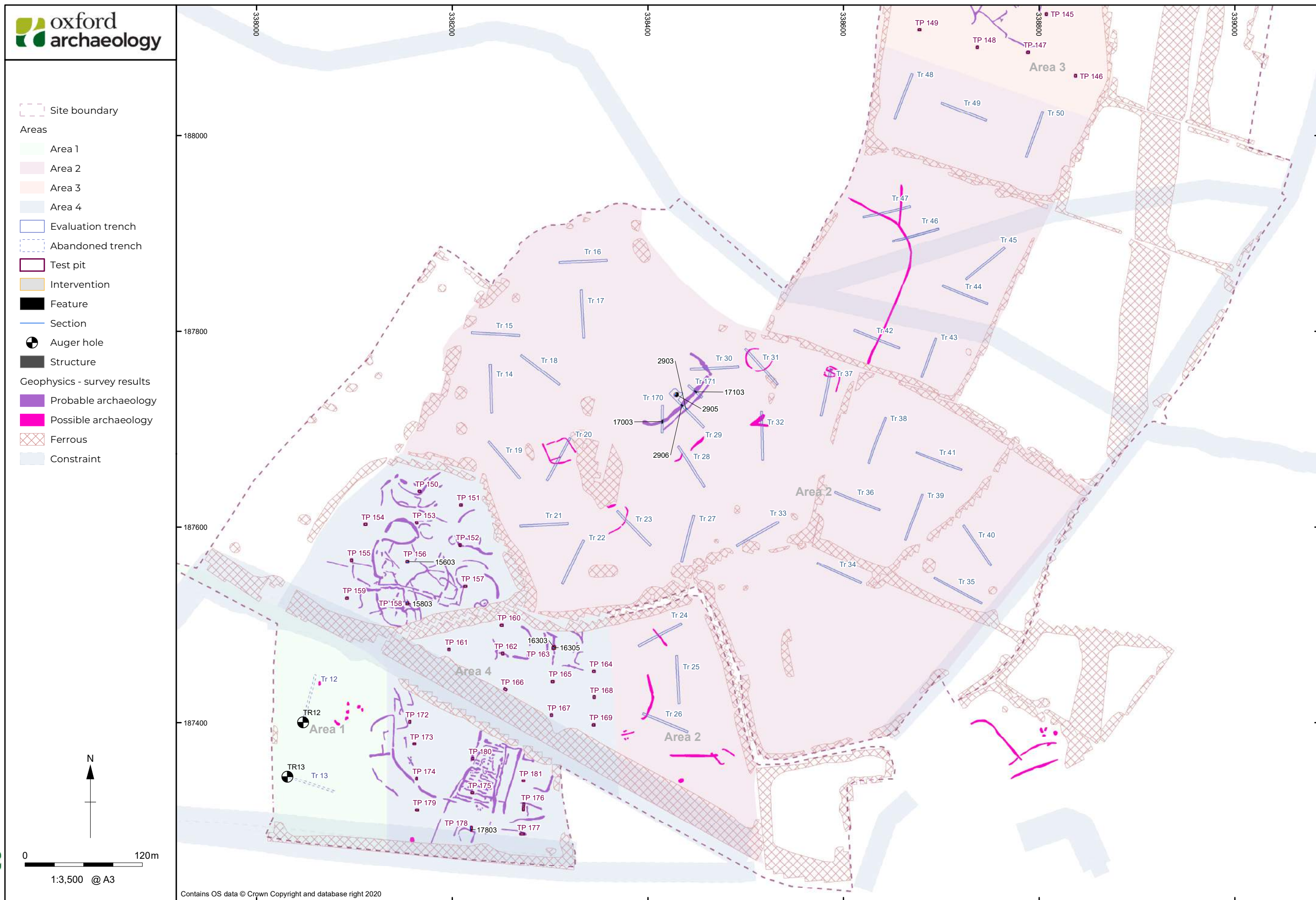


Figure 10: Area 2: Trenches 14-50, (Roman metal-working site, centred on Tr.29)

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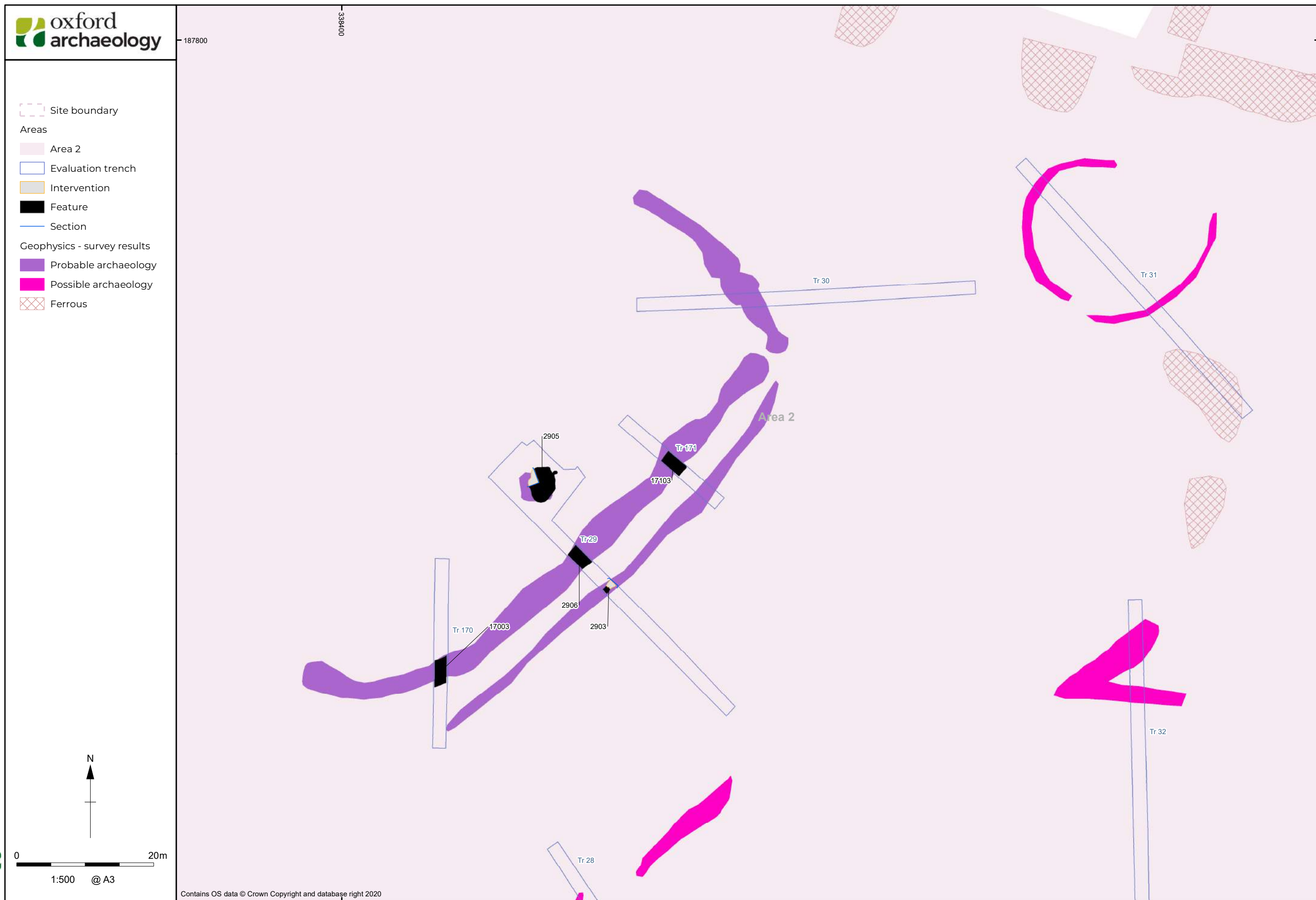
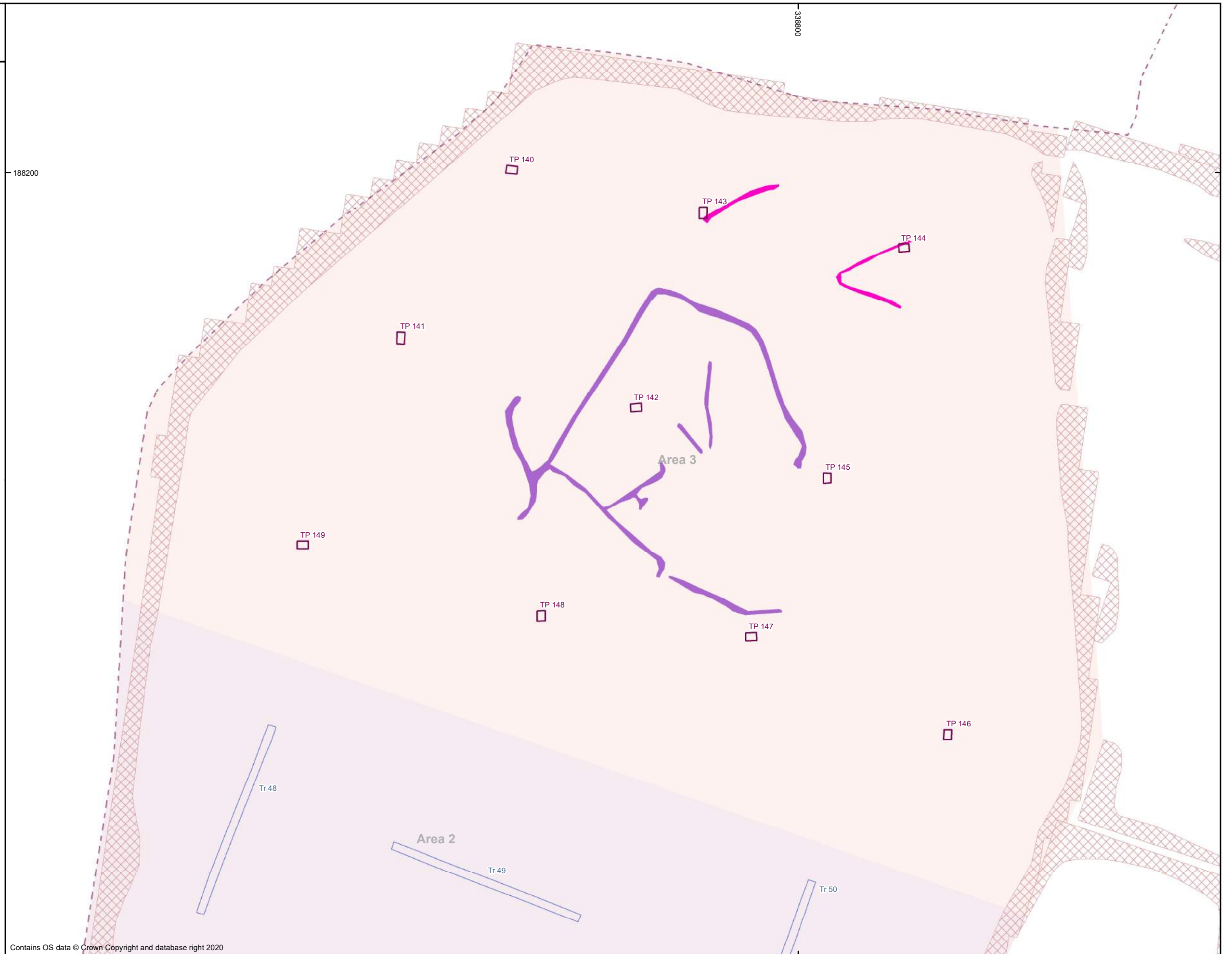


Figure 11: Area 2: Detail view of Trench 29 and nearby trenches, overlaid on geophysical survey

- Site boundary
- Areas
- Area 2
- Area 3
- Evaluation trench
- Test pit
- Geophysics - survey results
- Probable archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ferrous



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Figure 12: Area 3: No-dig Area, Field 1 Test pits 140-149; (no archaeology found)

- Site boundary
- Areas
 - Area 1
 - Area 2
 - Area 4
- Evaluation trench
- Abandoned trench
- Test pit
- Intervention
- Feature
- Section
- Auger hole
- Structure
- Geophysics - survey results
 - Probable archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - Ferrous
 - Constraint

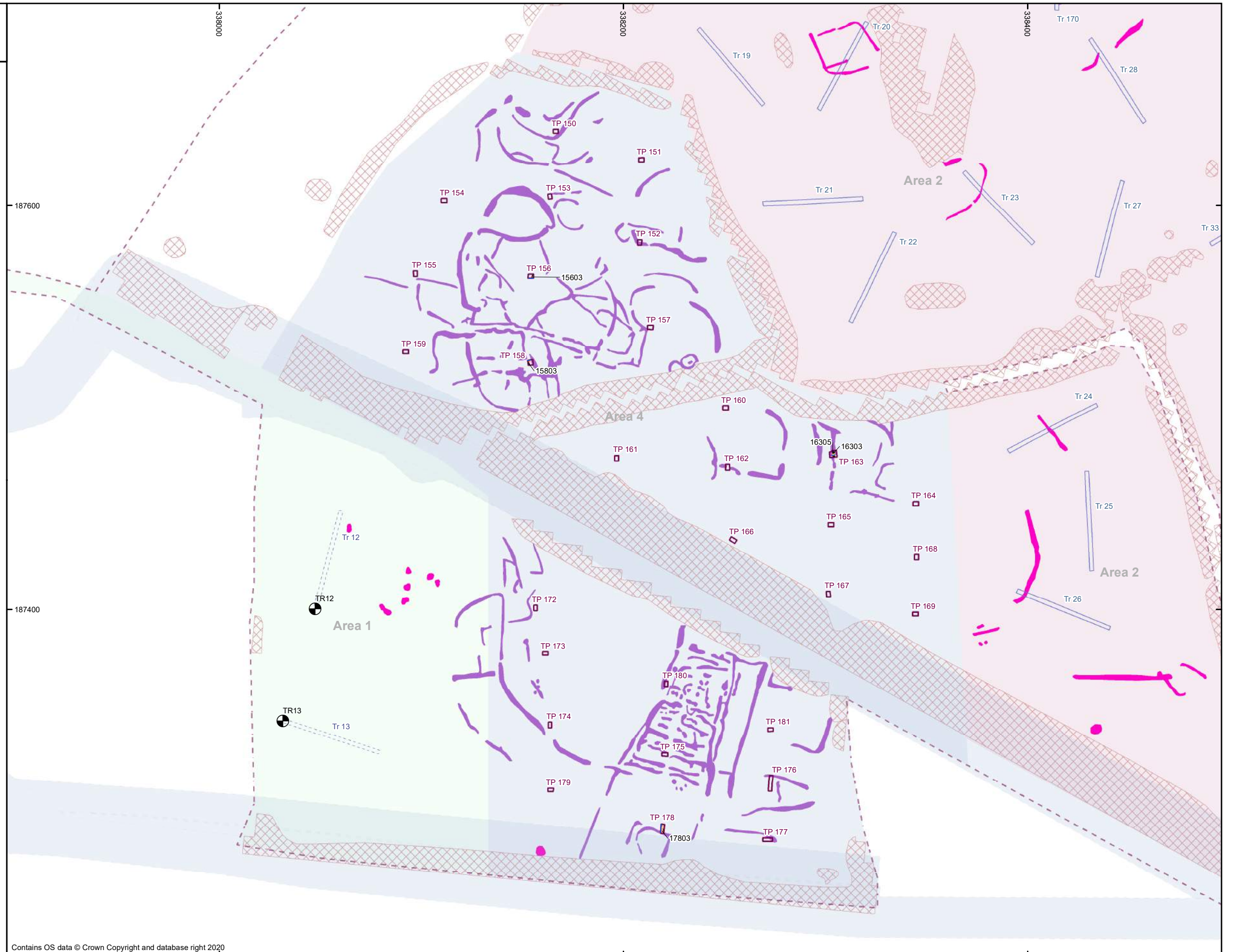


Figure 13: Area 4: No Dig Area Fields 2-4, Test Pits 150-181 (Roman settlement)

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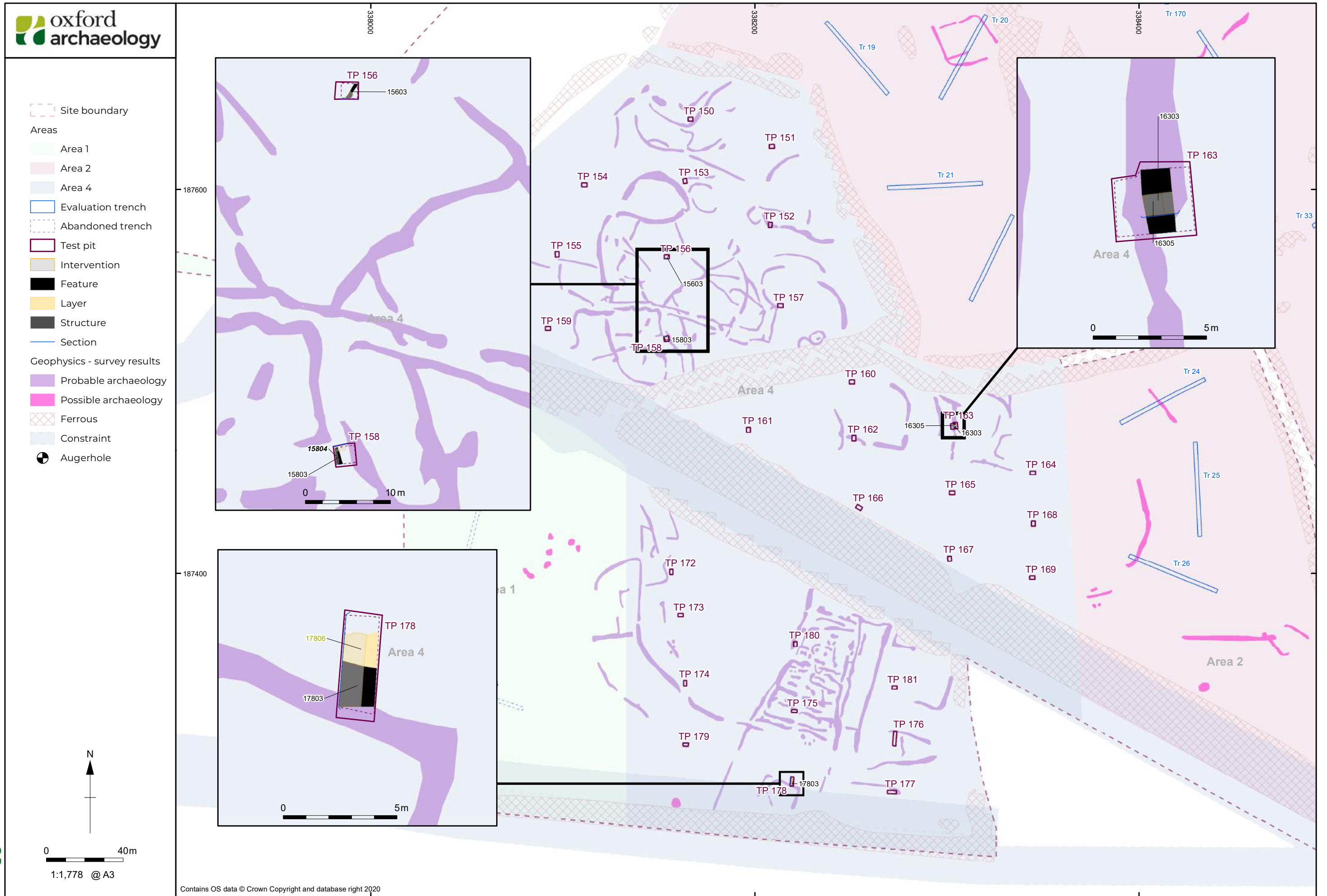


Figure 14: Area 4: Detailed view of Roman features in Area 4

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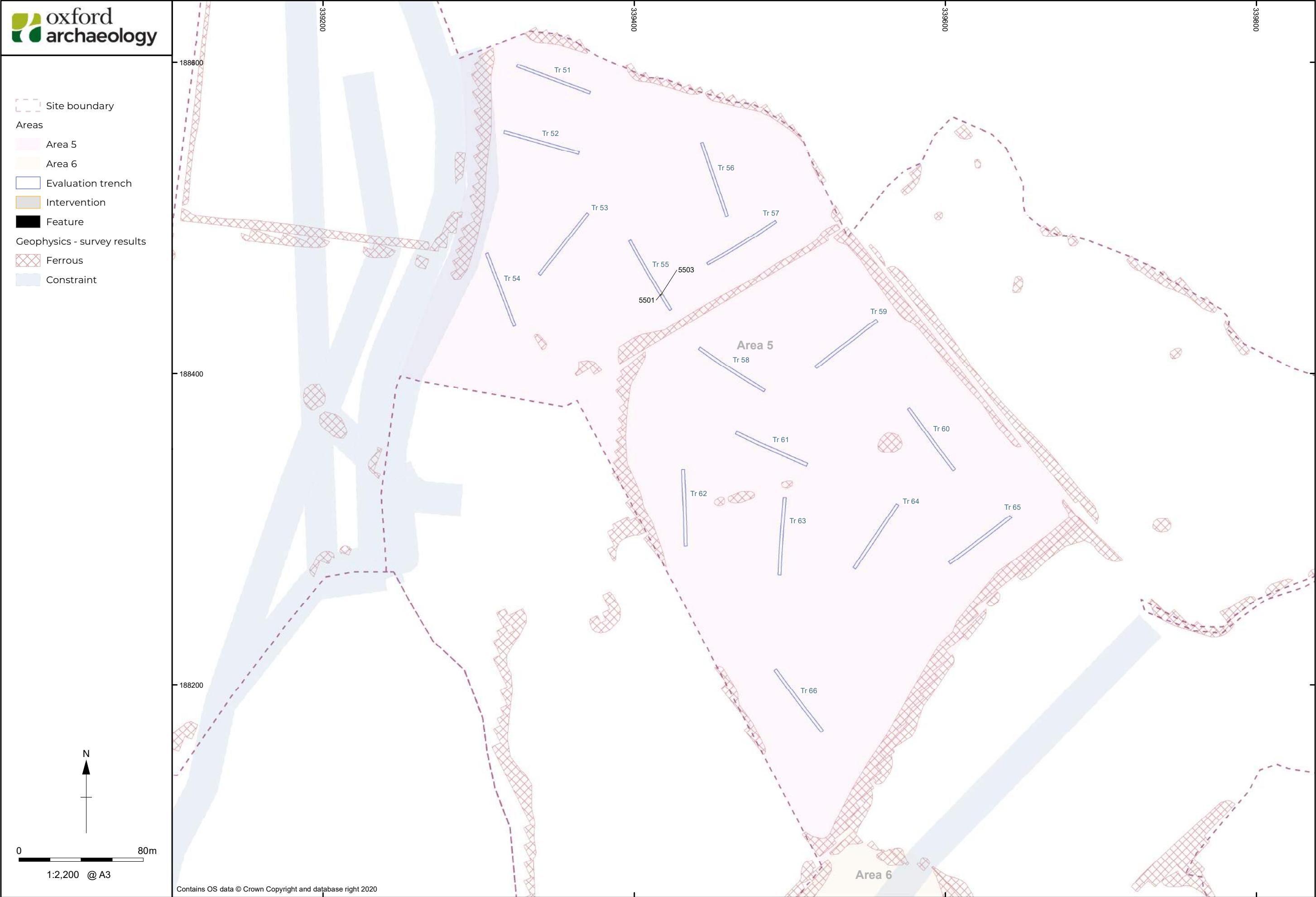


Figure 15: Area 5: Trenches 51-66 (no archaeology found)

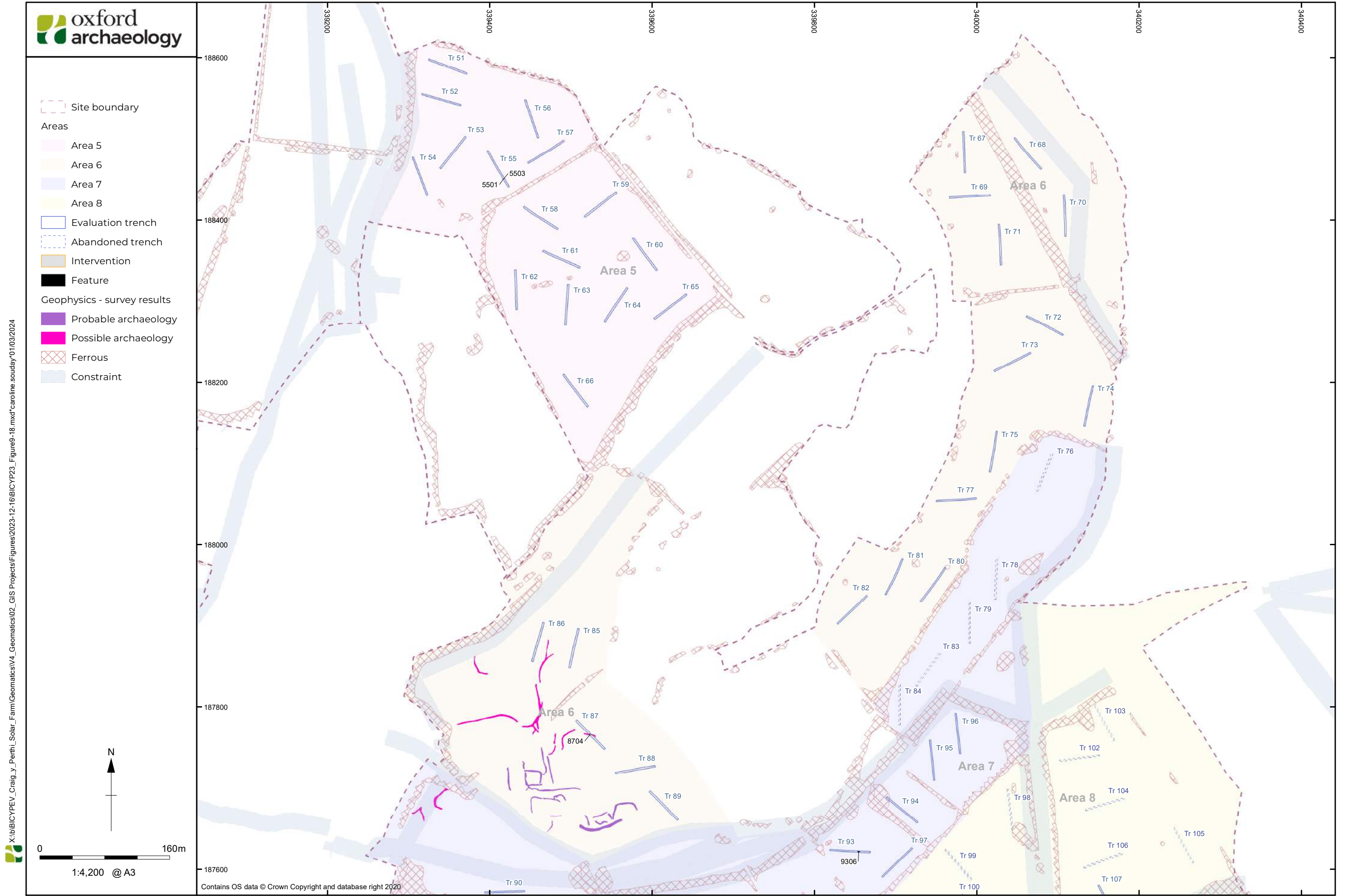


Figure 16: Area 6: Trenches 67-73, 75, 77, 80-82 & 85-89 (one undated ditch)

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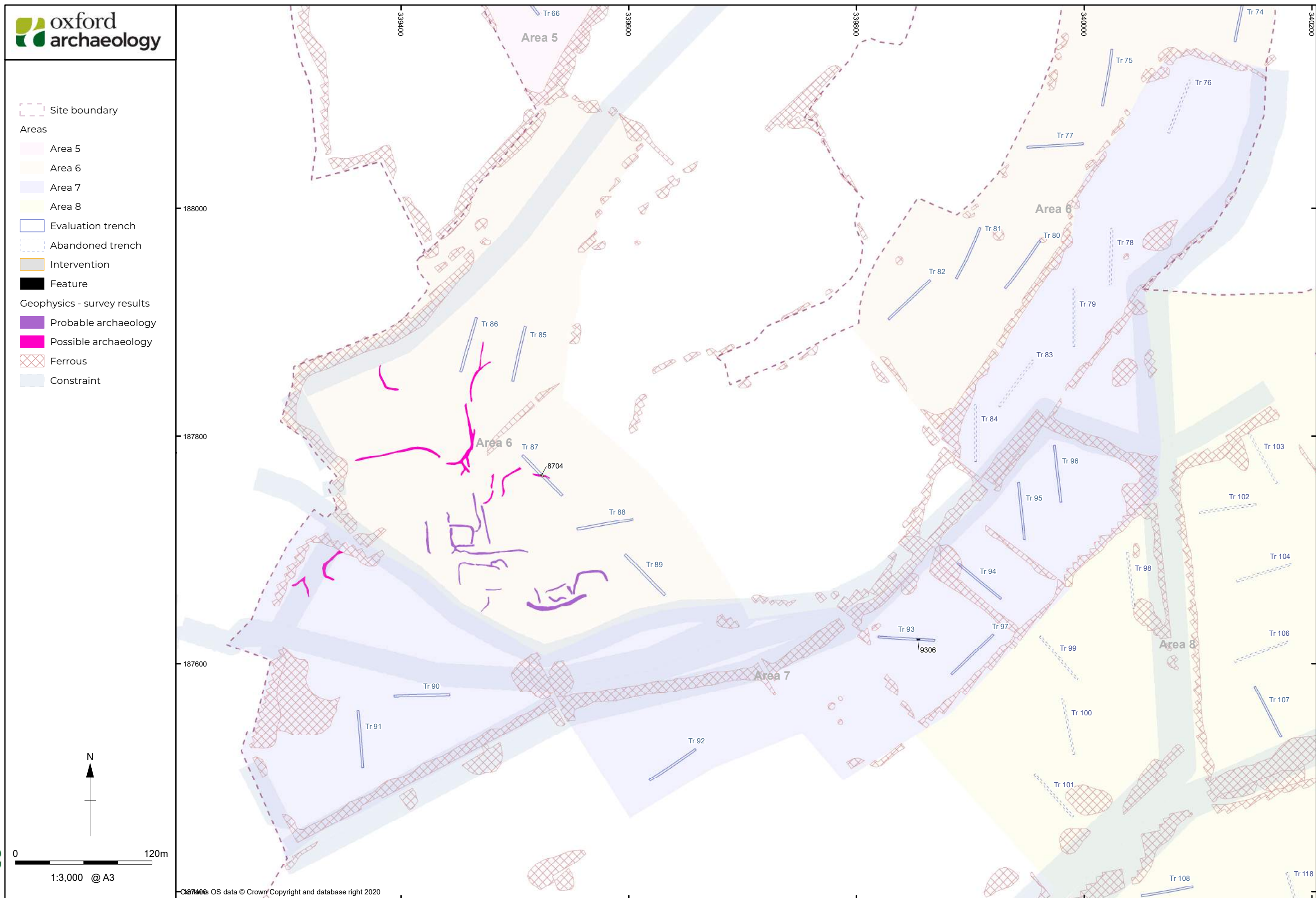


Figure 17: Area 7: Trenches 74, 90-97 (one undated burnt stone layer)

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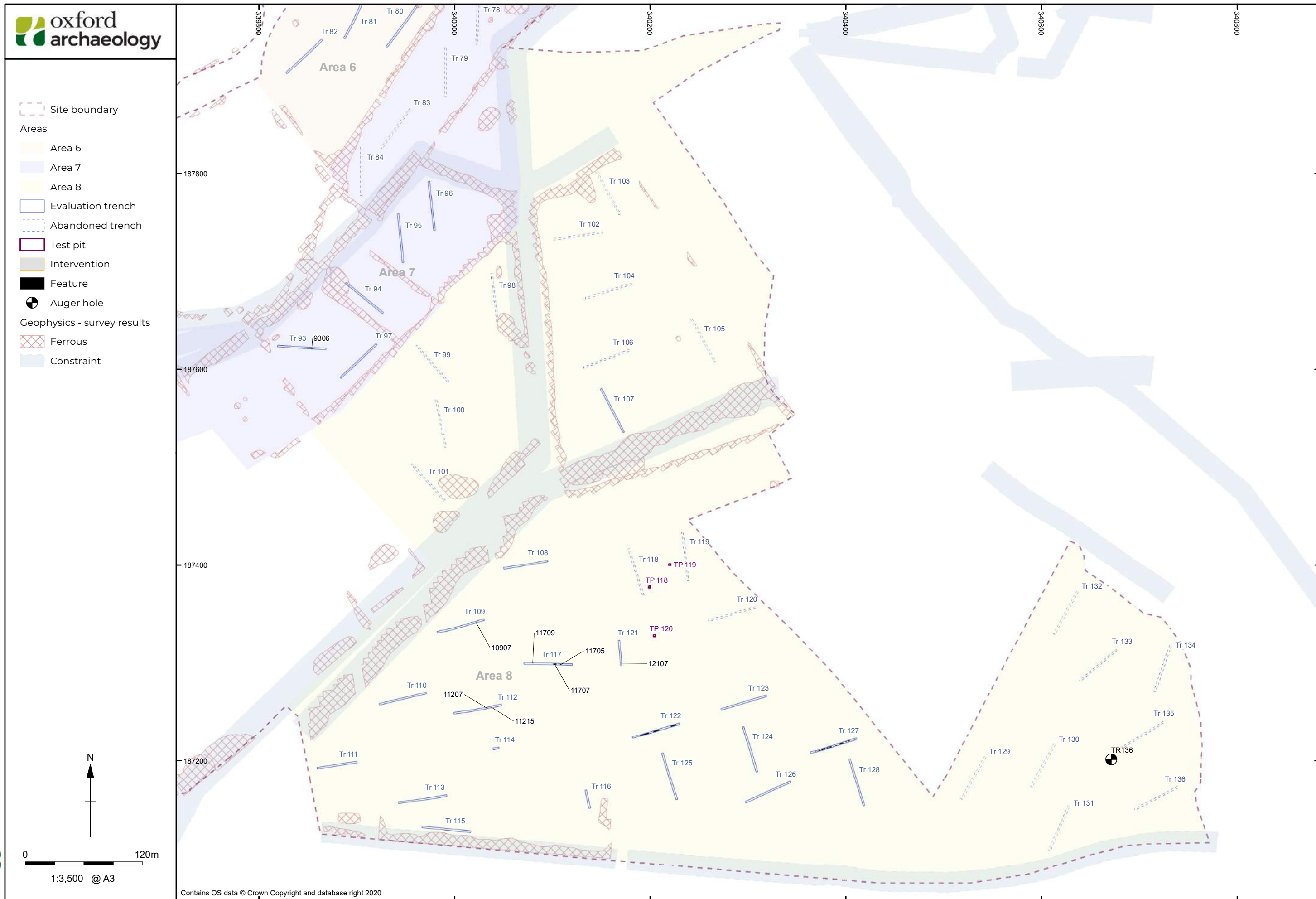


Figure 18: Area 8: Trenches 106-118 and 120-128 excavated (four wetland features)

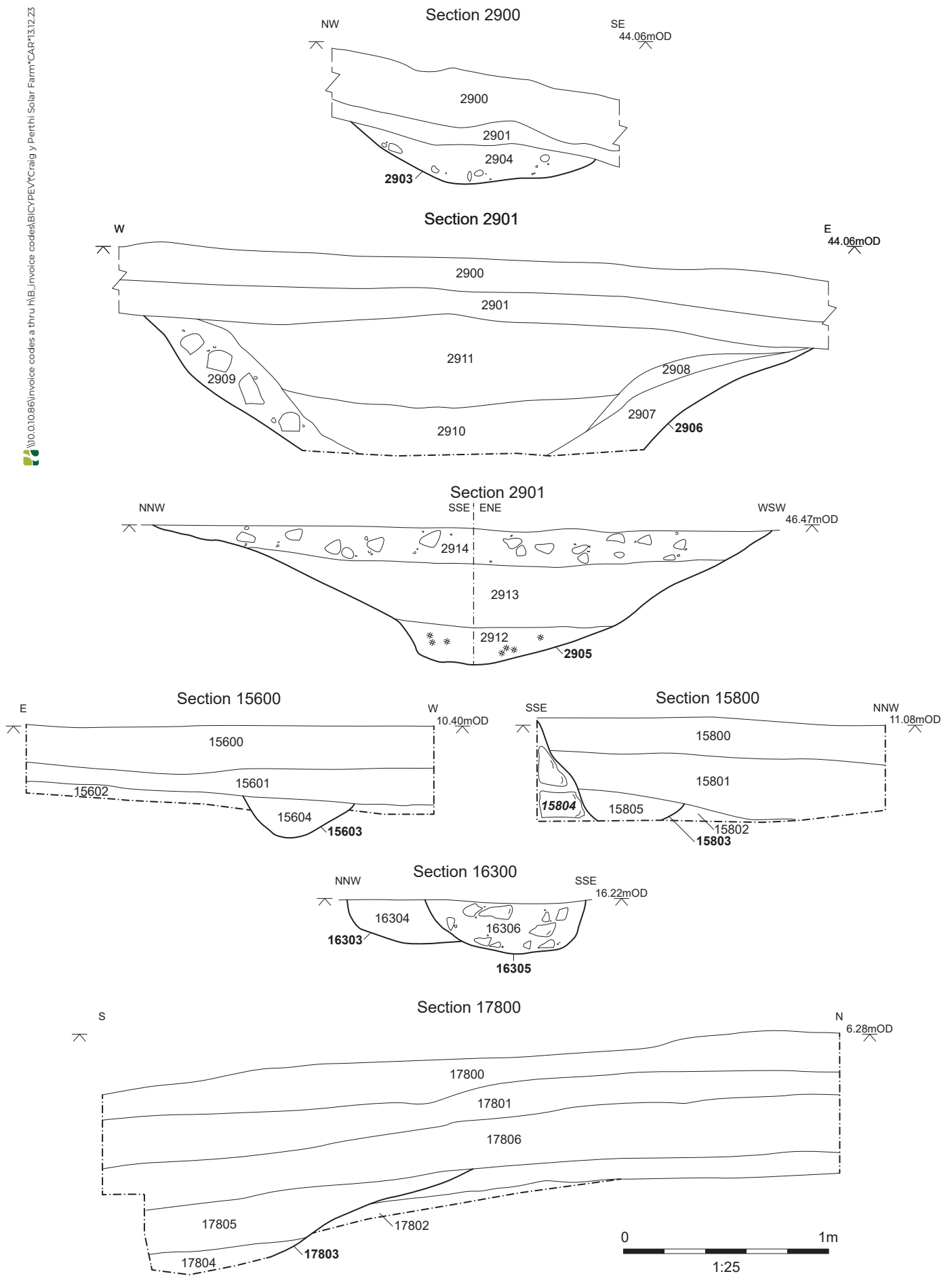


Figure 19: Sections

Area 2

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Plate 1: Area 2: Trench 29 pre-excitation, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 2: Area 2: Trench 29, pit 2905, pre-excitation, view north-west, 1x1m scale



Plate 3: Area 2: Trench 29, pit 2905, view north, 1x1m scale



Plate 4: Area 2: Trench 29, ditch 2906, view north-east, 2m scale



Plate 5: Area 2: Trench 170, continuation of ditch 2906, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 6: Area 2: Trench 170 (addition to scope), continuation of ditch 2906 confirmed, view north-east, scale 1m



Plate 7: Area 2: Trench 171 (addition to scope), continuation of ditch 2906 confirmed, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 8: Area 2: Trench 171 (addition to scope), continuation of ditch 2906 confirmed, view north-east, scale 1m



Plate 9: Area 2: Trench 14, example empty trench, view north, 1x1m scale



Plate 10: Area 2: Trench 15, example empty trench, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 11: Area 2: Trench 26, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 12: Area 2: Trench 28, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 13: Area 2: Trench 30, example empty trench, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 14: Area 2: Trench 31, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 15: Area 2: Trench 37, example empty trench, view north, 1x1m scale



Plate 16: Area 2: Trench 40, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 17: Area 2: Trench 47, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 18: Area 2: Trench 49, example empty trench, view south-west, 1x1m scale

Area 3



Test Pit 140



Test Pit 141



Test Pit 142



Test Pit 143



Test Pit 145



Test Pit 146



Test Pit 147



Test Pit 148



Test Pit 149

Area 4



Test Pit 150



Test Pit 151



Test Pit 152



Test Pit 153



Test Pit 154



Test Pit 155



Test Pit 156



Test Pit 157



Test Pit 158



Test Pit 159



Test Pit 160



Test Pit 161



Test Pit 162



Test Pit 163



Test Pit 164



Test Pit 165



Test Pit 166



Test Pit 167



Test Pit 168



Test Pit 169



Test Pit 172



Test Pit 173



Test Pit 174



Test Pit 175



Test Pit 176



Test Pit 177



Test Pit 178



Test Pit 179



Test Pit 180



Test Pit 181



Plate 23: Area 4: Test Pit 158, masonry wall 15804, view west, 1m scale



Plate 24: Area 4: Test Pit 158, masonry wall 15804
view north, 1m scale



Plate 25: Area 4: Test Pit 163, Ditch 16303, view north, 1m scale

Area 5

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Plate 26: Area 5: Trench 51, example empty trench, view north-west. 1x1m scale



Plate 27: Area 5: Trench 57, example empty trench, view south-west, 1x1m scale



Plate 28: Area 5: Trench 65, example empty trench, view south-west,
1x1m scale

Area 6

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Plate 29: Area 6: Trench 74 colluvium, view north, 1x1m scale

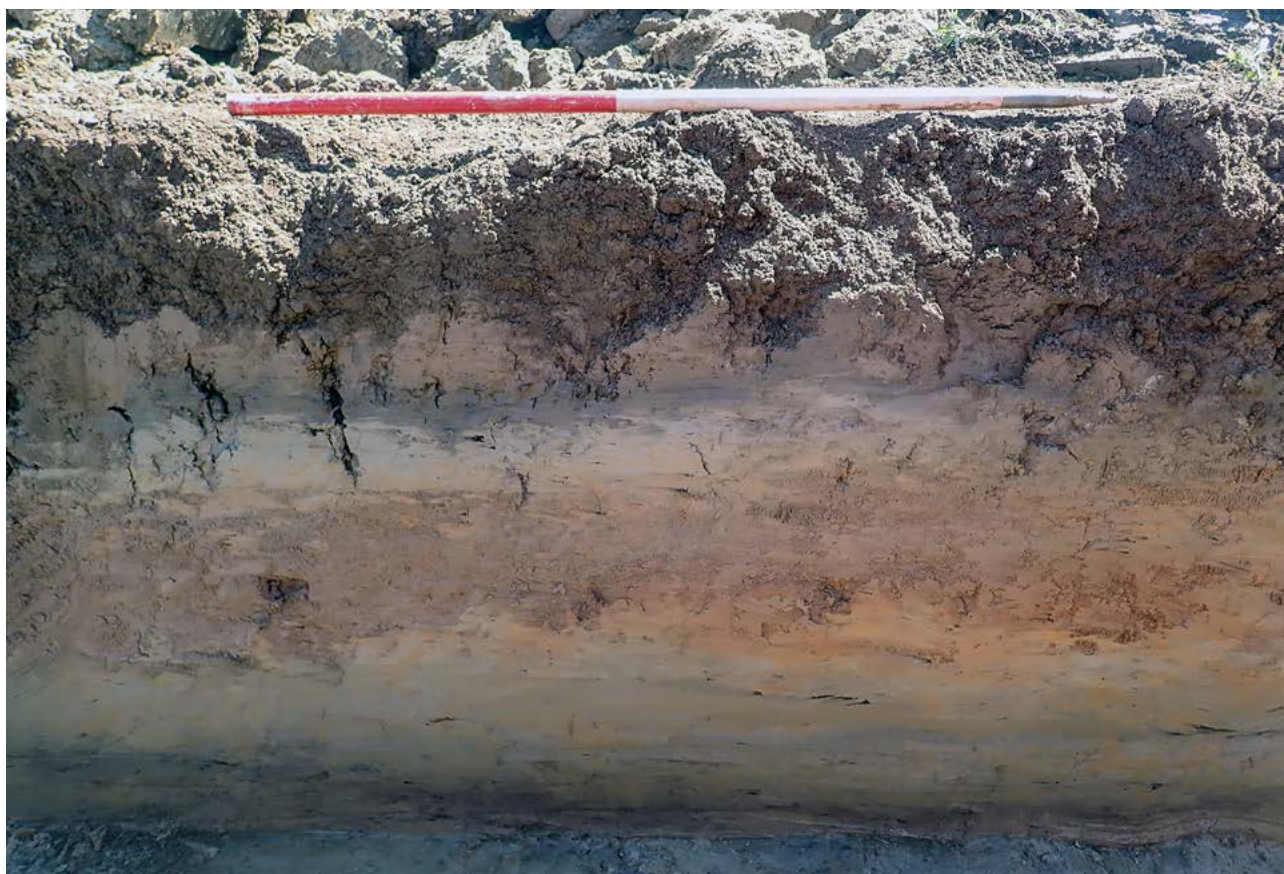


Plate 30: Area 6: Trench 74 colluvium in section, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 31: Area 6: Trench 67, example empty trench, view north, 1x1m scale



Plate 32: Area 6: Trench 80, example empty trench, view north-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 33: Area 6: Trench 89, example empty trench, view south-east, 1x1m scale

Area 7



Plate 34: Area 7: Trench 90, Very shallow alluvium on edge of floodplain, view south-east, 1m scale



Plate 35: Area 7: Trench 90, Very shallow alluvium on edge of floodplain, section, view north, 1m scale



Plate 36: Area 7: Trench 91, shallow alluvium with peat present, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 37: Area 7: Trench 91, shallow alluvium with peat present, monolith sample, view north-east, 0.4m scale



Plate 38: Area 7: Trench 91, shallow alluvium with peat present, monolith sample, view east, 0.4m scale



Plate 39: Area 7: Trench 92, shallow alluvium with peat present, view north-west, 1x1m scale



Plate 40: Area 7: Trench 93, shallow alluvium with peat present, view east, 1x1m scale



Plate 41: Area 7: Trench 93, archaeological layer 9306 sealed by topsoil, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 42: Area 7: Trench 94, shallow alluvium with peat present, view south-east, 1x1m scale



Plate 43: Area 7: Trench 95, shallow alluvium with peat present, view north, 1x1m scale



Plate 44: Area 7: Trench 95, sample section showing alluvial deposits underlying topsoil, east facing, 1m scale



Plate 45: Area 7: Trench 96, shallow alluvium with peat present, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 46: Area 7: Trench 96, shallow alluvium with peat present, section view, north facing, 1m scale



Plate 47: Area 7: Trench 97, shallow alluvium with peat present, view north-east, 1x1m scale

Area 8



Plate 48: Area 8: Trench 107, top part of deep alluvial sequence, stripped to surface of blanket peat, view north-west, 0.5m scale



Plate 49: Area 8: Trench 107, monolith sample through upper alluvium. View north, 1m scale



Plate 50: Area 8: Trench 108, top part of deep alluvial sequence stripped to surface of blanket peat, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 51: Area 8: Trench 109, top part of deep alluvial sequence stripped to surface of blanket peat, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 52: Area 8: Trench 109 feature 10907 is interpreted as a possible peat extraction feature which was cut through the upper alluvium and into the blanket peat, view north, 1m scale



Plate 53: Area 8: Trench 110, top part of alluvial sequence stripped to surface of blanket peat, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 54: Area 8: Trench 110, sample section through upper alluvium, view west, 1m scale



Plate 55: Area 8: Trench 111, top part of deep alluvial sequence, machined down the surface of the peat, which was only present in patches, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 56: Area 8: Trench 111, sample section through top part of alluvial sequence, view north showing buried soil, 1m scale



Plate 57: Area 8: Trench 112 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the peat, which was only present in patches, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 58: Area 8: Trench 112, section through ditch 11207, view west, 1m scale



Plate 59: Area 8: Trench 112, ditch 11207 working shot, view west,



Plate 60: Area 8: Trench 112, possible peat extraction feature 11215, view west, 1m scale



Plate 61: Area 8: Trench 113 was machined through the upper layers of the deep alluvial sequence, but no peat was encountered, view west, 1x1m scale



Plate 62: Area 8: Trench 113 sample section through top part of alluvial sequence, view north. 1m scale



Plate 63: Area 8: Trench 115 was machined through the upper layers of the deep alluvial sequence, but no peat was encountered; view east, 1x1m scale



Plate 64: Area 8: Trench 115 sample section through upper alluvium, view south, 1m scale



Plate 65: Area 8: Trench 117 was machined through the upper layers of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the peat, east facing, 1x1m scale



Plate 66: Area 8: Trench 117 showing possible peat cutting feature, 1m scale



Plate 67: Area 8: Trench 118 was reduced to a test pit due to wet ground conditions. It was excavated to the top of the blanket peat, view east, no scale



Plate 68: Area 8: Trench 119 was reduced to a test pit due to wet ground conditions. It was excavated to the top of the blanket peat, view east, no scale



Plate 69: Area 8: Trench 120 was reduced to a test pit due to wet ground conditions. It was excavated to the top of the blanket peat, view east, no scale



Plate 70: Area 8: Trench 121 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the blanket peat, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 71: Area 8: Trench 122 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the blanket peat, view east, 1x1m scale



Plate 72: Area 8: Trench 123 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the peat, which was present in patches, view east, 1x1m scale



Plate 73: Area 8: Trench 123 sample section through upper alluvium, view north, 1m scale



Plate 74: Area 8: Trench 125 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the peat, which was present in occasional patches, view south, 1x1m scale



Plate 75: Area 8: Trench 125 sample section through upper alluvium, view east, 1m scale



Plate 76: Area 8: Trench 127 was machined through the top part of a deep alluvial sequence, down to the surface of the peat, which was present in extensive patches, view west, 1x1m scale