

EXCAVATIONS AT CAERAU HILLFORT, CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES, 2015

An Interim Report



By

O. Davis & N. Sharples

With contributions by Dave Wyatt & Peter Bye-Jensen

CARDIFF STUDIES IN ARCHAEOLOGY



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Arts & Humanities
Research Council



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1. Introduction

Four weeks of excavation at Caerau Hillfort (NPRN 94517; SAM GM018) (Figure 1.1) were carried out from 22 June to 17 July opening five trenches. This work is the final season (see Davis and Sharples 2014 and 2015 for discussion of previous excavations) of an initial first-stage evaluation to fully characterise the features identified by the Time Team survey and excavations (Wessex Archaeology 2013). This evaluation stage will provide significant new information about the nature of Iron Age and later activity at hillforts in south Wales and establish an important chronological framework. The identification of a Neolithic enclosure on the hill in 2014, defined by at least four lines of ditches, was of national importance and further excavation this year has significantly enhanced our understanding of the construction and use of these monuments.

The project was directed by Dr Oliver Davis, Professor Niall Sharples and Dr David Wyatt of Cardiff University. The core project team consisted of 18 staff and 20 student archaeologists from Cardiff University. From the outset the Caerau excavations have linked nationally

significant research with a broad mission to engage with the public, particularly the local communities of Caerau and Ely. The engagement strategy was again designed to raise the public's awareness of, and participation in, local heritage and archaeological fieldwork, providing educational opportunities and widening access to further education. The aim was to challenge stigmas and unfounded stereotypes ascribed to this part of Cardiff. The excavation also provided an excellent opportunity to involve 20 undergraduate students and numerous volunteers in knowledge transfer and community engagement activities that will provide them with significant employability skills.

The interior of the hillfort is privately owned and we are very grateful to the David family of Penylan Farm for permission to carry out the investigations. The wooded boundary earthworks of the hillfort are owned by Cardiff Council and our thanks are extended to Nicola Hutchinson and her colleagues at Cardiff Council Park Services for allowing us to extend Trench 3 and Trench 8 North into this area. The area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument

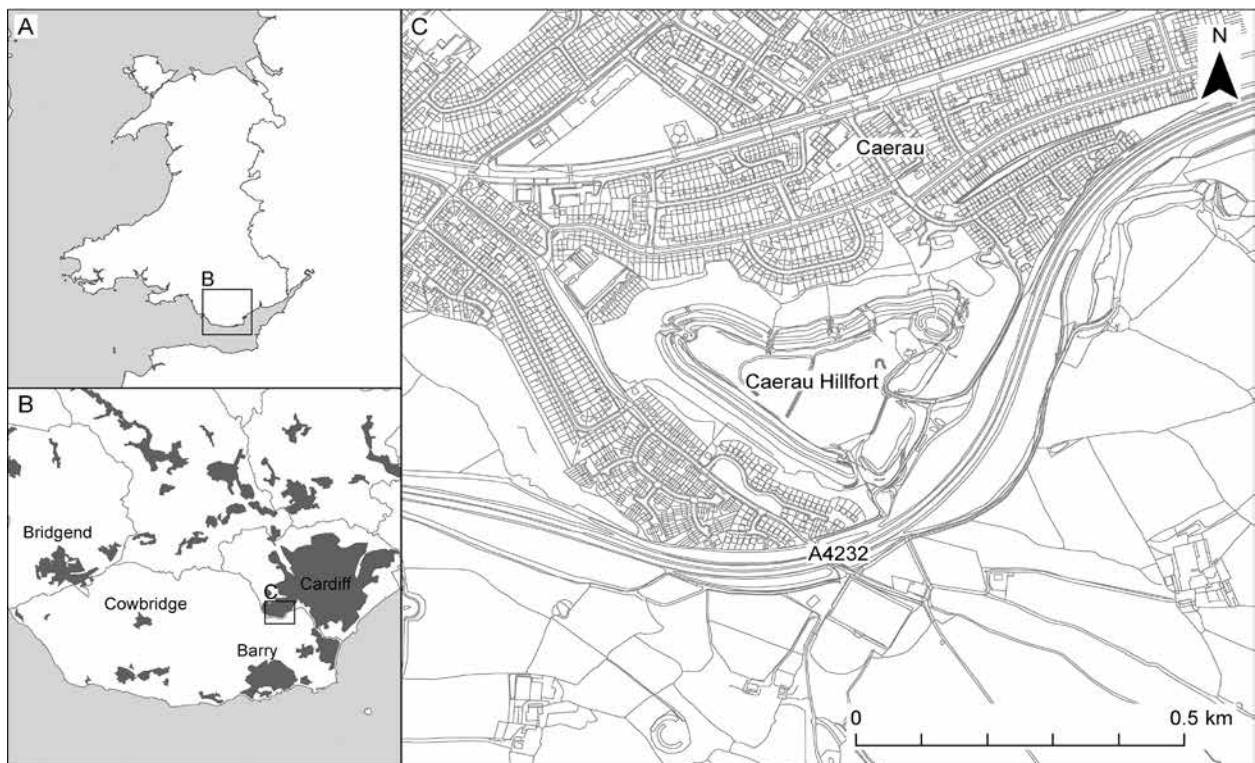


Fig. 1.1. Location map of Caerau Hillfort. Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

and Scheduled Monument Consent was granted by Cadw and we are grateful to Jon Berry, Louise Mees and Jess Hughes at Cadw for their continuing support. Funding for the excavations was provided by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, Cardiff University, and LeHigh University, Pennsylvania, USA. We are particularly indebted to Professor Cameron Wesson for his enthusiasm and support for the project.

This report summarises the results of the excavations and includes the stratigraphic sequences recorded in each of the five trenches. The information from the last three seasons of excavation are now being collated for a major publication. The various specialist reports are therefore currently in preparation and are not presented here – although basic lists and counts of finds are given. A selection of six radiocarbon samples, five from the Neolithic enclosure ditches and one from beneath the inner hillfort boundary, are currently with CHRONO, Queens Univeristy Belfast Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit while a wider program of dating is pending an application to NERC in September 2016. A summary of the community engagement activities in 2015 is provided here, but summaries of the CAER Heritage Project and previous archaeological work has been provided in detail

in previous interim reports (Davis and Sharples 2014; 215) and will not be repeated here.

All of the drawings were completed by Adam Smith and Paige Mundy under the guidance of Ian Dennis and Kirsty Harding and we are extremely grateful to them all. We are particularly grateful to Kirsty Harding for setting out this report in Adobe InDesign. We would also like to thank Tim Young, Rob Thomas Matt Nicholas and Sue Virgo for their logistical support and Paul Evans for his creative flair. Trenches and other work were supervised by Ian Dennis, Kirsty Harding, Laura Hogg, Kelly Davies, Emily Gal, Sam Pointer, Vicky Rees, Cassandra Davies, Louise Thomas, Aron Williams, Matt Whelan, Alice Bertini, Johanna Thunberg, Tudur Davies, Rhiannon Philp and we are very grateful to them all for their expertise. Particular thanks should also go to Dave Horton, Dominique Williams, Taela-May Hindle and all their colleagues at Action Caerau and Ely for their continued support and encouragement.

Finally, we would like to thank the numerous members of the local community who gave their time and demonstrated amazing passion and interest for their local heritage – none of this work would have been possible without their help and support.

2. Project Aims & Objectives

A full list of the detailed project aims and objectives are available in the project research design (Davis and Sharples 2013). The research design outlined a two-stage research plan: Stage 1 comprised a two year programme of excavation and Stage 2 a three-year programme (it is intended that the Stage 2 programme within the Research Design will be amended in light of the results of Stage 1 and discussions with Cadw). After excavations in 2013 and 2014, it was realised that the nature of the archaeology was both more complex and better preserved than expected. Combined with the hugely significant, but unexpected, identification of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, which requires intensive sampling, it was considered that the timescales originally outlined were too ambitious. Whilst the aims and objectives for Stage 1 of the project have not changed, it was decided to extend the Stage 1 program of excavation by 1 year in order to revisit previously opened trenches (Trenches 3, 7, 8) and open a new small trench (Trench 5A) to further characterise what we thought was a Romano-British pit boundary identified in Trench 5 in 2013.

The objectives for 2015 were as follows:

- To confirm the presence, dimensions and survival of a very large, post-built, circular structure (CS3) in Trench 3
- To complete the excavation of a midden in Trench 3 and recover a substantial assemblage of animal bone, pottery and palaeo-environmental remains
- To provide a complete profile through the inner hillfort boundary on the northern and southern side of the hillfort in order to confirm its sequence of construction and recover dating material and palaeo-environmental remains
- To confirm the nature and characteristics of the ‘pit’ boundary identified in Trench 5 and recover dating material and palaeo-environmental samples from the ditch fills
- To complete the excavation of the Neolithic ditches identified in Trench 7 and recover further dating material and palaeo-environmental samples
- To expose in plan a length of the Neolithic ditch partially identified in Trench 8, record its profile and recover dating material and palaeo-environmental samples

3. Excavation Methodology

All excavations were conducted in compliance with the standards described in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (www1), except where they are superseded by statements made in the research design (Davis and Sharples 2013).

Mechanical excavators were on-site for the removal and re-instatement of clearly identifiable topsoil and re-deposited building material. All machine-excavated trenches were carried out under archaeological supervision and ceased when *in situ* archaeology was revealed. Remaining invasive investigations were conducted by hand.

3.1 Treatment of Finds

Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given by CIfA's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (www1).

All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits of undoubtedly modern date. In those circumstances sufficient artefacts were retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. The excavated spoil was examined for artefacts and these were retained and recorded. Material of undoubtedly modern date from the spoil heaps was noted but not retained.

Conservation and post-excavation analysis of finds is currently being undertaken by the staff of Cardiff University and National Museum Wales. The landowners have generously agreed to donate all finds from the excavations to National Museum Wales.

3.2 Sampling strategy

3.2.1 Topsoil sampling

The interior of the hillfort has been ploughed in the medieval and post-medieval periods and this has created an overlying deposit of topsoil and relict ploughsoil ranging in depth from 0.4 to 0.5 m (Wessex Archaeology 2013, 5). It was clear during the Time Team excavations that this overburden contained a mixed assemblage of unstratified ceramics and other small finds. Therefore, before mechanical excavation of this deposit, 1 x 1 m test pits were dug by hand to the top of surviving archaeology

at a density of 1 test pit every 25 m² in the location of Trenches 5A and 8 South (all other trenches had been test-pitted in previous years). This has provided a 4 % sample of the artefacts contained within the overburden. Metal detectorists from Cardiff Scan Club were invited to reconnoitre the spoil heaps and a variety of corroded iron, copper alloy and lead artefacts were recovered.

3.2.2 Radiocarbon sampling

Radiocarbon dates will be obtained from suitable well contexted single entity samples (articulated animal and human bone, discrete and distinctive carbonised plant samples and carbonised residues from diagnostic and stratified ceramics). We are currently awaiting the results of six samples from the Neolithic enclosure ditches and hillfort boundary. An intensive dating programme is currently subject of an application to NERC.

3.2.3 Environmental sampling

Bulk soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts were taken from appropriate well sealed and dated/datable archaeological contexts or features associated with clearly defined structures (see Appendix 3). Samples of between 10-40 litres were taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features.

Bulk samples will be processed by standard flotation methods at St Fagans National History Museum in the summer of 2016 as part of an Adult Learner's course for local people. The flot will be retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 10 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. Coarse fractions (>10 mm) will be sorted, weighed and discarded, finer residues will be retained until after analysis.

Flots will be assessed to define the presence and preservation of environmental material and to address the project aims and research questions. Assessment will be conducted under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope at Cardiff University and the presence of environmental material; charred remains quantified to record the preservation and nature of environmental material, e.g. charred plant remains, wood charcoal, small animal and mollusc remains.

3.3 *On-site recording*

The standard Cardiff University recording systems were used: all contexts and features were recorded using standard pro-forma context record sheets; a record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered were made (1:20); appropriate sections were drawn (1:10); the OD of all principal strata and features were indicated on appropriate plans and sections. Complex structured deposits were planned in greater detail (1:10 or even 1:5). A full photographic record was maintained.

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4. Excavation Results

In total five trenches (3, 5A, 7(A, B, C and D), 8 South and 8 North) were opened (Figure 4.1). Trenches 3 and 7 revisited areas explored in previous years. Trench 5A explored a boundary identified by the magnetometry survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013) – this was originally excavated in 2013 (Trench 5) and found to be a large pit, dating to the Romano-British period. Trench 8 South was planned to further examine a Neolithic ditch identified in the south-eastern corner of Trench 8 in 2014 while Trench 8 North was designed to obtain a complete section through the northern, inner, hillfort rampart. The excavation conditions were variable ranging from hot and dry to overcast and wet. This made the identification of cut features much easier than in previous years when very hot conditions had baked the natural clay subsoil. All archaeological features when identified were surveyed in using a Leica TS06 Flexline Total Station and marked out on the ground using spray paint.

A machine was used to remove the backfill from Trenches 3 and 7 and to strip the overburden (a relict ploughsoil) to the top of the surviving archaeology over the area of Trenches 5A and 8 South (Figure 4.2). The overburden varied in depth – it was around 0.3-0.4 m deep in Trench 8 South, but up to 0.7 m deep in Trench 5A (see below). All archaeological features were excavated by hand. Trench 8 North was located in woodland and all excavation was by hand.

4.1 Trench 3

This was the third year that this area had been investigated. In 2013 an area 20 m by 30 m had been opened over a geophysical anomaly which indicated the presence of a ring-gully presumably surrounding a roundhouse. During the excavations at least four roundhouses were identified (CS1-4), including two post-built structures (CS3 and

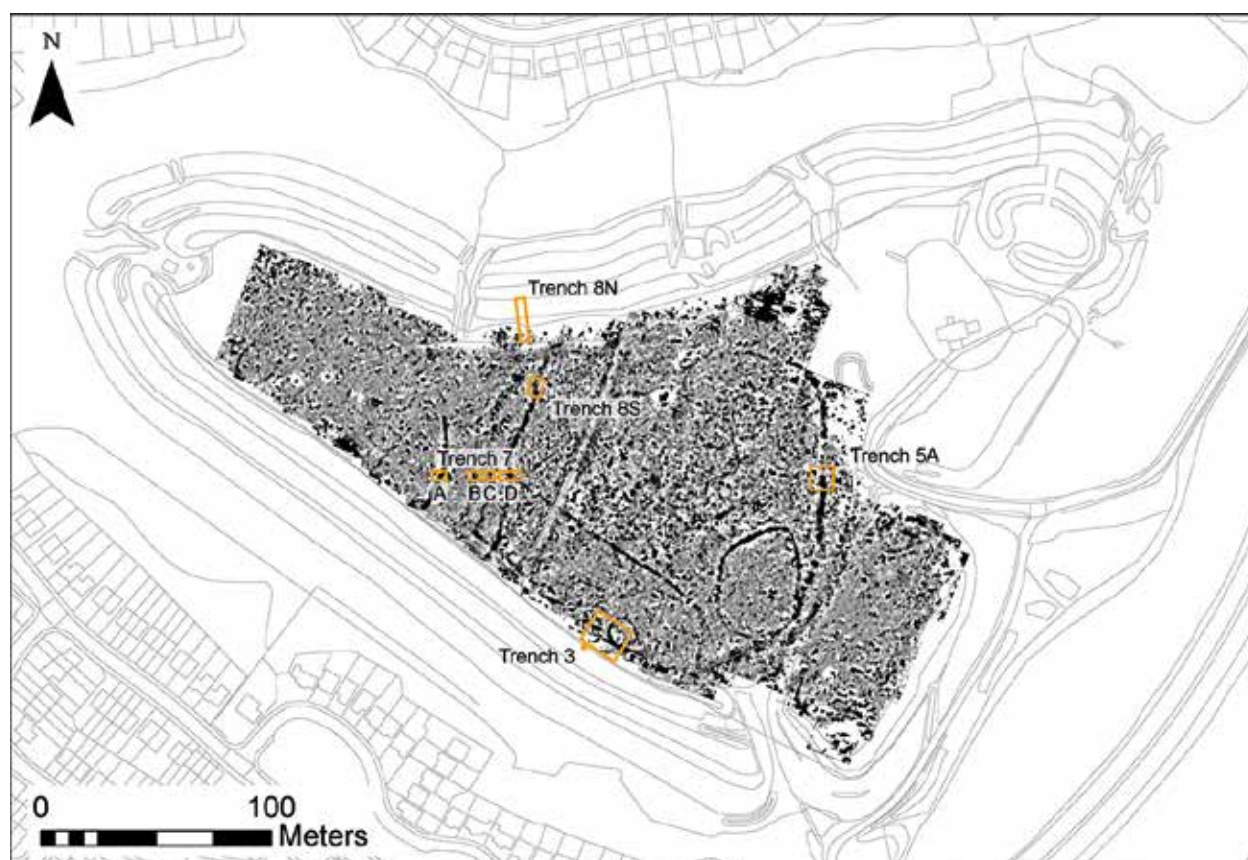


Fig. 4.1. Location of trenches excavated in 2015 overlaid on geophysical survey (Copyright GSB Prospection)



Fig. 4.2. Photo showing machine stripping of topsoil and relict ploughsoil over the area of Trench 5A

CS4), and deep stratified layers were encountered in the immediate lee of the ramparts. In 2014 we returned to this area to continue the excavation of the roundhouses and hillfort boundaries – these were particularly interesting as a primary and secondary bank appeared to be separated at its western end by a midden deposit containing Iron Age and Roman material (suggesting the secondary boundary dated to the Roman or post-Roman period).

This year an area 17.5 m east to west and 14 m north to south, with an extension of 1.5 m by 3 m into the hillfort boundary, in the southwest corner of the trench was opened (Figure 4.3 and 4.4). There were 3 objectives:

- To reveal the entire ground-plan of the post built roundhouse (CS3) in order to confirm its dimensions and record any *in situ* floor deposits which still survived.
- To complete the excavation of the midden and recover a substantial assemblage of animal bone and pottery. The animal bone assemblage is of particular significance as no other substantial assemblage has been recovered from a hillfort in South Glamorgan and it therefore has the potential to significantly enhance our understanding of agricultural regimes and landscape management.
- To fully excavate the colluvial deposits behind the hillfort boundary and confirm the nature of the boundary sequence, which appears to be of different character along its length.

All features and deposits were excavated to natural except for a baulk of 3.5 m by 10 m in the eastern half of the trench which was left in situ. After stripping by machine, all remaining backfill was removed by hand from cut features excavated in 2013 and 2014. The

variable weather conditions of bright sunshine and overcast showery days were optimal for observing cut features and a range of ‘new’ features were identified this year. This suggests that a number of unidentified cut features are likely to exist in the original north-eastern part of Trench 3, which was excavated in 2013 but never re-opened. A large number of cut features were identified cutting through the clay natural. In the northern half of the trench these were directly below the relict ploughsoil and backfill, but in the southern half of the trench they were overlain by stratified deposits.

4.1.1 The hillfort boundary

3321, 3337, 3338, 3341, 3343, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3369, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3378, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3427, 3430, 3440, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3453, 3454, 3465, 3466, 3469, 3470, 3472, 3473

A complete east to west section through the hillfort boundary and associated deposits was obtained (except for a short unexcavated 2 m section left in situ) (Figure 4.5). The earliest features identified were a line of postholes running broadly parallel with the back of the rampart (3469, 3472, 3373, 3369/3321, 3352, 3350, 3453, 3445, 3447, 3443, 3465, 3407, 3409, 3411) and cutting through the clay natural (Figure 4.6). Posthole 3469 was circular in plan, 0.40 m in diameter and 0.10 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a brownish green clay (3470) which contained flecks of charcoal. Immediately to the west of 3469 was 3472. This was circular in plan, 0.42 m in diameter and 0.10 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base, and filled by 3473. On the western side of the baulk, the line of

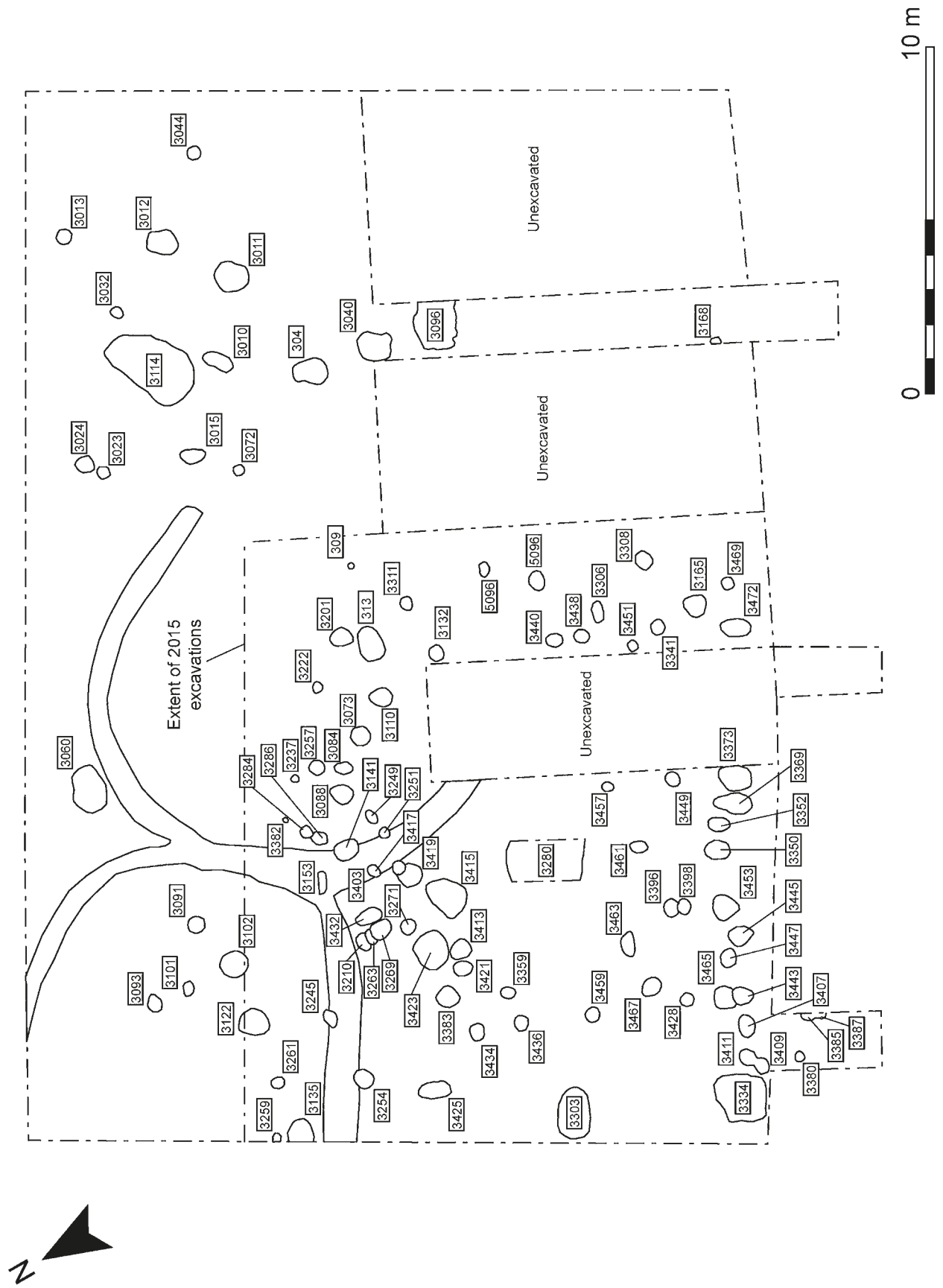


Fig. 4.3. Post-excavation plan of Trench 3



Fig. 4.4. Aerial photograph, looking south, showing Trench 3 under excavation. Note the baulk in the eastern half of the trench left in situ.

postholes continued. The furthest east was 3373. This was roughly oval in plan, 1 m by 0.68 m and 0.20 m in depth. The north side was steeply sloping and the south side was shallow. It was filled by a red sand with flecks of charcoal (3374). Adjacent to this was posthole 3369 – this was excavated in 2014 (3321) and suggested to be part of a circular structure, but it is clearly not. To the west was posthole 3352 which was oval in plan, 0.66 m by 0.50 m and 0.17 m in depth. It had a flat base, but again, the north side was steeply sloping and the south side was shallow. It was filled by a red sand with frequent flecks of charcoal (3353). Immediately to the west was posthole 3350 which was also oval in plan, 0.77 m by 0.50 m and 0.17 m in depth. It also had a flat base and the north side was steeply sloping and the south side was shallow. It was also filled by a red sand with frequent flecks of charcoal (3351). Around 1 m to the west was posthole 3453. This was triangular shaped in plan, 0.74 m by 0.70 m and 0.25 m in depth with shallow sloping sides, and was filled by a dark red sandy silt (3454) the line of postholes continued with posthole 3445. This was oval in plan, 0.60 m by 0.70 m and 0.20 m deep with steeply sloping sides, and was filled by a brownish-red sandy silt (3446) which contained charcoal flecks. Next to this was posthole 3447 which was circular in plan, 0.70 m in diameter and 0.27 m deep. It was filled by a red silty sand (3448). Around 0.5 m to the west were postholes 3443 and 3465. Posthole 3443 was circular in plan, 0.58 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a reddish

brown sand with charcoal flecks (3444). Immediately to the north was posthole 3465 which was also circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.15 m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a reddish brown sand (3466). To the west was posthole 3407. This was circular in plan, 0.46 m in diameter and 0.27 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled by a dark brown silt (3408) which contained some sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery. Immediately to the west was a double posthole – 3409 and 3411, although it was not clear which cut which. Posthole 3409 was circular in plan, 0.30 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth, and was filled by a dark brown sandy silt (3410). To the north was posthole 3411 which was also circular in plan, 0.27 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. It was also filled by a dark brown sandy silt (3412). No other postholes were identified further to the west, but a pit (3334) had been dug in this position at some point (excavated in 2014) and disturbed the area.

The postholes are broadly similar in depth (the majority around 0.20 m deep) which suggests that they may have been truncated. The most straightforward explanation is that these postholes represent a fence which probably continued right across the trench – a posthole (3168) was identified at the base of Sondage A in 2013 along the same alignment. Unfortunately there was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the postholes and the primary rampart, although in Sondage A 3168 was sealed by levelled primary rampart material (3127) and so must

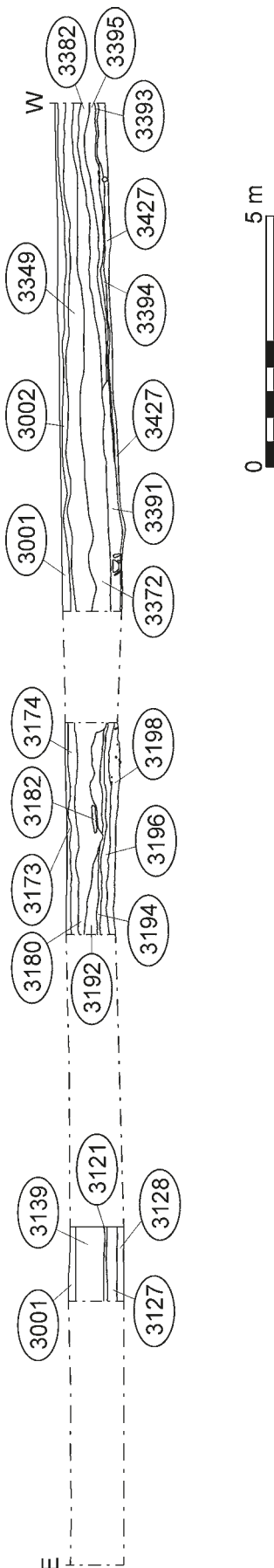


Fig 4.5. Complete east to west section through the southern hillfort inner boundary in Trench 3

pre-date that event. It could be that they form a back row of timbers defining a box rampart, but there seems too little primary rampart material surviving for this to be the case. It is more probable that they represent a timber fence line, possibly forming the original boundary of the hillfort (Figure 4.7).

At the base of the cutting (Sondage G) into the boundary, three shallow features were identified cutting the natural (3380, 3385, 3387) (Figure 4.8). Feature 3380 was oval in plan, 0.39 m by 0.22 m and 0.09 m in depth, and was filled by a dark grey brown clayey silt (3381) which contained flecks of charcoal. To the east of this was a double posthole 3385 and 3387 which was only partially exposed as it ran into the section. The earliest feature was 3387. This was probably circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a pale reddish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks (3388). Cutting this feature was posthole 3385. This was also probably circular in plan, 0.37 m in diameter and 0.16 m in depth, and was filled by a dark grey brown clayey silt (3386). It is not clear what the function of these features was but they may be related to the construction of the primary rampart.

All of these postholes were sealed by a pale brown clayey silt (3430/3442/3427 equivalent to 3128, 3164/3195, 3294). In Sondage G this deposit increased in thickness to the south and was overlain by a very compact pale green clay (3355/3393). This presumably represents the primary hillfort rampart. The primary rampart was not identified in any other section. This is almost certainly a feature of our trench placement – it is not completely parallel with the back of the primary rampart and in the west the trench is positioned about 0.5 m too far to the north to capture the rampart in section.

In the western half of the trench (Area F) 3430/3442/3427 was overlain by a dark grey brown cobbled surface (3394) of sub-rounded and sub-angular small pebbles up to 0.20 m in size, contained within a matrix of dark brown clayey silt (Figure 4.9). This butted up to 3355/3393. This is clearly a laid surface and presumably associated with metallised areas identified in previous years (3278, 3293, 3268, 3119, 3130, 3009). It had been previously suggested that there were two phases of metallising (Davis and Sharples 2014, 24), but this was based upon the misinterpretation of the secondary rampart as the primary rampart in Sondage D. The metallising in this trench is probably the result of a single event and represents a road or path leading from the east to a yard or working area in the south-west of the trench (Figure 4.10). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery trampled into its surface suggests it was probably constructed in the 1st century BC/AD.

In the eastern half of the trench the metallised surface was sealed by a dark greyish brown silty clay (3378/3343 equivalent to 3194/3121). In the western half of the

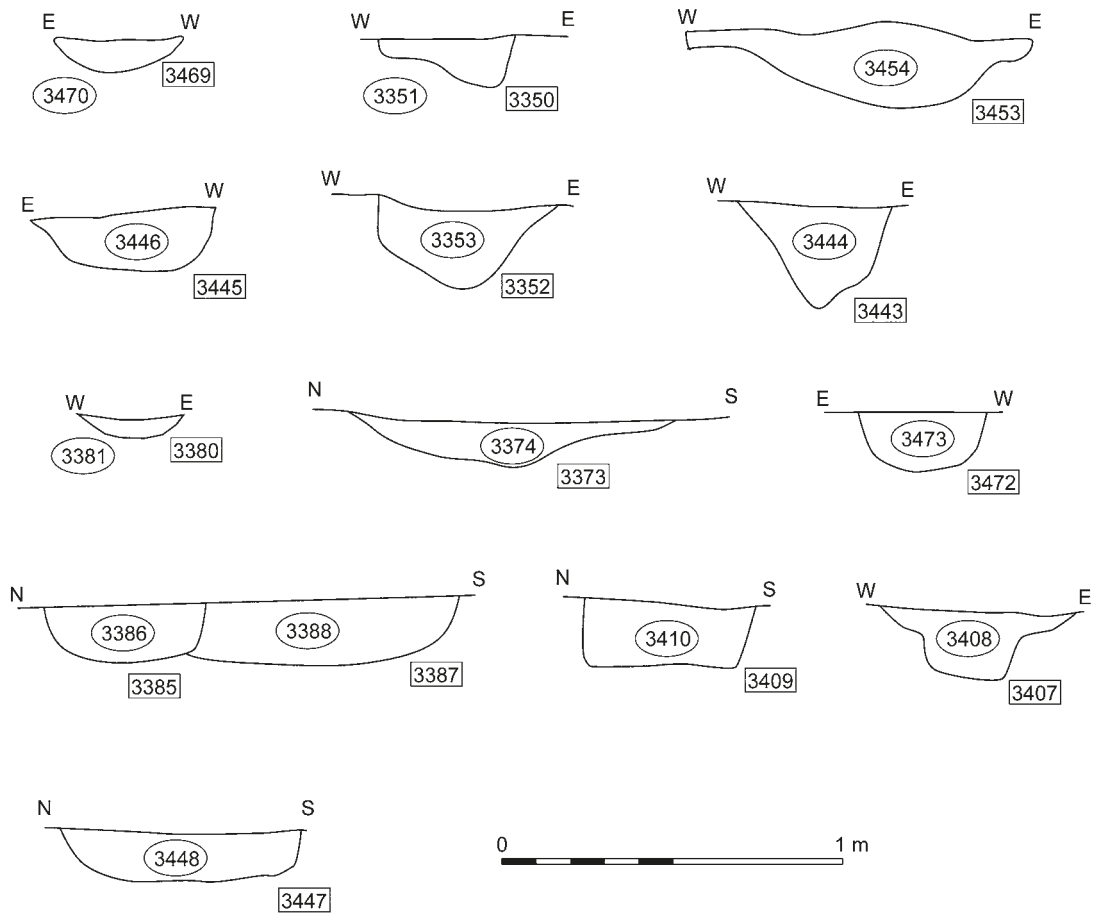


Fig. 4.6. Section drawings of postholes associated with the hillfort boundary



Fig. 4.7. Photograph of Trench 3, looking south-west. The figures are standing in the postholes possibly representing a fence line



Fig. 4.7. Photograph of Sondage G looking north. Note (unexcavated) features cutting the natural



Fig. 4.8. Photograph of metallised surface (3394) looking south

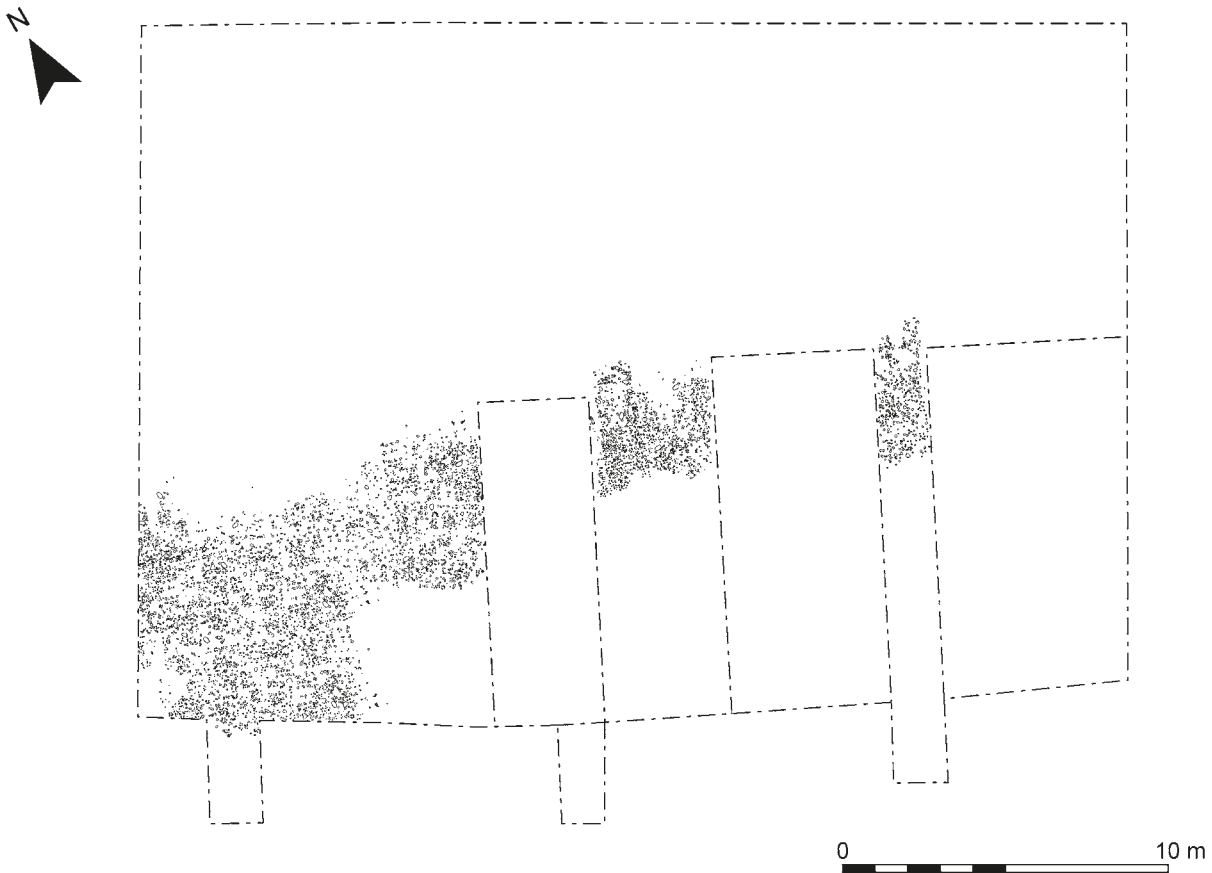


Fig. 4.10. Plan of metal surface in Trench 3

trench the cobbles were overlain by a midden deposit (excavated as 3275 and 3190 in 2014) (Figure 4.11). This was divided up into 0.50 m quadrants in order to accurately record the distribution of finds, and then excavated in 0.10 m spits, although some stratigraphy within the midden was recognised (Figure 4.12). The bottom layer was a dark brown charcoal rich clayey silt (3375/3395 equivalent to 3275) and this was sealed by a darker brown/black clayey silt (3354/3382 equivalent to 3190). Both deposits contained large numbers of pottery sherds and animal bone fragments. The pottery appeared to range from Late Iron Age forms through to 3rd-4th century Roman sherds suggesting the midden built up over several centuries.

Overlying the midden (3354/3382) and 3378/3343 was a firm, compact, grey-green clay (3341/3372/3348) which represents the secondary hillfort rampart. No postholes were identified at the front or back of this deposit in Sondage G and therefore it is likely to be simply a dump constructed bank. No material culture was recovered from the layer. Charcoal for C14 dating purposes may be recovered from soil samples, but as it seals the midden, it must postdate the 4th century AD. Overlying the secondary rampart were a series of silty deposits likely to be aeolian and colluvial in origin. The earliest was a yellowy-red silt (3440/3349/3347 equivalent to 3188). This was sealed by a dark red colluvium (3338/3337).

4.1.2 Cut features

A large number of features were identified cutting through the clay natural. The majority of these were sealed by the cobbled surface (3428, 3467, 3398, 3396, 3449, 3457, 3461, 3463, 3459, 3436, 3359, 3421, 3434, 3425, 3383). Four others were 'new' features identified at the base of Sondage B (3451, 3438, 3440, 3389). The rest were identified cutting the natural in the northern area of the trench (3413, 3423, 3415, 3419, 3432, 3417, 3403). It was assumed that many of these related to a circular structure (CS3), but it became clear that more than one structure was represented here – this is discussed in more detail below.

4.1.2.1 Cut features in Sondage B

3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3451, 3452, 3455, 3389, 3390

All of these features cut through the clay natural and were stratigraphically the earliest features in this area (Figure 4.13). Posthole 3451 was oval in plan, 0.24 m by 0.52 m and 0.19 m in depth with vertical sides and a concave base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), presumably the packing for a post. This was sealed by a dark grey brown sandy silt (3452) with frequent charcoal inclusions. To the north was posthole 3438. This was roughly circular in shape, 0.38 m in diameter and 0.26 m in depth, with vertical



Fig. 4.11. Photograph of midden deposit in western half of Trench 3 partially excavated, looking north. Note metallised surface (3394) being revealed beneath the excavated quadrants



Fig. 4.12. Photograph of midden deposit under excavation, looking south

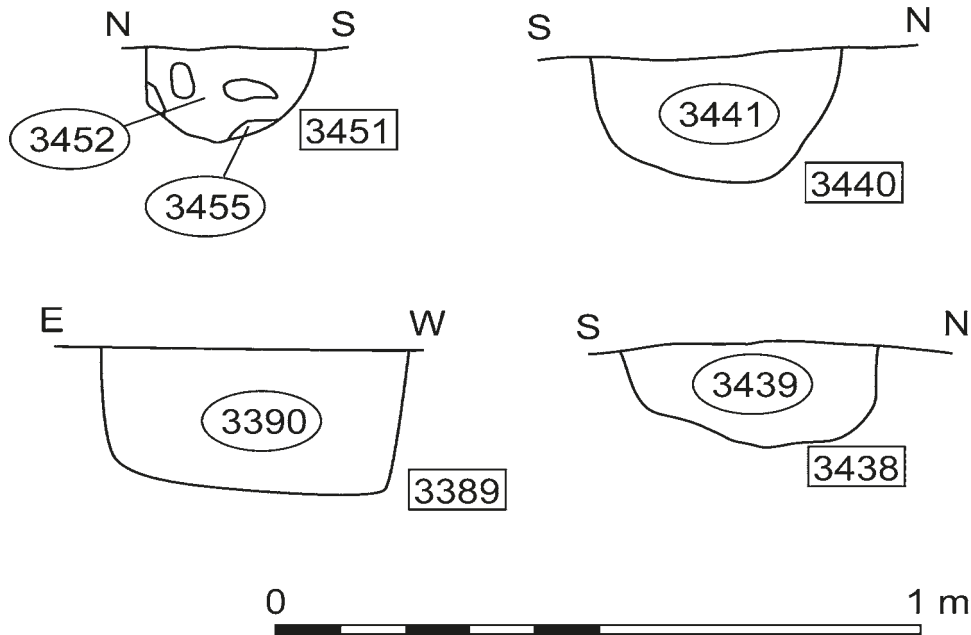


Fig. 4.13. Section drawings of cut features in Sondage B

sides and a flat base, and was filled by a dark red brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (3439). Adjacent to this was posthole 3440. This was roughly circular in plan, 0.36 m in diameter and 0.21 m in depth, with vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a red brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (3441). Around 1.5 m to the east was posthole 3389 which was oval in plan, 0.35 m by 0.42 m and 0.24 m in depth with vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a red brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (3390).

4.1.2.2 Cut features sealed by the cobbled surface in western half of trench

3359, 3377, 3383, 3384, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3421, 3422, 3425, 3426, 3428, 3429, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3449, 3450, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3467, 3468

A large number of cut features were sealed by the metallised surface (3394) in the western half of the trench (Figure 4.14). Posthole 3449 was oval in plan, 0.50 m by 0.30 m and 0.13 m in depth. It was filled by a red sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (3450). To the north was posthole 3457, which was roughly circular in plan, 0.55 m in diameter and 0.09 m in depth. It had a vertical side to the north and gently sloping sides to the south. It was filled by a mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (3458). Adjacent to this was posthole 3461. This was circular in plan, 0.30 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a red brown sandy silt which contained occasional charcoal flecks (3462). Around 1.5 m to the west was a double posthole (3396, 3398). The earliest feature was 3396 – this was oval in plan, 0.47 m by 0.30 m and 0.26 m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled

by a red sandy silt with charcoal flecks (3397). This was cut by 3398 which was roughly circular in plan, 0.50 m in diameter and 0.24 m in depth, and had vertical sides and an irregularly-shaped base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) which are presumably packing for a post. This was sealed by a dark red brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (3400). To the west was posthole 3428. This was oval in plan, 0.25 m by 0.40 m and 0.12 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark red sandy silt with charcoal flecks (3429). Adjacent to this was posthole 3467 which was oval in plan, 0.32 m by 0.92 m and 0.22 m in depth, and filled by a brownish red sand which contained a large number of small to medium sized stones (up to 0.15 m in size) (3468). Immediately next to this posthole was a posthole or small pit (3463). This was oval in plan, 0.71 m by 0.50 m and 0.18 m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brown silt which contained flecks of charcoal, animal bone and sherds of Roman pottery (3464). It is likely that the sherds are either intrusive from the overlying midden, or that the pit was cut through from a higher level and not recognised. To the north-west was feature 3459. This was circular in plan, 0.43 m in diameter and 0.04 m in depth. Its shallowness suggests that it has either been truncated or that it was only ever intended to be a post-pad rather than a posthole. It was filled by a greenish brown clayey silt which contained occasional flecks of charcoal (3460).

To the north was a cluster of six postholes. Posthole 3436 was circular in plan, 0.38 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a pale brown green clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks (3437). Adjacent to this was posthole 3359 which was also circular in plan, 0.40 m in diameter

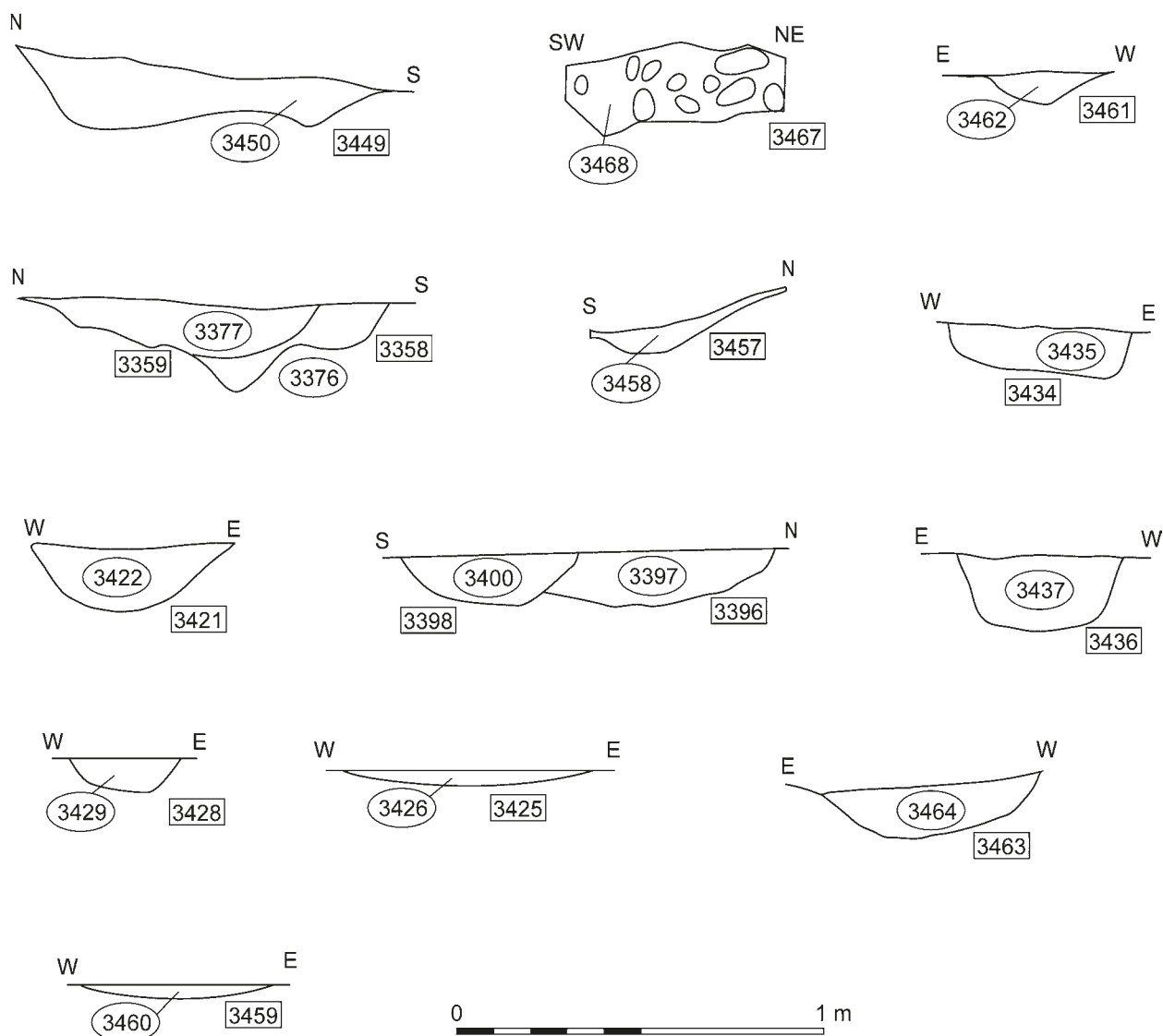


Fig. 4.14. Section drawings of cut features sealed by metallised surface (3394) in western half of Trench 3

and 0.28 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This was filled by a dark red sand with flecks of charcoal (3377). To the north was posthole 3434. This was circular in plan, 0.20 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a brownish green clayey silt (3435) which contained charcoal flecks. To the north-west was posthole 3425 which was oval in plan, 1.00 m by 0.45 m and 0.08 m in depth. It was filled by a red brown silty clay (3426) and contained some sherds of handmade prehistoric pottery. Around 1.5 m to the east were postholes 3383 and 3421. Posthole 3383 was roughly circular in plan, 0.56 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a reddish brown sandy silt (3384). Posthole 3421 was also roughly circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth with steeply sloping sides and an irregularly-shaped base. It was filled by a reddish brown silty sand (3422).

4.1.2.3 'New' cut features in northern area of the trench

3403, 3404, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3423, 3424, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3472

A cluster of eight 'new' cut features were identified in the northern area of the trench (Figure 4.15). The most easterly was a shallow circular depression, 0.35 m in diameter (3472). It was not deep enough to be a posthole but could conceivably have been a post pad. To the west was a cluster of seven features. The largest was pit 3415. This was oval in plan, 1.70 m by 1.28 m and 0.05 m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silt (3416) which contained charcoal and prehistoric pottery. To the west was pit 3423, which was roughly circular in plan, 0.70 m in diameter and 0.38 m in depth and was filled by a dark brown clayey silt (3424) which contained charcoal and prehistoric pottery. Immediately adjacent to this pit was posthole 3413. This was roughly circular in plan, 0.58 m in diameter and 0.20 m deep, with vertical sides. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), presumably packing for a post, which was sealed by a dark brown silty clay (3414). To the north-

east was posthole 3432. This was oval in plan, 0.45 m by 0.36 m and 0.31 m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a brownish green clayey silt (3433) which contained charcoal flecks. To the south-east of this was a cluster of three postholes. Posthole 3403 was circular in plan, 0.40 m in diameter and 0.10 m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It cut through the drip gully of CS1 (3402) and so must post-date that structure. It was filled by a dark brown sandy silt (3404). Posthole 3419 was roughly circular in plan, 0.70 m in diameter and 0.10 m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a red brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (3420). Cutting this feature was posthole 3417. This was circular in plan, 0.30 m in diameter and 0.13 m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown clay (3418).

4.1.3 Circular structures

After the 2014 excavations we postulated the existence of a large circular structure (CS3), possibly defined by a double post-ring, in the south-west of Trench 3. This year with the identification of a large number of ‘new’ postholes it became clear that we were not dealing with a single structure. The mass of postholes in this trench are in fact more likely to represent the remains of a succession of circular structures superimposed on top of each other. Unfortunately, the entire southern area of this trench appears to have been disturbed in antiquity – no obvious house floors existed for instance and the metalised surfaces in this location suggest it may have been heavily trampled. Cut features in the central area of the trench may have been lost through the digging of pits (see feature 3280 from 2014) while those in the northern area of the trench appear to have been variably truncated by plough activity. Therefore, an analysis of posthole form and fill has proved unreliable for assessing whether features belonged to the same structure. Nonetheless, circular arcs of postholes can be identified and structures postulated (Figure 4.16). Some phasing too is apparent. Several postholes cut through the fills of the ring gully of CS1 and so represent buildings that must post-date that structure. Many postholes in the southern half of the trench were sealed by the metalised surface meaning they must represent structures that pre-date the laying of that surface (probably in the Late Iron Age). This suggests that this series of superimposed buildings probably date to the Middle Iron Age.

4.1.3.1 Building A

The postholes 3461, 3440, 3132, 3110, 3073, 3088, 3141, 3271, 3413 form a circle 9 m in diameter. There is an absence of postholes on the south-western side, but pit 3280 may have destroyed any evidence of them in this location.

4.1.3.2 Building B

The postholes 3257, 3284, 3153, 3210, 3421, 3457 form a circle 9 m in diameter. There are obvious gaps in the complete circle and the spacing is not regular so this structure should be given a low probability.

4.1.3.3 Building C

This circle, 9 m in diameter, is defined by postholes 3449, 3398, 3467, 3459, 3436, 3383, 3269, 3403, 3251. The intervals between the postholes are reasonably regular and the circuit is complete except for on the eastern, unexcavated, side.

4.1.3.4 Building D

The postholes 3451, 3306, 3389, 3301, 3311, 313, 3084, 3249, 3419 form the eastern arc of a circle 9 m in diameter. The absence of postholes on the western side suggests this structure should be given a low probability.

4.1.4 Rectangular structures

In 2013 a second post-built circular structure (CS4) was postulated in the north-western area of the trench. Whilst this is a possibility, when the identified postholes from 2013 and 2014 are reconsidered the partial plan of a rectangular building defined by postholes 3135, 3261, 3122, 3102, 3101, 3093 is equally plausible.

4.2 Trench 5A

An area 10 m by 10 m was opened up by machine in the eastern half of the hillfort around 30 m to the north of Trench 5 (excavated in 2012 and 2013) (Figure 4.17). The intention was to further investigate a boundary revealed by the Time Team geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013, figure 1). The trench was positioned over what appeared from the geophysics to be a perforation or entrance-way through the boundary. The boundary had been examined further around its circuit to the south in Trench 5 where it was shown to be a large pit containing Roman period material, including pottery and metal-working debris (Davis and Sharples 2014, 36-7). The presence of a Roman period pit-defined boundary would be extremely unusual and it was considered crucial to establish its nature and confirm its date. The key objectives were:

- To confirm the nature and characteristics of the boundary
- To recover dating material in order to confirm the date of construction of the boundary
- To recover palaeo-environmental samples from the ditch fills

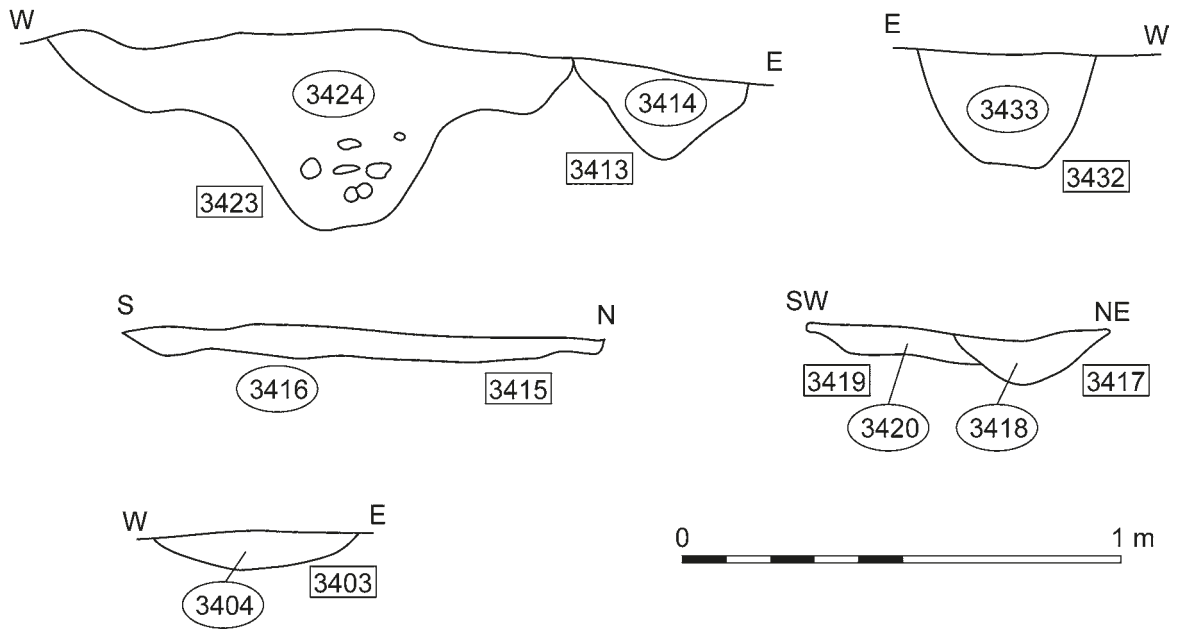


Fig. 4.15. Section drawings of cut features in northern area of Trench 3

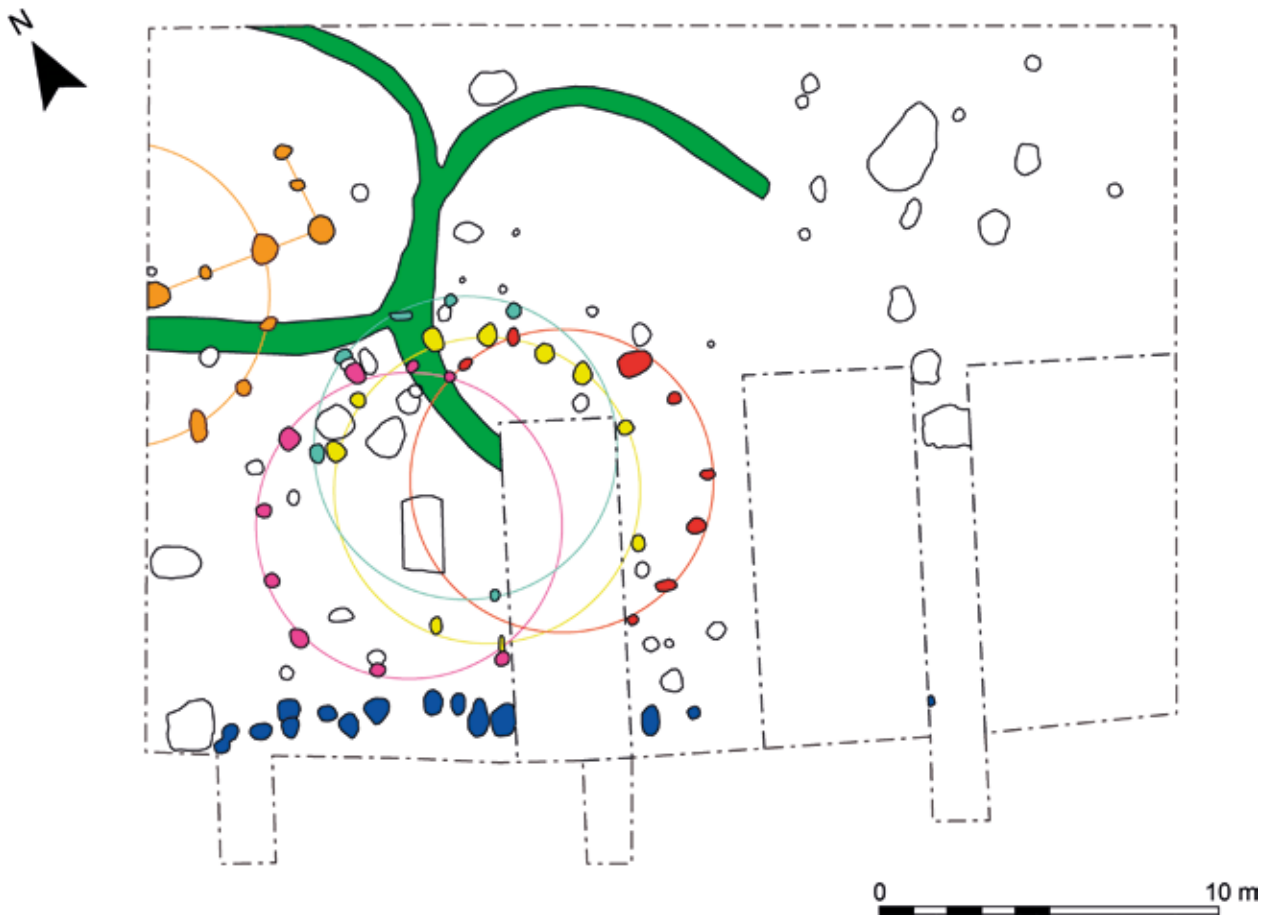


Fig. 4.16. Possible structures in Trench 3. yellow = building A; blue = building B; purple = building C; red = building D; orange = possible rectangular structure or CS4

As it was considered that the boundary to be investigated in Trench 5A was the same as encountered in Trench 5 the context number sequence followed on from those in Trench 5. All discrete cut features were only half-sectioned as required by the conditions of the Scheduled Monument Consent from Cadw.

Below the modern turf and topsoil (5057) was a moderately compacted reddish-brown, silty, clayey deposit containing common sub-rounded and sub-angular stones up to 0.2 m in size (5058). The depth of this deposit varied across the trench – in the north it was around 0.4 m deep and in the south up to 0.7 m. Before stripping by machine, four 1 m by 1 m test pits were excavated by hand over the area of the trench stopping when surviving *in situ* archaeological deposits were identified (Figure 4.18). The deposits (5057, 5058) were sieved using 10 mm sieves and were found to contain flint pebbles and predominantly post-medieval pottery. The absence of any obvious Roman period material was puzzling given

that the boundary excavated in Trench 5 had been shown to contain a large assemblage of pottery and iron slag.

During stripping by machine, it was clear that the overburden in this area was much deeper and stonier than encountered in other areas of the hilltop. The stony matrix of 5058 may derive from the remnants of partially stone-built buildings near-by, but the absence of obvious large angular building blocks suggests this is unlikely. Conceivably it could derive from metallated surfaces similar to those identified in Trench 3 and Trench 8, but there was no obvious structure to the deposit and it is more likely the result of variations in the underling geology or from movement by the plough. Stripping by machine stopped when archaeological features began to be identified. In some areas of the trench the natural clay (5059) was exposed, but this was not even across the whole trench and gave the impression of an undulating surface (Figure 4.19). The natural clay, where exposed, appeared to be running in bands from

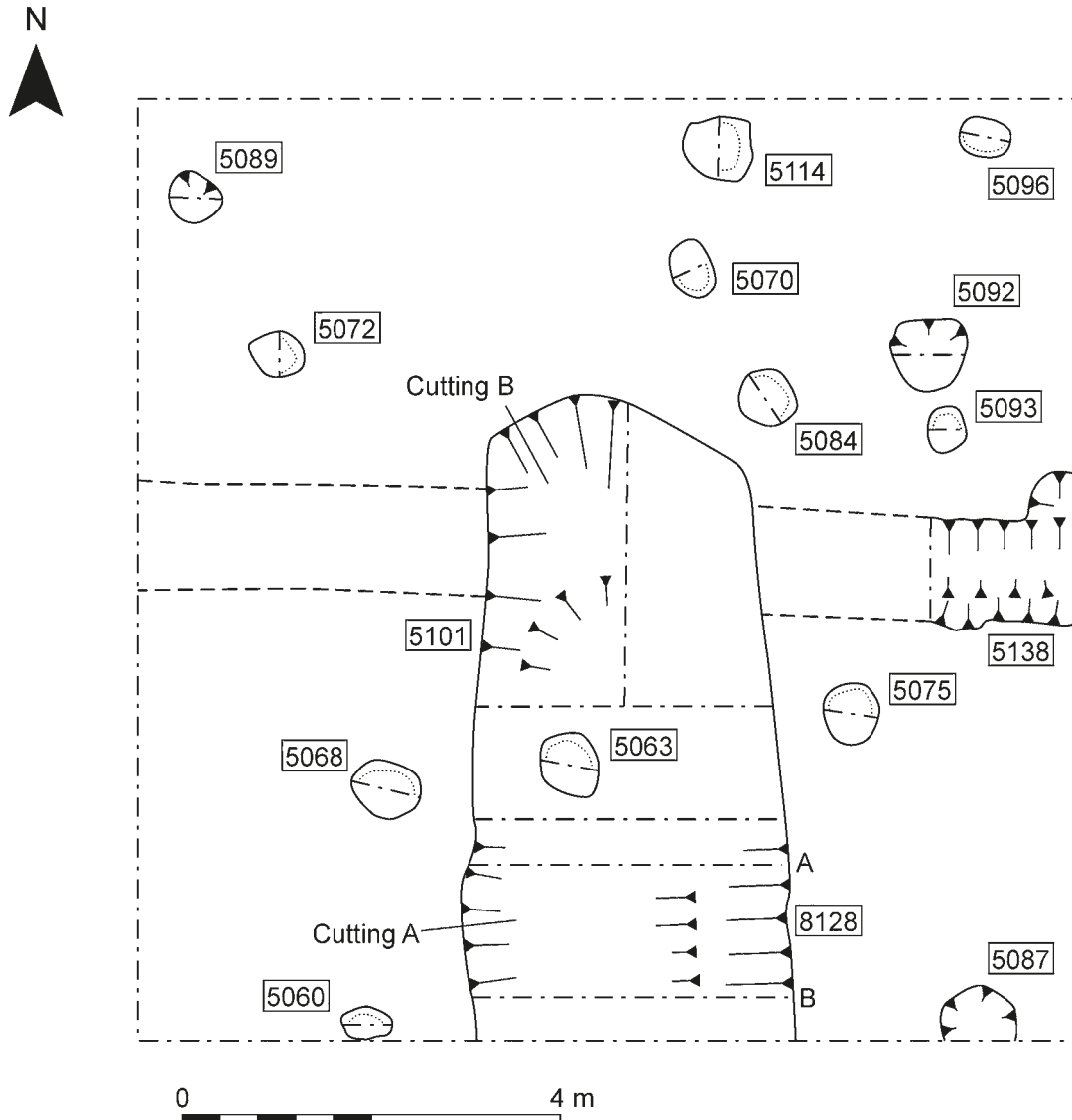


Fig. 4.17. Post-excavation plan of Trench 5A



Fig. 4.18. Test pit 1 over area of Trench 5A showing stoney matrix of ploughsoil



Fig. 4.19. Photograph of Trench 5A, looking north, after stripping by machine. Note areas of natural clay exposed, generally running east to west through the trench

east to west through the trench interspersed by a stonier, reddish-brown silty clay indistinguishable from 5058. It is possible that the irregular surface is derived from ridge and furrow cultivation which can be seen running on a similar alignment on aerial photographs. This would also explain the depth of soil in this location which is presumably the result of a plough headland, and suggests significant movement of soil in this part of the hillfort.

A range of small, discrete cut features were initially recognisable by their dark brown and black fills, but it was only after rain that part of the faint cut of the boundary feature could be seen in the southern part of the trench, although it was never entirely clear. During the course of the excavation after cleaning of the trench and as the deposits had had time to weather out a small number of additional cut features became apparent, and it is likely that further features exist in this area.

4.2.1 The enclosure boundary

The enclosure boundary was extremely difficult to see in plan. Although the geophysical survey suggested that it may have been intermittent, after rigorous cleaning and watering the feature appeared to be a continuous ditch extending 7 m north from the southern trench edge and around 3.5 m in width. Two sections were cut through it – a 1.5 m wide section was cut across the ditch 0.5 m in from the southern trench edge (Cutting A) and a longitudinal section 2.5 m in length was excavated at the terminus (Cutting B) leaving a baulk of around 2.5

m. A large quantity of Early Neolithic pottery, flints and some fragments of polished stone axe indicate that this is not a Roman feature, but another circuit of the Neolithic enclosure.

4.2.1.1 Cutting A

5101, 5102, 5103, 5106, 5107, 5123, 5124, 5125, 5126, 5127, 5135, 5142, 5145, 5147, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5158, 5159, 5160, 5161

A 1 m wide cutting was initially excavated across the ditch (5101), but this was extended to 1.5 m after it was realised that the depth was more than 1 m. The ditch was shown to be U-shaped, 3.5 m wide and 1.6 m deep, with a flat bottom (Figure 4.20). No external bank survived, but one must have existed. The primary fill of the ditch was a soft, reddish-brown silty clay (5135/5160), which is presumably derived from natural silting. Sealing this layer on the western side of the ditch was a brown sandy deposit containing occasional medium sized stones and charcoal flecks (5142/5161). On the eastern side of the ditch the primary fill was sealed by a reddish-brown sandy silt (5147), which was in turn sealed by a brown sandy silt 5145 (both equivalent to 5158). Lying over these layers in the centre of the ditch was a dark reddish-brown clay which contained very frequent medium and small-sized stones (5159). On the western side of the ditch these layers were sealed by a greenish, reddish brown silty clay (5126/5127/5155) which is probably redeposited natural derived from the enclosure bank.

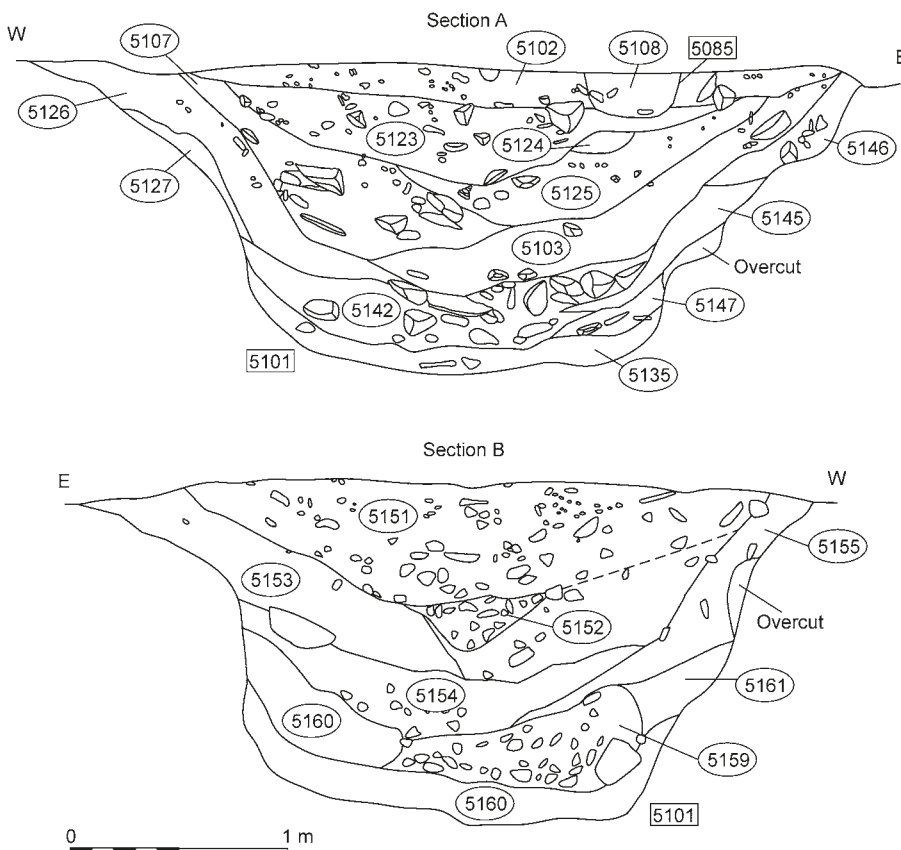


Fig. 4.20. Section drawings of enclosure ditch, Cutting A



Fig. 4.21. Photograph of pottery sherds (5106) under excavation at base of Neolithic enclosure ditch in Cutting A

Sealing all of these layers was a dark-brown clay with frequent charcoal flecks (5103/5154). This deposit contained a large number of pottery sherds and some small fragments of burnt bone (given a separate context number – 5106) and therefore may represent a placed deposit (Figure 4.21). This was overlain by a dark brown sticky clay (5107) and a greenish-brown clay (5153).

At some point after the ditch had largely become in-filled a shallow re-cut was excavated to about 0.80 m. At the base of the re-cut was a mid-brown silty clay (5125/5152) which was sealed by a brownish-grey sandy clay (5124) with charcoal inclusions. A possible second re-cut was then excavated through these deposits and filled by an orangey-brown clayey silt (5123/5151). Sealing all of these fills was a reddish brown sandy silt (5102) which presumably represents a consolidation layer within the ditch (Figure 4.22).

4.2.1.2 Cutting B

5100, 5112, 5119, 5130, 5133, 5137, 5138, 5139

A longitudinal section at the northern terminal end of the ditch was excavated running north to south, although time did not allow the section to be bottomed (Figure 4.23). However, it indicated that the ditch terminal profile was gently sloping, with an abrupt step approximately 1.0 m from the northern end. This ‘step’ might in fact be the original ditch terminus, which has subsequently weathered to its current profile. The earliest fill identified

was a reddish-brown clay which contained very frequent small, medium and large stones (5133). This is presumably equivalent to 5159 recorded in Section A. Overlying this deposit was a dark-brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (5130). This context also contained fragments of burnt bone and a large number of pottery sherds. Sealing this layer was a dark-brown sandy silt which was also charcoal rich and contained pottery sherds and flints (5112). The section drawing appears to show a possible re-cut through this deposit (5137), but this was not recorded during excavation. This was overlain by an orangey-brown silty sand (5100) which was sealed in turn by a mid-brown silty sand (5119) which is equivalent to 5102.

Cutting through 5119 and 5100 was a roughly U-shaped ditch cut (5138) varying in width from 1.30 to 0.80 m and 0.50 m in depth. It was filled by a greenish-brown clay (5139) which didn’t contain any material finds. This feature ran through the trench from east to west and clearly post-dates the Neolithic ditch. It is broadly aligned with the Iron Age eastern entrance to the hillfort and may be part of an extended entrance feature.

4.2.2 Cut features

In total 17 small, discrete cut features were identified in the trench (Figure 4.24). Unfortunately the area opened was not large enough to determine in any clarity what these features may be part of. Four cut through the enclosure

ditch running north to south through the trench and so must post-date that feature, however the other features represent pits, scoops and postholes of conceivably any date from the Neolithic through to Medieval periods. Some of the fills contained pottery and charcoal and so some phasing may be possible.

4.2.2.1 Cut features in the western area of the trench

5060, 5061, 5068, 5069, 5071, 5072, 5077, 5089, 5090

Four cut features were identified in the western area of the trench. All were shallow and may be postholes, but seem more likely to be scoops or small pits. In the north-west corner of trench was scoop 5089. This was roughly circular in plan, 0.62 m in diameter and 0.11 m in depth, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brown silt with frequent charcoal inclusions (5090) which may derive from the dumping of burnt material. Around 1.50 m to the south-east of 5089 was another shallow scoop (5072). This was also roughly circular in plan, 0.57 m in diameter and 0.09 m deep, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Its primary fill was an orangey-brown sandy silt (5077) which was sealed by a dark brown silty sand (5071). This contained frequent charcoal flecks, iron slag and a few sherds of Roman Grey Ware suggesting it may be a dump of metalworking debris from the Roman period.

In the south-west corner of the trench were features 5068 and 5060. Feature 5068 was oval in shape, 0.74 m by 0.29 m and 0.13 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark yellowish-brown sandy silt (5069) which contained occasional small stones. About 2.00 m to the south was feature 5060 – this was roughly circular in shape, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.14 m in depth, with shallow-sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by an orangey-brown silty clay (5061). Neither feature produced any finds.

4.2.2.2 Cut features in the centre of the trench

5062, 5063, 5064, 5065, 5066 5067, 5074, 5078, 5080, 5085, 5108, 5109, 5110, 5116, 5120

Five cut features were identified in the central area of the trench. In the northern area adjacent to the trench edge was an irregularly-shaped linear feature aligned approximately east to west with an undulating base (5109). This was box sectioned – the primary fill was a brownish-red silty sand (5116) which was sealed by a reddish brown sandy silt (5110). Neither contained any finds and the irregular nature of the feature suggests it is likely to be geological in origin.

In the south of the central area of the trench were four roughly circular features, presumably postholes (5062, 5063, 5066, 5085), which all cut through the fill of the

boundary ditch. Posthole 5063 was oval in plan, 0.57 m by 0.29 m and 0.18 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) which is presumably the packing for a post (5064). This was sealed by a greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks (5080). Posthole 5066 was also oval in plan, 0.46 m by 0.27 m and 0.20 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides. The primary fill was also a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), again presumably the packing for a post (5067). This was sealed by a greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (5078). Just to the south-east was posthole 5085. This was circular in plan, 0.51 m in diameter and 0.22 m in depth, with vertical sides and a concave base. The primary fill was also a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), likely to be post-packing (5120). This was sealed by a greyish-brown sandy silt with very frequent charcoal flecks (5108). Finally, adjacent to the trench edge was posthole 5062. This was oval in plan, 0.47 m by 0.25 m and 0.27 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), presumably the packing for a post (5065) and this was sealed by a dark-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (5074).

4.2.2.3 Cut features in the eastern area of the trench

5070, 5073, 5075, 5076, 5079, 5083, 5084, 5086, 5087, 5088, 5091, 5092, 5093, 5094, 5095, 5096, 5097, 5098, 5114, 5115

Eight cut features were identified in the eastern area of the trench. In the south-east corner adjacent to the trench edge was posthole 5087. This was oval in plan, 0.77 m by 0.50 m and 0.48 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) in the base and around the sides which is presumably the packing for a post (5091). This was sealed by a dark-brown silty clay which contained occasional charcoal flecks and a few sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery (5088). Around 2.50 m to the north-west was posthole 5075. This was circular in plan, 0.66 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth, with gentle-sloping sides. It was filled by a dark-brown silty clay (5076).

In the north-east corner of the trench was a cluster of six cut features presumably postholes. Feature 5093 was roughly circular in plan, 0.74 m in diameter and 0.20 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides. It was filled by a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) in the base and around the sides (presumably the packing for a post) and contained within a matrix of dark brown silty clay (5094) which contained a few very small sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery. Posthole 5084 was circular in plan, 0.42 m in diameter and 0.29 m in depth,



Fig. 4.22. North-facing section of Neolithic ditch in Cutting A. Note the stoney nature of many of the fills

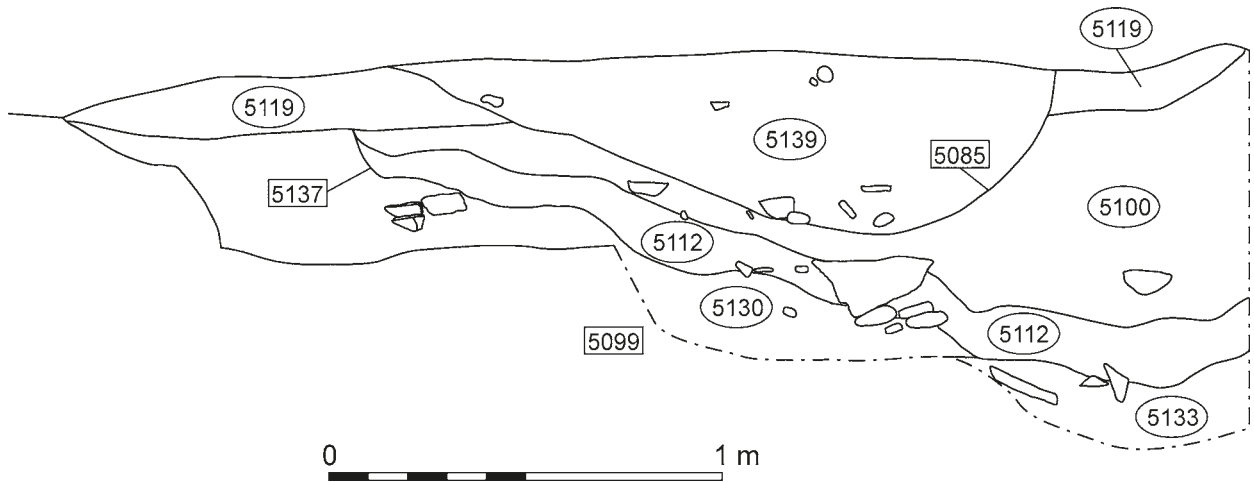


Fig. 4.23. Section drawings of enclosure ditch terminus, Cutting B

with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) located in the base and around the sides, presumably the packing for a post (5086). This was sealed by a dark greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks (5083). Posthole 5092 was roughly circular in plan, 0.45 m in diameter and 0.11 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and an irregularly-shaped base. It was filled by a dark-brown silty clay (5095) which contained frequent medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) and a few sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery. Posthole 5070 was oval in plan, 0.62 m by 0.50m and 0.16 m in depth,

with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) located in the base and around the sides, presumably the packing for a post (5073). This was sealed by an orangey-brown silty sand (5079). Posthole 5096 was circular in plan, 0.52 m in diameter and 0.14 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a deposit of medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size), presumably the packing for a post (5098) and was sealed by a dark-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (5097). Finally, posthole 5114 was oval in plan, 0.65 m by 0.36 m and 0.19 m in depth, with steeply-

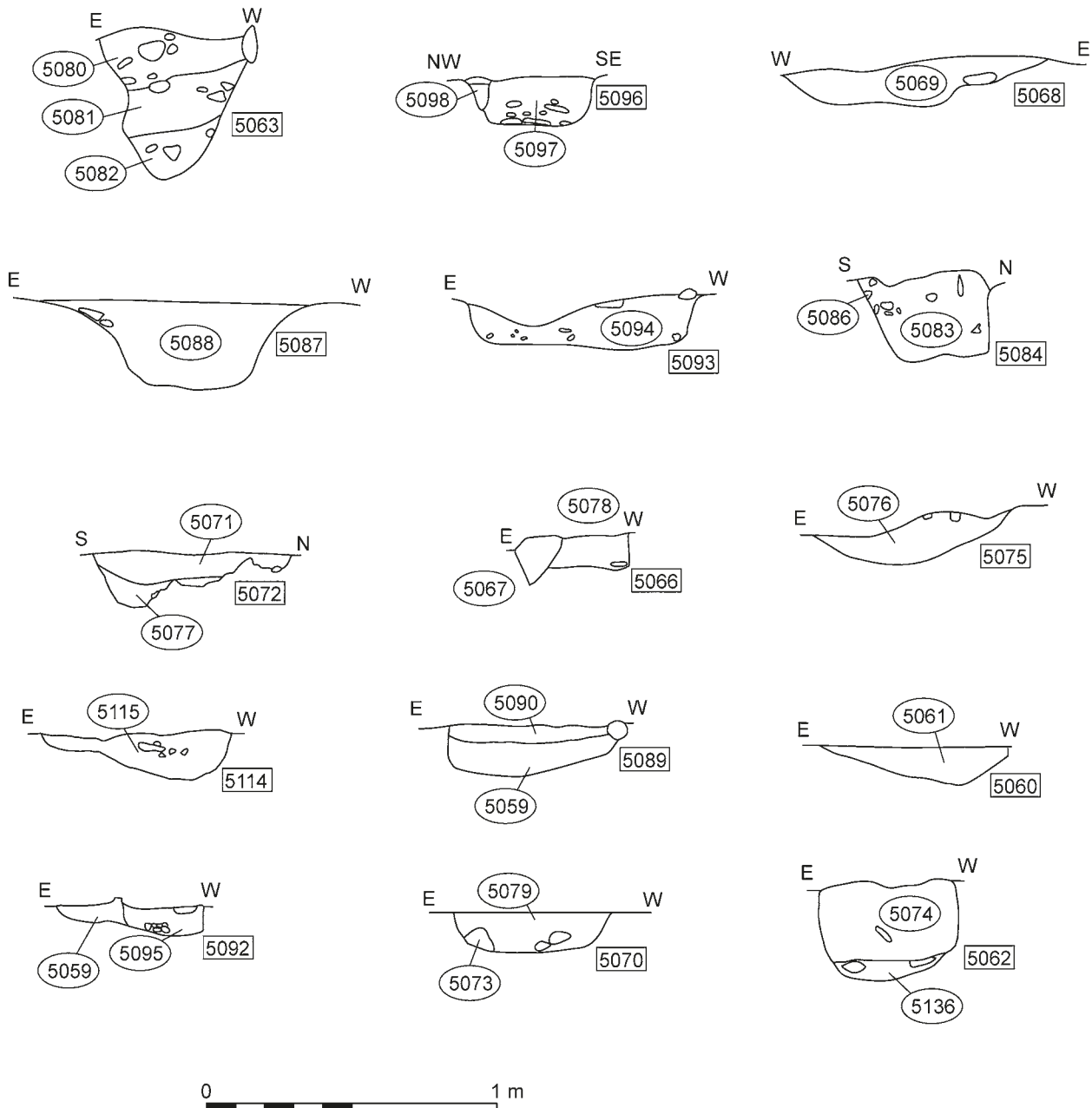


Fig. 4.24. Section drawings of cut features in Trench 5A

sloping sides and an irregularly-shaped base. It was filled by a dark reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional medium sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size).

4.3 Trench 7

In 2014 an area of 40 m by 4 m was opened in the western area of the hillfort to explore five ditches (Ditches A-E) defined by the geophysical survey. A series of 1 m and 2 m slots were excavated across these ditches, four of which (Ditches A-D) were shown to be Neolithic in origin. The fifth (Ditch E) was stratigraphically later than Ditch D, but little dating material was recovered from the fill. This year, four areas were opened (Trenches 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D) within the excavated area of Trench 7 directly over the

ditch segments (Figure 4.25) in order:

- To recover palaeo-environmental samples from the ditch fills
- To further elucidate the morphology of the ditches
- To obtain further dating material from the ditches

Weather conditions this year were a useful mixture of sun and rain. The combination of wet conditions and another four weeks of weathering meant that in some instances small discrete cut features were recognised this year that were not visible in 2014. Where 'new' features were identified they were planned, sampled and excavated.



Fig. 4.25. Aerial photograph of Trenches 7A-D (Trench 7A is top right), looking south-west

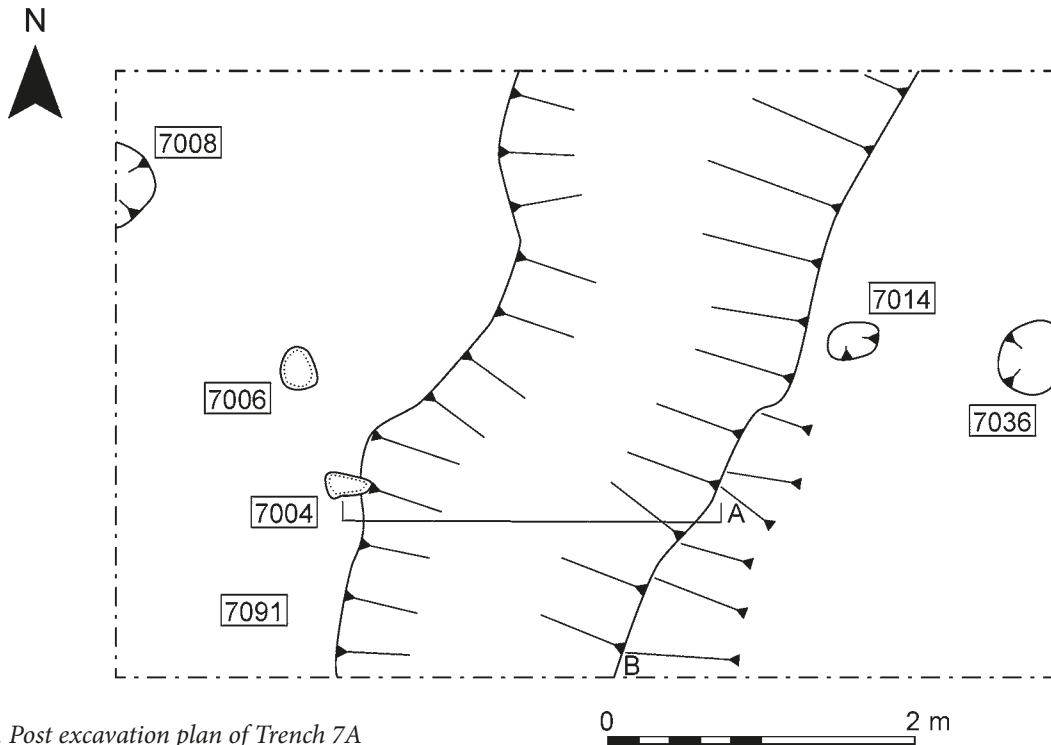


Fig. 4.26. Post excavation plan of Trench 7A

4.3.1 Trench 7A

An area of 6 m by 4 m was opened at the western end of Trench 7 directly over enclosure Ditch A (Figure 4.26). A 2 m section had been excavated across this ditch in 2014 which showed that at its northern extent it was V-shaped, 1.35 m deep, with a rounded bottom. It varied in width from 2.8 m on its northern edge to 2.3 m in the centre of the trench. No external bank survived, but undoubtedly one must have existed. No 'new' cut features were recognised in the trench.

4.3.1.1 The enclosure ditch

7091, 7093, 7094, 7097, 7100, 7101, 7105, 7106, 7115, 7120, 7123, 7153, 7164

The southern 2 m section through Ditch A (7091 equivalent to 7010) was excavated this year (Figure 4.27 and 4.28). Interestingly the ditch profile was somewhat different. It was broadly U-shaped, 2 m in width and varied in depth from 1.30 m in the centre of the trench to 0.60 m at the southern trench edge. This variation in depth may simply be variation along the course of the ditch which looks continuous on the geophysics and may

represent segments dug by different groups. However there is the possibility that we are looking at the terminal end of a ditch segment and a causeway exists just beyond the southern trench edge.

The earliest fill was a greyish-brown-red silt (7123 equivalent to 7086) which contained charcoal flecks and presumably represents the initial silting of the ditch. Sealing this on the eastern side of the ditch was a brownish-grey clay (7100 equivalent to 7086) which is likely to be redeposited natural. Cutting through these deposits was a posthole (7106), oval in plan with steeply sloping sides. Its primary fill was brownish-blue silty clay (7115), which was sealed by a greenish brown clay with some charcoal inclusions (7105). Overlying 7105 on the eastern side of the ditch was a reddish brown clay (7153 equivalent to 7059), but in the centre of the ditch it was overlain by a deposit of rubble consisting of medium to large sized stones (0.25 to 0.60 m in size) (7120 equivalent to 7063). These stones were contained within a matrix of brownish green clay (7101) which contained sherds of Neolithic pottery and degraded animal bone. Sealing these deposits was a brownish black clayey silt (7097) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions, which was in turn overlain by dark brown silty clay (7094) which also contained frequent charcoal flecks. Both of these deposits are likely to be equivalent to 7045 from 2014 and they sit within a possible recut, although this was not clear. They were sealed by a greenish grey clay (7093 equivalent to 7042) which contained flecks of charcoal and a few sherds of Neolithic pottery.

4.3.2 Trench 7B

An area of 5 m by 4 m was opened up directly over Ditch B in the western half of Trench 7 (Figure 4.29). In 2014 a 2 m wide cutting was excavated across Ditch B and was shown to be U-shaped, 1.0 m wide and 0.30 m deep, with a flat bottom. Sherds of Neolithic pottery and flints were recovered from the fill. No external bank survived, but one probably existed. The plan this year was to fully excavate the remaining 2 m section of ditch in the trench.

4.3.2.1 Cut features

7135, 7136, 7137, 7138, 7139, 7140, 7141, 7142, 7146, 7147, 7148, 7149, 7150, 7151

Seven 'new' cut features were recognised in the trench (Figure 4.30). Against the southern trench edge was posthole 7111. This was not recognised in plan as only a few centimetres were exposed in the trench, but it could be seen in section to be 0.2 m deep. It was filled by a reddish-brown silt (7112). Immediately to the north-east was posthole 7139. This was oval in plan, 0.49 m by 0.32 m and 0.25 m in depth, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by a brown clayey silt (7140). Around 0.5 m to the north was posthole 7137 which was

roughly circular in plan 0.37 m in diameter with steeply sloping sides. It was filled by a dark brown clayey silt (7138). Immediately to the north was posthole 7141, which was oval in plan, 0.3 m by 0.6 m, and was filled by a brown silty clay (7142). Around 1.5 m to the north was posthole 7135. This was circular in plan, 0.25 m in diameter, with shallow sloping sides. It was filled by a brownish-grey silt (7136). Three other postholes were also identified to the east of Ditch B – they were ascribed context numbers, but there was not time to excavate them (7146, 7148, 7150).

4.3.2.2 Ditch B

7107, 7108, 7109, 7110, 7122, 7125, 7126, 7152, 7156, 7158, 7159

Ditch B (7107 equivalent to 7030 from 2014) ran north to south through the trench. In 2014 a 2 m wide cutting was excavated across the southern half of this feature and this year the northern 2 m section was removed. The ditch was U-shaped, 1.0 m wide and 0.30 m deep, with a flat bottom. No external bank survived, but one probably existed.

The primary fill identified this year was a deposit of medium to large sized stones (up to 0.3 m in size) placed in a broad line running north to south in the centre of the ditch (7156 equivalent to 7031/7110). There was a variety of rock types represented and these were not local to the immediate as they included conglomerates and limestones. This presumably represents a deliberately laid deposit and several voids within the stoney matrix may have been to hold posts (Figure 4.31). Contained within the rubble was an orangey brown silt (7158) which was in turn sealed by a friable brown silt (7152). To the east and west the stones were surrounded by a mottled grey clay (7109/7159 equivalent to 7039), which is presumably natural silting around the rubble feature. All of these deposits were sealed by an orangey silty clay (7108/7122 equivalent to 7079). Cutting through 7108/7122 was an irregularly-shaped feature (7125) which appeared to be orientated roughly north to south. It was filled by a brownish-grey silty clay (7126) with sandy reddish flecks. This feature was too shallow to be a posthole and may be the base of a furrow.

4.3.3 Trench 7C

An area of 4 m by 4 m was opened up directly over Ditch C (Figure 4.32). Ditch C had been extremely difficult to identify during the hot and dry conditions in 2014 and so it was hoped that this year the ditch cut would be easier to recognise. This did not turn out to be the case, although after a particularly wet period the ditch fill was recognised. Three 'new' cut features were also identified, two cutting the ditch.

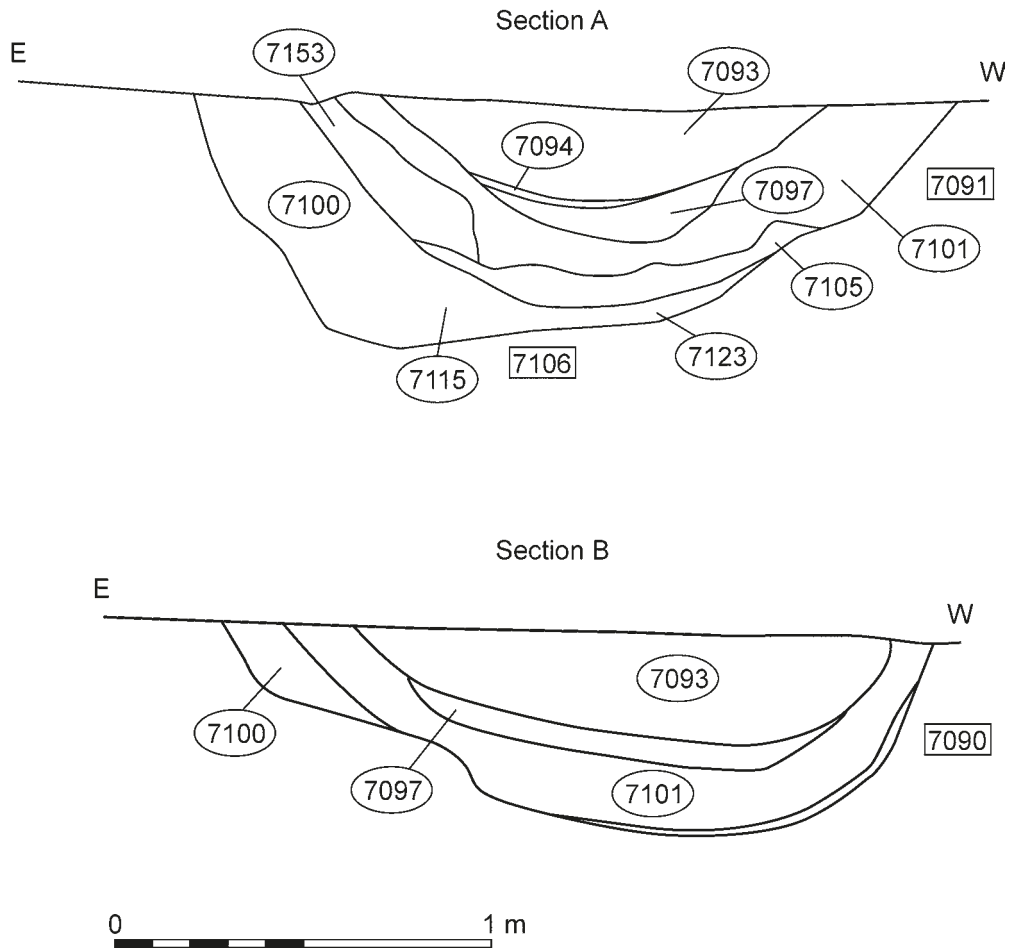


Fig. 4.27. Section drawings of Ditch A in trench 7A



Fig. 4.28. Photograph of Ditch A, looking north, fully excavated

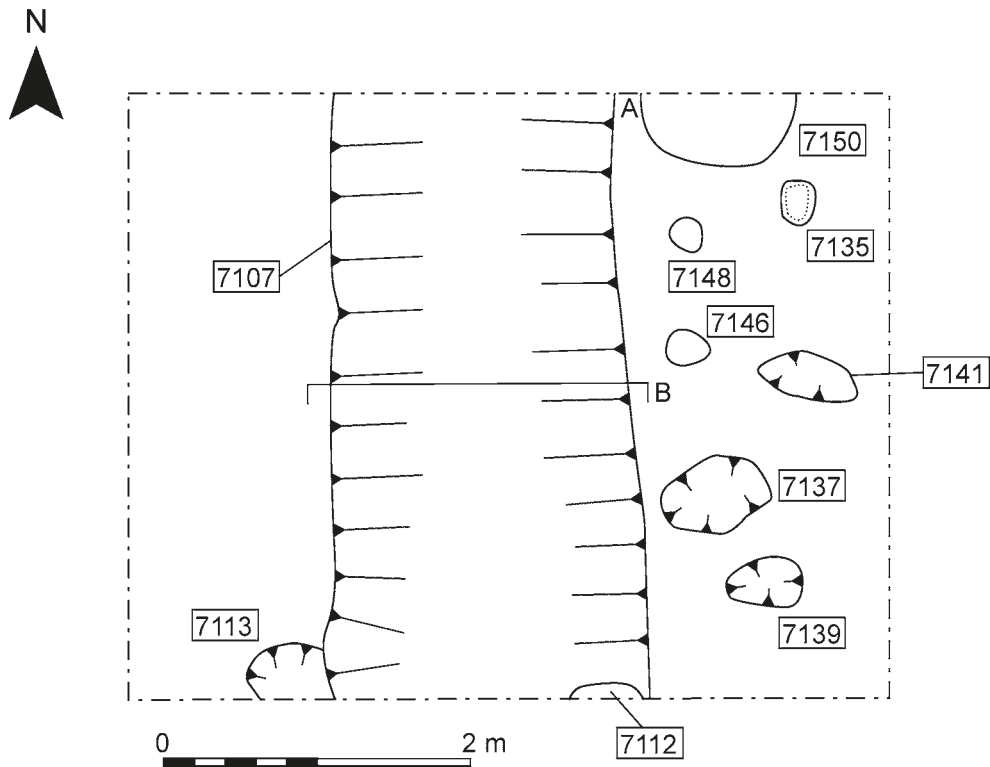


Fig. 4.29. Post excavation plan of Trench 7B

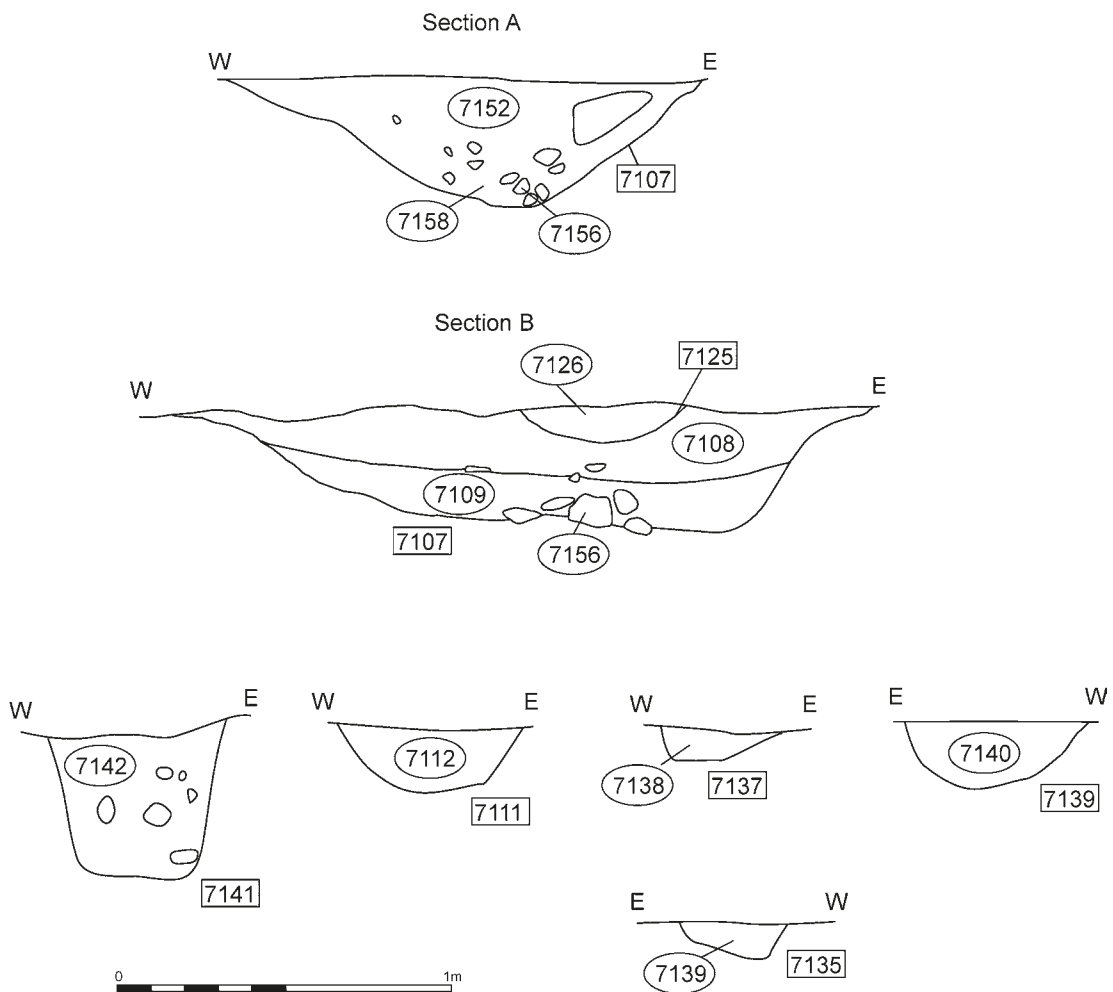


Fig. 4.30. Section drawings of Ditch B and cut features



Fig. 4.31. Photograph of stoney deposit (7156) placed on the bottom of Ditch B, looking north

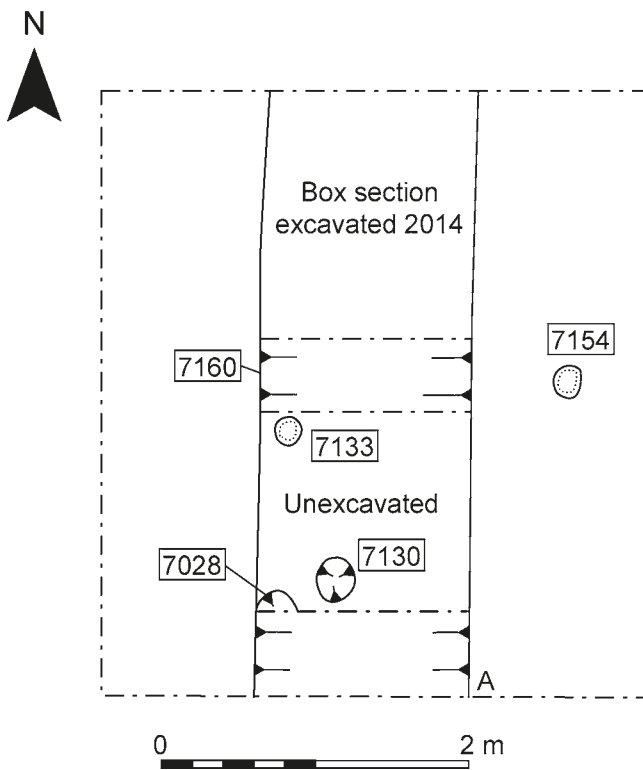


Fig. 4.32. Post excavation plan of Trench 7C

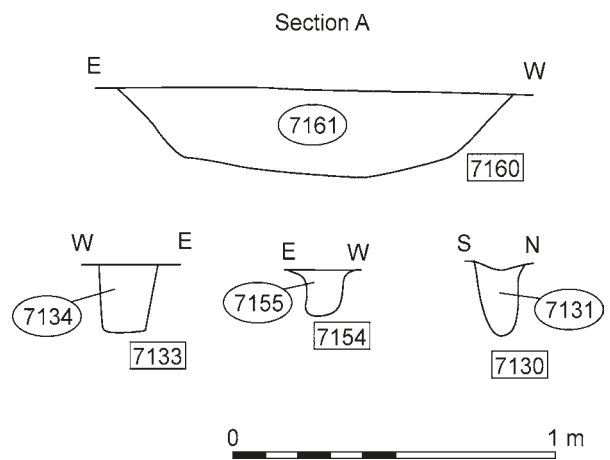


Fig. 4.33. Section drawings of Ditch C and cut features

4.3.3.1 *Cut features*

7130, 7131, 7133, 7134, 7154, 7155

In the centre of the trench, around 0.4 m from the eastern trench edge was stakehole 7154. This was circular in plan, 0.17 m in diameter with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark reddish brown silty sand (7155). Located about 1.7 m to the west of this feature was stakehole 7133. This was also 0.17 m in diameter and 0.22 m in depth with steeply sloping sides, and cut through Ditch C (7160). It was filled by a brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks (7134). Immediately to the south was posthole 7130 which also cut through Ditch C. It was circular in plan, 0.29 m in diameter and 0.25 m in depth with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a greyish reddy brown silt with occasional charcoal inclusions (7131).

4.3.3.2 *Ditch C*

7160, 7161

Ditch C (7160 equivalent to 7071) ran through the trench north to south (Figure 4.33). It was U-shaped, 1.3 m wide and 0.3 m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. Only a single fill was identified (7161 equivalent to 7072). This was a mottled brownish grey clay and contained no material culture.

4.3.4 *Trench 7D*

An area of 9.5 m by 4 m was opened by machine at the eastern end of Trench 7 directly over Ditches D and E (Figure 4.34). A 1 m section had been excavated across Ditch D in 2014 against the northern trench edge which showed that the ditch was V-shaped, 2.80 m wide and 0.80 m deep, with a flat bottom. No external bank survived, but one must have existed. Ditch E ran through the eastern end of the trench north-west to south-east. The geophysical survey shows it as part of a roughly rectangular enclosure 36 m by 160 m attached to the southern hillfort rampart. In plan it could be seen that Ditch E cut through Ditch D and therefore must be a later feature. In 2014 two 1 m wide cuttings were excavated through Ditch E at its north-eastern and south-eastern extremities. Both showed the ditch to be U-shaped, 1.30 m wide and 0.28 m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat bottom. No associated bank survived, but one may have existed.

4.3.4.1 *Cut features*

7116, 7117, 7119

Around 0.5 m from the western trench edge a 'new' cut feature was identified (7116). This was oval in shape in plan, 0.49 m by 0.44 m and 0.23 m in depth, with vertical

sides and a concave base. Its primary fill was a dark brown compact clay (7119) which was sealed by a dark brown friable silt which contained occasional flecks of charcoal (7117). It is likely to represent a posthole, but the area opened was not large enough to determine any structure that it formed part of.

4.3.4.2 *Ditch D*

7087, 7088, 7095, 7098, 7099, 7102, 7165, 7168

Ditch D (7087) ran through the trench north to south. It was U-shaped, 2.6 m wide and 1.35 m deep (Figure 4.35). At the southern end of the ditch the primary fill was a dark blueish-grey clay (7168) which contained charcoal flecks and small burnt stones. Sealing this was a deposit of large stones (up to 0.3 m in size) (7165) spreading 1.9 m northwards from the southern trench edge and around 0.9 m in width (Figure 4.36). This clearly represents a deliberately placed deposit. It was sealed by a mottled brown and grey clayey silt (7102) with frequent inclusions of medium-sized angular stones and a small number of Neolithic pottery sherds. Sealing this deposit on the eastern side of the ditch was a dark reddish brown clayey silt (7098) which contained Neolithic pottery and frequent charcoal flecks. This was sealed on the western side of the ditch by a mottled grey clayey silt (7099). These three layers presumably represent the natural silting from an enclosure bank and are equivalent to 7076 from 2014.

Overlying 7099 was a thin deposit of dark brownish-black silt with very frequent charcoal inclusions, Neolithic pottery and flint (7095). This is presumably a deliberate deposit of burnt material – this was also observed in the south-facing section excavated in 2014, but it was not excavated as a separate context. This was sealed by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (7088). In the southern extent of the ditch this was overlain by another charcoal rich dark brown deposit (7167) which is presumably equivalent to 7075 from 2014. This deposit was not observed in the central area of the trench where the fills of the Neolithic ditch had been cut away by Ditch E. Overlying 7167 was a mottled orangey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (7166) and is presumably a stabilisation layer within the ditch equivalent to 7055 from 2014.

4.3.4.3 *Ditch E*

7085, 7086

Ditch E (7085) ran through the trench from the north-west to south-east, cutting through Ditch D (7087). Its width varied from 1.3 m at its widest to 0.6 m at its narrowest. It was U-shaped, around 0.3 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish-brown clayey silt (7086) and contained some small, abraded pottery sherds (possibly prehistoric)

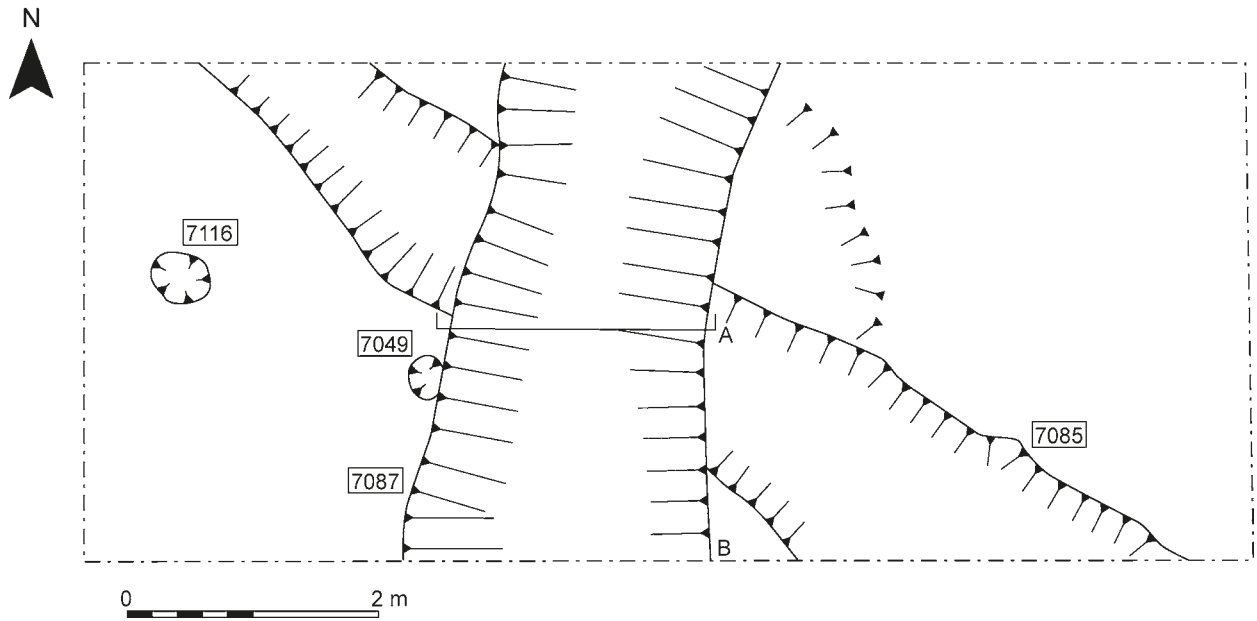


Fig. 4.34. Post excavation plan of Trench 7D

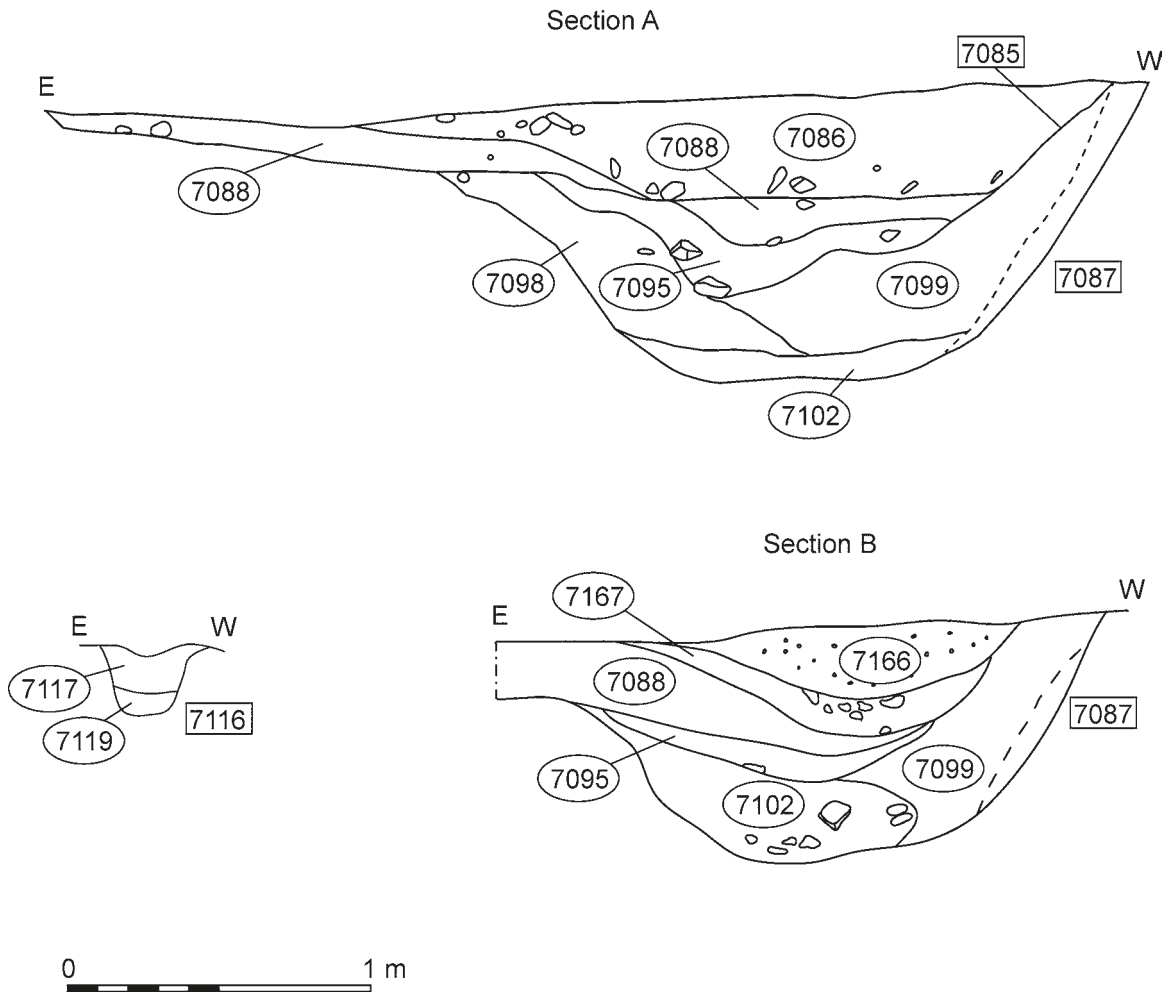


Fig. 4.35. Section drawings of Ditches D and E and cut features



Fig. 4.36. Photograph of large stoney deposit (7165) at base of Ditch D, looking south

and a small sherd of Samian ware. It clearly defines a roughly rectangular enclosure 36 m by 160 m attached to the southern hillfort rampart, but its date is not clear from the material recovered from its fill – charcoal from samples taken from its fill should hopefully however provide a radiocarbon date.

4.4 Trench 8 South

The excavations in 2014 identified Neolithic ditch ‘D’ in the south-east corner of Trench 8, but its profile was not fully recorded as it ran beneath the trench edge. It was therefore necessary to slightly extend Trench 8 in this area to allow the Neolithic ditch to be exposed in plan and a full profile obtained. Therefore this year a rectangular area 8 m by 6 m (Figure 4.37) was opened (Trench 8 South), which partially covered 14 m² of the previously excavated area, but also 34 m² of previously unexcavated ground. The specific objectives of this trench were:

- To expose in plan a length of the Neolithic ditch which could then be sectioned and the full profile recorded
- To further recover palaeo-environmental remains from the ditch fill

Below the modern turf and topsoil (8061) was a moderately compacted light brown, silty, clayey deposit up to 0.5 m in depth (8062). Before stripping by machine, two 1 m

by 1 m test pits were excavated by hand over the area of the trench previously unopened stopping when surviving *in situ* archaeological deposits were identified (Figure 4.38). The deposits (8061, 8062) were sieved using 10 mm sieves. The test pits produced little material, only a few sherds of glazed pottery, some fragments of slate and an iron nail. After stripping by machine, it was clear that there was no surviving stratigraphy in the trench above the greeny-grey clay natural (8063). However, cut into the clay natural (8063) were a number of archaeological features including several postholes or scoops and the Neolithic ditch (Ditch D) running directly through the centre of the trench.

4.4.1 Cut features

8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8087, 8088, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8102, 8104, 8122, 8123, 8124

Contained within the trench were eight postholes, or scoops, all cut through the natural geology or the Neolithic ditch fill (Figure 4.39). Four of these features were located in the western half of the trench (8092, 8102, 8104, 8124). Three had been excavated in 2014 – the backfill was removed and they were ascribed new context numbers (8049=8102; 8060=8104; 8047=8124). The fourth was located immediately to the south-west of 8124 and was a pear-shaped feature (8092) 1.20 m in length and 0.40 m in width. It had irregularly-sloping

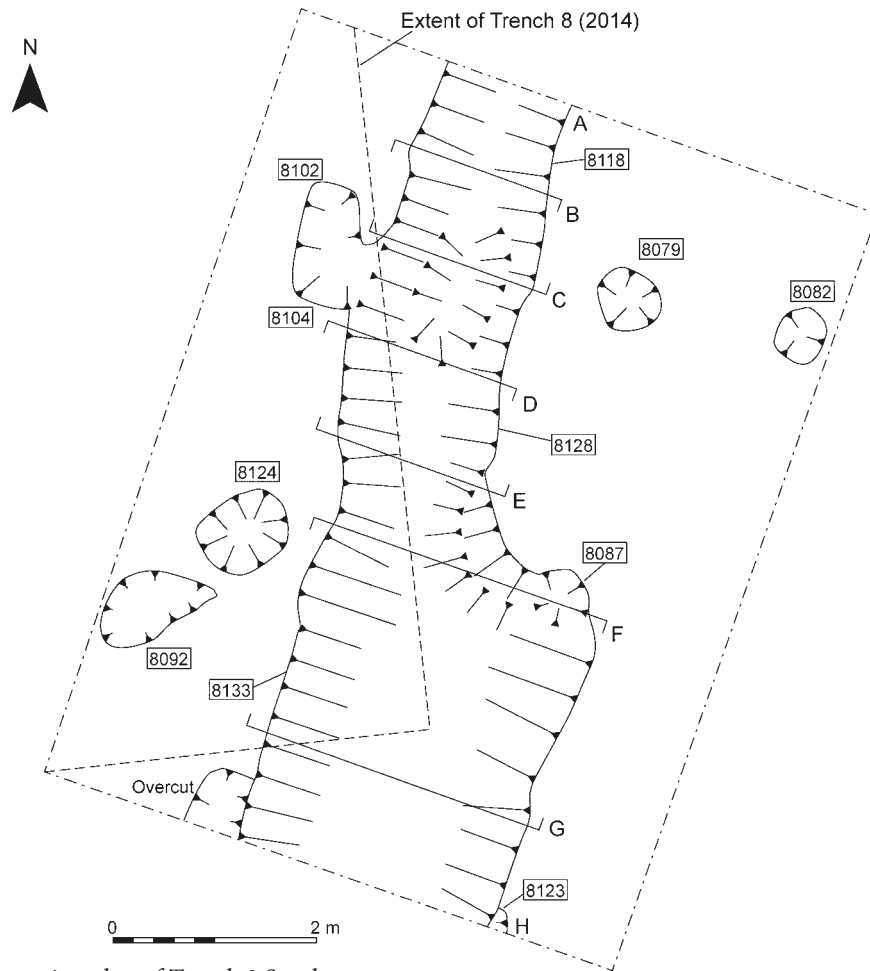


Fig. 4.37. Post excavation plan of Trench 8 South



Fig. 4.39. Test pitting over the area of Trench 8 South

sides around 0.15 m in depth and was filled by a dark brown clayey silt (8091). No finds were recovered from the fill and it is probably a natural geological feature.

In the eastern half of the trench were another four cut features (8079, 8082, 8087, 8123). Adjacent to the north-east trench edge, 8082 was roughly circular in plan, 0.50 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark greyish-brown silty clay (8081) and contained a medium sized (< 0.2 m in size) heat-affected stone. It is probably a posthole, although it is quite shallow and could conceivably be a small pit for the dumping of burnt material. Around 1.0 m to the north-west of 8082 was 8079. This was also roughly circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth. It had steeply-sloping sides and a flat base and was contained a large number of medium-sized stones (up to 0.20 m in size) around its edge, presumably packing for a post. This was sealed by a light greyish-brown silty clay (8078). Around 2.0 m to the south of 8079 was posthole 8087. This too was circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.25 m in depth, and cut through the fill of the Neolithic ditch. It had gently sloping sides and a convex base. Its primary fill was a deposit of medium-sized stones (8090) and was sealed by an orangey-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (8088). Around 2.0 m to the south of 8087 was another cut feature (8123). This was probably circular in plan, 0.25 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth, but its complete plan was not revealed as it continued into the trench edge. It could be seen to

cut through the fill of the Neolithic enclosure ditch and so must post-date that feature. It was filled by a greyish-brown silty clay (8122).

When excavated in 2014, cut features 8047 and 8049 were seen to be roughly circular in plan with steeply sloping sides. They both contained a stoney deposit, presumably post-packing, similar to features 8079 and 8087. The area excavated in 2014 was not large enough to determine what that may have been but it now seems very likely that these four features define a square four-post structure, probably a raised granary, associated with the Iron Age occupation of the hillfort (Figure 4.40). Features 8082 and 8123 although not of the same character, appear broadly aligned with this structure and therefore may represent the posts of other storage buildings in this vicinity that largely sit outside of the trench.

4.4.2 *The Neolithic enclosure ditch*

8063, 8064, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8084, 8085, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8109, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8125, 8126, 8128, 8129, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134

A linear feature running through the centre of the trench, north-east to south-west, was identified cutting through the natural geology after removal of the relict ploughsoil (8062) overburden. It was about 2.70 m in width at its



Fig. 4.40. Photograph of Trench 8 South, looking north. Figures stand in the postholes of a possible four-post structure

Excavation Results

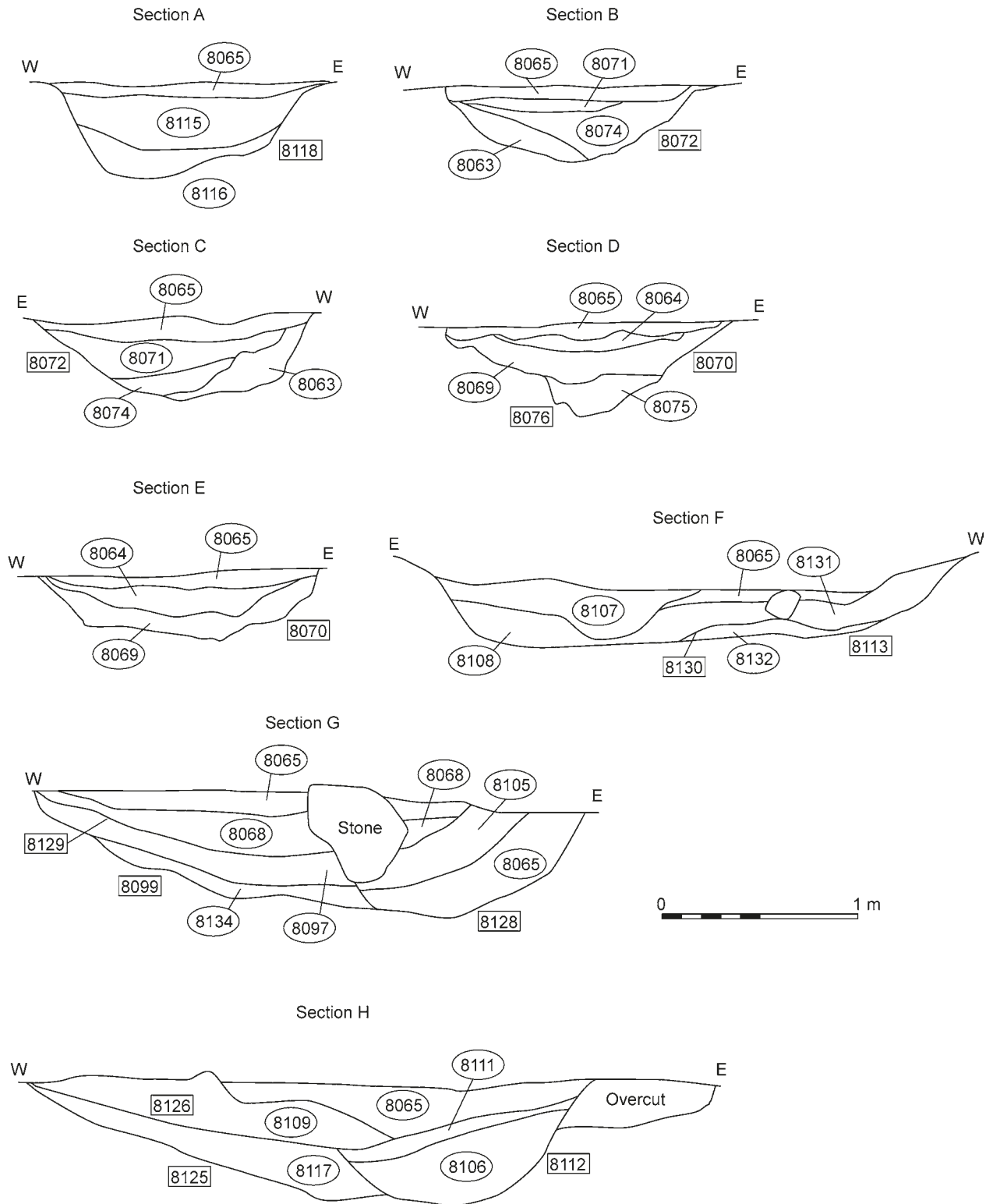


Fig. 4.41. Section drawings of cut features in Trench 8 South

southern end, but in the middle of the trench it narrowed abruptly to 1.30 m. Four cuttings were made across the ditch and the sections recorded before the remaining baulks were removed (Figure 4.41). These showed that the linear feature was not originally continuous, but it was constructed of two ditch segments which had been joined together.

The earliest ditch cut (8133/8099/8125) ran northwards for around 3.50 m from the southern edge of the trench. Its width could not be determined because it had been re-cut on its western side by another ditch (8128/8113/8112), but it was likely to be at least 1.30 m wide with a shallow profile. The primary fill was a friable mid greyish-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (8117/8132/8134) and 23 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. This was sealed by a greyish-orangey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (8097).

Probably contemporary with 8133/8099/8125 at the northern end of the trench was ditch 8118. This was 1.30 m wide and 0.48 m in depth with steeply-sloping sides. Its primary fill was a greyish brown silty clay (8116/8063) which was sealed by a brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (8115). Set between these two ditch segments was a posthole (8076). This was oval in plan, 0.34 m by 0.56 m and 0.20 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides. It was filled by a dark reddish-brown silty clay (8075) which contained some medium-sized stones (up to 0.15 m in size).

The area of 3.8 m between these two ditch segments presumably represents a causeway. However, at some point after the ditches 8118 and 8133/8099/8125 and the posthole 8076 had silted up they were all cut by a third ditch up to 1.60 m in width and 0.30 m in depth with a U-shaped, shallow, profile (8113/8128/8112/8070/8072/8095/8094). This feature appeared to be intended to join the ditch segments together. Its primary fill was a mid brown sandy clay with green mottling (8108/8098/8106/8069/8074/8089/8085) into which had been placed a layer of medium to large-sized angular stones (< 0.30 m in size) (8090/8093). This was equivalent to 8042 from 2014. These deposits were sealed by a reddish-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions (8107/8105/8111/8064/8071/8088/8084) equivalent to 8035. At its southern end this ditch could be seen to have been re-cut by a shallow U-shaped ditch (8130/8129/8126) around 1.40 m in width and 0.25 m in depth. Its primary fill was a dark blackish-brown silty clay containing frequent charcoal inclusions and medium-sized angular stones (8131/8068/8109). This deposit contained a large number of pottery sherds (207), two fragments of polished stone axe, and a very large boulder (up to 0.7 m long and 0.6 m wide) which was probably deliberately shaped and had been pushed into the ditch (Figure 4.42). This was sealed by a mid-brown silty clay (8067) which is presumably a stabilisation deposit.

4.5 Trench 8 North

In 2014 Trench 9 was opened as it was considered to provide an opportunity to clean back an erosion scar and reveal a section through the inner hillfort rampart and ditch on the northern side of the hill with limited disturbance to in situ archaeology. Unfortunately, although an informative section was obtained, it was shown that this area was not an erosion scar, but in fact a deliberately excavated cutting, probably in relatively recent times. As a result, the rampart had been heavily disturbed and the sequence of construction was not clear.

The rampart tail recorded in 2014 at the northern end of Trench 8 on the other hand was shown to be well preserved and it was considered that to obtain an understanding of the rampart sequence on the northern side of the hill the best opportunity would be to extend Trench 8 11 m by 4 m northwards into the wooded area of the hillside. Due to the presence of tree roots the trench was partially off-set in places. There were also safety concerns – the trench depth was estimated to be at least 2 m in height so excavation in the trench was ‘stepped’ in order to prevent collapse with no vertical section more than 1 m in height (Figure 4.43). All excavation was by hand except for an area of 8 m by 4 m which was opened within the northern area of Trench 8 previously excavated in 2014 (Figure 4.44).

The specific objectives of this trench then were:

- To provide a complete profile through the inner hillfort boundary on the northern side of the hillfort
- To recover dating material and palaeo-environmental remains from the boundary

4.5.1 The primary rampart sequence

8521, 8525, 8526, 8527, 8528, 8529, 8531

The earliest features identified were a posthole (8527) and shallow scoop (8529) both of which cut through the natural green-grey clay (8531) in the central area of the trench. Only half of posthole 8527 was identified as it ran into the section, but it appeared roughly circular in plan, 0.32 m in diameter and 0.23 m in depth, with steeply-sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark-brown, gravelly clay (8526) that contained a number of medium-sized stones (< 0.20 m in size), on its northern side, presumably packing for a post. Scoop 8529 was circular in plan, 0.4 m in diameter with shallow-sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a grey-brown silty clay (8528). Both features were sealed by a brown, clayey-silt which contained occasional small stones, a small number of handmade, prehistoric pottery sherds, and a burnt flint core (8521). This stretched for 6.0 m southwards from posthole 8527 but was not identified to the north. Sealing 8521 was a firm green clay (8525), up



Fig. 4.42. Photograph of large angular stone, possibly flaked, placed within the secondary fills of the Neolithic enclosure ditch



Fig. 4.43. Recording the boundary sequence in section. Note the 'stepped' nature of the excavation

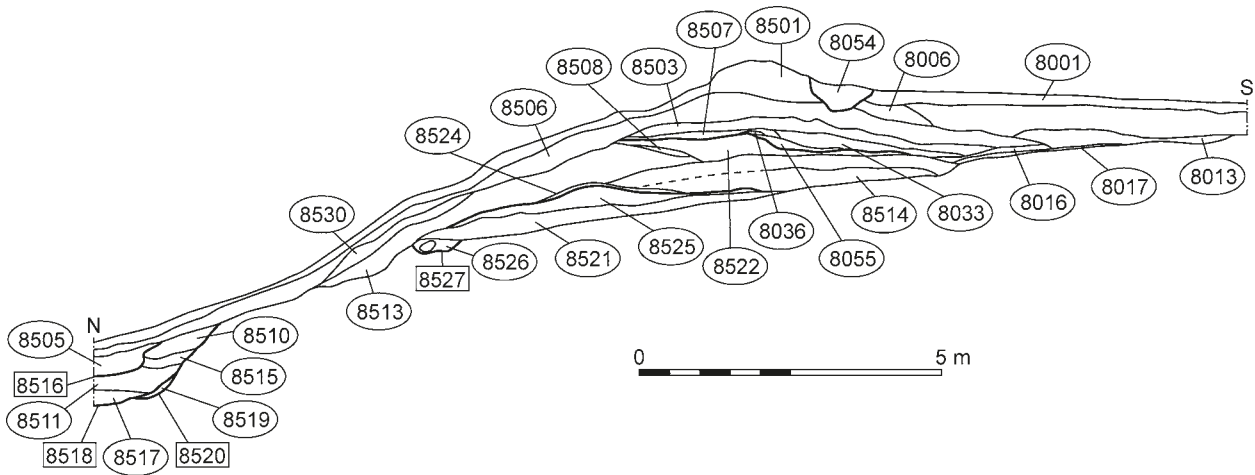


Fig. 4.44. West-facing section through hillfort inner rampart, Trench 8 North



Fig. 4.45. The hillfort ditch under excavation, Trench 8 North

to 0.4 m in thickness, and presumably represents the core of the primary hillfort rampart.

Interestingly deposit 8521 was much thicker at its northern extent giving the impression that it had banked up behind an extant boundary. There are two obvious explanations. First, deposit 8521 could represent a lynchet which has accumulated against a timber boundary defined by posthole 8527 before the construction of the hillfort rampart. Second, posthole 8527 could be part of a timber row defining the front of the primary hillfort rampart (a

cut feature (9035) was identified at approximately the same location in Trench 9 in 2014, although this had been heavily disturbed) and 8521 would therefore be part of the rampart core. This latter interpretation seems the more likely since otherwise the primary rampart would have been fairly insignificant, barely 0.4 m in height. If this interpretation is accepted then the primary rampart could have been 1.2-1.6 m in height at the front face and 5.5 m in width. If this is the case then it is likely that any front fence would have needed to have been attached to horizontal beams embedded into the body of the rampart to

withstand the thrust of the bank material. Unfortunately, this area of the primary rampart has collapsed and no trace of internal timbering, either vertical or horizontal was seen.

However, during the 2014 excavations a posthole (8057) was recorded cutting the natural at the very northern end of Trench 8 – in plan it can be seen to be set around 5.5 m to the south of posthole 8527. Given the row of timber posts identified behind the primary rampart in Trench 3 it is conceivable that this posthole represents a back revetment perhaps to prevent the tail of the rampart from eroding. However, this interpretation seems unlikely since the amount of rampart core material, and the angle of slope, appears insufficient to make this a necessity and it more likely represents a fence line defining the primary enclosure of the hill in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Unfortunately there is not a stratigraphic relationship to define this and we must await C14 dates in order to confirm the sequence.

4.5.2 The hillfort ditch

8501, 8505, 8506, 8510, 8511, 8515, 8516, 8517, 8518, 8519, 8520

The earliest feature identified at the northern end of the trench was a ditch (8520) which cut through the natural green-grey clay (Figure 4.45). Only part of the ditch cut was exposed – it began approximately 2.50 m from the northern end of the trench section and ran into the section edge. It clearly represents the inner hillfort boundary ditch with the material excavated being used to construct the hillfort boundary. It was 1.10 m deep with moderately steeply sloping sides and had been re-cut at least twice. The primary fill was a blue-grey clay (8519) (this was extremely waterlogged as the ditch continually filled with water) and presumably derives from silting and slumping of the primary hillfort rampart. At some point after this deposit had begun to accumulate the ditch was recut (8518) at a depth of around 1.0 m. At the base of the recut was a reddish-brown silty clay (8017) which was sealed by a dark grey-brown silty clay (8511) both of which are probably colluvial in origin. Above these was a blue-green clay (8515) and a green silty clay (8510) which presumably derive from the collapse and erosion of the (secondary?) hillfort rampart.

At some time after the ditch had become largely in-filled, a fairly shallow recut (8516) was excavated to a depth of around 0.50 m. It was filled by a dark brown, silty-clay (8505) with occasional small pebbles. The ditch was sealed by a reddy-yellow clayey-silt (8506) and the modern topsoil (8501).

4.5.3 The secondary rampart sequence

8503, 8506, 8507, 8513, 8514, 8522, 8523, 8524, 8530

The primary hillfort rampart was sealed by a thin layer (up to 0.10 m thick) of dark-brown clayey-silt (8524). The simplest interpretation is that this is a turf layer forming over a collapsed bank. At its southern extreme this layer was covered by a blackish-brown gravelly clay (8514) which is equivalent to 8041 and 8043 from 2014. Above this deposit at its northern end was a thick layer of greenish silty clay (8513) which extended for 5 m downslope. This was in turn covered by a thin lens of reddy-brown, possibly burnt, clay (8523) and thick deposit of firm green clay (8522, equivalent to 8037 from 2014). The simplest interpretation of these deposits is that they represent the main core and collapse of a secondary hillfort rampart. 8037 was interpreted as the primary rampart in 2014 (Davis and Sharples 2015, 43) but that was incorrect and it is clearly a secondary, dump constructed, boundary. The rampart (8522) was covered by a series of orangey clayey silts (8507=8030 and 8503=8011) that are likely to be hillwash or windblown. The rampart collapse (8513) was sealed at its northern extent by a reddish-brown silty clay (8530). All of these deposits were overlain by a reddy-yellow clayey-silt (8506), possibly windblown or colluvial in origin, and the modern topsoil (8501)

5. Finds

The various specialist reports are currently in preparation for a major publication and are not presented here, although basic lists and counts of finds are given.

Finds were recovered from all of the trenches excavated. Pottery in particular was recovered in an appreciable quantity. No human bone was identified, but animal bone did survive, although preservation varied dramatically across the trenches and very little was recovered from Trench 5A, 7, 8 South and 8 North. The chronological focus of material is in the Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British periods, although there are also a few items of Medieval and Post-Medieval date.

Condition of the material is generally poor; ceramic material (pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay) has suffered high levels of surface and edge abrasion, and the ironwork in particular is heavily corroded. This has hampered initial identifications.

5.1 Pottery

The Neolithic and Early Iron Age pottery assemblage is currently being analysed by Jody Deacon, while the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery analysis is being undertaken by Peter Webster, both at National Museum Wales. The overall yield of pottery from sealed archaeological contexts in 2015 was large, made up of 2,762 sherds. Of these, 1,582 were Neolithic, 109 were later prehistoric (mainly or wholly Iron Age), and 731 were Roman, making Neolithic pottery by far the most prolific find. The total early Neolithic pottery assemblage is over 1,900 sherds making one of the largest ever recovered in Wales.

5.2 Metalwork

The metalwork includes objects of lead, copper alloy and iron. Conservation of the metalwork is currently being undertaken by Cardiff University, but an initial overview is provided here.

5.2.1 Objects of iron

A total of 18 iron objects were recovered. The iron objects are all heavily corroded, but after x-raying a number of nails and other small objects can be recognised. Other objects are unidentifiable. The majority of iron objects were derived from the Romano-British midden deposits

in Trench 3.

5.2.2 Objects of lead

A single lead object (SF10) was recovered from a secure sealed archaeological context (8062). This was a circular lead ring, likely to be a spindle whorl, probably dating to the Roman or Medieval period.

5.2.3 Objects of copper alloy

Only a single object of copper alloy (SF78) was recovered from a secure archaeological context (3382 – the Romano-British midden) in Trench 3. This was a dolphin type bow brooch with pin still attached (Figure 5.1).



Fig. 5.1. Roman bow brooch (SF78)

5.2.4 Slag

Small amounts of material identified as slag was collected, mainly from shallow cut features within Trench 5A.

5.3 Objects of stone

A range of worked stone objects were recovered during the excavations. The most recognisable stone objects comprise 1 quernstone, 191 pieces of flint, and 8 stone axe fragments. A brief overview is presented here. Preliminary use-wear analysis of flints recovered from the Neolithic enclosure ditches in 2014 is also presented.

5.3.1 Querns

One fragment of quern was recovered from the Neolithic enclosure ditch in Trench 5A (5107). This was 19 cm

by 23 cm by 7 cm with a convex surface. It is broken, probably in half (Figure 5.2).



Fig. 5.2. Possible quernstone from Trench 5A

5.3.2 Flint

In total 191 pieces of struck flint artefacts were recovered from across all the trenches. The majority were small flakes or scrapers. The material recovered from the Neolithic enclosure ditches was relatively fresh and un-abraded. One distinctive leaf-shaped projectile point was found (SF224) from context 7152 in Ditch B (Trench 7B), to complement the five fragment recovered in 2013 and 2014.

5.3.3 Polished Neolithic Axes

Eight fragments of Neolithic polished stone axe were recovered from the excavations (SF01, SF49, SF202, SF209, SF228, SF230, SF236, SF238) (Figure 5.3). An initial assessment of the axe fragments was provided by Jana Horak, National Museum Wales, who suggests that they may derive from Group VIII south-west Wales.



Fig 5.3 A selection of polished axe fragments

5.3.4 Preliminary use-wear analysis of flint from Caerau excavations 2013 and 2014 By Peter Bye-Jensen

This preliminary use-wear analysis of the flint assemblage from the causewayed enclosure at Caerau consists of 6 flint artefacts, 4 from the 2013 campaign and 2 from the 2014 campaign. The campaign in 2013 produced 27 worked pieces of flint, whilst the 2014 campaign produced 128 pieces of worked flint (Davis and Sharples 2013; Davis and Sharples 2014).

The flint artefacts were randomly chosen in order to:

- Estimate the overall condition of the flint artefacts
- Assess the prospect of applying use-wear analysis to the rest of the assemblage

5.3.4.1 Methodology

Use-wear analysis is a method of interpreting the function of primarily flint artefacts. This kind of analysis seeks to find out about the flint tools function, worked material, hafting, ways of use and intensity of use. The present use-wear analysis was carried out with the aid of a digital direct light microscope that in principal makes it possible to analyse flint artefacts shortly after they have been excavated. The focus point of the digital microscope ranges from x 20 to x 200 magnification, which is ideal for the initial search for prehistoric residuals as well as the more comprehensive use-wear analysis. All traces of use were recorded photographically and on digital record. The artefacts had been washed with water after excavation and prior to the present use-wear analysis. Furthermore, the artefacts were cleaned with alcohol after an initial scan in x 20 magnification for potential prehistoric residue, like e.g. mastics, fibres or blood. The alcohol efficiently cleans the flint artefacts so that there is no finger grease and other unwanted residues to obscure the prehistoric traces of use.

5.3.4.2 Results

The analysis resulted in several successful identifications of use related traces on the flint artefacts, which means that the flint assemblage qualifies for further and a more thorough use-wear analysis of the whole assemblage. This analysis is key in comparing results from the use-wear analysis of causewayed enclosures from western Britain to the results of the use-wear analysis of the causewayed enclosures located in the southern and eastern Britain.

No residue was found in the initial search in x 20 magnification. The analysis showed that all analysed flint artefacts had traces of use, from macroscopic edge-damage and edge-rounding to microwear polishes (Figures 5.4 and 5.5). See overall results of the analysis in Table 5.1.

SF No.	Context	Excavation year	Trench	Tool type	Use	Contact material	Is this a used tool?	Note
58	3058	2014	3	Knife	x	?	x	Polish indicates that this is not a part of an arrowhead. Piece is broken. Knife?
11	7054	2014	7	Arrowhead	x	?	x	GWP, fragment of arrowhead.
10	7045	2014	7	Arrowhead	?	?	x	No clear signs of having been shot, weak signs of hafting.
1	7030	2014	7	Awl	x	Wood	x	Awl, polish ventral lateral left from moderate work in wood. Edge-damage suggests that the awl has been working in a drilling motion from ventral left towards lateral right.
N/A	7088	2015	7	Scraper	x	GWP	x	ED+ER+GWP. Multilateral, all edges used, mostly the distal, lateral right in a scraping motion.
N/A	7097	2015	7	Scraper	x	?	x	ER slight+ GWP to Wood polish. Striations suggest that this tool has scraped or whittled in a perpendicular motion to the edge. One of three pieces of flint in the bag!

Table 5.1. Results of the preliminary use-wear analysis of the Caerau flint assemblage from 2014 excavations

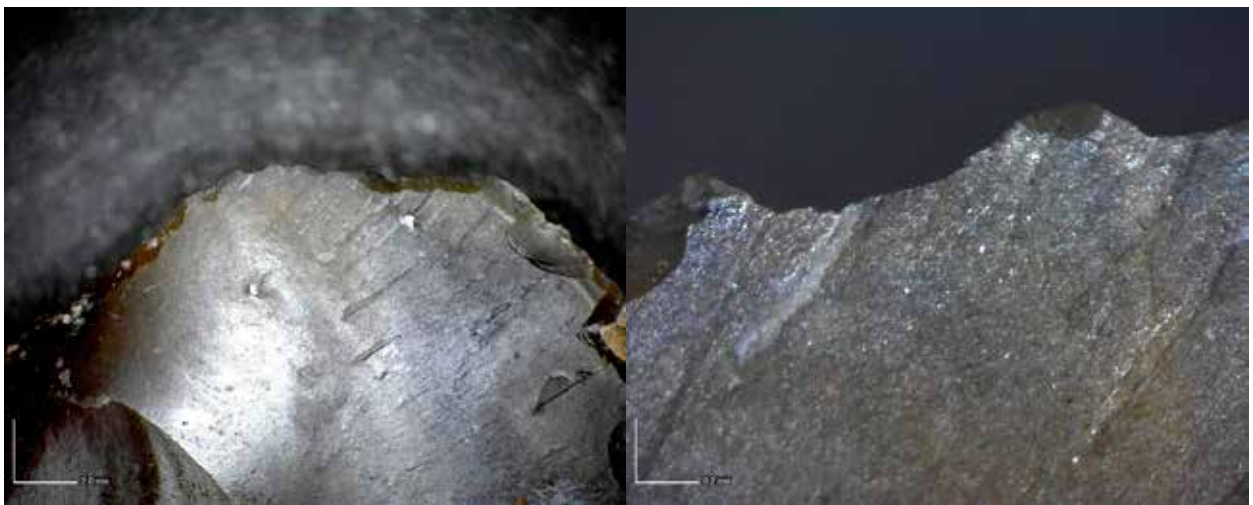


Fig. 5.4. Microscopic images of ventral lateral edge of scraper (left image x20; right image x 200). Generic weak polish is shown on scraper's edge

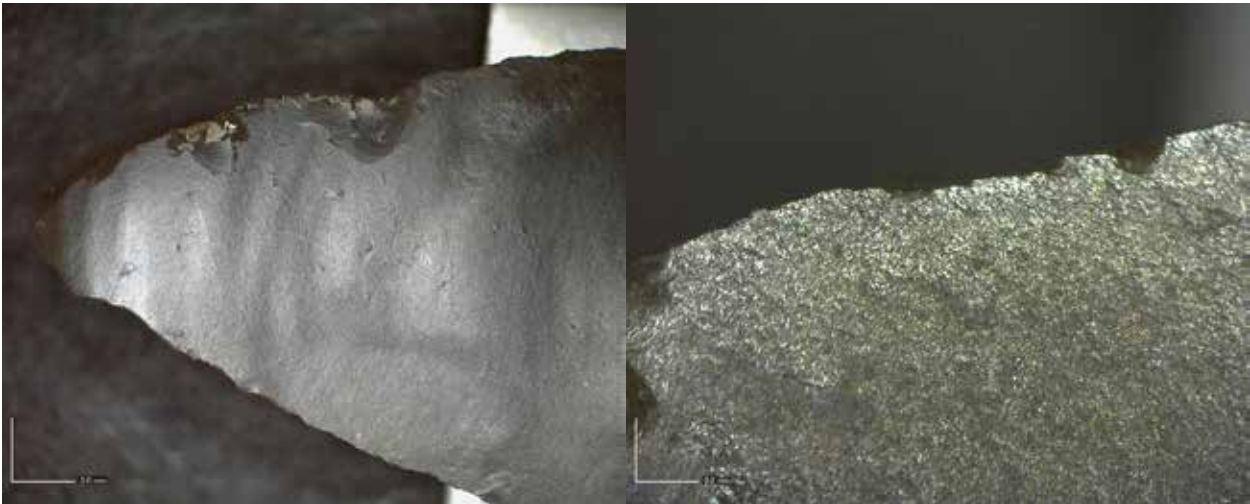


Fig. 5.5. Microscopic images of ventral lateral of awl (left image x20; right image x 200). Image on the right shows polish derived from woodworking

5.3.4.3 Interpretation

The number of analysed artefacts is too few to make any wide-ranging interpretation of the Caerau causewayed enclosure. However, the analysis confirmed that all of the flint artefacts have traces of having been used. This suggests that the remaining flint assemblage is likely to be in a good condition for supplementary use-wear analysis.

6. Summary

6.1 The Neolithic enclosure

The excavations have confirmed the presence of an Early Neolithic enclosure defined by at least five lines of boundary ditch (Figure 6.1). It is possible that further lines of boundary ditch exist to the east of that identified in Trench 5A, possibly along the same alignment as the later hillfort boundaries on the eastern side of the hill. It is likely that the ditches are causewayed in places. The morphology of the ditches appears to vary. Ditch A is U-shaped, 2 m wide, and varying in depth from 1.3 to 0.6 m. Ditch B is also U-shaped, but only 1 m wide and much shallower – only 0.3 m deep. Likewise, Ditch C is U-Shaped, 1.3 m wide and 0.3 m deep. The morphology of Ditch D varies along its length suggesting that it was dug in segments. Where it was encountered in Trench 7 it was U-shaped, 2.6 m wide and 1.35 m deep, but in Trench 8 South it was only 1.3 m wide and 0.48 m deep. The Neolithic enclosure ditch encountered in Trench 5A was also U-shaped in profile, but it was much larger than the others – almost 3.5 m wide and 1.6 m deep.

There are some broad patterns – Ditches B and D (in Trench 7) contained a deposit of medium to large stones on the base of the ditch, which may have supported timber posts. Postholes at the base of Ditch A suggest that timber posts may have been inserted into this ditch too.

Ditch A and Ditch D (in Trench 8) contained a layer of medium sized stones placed on the primary ditch silts that contained Neolithic pottery and polished axe fragments. Ditch A had been re-cut and a deposit of burnt material was placed within it. Three flint arrowheads were discovered in this layer. Burnt deposits were also noted in Ditch D. The Neolithic enclosure ditch in Trench 5A also contained a layer of stones near to the base, although this did not have any obvious structure and was more likely material eroding from a bank. This was sealed by a deposit of burnt material containing large fragmented sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. The ditch had been re-cut at least once, possibly twice. The line of this ditch on the south side of the hillfort is confusing. The pit in Trench 5 appears to be on the line indicated by the geophysics, but this is full of Romano-British material and cannot be part of the Neolithic boundary.

The ditch fills and their morphology suggest periodic activity including episodes of cutting and filling over a lengthy period of time. The artefacts recovered are all fragmented. The absence of Iron Age material from the upper ditch fills suggests they had been largely in-filled by the first Millennium BC. It is not clear what activity was present inside the enclosure – no other features securely dated to the Neolithic have so far been identified.

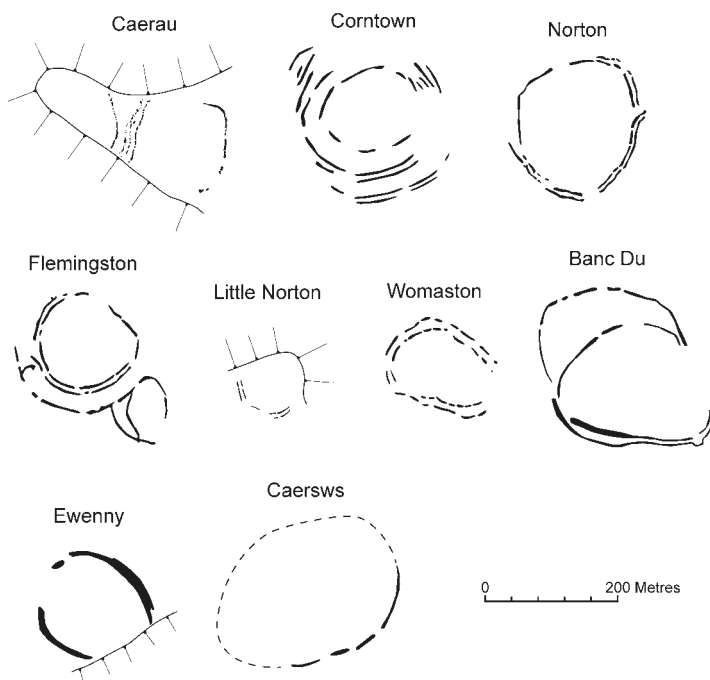


Fig. 6.1. Plan of the Neolithic enclosure at Caerau in comparison to other known or suspected causewayed enclosures in Wales. Note that Ewenny and Caersws are most likely Iron Age, not Neolithic

6.2 The hillfort boundaries

The excavations this year have provided a better indication of the sequence of boundary construction (Figure 6.2). There appears to have been three phases:

- Phase 1 – A timber post fence running long the top of the slope on the northern and southern sides of the hillfort. Conceivably this could be Neolithic or Bronze Age, but is most likely Early Iron Age and associated with the early occupation of the hillfort
- Phase 2 – First hillfort rampart defined by a timber revetment or fence (probably around 1.5 m in height) with a dump of rampart material behind (around 4-5 m in width). Horizontal beams must have been embedded in order for the front face to withstand thrust, but these were impossible to identify
- Phase 3 – Second rampart appears as a dump of green clay (around 2 m in height) placed slightly inside the original face of the primary rampart. It is stratigraphically later than the Romano-British period and most likely dates to the Early Medieval period

6.3 Iron Age occupation and storage

Clear evidence for Iron Age occupation is apparent on the southern side of the hill in Trench 3. The gullies defining CS1 and CS2 are likely to represent the earliest roundhouses in this area, possibly associated with the Phase 1 timber post defined boundary. These two structures appear to be replaced by a series of post-built roundhouses which were repeatedly built and rebuilt in the same location. These are presumably associated with the Phase 2 rampart, and probably date to the Middle Iron Age. In the Late Iron Age a metallised surface sealed many of these postholes and suggests that this area ceased to be a focus of occupation.

Although a range of postholes have been identified in all of the trenches, the areas opened have been too small to make much sense of them. However, it is clear that in Trench 8 South there is at least one four-poster and possibly more. The paucity of occupation material identified on this side of the hillfort may suggest that it was largely given over to storage, although only an extremely small area has been sampled.

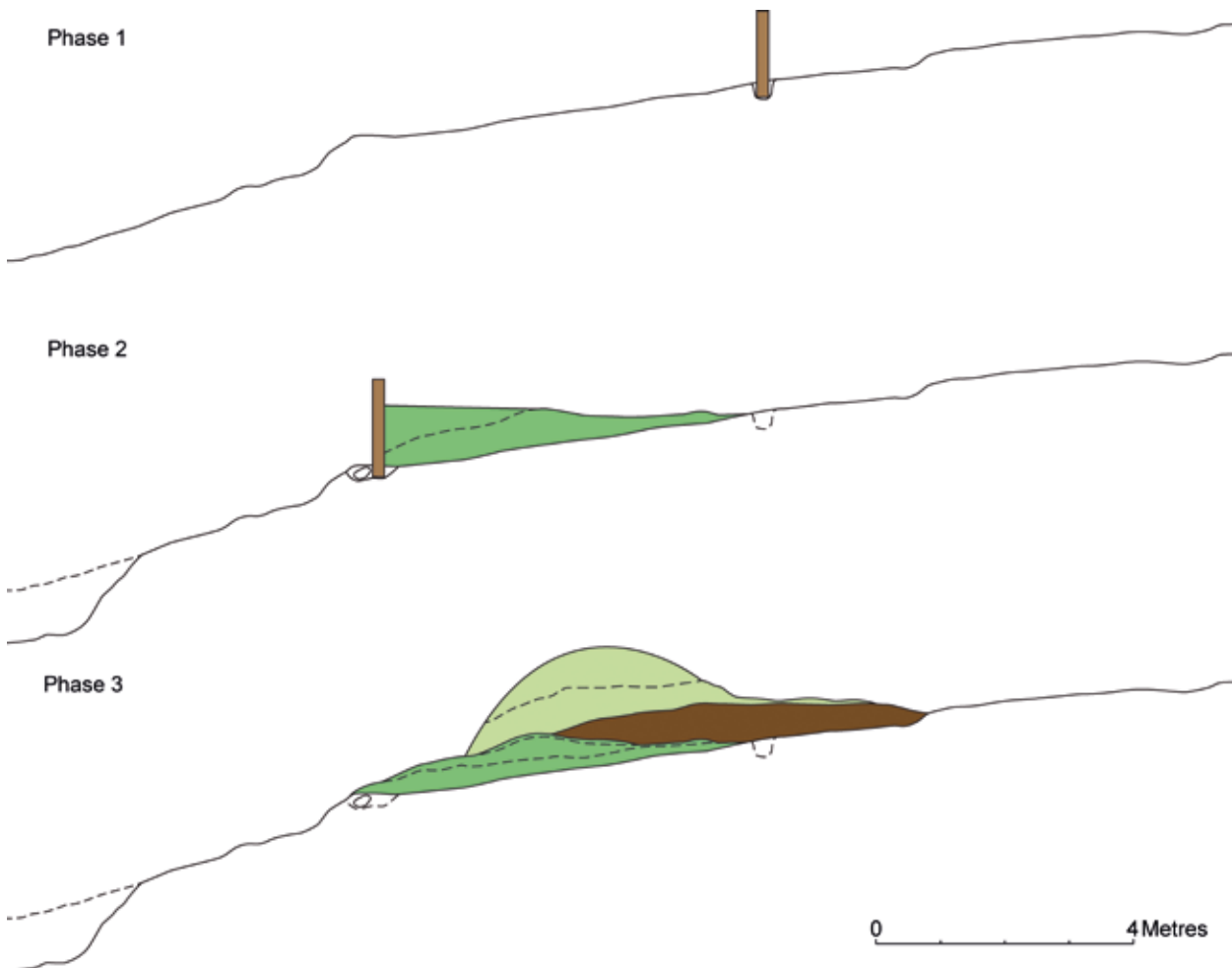


Fig. 6.2. Suggested sequence of boundary construction

6.4 Romano-British activity

The midden identified in the south-west of Trench 3 clearly represents a build-up of material over a considerable period, perhaps several centuries from the first century BC/AD to the fourth century AD, and supports the evidence for fairly extensive Romano-British occupation within the interior of the hillfort. The midden appears to have built up over a cobbled area, possibly a yard. Associated buildings are not obvious in Trench 3, although there was a possible rectangular structure in the north-west corner.

6.5 Early Medieval activity

Although no material culture has been identified dating to this period, the second rampart is clearly stratigraphically later than the Romano-British period and therefore could date to this period. Ditch E produced very little material except for a few abraded sherds of Roman pottery and could conceivably be contemporary with this activity.

7. Community Impact

By Dave Wyatt

The CAER Heritage project's key objectives are to place local people at the heart of archaeological and historical research, to develop educational opportunities and to challenge stigmas and unfounded stereotypes ascribed to this part of Cardiff, which faces significant social and economic challenges. As in the previous two years of archaeological excavation, the 2015 dig aimed to involve community participants in all aspects of the archaeological investigative process including a geophysical survey (April 2015) and a major research excavation (June-July 2015) at Caerau Hillfort. The project initiated a wide range of co-produced engagement activities, including outreach road shows, heritage themed art and co-produced filmmaking as well as archaeological and historical fieldwork and research. All these activities actively involved community members, local schools and community organisations and groups with a focus on providing new life and educational opportunities and the expansion of social networks for local residents in Caerau and Ely.

The evaluation of the community involvement needs to be set against the principal objectives of the project, which are to:

- foster a positive 'sense of place' for Caerau and Ely create educational/life opportunities and expand social networks
- promote skills development
- challenge stigmatised perceptions of the Caerau and Ely district
- raise local, regional and national interest in archaeology
- break down barriers to higher education

As in previous years, the 2015 approach to evaluation was embedded within the project design and upheld the principles of co-designed evaluation: i.e. it involved local residents and partner organisations in all aspects of the evaluation process (e.g. design, implementation). For example, evaluation questions were designed in collaboration with local residents and partner organisations and local residents acted as interviewers, camera operators and film producers.

Evaluating CAER heritage initiatives can be particularly challenging owing to the multiple events, aims, target audiences and deliverers of the project. This specificity means that a diverse range of qualitative and quantitative

evaluation methods and thus a complex evaluation plan is required. Tools used to evaluate included: photos/videos, snapshot audio interviews, informal conversations and comments, art and resources produced by participants (e.g. an animated film, postcards to the past etc) and evaluation forms.

7.1 Results of evaluation

Over the course of 2015, **3,045** visited CAER initiatives and events and **697** individuals were active participants in a range of CAER Heritage projects. During the 2015 four-week excavation, **2,062** people visited Caerau hillfort or associated CAER project roadshows, while **345** were directly involved in the archaeological work, many coming back every day. Total number of volunteer person hours involvement during the excavation was approximately **2,760** (this does not include the person hours given in the many other activities run by the CAER Heritage Project Team throughout the year). The visitors and volunteers represented a diverse cross-section of the local community with all ages and genders represented from primary and secondary school children, 6th formers, young people excluded from education, long-term unemployed people, people with health and mental issues, retired people, and working parents (Figures 7.1 and 7.2).

7.1.1 Evaluation Form

Visitors to the excavations were asked to complete an evaluation form that asked them four questions about the impact of their visit and whether it had changed their attitudes:

- 95% of visitors stated that their visit to the Caerau excavations increased their interest in archaeology.
- 100% said that it had helped them to better understand the importance of the archaeology at Caerau.
- 92% said that it had changed the way that they think about Caerau.
- 95% said that their visit had changed their attitude towards their community's history.
- 61% of visitors indicated that they had found out about the excavations by word of mouth indicating that community networks were helping to create a buzz around the excavation locally; 13% found out about the excavation via articles in local newspapers revealing positive press interest; 11%



Fig. 7.1. Young and old working side-by-side at the excavations



Fig. 7.2. School children from local secondary school, Mary Immaculate, help out with the sieving of archaeological deposits

via the involvement of local schools; 8% via CAER's website and social media and 7% by other means. (Total 38 respondents).

Some additional comments from visitors included:

'We looked at the pottery. It is interesting how the housing structures were and how many people would be in one house. I had a great time and would love to come again.'

'WOW!!! What a beautiful day for a walk around the hillfort. All the students, volunteers and staff were incredibly approachable and full of local knowledge.'

'Thank you for an interesting afternoon here in Caerau. We learned some facts about this place and wish you good luck with lots of exciting finds!'

7.1.2 Free Adult Learner's Course

Jody Deacon from the National Museum of Wales delivered a free unaccredited adult learners' course 'Pots from Prehistory' in the wake of the excavation (September-October 2015), working in partnership with Dr Oliver Davis. A fundamental part of this course was the co-production of archaeological research. Course outcomes included the co-production of a first count and record of the Neolithic pottery from the Caerau excavations. The course was delivered in the National Museum of Wales, 11 adult learners from Caerau and Ely completed it, many of them had been involved in the Caerau excavations.

7.1.3 Adult learners from Cardiff University's 'Exploring the Past' pathway

Six adult learners studying on the Exploring the Past Foundation Pathway (an open access route onto history and archaeology degrees at Cardiff University) undertook 1 week assessed field placements at the 2015 excavation. Many of these individuals face significant barriers to returning to learning including disabilities. One learner with a sight disability wrote a detailed account of her experiences for the CAER blog posted on the project's web site (blog dated 22/7/2016): <http://caerheritageproject.com/caer-blog/>

7.1.4 Postcards to Prehistory

Visitors and dig participants were asked to send postcards to their prehistoric ancestors as a fun creative feedback exercise. This activity was an overwhelming success with 111 postcards completed over the range of the dig and outreach events. Visitors and dig participants were asked to send postcards to their prehistoric ancestors as a fun creative exercise to make people think about what was important to prehistoric people and about temporal changes in lived experience. There follows a

representative sample of some creative responses:

'Dear ancestor, I have been wandering around your house and I've enjoyed it. I loved it because I learned a lot of new things. For example, bones, flint and pottery. What happened in the olden days?'

'To the Iron Age, did you have iron moulds to make iron swords?'

'To the iron Age, did you have toilet roll?'

'Dear the past, I'm writing in the future (2015). How is life in the past? Is it fun? Is it fair or is it scary? My name is Eva I'm 10 years old and I live in Ely. What is your favourite sport? What's your favourite flower?...Do you have music?'

'Spent today digging out your old house and saw some of your old arrow heads and found some cow bones. The glass bead was a cool find too and I hope it was you who wore it.'

'To my Iron-age ancestors, today I have found out amazing things about your life and how you lived it. We have similarities and differences of our generations. We learnt that you had to do certain things we don't have to do. We found bones, arrowheads and other amazing things you used.'

'Dear Iron-age peeps, I learned you liked wattle and daub, but it's a bit hard to see, try stone instead'

'To our Iron-age ancestors, today I have learnt about all the different types of things you can find underground and I also learnt how to do all the different types of jobs.'

'Dear the past, how are you? I am fine. Just one question, how could you live without wi-fi?'

'Dear past, What is it like? I bet it's way different. Is there lots of war? Who are your friends?'

'Is it true what they say about the druids? Can they really turn into anything they want to? That would be so cool. I'd probably transform into a time machine and tell everyone the truth about you.'

'Did you leave me bones to find and treasure? Hope to see a letter back at Caerau hillfort under the ground, see you soon...'

'I am writing to you from the future. I am at Caerau hillfort learning about the past. It is so much different here, we have brick houses compared to your wattle houses. How hard was it to live back then?'

'So how is the past? I know you might not understand this

postcard but I hope you can send a card back answering my questions. In your time are the taxes high and I would like to also ask what do villages smell like? Who are your lords?'

'In my time now there are fantastic things. I have so much technology and we have roads and lots of houses all over the place. I have been looking for you for the day and it was hard but fun. What do you do for your daily activities?'

7.1.5 Schools Participation

Five local secondary schools, Western Federation (formerly Michaelston Community College), Mary Immaculate, Woodlands High School, Plas Mawr, Fitzalan and two local primary schools St Nicholas and Millbank Primary were directly involved with both geophysical surveying and excavations with several classes from each school involved. 117 pupils, varying in age-group and ability, from Year 6 to Year 13 visited the site and worked in small groups with professional staff as supervisors. This year signalled a significant increase in local schools involvement, with two new secondary schools (Woodlands High and Plas Mawr) and two new primary schools (St Nicholas and Millbank Primary) visiting the excavation and participating in activities for the first time (Figure 7.3).

Pupils were actively involved with various different on-site activities from excavation, sieving and finds processing to more creative activities. These included making Iron Age pots, making Celtic clay heads, film animation workshops, postcards to prehistory, designing tribal logos and an interpretive tribal dance performance performed for visitors and excavators on site. Teacher and pupil feedback was captured through informal conversations, feedback forms and video interviews.

Indicative teacher feedback:

Mike Jones (teacher), Millbank Primary School: *'I could see that the children thoroughly enjoyed their visit today. We all really appreciated the effort you and all the students put in today into engaging pupils and getting them excited about archaeology and their local history too.'*

Donna Matthew (teacher), Western Federation: *'Thanks so much for yesterday. It was a fab day and the students and I really enjoyed ourselves! I look forward to working with you next year.'*

Craig Hillard (teacher) Western Federation: *'They've loved it! It's really interesting to them because they've always just seen a big hill and therefore never really known it was actually a hillfort, not known the history or heritage of this area – I think they've found it really*

rewarding...It's like a practical version of history.'

See full interview with Craig at: <https://vimeo.com/142824214>

Feedback from Woodlands High, a school for learners with moderate and severe learning difficulties was particularly detailed and positive. What follows is cited from a letter dated 2nd July 2015 from Rob Birch (teacher) Woodlands High school following their visit.

On the 25th and 26th July Woodlands High School participated in an archaeological dig with the Caer Project. The weather was perfect and the setting beautiful.

A range of pupils with a variety of learning difficulties participated and were taken to the site by Dave. The day was well organized at the Iron Age hillfort with pupils firstly being given an overall view of the site, including health and safety information. One of the team leaders Olly then inspired pupils by showing them a variety of artefacts which clearly pumped up their adrenaline for the tasks in hand. His prize object was a fine glass bead.

The young adults were then put on a rota of archaeological activities which included digging, sieving and cleaning. The afternoon concluded with the making of clay pots and Celtic heads. The pupils loved it.

Benefits to the pupils included:

- *Travelling to a calm beautiful area of the city, free of modern distractions.*
- *Meeting new inspiring adults from the university with a love of the past.*
- *Engaging with the past in an organized manner.*
- *Learning the systematic approach to archaeology.*
- *Physically engaging with the earth and making discoveries (several interesting things were found).*
- *Interpreting the past.*
- *Communicating finds.*
- *Interpreting the physical landscapes (its shape and form defined by humans).*
- *Understanding basic human needs (food, shelter etc.).*
- *Appreciating Ely with a fresh understanding of the past.*
- *Working as part of a community team.*

Feedback from the pupils was outstanding and the university students engaged with pupils in a calm friendly and responsive way.

Generally, the day was calm and relaxed with pupils being encouraged to finally express themselves with some creativity through clay work.

Teaching staff and most importantly the students all benefitted from the project, which helped with a greater



Fig. 7.3. Pupils from Woodlands High School getting a taste of being an archaeologist

understanding of the past and the flow of time. It was without a doubt a project which the pupils will always remember, giving them a sense of both history and current community.'

Indicative pupil feedback:

Josh (year 9 pupil) Western Federation: *'In the digging I found one thing, a flint I think it was, a lucky find. [then asked how did that make him feel?]. Proud! Because I've never been to this place before, never digged in this place before, never seen this place before in my life, I've never heard of it in my life, and just coming here to dig for a few minutes and finding something that is rare makes me happy.'*

See full interview with Josh at: <https://vimeo.com/142824214>

Anonymous feedback from other visiting pupils:

'For me it has been a very, very, very, very messy day. It's been fun discovering and cleaning bones and sieving for artefacts. I might volunteer here in the future.'

'I have learned the difference between stone and

ornaments. My one question is how did you find that people used to live and fight but also defend here?'

'I have really enjoyed it here at Caerau hillfort. It has been amazing and I hope you let me come here again. I also really enjoyed the shovelling.'

'Today was the best day ever because I found a piece of bone and orange, amber coloured stone. I enjoyed cleaning the finds – bones, pottery, making clay face models and making a film, digging and sieving.'

'Today was really fun and interesting. I have learnt lots of new things. I liked when we sieved because we found all different objects such as teeth, bones and pottery. Can't wait to come back!'

'It was good, I found a cow tooth and some quartz.'

7.2 Digging Caerau 3 Outreach events

7.2.1 Messages from Medieval Caerau

In March 2015 the CAER Heritage Project was awarded £1,000 from the School of History, Archaeology and Religion's Innovation & Engagement fund to bring together local residents of Caerau and Ely with local young people and academic archaeologists to undertake a suite of engagement activities, including a new geophysical survey, to begin to uncover the fascinating medieval story of Caerau Hillfort. Match funding of £500 was provided by the Cardiff Archaeological Society whose members also participated and helped develop all of the work. The project ran over two days in March 2015:

DAY 1: 30 year 8 pupils from Western Federation Schools took part in the geophysical survey and a range of activities: 15 pupils from Glyn Derw High School and 15 pupils from Michaelston Community College. The pupils were split into five groups of 6 pupils and rotated between five 20 minute activities delivered by Dr Tim Young, the CAER Heritage and SHARE with Schools teams.

Activities:

- Artefact handling and recording – pupils analysed pottery and artefacts from different eras and identified and recorded these artefacts.
- Design a Castle – a creative workshop in which pupils learned about the important features of a medieval castle and then designed a plan of how Caerau ringwork might have looked.
- Medieval Life Swap - Pupils learned about medieval social order through an interactive workshop exploring clothing and diet.
- Write a medieval manuscript – pupils learned about medieval scribes and what they recorded by creating

their own manuscript entry.

- Geophysics – pupils participated in a co-produced geophysical survey of 50% of Caerau medieval ringwork.

Evaluation was built into a competition where participating pupils interpreted the findings of the geophysical survey. The winners of this competition were presented with prizes by Welsh heritage minister Ken Skates at a Welsh Government launch of their pioneer fusion area initiative in collaboration with Cardiff University's flagship engagement project Healthy People Healthy Places:

<http://blogs.cardiff.ac.uk/schep/2015/05/28/back-to-the-future-pioneering-the-use-of-culture-and-history-for-community-regeneration/>

DAY 2: 85 people from the local community visited Caerau Ringwork where they were able to find out more about the geophysical survey and broader CAER Heritage research over a cup of tea. 40 people of all ages (ages 5-75) participated in the co-production of the geophysical survey of the remaining 50% of the ringwork site. In addition, the SHARE with Schools team delivered a 'make your own medieval pot' workshop which proved popular with the youngsters. The whole day was filmed by local filmmaker and CAER volunteer Vivian Thomas who has produced a short film about the day's activities viewable here:

Film: <https://vimeo.com/124168716>

The film along with photographs and details on the CAER Facebook page and the survey itself provide embedded evaluation.

<http://caerheritageproject.com/caer-blog/>

TV production company Greenbay filmed the geophysical survey day 2 activities as part of their S4C DNA Cymru programme production and recruited community members participating to take part in the DNA tests. This programme was broadcast nationally on S4C in January 2016.

7.2.2 Action in Caerau and Ely, Learning Showcase Event, 23rd June 2015

A team of CAER project staff and undergraduates and community members delivered a roadshow at this community learning event (Figure 7.4). Visitors to the roadshow learned about Caerau's archaeology and the excavation finds, handled artefacts and were encouraged to visit the site. The team engaged with around 75 local people at this event. See CAER Facebook album:

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.879981382048512.1073741929.340199539360035&type=3>

7.2.3 The Big Lunch, 4th July 2015

In partnership with community development organisation ACE, the CAER Heritage team organised the Big Lunch, a community picnic involving a whole range of activities including tours at the excavation site. Over 200 local residents and children attended this event and undertook a range of activities including finds processing, making Iron-Age pots, designing tribal logos, writing postcards to the Iron Age, interacting with the Photos and Iolo Exhibition (see above), viewing screenings of the Caeraustock Films (see above) and Celtic face painting and a banner procession up the hill. Feedback from the event was overwhelmingly positive and is clearly evidenced from the photographic evidence and comments from the day, see CAER Facebook album:

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.884854958227821.1073741941.340199539360035&type=3>

7.2.4 Glyn Derw High School Garden Party, 8th July 2015.

A small team of CAER Heritage project staff attended Glyn Derw High School's lively summer garden party on 8th July 2015. Visitors to the roadshow could learn about Caerau's archaeology, handle artefacts and make Iron Age pots. The team engaged with over 60 local pupils and residents.

7.2.5 Digging Caerau Roadshow at the Ely Festival, 11th July 2015

A team of CAER Project staff and local community participants took a Digging Caerau roadshow to the vibrant Ely Festival on 11th July 2015, which is attended by hundreds of local residents and professionals. Around 80 people visited the CAER roadshow and undertook a range of interactive activities including making Iron Age Pots, postcards to the past. The roadshow was also attended by Kevin Brennan MP for Cardiff West and TV presenter Jason Mohammed. See CAER Facebook album:

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.888630687850248.1073741949.340199539360035&type=3>

7.2.6 CAER HEDZ animated film project

Funded by a grant from the AHRC Connected Communities Festival team, CAER-HEDZ Project combined archaeology, art and film to create a short animated feature that both promotes and evaluates the co-production strategies and research undertaken by the CAER Heritage Project. CAER-HEDZ was filmed and produced during the 2015 archaeological excavation. A range of participants involved in the excavation creatively expressed their discovery of the Iron Age past through the clay modelling of around fifty Celtic heads at the excavation site. These clay models were then brought to life through a lip-synched animation workshop involving year 9 pupils from the Western Federation



Fig. 7.4. CAER Team prepare for the Learning Showcase

secondary school working with the artist Paul Evans and animator Jon Harrison. Following this, the CAER-HEDZ clay models were placed in an arrangement around one of the post-hole excavations and photographed as a temporary art installation. They were later deliberately buried during the backfilling of an excavated trench in a collective community ‘ritual offering’ to Caerau hill. Local resident and filmmaker, Viv Thomas, and ACE community worker Dominique Williams organised and undertook audio and filmed interviews over the course of the excavation period, inviting local participants and visitors to express their feelings and experiences about the Caerau site. Responses regarding community involvement in archaeological research together with broader stories about the area’s heritage were collected from local residents of all ages through community group visits organized by both Dominique and Dave Horton of ACE. Selected audio recordings from these interviews were later employed to give voices to the animated CAER-HEDZ models, creating a ‘talking heads’ short studio animation film which was released online in September 2015.

As already noted, the CAER Heritage Project team is committed to involving community members actively in the co-production of research and project outputs; valuing the contribution of all participants and partners in a mutually beneficial and reciprocal relationship. The CAER-HEDZ initiative was no exception in this respect. Community workers, volunteers, teachers, local school

pupils and university students all participated in aspects of CAER HEDZ, each contribution adding something unique to the final output and facilitating a sense of collective ownership of the film. Eleven school pupils (nine from year 9 and two from year 12) and two teachers from the Western Federation played a crucial role in the film’s production, creating clay heads and constructing animated sequences. The pupils and teachers also actively participated in both archaeological excavation, finds processing and sieving during their time at the Caerau excavation – blending cutting-edge research with creative art and digital media skills. Three members of staff from community development organization Action in Caerau and Ely (ACE) also contributed to audio interviews and production organization; ten local volunteers from Caerau and Ely made Celtic-Heads for the animation or gave interviews for the final cut. Twenty-five archaeologists and undergraduates from Cardiff University also created clay heads and were involved in the subsequent art installation and ritual, while professional artist Paul Evans worked together with animator Jon Harrison and local filmmaker Vivian Thomas to complete the production of the film.

CAER-HEDZ evaluation was essentially ‘integrated’ into all project activities through the co-production strategies employed. The interviews and voices recorded provide useful data regarding community participation in CAER Heritage activities from a range of perspectives. Participant involvement in the creation of clay models and animation sequences also provide evidence of

engagement and participant 'ownership' of the project. The film in itself then is essentially an evaluation tool, gauging levels of participation and acting as a voice for participant experience, as well as attitudes towards the Caerau hillfort site in relation to CAER Heritage initiatives.

CAER HEDZ - digital record, outputs & legacy:

- A detailed blog of CAER HEDZ film production including photographs on participant contributions is available on the CAER Heritage web site blog for July 10th 2015 at: <http://caerheritageproject.com/caer-blog/>
- A more informal photographic record of CAER-HEDZ project activities is available on the CAER Heritage Facebook page (post reached 469 people) page at: <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.884031918310125.1073741939.340199539360035&type=3>
- The CAER-HEDZ film is posted on Youtube, currently 418 views though many will have seen excerpts of the video via other media outlet edits i.e. the BBC and MadeinCardiff TV. (When posted on the CAER Facebook page the film link reached 1,141 people with 11 shares): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfDmONyfiFM>
- BBC Wales report on CAER-HEDZ animated film (11.09.15) includes excerpts from the film (link posted on CAER Facebook reached 783 people): http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-34213828?ns_mchannel=social&ns_campaign=bbc_wales_news&ns_source=twitter&ns_linkname=wales
- CAER HEDZ animated film featured on MadeinCardiff TV 'Hello Cardiff' news including interview with project PI Dave Wyatt (10.09.15 part 1 episode) reaching an audience across the city helping to challenge negative perceptions of Caerau and Ely. <http://www.madeincardiff.tv/player/>
- CAER HEDZ animated film featured on AHRC Home page (when link posted on CAER Facebook reached 218 people): <http://www.ahrc.ac.uk/research/readwatchlisten/filmsandpodcasts/caerhedz/>
- CAER HEDZ features on Cardiff University news page (when link posted on CAER Facebook reached 365 people): <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/news/view/142285-caer-heritage-animation>.
- A 'Making of CAER-HEDZ' short documentary film has since been produced by local filmmaker Vivian Thomas and released online. (84 views on Vimeo and Youtube) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8mPIP9pSWxo>

7.2.7 Romano-British Art Project

Funded by the Arts Council Wales the Romano-British project was a partnership between Woodlands School, the Western Federation, CAER Heritage Project lead artist

Paul Evans and CAER co-director, Dr David Wyatt. The aim of Romano-British was to explore the history of art, to discover the local Roman and Iron Age heritage of Caerau and Ely and to co-produce designs for playing surfaces of two table tennis tables that reflect that heritage. The two tables are now permanently sited within the playgrounds of Woodlands High and the Western Federation.

These 'playable artworks' act as 'ping-pong portals to the past' with eye-catching designs based on artistic motifs from the [Romano-British](#) cultural period that began after the Roman conquest of Britain. The art for the table tennis tables was co-produced with pupils during a series of workshops over September and October 2015, working with 12 pupils from Woodlands High and 12 pupils from the Western Federation, bringing together young people from a mainstream school with young people from a school for pupils with a range of learning disabilities. Blog posts with photographs detailing the project's progress are available on the CAER Heritage blog page October 2016 - January 2016: <http://caerheritageproject.com/caer-blog/>

7.2.8 CAER Trips to Celts Art and Identity, exhibition, British Museum

In November and December 2015 the CAER Heritage team organized two community trips to the British Museum's temporary the Celts Art and Identity exhibition to enable CAER participants to experience a remarkable collection of artefacts that have relevance to the material culture at the Caerau hillfort site. 26 pupils from the Western Federation schools who had participated in CAER Heritage initiatives during 2014-15 visited the exhibition on 20th November. A second community trip bringing together 17 CAER excavation community volunteers with 10 volunteers from the Gurnos, Merthyr Tydfil to develop community support networks was undertaken on 10th December. Both trips were very successful and photographs can be viewed on the CAER Facebook page. <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.954957074550942.1073741957.340199539360035&type=3>

7.3 Conclusion: CAER Heritage Achievements, 2012-2016

CAER Heritage is not a straightforward community archaeology research project. It is underpinned by objectives forged at a series of initial meetings involving local residents, local schools representatives, the local community development agency, local heritage institutions and a small team of academics. Importantly, these objectives have never been wholly focussed upon archaeological or historical research but rather how such research might be employed to address negative views associated with these local communities and the broader challenges which they face. From its outset, the project has sought to utilise rich and untapped heritage assets and

local talent to develop educational and life opportunities: building confidence, challenging negative stereotypes and realising the positive potential of the process of research co-production. This document constitutes the third interim report for the CAER Heritage community excavations, the project has reached the end of a remarkable three-year cycle of archaeological exploration and initiatives which have attempted to involve a whole community – but this is not the end of the project, it is simply the end of its beginning. As we write, the CAER team are currently working towards a large grant application to sustain the project and its community based objectives in the longer term. It therefore seems timely, as we look towards future successes and discoveries, to conclude this report with a review of the key headline achievements of the project over the past five years.

1. CAER has been the subject of two major national TV productions (Timeteam series 20 and S4C DNA Cymru) featuring the heritage of Caerau and Ely, viewed by at least 1.5m viewers nationally. It has been the subject of 4 national (Wales) primetime TV reports; CAER received extensive coverage in the Welsh press and radio.
2. CAER has secured £405,251 in funding from 15 successful externally funded grant applications (AHRC, HLF, Arts Council Wales, Cardiff Council, Welsh Government Pioneer Fusion).
3. CAER has won a national award (NCCPE Engage Competition 2014) beating over 230 entrants from across the UK and securing £3.5k in prize money. CAER also secured a Celebrating Excellence Award for Outstanding Contribution to Innovation and Engagement, Cardiff University, 2014.
4. CAER has been cited as an example of good practice for heritage co-production in a Welsh Government Senedd debate on 'ensuring wider access to our heritage and culture'. Also cited at the AHRC Connected Communities Festival 2015 (Jeff Cuthbert), at the NCCPE UK Engage Conference UK Plenary sessions 2014 and 2015 and published in the Research Councils UK Inspiration to Engage Concordat Publication, 2015 (pages 4-5).
5. CAER works with 15 institutional partners in the heritage, education, media and local government sectors including the National Museum of Wales, the Glamorgan Archives, Cardiff Story Museum, CADW, RCAHMW, Gwent Glamorgan Archaeology Trust, Cardiff Council.
6. CAER has delivered 20 heritage themed art, film, exhibition and performance projects (including Tribal logos, Churchyard Detectives, Pathway to the Past, CAERStock films, CAER HEDZ animation, the Virtual Dig, Romano-British and Banner Bright) co-produced with 1,029 active participants.
7. In a survey 98% of visitors stated that their visit to the Caerau excavations has increased their interest in archaeology; 94% said that it had helped them to better understand the importance of the archaeology at Caerau; 88% said that it had changed the way that they think about Caerau and 91% said that their visit had changed their attitude towards their community's history (61 respondents).
8. Between 2012-2016, CAER has involved 2,176 active participants in co-produced heritage activities and engaged with 9,491 visitors at CAER events.
9. CAER has worked with 6 local schools in West Cardiff (3 secondary and 3 primary) and engaged 1,387 local pupils (ages range from year 6-12) in co-produced heritage activities including geophysics, excavation, artefact analysis, exhibitions, films, art installations, performances and experimental archaeology.
10. CAER has also involved 14 young people excluded from school (not in education training or employment) in a range of project activities including excavation, heritage path clearance and heritage themed art.
11. CAER has delivered 6 free accredited adult learners courses to 79 local adult learners including unemployed and retired people, involving them actively in the co-production of research.
12. CAER has undertaken 3 major four-week community excavations at Caerau hillfort in 2013, 2014 and 2015 involving 778 local volunteers and engaging 4,335 visitors from across Cardiff and further afield.
13. Community volunteers have contributed an estimated 10,000 hours to CAER activities over the project's duration.
14. CAER web site has 49,365 views to date, CAER Facebook page has 792 likes, post reach regularly exceeds 1k (e.g. 2.6k reach for post about a new CAER project on 15/2/2016) CAER Twitter account has 436 followers.
15. The CAER team have undertaken qualitative academic research, now published, revealing the positive effects of long term involvement in relation to the health and well-being of a group of long term unemployed volunteers.

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Appendix 1 - Context Lists

Trench 3

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
CH15	3337	3	D	Red silt over upper metalled surface area F	22/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3338	3	D	Red silt under nat. (3001) - S.D.	22/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3339	3		Miscellaneous finds - uncontexted	22/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3340	3	D	Red silt over rampart (334) - S.D.	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3341	3	D	Upper rampart S.D. (secondary)	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3342	3		CANCELLED		
CH15	3343	3	D	Dark soil under lower rampart S.D.	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3344	3	D	Roman metalled surface area F under 3337	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3345	3		CANCELLED		
CH15	3346	3	D	Grey under red silt (3337) area F	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3347	3	D	Reddy yellow below (3001) sondage G	23/06/2015	LGT
CH15	3348	3	D	S.G. - upper rampart green clay	23/06/2015	LGT
CH15	3349	3	D	Yellow red silt under (3337) area F	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3350	3	C	Out of posthole - southern end S.D.	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3351	3	D	Fill of [3350]	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3352	3	C	Out of posthole - southern end S.D.	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3353	3	D	Fill of [3352]	23/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3354	3	D	Black midden layer - sondage G	24/06/2015	MS
CH15	3355	3	D	Green clay (rampart) below primary (3348) and (3354) (S.G)	24/06/2015	CT
CH15	3356	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3357	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3358	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3359	3	C	Cut of pit cutting [3358]	25/06/2015	KMD

CH15	3360	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3361	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3362	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3363	3	C	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3364	3	D	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	CT
CH15	3365	3	D	Roman metalling - Sondage D (upper)	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3366	3	D	Grey layer - S.D.	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3367	3	C	Cut of large quarry pit - S.D.	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3368	3	D	Fill of [3367]	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3369	3	C	Cut of posthole S.D. (exc. 2014)	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3370	3	D	Fill of [3369]	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3371	3	D	CANCELLED	25/06/2015	ES
CH15	3372	3	D	Upper rampart area F	25/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3373	3	C	Cut of posthole in S.D.	26/06/2015	KED
CH15	3374	3	D	Fill [3373]	26/06/2015	KED
CH15	3375	3	D	Brown midden layer (S.G.)	27/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3376	3	D	CANCELLED	27/06/2015	CT
CH15	3377	3	D	Fill of [3359]	27/06/2015	CT
CH15	3378	3	D	Sondage G, dark occupation layer below secondary rampart	27/06/2015	CSF
CH15	3379	3		CANCELLED		
CH15	3380	3	C	Possible posthole in Sondage G	29/06/2015	MS
CH15	3381	3	D	Possible posthole in Sondage G	29/06/2015	MS
CH15	3382	3	D	Black midden area F	29/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3383	3	C	Cut of posthole, north end of Area F	30/06/2015	ES
CH15	3384	3	D	Fill of [3383]	30/06/2015	ES
CH15	3385	3	C	Cut of posthole in S.G.	30/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3386	3	D	Fill of [3385]	30/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3387	3	C	Cut of posthole in S.G.	30/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3388	3	D	Fill of [3387]	30/06/2015	KMD
CH15	3389	3	C	Cut of posthole S.B.	01/07/2015	CT

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CH15	3390	3	D	Fill of posthole [3389]	01/07/2015	CT
CH15	3391	3	D	Brown clay occupation soil Area F	03/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3392	3	D	Metalling Area F (2nd)	03/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3393	3	D	Primary rampart Area F	06/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3394	3	D	Third metalling Area F	06/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3395	3	D	Brown midden Area F	06/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3396	3	C	Out of first pit, south-east, Area F (PH)	07/07/2015	AB
CH15	3397	3	D	Fill of first pit, south-east, Area F [3396]	07/07/2015	AB
CH15	3398	3	C	Out of second pit, south-east, Area F (cuts [3396])	07/07/2015	AB
CH15	3399	3	D	Packing stones, second pit, south-east, Area F [3398]	07/07/2015	AB
CH15	3400	3	D	Fill of second pit, south-east, Area F [3398]	07/07/2015	AB
CH15	3401	3	C	Cut of drip gully	08/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3402	3	D	Fill of drip gully [3401]	08/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3403	3	C	Cut of posthole	08/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3404	3	D	Fill of posthole [3403]	08/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3405	3	D	Second (lower) (I.A.) metalling S.D.	10/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3406	3	D	Metalling (I.A.) S.G.	10/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3407	3	C	Cut of posthole in Area F	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3408	3	D	Fill of posthole [3407]	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3409	3	C	Cut of posthole in Area F	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3410	3	D	Fill of posthole [3409]	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3411	3	C	Cut of posthole in Area F	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3412	3	D	Fill of posthole [3411]	11/07/2015	CT
CH15	3413	3	C	Cut of pit, northern Area F	14/07/2015	AB
CH15	3414	3	D	Fill of pit [3413], northern Area F	14/07/2015	AB
CH15	3415	3	C	Cut of shallow pit/scoop	14/07/2015	KED
CH15	3416	3	D	Fill of shallow pit/scoop [3415]	14/07/2015	KED
CH15	3417	3	C	Cut of posthole	14/07/2015	CT/JP
CH15	3418	3	D	Fill of posthole [3417]	14/07/2015	CT/JP
CH15	3419	3	C	Cut of posthole	14/07/2015	CT/JP

CH15	3420	3	D	Fill of posthole [3419]	14/07/2015	CT/JP
CH15	3421	3	C	Cut of posthole, northern edge of Area F	14/07/2015	ES
CH15	3422	3	D	Fill of [3419], northern edge of Area F	14/07/2015	ES
CH15	3423	3	C	Cut of posthole, north of Area F	14/07/2015	MS
CH15	3424	3	D	Fill of cut [3423], north of Area F	14/07/2015	MS
CH15	3425	3	C	Cut on edge of Sondage C (pit)	14/07/2015	ES
CH15	3426	3	D	Fill of [3425]	14/07/2015	ES
CH15	3427	3	D	Paler brown below midden Area F (below metalling)	15/07/2015	CT
CH15	3428	3	C	Cut of posthole, Area F	15/07/2015	CT
CH15	3429	3	D	Fill of posthole [3428]	15/07/2015	CT
CH15	3430	3	D	Pale brown at base of S.D.	15/07/2015	CT
CH15	3431	3	D	Possible packing stones of cut [3413] (3414)	15/07/2015	AB
CH15	3432	3	C	Cut of roundhouse posthole, north of Area F (Ph 1)	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3433	3	D	Fill of [3432]	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3434	3	C	Cut of roundhouse posthole, Area F (Ph 2)	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3435	3	D	Fill of [3434]	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3436	3	C	Cut of roundhouse posthole, Area F (Ph 3)	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3437	3	D	Fill of [3436]	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3438	3	C	Cut of posthole, S.B. (Ph 4)	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3439	3	D	Fill of posthole [3438]	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3440	3	C	Cut of posthole, S.B.	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3441	3	D	Fill of [3440]	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3442	3	D	Paler brown below I.A., rampart, S.G.	15/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3443	3	C	Cut of posthole, Area F	16/07/2015	KED
CH15	3444	3	D	Fill of posthole [3443]	16/07/2015	KED
CH15	3445	3	C	Cut of posthole, Area F	16/07/2015	ES
CH15	3446	3	D	Fill of posthole [3445]	16/07/2015	ES
CH15	3447	3	C	Cut of posthole, Area F	16/07/2015	CSF
CH15	3448	3	D	Fill of posthole [3447]	16/07/2015	CSF
CH15	3449	3	C	Cut of posthole, north-east, Sondage D	16/07/2015	MS

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CH15	3450	3	D	Fill of posthole [3449]	16/07/2015	MS
CH15	3451	3	C	Cut of posthole, western edge of S.B.	16/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3452	3	D	Fill of posthole [3451]	16/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3453	3	C	Cut of posthole, southern edge, Area F	16/07/2015	JP
CH15	3454	3	D	Fill of posthole [3453]	16/07/2015	JP
CH15	3455	3	D	Packing stones in posthole [3451]	16/07/2015	
CH15	3456	3	D	Packing stone [3428]	16/07/2015	SD
CH15	3457	3	C	Cut of posthole, Sondage D	16/07/2015	LT
CH15	3458	3	D	Fill of [3457]	16/07/2015	LT
CH15	3459	3	C	Cut of posthole in Area F	16/07/2015	SD
CH15	3460	3	D	Fill of [3459]	16/07/2015	SD
CH15	3461	3	C	Cut of posthole in S.D. (north of [3449])	16/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3462	3	D	Fill of posthole [3461]	16/07/2015	KMD
CH15	3463	3	C	Cut of pit in south-west of Area F	16/07/2015	AB
CH15	3464	3	D	Fill of cut [3463] in south-west of Area F	16/07/2015	AB
CH15	3465	3	C	Cut of posthole in Area F	16/07/2015	KED
CH15	3466	3	D	Fill of posthole [3465]	16/07/2015	KED
CH15	3467	3	C	Cut of pit	16/07/2015	CSF
CH15	3468	3	D	Fill of pit	16/07/2015	CSF
CH15	3469	3	C	Cut of posthole, south end of Sondage B	17/07/2015	ES
CH15	3470	3	D	Fill of [3469]	17/07/2015	ES
CH15	3471	3	D	Unstratified finds from black midden, section edge	17/07/2015	KMD

Trench 5A

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
CH15	5057	5A	Layer	Top soil	22/06/2015	SP
CH15	5058	5A	Layer	Subsoil	22/06/2015	SP
CH15	5059	5A	Layer	Natural	22/06/2015	SP
CH15	5060	5A	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	23/06/2015	LM
CH15	5061	5A	Fill	Mid brown, clay fill posthole [5060]	23/06/2015	LM
CH15	5062	5A	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	23/06/2015	HE

CH15	5063	5A	Cut	Cut of posthole	23/06/2015	KVW
CH15	5064	5A	Fill	Possible packing stones for posthole [5063]	23/06/2015	KVW
CH15	5065	5A	Fill	Possible packing stones for posthole [5062]	23/06/2015	HE
CH15	5066	5A	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	23/06/2015	VP
CH15	5067	5A	Fill	Possible packing stones in posthole [5066]	23/06/2015	VP
CH15	5068	5A	Cut	Possible shallow pit/posthole	24/06/2015	ES
CH15	5069	5A	Fill	Fill of possible pit/posthole [5068]	24/06/2015	ES
CH15	5070	5A	Cut	Possible posthole/pit	24/06/2015	LM
CH15	5071	5A	Fill	Charcoal fill of posthole [5072]	24/06/2015	CD
CH15	5072	5A	Cut	Cut of charcoal rich posthole	24/06/2015	CD
CH15	5073	5A	Fill	Possible packing stones in [5070]	24/06/2015	LM
CH15	5074	5A	Fill	Fill of posthole [5062]	24/06/2015	HE
CH15	5075	5A	Cut	Possible posthole		LM
CH15	5076	5A	Fill	Dark deposit of possible postholes [5075]		LM
CH15	5077	5A	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [5072]	25/06/2015	CD
CH15	5078	5A	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [5066] under [5067]	25/06/2015	VP
CH15	5079	5A	Fill	Fill of posthole [5070]	25/06/2015	LM
CH15	5080	5A	Fill	Fill of postholes [5063] top - lighter	25/06/2015	KVW
CH15	5081	5A	Fill	Second fill of [5063] middle - yellowish and charcoal	25/06/2015	KVW
CH15	5082	5A	Fill	Third fill of [5063] bottom layers - dark/grey/brown	25/06/2015	KVW
CH15	5083	5A	Fill	Of possible posthole	25/06/2015	NJ
CH15	5084	5A	Cut	Of possible posthole	25/06/2015	NJ
CH15	5085	5A	Cut	Of posthole	26/06/2015	NJ/VP
CH15	5086	5A	Fill	Stone lining of posthole [5084]	26/06/2015	SP
CH15	5087	5A	Cut	Cut of Southern Posthole into Southern bulk of trench	27/06/2015	CD
CH15	5088	5A	Fill	Fill of Southern posthole in [5087] North facing section to the East of the Southern bulk	27/06/2015	CD
CH15	5089	5A	Cut	Cut of a feature North facing	29/06/2015	VP
CH15	5090	5A	Fill	Fill of a feature, North facing, charcoal	29/06/2015	VP
CH15	5091	5A	Fill	Possible padding stones/base stones of [5087]	29/06/2015	CD

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CH15	5092	5A	Cut	Possible Roman? Posthole	29/06/2015	HE
CH15	5093	5A	Cut	Possible posthole	29/06/2015	CD
CH15	5094	5A	Fill	Possible fill of posthole	29/06/2015	CD
CH15	5095	5A	Fill	Possible fill of posthole [5092]	29/06/2015	HE
CH15	5096	5A	Cut	Possible posthole/put in N&E bulk	01/07/2015	CD
CH15	5097	5A	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [5096]	01/07/2015	CD
CH15	5098	5A	Fill	Possible packing stones for [5096]	01/07/2015	CD
CH15	5099	5A	Cut	Of ditch (2) Northern termanus	01/07/2015	CD
CH15	5100	5A	Fill	Fill of ditch 2 [5099] 1st fill	01/07/2015	CD
CH15	5101	5A	Cut	Cut of ditch - Southern slot NEO	02/07/2015	SP
CH15	5102	5A	Fill	Top fill of IA ditch [5101] NEO	02/07/2015	SP
CH15	5103	5A	Fill	Charcoal rich, clayey stoney deposit in ditch [5101]	02/07/2015	SP
CH15	5104	5A	Cut	Possible Roman posthole cut into a pit (IA?) [5099] [5100]	03/07/2015	VP
CH15	5105	5A	Fill	Fill of Roman pit [5104] dark charcoal deposit	03/07/2015	CD
CH15	5106	5A	Fill	Charcoal rich deposit surrounding rim SF028	03/07/2015	SP
CH15	5107	5A	Fill	Fill of ditch [5101] - stone backfill	03/07/2015	SP
CH15	5108	5A	Fill	Fill of posthole [5085]	03/07/2015	SP
CH15	5109	5A	Cut	Cut of posthole LEO feature [5108]	03/07/2015	SP/HE
CH15	5110	5A	Fill	Fill of [5109]	03/07/2015	SP/HE
CH15	5111	5A	Cancelled			
CH15	5112	5A	Fill	Fill of dark deposit - tip inside termanus	06/07/2015	CD
CH15	5113	5A	Cancelled			
CH15	5114	5A	Cut	Cut of possible feature - peri-glacial	07/07/2015	EJ/NJ
CH15	5115	5A	Fill	Fill of possible feature [5114] - peri-glacial	07/07/2015	EJ/NJ
CH15	5116	5A	Fill	Fill of [5109] - Primary	07/07/2015	SP/HE
CH15	5117	5A	Fill	Fill of Neo ditch? Visible in posthole	07/07/2015	SP
CH15	5118	5A	Fill	Fill around small find. Same as 5112 but burnt bone	07/07/2015	CD
CH15	5119	5A	Fill	Consolidation layer of [5099]. Tertiary fill	09/07/2015	CD
CH15	5120	5A	Cancelled			

CH15	5121	5A	Cut	Cut of E-W ditch?	09/07/2015	KUW
CH15	5122	5A	Fill	Fill of [5121] E-W ditch?	09/07/2015	KUW
CH15	5123	5A	Fill	Mid brownish green fill of ditch [5101]	10/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5124	5A	Fill	Charcoal rich deposit in ditch [5101]	10/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5125	5A	Fill	Charcoal grip line in ditch [5101]	10/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5126	5A	Fill	Brown silty sand primarily fill of [5105]	10/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5127	5A	Fill	Mottled clay interface primarily of [5101]	10/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5128	5A	Cut	Possible posthole due to large stones	10/07/2015	KVW
CH15	5129	5A	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [5128]	10/07/2015	KVW
CH15	5130	5A	Fill	Clay/Charcoal/ [5099] under fill [5112]	10/07/2015	CD
CH15	5131	5A	Fill	Packing stones of [5128]	10/07/2015	KVW
CH15	5132	5A	Fill	Fill of terminus under [5130]	10/07/2015	NJ
CH15	5133	5A	Fill	Fill of terminus below [5132] stones & clay layer	11/07/2015	CD
CH15	5134	5A	Fill	Fill of [5121]	11/07/2015	RW
CH15	5135	5A	Fill	Red clay basal fill of [5101]	11/07/2015	SP
CH15	5136	5A	Fill	Top Fill (tertiary) of neo-ditch visible in 5509 [5062]	11/07/2015	SP
CH15	5137	5A	Cut	Termanus recut	11/07/2015	CD
CH15	5138	5A	Cut	Cut charcoal of running E to W through terminus [5099]	11/07/2015	CD
CH15	5139	5A	Fill	Orange/red silty sand inside ditch [5138]	11/07/2015	CD
CH15	5140	5A	Cut	Cut of probable stone filled pit? Roman?	11/07/2015	SP
CH15	5141	5A	Fill	Fill of Roman pit [5140]	11/07/2015	SP
CH15	5142	5A	Deposit	Brown sandy deposit possibly filling natural hollow in corner of trench - contained charcoal	16/07/2015	RP
CH15	5143	5A	Fill		16/07/2015	EG
CH15	5144	5A	Cut	Cut of posts posthole cutting terminus	16/07/2015	EG
CH15	5145	5A	Fill	Fill of neolithic ditch [5101] reddish clay above [5142]	16/07/2015	HE
CH15	5146	5A	Fill	Fill of neo ditch [5101] above [5145]	16/07/2015	HE
CH15	5147	5A	Fill	Fill of neo ditch [5101] above [5135] on east end side	16/07/2015	HE
CH15	5148	5A	Fill	Fill of posthole pit cutting upper fill of [5099]	16/07/2015	EG

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CH15	5149	5A	Cut	Cut of posthole/?pit cutting upper fill of terminus [5099]	16/07/2015	EG
CH15	5150	5A	Fill	Charcoal layer clay black in [5099] under [5138]		
CH15	5151	5A	Fill	Top fill of ditch [5101] N facing	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5152	5A	Fill	Dark brown stoney clay fill of N facing ditch [5101]	17/07/2005	EJ
CH15	5153	5A	Fill	Greenish brown redep Of N facing ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5154	5A	Fill	Pot filled layer of N facing ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5155	5A	Fill	Reddish brown sandy silt in ditch [5101] N facing	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5156	5A	Fill	Overcut? Of ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5158	5A	Fill	Red sandy silt ast of section in N facing ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5159	5A	Fill	Stoney clayey layer in N facing section ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5160	5A	Fill	Mid brown clay layer at bottom of N facing section ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ
CH15	5161	5A	Fill	Light brown sandy clay in N facing ditch [5101]	17/07/2015	EJ

Trench 7A-D

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
CH15	7085	7D	Cut	Cut of ditch (Roman?) runing diagonally in trench	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7086	7D	Fill	Fill of ditch [7085]	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7087	7D	Cut	Cut of Causewayed enclosure ditch 7D	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7088	7D	Fill	Upper fill of [7087]	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7089	7D-7A	Deposit	Relict ploughsoil across trench	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7090	7D-7A	Deposit	Natural clay	23/06/2015	LH
CH15	7091	7A	Cut	Cut of Causewayed enclosure ditch 7A	24/06/2015	LH
CH15	7092			CANCELLED		
CH15	7093	7A	Fill	Last fill of [7091]	25/06/2015	MW
CH15	7094	7A	Fill	Fill of [7091]	25/06/2015	MW

CH15	7095	7D	Fill	Fill of [7087] - very dark burnt material - charcoal inclusion?	25/06/2015	LH
CH15	7096	7D	Natural/ fill?	Very loose/soft red silt	26/06/2015	LH
CH15	7097	7A	Fill	Fill of [7091]	27/06/2015	MW
CH15	7098	7D	Fill	Fill of [7087] - fairly compact red dirt clay silt	27/06/2015	LH
CH15	7099	7D	Fill	Fill of [7087] - mottled grey clayey silt	27/06/2015	LH
CH15	7100	7A	Fill	Fill of [7091]	29/06/2015	MW
CH15	7101	7A	Fill	Fill of [7091]	29/06/2015	MW
CH15	7102	7D	Fill	Last/earliest fill of [7087] - mottled grey - largest stones	30/06/2015	LH
CH15	7103	7D	Fill	Ditch fill of [7085] - inequal to (7086)	30/06/2015	LH
CH15	7104			No context		
CH15	7105	7A	Fill	Possible stone defined posthole within [7091]	03/07/2015	MW
CH15	7106	7A	Cut	Posthole within ditch	03/07/2015	MW
CH15	7107	7B	Cut	Cut of ditch - Causewayed enclosure??	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7108	7B	Fill	Fill of ditch [7107] - orangey silt	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7109	7B	Fill	Fill of ditch [7107] - mottled orangey silt	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7110	7B	Fill	Fill of ditch [7107] - Grey	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7111	7B	Cut	Small intercutting feature cutting [7107]	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7112	7B	Fill	Fill of [7111]	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7113	7B	Cut	Cut of small pit cutting [7107]	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7114	7B	Fill	Fill of [7113]	03/07/2015	LH
CH15	7115	7A	Fill	Brown & blue mottled fill of [7106]	04/07/2015	MW
CH15	7116	7D	Cut	Posthole in NW quarter of trench	04/07/2015	LH
CH15	7117	7D	Fill	Fill of posthole cut [7116] - brown silt	04/07/2015	LH
CH15	7118	7D	Fill	Fill equal to (7086) and CH14 (7041), (7065) in	04/07/2015	LH
CH15	7119	7D	Fill	Fill of posthole [7116] - brownish grey clay	04/07/2015	LH
CH15	7120	7A	Fill	Stones which are part of (7101) in cut [7091]	04/07/2015	MW
CH15	7121			CANCELLED		
CH15	7122	7B	Fill	Sterile soil, adjacent to feature [7111] (naural?)		
CH15	7123	7A	Fill	Silty red/orange clay, fill of [7091]	06/07/2015	PB

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CH15	7124			CANCELLED		
CH15	7125	7B	Cut	Cut of small feature - possible posthole	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7126	7B	Fill	Fill of small feature	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7127	7B	Fill	Fill of [7113]	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7128	7B	Cut	Cut of [7113]		
CH15	7129	7B	Fill	CANCELLED		
CH15	7130	7C	Cut	Post hole in central Southern half of trench	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7131	7C	Fill	Fill of posthole [7130] - grey clay.	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7132			CANCELLED		
CH15	7133	7C	Cut	V. small posthole - North West quarter 7C	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7134	7C	Fill	Fill of [7133]	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7135	7B	Cut	Posthole in NE corner of trench	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7136	7B	Fill	Fill of [7135] - brown silt	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7137	7B	Cut	Cut of posthole - small - SE corner of trench	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7138	7B	Fill	Fill of [7137] - brown silt	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7139	7B	Cut	Cut of stone lined posthole - SE corner of trench	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7140	7B	Fill	Fill of [7139]	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7141	7B	Cut	Cut of large posthole East - centre edge.	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7142	7B	Fill	Fill of [7141]	07/07/2015	LH
CH15	7143			CANCELLED		
CH15	7144	7A	Cut	Posthole in bottom of [7091]	08/07/2015	MW
CH15	7145	7A	Cut	Posthole in bottom of [7091]	08/07/2015	MW
CH15	7146	7B	Cut	Possible posthole on edge of [7107]	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7147	7B	Fill	Fill of possible posthole	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7148	7B	Cut	Small possible posthole	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7149	7B	Fill	Fill of [7146]	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7150	7B	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7151	7B	Fill	Fill of possible posthole [7150]	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7152	7B	Fill	Fill above stones (7156)	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7153	7A	Fill	Fill of [7091]	08/07/2015	MW

CH15	7154	7C	Cut	Cut of posthole - Eastern side of trench	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7155	7C	Fill	Fill of posthole - [7154]	08/07/2015	LH
CH15	7156	7B	Fill	Stone layer under (7152)	09/07/2015	LH
CH15	7157	7B	Fill	Fill of posthole [7141]	10/07/2015	RF
CH15	7158	7B	Fill	Fill within rubble matrix (7156) (below (7152))	11/07/2015	KH
CH15	7159	7B	Fill	Ditch fill = (7109) (below 7108)	11/07/2015	KH
CH15	7160	7C	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch = CH14 [7071]	11/07/2015	LH
CH15	7161	7C	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch [7160] = CH14 (7072)	11/07/2015	LH
CH15	7162	7C	Cut	Cut of feature Western edge of trench	11/07/2015	LH
CH15	7163	7C	Fill	Fill of [7163]	11/07/2015	LH
CH15	7164	7A	Fill	Below (7101) ditch fill,	14/07/2015	KH

Trench 8N

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
CH15	8501	8N	Deposit	Topsoil	24/06/2015	THD
CH15	8502	8N	Deposit	CANCELLED		
CH15	8503	8N	Deposit	Grey-brown silt loam - poss Paleosoil	24/06/2015	THD
CH15	8504	8N	Deposit	CANCELLED		
CH15	8505	8N	Deposit	brown silt loam - poss upper fill of ditch	27/06/2015	THD
CH15	8506	8N	Deposit	Light brown sub-soil	27/06/2015	THD
CH15	8507	8N	Deposit	Yellow - silt and clay	27/06/2015	THD
CH15	8508	8N	Deposit	CANCELLED		
CH15	8509	8N	Deposit	CANCELLED		
CH15	8510	8N	Deposit	Possible redeposited natural - green brown mix in lower part of trench	30/06/2015	RP
CH15	8511	8N	Deposit	Dark brown gritty fill of ditch at bottom of rampart	30/06/2015	RP
CH15	8512	8N	Deposit	CANCELLED		
CH15	8513	8N	Deposit	Green deposit on top of blackish brown loose gravelly deposit	01/07/2015	RP
CH15	8514	8N	Deposit	Blackish brown loose gravelly deposit on top of primary rampart	01/07/2015	RP
CH15	8515	8N	Deposit	Bright blue clay slump in bottom trench slumped into ditch	02/07/2015	RP

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CH15	8516	8N	Cut	Tertiary recut of rampart ditch filled by [8505]	02/07/2015	RP
CH15	8517	8N	Fill	Red brown fill of secondary cut (recut) of rampart ditch	02/07/2015	RP
CH15	8518	8N	Cut	Secondary cut (recut) of rampart ditch filled by [8517]	02/07/2015	RP
CH15	8519	8N	Fill	Primary fill of rampart ditch - bluey grey soft clay + sample uphill	02/07/2015	RP
CH15	8520	8N	Cut	Primary cut of rampart ditch	02/07/2015	RP
CH15	8521	8N	Deposit	Brown silty clay beneath green rampart clay (?)	03/07/2015	RP
CH15	8522	8N	Deposit	Green slumping below [8507] on interior of primary rampart	03/07/2015	RP
CH15	8523	8N	Deposit	Possible fired/heated clay loose	03/07/2015	RP
CH15	8524	8N	Deposit	Thin dark brown/black band above primary rampart (turf?)	03/07/2015	RP
CH15	8525	8N	Deposit	Green clay - primary rampart?	03/07/2015	RP
CH15	8526	8N	Fill	Brown fill of feature beneath primary rampart in lower part of trench 5N contains large stones	06/07/2015	RP
CH15	8527	8N	Cut	Cut of feature beneath primary rampart in lower part of trench 5N contains large stones	06/07/2015	RP
CH15	8528	8N	Fill	Fill of small posthole beneath primary rampart	06/07/2015	DA
CH15	8529	8N	Cut	Cut of small posthole beneath primary rampart	06/07/2015	DA
CH15	8230	8N	Deposit	Red brown slump deposit on exterior of rampart	10/07/2015	RP

Trench 8S

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
CH15	8061	8S	D	Topsoil	22/06/2015	EG
CH15	8062	8S	D	Subsoil	22/06/2015	EG
CH15	8063	8S	D	Natural	24/06/2015	EG
CH15	8064	8S	F	Uppermost fill of cut [8070] Slot B	24/06/2015	EG
CH15	8065	8S	D	Cleaning layer overlying ditch		
CH15	8066	8S	D	Dark, charcoal-rich deposit/fill of posthole [8083]		
CH15	8067	8S	F	Fill of [8130], ditch D recut, baulk AD		
CH15	8068	8S	D/F	Deposit (dark) within slot A [8129], possible ditch = (8109)	24/06/2015	EG

CH15	8069	8S	F	Basal fill of ditch [8070] (Slot B)	25/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8070	8S	C	Cut of ditch (Slot B)	25/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8071	8S	F	Uppermost fill of ditch [8072] Slot C	25/06/2015	VR
CH15	8072	8S	C	Cut of ditch (Slot C) with fill (8071)	26/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8073	8S	F	Deposit, possible cutting (8067) Slot A (DELETED)	26/06/2015	LT
CH15	8074	8S	F	Basal redeposited fill for cut [8072]	26/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8075	8S	F	Pit/post hole in Slot B/Cut [8070] Fill	27/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8076	8S	C	Cut of posthole with fill (8075)	27/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8077	8S	F	Uppermost fill of pit [8079]	29/06/2015	EG
CH15	8078	8S	F	Fill of posthole below (8077)	29/06/2015	EG
CH15	8079	8S	C	Cut of pit/posthole	29/06/2015	EG
CH15	8080	8S	D	Packing stones in [8079]	29/06/2015	EG
CH15	8081	8S	F	Fill of cut [8082] in north east of the trench	30/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8082	8S	C	Cut of pit feature in north east of trench	30/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8083	8S	C	Cut of posthole, shallow pit/posthole cutting (8064)	30/06/2015	ALW
CH15	8084	8S	F	Uppermost fill of Slot E [8094]	01/07/2015	EG
CH15	8085	8S	F	Middle fill/secondary fill of Slot E [8094]	02/07/2015	ALW
CH15	8086	8S	F	Fill of posthole Slot A [8087]	02/07/2015	KM
CH15	8087	8S	C	Cut of posthole Slot A	02/07/2015	KM
CH15	8088	8S	F	Uppermost fill of Slot D	02/07/2015	KM
CH15	8089	8S	F	Fill of Slot D [8095]	03/07/2015	KM
CH15	8090	8S	D	Packing stones in posthole [8087]	03/07/2015	EG
CH15	8091	8S	F	Fill of pit	03/07/2015	EG
CH15	8092	8S	C	Cut of spit to west of trench, pear shaped	03/07/2015	EG
CH15	8093	8S	F	Basal fill of Slot E (possible fill of a recut)	03/07/2015	ALW
CH15	8094	8S	C	(Slot E), cut of Neolithic ditch running through trench	03/07/2015	ALW
CH15	8095	8S	C	(Slot D), cut of Neolithic ditch running through trench	03/07/2015	ALW
CH15	8096	8S	F	Basal fill of Slot D	04/07/2015	EG
CH15	8097	8S	F	Fill of Slot A [8099] underlying (8068)	07/07/2015	EG

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CH15	8098	8S	F	Basal fill of Slot A [8099]	07/07/2015	EG
CH15	8099	8S	C	Cut of ditch D, Slot A (cut by [8112])	07/07/2015	EG
CH15	8100	8S	D	Deposit of ditch cut [8094] Slot E	07/07/2015	ALW
CH15	8101	8S	F	Backfill of [8102] excav. CH14 - double posthole	08/07/2015	EG
CH15	8102	8S	C	Cut of posthole excav. CH14	08/07/2015	EG
CH15	8103	8S	F	Fill of posthole (poss. Double) associated with [8102]	08/07/2015	EG
CH15	8104	8S	C	Cut for (8103)	08/07/2015	EG
CH15	8105	8S	F	Fill of Neolithic Ditch D, Slot A, north facing		
CH15	8106	8S	F	Sandy clay layer of Slot A, Neolithic ditch	10/07/2015	LT
CH15	8107	8S	F	Uppermost fill of Baulk AD, later Neolithic ditch	10/07/2015	EG
CH15	8108	8S	F	Secondary fill of Baulk AD, later Neolithic ditch	10/07/2015	EG
CH15	8109	8S	F	Dark fill of earlier deposit equal to (8068)		
CH15	8110	8S	D	Stones within (8109)	10/07/2015	LT/ALW
CH15	8111	8S	F	Uppermost fill of Baulk AA [8112] late Neo.	10/07/2015	LT
CH15	8112	8S	C	Cut of Baulk AA - later Neo.	10/07/2015	LT
CH15	8113	8S	C	Cut of Baulk AD	10/07/2015	LT
CH15	8114	8S	F	Fill of possible pit in Baulk CC	10/07/2015	LT
CH15	8115	8S	F	Uppermost fill of Baulk CC		
CH15	8116	8S	F	Secondary fill of Baulk CC	11/07/2015	LT
CH15	8117	8S	F	Fill under (8109)	11/07/2015	LT
CH15	8118	8S	C	Cut of ditch in Baulk CC	13/07/2015	EG
CH15	8119	8S	F	Fill of [8120]	14/07/2015	KF
CH15	8120	8S	C	Small scoop feature adjacent to Neo ditch	14/07/2015	KF
CH15	8121	8S	D	Geological feature	14/07/2015	LT
CH15	8122	8S	F	Fill of possible posthole in Baulk AA	14/07/2015	KM
CH15	8123	8S	C	Cut of possible posthole in Baulk AA	14/07/2015	KM
CH15	8124	8S	C	Cut of posthole, excav. CH14 tow.	16/07/2015	EG
CH15	8125	8S	C	Cut of earlier Neolithic ditch	17/07/2015	EG

CH15	8126	8S	C	Recut of later Neolithic ditch, Baulk AA	17/07/2015	LT
CH15	8127	8S	F	Fill of recut of later Neolithic ditch, Baulk AA	17/07/2015	LT
CH15	8128	8S	C	Cut of later Neolithic ditch, Slot A		LT
CH15	8129	8S	C	Recut of Ditch D: Slot A. Filled by (8068)		
CH15	8130	8S	C	Recut of Ditch D: Baulk and filled by (8131)		
CH15	8131	8S	F	Fill of Ditch D recut, Baulk AD, [8130]		EG
CH15	8132	8S	F	Fill of Ditch C (earliest ditch) in Baulk AD		
CH15	8133	8S	C	Cut of Ditch C (earliest) in Baulk AD		
CH15	8134	8S	F	Fill of Ditch C (earliest) in Slot A		

Appendix 2 - Small Find List

SMALL FIND NO.	TRENCH	CONTEXT	FIND TYPE	EAST	NRTH	HGHT	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
001	8S	[8067]	Worked stone	313320.850	175025.584	72.125	Polished stone axe fragment	25/06/2015	EG
002	3	[3354]	Rimsherd	313342.342	174916.038	78.521	Roman rimsherd	25/06/2015	LT
003	3	[3354]	Rimsherd	313347.743	174915.779	78.534	Roman rimsherd	25/06/2015	KMD
004	3	[3354]	Rimsherd				Roman rimsherd (sieve)	25/06/2015	KMD
005	3	[3354]	Rimsherd	313342.758	174915.728	78.364	Roman rimsherd	25/06/2015	CT
006	3	[3354]	Antler	313342.879	174915.494	78.261	Antler	26/06/2015	MS
007	7D	[7095]	Rimsherd	174989.296	313309.855	76.929	Pottery - rimsherd	27/06/2015	LH
008	7A	[7093]	Rimsherd	174988.528	313280.066	76.895	Pottery rimsherd	27/06/2015	MW
009	5A	[5088]	Rimsherd	313449.183	174983.115	75.220	Pottery rimsherd	27/06/2015	CD
010	8S	[8062]	Pb				Spindle whirl (pos) Pb	22/06/2015	EG
011	3	[3372]	Decorated pot				Decorated Roman pot (sieve)	30/06/2015	LT
012	3	[3372]	Rimsherd	313343.461	174915.995	78.597	Profile of I.A. pot	30/06/2015	LT
013	3	[3198]	Tusk				Tusk from base of S.B. exit (2014 context no)	01/07/2015	KMD
014	3	[3372]	Worked stone	313345.086	174988.196	76.782	Polished red stone	01/07/2015	KMD
015	7A	[7104]	Rimsherd	147988.190	313279.146	76.782	Rimsherd of prehist ceramic	01/07/2015	MW
016	8S	[8068]	Flint	313321.072	175024.746	75.212	Worked flint	01/07/2015	EG
017	7A	[7107]	Teeth	313279.608	174988.132	76.661	Animal teeth	01/07/2015	MW
018	7A	[7107]	Rimsherd	313279.627	174988.116	76.648	Rim sherd of prehist ceramic	01/07/2015	MW
019	8S	[8084]	Flint	313321.104	175028.884	74.919	Unworked flint/pebble	01/07/2015	ALW

020	8S	[8068]	Rimsherd				Decorated rimsherd Neolithic/PH pottery	26/06/2015	VR
021	5A	[5100]	Rimsherd	313445.293	174988.756	75.451	Rimsherd (Iron age?)	02/07/2015	CD
022	5A	[5100]	PH pot rim	313445.954	174987.496	75.285	Large rim of PH pot	02/07/2015	CD
023	7D	[7103]	Fe ring frag				Small fragment of Fe ring	02/07/2015	LH
024	5A	[5100]	Rim				Rimsherd (Iron age?)	03/07/2015	CD
025	5A	[5103]	Rim	313445.129	174984.182	74.504	Rimsherd (Iron age?) carinated?	03/07/2015	KVW
026	5A	[5105]	Rim	313445.357	174988.810	75.541	Rim (Iron age?)	03/07/2015	VP
027	5A	[5103]	Decorated	313445.759	174983.788	74.509	Decorated sherd Iron age?	03/07/2015	KVW
028	5A	[5106]	Decorated pot	313446.005	174983.586	74.563	Decorated sherd/handle, Iron age?	03/07/2015	SP
029	5A	[5105]	Rim	313445.667	174989.067	75.542	Rim	03/07/2015	SP
030	3	[3382]	Base	313343.339	174916.315	78.687	Sq.11 spit 1 Roman pottery	03/07/2015	KMD
031	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.327	174916.501	78.733	Sq.11 spit 1 Roman pottery	03/07/2015	KMD
032	3	[3382]	Base	313343.076	174917.164	78.867	Sq.16 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	KMD
033	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.329	174917.931	78.969	Sq.28 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	KMD
034	3	[3382]	Base	313342.427	174916.290	78.755	Sq.4 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	KMD
035	3	[3382]	Base	313344.154	174917.938	78.930	Sq.35 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	KMD
036	3	[3382]	Amphorae sherd	313343.869	174918.875	78.878	Sq.40 spit 1 Amphora lid?	03/07/2015	KMD
037	3	[3382]	Amphorae sherd	313343.798	174918.927	78.909	Sq.40 spit 1 Smaller amphora piece	03/07/2015	KMD
038	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.170	174919.998	78.891	Sq.35 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	LE
039	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.247	174917.945	78.948	Sq.28 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	ES
040	3	[3382]	Handle	313343.834	174917.037	78.742	Sq.23 spit 1 Handle	03/07/2015	KMD
041	3	[3382]	Base?	313344.618	174919.138	78.908	Sq.45 spit 1 Base/spindle whorl?	03/07/2015	KMD

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042	3	[3382]	Dec pot	313344.604	174918.955	78.938	Sq.40 spit 1 Decorated greyware	03/07/2015	KMD
043	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.762	174916.157	78.391	Sq.4 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	KMD
044	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.712	174916.181	78.380	Sq.4 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	JP
045	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.561	174919.045	78.593	Sq.45 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	LT
046	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.119	174918.236	78.632	Sq.35 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	KMD
047	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.547	174919.063	78.651	Sq.45 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	LT
048	3	[3382]	Stone	313344.535	174919.063	78.626	Sq.45 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	LT
049	7D		Stone				Polished stone axe frag	03/07/2015	EG
050	7D		Pot				Rim sherd	03/07/2015	EG
051	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.166	174918.272	78.582	Sq.35 spit 1 Oxford ware	03/07/2015	KMD
052	3	[3382]	Rim	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Sq.11 spit 1 Roman greyware	03/07/2015	MS
053	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.775	174918.845	78.604	Sq.45 spit 1 Roman rim	03/07/2015	LT
054	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.972	174917.008	78.446	Sq.16 spit 1 Roman pot	03/07/2015	DA
055	3	[3382]	Fe	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Sq.40 spit 1 Fe nail	03/07/2015	KMD
056	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.926	174918.897	78.600	Sq.40 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	KMD
057	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.029	174918.935	78.597	Sq.40 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	AB
058	3	[3382]	Rim	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Sq.40 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	SD
059	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.258	174918.961	78.642	Sq.40 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	SD
060	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.883	174916.082	78.381	Sq.4 spit 1 Greyware rim	04/07/2015	KMD
061	3	[3382]	Flint	313343.886	174917.276	78.405	Sq.23 spit 1 Worked flint	04/07/2015	KMD
062	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.592	174918.083	78.659	Sq.28 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	KMD
063	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.228	174917.088	78.498	Sq.16 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	KMD
064	3	[3382]	Pot	313343.547	174917.884	78.680	Sq.28 spit 1 Decorated roman pot	04/07/2015	ES
065	3	[3382]	Pot	313343.319	174917.089	78.462	Sq.16 spit 1 Large IA sherd	04/07/2015	KMD
066	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.191	174918.019	78.537	Sq.35 spit 2 Oxford ware rim	04/07/2015	KMD

067	3	[3382]	Pot	313343.477	174918.186	78.629	Sq.28 spit 1 (Iron age - large)	04/07/2015	LT
068	7A	[7101]	Pot	313280.249	174988.502	76.401	Small fragment of Neolithic pot	04/07/2015	LH
069	7A	[7101]	Pot	313280.061	174988.498	76.287	Small fragment of Neolithic pot	04/07/2015	LH
070	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.142	174917.988	78.495	Sq.35 spit 2 Iron age? Rimsherd	04/07/2015	AB
071	7A	[7101]	Stone	313279.944	174988.676	76.253	Potentially shaped stone	04/07/2015	CH
072	3	[3382]	Stone	313342.435	174916.182	78.367	Sq.4 spit 1 Worked stone	04/07/2015	KMD
073	3	[3382]	Fe	313343.9	174918.609	78.587	Sq.40 spit 1 Fe object	04/07/2015	KMD
074	5A	[5105]	Rim	313445.262	174989.098	75.468	LBE/EIA rimsherd	04/07/2015	CD
075	5A	[5103]	Sherd	313445.931	174984.464	74.570	Body sherd in S.F. section of ditch [5101]	04/07/2015	SP
076	3	[3382]	Rim				Sq.28 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	ES
077	7A	[7101]	Bone	313279.298	174988.654	76.434	Small fragment (broken in two) bone	04/07/2015	LH
078	3	[3382]	Brooch	313349.249	174919.196	78.670	Sq.50 spit 1 Roman brooch	04/07/2015	KMD
079	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.074	174918.483	78.638	Sq.40 spit 1 Rim sherd	04/07/2015	DA
080	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.097	174918.483	78.591	Sq.16 spit 2 Roman rim	04/07/2015	KMD
081	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.066	174917.266	78.524	Sq.16 spit 2 Roman rim	04/07/2015	RF
082	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.922	174917.384	78.480	Sq.40 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	RF
083	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.244	174918.767	78.582	Sq.16 spit 2 Roman	04/07/2015	KMD
084	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.170	174917.140	78.456	Sq.16 spit 2 Roman	04/07/2015	MS
085	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.249	174917.082	78.457	Sq.28 spit 1 Roman rim	04/07/2015	RF
086	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.498	174919.045	78.587	Sq.50 spit 1 Roman	04/07/2015	MS
087	8S	[8085]	Rim				Rim sherd NEO	04/07/2015	EG
088	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.509	174919.036	78.577	Rim (Roman) Sq 50. spit 1	06/07/2015	LT
089	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.551	174919.770	78.587	Sq.28 spit 2 Roman rim	06/07/2015	ES

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090	8S	[8068]	Rim	313320.931	175024.576	75.136	Rim sherd - NEO		EG
091	8S	[8068]	Stone	313321.063	175024.888	75.046	?Polished/ worked stone		EG
092	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.783	174917.980	78.573	Sq.28 spit 2 Roman rim	06/07/2015	ES
093	5A	[5100]	Rimsherd	313446.096	174988.204	75.306	Rim sherd - Prehistoric from ditch team [5099]	06/07/2015	SP
094	3	[3382]	Rimsherd	313343.791	174915.716	78.301	Rim sherd 596 SRT1	06/07/2015	AB
095	3	[3382]	Base	313343.758	174917.704	78.605	Sq 28 spit 2 Roman base	06/07/2015	ES
096	3	[3382]	Rimsherd	313343.991	174918.695	78.554	Rim sherd Sq 40 spit 2	06/07/2015	KED
097	3	[3382]	Rimsherd	313342.384	174916.251	78.304	Rim sherd Sq 4 spit 2	06/07/2015	JP
098	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.389	174917.856	78.526	Sq 28 spit 2 Pot rim	06/07/2015	EG
099	7A	[7100]	Bone	313280.114	174987.708	77.227	Possibly	06/07/2015	ADG
100	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.540	174918.109	78.530	Sq 28 spit 3 Late Iron age rim	06/07/2015	ES
101	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.841	174916.411	78.370	Sq 18 spit 2 - Roman greyware	06/07/2015	LT
102	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.528	174917.457	78.475	Sq 30 spit 1 L.I.A. rim	06/07/2015	KMD
103	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.762	174917.839	78.516	Sq 28 spit 3 Late Iron age rim	06/07/2015	ES
104	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.296	174919.568	78.459	Sq 30 spit 1 IA	06/07/2015	LT
105	3	[3382]	Base	313344.324	174917.644	78.486	Sq 30 spit 1 IA	06/07/2015	LT
106	5A	[5112]	Rim	313445.708	174988.021	75.137	Prehistoric pottery rim sherd	06/07/2015	CD
107	7A	[7100]	Flint	313280.110	174988.725	76.792	Flint	06/07/2015	MW
108	8N	[8526]	Stone	313316.734	175060.048	71.473	Washed stone - may have been faced	06/07/2015	DA
109	5A	[5112]	Rim	313344.324	174917.644	78.486	Prehistoric pottery rim sherd	06/07/2015	CD
110	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.023	174917.807	78.452	Sq 30 spit 1 IA	06/07/2015	LT
111	3	[3394]	Daub?	313347.047	174915.715	78.317	Dawb/match? Prehistoric	06/07/2015	LT
112	5A	[5112]	Rim	313445.936	174987.999	75.137	Rimsherd (Prehistoric)	06/07/2015	CD

113	8S	[8088]	Stone	313320.646	175026.50	74.984	Worked stone	06/07/2015	EG
114	5A	[5103]	Rim	313446.296	174983.536	74.566	Fragile rimsherd from [5101] ditch	07/07/2015	KVW
115	7B		Rim	313214.492	174988.961	77.401	Rimsherd of pottery	07/07/2015	LH
116	7B	[7126]	Flint	313294.703	174989.866	77.429	Piece of flint	07/07/2015	LH
117	7D	[7088]	Flint	313309.612	174987.307	77.104	Piece of flint	07/07/2015	LH
118	7D		Rim	313309.687	174988.003	77.066	Rimsherd	07/07/2015	LH
119	7D		Pot	313309.977	174988.039	77.052	Possibly part of pot	07/07/2015	LH
120	7A	[7101]	Flint	315278.544	174987.820	76.984	Large piece of flint, most likely debitage	07/07/2015	ADG
121	3	[3382]	Base	313345.329	174915.775	78.583	Sq 21 spit 1 IA	07/07/2015	CG
122	7D	[7095]	Rim	313309.784	174987.037	79.928	Neolithic rimsherd	07/07/2015	LH
123	5A	[5112]	Rim	313446.002	174987.842	75.087	Large pottery sherd (poss rim)	07/07/2015	CD
124	5A	[5112]	Rim	313445.650	174987.413	74.947	Large rimsherd	07/07/2015	CD
125	5A	[5112]	Rim	313445.852	174987.830	74.929	Small rim broken in 2	07/07/2015	CD
126	3	[3382]	Pot	313343.303	174917.303	78.620	Roman decorated greyware sherd	07/07/2015	DW
127	3	[3382]	Rim	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Roman greyware rimsherd	07/07/2015	DW
128	3	[3382]	Base	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Roman greyware base sherd	07/07/2015	DW
129	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.040	174917.715	78.631	Roman rim	08/07/2015	DW
130	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.284	174918.523	78.573	Roman greyware sq34 spit 1	08/07/2015	MS
131	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.459	174918.252	78.636	Rim of pottery sq34 spit 1	08/07/2015	MS
132	3	[3382]	Base	313343.177	174917.707	78.638	Iron age? Base sherd	08/07/2015	DW
133	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.291	174918.927	78.576	Roman rimsherd	08/07/2015	SP
134	3	[3382]	Metal	313344.273	174919.744	78.581	Iron? Sq52 spit1	08/07/2015	HD
135	3	[3382]	Base	313343.097	174917.786	78.629	Late Iron age pot base	08/07/2015	DW

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136	7D	[7095]	Rim	313309.831	174988.588	76.953	Rim and body of NEO pot	08/07/2015	LH
137	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.080	174917.776	78.624	Rim of Roman pot	08/07/2015	DW
138	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.559	1749917.242	78.453	Iron age rim sq31 spit 1	08/07/2015	JP
139	3	[3382]	Iron?	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Iron blob! Sq34 spit 1	08/07/2015	MS
140	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.170	174919.232	78.452	Late iron age rimsherd	08/07/2015	SD
141	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.658	174917.267	78.415	LIA rimsherd sq5 spit 1	08/07/2015	JP
142	3	[3382]	Rim	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Iron age rimsherd sq5 spit 1	08/07/2015	KED
143	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.082	174916.654	78.456	Sq10 spit 1 Roman rim	08/07/2015	KMD
144	3	[3382]	Base	313345.386	174919.616	78.612	Sq54 spit 1 Roman base	08/07/2015	CSF
145	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.427	174918.294	78.519	Sq43 spit 1 - IA rim	08/07/2015	LT
146	3	[3382]	Metal	313343.070	174915.981	78.300	Iron sq5 spit 1	08/07/2015	KED
147	3	[3382]	Rim	313342.959	174916.381	78.409	Sq10 spit 1 Roman rim	08/07/2015	KMD
148	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.690	174918.183	78.574	Sq34 spit 1 Roman rim	08/07/2015	MS
149	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.667	174916.803	78.388	Sq33 spit 1 Oxford ware	08/07/2015	KMD
150	7D	[7095]	Rim	313309.396	174987.094	76.894	Neo. Rim	08/07/2015	MK
151	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.043	174917.499	78.494	Pot rim (Roman?) Sq22 sp1	08/07/2015	DW
152	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.247	174917.471	78.442	Sq38 IA spit 1	08/07/2015	
153	3	[3382]	Pot	313309.346	174987.094	76.894	Sq 22 Sp 2 Roman sherd	08/07/2015	DW
154	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.106	174917857	78.545	Sq 22 Sp 2 Roman rim sherd	08/07/2015	DW
155	3	[3382]	Rim	313345.931	174917.566	78.461	Sq 38 Sp 1 - Iron	08/07/2015	LM
156	3	[3382]	Base	313343.992	174917.786	78.705	Sq 29 Sp 1 - Roman base fragment	08/07/2015	LM
157	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.637	174917.924	78.666	Sq 29 Sp 1 - Roman	08/07/2015	SD
158	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.879	174917.699	78.686	Sq 29 Sp 1 - Roman	08/07/2015	SD
159	3	[3382]	Base	313344.473	174914.708	78.238	Sq 14 Sp 1 - IA?	08/07/2015	KED
160	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.036	174917.003	78.450	Sq 24 Sp 1 - Roman/IA rim	08/07/2015	ES

161	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.113	174917.655	78.636	Sq 29 Sp 1 Roman	08/07/2015	SD
162	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.941	174916.925	78.415	Sq 24 Sp 1 Roman rim	08/07/2015	ES
163	3	[3382]	Rim	315345.821	174916.855	78.358	Sq 14 Sp 1	08/07/2015	KED
164	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.024	174917.135	78.442	Sq 24 Sp 1 - Roman rim	08/07/2015	EJ
165	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.009	174917.763	78.542	Sq 29 Sp 2 Roman	08/07/2015	SD
166	7A	[1743]	Stone				Large reddish stone with non-natural grooves	08/07/2015	ADG
167	3	[3382]	Rim	313399.375	174918.845	78.578	Roman pot rim sherd Sq41 spit 1	08/07/2015	JP
168	7D	[7095]	Flint	313309.572	174986.799	76.946		08/07/2015	
169	7D	[7095]	Rim	313309.347	174986.788	76.896		08/07/2015	
170	7B	[7126]	Rim	313294.741	174989.916	77.364	Small rim - Neolithic	08/07/2015	LH
171	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.865	174917.70	78.440	Sq 29 Sp 3 - Roman	08/07/2015	LJ
172	3	[3382]	Iron	313344.257	174918.711	78.540	Sq 41 Sp 2, Iron mass, v. corroded	08/07/2015	JP
173	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.752	174916.668	78.408	Sq 17 Sp 1 - Iron age rim	08/07/2015	KED
174	3	[3382]	Rim	313343.843	174916.766	78.369	Sq 17 Sp 1 - Iron age rim	08/07/2015	KED
175	5A	[5118]	Pottery	313665.571	174987.074	78.040	Large pottery piece poss	08/07/2015	CD
176	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.491	174917.775	78.620	Sq 36 Sp 1 - Roman rim	08/07/2015	ES
177	3	[3382]	Rim	313344.580	174918.237	78.498	Sq 41 Sp 2 - Roman rim (2pc)	08/07/2015	JP
178	7B	[7152]	Rim & decorated	313294.704	174989.910	77.351	Burnt layer - decorated bodysherd and rim	09/07/2015	LH
179	7D	[7098]	Flint	313309.875	174988.196	76.799	Large flint flake	09/07/2015	JG
180	7A	[7124]	Flint				Large chunk of flint	09/07/2015	ADG
181	7B	[7152]	Flint	313294.639	174990.538	77.291	Worked flint with retouched edge	09/07/2015	LH
182	7B	[7152]	Rim	313294.636	174990.592	77.266	Very small fragment of pottery rim	09/07/2015	LH
183	7B	[7152]	Bone	313294.679	174990.577	77.279	Very small fragment of burnt bone	09/07/2015	LH

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184	3	[3395]	Pot	Sieve	Sieve	Sieve	Small decorated sherd	09/07/2015	AB
185	7D	[7099]	Bone/teeth				Row of animal teeth	09/07/2015	LMK
186	8S	[8097]	Stone	313320.258	175024.241	75.101	Worked stone	09/07/2015	EG
187	7A	[7093]	Pot				Large piece of rimsherd	09/07/2015	ADG
188	5A	[5130]	Rim	313445.751	174986.783	74.931	Small rimsherd from termanus	10/07/2015	CD
189	5A	[5120]	Rim	313445.729	174986.628	74.943	Larger rimsherd from termanus	10/07/2015	CD
190	7A	[7097]	Pot	313279.541	174987.381	76.889	Large poss patterned pot	10/07/2015	PB
191	7A	[7097]	Flint	313279.229	174987.151	76.962	Large, white, burnt poss. Axe?	10/07/2015	PB
192	7A	[7097]	Rim	313279.207	174916.936	76.979	Small black rimsherd	10/07/2015	PB
193	7B	[7152]	Stone	313295.010	174989.466	77.244	Stone vessel	10/07/2015	LH
194	7B	[7126]	Stone	313294.960	174990.310	77.188	Stone with scarring on one edge	10/07/2015	LH
195	7B	[7157]	Bone	313296.768	174988.816	77.246	Small fragment of burnt bone	10/07/2015	LH
196	7B	[7097]	Pot	313279.094	174987.010	76.859	Very well preserved pot	10/07/2015	PB
197	8S	[8065]	Pot				Rimsherd decorated	10/07/2015	LT
198	5A	[5132]	Rim	313445.840	174987.414	74.840	Rimsherd - decorated	10/07/2015	NJ
199	5A	[5132]	Rim	313445.779	174987.512	74.846	Rimsherd	10/07/2015	NJ
200	5A	[5132]	Rim	313445.776	174937.441	74.827	Rimsherd	10/07/2015	NJ
201	7A	[7101]	Rim				Rimsherd	10/07/2015	PB
202	7A	[7101]	Stone axe	313278.933	174987.381	76.174	Stone axe	11/07/2015	PB
203	5A	[5130]	Rim	313445.422	174986.460	74.938	Rimsherd from N facing bulk of term	11/07/2015	CD
204	5A	[5130]	Rim	313445.769	174986.796	74.956	Rimsherd from W. facing s of term	11/07/2015	CD
205	5A	[5125]	Rim	313446.980	174984.349	75.052	Neo pot rim [5101]	11/07/2015	SP
206	8S	[8117]	Rim	313320.828	175024.002	74.992	Neo pot rim in slot A	11/07/2015	ALW

207	8S	[8117]	Rim	313320.662	175023.971	74.904	Neo pot rim in slot A	11/07/2015	ALW
208	8S	[8105]	Stone	313320.495	175024.353	75.100	Large stone (the real big one) in slot A	11/07/2015	ALW
209	8S	[8109]	Stone axe				Fragment of polished stone axe	11/07/2015	KF
210	7A	[7101]	Pot	313278.122	179987.319	76.772	Large pot sherd found in situ with stone axe	11/07/2015	PB
211	7B	[7152]	Rim	313294.089	17498.953	77.335	Neo pot rim	13/07/2015	RF
212	7B	[7152]	Rim	313294.024	174989.562	77.332	Neo pot rim	13/07/2015	RF
213	7A	[7101]	Rim	313278.129	174957.152	77.171	Neo pot rim	13/07/2015	
214	7A	[7101]	Rim				Neo pot rim	13/07/2015	PB
215	5A	[5103]	Rim				Rim sherd from ditch	12/07/2015	ES
216	5A	[5112]	Rim				Rimsherd from terminus	12/07/2015	ES
217	7B	[7152]	Flint	313294.485	174990.572	77.246	Large flint	13/07/2015	KH
218	7A	[7101]	Rim	313279.471	174987.735	76.779	Neo rimsherd	14/07/2015	PB
219	7B	[7152]	Bone	313294.192	174989.658	77.137	Small pieces of burnt bone	14/07/2015	RF
220	7A	[7101]	Rim	313278.741	174987.686	76.730	Neo rimsherd	14/07/2015	PB
221	7A	[7101]	Rim	313278.557	174987.339	76.814	Neo rimsherd	14/07/2015	PB
222	7A	[7101]	Ceramic	313278.520	174986.971	76.824	Neo rim/lug/ base	14/07/2015	
223	3	[3416]	Rim/base	313351.269	174921.614	78.785	Neo rim/Irom age base	14/07/2015	CSF
224	7B	[7152]	Flint	313294.327	174990.636	77.436	Flint arrowhead	14/07/2015	RF
225	7A	[7101]	Axe	313279.145	174986.937	76.777	Polished stone axe frag	14/07/2015	PB
226	7A	[7101]	Stone	313279.216	174987.031	76.774	Polished stone (poss axe frag)	15/07/2015	MW
227	7B	[7152]	Bone	313278.897	174987.360	76.599	Burnt bone	15/07/2015	RF
228	7A	[7105]	Stone	313294.380	174989.698	77.149	Burnt polished sone frag axe?	15/07/2015	PB
229	7D	[7095]	Rim				Rimsherd (Neo)	16/07/2015	Sue.B.
230	5A	[5150]	Axe	313446.108	174986.865	74.821	Neo polished stone axe (Greenstone?)	17/07/2015	DW
231	5A	[5150]	Pot	313445.854	417981.983	74.823	Neo pot - seems fine?	17/07/2015	DW

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232	5A	[5150]	Rim	312446.208	174987.215	74.911	Neo rim	17/07/2015	PB
233	5A	[5150]	Dec body	313446.096	174987.212	74.792	Decorated Neo body	17/07/2015	DW
234	5A	[5130]	Dec rim				Decorated Neolithic rim	21/07/2015	VR
235	8S	[8064]	Worked stone				Scraper	21/07/2015	VR
236	8S	[8065]	Worked stone				Scraper	21/07/2015	VR
237	5A	[5107]	Worked stone				Flake polished axe	21/07/2015	VR
238	7A	[7101]	Worked stone				Frag polished stone axe	21/07/2015	VR
239	7D	[7088]	Flint				P.S. scraper	21/07/2015	VR
240	3	[3337]	Pot				Mortaria	21/07/2015	VR

Appendix 3 - Sample Lists

Trench 3

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Volume (L)	% of deposit	Clay: Y/N	Description
30001	3337		Back-wash	20	75%	Y	Red silt over metallated surface, Roman pottery
30002	3338		Back-wash	10	75%	Y	Red silt over rampart in S.B. extension (SAMPLE DISCARDED)
30003	3347		Back-wash	20	20%	Y	Red silt over rampart in S.G.
30004	3351	3350	Post hole	10	50%	N	Single fill of posthole in S.D.
30005	3352	3352	Post hole	10	50%	N	Single fill of posthole in S.D.
30006	3348		Upper rampart?	20	20%	Y	Greeny clay - upper rampart in S.G.
30007	3354		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	Spit 1, Square 2
30008	3364	3356	Pit	20	50%	Y	Red silty clay - Area F
30009	3354 (Sq. 2 Sp. 1)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	Spit 1, Square 1
30010	3354 (Sq. 3 Sp. 1)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	Spit 1, Square 3
30011	3371	3357	Pit	10	Less than 10%	Y	Charcoal
30012	3354 (Sq. 1 Sp. 2)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	
30013	3354 (Sq. 2 Sp. 2)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	
30014	3354 (Sq. 3 Sp. 2)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	
30015	3374	3373	Post hole	15	40%	N	Single fill of posthole in S.D.
30016	3375 (Sq. 1 Sp. 3)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	
30017	3375 (Sq. 2 Sp. 3)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	

30018	3375 (Sq. 3 Sp. 3)		Midden	10	Less than 10%	N	
30019	3379		Rampart	10	Less than 10%	Y	
30020	3378		Rampart	10	Less than 10%	N	Silty layer under lower rampart. Contains (3378) and (3342) as split into two contexts at a later date. See context sheet (3378) for full explanation.
30021	3346		Deposit	20	Less than 5%	N	
30022	3377	3359	Pit deposit	10	75%	N	Charcoal flecks
30023	3376	3358	Pit	10	50%	N	
30024	3381	3380	Deposit	5	100%	N	
30025	3372		Rampart	10	Less than 10%	N	Very fine silt, looks like clay
30026	3386	3385	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole under rampart
30027	3388	3387	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole under rampart
30028	3384	3383	Post hole	10	50%	N	
30029	3390	3389	Post hole	10	30%	N	
30030	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Lots of rooting, bone and pot present. Spit 1, Sq. 11, Area F
30031	5382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Bone and pottery. Spit 1, Sq. 4, Area F
30032	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 48 Sp. 1
30033	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 40 Sp. 1
30034	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 55 Sp. 1
30035	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 16 Sp. 1
30036	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 35 Sp. 1
30037	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 45 Sp. 1
30038	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 45 Sp. 1
30039	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 53 Sp. 1

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30040	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 28 Sp. 1
30041	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 23 Sp. 1
30042	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 15 Sp. 1
30043	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 45 Sp. 2
30044	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 35 Sp. 2
30045	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 23 Sp. 2
30046	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 4 Sp. 2
30047	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 25 Sp. 1
30048	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 11 Sp. 2
30049	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 35 Sp. 3
30050	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 16 Sp. 2
30051	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 42 Sp. 1
30052	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 50 Sp. 1
30053	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 39 Sp. 1
30054	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 28 Sp. 2
30055	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 40 Sp. 2
30056	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 37 Sp. 1
30057	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 6 Sp. 1
30058	3395		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 16 Sp. 3
30059	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 28 Sp. 3
30060	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 30 Sp. 1
30061	3382		Midden	5	25%	N	Sq. 42 Sp. 2
30062	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 18 Sp. 1
30063	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 6 Sp. 2

30064	3382		Midden	10	60%	N	Sq.39 Sp. 1
30065	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 47 Sp. 1
30066	3382		Midden/ Occ. Layer	10	c. 20%	N	Sq. 27 Sp. 1
30067	3382		Midden	10	75%	N	Sq. 32 Sp. 1
30068	3382		Midden	2	50%	N	Sq. 15 Sp. 1
30069	3382		Midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 13 Sp. 1
30070	3382		Midden	10	c.40%	N	Sq. 20 Sp. 1
30071	3382		Midden	10	Less than 20%	N	Sq. 18 Sp. 2
30072	3382		Midden	10	40%	N	Sq. 8 Sp. 1
30073	3402	3401	Drip gully	10	Less than 5%	N	Fill of drip gully under posthole [3403]
30074	3404	3403	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30075	3395		Brown midden	10	Less than 5%	N	Sq. 65 Sp. 1
30076	3391		Brown soil	7	5%	N	Brown soil below I.A. metallated surface - some bone (animal)
30077	3408	3407	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30078	3410	3409	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole (charcoal)
30079	3412	3411	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30080	3414	3413	Pit	10	50%	N	Fill of cut [3413]
30081	3418	3417	Post hole	5	50%	N	Fill of posthole [3417], some charcoal
30082	3416	3415	Shallow pit	10	50%	N	Fill of cut [3415]
30083	3420	3419	Post hole	5	50%	N	Fill of [3419] posthole
30084	3422	3421	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of [3421]
30085	3424	3423	Post hole	10	Less than 10%	N	Charcoal in large amounts, high frequency of stones, finds of prehistoric pottery
30086	3429	3428	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole

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30087	3426	3425	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30088	3433	3432	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30089	3435	3434	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30090	3437	3436	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30091	3439	3438	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30092	3441	3440	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30093	3446	3445	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30094	3448	3447	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30095	3450	3449	Post hole	10	20%	N	Fill of posthole
30096	3458	3457	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30097	3466	3465	Post hole	10	30%	N	Fill of posthole
30098	3454	3453	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30099	3464	3463	Pit	10	30%	Y	Fill of pit
30100	3452	3451	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30101	3468	3467	Pit	10	50%	N	Fill of pit
30102	3462	3461	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole
30103	3470	3469	Post hole	10	50%	N	Fill of posthole

Trench 5A

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Volume (L)	% of deposit?	Clay: Y/N	Description
50001	[5061]	[5060]	Posthole	10L	50%	Yes	Fill of posthole. No finds. Rare charcoal.
50002	[5071]	[5072]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Frequent charcoal, iron slag inclusions/ piece of Roman grey wear
50003	[5076]	[5075]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Large pottery pieces infrequent charcoal.
50004	[5074]	[5062]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of posthole. No finds. Common charcoal.

50005	[5069]	[5068]	Pit/ posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of pit/posthole. No finds.
50006	[5078]	[5066]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of prob posthole. No finds. Common charcoal.
50007	[5079]	[5070]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of posthole. No finds - small clay.
50008	[5076]	[5075]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of posthole. No finds - small clay.
50009	[5080]	[5063]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Top layer of posthole.
50010	[5081]	[5063]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Yellowish, brown and charcoally soil fill of posthole
50011	[5083]	[5084]	Posthole	10	50%	No	Large piece of poss mid Iron age pottery, charred clay pieces
50012	[5082]	[5063]	Posthole	10L	50%	Yes	Dark, stoney claylike soil.
50013	[5088]	[5087]	Pit	10L	50%	In places yes	Clay like soil - dark in colour - Iron age pottery finds
50014	[5090]	[508]	Possible pit	10L	50%	No	High percentage of charocal, slag is places, traces of possible Roman pottery
50015	[5094]	[5093]	Poss pit/ posthole	10L	50%	No	Clay/silty friable dark brown fill containing IA pottery?
50016	[5095]	[5092]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Dark brown fill with Iron age pottery finds
50017	[5097]	[5096]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Small amount of charcoal, small degraded pottery
50018	[5103]	[5101]	Ditch	10L	10%	Yes	Silty clay deposit towards base of IA ditch. Charcoal rich.
50019	[5108]	[5101]	Ditch	10L	<10%	Yes	Charcoaly possible Iron age big rim pot + other diagnostic pot + bone
50020	[5105]	[5104]	Poss posthole/ cutting pit	10L	30%	No	Charcoal, rim (2*), burnt bone, glass, flint
50021	[5102]	[5101]	Ditch	10L	10%	No	Top fill - consolidation layer in ditch [5101]
50022	[5108]	[5085]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of posthole - charcoal rich - no finds.
50023	[5107]	[5101]	Ditch	10L	10%	Yes	Stones (bank material?) fill of ditch [5101].
50024	[5100]	[5099]	Ditch team	10L	10%	No	Top fill of ditch team [5099]
50025	[5110]	[5109]	Poss Geo feature	10L	10%	No	Fill of [5100]

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50026	[5112]	[5111]	Pit? Quadrant	10L		No	Fill of [5111] poss posthole within the [5009]
50027	[5113]	[5101]	Ditch	10L	10%	No	Fill of [5101] red, sandy originally thought to be natural
50028	[5115]	[5114]	Poss feature	10L	10%	No	Fill of [5114] poss feature
50029	[5078]	[5066]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Fill of [5066] - other half because if needed to be excavated due to ditch stepping [5101]
50030	[5118]	[5099]	Ditch	10L		No	Possible around pit
50031	[5119]	[5099]	Fill of termanus	10L		No	Compacted subsoil
50032	[5122]	[5121]	Possible pit	10L	50%	No	Some charcoal - darker compred to surrounding contexts
50033	[5129]	[5128]	Poss posthole	10L	100%	No	Silty, loose soil.
50034	[5130]	[5099]	Term fill	10L		Yes	Clay charcoal rich pottery finds.
50035	[5112]	[5099]	Fill	10L		No	Silty clay fill rich in charcoal
50036	[5123]	[5101]	Fill	20L	<10%	No	Clayey silt
50037	[5125]	[5101]	Fill	20L	<10%	No	Charcoal rich
50038	[5724]	[5101]	Fill	10L	50%	No	Charcoal rich
50039	[5112]	[5099]	Fill	Tiny		No	Dark brown deposit from around pottery SF198-200
50040	[5135]	[5101]	Fill	20L	<10%	Yes	Clay basal fill of NEO ditch [5101]
50041	[5141]	[5140]	Pit	20L	50%>	Yes	Charcoal rich fill of Roman? Pit - mat contain d pit
50042	[5142]		Natural hollow	10L	20%	No	Poss fill of natural hollow - evidenc of burning - charcoal
50043	[5143]	[5144]	Posthole	10L	50%	No	Mid grey - brn fill of poss. posthole [5144]
50044	Deleted						
50045	Deleted						
50046	[5139]		Fill	10L	10%	Yes	Ditch fill - East facing terminus - rich in charcoal
50047	[5150]	[5099]	Fill	10L	10%	Yes	Ditch fill rich in charcoal & burnt bone and SF230.
50048	5106		Fill	2L	N/A	Yes	Spot sample taken from around small find 28

Trench 7A-D

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Volume (L)	% of deposit?	Clay: Y/N	Description
70001	(7086)	[7085]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	N	Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Small pot sherds - possibly prehistoric
70002	(7093)	[7091]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	N	Greyey brown clayey silt small ceramic sherds (assured Neo)
70003	(7088)	[7087]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	N	Dark reddish brown clayey silt. Flint - unworked.
70003	(7088)	[7087]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	N	Dark reddish brown clayey silt. Flint - unworked.
70004	(7095)	[7087]	Ditch fill	20L	50-60%	N	Very dark brownish black context (area of burning) with burnt pottery inclusions
70005	(7094)	[7091]	Ditch fill	10L	100%	N	Burnt deposit, black/brown
70006	(7098)	[7087]	Ditch fill	20L	<20%	N	Reddish brown clayey silt
70007	(7099)	[7087]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	N - but slightly	Mottled grey clayey silt
70008	(7100)	[7091]	Ditch fill	20L	<20%	Y	Very clay like context, brown clay with grey silt inclusions
70009	(7102)	[7087]	Ditch fill	20L	<30%	N	Mottled brown grey clayey silt with large stone inclusions and rare charcoal
70010	(7097)	[7091]	Ditch fill	2L	100%	N	Lots of charcoal, burnt deposit
70011	(7105)	[7106]	Posthole fill	10L	<20%	Y	
70012	(7114)	[7113]	Small pit	10L	<20%	N	Charcoal, pottery, bone (small quantities)
70013	(7115)	[7106]	Posthole fill	10L	100%	N	Lots of charcoal some bone
70014	(7118)	[7085]	Ditch fill	20L	<20%	N	Browny red silt - relatively soft - occasional charcoal
70015	(7117)	[7116]	Posthole fill	10L	50%		Upper fill - brown fill - (grey brown)
70016	(7100)	[7091]	Ditch fill	20L	>25%	N	Lower fill of [7091] next to stoney fill
70017	(7101)	[7091]	Ditch fill	10L	5%	N	Charcol, bit of bone
70018	(7126)	[7125]	Small feature fill	10L	50%	N	Small irregular - possible postholes
70019	(7131)	[7130]	Posthole fill	Approx 20L	100%	N	Small posthole - relatively deep - charcoal
70020	(7134)	[7133]	Posthole	<10L	100%	N	Posthole - no artefact
70021	(7136)	[7135]	Posthole	<10L	100%	N	Posthole fill
70022	(7123)	[7091]	Ditch fill	10L	10%	N	Fill of causewayed enclosure ditch
70023	(7108)	[7107]	Ditch	20L	<20%	N	Fill directly above/within the stones in 7B
70024	(7142)	[7141]	Posthole	10L	<20%	N	Posthole fill/scoop feature

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70025	(7152)		Odd stones	10L	<20%	N	Dark fill above stoney context with ditch [7107]
70026	(7155)	[7154]	Posthole	<10L	100%	N	Possible posthole - Eastern side of trench.
70027	(7157)	[7141]	Posthole	<10L	<20%	N	Posthole fill/scoop feature.
70028	(7097) 54	[7091]	Ditch fill	10L	100%	N	
70029	(7152)	[7107]	Ditch fill	10L	<20%	Y	Overlaying + inbetween possible feature (7156) - ditch cut [7107], Tr.7B.
70030	(7168)	[7087]	Ditch fill	10L	10%	Y	Charcoal, Neolithic date
70031	(7169)	[7156]	Ditch fill	10L	10%	N	Neolithic. Under 7B stone feature

Trench 8N

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Volume (L)	% of deposit	Clay: Y/N	Description
85001	[8503]		Layer	10L	<10%	No	Possible below red clay in North bank of hillfort. Charcoal is lightly roots and worms
85002	[8526]	[8527]	Pit/posthole	10L	<10%	Yes	No finds, small amount of charcoal
85003	[8521]		Layer/deposit	20L	<10%	No	V. small pieces of pot/flint brown layer beneath primary rampart [8535]
85004	[8514]		Deposit	10L	<10%	No	Dark brown/black deposit accumulated against interior of primary rampart - poss Roman pot within
85005	[8503]		Deposit	10L	<10%	Yes	Brown deposit sat on top of secondary rampart. No finds.
85006	[8522]		Deposit	10L	<10%	Yes	Slumping from secondary rampart to interior of hillfort

Trench 8S

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature type	Volume (L)	% of deposit?	Clay: Y/N	Description
80001	8066		Ditch	20	100	N	Some (Neolithic?) pot, and charcoal
80002	8064	8070	Ditch	20	100	N	
80003	8068		Linear	10	<20%	N	Finds retrieval
80004	8069	8070	Ditch	10	<20%	Y	
80005	8071	8072	Ditch	10	<20%	Y	
80006	8074	8072	Ditch	20	<20%	Y	Mid grey-brown silty clay, charcoal inclusions - re-dep. - natural?
80007	8075	8076	Pit	10	100	N	Mid brown clay-y silt

80008	8077	8079	Posthole	10	100	N	
80009	8078	8079	Posthole	10	100	N	
80010	8081	8082	Pit	10	100	N	
80011	8084	8094	Fill of ditch	20	c.70	Silty clay	Mid brown silty clay, charcoal flecks
80012	8085	8094	Fill of ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Darker brown, silty clay, sandstone and charcoal flecks
80013	8086	8087	Fill of P.H.	10	50	N	Mid brown, clay silt, charcoal, heat affected natural stone
80014	8088	8095	Fill of ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Mid reddish brown, charcoal, stones
80015	8089	8095	Fill of ditch	10	<20%		
80016	8091	8092	Fill of pit	10	50	Clayey silt	Mid-grey brown, charcoal flecks
80017	8093	8094	Fill of pit	10	50	Clayey silt	Some charcoal flecks and stones
80018	8097	8099	Fill of Slot A under [8068]	20	80	Silty clay	Mid greyish brown, occasional charcoal flecks, (?) fragments
80019	8096	8095	Fill of Slot D	10	<20%	Silty clay	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, greenish flecks, charcoal
80020	8098	8099	Fill	20	30	Clay silt	
80021	8105	8099	Ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	
80022	8106	8112	Ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Mid-brown, charcoal, natural flecks inc.
80023	8114		Posthole/ Pit	10	100	Silty clay	Flint and Neolithic pot, mid sandy brown (sample may be missing - see (8114) sheet if not
80024	8117	8125	Ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Brown with grey charcoal streaks
80025	8115	8118	Ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Mid brown, charcoal, small stones
80026	8119	8120	Ditch	20	<20%	Silty clay	Reddish brown, small Neolithic pot finds, small stones

The excavations at Caerau hillfort in the summer of 2015 continued to explore the interior of the monument as well as the inner hillfort boundary on its northern and southern side. This report summarises the results of those excavations and includes the detailed stratigraphic sequences recorded in each of the five trenches, artefact summaries, preliminary use-wear analysis of the flint assemblage and an evaluation of the community engagement activities. These excavations have demonstrated that Caerau hillfort was densely occupied throughout the Iron Age, but the hillfort represents only a single aspect of a palimpsest of prehistoric and historic monuments on the hill. Of particular importance has been the discovery that the hillfort overlies the remains of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. Around 70 such enclosures are known from England, but only two others have been confirmed in Wales. However, it is the quantity of material culture recovered from the enclosure ditches at Caerau, particularly pottery, which marks it out as exceptional. Work in 2015 on the hillfort boundaries also confirmed that the entire site was refortified in the post-Roman period which suggests that Caerau was again a large and important centre at this time.

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