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Contents

1. Introduction

Four weeks of excavation within Trelai Park were carried out from 20 June to 15 July 2022 (Figure 1). Trelai Park is situated in the electoral wards of Caerau and Ely in south-west Cardiff. These suburbs are home to some 25,000 people and are two of the most socially and economically challenged wards in Wales.

The excavations targeted the remains of a small enclosure discovered through geophysical survey approximately 200 m south of Ely Roman Villa (GM205) and 1,500 m north-east of Caerau Hillfort (GM018). This archaeological investigation forms part of CAER Heritage's 'Hidden Hillfort Project', which has been designed to reveal Caerau Hillfort and its environs to the world, providing life-changing opportunities for local people in the process. The project was developed by Cardiff University and Action in Caerau and Ely in close partnership with local people and schools, Cardiff Archaeological Society, Cardiff Council, Amgueddfa Cymru – Museum Wales and the Museum of Cardiff.

The project was directed by Dr Oliver Davis, Professor Niall Sharples and Dr David Wyatt of Cardiff University. The core project team consisted of 8 staff and 15 student archaeologists from Cardiff University. From the outset the Hidden Hillfort Project has aimed to link nationally significant research with a broad mission to engage with the public, particularly the local communities of Caerau and Ely. The engagement strategy was designed to raise the public's awareness of, and participation in, local heritage and archaeological fieldwork, providing educational opportunities and widening access to further

Fig. 1. Location map of Trelai Park

education. Correspondingly, a large number of volunteers were involved in the excavation and post-excavation activities.

This report summarises the results of the excavations and includes the stratigraphic sequences recorded in each of the three trenches. Post-excavation analyses and conservation of the recovered artefacts is currently ongoing. Therefore, only basic lists and counts of finds are given here, although where possible, short summaries are offered. A review of the community engagement activities is also provided.

Funding for the investigations was provided by the National Lottery Heritage Fund, Cardiff University and the Cardiff Archaeological Society. Trelai Park is in the ownership of Cardiff Council and we are extremely thankful to them for their permission to excavate in this location. In particular we would like to extend our thanks to Angel Tran and Mark Cummings and local councillors Peter Bradbury and Elaine Simmons for their support. Key logistical support was provided by Cardiff West Community High School and we would like to thank all of their staff and pupils for their help. We would also like to thank Viv Thomas, Helen McCarthy, Tim Young and Alan Lane for their expertise on site. Trenches were supervised by Kelly Davies, Tom Hicks and Anna-Elyse Young, assisted by Hannah Ferguson and Meghan Rowe and we are very grateful to them for all their skill, knowledge and enthusiasm. Particular thanks should also go to Charlotte McCarthy, Rosie Freeman and all their colleagues at Action Caerau and Ely for their continued support and encouragement. We are also very grateful to Kirsty Harding for setting out this report in Adobe InDesign.

Finally, we would like to thank the numerous community groups and residents of Caerau and Ely 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. Background

Since 2012, the authors have been investigating the large and complex hillfort of Caerau located in south-west Cardiff within the suburbs of Caerau and Ely (summarised in Davis and Sharples 2017; 2020). It occupies a promontory that is essentially an extension of the Vale of Glamorgan uplands, protruding eastwards into the coastal plain formed by the confluence of the rivers Ely, Taff and Rhymney (Figure 2). The work forms part of a major Cardiff University civic mission and public engagement project known as CAER Heritage which has engaged over 20,000 individuals and won several major national awards.

To date, five seasons of excavation at Caerau Hillfort have been completed. These have produced a long sequence of activity beginning in the early Neolithic with the construction of a causewayed enclosure. Bayesian modelling of the radiocarbon dates suggest a short duration of activity, perhaps only 100 years during the 35-34th centuries BC (Davis and Sharples 2017). Subsequently the hill seems to have been avoided for a considerable time. No Bronze Age features have been identified on the hilltop (at least not in the excavated areas) although activity during this period is known in the surrounding area (see Section 2.4). The hillfort sequence begins with the construction of a timber fence or revetment and radiocarbon dates place this in the 8th-6th century BC (Davis and Sharples 2020). The boundaries were remodelled and added to over the course of the Iron Age and occupation within the interior was intensive. By the early 1st century AD however, the hillfort appears to have been largely abandoned as a major settlement.

The obvious questions are why did the resident population disperse and where did they go? To attempt to answer these questions the focus since 2020 has been to investigate the hillfort's environs. This is not straightforward given that the hillfort is surrounded by housing largely constructed in the mid-20th century. However, a test pit project during the Covid 19 lockdowns of 2020 and 2021 produced

Fig. 2. Aerial photo showing excavations within Caerau Hillfort with Trelai Park (right) in the background. Crown copyright RCAHMW.

general prehistoric 'background noise' in the form of flint finds from gardens of houses surrounding the hillfort and the remarkable discovery of Late Iron Age pottery from a garden around 500 m north of the hillfort which must attest to the presence of a hitherto unknown Iron Age settlement in that area. The best chance of finding structural features however, was from Trelai Park, a large area of open ground around 1,500 m east of Caerau.

Trelai Park is used today as sports fields, but has a rich heritage (see Section 2.4). It was the location of the Cardiff (Ely) racecourse in the early 20th century, while in the centre of the park are the remains of a Roman villa (Ely Roman villa). A small enclosure was identified in the park from geophysical survey around 200 m south of the villa (see Section 2.2). Its proximity to both Caerau Hillfort and Ely Roman villa suggested that it may be prehistoric in date. It is morphologically similar to other small enclosures in the Vale of Glamorgan some of which have been demonstrated to have a Late Iron Age focus (Davis 2017) so our initial assumption was that the Trelai Park enclosure could possibly fill the chronological gap between the abandonment of the hillfort and the construction of the villa. However, upon excavation it soon became obvious that it had an earlier origin in the Middle Bronze Age. Its investigation formed the focus of this work.

2.1 Location, topography and geology

The Trelai Park enclosure, centred at NGR ST 14697 75875, is located in the south-western corner of the park immediately to the south of Cardiff West Community High School's rugby pitch constructed in 2018-9. The western half of the enclosure is currently under long grass, but the eastern half is situated beneath a football pitch.

The topography in the park is very flat and low-lying (< 10 m OD) as it forms part of the alluvial floodplain of the River Ely. Up to the 19th century a network of streams crossed the area and the immediate environment was presumably one of marsh and water meadows. This aspect was drastically altered by drainage operations in the early 20th century which included the culverting of Caerau Brook and other stream courses as well as the construction of a network of land drains (Figure 3). In the past, the wetland/marsh environment may suggest that the area was unsuited to permanent settlement, but the Trelai enclosure is actually situated in a slightly elevated, and presumably drier, position on the edge of the floodplain (around 10 m OD).

The solid geology is Triassic in age and formed of Mercia Mudstone (New Red Sandstone). This is overlain by superficial drift deposits of till (heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel) and, in places, alluvium derived from the River Ely and Caerau Brook.

2.2 The geophysical surveys, by Tim Young and Oliver Davis

The site was originally discovered by a magnetic gradiometric survey by Dr Tim Young of GeoArch in advance of the redevelopment of the Glyn Derw High School site, now Cardiff West Community High School

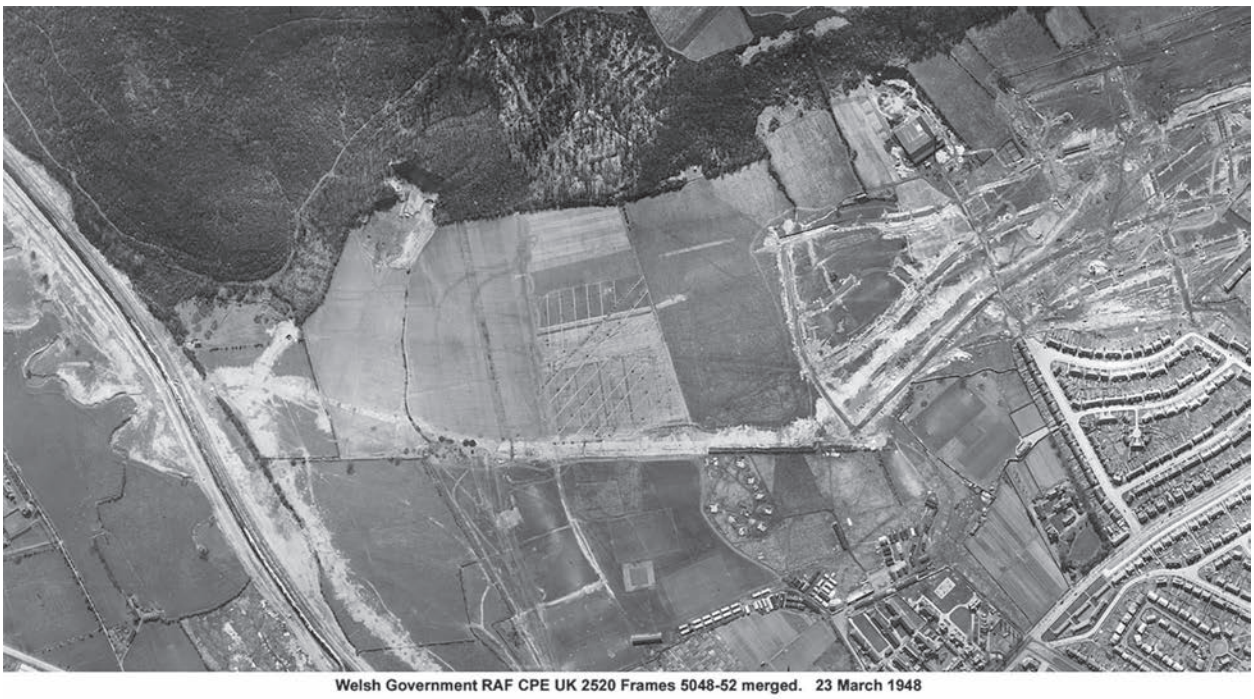

Fig. 3. Vertical aerial photo of Trelai Park in 1948 showing network of recently installed land drains. Crown copyright Welsh Government

(Young 2017). An area of approximately 15,800 m² of Trelai Park was surveyed in the location of a proposed all-weather rugby pitch. This revealed evidence of the western side of a sub-rectangular enclosure and a further potential ditch thought to be part of another enclosure around 40 m to the north. The main enclosure did not possess any topographic surface expression. However, the course of an old field boundary that represented the southern edge of the original racecourse was traced bisecting the survey area diagonally from west to east apparently respecting the northern side of this enclosure, which suggests the enclosure ditch was still extant in the early 20th century. A network of other linear features were recorded and interpreted as land drains.

In April 2022, the CAER Heritage team with Dr Young completed an additional survey of approximately 40,000 m² over the area of the enclosure and its surroundings (Young 2022). The survey provided much detail on features created and destroyed during the lifespan of the racecourse, but evidence for older periods was poorly represented. However, the outline of the entire enclosure was imaged, albeit only tentatively (Figure 5). It showed a trapezoidal enclosure measuring 50 m by 60 m. A single entrance is evident on the southern side while internally there is a possible ditch serving to partition the interior and a circular feature, presumably a roundhouse.

Fig. 4. Geophysical survey data from Trelai Park (Young 2022, fig. 18)

Fig. 5. Interpretation of geophysical survey (Young 2022, fig. 29)

2.3 Previous archaeological excavations adjacent to the Site

The Trelai Park enclosure is located approximately 200m south of Ely Roman villa. The villa was originally identified by John Storrie in the 1890s (1894) and subsequently excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in 1922. Wheeler (1922; 1926) argued that the villa was built around AD130, which would date it approximately 60 years after the Roman conquest and at least 100 years after Caerau Hillfort was abandoned. Three phases of occupation were evident before abandonment c.AD 325. The villa complex was contained within an unusual triple-ditched trapezoidal-shaped enclosure (the southern portion of which had been destroyed by the culverting of a stream) (Figure 6). Intriguingly, the villa enclosure, although larger and multivallate, is a similar shape in plan to the Trelai Park enclosure. The main villa residence is also seemingly positioned within its enclosure in the same spatial location that the roundhouse is within the adjacent enclosure.

The only other archaeological investigation in the park was carried out by Headland Archaeology (2017) who carried out a program of trial trenching in relation to the redevelopment of the old Glyn Derw High School site and sports pitch in Trelai Park. Five trial trenches were opened in the park (Trenches 2-6) in an area approximately 60 m north-west of the Trelai Park enclosure. These revealed a number of shallow linear ditches and gullies not represented on the geophysical survey. Iron slag and CBM of Roman date were recovered from them as well as two sherds of a Late Iron Age bead-rim jar. A small pit in Trench 5 was also identified. This was filled by a charcoal rich deposit containing a flint flake and CBM. All of the features were interpreted as resulting from low-level agricultural activity and land division associated with the villa (Headland Archaeology 2017, 6), but could conceivably be of earlier origin.

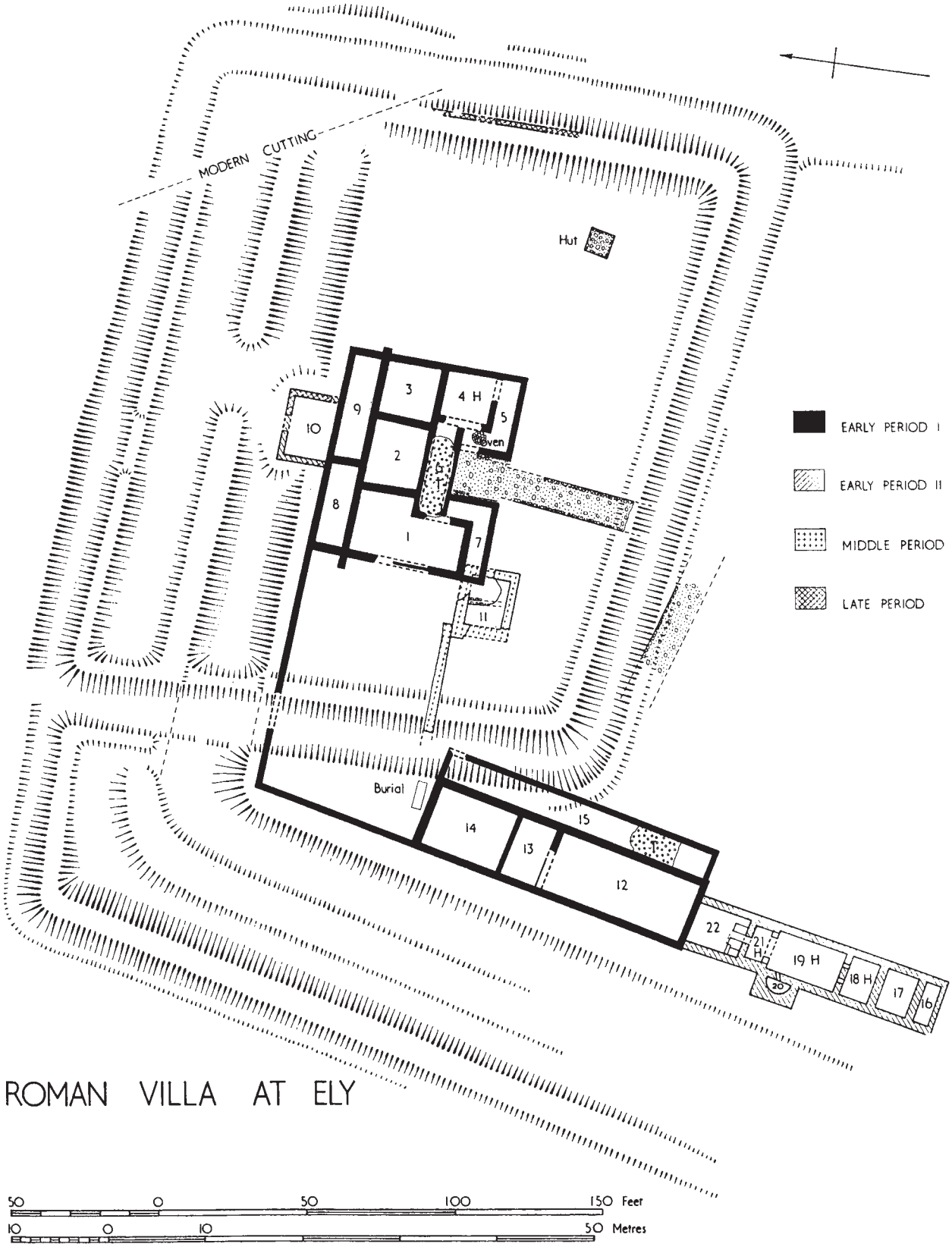

Fig. 6. Plan of Ely Roman Villa (Wheeler 1926, fig. 2)

2.4 Broader archaeological context

The Trelai Park enclosure is set within a rich archaeological landscape, although one that has been much altered, especially in recent years. An examination of the local Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record has revealed a diversity of sites and finds dating from the prehistoric period to Modern times. Identified archaeological sites in the immediate surroundings are shown in Figure 7 with details provided in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

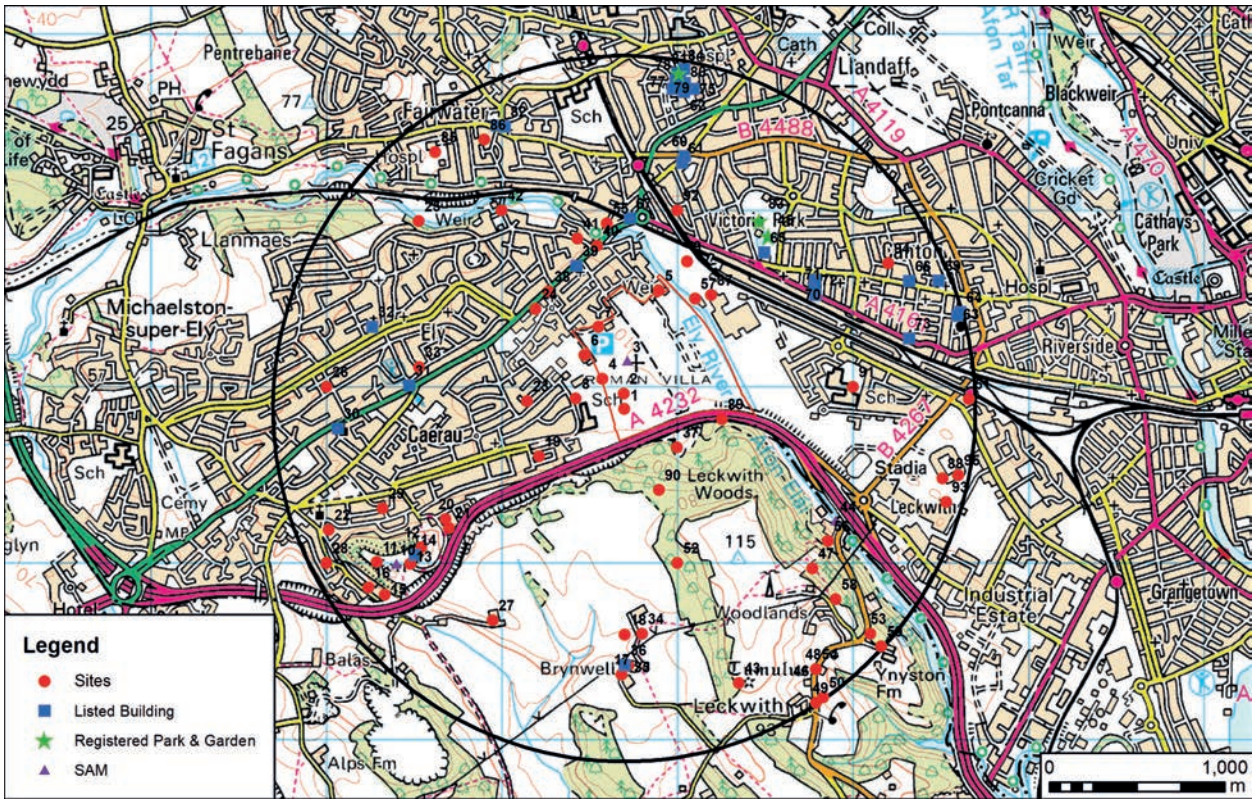

Fig. 7. Known archaeological sites surrounding Trelai Park

The following discussion is presented chronologically.

Neolithic

There are several Neolithic sites or finds within 2 km of the Site. Excavations at Caerau Hillfort by the CAER Heritage team (Davis and Sharples 2017) have revealed the unexpected presence of a substantial causewayed enclosure on the hilltop. This was defined by at least five circuits contained within the interior of the Iron Age hillfort. The Early Neolithic date of the site was confirmed through the recovery of an assemblage of ceramics, flints, polished stone axe fragments and ten radiocarbon dates from stratified contexts within the ditch fills. The pottery assemblage in particular is large (c.1,600 sherds) and marks the site as exceptional in Wales, comparable with the better-known enclosures in southern England.

No evidence for settlement dating to the Neolithic period has been recorded in the area immediately surrounding the Site (2 km radius). However, lithics recovered from a range of locations spread throughout the surrounding landscape are suggestive of Neolithic activity, possibly contemporary with the use of the Caerau enclosure. Around 1,200 m south-west of the Trelai Park enclosure a fragment of a flint axe was recovered from the edge of Caerau quarry. Another polished axe was found in a house garden on Bishopston Road, c. 550 m west of the site, while another flint axe was discovered on Frank Road overlooking the river Ely 1,580 m to the north-west. A basalt axe roughout was found 1,300 m east of Trelai Park in Canton and another axe roughout around 1,900 m to the south-east. A leaf-shaped Early Neolithic arrowhead and two other flints were recovered from the excavations at Ely Roman villa 200 m to the north (Wheeler 1926) while a transverse flint arrowhead was found 1,700 m west of the site.

Bronze Age

There is some evidence of Bronze Age activity within a 2 km radius of the site. A much denuded possible barrow is known at Leckwith, located 1,680 m km to the south-east of Trelai Park. Several Late Bronze Age metalwork

finds and hoards are known around the floodplain of the River Ely. The closest is a 'Ewart Park' sword, found 850 m north-east of the site during extension work to Ely Paper Mill in the mid twentieth century, but others are known at Leckwith and Plymouth Great Wood. Within Trelai Park, a bronze flanged axe was found by a metal detectorist in late 2022 (Mark Lodwick pers comm.). The nearest evidence for occupation is recorded at Coed y Cymdda (Owen-John 1988) 2,100 m south-west of Trelai Park. A spread of Middle Bronze Age ceramics was recovered here beneath a later Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age enclosure bank, but no structural features were identified. These sherds were originally recorded as of Deverel-Rimbury type (Savory 1988, 87-91), but Henrietta Quinnell (2012) has recently argued that these are better categorised as Trevisker ware. Trevisker style pottery is also know from the Lesser Garth Cave (Hussey 1966) 6,500 m to the north-west of the site.

Iron Age

Within a 2 km radius of the site, the only known Iron Age site is that of Caerau Hillfort. The hillfort is distinctly triangular in shape and covers a total area, including the boundaries, of 88,400 m². The steep north and south slopes are both enclosed by three earthwork banks with accompanying ditches. These boundaries are closely set, and this creates levelled terraced areas that circumnavigate the hilltop and are utilised as pathways. Recent excavations (Davis and Sharples 2020) have shown that the interior was intensively occupied into the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. It is possible that Ely Roman villa also has Late Iron Age origins, and Late Iron Age pottery was recovered by Headland Archaeology (2017) during trial trenching 160 m south-west of the villa.

Romano-British

Clearly, the excavations at Ely Roman villa have shown that significant deposits and structures dating to this period are located very close by. Numerous other finds and sites in the local area dating to this period indicate activity surrounding the Trelai Park enclosure at this time. Roman pottery, coins and other finds (e.g. brooches) have been recovered throughout the area. The route of the Roman road from Cardiff to Cowbridge is also fossilised beneath the modern A48 and bisects the area to the north of the site. Pottery and other material culture recovered from the excavations at Caerau Hillfort suggest the presence of a settlement on the hilltop dating from the first century AD to the late fourth century AD.

Early Medieval

Little is recorded about the Early Medieval period (AD410-AD1086) in the area. Excavation of the boundaries of Caerau Hillfort have suggested a possible Early Medieval refortification (Davis and Sharples 2020), but this has not been confirmed. The likelihood of Early Medieval evidence within the Site and surrounding landscape is considered low, although the Late Period burial discovered at Ely Roman villa has been suggested to have been Christian (Wheeler 1926) and so may date to this time. A possible Early Medieval ecclesiastical building has been recorded around 1,800 m south-east of the Site at Leckwith.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

There are a relatively large number of sites surrounding Trelai Park dating to the Medieval period. These sites give the general impression of a predominantly agricultural landscape dotted with nucleated village settlements, each with its own church. St. Mary's church, located 1,300 m west of Trelai Park has its origins in the 13th century and was presumably associated with a village, although its exact location has not been confirmed. Small assemblages of 12th century pottery recovered from excavation trenches and fieldwalking within Caerau Hillfort suggest that a small medieval settlement may have existed at some point on top of the hill. A ringwork, adjacent to St. Mary's, has been identified as of early Norman date on typological grounds, but may be pre-Norman. It is one of a dense concentration of similar monuments throughout south-east Wales from Gower to Gwent and the implication is that they were constructed in strategic positions by incoming Anglo-Norman invaders to control land and the population. Another ringwork is known at Brynwell, 1,500 m south of Trelai Park, adjacent to the deserted medieval settlement known as Beganston. The church at Beganston first appears in a valuation of 1254 (Brook 1992), but its exact location is not known. Leckwith Bridge across the River Ely is located 1,360 m to the south-east and has probable origins in at least the 16th century.

Modern

The rural character of Ely and Caerau was significantly changed after the First World War with growing demands for housing to provide 'Homes fit for Heroes'. The story of the 20th century in the area is therefore one of increasing urban development. Ely was taken inside the Cardiff City boundary in 1922 and a programme of house building was initiated laid out on 'Garden Suburb' principals. A number of quarries and brickworks were established to provide the building materials for the new roads and houses, including Caerau Brickworks located 1,200 m to the south-west of Trelai Park. Having built on much of the land north of the A48 the City Council turned its attention to the comparatively rural area of Caerau. After the Second World War, 'prefabs' and later more modern developments began to encroach on the area. By the 1960s the population of the area had swelled to more than 10,000. Many residents were employed with the large

industrial manufacturing companies which had premises mainly around Ely Bridge. This still included the paper mill and Ely Brewery, but also Chiver's Jam and Pickle factory and several others. Unfortunately, due to falling demand these major industrial employers closed down in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Many local people lost their jobs and replacement employment in the area was not forthcoming. To a large extent the area has never recovered from this. Unemployment is high (15%) while the local employment that is available is largely in the unskilled retail sector.

Trelai Park is on the site of Cardiff (Ely) Racecourse, which was opened on 30th May 1855 by the Cardiff Race Club. It was an important racing venue until the late 1930s and regularly hosted the Welsh Grand National. It is possible that the old course of Caerau Brook was culverted around this time. The racecourse was increased in length in 1897 and further improvements, including the building of a Grandstand were undertaken in the early 20th century when it was also used as an airfield and the location of a rifle range. The course of the shorter racecourse can be traced from the OS 1st Edition map to run parallel with the northern edge of the Trelai Park enclosure (Figure 8). In 1931 Cardiff Council bought the racecourse from the Cardiff Race Club for approximately £25,000. Racing was allowed to continue for several years, while the Council's plans were under discussion. In April 1937 the Parks Committee assumed responsibility for the racecourse until it was required for other purposes, and the Committee recorded that agreement was needed with the Race Club regarding the duration of its use of the ground for racing, so that a scheme for use of the whole ground could be developed. The final race was run in 1939.

During the Second World War parts of the racecourse were requisitioned by military authorities. A public air raid shelter colony and military camp (Nissen huts) were constructed as well as a four-gun anti-aircraft emplacement. After the war plans were brought forward to develop the racecourse site for recreation and sport, although the requisitioned areas were only gradually released by the military authorities. Work authorised during 1945 and 1946 included the removal of hedges and the levelling and re-seeding of a 6 ha area. It is likely that the drainage network was inserted around this time. In 1948 the Council acquired a number of the Nissen huts and planned to use these as dressing rooms, but as late as 1955 the War Department still occupied part of the wartime camp. The Nissen huts were still in use in the late 1960s, serving as storage for whiting, fertilisers, tools and machinery. While horse racing no longer took place, the area was used as a venue for international events such as the international sheep dog trials (1947) and the international meeting of the Clay Pigeon Shooting Association (1948). The name Trelai Park was officially adopted in October 1955. Along with the range of sports pitches and tennis courts, a miniature golf course and bowling green were constructed in the 1950s although both have now closed.

3. Research Aims of Proposed Work

3.1 Research context

This research should be seen in the context of the long-term and extensive excavations undertaken at nearby Caerau Hillfort (summarised in Davis and Sharples 2017; 2020). The main phases of activity at that site have already been outlined (see Section 2), but it is difficult to understand the significance of this sequence without knowing something about settlement and activity in the landscape surrounding the hillfort. What was the nature of settlement in this area during the Bronze Age or across the Late Iron Age to Roman transition for instance when the hillfort site was seemingly unoccupied?

The investigation of the Trelai Park enclosure provided an opportunity to begin to unpack some of this evidence. The close spatial relationship between the enclosure, Caerau Hillfort and Ely Roman villa suggests the potential for a close social relationship between the sites. Morphologically the form of Trelai Park enclosure is common in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan and they are usually assigned a Late Iron Age to Roman date based on comparative analogy with the site of Whitton which is one of the few sites in the region to have been examined in its entirety (Jarrett and Wrathmell 1981). However, similarly-shaped enclosures are known, in southern England at least, dating from the Middle Bronze Age onwards. Very little is known about occupation in this region during that period except for a few settlements along the coastal fringe (e.g. Llanmaes, see Gwilt *et al*. 2016), but these are all open settlements defined by pits, or occasionally, small roundhouses.

The excavation of the Trelai Park enclosure then, allowed for the examination of interesting questions about settlement continuity and activity during later prehistory.

3.2 Research aims

The overall aims of the excavation were:

1. To establish the preservation of archaeological features within Trelai Park in order to understand their significance and aid their future management
2. To confirm the date of construction, use and abandonment of the Trelai enclosure
3. To understand the pattern of occupation and organisation of activities within the interior of the enclosure and how this changed over time
4. To better understand the social and economic life of the inhabitants of the enclosure
5. To understand how the enclosure relates to the surrounding settlement landscape, in particular Caerau Hillfort and Ely Roman villa

These aims directly address three of the research themes identified in the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (www1): Chronology, Settlement and land-use and Processes of change.

3.3 Objectives of the research

In order to achieve the aims, the general objectives are:

- To examine and characterise through excavation a representative selection of the surviving settlement remains (i.e. enclosure ditches, roundhouses and other buildings) in order to understand the nature of the enclosure's occupation
- To recover a substantial artefactual and ecofactual assemblage to allow for meaningful interpretation of the role of material culture and the agricultural economy
- A rigorous program of scientific, stratigraphic and typological dating will be instigated that will provide a robust framework for examining the sequence of activity at the enclosure and relating this to its surrounding landscape
- A detailed examination of the spatial organisation of the occupation and activity within the enclosure
- To engage the public and actively involve them in the investigations

4. 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 (www2), except where they are superseded by statements made in the research design (Davis 2022).

A mechanical excavator was on-site for the removal and re-instatement of clearly identifiable topsoil and subsoil. All machine work was carried out under archaeological supervision and ceased immediately when in situ archaeology was revealed. Remaining invasive investigations were conducted by hand.

4.1 Sampling strategy

Radiocarbon dates have been obtained from suitable well contexted single entity samples (including articulated animal and human bone, discrete and distinctive carbonised plant samples and carbonised residues from diagnostic and stratified ceramics).

A structured programme of environmental sampling appropriate to the aims of the project was implemented. This work was carried out to standards described in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al*. 2011).

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. Samples of between 10-20 litres were taken or 100% of smaller contexts. Samples were not taken from the intersection of features.

Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods at the CAER Heritage Centre by appropriately trained staff. The flot was retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, with residues fractionated into 10 mm and 2 mm fractions and dried. Coarse fractions (>10 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded, finer residues 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. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa of botanical material have been made following the nomenclature of Stace (1997), and molluscs using Kerney (1999). Flots have been retained with the project archive.

4.2 Treatment of finds

All archaeological finds from excavated contexts have been retained, marked, bagged and boxed in an appropriate manner. Any finds requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Cardiff University is undertaking further conservation of finds where required.

The ownership of any finds recovered from the Site lies with the landowner (Cardiff Council). However, the necessary approval, licence and permission will be put into place to ensure that finds are donated to a suitable repository (e.g. National Museum Wales) to enable that body to curate the material in perpetuity.

4.3 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.

5. Excavation Results

Four weeks of excavation of the Trelai Park enclosure were carried out in June and July 2022 and three trenches (1, 2 and 3) were opened (Figure 9). Trenches 1 and 3 were designed to explore the enclosure boundary. Trench 1 was positioned so as to expose a 10 m length of the enclosure boundary on its western side, while Trench 3 was located over a gap in the enclosure on its southern side presumed to be an entranceway. Trench 2 was positioned within the interior of the enclosure to investigate a circular geophysical anomaly assumed to be the remains of a roundhouse.

The excavation conditions were extremely hot and dry which made the identification of deposits and cut features very difficult. The trenches were small enough that a daily routine of watering of archaeological deposits could be implemented. When wet, features could be resolved and were quickly marked out with spray paint and surveyed in using a Leica TS06 Flexline Total Station.

De-turfing of all the trenches was completed by hand, but a machine was used to remove the overlying topsoil and subsoil to the top of the surviving archaeology (Figure 10). All archaeological features were excavated by hand. A complete list of contexts is provided in Appendix B, small finds in Appendix C and bulk samples in Appendix D.

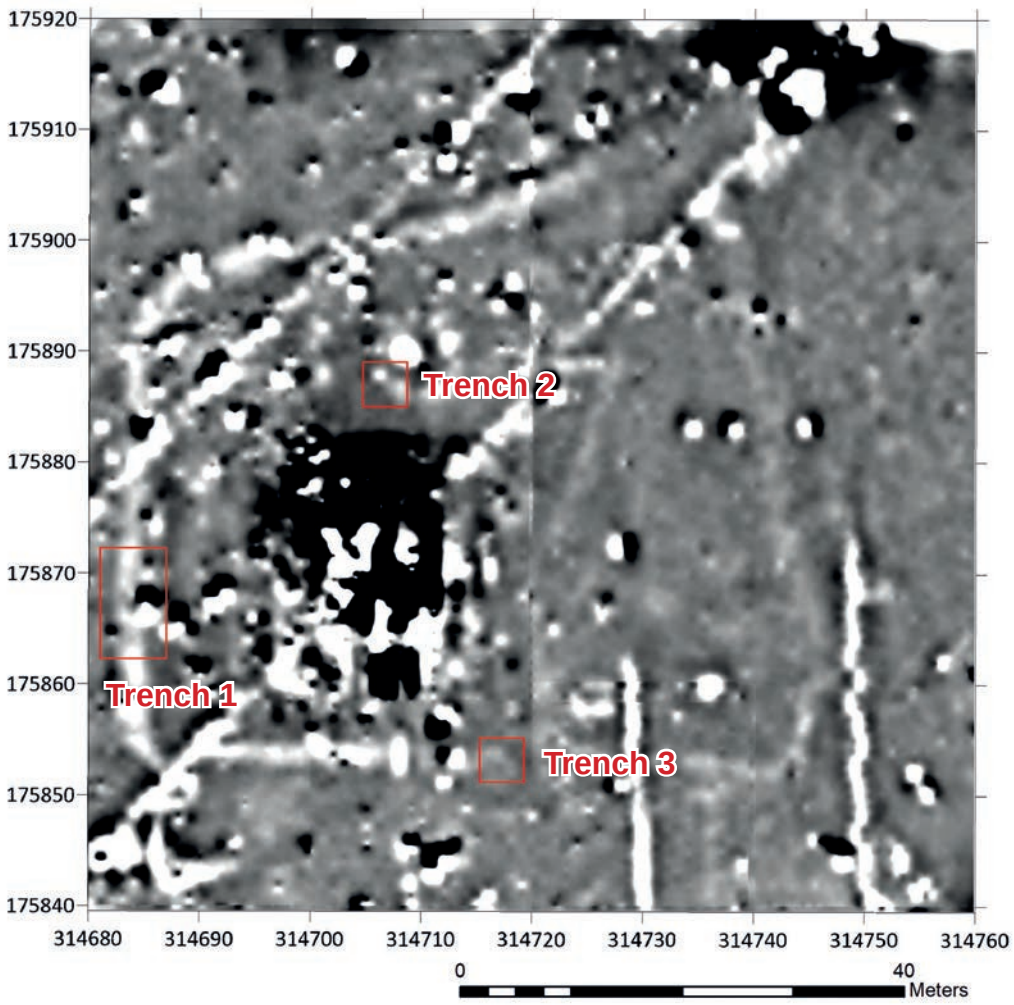

Fig. 9. Location of the trenches

Fig. 10. Photo showing machine removing overburden

Trench 1

Trench 1 was opened over the western boundary of the enclosure (Figure 11). The geophysics had indicated the presence of a network of sub-surface drainage channels running south-west to north-east in this area so the trench was positioned in-between these. Initially the trench measured 10 m (north to south) by 6 m (east to west), however, a 2 m by 2 m extension was added to the south-east corner creating a trench L-shaped in plan. The specific objectives of this trench were:

- To evaluate the nature and preservation of the enclosure boundary
- To recover artefactual evidence from the enclosure ditch and associated features to better understand the character and chronology of the site's construction, use and abandonment
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains primarily for radiocarbon dating

Below the modern turf and topsoil (1001) was a firm mid reddish-brown slightly sandy, silty-clay (1002). It contained a range of material including modern plastic and iron objects, abraded Roman pottery, fragments of clay-pipe stem and worked flint. Metal detecting of the spoil produced several 19th-20th century coins, four Roman coins (see Section 6.2.5), a lead spindle whorl (see Section 6.2.3) and an iron spearhead (see Section 6.2.2). The rather mixed nature of this assemblage suggests this is a heavily disturbed soil, possibly a result of the levelling of field boundaries and laying of drainage pipes in advance of the establishment of the sports pitches in the mid 20th century. In the central and western parts of the trench this deposit was up to 0.4 m in depth and overlay the clay natural (1074) through which was cut the enclosure ditch (running north to south). When freshly exposed a narrow linear feature was observed running north-north-west to south-south-east partially cutting the enclosure ditch. Another, similarly shaped, linear was observed running off this feature to the north-east. On excavation these were shown to be the cuts for drainage pipes (Figure 12). Along the eastern side of the trench, 1002 was much shallower (up to 0.2 m deep) as it overlay the surviving remnants of the enclosure bank.

The enclosure ditch

1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066,

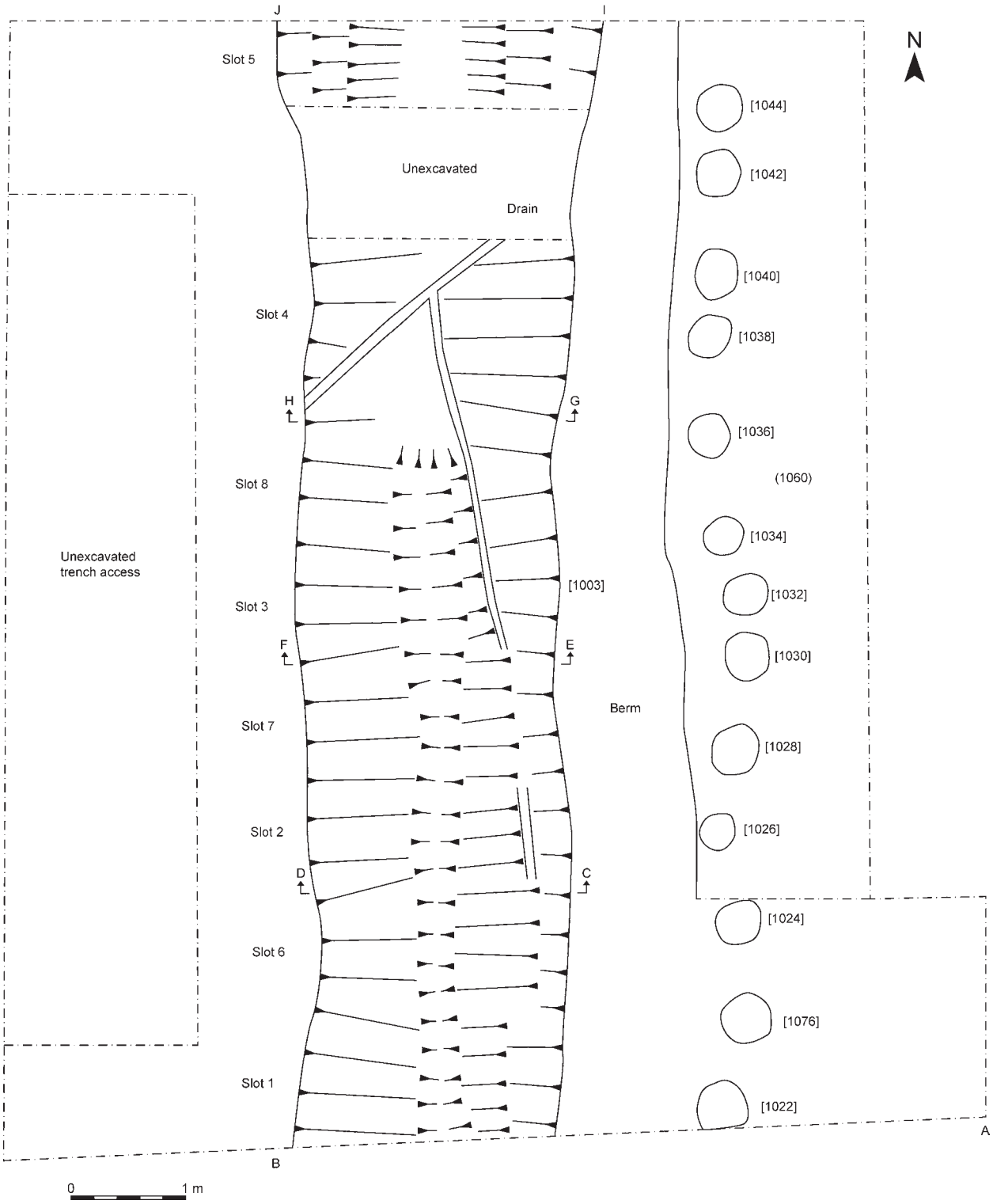

Fig. 11. Post-excavation plan of Trench 1

1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091 and 1092

A 10 m length of the enclosure ditch (1003/1007/1010/1013/1016/1079/1083/1087) was exposed running north to south through the middle of the trench (Figure 13). Eight 1 m cuttings (slots 1-8) were excavated across its width. In profile the ditch was V-shaped (with a flat base), 2.3 m wide and 1.0 m deep. The fills were of consistent character along its length and there was no evidence of re-cutting (Figure 14).

However, the earliest features encountered in the trench were two pits (1091 in slot 8 and 1078 in slot 4). These had both been truncated by the enclosure ditch and so

Fig. 12. Photo showing drainage pipes in slot 4

their original form and function was not clear. Pit 1091 was filled with a dark brown sandy silty-clay (1092) with charcoal flecks. Pit 1078 was filled with a similar dark brown sandy silty-clay (1069), but also contained 0.7 kg of burnt stone and five sherds of poorly-fired quartz tempered ceramic. Unfortunately no clearly defined surfaces could be identified to confidently confirm the type or date of the pottery from which they derived, although stratigraphically they come from a deposit that must pre-date the construction of the enclosure.

The primary fill of the enclosure ditch was a dark brown sandy, silty-clay with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions (1019/1049/1061/1064/1070/1071/1073/1082/1086/1090). It contained 2.7 kg of burnt stone, several fragments of utilised stone and a single sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery (recovered from 1086 in slot 7). A charcoal sample (UB49588) from this fill in slot 1 (1061) produced a date of 2110-1890 cal. BC (95.4%). This seems very early and is best interpreted as residual, possibly related to pre-enclosure activity such as the digging of pits 1078 and 1091.

Sealing the primary fill was a layer of dark orangey-brown sandy-silty-clay containing frequent charcoal flecks and small stones (1005/1048/1050/1051/1059/1063/1081/1085/1089). At the southern end of the ditch (slot 1) a number of medium-sized sub-angular stones were observed at the base of this layer and may have been deliberately placed, although if so, their function is not clear (Figure 15). Contained within the fill was 2.75 kg of burnt stone, 7 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 49

Fig. 13. Photo looking north showing enclosure ditch, berm and bank mid-excavation. Photo Viv Thomas

fragments of utilised stone (much of it burnt), fragments of worked flint and debitage, and several small fragments of burnt bone. This material is most likely derived from occupation and is best interpreted as refuse accumulating in the ditch during the use of the enclosure. On the top of this layer was placed a complete decorated vessel displaying both Deverel-Rimbury and Trevisker style characteristics (Figure 16) (see Section 6.11). Although fragmented, the arrangement of sherds suggested that it had been placed upright in the ditch before being crushed by the weight of accumulating deposits. The exterior surface also appears to have been deliberately burnt when the pot was intact. Its treatment and deliberate placement in the ditch suggests its deposition may have marked a significant event. Charcoal adhering to the surface of this vessel was sampled (UB49586) and produced a radiocarbon date of 1515-1430 cal. BC (95.4%).

Overlying 1005/1048/1050/1051/1059/1063/1081/1085/1089 was a thick layer of greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay (1004/1009/1012/1015/1017/1018/1080/1084/1088). This contained frequent charcoal inclusions, small quantities of flint debitage, 1.5 kg of burnt stone, 15 fragments of utilised stone and 12 sherds of pottery. There was nothing to indicate deliberate backfilling, so it is most likely that this deposit formed from occupation refuse accumulating over a relatively short period of time. Sealing this was a grey silty-sandy-clay (1006/1008/1011/1014/1062) that contained a mixed assemblage of material of varying date including burnt stone, Middle Bronze Age and Roman pottery, fragments of utilised stone, worked flint, CBM, and iron slag. In slot 1, it was apparent that this deposit overlay the ditch cut and abutted the surviving enclosure bank (1060) suggesting it was formed as the result of a deliberate levelling event. Cutting through this deposit in slots 1-4 was a narrow linear feature (1020/1052/1054/1056/1065/1067). On the base of the cut was a ceramic drainage pipe which was overlain by a dark orangey-brown silty-sandy-clay (1021/1053/1055/1057/1066/1068).

The enclosure bank and revetment

1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1058, 1060, 1072, 1076, 1077 and 1093

A berm 1.3 m wide separated the enclosure ditch from the denuded remains of a bank (1060) (Figure 17 and 18). The bank was formed by a compacted orangey-brown sandy-silty-clay and measured at least 2.5 m wide and 0.2 m high. It sealed a thin dark brown silty-sandy-clay (1093), which is presumably a palaeosoil buried

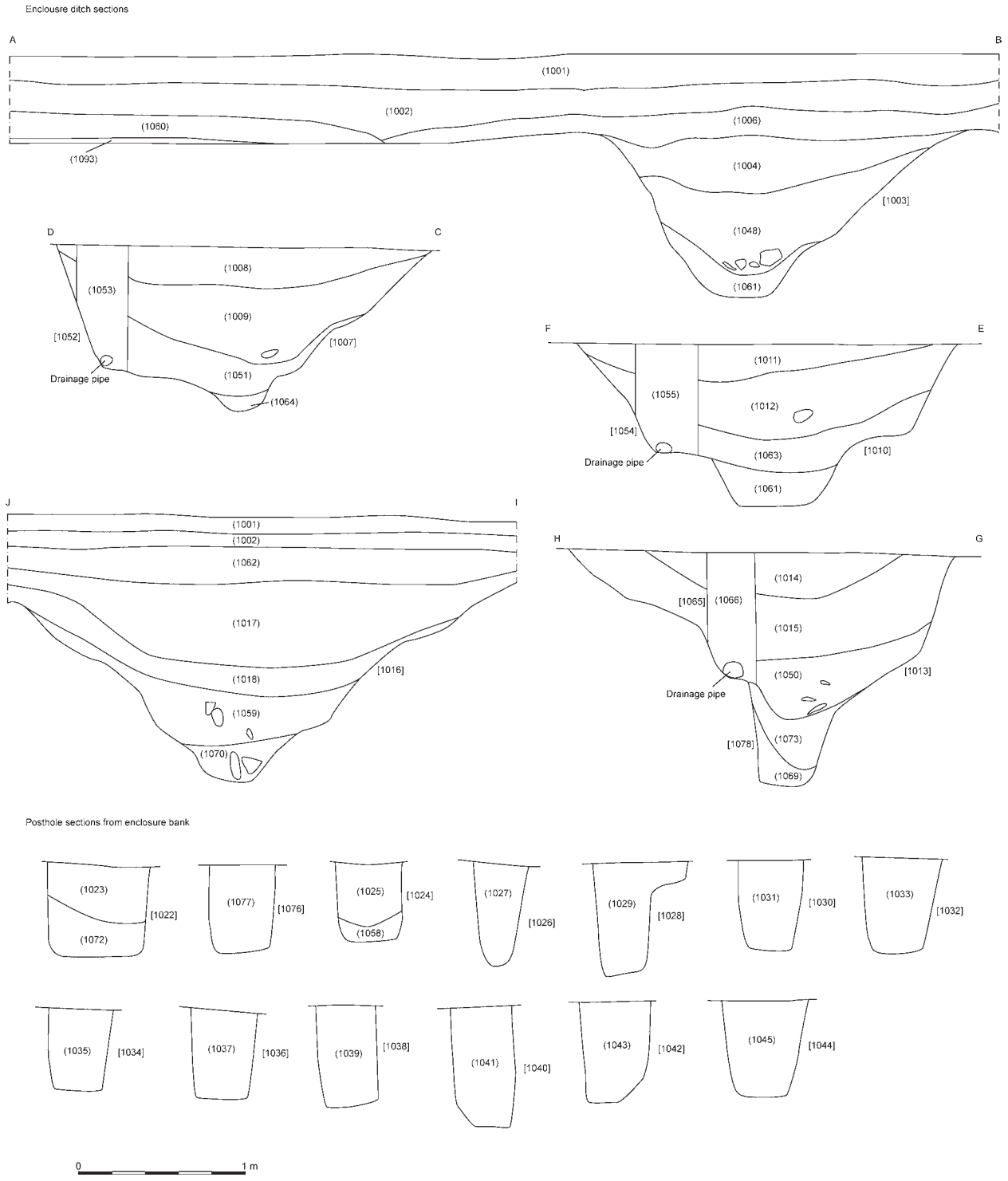

Fig. 14. Ditch and posthole sections, Trench 1

beneath the enclosure bank. Running north to south on the western side of the bank was a row of postholes (1022, 1076, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042 and 1044). They appeared, in plan, to cut through and therefore post-date the construction of the bank. However, it is more likely that they formed the structural posts of a timber revetment against which the bank material was subsequently piled. That would have necessitated the 'double-handling' of the soil won from the ditch unless the revetment was built piecemeal.

The postholes possessed similar profiles with steep, almost vertical sides and flat bases. Going south to north, posthole 1022 was oval in plan, 0.63 m by 0.52 m and 0.52 m deep. The primary fill was a red-brown sandy-clay with charcoal inclusions (1072). This was sealed by a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1023) that contained charcoal flecks and small stones. Posthole 1076 was circular in plan, 0.4 m in diameter and 0.5 m in depth. It was filled with browny-orange silty-sandy-clay with occasional charcoal flecks (1077). Posthole 1024 was

Fig. 15. Slot 1, showing stones (in section) placed as a layer on top of the primary silts

Fig. 16. Complete Middle Bronze Age pot during excavation in slot 2

Fig. 17. Photo looking south showing bank and postholes

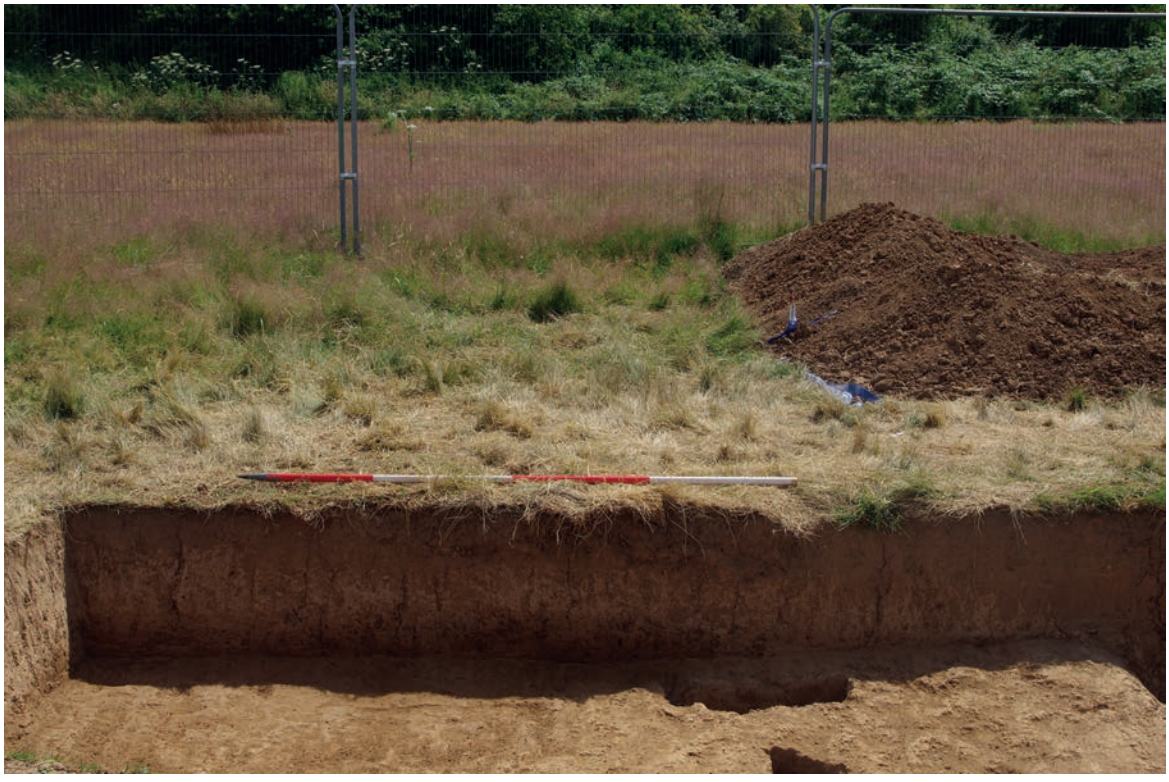

Fig. 18. Photo of southern section, Trench 1, showing the bank (1060) as a pale brown layer

circular in plan, 0.41 m in diameter and 0.41 m deep. The primary fill was a red-brown sandy-clay with charcoal inclusions (1058). This was sealed by a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1025) that contained charcoal flecks and small stones. Posthole 1026 was circular in plan, 0.3 m in diameter and 0.62 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1027) that contained charcoal flecks, small stones and a fragment of burnt stone. Posthole 1028 was circular in plan, 0.41 m in diameter and 0.61 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1029) that contained charcoal flecks, burnt stone and a small fragment of utilised stone. Posthole 1030 was circular in plan, 0.4 m in diameter and 0.6 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1031) that contained charcoal flecks and burnt stone. Posthole 1032 was oval in plan, 0.45 m by 0.60 m and 0.6 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1033) that contained charcoal flecks, burnt stone and a small fragment of utilised stone (SF92). Posthole 1034 was oval in plan, 0.36 m by 0.50 m and 0.47 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1035) that contained charcoal flecks, burnt stone and a small fragment of utilised stone (SF102). Posthole 1036 was circular in plan, 0.4 m in diameter and 0.51 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1037) that contained charcoal flecks and burnt stone. Posthole 1038 was oval in plan, 0.36 m by 0.46 m and 0.58 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1039) that contained charcoal flecks. Posthole 1040 was oval in plan, 0.45 m by 0.52 m and 0.67 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1031) that contained charcoal flecks, burnt stone and four fragments of utilised stone (SF73; SF85; SF99; SF156). Posthole 1042 was oval in plan, 0.43 m by 0.48 m and 0.59 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1043) that contained charcoal flecks and five fragments of utilised stone (SF116; SF250; SF264; SF267; 268). Finally, posthole 1044 was oval in plan, 0.50 m by 0.56 m and 0.60 m in depth. It was filled with a browny-orange silty-sandy-clay (1045) that contained charcoal flecks and a copper alloy rivet (SF11).

Trench 2

A clear round feature, probably a roundhouse, was identified from the geophysical survey within the central northern area of the enclosure (Figure 19). This feature comprised a ring, around 7 m in diameter, of nine or ten small positive anomalies. A small evaluation trench 4

Fig. 19. Vertical photo showing Trench 2 during excavation. Photo Viv Thomas

m by 4 m (Trench 2) was open over its south-western quadrant. The key objectives of this work were:

- To elucidate the nature and characteristics of this feature and assess its preservation
- To recover artefactual evidence to better understand its use, function and date
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains primarily for radiocarbon dating

Below the modern turf and topsoil (2001) was a compacted light-brown, clayey-silt, up to 0.3 m in depth (2002). It contained a number of iron objects, clinker, abraded Roman pottery and other modern debris. Such a mixed assemblage suggests that this subsoil deposit probably derives from low-level agricultural activity and recreational use of the land over the last 2,000 years. It sealed a range of archaeological features and deposits that had built up over the natural clay (2045). These were apparently largely undisturbed and suggested that the park had never been deep ploughed.

Two arcs of postholes were identified within the trench and are interpreted as the south-west quadrants of two roundhouses, approximately 7 m in diameter, superimposed one over the other (Figure 20). Stratigraphically, the outer arc (roundhouse 1) is the earlier and the inner arc (roundhouse 2) the later. Contained 'within' the arcs was a compacted, charcoal-rich spread, presumably the remains of in situ floor surfaces. Such preservation is extremely rare in South Wales and as such, it provided a unique opportunity to investigate the spatial and functional aspects of a later prehistoric roundhouse. To achieve this, the 'interior' of the roundhouses was excavated in a 0.5 m grid pattern (Figure 21). Each grid square was provided with an unique identifying code, bulk sampled for flotation and excavated deposits intensively sieved.

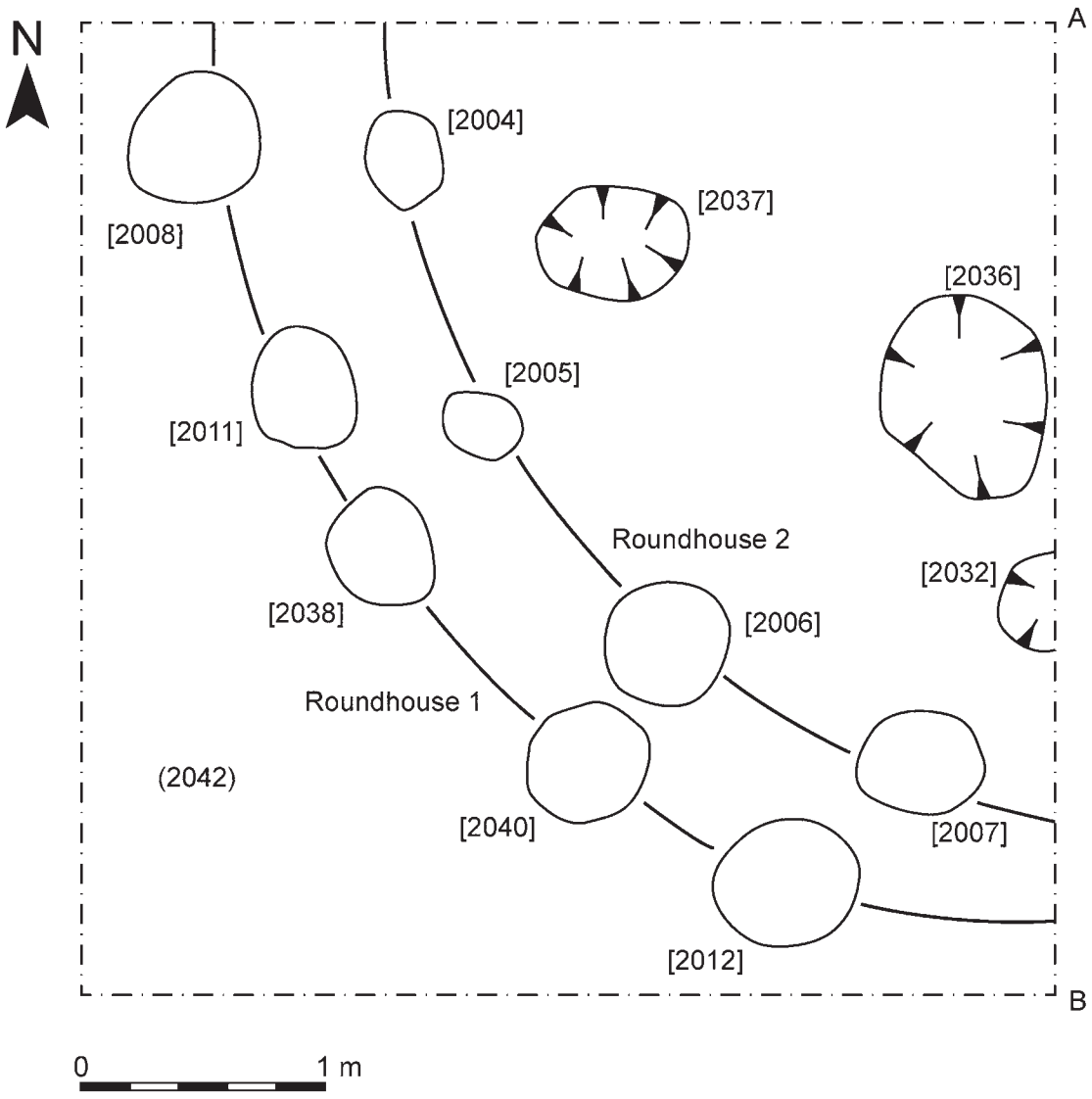

Fig. 20. Post-excavation plan of Trench 2

Fig. 21. Photo showing excavation 'grid' of roundhouse floor within Trench 2

Roundhouse 1

2003, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2027, 2034, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040 and 2041

An 'outer' arc of five postholes (2008, 2011, 2038, 2040 and 2012) spaced around 0.5 m apart ran from the north-west to south-east corner of the trench (Figure 22). Posthole 2008 was roughly circular in plan, 0.38 m in diameter and 0.40 m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brownish-grey silty-clay (2027) that contained four sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, burnt stone, a fragment of a stone rubber and frequent charcoal inclusions. Around 0.5 m to the south-east was posthole 2011. This was also roughly circular in plan, 0.51 m in diameter and 0.50 m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. The primary fill was a mid red-brown clayey-silt (2023) with infrequent charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a light red-brown clayey-silt (2022) also containing infrequent charcoal flecks. The next posthole in the arc is 2038. This is also circular in plan, 0.46 m in diameter and 0.48 m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark reddish-brown clayey-silt (2039) and contained three sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. To the south-east was posthole 2040. This is roughly circular in plan, 0.40 m in diameter and 0.38 m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt (2041) that contained infrequent charcoal flecks, but no other finds. The final posthole in this arc was 2012. This was again circular in plan, 0.40 m in diameter and 0.48 m deep. It possessed steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a dark reddish-brown silty clay (2025) that contained occasional charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a mid reddish-brown silty clay (2024) with occasional charcoal inclusions and one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

Within this arc of postholes was a compacted floor surface (2003) formed of a firm mid yellowy-brown spread with very frequent charcoal inclusions. Embedded into the surface was a range of material including flint, burnt stone, fragmaents of utlised stone and Middle Bronze Age pottery. This deposit varied in thickness from 0.2 m to 0.4 m. It was generally thicker towards the north-east corner of the trench. When excavating in plan it was impossible to recognise any stratigraphy within this deposit, but in section an upper and lower layer was apparent. The lower layer is presumably the floor surface associated with the occupation of roundhouse 1 and the upper layer with roundhouse 2. Cutting the lower layer of 2003 was pit 2037 (Figure 23). This was oval in plan 0.40 m wide and 0.34 m long, with shallow-sloping sides and a rounded bottom. It was filled with a dark greyish-brown

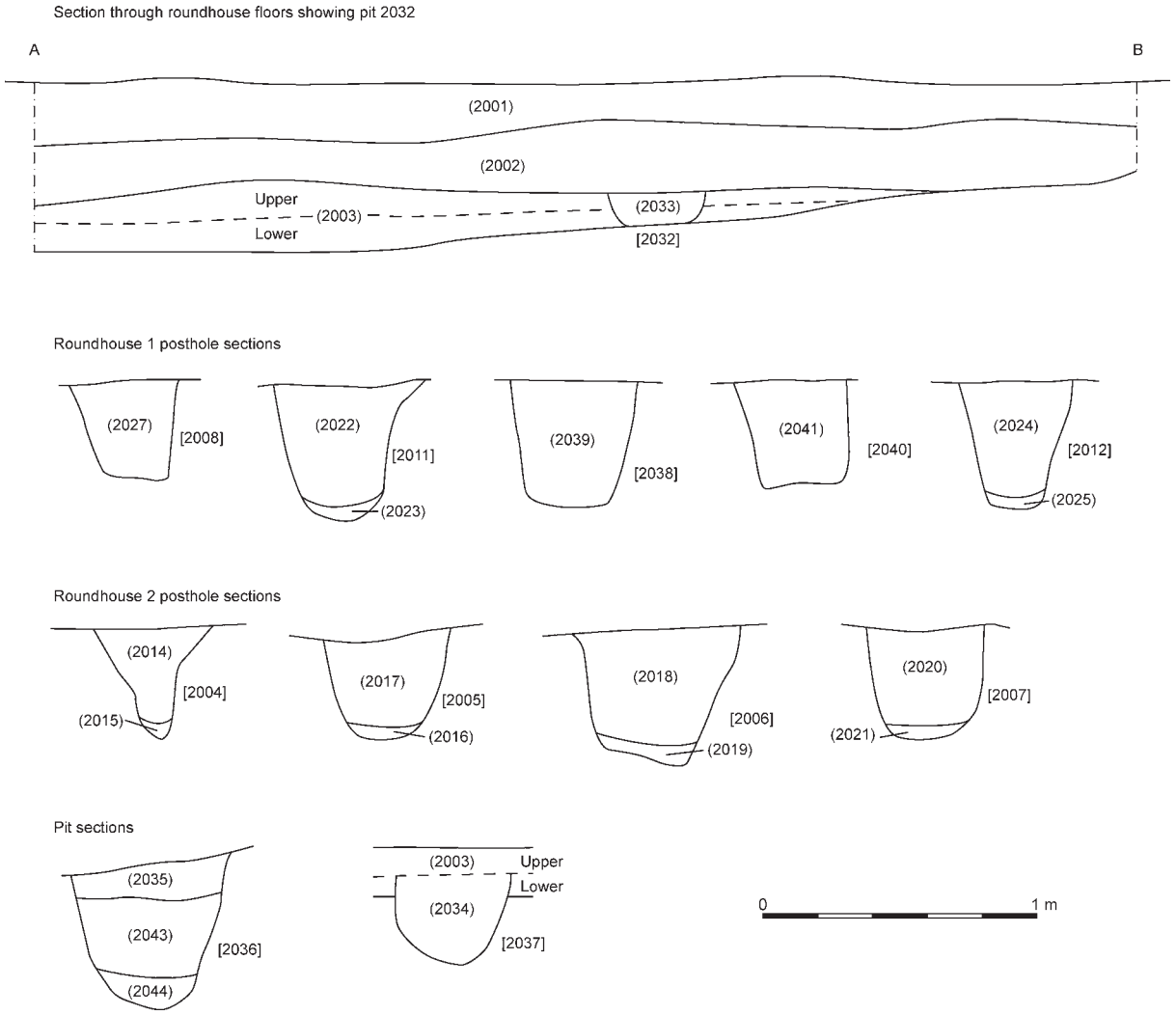

Fig. 22. Trench and posthole sections, Trench 2

Fig. 23. Photo of pit 2037 under excavation

silty-clay (2034). Contained within the fill was evidence of possible in situ burning including frequent charcoal inclusions, 0.7 kg of burnt stone and two fragments of burnt utilised stone. It also contained one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery and a large chunk of iron ore. The pit was sealed by the upper layer of 2003 and therefore is likely associated with the occupation of roundhouse 1. A charcoal sample from 2034 (UB49585) produced a radiocarbon determination of 1495-1315 cal. BC.

Roundhouse 2

2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2032, 2033, 2035, 2036, 2043 and 2044

An 'inner' arc of four postholes (2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007) spaced 0.5 m apart was identified to the east of the 'outer' arc (Figure 22). These could be seen to cut through floor surface 2003 and so must belong to a later structure (roundhouse 2) rebuilt slightly off-set, but largely overlying, the ground-plan of roundhouse 1. Posthole 2004 was oval in plan, 0.44 m by 0.38 m and 0.40 m deep. It possessed a wide mouth with shallow-sloping sides leading to a narrower bottom with vertical sides and a rounded base. The primary fill was a dark reddish-brown silty clay (2015) with frequent charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was a mid reddish-brown silty-clay (2014) with occasional charcoal flecks. Immediately to the south-east was posthole 2005. This was circular in plan, 0.44 m in diameter and 0.38 m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The primary fill was a mid red-brown clayey-silt (2017) with occasional charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a soft mid reddish-brown silty-clay (2016) with frequent charcoal inclusions. Adjacent to this was posthole 2006. This was similarly circular in plan, 0.60 m in diameter and 0.50 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a mid red-brown clayey-silt (2019) with occasional charcoal flecks. Overlying this was a soft mid reddish-brown silty-clay (2018) with occasional charcoal flecks. The final posthole in this arc was 2007. This was circular in plan, 0.42 m in diameter and 0.40 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt (2021) with frequent charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a reddish-brown silty-clay (2020) that contained occasional charcoal flecks and a fragment of a possible stone rubber.

This 'inner' arc of postholes was associated with the upper layer of floor surface 2003. Cutting through that layer were two pits (2032 and 2036) (Figure 22). Pit 2032 was 0.34 m in diameter and 0.28 m in depth and possessed shallow-sloping sides and a flat base. It was located against the eastern section edge of the trench and so only half of it was exposed, but it is likely to be circular or oval in plan. It was filled with a reddish-brown clayey-silt (2033) that contained charcoal flecks and 0.5 kg of burnt stone. Immediately to the north was pit 2036. This was oval in plan, 0.56 m north to south by 0.45 m east to west. It was 0.54 m deep with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. The primary fill was a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt (2044) which contained frequent charcoal chunks and burnt clay. This was sealed by a firm greyish-brown clayey-silt (2043) that also contained frequent charcoal, burnt clay and small fragments of burnt bone. The upper fill was a light greyish-brown clayey-silt (2035) with occasional charcoal flecks. The fills suggest in situ burning and an interpretation of this as a hearth for the cooking of food is conceivable.

Activity external to the roundhouses

2042

Abutting the 'outer' arc of postholes was a mid yellowish-brown silty-clay (2042). A small sondage was cut through this deposit which showed that it was up to 0.28 m thick, and contained occasional charcoal flecks, worked flint and fragments of utilised stone. The simplest interpretation of this deposit is that it represents the build-up of occupation debris discarded against the exterior wall of roundhouse 1.

Trench 3, by Connor Murphy and Oliver Davis

Trench 3 was a small 4 m by 4 m evaluation trench positioned over the western side of what appeared from the geophysical survey to be a 'gap' in the middle of the southern enclosure boundary (Figure 24). The key objectives were:

- To confirm the nature and characteristics of the enclosure boundary and entranceway
- To recover artefactual evidence to better understand the use, function and date of the enclosure
- To recover palaeo-environmental samples from features primarily for radiocarbon dating

Below the modern turf and topsoil (3001) was a moderately compacted light-brown, clayey-silt, up to 0.5 m in depth and containing frequent flecks of charcoal (3002). In the western part of the trench (over the boundary ditch) this deposit was darker brown in colour and given a separate context number (3012). Both contexts contained material dating from the 21st century to the Bronze Age (including two Roman coins and a live bullet all recovered through metal-detecting of the spoil – see Section 6.2.1 and 7.2.5) suggesting that they derived from relatively recent levelling of this area in preparation of the modern sports pitches.

Stripping by machine stopped when the darker fills of a range of small, discrete, archaeological cut features began to be identified.

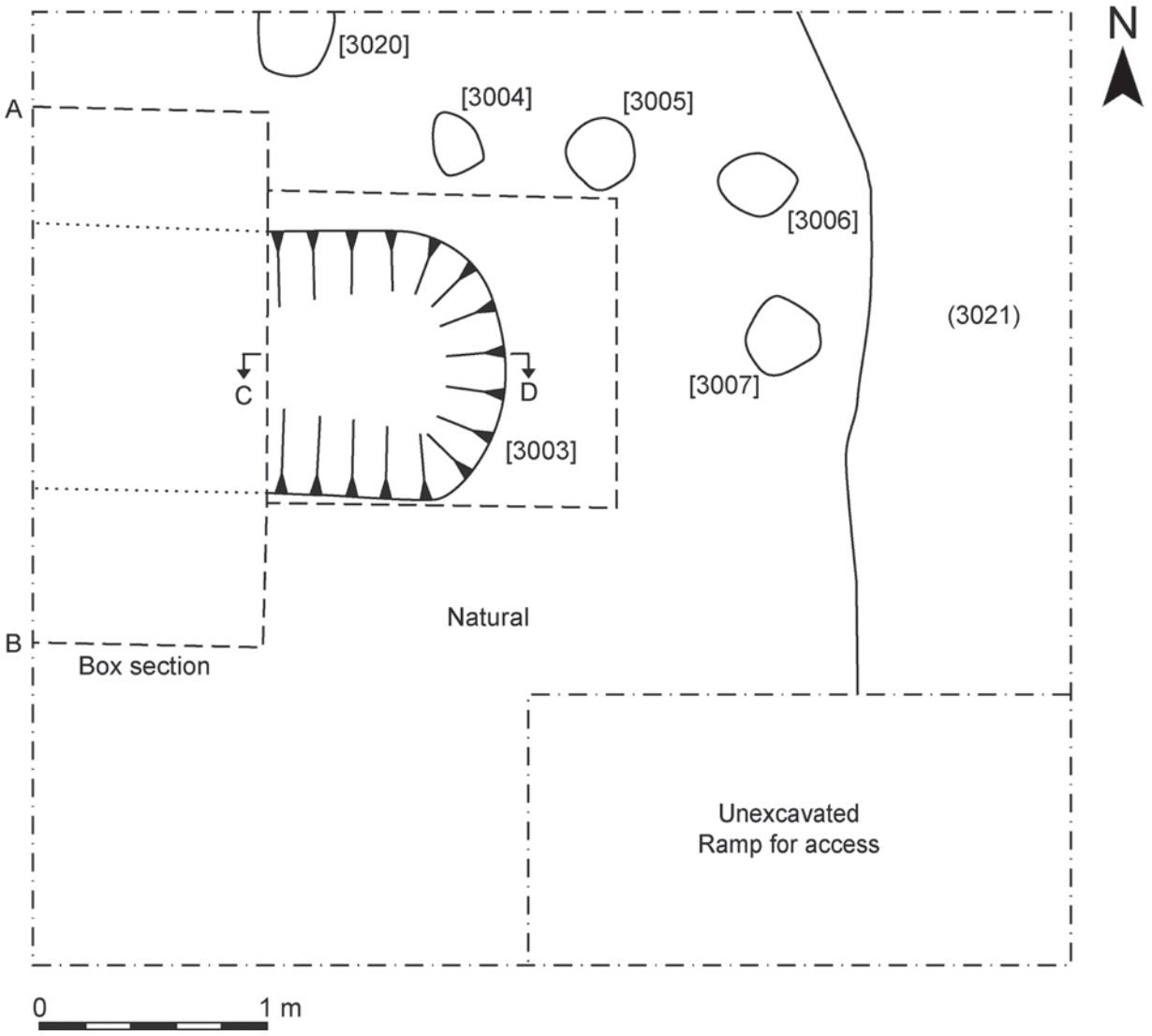

Fig. 24. Post-excavation plan of Trench 3

The enclosure ditch

3003, 3012, 3014, 3015, 3016 and 3017

The enclosure boundary (3003) was extremely difficult to see in plan and section (Figures 25 and 26). When freshly exposed by the machine it appeared to extend 2.20 m from the western trench edge before terminating in the middle of the trench. However, after drying out, the ditch fill became impossible to distinguish from the surrounding deposits. Therefore, a 1 m wide box section was excavated across its width adjacent to the western trench edge. After weathering and watering the ditch cut and fills eventually became visible in section. This facilitated the single context excavation and recording of a longitudinal section 1.10 m in length at its terminus (Figure 26).

At its western extent the ditch was V-shaped, 1.85 m wide and 0.78 m deep. The longitudinal section showed that the ditch profile sloped gently upwards from west to east before terminating abruptly with a near-vertical edge around 0.5 m deep. The primary fill was an orangey-red silty-clay (3016/3017) that contained a single sherd of pottery, a small fragment of utilised stone and around 1.2 kg of burnt stone. Sealing this was a thick layer of grey silty-clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (3014/3015). A spread of material within this deposit, including 5 sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 0.5 kg of burnt stone and 14 fragments of utilised stones, may have been deliberately placed within the terminus. A charcoal sample from this deposit (UB49587) produced a radiocarbon date of 1610-1460 cal. BC.

The enclosure bank, revetment and entranceway

3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3019, 3020 and 3021

Immediately to the north and east of the enclosure ditch were five postholes (Figure 27). Four of these (3020, 3004, 3005 and 3006) ran roughly parallel with the ditch.

Fig. 25. Photo showing east-facing section of enclosure ditch

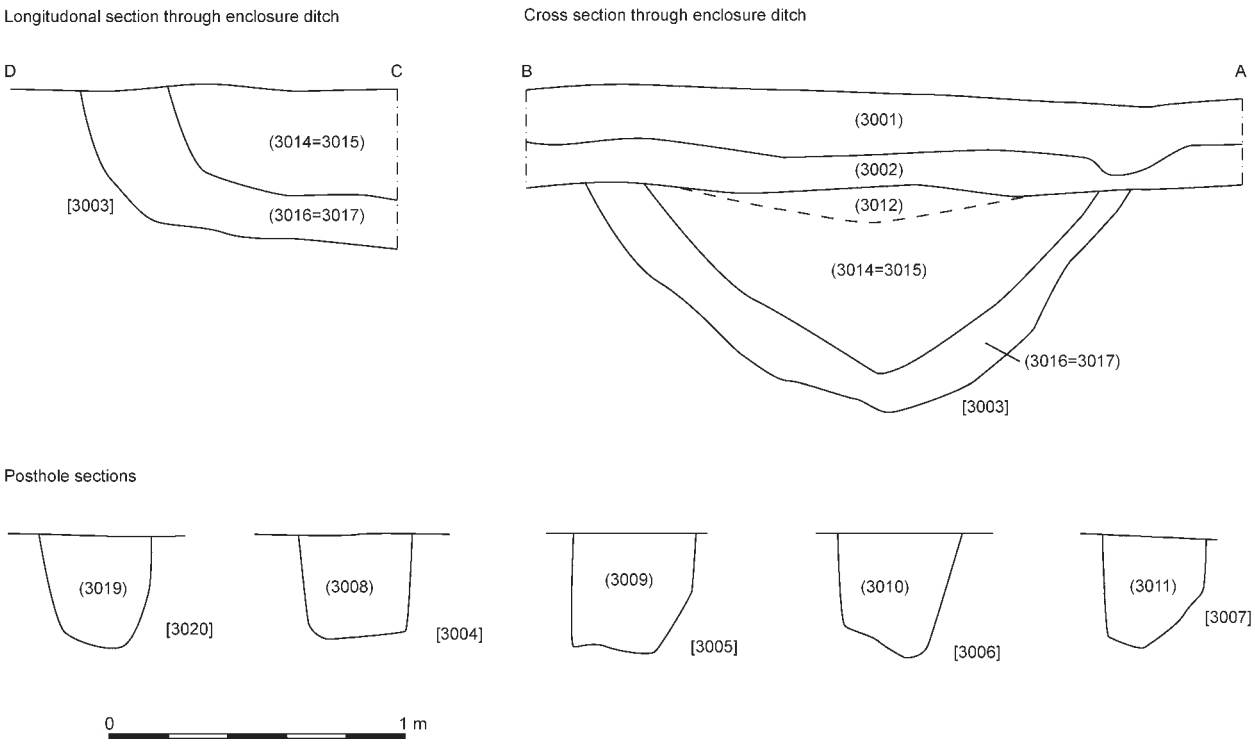

Fig. 26. Ditch and posthole sections, Trench 3

Fig. 27. Post-excavation photo of Trench 3, looking east

No surviving bank material was identified, but these features presumably represent a timber revetment similar to that observed in Trench 1. All of the postholes were of similar size, similar dimensions (vertical sides with flat bases) and possessed similar fills. Posthole 3020 was oval in plan, 0.30 m by 0.36 m, and 0.38 m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clayey-silt (3019). Posthole 3004 was circular in plan, 0.38 m in diameter and 0.35 m deep and also filled by a dark brown clayey-silt (3008). Posthole 3005 was also circular in plan. It was 0.39 m in diameter and 0.36 m deep and filled by a brown clayey-silt (3009). The fourth posthole (3006) was oval in plan, 0.5 m by 0.37 m and 0.40 m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clayey-silt (3010).

A fifth posthole (3007) was positioned 1.20 m to the east of the ditch terminal. It was morphologically similar to the others being roughly circular in plan, 0.42 m diameter, and 0.39 m in depth. It was also filled with a dark brown clayey-silt (3011). Its position suggests that it may form part of a gate structure projecting out into the entrance gap. Immediately to the east of this feature was a compacted dark brown clayey-silt spread (3021) that contained frequent flecks of charcoal. This deposit was not excavated, but it presumably represents the surface of the entranceway leading into the enclosure.

6. The Finds

A full Small Finds list is provided in Appendix C. The specialist reports are currently in preparation, but brief summaries are provided here.

Finds were recovered from all three of the trenches excavated and included utilised and burnt stone, metal objects, pottery and flint. No human or animal bone was recovered except for tiny fragments of burnt material. The chronological focus of material is in the Middle Bronze Age, although there are a few finds of Roman, Medieval and Modern date.

6.1 The Pottery

6.1.1 The prehistoric pottery, by Jody Deacon

A total of 177 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 4,404 g were recovered from the three trenches. This includes 83 sherds from a single near-complete vessel which accounts for 3,651 g and, therefore, over three-quarters of the sherds by weight. The assemblage shows traits associated with both the Deverel-Rimbury and Trevisker ceramic traditions of the Middle Bronze Age. A couple of sherds may be slightly earlier in date, on the basis of their grog-tempered fabrics, but have no diagnostic characteristics to confirm this possibility.

All sherds were counted and weighed following the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016, 12-13) and examined using a x10 binocular microscope to determine the fabric groupings. Fabric, form, decoration and surface finish were all characterised and levels, type and positions of wear and abrasion were recorded for all sherds. The presence and position of carbonised residues were noted and any burning of sherds was also recorded. Sherds recommended for illustration have been allocated numbers P1 – P8.

Fabrics

Nine fabric group were identified, but were fairly homogenous, being variations of quartz, grog or quartz and grog (summarised in Table 1). Similar fabrics have been noted within the nearby Trevisker-related Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Llanmaes and Five Mile Lane in the Vale of Glamorgan (Gwilt *et al*. 2016, 317; Deacon 2021) and suggest that these pots were probably locally made. Grog and quartz tempered pottery has also been identified within Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Rumney Great Wharf, Newport, Chapeltump, Monmouthshire and Lesser Garth, Cardiff (Allen 1996, 5-6; Locock *et al*. 2000, 27; Hussey 1966).

The presence of sherds in fabric BG1, from ditch slot 2, which contain small quantities of crushed burnt bone can also be paralleled at Llanmaes and Lesser Garth, but from small lugged vessels displaying traits more associated with Deverel-Rimbury funerary vessels (Gwilt *et al*. 2016, 315).

Table 1

FABRIC	Broad description	Date
BG1	Sparse bone fragments 1-2mm, sparse sub-rounded grog <2mm, fine matrix.	MBA
G1	Moderate sub-rounded grog <2mm, fine matrix	EBA/MBA
GQ1	Moderate sub-rounded grog <2mm, sparse sub angular quartz <2mm, fine matrix.	MBA
GQ2	Moderate sub-rounded grog <2mm, sparse sub angular quartz <2mm, slightly sandy matrix.	MBA
GQ3	Moderate sub-rounded grog <2mm, sparse sub angular quartz <1mm, fine matrix	MBA
Q1	Moderate sub-angular quartz 1-3mm, slightly sandy matrix.	MBA
Q2	Moderate sub-angular quartz <2mm, fine matrix.	MBA
QG1	Sparse sub-angular quartz <1mm, sparse sub-rounded grog <1, fine matrix.	MBA
QG2	Moderate sub-angular quartz <2mm, moderate sub-rounded grog <1, fine matrix.	MBA

Fig. 28. Photo of complete pot P2

Fig. 29. Photo of body sherd of P7 showing applied cordon

Catalogue (not illustrated)

P1. Tr1; (1011); GQ2. Rim sherd with internal bevel from a vessel with a slightly incurving rim

P2. Tr1; (1051); GQ1; Near-complete vessel with slack-shouldered, S-shaped profile and simple, everted rim. Decorated with applied horseshoe cordons with fingernail impressions along the length of the cordon which continue across the shoulder linking with the next horseshoe in a wave pattern. Above the cordons, around the neck are oblique lines of comb impressions (Figure 28)

P3. Tr1; (1059); G1; Shoulder sherd decorated with applied horseshoe cordon with a flatted top and decorated along its length with fingertip impressions

P4. Tr1; (1063); GQ1; Small fragment from a shoulder cordon or lug with rounded profile

P5. Tr2; (2003-1C); GQ1; Base sherd from a nearly straight sided vessel

P6. Tr2; (2003-2A); Q2; Body sherd with an oblique fingernail impression at the level of the shoulder or neck

P7. T2; (2034); GQ1; Slightly rounded shoulder sherd decorated with applied plain cordon with triangular profile (Figure 29)

P8. T2; (2038); QG2; Rim sherds from a small to medium sized vessel with incurving neck and flattened rim, expanded slightly externally and creating a slight internal bevel. The neck is possibly decorated with oblique fingernail impressions

Residues and burning

Middle Bronze Age vessels from funerary contexts are frequently burnt, often this has taken place after fragmentation of the vessel as at Llanmaes and St Athans (Gwilt *et al*. 2016, 315; authors analysis). The near complete vessel P2 from Trelai Park was quite intensively burnt around its external surface, with some areas of decoration around the neck being completely destroyed. The internal surface, however, does not appear to have been subject to the same burning indicating that this occurred while the pot was intact. The remaining 12 sherds showing signs of burning were recovered from a ditch fills (1004, 1008, 3012, 3015) the floor surface of the roundhouses in Trench 2 (2003) and posthole (2038). With the exception of rim sherd P8, these are all largely undiagnostic and may derive from general domestic activities on the site. Sherds with carbonised residues on their internal surfaces were identified from ditch fills 1004 and 3003 and posthole fill 2008.

Discussion

This small group of sherds is a significant addition to the Trevisker and Deverel-Rimbury allied ceramics that are being made and used on either side of the Severn Estuary during the Middle Bronze Age. In general, most of the sites identified in southeast Wales exhibit more traits associated with the Trevisker assemblages of Devon and Cornwall than those linked to the Deverel-Rimbury styles associated with flat cemeteries found across much of southern England and are more likely to be found on settlement or cave sites that accompanying burials (Quinnell 2012, 165). An exception is the Trevisker Style 3/4 urn from a cremation burial at Six Wells, Vale of Glamorgan (Savory 1980, fig. 72, no. 465) which has a radiocarbon date of 1605-1410 cal. BC locating it chronologically at the beginning of these Middle Bronze Age ceramic developments.

The majority of the pottery from the ditch fills and interior of the roundhouse were small, slightly abraded, undecorated body sherds, identified as being of Middle Bronze Age date on the basis of fabric and appearance. The few diagnostic sherds where decorated with fingernail impressions (P6, P8), a raised horizontal cordon (P7), applied horse-shoe with fingertip impression and comb impressions (P3) and a possible plain applied cordon or lug (P4). Fingertip and fingernail impressions, applied cordons and applied cordons decorated with fingertip/ fingernail impressions are long-lived but less common features of Trevisker pottery. This decoration has been identified by Quinnell (2012, 159-60) as appearing within non-typical Trevisker assemblages, particularly on coastal sites which may have been exposed to greater contact with sea-faring neighbours, such as Brean Down, Somerset (Woodward 1990, fig. 92), and can also be found on 5% of the decorated pottery from the Trevisker Style 3/4 assemblage from Trethellan Farm (Woodward and Cane 1991, 106). Horizontal and horseshoe cordons are more frequently found on Deverel-Rimbury vessels and can be paralleled locally at Rhymney Great Wharf (Allen 1996, fig. 2) and St Athan (Thomson 2020). Two of the St Athan vessels have been radiocarbon dated to the 12th to 14th centuries BC. Applied cordons with fingertip or fingernail impressions similar to P3 were found at Chapeltump II, Monmouthshire within contexts dated to the later part of the Middle Bronze Age (Locock *et al*. 2000, fig. 6).

The near complete vessel P2 stands apart from the rest of the assemblage both in terms of the quantity of sherds and the range of decorative techniques applied to a single vessel. The applied curved cordons with oblique fingertip impressions around the shoulder are linked to each other by a continuing line of fingertip impressions forming a wave pattern. The curvature of these waves is less than that usually seen on Middle Bronze Age ceramics decorated with horseshoe shaped cordons such as those

from St John's Well St Athan (Thomson 2020). The neck of the pot is also decorated with oblique lines of comb impressions, although this is not visible on all areas due to burning.

The funerary Trevisker urn from Six Wells in the Vale of Glamorgan, with its curved sides and out-turned simple rim, provides the best parallel for the overall s-shaped profile of P2 (Savory 1980, fig. 72, no. 465). However, a radiocarbon date of 1605-1410 cal. BC places this rather early in the currency of Trevisker-related pottery in southeast Wales as well as being related to funerary rather than settlement activity as suggested at Trelai Park. The majority of typical Trevisker vessels from southwest England at sites such as Trethellan Farm in Cornwall (Woodward and Cane 1991, 109-120) and non-typical Trevisker vessels, such as those identified by Quinnell in her 2012 synthesis of Trevisker pottery in the southwest of England and south Wales, tend to have slightly more complex rims, often with some flattening or internal bevel. Nevertheless, the overall form does fall within the general characterisation of Trevisker pottery as having biconical or curved sides, out-turned rims and decoration that is restricted to the zone above the shoulder (Quinnell 2012, 147-8).

Wave-like motifs or horseshoe cordons are not a common feature within Trevisker or Trevisker-related assemblages being more frequently associated with Deverel-Rimbury ceramics although the late Trevisker-related ceramics from Brean Down, Somerset includes a small number of sherds with curved, applied cordons. Unfortunately these are too fragmentary to illustrate the form of these vessels or how these might fit into a wider decorative scheme (Woodward 1990, fig. 92, 59-60). A biconical vessel with expanded rim from Down Farm Enclosure in Dorset decorated with a plain cordon wave around its shoulder and a barrel shaped urn from the Deverel Rimbury cemetery at Simon's Ground, Dorset with a waved cordon bordered by horizontal cordons both fall within the Deverel-Rimbury traditions but offer a degree of parallel (Barrett *et al*. 1991, fig. 8.6, no.5; White 1982, fig. 19, no.5). The oblique comb impressions around the neck of P8 are a more common Trevisker trait with comparand being found among the style 3 and 4 vessels at Trethellan Farm (Woodward and Cane, fig. 40 and 46).

A radiocarbon date of 1625-1590 cal. BC (SUERC-66728) from a barrel-shaped urn with raised cordon and perforations found with a cremation burial Welsh St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan shows that Deveral-Rimbury influenced pottery was likely in near-contemporary use with Trevisker pottery within funerary contexts in south Wales. Deverel-Rimbury type funerary vessels with applied horseshoe decorations from St Athan have been radiocarbon dated to c. 1400-1250 BC indicating that these vessels continued to be used for burials well into the Middle Bronze Age. There are no suggestions, to date, that Trevisker ceramics continued to be used in this way beyond c.1500 BC in Wales - a pattern echoed across Devon and Cornwall (Quinnell 2012, 158). A single radiocarbon date of 1385-1130 cal BC (UB-7499) from a roundhouse posthole at Llanmaes demonstrates the continuing use of Trevisker style ceramics into the later Middle Bronze Age on a settlement in south Wales and are comparable with late Trevisker pottery from Brean Down (Woodward 1990, 126-33). In light of this, despite the similarities of P2 with the urn from Six-Wells, it seems more likely that a date somewhere between 1500-1250 BC can be tentatively suggested as it has no features comparable with the later material from Llanmaes and Brean Down.

6.1.2 The Roman pottery

A very small assemblage of Roman pottery (42 sherds weighing c. 20 g) was recovered from topsoil or subsoil contexts. All of these were too small for the form of the vessel to be identified, but two fabrics were apparent:

Severn Valley Ware – this is represented by 38 sherds (four from context 3002 and one from context 1001)

Samian – four tiny sherds were recovered from context 1001 and 1002

All of the Roman sherds recovered were highly abraded and in poor condition. They are most likely to derive from manuring of agricultural fields during the occupation of Ely Roman villa.

7.1.3 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 27 fragments of CBM weighing 0.52 kg was found in topsoil or subsoil contexts across the three trenches. All is likely to derive from Ely Roman villa.

7.2 Metalwork

The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy, iron and lead as well as a range of coins. These are described below.

7.2.1 Copper alloy, by Sorcha Riby and Oliver Davis

Nine copper alloy objects were recovered during the excavations, the majority by metal detecting of the spoil heaps. Seven objects came from Trench 1. This included a small stud or rivet (SF11) from the fill (1045) of a posthole (1044) which is likely to be Middle Bronze Age in date (Figure 30). All of the other objects were unstratified finds probably dating to the Roman period or later. A live rifle bullet (dated 1932) was recovered from Trench 3 and presumably relates to either the early 20th century rifle range or Second World War activity in the park.

Fig. 30. Copper alloy stud or rivet

7.2.2 Iron, by Sorcha Riby and Oliver Davis

Eleven iron objects were recovered all from topsoil, subsoil or unstratified contexts. Most of the objects are likely to be relatively recent in origin, but metal detecting of the spoil heaps in Trench 1 produced a complete iron spearhead (SF22) subsequently fractured into four pieces. Visual analysis and research suggest this is an example of a Manning Group II Roman spearhead (Manning 1985, 160-1). Spearheads of this type date mainly to the mid-1st century AD and typically derive from major military sites (Manning 1985, 165) including examples from Caerleon (Nash-Williams 1932, 68, fig. 18, 2 and 6). Its presence in Trelai Park is intriguing and will be discussed further below (see Section 9.3).

7.2.3 Lead, by Sorcha Riby and Oliver Davis

Three lead objects were recovered, all from metal detecting. This included two possible lead pot-mends (SF42 and SF43) and a bi-conical spindle-whorl (SF44) decorated with zig-zag ridges (Figure 31). The spindle-whorl is difficult to date, but most likely Roman or Medieval.

7.2.4 Slag, by Tim Young

A collection of 244 pieces with a total weight of 2,843g was submitted for assessment. Of this, some 1,390g derived from pyrotechnological processes.

The interpretation of the dominant type of residue was problematic. Where it occurred in large pieces it most closely resembled a later 19th or 20th century blast furnace slag (being pale, vesicular, and finely crystalline in general), although it formed rather small flow units. This material apparently graded into a siliceous material in rounded lumps suggestive of a partially melted sandstone gravel. Pieces dominated by these two materials comprised 58% and 17% of the overall pyrotechnological material respectively. The apparently intergradational relationship between the crystalline slag and the siliceous partially melted material means an interpretation as a blast furnace slag is unlikely and in the absence of detailed analysis an origin in lime burning is tentatively suggested as an alternative origin.

A further 21% of the pyrotechnological assemblage is material associated with the combustion of coal, including not only coal and coal shale, but the organic residue from combustion, coke, and the inorganic residue, clinker. These materials might also have an origin in a process such as lime burning but might alternatively have been produced in the hearths of steam boilers – including those

Fig. 31. Lead Spindle whorl

of agricultural machinery, or even domestic hearths.

The coal residues were common in the topsoil and subsoil of all three trenches, but were also recovered from the enclosure bank and from five of the 12 postholes in Trench 1. The possible lime burning slags (or just possibly blast furnace slags) were also present in the topsoils and subsoils, but also in the levelling deposits and in six of the 12 postholes in Trench 1. In total eight of the 12 postholes produced pyrotechnological residues likely to be of Roman or later age. In addition, one posthole also yielded two fragments of lime mortar.

House floor (2003) in Trench 2 produced a single fragment of fuel ash slag compatible with an origin in a domestic hearth, oven or kiln as well as in a metallurgical hearth.

Early metallurgical activity was indicated by just 4 small pieces, with a combined weight of 51g. One fragment of a probable early iron smelting slag, probably of a non-slag tapping technology was recovered from Trench 1 but was unstratified. Three tiny fragments of iron slag probably produced during coal-fuelled iron working (and thus of Roman or later age) were found: one from the subsoil (1002) in Trench 1, one apparently from a posthole of RH 1 in Trench 2 (though assigned to a cut number) and one from the fill of posthole [1044] in Trench 1.

Thus, the site produced no stratified residues suggestive of metallurgical activity that were certainly non-intrusive. The persistence of material unlikely to be pre-Roman in age in the Trench 1 postholes may be sufficient to suggest these are younger than currently interpreted and potentially post-medieval. Further investigation of the pale slags might be required to determine their origin, and hence their age, more precisely.

6.2.5 The coins, by Nick Wells

A total of 14 coins and one commemorative token were found during excavations at Trelai, all with the aid of a metal-detector. The majority (11) were found in Trench 1 with four found in Trench 3. All are copper alloy with six dating to the Roman period and the remaining eight coins and one token dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. The coins and token are catalogued in Table 2.

The close dateable Roman coins (Coins 1 and 3-4 in Trench 1 and 12-13 in Trench 3) range in date from the late 3rd century (Coin 13) to the mid-4th century AD. Coin 2 has no identifiable details but its composition and module indicate an issue date of AD 260-364. All the Roman coins except for Coin 12 are contemporary copies. The copying of coins was intermittently prevalent throughout the Roman period across much of western Europe with peak periods of copying occurring in the late 3rd century and in two periods within the 4th century AD. Coin 13 is a copy of a deified Claudius II CONSECRATIO type struck two years after his death by Aurelian in AD 270. Coins 1, 3 and 4 copy coins from the first of the 4th century copying periods, AD 330-348.

Many copper alloy and mixed hoards of the mid and late 4th century contain small numbers of late 3rd century radiates and it is highly likely that these earlier coins while officially out of circulation and technically illegal were tolerated as legal tender. As such it is possible that Coin 13, while struck much earlier, was circulating in the mid-4th century.

The remainder (8) of the coins and the token date to the 19th and 20th century and relate to the subsequent use of the area as a racecourse and public area. The commemorative token (No. 15) was one of many types struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Sunday Schools by Robert Raikes.

6.3 Objects of stone

Objects of stone were by far the most abundant from the site. Much of the stone was fractured and burnt.

6.3.1 Utilised stone

In total 209 stones were recovered with use wear evident. These represented a diverse range of types including sharpening stones, querns, rubbers, pounders and other cobble tools. It was often difficult to assign a function/type because almost all of these stones were fragmented. Many (81 %) were heat affected presumably from secondary use as pot boilers. Utilised stones were predominantly both fine-grained and coarse-grained sandstone (including some of Millstone Grit) with smaller numbers of limestones present. All of these are available locally within 5 km of the site.

6.3.2 Burnt stone

Two-hundred fragments of burnt stone weighing 15.9 kg were also recovered. The majority of this (183 fragments weighing 13.6 kg) came from the fills of the enclosure ditch in Trenches 1 and 3.

6.3.3 Flint, by Anna-Elyse Young

In total 116 struck flint artefacts were recovered from across all three trenches. The majority were debitage; primarily flakes or chips. Forty-six pieces of debitage indicated some level of burning. Two cores and two core fragments were identified with evidence of both blade and flake production present. There was a mixture of conditions with both rolled and fresh examples represented across the site. Fifteen retouched pieces were identified; including miscellaneous pieces, a notched blade and three scrapers.

Table. 2. Roman and Other Coins

No	SF No	Context	Issuer	Denomination	Type	Mintmark	Mint	Issue Date (AD)	References/Notes
1	24	-	House of Constantine/ CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Nummus	Victory on prow	Uncertain	Uncertain	330-48	Contemporary copy.
2	25	-	Uncertain late Roman	Radiate/ Nummus	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	260-364	Contemporary copy of an uncertain Roman type on a cast blank – single sprue present.
3	28	-	House of Constantine	Nummus	GLORIA EXERCITVS	Uncertain	Uncertain	335-48	Contemporary copy.
					1 Standard				Found with RF 029.
4	29	-	House of Constantine	Nummus	Wolf and twins	Uncertain	Uncertain	330-48	Contemporary copy.
			VRBS ROMA						Found with RF 028.
5	31	-	Elizabeth II	Halfpenny	Crown	None	London/ Llantrisant	1971	-
6	32	-	Victoria	Penny	Britannia	None	London	1863	-
7	33	-	George VI	Farthing	Wren	None	London	1945	-
8	34	-	Elizabeth II	Threepence	Portcullis	None	London	1967	-
9	35	1002	George VI	Sixpence	Crowned monogram	None	London	1946	-
10	36	-	Victoria	Penny	Britannia	None	London	1877	-
11	62	1001	Elizabeth II	Sixpence	Interlaced rose, shamrock, thistle and leek	None	London	1964	-
12	23	-	House of Constantine	Nummus	SARMATIA DEVICTA	Uncertain	Uncertain	322-5	-
13	26	-	Claudius II (Deified)	Radiate	CONSECRATIO Altar	Uncertain	Uncertain	270-86	Contemporary copy struck on a cast flan with two sprues present. Prototype struck in the reign of Aurelian.
14	27	-	Elizabeth II	Twopence	Fleur de lis	None	London/ Llantrisant	1971	-
15	30	-	Commemorative medal in the name of Robert Raikes	-	SUNDAY SCHOOL CENTENARY CELEBRATION 1880	None	-	1880	One type of a variety struck to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first Sunday School in 1780 by Robert Raikes. Pierced.

The three scrapers were all excavated from the ditch in Trench 1, from contexts 1014, 1011 and 1008 which were all equivalent and part of the same probable levelling deposit. They are small in form with cortex present on the dorsal side. The scraper from context 1008 (SF269) possibly being a thumbnail scraper with the distal end truncated. The other two scrapers from contexts 1014 (SF006) and 1011 (SF007) are end and side scrapers and have both been significantly retouched on the ventral side.

6.3.4 Quartz

Nine large quartz pebbles were found across the trenches including a cluster of five from the fill (1069) of pit (1078) which had been cut by the Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch.

6.4 Objects of clay

A small number of fired-clay objects were recovered and can be grouped into two categories.

6.4.1 Clay pipes

Three fragments of clay-pipe stem were found, all from Trench 1 (SF48, SF61 and SF270).

6.4.2 Burnt clay and daub

Burnt or fired-clay was found in small quantities across the site. There were two particular concentrations from pits 2036 (RH2) and 2037 (RH1). It is likely that the material derived from the heating of the natural clay sides and may indicate in situ burning.

7. Radiocarbon dating

Four samples of charcoal were submitted to The Chrono Centre, Queen's University Belfast for radiocarbon dating. Details of the samples selected and the radiocarbon dating results are given in Table 3.

Table 3. C^{14} from 2022 excavations

Context no.	Sample no	UB	c14 sample	Description of context	Uncal date	cal. BC 95.4%	cal. BC 68.3%
2034	75	UB49585	Maloideae rw	Small pit from within house, Trench 2	3143 +/- 25	1496 - 1313	1447 - 1328
1051	81	UB49586	Prunus sp	Charcoal adhering to Trevisker/DR pot	3215 +/- 23	1515 - 1431	1504 - 1449
3015	83	UB49587	Prunus rw	Deliberate deposit in ditch terminus, Trench 3. Secondary fill	3268 +/- 25	1612 - 1458	1600 - 1501
1061	27	UB49588	Alnus/ Corylus	Primary fill of enclosure ditch, Trench 1	3613 +/- 28	2112 - 1890	2024 - 1934

8. Discussion

The ceramics, associated material culture and the radiocarbon dates indicate that the Trelai Park enclosure is a Middle Bronze Age enclosed settlement. It was constructed on an area of slightly elevated ground at the edge of the floodplain of the River Ely (Figure 32). In the Bronze Age, the alluvial floodplain was probably a patchwork of stream courses, marsh and water-meadows. This would have been resource rich and a source of good summer grazing for livestock, while the River Ely provided an artery to Cardiff Bay and the Bristol Channel. To the west of the site, the slightly higher ground, now built over by the housing estates of Caerau and Ely, would have been suitable for pasture and arable agriculture. A pollen core from Nant-y-Plac, 3,600 m west of Trelai Park has recently been examined by Tudur Davies and colleagues (Davies *et al*. 2021). This showed evidence of both arable and pastoral intensification during the period (broadly 2000-1000 cal. BC) characterised by increasing cereal-type pollen and the decrease of woodland indicators suggesting episodic clearance.

8.1 Summary of the sequence and chronology

The earliest evidence for activity at the site is from two truncated pits in Trench 1. These were cut by the enclosure ditch and so must pre-date its construction. The fills produced some poorly preserved, quartz-tempered, chunky ceramic sherds and a small assemblage of quartz pebbles. Unfortunately, the ceramics could not be confidently identified, but that they may be Early Bronze Age (e.g. Food Vessel) is certainly possible.

The pits were cut by an enclosure ditch around 2.3 m wide and 1.0 m deep. A berm separated the ditch from an accompanying bank. A line of postholes along its exterior edge is suggestive of a timber revetment. This was formed by a series of upright posts with timber strapping behind, presumably held in place by the weight of the earthen bank. Interestingly, this form of construction is mirrored at the nearby Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age hillslope enclosure of Coed y Cymdda (Owen-John 1988, 50-6) and the Middle Iron Age inner rampart at Caerau Hillfort (Davis and Sharples 2020, 171-2) suggestive of a long-lived regional architectural tradition. The entrance possessed some elaboration with a posthole, presumably the support for a gate, projecting outwards into the gap between the ditch terminals. Unfortunately, the excavation did not extend far enough into the enclosure at this point to see if there was an accompanying posthole on the inside of the entrance that could have supported an inner gate and/or a revetment for the bank terminus.

Although there was no stratigraphic relationship, it is likely that the construction of roundhouse 1 was contemporary with the setting out of the enclosure boundary. It probably had a relatively short occupation (20-50 years) during which time settlement debris accumulated against its exterior wall, before being periodically deposited into the enclosure ditch. A complete pot was deliberately placed on top of this material in the ditch halfway along the western side of the enclosure and a collection of burnt and fragmented utilised stone was placed in the western ditch terminal at the southern entrance. After the abandonment of roundhouse 1, a second house was constructed (roundhouse 2), almost, but not entirely overlying its footprint. Occupation of this structure was probably contemporary with the accumulation of a thin layer of settlement debris in the enclosure ditch that sealed the complete pot. If this is the case then it implies that occupation did not continue for any length of time before the abandonment of both the roundhouse and enclosure.

There is nothing to suggest continued use of the site as a settlement after this. Roman activity is evidenced by a small scatter of pottery from the upper fill of the enclosure ditch and subsoil, but this is likely to derive from the manuring of fields south of the villa. After this period the area was apparently given over to low-level agricultural activity until the beginning of the 20th century which saw major drainage and levelling operations.

Four radiocarbon determinations have provided useful chronological indicators for this sequence. A sample of charcoal (UB49588) from the primary enclosure ditch fill produced a date of 2110-1890 cal. BC. The ceramics from the enclosure ditch are predominantly Middle Bronze Age in date and so this sample is best explained as residual, possibly relating to Early Bronze Age activity associated with the digging of the two pits in Trench 1 that were cut by the enclosure ditch. The three other samples (UB49585, UB49586 and UB49587) produced a tight sequence of dates that clustered in the first half of the 15th century cal. BC. Charcoal adhering to the complete pot (UB49586) was dated to 1515-1430 cal. BC (95.4%) while charcoal from the burnt deposit placed in the ditch terminus (UB49587) produced a similar date of

1610-1460 cal. BC (95.4%). Finally, charcoal from a pit cut through the floor of roundhouse 1 was dated to 1500-1315 cal. BC (95.4%). Combined, these suggest a short duration of occupation from 1500 cal. BC of around 50-100 years.

8.3 Themes and issues

Having outlined the sequence as currently understood, we will now examine some of the issues and themes that have emerged from the excavated evidence.

8.3.1. The fragmentation and deposition of settlement debris

The material assemblage derived from the Middle Bronze Age occupation includes pottery, quernstones, stone rubbers and pounders, flint tools (e.g. scrapers) and a single bronze rivet. It is primarily domestic in character with a focus on daily maintenance and productive activities. This combination of finds is a common characteristic of Middle Bronze Age settlements (Brück 2000, 285). It is noticeable however, that much of the assemblage is constituted by fragments with complete objects only rarely represented. This fragmentation appears to be a deliberate act. Artefacts such as coarse stone tools or other utilised stones often display evidence of being heated, probably as a result of their secondary use as pot boilers. Given that stone is plentiful in and around the site, it is difficult to interpret the selection of these tools for this purpose in simple pragmatic terms. While many display considerable wear, it does not follow that they were no longer usable in functional terms.

Brück (1999; 2000) has argued compellingly that the lifecycle of Middle Bronze Age settlements was metaphorically and practically linked to the lifecycle of its occupants. Households were particularly concerned with marking space and time. Dumping refuse in enclosure ditches, she suggests, was a metaphorical representation of the spatial distinction between the household and wider society while the deposition of important objects in particular places (e.g. entrances), marked critical times in the lifecycle of settlements (Brück 2000). Since Chapman's pioneering work (2000) the deliberate fragmentation of those objects has become increasingly recognised as a way prehistoric groups articulated these relationships between material items, places and people (Brück 2006; Brittain and Harris 2010; Larsson 2015; Cleary 2018). In particular, the use of fire to transform and fragment objects, bodies and houses has been highlighted (Brück 2006; Cleary 2018; Larsson 2015). Brück (2006) has argued that the process of breaking and burning played an essential role in Bronze Age conceptual cycles of death and rebirth, allowing people to understand the passage of time.

In these terms, the burnt fragments of utilised stones and fractured pots recovered from the enclosure ditch would have had potent symbolic significance. They represented the transformation of objects associated with the practices of daily life, serving to mark quotidian or seasonal cycles of activity, and their presence in the enclosure ditch emphasised the distinction between the household (inside) and wider society (outside). This fragmentation of material does seem to contrast markedly with the deposition of the complete pot in Trench 1. The presence of a complete object would have distinguished it, and the act of its deposition, from other material in the ditch, although evidence of burning on its exterior suggests a deliberate desire to alter its 'normal' state. Such an act is likely to have been of potent symbolism perhaps marking a major event in the lifecycle of the settlement, possibly even the abandonment of roundhouse 1.

8.3.2. The development and significance of Middle Bronze Age small enclosures

The Middle Bronze Age in South Wales is primarily known from funerary monuments and metal-work finds. As recently as 2000, Francis Lynch stated "For some reason we have not yet found, or perhaps not recognised, the farms which were occupied during the first half of the 2nd Millennium BC" (2000, 87). Over the last two decades this situation has changed little. Stone hut circle settlements, numerous in the uplands of South Wales have been hypothesised to belong to the period, but these remain poorly dated. A few settlements along the coastal fringe are now known. These are all open settlements defined by pits, or occasionally, small roundhouses associated with a few sherds of pottery (Figure 33; Table 4). There is a cluster of such sites along the Severn Estuary where ephemeral evidence of hearths and stake-built structures, probably the remains of seasonal settlements, have been preserved in the intertidal zone (see especially Bell 2013). Other major discoveries have been made through developer-funded archaeology where large areas of the landscape have been stripped, sometimes revealing evidence of isolated roundhouses that would otherwise remain difficult to detect (Rubicon 2020). In the case of research projects such as at Llanmaes (Gwilt *et al*. 2016) Middle Bronze Age occupation was detected underlying later features.

Up until now, enclosure did not seem to be part of the language of Middle Bronze Age settlement in the region. This is in stark contrast to southern England where small, rectilinear enclosures are the most frequently identified type of settlement dating to the period (Historic England 2018, 9). The site excavated in Trelai Park is morphologically similar to those southern English enclosures such as South Lodge Camp and Down Farm (Pitt-Rivers 1888; 1898) on Cranborne Chase, but is currently exceptional in south Wales. It is unlikely that it is unique and recent developer-funded discoveries on the other side of the Bristol Channel are illuminating

Fig. 32. Map of Trelai Park showing topography and relationship of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure and Ely Roman villa

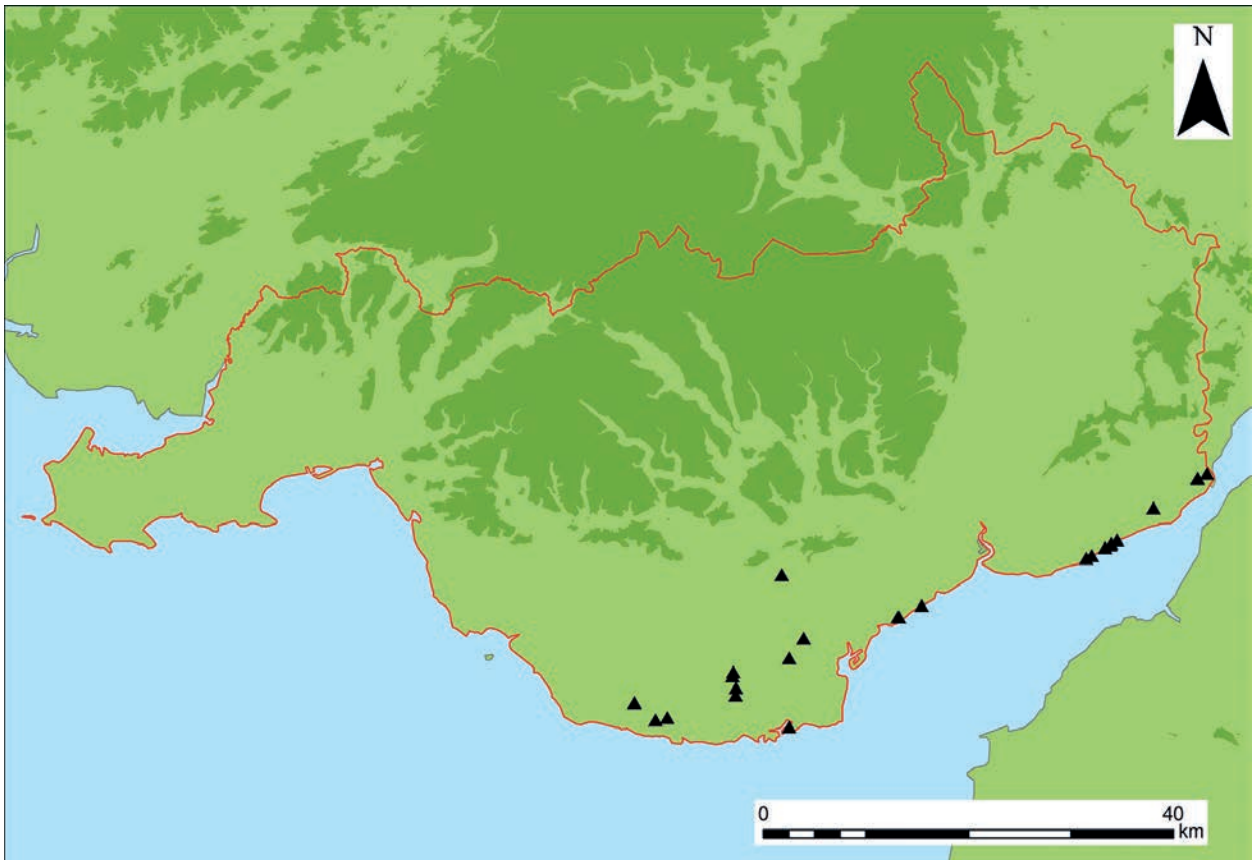

Fig. 33. Middle Bronze Age settlement sites in south Wales

Site	Easting	Northing	Settlement form		Roundhouses							Settlement features				Material remains						Chronological focus C14 = X Ceramics = –					
					No. present			Size		Form																	
			Open	Enclosed	0	1	2	2+	< 5 m	5-7 m	> 7 m	Post-built	Gully	Porch	Rebuilt	Pits	Pond	Burnt mound	4-poster	Ceramics	Flint	Stone tools	Bronzes	Metalworking	pre-1600 BC	1600-1500 BC	1500-1400 BC	1400-1300 BC	1300-1200 BC	1200-1100 BC	1100-1000 BC
Trelai Park	314697	175875		X			X			X		X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X			X			
Atlantic Trading Estate	313300	167250	X			X					X		X							X	X	X			–	–	–	–		
Thornwell Farm	354000	191980	X		X															X	X				–	–	–	–	–	–
Coed-y-Cymdda	313290	173980	X		X															X	X	X					X	X		
Llanmaes	298200	169600	X			X					X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X					X	X	
Newhouse Park	353100	191490	X		X											X									–	–	–	–	–	–
Batslays	300277	167913	X		X											X				X	X				–	–	–	–	–	–
Five Mile Lane SMR7	308069	170325		X	X															X							–	–	–	–
Five Mile Lane SMR15	308113	171038	X			X				X		X		X						X							–	–	–	–
Five Mile Lane SMR 19c	307776	172219	X			X				X		X	X							X							–	–	–	–
Five Mile Lane SMR 23	307860	172613	X			X				X			X							X								X	X	
Redwick	342244	183683	X			X				X		X				X				X	X	X					X		–	–
Cold Harbour Pill	342790	183980	X		X															X								X	X	X
Peterstone	326204	179074	X		X															X		X			X		X			
Rumney 3	323990	177944	X			X			X			X								X		X					X	X		
Rumney 2	323890	177944	X																	X		X					–	–	–	–
Chapeltump 1	344600	185000	X			X				X		X								X	X							X		
Chapeltump 2	344700	185140	X		X															X	X								X	X
Magor Pill	344080	184740	X		X																									
Collister Pill	345270	185500	X			X				X		X								X							–	–	–	–
St John's Well, St Athan	301395	168169	X			X				X										X								X	X	

Table 4. Summary of Bronze Age settlement in the region

here. Until recently, Middle Bronze Age settlement was virtually unknown in Somerset for instance, but now, a range of sub-rectangular enclosures such as Queen Camel (Newton 2018), Nerrols Farm (Oxford Archaeology 2020), Rodway (Hart and Mudd 2018), Aller (Allen *et al*. 2020) and Bridgewater Gateway (Simmonds in prep) are known and date to the period.

A recent review (Davis 2017) of all of the potential later prehistoric cropmark data from the Vale of Glamorgan identified 36 small, rectilinear, enclosures. Cunliffe (2010) has previously argued that sites such as these are probably Iron Age and of high status, but in light of the evidence from Trelai Park it seems likely that some may be earlier in date. A recent road-widening scheme along the A4226 (Five Mile Lane) in the Vale of Glamorgan for instance identified the partial remains of a small square enclosure (located in SMR7 – see Rubicon 2020). Only the western half of the enclosure was within the scheme boundary, but it appears to be a rectilinear enclosure approximately 65 m in width, with an entrance in the south-west corner. Several cuttings across its boundary ditch showed that it had only been open for a short while before being deliberately backfilled. The fills produced several sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, but unfortunately no radiocarbon dates were obtained. No internal features were identified and it was interpreted as a livestock pen, but it is possible that it represents a settlement enclosure, similar to Trelai Park, with occupation evidence perhaps located in the unexcavated north-eastern quadrant opposite the entrance-way.

The emergence of these small, rectilinear, enclosures in England has been a matter of some debate. Their close relationship with field boundaries and barrows had been noted from the 19th century (Pitt Rivers 1888) but it was Stuart Piggot (1942) who established their Middle Bronze Age origins. However, in the 1990s John Barrett and colleagues (Barrett *et al*. 1991) reassessed the evidence from South Lodge and Down Farm on Cranborne Chase and provided the most influential model for their development. They argued that the enclosure ditches were short-lived features that overlay earlier field boundaries and open settlements and thus marked the final phase of activity at these sites (Barrett *et al*. 1991, 224-5). Unfortunately the radiocarbon dates obtained from the enclosure ditches at South Lodge and Down Farm lacked precision and provided only broad Middle Bronze Age dates (c. 1600-1000 cal. BC). The chronologies of the recently identified Somerset enclosures are better understood. Alex Davies (Oxford Archaeology 2020, 50-1) has argued that the establishment and occupation of these sites cluster in the 14th century cal. BC, with only a small number dating to the 15th, 13th or 12th centuries. On present evidence it appears that the Trelai Park enclosure belongs to the 15th century cal. BC, but it is currently impossible to say with any confidence whether this is a regional trend or if it represents the final episode of activity at the site after a long occupational sequence. However, the identification of two pits cut by the ditch is suggestive of pre-enclosure occupation, while a bronze flanged axe recovered from the park in late 2022 and recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme, indicates broader Early Bronze Age activity in the area.

The question that remains is why did the Bronze Age inhabitants of Trelai Park choose to enclose their settlement? Pragmatic concerns such as defence and the corralling of livestock may have been important, but these seem unlikely considerations for the creation of these enclosures given that such sites were seemingly so short-lived. Alex Davies (Oxford Archaeology 2020, 51) has argued that their emergence may have represented a desire to make settlement more visible. Certainly, enclosure would have redefined the landscape, but that goes little way to explaining the reasons why Bronze Age people did so. Brück (2000) has highlighted that the Middle Bronze Age was a time of considerable social 'downscaling'. Large social groups of the Early Bronze Age fragmented and households became increasingly concerned with demonstrating their independence from wider society. Field systems and enclosures were a consequence of these social and economic changes serving to define social roles carefully through the structuring of space (Brück 2000, 294). This model may be applicable to southern England, but is less convincing in a South Wales context where field boundaries were absent and enclosures surrounding settlement were apparently rare. Conceivably, patterns of residential mobility may have persisted for longer in this region and the maintenance of tenurial rights may have been articulated through other means such as the deposition of metalwork. In this sense, enclosures such as Trelai Park may have been failed 'experiments' that were deemed unnecessary because distinguishing between individual households and wider society was not important.

8.3.3. Later significance of the enclosure

The half-filled enclosure ditch must have remained an enduring feature in the landscape for a considerable period of time after its abandonment (c. 1400 BC). After flooding or heavy rain the ditch would probably have retained water creating the effect of a dryland 'island' which may have marked it out as an important place long after knowledge of it as a settlement had been lost. The 1st century AD spearhead and lead spindle-whorl are unlikely to have been casual losses, and even though they were not recovered in situ, it is likely that they were deposited in, or adjacent to, the enclosure. It is conceivable that they may have been votive offerings or even accompaniments to burials. Richard Bradley (2017) has argued that such deposits were often made in places that possessed certain attributes, particularly the association with water. In this context it is also important to consider why the planform of the boundaries surrounding Ely Roman villa apparently

resemble the shape of the Trelai Park enclosure. Their shared trapezoidal morphology is unusual and therefore unlikely to be coincidental. It may be that both were laid out in relation to pre-existing, and presumably extremely long-lived, land boundaries, but this seems doubtful given that none were picked up by the geophysical survey. The simplest interpretation is that the Trelai Park enclosure retained some social significance which was being deliberately referenced in the construction of the villa.

Lastly, Wheeler (1926) argued that occupation at Ely Roman villa retracted to within a smaller, rhomboidal enclosure in the 4th century AD (based on a single coin c. AD 270 found beneath the rampart) and was finally abandoned c. AD 325 (based on the recovery of a 'third brass' of Constantine I minted AD 320-4 from the latest floor in Room 2 of the main villa building). Coins 1, 3 and 4 (see Section 7.2.5) from Trench 1 all date to the period AD 330-348 suggesting activity continued into the middle of the 4th century AD at least. It is evident that the dating of this last phase of occupation is not convincing and we should now consider the possibility that the rhomboidal enclosure and associated occupation may be considerably later than originally envisaged.

9. Community Impact

A key aspect of the work is the engagement of the public. This goes beyond merely hosting visitor open days, but actively involves people in all aspects of the archaeology including project planning and the subsequent delivery of archaeological activities. This has included a geophysical survey, major excavation and post-excavation analyses, all with major co-designed elements.

All of the work is part of the broader 'Hidden Hillfort Project' for which there are an established range of aims, objectives and outcomes (Davis 2022). The evaluation of the community involvement for this archaeological programme of activity needs to be set against the principal objectives for this element, which fall under three categories – differences for heritage, differences for people and differences for communities

Differences for heritage:
- Heritage will be better interpreted and explained
- Heritage will be better identified and recorded

Differences for people:
- People will have developed skills and learnt about heritage
- People will have had an enjoyable experience
- People will have volunteered time

Differences for communities:
- More people and a wider range of people will have engaged with heritage

From the outset of the Hidden Hillfort Project 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. A range of qualitative and quantitative tools were deployed including photos/videos, audio interviews, informal conversations and comments and evaluation forms.

9.1 Overall results of the evaluation

Over the course of the work (i.e. geophysical survey, excavation and post-ex) a total of 757 people visited activities in progress to learn more about local archaeology and heritage. There were 826 volunteers directly involved in the work, with many coming back every day. The total number of volunteer person hours involvement during the archaeological works was 3,456. This represented a diverse cross-section of the local community and included primary and secondary school pupils, sixth-form pupils, undergraduate and postgraduate students, young people at risk of exclusion from mainstream education, long-term unemployed people, people with health and mental issues, retired people, and working parents (Figures 34 and 35).

9.2 Schools participation

A total of 5 schools (Trelai Primary School; Riverbank Special School; Cardiff West Community High School; Fitzalan High School; St David's Sixth Form College) and 393 pupils were actively involved in the archaeological activity. Pupils were drawn from a range of ages and abilities (e.g. yr 3s, yr 7s, yr 12s) and included those with additional learning needs and severe learning difficulties. Teacher and pupil feedback was captured through informal conversations and by writing a 'postcard to the past' to say what they had learned or enjoyed about their visit (Figure 36).

Indicative feedback:

Martin Hulland (Headteacher) Cardiff West Community High School: *'We are delighted to be involved in this exciting archaeological project. Our students have loved learning about the history that's just a stone's throw away from their school'.*

Jess Eades (Teacher), Trelai Primary School: *'The children thoroughly enjoyed themselves despite the weather! Yes, we would love for you to revisit and explain the findings'.*

Leia (Pupil): *'I liked everything because all the [activities] were so fun'*

Anonymous (Pupil): *'I loved it when I got to dig'*

Anonymous (Pupil): *'I liked digging and washing the finds'*

9.3 Community groups, volunteers and visitors

A total of 4 community groups (Love our Hillfort; Cardiff Outdoor Group; Cardiff People First; Cardiff Archaeological Society) were involved in the works

Fig. 34. Young people engaging in archaeological activities at the Trelai Park excavation open day

Fig. 35. Local adult volunteers helping to sieve for finds

Fig. 36. School children learning excavation skills

Fig. 37. Community group enjoying a day out at the dig

(Figure 37). These represent a diverse range of people from the hyper local (Love our Hillfort) to those drawn more broadly from across the Cardiff region and beyond (Cardiff Archaeological Society). Cardiff People First is a self-advocacy organisation run by and for people with a learning disability in Cardiff and a group of eight members attended a full day of the excavation getting involved in all of the on-site activities. A large number of volunteers, not affiliated to any local group, also attended, many returning each day. Over 200 visitors attended an open day (Figure 38). All volunteers and visitors were asked to give feedback through audio recordings and 'post-it notes'. All of this is anonymised and presented below.

Indicative feedback of community groups, volunteers and visitors:

'The dig was very interesting…will definitely come back!'

'The dig is very interesting and also a lot of fun'

'It's been great to hear about history on our doorstep'

'Thank you for all your hard work bringing this to the community'

'A great opportunity for the community to come together and learn about our past'

'Amazing!'

9.4 Conclusion

This work is only a small sub-set of the broader activity delivered through the Hidden Hillfort Project over the last three years. Archaeological investigation is particularly engaging for people of all ages and abilities. The scale of works we have achieved here would not have been possible without the considerable investment of time and enthusiasm by such a large number of people from the communities of Caerau and Ely. This is not the end of this work – we are hoping to complete a further season of excavation in 2023 culminating in a major co-produced exhibition of the findings at the CAER Heritage Centre.

Fig. 38. The open day in progress

10. Bibliography

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11. Appendices

APPENDIX A: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	Site Name	Easting	Northing	Site Type	Period	Description	PRN	Designation
1	Trelai Park Enclosure 1	314697	175875	Enclosure	Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age enclosure. Trapezoidal in plan.		
2	Trelai Park Enclosure 2	314694	175962	Enclosure	Prehistoric?	Possible enclosure, but probably relict field boundary		
3	Ely Roman Villa	314716	176147	Villa	Roman	SAM (GM205). Villa dating from 2nd-4th century. Excavated twice, most latterly by REM Wheeler in 1920s.	03575s	SAM
4	Cardiff Racecourse	314574	176045	Racecourse	19th Century	Site of Cardiff's horse-racing track and location of the Welsh Grand National into the mid 20th century. Closed before WWII.		
5	Ely Farm	314893	176544	Farm	Post Medieval	Dairy farm probably constructed in 18th century. Now destroyed.		
6	Anti-aircraft gun emplacement	314471	176179	Gun emplacement	20th Century	During WWII the military requisitioned parts of the racecourse and constructed a 4-gun anti-aricraft emplcaement		
7	Military camp	314550	176339	Military camp	20th Century	Prefabricated Nissen huts provided a military camp for the gun emplacement		
8	Rifle range	314421	175934	Rifle range	20th Century	A rifle range is shown on the early edition OS maps		

9	Ely Paper Mill	315056	176709	Paper mill	19th Century	Ely Paper Mill dates from the early 1870s. By 1889, the mill was producing between 145 and 150 tons of paper per week. It closed in 2000		
10	Caerau Hillfort	313399	174995	Hillfort	Iron Age	Large multivallate hillfort occupied from c.500BC into the Roman period	00093s	SAM
11	Caerau Neolithic Enclosure	313288	175007	Causewayed Enclosure	Neolithic	Causewayed enclosure defined by five circuits of ditches	00093s	
12	Caerau Ringwork	313542	175090	Ringwork	Medieval	Small ringwork with single entrance facing south-west	00093s	
13	Church Farm	313479	174996	Deserted Rural Settlement	Post Medieval	Remains of post-medieval farmhouse	00942s	
14	St. Mary's Church	313505	175047	Church	Medieval	Stone-built church originating in 13th century, but now a ruin	00094s	Listed Building
15	Caerau House	313334	174820	House	20th Century	Large house built in early 20th century		
16	Isolation Hospital	313240	174861	Hospital	20th Century	Isolation hospital, now demolished for housing		
17	Brynwell Ringwork	314681	174369	Ringwork	Medieval	Possible Medieval ringwork, now destroyed	02205s	
18	Began	314699	174596	Deserted Rural Settlement	Medieval	Remains of Medieval village and church	03788s	
19	Brick Works	314212	175605	Quarry	20th Century	Brickworks and quarry set up in 20th century to supply materials for construction of the estates		
20	Caerau (West End) Brick works	313678	175251	Quarry	20th Century	Brickworks and quarry set up in 20th century to supply materials for construction of the estates		
21	Neolithic Axe	313699	175200	Find spot	Neolithic	Polished flint axe found during quarrying at Caerau Brick Works	01509s	

22	Woodlands Nursery	313013	175188	House	20th Century	House with associated glass houses		
23	Neolithic Axe	314144	175918	Find spot	Neolithic	Polished stone axe found in garden of 60 Bishopston Road	00098s	
24	Ely Hospital	314192	176441	Hospital	20th Century	Opened in 1862, Ely hospital was a large psychiatric institution cuaght up in a ill-treatment scandel in the 1960s. It closed in 1996.		
25	Neolithic Axe	313526	176938	Find spot	Neolithic	Flint axe found in levelled area overlooking river Ely	01020s	
26	Arrowhead	313000	176000	Find spot	Neolithic	Transverse arrowhead, Late Neolithic		
27	Penylan Farm	313949	174677	Farm	Post Medieval	Dairy farm probably constructed in 18th century. Still actively farmed.		
28	Coin, Caerau	313000	175000	Find spot	Roman	Coin of Hadrian, found in an earthwork in vicinity of Caerau	00092s	
29	Coin, Heol-y-Castell	313320	175310	Find spot	Roman	Debased Antoninianus of Gallienus (AD253-68) coin found while digging in garden of 23 Heol-y-Castell	00099s	
30	Church of St. Francis of Assissi	313066	175763	Church	20th Century	Built in 1960 and designed by F.R. Bates and Son and Price		Listed Building
31	Milepost outside No. 322	313474	176007	Milepost	19th Century	Dated 1835, one of a series of mileposts on the A48		Listed Building
32	Church of the Resurrection	313262	176339	Church	20th Century	Built in 1934 by Thomas Roderick of Aberdare		Listed Building
33	Highmead Country House Garden	313530	176110	Garden	19th Century	Location of Highmead House and garden. Now destroyed	02909s	
34	Beganston (DRS)	314800	174600	DRS	Medieval	Deserted rural settlement of Beganston	00730s	
35	Bryn Well	314720	174420	House	Medieval		01604s	

36	Brynwell Farm	314700	174421	Farm	Post Medieval	Dairy farm probably constructed in the 18th century. Now ruined		Listed Building
37	Clay pit	314998	175657	Clay pit	Post Medieval	Clay pit recorded on 1st Edition OS	04125s	
38	St. Davids Church	314265	176541	Church	19th Century	St. Davids Church noted on 1st Edition OS	02908s	
39	Ely Methodist Church	314425	176686	Church	20th Century	Built in 1910, designed by H.P. Sanders of Cardiff		Listed Building
40	Site of well	314542	176798	Well	19th Century	Site of a well near Ely Bridge noted on OS 1st Edition	02745s	
41	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	314430	176840	Chapel	19th Century	Site of Methodist chapel noted on 1st Edition OS	02907s	
42	Ely Corn Mill	314000	177000	Corn mill	Post Medieval	Corn mill of post-medieval date	03962s	
43	Leckwith Barrow	315350	174320	Barrow	Bronze Age	A ploughed-down circular mound, 9.0-11.5m in diameter and 0.7m high	00073s	
44	Leckwith Bridge	315900	175240	Bridge	Medieval	Stone-built bridge with three arches. Constructed in 16th century, but rebuilt in 17th and 18th century	00134s	SAM
45	Victoria Park	315520	176850	Park	19th Century	A small, but intact Victorian park retaining most of its original layout and Cardiff's first municipal bowling green	02332s	Registered Park & Garden
46	Leckwith	315790	174400	Ecclesiastical building	Early Medieval	Possible Early Medieval ecclesiastical building	03791s	
47	Leckwith Bottom Quarry	315770	174970	Quarry	19th Century	Quarry shown on 1st edition OS map (1890)	04119s	
48	Leckwith Churchyard	315790	174400	Churchyard	Medieval	Possible Early Medieval or Medieval churchyard	03779s	
49	Leckwith Top Limekiln, Michaelston	315790	174210	Lime kiln	19th Century	Site of lime kiln shown on 1st edition OS map (1890)	03239s	
50	Leckwith Top Quarry, Michaelston	315830	174240	Quarry	19th Century	Site of quarry shown on 1st edition OS map (1890)	03240s	

51	Ninian Park Halt	316660	175930	Railway station	20th Century	Railway station	06422.8m	
52	Possible Canal near Leckwith Woods	315000	175000	Canal	19th Century	Canal of 19th or 20th century date, identified from 1st edition OS map	03960s	
53	Quarry in Factory Wood	316100	174600	Quarry	19th Century	Quarry shown on 1st edition OS map (1890)	04128s	
54	St James' Church at Leckwith	315790	174400	Church	19th Century	Church rebuilt on site of possible Early Medieval ecclesiastical building in 1867	00742s	
55	Tower Brewery, Ely	314598	176926	Brewery	19th Century	Site of Tower Brewery	02040s	
56	Lime kiln	315859	175125	Lime kiln	19th Century	Possible lime kiln shown on 1st edition OS map (1890)	04120s	
57	Water course along Ely River	315100	176500	Water course	19th Century	Water course along Ely River	03961s	
58	Well	315900	174796	Well	19th Century	Well noted on 1st edition OS map (1890)	04123s	
59	Ynyston Farm	316160	174530	Farm	Post Medieval	Farm of probable post-Medieval date	01605s	
60	Stable Block to Fairwater Conservative Club (Ely Rise)	315043	177306	Stable Block	19th Century	Designed by John Pritchard, it became part of the Conservative Club in 1941		Listed Building
61	Fairwater Conservative Club (Ely Rise)	315027	177270	Conservative Club	19th Century	Designed by John Pritchard, Gothic-style building with fine details		Listed Building
62	Terrace Wall in Garden to south of Insole Court	315038	177669	Wall	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
63	Church of St John the Evangelist	316595	176403	Church	19th Century	Designed in 1854 by Prichard and Seddon		Listed Building
64	Gates on the north side of the Church of St John the Evangelist	316611	176422	Gate	19th Century	Gates and piers made of wrought iron		Listed Building
65	Former Drinking Fountain canopy in rose garden of Victoria Park	315496	176762	Drinking Fountain	20th Century	Built probably in 1908, pattern manufactured by Macfarlanes of Glasgow		Listed Building

66	Milepost outside No.240	316319	176598	Milepost	19th Century	Dated 1835, one of a series of mileposts on the A48		Listed Building
67	Milepost on railway bridge	314730	176955	Milepost	19th Century	Dated 1835, one of a series of mileposts on the A48		Listed Building
68	Insole Court	315042	177720	House	19th Century	Set in its own grounds, previously known as The Court		Listed Building
69	Salem Eglwys Bresbyteraidd Cymru	316489	176601	Chapel	19th Century	Gable-ended chapel facing Cowbridge Road East		Listed Building
70	Lansdowne Road School, Juniors	315785	176605	School	19th Century	Built in 1896 and designed by Veall and Sant		Listed Building
71	Lansdowne School, Infants	315781	176552	School	19th Century	Built in 1896 and designed by Veall and Sant		Listed Building
72	Lansdowne School, School House	315788	176520	School	19th Century	Built in 1896 and designed by Veall and Sant		Listed Building
73	Pillar Box at corner of Theobald Road	316319	176274	Pillar Box	19th Century	Cast iron pillar box with V R monogram		Listed Building
74	Signpost at junction with Fairwater Road	313972	177480	Signpost	20th Century	Dated 1909, cast iron signpost		Listed Building
75	Flight of Steps and Retaining Wall of East (Bowling Green) Terrace at Insole Court	315093	177688	Steps	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
76	Flight of Steps from Upper to Lower Terrace at Insole Court	315035	177701	Steps	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
77	Garden House at Insole Court	314973	177688	Garden House	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
78	Gatepiers and Wing Walls on main Carriage Drive at Insole Court	314989	177739	Gate	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building

79	Rock Arch at Insole Court	315014	177776	Rock Arch	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
80	Stable Block of Insole Court	315040	177801	Stable block	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
81	Wall on rear drive at Insole Court	314999	177778	Wall	19th Century	Part of the important group of estate buildings surrounding Insole Court		Listed Building
82	St David Lutheran Church	314017	177474	Church	20th Century	Designed by Kinch and opened in 1961		Listed Building
83	Thompson's Park (Sir David's Field)	315467	176936	Park	19th Century	Victorian urban public park laid out to plans of William Goldring		Registered Park & Garden
84	Insole Court	315010	177775	Garden	19th Century	Grand Victorian town garden		Registered Park & Garden
85	Bishop Hannon School	313620	177330	Find spot	Bronze Age	Single find of bronze flanged axe		
86	Fairwater Hoard	313900	177400	Find spot	Bronze Age	Hoard consisting of two socketed axes, found during digging of pipeline		
87	Ely Sword	315192	176520	Find spot	Bronze Age	Main part of leaf-shaped bronze sword blade of Ewart Park type found on site of extensions to Ely Paper Mill		
88	Cardiff Hoard	316511	175480	Find spot	Bronze Age	Bronze hoard consisting of two socketed axes, four socketed chisels, two socketed sickles and two razors		
89	Llandaff and Dinas Powys Sewage Works	315253	175817	Sewage works	20th Century	Sewage works recorded on 4th edition OS map (1920). Partly destroyed by A4232, but holding tanks survive in woodland to south of road	04126s	

90	Clay Pit, Plymouth Wood	314896	175416	Clay pit	20th Century	Clay pit visible on OS 2nd edition map (1901)	04124s	
91	Neolithic Axe Roughout	316000	176000	Find spot	Neolithic	Basalt axe roughout, found in Canton		
92	Roman stone inscription	315000	177000	Find spot	Roman	Inscription, found in rockwood, Llandaff		
93	Neolithic Axe Roughout	316532	175346	Find spot	Neolithic	Butt fragment of a stone axe roughout		
94	Coin	316200	176700	Find spot	Roman	Copper alloy Sestertius of Antoninus Pius (140-44)		
95	Coin	316600	175500	Find spot	Roman	Copper alloy Sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (163-4)		

APPENDIX B: Context Register

Trench 1

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
TP22	1001	1	Deposit	Turf and topsoil	20/06/22	OD
TP22	1002	1	Deposit	Subsoil	21/06/22	FT
TP22	1003	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 1. Equivalent to 1007, 1010, 1013, 1016, 1079, 1083, 1087	23/06/22	TH
TP22	1004	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 1. Equivalent to 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1080, 1084, 1088	23/06/22	TH
TP22	1005	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 1. Same as 1048. Equivalent to 1050, 1051, 1059, 1063, 1081, 1085, 1089	27/06/22	TH
TP22	1006	1	Deposit	Greyish brown sandy silt. Levelling deposit. Equivalent to 1008, 1011, 1014, 1062	27/06/22	TH
TP22	1007	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 2. Equivalent to 1003, 1010, 1013, 1016, 1079, 1083, 1087	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1008	1	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch in slot 2. Probable levelling deposit. Equivalent to 1006, 1011, 1014, 1062	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1009	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 2. Equivalent to 1004, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1080, 1084, 1088	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1010	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 3. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1013, 1016, 1079, 1083, 1087	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1011	1	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch in slot 3. Probable levelling deposit. Equivalent to 1006, 1008, 1014, 1062	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1012	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 3. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1015, 1017, 1080, 1084, 1088	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1013	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 4. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1010, 1016, 1079, 1083, 1087	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1014	1	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch in slot 4. Probable levelling deposit. Equivalent to 1006, 1008, 1011, 1062	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1015	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 4. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1012, 1017, 1080, 1084, 1088	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1016	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 5. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1010, 1013, 1079, 1083, 1087	28/06/22	HF

TP22	1017	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 5. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1080, 1084, 1088	28/06/22	HF
TP22	1018	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 5, below 1017, but probably the same	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1019	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 1. Same as 1061. Equivalent to 1064, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1082, 1086, 1090	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1020	1	Cut	Cut of land drain, slot 4. Same as 1065, 1067	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1021	1	Fill	Fill of 1020	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1022	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	TH
TP22	1023	1	Fill	Upper fill of 1022	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1024	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1025	1	Fill	Upper fill of 1024	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1026	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1027	1	Fill	Fill of 1026	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1028	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1029	1	Fill	Fill of 1028	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1030	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1031	1	Fill	Fill of 1030	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1032	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1033	1	Fill	Fill of 1032	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1034	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1035	1	Fill	Fill of 1034	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1036	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1037	1	Fill	Fill of 1036	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1038	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1039	1	Fill	Fill of 1038	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1040	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1041	1	Fill	Fill of 1040	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1042	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1043	1	Fill	Fill of 1042	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1044	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1045	1	Fill	Fill of 1044	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1046	1	Cut	Possible mis-numbering of posthole cut - Cancel?	28/06/22	SS

TP22	1047	1	Fill	Possible mis-numbering of posthole fill - Cancel?	28/06/22	SS
TP22	1048	1	Fill	Same as 1005	30/06/22	TH
TP22	1049	1	Fill	Same as 1064	28/06/22	MR
TP22	1050	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 4. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1051, 1059, 1063, 1081, 1085, 1089	30/06/22	TH
TP22	1051	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 2. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1059, 1063, 1081, 1085, 1089. Contains complete pottery vessel	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1052	1	Cut	Cut of land darin, slot 2	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1053	1	Fill	Fill of 1052	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1054	1	Cut	Cut of land drain, slot 3	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1055	1	Fill	Fill of 1054	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1056	1	Cut	Cut of land drain, slot 1	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1057	1	Fill	Fill of 1056	07/01/2022	TH
TP22	1058	1	Fill	Primary fill of 1024	07/04/2022	TH
TP22	1059	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 5. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1063, 1081, 1085, 1089	07/04/2022	TH
TP22	1060	1	Deposit	Enclosure bank	07/04/2022	TH
TP22	1061	1	Fill	Same as 1019	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1062	1	Deposit	Greyish brown sandy silt. Levelling deposit. Equivalent to 1006, 1008, 1011, 1014	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1063	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 3. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1059, 1081, 1085, 1089	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1064	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 2. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1082, 1086, 1090	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1065	1	Cut	Cut of land drain, slot 4. Same as 1020, 1067	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1066	1	Fill	Fill of 1065	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1067	1	Cut	Cut of land drain, slot 4. Same as 1020, 1065	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1068	1	Fill	Fill of 1067	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1069	1	Fill	Fill of pit 1078	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1070	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 5. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1071, 1073, 1082, 1086, 1090	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1071	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 3. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1070, 1073, 1082, 1086, 1090	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1072	1	Fill	Primary fill of 1022	07/05/2022	CA
TP22	1073	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 4. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1070, 1071, 1082, 1086, 1090	07/05/2022	HF
TP22	1074	1	Deposit	Natural	07/05/2022	HF
TP22	1075	1	N/A	Cancelled	N/A	N/A

TP22	1076	1	Cut	Cut of posthole forming front revetment of enclosure bank	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1077	1	Fill	Fill of 1076	07/05/2022	TH
TP22	1078	1	Cut	Cut of pit (earlier than ditch 1013) in slot 4	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1079	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 6. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1010, 1013, 1016, 1083, 1087	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1080	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 6. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1084, 1088	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1081	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 6. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1059, 1063, 1089	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1082	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 6. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1086, 1090	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1083	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 7. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1010, 1013, 1016, 1079, 1087	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1084	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 7. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1080, 1088	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1085	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 7. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1059, 1063, 1081, 1089	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1086	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 7. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1082, 1090	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1087	1	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch in slot 8. Equivalent to 1003, 1007, 1010, 1013, 1016, 1079, 1083	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1088	1	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, slot 8. Equivalent to 1004, 1009, 1012, 1015, 1017, 1080, 1084	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1089	1	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, slot 8. Equivalent to 1005, 1048, 1050, 1051, 1059, 1063, 1081, 1085	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1090	1	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in slot 8. Equivalent to 1019, 1061, 1064, 1070, 1071, 1073, 1082, 1086	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1091	1	Cut	Cut of pit (earlier than ditch 1087) in slot 8	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1092	1	Fill	Fill of pit 1091	07/11/2022	TH
TP22	1093	1	Deposit	Palaeo-soil beneath bank 1060	07/11/2022	TH

Trench 2

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
TP22	2001	2	Deposit	Turf and topsoil	23/06/2022	FT
TP22	2002	2	Deposit	Subsoil	23/06/2022	OD
TP22	2003	2	Deposit	House floor, removed as single context but in section has upper and lower layer	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2004	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 2	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2005	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 2	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2006	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 2	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2007	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 2	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2008	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 1	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2009	2	Cut	Cancelled	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2010	2	Cut	Cancelled	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2011	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 1	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2012	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 1	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2013	2	Cut	Cancelled (renumbered 2040)	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2014	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2004 (RH2)	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2015	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2004 (RH2)	29/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2016	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2005 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2017	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2005 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2018	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2006 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2019	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2006 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2020	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2007 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2021	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2007 (RH2)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2022	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2011 (RH1)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2023	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2011 (RH1)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2024	2	Fill	Upper fill of posthole 2012 (RH1)	30/06/2022	KMD
TP22	2025	2	Fill	Primary fill of posthole 2012 (RH1)	30/06/2022	KMD

TP22	2026	2	Deposit	Cancelled	02/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2027	2	Fill	Fill of posthole 2008 (RH1)	02/07/2022	ST
TP22	2028	2	Deposit	Cancelled	02/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2029	2	Deposit	Cancelled	07/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2030	2	Cut	Cancelled (renumbered 2037)	07/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2031	2	Deposit	Cancelled	11/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2032	2	Cut	Cut of pit (RH2)	12/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2033	2	Fill	Fill of pit 2032 (RH2)	12/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2034	2	Fill	Fill of pit 2037 (RH1)	12/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2035	2	Fill	Upper fill of pit 2036 (RH2)	12/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2036	2	Cut	Cut of pit (RH2)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2037	2	Cut	Cut of pit (RH1)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2038	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 1	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2039	2	Fill	Fill of 2038 (RH1)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2040	2	Cut	Cut of posthole forming part of structure of roundhouse 1	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2041	2	Fill	Fill of 2040 (RH1)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2042	2	Deposit	Deposit abutting exterior wall of roundhouses	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2043	2	Fill	Fill of pit 2036 (RH2)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2044	2	Fill	Primary fill of pit 2036 (RH2)	13/07/2022	KMD
TP22	2045	2	Deposit	Natural	30/01/2023	OD

Trench 3

SITE	CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
TP22	3001	3	Deposit	Turf and topsoil	24/06/2022	SS
TP22	3002	3	Deposit	Subsoil	25/06/2022	AY
TP22	3003	3	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch	29/06/2022	AY
TP22	3004	3	Cut	Cut of posthole forming enclosure boundary	29/06/2022	AY
TP22	3005	3	Cut	Cut of posthole forming enclosure boundary	29/06/2022	AY
TP22	3006	3	Cut	Cut of posthole forming enclosure boundary	29/06/2022	AY
TP22	3007	3	Cut	Cut of posthole forming enclosure boundary	29/06/2022	AY
TP22	3008	3	Fill	Fill of 3004	30/06/2022	AY
TP22	3009	3	Fill	Fill of 3005	30/06/22	AY
TP22	3010	3	Fill	Fill of 3006	30/06/2022	AY
TP22	3011	3	Fill	Fill of 3007	30/06/2022	AY
TP22	3012	3	Fill	Upper fill of enclosure ditch, possible levelling deposit	07/04/2022	AY
TP22	3013	3	Fill	Cancelled	07/04/2022	AY
TP22	3014	3	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch, same as 3015	07/04/2022	AY
TP22	3015	3	Fill	Fill of enclosure ditch in terminal, same as 3014	07/07/2022	AY
TP22	3016	3	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch in terminal, same as 3017	07/07/2022	AY
TP22	3017	3	Fill	Primary fill of enclosure ditch, same as 3016	07/11/2022	AY
TP22	3018	3	Deposit	Natural	07/12/2022	AY
TP22	3019	3	Fill	Fill of 3020	13/7/2022	AY
TP22	3020	3	Cut	Cut of posthole forming enclosure boundary	13/7/2022	AY
TP22	3021	3	Deposit	Dark soil on east side of trench within entrance-way	14/7/2022	AY

APPENDIX C: Small Finds Register

SMALL FIND NO.	TRENCH	CONTEXT	GRID NO.	FIND TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INITIALS
001	1	1002		Flint	Worked Flint (Debitage)	22/06/2022	FT
002	1	1006		Flint	Worked Flint (Debitage)	23/06/2022	FT
003	1	1006		Flint	Worked Flint (Blade)	27/06/2022	YR
004	1	1006		Flint	Worked Flint (Debitage)	28/06/2022	HF
005	1	1011		Flint	Worked Flint	29/06/2022	MR
006	1	1014		Flint	Worked Flint	29/06/2022	TH
007	1	1011		Flint	Worked Flint	30/06/2022	PB
008	2	2020		Stone	Probable Quern Fragment; Rubber	01/07/2022	KMS
009	1	1017		Flint	Flint	02/07/2022	HF
010	1	Unstrat		Flint	Flint	02/07/2022	HF
011	1	1045		Alloy (Cu)	Bronze stud/or rivet	02/07/2022	HF
012	2	2027		Flint	Worked Flint	02/07/2022	ST
013	1	1048		Flint	Worked Flint	04/07/2022	HF
014	1	1048		Flint	Worked Flint	04/07/2022	MR
015	1	1014		Flint	Worked Flint	04/07/2022	HF
016	1	1059		Flint	Possible fragment of polished axe	05/07/2022	HF
017	1	1048		Flint	Worked Flint	11/07/2022	MP
018	1	1063		Stone	Polished Stone	12/07/2022	YR
019	1	1090		Stone	Polished Flint	12/07/2022	TH
020	1	1082		Flint	Worked Flint	12/07/2022	TH
021	2	2042		Flint	Worked Flint	13/07/2022	KMS
022	1	Unstrat		Fe Object	Spear? From MD	13/07/2022	OD
023	3	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
024	1	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
025	1	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
026	3	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
027	1	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin? Found with 029. From M.D		
028	1	Unstrat		Coin	Roman Coin ? Found with 028. In same clump of mud from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
029	3	Unstrat		Coin	2p piece from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
030	3	Unstrat		Coin	Coin or Medallion ? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
031	1	Unstrat		Coin	1/2 p piece	13/07/2022	OD

032	1	Unstrat		Coin	Penny 1863	13/07/2022	OD
033	1	Unstrat		Coin	Farthing from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
034	1	Unstrat		Coin	Threepence 1961? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
035	1	1002		Coin	Sixpence 1946	13/07/2022	OD
036	1	Unstrat		Coin	Penny 1877 from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
037	1	Unstrat		CuA	Ingot? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
038	1	Unstrat		CuA	Seal or Mould ? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
039	1	Unstrat		CuA	Spoon Handle? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
040	1	Unstrat		CuA	Spoon? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
041	3	Unstrat		CuA	Fragment of Ordnance?? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
042	3	Unstrat		Pb	Lead Ingot? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
043	3	Unstrat		Pb	Lead Object. From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
044	1	Unstrat		Pb	Lead Spindle Whorl. From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
045	3	Unstrat		CuA	Rifle Bullet (CuA?) Deactivated from M.D	13/07/2022	OD
046	1	Unstrat		CuA	Fragment of CuA sheet/mount? From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
047	1	Unstrat		Ring	Fragment of Finger Ring. From M.D	13/07/2022	OD
048	1	1002		Clay Object	Fragment of Clay Pipe Stem	13/07/2022	OD
049	2	2002		Fe Object	Iron Hook?	13/07/2022	OD
050	1	1002		Fe Object	Iron Link (Chain)?	13/07/2022	OD
051	1	1002		Fe Object	Possible Corroded Blade?	13/07/2022	OD
052	1	1002		Fe Object	Iron Object, unknown, broken	13/07/2022	OD
053	2	2002		Fe Object	Iron Nail? Broken	13/07/2022	OD
054	2	Unstrat		Fe Object	Iron Object, unknown	13/07/2022	OD
055	2	Unstrat		Fe Object	Iron Object, unknown	13/07/2022	OD
056	2	Unstrat		Fe Object	Iron Object, unknown	13/07/2022	OD
057	1	1002		Fe Object	Iron Fence Post?	13/07/2022	OD
058	2	2029		Flint	Worked Flint	13/07/2022	OD
059	2	2003		Iron Ore	Sq 2b, possible Iron Ore	13/07/2022	OD
060	1	Unstrat		Fe Object	Iron Object, unknown	13/07/2022	OD

061	1	1002		Clay Object	Clay Pipe Stem	13/07/2022	OD
062	1	1001		Coin	Sixpence 1964	13/07/2022	OD
063	1	1031		Stone	Fragment of Worked/Utilised Stone	21/09/2022	OD
064	1	1060		Stone	Fragment of Worked/Utilised Stone	21/09/2022	CN
065	2	2003	2C	Stone	Smooth Oblong Stone. Used for rubbing? Wet Stone	21/09/2022	CN
066	1	1004		Stone	Large Fragment of Burnt Stone	21/09/2022	CN
067	2	2003	2C	Stone	Large Fragment of Stone. Anvil?	21/09/2022	CN
068	2	2003	2C	Stone	3 Fragments of Large Stone. Anvil?	21/09/2022	CN
069	2	2003	3A	Stone	Fragment of Smooth Burnt Worked Rubber Stone	21/09/2022	CN
070	1	1085		Stone	Large Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
071	3	3015		Stone	Large Fragment of Stone. Anvil?	21/09/2022	CN
072	1	1059		Stone	Large Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
073	1	1040		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
074	1	1005		Stone	Fragment of Worked/Utilised Stone	21/09/2022	CN
075	1	1048		Stone	Worked Stone; Smooth; Signs of Pecking	21/09/2022	CN
076	1	1060		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
077	3	3015		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
078	3	3015		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	21/09/2022	CN
079	1	1051		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	21/09/2022	CN
080	1	1014		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	21/09/2022	CN
081	2	2035		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Facet; Burnt?	21/09/2022	CN
082	3	3012		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN
083	1	1089		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	21/09/2022	CN

084	3	3015		Stone	4 Fragments of Worked/Utilised Stone; Burnt?	28/09/2022	CN
085	1	1040		Stone	Fragment of Utilised Stone	28/09/2022	CN
086	1	1089		Stone	Fragment of Worked, Burnt Stone	28/09/2022	CN
087	1	1031		Stone	Small Fragment of Burnt, Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
088	3	3015		Stone	Piece of Worked/ Utilised Burnt Stone	28/09/2022	CN
089	1	1048		Stone	Small Fragment of Burnt, Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
090	3	3015		Stone	Large Piece of Worked/Utilised Stone; Mould?	28/09/2022	CN
091	3	3015		Stone	Large Worked Stone (w/ Small Fragment). Burnt?	28/09/2022	CN
092	1	1033		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked, Burnt Stone	28/09/2022	CN
093	1	1028		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
094	1	1004		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
095	2	2003	1C	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone?	28/09/2022	CN
096	1	1082		Stone	Small Fragment of Burnt, Worked Stone?	28/09/2022	CN
097	2	2003	5F	Stone	Large Worked Stone; Rubber	28/09/2022	CN
098	1	1085		Stone	Worked Stone; Burnt?	28/09/2022	CN
099	1	1040		Stone	Small Piece of Worked Stone; Burnt	28/09/2022	CN
100	1	1048		Stone	Small Piece of Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
101	2	2003	3F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt	28/09/2022	CN
102	1	1035		Stone	Piece of Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
103	3	3015		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	28/09/2022	CN
104	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone? Burnt?	28/09/2022	CN
105	1	1069		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN

106	2	2003	3F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Rubber/ Smoother?	05/10/2022	CN
107	1	1069		Stone	Fragments of Worked Stone; Burnt	05/10/2022	CN
108	1	1069		Stone	Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
109	1	1004		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
110	1	1059		Stone	Worked Stone (Small Fragment Chipped Off)	05/10/2022	CN
111	1	1004		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	05/10/2022	CN
112	1	1063		Stone	Polished Stone	05/10/2022	CN
113	3	3013		Stone	Large Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt	05/10/2022	CN
114	1	1051		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	05/10/2022	CN
115	1	1048		Stone	Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
116	1	1043		Stone	Worked Stone?	05/10/2022	CN
117	1	1064		Stone	Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
118	3	3015		Stone	Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
119	1	1069		Stone	Worked Stone; Burnt?	05/10/2022	CN
120	2	2003	5F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt? Rubber	05/10/2022	CN
121	2	2003	2B	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Wet Stone	05/10/2022	CN
122	1	1048		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	05/10/2022	CN
123	2	2003	2E	Stone	Large Fragment of Worked/ Utilised Stone; Anvil?	05/10/2022	CN
124	2	2003	2F	Stone	Worked Stone (Flakes)(debris from working)	05/10/2022	CN
125	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone ?	06/10/2022	CN
126	1	1086		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
127	1	1063		Stone	Flat Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
128	1	1064		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
129	1	1063		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
130	3	3012		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN

131	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
132	1	1014		Stone	Small Fragments (2) of Worked Stone; Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
133	1	1048		Stone	Fragment of Worked, Burnt Stone	06/10/2022	CN
134	2	2035		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone?Wet Stone	06/10/2022	CN
135	1	1004		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
136	2	2035		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt; Flat Cobble Tool	06/10/2022	CN
137	1	1059		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
138	2	2003	2F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Rubber	06/10/2022	CN
139	1	1019		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
140	3	3015		Stone	Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
141	1	1031		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
142	1	1014		Stone	Fragments (2) of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
143	1	1048		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
144	2	2034		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt; Rubber?	06/10/2022	CN
145	1	1089		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
146	1	1031		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
147	1	1048		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
148	2	2035		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
149	1	1084		Stone	Fragment of Worked, Burnt Stone	06/10/2022	CN
150	1	1069		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
151	1	1082		Stone	Worked, Burnt Stone	06/10/2022	CN
152	1	1064		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt	06/10/2022	CN

153	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
154	1	1017		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
155	1	1006		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
156	1	1040		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
157	1	1059		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
158	1	1089		Stone	Fragments of Worked, Burnt Stone	06/10/2022	CN
159	1	1014		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
160	1	1090		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
161	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
162	1	1014		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
163	1	1085		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
164	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
165	2	2003	3C	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
166	1	1048		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
167	2	2003	1F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Rubber	06/10/2022	CN
168	1	1017		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
169	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
170	1	1051		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
171	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2002	CN
172	3	3015		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
173	1	1017		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
174	1	1051		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
175	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
176	1	Unstrat		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN

177	1	1011		Stone	Worked and Burnt Stone. Small Fragment	06/10/2022	CN
178	1	1002		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
179	1	1002		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
180	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt. Rubber?	06/10/2022	CN
181	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone? Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
182	1	1006		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
183	1	Unstrat		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	06/10/2022	CN
184	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone?	06/10/2022	CN
185	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
186	1	1063		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
187	1	1017		Stone	Worked Stone	06/10/2022	CN
188	2	2003	4D	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone, Burnt; Rubber	06/10/2022	CN
189	1	1005		Stone	Worked Stone, Burnt	06/10/2022	CN
190	2	2003	5F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone; Cobble Tool	06/10/2022	CN
191	1	1006		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
192	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
193	2	2003	1C	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
194	1	1061		Stone	Small Fragments of Worked Stone; Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
195	1	1089		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
196	1	1063		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
197	2	2003	3E	Stone	Very Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
198	1	1005		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
199	1	1060		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
200	2	2003	4F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
201	2	2003	3F	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone? Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
202	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN

203	2	2003	4D	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone? Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
204	3	3014		Stone	Worked Stone? Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
205	2	2003	4F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt? Cobble Tool?	26/10/2022	CN
206	2	2003	4F	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
207	1	1011		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
208	1	1017		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
209	1	1017		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
210	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
211	1	1014		Stone	Large Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
212	2	2029		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
213	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone? Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
214	1	1002		Stone	Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
215	2	2027		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt? Rubber	26/10/2022	CN
216	1	1048		Stone	Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
217	1	1063		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
218	2	2034		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt; Quern?	26/10/2022	CN
219	1	1017		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
220	2	2003	4F	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
221	2	2003	2A	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt; Rubber	26/10/2022	CN
222	1	1055		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
223	1	1060		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
224	1	1005		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN

225	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone? Flat with Rounded Edge	26/10/2022	CN
226	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt.	26/10/2022	CN
227	1	1011		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
228	1	1048		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
229	1	1002		Stone	Worked Stone?	26/10/2022	CN
230	1	1048		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	26/10/2022	CN
231	2	2029		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
232	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
233	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
234	3	3014		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt	26/10/2022	CN
235	3	3016		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	26/10/2022	CN
236	1	1011		Stone	Worked Stone?	26/10/2022	CN
237	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
238	1	1063		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
239	1	1017		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
240	2	2003	3E	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
241	2	2003		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
242	1	1060		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2002	CN
243	1	1005		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
244	1	1002		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
245	2	2003	6F	Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt; Rubber?	09/11/2022	CN
246	2	2028		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
247	3	3014		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone? Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
248	2	2028		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
249	1	1089		Stone	Small Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN

250	1	1043		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
251	1	1002		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
252	2	2003	4F	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone; Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
253	2	2042		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
254	1	1014		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
255	1	1014		Stone	Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
256	2	2003	3E	Stone	Small Fragments of Worked Stone? Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
257	1	1017		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone? Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
258	1	1014		Stone	Worked Stone. Burnt	09/11/2022	CN
259	1	1060		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
260	2	2003	4F	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
261	2	2003	4B	Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt? Rubber	09/11/2022	CN
262	1	1017		Stone	Worked Stone?	09/11/2022	CN
263	1	1008		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
264	1	1043		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone. Burnt?	09/11/2022	CN
265	3	3002		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
266	1	1077		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
267	1	1043		Stone	Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
268	1	1043		Stone	Small Fragment of Worked Stone	09/11/2022	CN
269	1	1008		Flint	Flint scraper	27/02/2023	OD
270	1	1008		Clay Object	Clay Pipe Stem	27/02/2023	OD

The excavations in Trelai Park during the summer of 2022 revealed the remains of a small, rectilinear Middle Bronze Age enclosed settlement. Such sites are common in southern England, but this is the first enclosure of this type identified in south Wales. Two well-preserved roundhouses were partially excavated and an important assemblage of Middle Bronze Age ceramics were recovered. This report summarises the findings and places them into their broader context. A short summary of the community engagement activity, a fundamental part of the project work, is also provided.

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