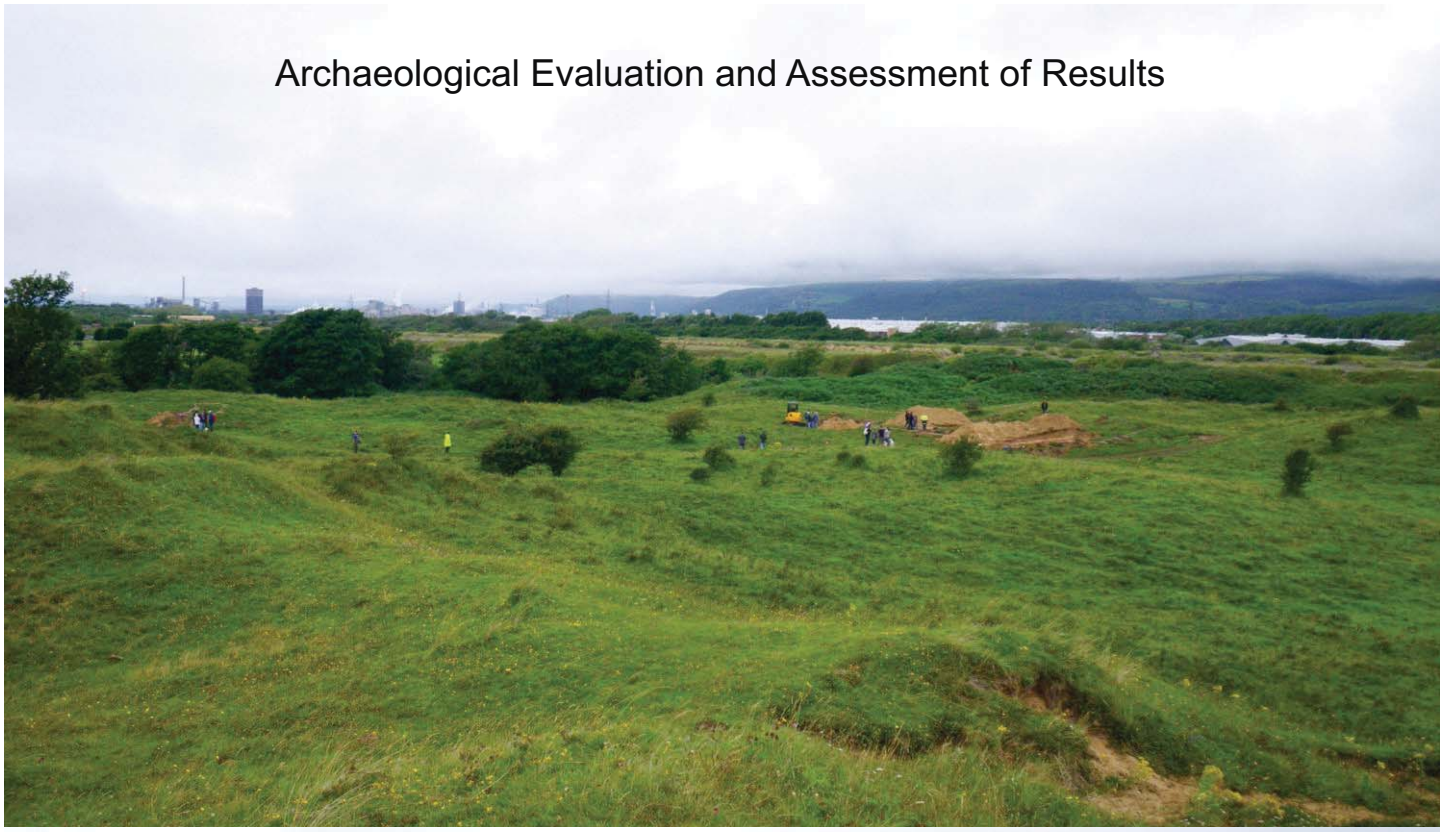
Wessex Archaeology

Kenfig, Bridgend
Glamorgan, South Wales

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



Ref: 77509
March 2012

KENFIG
BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES

(Scheduled monument number 15335)

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Prepared for:
Videotext Communications Ltd
11 St Andrews Crescent
CARDIFF
CF10 3DB

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 77509.01
Path: x:\projects\77509\post ex\report\77509_kenfig_report v1.doc

March 2012

DISCLAIMER

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	**77509**	**ACCESSION CODE**		**CLIENT CODE**	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	**N/A**	**NGR**	**280028, 182542**		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	F	NBH	JPG		09/03/12	X:\PROJECTS\77509\POST EX\REPORT\77509_KENFIG_REPORT (ed LNM).DOC

* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

KENFIG
BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN,
SOUTH WALES

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Contents

Tables

Figures

Front cover: View to Trenches 3, 4 and 5, from south-west, View to Trench 1, from south-east
Back cover: (Clockwise from top left) Small toad, working shot; Trench 1, working shot; Trench 4, working shot; Trench 1, view from south

KENFIG
BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN,
SOUTH WALES

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Kenfig, Bridgend, south Wales (NGR 280028, 182542).

The site of Kenfig was the location of a medieval castle and a town, founded in the 12th century and abandoned by the 16th century due to the encroachment of sand dunes. This evaluation included the excavation of a section across the bank of the medieval town defences and the upper part of the associated ditch, identifying a series of phases of construction. Trial trenching and geophysical survey located two roads within the defended settlement, apparently converging on the castle. Lining these routes appeared to be a series of buildings.

Excavation within the extra-mural settlement area was limited but did indicate activity beyond the town defences, though potentially of a less intense and more agricultural nature than that within the defences.

Documentary evidence records a series of attacks upon the town, and a number of charcoal-rich layers identified within the course of this evaluation are thought to reflect these events.

A refuse pit thought to be associated with a building adjacent to the defensive ditch provided a rich finds and environmental assemblage and may warrant further environmental analysis.

The ceramic evidence recovered within the extant town bank and ditch is indicative of activity at the medieval town from the late 12th to the late 14th centuries. The assemblage can be added to the list of the earliest known ceramics from south Wales in the post-Conquest period.

It is proposed that a report summarising the results of the evaluation should be submitted for publication in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* or another appropriate agreed publication. A summary of work will also be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*.

KENFIG
BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN,
SOUTH WALES

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Jobim Sampson (Series Editor), James Franklin (Director), Val Croft (Head of Production), Laura Meacham (Production Co-ordinator) and Ellie Hunt (Researcher) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock, Graeme Attwood and Emma Wood. The excavation strategy was devised by Francis Prior. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Brennan, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Ben Cullen, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Tracey Smith, Matt Williams, Raksha Dave, Cassie Newland and Ian Powlesland assisted by Nick Wells, Matt Nicholas, Zoe Cameron, Richard Woolley, Catherine Rees and Tom Jamieson. The metal detector survey was carried out by David Hughes and Ron Sanders.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology, with the exception of the pottery (Alice Forward, freelance specialist). This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports prepared by Nick Cooke (coins), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone), and Lorraine Mepham (all other finds). The environmental samples were processed by Thomas Burt, the bulk samples assessed by Sarah F. Wyles and the waterlogged wood fragments identified by Dr Catherine Barnett. The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

Finally thanks are extended to Kenfig Nature Reserve and all their staff for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

KENFIG
BRIDGEND, GLAMORGAN,
SOUTH WALES

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Kenfig Nature Reserve, Bridgend, Glamorgan, National Grid Reference (NGR) 280028, 182542 (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site lies approximately 10km to the north-west of Bridgend and around 2km to the west of North Cornelly. The south-western border of the reserve is defined by the coast and the northern border by the Afon Cynffig (River Kenfig). The M4 motorway runs along the eastern edge of the reserve and the modern settlement of Cynffig (Kenfig).

1.2.2 Kenfig Nature Reserve is a National Nature Reserve (NNR), a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) due to is extensive sand dunes, saltmarsh, intertidal areas and the largest freshwater lake in south Wales, Kenfig Pool.

1.2.3 This range of habitats, however, is relatively recent as the Site is known to have been the location of the medieval town of Kenfig (NPRN 15335) and associated castle (NPRN 300455). The scheduled area of just over 8 hectares encompasses the castle ruins, what is thought to be the enclosed part of the settlement, and areas thought to be part of wider extra-mural settlement, including the presumed location of St James's Church, which lies just to the south of the intra-mural area.

1.2.4 The topography is varied but generally comprises low-lying areas at around 9m aOD, surrounded by high sand dunes at around 12-16m aOD.

1.2.5 The underlying geology is Mercia Mudstone Group but there are areas of alluvial and storm gravel beach deposits, overlaid by varying depths of windblown sand (BGS 247, 261).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Roman

1.3.1 It has been suggested that Water Street/Heol Fach (B4283) on the opposite side of the M4 contains fragments of a Roman road (RCAHMW 1991, 315; Robbins 2002, 6). A number of Romano-British artefacts have also been recovered from the area, including some from recent excavations (Robbins 2002, 6). The castle incorporates a number of re-used Romano-British tiles and there is some speculation that the castle itself may lie on the site of a Roman fort (Robbins 2002, 6-7).

Medieval

1.3.2 There is some disagreement about the origin of the place name Cynffig. There are suggestions that it may be a contraction of *Cefn-y-figgen*, 'the ridge above the swamp' (Morris 1907, 88), or possibly *Cen-y-ffig*, 'the head of the swamp' (Gray 1909, 34).

1.3.3 Although there is a documentary mention of the Danes burning Cynffig in AD 893 (Richard 1927, 162) this reference is in the *Gwentian Brut*, a document which has been largely discredited due to later forgery. There are a number of Scandinavian place names in the area, but it seems that the establishment of towns and boroughs in the Vale of Glamorgan by the Normans marked a change in the settlement character of the area (Griffiths 1971, 333-4).

1.3.4 Around 1113 Robert, later Earl of Gloucester, became lord of Glamorgan and he embarked on a series of campaigns to consolidate this position (RCAHMW 1991, 14-17). The establishment of a castle at Kenfig is likely to date to this time as its position close to the Welsh-held Lordship of Afan (modern day Vale of Glamorgan) and near a river crossing made it a key strategic location (RCAHMW 1991, 15; Robbins 2002, 7). The stone keep at Kenfig, which is believed to be 12th century, is the largest in the county (RCAHMW 1991, 322). In a charter of 1140-7, Earl Robert granted land to Ewenny Priory, which suggests the presence of an already fortified vill at Kenfig, and there is a possible earlier reference in the lost Register of Neath (RCAHMW 1991, 316).

1.3.5 A new town was established beside the castle. There are later 12th century documentary references to the borough and the foundation of the church of St James (RCAHMW 1991, 316). The site of St James's Church is recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and lies south of the town's defences. Reference was made to it in 1898, suggesting that at that point stonework and human bones could still be found there. This source also maintains that the main part of the extra-mural settlement lay to the west (Llewellyn 1898, 135-6). The castle and associated settlement were designed to introduce and consolidate the Norman presence in the area. It is believed that the town quickly became an important commercial centre, with a virtual monopoly on trade. A charter granted to it in 1360 gave it many of the administrative and commercial privileges enjoyed by Cardiff (Griffiths 1971, 351).

1.3.6 Beyond the castle mound, remnants of a bank and ditch can be seen, and the size of the area they enclose suggests that they relate to the defences of the town rather than the castle (**Figure 1**). Nevertheless, the existence of

buildings such as St James's Church and a hospital beyond the town defences indicates that there was an extra-mural settlement. The Margam Annals in their account of an attack in 1232 mention 'the town within the gates' and 'the town without walls' (RCAHMW 1991, 326).

1.3.7 Documentary sources mention that the town came under attack on several occasions by Welsh forces. According to the Margam Annals, Kenfig was burned for the first time in 1167. Palisades were brought in to strengthen its defences against the revolt of 1183-4, but these must have proved unsuccessful as the town and mill were burned and the castle damaged, entailing major repairs to the gates and palisade in 1185 as well as rebuilding the mill. Another revolt led to attacks on the town in both 1228 and 1232, the latter causing widespread damage to the town, although the castle keep and church withstood the assault. Further attacks on the town and castle are recorded in 1243, 1295, 1316, and 1321. During 1257-8 the nearby castles of Llangynwyd and Neath were assaulted and it seems likely that Kenfig was also targeted at this time (RCAHMW 1991, 316-8).

1.3.8 A number of the borough towns in the Vale of Glamorgan saw a decline throughout the 14th and 15th centuries due to a combination of periods of famine and plague as well as the more settled political climate leaving their strategic locations isolated and obsolete (Spurgeon 2001, 163). However, it was a change in the dynamics of the coastline in the area that decisively led to Kenfig's decay and eventual disappearance. From the 14th century the town suffered from the encroachment of sand, severely affecting the agricultural land, and by the end of the 15th century the impact was so acute that the land rents of the burgage plots were lowered (Griffiths 1971, 354). When John Leland visited in around 1535-8 he reported that *"there is a litle village on the est side of Kenfik [river], and a castel, booth in ruine and almost shokid and devoured with the sands that the Severn Se ther castith up"* (Smith 1906, 29). Indeed, an additional ordinance added to the Kenfig town charter in 1572 describes the loss of nearly all the common land and of all the burgage plots bar three due to the sand (Clark 1871, 245, 252-4).

Post-Medieval

1.3.9 The Site was used as a training area in preparation for the Normandy Landings during the Second World War and some traces of this later use can still be seen. In particular, some of the track-ways are likely to date from this time.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 Excavations were carried out at Kenfig Castle during the 1920s by the Aberafan and Margam District Historical Society (Richards 1927) but were never completed (Robbins 2002, 12). These concentrated on the castle and its immediate fortifications. A section across the moat revealed a substantial ditch with an internal gravel bank (Richards 1927, 165-8). Ridge tiles, leather and metal artefacts were recovered from the excavations as well as large quantities of pottery (Robbins 2002, 12). The castle has seen a marked deterioration in its fabric since this time as excavated structural remains and trenches were left open.

1.4.2 A note in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (Leithbridge and David 1928) refers to areas in the vicinity of the castle where the sand overburden was sufficiently thin to enable 'the debris of early medieval dwellings' to be seen. The note refers to finds of pottery, iron nails, slag and bone as being 'plentiful'. It also mentions that a number of iron arrowheads and a possible Saxon brooch were found.

1.4.3 A building close to the outer bailey of the castle was excavated during the 1930s (**Figure 1**); however, this work has not been fully published. This is likely to have been the property reported as being occupied by Leyshon Morgan in 1665 (Jones and Soulsby 1977).

1.4.4 From 1993 to 2000 the Kenfig Society excavated an area within the extra-mural settlement (**Figure 1**), after conducting resistivity survey (Robbins 2002). The resistivity survey, however, was unable to identify any archaeological features. The excavations uncovered a building with low stone walls supporting higher clay walls, a construction technique known as 'clom'. No internal features were found within this building. Another possible, less substantial structure was found to the north-east and this contained two possible hearths. Some deposits of slag suggested possible metalworking in the vicinity. The excavations also located areas of ridge and furrow. An occupational deposit was found over a wide area which contained substantial amounts of pottery, bone and shell. A few residual Roman finds were also identified.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2011), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. The results of this work will form an important resource for the future management of the scheduled area and beyond. Five specific research aims were outlined:

- What is the extent and layout of surviving archaeological remains within the defended enclosure around Kenfig Castle (the intra-mural area) and outside this enclosure (the extra-mural area)?
- What is the character and date of construction of the defences (earthworks) surrounding Kenfig Castle? Are these primary or secondary works?
- Does archaeological evidence survive at Kenfig for the various attacks on the castle and town stated in historic documents?
- How does the character of remains within the defended enclosure compare with those outside it and what does this reveal concerning the chronological development of the site?

- What is the nature of the be-sanding – how did this occur and what was timescale of this event?

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Landscape and Cartographic Evidence

3.2.1 Consideration of the surrounding landscape and analysis of the cartographic evidence was undertaken during the preparation of this report. Where relevant the findings are incorporated into the discussion and conclusions.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

3.3.1 Seven trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies and address specific research objectives (**Figure 1**).

3.3.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.3.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.3.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.3.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.3.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.3.7 The work was carried out on the 10th-13th August 2011. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

3.4 Copyright

3.4.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features and the full geophysical report (GSB 2011) are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Results

Introduction

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over a total area of around 3 hectares using a fluxgate magnetometer (**Figure 2**). The following discussion and accompanying data is taken from the report compiled by GSB (2011).

4.2.2 Due to the size of many of the sand dunes present at Kenfig the survey was limited to some of the more accessible areas. Not only would data collection have been difficult in the steepest parts but the instruments would not have seen through the overburden of sand. It was also deemed impossible to collect GPR data and again the depth of the sands would have proved impenetrable.

Results

4.2.3 Perhaps the most intriguing set of anomalies lie at (A) with both positive and negative responses relating to the medieval borough ditch and bank fortifications. Only one length of ditch corresponds to the Ordnance Survey map and, whilst there is a possibility that the map is slightly 'out', a more archaeological explanation is that Kenfig was surrounded by another set of fortifications.

4.2.4 Immediately to the east of and perpendicular to (A), anomalies (B) form a series of buildings either side of a road which appears to lead to the castle. A second possible road can be seen in the north-east of the data, again leading to the castle.

4.2.5 At least six large possible pits have been detected at (C), which form an arc. One of these ‘pits’ was excavated (Trench 3) and results showed wall foundations and floor surfaces.

4.2.6 A short section of ditch at (D) possibly forms part of the town's defences; it corresponds with the LiDAR data which show the ditch curving towards the castle. Unfortunately due to the sand dunes it was impossible for further data to be collected to clarify its extents.

4.2.7 Anomalies at (E) and (F) have been denoted as *?Archaeology* due to these responses being away from the main settlement site and also due to the large sand dunes. However, a large suburb was thought to be situated outside the defences and it is possible that some of these anomalies, especially those at (F), relate to house plots.

4.2.8 A curving band of magnetic disturbance (G) corresponds to a track running through the dunes, comprising stone slabs / concrete. It masks any further remains of the ditch previously mentioned at (D). Similar responses (H) lie within a 'bowl' formed by the sands; these are all likely to be of a modern date.

4.2.9 Ferrous responses at (I) represent a small pipe whilst other smaller scale ferrous anomalies are characteristic of modern iron debris scattered in the topsoil.

Conclusions

4.2.10 Elements of the medieval town of Kenfig show remarkably clearly within the geophysical data. Further sections of the town's defences have been discovered, along with structures, pits and roads. Survey was hindered by the terrain, which meant that the whole town of Kenfig could not be mapped.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Seven trenches were excavated, of which five (Trenches 1-5) lay within the defended are of the town within the bailey ditch. Trenches 6 and 7 lay within the extra-mural settlement area. The height of the sand dunes and therefore the depth of overlying sediment restricted the location of trenches. The size and shape of the trenches varied according to the targets on which they were sited, and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Any substantial remains were left *in situ*.

4.3.2 Due to the health and safety restrictions of working at depth in sand, the trenches were confined to the lower-lying areas and generally occupied heights of between 9-10m aOD, although the dunes reach heights of up to 16m aOD.

4.3.3 The trenches saw the removal of between 0.11m and 0.28m of overlying topsoil; there was no clear subsoil formation. The depth of windblown sand deposits beneath this varied greatly from 0.32m to 1.64m. A number of trenches also showed a succession of buried topsoil horizons interleaved with windblown sand deposits, but these deposits often appeared quite localised and the number of layers varied from trench to trench. This is likely to be a reflection of the shifting and dynamic nature of the dune environment where the processes of erosion, stabilization and deposition happen at a variable and local scale. Where encountered, the natural geology was alluvial clays, sand and gravels.

Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

4.3.4 Trench 1 was targeted on the internal bank of the defensive ditch, still visible as a positive earthwork to the south-west of the castle, and on possible structures just within its perimeter. It was hoped that this trench would help

characterise the town defences as well as showing something of the nature of the intra-mural settlement.

4.3.5 A series of overlying windblown sand deposits was encountered (**102**, **104**) which were separated by **103**, a buried soil horizon indicating a period of stabilization between these events.

4.3.6 The south-western part of the trench lay over the bank and the edge of the defensive ditch (**Figure 3; Figure 4, Plates 1 and 2**). Above the natural geology on the inner edge of the bank a distinct area of charcoal was suggestive of a destruction event (**136**). The presence of preserved grain in the environmental sample (ES [Environmental Sample] 6) seems to indicate that a medieval settlement was already established before the bank was constructed. Above this was **132**, a possible buried soil horizon probably equivalent to **128**, seen on the outer edge of the bank. Pottery from these horizons has been dated to the late 12th to 13th century, suggesting that the charcoal below is from one of the earlier attacks on the settlement. Above **132** lay the lower bank construction deposits (**126**/**133**). The pottery recovered from **126** was of the same fabric and date range as that in **132**. Overlying **126** and **133** was the upper bank construction deposit **120**.

4.3.7 Only the north-eastern edge of the defensive ditch (**139**) was exposed in the trench (**Figure 3; Figure 4, Plate 2**). The upper secondary deposit of the ditch (**140**) remained unexcavated as it lay at 1.6m below ground level beneath windblown sand layer (**104**). Two points were augered in order to obtain additional information about the deposits and dimensions of the ditch. The first, in the south-western corner of the trench, indicated windblown sand to a depth of around 2m below ground level. Augering to the east of this encountered **142**, a dark grey-brown silty sand at around 2.1m below ground level, continuing to around 2.5m below ground level where the auger encountered resistance. This could have been the edge of the ditch or a more stony fill.

4.3.8 Cut into the crest of the bank was a small construction slot (**109**), potentially associated with some kind of palisade structure. A single sherd of late 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from this feature (**Figure 4, Plate 1**). This was sealed by **107**, a further bank deposit only seen on the external face. Above this was **105**, which had built up above the bank. Included in the pottery recovered from **105** were four sherds of Malvern Chase ware, dated as 14th to 17th century; this accords with the documented decline and abandonment of the settlement.

4.3.9 On the inner face of the bank, deposits **120** and **137** were sealed by **124**/**138**, a dark deposit containing charcoal and shell fragments. This is likely to have been eroded occupation debris.

4.3.10 Inside the bank, and therefore within the boundary of the town, was wall **112**, a north-west – south-east aligned cobble-built foundation (**Figure 4, Plates 3 and 4**). The size and construction of this foundation suggested that it was more likely to have supported turf or clay walls or a wooden frame. The wall had been constructed on surface **113**/**123**, which overlay the natural geology. The lack of corresponding walls to the south-west suggests that the rest of the building lay to the north-east.

4.3.11 A dark deposit (**117**) built up over wall **112** contained traces of occupation debris; pottery from this layer dates to the 13th century. A discrete lens of pale red sandy clay (**111**) lay against this on the north-east face of the wall. Abutting layer **117** was possible surface **115**. Against the north-east lee of wall **112** was a windblown sand layer (**110**).

4.3.12 Building **134** was constructed on and within **117**, again comprising cobble-built wall foundations, in this instance four walls forming a 'room' aligned north-east – south-west (**Figure 4, Plates 4 and 5**). The north-eastern wall of this building was in the same position and alignment as wall **112**, suggesting that it was a later phase of that structure, forming a possible additional structure constructed to the south-west. Like **112**, these walls seem designed to have supported a turf, clay or timber superstructure, and this is confirmed by the presence of **114**, a post pad comprising two flat stones, near the northern corner of the building. In general the construction of **134** was rougher and less substantial than **112**.

4.3.13 Beneath **115**, the possible surface associated with building **134**, was a finds-rich deposit (**116**) sealing a refuse pit (**130**) (**Figure 3; Figure 4, Plate 5**). Pit **130** contained a series of deliberate backfill deposits. Environmental samples taken from these deposits (ES 1 and 4) contained significant amounts of cereal remains, charcoal and some mineralised matter. There was also a relatively large quantity of pottery and animal bone. The pottery suggests a date range from late 12th to early 13th century. Pit **130** is likely to have related to building **112**, placing it as part of the early settlement of Kenfig. The presence of a glazed fragment thought to be crested ridge (roof) tile suggests that some fairly elaborate and substantial buildings were located in vicinity. The construction of structure **134** must post-date the use of pit **130**.

4.3.14 A layer of occupational debris (**118**) built up after the abandonment of the structure. The pottery assemblage from this layer was similar to that from layer **117**, except that only local wares were present. A similar deposit (**106**) was above this, and again the pottery assemblage was similar to that from **117** and **118**, though non-local material was once more present. Given the small size of the assemblage it is impossible to say whether the lack of non-local wares in **118** reflects a disruption in supply. Layer **118** also sealed **105**, over the bank. The late 13th to 14th date range for the pottery from layers **106** and **118** reflects the documented decline and abandonment of the settlement in the 14th to 15th centuries.

4.3.15 The majority of the metal finds recovered from the Site came from Trench 1, in part due to the larger size of the trench, but in part perhaps reflecting the nature of the archaeological deposits here. Of the eight copper alloy items recovered, seven came from Trench 1. Though the majority were unstratified they reflect activity from the late 12th to 15th centuries. Two mid 13th century coins were recovered from this trench, the first from bank deposit **107** and the second from possible surface **115**. Both were silver pennies of Henry III, though their heavy wear suggests that they may have been in circulation for some time before their deposition.

Trench 2 (Figure 5)

4.3.16 Trench 2 lay to the north-east of Trench 1, targeted on anomalies identified from the geophysical survey which were thought to be a roadway and structures aligned on this feature.

4.3.17 The overlying deposits were identified as a succession of windblown sand sediments (**202**, **204** and **206**) interspersed with two buried soil deposits (**203** and **205**), representing periods of stabilization.

4.3.18 A possible north-east – south-west wall remnant (**213**) was identified with a possible north-west return (**Figure 5, Plate 6**). This rubble wall was poorly defined, and it may well represent only the foundation levels. Associated with this to the south-east was **214**, a well made metalled surface thought to be the roadway (**Figure 5, Plate 7**). To the north-west of wall **213** was **212**, a possible internal surface which was also metalled. As all these deposits were left *in situ* no clear relationship between them could be established, but they are likely to be contemporary.

4.3.19 Overlying **214** was a thin deposit which had accumulated over the surface (**215**). This lay beneath **208**, an iron-rich interface between **215** and windblown sand layer **206**. Layer **208** also lay above **209**, material which had built up over wall **213**.

4.3.20 Above the possible internal surface **212** was a cobble-rich deposit (**211**) (**Figure 5, Plate 6**); it is unclear whether this was a deliberately laid deposit or demolition from the putative building. Overlying this was **210**, its dark and mottled character suggesting that it may have contained occupational debris. The pottery from this layer was consistent with the other pottery from this trench and dates between the 13th-15th centuries. Layer **210** lay beneath **207,** an area of demolition rubble. Other deposits can be seen in the section (**Figure 5, Plate 6**).

Trench 3 (Figure 6)

4.3.21 Trench 3 was targeted on an anomaly identified from the geophysical survey, suggestive of a possible pit. However removal of the topsoil and overlying sand deposits (**302-4**, **312**) revealed a north-west – south-east stone wall (**305**).

4.3.22 Wall **305** was well constructed; within it was an opening which had been deliberately blocked with stone rubble (**313**) (**Figure 6, Plate 8**). No construction cut for the wall was visible and it appeared to be founded on **309**, a natural sand deposit.

4.3.23 To the south-west of wall **305** and abutting it was a possible surface (**311**) (**Figure 6, Plate 8**). This dark blue-grey silty sand contained the possible impression of hoof prints. Overlying this was a sand deposit (**306**) which contained, in addition to charcoal flecks, lenses of possible decomposed vegetation.

4.3.24 To the north-east of wall **305** was another possible surface (**308**). This sandy clay contained occasional flecks of shell and mortar as well as lenses of possible decomposed vegetation, perhaps indicative of a ‘rush’ floor (**Figure 6, Plate 9**). This deposit appears to form the internal floor of a building.

Above **308** was sand deposit (**307**) which contained possible periods of stabilization.

Trench 4 (Figure 7)

4.3.25 Trench 4 was situated just to the south-east of Trench 3, over a geophysical anomaly thought to indicate a possible roadway. It lay on the western side of a dune.

4.3.26 Excavation revealed a succession of windblown sand sediments (**402**, **404**, **406**) interspersed with two buried soil deposits (**403, 405**), representing periods of stabilization.

4.3.27 Beneath **406** was a distinct mid yellow-brown sandy clay layer (**408**) (**Figure 7, Plate 10**). This was fairly compact and level and could be a surface, although the presence of another windblown sand layer beneath this (**409**) suggests that it is more likely to represent a period of stabilization. Layer **408** contained the only stratified artefacts from the trench, including stone and ceramic roof tiles.

4.3.28 Removal of the dune deposits revealed a north-west – south-east aligned stone wall (**407**) (**Figure 7, Plate 11**). Abutting this on the north-east side was **416**, a possible drain deposit. Beyond this was **413**, a well made cobbled surface thought to be the roadway (**Figure 7, Plate 12**). A possible occupation layer (**412**) overlay both of these deposits.

4.3.29 Although one of the sand layers (**406**) contained several fragments of lime mortar wall, wall **407** appeared to be unmortared, possibly using a sandy clay as the bedding agent. This suggests that the lime mortar within **406** must instead derive from the demolition of nearby structures.

4.3.30 To the south-west of wall **407** was **415** (**Figure 7, Plate 10**), a very dark, charcoal-rich deposit containing a number of fragments of burnt and semi-charred wood. Above this was a thin clay lens (**414**) which separated **415** from the almost identical deposit above (**411**). The environmental evidence from this deposit (ES 3) contrasts with that in Trench 1 and suggests wetter, more open ground.

Trench 5 (Figure 8)

4.3.31 Trench 5 lay just to the south-east of Trench 4 and was located over a similar geophysical response. Unlike Trench 4, no buried soil deposits were visible in the section; instead, nearly 1.6m of undifferentiated windblown sand (**502**) sealed the archaeology.

4.3.32 Excavation of a small sondage through the archaeological deposits exposed at the base of Trench 5 exposed a metalled surface (**507**) (**Figure 8, Plate 13**). This was overlain by a possible wall remnant (**505**) and a thin layer of dark sediment (**506**) which had accumulated over the surface. Sealing both these deposits was a layer of tumbled stones (**504**), and then another stony layer (**503**).

4.3.33 Due to the small area exposed it was not possible to determine whether **507** represented a road or other surface, or what kind of structure **505** belonged to.

Trench 6 (Figure 9)

4.3.34 Trench 6 lay within the extra-mural settlement area, to the south-east of the main concentration of trenches.

4.3.35 Excavation revealed a succession of windblown sand sediments (**602**, **604**, **607**) interspersed with **603** and **605**, which are both likely to represent periods of stabilization, and charcoal layer **606** (**Figure 9, Plate 14**). Layer **606** is of interest since although it appears to indicate a possible destruction event, it clearly occurred after the area around Trench 6 had been engulfed by the dunes. This may reflect shrinkage of the settlement.

4.3.36 The earliest windblown sand deposit **607** sealed a possible soil horizon (**608**). A small area excavated in the centre of the trench revealed a dark charcoal abundant deposit (**609**) sealed by **608**, and in turn sealing a possible surface (**610**) (**Figure 9, Plate 14**). Only a small area of **610** was exposed but it consisted of a very compact layer of grey and stone rubble which sloped down to the south. At this lower point there were traces of *in situ* burning.

4.3.37 Beneath this was a possible alluvial clay (611) which may well be the natural geology, but it was only exposed in a very small area.

Trench 7 (not illustrated)

4.3.38 Trench 7 was the most south-westerly of the trenches, located beyond the defended settlement and adjacent to the area excavated by the Kenfig Society in 1999. Beneath a relatively shallow depth of wind blown sand (**702**), a distinct grey-brown silty sand (**703**) was exposed. This buried soil, and the ridge and furrow found in the Kenfig Society's trench (see above, section **1.4.4**), suggest that this area may have been agricultural land. The pottery recovered from Trench 7 was broadly medieval (12th to 15th century), with the exception of single sherd of possible Iron Age pottery. Amongst the other finds from this trench were iron objects (nails and a fish-hook), stone roofing slate, and animal bone. One piece of ironworking slag can be added to the evidence for metalworking found by the Kenfig Society.

4.3.39 The evaluation trench complements the findings of the Kenfig Society and implies that the structures they found were part of a farmstead. The indications of possible metalworking they uncovered could relate to an industry not permitted or encouraged within the intra-mural settlement.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation at Kenfig produced an assemblage of moderate size, deriving from all seven of the trenches excavated, although the majority of the finds came from Trench 1, targeted on the internal bank of the castle's defensive ditch. Finds from Trenches 2-6 were minimal. The assemblage recovered appears to be entirely of medieval date.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are given in **Table 1 (Appendix 2)**. All finds have subsequently been at least visually scanned, in order to provide

basic identifications, and to ascertain the date range where possible. This section discusses the finds briefly within their local and regional context, and assesses their potential to contribute to an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the foundation, development and abandonment of the medieval town of Kenfig.

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

5.2.1 In total there are 808 sherds, weighing 7342g from the excavations at Kenfig (**Table 1, Appendix 2**). The majority of the material is medieval in date with only two Roman residual sherds.

5.2.2 The sherds were first visually classified, then further investigated using a Wild Heerbrugg M3Z microscope (**Table 2, Appendix 2**) for the breakdown of fabrics by context). The fabrics have been categorized on a site basis as there is not an overall Glamorgan fabric series. Where possible, cross-references have been made to other type series, many of the fabrics being known and found in the Bristol Channel area. The pottery is quantified by fabric and by context in **Table 3 (Appendix 2)**.

Trench 1

5.2.3 The majority of the material, 90% by sherd count, came from Trench 1 and it is here that the ceramic sequence is particularly useful in determining a chronological narrative for the site.

Layers **128** and **132**

5.2.4 The pottery from layers **128** and **132** is indicative of earlier activity and settlement at Kenfig. Seven sherds of early local ware (FAB 10), and one sherd of Romano-British Oxfordshire colour coated ware (FAB 5) came from layer **132**. The early local ware has been dated to the late 12th and 13th centuries, supporting the stratigraphic evidence for a later date of construction for the bank. The sherd of Oxfordshire colour coated ware is one of two residual Roman sherds found in Trench 1. This is the rim from a shallow bowl copying samian Dr. 36, with rouletted decoration over the rim, dated AD 270-400+ (Young 1977, type 47).

Pit **130**

5.2.5 Pit **130** contained a large amount of ceramic material, in total 334 sherds. The pottery came from three of the fills (**125**, **127**, **131**). This is another distinct group of early fabrics, dominated by the early local ware (240 sherds, FAB 10). This has been dated here to the late 12th to early 13th century by association with two sherds from a Cotswolds tripod pitcher (FAB 9) and 73 sherds representing two Ham Green A jugs (FAB 7). The association of the imported wares to the locally produced material supports the historical evidence for the existence of the town at Kenfig during the late 12th and early 13th centuries. This group of ceramics can be compared to assemblages from Lougher (Vyner 1993) on the Gower and Llantrithyd (Charlton *et al*. 1977) in the Vale of Glamorgan. Both sites have produced some of the earliest known fabrics for medieval south Wales after the Norman conquest, and it is not surprising therefore, considering the evidence from the historical documentation, that Kenfig has also produced the same suite of fabrics.

5.2.6 There is one small sherd of residual Romano-British Black Burnished ware from fill **125**. This, together with the Oxfordshire colour coated ware, supports the evidence of other Romano-British finds made previously at Kenfig for earlier activity at the site.

5.2.7 The layer sealing pit **130** (**116**) also contained mostly the earlier fabrics with one sherd of Cotswold ware, 17 sherds of Ham Green A ware and 51 of early local ware. Notably there are also sherds from the Blackdown Hills in Somerset (FAB 6). These are part of the Upper Greensand-derived fabric series, produced in that area during the 11th and 12th centuries (Allan *et al.* 2011). The sherds from **116** are most closely comparable to the fabrics described from Cheddar Palace, Somerset (*ibid.*, 176-7). Also found in **116** were 40 sherds of Vale Ware (FAB 1 and 3). This fabric is generally indicative of 13th and 14th century activity.

Later domestic refuse layers

5.2.8 Layers **117** and **118** produced very similar assemblages, dating to the late 13th to 14th centuries. Both groups predominantly comprise Fabrics 1-3, the local Vale Ware (84%), with jugs, jars and incurved dishes represented. Jars dominate both contexts. Based on rim sherds, layer **118** contained a minimum of eight jars; however, the number of body sherds present indicates a significant level of dispersion and abrasion that is not observable in the early layers of pit **130**. Layer **118** is also interesting as it contained only locally produced material with an absence of Ham Green and Bristol Ware jugs which are typically found in other medieval contexts on the Site. In layer **118** it is not clear if this is a result of deposition and the limitations of trenching or actually representative of the ceramics being used in this area. In contrast, layer **117** did contain Ham Green jug material, suggesting that the former explanation is more likely. This is also supported by the presence of Bath A ware (FAB 8), of which there are four sherds, including the only rim sherd in this fabric found from the trench.

5.2.9 Post-abandonment layer **106**, overlying **118**, produced pottery comparable to **117**, with similar fabrics and number of sherds recovered (43). As with **117** and **118**, the majority of the group is made up of Vale Ware (91%). The remaining sherds are all Ham Green ware, supporting a date of late 13th to 14th century for this context.

Bank

5.2.10 The pottery from the build-up layer over the bank (**105**) is late in date. The Ham Green sherds are in the later Ham Green B ware (FAB 11). There are also four sherds which appear to be the later Malvern Chase fabric (FAB 13) and these two wares support a slightly later date for this context, no earlier than the 14th century. There are no earlier fabrics such as FAB 6 or FAB 10 from this deposit.

Trench 2

5.2.11 The material from Trench 2 (23 sherds weighing 162.9g, **Table 1**) is all local Vale Ware (FAB 1-3). The sherds are particularly small and abraded, associated with refuse dumping and general movement of material around the site. Layer **210** contained 12 sherds, the largest context group from this trench. This includes a large glazed strap handle and a jar rim. There are

also other small abraded sherds, but the larger sherds support the interpretation of the context as occupational debris.

Trench 4

5.2.12 No pottery was recovered from Trench 4, but the presence of a ceramic ridge (roof) tile in Vale Ware can be noted (see below).

Trenches 5 and 6

5.2.13 Very little material came from either of these trenches but the few sherds, including Vale Ware and a sherd in FAB 13 (unknown ware type), provide a general 13th to 14th century date.

Trench 7

5.2.14 In total, 54 sherds dating from between the 12th and 15th centuries came from the topsoil and buried soil **703**, the majority of which (85%) are in the locally produced Vale Ware fabrics (FAB 1-3).

Conclusions

5.2.15 The range of fabrics investigated here represents activity at the site from the 12th to at least the late 14th century. The earliest ceramic evidence indicates that in the late 12th century local pottery production was particularly active but that imported wares (particularly glazed wares) from south-west England were also relied on. All of the earlier fabrics were found in Trench 1, which produced by far the largest group of pottery from the Site. This is significantly different to the assemblages from Trenches 2-6, situated closer to the castle, which had fewer and later ceramic finds. This pattern of deposition could be due to a number of factors:

- Trench 1 was larger and more fully excavated than the other trenches - earlier features might not have been reached in Trenches 2-6 due to size constraints.

- Most of the pottery from Trench 1 came from a single pit, and pit deposits were not excavated in the other trenches. Given the town ordinances relating to cleanliness (see below, **Discussion**), refuse is likely to have been disposed of into cut features such as pits (but not the town ditch).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 Ten pieces of ceramic building material were recovered. One piece, from pit **130** (fill **125**), is of an unusual form, glazed; it may be part of a substantial medieval crested ridge tile, or possibly from some more elaborate type of roof furniture. Five fragments from another ridge tile, in this instance in the local Vale Ware (see Pottery, FAB 1) came from surface/layer **408**.

5.3.2 Three pieces are from plain paving slabs (occupation debris **124**, pit **130**, layer **211**). The final piece is undiagnostic, but is possibly a piece of abraded brick (deposit **105** over bank); given the context, this could be Romano-British.

5.4 Stone

5.4.1 The stone recovered consists entirely of sandstone roofing slates, mostly in micaceous variants; examples came from Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 7. For the most part the fragments are small, but one probably complete example was recovered from sand layer **304**; this is sub-rectangular, with a rounded upper edge and a central nail hole, and measures 335 x 250mm. One fragment from Trench 7 topsoil may have been trimmed into a rough disc shape, although for what purpose is unclear. The source(s) for these micaceous sandstones is likely to lie in either the Lower Old Red Sandstone which outcrops across the eastern part of Glamorgan and Gwent, or the Upper Carboniferous, for example the Pennant measures of the Forest of Dean. Very similar lithologies were noted from amongst the medieval assemblage retrieved from the foreshore at Magor Pill, Gwent (Allen 2003, 90).

5.4.2 In addition, a single piece of worked flint, a waste flake, was recovered from deposit **105** over the bank in Trench 1, a clearly residual prehistoric find in a slightly rolled condition.

5.5 Metalwork

Coins

5.5.1 Three coins were recovered - two medieval hammered silver coins and a modern copper alloy American cent (2007, found unstratified). The two medieval coins are both halved 'voided long cross' pennies of Henry III. One from upper bank construction layer **107** was minted in London between AD 1248 and 1250 whilst the second, from possible surface **115**, was probably minted in Bristol, Exeter or Lincoln between AD 1248 and 1251. Both coins show signs of wear, and may have been in circulation for some time prior to their loss. Henry III introduced the 'Long Cross' on the reverse of coins in an attempt to prevent coins being clipped to reduce their silver content. With no smaller denomination coinage produced at the time it was common practice to halve or even quarter pennies to provide small change.

Copper alloy

5.5.2 Of the eight copper alloy objects recovered, six are identifiable objects (or parts thereof). All of these came from Trench 1. One is a fragment of an annular brooch with applied square plates. A very similar example with incised square plates came from an early 15th century context at Norwich, although other brooches with applied plates are known from earlier (13th/14th century) contexts (Margeson 1993, 15-16, no. 59). There is one buckle, a small oval, single loop form with four moulded knops on the front end, of late 13th or 14th century date (Whitehead 1996, nos. 77-8; Margeson 1993, no. 130). There are also two small buckle plates, one still attached to a small, rectangular buckle with expanded outer edge, probably dating to the second half of the 14th century (Whitehead 1996, nos. 135-9). A small, crudely made key with a circular bow, solid shank and simple bit is of a type broadly dated in London from the late 12th to late 14th century (Egan 1998, nos. 305, 307). Finally, one object could be a small looped hinge, perhaps from a small casket; it comprises a strip tapering to a point, shouldered at the opposite end and with an expanded, rectangular terminal with a double perforation; the strip is bent double at the tapering end with a small perforation passing through both thicknesses (compare larger examples: Egan 1998, no. 43). The two buckles came from post-

abandonment layer **106**, and the possible hinge from layer **116** sealing pit **130**; the other objects were topsoil finds.

5.5.3 The other two copper alloy objects are small sheet fragments, both perforated, both of unknown date and function. Both came from topsoil contexts, one in Trench 1 and one in Trench 2.

Iron

5.5.4 The ironwork consists almost entirely of nails (at least 93 examples), including masonry and horseshoe nails; there are also two small tacks. A few of the nails have been bent double. Other identifiable objects comprise a barbed fish-hook (buried soil **703**); a looped object, possibly the head from a pair of shears (Trench 2 topsoil); a large rectangular buckle, possibly from horse harness (pit **130**); and a possible heel-iron (layer **609**).

5.6 Animal Bone

Introduction

5.6.1 The assemblage comprises 1118 fragments (or 4.518kg) of animal bone, the majority of which were recovered by hand during the normal course of excavation. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 846, *c*. 24% of which are identifiable to species and element. Bone was recovered from 28 separate contexts of medieval data located in Trenches 1 to 7, although the majority is from pit **130** in Trench 1 (**Table 4, Appendix 2**).

Methods

5.6.2 The assemblage was rapid scanned and the following information quantified were applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion data, tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information and spot-dating evidence.

Results

Preservation condition

5.6.3 The preservation state of bone fragments is generally good to fair and the number of gnawed bones is also quite low at just 1%. The combination of good preservation and lack of gnawing indicates that the majority of bones deposited at the site were rapidly buried.

Species represented

5.6.4 With the exception of a few fish bones all of the identified bones recovered from the site are from domestic species. Cattle and sheep/goat bones are common and together these two species account for 86% of the total NISP. Other identified species include goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl and roker (*Raja Clavata*).

Pit 130

5.6.5 Bone was recovered from fills **125**, **127** and **131**. Sheep/goat bones are slightly more numerous than cattle bones, and all parts of the beef and mutton carcass are represented, indicating that the pit includes waste from various stages in the carcass reduction sequence (i.e. primary and secondary butchery, and consumption). The pit also includes a number of

horse bones and teeth, the humerus from a cat, several bones from a juvenile domestic fowl and three fish bones (one vertebra and two buckler spines). Mixed deposits incorporating butchery waste, domestic food refuse and bones from casualty animals are fairly typical of pit assemblages of this date within densely populated areas with little or no municipal controls on waste disposal.

Layers

5.6.6 Bone was recovered from 21 separate layers, although the majority of fragments are from layer **105** over the bank in Trench 1, and layer **116** sealing pit **130**. Cattle bones are slightly more numerous than sheep/goat bones from these deposits. In similarity with the pit assemblage the material recovered from layers also includes a range of body parts indicating that the bone waste accumulating on the ground surface has similar origins to the waste that went into pit **130**. Other identified species include pig, horse and cat. Of note is a horn core from a male goat from layer **124**. Cut marks around the base of the horn core indicate that the horn sheath was removed for further use. No goat post-cranial bones were recovered from the site, and while this could be due to the notorious problems associated with differentiating goats from sheep, it is equally possible that goat skins (with the head and feet attached) were selectively imported for the superior quality of their leather.

Topsoil

5.6.7 A small number of bones were recovered from topsoil. Identified species include cattle, sheep, pig, horse and dog.

5.7 Marine Shell

5.7.1 The marine shell is dominated by whelk (36 shells), with limpet (9 shells), periwinkle (9 shells), oyster (4 shells), mussel (4 shells) and carpet shell (1 shell) represented in smaller quantities.

5.8 Potential and further recommendations

5.8.1 This is a relatively small assemblage, but is not without elements of interest. The pottery assemblage forms one of the earliest post-conquest groups from south Wales, and has provided useful dating evidence here, confirming the known date range for settlement at Kenfig, and for its subsequent abandonment. Non-local wares demonstrate links with sources of supply on the other side of the Bristol Channel.

5.8.2 The faunal assemblage is relatively small and although it includes one large and interesting medieval group, namely that from pit **130**, the amount of detailed information available is of limited interpretive value.

5.8.3 Other finds are limited in range and quantity, but there are interesting examples of personal items (brooch, buckles) and structural material (ceramic and stone building material) to add a little colour to our understanding of life in the medieval town of Kenfig.

5.8.4 No further work is proposed for any of the material categories; all have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level. Information

presented in this report will be incorporated as appropriate in the publication report.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

6.1.1 A total of six bulk samples were taken from pits, layer and destruction layers of medieval date from Trench 1, Trench 3 and Trench 4. They were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals to provide some information on the nature of the site.

6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Trench	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Trench 1	4	27	Pit, Destruction layers
Trench 3	1	2	Layer
Trench 4	1	10	Destruction layer
Totals	**6**	**39**	

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 5 (Appendix 3)**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

6.2.2 The flots were generally large with low numbers of roots that may indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. A large number of uncharred weed seeds, probably preserved by waterlogged conditions, were recorded in Trench 4. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation, with those from Trench 1 being better preserved.

6.2.3 Trench 1 appears to be close to an area of settlement activity. Large quantities of cereal remains were recorded from pit **130** and destruction layer (136) in Trench 1. These included free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments, free-threshing wheat rachis fragments, culm nodes and awn fragments. Other potential crop species observed in pit **130** included celtic beans (*Vicia faba*), peas (*Pisum sativum*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Small amounts of hazel nut (Corylus avellana) shell fragments were present in pit **130** and the destruction layers **132** and **136**. These are typical of medieval assemblages.

6.2.4 High numbers of weed seeds were recovered from the four samples from Trench 1. The seeds include those of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), stinking mayweed

(*Anthemis cotula*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), knotgrass (Polygonaceae), brassicas (Brassicaceae), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*). These are generally all found in cultivated and waste ground and field margins. Stinking mayweed is indicative of heavier clay soils. Mineralised matter, including seeds, was recorded in pit **130**.

6.2.5 A few seeds of sedge were observed in layer **308** in Trench 3 and of oat/brome grass in destruction layer **411** in Trench 4. There were also a large number of uncharred weed seeds, probably preserved by waterlogging rather than being modern contaminants, within destruction layer **411**. These included seeds of buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), dock, bramble (*Rubus* sp.), knotgrass, runch, spike-rush (Eleocharis sp.), common club-rush (*Schoenoplectus lacustris*), sedge (*Carex* sp.), nettle (*Urtica* sp.), stinking mayweed, persicaria, goosefoot, cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and spurge (Euphorbia sp.) and hazelnut shell fragments. These are generally indicative of an area of wetter ground and scrub/wasteland.

6.3 Wood Charcoal and Waterlogged Wood

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 5 (Appendix 3)**. Large quantities of wood charcoal fragments of >4 mm were retrieved from pit **130**. The wood charcoal included both mature wood and round wood pieces.

6.3.2 The species represented by the waterlogged wood fragments (**Table 6; Appendix 3**) included alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), alder/hazel (*Alder/Corylus* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.) willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherries/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) and probable field maple (*Acer campestre*).

6.4 Potential and further recommendations

Charred plant remains

6.4.1 The charred plant remains from pit **130** and destruction layer **136** have potential to provide information on the range of species present and the nature of the site. It will provide a data point to augment the wider environmental regional picture (Caseldine 2003), and the Welsh Regional Review (IFA Wales/Cymru 2008). Analysis of two samples from pit **130** and one sample from destruction layer **136** in Trench 1 is therefore proposed.

6.4.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2mm and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate, quantified and the results tabulated.

Wood Charcoal and Waterlogged Wood

6.4.3 There is the potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide limited information on the species composition and the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource during the medieval period.

However this is unlikely to add much more information to that already obtained from the waterlogged wood assemblage.

6.4.4 No further analysis is proposed but the assessment results, as presented here, should be incorporated in the publication report.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Though small in scale, this evaluation was able to increase significantly what is known about the medieval settlement of Kenfig. Primarily the location of the medieval town was confirmed, as well as its spatial concentration within the town defences and along the main road routes.

7.1.2 Preservation of the archaeology was excellent due to the large overburden of sand. However, despite indications of stone-tiled roofs, in general very few roof tile fragments were found. Likewise, although the structural remains exposed in Trenches 1 and 2 are suggestive of stone foundations for timber superstructures, the walls seen in Trenches 3 and 4 were more substantial and evidently of greater height. Some layers comprising tumbled stones were found, but no substantial demolition deposits were seen. This suggests that buildings may have been systematically dismantled and usable material taken off site.

7.1.3 In general the finds assemblage supports the documentary evidence and places the occupation of the settlement to the 12th to 15th centuries. The environmental evidence and animal bones suggest both arable and pastoral farming within the vicinity of the settlement. The pottery fabrics are a mix of both local and imported wares.

7.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British activity

7.2.1 A few residual finds located during the course of the excavation indicate prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the locality. These consisted of a single flint flake from Trench 1, a sherd of possible Iron Age date from Trench 7 and two sherds of Roman pottery from Trench 1. Although this is a small quantity, even when combined with the Romano-British finds located during previous excavations, it does lend weight to the suggestion of a Romano-British settlement or site in the area.

7.3 Town structure, defences and evidence for attack and destruction

"24. Item it is ordained that no manner of person or persons shall cast no dust, dung nor other filth in the streets nor the town ditches, nor within fifty foot of any of the gates of the said town or any part of the walls thereof, upon pain of amerciament [amercement – a financial penalty]."

"37. Item it is ordained that every burgess, tenant and resciant [resident] dwelling within the town walls where the pavements or causeways hath been, shall and do keep them clean from dung and other filth, upon pain of twelve pence at every fault; and where the streets be unpaved, every man to pave the same, upon pain of amerciament, before his door."

(Clark 1871, 249-250)

7.3.1 These two clauses are from the original town ordinances contained in the 1330 charter, long since lost but copied and translated in 1572. They are informative not only in what they imply about the structure of the settlement but also in the differences between the 'town within' and the 'town without'. Clause 24, in particular, clearly establishes the inter-mural settlement as being contained within a wall and ditch; it also implies that there were a number of gates into the walled town. Nevertheless, although the term 'wall' is used, there is no evidence that these were ever stone-built. Instead, this appears to have been a timber palisade (Spurgeon 2001, 189). Clause 37 shows a determination to pave the roads within the walled town and to keep them clean. A distinction between the inter-mural and extra-mural settlement can been seen in the ordinances, as a number of the clauses apply only to the area within the town walls. These seem to represent a determined effort to exclude or limit agricultural and animal husbandry activities from the 'town within'.

7.3.2 Kenfig Castle ('Kenfeage Cast') is illustrated on the *Glamorgan Comitatus* (Saxton 1578). This map suggests a castle and further settlement, though no wall or obvious defences are indicated as there are for Coity Castle to north-east.

7.3.3 This evaluation confirmed the presence of the town's defensive bank and ditch, two portions of which are still visible as earthworks today, forming the south-western and eastern part of the defences. The course of the River Kenfig, as illustrated in the 1847 tithe map (Glamorgan Archives, reference P97CW/96), is to the south of the current trackway; this meander was cut off when the railway was constructed in the mid 20th century, and the railway track bed forms the present day trackway. The relic course of the river may have formed the north-western part of the town defences, implying that the ditch contained water rather than being a dry moat.

7.3.4 Though the depth of the overlying sand deposits made it difficult to adequately explore the defensive ditch, the section cut through the associated bank revealed a number of different phases of construction and material dating from the 12th to late 13th or 14th century. Significantly, the section through the bank seen in Trench 1 showed an area of charcoal-rich material beneath the bank and therefore pre-dating its construction. The date of pottery recovered from above this deposit suggests that this destruction event may belong to the 12th century. A small gully (**109**) cut into an upper bank deposit was sealed by an even later stage of bank construction. This small gully could relate to a later phase of the palisade. Deposit **107** represents the latest visible stage of bank modification; this was seen on the inner face of the bank only, raising the height and shifting the crest of the bank nearer to the ditch. This may reflect silting within the bank requiring the bank's height to be raised to maintain the defences. The worn mid 13th century penny from this context suggests that the defences were being altered and maintained into the late 13th or14th century.

7.3.5 As well as the charcoal-rich deposit beneath the bank, a number of other charcoal-rich layers were located. These may also represent episodes of attack and destruction of areas of the town. In particular, layers **411** and **415** in Trench 4 contained fragments of burnt and semi-charred wood, identified as alder and oak. Within the extra-mural settlement, charcoal-rich layer **609**

seems to indicate possible destruction by fire, and this sealed surface **610**, where there were indications of *in situ* burning. Another charcoal layer (**606**) occurred after the area of Trench 6 had been engulfed by sand and must represent activity in the near vicinity; this would seem more likely to correspond to one of the later 14th century attacks when the sand was already encroaching.

7.4 Intra-mural settlement

7.4.1 Although the geophysical area surveyed was restricted by the Site conditions, it does suggest that settlement within the defences was concentrated along the main roads. Trade was usually a significant element of medieval towns, with buildings and business focused on main routes and markets, leading to narrow frontages but deep burgage plots (Platt 1976, 25-33). Buildings are clearly shown here, flanking the road identified in Trench 2. This south-west – north-east route would have led up to the castle's south-west entrance. Although nothing can be seen on an early 17th century map (Glamorgan Archives, reference DXGC41), knowledge of this route appears to survive as it can be seen on the 1847 tithe map for Pyle and Kenfig (Glamorgan Archives, reference P97CW/96). However, by the time of the 1884/5 Ordnance Survey map, the footpaths diverge around the castle mound.

7.4.2 Portions of the town's roads were seen in Trenches 2 and 4, the geophysical survey suggesting widths of 7m and 6m respectively. In both instances they seemed to confirm adherence to the town's ordinances, being well metalled and only lying beneath thin layers of occupational debris. There was some variation in the surfacing of the roads; this could be a reflection of status or relative chronology, but could equally be a localised variation as the town ordinances suggest that paving and maintenance of the roads was the responsibility of the properties that fronted it. The roads seem to converge on the castle, confirming this as a focal point for the settlement and its administration. As essentially a planned settlement, one would expect there to have been a degree of organisation and regularity in the town's plan which is not so apparent in more organically grown settlements.

7.4.3 Possible walls, potentially associated with buildings, were seen in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, which all lay within the town defences. Considerable variation in the structures was evident, with the substantial nature of walls in Trenches 3 and 4 contrastingly with the tumbled wall remnants In Trenches 2 and 5, and the narrow cobble-built walls in Trench 1. The cobble-built walls of Trench 1 seem to be low foundations to support turf, clay or timber superstructures, while the small size and roughly shaped nature of the stone remaining in Trenches 2 and 5 suggest that these were similarly insubstantial structures. The walls in Trenches 3 and 4 were of sturdier construction and could well have formed the lower portions of full height walls. With such a small sample it is not possible to say whether the closer proximity of these structures to the castle was a factor influencing their construction and potential status.

7.4.4 A relatively 'quiet' area is visible in the geophysical survey beyond the activity fronting the road ways. Without excavation it is not possible to determine whether this is a genuine absence of activity or whether this less

'desirable' area is the location of timber buildings which would not be clearly seen through resistance survey.

7.4.5 The pottery assemblage from the intra-mural settlement is comparable with that from outside the walls, both in its date range (generally 12th-14th century) and its range of fabrics.

7.5 Extra-mural settlement

7.5.1 The extra-mural part of the town should not be thought of as a later overspill. Rather it worked in conjunction with the 'town within', accommodating agricultural activities which were less desirable within the confined area of the town's defended settlement. The foundation of the church of St James in the mid 12th century (Spurgeon 2001, 188) shows the early origin of the extra-mural settlement and that it was not only an area of farmland. The location of St James's church and its graveyard is indicated on an early edition 1884/5 Ordnance Survey map.

7.5.2 Trenches 6 and 7, which were situated beyond the town's defences, did not locate any structural remains. However, areas suitable for excavation were limited and neither was situated on any clear geophysical response.

7.6 Be-sanding and abandonment

7.6.1 A study of the dynamics of the sand dunes of the South Wales coast by Higgins (1933, cited by Spurgeon 2001, 191) concluded that a succession of wet weather and storms, coupled with abnormal tides and the loss of areas of protective coastal flats in the 14th to 15th centuries, led to the exposure of ancient and previously stable accumulations of sand. This led to a renewed 'invasive advance' of formerly dormant dunes at this time (*ibid.*).

7.6.2 The advance of the sand was likely to have been unpredictable and the evidence is that the town tried to carry on normal civic life, which suggests that they did not see the total encroachment as inevitable. However, a story related by Morris (1907, 17) of sand coming in 'like snow' and covering a cottage so quickly that the inhabitants had to be dug out indicates that at times the rate of advance must have been frightening.

7.6.3 The latest pottery fabrics have a date range of 14th to 17th centuries and the context suggests that they more are likely to fall within the earlier part of that date range. This supports the documented abandonment of the settlement in the 15th to 16th centuries.

7.6.4 The evidence from the evaluation was that some of the sand deposits could be substantial and that there was significant localised variation. Buried soil horizons indicated where and when conditions stabilized sufficiently for a soil to develop only for conditions to alter once more and for it to be buried. What cannot be seen are periods of stabilization which were subsequently eroded away.

7.6.5 The absence of demolition deposits and the generally low height of the surviving remains demonstrates that the majority of useable building material was removed from Site before the sand could engulf it.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 An OASIS online record (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/) will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the AHBR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.1.2 Limited further analysis of the environmental data is proposed (see above, **section 6.4**), but no further analysis of the finds or stratigraphic data. It is proposed that a report summarising the results of the evaluation should be submitted for publication in *Archaeologia Cambrensis* or another appropriate agreed publication. A summary of work will also be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

9.1.2 The archive is currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code **77509**. It is intended that the archive will ultimately be deposited with the National Museum of Wales.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 Bibliography

Allan, J., Hughes, M.J. and Taylor, R.T., 2011, Saxo-Norman pottery in Somerset: some recent research, *Proc. Somerset Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Soc.* 154,165-184

Allen, J.R.L., 2003, Medieval pottery from Magor Pill (Abergwaitha), Caldicote level: comparative Roman to early-modern trade around the Severn estuary and beyond, *Archaeology in the Seven Estuary* 14, 87-110

Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

Caseldine, A.E. **2003,** *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: All Wales – Environmental* (available at : http://www.cpat.org.uk/research/awenv.html)

Charlton, P., Roberts, J. and Vale, V., 1977, *Llantrithyd: a Ringwork in South Glamorgan*, Cardiff Archaeol. Soc.

Clark, 1871, The Kenfig Charters, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 2 *(*4th series), 172-90, 243-56, 313-9

Egan, G., 1998, *The Medieval Household: Daily Living c.1150-c.1450*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 6

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects,* English Heritage

Gray, T, 1909, *The Buried City of Kenfig*, New York: D. Appleton & Company

Griffiths, R.A., 1971, The medieval Boroughs of Glamorgan and Medieval Swansea: The Borough of the Lordship of Glamorgan*,* in T.B. Pugh (ed.) *Glamorgan County History, Volume III, The Middle Ages*; *The Marcher Lordships of Glamorgan and Morgannwg, and Gower and Kilvey from the Norman Conquest to the Act of Union of England and Wales*, Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 333-60

GSB Prospection, 2011, *Geophysical Survey Report: Kenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan,* unpublished geophysical survey report, reference 2011/47

IFA Wales/Cymru, 2008, A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales (available at: http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/index.html)

Jones, D. and Soulsby, I., 1977, A late medieval building at Old Kenfig, Glamorgan, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 126, 145-7

Leithbridge, T.C. and David, H.E., 1928, note in Miscellanea, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 8 (7th series), 200-2

Llewellyn, R. W., 1898, The Borough of Kenfig, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 15 (5th series), 132-53

Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households: Medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich Survey excavations 1971-78*, East Anglian Archaeol. 58

Morris, A., 1907, *Glamorgan; Being an Outline of its Geography, History and Antiquities with Maps and Illustrations*, Newport: John E. Southall

Platt, C., 1976, *The English Medieval Town,* London: Secker & Warburg

Ponsford, M., 1998, Ceramic Finds, in R. Price with M. Ponsford, *St Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol; The excavation of a medieval hospital 1976-8*, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 110

Ponsford, M., 1991, Dendrochronological dates from Dundas Wharf, Bristol and the dating of Ham Green and other medieval pottery, in E. Lewis (ed.), *Custom and Ceramics. Essays presented to Kenneth Barton*, Wickham: APE, 81-103

RCAHMW, 1991, *Glamorgan III, Medieval Secular Monuments, part 1a: The Early Castles,* RCAHMW

Richard, A.J., 1927, Kenfig Castle, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 7 (7th series), 161-181

Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service

Robbins, T., 2002, *Digging Up Kenfig,* The Kenfig Soc. Monogr. 22

SMA, 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Smith, L.T. (ed.), 1906, *The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland in or about the years 1536-1539*, London: George Bell and Sons

Spurgeon, C.J., 2001, The Medieval Town Defences of Glamorgan, *Studia Celtica* 35, 161-212

Stace, C, 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press (2nd ed.)

Videotext Communications, 2011, *Proposed Archaeological Evaluation, Kenfig, Bridgend, Glamorgan, South Wales,* unpublished project design

Vince, A.G., 1985, The cramic fnds, in R. Shoesmith, *Hereford City Excavations, Volume 3; The Finds*, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 56

Vyner, B.E., 1982, Vale fabric: a medieval pottery industry in Glamorgan, *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales* 5, 31-43

Vyner, B.E., 1993, The Pottery, in J. M. Lewis, Excavations at Lougher Castle, West Glamorgan 1969-73, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 142, 99-181

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for Long-term Storage,* UKIC Archaeology Section

Whitehead, R., 1996, *Buckles 1250-1800*, Chelmsford: Greenlight Publishing

Young, C.J., 1977, *The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region*, Oxford: Brit. Archaeol. rep. 43

10.2 Online resources

http://www.magic.gov.uk
http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk/

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 18.90x2.70m		**Max. depth:** 1.60m	**Ground level:** 9.42-10.97m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 102.		0.00-0.17 bgl
102	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow-grey; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 103.		0.17-0.36 bgl
103	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line. Dark grey sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Overlies 104.		0.36-0.44 bgl
104	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation. Homogeneous apart from some fine lenses and laminations. Overlies 106 and 140.		0.44-1.60 bgl
105	*Layer*	Secondary deposit built up over bank. Dark grey silty sand. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-8cm. Homogeneous; fairly compact; bioturbated. Overlies 107, 121, 124 and 138.		0.26 deep
106	*Layer*	Deposit built up after settlement abandoned, occupational debris. Dark grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Occasional charcoal and shell flecks; contains lenses of windblown sand. Moderately compact. Very similar to 117. Overlies 110, 111 and 118.		0.35 deep
107	*Layer*	Part of bank construction, deliberate deposit. 50% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation; compact. Overlies 108.		0.50 deep
108	*Deposit*	Possible deliberate backfill of cut **109**. Mid red-brown sand, 25% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact; homogeneous; some bioturbation. Overlies **109**.		0.14 deep
109	***Cut***	**Possible construction slot, maybe associated with a palisade. North-west – south-east aligned. Filled with 108. Clear in plan and section. 0.52m wide. Cuts 120.**		**0.14 deep**
110	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous apart from some fine lenses and laminations. Overlies 112.		0.08 deep
111	*Layer*	Discrete lens of material overlying 117. Pale red sandy clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation; compact.		0.08 deep
112	*Wall*	Cobble-built wall foundation. North-west – south-east aligned. Sub-rounded cobbles, 6-12cm; three courses surviving bedded into mid brown clay. Overlies 113 and 123.		0.32 high
113	*Layer*	Possible surface to north-east of wall 112. Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mid grey mottles. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Overlies 122. Identical to 123.		0.04 deep
114	*Structure*	Post-pad part of structure 134. Flat sub-hexagonal stone base with flat rectangular stone on top. 0.52 long, 0.50 wide. Overlies 117.		0.06 deep
115	*Layer*	Possible internal surface. Dark brown-grey sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Frequent pale orange mottles. Compact. Overlies 116 and 117.		0.08 deep
116	*Layer*	Seals pit **130**. Dark grey silty sand. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 125.		0.10 deep
117	*Layer*	Dark grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Occasional charcoal and shell fragments. Similar to 106. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 112.		0.12 deep
118	*Layer*	Occupational debris. Dark brown-grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Occasional charcoal and shell fragments. Similar to		0.25 deep

		106. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 105, 114, 115 and 134.	
119	*Layer*	Possible natural geology, similar to 122. Mid red silty clay. <1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Compact; homogeneous. Only partly excavated. Overlies 141.	0.30 deep
120	*Layer*	Bank construction deposit, re-deposited natural. Mid brown-orange sandy silt loam. 40% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-15cm. Compact. Homogeneous. Only partly excavated. Overlies 126 and 133.	0.46 deep
121	*Layer*	Eroded material from bank. Dark grey silty sand. 20% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 119.	0.17 deep
122	*Natural*	Natural geology, similar to 119. Pale red-brown silty sand. <1% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Compact; homogeneous.	0.67+ bgl
123	*Layer*	Possible surface seen in sondage to south-west of wall 112, continuation of 113. Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mid grey mottles. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Overlies 122.	0.04 deep
124	*Layer*	Duplicate number same as 138. Dark brown-grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal and shell fragments. Similar to 118. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 137.	0.42 deep
125	*Deposit*	Probable deliberate backfill of pit **130**. Mid grey silty sand. 25% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Includes charcoal lens. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Environmental sample 1. Overlies 127.	0.28 deep
126	*Layer*	Bank construction deposit, re-deposited natural. Mid red-brown sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Some diffuse banding. Probably equivalent to 133. Overlies 128.	0.42 deep
127	*Deposit*	Likely deliberate backfill of pit **130**. Mid brown-grey silty sand. 25% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-10cm. Includes charcoal lenses. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Environmental sample 4. Overlies 129.	0.33 deep
128	*Layer*	Possible buried A horizon. May represent same event as 132. Dark grey silty sand. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; compact. Overlies 119	0.06 deep
129	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **130**. Period of silting or edge collapse between dumping episodes 127 and 131, derives from the south-east. Mid yellow/orange silty sand. 10% stone, rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 131.	0.08 deep
130	***Cut***	**Sub-circular refuse pit, filled with 125, 127, 129 and 131. Steep, straight sides, concave base. Only partially revealed in plan but approximately 2m in diameter. Cuts 135.**	**0.75 deep**
131	*Deposit*	Likely deliberate backfill of pit **130**. Mid grey-brown silty sand. 25% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-8cm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **130**.	0.20 deep
132	*Layer*	Possible buried A horizon. May represent same event as 128. Mid orange-grey sandy silt loam. <1% sub-rounded – rounded, <1cm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Fairly compact; moderately homogeneous. Environmental sample 2. Overlies 136.	0.14 deep
133	*Layer*	Bank construction deposit, re-deposited natural. Mid red-brown sandy silt loam. 5% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-5cm. Compact. Likely equivalent to 126. Overlies 132.	0.40 deep
134	*Wall*	Walls forming rectangular building. Rough cobble-built wall foundation. Sub-rounded – sub-angular cobbles, 6-30cm. Bedded into mid brown clay. Overlies 117.	0.20 high
135	*Natural*	Natural geology. Pale orange-brown silty sand. Occasional gravel bands. Compact; homogeneous.	1.25+ bgl
136	*Layer*	Discrete area of burning/charcoal. Destruction event. Environmental	0.02 deep

		sample 6. Overlies 135.	
137	*Layer*	Bank construction deposit, re-deposited natural. Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 40% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-22cm. Compact. Variation of 120. Overlies 120.	0.23 deep
138	*Layer*	Occupational debris. Dark brown-grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional charcoal and shell fragments. Similar to 118. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Same as 124. Overlies 137.	0.42 deep
139	***Cut***	**Town's defensive ditch, filled with 140. North-west – south-east aligned. Steep concave sides. Only north-east side and upper part revealed, largely unexcavated. Cuts 141.**	**-**
140	*Deposit*	Upper secondary fill of ditch **139**. Mid red-brown silty sand. 1% stone, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1-3cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-
141	*Layer*	Possible natural geology. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 60% sub-angular, 6-40cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous.	0.80-1.40+ bgl
142	*Deposit*	Fill of ditch **139**, located by augering. Relationship to 140 unknown. Dark grey-brown silty sand. Lies between 2.10-2.50m below ground level.	0.40 deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 8.00x2.00m	**Max. depth**: 0.91m		**Ground level:** 9.75-10.23m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark grey silty sand. No visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.19 bgl
202	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 203.	0.14-0.21 bgl
203	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line; dark grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous except more humic at top of deposit. Overlies 204.	0.20-0.39 bgl
204	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 205.	0.39-0.48 bgl
205	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line; pale yellow grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous except for some fine laminations. Overlies 206.	0.48-0.53 bgl
206	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; sbioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 207 and 208.	0.53-0.73 bgl
207	*Layer*	Possible tumble or demolition deposit. Mid brown sand. 60% cobbles, sub-rounded – rounded, 3-22cm. Occasional dark grey-brown mottles. Bioturbated; fairly compact. Overlies 209 and 210.	0.04 deep
208	*Layer*	Iron rich interface between 206 and 215. Dark red-orange sand. No visible inclusions. Includes lenses and bands of dark grey silty sand. Compact; some bioturbation. Overlies 209 and 215.	0.07 deep
209	*Layer*	Build up of material over 213. Mid grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded, 2-10cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; sbioturbation. Overlies 213.	0.22 deep
210	*Layer*	Accumulated deposit, possible occupation debris. Dark grey silty sand. 2% stone, Sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Compact. Occasional mid red-brown mottles. Overlies 211.	0.12 deep
211	*Layer*	Dark grey sandy clay. 50% cobbles, sub-rounded – rounded, 2-40cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 212.	0.07 deep
212	*Layer*	Possible surface associated with 213. Pale red sandy clay. 30% cobbles, sub-rounded – rounded, 2-6cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous. Left *in situ*.	-
213	*Wall*	Possible wall remnant, north-east – south-west aligned. Poorly defined, likely foundation level. Sub-rounded stone rubble set into	0.20+ high

		mid brown sandy clay. 1.3m wide. Left *in situ*.	
214	*Surface*	Road surface associated with 213. Finely metalled surface. 80% sub-rounded – rounded, <1-6cm. Bedded into blue-grey clay. Very compact. Left *in situ*.	-
215	*Layer*	Accumulated deposit over road surface. Dark grey clay. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 214.	0.06 deep

TRENCH 3			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.40x3.30m		**Max. depth:** 1.59m	**Ground level:** 9.65-9.76m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
301	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 302.	0.00-0.16 bgl
302	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable. Some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 303.	0.12-0.35 bgl
303	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line; pale yellow-grey sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 304.	0.35-0.42 bgl
304	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous except for some fine laminations. Overlies 307, 312 and 313.	0.42-0.84 bgl
305	*Wall*	Stone built north-west – south-east aligned wall. Squared facing stones, rubble core. Mid orange clay bedding agent. Irregular jointing. 7 courses remaining. Random coursed north-east face, uneven coursed south-west face. 0.79m wide. Left *in-situ*.	0.88 high
306	*Layer*	Mid grey sand; no visible inclusions. Very rare charcoal flecks; occasional mid blue-grey mottles. Contains dark lenses of possible decomposed vegetation. Fairly compact. Similar to 307. Overlies 311.	0.22 deep
307	*Layer*	Pale grey sand; no visible inclusions. Contains dark lenses of possible decomposed vegetation. Iron panning at interface with 308. Fairly compact. Similar to 306. Overlies 308.	0.12 deep
308	*Layer*	Possible surface; dark blue grey sandy clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-10cm. Rare shells flecks. Occasional mortar fragments. Compact; anaerobic. Contains dark lenses of possible decomposed vegetation. Environmental sample 5. Abuts 305.	0.05 deep
309	*Layer*	Natural sand; mid yellow-brown; no visible inclusions. Occasional mid yellow mottles. Fairly compact. Overlies 310.	0.10 deep
310	*Natural*	Dark yellow-grey sand; no visible inclusions. Occasional dark grey mottles. Compact. Beneath current water table; unexcavated.	-
311	*Layer*	Possible surface; dark blue-grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Uneven surface with possible hoof prints. Compact. Unexcavated.	-
312	*Layer*	Windblown sand; mid yellow-orange; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable. Frequent mid orange and pale grey lenses and laminations; occasional iron oxide lenses. South-west side of wall 305. Overlies 306.	0.45 deep
313	*Layer*	Deliberate deposit used to block void in wall 305. Mid orange sand. 80% stone, sub-angular, <1-4cm, 15-20cm. Compact.	0.32 deep

TRENCH 4			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.60x4.88m		**Max. depth:** 1.70m	**Ground level:** 10.57-12.21m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
401	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 402.	0.00-0.12 bgl
402	*Layer*	Windblown sand, east end only; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 403.	0.12-0.18 bgl
403	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line; pale grey sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and	0.18-0.28

		friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 404.	bgl
404	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 405.	0.28-0.48 bgl
405	*Layer*	Buried soil/turf line; pale yellow-grey sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 406.	0.48-0.56 bgl
406	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow. Rare areas of sub-rounded – sub-angular stones, 2-6cm and fragments of lime mortar. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; homogeneous. Overlies 408 and 412.	0.56-1.50 bgl
407	*Wall*	Stone built north-west – south-east aligned wall. Sub-angular facing stones, rubble core. Mid orange-brown sandy clay bedding agent. Irregular jointing. 4 courses remaining including stepped foundation course on north-east side. Uneven coursed; 1.02m wide. Left *in situ*.	0.55 high
408	*Layer*	Possible surface or abandonment layer; mid yellow-brown sandy clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Compact; homogeneous. Overlies 409.	0.13 deep
409	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; homogeneous. Overlies 410.	0.14 deep
410	*Layer*	Dark grey silty sand. Abundant charcoal flecks. Fairly compact; slightly mixed. Overlies 411.	0.05 deep
411	*Layer*	Possible destruction deposit. Dark grey-black sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Contained frequent fragments of preserved wood. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Environmental sample 3. Overlies 414.	0.08 deep
412	*Layer*	Possible occupation layer. Dark grey-brown silty sand. No visible inclusions. Fairly homogeneous; fairly compact. Overlies cobbled surface 413 and layer 416.	0.08 deep
413	*Surface*	Possible road. Cobbled surface, sub-rounded stones, 2-25cm. Bedded into mid grey silty clay. Left *in situ*.	-
414	*Layer*	Thin layer of mid yellow-grey sandy clay. No visible coarse inclusions. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 415.	0.09 deep
415	*Layer*	Possible destruction deposit. Dark grey black sandy silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Contained frequent fragments of preserved wood. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Not fully excavated.	0.20+ deep
416	*Layer*	Possible drain deposit running alongside north-east elevation of wall 407. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 20% gravel, sub-rounded – sub-angular, <1cm. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 5			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 7.80x5.00m	**Max. depth:** 2.00m		**Ground level:** 10.28-11.43m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 502.	0.00-0.18 bgl
502	*Layer*	Windblown sand, east end only; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous except for some fine lenses and laminations. Overlies 503.	0.16-1.64 bgl
503	*Layer*	Possible build up/tumble against 504. Mid yellow-brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous except for some iron panning at interface with 502. Overlies 504.	0.52 deep
504	*Layer*	Slump/tumble layer, likely derived from 505. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 10% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm, 6-11cm. Occasional fired clay flecks, frequent mortar fragments. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Overlies 505 and 506.	0.54 deep
505	*Layer*	Possible wall remnant. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 60% stone, sub-angular, <1-3cm, 8-25cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous.	0.50+ deep

		Unexcavated but overlies 507.	
506	*Layer*	Deposit overlying surface 507. Dark brown sandy silt loam. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Compact; homogeneous. Overlies 507.	0.06 deep
507	*Surface*	Metalled surface. Mid brown sandy clay. 80% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-2cm. Very compact; unexcavated	-

TRENCH 6			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 11.40x3.50m		**Max. depth:** 1.60m	**Ground level:** 9.91-10.51m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark grey silty sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 602.	0.00-0.28 bgl
602	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow. No visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous except for some fine lenses and laminations. Overlies 603.	0.28-0.75 bgl
603	*Layer*	Mottled mid red yellow and mid yellow sand. No visible inclusions. Fairly compact; some bioturbation. Overlies 604.	0.75-0.92 bgl
604	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 605.	0.92-1.15 bgl
605	*Layer*	Pale yellow-grey sand; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies 606.	1.15-1.40 bgl
606	*Layer*	Defined layer of charcoal. Varies slightly in depth and consistency.	1.40-1.42 bgl
607	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow-grey; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies 608.	1.42-1.60 bgl
608	*Layer*	Possible soil horizon, possible water action. Mid brown-orange silty sand. Frequent large mid orange mottles. No visible inclusions. Iron panning at interface with 607. Compact. Overlies 609.	0.04 deep
609	*Layer*	Dark grey-black silty sand. 5% stone, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Occasional shell and burnt bone flecks. Abundant charcoal. Fairly compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 610.	0.10 deep
610	*Layer*	Possible surface. Pale grey clay. 15% stone, sub-angular, 2-9cm. Includes defined area of *in situ* burning/scorching. Occasional small fragments of waterlogged wood. Very compact. Overlies 611.	0.03 deep
611	*Layer*	Possible natural geology. Pale yellow-brown sandy clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-6cm. Compact; fairly homogeneous.	1.66+ bgl

TRENCH 7			**Type:** Hand excavated
Dimensions: 2.00x3.70m		**Max. depth:** 0.54m	**Ground level:** 9.95-10.06m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
701	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; dark black-grey silty sand. No visible inclusions. Loose and friable; bioturbated; homogeneous. Under turf. Overlies 702.	0.00-0.11 bgl
702	*Layer*	Windblown sand; pale yellow; no visible inclusions. Loose and friable; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Overlies 703.	0.11-0.32 bgl
703	*Layer*	Buried soil; dark grey-brown silty sand. 2% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous; some bioturbation. Not fully excavated.	0.32-0.54+ bgl

APPENDIX 2: FINDS INFORMATION

Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 7	unstrat	Total
Pottery	726/6878	23/163	-	-	1/4	1/16	57/281	-	808/7342
Iron Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	-	*1*
Roman	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2*
Medieval	*724*	*23*	-	-	*1*	*1*	*56*	-	*805*
Ceramic Building Material	4/1317`	1/98	-	5/137	-	-	-	-	10/1552
Stone	5/138	-	2/3400	5/468	2/373	-	2/189	3/7000	19/11,568
Flint	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/7
Slag	11/846	2/72	-	-	-	-	1/71	-	14/989
Metalwork (no. objects)	96	12	-	2	3	21	20	1	155
Coins	*2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*	*3*
Copper Alloy	*7*	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*8*
Iron	*81*	*11*	-	*2*	*3*	*21*	*17*	-	*135*
Lead	*6*	-	-	-	-	-	*3*	-	*9*
Animal Bone	1020/3903	21/107	1/19	6/93	2/11	14/235	54/150	-	1118/4518
Shell	48/286	2/5	-	5/22	1/2	6/23	2/9	-	64/347

Table 2: Site pottery fabric series

Fabric code	Familiar name	Date range	Site total	Reference
FAB 1	VFRG	13th-15th century	59	Vyner 1982; Forward in prep.
FAB 2	VF	13th-15th century	66	Vyner 1982; Forward in prep.
FAB 3	VF (limestone)	13th-15th century	158	Vyner 1982; Forward in prep.
FAB 4	Black Burnished Ware	2nd-3rd century	1	
FAB 5	Oxfordshire colour coated ware	3rd/4th century	1	Young 1977
FAB 6	Upper Greensand Derived	11th-12th century	43	Allan *et al.* 2011
FAB 7	Ham Green A	12th-13th century	101	Ponsford 1998; 1991 (BPT 26)
FAB 8	Bath A	11th-13th century	1	Ponsford 1998 (BPT 46)
FAB 9	Cotswolds	11th-13th century	9	Ponsford 1998 (BPT 84)
FAB 10	Early local	12th-13th century	313	Charlton *et al.* 1977
FAB 11	Ham Green B	Late 12th-14th century	25	Ponsford 1998; 1991 (BPT 27)
FAB 12	Possible IA		1	
FAB 13	Unknown	13th-15th century	1	
FAB 14	Malvern Chase	14th-17th century	4	Vince 1985 (B4)

Table 3: Table of the fabrics by context

Context number	FAB 1	FAB 2	FAB 3	FAB 4	FAB 5	FAB 6	FAB 7	FAB 8	FAB 9	FAB 10	FAB 11	FAB 12	FAB 13	FAB 14	Total
101	3	8				1	2				1				15
105	7	1	19								6			4	37
106	12	2	26				3				1				44
109											1				1
113	1														1
115		6				1									7
116	1		39			15	17		1	51					124
117	9		33			1	6								49
118	14	9	31			4									58
121										2					2
124	3	3				17				1	3				27
125				1		5	36			176	11				229
126										4					4
127						2	42	1	2	65					112
128		1								2					3
131										5					5
132					1					7					8
207			2												2
209	2		4												6
210	6		6												12
211			3												3
501													1		1
608	1														1

Context number	FAB 1	FAB 2	FAB 3	FAB 4	FAB 5	FAB 6	FAB 7	FAB 8	FAB 9	FAB 10	FAB 11	FAB 12	FAB 13	FAB 14	Total
701	1	25				2				2					30
703	4	14	4							2	2	1			27
Total	59	66	158	1	1	43	101	1	9	313	25	1	1	4	808

Table 4: Animal bone - number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Pit 130	Topsoil	Layers	Total
Cattle	39	7	40	86
sheep/goat	47	8	35	90
Goat			1	1
Pig		1	6	7
Horse	7	1	3	11
Dog		1		1
Cat	1		1	2
domestic fowl	5			5
Fish	3			3
Total identified	**102**	**18**	**86**	**206**
Total unidentifiable	**433**	**28**	**179**	**640**
Overall total	**535**	**46**	**265**	**846**

APPENDIX 3: PALEOENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

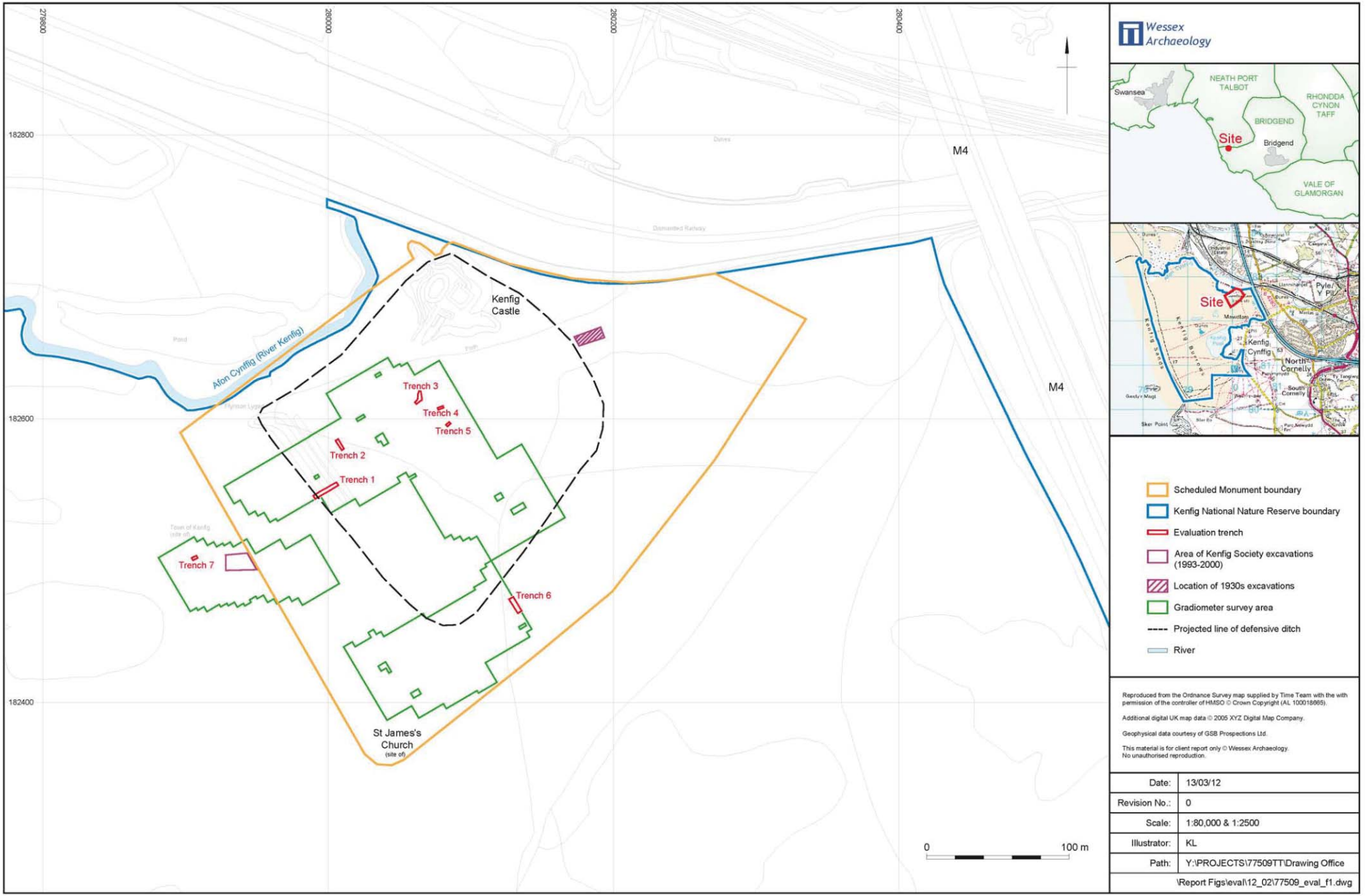
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Medieval													
Trench 1													
Pit													
130	125	1	2	100	20	A*	A	Free-threshing wheat grains (A*), Barley grain frags (C), Culm node (C), Awn frags (C), Free-threshing rachis frags (B)	A**	*Vicia faba* (A), *Pisum sativum* (C), *Vicia/Lathyrus* (A), *Avena* (A), *Avena/Bromus* (A), *Corylus avellana* shell frags (C), *Agrostemma githago* (C), *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (C), *Anthemis cotula* (C), *Rumex* (B), *Carex* (C), *Persicaria* (C), Polygonaceae (A), *Brassica* (C), *Lolium/Festuca* (B), *Trifolium/Medicago* (C), *Chenopodium* (B)	15/10 ml	Min. matter including seeds (A)	P
130	127	4	5	120	15	A*	B	Free-threshing wheat grains (A*), Awn frags (B), Free-threshing rachis frags (C)	A**	*Vicia/Lathyrus* (B), *Avena* (A*), *Avena/Bromus* (A*), *Corylus avellana* shell frags (C), *Tripleurospermum inodorum* (C), *Anthemis cotula* (B), *Persicaria* (C), Polygonaceae (A), *Lolium/Festuca* (B), *Chenopodium* (C), *Raphanus* (C), *Ranunculus* (C), *Rumex* (B), *Carex* (C),	20/20 ml	-	P
Destruction Layer													
	132	2	10	60	15	C	-	Free-threshing wheat grain frags	A*	*Avena/Bromus* (A), *Lolium/Festuca* (B), *Corylus avellana* shell frags (C)	7/7 ml	-	
	136	6	10	80	20	A	C	Free-threshing wheat grains (A), Barley grain frags (C), , Awn frags (C), Free-threshing rachis frags (C)	A*	*Vicia/Lathyrus* (C), *Avena* (A), *Avena/Bromus* (A), *Corylus avellana* shell frags (C), *Rumex* (C), Polygonaceae (C), *Lolium/Festuca* (B), *Chenopodium* (C), *Sherardia arvensis* (C), *Brassica* (C)	5/15 ml	-	P
Trench 3													
Layer													
	308	5	2	5	10	-	-	-	C	*Carex*	0/1 ml	-	

Trench 4													
Destruction Layer													
	411	3	10	450	2	-	-	-	C	*Avena/Bromus*, (Lots of uncharred weed seeds inc. *Ranunculus, Rumex, Rubus*, Polygonaceae, *Raphanus, Eleocharis, Schoenoplectus, Carex, Urtica, Corylus avellana* shell frags, *Potentilla, Anthemis cotula, Persicaria, Chenopodium, Euphorbia*)	1/1 ml	Moll-t (C)	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs: Analysis P = plant,

Table 6: Waterlogged wood identifications

Context	Sample	Comments	Identification
127	4	Degraded and mineral replaced (Mn?):4 mature, 3 twd	Unidentified mature 3, Cf *Alnus/ Corylus* 1, Unidentified twd 3
308	5	1 piece 5 yr rwd	*Alnus glutinosa* 5yr rwd
401		6 large thin (?plank-like) mature pieces, 2 roundwood	*Quercus* sp.6, *Salix/Populus* sp 6 yr & 3 yr rwd 2
408		Numerous degraded ?rolled pieces of peat containing 3 pieces wood, 4 pieces ?spiny herbaceous stem	Young root cf *Ilex aquifolium* 1, *Fraxinus excelsior* 1, 2 yr twd cf. *Prunus* sp. 1
411	3	6 fragments: 4 mature 1 rwd, 1 twd	*Quercus* sp. 4, *Alnus glutinosa* 7yr rwd, *Alnus glutinosa* twd
609		3 pieces mature wood	Cf *Acer campestre* 3



Date:	13/03/12
Revision No.:	0
Scale:	1:80,000 & 1:2500
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office
	\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f1.dwg

Location of Site, previous excavation areas, trenches and geophysical survey areas

Figure 1

Wessex Archaeology

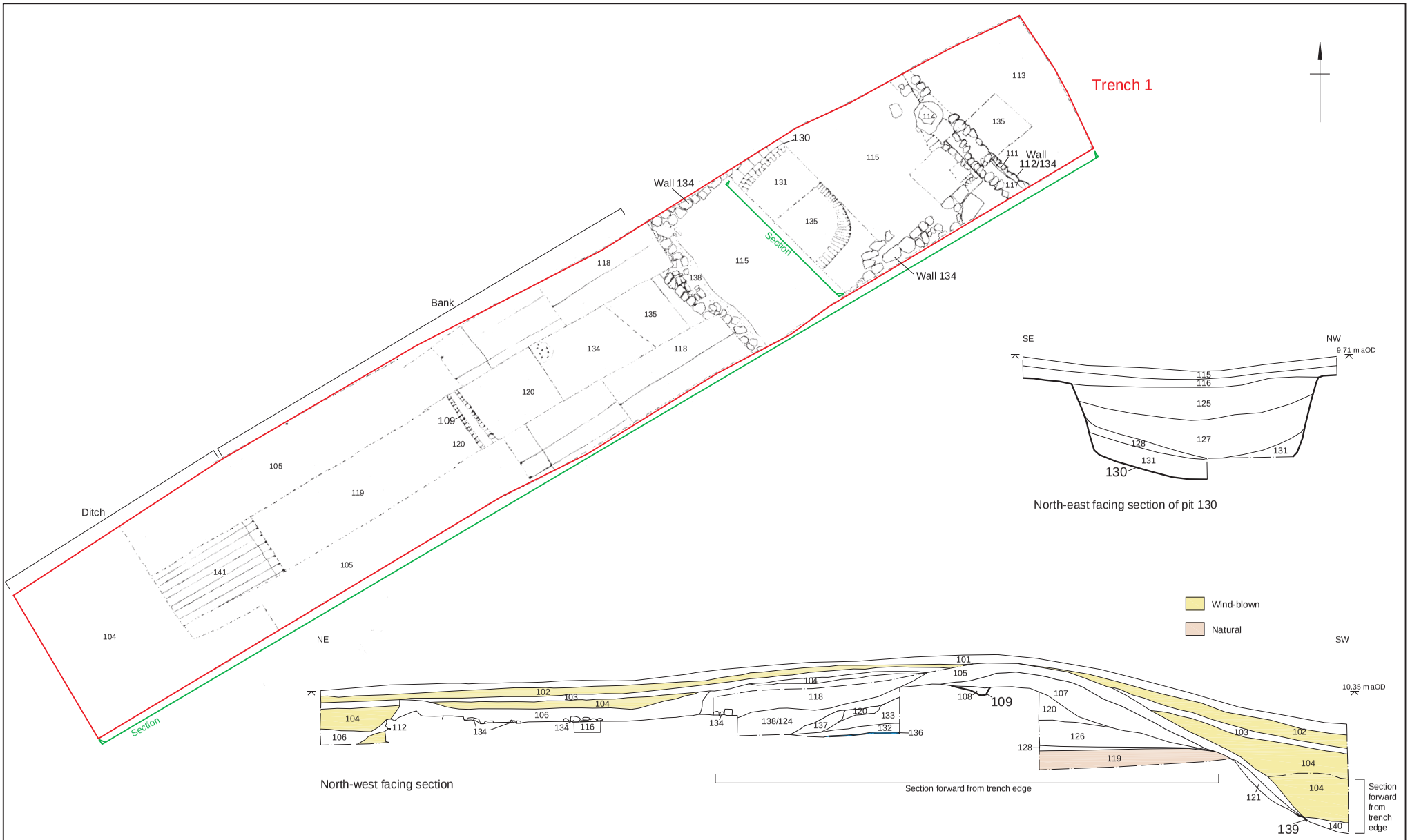
Evaluation trench

Gradiometer survey area

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1250	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f2.dwg		

Interpretation of gradiometric survey

Figure 2



0 3 m

Evaluation trench

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan & Sections 1:60	Illustrator:	NB/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 1: plan and sections

Figure 3

Plate 1: Bank and deposit beneath, view from west

Plate 2: Bank and north-eastern edge of ditch 139, view from north

Plate 3: North-west facing section, Trench 1

Plate 4: View of north-eastern part of Trench 1, view from north-east

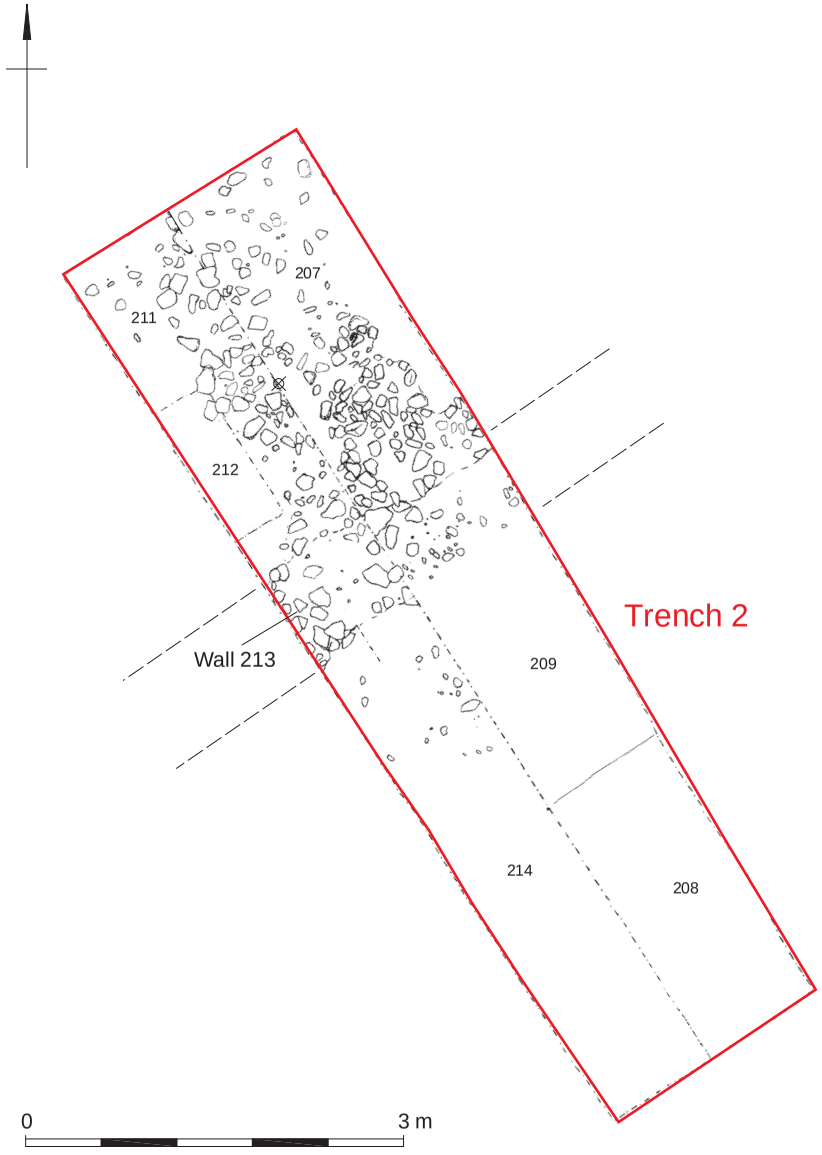
Plate 5: North-east facing section of pit 130

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_Fig04.cdr		

Trench 1: photographs

Figure 4



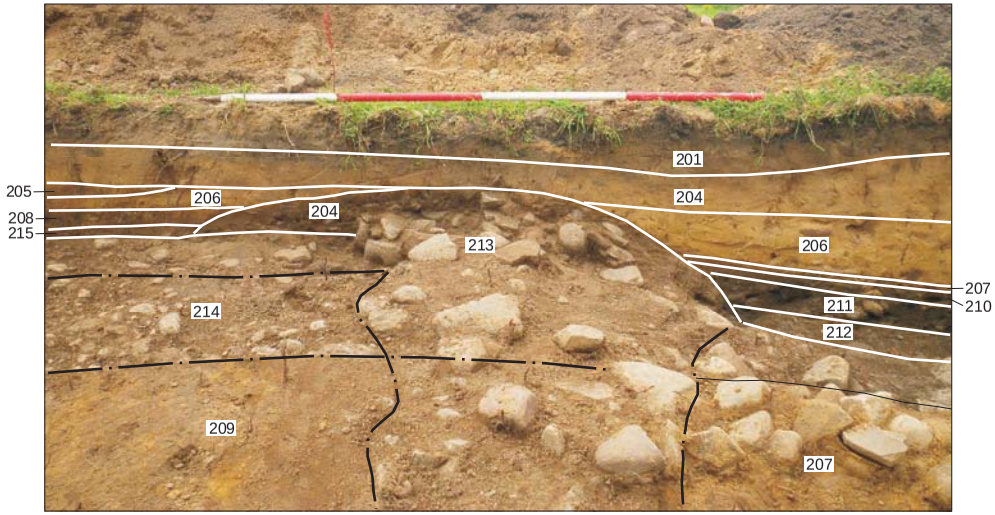


Plate 6: North-east facing section 213, 212 and associated deposits

Plate 7: Trench 2, view from south-east

Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:60	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 2: plan and photographs

Figure 5

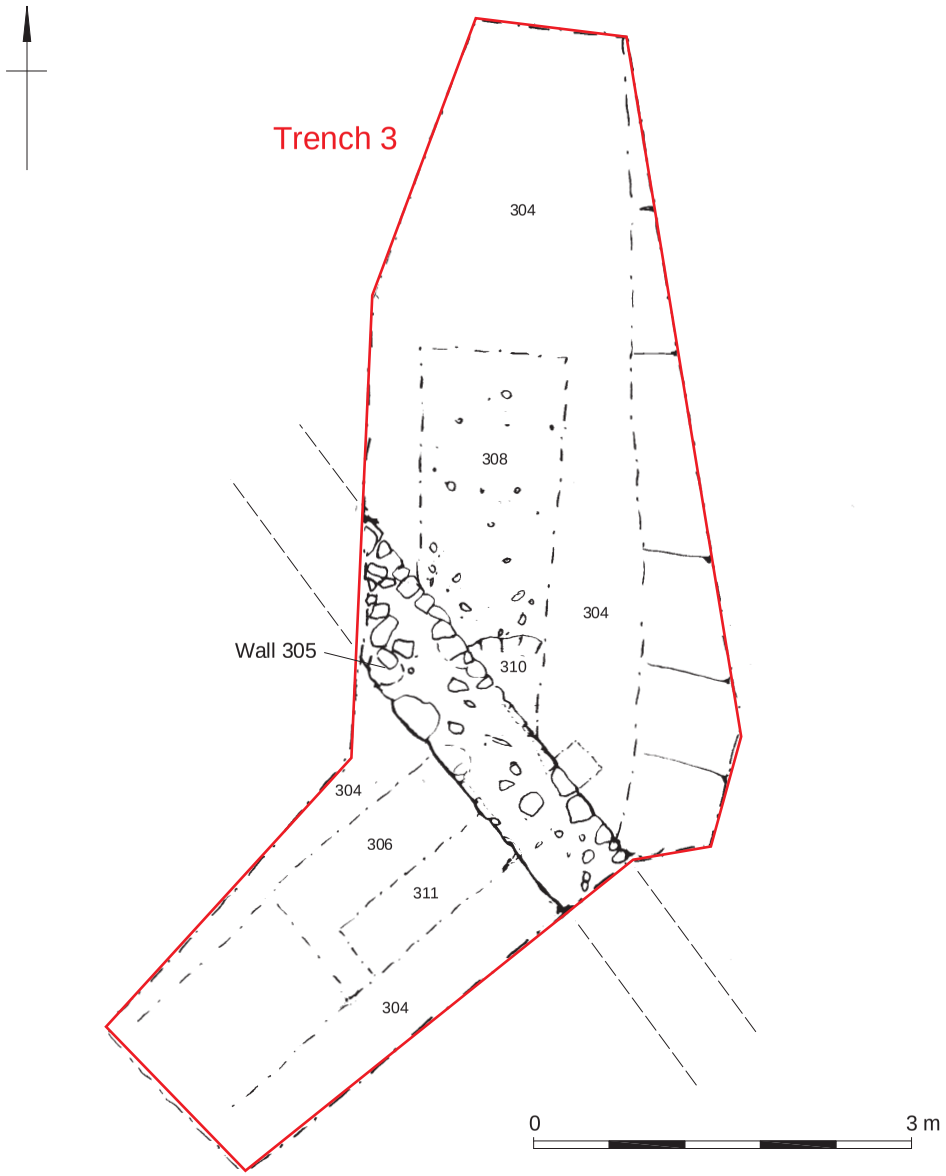


Plate 8: Wall 305 and surface 311, view from west

Plate 9: Wall 305 and surface 308, view from north-east

Wessex Archaeology

Evaluation trench

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:60	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 3: plan and photographs

Figure 6

Plate 10: Wall 407 and adjacent deposits, view from north-west

Plate 11: North-west facing elevation wall 407

Plate 12: Detail of cobbled surface 413, view from north-west

Evaluation trench

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plans 1:40	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 4: plan and photographs

Figure 7

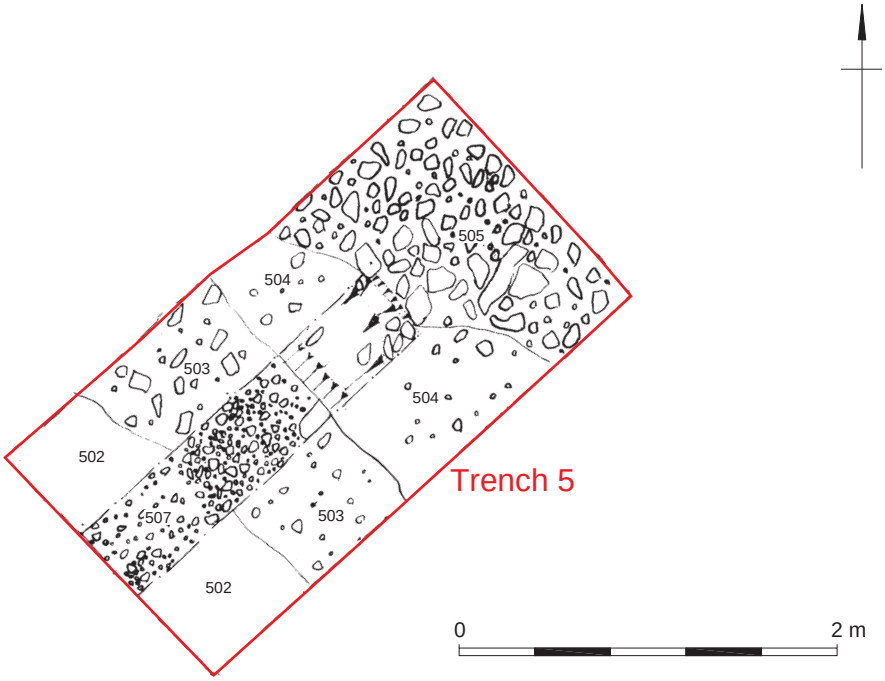


Plate 13: Trench 5, view from south

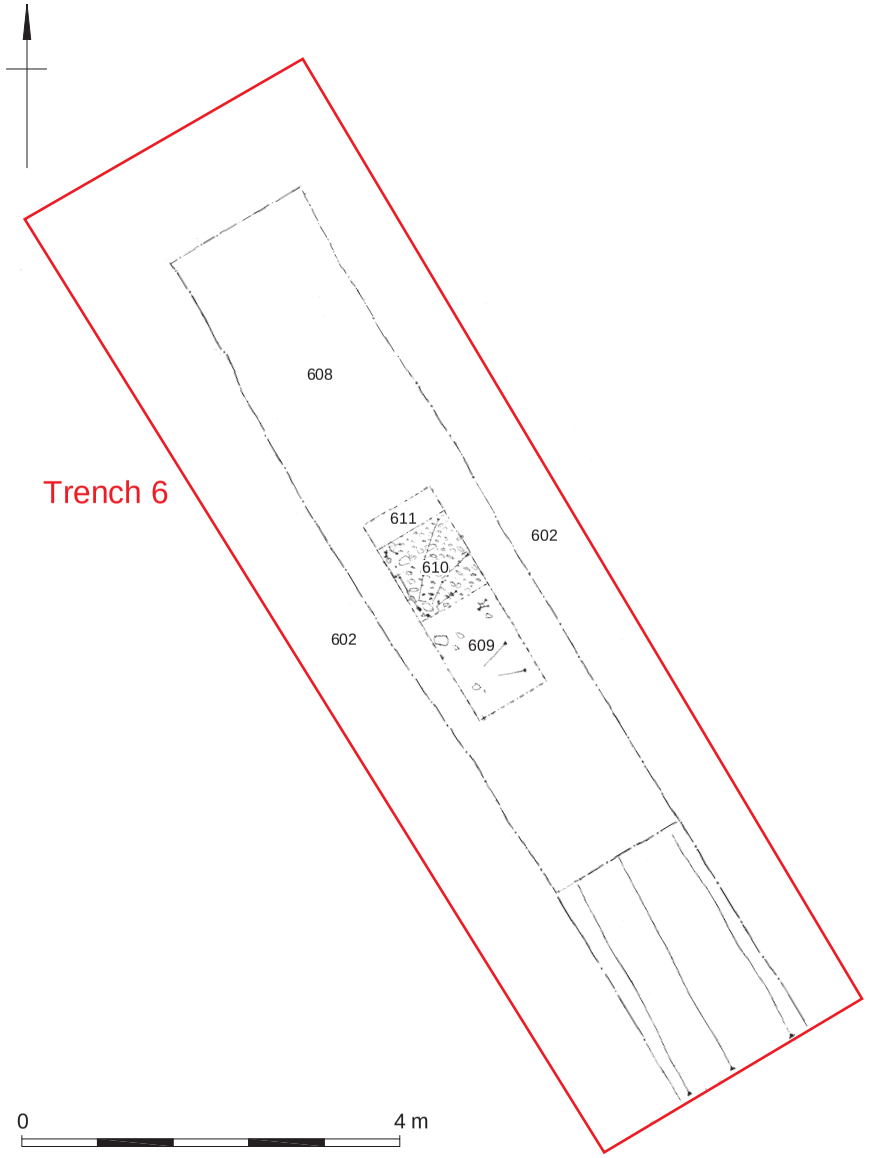
Evaluation trench

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	15/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plans 1:40	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 5: plan and photograph

Figure 8



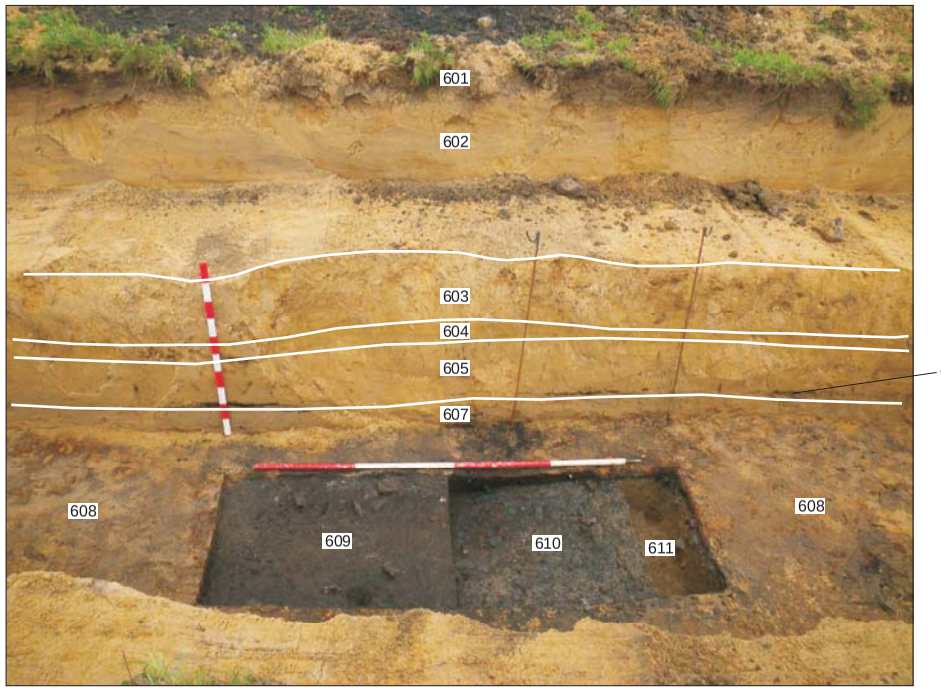


Plate 14: North-east facing section

Evaluation trench

Date:	13/03/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:80	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\77509TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_02\77509_eval_f3.dwg		

Trench 6: plan and photographs

Figure 9

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.
Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk
Regional offices in **Edinburgh**, **Rochester** and **Sheffield**
For more information visit **www.wessexarch.co.uk**