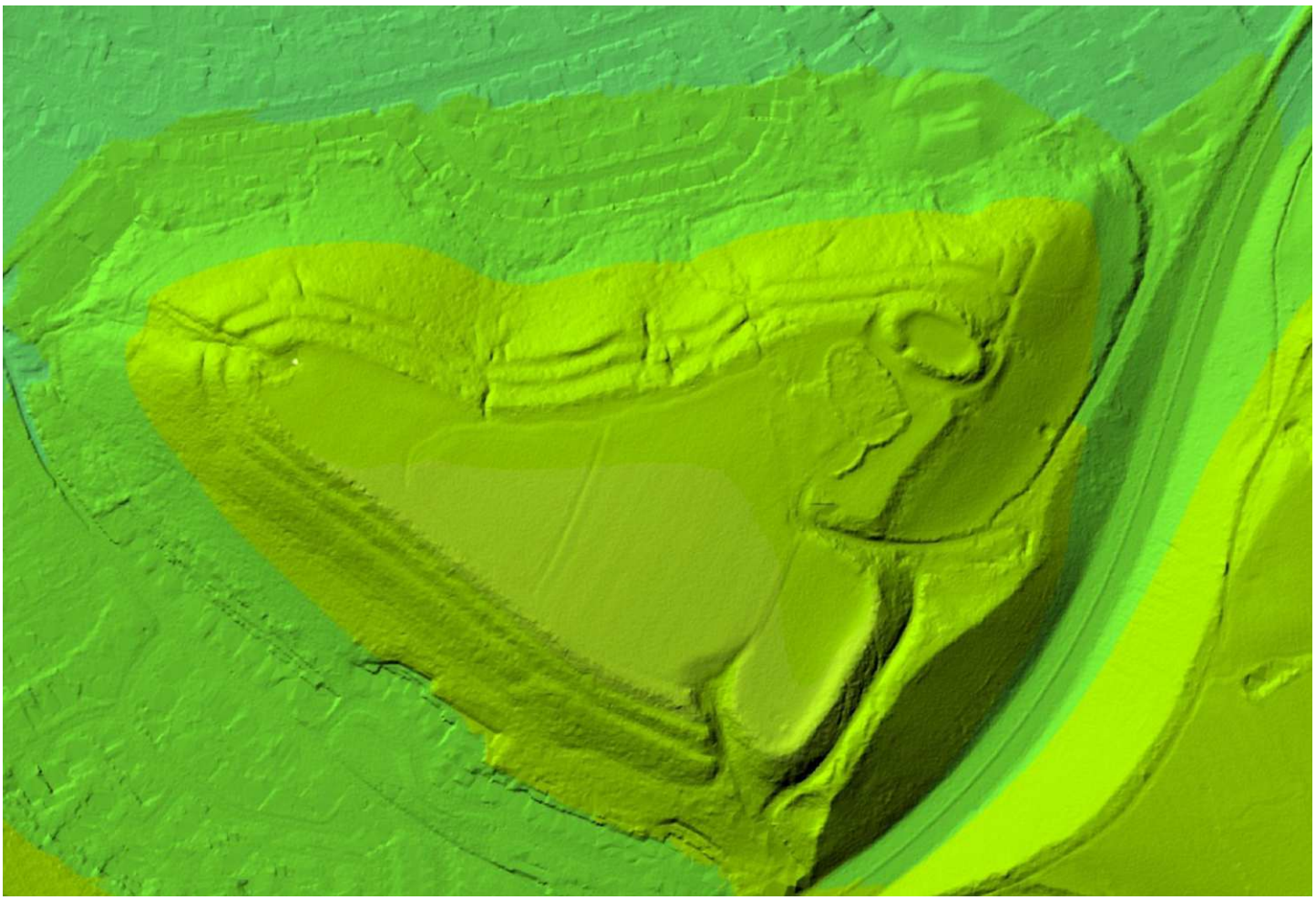
Wessex Archaeology

Caerau
Cardiff, South Wales

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results



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February 2013

Caerau
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Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

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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 of Caerau hillfort, Cardiff, South Wales (NGR 313335, 174970).

This small evaluation consisted of five trenches located within the hillfort interior. This located a small amount of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity comprising a small pit, a double post-pit and a small stakehole, all within the same trench and potentially associated with a roundhouse drip gully.

Elsewhere, Romano-British activity was identified, consisting of two enclosures and some small-scale iron smithing. A possible four-post structure was not directly dated but it is also thought to date to this period. Geophysical survey located several further possible roundhouses and ditches.

An undated ditch was investigated in the western part of the hillfort interior. Possible postholes along its edge could indicate an internal palisade.

The presence of a relict ploughsoil indicated cultivation of the interior of the hillfort in the medieval period.

Extensive use of coal was noted in two of the environmental samples, which could indicate that coal was utilised for both industrial and domestic use during the Romano-British period.

The majority of the pottery assemblage dated to the Romano-British period, with a few earlier and later sherds. A number of conjoining sheds from a possible deliberate deposit were from a small, squat, convex vessel with a slight shoulder carination. This has been dated as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

It is proposed that the results of the evaluation, enhanced by limited environmental analysis, be summarised for publication in archaeological journal *Archaeologia Cambrensis* or another appropriate agreed publication. A summary of work will also be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales.*

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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 Caroline Allward (Director), Val Croft (Head of Production), Dan Wheatley (Production Co-ordinator) Jim Mower (Development Producer) and Maddy Gerry (Researcher) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by Jimmy Adcock, John Gater, Dan Shiel, James Lawton 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 Ellie Brook, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Tracey Smith, Phil Harding, Ian Powlesland, Matt Williams, Cassie Newland and Naomi Sewpaul assisted by students from Cardiff University; Rebecca Smith, Kelly Davis, Emily Gal, Johnny Horn and Alex Davies. The metal detector survey was carried out by John Sheeley and Tom Kelly. Also helping with excavation and on-site finds processing were pupils from Glyn Derw School, Mary Immaculate High School and Fitzalan High School.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with specialist reports prepared by Lorraine Mepham (finds), Phil Andrews (slag), Kevin Hayward (stone IDs) and Chris Stevens (palaeoenvironmental). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the County Archaeologist Neil Maylan, Polly Groom and Denise Harris (Cadw) and Niall Sharples (Cardiff University) for their advice and input during the evaluation process. We would also like to thank the owner Ralph David for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

Finally Wessex Archaeology would like to thank all the local residents of the Caerau estate for their enthusiasm and interest in their local history and their kind welcome.

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Cardiff, 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 Caerau hillfort on the western outskirts of Cardiff, South Wales (hereafter the 'Site'), National Grid Reference (NGR) 313335, 174970 (**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 is located on the western edge of Cardiff, approximately 5km from the city centre; it lies immediately south of the Caerau estate (previously Caerau village) and some 12km east of Cowbridge.

1.2.2 The Site consists of a large multivallate, hillfort roughly triangular in shape, the south-eastern edge of which is now defined by the A4232 (constructed 1982). A valley lies on south-western edge, now part of the housing estate focused on Cwrt-Yr-Ala Road. The Caerau housing estate lies along the northern edge of Site.

1.2.3 Three well defined ramparts and associated ditches lie on the north and south-western sides but this diminishes to two then finally one on the south-eastern side. There are entrances, one at the southern tip of the hillfort and one midway along its eastern side. The defences enclose an area of approximately 5.1 hectares (RCAHMW 1976, 44). At the north-east corner of the hillfort interior is a well preserved ringwork, and just to the south-west of this are the ruins of St Mary's church and its associated graveyard.

1.2.4 Caerau Hillfort is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) GM018 and National Primary Record Number (NPRN) 94517. There is suggestion that visible enclosure within the hillfort interior may relate to a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (NPRN 15250). The associated sites of Caerau Castle ringwork and St Mary's church are designated as NPRNs 94518 and 301612 respectively. St Mary's Church is also a Grade II listed building (CADW building ID 13406).

1.2.5 The south-western and northern parts of the ramparts are heavily wooded, while the interior of the hillfort is currently under pasture. A number of springs are located near the summit of the hillfort, along the northern edge

1.2.6 The housing estate at the foot of the hillfort lies at just over 30m a OD. The apex of the hillfort interior is around 128-130m aOD. Within the hillfort interior the topography is relatively flat, with a slight fall to the north-west.

1.2.7 The underlying geology is Mercia Mudstone, Friars Point Limestone and Till (British Geological Survey sheet 263).

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Due to the lack of archaeological excavation very little is known about Caerau Hillfort. Nineteenth century authors believed it to be the remains of a Roman camp and identified it with the *Tibia Amnis* mentioned by the 14th century writer Richard of Cirencester (e.g. Lewis 1849, 139-150). However, the work which this was taken from was later exposed as a fraud perpetrated by Charles Bertram. More recent interpretations identify the hillfort as Iron Age. Some fragments of Romano-British and possible Iron Age pottery have been recovered from within the interior (*Archaeology in Wales* 1965, cited in RCAHMW 1976, 44). The inturned eastern entrance may suggest a Middle Iron Age date, based on similar examples in England (Videotext Communications 2012, 3).

1.3.2 Caerau ('the fortifications') is a common place name in Wales and other examples exist in the region, for example at Llantrisant to the north-west of Cardiff.

1.3.3 Judging from its omission from the 1254 Norwich Taxation and its inclusion in the *Taxatio Ecclesiasticus* in 1291, the church is thought to be mid-13th century (Wools and Guy 1960). However, it is thought that an earlier church stood to the north of the present structure, traces of which were still visible in 1913 (*ibid)*. The earliest decipherable grave markers in the graveyard date to the 18th century.

1.3.4 The ringwork, whose entrance faces towards the church is undated but thought most likely to be medieval and an unrecorded castle belonging to the Bishops of Llandaff. It may be related to the postulated DMV (NPRN 15250) (RCAHMW 1991, 86-9).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 In March 2012, magnetometry and resistivity survey was undertaken within the interior of the hillfort (GeoArch 2012), as part of a wider community engagement project (CAER Heritage Project) organized by Cardiff University. Much of the data was collected by children from the local school and by local residents who attended an open day.

1.4.2 The survey was concentrated in the western part of the fort interior and successfully identified the interior enclosure and bisecting ditch which is distinctly visible on the LiDAR survey. The response, however, was very weak and the conclusion of the survey was that this feature did not represent an earlier hillfort enclosure. It concluded instead that this ditch, which is approximately aligned with the outcrop of the boulder clay, may be an agricultural boundary. Two possible sets of ridge and furrow were also seen, aligned north-west–south-east and north-east–south-west. A north-west–south-east linear anomaly was also seen running through the centre of the survey area, possibly turning to the south-west. Two strongly defined roughly north–south, slightly sinuous anomalies near the central part of the survey area have two roughly parallel smaller linear features between them. These smaller anomalies appear to merge and coalesce to the north and may demarcate a trackway.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2012), 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. Four initial specific research aims were also identified in the project design:

- What is the extent and layout of surviving archaeological remains and of any settlement within the defended enclosure at Caerau Hillfort?
- What is the character and chronology of any surviving internal structures at Caerau Hillfort?
- Assuming the multivallate defended enclosure (hillfort) at Caerau is Iron Age, is there surviving evidence of an earlier enclosure at the site?
- Was Caerau hillfort occupied during the period of the Roman invasion?

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 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.

Evaluation Trenches

2.2.2 Six 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**).

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 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.

2.2.6 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. Digital images have been subjected to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.

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

2.2.8 The work was carried out on the 17th-19th April 2012. 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.

Copyright

2.2.9 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.

3 RESULTS

3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2012), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

3.2 Geophysical Results

3.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out over an approximate area of 5ha using a fluxgate gradiometer (**Figure 1**). The following discussion and accompanying data is taken from the report compiled by GSB (2012).

3.2.2 The survey results from Caerau have recorded a number of features associated with occupation on the summit of the hillfort. The majority of the archaeological anomalies are within the eastern section of the fort. Whilst some of the features can clearly be seen as archaeological, others are less distinguishable and have been classified as Uncertain.

Results

3.2.3 A large enclosure [**1**] measures approximately 34x50m and lies to the west of ditch [**4**]. An excavation trench (Trench 4) was subsequently positioned over a proposed entrance [**2**], in which terminals of the enclosure ditch were discovered. There are hints of a circular response within the enclosure, which is marked as *?Archaeology trend* and may represent a roundhouse.

3.2.4 A clear roundhouse can be seen at [**3**], measuring approximately 11m in diameter; a section of this was excavated (Trench 3), in which the ditch was recorded along with postholes and pits. There are many other suggested roundhouses within the data and these have been marked as *?Archaeology trend*.

3.2.5 Lengths of ditches [**4**] appear to be segmented; an effect likely to be due to differing fills of the ditch. A trench (Trench 5) was placed over what looked to be a large pit, but this proved to be a continuation of the ditch. The northern section of the ditch appeared to peter out, and it is uncertain as to whether it continues to further ditches [**5**] or [**7**]; the former is barely visible within the data, but is shown on the OS mastermap and LiDAR data. These ditches could represent early ramparts of the fort.

3.2.6 Another ditch-type response [**6**] is visible within the data although the category of *?Archaeology* has been given: it was not excavated and therefore the date remains uncertain.

3.2.7 A pair of curving ditches [**7**], as mentioned above, may be a continuation of ditch [**4**], although this interpretation is tentative and they may not be connected. The previous geophysical survey tentatively identified this as a possible trackway (GeoArch 2012).

3.2.8 A number of anomalies [**8**] possibly represent areas of burning such as hearths or kilns, although the double positive response could also indicate a deeply buried iron object.

3.2.9 Negative response [**9**] is thought to be modern in origin and corresponds to an earthwork shown on the OS map; whilst sinuous anomalies [**10**] are likely to be natural and represent water issues.

3.2.10 Magnetic disturbance within the eastern section of the data corresponds with the earthworks and the south-eastern entrance; it is possible that modern material is 'naturally' collecting in the lower topography.

3.2.11 A pipe can be seen in the north of the data which is likely to be associated with St Mary's Church and the vicarage. Ferrous response in the north-east has been caused by a metal gate, and in the south-east by a water trough. Throughout the area, small scale ferrous responses can be seen; these are likely to be modern in origin caused by iron objects lying on the ground surface or within the topsoil.

3.3 Evaluation Trenches

3.3.1 Six trenches were excavated, all within the interior of the hillfort (**Figure 1**). Any substantial remains were left *in situ*. The lowest lying trench was Trench 1, which was the most north-westerly, at 126.67m aOD. Trench 3, the most southerly, had the highest situation with a maximum height of 130.58m aoD.

3.3.2 Within Trench 1 only a single overlying overburden deposit was encountered, at a depth of up to 0.40m. The remainder of the trenches saw the removal of between 0.11m and 0.18m of overlying topsoil overlying a layer thought to represent a relict ploughsoil. This was between 0.23m and 0.40m deep.

3.3.3 The underlying natural geology differed across the Site: while Trench 1 was situated over clay the other trenches showed more mixed geology with patches of stony, silty clay and sandy clay apparently above the ‘cleaner’ clay.

3.3.4 The geology across the Site was shown to be extremely variable, with some features visible at the very base of the overlying subsoil/ploughsoil. Based on this it is thought likely that further features may have become more apparent after a period of exposure to the elements. It is therefore suggested that more features may have been present than could be identified in the short time-scale of this evaluation.

*Trench 1 (**Figure 2**)*

3.3.5 Trench1, in the north-western part of the hilfort, was positioned over a visible feature identified by the LiDAR which appears to be a smaller enclosure at the top of the hillfort (see **Front cover**). It was thought that this could be a possible earlier precursor to the more substantial defensive earthworks. Geophysical survey of this feature could not determine whether this was a continuation of the enclosure seen in the south-western part of the area.

3.3.6 The modern topsoil (**101**) was shown to directly overlie the natural geology **102**, which here was seen as a compact, pale grey-green clay. The natural clay demonstrated significant variation in colour and had a number of distinctly different patches which were

subsequently investigated. Of these four were interpreted as possible archaeological features (**105**, **107**, **109** and **113**) (**Figure 2, Plate 1**). Despite their apparently regular shape in both plan and section, however, the diffuse edges of these features and the variability of the natural suggest that these could be natural or geological features. If there are of anthropogenic origin, then **105**, **107** and **109** could be indicative of an internal palisade. None of these features produced any dating evidence.

3.3.7 The LiDAR feature was shown to correspond to a south-west – north-east aligned boundary ditch **103** (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). This was relatively wide for its depth and had a narrow 'ankle breaker' V-shaped gully in the centre of an otherwise relatively flat base. The upper secondary fill (**104)** suggested a period of gradual silting and contained a number of large fragments of stone which could indicate some stone clearance. Fill **104** overlay a lower secondary deposit, derived from the continued erosion of the feature sides which was mostly confined to the 'ankle breaker'.

3.3.8 Within the upper secondary fill **104** was a fragment of rotary quernstone (Object 1), but no other dating evidence was found. Given the abraded appearance of the quern fragment and the other fragments of stone within the ditch fill it is likely that the quern is residual here. An environmental sample was taken from the feature but contained only a small amount of charcoal.

3.3.9 On the north-west edge of ditch **103** a small oval pit **116** was exposed, cut by the ditch. This contained a single deposit (**117**) with abundant charred grain, fired clay and charcoal (**Figure 2, Plate 3**). Environmental evidence suggests a Late Bronze Age to Romano-British date for this feature, with the predominance of spelt perhaps indicating the Romano-British period.

3.3.10 A shallow, irregular feature (**111**) just to the east of feature **109** is likely to be of natural origin.

*Trench 2 (**Figure 3**)*

3.3.11 The position of Trench 2 was designed to locate possible structural or occupation evidence and was based on the preliminary results of the geophysical survey.

3.3.12 Initial stripping of the topsoil (**201**) and underlying relict ploughsoil (**202**) exposed a number of possible features, but definition of these was poor. Some were visible at the base of the ploughsoil. The trench was then extended to the north and south, and after hand cleaning three postholes (**204**, **210** and **212**) were identified, together with an elongated feature with a visible charcoal rich deposit (**Figure 3, Plate 4**). Excavation of the elongated feature revealed that it was in fact two intercutting features (**205** and **208**).

3.3.13 Postholes **204** and **210**, which lay near the eastern edge of the trench, appear to have formed a pair, being of a similar size and profile and being situated just over 0.6m apart. Large fragments of stone within the fills of these features (203, 211) may well represent the remnants of post-packing (**Figure 3, Plate 5**). Within **203**, the fill of **204**, a small stone disc was recovered, its date and function unclear.

3.3.14 Just over 2m to the east were postholes **205** and **212**. These may also have been related features, both to each other and to the pair to the west, although they were slightly larger and further apart. Posthole **212** had a single fill similar to **203** and **211**, while **205** contained two deposits. The lower deposit (**207**) was very dark with abundant charred grain as well as a whetstone fragment. This deposit was concentrated on the southern edge of the feature (**Figure 3, Plate 6**). The upper fill (**206**) was a secondary fill similar in characteristics to **203**, **211** and **213**.

3.3.15 It seems likely that these four postholes are part of the same structure, potentially a small four-post building however the possibility remains that more postholes lie beyond the southern limit of excavation. The environmental evidence would seem to support domestic or agricultural use.

3.3.16 The northern edge of **205** cut a more oval feature (**208**) (**Figure 3, Plate 6**). This was slightly shallower than the postholes and contained frequent large fragments of stone. The exact nature and purpose of this feature is unclear - it may have been an earlier posthole or a small pit. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill.

3.3.17 A possible curvilinear feature (**215**) was located in the north-western part of the trench. This corresponded to a possible geophysical anomaly. Visible as a faint silty band upon initial exposure, its edges and extent were very unclear. A sondage excavated through it showed that it was very shallow and diffuse. Its northern extent was extremely unclear but at this point the trench was still within the base of the ploughsoil and so a shallow machine dug sondage was excavated to the natural geology (214). This did help to define the feature, but at this point the deposit within it appeared very different - a sandy clay which is more suggestive of a periglacial feature.

*Trench 3 (**Figure 4**)*

3.3.18 Geophysical survey suggested a possible roundhouse structure within Trench 3 as well as other associated features and a linear feature (**Figure 1**). Trench 3 was the highest situated evaluation trench and also displayed the greatest depth of relict ploughsoil (**302**; 0.4m).

3.3.19 Corresponding with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly was gully **315**. Although edges were difficult to determine in plan, it proved much clearer in section (**Figure 4, Plate 7**). This would seem to support the belief that this is the drip gully for a roundhouse, eroded by water rather than being a deliberately cut feature. The sole fill (**314**) was difficult to distinguish from the overlying and surrounding material.

3.3.20 Beyond the external edge of gully **315** was a small pit **304** (**Figure 4, Plate 8**), the lower fill of which (**305**) was a slightly mixed but fairly sterile deposit. The upper fill (**303**), however, contained what appeared to be a deliberate deposit consisting of large sherds of pottery and fragments of a saddle quernstone. The pottery included conjoining sherds from a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age vessel. This feature appears to have been dug for some purpose other than discard of general refuse. Little environmental material was recovered from it, although it did contain several fragments of hazelnut shell and, interestingly, a small amount of coal, which would be unusual at this date (see below, **6.3.4**).

3.3.21 Within the roundhouse was **313**, a sub-oval post-pit for two postholes (**Figure 4, Plate 9**). *In situ* stone packing material suggests that they may have been in use at the same time. Pottery sherds from the fill of the easternmost posthole, which also overlay the lower western fill, are not particularly diagnostic and have been dated broadly as late prehistoric.

3.3.22 A small possible posthole or stakehole (**309**) was located to the south-east of post-pit **313**. It was only 0.06m deep but continued a few sherds of Iron Age pottery.

3.3.23 Along the southern edge of the trench was ditch **308**. Though not very visible on the geophysical survey at this point, this appears to be a continuation of feature [4] (**Figure 1**). It was fairly shallow at this point, but it is probable that the south-western edge, and maybe even the greater depth of the ditch, lie beyond the limit of excavation. Overlying the secondary fill of the ditch (**307**) was a discrete area of stone rubble, perhaps an

attempt to consolidate a soft patch of ground. No dating was recovered from the ditch at this point.

*Trench 4 (**Figure 5**)*

3.3.24 Trench 4 was located at a possible entrance into a sub-oval enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). It was subsequently enlarged to incorporate both ditch terminals.

3.3.25 Beneath the modern topsoil (**401**) and underlying subsoil or relict ploughsoil (**402**) the two terminals of the enclosure ditch were observed (**404** and **413**). Excavation of the eastern terminal (**404**) showed it to be a substantial feature with a narrow concave base (**Figure 5, Plate 10**). Near the interface between the lower primary fill **405**, which mostly derived from the interior (upslope) side of the feature, and **406,** the overlying secondary fill, was a concentration of flat stone fragments (**Figure 5, Plate 11**). The concentration and situation of these suggests they may have been deliberately placed. This idea is supported by some similar fragments visible in the upper portion of **413**, which remained unexcavated. Romano-British pottery was recovered from both fills of **404**.

3.3.26 A number of possible postholes were also observed within the trench though they did not form any obvious pattern or structure. The best defined of these features was **411** which had a dark silty fill (but remained unexcavated). To the east were **407** and **409** which had comparable red-brown stony fills, similar to **402**. Only one of these was excavated (**407**). It is not entirely clear whether these are true postholes or natural features. Some other possible features were observed in the southern part of the trench but these were not clearly defined and remained unnumbered.

*Trench 5 (**Figure 6**)*

3.3.27 Trench 5 was positioned over the enclosure already investigated in Trench 4 and another north–south linear which appeared discontinuous on the geophysical survey but which could just reflect variation in its deposits. This could also possibly be the same linear located in the southern part of Trench 3 (**308**).

3.3.28 As with the other trenches in the eastern part of the hillfort, a subsoil or relict ploughsoil (**502**) was encountered beneath the modern topsoil (**501**).

3.3.29 The enclosure ditch **509** was found to be slightly shallower than terminal **404** (investigated in Trench 4) with a less substantial primary deposit (**511**), although this could merely be a reflection of topography (**Figure 6, Plate 13**). The secondary fill (**510**), which was the predominant deposit, did contain relatively high proportions of large stone fragments but did not appear to display the same deliberate placement as seen in the two terminals **404** and **413**. The eastern, external edge of the ditch was noticeably steeper than the western, internal edge. In common with Trench 4, Romano-British pottery was recovered from upper fill **510**.

3.3.30 The boundary ditch **504**, which lay around 4.10m to the east of **509**, showed a similar profile to **509** but with a steeper eastern edge (**Figure 6, Plate 14**). It contained several distinctly different contexts including two probable deliberate deposits. Due to health and safely considerations the ditch could not be fully excavated. The lowest fill encountered was **513**, a probable primary deposit on the eastern edge. This was overlain by secondary deposit **512**. Above **512** was a substantial deposit (**508**) containing large quantities of coal and heat-affected material as well as Romano-British pottery; this would seem to be a deliberate dump of potential furnace or hearth debris from the eastern edge. Above this was another secondary fill (**507**), again containing Romano-British pottery, which was in

turn overlain by another deliberate dump of material (**506**). Both these deposits were only visible in the north-facing section. Deposit **506** was primarily composed of fragments of pale blue-green and mid-red (possibly heat-affected) clay (**Figure 6, Plate 15**). This may be some kind of discarded oven or hearth lining. The final deposit within ditch **504** was a secondary deposit (**505**) suggestive of gradual silting and the incorporation of topsoil-derived material. This yielded a mixture of late prehistoric and Romano-British pottery, suggesting the incorporation of residual material.

3.3.31 Although coal is often associated with industry in the Romano-British period, the environmental sample taken from deposit **508** contained frequent cereal grains but very little iron hammerscale, which seems to imply a more domestic context. The small amount of slag found in the ditch was recovered from upper fill **505** which appeared to have incorporated residual material.

*Trench 6 (**Figure 7**)*

3.3.32 Trench 6 was targeted on a 'spike' within the magnetic survey, suggestive of possible kiln or furnace activity.

3.3.33 Initially the topsoil (**601**) and relict ploughsoil, here subdivided into the upper part **602** and lower part **611**, were removed. This revealed three features (**604**, **606** and **608**) containing dark, coal-rich deposits. Two of these three features were excavated (**604** and **608**).

3.3.34 Feature **604** was only partially seen in plan and was at this point only a shallow feature. It did, however, contain a dark charcoal- and coal-rich fill (**603**), probably a deliberate dump.

3.3.35 Feature **608**, which lay to the north-east, was shown to be a moderately shallow, flat-bottomed feature. It contained a deliberate dump of coal-rich material (**607**), possibly derived from iron smithing close by as large amounts of hammerscale were recovered from the environmental sample as well a large amount of slag (**Figure 7, Plate 17**). Its north-west extent was not fully seen but it appeared to cut another feature (**610**) at this point. Feature **610** was neither fully exposed nor excavated and so it is not certain whether it is of anthropogenic or natural origin. Both **604** and **608** contained a few sherds of Romano-British pottery.

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Finds were recovered from all six of the trenches excavated, although quantities from Trenches 1 and 2 are minimal, and quantities overall are small. In addition, a quernstone was found unstratified. Only pottery was recovered in any appreciable quantity. The chronological focus of the Site is in the Romano-British period; there are also a few items of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.

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

4.1.3 All finds have been quantitied by material type within each context, and this information is summarised by trench in **Table 1**. This section provides basic details of the finds in order to assess their potential to address the aims and objectives of the project.

4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. The assemblage of 235 sherds is largely Romano-British, with a small later prehistoric component, and seven post-Roman sherds.

Prehistoric

4.2.2 Twenty sherds have been dated as later prehistoric; all are in coarse fabrics containing either ?calcareous inclusions (now leached out), or sparse but prominent flint and quartz inclusions. The most diagnostic of these are four sherds in a calcareous fabric from Trench 3 (pit **304**) that join to form a substantial part of a single small, crudely made, squat, convex vessel with a slight shoulder carination. This has been dated as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Eight other sherds from the same context, seven calcareous and one coarsely flint-tempered, are assumed to be of similar date, while the remaining sherds, all flint/quartz-tempered (posthole **309**, post-pit **313**, ditch **503**), all undiagnostic, could also fit within this date range.

Romano-British

4.2.3 The majority of the assemblage (208 sherds) is Romano-British. This includes five sherds of samian (subsoil/relict ploughsoil **202** and **302**, Trench 5 topsoil), all very abraded and none attributable to specific vessel form. The remaining sherds comprise coarsewares, including greywares, oxidised wares and grog-tempered wares, although the only ware attributable to source area is south-east Dorset Black Burnished ware (BB1), represented here by 31 sherds. Diagnostic forms are restricted to everted rim jars in greywares, grog-tempered wares and Black Burnished ware (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, fig. 122, type 1), with the addition of a greyware flagon neck (layer **508**) and an oxidised flagon handle (subsoil/relict ploughsoil **302**), and two more closely datable forms – a bead rim jar with incised 'eyebrow' motifs around the shoulder, a later 1st/early 2nd century AD form (ditch **503**), and a dropped flange bowl, dating to the later 3rd or 4th century AD (subsoil/relict ploughsoil **302**), both in Black Burnished ware.

Medieval and Post-medieval

4.2.4 Three sherds in coarse sandy wares, one a rim sherd, from subsoil/relict ploughsoil **302** and Trench 4 topsoil, have been dated as medieval.

4.2.5 Coarse redwares, including North Devon gravel-tempered ware, Staffordshire-type slipware, and refined whiteware, transfer-printed, make up the post-medieval wares recovered (4 sherds); all came from topsoil contexts.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Fired Clay

4.3.1 With the exception of a single post-medieval brick fragment (Trench 4 topsoil), all of the CBM recovered is of Romano-British date, but this dating has been assigned almost solely on the basis of fabric type (fairly fine and sandy, and not particularly hard-fired) as only one diagnostic piece was identified – an *imbrex* fragment from subsoil/relict ploughsoil **302**.

4.3.2 Five small pieces of fired clay are abraded and undiagnostic; they may represent further Romano-British CBM, but otherwise their date is uncertain. One piece has been heavily burnt, almost to vitrification; this piece came from feature **604**, and was associated with a small group of metalworking slag.

4.4 Stone and Worked Flint

4.4.1 All of the stone recovered could have been acquired locally, although some types have alternative sources further afield.

4.4.2 The most recognisable stone objects recovered comprise three quernstones and a fragment from a small, subrectangular whetstone (posthole **205**). One of the quernstones was found unstratified; this is a saddle quern in a fine-grained calcareous sandstone ('dogger'), probably from the local Upper Triassic/Lower Jurassic Westbury Formation (Penarth Group). A second saddle quern came from pit **304**, and is in quartz conglomerate from the base of the Upper Devonian, outcrops of which lie 3km to the west of the Site. The third quernstone came from ditch **103**, and is part of a rotary quern in Millstone Grit, retained part of the central perforation. There is a small, poorly exposed outcrop of Millstone Grit 7km to the north-west of the Site, but the source could alternatively lie further afield in north Wales.

4.4.3 Two more stone fragments are worked; one is a fragment from a roof tile, from ditch **504**, and the second a small disc of unknown function, roughly trimmed from a slab-like piece, possibly another roof tile (posthole **204**). Neither object is datable. Both pieces are in brownstone, a hard micaceous sandstone, deriving from the upper part of the Lower Devonian from the Brownstone formation; local outcrops lie within 3km of the Site. The whetstone from posthole **205** is in the same stone type.

4.4.4 A small group of burnt, unworked stone (17 fragments of marine mudstone) came from Trench 4 (ditch terminal **404**). Other stone was apparently unworked.

4.4.5 In addition, a piece of worked flint was a residual find in Trench 2 topsoil; it is a broken waste flake, with heavily patinated surfaces. It is not diagnostic of any specific prehistoric period.

4.5 Slag

4.5.1 Approximately 1.66kg of material identified as slag was collected, almost all of which comes from Romano-British contexts and is likely to derive from iron smithing.

4.5.2 The greatest quantity (1.55kg) came from Trench 6, most from the fill (**607**) of a small pit (**608**), with a smaller quantity from the fill (**603**) of another small pit (**604**). Some of the debris from **603** has hearth-lining attached and the soil sample from this context contained abundant plate hammerscale and some spheroidal hammerscale (a small amount of scale hammerscale was also recorded from a soil sample taken from fill **508** of ditch **504**). Some of the slag, particularly from **603**, has small inclusions of what appears to be coal, probably the remains of fuel used in smithing. Four small lumps of material (weighing 137g), also from Trench 6, but from the topsoil, are weakly or strongly magnetic and may be fragments of iron bloom or similar raw material, if not of more recent date.

4.6 Metalwork

4.6.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy and iron. The single copper alloy object appears to be a small cap from an unknown object, probably modern; it came from the topsoil in Trench 4. The iron objects are all heavily corroded, but nine nails and a small tack or stud can be recognised. Other objects are unidentifiable. At least some of the iron objects came from contexts dated as Romano-British on pottery grounds.

4.7 Potential and Further Recommendations

4.7.1 This is a small finds assemblage, occurring in a restricted range of material types, and with much of the material in relatively poor condition. The pottery has provided at least a broad chronological framework for the Site. Of most interest here is the partial Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery vessel from pit **304**, and the other sherds of the same date from the Site, although no other finds of prehistoric date were recovered apart from a single flint flake. The Romano-British pottery occurred in the expected range of wares and vessel forms for the region. The small quantities of other material types represented severely limit their further potential.

4.7.2 All finds have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed. Details of the finds as presented here can be incorporated in any publication report, and the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel from **304** should be illustrated.

5 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of six bulk samples were taken and processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. Of the six samples, two came from possible Iron Age to medieval features in Trench 1 (ditch **103** and pit **116**). A further three came from a probable Iron Age feature within Trench 2 (pit/posthole **205**), a probable Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pit (**304**) in Trench 3 and a Romano-British ditch (**504**, fill **508**) in Trench 5. The final sample came from an undated feature pit **608** (fill **607**) in Trench 6, associated with probable metalworking.

5.1.2 The 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 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Two of the samples were also tested for hammerscale, that from pit **608** in Trench 6 and ditch **504**, in Trench 5.

5.1.3 The flots were generally medium to relatively large in size. Modern roots and seeds were scarce in the samples, although those from Trench 2 and 3 had moderate numbers and hence raise the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements, although this seems unlikely for the sample from pit/posthole **205**. Preservation where material was present was generally very good.

5.2 Charred Plant Remains

5.2.1 Cereal remains were recovered in reasonable quantities from three of the six samples: pit **116**, pit/posthole **205**, and ditch **504**.

5.2.2 Pit **116** had reasonable quantities of both hulled wheat grains and glumes, which where identifiable could be seen to be of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Other remains included several weed seeds, predominately of larger seeded species, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia Lathyrus* sp.).

5.2.3 The presence of hulled wheat remains would suggest that this sample is likely to be Late Bronze Age to Romano-British in date, and the predominance of spelt might suggest a Romano-British date; for example, Helbaek (1964), in examination of deposits from Caerleon, identified spelt as the predominant wheat. The high presence of larger seeded weed seeds in the sample probably indicates that the sample was either waste from the processing of relatively clean spikelets of spelt wheat, or the burning of the spikelets themselves.

5.2.4 The largest assemblage of cereal remains came from the possible Iron Age pit/posthole **205**. The assemblage had very large numbers of grains and glume bases of both emmer and spelt wheat, particularly the latter. As with the sample from ditch **116**, this may represent burnt spikelets or possibly glume waste. The sample was also dominated by larger seeded species, although the most prominent represented here were seeds of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and possibly also oats (*Avena* sp.).

5.2.5 No remains of cereals or other plants were recovered from ditch **103** or pit **608**. The sample from pit **304** had only a single cereal grain, but did contain several fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell.

5.2.6 The final sample with cereal remains came from ditch **504** (fill **508**), which had reasonably high numbers of glume bases, which while occasionally identifiable as spelt, were on the whole mostly unidentifiable. The sample also had a reasonable number of seeds, mainly of dock (*Rumex* sp.), but also vetch/wild pea (*Vicia Lathyrus* sp.) and occasionally buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.). The sample also had a number of charred slender stems of grasses (Poaceae). In this instance given the lack of cereal grains the assemblage undoubtedly comes from the dehusking and charring of glume waste, probably from spelt wheat.

5.3 Wood Charcoal

5.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. Relatively little wood charcoal was recorded within the samples from Trench 1, but quite high amounts were recovered from pit/posthole **205**. This charcoal was predominantly of a ring-porous species, most probably oak.

5.3.2 Of more interest was that while large amounts of coal were recovered from fill **508** in ditch **504**, very little wood charcoal was seen in this deposit. Coal is recorded from a number of Romano-British sites in south Wales (Dearne and Branigan 1995), most notably the villa at Ely (see Wheeler 1925, 268), located nearby on the western edge of Cardiff. These sites are potentially associated with iron smithing, as opposed to smelting (Dearne and Branigan 1995, 91; Crew 1990, 154). For this reason the sample was tested using a magnet for hammerscale, but only small quantities of scale hammerscale were seen to be present.

5.3.3 A further sample from Trench 6, pit **608** (fill **607**), which produced quite large quantities of ironworking slag, was also tested for hammerscale, and was seen to contain large quantities of scale and spheroidal hammerscale, most probably related to iron smithing. The sample had no identifiable remains of charcoal, but amorphous charred conglomerates were present, possibly relating to the burning of low quality coal with slag.

5.3.4 A single sample from Trench 3, pit **304** (fill **303**), also contained small amounts of coal similar in appearance to the material seen in ditch **504**. The pit fill was dated on pottery grounds to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and as such the presence of this material might be regarded as unusual. It may be that it is either derived from natural deposits, or

intrusive from later activity, although its size might suggest otherwise, or possibly that the date of the feature is later than suggested.

5.4 Potential

5.4.1 The information for charred remains and cereal agriculture from south Wales is still very patchy (cf. Caseldine 2003), and as such at least three of the samples have the potential to contribute to such knowledge of agriculture in prehistoric and/or Romano-British Wales. The potential of such deposits is, however, dependent on establishing firm dating for the deposits. While the deposit associated with the coal in ditch **504** is well dated, the date of the assemblages from pit **116** and pit/posthole **205** are less clear (see below, ***Radiocarbon Dating***).

Charred plant remains

5.4.2 Charred plant remains have the potential to inform on the range of crops being cultivated and consumed, as well as their processing and potential also information on crop-husbandry. As stated above, such potential depends on obtaining secure dates for the deposits from this site. If radiocarbon dates are obtained on samples from pit **116** and pit/posthole **205**, then the assemblages from these two features warrant further analysis.

Wood charcoal

5.4.3 Wood charcoal can inform on the selection of wood for fuel, as well as information on woodland management and composition. Only the sample from pit/posthole **205** has any potential for analysis and, given that the charcoal is not associated with any specific activity, such potential is limited.

Radiocarbon dating

5.4.4 Radiocarbon dating has the potential to provide a date, or to refine the chronology, for certain features. It also has the potential to provide dating evidence for certain activities; for example, cereal processing, which in itself is indicative of settlement.

5.4.5 Two of the samples have material which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. In two cases these comprise dumps of charred cereals, mainly grain. These comprise the rich deposit of cereals, mainly hulled wheat grain and chaff, from the otherwise undated pit **116** in Trench 1, and the possible Iron Age pit/posthole (**205**) in Trench 2, which has a very rich assemblage of hulled wheat grain and chaff, including emmer and spelt. It should be noted that this feature was associated with a small fragment of whetstone.

5.4.6 The dating of these samples has the potential to provide further information on possible earlier phases of occupation. In particular, the presence of emmer in pit **116** might hint at a more likely prehistoric date, as spelt wheat became dominant within the Romano-British period. As such, radiocarbon dating could confirm the presence of settlement waste from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, as suggested by the pottery from pit **304**.

5.4.7 A sample from pit **304** was deemed less suitable for radiocarbon dating, comprising just three fragments of hazelnut shell. There were several larger fragments of coal which, although it may be naturally occurring here, could also be intrusive from later activity, raising the possibility that the charred material may also be intrusive.

5.4.8 Of the two samples selected (pit **116** and pit/posthole **205**), there is always a possibility that both are Romano-British and hence the dating would not provide additional chronological information for the occupation of the Site. It would at least confirm, however, the date of the cereal assemblage and provide dating evidence for the use of emmer and/or spelt.

5.5 Proposals

Charred plant remains

5.5.1 It is proposed to analyse two of the samples (from pit **116** and pit/posthole **205**), although such analysis is dependent on a successful radiocarbon date. Given the rich nature of both samples, it is recommended that they are sub-sampled with the main aim of establishing the ratio of grain to glume bases.

5.5.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 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.

5.5.3 The samples proposed for analysis are indicated with a "P" in the analysis column in **Table 2**.

Wood charcoal

5.5.4 No further work is proposed.

Radiocarbon dating

5.5.5 It is proposed to submit samples of charred cereal grains from two features (pit **116** and pit/posthole **205**) for radiocarbon dating.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Late prehistoric activity (1100 BC- 43 AD)

6.1.1 Based on their form, the earthworks are assumed to be Iron Age in date, yet despite the scale of the fortifications and the necessary labour that would be needed, relatively little Iron Age material was recovered. The only features definitively dated to the late prehistoric period were all located in Trench 3 (post-pit **313**, stakehole **309** and pit **304**). The vessel dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age recovered from pit **304** suggests a relatively early date for the commencement of activity on this site.

6.1.2 The lowland coastal areas of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire are traditionally identified as the territory of the Silures tribe, based on the writings of Ptolemy and Tacitus (Cunliffe 1975, 107). This is also an area containing a large number of hillforts, varying in size and potentially in purpose (Gwilt 2007, 298). Caerau falls within the category of larger multivallate forts in Glamorganshire. These generally have a coastal distribution (RCAHMW 1976, 13) and Caerau is an exception to this, although it does overlook two valleys, including that of the River Ely/Afon Elai which flows into Cardiff Bay. Although known non-hillfort occupation in this region is much scarcer, this may be due to a lack of archaeological research rather than representing the true picture (Gwilt 2007, 301-2).

6.1.3 The situation of Caerau gives it undoubted defensive potential, although this is not necessarily to imply that this was its main function. A comparatively strong geophysical response was given by the roundhouse drip gully in Trench 3 despite its diffuse edges and relatively shallow depth. Other possible roundhouse responses were less well defined, but the survey is able to give us a relatively good idea of the scale of occupation within the hillfort interior, which would appear to consist of at least ten structures but probably less than 30. Although this was a small-scale evaluation there was not enough domestic debris recovered to give the impression of intensive prehistoric settlement.

6.2 Romano-British activity (43- 410 AD)

6.2.1 In contrast to the paucity of Iron Age datable material, the Romano-British period appears to be the most visible period of activity on site. This would not be unusual, as a number of hillforts in the area show continuity of occupation from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Gwilt 2007, 299-300). Certainly the enclosure ditches excavated in Trenches 4 and 5 are securely dated as early Romano-British, which raises the possibility that some of the possible roundhouse structures may also date to this period. Given the presence of Romano-British pottery in a feature cut by the possible four-post structure in Trench 2, it also seems likely that the latter structure, typically associated with storage, also dates to this period.

6.2.2 The modern field division which bisects the hillfort interior makes it difficult to determine the true continuation of the larger enclosure, and it proved impossible to resolve whether the ditch encountered in Trench 1 is the same as **504** in Trench 5, although what is obvious is the relative sterility of **103** in comparison with **504**. The ditch in Trench 1 is also still visible as a negative earthwork, equally clear on the LiDAR as the modern divisions further to the east (see **Front cover**).

6.2.3 The pottery assemblage is relatively small and there were only a dozen small fragments of animal bone recovered. However a number of fragments of slag and some hammerscale were located, concentrated in the fairly small features in Trench 6. This does indicate some small-scale industrial activity occurring on the Site in the Romano-British period. Use of coal in the Romano-British period is often associated with metalworking but it is also found used as fuel in domestic situations (Dearne and Branigan 1995). The contrasting environmental evidence from the coal-rich samples from Trenches 5 and 6 seem to support the idea of both domestic and industrial use. The Site itself lies to the south of the South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation (BGS).

6.3 Medieval and later activity (1066 to present)

6.3.1 The church would have been an important focus during the medieval period, shifting the centre of activity into the north-east part of the hillfort, the part which lay nearest to the medieval village. A small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the modern topsoil and the relict ploughsoil. This and the relict ploughsoil itself indicate cultivation within the rest of the hillfort interior during this period.

6.3.2 The 1868 Boundary Commission Report for Cardiff indicates that a small enclosed parcel of land lies just to the south-west of the church and churchyard. This is identified on the 1880 OS map as the vicarage, although there were no longer any buildings depicted on the 1900-1901 OS map. This boundary can also be observed on the LiDAR (**Front cover**) and some traces of walls can still be observed on Site. The 1868 Boundary Commission map also shows that the south-eastern part of the earthwork was sub-divided into two enclosures. The shared western boundary of this accords with a marked track on the 1900-1 OS map and can be faintly seen on the geophysical survey.

6.3.3 Although a south-west–north-east boundary is shown on the 1900-1901 OS 1:2500 map, this appears to lie further west than the feature identified from the LiDAR. The clear visibility of this feature, however, implies a modern date. The same argument could be applied to the ditch in Trench 1, which was concluded in the original Royal Commission survey to be the likely result of modern cultivation (RCAHMW 1976, 44).

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 This evaluation was necessarily small in scale but was sufficient to draw some tentative conclusions. The presence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery seems to support the idea of early activity on the site. The traditional view of hillforts was to see increasing size and complexity as a product of increasing stratification of social hierarchy throughout the Iron Age period, but this view has been challenged over the last few decades (Hill 1996). Too few hillforts in the region have been excavated to give a clear chronological view of their construction and development. The construction date of the ramparts as they now appear is therefore still unclear but the evidence from Trench 3 seems to suggest some kind of earthworks or enclosure were in existence from the Early Iron Age. It is, however, suggested that the early activity was relatively small-scale, perhaps associated with occasional visits rather than permanent occupation.

6.4.2 A small-scale excavation undertaken at Lodge Hill, Caerleon, in contrast to this evaluation, found predominantly Iron Age pottery and only a small amount of Romano-British pottery (Pollard *et al.* 2006). This seems to suggest the major phase of activity at Caerau was Romano-British.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1.1 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).

7.1.2 It is proposed that the results of the evaluation, enhanced by limited environmental analysis, be summarised for publication in archaeological journal *Archaeologia Cambrensis* or another appropriate agreed publication. A summary of work will also be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales.*

8 ARCHIVE

8.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code **85201**. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with the National Museum of Wales.

9 REFERENCES

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9.2 Cartographic resources

1868 Boundary Commision Report – Cardiff 1:63,360
available to view at: http://www.oldmapsonline.org/

1880	OS map Glamorganshire	1:2500
1900-1901	OS map Glamorganshire	1:2500
1940-1941	OS map Glamorganshire	1:2500

9.3 Online resources

http://www.magic.gov.uk
http://www.archiveswales.org.uk
http://www.stmaryscaerau.org/
http://www.coflein.gov.uk/

Table 1: All finds by material type and by trench

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Total
Pottery	-	5/56	87/1065	17/140	121/1324	5/23	235/2608
Prehistoric	-	-	*18/577*	-	*2/18*	-	*20/595*
Romano-British	-	*3/8*	*67/474*	*14/80*	*118/1305*	*5/23*	*207/1890*
?Medieval	-	-	*2/14*	*1/11*	-	-	*3/25*
Post-medieval	-	*2/48*		*2/49*	*1/1*	-	*5/98*
Ceramic Building Material	1/34	-	3/61	1/38	3/511	-	8/644
Fired Clay	1/5	-	2/11	-	-	1/21	4/37
Stone	2/3242	2/81	7/3731	18/877	1/590	-	31/12321
Worked Flint	-	1/7	-	-	-	-	1/7
Glass	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	1/1
Slag	-	1/3	-	-	7/118	153/1545	161/1666
Metalwork	3	2	2	2	6	-	15
Copper Alloy	-	-	-	*1*	-	-	*1*
Iron	*3*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*6*	-	*14*
Animal Bone	-	-	-	-	12/54	-	12/54

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
TRENCH 1												
Iron Age/medieval? (Undated)												
Ditch 103	104	1	23	50	2	-	-	-	No remains	2/2ml	-	-
Pit 116	117	3	7	60	4	A**	A**	A	Hulled wheat grains, spelt chaff *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Polygonum aviculare, Vicia*	1/3ml	-	P C14
TRENCH 2												
Iron Age?												
Pit/ posthole 205	207	2	15	480	30	A***	A***	A	Mainly oak charcoal, loads of hulled wheat both emmer and spelt, 1 grain spikelet 3x barley. Avena/Bromus, Bromus sp.. Both emmer and spelt glumes/spikelet forks. Chenopodium album.	50/60ml	-	P C14
TRENCH 3												
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age?												
Pit 304	303	5	20	120	30	C	-	B	Very vitrified/resinous charcoal – COAL?. 3x Corylus avellana frgs, 1x Cereal grain..	-	-	-
TRENCH 5												
Romano-British												
Ditch 504	508	6	10	500	2	-	A*	A*	Large amounts of coal. 2x Brome grass, 1x Avena/Bromus, 2x Triticum spelta glume, 20+ glume bases indet. 2x Vicia/Lathyrus, 20+x Rumex, 1x Lathyrus, 1x Ranunculus sp. a few Poa culms + stems. Small amount of flat hammerscale	0/2ml	-	P
TRENCH 6												
Romano-British												
Pit 608	607	4	10	450	15	-	-	-	Poorer more lignite looking coal/slag. Very little charcoal Hammerscale (mostly flat) +++	-	-	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Charcoal volumes are given in ml for material greater than 4mm and 2mm. sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 11.60x3.00m		**Max. depth:** 0.40m	**Ground level:** 126.67-127.31m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Moderately compact slightly friable; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; clear interface with 102. Overlies 102.		0.00-0.40 bgl
102	*Natural*	Natural geology; pale grey-green clay; occasional dark grey mottling; rare iron oxide mottling; occasional concentrations of manganese flecks. Some bioturbation; compact.		0.26+ bgl
103	***Cut***	**South-west – north-east aligned enclosure/boundary ditch, filled with 104 and 115. Concave, moderate sides; fairly flat base with 'V' shaped 'ankle breaker'; 1.85m wide. Cuts 117.**		**0.61 deep**
104	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **103**. Pale grey-brown clay; occasional pale green and pale grey mottles; 2% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, 2-18cm; occasional charcoal flecks. Some bioturbation. ES [Environmental Sample] 1. Fairly clear interface with 115; overlies 115.		0.46 deep
105	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but could be natural feature; filled with 106. Straight, steep sides, flat base, circular in plan; 0.37m in diameter. Cuts 102.**		**0.09 deep**
106	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of possible posthole **105**. Pale brown-grey silty clay; no inclusions observed. Compact; slightly mixed. Overlies **105**.		0.09 deep
107	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but could be natural feature; filled with 108. Straight, steep sides, flat base, circular in plan; 0.37m in diameter. Cuts 102.**		**0.09 deep**
108	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of possible posthole **107**. Pale brown-grey silty clay; no inclusions observed. Compact; slightly mixed. Some iron oxide staining. Overlies **107**.		0.09 deep
109	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but could be natural feature; filled with 110. Straight, steep sides, flat base, circular in plan; 0.32m in diameter. Cuts 102.**		**0.12 deep**
110	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of possible posthole **109**. Pale brown-grey silty clay; no inclusions observed. Compact; slightly mixed. Frequent iron oxide staining. Overlies **109**.		0.12 deep
111	***Cut***	**Natural feature filled with 112. Irregular in plan, irregular sides and base; 0.70m wide, 0.76m+ long. Cuts 102.**		**0.06 deep**
112	*Deposit*	Fill of natural feature **111**. Mid orange-brown clay; no inclusions observed. Mixed, frequent mottling; compact. Overlies **111**.		0.06 deep
113	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but could be natural/geological feature; filled with 112. Straight, steep almost vertical sides, flat base, circular in plan; 0.65m in diameter. Cuts 102.**		**0.08 deep**
114	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of natural feature **111**. Pale brown-grey silty clay; no inclusions observed. Compact; slightly mixed. Frequent iron oxide staining throughout. Overlies **111**.		0.08 deep
115	*Deposit*	Lower secondary fill of ditch **103**, derived from continued erosion of feature sides. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-2cm; occasional manganese flecks. Slightly mixed. Overlies **103**.		0.21 deep
116	***Cut***	**Possible pit cut by ditch 103; filled with 117. Sub-oval in plan, concave, moderate sides, irregular base. Full extent not seen; 0.40m wide, 1.28m+ long. Cuts 102.**		**0.20 deep**

117	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill of pit **116**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; <1% sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-2cm; abundant charcoal, burnt grain and fired clay. ES 3. Overlies **116**.	0.20 deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 6.00x4.30m		**Max. depth**: 0.52m	**Ground level:** 128.22-128.62m aOD
Context	**Description**		**Depth (m)**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; slightly diffuse interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.18 bgl
202	*Layer*	Subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid-yellow-brown silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with 214. Overlies 214.	0.15-0.40 bgl
203	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **204**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 10% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-3cm, 6-12cm; occasional charcoal flecks. Very slightly mixed. Large stone concentrated on south side – possible dislodged post packing. Moderately compact. Overlies **204**.	0.38 deep
204	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole, filled with 203. Concave, steep sides, slightly concave base; 0.46m long, 0.43m wide. Very slightly diffuse in plan and section. Part of possible structure formed with 205, 210 and 212. Cuts 214.**	**0.38 deep**
205	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole, cuts posthole 208. Filled with 206 and 207. Straight, steep sides, concave base; 0.88m long, 0.67m wide. Part of possible structure formed with 204, 210 and 212. Cuts 209.**	**0.35 deep**
206	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **205**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular, 8-12cm; rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Larger stone fragments concentrated in northern part of feature. Overlies 207.	0.20 deep
207	*Deposit*	Deliberate backfill deposit within posthole **205**. Mid-grey silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-2cm; abundant charcoal. Frequent mid/pale yellow clay mottling. Moderately compact. Concentrated on south side of feature. ES 2. Overlies **205**.	0.15 deep
208	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole or pit, cut by posthole 205. Straight, steep sides, flat base; 0.94m long, 0.66m wide. Cuts 214.**	**0.20 deep**
209	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **208**. Pale grey-brown silty clay. 40% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, 10-15cm; rare charcoal flecks. Moderately compact; fairly homogeneous. Overlies **208**.	0.20 deep
210	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole, filled with 211. Straight, steep sides, concave base; 0.50m long, 0.48m wide. Part of possible structure formed with 204, 205 and 212. Cuts 214.**	**0.29 deep**
211	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **210**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 10% stone, sub-angular, 2-12cm; rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies **210**.	0.29 deep
212	***Cut***	**Sub-oval posthole, filled with 213. Concave, steep sides, concave base; 0.65m long, 0.50m wide. Part of possible structure formed with 204, 205 and 210. Cuts 214.**	**0.26 deep**
213	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of posthole **212**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 10% stone, sub-angular, 6-18cm; occasional charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies **212**.	0.26 deep
214	*Natural*	Natural geology. Upper part mid-brown silty clay; 10% stone, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Overlying pale yellow-grey clay; no inclusions; occasional iron oxide staining; diffuse mottling. Compact.	0.40+ bgl

215	***Cut***	**Diffuse, poorly defined linear feature, possible gully but may be natural/geological in origin. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. Filled with 216. Approximately 0.60m wide. Cuts/visible interface between 202/214.**	**~0.10 deep**
216	*Deposit*	Fill of possible feature **215**. Mid-brown silty clay; no observed inclusions. Homogeneous. Overlies **215**.	~0.10 deep

TRENCH 3			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 10.00x5.90m		**Max. depth:** 0.55m	**Ground level:** 130.43-130.58m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
301	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; diffuse interface with 302. Overlies 302.		0.00-0.15 bgl
302	*Layer*	Subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid-yellow-brown silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 316. Overlies 316.		0.14-0.55 bgl
303	*Deposit*	Possible deliberate backfill of pit **304**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Finds concentrated in western half of feature, possible deliberate deposition. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact; some bioturbation. ES 5. Overlies 305.		0.17 deep
304	***Cut***	**Small sub-oval pit, filled with 303 and 305. Slightly irregular sides, flat base; 0.76m wide, 1.00m long. Finds suggest possible deliberate, 'placed' deposition. Cuts 316.**		**0.23 deep**
305	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **304**. Mid-red-brown silty sandy clay; 2% stone, sub-rounded–sub-angular, <1-4cm; occasional charcoal flecks. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Overlies **304**.		0.11 deep
306	*Layer*	Possible deliberate backfill, discrete area in top of ditch **308**. Mid-red-brown sandy clay; 40% stone, sub-rounded, <1-2cm; rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 307.		0.15 deep
307	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **308**. Mid-red-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies **308**.		0.21 deep
308	***Cut***	**North-west – south-east aligned ditch. Filled with 306 and 307. South-west edge may lie beyond edge of trench. Concave, moderate sides, flat base; 1.22m wide. Cuts 316.**		**0.26 deep**
309	***Cut***	**Possible posthole base, sub-circular, filled with 310. Concave, shallow sides, concave base. Fairly clear in plan and section. 0.19m long, 0.17m wide. 100% excavated. Cuts 316.**		**0.06 deep**
310	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of **309**. Mid-red-brown silty clay; <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Fairly homogeneous. 100% excavated. Overlies **309**.		0.06 deep
311	*Deposit*	Upper, secondary fill of post-pit **313**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay. 60% stone, sub-angular, 8-21cm – mostly dislodged post packing but some may still be *in situ*, particularly in eastern part of feature. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 312.		0.20 deep
312	*Deposit*	Lower fill of post-pit **313**. Mid-yellow-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular, <1-2cm. Fairly loose; very slightly mixed. Overlies **313**.		0.21 deep
313	***Cut***	**Sub-oval post-pit for two posts, filled with 311 and 312. Moderate to steep, straight edges, flat base; 1.00m long, 0.58m wide. Deeper in western part of feature. Cuts 316.**		**0.41 deep**
314	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of gully **315**. Mid-red-brown sandy silt; 2% stone, sub-angular, <1-5cm; frequent mid brown mottling. Fairly compact. Overlies **315**.		0.31 deep

315	***Cut***	**South-west – north-east aligned gully, difficult to see in plan. Moderate to steep, very slightly convex sides, concave base; 0.40m wide. Cuts 316.**	**0.31 deep**
316	*Natural*	Very mixed natural geology. Pale yellow-grey clay with concentrations/bands of mid-red-brown silty clay with frequent angular stone and stripes of mid red silty sand. Compact.	0.55+ bgl

TRENCH 4			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 6.65x5.60m		**Max. depth:** 0.50m	**Ground level:** 129.16-129.40m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
401	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; diffuse interface with 402. Overlies 402.		0.00-0.14 bgl
402	*Layer*	Subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid-orange-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Fairly clear interface with 403. Overlies 403.		0.12-0.42 bgl
403	*Natural*	Natural geology. Pale grey-green clay; mid brown mottling and occasional mid red brown patches and concentrations of stone. Compact.		0.39+ bgl
404	***Cut***	**South-west – north-east aligned enclosure ditch, south-west terminus. Opposing terminus 413. Filled with 405 and 406. Straight, steep sides, concave base; 1.30m wide. Cuts 403.**		**0.67 deep**
405	*Deposit*	Primary fill of ditch terminus **404**. Pale grey-green clay; 5% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, 2-8cm; frequent mid-yellow mottling. Compact. Mostly derives from upslope/interior of enclosure. Overlies **404**.		0.27 deep
406	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch terminus **404**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 20% stone, sub-angular, 8-22cm. Stone mostly at interface with 405 below, may be deliberate placement. Occasional charcoal flecks and red clay lenses. Moderately compact. Overlies 405.		0.40 deep
407	***Cut***	**Possible posthole, sub-oval but full extent not seen. Filled with 408. 0.40m+ long, 0.44m wide. Concave, steep sides, concave base. Cuts 403.**		**0.28 deep**
408	*Deposit*	Secondary fill, similar material to 402. Mid-red-brown silty clay; 30% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies **407**.		0.28 deep
409	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but may be natural/geological feature. Sub-oval in plan; 0.33m long, 0.28m wide. Filled with 410. Unexcavated. Cuts 403.**		**-**
410	*Deposit*	Upper, visible fill of **409**. Mid-red-brown silty clay; 15% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.		-
411	***Cut***	**Possible posthole. Sub-oval in plan. 0.36m long, 0.30m wide. Filled with 412. Unexcavated. Cuts 403.**		**-**
412	*Deposit*	Upper, visible fill of **411**. Mid-grey-black silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-8cm; frequent charcoal flecks. Very slightly mixed. Unexcavated.		-
413	***Cut***	**South-west – north-east aligned enclosure ditch, north-east terminus. Opposing terminus 404. Filled with 414. Unexcavated. 1.76 m wide but diffuse in plan so actual width may be less. Cuts 403.**		**-**
414	*Deposit*	Upper, visible fill of **414**. Mid-grey-brown silty clay; 10% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-4cm, 10-26cm. Large stone fragments may suggest similar stone deposit to 406. Fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated.		-

TRENCH 5			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 15.00x1.60m	**Max. depth:** 0.50m		**Ground level:** 128.01-128.57m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; diffuse interface with 502. Overlies 502.		0.00-0.18 bgl
502	*Layer*	Subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid-orange-brown silty clay; 2% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 503. Overlies 503.		0.14-0.50 bgl
503	*Natural*	Natural geology; mid-brown clay; 30% stone, sub-rounded, 2-10cm. Fairly compact; slightly mixed; some bioturbation. Overlies pale yellow-green clay.		0.44+ bgl
504	***Cut***	**North – south aligned boundary ditch. Filled with 505, 506, 507, 508, 512 and 513. Straight sides, moderate east side, shallower west sides, base not fully excavated; 3.5m wide. Cuts 503.**		**0.65+ deep**
505	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **503**. Mid-brown silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular, <1-7cm. Rare heat-affected clay. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Clear/sharp interface with 506 and 508. Overlies 506.		0.50 deep
506	*Deposit*	Seen in north-facing section only. Deliberate deposit within ditch **504**. Primarily composed of fragments of pale blue-green and mid-red (possibly heat-affected) clay. Discrete deposit. Overlies 507.		0.14 deep
507	*Deposit*	Seen in north-facing section only. Secondary fill of ditch **504**. Pale brown clay; 10% stone, stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-17cm. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 508.		0.32 deep
508	*Deposit*	Possible deliberate dump of material. Mid-brown silty clay; 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1-12cm; frequent charcoal, coal and heat-affected clay. Slightly mixed; moderately compact. Overlies 512. Full depth not reached.		0.44+ deep
509	***Cut***	**North – south aligned boundary ditch. Filled with 510 and 511. Straight sides, steep east side, shallower west side, concave base; 1.86m wide. Cuts 503.**		**0.46 deep**
510	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **509**. Mid-brown silty clay; 40% stone, sub-angular, <1-12cm. Very slightly mixed; compact. Overlies 511.		0.46 deep
511	*Deposit*	Primary fill of ditch, collapse/weathering of east edge. Mid grey-yellow silty clay. Homogeneous; fairly compact. Overlies **509**.		0.05 deep
512	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of ditch **504**. Mid-red-brown silty clay; no visible inclusions; rare charcoal flecks. Fairly homogeneous; moderately compact. Overlies 513.		0.11 deep
513	*Deposit*	Possible primary fill but could be variation in natural geology. Pale grey-yellow silty clay; no visible inclusions. Not fully excavated. Fairly compact. Lowest observed deposit within **504**.		0.06+ deep

TRENCH 6			**Type:**	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 9.74x1.50m	**Max. depth:** 0.52m		**Ground level:** 128.33-128.77m aOD	
Context	**Description**			**Depth (m)**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil; mid-brown silty clay; 1% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Moderately compact; homogeneous; bioturbated. Under grass; diffuse interface with 602. Overlies 602.		0.00-0.11 bgl
602	*Layer*	Subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid-orange-brown silty clay; 2% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 611. Overlies 611.		0.11-0.25 bgl

603	*Deposit*	Deliberate dump of material into feature **604**. Mid-grey silty clay; occasional coal fragments. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Overlies **604**.	0.07 deep
604	***Cut***	**Not fully seen in plan, sub-oval or sub-rectangular but may be linear feature. Filled with 603. Steep, straight sides, flat base; 0.37m wide, 0.24m+ long. Cuts 613.**	**0.07 deep**
605	*Deposit*	Probable deliberate dump of material into feature/pit **606**. Mid-grey silty clay; 1% stone, sub-rounded–rounded, <1-3cm; occasional coal and charcoal fragments. Very slightly mixed; fairly compact. Upper visible fill of **606**. Unexcavated	-
606	***Cut***	**Sub-oval feature/pit. Filled with 605. Unexcavated. 0.44m wide, 0.79m long. Cuts 613.**	**-**
607	*Deposit*	Deliberate dump of industrial material into pit **608**. Dark grey silty clay; occasional coal, charcoal and fired clay fragments. Slightly mixed, darker lens at base; fairly compact. Overlies **608**.	0.13 deep
608	***Cut***	**Sub-oval pit, not fully seen in plan. Filled with 607. Moderate, straight sides, flat base; 0.69m wide, 0.84m+ long. Cuts 609.**	**0.13 deep**
609	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of possible posthole **610**. Mid-orange-brown sandy clay; <1% stone, sub-angular, <1cm; rare charcoal flecks. Some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Unexcavated. Upper visible fill of **610**.	-
610	***Cut***	**Possible posthole but may be natural feature. Not fully seen in plan. Cut by pit 608. 0.28m+ long, 0.23m+ wide. Unexcavated.**	**-**
611	*Layer*	Lower part of subsoil/relict ploughsoil. Mid/dark brown silty clay; 5% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Moderately compact; some bioturbation; fairly homogeneous. Slightly diffuse interface with 613. Overlies 613.	0.25-0.42 bgl
612	*Natural*	Lower part of natural geology. Pale yellow clay; 1% stone, sub-rounded, <-3cm. Slightly mixed; compact.	0.52+ bgl
613	*Natural*	Upper part of natural geology. Mid-yellow-brown silty clay; 2% stone, sub-angular–sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Slightly mixed; fairly compact. Very slightly diffuse interface with 612. Overlies 612.	0.42-0.52 bgl

313200
313400
313600
175200
175000
174800
Caerau Wood
Caerau Hillfort
St Mary's Church
Trench 1
Trench 2
Trench 3
Trench 4
Trench 5
Trench 6
Caerau Fort
A4232
0
100 m

Wessex Archaeology

Scheduled Ancient Monument GM018
Grade II listed building
Magnetometer survey area

Magnetometer survey interpretation
- Archaeology
- Archaeology trend
- ?Archaeology
- ?Archaeology trend
- ?Kiln / hearth
- Uncertain
- Uncertain trend
- ?Natural
- Increased magnetic response
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous

Date:	05/12/12
Revision No.:	0
Scale:	1:2000 at A3
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85201TT\DO\Report Figs
	\eval\12_12\85201_eval_f1.dwg

Location of Site, evaluation and results of magnetometer survey

Figure 1

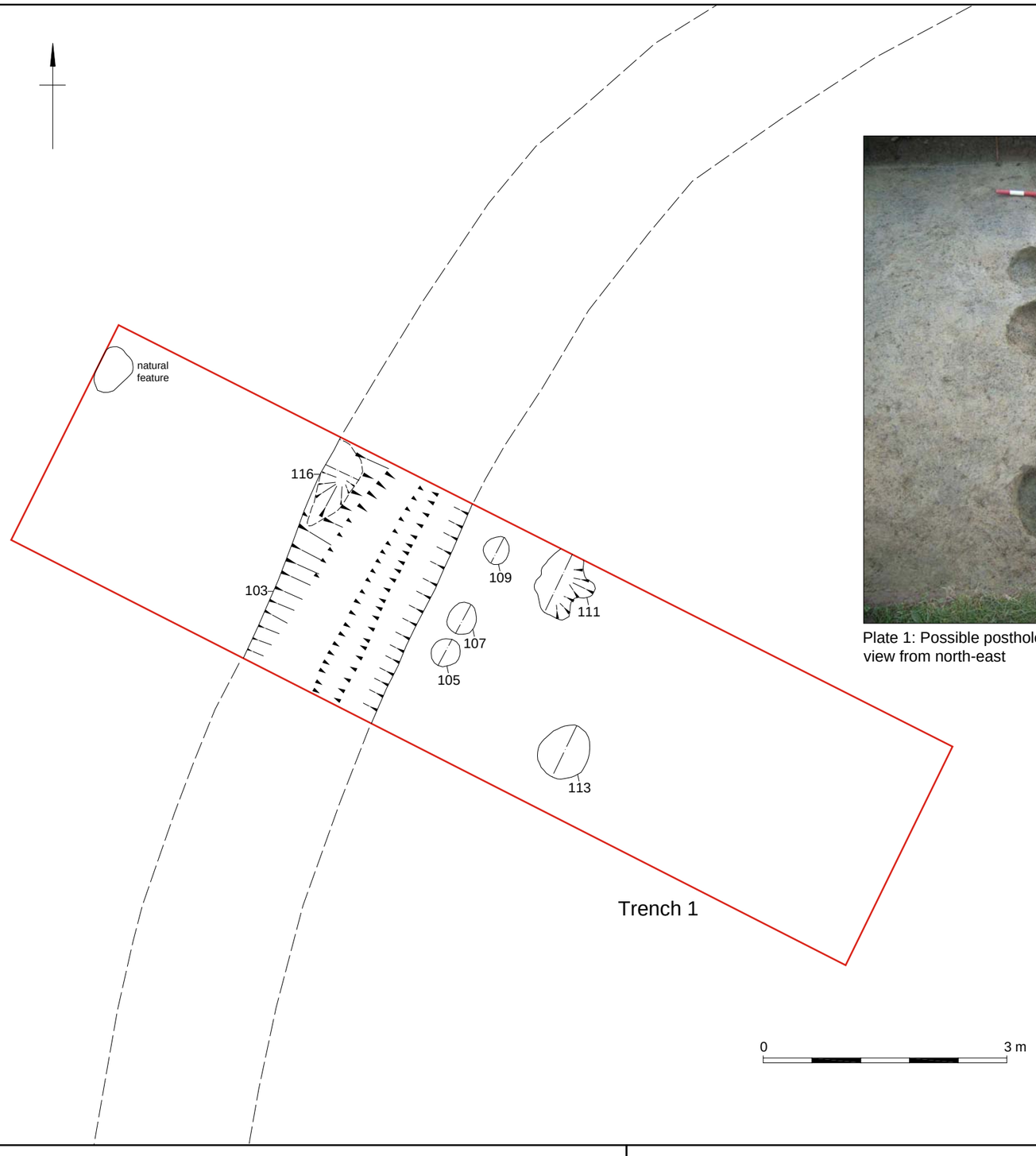

Plate 1: Possible postholes 105, 107 and 109, view from north-east

Plate 2: North-east facing section of ditch 103

Plate 3: South-west facing section pit 116 and ditch 103

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Evaluation trench

Date:	10/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:60 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85201TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_12\85201_eval_f2.dwg		

Trench 1: plan and photographs

Figure 2

Plate 4: Trench 2, view from south-east

Plate 5: South-east facing section of posthole 204

Plate 6: South-east facing section of features 205 and 208

Evaluation trench

Date:	12/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:40 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85201TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_12\85201_eval_f2.dwg		

Trench 2: plan and photographs

Figure 3

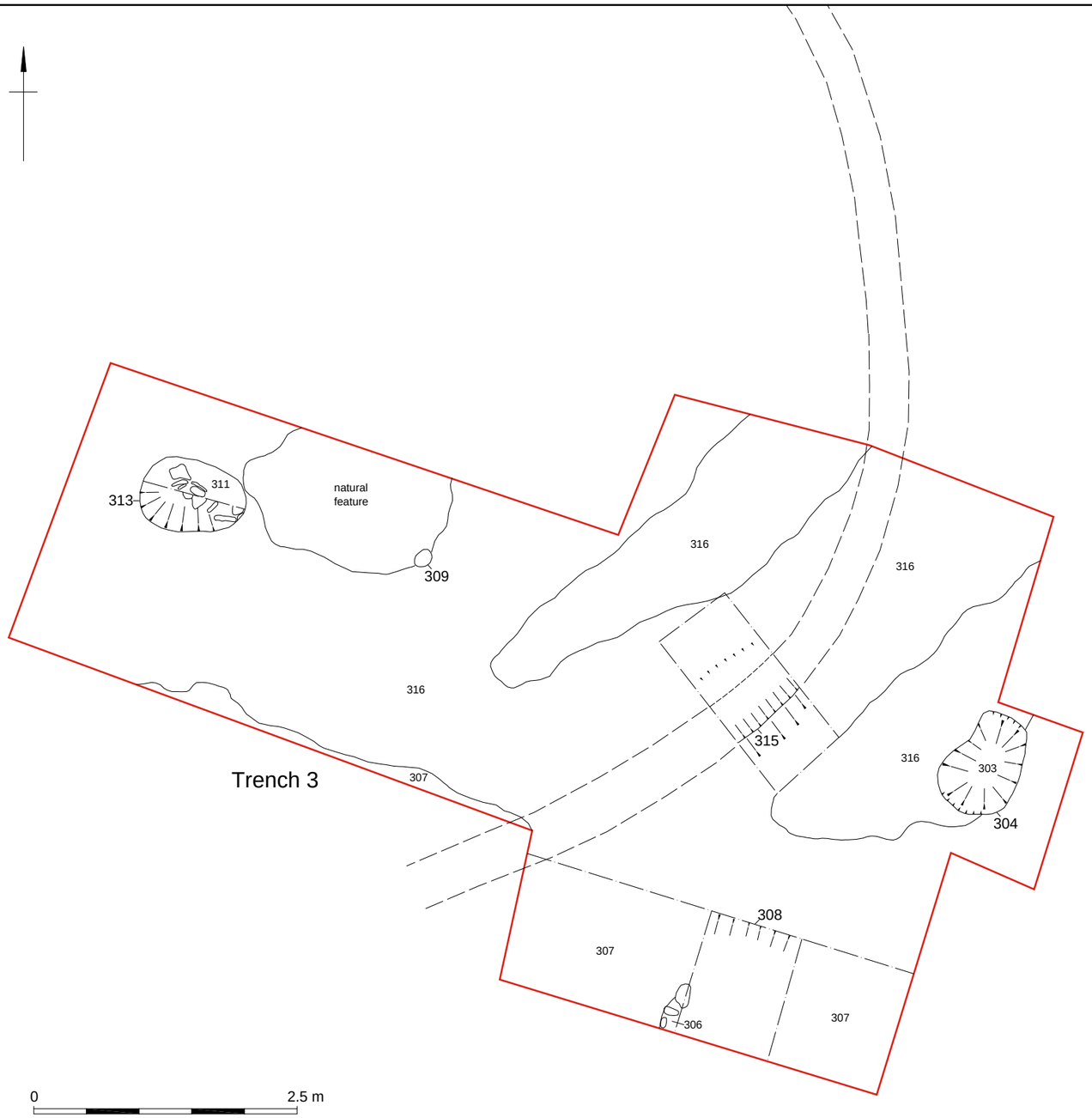

Plate 7: Trench 3, view from south-east

Plate 8: North-west facing section of pit 304

Plate 9: South-west facing section of post pit 313

Evaluation trench

Date:	19/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85201TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_12\85201_eval_f2.dwg		

Trench 3: plan and photographs

Figure 4

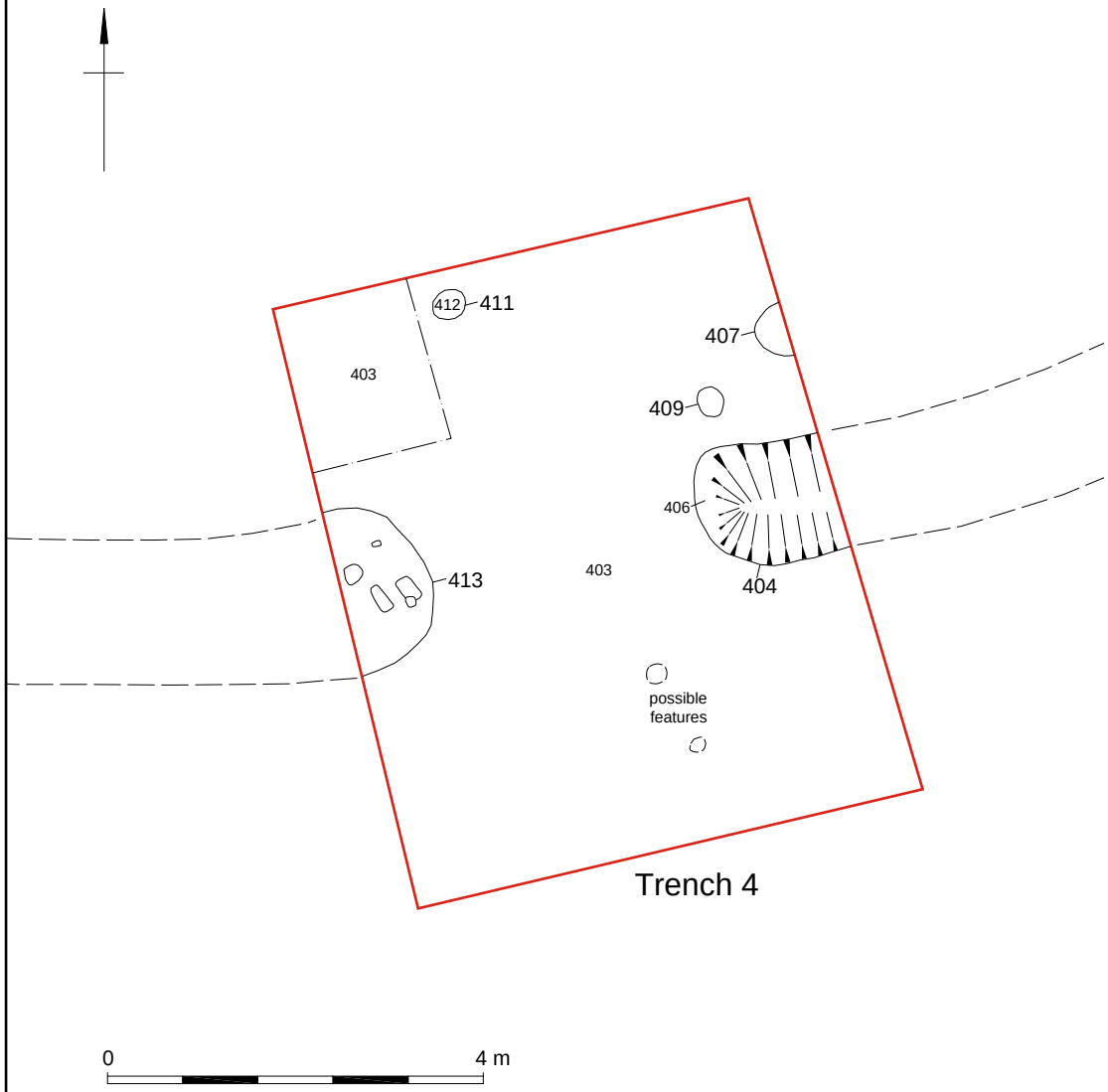

Plate 10: South-west facing section of ditch terminal 404

Plate 11: Concentration of stone fragments in 404

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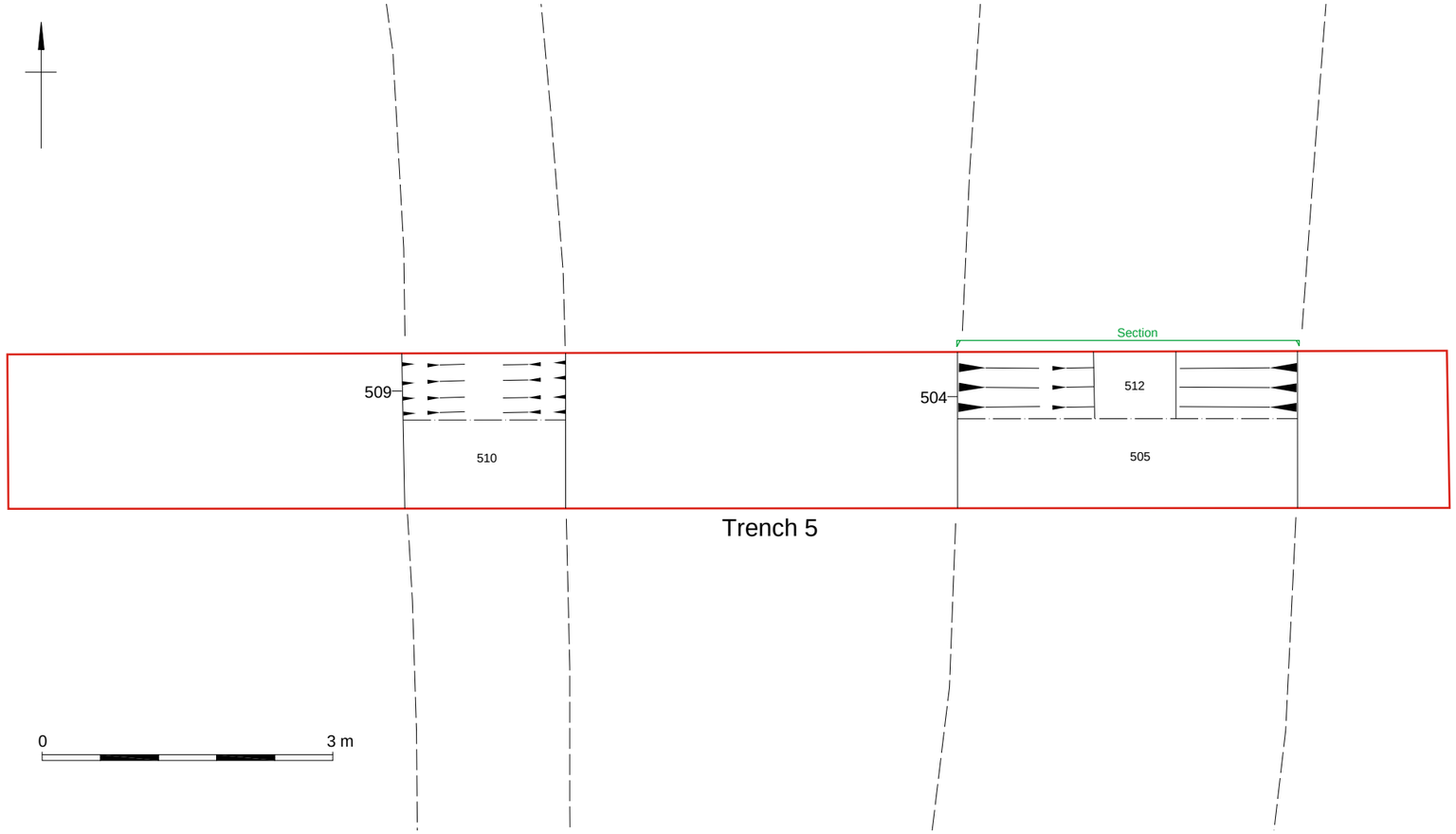
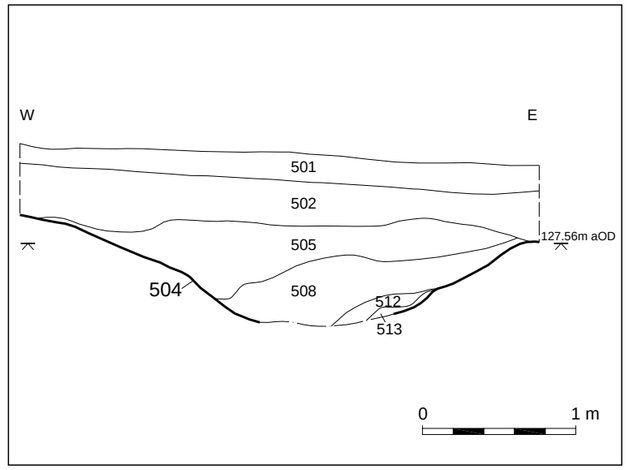
Evaluation trench

Date:	19/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:80 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85201TT\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_12\85201_eval_f2.dwg		

Trench 4: plan and photographs

Figure 5





South-facing section of ditch 504 (scale 1:40)

Plate 12: Trench 5, view from west

Plate 13: South-facing section of ditch 509

Plate 14: Mid-excavation view of deposit 512, view from north-east

Plate 15: South-facing section of ditch 504

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Evaluation trench

Date:	19/12/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:60 at A3	Illustrator:	KL
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Trench 5: plan, section and photographs

Figure 6

Plate 16: Trench 6, view from south-west

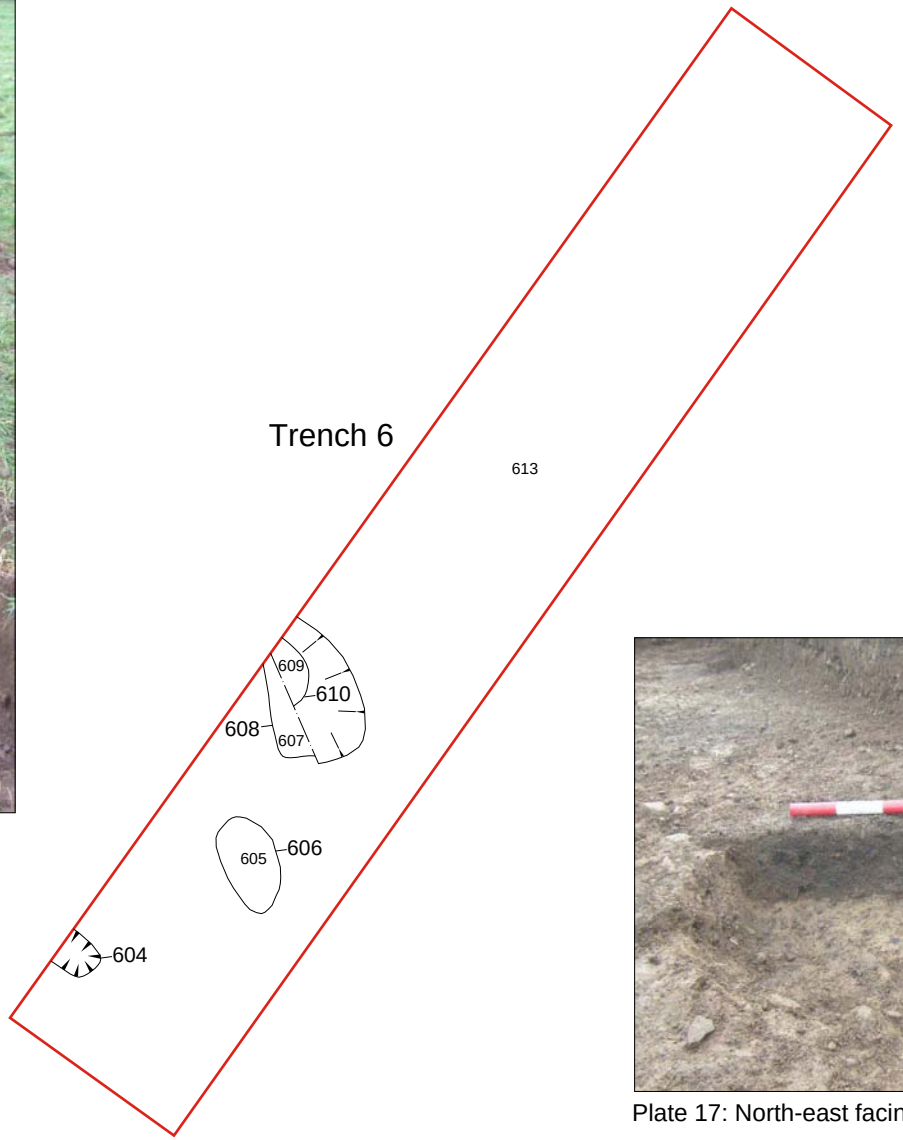

Plate 17: North-east facing section of pit 608

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Trench 6: plan and photographs

Figure 7

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