

Archaeology Wales

Land adjacent to Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon, Powys

Planning App No. 16/13596/FUL

Archaeological Evaluation



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Report No: 1543

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
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Archaeological Evaluation

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Non-Technical Summary

In December 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a trenched evaluation on land adjacent to Cerrigochion Road, Brecon, Powys (SO 0511 2890). The site comprises a single amalgamated field of improved pasture, for which planning permission is being sought to develop the site for mixed-use residential and employment space, planning application number 16/13596/FUL. AW were commissioned by PAR Homes to undertake the evaluation, the recommendations for which were proposed by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) of the local planning authority, in this case the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).

The site has been subject to a previous Desk-Based Assessment (Hankinson 2015), Environmental Impact Assessment and Geophysical Survey (Poucher 2016b). It lies in a general area of known archaeological activity, including an Iron Age hillfort, possible Roman road and an early medieval and medieval chapel and possible associated settlement activity. Some features of potential archaeological interest were identified throughout the proposed development area by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation comprised the archaeological investigation of 27 machine-excavated trenches, all measuring 30m by 1.8m. These trenches were located to target areas of potential archaeological significance identified on the geophysical survey along with the general archaeological potential of 'blank' areas.

Potential features of archaeological significance were limited to two trenches. The main area of archaeological activity was recorded within Trench 18 towards the southeast corner of the site. This comprised a series of postholes, stake holes, gullies and pits that would appear to define a post-built enclosure with possible internal divisions. The nature of the ground slope, and the lack of occupational, or indeed any archaeological material, within the features would suggest this is not a site of occupation, and may represent field or animal enclosures. No dateable material was recovered, although the depth of the cut features would suggest a site of some antiquity. The location in relatively close proximity to a Holloway with medieval, and potential prehistoric origins, may also be of significance.

One further feature, a small pit, was recorded within Trench 14 in the centre of the site. This feature appeared relatively isolated, uncovered at a depth of 0.78m below current ground levels, and contained no dateable or archaeological material. A number of naturally-occurring features were recorded across the site. All features highlighted on the geophysical survey were investigated, and proved either to be relatively modern in origin, or non-archaeological in nature.

Should development works necessitate the potential disturbance or removal of archaeological features identified in the vicinity of Trench 18 then further preservation through record is recommended prior to groundworks in this area associated with development. No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered elsewhere within the development site that may constrain development works.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) in response to a request by PAR Homes to provide an archaeological evaluation of the potential impacts of a proposed development on land adjacent to Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon, Powys.
- 1.2 The site currently comprises a single amalgamated field of improved pasture, located on the northern edge of Brecon, centred on NGR SO 0511 2890. The site covers an area of approximately five hectares. Planning permission is being sought for a mixed-use development of residential units and employment space, planning application number 16/13596/FUL. The local planning authority is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).
- 1.3 The recommendations for an archaeological evaluation on the site have been proposed by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) of BBNPA, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to BBNPA. These recommendations are made in response to previous archaeological investigations of the site, including a desk based assessment, ASIDOHL and Environmental Impact Assessment of the site, submitted to accompany the planning application, and a subsequent geophysical survey undertaken across the site. As a result the Heritage Officer has requested a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to evaluate the nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits that may survive on this site, and the impact of the proposed development upon them.
- 1.4 In order to investigate the archaeological potential of the site PAR Homes commissioned Archaeology Wales Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was produced by Archaeology Wales and approved by the Heritage Officer on behalf of BBNPA (see Appendix III). The subsequent evaluation fieldwork used strategically placed trial trenches to locate and describe archaeological features present within the proposed development area. The work was designed to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.
- 1.5 The excavations took place in December 2016. The work was managed by Phil Poucher and carried out under the supervision of Chris Smith. A site monitoring visit was undertaken by the Heritage Officer on the 8th December.
- 1.6 All work conformed to the ClfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014) and was undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.
- 1.7 The AW project number for the work is 2370 and the site code is CRB/16/EV. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix IV).

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site lies on the northern edge of the nucleated settlement of Brecon, adjacent to the B4602 (Cerrigcochion Road) that runs north out of Brecon. The land consists of several fields, now amalgamated into two main fields, of improved but low quality grazing. The fields are enclosed by hedgerows, stands of mature trees and some post and wire fencing. The B4602 forms the western boundary, a public bridleway (Slwch Lane) forms the southern boundary,

hedgerows bordering further agricultural land forms the eastern boundary and educational buildings belonging to Coleg Powys form the northern boundary.

- 2.2 The site is located on a west-facing hillside, with land sloping from c.190mOD in the north to c.175mOD in the south. To the east lies further agricultural land with land rising to the summit of Slwch Tump at 246mOD to the southeast and a television relay mast located c.150m to the east of site. To the south, beyond the wooded line of Slwch Lane, lies the War Memorial hospital and then the main nucleated settlement area of Brecon on ground that falls towards the River Usk. To the west on the opposing side of the B4602 lies the modern building complex of Brecon High School along with further urban development. To the north lies modern buildings of Coleg Powys and Ysgol-y-Bannau with the Brecon Leisure Centre and playing fields and further agricultural land beyond that.
- 2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area consists of interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the St Maughans Formation, overlain in places with sand and gravel from glaciofluvial ice contact deposits.

3 Historical & Archaeological Background

- 3.1 A previous Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Hankinson 2015) and Environmental Impact Assessment (Poucher 2016a) have been undertaken, which detail the historical and archaeological background to the site. In summary, a number of specific archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential have been identified within or in close proximity to the proposed development area.
- 3.2 A series of findspots are recorded within the site area, comprising a 17th century cloth seal (PRN 117657), an Elizabeth I silver coin dated to 1574 (PRN 120080), a jetton of possible French origin from the 15th century (PRN 119623), and a silver coin of Henry III, probably dating to 1218-22 (PRN 120082). At the northern end of the site area lie two buildings of later 19th (PRN 132205) and 20th century (PRN 132206) dates, that no longer survive above-ground.
- 3.3 Cerrigcochion Road, which forms the western boundary to the site, is believed to follow the route of a Roman Road (PRN 47027). Slwch Lane, which forms the southern boundary to the site, is a holloway of possible medieval, and potentially earlier prehistoric origin (PRN 132208), which also functioned as the parish boundary marker.
- 3.4 Slwch Twmp hillfort (PRN 611/SAM BR063) lies within 400m to the east of the site. This would appear to be an Iron Age hillfort in origin, but more recent examination of Lidar data by the RCAHMS and during the production of the EIA, has identified an extensive area of later enclosures to the north that appear to represent medieval strip fields. These enclosures lie around the site of St Alud/Eluned's Chapel (PRN 617), of reputed 5th century origin but which is also referred to in the early 12th century, which may also indicate an early medieval or medieval re-use of the hillfort. These presence of these sites raise the possibility of further archaeological remains within the general area around the proposed development.
- 3.5 A recent geophysical survey (Poucher 2016b) across the site revealed a number of linear and discrete features throughout the site. The results were dominated by a series of former post-medieval and modern field boundaries, which have been removed in recent years. Several

further linear feature were identified, which appear largely associated with ploughing or the aforementioned field boundaries, or were the result of interference from modern features or represent naturally-occurring features. Similarly, several discrete features were identified, but these largely appear to be associated with modern features, some of which were visible at ground level, or likely agricultural activity. Towards the northern end of the survey area a possible L-shaped linear feature was identified, which may represent a former enclosure boundary. This is not associated with the known 19th/20th century field boundary identified in this area. It is possible, however, that this potential enclosure is associated with former late post-medieval agricultural buildings towards the northern end of the site.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 Prior to the evaluation fieldwork, a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced detailing the methodology for the archaeological evaluation. This was agreed by the Heritage Officer on behalf of BBNPA and a copy is included in Appendix III.
- 4.2 Twenty-seven (27) evaluation trenches were machine-excavated within the development area. These trenches were spread throughout the site, to investigate areas of potential interest identified on the geophysical survey along with 'blank' areas (Figures 2 & 3).
- 4.3 The Trenches were located in accordance with the plan provided within the agreed WSI with four exceptions. Towards the southeast corner of the site the presence of overhead electricity cables meant a section of Trench 17 was unexcavated below the wires, and Trench 18 was changed to a 'T' shape to avoid an electricity pole. Trench 20 was also realigned due to the presence of an active water pipe passing through the original Trench location. Trench 21 was moved a few metres to the south to avoid an overhanging tree canopy. All Trenches measured 30m in length, by 1.8m wide.
- 4.4 The trenches were machine-excavated using a flat-bladed bucket under close archaeological supervision. The trenches was excavated to either the top of archaeological features or to natural geological deposits. Sondages were machine-excavated in several trenches in order to test the nature of the natural geological deposits.
- 4.5 All areas were hand cleaned to prove the presence or absence of archaeological features and to determine their significance. Sample excavation was undertaken on all cut archaeological features. Recording was carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets, etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 4.6 Context numbers and descriptions are summarised in Appendix I.
- 4.7 Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail were maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs were taken using cameras with resolutions of 10 mega pixels or above.
- 4.8 Plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10, as required.
- 4.9 A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the WSI (Appendix III).

5 Results of the Evaluation

5.1 Trench 1 (Photos 3 & 4)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern corner of the development area and was orientated east to west. The geophysical survey suggested this area may lie inside a potential enclosure, and also identified linear striations believed to be ploughing marks.
- 5.1.2 The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.75m. The topsoil (1000) comprised loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.35m. Within the topsoil a number of late post-medieval pottery sherds were found, along with some small pieces of decayed animal bone and clay pipe stems. This topsoil overlay a loosely compacted light reddish-brown silty-clay subsoil (1001), typically 0.4m thick. Occasional small, sub-angular sandstone inclusions were found within the basal area of the subsoil, possibly eroding elements of the underlying superficial geology. The underlying superficial geology (1002) comprised a firmly compacted, mid to dark reddish-brown silty-clay which contained abundant small to large sized sub-angular stones with some occasional sandstone boulders also present. This was encountered at a depth of 0.75m below current ground levels.
- 5.1.3 Other than the scattered finds within the topsoil no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 1.

5.2 Trench 2 (Photos 5 & 6)

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was located within the northern central end of the development site and was orientated east to west. It was positioned to investigate a potential enclosure boundary identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.2.2 The trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.42m. The topsoil (2000) consisted of a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with common, small sub-angular stone inclusions. This deposit typically measured around 0.23m in depth. Fragments of late post-medieval pottery was found throughout the topsoil. The underlying subsoil (2001) comprised a light reddish-brown silty-clay, measuring around 0.19m thick and containing rare inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The underlying superficial geology (2002) was formed of a firmly compacted mid to dark reddish-brown silty-clay, which contained common inclusions of small to large-sized sub-angular stones, with some rare sandstone boulders also present. This was encountered at a depth of 0.42m below current ground levels.
- 5.2.3 Other than the scattered finds within the topsoil no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 2. No evidence of an enclosure boundary was identified within the trench.

5.3 Trench 3 (Photos 7 & 8)

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was situated within the north-western end of the development site, running parallel to Cerrigochion Road and orientated north-east to south-west. The location of the Trench crossed the line of a former post-medieval field boundary identified on historic mapping and the geophysical survey.

- 5.3.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of around 0.5m. The overlying topsoil (3000) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay, which contained common small sub-angular stone inclusions, and measured 0.25m in depth. The finds assemblage within this layer included post-medieval clay pipe stems and late post-medieval pottery sherds and glass. This topsoil overlay a loose to moderately compacted, light reddish-brown silty-clay subsoil (3001), 0.23m thick. This layer contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geology (3002) was comprised of firmly compacted dark reddish-brown silty-clay with common inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. This was encountered at a depth of 0.48m below current ground levels.
- 5.3.3 Other than the general spread of late post-medieval material within the topsoil, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 3. The former field boundary comprised a low linear bank of topsoil material with no evidence of accompanying cut features.

5.4 Trench 4 (Photos 9 & 10)

- 5.4.1 Trench 4 was placed within the northern central end of the development site, and was orientated north-west to south-east. This trench was not located to target any specific features.
- 5.4.2 The Trench was excavated to a typical depth of 0.40m, with an area excavated further to a depth of 1m to test natural deposits and potential features. The topsoil (4001) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring around 0.30m to 0.40m in depth. Post-medieval pottery was found throughout the topsoil, along with a pipe stem and some modern china. The underlying subsoil (4002) comprised a light reddish-brown silty-clay, measuring around 0.10m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The superficial geology (4003) was formed of a firmly-compacted dark reddish-brown clay, overlying degrading sandstone bedrock, which was encountered at a depth of between 0.4m to 0.5m below current ground levels.
- 5.4.3 Two potential cut features were identified within the confines of Trench 4, underlying the subsoil (4002) and cutting into the superficial geology (4003). Both features were further investigated and were proven to be the remains of naturally-occurring tree-boles and root activity. Feature [4004] was a very shallow feature with indistinct edges and an undulating irregular base, filled with a loose to moderate mid-brown clayey-silt (4005). Feature [4006] was similarly shallow and highly amorphous, with an undulating base, filled with a similar fill of mid-brown clayey-silt (4006). No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of the Trench.

5.5 Trench 5 (Photos 11 & 12)

- 5.5.1 Trench 5 was situated within the northern central area of the development area, orientated north to south. This trench was located to investigate both a possible enclosure boundary identified on the geophysical survey and the line of a former post-medieval field boundary.

- 5.5.2 The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of around 0.40m. The overlying topsoil (5001) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.15m in depth. This in turn overlay a loose to moderately compacted, red silty-clay subsoil (5002), between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. Common inclusions of small sub-rounded stone were recorded within this layer. The underlying superficial geological layer (5003) was comprised of firmly compacted, weathered, sandstone bedrock, encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground levels.
- 5.5.3 A single potential cut feature was revealed within in southern end of the Trench below the subsoil (5002) and cutting into the underlying geological layer (5003). This feature [5004] was very irregular in plan and through subsequent excavation was proven to be the remains of a tree-bole and associated root activity, at most 0.16m deep, of natural origin. It was filled with a dark brown clayey-silt (5004) with no distinct inclusions. No evidence of a cut feature representing a potential enclosure boundary, as suggested on the geophysical survey results, was revealed within the Trench. The post-medieval field boundary comprised a low linear mound within the topsoil with no associated cut features. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 5.

5.6 Trench 6 (Photos 13 & 14)

- 5.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the north-eastern corner of the development area and was orientated north to south. As with Trench 5, this was located to investigate a potential enclosure boundary and post-medieval field boundary.
- 5.6.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.35m, increasing in depth to 0.6m to the north. The topsoil (6001) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.20m. This overlay a loosely compacted reddish-brown silty-clay subsoil (6002) that typically measured 0.20m thick, and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geological layer (6003) was formed of a firmly compacted red sandstone bedrock. This geological layer fell away to the north at a slightly steeper angle than the current ground levels, encountered at 0.3m at the southern end, and 0.6m at the northern end, with a subsequent increase in the thickness of the overlying subsoil (6002) and topsoil (6001) deposits as a result.
- 5.6.3 A single potential cut feature [6004] was investigated within the southern area of the trench, appearing to underlie the topsoil (6001) but cutting into the subsoil (6002). Further investigation revealed the feature to be the irregular remains of a shrub-bole and root action. It does however lie on the line of the post-medieval field boundary and would therefore appear to be related to the field boundary and presumably represents part of the former hedge-line that defined this boundary. Small fragments of coal were recorded in its fill (6005) of mid to dark brown silt. No evidence of a potential enclosure boundary was revealed within the Trench. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 6.

5.7 Trench 7 (Photos 15 & 16)

- 5.7.1 Trench 7 was located within the mid north-eastern end of the development area, orientated north-east to south-west. It was not located to target any specific features.
- 5.7.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of around 0.40m, but increased to 1m at the southwest end of the Trench following the level of the superficial geology. The overlying topsoil (7001) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.10m in depth, increasing slightly to the south. This in turn overlay a loose to moderately compacted reddish-brown clayey-silt subsoil (7002), measuring 0.20m thick and also increasing in thickness to the south. Common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones were recorded within this layer. One small fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the interface between the subsoil (7002) and overlying topsoil (7001). The underlying geological layer (7003) was comprised of firmly compacted red-brown clay with rare sandstone boulder inclusions. This was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground levels at the northern end of the trench, dropping away to 0.9m below current ground levels at the southern end.
- 5.7.3 A linear cut [7005], housing a modern alkathene water pipe was found running across the mid area of the trench, cut into the geological layer (7003). No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 7.

5.8 Trench 8 (Photos 17 – 19)

- 5.8.1 Trench 8 was positioned within the northern central area of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east. It was not positioned to target any specific feature.
- 5.8.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.40m. The topsoil (8001) was comprised of a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring around 0.15m in depth. The underlying subsoil (8002) consisted of a red-brown silty-clay, around 0.15m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The underlying deposit (8003) comprised a compact red clay, considered to be the remains of a layer of colluvium measuring around 0.15m thick. The underlying superficial geological layer (8004) was formed of a firmly compacted degrading sandstone bedrock, encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground levels. In order to test the nature of deposits 8003 and 8004 a machine-cut sondage was excavated in the centre of the trench to a depth of 1.4m. This confirmed that the deposits were naturally-occurring with no evidence of archaeological activity, and they did not mask any potential archaeological deposits at greater depths.
- 5.8.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 8.

5.9 Trench 9 (Photo 20)

- 5.9.1 Trench 9 was located in the central northern area of the development area and was orientated north-east to south-west. It was not positioned to target any specific feature.
- 5.9.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.50m. The topsoil (9001) comprised of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.20m. This overlay a

moderately compacted red-brown silty-clay subsoil (9002), which typically measured 0.30m thick, and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geological layer (9003) was formed of a firmly compacted frost-shattered red sandstone bedrock. This was encountered at a depth of 0.5m below current ground levels.

- 5.9.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 9.

5.10 Trench 10 (Photos 21 & 22)

5.10.1 Trench 10 was located in the north-western central part of the development area and was orientated north-west by south-east. It was positioned to investigate a wide linear feature highlighted on the geophysical survey, which was interpreted as a discrepancy in the recorded data but lay in area close to the possible line of a Roman road.

5.10.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.4m. The topsoil (10001) comprised of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.10m. This in turn, overlay a loosely compacted red-brown silty clay subsoil (10002) that typically measured up to 0.30m thick and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying geological layer (10003) was formed of a firmly compacted frost-cracked sandstone bedrock, and was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground levels.

5.10.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 10. No evidence of Roman activity was revealed, and there was no indication of a significant change in the general sequence of deposits that would suggest an archaeological feature corresponding to the anomaly on the geophysical survey results.

5.11 Trench 11 (Photos 23 & 24)

5.11.1 Trench 11 was placed within the mid-western part of the development area, orientated north-east to south-west, running parallel to Cerrigochion Road. As with Trench 10 this was located in an area of a potential geophysical anomaly and supposed line of a Roman road.

5.11.2 The Trench was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. The topsoil (11001) contained a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring around 0.15m in depth. The underlying subsoil (11002) comprised of a red-brown silty-clay, measuring around 0.65m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The underlying geological layer (11003) was formed of a firmly compacted degrading sandstone bedrock.

5.11.3 A modern high-pressured water main pipe was identified within the north-eastern end of the trench, which had been cut into the natural bedrock (11003). This pipe was left *in situ* and undisturbed within the Trench. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 11.

5.12 Trench 12 (Photos 25 & 26)

- 5.12.1 Trench 12 was situated within the central part of the development area, orientated north-west by south-east. As with the previous two trenches it was located to investigate a potential wide linear geophysical anomaly, along with a discrete geophysical anomaly towards the western end of the trench. Subsequent to the excavation of Trench 11 however this discrete anomaly was discovered to lie on the line of the water pipe revealed within Trench 11 and was therefore clearly modern in origin. The location of the trench was adjusted slightly to avoid disturbing the modern water pipe.
- 5.12.2 The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of around 0.57m. The overlying topsoil (12000) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.32m in depth and containing occasional small sub-angular sandstones. This in turn overlay a loose to moderately compacted mid red-brown silty-clay subsoil (12001), 0.11m thick with rare small sub-angular sandstone inclusions. The underlying superficial geology (12002) was formed of a firmly compacted red clay, which contained abundant medium-sized sandstone blocks. This was encountered at a depth of 0.43m below current ground levels.
- 5.12.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 12.

5.13 Trench 13 (Photos 27 & 28)

- 5.13.1 Trench 13 was positioned in the central part of the development area and was orientated north-east by south-west. This Trench was partly positioned to investigate a potential curvilinear feature identified on the geophysical survey results.
- 5.13.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.70m. The topsoil (13000) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.41m and contained common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The underlying subsoil (13001) consisted of a mid red-brown silty-clay that measured 0.27m thick and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded sandstones. The superficial geological layer (13002) consisted of a firmly compacted red clay with common small to large sandstone blocks and rare sandstone boulders. This was encountered at a depth of 0.68m below current ground levels.
- 5.13.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 13. No evidence of a cut archaeological feature corresponding to the potential curvilinear feature was revealed.

5.14 Trench 14 (Photos 29 – 31)

- 5.14.1 Trench 14 was situated within the central eastern end of the development area, orientated north-west to south-east. As with the previous Trench it was partly located to investigate a potential curvilinear feature identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.14.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of around 0.78m. The overlying topsoil (14000) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay, which contained common finds of coal and modern porcelain, and measured 0.34m in depth. This in turn overlay a moderately

compacted mid-brown silty-clay subsoil (14001), measuring 0.16m thick. Underlying the subsoil was a moderately compacted light brown silty-clay measuring 0.28m thick and considered to be a layer of colluvium (14002). The basal superficial geology (14003) was comprised of firmly compacted dark reddish-brown silty-clay and contained abundant inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

- 5.14.3 A single cut feature was identified within the south-eastern end of trench 14, cutting into the superficial geology (14003), and overlain by the colluvium (14002). This feature consisted of an elongated sub-oval pit [14004], orientated northeast by southwest, measuring 1.20m long by 0.62m wide and 0.27m deep. The north-eastern corner of the pit was square edged whereas the south-western corner was slightly rounded, with steep sides on to a flattish, slightly irregular base. A moderately compacted mid brown silty-clay (14005) had formed within the confines of the pit, which contained rare flecks of charcoal and common inclusions of small to medium sized sub-rounded stones. The fill appeared quite similar to the overlying colluvium (140003), possibly indicating a gradual infilling of the feature. This fill produced no dateable artefacts. No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the Trench.

5.15 Trench 15 (Photos 32 & 33)

- 5.15.1 Trench 15 was located in the central south-eastern part of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east. The Trench was positioned to identify a discrete anomaly identified on the geophysical survey, along with the line of a former field boundary.
- 5.15.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.30m. The topsoil (15001) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.10m. This overlay a moderately compacted red-brown clay-silt subsoil (15002), typically 0.20m thick. The underlying superficial geology (15003) was formed of firmly compacted red clay with common small sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone inclusions. This was encountered at a depth of 0.3m below current ground levels.
- 5.15.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 15. No evidence of a discrete cut feature was revealed within the trench. The former field boundary comprised a very slight linear bank within the topsoil, which ran along a slight ridge across the centre of the trench, but was not accompanied by any cut features.

5.16 Trench 16 (Photos 34 & 35)

- 5.16.1 Trench 16 was positioned within the south-eastern end of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east. The Trench was located to investigate a discrete anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.16.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of around 0.40m. The overlying topsoil (16001) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.10m in depth. This overlay a loose to moderately compacted red clayey-silt subsoil (16002), measuring 0.10m to 0.20m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geological layer (16003) comprised a firmly compacted red clay with common

inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below current ground levels.

- 5.16.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 16. No evidence of a discrete cut feature was revealed within the trench.

5.17 Trench 17 (Photos 37 – 39)

- 5.17.1 Trench 17 was located within the furthest south-eastern corner of the development area and was orientated roughly north to south. Due to presence of overhead high power cables the trench was divided into two separate parts to prevent machine work underneath the line of the power cables. This Trench was positioned to investigate a possible curvilinear feature identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.17.2 The topsoil (17001), found in both parts of the trench, comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.10m in depth. The underlying subsoil (17002) consisted of a red clayey-silt measuring 0.20m thick, which was again identical within both northern and southern parts of the Trench, although increasing to 0.3m thick in the northern part. Within the southern part of the trench a red sandstone bedrock (17003) was encountered at around 0.30m below ground level. Whereas within the northern half of the trench subsoil (17022) overlay a dark red clay (17004) containing common large sub-rounded stone. This deposit was encountered at around 0.40m below ground level.
- 5.17.3 A potential cut feature [17005] was identified midway along the southern part of the Trench, along the eastern section, cutting into the sandstone bedrock (17003). Upon further investigation however the irregular nature of the cut proved to be the very shallow remains of a likely tree-bole and root action, filled with a light brown silt (17006). No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 17.

5.18 Trench 18 (Photos 40 – 65)

- 5.18.1 Trench 18 was situated within the south-eastern end of the development area, located just to the northwest of a suspected sunken lane. The trench was originally planned to be linear in shape but was changed to form a T shape due to a high voltage cable pole being sited on the line of the original planned position of the trench.
- 5.18.2 Topsoil (18000) consisted of a dark brown silty-clay measuring 0.15m in depth and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular sandstone fragments. Several fragments of late post-medieval pottery, one fragment of brick, and four clay pipe stems were recovered from the topsoil. This in turn, overlay a dark red-brown silty-clay subsoil (18001), measuring 0.15m in depth and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded sandstones. The superficial geology (18002) comprised a red clay containing common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. Patches of exposed bedrock, comprising weathered degrading sandstone, was visible in parts of the trench. The bedrock was more prevalent within the south east/north west arm of the trench.

- 5.18.3 In total twenty cut features were revealed within the confines of Trench 18. The features included elongated pits, post holes and stake holes, forming potential linear or curvilinear arrangements within both the northeast / southwest arm and northwest / southeast arm of the trench. These features were spatially clustered into three main groups and have been described as such below, although it would appear likely that many of these features are interrelated and may represent two sides of one or more timber-built enclosures or structures.
- 5.18.4 The Group 1 arrangement [18043] comprised seven stake holes forming a slightly curving arc on a northeast to southwest alignment, which may continue beyond the confines of the Trench to the southeast. The stake holes [18021], [18023], [18025], [18027], [18029], [18031], and [18033] had all been cut into the underlying geological clay and fragmented bedrock (18002). The stake holes were sub-circular in plan and varied in size from 0.26m in diameter and 0.20m deep, to around 0.10m in diameter and roughly 0.10m in depth. The edges were general steep, with narrow pointed bases. Stakes holes [18023], [18025], [18029] are all considered to be the remains of double stake holes due to their slightly increased size and double-indentation visible in the base of the cuts. These three cuts were also generally shallower. All stake holes contained single fills that appeared consistently as a mid brown silty-clay. No dateable artefacts were recovered.
- 5.18.5 The Group 2 arrangement [18044] consisted of eight cut features representing a cluster of stake holes, postholes and possible gullies. These features were set in a largely linear arrangement on an approximate northwest – southeast alignment, with the final gully [18017] slightly offset and continuing in a curving arc to head under the Trench section to the south.
- 5.18.6 Posthole [18019] at the northwest end of the group is sub-circular in plan, 0.5m by 0.43m, and 0.1m deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. The single fill (18020) comprised a mid red silty-clay with rare inclusions of small sub rounded sandstones, and some large stones in the southern part of the fill interpreted as likely post-packing material.
- 5.18.7 Adjacent (by 0.1m) to this posthole lay a smaller post hole or stake hole [18037], sub-circular in plan measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steep, slightly concave sides, and a concave base. The single fill (18038) comprised a mid brown silty-clay which produced no datable artefacts. Immediately adjacent (0.05m) to the southeast lay a short linear gully [18039], 0.9m long, 0.2m wide and 0.2m deep with steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. This contained a similar fill (18040) of mid brown silty-clay. On the same alignment, 0.2m to the southwest, lay a series of three stake holes that formed a short gully [18041] 0.55m long and 0.15m wide, 0.2m deep. This too contained an infilling deposit (18042) of mid brown silty-clay.
- 5.18.8 The southeast end of Group 2 was formed by a smaller group of four cut, and potentially intercutting, features. Cut [18013] was at most 1m long and 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep with a slightly stepped northeast edge, a steep straight southwest edge and a flat base. It contained a single fill (18014) of mid brown silty-clay with common small sub-rounded sandstone fragments. This terminated at either end in, and appeared to be cut by, two shallow postholes. At the northwest end lay [18015], sub-circular in plan, 0.50m in diameter and 0.17m deep. To the southeast lay [18011], 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Both contained a mid red silty clay with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded sandstones (18016 & 18012 respectively).

Immediately to the south lay a somewhat irregular, possible curvilinear gully [18017]. The feature is approximately 1m long and 0.4m wide. It extends into the Trench section but the rising base of the feature would suggest it is likely to terminate a short distance beyond the Trench section. The feature has steep to vertical sides in places, with an irregular base at most 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (18018) of dark reddish-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular sandstone inclusions.

- 5.18.9 The Group 3 arrangement [18045] was composed of one sub-linear pit , three post holes and one stake hole, all of which were located within the far south eastern corner of the north-west/south-east arm of Trench 18.
- 5.18.10 The sub-linear pit [18004] was orientated northwest by southeast, measuring 2.5m long by 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep and had been cut into the natural (18002). The north-western end of the pit was rounded, with the south-eastern end more sub-rounded. A single mid brown clayey-silt (18005) had formed within the pit which contained common small sub-rounded stones. The fill produced no dateable artefacts.
- 5.18.11 Cutting into the upper part of pit fill (18005) were two post holes [18006] and [18008]. Both post holes measured around 0.30m in diameter by 0.15m in depth and contained a similar fill of loosely compacted mid red silty-clay with medium to large stone inclusions. Located adjacent to pit [18004] to the northwest was a third post hole [18003], which measured 0.30m in diameter by 0.14m in depth and had been cut into the natural (18002). The fill (18010) found within the feature comprised of a mid red silty-clay which contained medium to large sized stone inclusions. The larger stone inclusions found within these post holes are considered to be the remains of packing material.
- 5.18.12 To the south, close to the Trench section, lay a stake hole [18035], which measured 0.20m in diameter by 0.1m in depth and had been cut into the natural (18002). It appeared irregular in plan, with steep, slightly under-cutting edges, and a flattish base that sloped to the south. The feature contained a single fill (18038), comprised of mid brown silty-clay containing common inclusions of small sub rounded stones.

5.19 Trench 19 (Photos 66 & 67)

- 5.19.1 Trench 19 was positioned within the south-eastern end of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east. It was located close to the line of a sunken lane.
- 5.19.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of around 0.50m. The overlying topsoil (19001) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay, measuring 0.15m in depth. Sequentially this overlay a loose to moderately compacted red clayey-silt subsoil (19002), measuring 0.35m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geological layer (19003) comprised firmly compacted red clay with common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
- 5.19.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 19.

5.20 Trench 20 (Photos 68 – 70)

- 5.20.1 Trench 20 was situated within the south-eastern part of the development area and was orientated east – west. This trench was re-orientated from the original planned location to avoid the line of an identified water main that passed through the centre of the original trench location. It was not positioned to target any specific feature.
- 5.20.2 The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1m. The overlying topsoil (20001) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.10m in depth and containing occasional small sub-angular sandstones. This, in turn, overlay a loose to moderately compacted red-brown silty-clay subsoil (20002), up to 0.9m thick with common small sub-angular sandstone inclusions. A machine-cut sondage was excavated through this deposit to uncover the underlying superficial geology (20003), which was formed of a firmly compacted red clay which contained abundant medium sized stones with outcropping of weathered bedrock prevalent in places.
- 5.20.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 20.

5.21 Trench 21 (Photos 71 – 73)

- 5.21.1 Trench 21 was located towards the southern edge of the development area and was orientated north-west to south-east. To avoid the canopy of an oak tree the trench had to be moved 3 metres southwest from its original location. The Trench was positioned to investigate the line of a former field boundary.
- 5.21.2 The Trench was excavated to a typical depth of 0.3m, with a machine cut sondage excavated towards the northwest end of the trench to a depth of 1.1m to test the nature of the natural deposits. The topsoil (21001) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.10m. This overlay a very thick deposit of moderately compacted red clay-silt subsoil (21002), which was 0.70m thick and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The overlay a further deposit (21003) of firmly compacted red clay containing abundant sub-angular stone inclusions. This deposit was 0.2m thick and overlay a pure red clay deposit (21004) that was at least 0.2m thick.
- 5.21.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 21. The line of the former field boundary ran along a slight ridge but no physical remains of the boundary were revealed within the trench.

5.22 Trench 22 (Photos 74 & 75)

- 5.22.1 Trench 22 was positioned towards the southern end of the development area on a south-west facing slope and was orientated roughly north to south. This Trench was positioned to investigate possible curvilinear features identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.22.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.45m. The topsoil (22001) consisted of a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stones and measuring around 0.10m in depth. The underlying subsoil (22002) comprised a reddish-brown

silty-clay, measuring around 0.35m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. The superficial geology (22003) was formed by a firmly compacted mid to dark reddish-brown silty-clay, which contained common inclusions of small to large sized sub-angular stones. This was encountered at a depth of 0.45m below current ground levels.

- 5.22.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 22. No evidence of the curvilinear features suggested on the geophysical survey was revealed within the Trench.

5.23 Trench 23 (Photos 76 & 77)

- 5.23.1 Trench 23 was positioned in the south-west part of the development area and was orientated roughly north – south. As with the previous Trench it was located to investigate a series of possible curvilinear features identified on the geophysical survey.

- 5.23.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.32m. The topsoil (23000) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.26m, and contained common inclusions of small sub-angular sandstones. Fragments of coal, brick, clay-pipe stems and late post-medieval pottery was also found within the topsoil. The underlying subsoil consisted of a mid reddish-brown silty-clay (23001) that measured 0.16m thick and contained common inclusions of small sub-rounded sandstones. The superficial geological layer (23002) was formed by a firmly compacted dark reddish-brown silty-clay containing abundant inclusions of small to medium sized sub angular stones. This was encountered at a depth of 0.32m below the current ground levels.

- 5.23.3 Other than the spread of post-medieval material within the topsoil, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 23. No evidence of the curvilinear features suggested on the geophysical survey was revealed within the Trench.

5.24 Trench 24 (Photos 78 & 79)

- 5.24.1 Trench 24 was located in the central south-western part of the development area and was orientated northeast to southwest. The Trench was positioned over the line of a former field boundary.

- 5.24.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.85m, and a maximum depth of 1.2m. The topsoil (24000) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay, containing common inclusions of small sub-angular stones with an average depth of 0.30m. This overlay a moderately compacted mid orangey-brown silty clay subsoil (24001) that was typically 0.55m thick. The underlying superficial geology (24002) was formed by a firmly compacted mid red silty-clay. This was encountered at a depth of 0.85m.

- 5.24.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 24. The field boundary comprised a low mound within the topsoil running along the upper edge of sloping ground. No cut features were associated with this boundary.

5.25 Trench 25 (Photos 80 & 81)

- 5.25.1 Trench 25 was located in the central south-western part of the development area and was orientated northeast to southwest. This trench was positioned on the line of the former field boundary, and close the supposed line of a Roman road to the west.
- 5.25.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.55m. The topsoil (25001) comprised of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay with an average depth of 0.10m. This overlay a moderately compacted red clay-silt subsoil (25002) that measured typically 0.35m thick. The underlying superficial geology (25003) was formed by a firmly compacted red clay with common small sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone inclusions.
- 5.25.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 25.

5.26 Trench 26 (Photos 82 – 85)

- 5.26.1 Trench 26 was positioned within the extreme southwest corner of the development area, orientated northwest to southeast. It was not positioned to target any specific feature.
- 5.26.2 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of around 0.82m. The overlying topsoil (26000) consisted of loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay measuring 0.40m in depth and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This in turn overlay a loose to moderately compacted mid orangey-brown silty-clay subsoil (26001), measuring 0.29m thick. Common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones were recorded within this layer. The underlying superficial geology (26002) was formed by firmly compacted mid red silty-clay with degrading bands of sandstone crossing the trench at random intervals. This was encountered at a depth of 0.69m below current ground levels.
- 5.26.3 Two cut features were identified with the confines of trench 26, both cutting into the superficial geology (26002). Feature [26005] was sub-oval in plan, approximately 0.7m by 0.43m and 0.17m deep. It had steep cut sides with an uneven, irregular base, filled with a single fill of moderately compacted light reddish-brown silty-clay (26006), containing a fragment of coke indicative of a post-medieval date. The irregular nature of the base of this feature suggests it is likely to represent the remains of a tree-bole. Feature [26003] was a shallow and somewhat amorphous feature, measuring 0.55m by 0.45m, 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill (26004) of mid reddish-brown silty-clay with common inclusions of small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone. The sides and base of the feature were very irregular, and this too appeared to represent the remains of a tree-bole and associated root activity, and was not archaeological in origin. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 26.

5.27 Trench 27 (Photo 86 & 87)

- 5.27.1 Trench 27 was located in the south-western part of the development area and was orientated north-east to south-west. The Trench was positioned to investigate a series of potential curvilinear features identified on the geophysical survey.

- 5.27.2 The Trench was excavated to an average depth of 0.5m. The topsoil (27001) comprised a loosely compacted dark-brown silty-clay, containing common inclusions of small sub-angular stones with an average depth of 0.10m. This overlay a moderately compacted mid red clayey-silt subsoil (27002), typically 0.35m to 0.4m thick and containing common inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The underlying superficial geology (27003) was formed by a firmly compacted mid red clay 0.05m to 0.1m thick. The geological bedrock (27004) of frost shattered sandstone was encountered at a depth of 0.5m below current ground levels.
- 5.27.3 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the confines of Trench 27. No evidence of the curvilinear features suggested on the geophysical survey results were revealed within the Trench.

5.28 Artefactual and Environmental Data

- 5.28.1 A total of 51 items were recovered from the evaluation trenches, comprising pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. These are listed in the finds summary table (Appendix II).
- 5.28.2 With the exception of one fragment of pottery, all remaining finds were recovered from topsoil deposits and could be readily dated to the later post-medieval and modern periods. The single earlier fragment of pottery consisted of a fragment of glazed earthenware, likely to be either Vale of Glamorgan or Bristol Redcliffe ware, dateable to the 13th or 14th century. This fragment came from the upper surface of subsoil deposit 7002, close to the interface with the topsoil 7001 within Trench 7. This find was not associated with any feature, and is likely to derive from general ploughing activity in the area.
- 5.28.3 The remaining finds appear consistent with general ploughsoil deposits of the later post-medieval and early modern periods, comprising a limited range of industrially produced glazed white and yellow wares, alongside some fragments of red earthenwares and one piece of stoneware. There was a more general concentration of finds towards the northern end of the field, likely due to the fact that former farm buildings stood at the northern end of the field, and the main entrance also lay in the northwest corner.
- 5.28.4 Due to the lack of information contained within this finds assemblage, and the general date of the artefacts, it is not anticipated that these finds will be retained.
- 5.28.5 Due to a lack of dateable material from any feature associated with the possible enclosure or structure identified within Trench 18, bulk environmental samples were taken from the single fill (18005) of pit [18004], the single fill (18009) of posthole [18008], and the single fill of (18010) of posthole [18003]. Similarly a bulk environmental sample was taken from the single fill (14005) of pit [14004] within Trench 14, the only other potential feature of archaeological interest recorded on the site.
- 5.28.6 Due to the relatively small size of these features the samples comprised between 50% to 75% of each fill. These samples were taken primarily to retrieve any possible charcoal material suitable for subsequent radiocarbon dating, as well as retrieving any smaller finds along with small bone, charred grain and seeds. All samples passed through a hand flotation, using a mesh size of 500 microns. Larger stones were removed and the residue examined.

Unfortunately none of the samples contained any material, such as charcoal and charred grains, suitable for subsequent dating. Neither did any of the samples contain any smaller finds. The only material retrieved consisted of root remains from intrusive contexts.

6 Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 Trench 18

- 6.1.1 An area of stake holes, post holes and pits were identified within the limits of Trench 18. These features were clustered into three main groups, however, given their spatial location and similarities in depth and infilling material it is likely all these features are related. Group 1 [18043] comprised a row of seven stake holes, although some may represent double-stake holes, or re-cut stake holes. These appear on a roughly northeast to southwest, slightly curvilinear, alignment, running downslope. It is possible that further stake holes may continue this alignment to the southwest beyond the limits of the excavated area, but there appears to be no further continuation on that alignment to the northeast beyond stake hole [18021]. At this north-eastern point both Group 2 [18044] and Group 3 [18045] would appear to represent an approximate right-angled return in alignment to the southeast, albeit now comprising a mix of pits, postholes and stakeholes.
- 6.1.2 Group 2 would appear to represent a row of larger postholes [18011, 18015 & 18019], cut to a similar depth as the stakeholes. Between postholes [18015] and [18019] is a line of shallow gullies [18041] and [18039]. [18041] representing a series of adjacent stake holes forming a short gully, and it would seem plausible that [18039] represents a similar line of stake holes along with [18037] at the northwest end. To the southeast postholes [18015] and [18011] appear to cut into an elongated pit [18013]. This may represent an earlier posthole cutting that was replaced by [18015] and [18011], or similar to [18039] and [18041] may represent intervening stake or post hole cuts. Feature [18017] appears slightly off-alignment and more irregular in nature. This may be suggestive of a more naturally occurring feature, however it is possible it represents the end of a further post/stake hole alignment outside the excavated area to the southwest, particularly given that there then appears to be a gap of around 2.5m to Group 3 to the southeast.
- 6.1.3 Group 3 [18045] comprises three small postholes [18003, 18006 & 18008], identifiable through the remnants of post-packing material in their fill. These three postholes appear to follow the general northwest – southeast alignment demonstrated in Group 2. Both [18006] and [18008] cut into the fill of an earlier pit [18004], and were cut down to the base of the pit. There is no clear function for this pit, the later postholes may simply have utilised the softer ground offered by the pit fill. Slightly off-alignment to the south was a smaller, somewhat irregular feature [18037]. Similar to [18017] this may represent part of a further alignment of features to the southwest beyond the excavated area, however the irregular, slightly undercutting and shallow nature is also suggestive of a potential natural feature, and may simply represent a small hollow created through a dislodged stone in the fragmenting bedrock.
- 6.1.4 Taken together these features appear to represent a post-built structure or enclosure. Given the change from mixed postholes and stake holes visible in Groups 2 and 3, to just stake holes

in Group 1, it is suggested that Group 1 represents a possible internal division, with Feature [18017] representing the end of another internal division. Groups 2 and 3 therefore representing the external wall or fence line comprising wooden posts with intervening closely fitting stakes. The depth of the surviving cut features indicate original surface levels must have been somewhat higher than the current ground levels in this area, in order to provide the posts and stakes with sufficient depth to remain upright. These levels have presumably been lost to erosion and ploughing. However, the similarity in the depths of the cut features would also suggest that the original ground levels followed roughly the same slope as the current ground, as also indicated by the slope in the underlying natural bedrock. There is a lack of any evidence of terracing, or occupational material, even within the processed environmental samples. Given the nature of the ground slope it is suggested therefore that these features are more likely to represent enclosure posts, possibly from an animal pen, rather than structural posts of occupational activity. No dateable material was recovered. Given the suspected loss of original ground levels it would appear unlikely that this represents a later post-medieval or modern feature. It may be of note that it lies in relatively close proximity (within 14m) of the line of a sunken way to the southeast, which itself may have potential prehistoric origins.

6.2 Trench 14

6.2.1 The only other Trench to contain a feature of potential archaeological interest was Trench 14. The feature [14004] within Trench 14 comprised a single isolated elongated pit. This feature was uncovered at a depth of 0.78m below current ground levels, and was overlain by topsoil, subsoil and an underlying layer of colluvium. No other evidence of archaeological activity was discovered in the vicinity of this feature, or at a similar depth. The single fill, which was very similar to the overlying colluvium, also lacked any evidence of archaeological activity. Therefore the function, and possibly archaeological provenance, of this feature remains unproven.

6.3 Natural Features

6.3.1 Several trenches contained a variety of irregular cut features, which were all investigated, but concluded to represent naturally-occurring tree or shrub-boles and associated root activity. Such features were recorded in Trench 4 [4004] & [4006], Trench 5 [5005], Trench 6 [6005], Trench 17 [17005] and Trench 26 [26003] & [26005].

6.4 Features identified by Geophysical Survey

6.4.1 All features of potential archaeological interest identified on the geophysical survey (Poucher 2016b) were investigated during the course of the evaluation, however none of these proved to be features of potential archaeological interest.

6.4.2 Features 01-04, identified as field boundaries, appeared to be surprisingly ephemeral boundary divisions. Although clearly shown on the geophysical survey, upon excavation they

all comprised low mounds within the topsoil material with no associated cut drainage or built structure. Evidence of former hedgerows were suggested by root activity in Trench 6 [6005]. The strength of the geophysical signal would appear to have come from modern material mixed in when the hedgerows were dug out.

- 6.4.3 Feature 05 was interpreted as a possible enclosure, and appeared to be the most promising archaeological feature. This was investigated by Trenches 2, 5 and 6, but none contained any evidence of an enclosure.
- 6.4.4 Feature 07 was interpreted as a potential discrepancy in the recorded data, although it did lie in an area close to a potential Roman road. No evidence of a Roman road, or indeed any archaeological activity, was recorded in this area and therefore it would seem likely that this does in fact relate to a discrepancy in the geophysical data.
- 6.4.5 Feature 08, an uncertain curvilinear anomaly, was not identified in either Trench 13 or 14. Feature 09 was another uncertain curvilinear anomaly. This too was not visible where it was investigated within Trench 17, and although features were identified within Trench 18 they do not clearly correspond to the potential geophysical anomaly.
- 6.4.6 Feature 10 represented a series of sinuous linear anomalies interpreted as possible fluvial channels. These were investigated in Trenches 22, 23, 26 and 27. No evidence of these anomalies were identified, and they may potentially represent anomalies either within the topsoil or channels in the underlying geology, but they do not appear to be archaeological in nature.
- 6.4.7 Features 11 to 16 were discrete features considered to be modern in origin, some of which, such as Features 11, 12 and 13 were visible as such at ground level. Feature 14 proved to be part of a modern water pipe, Features 15 and 16 were not identified in Trenches 15 and 16 respectively, and are likely to represent modern material within the excavated topsoil.

6.5 *Conclusion and Recommendations*

- 6.5.1 Features of potential archaeological interest were confined to two Trenches across the whole development site. A single feature identified within Trench 14 would appear to be an isolated feature at depth, and of uncertain archaeological provenance. An area of stake holes, postholes and pits recorded within Trench 18 would appear to represent an area of potential archaeological interest. This area has been interpreted as representing a post-built enclosure, or enclosures, of uncertain date, but potentially of some antiquity. It is likely these feature extend beyond the limits of Trench 18, most notably to the southwest, although this extent is limited as no further evidence was identified in surrounding Trenches.
- 6.5.2 Should development in this area necessitate the potential disturbance of archaeological features in the vicinity of Trench 18 then preservation through record is recommended prior to development works in this area.
- 6.5.3 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered elsewhere within the development site that may constrain development works.

6.6 *Storage and Curation*

- 6.6.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE* (Historic England, 2006). The archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

7 Bibliography and References

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British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (Accessed 27/07/16)

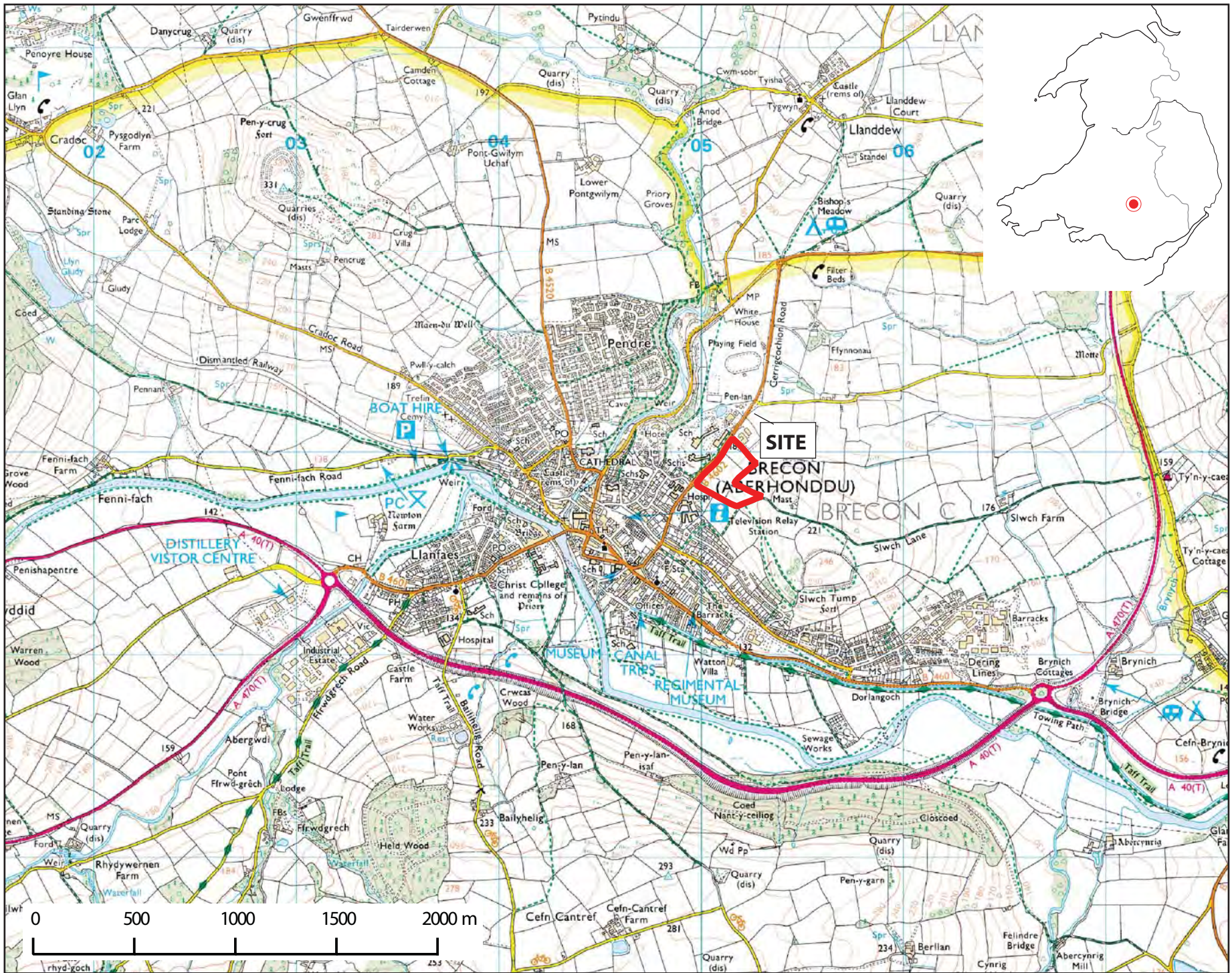


Figure 1: Site location plan.
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Figure 2: Site location (outlined in red) and trench location plan (Trenches in orange), overlaid on the geophysical survey results (clipped to +/- 3nT).

1:2500 @ A4

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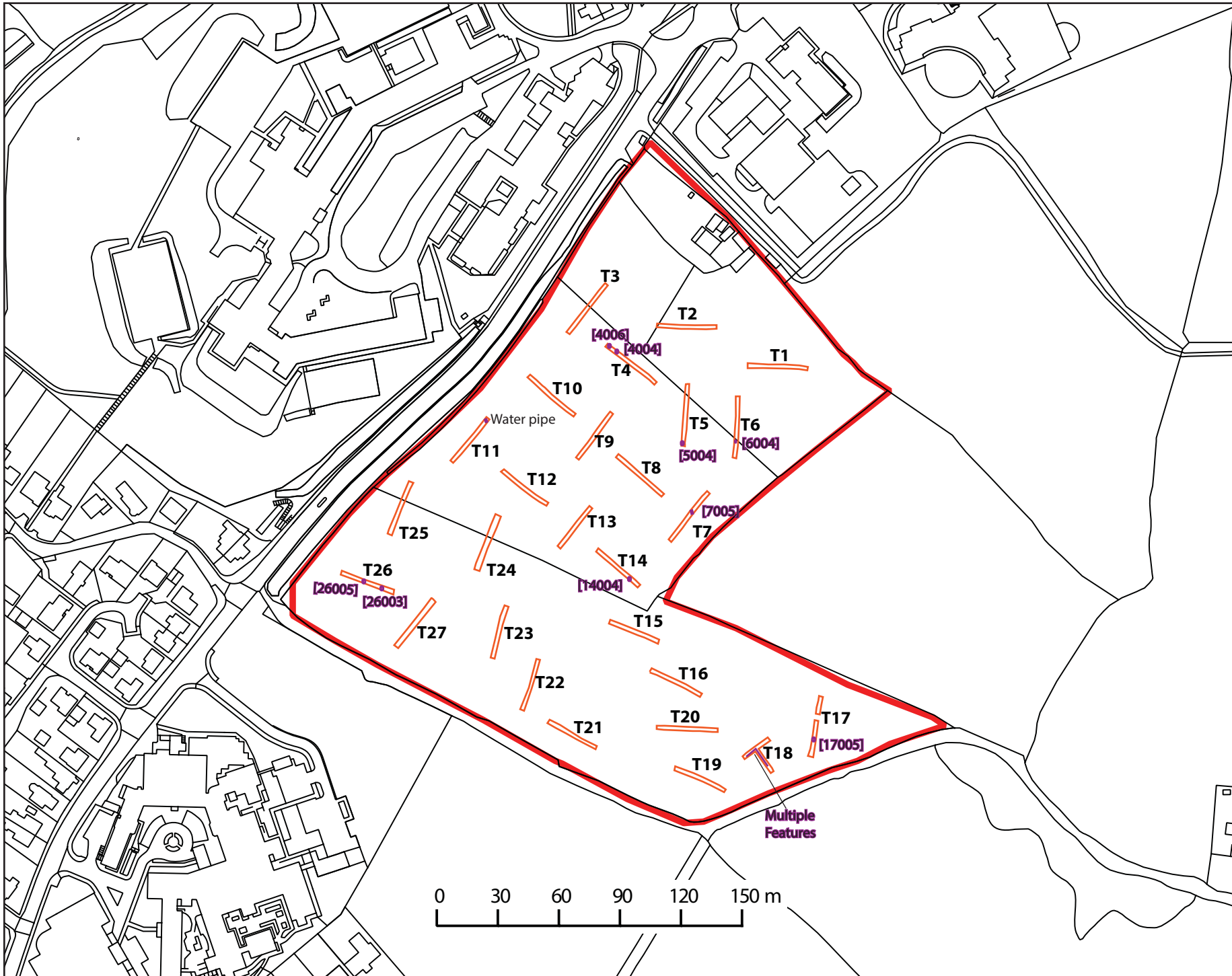


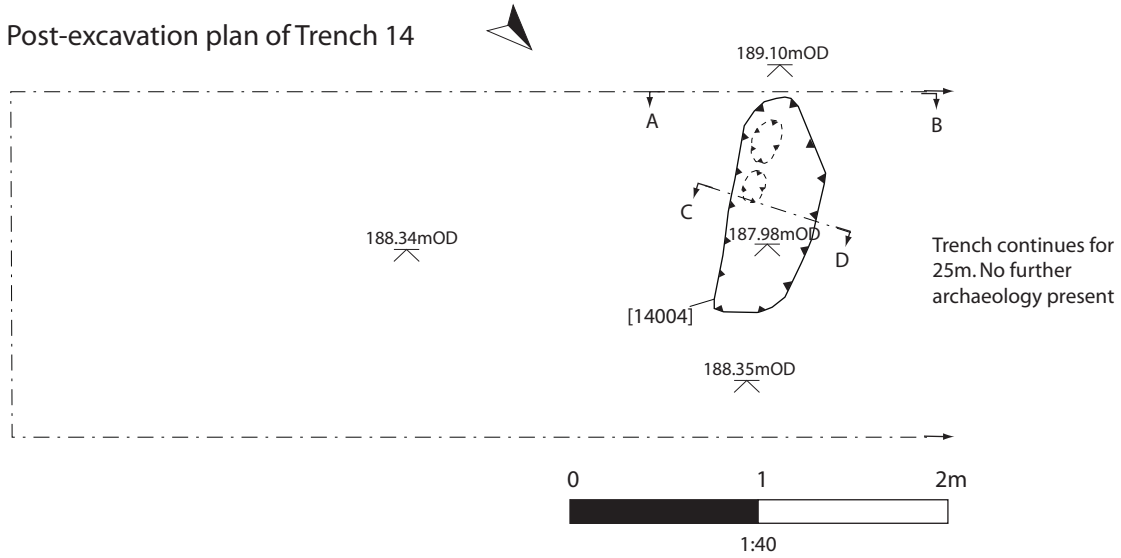
Figure 3: Trench location plan showing the location of all features described in the main text (in purple, labelled by context number). Potential archaeological features recorded in T14 and T18 are illustrated in Figures 4 & 5.

1:2500 @ A4

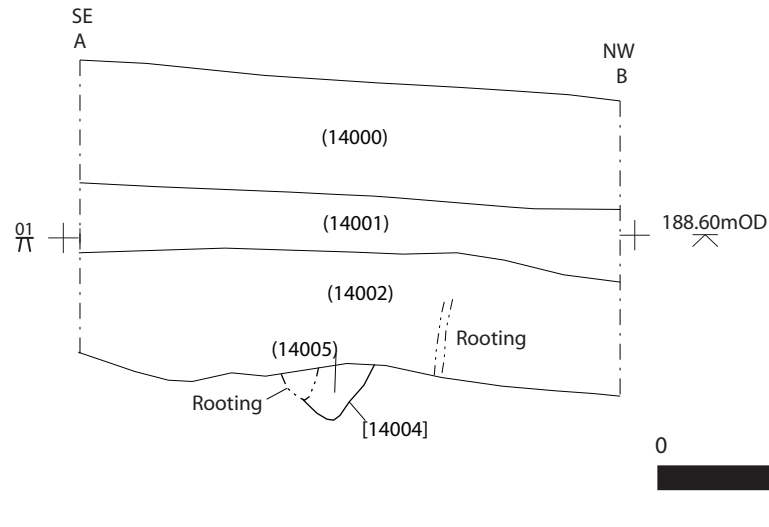
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Post-excavation plan of Trench 14



Section within Trench 14 showing Pit [14004]



Profile of Pit [14004]

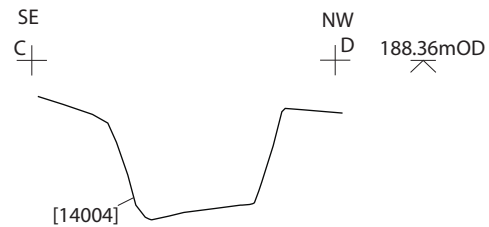
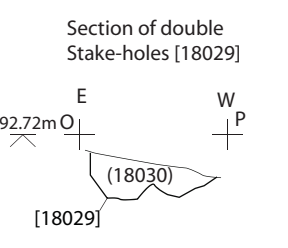
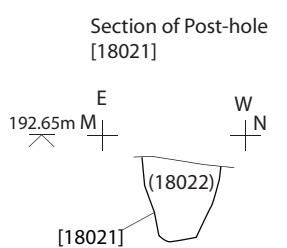
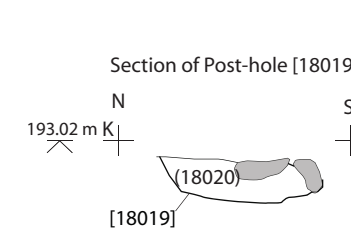
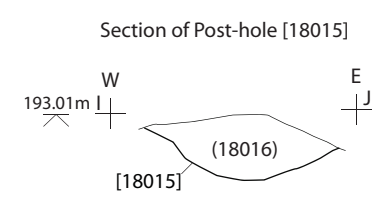
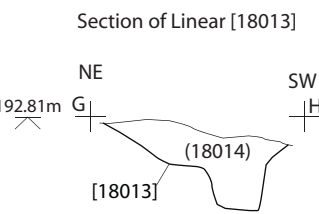
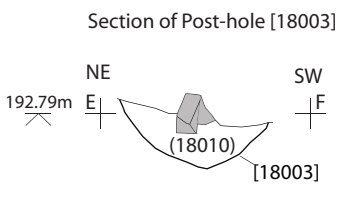
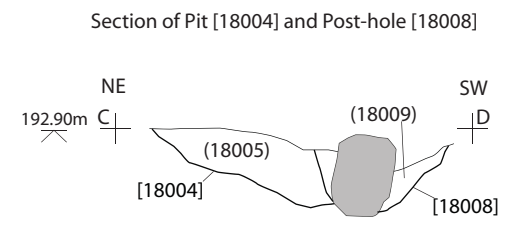
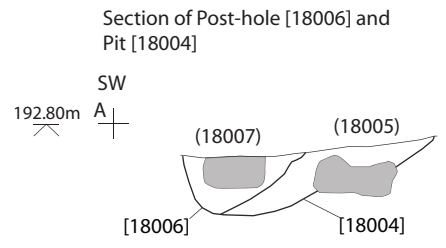
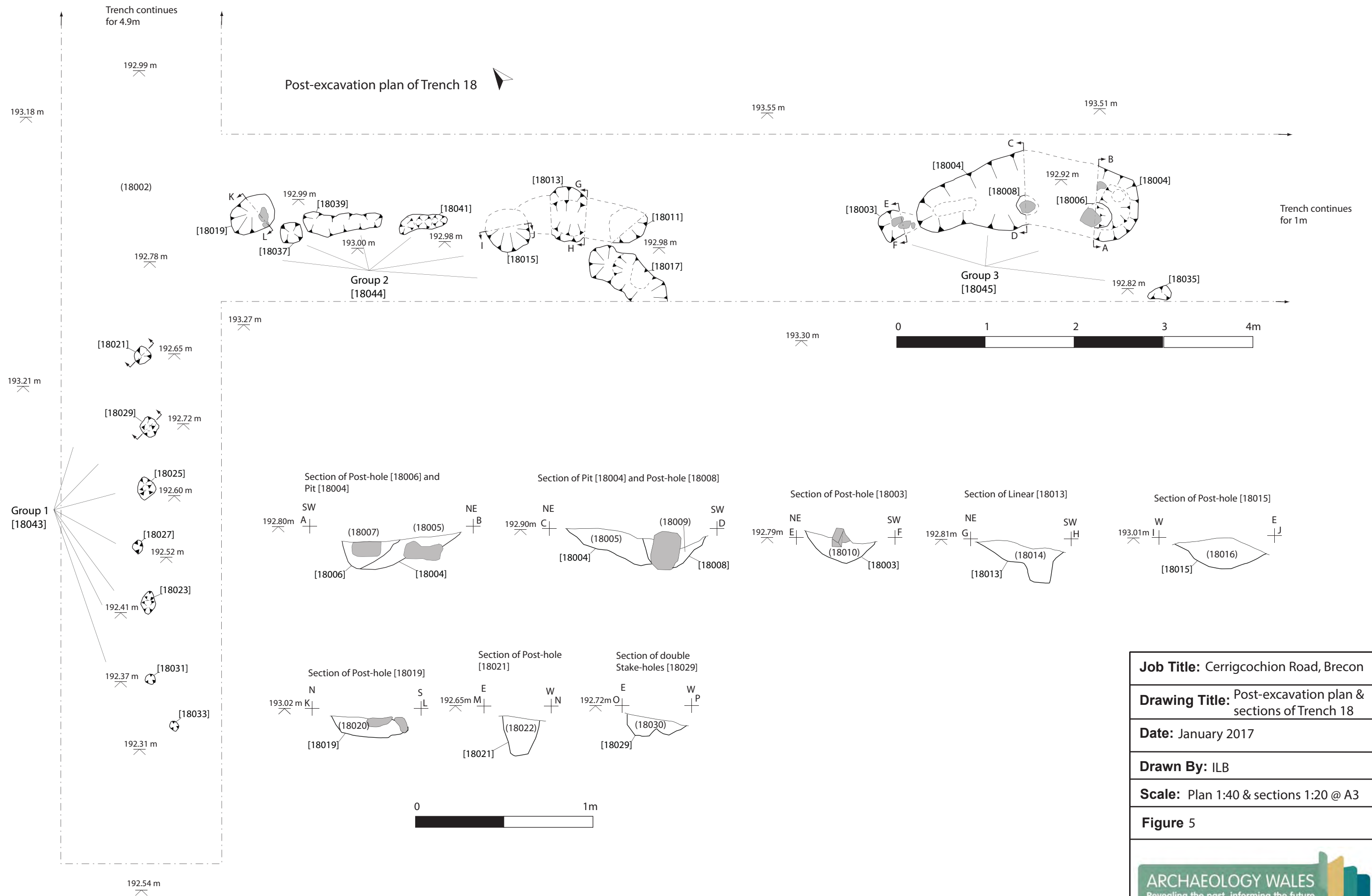


Figure 4

Cerrigochion Road,
Brecon

Plan and sections of
Trench 14

Post-excavation plan of Trench 18



Job Title: Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon
Drawing Title: Post-excavation plan & sections of Trench 18
Date: January 2017
Drawn By: ILB
Scale: Plan 1:40 & sections 1:20 @ A3
Figure 5

All levels in metres above Ordnance Datum



Photo 1: General view from northern end of the site, looking southward. T3 in the foreground.



Photo 2: General views from the eastern edge of the site, looking west. T16 & T20 in the foreground.



Photo 3: Trench 1, post-excavation, facing east. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 4: Trench 1, post-excavation, facing west. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 5: Trench 2, facing west, 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 6: Trench 2, post-excitation, facing east. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 7: Trench 3, post-excavation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 8: Trench 3, post-excavation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scales.



Photo 9: Trench 4, post-excavation, facing northwest. A machine excavated sondage is visible in the foreground to investigate natural deposits. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 10: Trench 4, during excavation, facing southeast. The blue-painted area highlights part of a natural tree-bole [4006] prior to excavation. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 11: Trench 5, during excavation, facing north. The blue paint outlines the remains of a natural tree-bole [5004]. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 12: Trench 5, post-excavation, facing south. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 13: Trench 6, during excavation, facing north. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 14: Trench 6, post-excitation, facing south. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 15: Trench 7, post-excavation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 16: Trench 7, post-excavation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 17: Trench 8, post-excitation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 18: Trench 8, post-excitation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 19: Trench 8, post-excavation, facing southwest. Machine excavated sondage within the Trench to test the nature of the natural deposits and confirm no underlying archaeological layers. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 20: Trench 9, post-excavation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 21: Trench 10, post-excavation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 22: Trench 10, post-excavation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 23: Trench 11, post-excavation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 24: Trench 11, post-excavation, facing southwest. Modern water main pipe in the foreground, cutting through the geological natural 11003. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 25: Trench 12, post-excitation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 26: Trench 12, post-excitation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 27: Trench 13, post-excitation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 28: Trench 13, post-excitation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 29: Trench 14, post-excitation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 30: Trench 14, during excavation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 31: Trench 14. Gully feature [14004], post-excavation, facing southwest. 1m scale.



Photo 32: Trench 15, post-excavation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 33: Trench 15, post-excavation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 34: Trench 16, post-excavation, facing west. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 35: Trench 16, post-excitation, facing east. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 36: Trench 17 southern section, post-excitation, facing north. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 37: Trench 17 northern section, post-excitation, facing south. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 39: Trench 17 southern section, facing north. Feature [17005] half-sectioned. 0.5 scale.



Photo 40: Trench 18, after cleaning but pre-excavation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 41: Trench 18, after cleaning but pre-excavation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 42: Trench 18, post-excavation, facing south. Showing the various cut features with Group 1 [18043] to the right, Group 2 [18044] to the left, and Group 3 [18045] extending just beyond shot to the left. 2m scales



Photo 43: Trench 18, post excavation, facing southeast. Showing the various cut features, with Group 1 [18043] in the foreground, and Groups 2 [18044] and 3 [18045] extending into the distance. The shot also shows the relationship with the sunken way, which lies immediately beyond and follows the line of the hedge-line.



Photo 44: Trench 18, post excavation, facing south. Showing the various stake holes that make up Group 1 [18043]. 2m scale.



Photo 45: As above, facing southwest.



Photo 46: As above, facing northeast. No scale.



Photo 47: Trench 18, stake hole 18021 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing south. 0.5m scale.



Photo 48: Trench 18, stake hole 18025 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing south. 0.5m scale.



Photo 49: Trench 18, stake hole 18027 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing south. 0.5m scale.



Photo 50: Trench 18, stake hole 18023 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing northeast. 0.5m scale.



Photo 51: Trench 18, stake hole 18031 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing south. 0.5m scale.

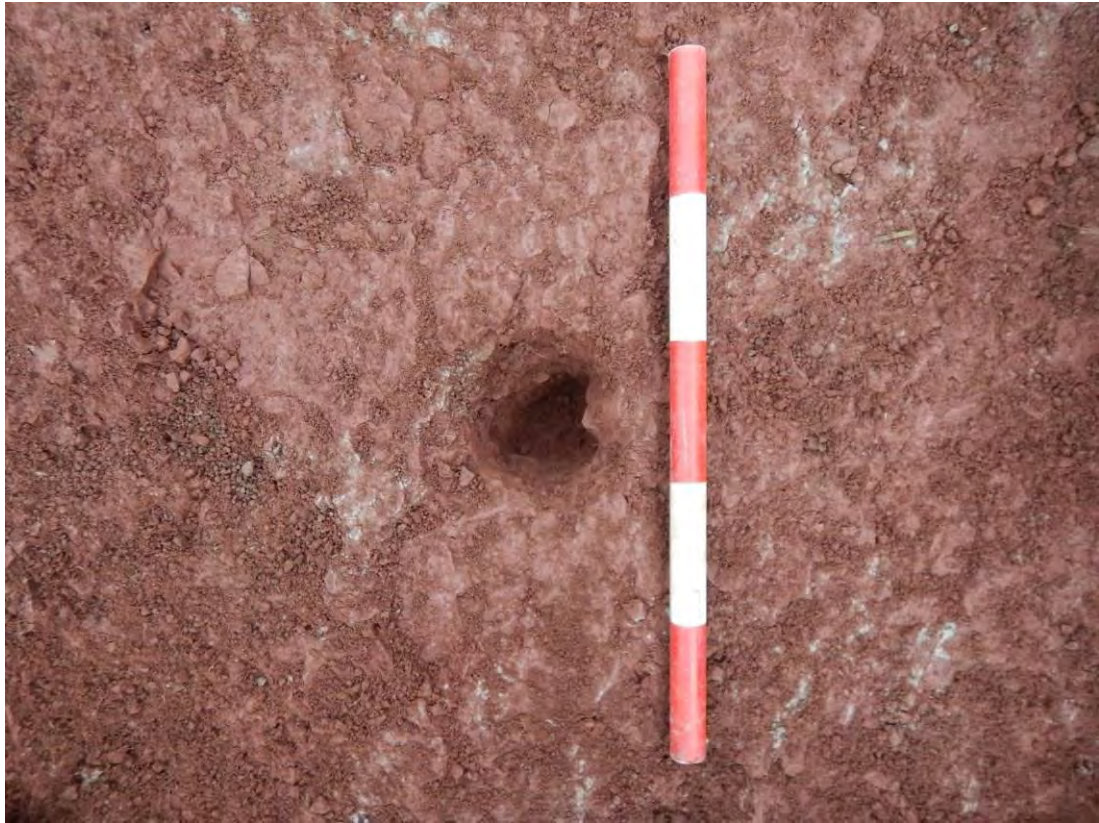


Photo 52: Trench 18, stake hole 18033 (part of Group 1 [18043]). Post excavation, facing south. 0.5m scale.

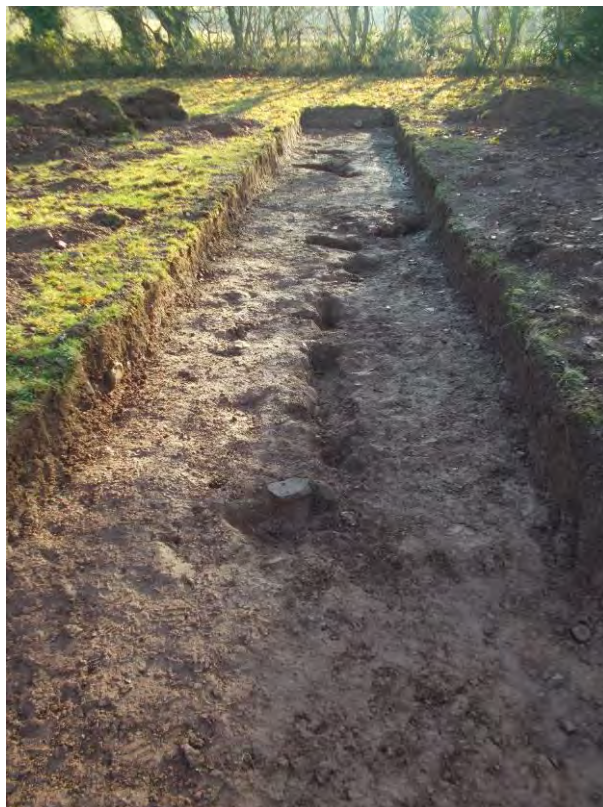


Photo 53: Trench 18, post excavation, facing southeast. General view showing pits and postholes comprising Group 2 [18044] in the foreground, and Group 3 [18045] in the background.



Photo 54: Trench 18, post hole 18019 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Half-sectioned, facing east. 0.5m scale.



Photo 55: Trench 18, gully 18039 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Post-excavation, viewed in plan facing northeast. 1m scale.



Photo 56: Trench 18, stake holes 18041 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Post-excitation, viewed in plan facing northeast. 0.5m scale.



Photo 57: Trench 18, features at the southwest end of Group 2 [18044]. Half-sectioned, facing southwest. 1m scale.



Photo 58: Trench 18, post hole 18015 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Half-sectioned, facing southwest. 0.5m scale.



Photo 59: Trench 18, gully 18013 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Slot-section, facing southeast. 0.5m scale.



Photo 60: Trench 18, gully/feature 18017 (part of Group 2 [18044]). Half-sectioned and viewed in plan, facing east. 0.5m scale.



Photo 61: Trench 18, Group 3 features [18045] prior to excavation, facing northwest. The stones pick out postholes [18006], [18008] and [18003]. 2m scale.



Photo 62: Trench 18, Group 3 features [18045], post-excavation, facing southeast. 1m scale.



Photo 63: Trench 18, posthole 18003 (part of Group 3 [18045]). Half-sectioned, facing southeast, 0.5m scale.



Photo 64: Trench 18, pit 18004 and posthole 18006 (part of Group 3 [18045]). Half-sectioned, facing northwest. 1m scale.



Photo 65: Trench 18, stake hole 18035 (part of Group 3 [18045]). Post-excavation, facing northwest, 0.5m scale.



Photo 66: Trench 19, post-excavation, facing east. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 67: Trench 19, post-excavation, facing west. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 68: Trench 20, post-excitation, facing west. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 69: Trench 20, post-excitation, facing east. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 70: Trench 20, post-excitation, facing south. Machine-cut sondage excavated in the centre of the trench to test natural deposits. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 71: Trench 21, post-excitation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 72: Trench 21, post-excitation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 73: Trench 21, post-excitation, facing northeast. Machine excavated sondage to test the nature of the natural deposits. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 74: Trench 22, post-excitation, facing north. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 75: Trench 22, post-excitation, facing south. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 76: Trench 23, post-excitation, facing north. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 77: Trench 23, post-excitation, facing south. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 78: Trench 24, post-excitation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 79: Trench 24, post-excitation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 80: Trench 25, post-excitation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 81: Trench 25, post-excitation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 82: Trench 26, post-excitation, facing northwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 83: Trench 26, post-excitation, facing southeast. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 84: Trench 26, half-sectioned tree-bole remains [26005], facing northwest. 0.5m scale.



Photo 85: Trench 26, half-sectioned tree-bole remains [26003], facing southeast. 0.5m scale



Photo 86: Trench 27, post-excitation, facing southwest. 1m & 2m scale.



Photo 87: Trench 27, post-excitation, facing northeast. 1m & 2m scale.

Archaeology

Wales

APPENDIX I: Context List

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
Trench 1			
1000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-rounded stone • 19th / 20th cent. pottery (9 sherds) • 19th cent. clay pipe stem (4 fragments) • Animal bone (2 fragments) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.35m thick
1001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose, light reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular sandstone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.40m thick
1002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Fairly compact, mid/dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small-large sub-angular stone. Rare, large-very large sandstone boulders • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 2			
2000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • 19th / 20th cent. pottery (3 sherds) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.23m thick
2001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose, light reddish-brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular sandstone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.19m thick
2002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Fairly compact, mid/dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small-large sub-angular stone. Rare, large-very large sandstone boulders • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 3			
3000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • 19th / 20th cent. pottery (5 sherds) • 19th / 20th cent. glass vessel (1 fragment) • 18th – 19th cent. clay pipe (2 fragments) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.25m thick
3001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose/Moderate, light reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.23m thick

3002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded & sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 4			
4001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • 19th / 20th cent. pottery (2 sherds) • 18th – 19th cent. clay pipe (1 fragments) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.4m thick
4002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, light reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
4003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, dark reddish-brown clay • Abundant, small sub-rounded & sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
4004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-bole • Semi-circular in plan • Shallow, irregular sides. Gentle break of slope to an irregular base • Single fill (4005) 	0.9m long, 0.6m wide, 0.12m deep
4005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 5004 • Loose/Moderate, mid brown clayey-silt • No finds 	0.9m x 0.6m, 0.12m thick
4006	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-bole • Irregular in plan • Shallow, irregular sides. Gentle break of slope to an irregular undulating base • Single fill (4007) 	0.5m long, 0.4m wide, 0.10m deep
4007	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 4006 • Loose/Moderate, mid brown clayey-silt • No finds 	0.5m x 0.4m, 0.10m thick
Trench 5			
5001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
5002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose, mid red silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.30m thick
5003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached

5004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-bole • Irregular in plan • Shallow, irregular sides. Gentle break of slope to an irregular base • Single fill (5005) 	2.3m long, 1.8m wide, 0.16m deep
5005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 5004 • Moderate, dark brown clayey-silt • No finds 	2.3m x 1.8m, 0.16m thick
Trench 6			
6001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
6002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
6003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
6004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-bole • Irregular to sub-circular in plan • Shallow, irregular sides. Gentle break of slope to an irregular base • Single fill (5005) 	0.4m long, 0.4m wide, 0.08m deep
6005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 5004 • Moderate, mid/dark brown silt • Rare, small-medium coal fragments 	0.4m x 0.4m, 0.08m thick
Trench 7			
7001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
7002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • Medieval pottery (1 sherd) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
7003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid reddish-brown clay • Rare, large sandstone boulders • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
7004	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 7005 • Moderate, mid grey-brown clayey-silt • Contains modern alkathene service pipe 	>1.8m long, 0.4m wide
7005	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services trench • Linear in plan, orientated east - west • Unexcavated, contained modern alkathene pipe • Fill (7004) 	>1.8m x 0.4m

Trench 8			
8001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
8002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
8003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colluvium • Compact, mid red clay • Common, small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
8004	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 9			
9001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
9002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.30m thick
9003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 10			
10001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
10002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.30m thick
10003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 11			
11001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick

11002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0. 65m thick
11003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 12			
12000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.32m thick
12001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0. 11m thick
12002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Abundant, medium sandstone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 13			
13000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.41m thick
13001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0. 27m thick
13002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Common, small-medium sandstone. Rare, large-very large sandstone boulders • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 14			
14000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone. Common, small coal fragments • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.34m thick
14001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0. 16m thick
14002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colluvium • Moderate, light brown silty-clay. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0. 28m thick

14003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant small sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
14004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit? • Sub-oval in plan, orientated NE - SW • Steep, slightly concave sides. Moderate break of slope to a flattish-irregular base • Single fill (14005) 	1.2m long, 0.62m wide, 0.27m deep
14005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 5004 • Moderate, mid-brown silty-clay • Common, small-medium sub-rounded stone. Rare, charcoal flecks 	1.2m x 0.62m, 0.27m thick
Trench 15			
15001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
15002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
15003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Common small sub-angular & sub-rounded sandstone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 16			
16001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
16002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid red clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.20m thick
16003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Common small sub-rounded sandstone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 17			
17001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
17002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid red clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.30m thick

17003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across southern part of trench (>20m x >1.8m), base not reached
17004	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, dark red clay • Common, large sub-rounded stone. • No finds 	Across northern part of trench (>10m x >1.8m), base not reached
17005	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree bowl • Irregular in plan • Very shallow sides. Moderate break of slope to an irregular base, sloping to the east • Single fill (17006) 	1.5m long, 1.1m wide, 0.1m deep
17006	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 17005 • Moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay • Rare, small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	1.5m long, 1.1m wide, 0.1m thick
Trench 18			
18000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • 19th - 20th cent. pottery (3 sherds) • 19th / 20th cent. brick (1 fragment) • 18th / 19th cent. clay pipe stem (4 fragments) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
18001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
18002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Abundant, medium – large stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
18003	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-oval in plan, rounded corners • Moderate, concave sides. Gentle break of slope to concave base • Single fill (18010) 	0.3m diameter, 0.14m deep
18004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit • Sub-linear in plan, orientated NW – SE, rounded corners • Gentle concave sides. Moderate break of slope to concave, slightly irregular base • Single fill (18005) 	2.5m long, 0.8m wide, 0.18m deep
18005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18004 • Moderate, mid brown clayey-silt • Abundant, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	2.5m x 0.8m, 0.18m thick

18006	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-circular in plan • Moderate to steep straight sides. Moderate break of slope to concave base • Single fill (18007) 	0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep
18007	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18006 • Loose, mid red silty-clay • Common, medium-large sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.3m diameter, 0.15m thick
18008	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-circular in plan • Steep, slightly concave sides. Moderate break of slope to concave base • Single fill (18009) 	0.35m diameter, 0.15m deep
18009	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18008 • Loose, mid red silty-clay • Common, medium-large sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.35m diameter, 0.15m thick
18010	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18003 • Moderate, mid red silty-clay • Common, medium-large sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.3m diameter, 0.14m thick
18011	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-circular in plan • Shallow, concave sides. Gentle break of slope to concave base • Single fill (18012) 	0.4m diameter, 0.1m deep
18012	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18011 • Moderate, mid red silty-clay • Rare, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	0.4m diameter, 0.1m thick
18013	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gully • Curvilinear in plan, truncated termini • Moderate, stepped NE edge, steep straight SW edge. Sharp break of slope to flat base • Single fill (18014) 	1m long, 0.6m wide, 0.25m deep
18014	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18013 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Abundant, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	1m x 0.6m, 0.25m thick
18015	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-circular in plan • Single fill (18016) 	0.50m diameter, 0.17m deep
18016	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18015 • Moderate, mid red silty-clay • Rare, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	0.50m diameter, 0.17m thick

18017	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ?Gully • Curvilinear in plan. Sub-rounded terminus • Steep to vertical straight side sides. Sharp break of slope to an irregular base • Single fill (18018) 	1m long, 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep
18018	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18017 • Moderate, dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	1m x 0.4m, 0.2m thick
18019	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posthole • Sub-oval in plan • Shallow, concave sides. Moderate break of slope to a flat base • Single fill (18020) 	0.5m by 0.43m, 0.1m deep
18020	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18019 • Moderate, mid red silty-clay • Rare, small sub-rounded stone. Rare, large sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.5m by 0.43m, 0.1m thick
18021	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stake hole • Sub-circular in plan • Steep, straight side sides. Sharp break of slope to concave base • Single fill (18022) 	0.21m diameter, 0.22m deep
18022	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18021 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.21m diameter, 0.22m thick
18023	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double Stake hole • Sub-oval in plan • Steep, straight sides. Sharp break of slope to narrow concave double base • Single fill (18024) 	0.25m long, 0.15m wide, 0.13m deep
18024	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18023 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.25m x 0.15m, 0.13m thick
18025	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double Stake hole • Sub-circular in plan • Moderate, straight sides. Moderate break of slope to concave, stepped base • Single fill (18026) 	0.2m diameter, 0.10m deep
18026	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18025 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.2m diameter, 0.10m thick
18027	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stake hole • Sub-circular in plan 	0.12m diameter, 0.11m deep

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep, concave sides. Sharp break of slope to narrow concave base Single fill (18028) 	
18028	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 18027 Moderate, mid brown silty-clay Rare, small sub-angular stone No finds 	0.12m diameter, 0.11m thick
18029	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double Stake hole Sub-circular in plan Steep, straight side sides. Moderate break of slope to double concave base Single fill (18030) 	0.34m diameter, 0.14m deep
18030	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 18029 Moderate, mid brown silty-clay Rare, small sub-angular stone No finds 	0.34m diameter, 0.14m thick
18031	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stake hole Sub-circular in plan Steep, straight sides. Sharp break of slope to narrow concave base Single fill (18032) 	0.12m diameter, 0.12m deep
18032	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 18031 Moderate, mid/dark brown silt Rare, small-medium coal fragments 	0.12m diameter, 0.12m deep
18033	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stake hole Sub-circular in plan Steep, straight sides. Sharp break of slope to narrow concave base Single fill (18034) 	0.16m deep
18034	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 18033 Moderate, mid brown silty-clay Rare, small sub-angular stone No finds 	0.12m diameter, 0.12m thick
18035	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stake hole Irregular in plan Steep straight, slightly undercutting sides. Sharp break of slope to a flat base sloping to the south Single fill (18038) 	0.2m diameter, 0.1m deep
18036	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 18037 Moderate, mid brown silty-clay Common, small sub-rounded stone No finds 	0.2m diameter, 0.1m thick
18037	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stake hole Sub-circular in plan, rounded corners Steep concave sides. Sharp break of slope to a concave base Single fill (18038) 	0.22m diameter, 0.2m deep

18038	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18037 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.22m diameter, 0.2m thick
18039	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gully (?stake holes) • Linear in plan, rounded ends, orientated NW-SE • Steep, irregular sides. Moderate break of slope to a concave base • Single fill (18040) 	0.9m long, 0.2m wide, 0.2m deep
18040	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18039 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.9m x 0.2m, 0.2m thick
18041	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gully/triple stake holes • Linear in plan, rounded ends, orientated NW-SE • Steep, irregular sides. Moderate break of slope to an irregular base with three distinct circular concave depressions of varying depth • Single fill (18042) 	0.55m long, 0.15m wide, 0.2m deep
18042	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 18041 • Moderate, mid brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	0.55m x 0.15m, 0.2m thick
18043	Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General number given to Group 1 	
18044	Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General number given to Group 2 	
18045	Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General number given to Group 3 	
Trench 19			
19001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.15m thick
19002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose/moderate, mid red clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.35m thick
19003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Common, small sub-rounded stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 20			
20001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Rare, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
20002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Loose/moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.90m thick

20003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • Abundant, medium sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Revealed in sondage (>2m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 21			
21001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
21002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid red clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.70m thick
21003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid reddish-brown clay • Abundant, medium sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.2m thick
21004	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 22			
22001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
22002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.35m thick
22003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid/dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small-large sub-angular stone. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 23			
23000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone. Common, small coal fragments • 19th / 20th cent. pottery (2 sherds) • 19th / 20th cent. brick (3 fragments) • 18th / 19th cent. clay pipe stem (3 fragments) 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.26m thick
23001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.16m thick
23002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid/dark reddish-brown silty-clay • Abundant, small-medium sub-angular stone. 	Across trench (>30m x

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No finds 	>1.8m), base not reached
Trench 24			
24000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil (turf covered) Loose, dark brown silty-clay Rare, small sub-angular stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.30m thick
24001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsoil Moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay Common, small sub-angular stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.55m thick
24002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial geology Compact, mid red silty-clay. No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 25			
25001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil (turf covered) Loose, dark brown silty-clay Common, small sub-angular stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
25002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsoil Moderate, mid red clayey-silt Common, small sub-rounded stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.35m thick
25003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial geology Compact, mid red clay Common, small sub-rounded & sub-angular stone. No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
Trench 26			
26000	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil (turf covered) Loose, dark brown silty-clay Common, small sub-rounded stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.40m thick
26001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsoil Loose/moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay Common, small sub-rounded stone No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.29m thick
26002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial geology Compact, mid red silty-clay. No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached
26003	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree-bole Irregular in plan Shallow, irregular sides. Gentle break of slope to an irregular base Single fill (26004) 	0.55m long, 0.44m wide, 0.08m deep
26004	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill of 26003 Moderate, mid reddish-brown silty-clay 	0.55m x 0.44m, 0.08m thick

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common, small-medium sub-angular & sub-rounded stone 	
26005	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree-bole • Sub-oval in plan • Steep, straight to concave sides. Moderate to sharp break of slope to an irregular base • Single fill (26006) 	0.7m long, 0.43m wide, 0.17m deep
26006	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of 26005 • Moderate, light reddish-brown silty-clay • Common, small-medium sub-angular stone • One fragment of industrial coke 	0.7m x 0.43m, 0.17m thick
Trench 27			
27001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil (turf covered) • Loose, dark brown silty-clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.10m thick
27002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt • Common, small sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.40m thick
27003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, mid red clay. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), 0.1m thick
27004	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial geology • Compact, degrading sandstone bedrock. • No finds 	Across trench (>30m x >1.8m), base not reached

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**APPENDIX II:
Finds Catalogue**

Archaeology Wales Ltd.

Finds catalogue P2370 - Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon

Site code: CRB/16/EV

Number	Context	Description	Amount	Weight	Kept/Discarded
Pottery					
	1000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	5	13	Disc.
	1000	Red Earthenware Flower pot - 19th - 20th C.	2	80	Disc.
	1000	Industrial Produced Yellow Ware - 19th C.	2	9	Disc.
	2000	Porcelain - 19th C.	3	11	Disc.
	2000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	3	10	Disc.
	3000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	4	3	Disc.
	3000	Industrial Produced Yellow Ware - 19th C.	1	8	Disc.
	4000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	2	11	Disc.
	7002	Briston Ratcliffe - 13th/14th C.	1	4	Disc.
	18000	Devon Gravel Tempared Ware - 18th C.	1	3	Disc.
	18000	Glazed Red Earthenware - 19th C.	1	55	Disc.
	18000	Staffordshire or Bristol Ware - 19th C.	1	< 1	Disc.
	18000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	1	3	Disc.
	23000	English Stone Ware - 19th C.	1	11	Disc.
	23000	Industrial Produced White Ware - 19th C.	1	< 1	Disc.
CBM					
	18000	Brick	1	23	Disc.
	23000	Brick	3	26	Disc.
Glass					
	3000	Vessel - 19th - 20th C.	2	2	Disc.
Tobacco Clay Pipe					
	1000	Stem	4	8	Disc.
	3000	Clay pipe, 1 bowl - 19th C., 1 stem	2	13	Disc.
	4000	Stem	1	2	Disc.
	18000	Stem	4	3	Disc.
	23000	Stem	3	8	Disc.
Animal Bone					
	1000		2	16	Disc.
		Total finds			
		Pottery	29		
		CBM	4		
		Glass	2		
		Tobacco Clay Pipe	14		
		Animal Bone	2		
		Total:	51		

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APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology Wales Ltd

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Written Scheme of Investigation
For an Archaeological Evaluation:
Land adjacent to Cerrigcochion Road,
Brecon, Powys
Planning Application No. 16/13596/FUL

Prepared for:
PAR Homes

Project No: 2370

28th November 2016

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for programme of intrusive archaeological trial trench evaluation designed to investigate features of potential significance on land adjacent to Cerrigochion Road, Brecon, Powys. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for PAR Homes.

1. Introduction

The proposed development comprises plans for a mixed-use development of residential units and employment space on land adjacent to Cerrigochion Road, Brecon, Powys (henceforth – the site), centred on NGR SO 0511 2890 (Figure 1 and 2). The local planning authority is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (henceforth – BBNPA), and the planning application number is 16/13596/FUL.

The recommendations for an archaeological evaluation on the site have been proposed by the Heritage Officer (Archaeology) of BBNPA, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to BBNPA. These recommendations are made in response to previous archaeological investigations of the site, including a desk based assessment, ASIDOHL and Environmental Impact Assessment of the site, submitted to accompany the planning application, and a subsequent geophysical survey undertaken across the site. As a result the Heritage Officer has requested a programme of archaeological evaluation in order to evaluate the nature, extent, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits that may survive on this site, and the impact of the proposed development upon them.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of PAR Homes. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the site. This WSI is to be approved by the Heritage Officer on behalf of BBNPA, prior to groundworks being undertaken.

All work will conform to the Cifa's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Cifa 2014), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2 Site Description & Archaeological Background

The site lies on the northern edge of the nucleated settlement of Brecon, adjacent to the B4602 (Cerrigochion Road) that runs north out of Brecon. The land consists of several fields, now amalgamated into two main fields, of improved but low quality grazing. The fields are enclosed by hedgerows, stands of mature trees and some post and wire fencing. The B4602 forms the western boundary, a public bridleway (Slwch Lane) forms the southern boundary, hedgerows bordering further agricultural land forms the eastern boundary and educational buildings belonging to Coleg Powys form the northern boundary.

The site is located on a west-facing hillside, with land sloping from *c.*190mOD in the north to *c.*175mOD in the south. To the east lies further agricultural land with land rising to the summit of Slwch Tump at 246mOD to the southeast and a television relay

mast located c.150m to the east of site. To the south, beyond the wooded line of Slwch Lane, lies the War Memorial hospital and then the main nucleated settlement area of Brecon on ground that falls towards the River Usk. To the west on the opposing side of the B4602 lies the modern building complex of Brecon High School along with further urban development. To the north lies modern buildings of Coleg Powys and Ysgol-y-Bannau with the Brecon Leisure Centre and playing fields and further agricultural land beyond that.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area consists of interbedded sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the St Maughans Formation, overlain in places with sand and gravel from glaciofluvial ice contact deposits.

A previous Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment have been undertaken, which detail the historical and archaeological background to the site. In summary, a number of specific archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential have been identified within or in close proximity to the proposed development area.

A series of findspots are recorded within the site area, comprising a 17th century cloth seal (PRN 117657), an Elizabeth I silver coin dated to 1574 (PRN 120080), a jetton of possible French origin from the 15th century (PRN 119623), and a silver coin of Henry III, probably dating to 1218-22 (PRN 120082). At the northern end of the site area lie two buildings of later 19th (PRN 132205) and 20th century (PRN 132206) dates, that no longer survive above-ground.

Cerrigcochion Road, which forms the western boundary to the site, is believed to follow the route of a Roman Road (PRN 47027). Slwch Lane, which forms the southern boundary to the site, is a holloway of possible medieval, and potentially earlier, origin (PRN 132208) that also functioned as the parish boundary marker.

Slwch Twmp hillfort (PRN 611/SAM BR063) lies within 400m to the east of the site. This would appear to be an Iron Age hillfort, but more recent examination of Lidar data by the RCAHMW and during the production of the EIA, has identified an extensive area of later enclosures to the north that appear to represent medieval strip fields. **These enclosures lie around the site of St Alud/Eluned's Chapel (PRN 617), of reputed 5th century origin but which is also referred to in the early 12th century, which may also indicate an early medieval or medieval re-use of the hillfort.** These presence of these sites raise the possibility of further archaeological remains within the general area around the proposed development.

A recent geophysical survey across the site revealed a number of linear and discrete features throughout the site. The results were dominated by a series of former post-medieval and modern field boundaries, which have been removed in recent years. Several further linear feature were identified, which appear largely associated with ploughing or the aforementioned field boundaries, or were the result of interference from modern features or represent naturally-occurring features. Similarly, several discrete features were identified, but these largely appear to be associated with modern features, some of which were visible at ground level, or likely agricultural activity. Towards the northern end of the survey area a possible L-shaped linear feature was identified, which may represent a former enclosure boundary. This is not associated with the known 19th/20th century field boundary identified in this area. It is possible, however, that this potential enclosure is associated with former late post-medieval agricultural buildings towards the northern end of the site.

3 Objectives

The primary objectives of the work will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4 Evaluation Methodology

Preliminary work

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

The Heritage Officer has stated that a minimum of 3% sample area of the proposed development site will be required to provide an adequate assessment of the site to meet planning requirements and form the basis for designing a mitigation strategy.

As a result it is proposed that twenty-seven (27) trenches will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 4). Trenches will measure 30m long, by 1.8m wide.

The trenches are spread throughout the proposed development area. All potential features identified on the geophysical survey (with the exception of known geo-technical pits – Feature 11) will be targeted. Where linear features have been identified the trenches will be placed perpendicular to the orientation of the identified feature, as far as possible.

The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with the BBNPA Heritage Officer prior to the commencement of works.

Evaluation

The evaluation areas will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by

machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision.

All necessary areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation must conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the BBNPA Heritage Officer.

Recording will be carried out using Archaeology Wales recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Written, drawn and digital photographic records (including b&w and 35mm colour slides if appropriate) of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using a 10MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries. This can be achieved through the use of a Topcon GTS725 total station or similar EDM equipment.

Contingency

Should potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then the BBNPA Heritage Officer and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. The BBNPA Heritage Officer may subsequently request that further archaeological evaluation is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

The scope of such works will be agreed with the BBNPA Heritage Officer and the client prior to any extended works being undertaken. Any extended work will form part of the pre-determination evaluation.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from a suitable museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum. Contact will be made with the Brecknock Museum & Art Gallery, Brecon, for this purpose. If no suitable local repository exists then attempts will be made to deposit the artefacts at the National Museum, Cardiff. In the interim any recovered artefacts will be stored in secure premises **at AW's offices.**

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, and containing sketches of significant artefacts will be compiled.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and Natural Resources Wales, Cadw and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

Human remains

Human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation should normally be permitted and the BBNPA Heritage Officer and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of the field evaluation and following discussion with an environmental specialist and the BBNPA Heritage Officer.

Any features containing deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the Historic England publication 'Environmental Archaeology' 2011.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given

in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

Conservation

All archaeologically recovered artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products (collectively referred to as 'finds') will be conserved following the guidelines set out in 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (CIfA, 2014).

5 Monitoring

The Heritage Officer at BBNPA will be contacted approximately one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the Heritage Officer for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

BBNPA will be given access to the site so that they can monitor the progress of the work, they will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

6 Stage 4 - Archiving and Reporting

Final reporting

Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the fieldwork of the archaeological evaluation, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results. This can be presented in Welsh to meet any Welsh language policy requirements.
- At **least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.**
- Suitably selected plans and sections of significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- An impact assessment, with mitigation proposals, of the proposed development on the archaeological resource can be considered and presented for consideration. This could include the mapped archaeological potential of the site in relation to the proposed development.

Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, and a copy of the report will be sent to the BBNPA Heritage Officer for approval. Following approval a copy will also be sent to BBNPA and the regional Historic Environment Record. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

A summary report of the work will be submitted for publication to a national journal no later than one year after the completion of the work.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and be deposited within an appropriate local museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the **CIfA's** Standards & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014) and guidelines set out in 'Management of Archaeological Projects Two, Appendix 3' (English Heritage 1991).

Arrangements will be made with the local museum before work starts. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its

preparation.

7 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field evaluation will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

AW is an CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation and all work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff, supervised by Chris Smith. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment. Mechanical excavators and drivers will be provided by the client, and operated under archaeological supervision.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. A start date in the week commencing the 5th December has been requested. It is anticipated that the fieldwork element could take in the region of two weeks.

Insurance

AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred **for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators'** Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

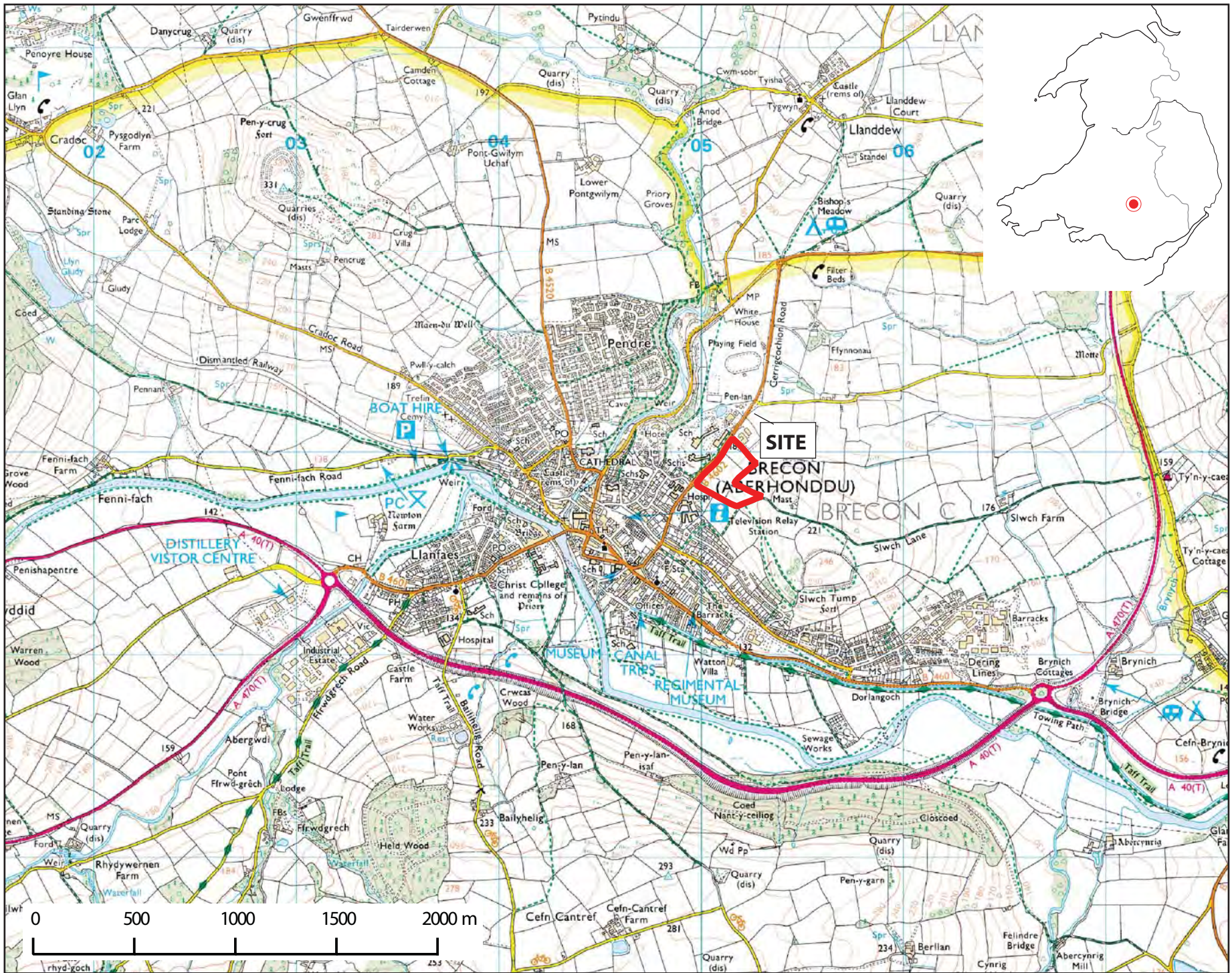


Figure 1: Site location plan.
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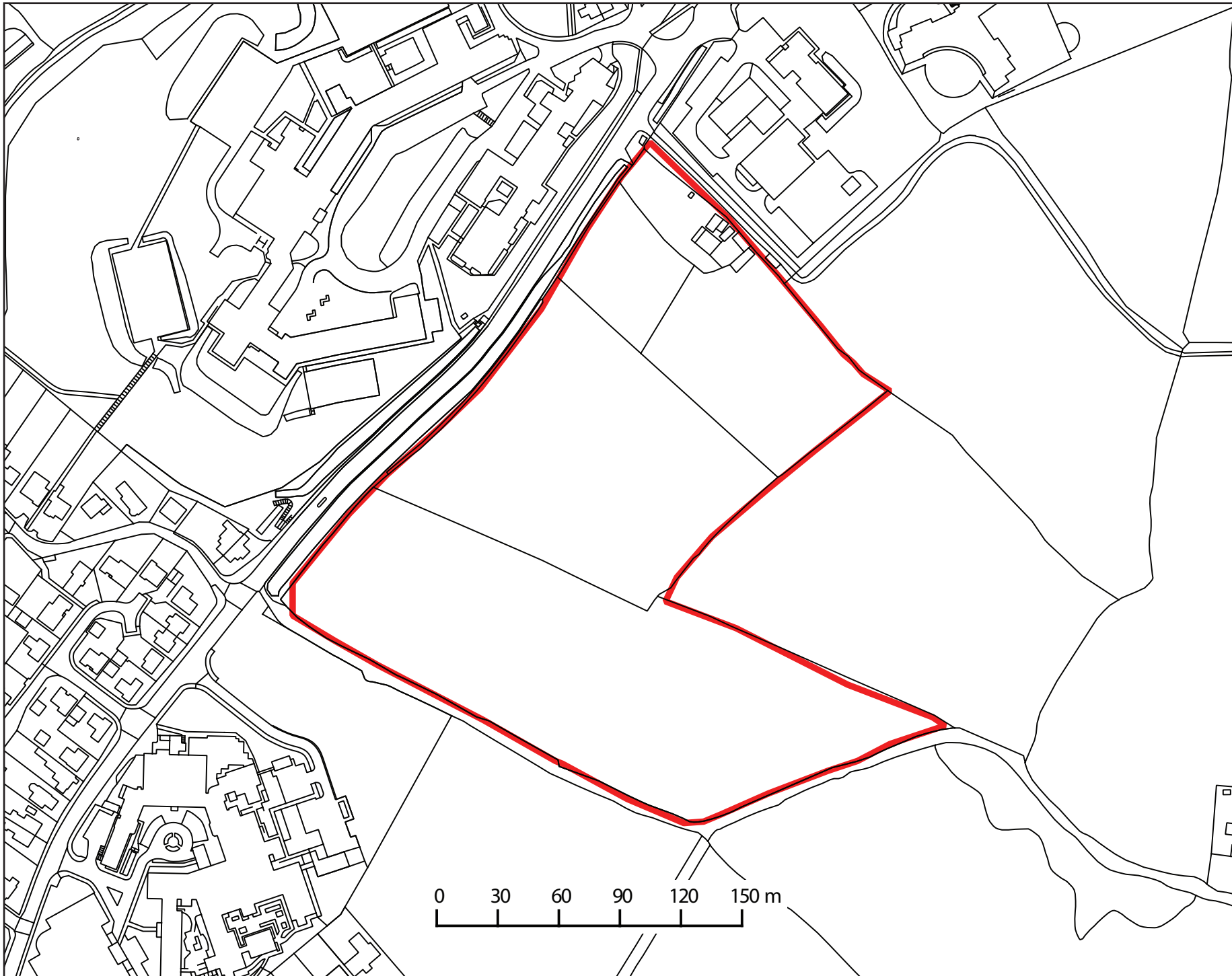


Figure 2: Location map, showing the outline of the proposed development site, and extent of area to be surveyed, in red. 1:2500 @ A4

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Figure 3: Interpretation layer for the geophysical survey results. Numbers are references in the geophysical survey report (Poucher 2016).

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Figure 4: Trench location plan (Trenches in blue), overlaid on the geophysical survey results (clipped to +/- 3nT). Proposed development site outlined in red.

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APPENDIX IV:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Land adjacent to Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon, Powys

Site Name:	Cerrigcochion Road, Brecon, Powys
Site Code:	CRB/16/EV
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 0511 2890
Site Type:	Agricultural fields
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	December 2016 - January 2017
Categories Present:	All
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Paper copies with RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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