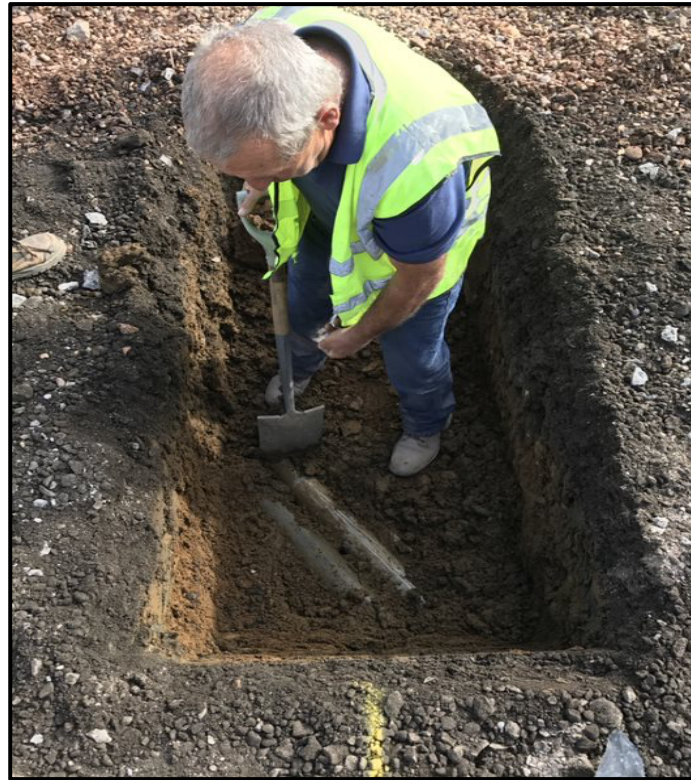


**Pugh's Garden Village, Morganstown,  
Radyr PL/AP/16/03084/MNR  
Archaeological Watching Brief**



Prepared  
For  
**Mr Graham Pugh**  
By



**- BLACK MOUNTAINS ARCHAEOLOGY -  
- ARCHAEOLEG MYNYDD DU -**

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## Summary

*Comisiynwyd Archeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf gan Graham Pugh o Pugh's Garden Village, Pentre-poeth, Radur, CF15 8LB, i gynnal briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear ar gyfer siop fferm arfaethedig wedi'i hadleoli ar safle Pugh's Garden Village (PL/AP/16/03084/MNR).*

*Nodwyd Cade a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Morgannwg-Gwent (GGAT) yn eu hymatebion i'r cais cyntaf (16/03084/MNR) y potensial i ddod ar draws gweithgaredd cynhanesyddol (Oesedd Efydd a Haearn), Rhufeinig, canoloesol cynnar a chanoloesol yn y cyffiniau, gyda phwyslais arbennig ar y Twmpath Castell Pentre-poeth (Heneb Hamsarlennu GM256) wedi'i leoli tuag at ffiniau deheuol a gorllewinol y datblygiad arfaethedig.*

*Heblaw am plât troed pren modern wedi'i lunio o gwsgwyr rheilffordd wedi'u aildefnyddio a ddarganfuwyd ar ymyl ddwyreiniol y datblygiad arfaethedig, nid oedd y cloddiadau yn cynnwys nodweddion archeolegol, dyddodion ac arteffactau.*

*Mae'r adroddiad presennol yn nodi canlyniadau'r briff gwyllo archeolegol yn unol â Safon a Chanllawiau ar gyfer Briff Gwyllo Archeolegol gan y Sefydliad Siartredig Archeolegwyr, cyhoeddwyd 2014, diwygiedig 2020.*

*Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Graham Pugh of Pugh's Garden Village, Morganstown, Radyr, CF15 8LB, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a proposed relocated farm shop at the site of Pugh's Garden Village (PL/AP16/03084/MNR).*

*Cadw and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) noted in their responses to the first application (16/0338/MNR) the potential to encounter prehistoric (Bronze and Iron Age), Roman, early medieval and medieval activity within the vicinity, with particular emphasis on the Morganstown Castle Mound (Scheduled Monument GM256) located towards the southern and western boundaries of the proposed development.*

*With the exception of a modern wooden footplate fashioned from reused railway sleepers found on the eastern edge of the proposed development, the excavations were devoid of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts.*

*The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, published 2014, revised 2020.*

## Acknowledgements and Copyright

The Project was managed by Richard Lewis BA MCIfA. The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Lewis, Iulia Rusu and Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan. The report was prepared by Rhys Morgan MPhil, Dr Graham Eyre-Morgan PhD and Iulia Rusu. The Welsh translations were provided by Rhys Morgan. The copyright of this report is held by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd, who have granted an exclusive licence to Mr Graham Pugh, and his agents, enabling them to use and reproduce the material it contains. Ordnance Survey maps where published are reproduced under licence 100058761. Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd retain copyright of any annotations. The authors are grateful to Mr Graham Pugh for his help and support during the project.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background and Proposals

- 1.1.1 Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/ Archeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf were commissioned by Mr Graham Pugh of Pugh's Garden Village, Morganstown, Radyr, CF15 8LB, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a proposed relocated farm shop at the site of Pugh's Garden Village (PL/AP/16/03084/MNR).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development consists of the erection of a new farm shop building, covering an area of 341 square metres, which will include a coffee bar as well as butchery and delicatessen counters. The new building will be positioned adjacent to the existing farm shop in an area formerly occupied by a display of garden sheds.
- 1.1.3 Planning permission was previously granted for an earlier application for the proposed new farm shop building (PL/AP/16/03084/MNR) in May 2016. Following the resolution of a drainage issue on site (i.e. the identification of existing 300mm and 225mm diameter water/sewage pipes) a new application was made in December 2016 (PL/AP/16/03084/MNR).
- 1.1.4 Cadw and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) noted in their responses to the first application (PL/AP/16/0338/MNR) the potential to encounter prehistoric (Bronze and Iron Age), Roman, early medieval and medieval activity within the vicinity, with particular emphasis on the Morganstown Castle Mound (SAMGm256) located towards the southern and western boundaries of the proposed development.
- 1.1.5 The present report sets out the results of the archaeological watching brief in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, published 2014, revised 2020.

## 1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The *definition* of an archaeological watching brief as set out by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.
- 1.2.2 The *purpose* of an archaeological watching brief (as defined CIfA 2014) is:
  - To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.
  - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
  - A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide,

not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- (*Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, published 2014, revised 2020).

### 1.3 Legislative Framework

- 1.3.1 Planning legislation is set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Planning Policy Wales (PPW 11<sup>th</sup> Edition) sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. Chapter 6 sets out the Welsh Government's policy towards the historic environment. It states "The planning system must take into account the Welsh Government's objectives to protect, conserve, promote and enhance the historic environment as a resource for the general well-being of present and future generations. The historic environment is a finite, non-renewable and shared resource and a vital and integral part of the historical and cultural identity of Wales. It contributes to economic vitality and culture, civic pride, local distinctiveness and the quality of Welsh life. The historic environment can only be maintained as a resource for future generations if the individual historic assets are protected and conserved. Cadw's published Conservation Principles highlights the need to base decisions on an understanding of the impact a proposal may have on the significance of an historic asset." (PPW 2021, 126).
- 1.3.2 Underpinning PPW are a series of legislative powers and TANs. *The Planning (Wales) Act 2015* sets out a series of legislative changes to deliver reform of the planning system in Wales, to ensure that it is fair, resilient and enables development. The 2015 Act also introduces a mandatory requirement to undertake pre-application consultation for certain types of development. *The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2016* defines in Schedule 4(l) the parameters and definitions for the requirement of pre-application consultation by Welsh Ministers, particularly in response to the effect of statutory designated monuments, buildings, and parks and gardens.
- 1.3.3 Following *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016* and later the adoption of the *TAN 24 Historic Environment* on 31st May 2017, *Welsh Office Circulars 60/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Archaeology*; *61/96 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas*; and *1/98 Planning and the Historic Environment* have been cancelled.
- 1.3.4 Any works affecting an ancient monument and its setting are protected through implementation of the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. In Wales the 1979 Act has been strengthened by *The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016*. The 2016 Act makes important improvements for the protection and management of the Welsh historic environment. It also stands at the centre of an integrated package of secondary legislation (Annexes 1-6), new and updated planning policy and advice, and best-practice guidance on a wide range of topics (*TAN 24 Historic Environment*). Taken together, these support and promote the careful

management of change in the historic environment in accordance with current conservation philosophy and practice.

#### **1.4 Location, Topography and Geology**

- 1.4.1 The proposed development is centred on NGR ST (3)12885, (1)81997, within the curtilage of Pugh's Garden Village, Morganstown, Radyr, CF15 8LB. The site was formerly occupied by a display of garden sheds. It is located on the northeast outskirts of Morganstown's town centre, immediately south of the Tynant Nursery building, north of the Maidenhead Aquatic Cardiff store, and is bounded to the east and west by the north/south running Merthyr Railway Line and Ty-Nant Road (the B4262) respectively. The area is also enclosed by the River Taff, approximately 0.24km to the east, which runs southward before bending around Forest Farm Industrial Estate. Directly west of the site is the Taffs Well quarry. The nearest church to the proposed development is St David's in the village of Nottage, situated approximately 0.4km to the east, across the River Taff.
- 1.4.2 The proposed development is also situated on the western outskirts of the Taff Vale, which extends southeast before reaching the northern limits of Cardiff. To the west is Garth Hill and to the east are a small collection of other hills, including Craig yr Allt, Twyn Garwa and Caerphilly Mountain. Further north of the development area are the South Wales Valleys and Coalfield.
- 1.4.3 The superficial geological deposits within the local area are defined by glaciofluvial sheet deposits, mainly in the form of sands and gravels. These were deposited up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period when the area was dominated by ice age conditions. The underlying bedrock comprises Tongwynlais Formation interbedded limestone and mudstone, formed approximately 347–359 million years ago during the Carboniferous period, when the area was dominated by shallow carbonate seas (BGS 2021).

#### **1.5 History and Archaeology**

- 1.5.1 The prehistoric and Roman activity within the immediate area is sparse and is confined to the Lesser Garth Cave where Neolithic flint scatters have been discovered along with a possible Neolithic burial chamber. Modest Bronze Age settlement activity has also been recorded within the cave, while in the 1920s Tessa and Mortimer Wheeler excavated a small series of Roman clay hearths within the cave's confines (Wheeler 1921).
- 1.5.2 The medieval activity within the immediate area is plentiful, however the site of Morganstown Castle Mound (SAMGm256) is of most interest (Pannett 2009; RCAHMW 1991). The monument comprises the remains of a motte and ditch, dating between 1066–1540 AD. The motte stands approximately 4m in height with steep sides and a flat summit measuring 14m in diameter. The preservation of the ditch surrounding the motte is variable. On the southern and western sides, it is roughly 6m wide with an outer bank 1m in height x 2.5m in width, while on the northern and eastern sides the ditch is completely absent. To the northeast of the mound, near the field boundary, there exists a slight ditch and bank running north/south on slightly higher ground. The ditch is 3m wide and the bank is 0.7m high, situated along the outer edge of the ditch. The monument is of national importance due to its potential



to enhance our knowledge of medieval defensive practices. It retains significant archaeological potential as there remains the strong probability that intact structural remains and associated settlement deposits survive within. The scheduled area comprises the remains described above as well as the immediate surrounding area, within which related medieval remains are likely to have survived.

- 1.5.3 To the north of the development area also lies the site Castell Coch (SAMGm206). Castell Coch, in its current form, was constructed between 1875–1891 as a family estate for the third Marquess of Bute (John Crichton-Stewart) and his family and was designed by William Burges in accordance with his typical Gothic Revival style (Burges 1883). However, beneath the 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric of Castell Coch lie the remains of a far older motte-and-bailey castle, likely constructed after 1081 AD (Newman 1995, 315) and partly excavated by Burges himself.
- 1.5.4 Beyond Castell Coch, other post-medieval activity exists, primarily in the form of industry. The remains of limekilns have been discovered in Garth Wood and Lesser Garth Hill (Lawler and Marvel 1999), while the entire area of Morganstown and Radyr was an important bypass for the Cardiff Railway, constructed towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the third Marquess of Bute to transport coal from Rhondda to the Bute Docks (now Cardiff Docks). The construction of this railway effectively ended the Taff Valley Railway Company's then total monopoly of the transportation of coal and other minerals across South Wales (Mountford 1987).
- 1.5.5 **Cartographic and placename evidence**
- 1.5.6 On the 1840 Tithe Map (*Map of Radyr Parish in the County of Glamorgan*), the proposed development sits directly between Lands Parcels 271 and 272, both owned by Mrs Maria Williams and both used by the occupier John Williams as arable land.
- 1.5.7 The name 'Morganstown' derives from the landowner Morgan Williams, who owned the stretches of land on which the present-day settlement was built during the mid–late 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, the Welsh name for this settlement, *Pentre-poeth*, refers to something entirely different, and is likely far older. This name is composed of two words: 'pentref', meaning *village*, and 'poeth', meaning *hot*. Put together, these two words describe an area of land that has been cleared by fire (Owen and Morgan 2007, 329).

## 2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed the machine excavation of 18 foundation pads (referred to here as 'Trial Pits') (Figure 1) by a 1t excavator with a 1m wide grading bucket. The excavations were tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
- 2.1.2 The excavations were devoid of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts excepting the recovery of a modern wooden footplate made from reused railway sleepers found on the eastern edge of the development area in TP4 (Plate 1). The general stratigraphy across the site matches well with the superficial geology of glaciofluvial sands and gravels while the underlying bedrock matches the interbedded limestone and mudstone of the Tongwynlais Formation. A thick deposit of former

garden soil was noted across all excavations, which related to the site's former use as a garden market.

- 2.1.3 The archaeological recording techniques conformed to the best industry standard and all deposits were recorded using a single continuous context numbering system pro forma. All contexts were recorded with the trench number prefix (e.g. context 02 in TP1 = 102) and are summarised in Appendix III. Contexts were schematically drawn in section. All excavations and contexts were photographed in digital using a Fujifilm FinePix S4800 super wide (30x) 24-720mm camera at 16mp and a Digital Lens, 18mp camera. In all excavations, natural deposits were encountered and recorded.
- 2.1.4 With the exception of the modern wooden footplate (Plate 1), no classes of finds were identified or retained and deposits with paleoenvironmental potential were encountered.
- 2.1.5 Although the wooden footplate discovered within TP4 was modern (originally forming part of a fence or trellis associated with the 1970s market garden), it was deemed of archaeological interest due to the fact that it was constructed using a re-used railway sleeper. To ensure its recording was of the highest possible detail, the footplate underwent photogrammetric modelling, the results of which can be seen here: <https://p3d.in/Kx60Y>.
- 2.1.6 A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) was conducted by Black Mountains Archaeology Ltd/Archeoleg Mynydd Du Cyf on the 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2017 (ref. 1003).
- 2.1.7 The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the standards of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, published 2014, revised 2020.
- 2.1.8 A digital copy of the report and archive will be supplied to the regional HER, the LPA and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. All data will be submitted to the relevant archives in accordance with the RCAHMW's *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives* (2015) and the regional HER's *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2018).

## 3 Results

### 3.1 Stratigraphic Evidence

- 3.1.1 The archaeological watching brief observed the excavation of 18 foundation pads, referred to here as 'Trial Pits', 15 of which were roughly square in form (TP1, TP2, TP3, TP5, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP10, TP11, TP12, TP13, TP14, TP16, TP17 and TP18), while three were broadly rectangular in form (TP4, TP6 and TP15), constituting sub-trenches (Figure 1). Remnants of a former land surface were identified in multiple trial pits (TP1, TP2, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP10, TP11, TP12, TP13 and TP14). Due to its shallow depth and stratigraphic position, this surface was interpreted as modern.
- 3.1.2 The results of the excavations are detailed below, and contextual information can be found in Appendix III.

### 3.1.3 Trial Pit 1 (TP1) (Figure 1, Plate 2)

3.1.4 TP1 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP7 immediately to the north and TP16 immediately to the south. It measured 1.1m east/west x 1.3m north/south and had an average depth of 0.9m. The basal deposit within TP1 (T103) was a natural reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.37\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a dark brown silty clay/loam (T102), 0.05m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T101), 0.38m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.5 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T102) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.6 Trial Pit 2 (TP2) (Figure 1, Plate 3)

3.1.7 TP2 was located towards the eastern edge of the development area, between TP1 immediately to the west and TP3 immediately to the north. It measured 1.1m east/west x 1m north/south and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP2 (T203) was a natural reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.48\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a dark brown silty clay/loam (T202), 0.07m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T201), 0.45m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.8 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T202) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.9 Trial Pit 3 (TP3) (Figure 1, Plates 4 and 5)

3.1.10 TP3 was located towards the eastern edge of the development area, between TP4 immediately to the north and TP2 immediately to the south. It measured 1.1m east/west x 1m north/south and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP3 (T303) was a natural reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.3\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown silty clay/loam subsoil (T302), 0.3m deep. Within the western facing section of TP4 a modern drainage pipe [T306] was observed within cut [T305] and surrounded by fill (T304). The overlying topsoil (T301), 0.4m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.11 No associated finds were collected.

### 3.1.12 Trial Pit 4 (TP4) (Figure 1, Plates 1 and 6)

3.1.13 TP4 was located towards the northern edge of the development area, between TP5 immediately to the west and TP3 immediately to the south. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 0.95m east/west x 4.7m north/south and had an average depth of 0.95m. The basal deposit within TP4 (T403) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.48\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a dark brown silty loam (T402), 0.07m deep. Within the west facing section of TP4 a modern drainage pipe (T406) was observed at a depth of 0.5m within cut [T405] and

surrounded by fill (T404). The overlying topsoil (T401), 0.35m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings, possibly containing remnants of garden soil.

3.1.14 A footplate for a fence or trellis (T407) was discovered overlying (T403), measuring 1.35m long x 0.63m in height. While belonging to the 1970s market garden that formerly occupied the development area, this footplate was of interest as it was constructed using a reused railway sleeper. This footplate was recorded using photogrammetric techniques, the results of which can be seen here: <https://p3d.in/Kx60Y>.

**3.1.15 Trial Pit 5 (TP5) (Figure 1, Plate 7)**

3.1.16 TP5 was located towards the northern edge of the development area, between TP4 immediately to the east and TP6 immediately to the west. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP5 (T503) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.6\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown silty loam subsoil (T502), 0.14m deep. The overlying topsoil (T501), 0.26m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.17 No associated finds were collected.

**3.1.18 Trial Pit 6 (TP6) (Figure 1, Plates 8 and 9)**

3.1.19 TP6 was located towards the northern edge of the development area, between TP5 immediately to the east and TP8 immediately to the west. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 0.85m east/west x 4.7m north/south and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP6 (T603) was a natural reddish brown gravel in a sandy matrix with frequent worn stones ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.28\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown silty loam subsoil (T602) with isolated stone inclusions ( $c < 0.03\text{m}$  in size), 0.5m deep. The overlying topsoil (T601), 0.22m deep, was a mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.03\text{m}$  in size).

3.1.20 No associated finds were collected.

**3.1.21 Trial Pit 7 (TP7) (Figure 1, Plate 10)**

3.1.22 TP7 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP3 immediately to the east and TP9 immediately to the west. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 0.95m. The basal deposit within TP7 (T704) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.4\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown silty loam subsoil (T703) with isolated stone inclusions ( $c < 0.03\text{m}$  in size), 0.18m deep. Overlying (T703) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T702), 0.14m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T701), 0.23m deep, was a mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.03\text{m}$  in size).

3.1.23 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T702) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.24 Trial Pit 8 (TP8) (Figure 1, Plate 11)

3.1.25 TP8 was located towards the northern edge of the development area, between TP6 immediately to the east and TP 15 immediately to the west. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP8 (T804) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.3\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by an orangey brown sandy clay subsoil with isolated stone inclusions ( $c < 0.02\text{m}$  in size), 0.45m deep. Overlying (T803) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T802), 0.05m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T801), 0.2m deep, was a mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.03\text{m}$  in size). A drain trench [T805] was observed containing drainage pipe [T807] and backfill (T806).

3.1.26 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T802) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.27 Trial Pit 9 (TP9) (Figure 1, Plates 12 and 13)

3.1.28 TP9 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP7 immediately to the east and TP10 immediately to the west. It measured 1.7m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.1m. The basal deposit within TP9 (T904) was a natural mid-brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1\text{m}$  in size),  $> 0.1\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (T903), 0.54m deep. Overlying (T903) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T902), 0.16m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T901), 0.3m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Also discovered in TP9, within the east facing section only, was the edge of a service trench [T905], fibre optic cables [T907] and associated fill (T906).

3.1.29 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T902) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.30 Trial Pit 10 (TP10) (Figure 1, Plate 14)

3.1.31 TP10 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP11 immediately to the west and TP15 immediately to the north. It measured 1.3m x 1.1m and had an average depth of 1.3m. The basal deposit within TP10 (T1004) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel,  $> 0.7\text{m}$  deep. This was overlaid by a reddish sandy clay subsoil (T1003), 0.2m deep. Overlying (T1003) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T1002), 0.1m deep, which constituted a former land surface. The overlying topsoil (T1001), 0.3m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.32 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T1002) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.33 **Trial Pit 11 TP11 (Figure 1, Plate 15)**

3.1.34 TP11 was located towards the W edge of the development area, between TP10 immediately to the east and TP14 immediately to the south. It measured 1.1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m. The basal deposit within TP11 (T1104) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel, >0.7m deep. Overlying (T1104) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T1103), 0.2m deep, which constituted an old land surface, which was itself overlaid by a thin deposit of stone chippings (T1102), 0.2m deep. The overlying topsoil (T1101), 0.3m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.35 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T1103) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.36 **Trial Pit 12 TP12 (Figure 1, Plate 16)**

3.1.37 TP12 was located towards the western edge of the development area, between TP15 immediately to the east and TP11 immediately to the south. It measured 1.1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m. The basal deposit within TP12 (T1204) was a natural mid-brown sandy gravel, >0.7m deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (T1203) with infrequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.05\text{m}$  in size), 0.2m deep. Overlying (T1203) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T1202), 0.1m deep, which constituted an old land surface. The overlying topsoil (T1201), 0.3m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.38 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T1002) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.39 **Trial Pit 13 (TP13) (Figure 1, Plate 17)**

3.1.40 TP13 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP1 immediately to the east and TP14 immediately to the west. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.1m. The basal deposit within TP13 (T1305) was a natural mid-brown sandy gravel, >0.5m deep. This was overlaid by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (T1304), 0.1m deep. Overlying (T1304) was a dark brown silty clay/loam (T1303), 0.15m deep, which constituted an old land surface. The uppermost deposits within TP13 were a comprised a layer of tarmac (T1301), 0.1m deep, with a layer of stone chippings (T1302), 0.2m deep, running underneath.

3.1.41 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T1303) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

### 3.1.42 **Trial Pit 14 (TP14) (Figure 1, Plate 18)**

3.1.43 TP14 was located towards the W edge of the development area, between TP11 immediately to the north and TP13 immediately to the east. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m. The basal deposit within TP14 (T1404) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel. This was overlaid by a dark brown silty clay/loam with frequent small stone inclusions (T1403), which constituted an old land surface. The

uppermost deposits within TP14 comprised a layer of tarmac (T1401) with an underlying thin deposit of stone chippings (T1402).

3.1.44 No associated finds were collected, however the land surface identified (T1403) was interpreted as having derived from the market garden that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s.

**3.1.45 Trial Pit 15 (TP15) (Figure 1, Plates 19 and 20)**

3.1.46 TP15 was located towards the northern edge of the development area, between TP8 immediately to the east and TP12 immediately to the west. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 1.8m long x 0.9m wide and had an average depth of 0.65m. The basal deposit within TP15 (T1503) was a natural reddish brown sandy gravel, >0.25m deep. This was overlaid by a greenish grey clay deposit (T1502), 0.1m deep. The overlying topsoil (T1501), 0.3m deep, was a mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings.

3.1.47 Excavation of TP15 were halted due to the discovery of buried power cables running NW/SE.

3.1.48 No associated finds were collected.

**3.1.49 Trial Pit 16 (TP16) (Figure 1, Plate 21)**

3.1.50 TP16 was located towards the southern edge of the development area, between TP1 immediately to the north and TP17 immediately to the west. It measured 1.2m x 1.2m and had an average depth of 1.1m. The basal deposit within TP16 (T1604) was a natural orangey brown sandy clay with abundant small-medium sized stones throughout, >0.65m deep. This was overlaid by a greenish grey clay with occasional charcoal flecking throughout (T1603), which was itself overlaid by a thin lens of black organic soil (T1602), 0.2m deep. The uppermost deposit within TP16 was a layer of concrete (T1601), 0.1m deep. Also discovered within TP16 was a drainage pipe [T1605], and associated cut [T1606] and greenish grey clay fill (T1607).

3.1.51 No associated finds were collected.

**3.1.52 Trial Pit 17 (TP17) (Figure 1, Plate 22)**

3.1.53 TP17 was located towards the southern edge of the development area, between TP16 immediately to the east and TP18 immediately to the west. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.6m. The basal deposit within TP17 (T1705) was an orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sized stones throughout, >0.4m deep. This was overlaid by a greenish grey clay deposit (T1704), 0.1m deep, which was itself overlaid by a hardcore deposit (T1703), 0.15m deep. The uppermost deposits within TP17 comprised a layer of tarmac (T1701), 0.1m deep, with an underlying layer of stone chippings (T1702), 0.2m deep.

3.1.54 No associated finds were collected.

**3.1.55 Trial Pit 18 (TP18) (Figure 1, Plates 23 ad 24)**

3.1.56 TP18 was located towards the southern edge of the development area, between TP17 immediately to the west and TP13 immediately to the north. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m. The basal deposit within TP18 (T1805) was a natural orangey brown sandy gravel, >0.64m deep. This was overlaid by a deposit of hardcore

(T1804), 0.1m deep, and a greenish grey clay deposit (T1803), 0.15m deep. The uppermost deposits within TP18 comprised a layer of tarmac (T1801), 0.1m deep, with an underlying layer of stone chippings (T1802), 0.2m deep.

3.1.57 No associated finds were collected.

## **4 Conclusion**

4.1.1 With the exception a modern wooden footplate fashioned from reused railway sleepers found in TP4, the excavations were devoid of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts.

4.1.2 A former land surface was identified in several Trial Pits (TP1, TP2, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP10, TP11, TP12, TP13 and TP14), however this was modern, being associated with the garden market that formerly occupied the development area in the 1970s. The wooden footplate from TP4 appeared also to be associated with this market garden. Pugh's Garden Village originally ran as a greengrocer on Wenallt Road and later, during the 1950s, another shop was opened on Plas y Delyn in Whitchurch. The recreational value of this business was acknowledged during the 1970s, with business contacts even being established with the Netherlands, which led to the opening of the garden market directly within the present-day development area.



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## 6 Appendices

### 6.1 Appendix I: Figures

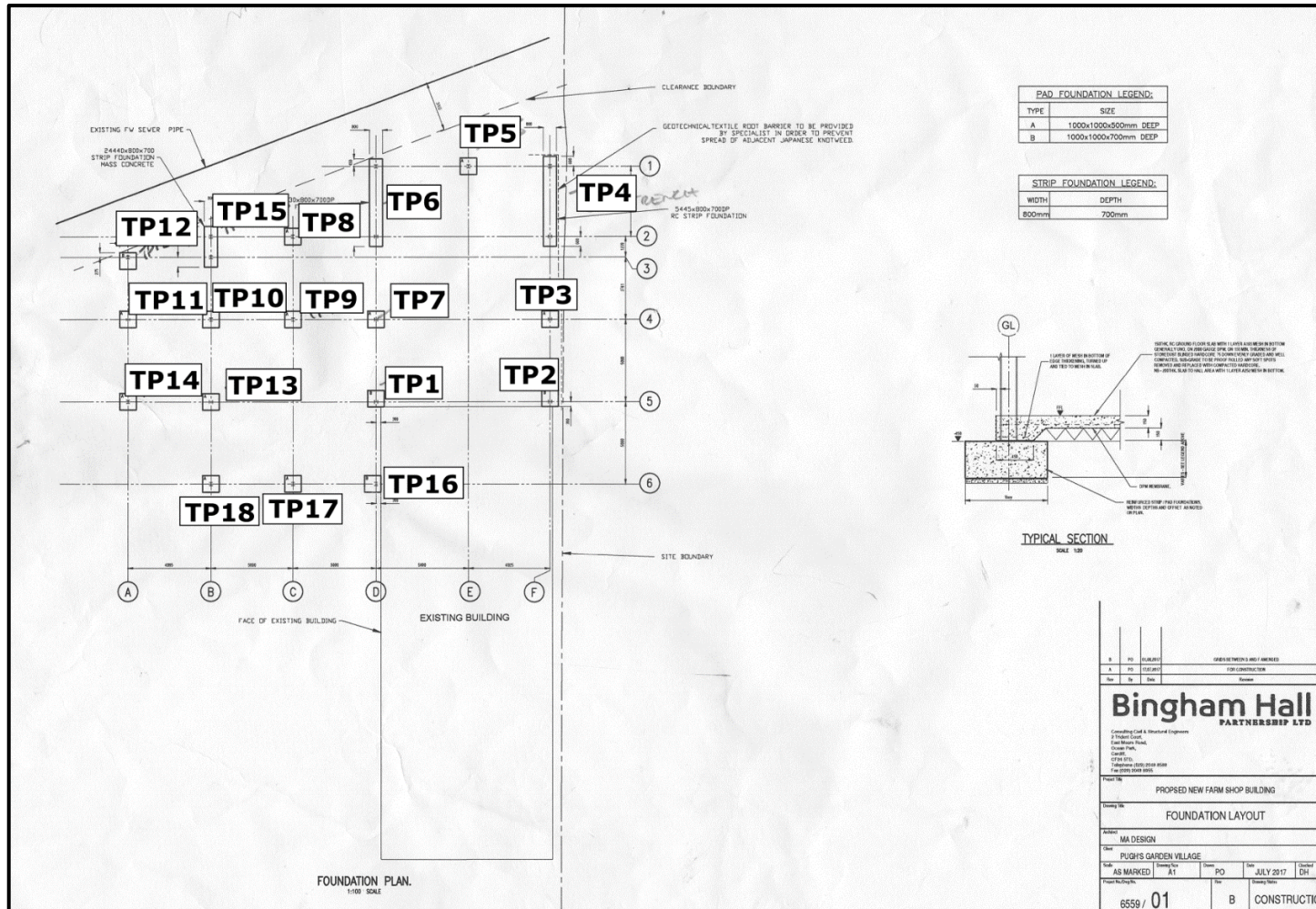


Figure 1. Test Pit Location Plan

## 6.2 Appendix II: Plates



Plate 1. Footplate identified in TP4



Plate 2. W facing section of TP1



Plate 3. E facing section of TP2



Plate 4. N facing section of TP3



Plate 5. W facing section of TP3



Plate 6. S facing section of TP4



Plate 7. W facing section of TP5



Plate 8. S facing section of TP6



Plate 9. N facing section of TP6



Plate 10. W facing section of TP7



Plate 11. E facing section of TP8



Plate 12. W facing section of TP9





Plate 13. E facing section of TP9



Plate 14. W facing section of TP10



Plate 15. W facing section of TP11



Plate 16. W facing section of TP12



Plate 17. W facing section of TP13



Plate 18. S facing section of TP14

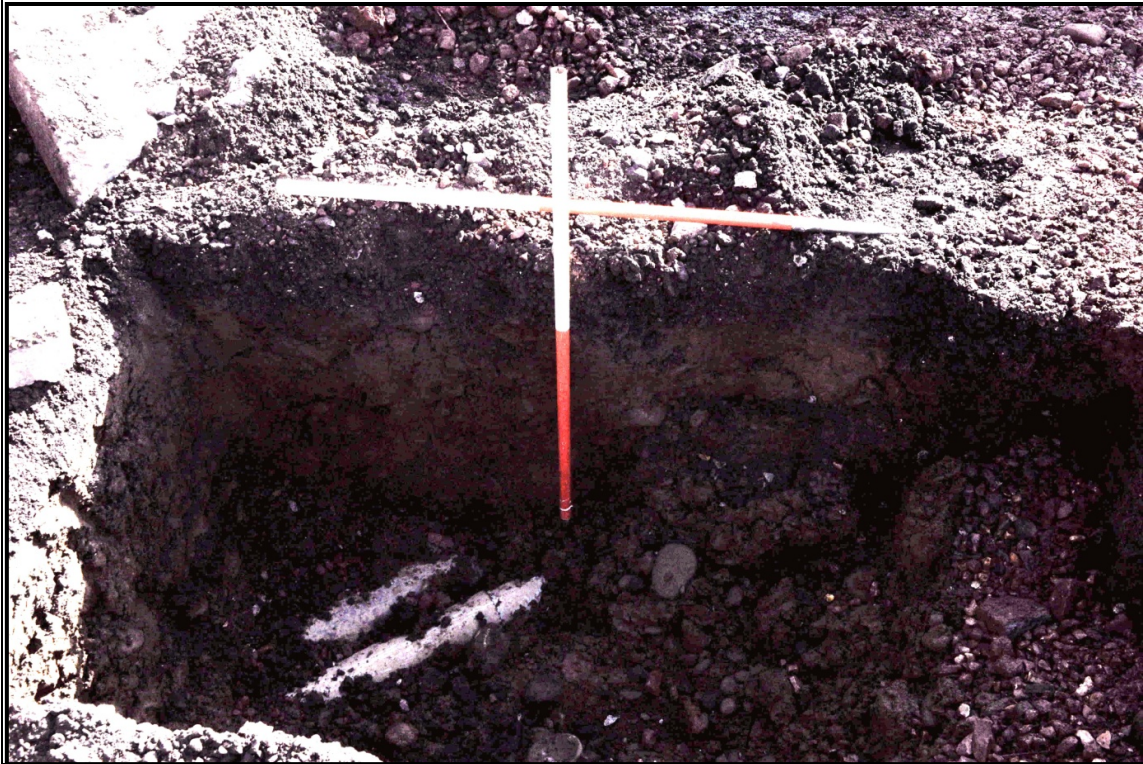


Plate 19. E facing section of TP15



Plate 20. Overview shot of TP15 (view N)



Plate 21. S facing section of TP16



Plate 22. W facing section of TP17



Plate 23. N facing section of TP18



Plate 24. W facing section of TP18

### 6.3 Appendix III: Context Inventory

#### Trial Pit 1 (TP1)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP1 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP7 immediately N and TP16 immediately S. It measured 1.1m E/W x 1.3m N/S and had an average depth of 0.9m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T101	Deposit	0–0.38m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam. Overlies (T102).	Modern
T102	Deposit	0.38–0.43m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T101). Overlies (T103).	Modern
T103	Deposit	0.43–0.9m+	Reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions (c<0.1m in size). Underlies (T102).	Natural

#### Trial Pit 2 (TP2)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP2 was located towards the E edge of the development area, between TP1 immediately W and TP3 immediately N. It measured 1.1m E/W x 1m N/S and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T201	Deposit	0–0.45m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam containing red stone chippings. Overlies (T202).	Modern
T202	Deposit	0.45–0.52m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T201). Overlies (T203).	Modern
T203	Deposit	0.52–1m+	Reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions (c<0.1m in size). Underlies (T202).	Natural

#### Trial Pit 3 (TP3)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP3 was located towards the E edge of the development area, between TP4 immediately N and TP2 immediately S. It measured 1.1m E/W x 1m N/S and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T301	Deposit	0–0.4m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam with red stone chippings. Overlies (T302).	Modern
T302	Deposit	0.4–0.7m	Reddish brown silty clay/loam subsoil. Underlies (T301). Overlies (T303).	Modern
T303	Deposit	0.7–1m	Reddish brown silty loam with infrequent stone inclusions (c<0.1m in size). Underlies (T302).	Natural
T304	Deposit	0.43–0.5m	Fill of cut [T305]. Grey limestone chippings. Overlies [T306].	Modern
T305	Cut	0.5m	Cut for pipe [T306]. Also contains (T304).	Modern
T306	Object	0.5m	110 mm orange plastic waste pipe (visible on W facing section) . Within [T305] and overlain by (T304).	Modern

#### Trial Pit 4 (TP4)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP4 was located towards the N edge of the development area, between TP5 immediately W and TP3 immediately S. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 0.95m E/W x 4.7m N/S and had an average depth of 0.95m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T401	Deposit	0–0.35m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T402).	Modern
T402	Deposit	0.35–0.52m	Dark brown silty loam. Underlies (T401). Overlies (T403).	Modern
T403	Deposit	0.52–1m	Reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions (c<0.1m in size). Underlies (T402).	Natural
T404	Deposit	0.5–0.55m	Fill of cut [T405].	Modern
T405	Cut	0.5m	Cut for pipe [T406]. Also contains (T404).	Modern



T406	Object	0.5m	Drainage pipe within cut [T405].	Modern
T407	Object	0.95m	Footplate for fence or trellis. Composed of a re-used railway sleeper.	Modern

### Trial Pit 5 (TP5)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP5 was located towards the N edge of the development area, between TP4 immediately E and TP6 immediately W. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T501	Deposit	0–0.26m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T502).	Modern
T502	Deposit	0.26–0.4m	Reddish brown silty loam subsoil. Underlies (T501). Overlies (T502).	Natural
T503	Deposit	0.4–1m	Reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions (c<0.1m in size). Underlies (T502).	Natural

### Trial Pit 6 (TP6)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP6 was located towards the N edge of the development area, between TP5 immediately E and TP8 immediately W. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 0.85m E/W x 4.7m N/S and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T601	Deposit	0–0.22m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions (c<0.03m in size). Overlies (T602).	Modern
T602	Deposit	0.22–0.72m	Reddish brown silty loam subsoil with isolated stone inclusions (c<0.03m in size). Underlies (T601).	Natural
T603	Deposit	0.72–1m	Reddish brown gravel in a sandy matrix with frequent worn stones (c<0.1m in size).	Natural

### Trial Pit 7 (TP7)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP7 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP3 immediately E and TP14 immediately W. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 0.95m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T701	Deposit	0–0.23m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.03m in size). Overlies (T702).	Modern
T702	Deposit	0.23–0.37m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T701). Overlies (T703).	Modern
T703	Deposit	0.37–0.55m	Reddish brown silty loam subsoil with isolated stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.03m in size). Underlies (T702). Overlies (T704).	Natural
T704	Deposit	0.55–0.95m+	Reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.1m in size). Underlies (T703).	Natural

### Trial Pit 8 (TP8)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP8 was located towards the N edge of the development area, between TP6 immediately E and TP 15 immediately W. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T801	Deposit	0–0.2m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty loam with frequent stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.03m in size). Overlies (T802).	Modern
T802	Deposit	0.2–0.25m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T801). Overlies (T803).	Modern
T803	Deposit	0.25–0.7m	Orangey brown sandy clay subsoil with isolated stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.02m in size). Underlies (T802). Overlies (T804).	Natural
T804	Deposit	0.7–1m+	Reddish brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.1m in size). Underlies (T803).	Natural

T805	Cut	0.2m–n.b.	Cut for pipe [T807]. Also contains (T806).	Modern
T806	Deposit	0.2m–n.b.	Fill of [T805]. Dark-brown sandy clay with frequent stones and black humic clay inclusions (possible backfill topsoil).	Modern
T807	Object	0.2m–n.b.	Drainage pipe within cut [T805].	Modern

### Trial Pit 9 (TP9)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP9 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP7 immediately to the E and TP10 immediately to the W. It measured 1.7m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T901	Deposit	0–0.3m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T902).	Modern
T902	Deposit	0.3–0.46m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T901). Overlies (T903).	Modern
T903	Deposit	0.46–1m	Reddish brown sandy clay subsoil. Underlies (T902). Overlies (T904).	Natural
T904	Deposit	1–1.1m+	Mid-brown sandy gravel with frequent stone inclusions ( $c < 0.1$ m in size). Underlies (T903).	Natural
T905	Cut	0.4–0.7m	Cut for service trench. Contains (T906) and [T907].	Modern
T906	Deposit	0.6m	Fill of [T905]. Comprises soil and large quantities of modern waste material.	Modern
T907	Object	0.6m	3 electricity cables within cut [T905], presumed to be fibre-optic cables. Contained by [T905].	Modern

### Trial Pit 10 (TP10)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP10 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP11 immediately to the W and TP15 immediately to the N. It measured 1.3m x 1.1m and had an average depth of 1.3m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1001	Deposit	0–0.3m	Topsoil. mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T1002).	Modern
T1002	Deposit	0.3–0.4m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T1001).	Modern
T1003	Deposit	0.4–0.6m	Reddish sandy clay subsoil. Underlies (T1002). Overlies (T1004).	Natural
T1004	Deposit	0.6–1.3m+	Reddish brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1003).	Natural

### Trial Pit 11 (TP11)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP11 was located towards the W edge of the development area, between TP10 immediately to the E and TP14 immediately to the S. It measured 1.1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1101	Deposit	0–0.3m	Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T1102).	Modern
T1102	Deposit	0.3–0.4m	Stone chippings. Underlies (T1101). Overlies (T1103).	Modern
T1103	Deposit	0.4–0.6m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T1102). Overlies (T1104).	Modern
T1104	Deposit	0.6–1.3m	Reddish brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1103).	Natural

### Trial Pit 12 (TP12)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP12 was located towards the W edge of the development area, between TP15 immediately to the E and TP11 immediately to the S. It measured 1.1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
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T1201	Deposit	0–0.3m	Topsoil. Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T1202).	Modern
T1202	Deposit	0.3–0.4m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T1201). Overlies (T1203).	Modern
T1203	Deposit	0.4–0.6m	Reddish brown sandy clay subsoil with infrequent stone inclusions ( <i>c</i> <0.05m in size), Underlies (T1202). Overlies (T1204).	Natural
T1204	Deposit	0.6–1.3m	Mid-brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1203).	Natural

### Trial Pit 13 (TP13)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP13 was located towards the centre of the development area, between TP1 immediately to the E and TP14 immediately to the W. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1301	Deposit	0–0.1m	Tarmac. Overlies (T1302).	Modern
T1302	Deposit	0.1–0.3m	Stone chippings. Underlies (T1301). Overlies (T1303).	Modern
T1303	Deposit	0.3–0.45m	Dark brown silty clay/loam. Constituted a former land surface. Underlies (T1302). Overlies (T1304).	Modern
T1304	Deposit	0.45–0.55m	Reddish brown sandy clay subsoil. Underlies (T1303). Overlies (T1305).	Natural
T1305	Deposit	0.55–1.1m+	Mid-brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1304).	Natural

### Trial Pit 14 (TP14)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP14 was located towards the W edge of the development area, between TP11 immediately to the N and TP13 immediately to the E. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1401	Deposit		Tarmac. Overlies (T1402).	Modern

T1402	Deposit		Stone chippings. Underlies (T1401). Overlies (T1403).	Modern
T1403	Deposit		Dark brown silty clay/loam with frequent small stone inclusions. Constituted an old land surface. Underlies (T1402). Overlies (T1404).	Modern
T1404	Deposit		Reddish brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1403).	Natural

### Trial Pit 15 (TP15)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP15 was located towards the N edge of the development area, between TP8 immediately to the E and TP12 immediately to the W. It comprised a sub-trench, measuring 1.8m long x 0.9m wide and had an average depth of 0.65m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1501	Deposit	0–0.3m	Mid-brown silty clay/loam which contained red stone chippings. Overlies (T1502).	Modern
T1502	Deposit	0.3–0.4m	Greenish grey clay deposit. Underlies (T1501). Overlies (T1503).	Modern
T1503	Deposit	0.4–0.65m+	Reddish brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1502).	Natural

### Trial Pit 16 (TP16)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP16 was located towards the S edge of the development area, between TP1 immediately to the N and TP17 immediately to the W. It measured 1.2m x 1.2m and had an average depth of 1.1m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1601	Deposit	0–0.1m	Concrete. Overlies (T1602).	Modern
T1602	Deposit	0.1–0.3m	Thin lens of black organic soil. Underlies (T1601). Overlies (T1603).	Modern
T1603	Deposit	0.3–0.45m	Greenish grey clay with occasional charcoal flecking throughout. Underlies (T1602). Overlies (T1604).	Modern
T1604	Deposit	0.55–1.1m+	Orangey brown sandy clay abundant small–medium sized stones throughout. Underlies (T1603).	Natural
T1605	Object		Drainage pipe, plastic. Within [T1606].	Modern

T1606	Cut		Cut for pipe [T1605]. Also contains (T1607).	Modern
T1607	Deposit		Fill of cut [T1605]. Comprises greenish grey clay.	Modern

### Trial Pit 17 (TP17)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP17 was located towards the S edge of the development area, between TP16 immediately to the E and TP18 immediately to the W. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.6m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1701	Deposit	0–0.1m	Tarmac. Overlies (T1702).	Modern
T1702	Deposit	0.1–0.3m	Stone chippings. Underlies (T1701). Overlies (T1703).	Modern
T1703	Deposit	0.3–0.45m	Hardcore. Underlies (T1702). Overlies (T1704).	Modern
T1704	Deposit	0.45–0.55m	Greenish grey clay. Underlies (T1703). Overlies (T1705).	Modern
T1705	Deposit	0.55–0.95m+	Orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small–medium sized stones throughout. Underlies (T1704).	Natural

### Trial Pit 18 (TP18)

Level of present ground surface: 40m OD. TP18 was located towards the S edge of the development area, between TP17 immediately to the W and TP13 immediately to the N. It measured 1m x 1m and had an average depth of 1.2m.

Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
T1801	Deposit	0–0.1m	Tarmac. Overlies (T1801).	Modern
T1802	Deposit	0.1–0.3m	Stone chippings. Underlies (T1801). Overlies (T1803).	Modern
T1803	Deposit	0.3–0.45m	Greenish grey clay. Underlies (T1802). Overlies (T1804).	Modern
T1804	Deposit	0.45–0.55m	Hardcore. Underlies (T1803). Overlies (T1805).	Modern
T1805	Deposit	0.55–1.16m+	Orangey brown sandy gravel. Underlies (T1804).	Natural



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Yn rhan o'n hawydd i wella ansawdd ein gwasanaeth, rydym yn croesawu unrhyw adborth y gallwch ei ddarparu.

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