

Galileo 03 Ltd.

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume III

Appendix 7.7: Archaeological Field Evaluation Report

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ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Archaeological Field Evaluation Report:

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park

November 2025



Report No. 2428

REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

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Prepared for Galileo Empower Ltd

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Archaeology Wales Limited
Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd - CF37 5UR
Tel: +44 (0) 2920 020136
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: www.arch-wales.co.uk

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Summary

In August 2025, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Galileo Empower Ltd, to carry out an archaeological field evaluation in association with the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park near Maesteg, Bridgend. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102 (Figure 1).

The fieldwork was carried out between the 8th September and 17th October 2025 and involved the excavation of 78 of the proposed 83 trenches. Two trenches were not opened due to changes in the scheme's design, whilst another two were left unexcavated due to the steepness of the slope where they were located. The final unopened trench was not excavated due to its positioning through a fence.

In total, thirty trenches contained 54 archaeological features; 45 of these were ditches, four were large quarry pits, and the remaining five were small pits. Many of the features corresponded to the anomalies from the geophysical surveys, as well as aligning with field boundaries from historic maps.

The majority of the archaeology uncovered during this evaluation constituted of post-medieval field systems and enclosures. A large Y-shaped feature, comprised of linear ditches and labelled on historic maps as 'Intrenchments', was excavated. Neither the function nor their original date could be ascertained.

Three enclosures, matching anomalies seen on the geophysical survey, were encountered. Two sub-rectangular enclosures were dated from the post-medieval period and a third, a large ring ditch, contained both Roman and suspected Bronze Age pottery.

A possible prehistoric cremation urn was uncovered but not excavated at this stage although if groundworks are required in this area, further investigation would be required.

All works were carried out in accordance with the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2023a) and the Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2023b).

Crynodeb

Ym mis Awst 2025, comisiynwyd Archaeology Wales Ltd gan Galileo Empower Ltd i gynnal gwerthusiad maes archeolegol mewn cysylltiad â Pharc Ynni arfaethedig Mynydd Ty-talwyn ger Maesteg, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli yn SS 86521 86102 (Ffigur 1).

Cynhaliwyd y gwaith maes rhwng 8 Medi a 17 Hydref 2025 ac fe gynnwys cloddio 78 o'r 83 ffos arfaethedig. Ni agorwyd dau ffos oherwydd newidiadau i gynllun y prosiect, tra gadawyd dau arall heb eu cloddio oherwydd serthder y llethr lle'r oeddent wedi'u lleoli. Ni chloddiwyd y ffos olaf oherwydd ei leoliad drwy ffens.

Yn gyfan gwbl, roedd tri deg ffos yn cynnwys 54 nodwedd archeolegol; 45 o'r rhain oedd ffosydd, pedwar oedd pyllau chwarel mawr, a'r pump arall oedd pyllau bach. Roedd llawer o'r nodweddion yn cyfateb i'r anomaleddau a welwyd yn yr arolygon geoffisegol, yn ogystal ag alinio â ffiniau cae o fapiau hanesyddol.

Y rhan fwyaf o'r archeoleg a ddatgelwyd yn ystod y gwerthusiad hwn oedd systemau caeau a chaeau wedi'u hamgáu o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol. Cloddiwyd nodwedd fawr siâp Y, wedi'i chyfuno o ffosydd llinol ac wedi'i labelu ar fapiau hanesyddol fel 'Intrenchments'. Ni ellid cadarnhau ei swyddogaeth na'i dyddiad gwreiddiol.

Darganfuwyd tair amgaead, yn cyfateb i anomaleddau a welwyd ar yr arolwg geoffisegol. Dyddiwyd dau amgaead is-rectanglaidd i'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol ac roedd y trydydd, ffos gylchol fawr, yn cynnwys crochenwaith Rhufeinig a chrochenwaith a amheuir yn perthyn i'r Oes Efydd.

Darganfuwyd urn amlosgiad cynhanesyddol posibl ond ni chafodd ei gloddio ar y cam hwn, er y byddai angen ymchwiliad pellach os bydd gwaith tir yn ofynnol yn yr ardal hon.

Cynhaliwyd yr holl waith yn unol â'r safon a ofynnir gan Safon ar gyfer Gwerthusiad Maes Archeolegol Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (2023a) a'r Canllawiau Cyffredinol ar gyfer Gwerthusiad Maes Archeolegol (2023b).

1. Introduction

1.1.1. In August 2025, Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Galileo Empower Ltd, (henceforth – 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological field evaluation in association with the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park near Maesteg, Bridgend (Reference: DNS CAS-03018-G7G6H7). The site is centred on SS 86521 86102 (Figure 1).

1.1.2. The purpose of the proposed archaeological evaluation was to provide Archaeological Planning Heneb Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA) with the information they are likely to request in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.12). The aim of the work was to highlight and assess the impact of the development on any potential archaeology encountered on the proposed site, and to provide specialist advice upon any potential impact.

1.1.3. The fieldwork was carried out between the 8th September and 17th October 2025 and involved the excavation of 78 of the proposed 83 trenches. Two trenches were not opened due to changes in the scheme's design, whilst another two were left unexcavated due to the steepness of the slope where they were located. The final unopened trench was not excavated due to its positioning through a fence.

1.1.4. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Appendix I) and approved by APHGGA prior to work commencing on site. The trenches were placed to locate any archaeological features within the development area. The site was led by Pete Clarke (AW Project Officer) and was managed by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager).

2. Site Description

2.1.1. The Mynydd Ty-talwyn site is an irregular-shaped parcel of land, centred on SS 86521 86102, and totalling an area of 578 hectares. It is located approximately 5km to the south of Maesteg, and over 5km to the northwest of Bridgend. It is located either side of Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, southwest of the A4063. It is comprised of agricultural fields.

2.1.2. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is comprised of Rhondda Member and Brithdir Member sandstone. No superficial geology is recorded for the area (BGS 2025).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1. In April 2025, an Environmental Statement (RSK 2025) was produced as a part of the application for the development proposals. The Environmental Statement included the results of a desk-based assessment (Pegasus 2025) and two geophysical surveys (Headland Archaeology 2025a, 2025b). The previous investigations provided a baseline of the known and potential archaeological resource of the site and included an initial assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development. This is summarised below.

3.2. Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development

3.2.1. Within the proposed development site there are four designated Scheduled Monuments (GM086, GM092, GM093, GM340), with the development layout having been designed to avoid these features.

3.2.2. The desk-based assessment identified 89 non-designated assets within the site and concluded that, while the scheme design has avoided most of the assets, there are some exceptions. These include up to eight possible Bronze Age burial mounds seen as crop marks at Cefn-y-gelli and deposits associated with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which was identified as being in the same location as

a recorded Roman road.

3.2.3. The geophysical surveys identified five possible Iron Age or Romano-British enclosures, as well as several linear anomalies, interpreted as likely field boundaries. Various other anomalies of unknown origin, possibly archaeological or geological, were noted across the site. Many of the trenches were placed to target these anomalies.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1.1. The main objective of the archaeological evaluation was to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site. This will clarify the impacts of the proposed development, as to inform the potential requirement for additional mitigation.

4.1.2. The general aim was to:

- Determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the Site
- Investigate and record all deposits and features of archaeological interest within the Site
- Provide a sufficient level of information to allow determination of any additional requirements for mitigation
- Disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of recording.

5. Methodology

5.1.1. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023a) and the *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2023b).

5.1.2. A total of 78 trenches were excavated within the proposed development area

during this archaeological evaluation. Of the 78 trenches, 63 were 50m in length, whilst 15 were 25m in length. The positioning of the trenches was agreed with APHGGA prior to work commencing, through the submission of a trench plan, followed by a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

5.1.3. The trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon or natural substrate (whichever was reached first) using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The removal of the overburden soils was done under the supervision of a competent archaeologist.

5.1.4. Any archaeological remains encountered were hand cleaned, excavated, and recorded through the use of proforma recording sheets, high resolution digital photography, and GPS surveying.

6. Evaluation results

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. All excavated trenches were 1.80m in width, with 63 measuring 50m in length, and 15 measuring 25m in length. 30 of these trenches contained archaeological features and deposits; the remaining 48 trenches were blank.

6.1.2. The site was divided into seven areas during the evaluation, representing different landowners and access points (Figure 2-6). These areas will continue to be used within the report, and are labelled Solar Parcels A, D, E, J/K/L, F/G, and H/I, and Wind Turbine 3.

6.2. Solar Parcel A

6.2.1. Solar Parcel A was located at the west of the site and comprised one field containing three trenches. The trenches were all 25m long and were placed to target geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin – U1, U2, and U3 (Figure 3).

6.2.2. The natural horizon was encountered in all trenches and was generally uniform across the area. It consisted of a firm light greyish brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions and was encountered at a depth between 0.40 and 0.46m below the ground level. The natural was overlain by a subsoil which varied between 0.16 and 0.19m in thickness and was described as a firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions. This was then overlain by a topsoil across the area, consisting of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. It varied between 0.21 and 0.30m in thickness.

6.2.3. One of the three trenches – Trench 3 – contained an archaeological feature, the other two were blank.

Trench 3

6.2.4. Trench 3 was located to the north of Solar Parcel A, at its western edge. It was orientated north-northwest to south-southeast, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.60m (Figures 6). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly U1.

6.2.5. The natural substrate (302), measured more than 0.05m thick, was described as a firm light greyish brown clayey sand with very frequent small to medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.

6.2.6. Toward the northern end of the trench, the natural was cut by a single ditch [303]. The ditch was an east-northeast to west-southwest aligned linear measuring 1.80m in length by 0.13m in width, with a depth of 0.37m. It had moderately shallow sides and a concave base (Plate 1). It contained three fills. The lower fill (304) was a moderately soft mid bluish grey silty sand with rare small subangular stone inclusions and measuring 0.12m in thickness. This was overlain by fill (305), a moderately soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with very

rare small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.18m in depth. This in turn was overlain by uppermost fill (306), a moderately soft mid bluish grey silty sand with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

6.2.7. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (301), measuring 0.17m thick, and consisting of a firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions. The trench was sealed by topsoil (300), measuring 0.23m in thickness, consisting of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

6.3. Solar Parcel D

6.3.1. Solar Parcel D was located towards the northwest corner of the site and comprised of two fields containing eight trenches. All trenches were 50m in length and located to target a geophysical anomaly (F7), possibly from a field boundary, as well as for general site coverage (Figure 3).

6.3.2. The natural was generally uniform across the area. It consisted of a firm light greyish brown clayey sand with bands of light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions; it was encountered at a depth between 0.42 and 0.52m below ground level. The natural was overlain by a subsoil that varied between 0.16 and 0.23m in thickness. It is described as a firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions. This was then overlain by a topsoil across the area, consisting of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, which varied between 0.24 and 0.30m thick.

6.3.3. None of the trenches in this area contained archaeological features or deposits.

6.4. Wind Turbine 3

6.4.1. Wind Turbine 3 was located towards the centre of the site and comprised two

fields containing four trenches. The trenches were all 50m in length and placed for general site coverage (Figure 3).

6.4.2. The natural substrate was largely uniform across the area. It consisted of a firm light yellowish brown or light brownish orange sandy silted, with bands of dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large subangular and subrounded stone inclusions. It was encountered at a depth between 0.32 and 0.56m below ground level. It was overlain by a uniform subsoil, a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare or moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions, which varied between 0.20 and 0.35m in thickness. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil across the area, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. This measured between 0.10 and 0.27m thick.

6.4.3. Only one of the four trenches – Trench 15 – contained an archaeological feature, with the other three being blank.

Trench 15

6.4.4. Trench 15 was located in the centre of Wind Turbine 3. It was orientated north to south, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.51m.

6.4.5. The natural substrate (1502), measured more than 0.11m thick, was described as banded firm light yellowish brown and dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large subangular stone inclusions. The natural was overlain by a subsoil (1501), measuring 0.20m thick, and consisting of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

6.4.6. Toward the centre of the trench, along the southern baulk, the subsoil was cut by a pit [1503]. The pit was north to south orientated, and irregular-shaped with near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.34m in length, 0.90m in width, with a depth of 0.40m (Plate 2). It contained two fills. The lower fill (1504) was a firm dark grey layer of charcoal with occasional small subrounded stone inclusions and measuring 0.10m in thickness. This was overlain by upper fill

(1505), a moderately soft mid brownish yellow sandy silt with very frequent medium subangular stone inclusions, that measured 0.31m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

6.4.7. The trench was sealed by topsoil (1500), measuring 0.20m in thickness, consisting of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.

6.5. Solar Parcel E

6.5.1. Solar Parcel E was located towards the northeastern corner of the site and consisted of four fields containing eleven trenches. Six trenches were 50m in length and were located for general site coverage, whilst five 25m trenches were located to target geophysical anomaly E1, identified as of archaeological origin (Figure 4).

6.5.2. The natural substrate was largely uniform across the area. It consisted of friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions. It was encountered at a depth between 0.40 and 0.65m below ground level. It was overlain by a uniform subsoil, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions, which varied between 0.14 and 0.30m thick. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil across the area, a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions. This measured between 0.07 and 0.14m thick.

6.5.3. Three of the eleven trenches – Trenches 27, 28, and 30 – contained archaeological features, with the other eight being blank. Three of the features, seen as linear ditches within the trenches, are part of a circular ring ditch (E1) noted on the geophysical survey.

Trench 27

6.5.4. Trench 27 was located towards the western corner of Solar Parcel E. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.65m (Figures 7 and 14). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E1.

6.5.5. The natural substrate (2703) was described as a friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.15m thick.

6.5.6. Towards the southeastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by a single ditch [2704]. The ditch was a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned linear measuring 1.80m in length by 2.50m in width, with a depth of 0.50m. It had moderately shallow sides and a rounded flat base (Plate 3). It contained a single fill (2705), a friable mid yellowish and greyish brown sandy silt with moderately frequent subangular stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

6.5.7. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (2702), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.30m in thickness. This was overlain in the centre of the trench by a 0.30m thick deposit (2701), a friable dark brown, black sandy silt with no inclusions, a slightly raised area interpretated as the remains of a modern burning event. The trench was sealed by topsoil (2700), measuring 0.10m in thickness, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. A single sherd of post medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 28

6.5.8. Trench 28 was located towards the western corner of Solar Parcel E, approximately 15m to the south of Trench 27. It was orientated east to west, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.45m (Figures 7 and 15). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E1.

6.5.9. The natural substrate (2802) was described as a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.07m thick.

6.5.10. Towards the eastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by single ditch

[2805]. The ditch was a north to south aligned linear measuring 1.80m in length by 2.50m in width, with a depth of 0.50m. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 4). It contained two fills. The lower fill (2806) is described as a friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, measuring 0.20m in thickness. This was overlain by upper fill (2807), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions. It measured 0.21m thick and contained potentially prehistoric pottery (unfortunately this could not be confirmed by the specialist).

6.5.11. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (2801), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.18m in thickness. In the centre of the trench, the subsoil was cut by ditch [2803]. The ditch was a northwest to southeast orientated linear, measuring 1.80m in length, 0.75m in width, and 0.30m in depth. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 5). It had a single fill (2804), described as a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium subangular stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

6.5.12. The trench was sealed by topsoil (2800), measuring 0.20m in thickness, consisting of a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 30

6.5.13. Trench 30 was located towards the western corner of Solar Parcel E, approximately 30m to the east of Trenches 27 and 28. It was orientated east to west, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.50m (Figures 7 and 16). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E1.

6.5.14. The natural substrate (3002) was described as a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.05m thick.

6.5.15. Towards the western end of the trench, the natural was cut by a single ditch [3003]. The ditch was a north to south aligned linear measuring 1.80m in length by 0.95 in width, with a depth of 0.43m. It had near vertical sides and a rounded base (Plate 6). It contained a single fill (3004), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with very frequent small subangular stone inclusions. It contained no finds. It was cut on its western edge by north to south aligned linear ditch [3005]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.17m in width and 0.49m in depth, this ditch had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base and contained two fills. The lower fill (3006) is described as a firm light greyish yellow silty sand with frequent very small and small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.11m in thickness. It was overlain by upper fill (3007), a Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions, which measured 0.45m thick and contained Roman pottery.

6.5.16. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (3001), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions., measuring 0.20m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3000), measuring 0.20m in thickness, consisting of a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.

6.6. Solar Parcel H/I

6.6.1. Solar Parcel H/I was located towards the southeastern corner of the site and consisted of one field containing five trenches. All trenches were 25m in length and were placed to target geophysical anomalies of uncertain origin – P?1, L9, and U5 (Figure 5 and 8).

6.6.2. The natural substrate was largely uniform across the area. It consisted of friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. It was encountered at a depth between 0.33 and 0.49m below ground level. It was overlain by a largely uniform subsoil, a friable mid orangey

brown or mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, which varied between 0.07 and 0.17m thick. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil across the area, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. This measured between 0.25 and 0.35m thick.

6.6.3. Three of the five trenches – Trenches 32, 33, and 36 – contained archaeological features, with the other two being blank.

Trench 32

6.6.4. Trench 32 was located towards the southern corner of Solar Parcel H/I. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.47m. It was placed to target geophysical anomaly U5.

6.6.5. The natural substrate (3202) was described as a friable mixed light orangey brown and light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.05m thick.

6.6.6. Towards the southeastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by east to west orientated ditch [3205]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 0.37m in width, and 0.13m in depth, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 7). It contained one fill (3206), a soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small, medium, and large subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds. This ditch was cut by north to south orientated ditch [3203]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 1.02m in width, and 0.19m in depth, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (3204), a soft mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent small, medium, and large subangular stone inclusions, which also contained no finds.

6.6.7. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (3201), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. measuring 0.07m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3200), measuring 0.20m

in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 33

6.6.8. Trench 33 was located towards the centre of Solar Parcel H/I. It was orientated north to south, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.47m. It was placed to target geophysical anomaly L9.

6.6.9. The natural substrate (3302) was described as a friable light brownish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.03m thick. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (3301), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. measuring 0.08m in thickness. Towards the southern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by east to west orientated ditch [3303]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 1.37m in width, and 0.60m in depth, it had near vertical sides and a rounded base (Plate 8). It contained one fill (3304), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.6.10. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3300), measuring 0.25m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 36

6.6.11. Trench 36 was located at the northern corner of Solar Parcel H/I. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.42m. It was placed to target geophysical anomalies P?1.

6.6.12. The natural substrate (3602) was described as a friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.03m thick.

6.6.13. Towards the southeastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by a circular shaped pit [3605], which measured 0.40m in diameter. It contained a single fill (3606), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt, which itself contained a large prehistoric pot seen prior to excavation (Plate 9). After consultation with APHGGA and the Client, the pit was not excavated, although some of the pottery was recovered for dating by a specialist.

6.6.14. The natural substrate was overlain by a subsoil (3601), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.14m in thickness. Towards the northeastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by east-northeast to west-southwest orientated ditch [3603]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.10m in width, and 0.58m in depth, it had moderately shallow sides and a rounded base (Plate 10). It contained two fills. The lower fill (3607), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent medium and large subangular stone inclusions, was 0.35m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (3604), a friable light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subangular stone inclusions, which measured 0.35m in thickness. Both fills were devoid of archaeological finds.

6.6.15. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3600), measuring 0.25m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

6.7. Solar Parcel F/G

6.7.1. Solar Parcel F/G was located between the centre of the site and the southeastern corner and consisted of four fields containing twenty trenches. Eighteen trenches were 50m in length and two were 25m in length. They were variously placed for general site coverage and to target geophysical anomalies. These anomalies were of archaeological origin (E6), possible archaeological origin (L8, ME6), and uncertain origin (L6, L7, U4) (Figures 5, 9 and 10).

6.7.2. The natural substrate was mostly uniform across the area. It largely consisted of a friable mid yellowish or orangey brown silty sand or sandy silt, with moderate to frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. It was encountered at depth between 0.29 and 0.46m below ground level. It was overlain by a largely uniform subsoil, a friable light or mid orangey brown sandy with occasional to frequent small subrounded to subangular stone inclusions, which varied between 0.10 to 0.20m. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil across the area, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. This measured between 0.14 and 0.32m thick.

6.7.3. Eight of the twenty trenches – Trenches 37, 38, 45, 46, 49, 54, 55, and 56 – contained archaeological features, with the other twelve being blank. Three of the features, seen as linear ditches within the trenches, are part of a sub-rectangular enclosure noted on the geophysical survey (E6).

Trench 37

6.7.4. Trench 37 was located toward the eastern corner of Solar Parcel F/G. It was orientated north to south, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.33m (Figures 9 and 17). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E6.

6.7.5. The natural substrate (3702) was described as a friable mixed mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional bands of medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.04m thick. It was overlain by a subsoil (3701), a friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.15m in thickness.

6.7.6. At the northern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by east to west orientated ditch [3703]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.60m in width, and 0.56m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 11). It contained two fills. The lower fill (3704), a firm dark greyish black sandy silt with very rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions, was 0.18m

thick. It was overlain by upper fill (3705), a compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.38m in thickness. Both fills were devoid of archaeological finds.

6.7.7. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3700), measuring 0.14m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 38

6.7.8. Trench 38 was located toward the eastern corner of Solar Parcel F/G, approximately 15m to the west of Trench 37. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 25m in length, and had a depth of 0.55m (Figure 9). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E6.

6.7.9. The natural substrate (3802) was described as a friable mixed mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional bands of medium subangular stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.10m thick. It was overlain by a subsoil (3801), a friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.16m in thickness.

6.7.10. At the southeastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [3803]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.00m in width, and 0.35m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 12). It contained one fill (3804), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subrounded stone inclusions. It contained no finds.

6.7.11. The trench was sealed by topsoil (3800), measuring 0.29m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 45

6.7.12. Trench 45 was located toward the eastern corner of Solar Parcel F/G,

approximately 20m to the south of Trenches 37 and 38. It was orientated west-northwest to east-southeast, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.40m (Figure 9). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E6.

6.7.13. The natural substrate (4502) was described as a friable mixed mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.03m thick. It was overlain by a subsoil (4501), a friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions., measuring 0.17m in thickness.

6.7.14. At the northern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by north to south orientated ditch [4503]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.20m in width, and 0.60m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 13). It contained two fills. The lower fill (4504), a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions, was 0.40m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (4505), a friable dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions., measuring 0.25m in thickness. Both fills were devoid of archaeological finds.

6.7.15. The trench was sealed by topsoil (4500), measuring 0.20m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 46

6.7.16. Trench 46 was located toward the southern edge of Solar Parcel F/G, approximately 75m to the southwest of Trench 45. It was orientated north to south, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.51m (Figure 9). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly ME6.

6.7.17. The natural substrate (4602) was described as a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate medium and large subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.15m thick.

6.7.18. Towards the southern end of the trench, the natural substrate was cut by a subcircular shaped quarry pit [4603]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 7.40m in width, and 0.56m in depth, it had gently sloping sides and a flattish base (Plate 14). It contained a single fill (4604), a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.7.19. The natural was overlain by subsoil (4601), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.20m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (4600), measuring 0.20m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 49

6.7.20. Trench 49 was located toward the southern edge of Solar Parcel F/G, approximately 110m to the west of Trench 46. It was orientated east to west, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.51m (Figures 9 and 18). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly ME6.

6.7.21. The natural substrate (4902) was described as friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.15m thick. The natural was cut by three large pits along the length of the trench. At the western end of the trench, subcircular shaped pit [4903] had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base, and measured 1.80m in length, 9.46m in width and had a depth of 0.62m (Plate 15). It contained two fills. The lower fill (4904) was described as a friable dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.26m in thickness. This was overlain by upper fill (4905), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.44m thick. Approximately 7.50m to

the east, subcircular shaped pit [4906] had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base, and measured 1.80m in length, 13.50m in width and had a depth of over 1.00m (Plate 16). It contained two fills. The lower fill (4907) was described as a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring over 0.35m in thickness. This was overlain by upper fill (4907), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, measuring 0.65m thick. Approximately 5.50m further to the east, subcircular shaped pit [4909] had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base, and measured 1.80m in length, 9.65m in width and had a depth of 0.85m (Plate 17). It contained two fills. The lower fill (4910) was described as friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring over 0.60m in thickness. This was overlain by upper fill (4911), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions, measuring 0.50m thick. None of the fills from any of the three quarry pits contained archaeological finds.

6.7.22. The natural was overlain by subsoil (4901), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.10m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (4900), measuring 0.30m in thickness, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 54

6.7.23. Trench 54 was located toward the western edge of Solar Parcel F/G. It was orientated east to west, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.47m (Figures 10 and 19). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly L6.

6.7.24. The natural substrate (5402) was described as a friable light yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.05m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (5401),

a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.11m in thickness.

6.7.25. Towards the western end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by north to south orientated ditch [5403]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 4.00m in width, and 0.70m in depth, it had near vertical sides and a rounded base (Plate 18). It contained two fills. The lower fill (5404), a friable dark blackish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, was 0.20m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (5405), a friable mid greyish brown mottled with dark greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.50m in thickness. Both fills were devoid of archaeological finds.

6.7.26. The trench was sealed by topsoil (5400), measuring 0.31m in thickness, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 55

6.7.27. Trench 55 was located toward the western edge of Solar Parcel F/G, approximately 20m to the northwest of Trench 54. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.45m (Figures 10, 20 and 21). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly L6.

6.7.28. The natural substrate (5502) was described as a friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions and measured more than 0.03m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (5501), a friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. measuring 0.17m in thickness.

6.7.29. Towards the southwestern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [5503]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 4.85m in width, and 0.34m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill (5504), a firm mid reddish brown clayey silt with

rare small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no archaeological finds. This ditch was recut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [5505] (Plate 19). Measuring 1.80m in length, 6.95m in width, and 1.04m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained four fills. The lower fill (5506), a friable dark black sandy silt with very rare small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.16m thick. It was overlain by middle fill (5507), a loose light brownish yellow silty sand with very frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.24m in thickness. It was overlain by middle fill (5508), a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.24m in thickness. This in turn was overlain by upper fill (5509), a loose mid blackish grey sandy gravel with frequent very small subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.34m in thickness, and contained plastic and 20th century bricks.

6.7.30. At the northeast end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by north to south orientated ditch [5510]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 7.00m in width, and 0.65m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 20). It contained three fills. The lower fill (5511), a friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.30m thick. It was overlain by middle fill (5512), a friable dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent small subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.20m in thickness. It was overlain by upper fill (5513), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.40m in thickness. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills.

6.7.31. The trench was sealed by topsoil (5500), measuring 0.25m in thickness, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 56

6.7.32. Trench 56 was located toward at western edge of Solar Parcel F/G, located 35m to the northwest of Trench 55. It was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.40m (Figures 10 and 22). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly L6.

6.7.33. The natural substrate (5602) was described as a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions and measured more than 0.10m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (5601), a friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subrounded stone inclusions, measuring 0.24m in thickness.

6.7.34. Towards the east-northeast end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by north to south orientated ditch [5603]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 4.20m in width, and 0.60m in depth, it had gently sloping sides and a rounded base (Plate 21). It contained two fills. The lower fill (5604), a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, was 0.15m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (5605), a firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.24m in thickness. The ditch was recut by north to south orientated ditch [5606]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.40m in width, and 0.60m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (5607), a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, was 0.11m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (5608), a friable light brownish yellow silty sand with very frequent small gravel inclusions. measuring 0.52m in thickness. This ditch was itself recut by north to south orientated ditch [5609]. Measuring 1.80m in length, 2.93m in width, and 0.60m in depth, it had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills. The lower fill (5610), a friable dark black sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, was 0.34m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (5611), a friable light brownish yellow silty sand

with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. measuring 0.26m in thickness. No fills from any of the three ditched contained archaeological finds.

6.7.35. The trench was sealed by topsoil (5600), measuring 0.20m in thickness, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.

6.8. Solar Parcel J/K/L

6.8.1. Solar Parcel J/K/L was located near the southeastern corner of the site and consists of six field containing 27 trenches. All trenches were 50m in length and were variously placed for general site coverage and to target geophysical anomalies (Figure 5). These anomalies were of archaeological origin (E2), possible archaeological origin (E3, E?5), and uncertain origin (ME4, U4).

6.8.2. The natural substrate was mostly uniform across the area. It largely consisted of a friable mid orangey brown to light yellowish brown sandy silt with very frequent to moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. It was encountered at depth between 0.28 and 0.80m below ground level. It was overlain by a largely uniform subsoil, a friable light or mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, which varied between 0.05 and 0.60m in thickness. This in turn was overlain by a topsoil across the area, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. This measured between 0.19 and 0.30m thick.

6.8.3. Fourteen of the 27 trenches – Trenches 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 23, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, and 83 – contained archaeological features, with the other thirteen being blank. Several of the features were seen in more than one trench.

Trench 64

6.8.4. Trench 64 was located toward the southern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 50m in length, and had a depth

of 0.50m. It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E?5.

6.8.5. The natural substrate (6402) was described as a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with very frequent small subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.10m thick. Towards the southeastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by an oval shaped pit (6403). Measuring over 0.85m in length, 1.02m in width, and 0.23m in depth, it had moderately steep sides and a rounded base (Plate 22). It contained a single fill (6404), a fairly firm light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.6. The natural was overlain by subsoil (6401), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.20m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (6400), measuring 0.20m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.

Trench 66

6.8.7. Trench 66 was located toward the southern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 65m to the northwest of Trench 64. It was orientated north to south, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.40m (Figure 13).

6.8.8. The natural substrate (6602) was described as a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent large subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.10m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (6601), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.10m in thickness.

6.8.9. At the centre of the trench, the subsoil was cut by two linear ditches, running parallel to each other, orientated east to west. The southernmost ditch [6603] had gently sloping sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 1.70m in width, and 0.40m in depth (Plate 23). It contained a single fill (6604),

a friable dark brown sandy silt with rare medium subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds. Roughly 3.00m to the north, the other ditch [6605] also had gently sloping sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 1.90m in width, and 0.26m in depth (Plate 24). It contained a single fill (6606), a friable dark brown sandy silt with rare medium subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.10. The trench was sealed by topsoil (6600), measuring 0.20m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.

Trench 68

6.8.11. Trench 68 was located toward the centre of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 55m to the northwest of Trench 66. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.42m (Figure 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E2.

6.8.12. The natural substrate (6802) was described as a friable orangey brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.12m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (6801), a friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.10m in thickness.

6.8.13. At the centre of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [6803], orientated north-northeast by south-southwest (Plate 25). It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, and measured 2.50m in length, 3.70m in width, and 1.06m in depth. It contained two fills. The lower fill (6804), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium to large subangular stone inclusions, was 0.62m thick. This was overlain by upper fill (6805), a friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions, which measured 0.44m in thickness. Neither fill contained archaeological finds.

6.8.14. The trench was sealed by topsoil (6800), measuring 0.20m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 69

6.8.15. Trench 69 was located toward the centre of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 50m to the northeast of Trench 68. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.49m (Figures 11 and 23). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E2.

6.8.16. The natural substrate (6902) was described as a friable orangey brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.15m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (6901), a friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.12m in thickness.

6.8.17. Between the centre and southeastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [6903], orientated north-northeast by south-southwest (Plate 26). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.80m in length, 4.00m in width, and 0.85m in depth. It contained two fills. The lower fill (6904), a friable mid dark brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions, was 0.10m thick. This was overlain by upper fill (6905), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions, which measured 0.75m in thickness. Neither fill contained archaeological finds.

6.8.18. The trench was sealed by topsoil (6900), measuring 0.22m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 70

6.8.19. Trench 70 was located at the centre of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 25m to the east of Trench 69. It was orientated east to west, measured 50m in

length, and had a depth of 0.42m (Figure 11).

6.8.20. The natural substrate (7002) was described as a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.07m thick. Towards the eastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by circular shaped pit [7013]. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base and measured 0.50m in diameter with a depth of 0.10m (Plate 27). It contained a single fill (7014), a friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.21. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7001), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional subangular small stone inclusions, measuring 0.09m in thickness.

6.8.22. At the eastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by linear ditch [7003], orientated north to south. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.80m in length, 0.95m in width and 0.40m in depth (Plate 28). It had a single fill (7004), a friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds. Towards the centre of the trench, approximately 1.00m to the west of pit [7013], the subsoil was cut by linear ditch [7005]=[7009], orientated northeast to southwest. It had near vertical sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 0.59m in width, and 0.35m in depth (Plate 29). It had a single fill (7006)=(7010), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, which contained Roman pottery. It was cut at its southwestern end by linear ditch [7007]=[7011], orientated northwest to southeast (Plate 30). It had near vertical sides and a rounded base, measuring 1.80m in length, 0.81m in width, and 0.30m in depth (Plate 31). It had a single fill (7008)=(7012), a friable light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium and large subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.23. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7000), measuring 0.26m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 71

6.8.24. Trench 71 was located toward the northern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 60m to the northeast of Trench 69, and 60m to the north of Trench 70. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.41m (Figure 11).

6.8.25. The natural substrate (7102) was described as a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusion and measured more than 0.10m thick.

6.8.26. At the southwestern end of the trench, the natural was cut by two linear ditches. Ditch [7103] was orientated north to south, had moderately steep sides and a concave/flattish base; it measured 1.80m in length, 1.25m in width, and 0.30m in depth (Plate 32). It had a single fill (7104), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. Approximately, 2.50m to the northeast ran east by west orientated ditch [7105]. It had shallow sides and a concave/flattish base, and measured 1.80m in length, 0.40m in width, and 0.06m in depth (Plate 33). It had a single fill (7106), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. Both ditches were devoid of archaeological finds.

6.8.27. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7101), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional subangular small stone inclusions., measuring 0.10m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7100), measuring 0.26m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 73

6.8.28. Trench 73 was located toward the northern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 35m to the northwest of Trench 69. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.35m (Figure 11). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.29. The natural substrate (7302) was described as a friable light orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.07m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7301), a friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate subangular small and medium stone inclusions, measuring 0.05m in thickness.

6.8.30. At the northeastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [7303], orientated east to west (Plate 34). It had concave sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 1.60m in width and 0.50m in depth. It had a single fill (7304), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.31. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7300), measuring 0.23m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 74

6.8.32. Trench 74 was located toward the northern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 45m to the west of Trench 73. It was orientated north to south, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.35m (Figure 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.33. The natural substrate (7402) was described as a friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.03m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7401), a friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate subangular small stone

inclusions, measuring 0.07m in thickness.

6.8.34. At the northern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [7403], orientated east to west (Plate 35). It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 0.98m in width and 0.20m in depth. It had a single fill (7404), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions, which contained a late 19th- early 20th century glass bottle with cork stopper.

6.8.35. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7400), measuring 0.25m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 75

6.8.36. Trench 75 was located toward the northeastern corner of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 75m to the east of Trench 71. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.36m (Figure 11).

6.8.37. The natural substrate (7502) was described as a friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.05m thick.

6.8.38. Towards the southwest of the trench the natural was cut by a linear ditch terminus [7503], orientated east to west (Plate 36). It had curved concave sides and an uneven base, and measured 2.60m in length, 0.26m in width, and 0.04m in depth. It had a single fill (7504), a friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional subrounded stone inclusions, which contained no finds. Towards its terminus, it cut circular shaped pit [7505]. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.50m in length, 0.58m in width, and 0.28m in depth (Plate 37). It contained two fills. Its lower fill (7509), a friable dark grey black clay sand with abundant charcoal inclusions, measured 0.08m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (7506), a friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with small

subangular stones occasional and regular charcoal inclusions, which was 0.25m thick. Neither fill contained any archaeological finds.

6.8.39. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7501), a friable mid yellowish brown silt sand with occasional subangular small stone inclusions, which was 0.09m thick. The subsoil was cut in the centre of the trench by two ditches. The southwestern linear ditch [7507], was orientated east to west, had a terminus and was located roughly 2.00m to the northeast of ditch terminus [7503]. It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, it measured 1.80m in length, 0.60m in width, and 0.08m in depth (Plate 38). It had a single fill (7508), a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions, which contained no finds. Another linear ditch [7510] was located 6.5m to the northeast and was orientated to north to south (Plate 39). It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, measuring 1.80m in length, 1.10m in width, and 0.14m in depth. It had a single fill (7511), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent subrounded stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.40. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7500), measuring 0.22m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 76

6.8.41. Trench 76 was located toward the northeastern corner of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 40m to the west of Trench 74. It was orientated east to west, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.38m (Figure 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.42. The natural substrate (7602) was described as a friable light orangey brown silt sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.05m thick.

6.8.43. Toward the eastern end of the trench, the natural was cut by a linear ditch

[7603], orientated northeast to southwest (Plate 40). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and measured 1.80m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.23m in depth. It had a single fill (7604), a friable mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.44. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7601), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.08m in thickness. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7600), measuring 0.25m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 77

6.8.45. Trench 77 was located in the northeastern corner of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 45m to the northwest of Trench 76. It was orientated north to south, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.50m (Figure 12).

6.8.46. The natural substrate (7702) was described as a friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.10m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7701), a Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.15m in thickness.

6.8.47. Toward the eastern end of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [7703], orientated east to west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 1.80m in length, 2.80m in width and 0.45m in depth. It had a single fill (7704), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. It was recut in the centre by a linear ditch [7705], orientated east to west (Plate 41). It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, and measured 1.80m in length, 1.45m in width and 0.50m in depth. It had a single fill (7706), a friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions and a small number of highly

corroded iron nail fragments.

6.8.48. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7700), measuring 0.25m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 78

6.8.49. Trench 78 was located toward the northeastern corner of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 35m to the southwest of Trench 76. It was orientated northwest to southeast, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.38m (Figure 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.50. The natural substrate (7802) was described as friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.05m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7801), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.10m in thickness.

6.8.51. At the centre of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [7803], orientated northeast to southwest (Plate 42). It had shallow sloping sides and a flattish base and measured 1.80m in length, 1.50m in width, 0.10m in depth. It had a single fill (7804), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.52. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7800), measuring 0.20m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 79

6.8.53. Trench 79 was located toward the eastern edge of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 45m to the southeast of Trenches 78. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.43m

(Figures 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.54. The natural substrate (7902) was described as friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions and measured more than 0.10m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (7901), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.13m in thickness.

6.8.55. At the centre of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [7903], orientated north-northeast to south-southwest (Plate 43). It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.80m in length, 0.60m in width, 0.37m in depth. It had a single fill (7904), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions, which contained a very small fragment of modern painted cardboard or veneer. Another linear ditch [7908], located 5.00m to the southwest, ran west-northwest by east-southeast. It had near vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.80m in length, 1.13m in width and 0.53m deep. It had two fills. The lower fill (7909) was a friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium subangular stone inclusions, which was 0.37m thick. It was overlain by upper fill (7910), a firm dark blueish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium subangular stone inclusions, that measured 0.16m in thickness. Neither fill contained archaeological finds. This ditch was cut along its northeastern edge by another west-northwest by east-southeast orientated linear ditch [7911] (Plate 44). This had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base, measuring 1.80m in length, 1.12m in width, and 0.59m deep. It had a single fill (7912), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small to large subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds. Approximately 1.20m to the southwest, the subsoil was cut by linear ditch [7905], also orientated west-northwest by east-southeast (Plate 45). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.80m in length, 1.90m in width, and 0.53m in depth. It had two fills. The lower

fill (7906), a friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subangular stone inclusions, measured 0.38m in thickness. It was overlain by upper fill (7907), a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions, which was 0.15m thick. Neither fill contained archaeological finds.

6.8.56. The trench was sealed by topsoil (7900), measuring 0.20m thick, which consisted of a friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.

Trench 83

6.8.57. Trench 83 was located along the eastern corner of Solar Parcel J/K/L, approximately 50m to the southwest of Trench 78. It was orientated northeast to southwest, measured 50m in length, and had a depth of 0.45m (Figure 12). It was placed to target geophysical anomaly E3.

6.8.58. The natural substrate (8302) was described friable light brownish orange silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions. and measured more than 0.05m thick. The natural was overlain by subsoil (8301), a friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, measuring 0.10m in thickness.

6.8.59. Towards the southwestern corner of the trench, the subsoil was cut by a linear ditch [8303], orientated east to west (Plate 46). It had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base and measured 1.80m in length, 1.20m in width, 0.40m in depth. It had a single fill (8304), a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions, which contained no finds.

6.8.60. The trench was sealed by topsoil (8300), measuring 0.30m thick, which consisted of a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.

7. Finds

7.1. Overview

7.1.1. A total of 33 artefacts, weighing 762g were recovered during the course of the evaluation. All artefacts were dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2020). The artefacts were washed and dried or, where washing was not appropriate, dry brushed.

7.1.2. After washing or dry brushing all of the artefacts were assessed to ensure none needed immediate stabilisation. The finds are catalogued in Table 1.

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
2700	Pottery	1	75	Post medieval
2807	Pottery	3	9	Prehistoric pottery - BA?
3007	Pottery	3	65	Roman
3606	Pottery	15	22	Prehistoric pottery - Neo/BA?
7006	Pottery	2	8	Roman
7404	Glass	1	537	Green glass bottle with "THOMAS & EVANS" "PORTH" "ANYONE FOUND MAKING IMPROPER USE OF THIS BOTTLE WILL BE PROSECUTED" stamped on body and "7495" "T&E" "CS & Co Lc" Late 19th- Early 20th Century
7404	Cork	1	4	Cork stopper found within glass bottle from same context
7706	Iron	6	42	Highly corroded iron nail fragments
7904	Painted fibre board	1	<1	Small fragment of painted fibrous board - possibly part of a painted sign - likely late post medieval/early 20th Century

Table 1: Finds Quantification

7.2. Prehistoric Pottery – Dr. Frances Lynch

Probable Collared Urn (3605)

7.2.1. There are 2 decorated sherds, 7 smaller fragments and 8 crumbs from this pot but the rest of this vessel remains in situ.

7.2.2. The diameter of the pot is likely to be around 30 cm, a typical size for an Early Bronze Age Collared Urn and larger than Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware which has similar decoration of twisted cord and shallow grooves. The hard fabric, with strongly contrasting black interior and yellow exterior, is typical of that of Collared Urns although there is not much visible stone grit.

7.2.3. The decoration consists of a shallow smoothed line encircling the pot with sloped lines of twisted cord above. This is not the bottom of a typical collar on a Collared Urn but could come from further up the collar decorated with bands of twisted cord some 8-10mm apart.

7.2.4. Because there is so little of this pot there is not much point in searching for parallels until more of it is available.

Sherds from the Ring Ditch (2805)

7.2.5. There are two sherds (one broken) from this context. They are obviously from the same small pot. The diameter is probably 10cm and the very thin wall (4mm) is slightly curved. It comprises a well-fired clay mix with small angular fragments of possible stone. The colour is a dark red on the outside and darker and slightly smoother on the inside. It would be tempting to call it Early Neolithic Irish Sea Ware, but it has none of the porosity of that well-known fabric and is very much thinner.

7.2.6. The specialist has not encountered a fabric like this before and therefore cannot give a guess at its date. The context should suggest Early Bonze Age but there are no parallels (known to the specialist) at that date.

7.3. Roman Pottery – Dr. Siân Thomas

Introduction

7.3.1. There were a total of five sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 72g, recovered from the evaluation at Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park (Table 2). All of the sherds were collected as bulk finds from stratified contexts.

7.3.2. The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay et al. 2016). The pottery sherds were sorted into fabrics based on the inclusions present and their frequency. Where the fabric is known, they were coded based on the National Roman Fabric Collection reference (Tomber and Dore 1998). Where the fabric was unknown was coded according to the firing colour, inclusion type and texture (fine/medium/coarse).

Context	Cut	Type	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)
3007	3005	Ditch	Severn Valley Ware	Jar/Bowl	3	65
7006	7005	Ditch	OQC		2	7

Table 2: Roman Pottery from Mynydd Ty-talwyn

Results

7.3.3. The assemblage from the site is very small, with the Roman pottery being recovered from only two of the features recorded on site.

7.3.4. Three of the sherds were identified to previously recorded fabrics, and all came from the same Severn Valley ware vessel, likely a wide mouthed jar or bowl. The fabric type was produced throughout the Roman period (Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996).

7.3.5. The final two sherds were in an oxidised fabric with abundant quartz and sparse black ironstone and silver mica inclusions. It is possible these were from a Caerleon Ware vessel as the fabric is similar to some of the known Caerleon products (Tomber and Dore 1998), however it is slightly coarser and there was no evidence of any surface treatment. As such it was not possible to confirm these sherds were Caerleon Ware products.

Further Work

7.3.6. Further work on the assemblage is not deemed to be necessary.

7.4. Miscellaneous Finds – Dr Rhiannon Philp

Post Medieval Pottery

7.4.1. A single sherd of interior glazed 19th century slipware was recovered from

topsoil in Trench 27. It is of limited further archaeological value due to it being a single unstratified sherd.

Glass and Associated Cork

7.4.2. A whole green glass bottle with "THOMAS & EVANS" "PORTH" "ANYONE FOUND MAKING IMPROPER USE OF THIS BOTTLE WILL BE PROSECUTED" stamped on body and "7495" "T&E" "CS & Co Lc" stamped on the base was recovered from ditch [7403]. Thomas and Evans were grocers who diversified to carbonated mineral water and ginger beer in the late 19th century, seeing a market in relation to the growing temperance movement in Wales. They then moved on to flavoured fizzy drinks in the 1920s under the well-known Corona trademark. Porth was the location for their first major bottling plant (Carradice 2012).

7.4.3. The warning on the bottle relates to the fact that bottles were established as the property of the companies whose name they bore, via a number of legal rulings in the 1870s. This meant the bottles were effectively lent to the customer and could then be returned to the factory for reuse. The system worked well where bottles were distributed locally, but less so when distribution was widely dispersed. Schemes like this continued into the 1980s, with Corona being one of the last to charge a deposit on the bottle, which could be regained on its return, but this was largely only effective because they operated on a door-to-door basis, like milk deliveries. This approach eventually ceased when it became economically unviable, partially due to the rise in supermarket (Licence 2020). The style of bottle and warning indicate this is likely late 19th or early 20th century in date.

7.4.4. The cork stopper was found within the bottle neck. The presence of a cork rather than a glass marble and rubberised washer and swing top indicates again that this is likely to be an earlier bottle of late 19th or very early 20th

century date (Carradice 2012).

7.4.5. No further work is required.

Iron

7.4.6. Six fragments of highly corroded iron nails were recovered from ditch [7705]. The fragments are in a very poor condition and of limited further value.

7.4.7. No further work is required.

Painted Cardboard/Veneer

7.4.8. A very small fragment (<1g) of what appears to be painted cardboard or veneer was recovered from ditch [7903] in Trench 79. The small fragment appears to have been painted yellow and displays a black outline and blue infill. The fragment is too small to discern any clear design. It appears to be fairly modern in date and likely residual within the fill, given the small size of the fragment.

7.4.9. No further work is required.

8. Environmental Archaeology

8.1. Bulk Samples

Methodology

8.1.1. A total of 39 bulk samples, ranging from between 10-40 litres were recovered during the evaluation for finds recovery and in order to try to obtain any available dating evidence. The samples were processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500 μ m mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300 μ m mesh to collect the flot. The residues were then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500 μ m mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.

8.1.2. Due to the silty nature of the substrate, a number of samples required

secondary flotation in order to extract charred remains. This was achieved via bucket flotation and is noted in the results.

8.1.3. Once dry, the residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammerscale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.

8.1.4. The results can be seen in Table 3 below. Quantities of remains are described as occasional + (<5 items), moderate ++ (5-25 items), frequent +++ (25-100 items) or abundant ++++ (>100 items).

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Volume (L)	Burnt mammal bones	Magnetic residues	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Other	Flot?	Comments
1	306	18		Natural	++			Charcoal +++, Plastic +	Secondary flot obtained
2	304	9		Natural	+			0	
3	1504	6		Natural	+++			Charcoal +++, CPR +	Secondary flot obtained
4	3704	16		Natural	+			0	
5	4504	17	+	Natural	+			0	
6	3304	36		Natural	+			0	
7	3604	18	+	Natural	+			0	
8	3204	13		Natural			Coal +	0	
9	3206	18		Natural			Coal +	0	
10	6404	18		Natural			Coal +	0	
11	5404	18		Natural	+			0	
12	5504	16		Natural	+			0	
13	5512	18		Natural	+			0	
14	5605	12		Natural			Coal +	0	
15	6905	17		Natural			Coal +	0	
16	7004	16	+	Natural	+++	Highly eroded charred grain +	Fragment of glass rod +	Charcoal +++	Secondary flot obtained - very eroded
17	6804	16		Natural	+	Highly eroded charred grain +		0	
18	6805	16		Natural			Coal +	0	
19	7006	15		Natural	++			Charcoal +	
20	7012	17		Natural			Coal +	0	
21	7014	9		Natural	++			Charcoal ++	Secondary flot obtained
22	7304	18		Natural			Coal +	0	

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Volume (L)	Burnt mammal bones	Magnetic residues	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Other	Flot?	Comments
23	7104	19		Natural			Coal +	0	
24	7106	6		Natural	+++			0	
25	7404	16		Natural			Fine vessel glass with rim +, Coal +	0	
26	7604	17		Natural	+			0	
27	7704	18		Natural	++			0	
28	7706	16		Natural	+++			0	
29	7909	18		Natural	+			0	
30	7910	5		Natural	+			0	
31	7912	19		Natural			Coal +	0	
32	7904	16		Natural	+			0	
33	7906	18		Natural	+			Charcoal +	
34	7508	16		Natural			Coal +	0	
35	8304	7		Natural			Coal +	0	
36	7506	10		Natural	++++			Charcoal +++	Secondary flot obtained
37	7509	10		Natural	Sent straight for secondary flotation			Charcoal ++++ including large fragments	Secondary flot obtained. Most abundant charcoal
38	3004	34		Natural	+++			Charcoal +++	Secondary flot obtained
39	2705	36		Natural	++			0	

Table 3: Sample sorting results

Flot Report

8.1.5. Of the 39 processed samples, flots from 30 contained no material of archaeological significance.

8.1.6. Abundant charcoal was recovered after secondary flotation from Sample <37> (7509). Frequent charcoal was recovered following secondary flotation from Samples <1> (306), <3> (1504), <16> (7004), <36> (7506) and <38> (3004). A moderate quantity of charcoal was recovered from Sample <21> (7014) following secondary flotation. Occasional charcoal fragments were recovered within the initial flot of Samples <19> (7006) and <33> (7906).

8.1.7. Occasional charred grain was present within the flot of Sample <3> (1504).

8.1.8. Occasional very small green plastic fibres were noted in the flot of Sample <1> (306)

Residue Report

Burnt Mammal Bone

8.1.9. Occasional, very small fragments of burnt bone were recovered from samples <5> (4504), <7> (3604) and <16> (7004).

Magnetic Residues

8.1.10. Small quantities of magnetic residue were recovered from across the site. No hammerscale was noted.

Charcoal

8.1.11. Abundant fragmented charcoal was recovered from Sample <36> (7506) in addition to that recovered in the flot (1st and 2nd). It is worth noting that abundant charcoal was also present in the residue of Sample <37> (7509), but this was all extracted via secondary flotation and is referred to in the flot report.

8.1.12. Frequent quantities of fragmented charcoal was recovered from Samples <3> (1504), <16> (7004), <24> (7106), <28> (7706) and <38> (3004).

8.1.13. Moderate quantities of charcoal were recovered from Samples <1> (306), <19> (7006), <21> (7014), <27> (7704) and <39> (2705).

8.1.14. Occasional fragments of charcoal were recovered from Samples <2> (304), <4> (3704), <5> (4504), <6> (3304), <7> (3604), <11> (5404), <12> (5504), <13> (5512), <17> (6804), <26> (7604), <29> (7909), <30> (7910), <32> (7904) and <33> (7906).

Charred Plant Remains

8.1.15. Occasional, highly eroded charred cereal grains were recovered from Samples <16> (7004) and <17> (6804).

Coal

8.1.16. Occasional small fragments of coal were noted in Samples <8> (3204), <9> (3206), <10> (6404), <14> (5605), <15> (6905), <18> (6805), <20> (7012), <22> (7304), <23> (7104), <25> (7404), <31> (7912), <34> (7508) and <35> (8304).

Glass

8.1.17. A very small glass rod fragment was recovered from sample <16> (7004). A single shard of aqua coloured vessel glass was recovered from sample <25> (7404).

Summary

8.1.18. The samples produced very little material of archaeological significance. Most material was present in very small quantities and fragments, meaning there is a high risk that it is residual or intrusive within the sampled contexts and therefore would not provide secure dating or interpretive information. Many of the flots contained rooting, indicating bioturbation should be considered across the site as a vessel for movement of material, particularly material in small fragments.

8.1.19. The very infrequent fragments of burnt bone are too small to be diagnostic

and likely residual in origin. They are therefore of limited archaeological significance.

8.1.20. The magnetic residues contain no man-made material and are likely to be natural in origin.

8.1.21. Due to the low quantities and eroded nature of the recovered charred plant remains, it is highly likely that these are either secondary or intrusive inclusions and therefore of limited interpretive value.

8.1.22. The majority of the charcoal recovered was very fragmented and eroded in nature and therefore unlikely hold secure provenance. However, a small number of samples containing abundant or frequent charcoal were selected for analysis by a charcoal specialist due to being present within features of further interest that are lacking dating evidence. These include Sample <36> (7506), Sample 3 (1504) and Sample <38> (3004). The material was assessed by the specialist, and the results are included below.

8.1.23. The glass fragments recovered are too small to be diagnostic and therefore of limited interpretive value.

8.2. Charcoal – Dana Challinor

8.2.1. Three samples from dispersed trenches (T15, T30 and T75) across the evaluation area produced abundant assemblages of charcoal which were provided for study. No finds were associated with any of the features.

Methodology

8.2.2. The charcoal assemblages were characterised by randomly selecting 50 fragments (where available) from different sieve fractions, which were identified to genus/species. Standard identification procedures were followed using identification keys (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990) and modern reference material. Charcoal was fractured and examined at low magnification (up to X45), with representative fragments examined in longitudinal sections

at high magnification (up to X400). Heartwood was identified by the presence of multiple tyloses across more than one growth ring and sapwood was identified by the absence of tyloses. In the absence of pith and/or bark, roundwood was attributed to fragments which exhibited strong or moderate ring curvature. Additional observations on features relating to pre- and post-burning conditions (e.g. vitrification, vivianite or iron staining, presence of insect tunnels and fungal hyphae) were also recorded. Classification and nomenclature follow Stace 2019.

Results (Table 4)

8.2.3. Three taxa were positively identified from 120 fragments examined. All were consistent with native species:

FAGACEAE: *Quercus* sp., oak

BETULACEAE: *Betula* sp., birch

Corylus avellana, hazel

8.2.4. Suitable material for radiocarbon dating (roundwood and/or short-lived) is present in all three assemblages.

	Trench	T15	T75	T30
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Ring ditch
	Fill of	1503	7505	3003
	Context no.	1504	7506	3004
	Sample no.	3	36	38
Quercus sp.	oak	25 (**r**)	32 (hsr)	19 (h)
Betula sp.	birch	18 (**ri**)		1
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	4r	15 (r)	
Bark		2	2	
Indeterminate		1r	1	
Coal				+++

Table 4: Charcoal results (showing fragment counts)

Pit 1503

8.2.5. This yielded an abundant assemblage of charcoal, with multiple fragments

>8mm, and up to 30mm. Condition was good, with clean and clear anatomical structures, albeit some low levels vivianite staining (indicative of waterlain or seasonally waterlogged depositional contexts) noted. The charcoal was mostly oak and birch with a few fragments of hazel and detached bark. The vast majority was characterised as roundwood, with strong ring curvature and occasional pith or cambial edge. Growth rates were generally average to fast, with wide sections of late wood pores recorded in oak and average ring widths of >1mm. The birch exhibited frequent insect tunnels, with frass preserved. These were large and oval, characteristic of galleries left by the Cerambycidae (long-horned beetles) that inhabit dead wood with bark attached.

Pit 7505

8.2.6. The charcoal assemblage from this pit was also abundant, with multiple fragments >8mm and in good condition. The majority of the charcoal was of oak, with some heartwood, sapwood and rarely roundwood recorded. Hazel, with occasional roundwood, was present in some quantity and there were additional fragments of detached bark. Growth rates also appeared to be relatively fast, but most of the oak came from trunkwood.

Ring Ditch 3003

8.2.7. This sample contrasted with the other two in preservation and condition. The vast majority of the material present was of coal, with only a modest assemblage of charcoal. The condition was difficult, however, to easily distinguish between the two as the material was coated/infiltrated with a brown/orange covering - possibly some form of iron mineralisation, as the material was heavy. Certainly, the larger sized material was of coal and only 20 smaller fragments (≤4mm) were positively identified; mostly oak, with one fragment of birch. The oak was generally too poorly preserved or small to determine maturity, but two fragments of heartwood were observed.

Discussion

8.2.8. The preservation of charcoal in the two pits shows that there is potential for useful anthracological assemblages in the event of further excavation at the site. While the character of the fuel used (roundwood/trunkwood) differs between the two assemblages, they are broadly similar in terms of a preference of oak, with hazel (and birch in pit 1503) for fuel use and it would be unsurprising if they were of contemporary date. That said, there is nothing in these assemblages that offer specific insight into phase. Oak-hazel woodlands were characteristic of the South Wales landscape in prehistory and areas (especially of drier valley slopes) persisted into later periods. Birch is a pioneer species and it may represent regrowth after episodes of clearing or in open upland areas: in any case, it has a preference for open, full sun conditions, compared to hazel which commonly formed an understorey to shady oak woodlands. The indications of fast growth rates in the charcoal, however, suggests that the trees had grown in optimum conditions: open woodland with little competition for light. The charcoal from ring ditch 3003 is also consistent, taxonomically, with the pit assemblages, but the large quantity of coal means that the assemblage is of limited use. The site's location within the South Wales coalfield means that surface coal could readily have ended up in the accumulated deposits of the ring ditch during or post use of the feature.

9. Discussion

9.1.1. In total, thirty trenches contained 54 archaeological features; 45 of these were ditches, four were large quarry pits, and the remaining five were small pits. Many of the features corresponded to anomalies detected by the preceding geophysical surveys (Headland Archaeology 2025a & 2025b), as well as aligning with field boundaries recorded on historic maps. Largely, the geophysical survey correlated with the archaeological features that were

uncovered during the evaluation.

Linear features

9.1.2. The ditch in Trench 3 [303] aligns with a geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin noted in the Headland survey, interpreted as part of a small enclosure. It does not align with any features shown on historic maps and has no known date.

9.1.3. The two ditches in Trench 32 [3203] and [3205] align with geophysical anomalies noted in the survey, although these were interpretated as agricultural in origin. They do not align with any field boundaries seen on historic maps and have no known date.

9.1.4. One of the ditches in Trench 28 [2803] aligns with a linear geophysical anomaly and a field boundary seen in both the 1842 Tithe and 1884 OS maps. It is observed on historic maps up until the 1964 OS map. The other ditch is part of a ring ditch and is discussed below.

9.1.5. The ditch in Trench 33 [3303] aligns with a geophysical anomaly, noted as of uncertain origin in the Headland survey. It does not align with any features on historic maps, but cuts through the subsoil, so is likely post-medieval in date.

9.1.6. The ditch in Trench 36 [3603] aligns with a linear geophysical anomaly, noted as a field boundary in the Headland report. The 1884 OS survey shows a field boundary on the same alignment as the ditch, which also cuts the subsoil in this trench. This ditch is therefore likely post-medieval in date.

9.1.7. The two ditches located in Trench 66 [6603] and [6605] both correspond to a linear geophysical anomaly, interpreted as a field boundary. This aligns with a field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe map and subsequent OS maps until the 1964 edition.

9.1.8. The eastern ditch located in Trench 70 [7003] does not correspond to any

geophysical anomalies but aligns with a field boundary seen on the 1884 OS map, and possibly a land division seen on the 1842 Tithe map. It is observed on historic maps up until the 1964 OS map and appears to part of a small enclosure related to nearby Cefn-y-gelli farm. To the west, ditch [7007]=[7011] is located in the same area as a field boundary on the 1884 map, although the orientation does not match; it could be part of the same small enclosure as [7003]. Ditch [7007]=[7011] cuts through another ditch [7005]=[7009]. This ditch which does not align with either geophysical anomalies or any features on historical maps and contained Roman pottery.

9.1.9. The south-western ditch in Trench 71 [7103] aligns with a north-south orientated geophysical anomaly, interpretated as a possible field boundary. No field boundaries are located within this area on historic maps. The ditch to the immediate northeast [7105] does not correspond to a geophysical anomaly, nor anything on historical maps. The fill of this ditch (7106) contained frequent charcoal that has been sent to the specialist for assessment.

9.1.10. The ditch in Trench 73 [7303] is on the same alignment as a geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin, although is located roughly 2m to the northeast of the anomaly. It does not correspond to any features on historical maps but does cut through the subsoil so could be post-medieval in date.

9.1.11. The ditch in Trench 74 [7403] corresponds to both a linear geophysical anomaly and a field boundary seen on the OS 1884 map. This field boundary corresponds to a land division on the 1842 Tithe map and is seen on historic maps up until the 1964 OS survey.

9.1.12. None of three ditches in Trench 75 [7503], [7507], and [7510] correspond to geophysical anomalies nor to any features on historical maps. The southwestern ditch [7503] has no known date, whereas the other two ditches [7507] and [7510] cut through the subsoil, so could be post-medieval in date.

9.1.13. The ditch in Trench 76 [7603] is likely the same as ditch as [7903]. They have similar profiles and alignments and appear to correspond to the same linear geophysical anomaly. Neither correspond to any field boundaries seen on 1884 OS map but could potentially correspond to a land division noted on the 1842 Tithe map.

9.1.14. The ditches in Trench 77 [7703] and its recut [7705] correspond with a geophysical anomaly that was interpretated as a field boundary, which is confirmed by its alignment with a field boundary seen on both the 1842 Tithe and 1884 OS maps. It is observed on historic maps up until the 1964 OS survey.

9.1.15. The other three ditches in Trench 79 [7905], [7908], and [7911] are all on the same alignment as a linear geophysical anomaly and a field boundary seen on both the 1842 Tithe and 1884 OS maps, possibly representing ditches on either side of the historic boundary. It is seen on historic maps up until the 1964 OS survey. [7911] is a recut of [7908] and matches the profile and orientation of ditch [8303] to the west and is likely the same feature.

'Intrenchments'

9.1.16. A series of ditches seen in Trenches 54, 55, and 56, and correspond to a Y-shaped anomaly seen in the geophysical survey. The earliest ditch [5503]=[5603], corresponds to the northwest-southeast part of the system, and contained no datable evidence. It was recut by ditches [5505]=[5606] and [5609], which cut through the subsoil and, in the case of [5505]=[5606], contained plastic and 20th century bricks. To the east, north-south orientated ditch [5403]=[5510] also cuts through the subsoil and is therefore likely post-medieval in date.

9.1.17. Both branches of the Y-shaped feature can be seen on historic maps, labelled as 'Intrenchments' or 'Entrenchments', as early as the OS Six-inch survey, published in 1884. The feature appears to constitute an older set of ditches,

seen on historic maps, which have either been recut or infilled by modern material. Their purpose is unclear – the DBA (Pegasus 2025) suggests they could constitute hollow-ways formed due to boggy conditions, or be associated with post-medieval coal working, known to have occurred in the area.

Enclosures identified in the geophysical surveys

9.1.18. Ditches seen in Trenches 27, 28, and 30 [2704]=[2805]=[3005] corresponds to a circular geophysical anomaly with a diameter of roughly 46m. Both Roman and possible prehistoric pottery were recovered from fills within this ditch, although the prehistoric pottery specialist was not able to provide a direct comparison or date. The portion in Trench 30 [3005] appears to be a recut of an earlier feature [3003]. Fill (3004) of [3003] contained what was initially believed to be charcoal, though when assessed by the specialist, it was found to be predominantly coal, coated with iron mineralisation making distinction difficult. The small quantity of charcoal that was present was very poorly preserved and the full assemblage was deemed of limited use by the specialist.

9.1.19. Ditches seen in Trenches 37, 38, and 45 [3703]=[3803]=[4503] correspond to a sub-rectangular enclosure – measuring 70m by 40m – seen in the geophysical survey. No features matching this enclosure are seen on historic maps, nor does it appear to align with modern field boundaries. The feature is likely post-medieval in date as it cuts through the subsoil.

9.1.20. Ditches seen in Trenches 68 and 69 [6803]=[6903] correspond to a sub-rectangular enclosure – measuring 80m by 60m – seen in the geophysical survey. No other features were indicated on historic maps within this area. As it cut through the subsoil, it is likely post-medieval in date. It also appears to respect ditch [7403] in the geophysical survey.

Large pits

9.1.21. The large pit in Trench 46 [4603] corresponds to a suboval geophysical anomaly, noted as possibly archaeological in origin. The three large pits in Trench 49 [4903], [4906], and [4909] all corresponded to irregular geophysical anomalies, with the Headland report describing them as having potential archaeological origin. None of the four pits are noted on the historic maps, and there is no evidence of quarrying within the area – although an old coal level is located approximately 150m to the west of Trench 49.

Small pits

9.1.22. The pit in Trench 15 [1503] appears to match a small suboval geophysical anomaly, noted as of an uncertain origin. As it cuts through the subsoil, it is likely to be post-medieval in date. Assessment of the charcoal within fill (1504) identified oak and birch with occasion hazel fragments in good condition. While not diagnostic in terms of date, material suitable for dating was identified should this be deemed necessary.

9.1.23. The pit in Trench 36 [3605] contained a large pot, tentatively suggested to be of Early Bronze Age date by the specialist, although there was not enough recovered at this stage to make a conclusion. The pit was not fully excavated at this stage, in agreement with all stakeholders, due to the potential for cremated human remains and therefore only a very small amount of material was assessed by the specialist. It does not correspond to a particular geophysical anomaly. It is located in an area of "multiple pit-like responses" on the Headland survey, but these anomalies have been attributed to modern cattle feeders.

9.1.24. The pits in Trench 64 [6403] and Trench 70 [7013] do not correspond to any geophysical anomalies and has no known date.

9.1.25. The pit in Trench 75 [7505] is cut by ditch [7503] but does not correspond to

any features on historical maps and has no known date. The two fills of [7505] ((7509) and (7506)) contained abundant charcoal, which was assessed by the specialist and found to consist of predominantly oak with some hazel. While not diagnostic in terms of its assemblage, material suitable for dating was found to be present should further investigation be warranted.

10. Conclusion

10.1.1. In August 2025, AW was commissioned by Galileo Empower Ltd to carry out an archaeological field evaluation in association with the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park near Maesteg, Bridgend. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102.

10.1.2. The evaluation consisted of 78 trenches. The trenches were excavated within the proposed development area to assess the presence, absence, and character of any archaeological resources. The trenches were strategically placed to target anomalies seen in the two geophysical surveys.

10.1.3. In total, thirty trenches contained 54 archaeological features; 45 of these were ditches, four were large quarry pits, and the remaining five were small pits. Many of the features corresponded to the anomalies from the geophysical surveys, as well as aligning with field boundaries from historic maps.

10.1.4. The majority of the archaeology uncovered during this evaluation constituted of post-medieval field systems and enclosures. A large Y-shaped feature, comprised of linear ditches and labelled on historic maps as 'Intrenchments', was excavated. Neither the function nor their original date could be ascertained.

10.1.5. Three enclosures, matching anomalies seen on the geophysical survey, were encountered. The two subrectangular enclosures were dated from the post-medieval period. The third, a large ring ditch, contained both Roman and

suspected Bronze Age pottery.

10.1.6. Four large pits were found within a concentrated area, although their purpose is unclear. A possible prehistoric cremation urn was uncovered but not excavated at this stage although if groundworks are required in this area, further investigation would be required.

10.1.7. Charcoal from a small number of features was selected for further assessment by specialist. These include pit [7505], pit [1503], and ring ditch [3003]. The material from [3003] was found to be predominantly coal and of limited diagnostic value. The charcoal from both pits was similar in character and could indicate they are contemporary in date, although they provide no insight into what that date might be. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating was identified within both of these assemblages.

10.1.8. The results from the prehistoric pottery assessment are limited given the small quantity of material but indicate the presence of Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity at the site.

11. Archiving

11.1.1. The report will be uploaded to Heneb – Glamorgan-Gwent HER and with the RCAHMW alongside a full digital copy of the site archive and any digital borne data.

11.1.2. The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the CIfA Guidelines *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020).

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OS 25-Inch to Mile SS8684-SS8784 – AA, revised 1963, published 1964. Scale 1:2,500.

OS 25-Inch to Mile SS8685-SS8785 – AA, revised 1963, published 1964. Scale 1:2,500.

OS 25-Inch to Mile SS8686-SS8786 – AA, revised 1963, published 1964. Scale 1:2,500.

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Figures

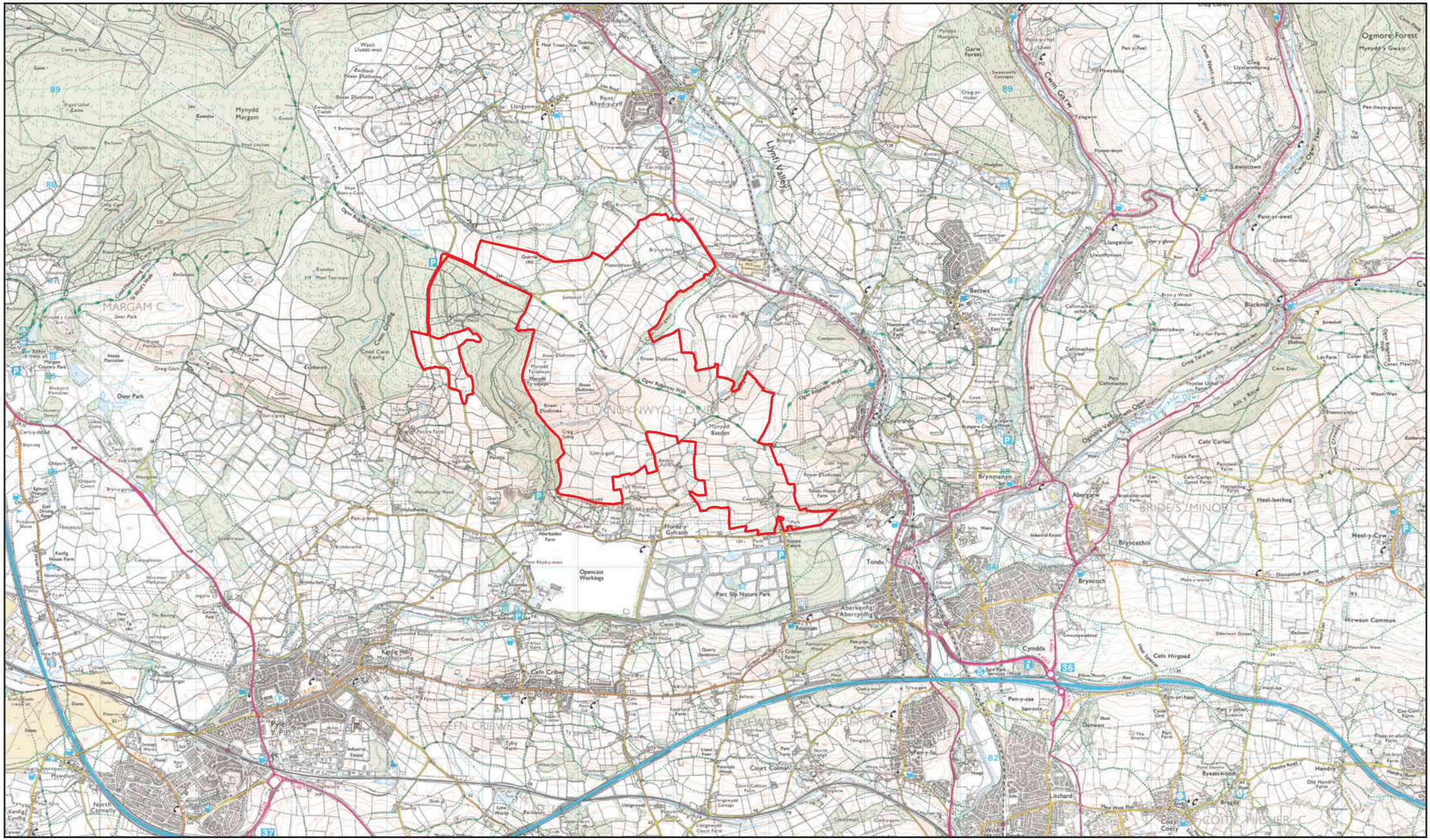


Figure 1. Site Location

Development Area



N

0 1km 2km

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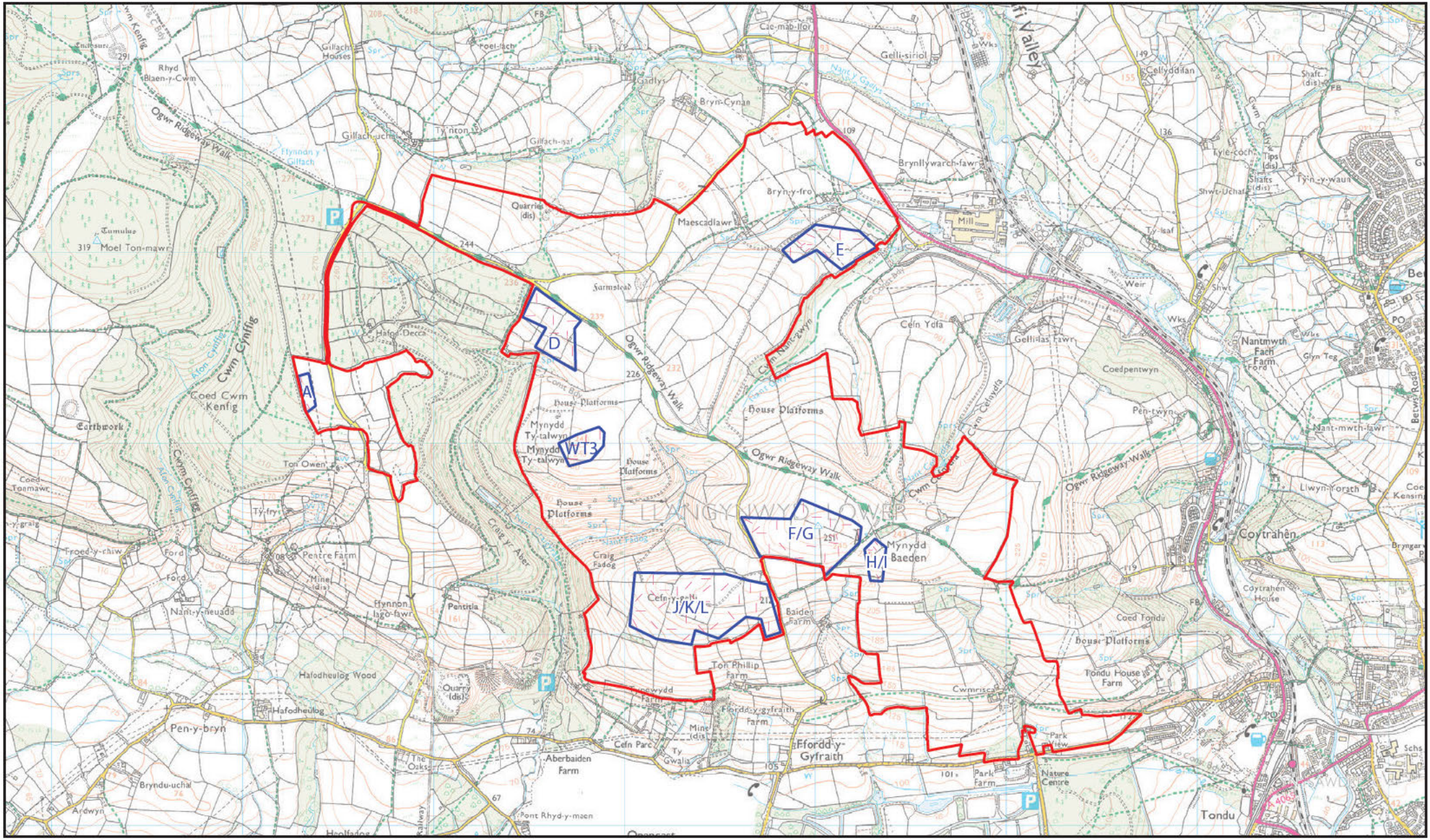


Figure 2. Parcel numbers

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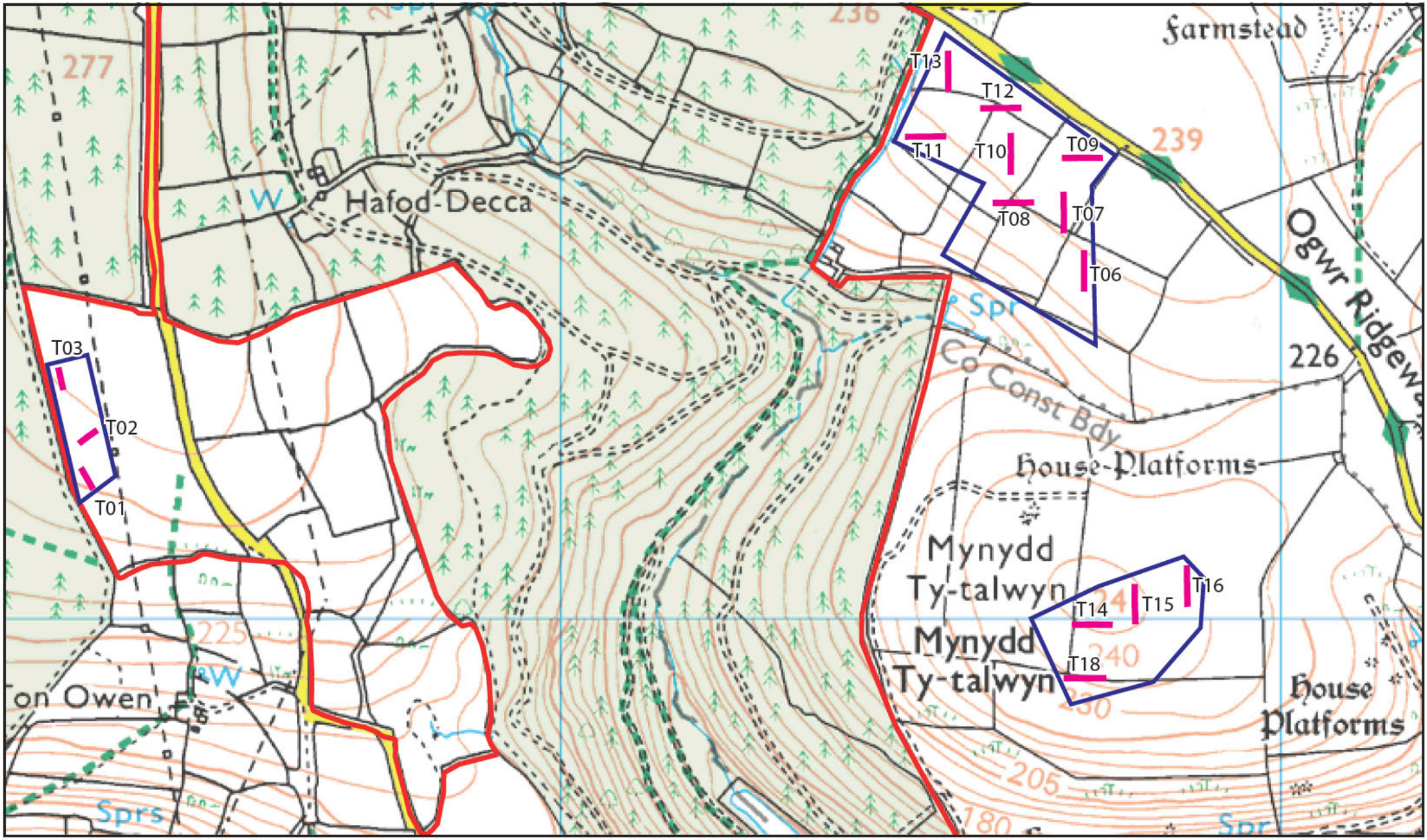


Figure 3. Trench locations in Solar Parcels A and D and Wind Turbine 3

Development Area
Excavation Area
Trench

N

0 150m 300m

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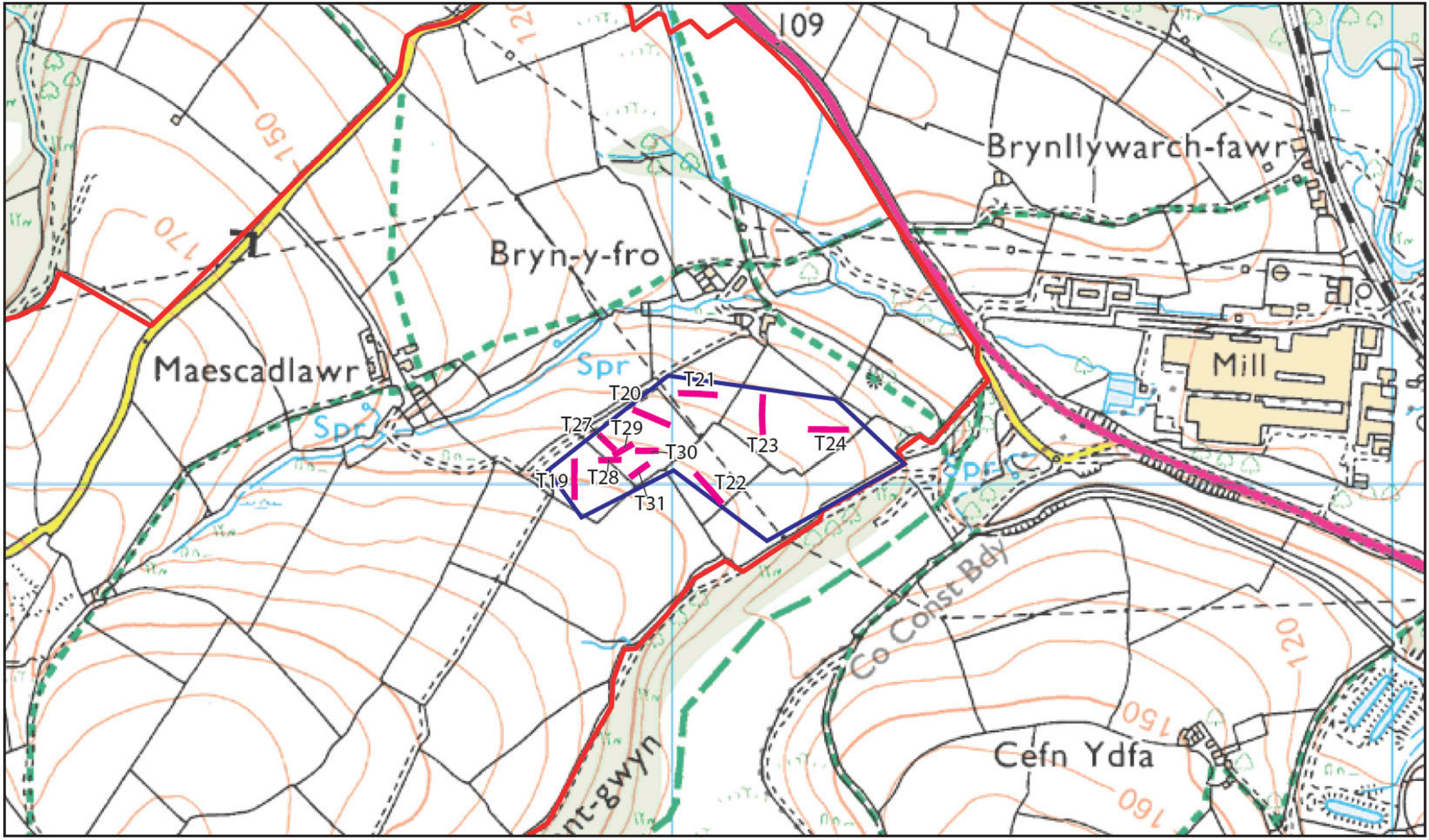


Figure 4. Trench locations in Solar Parcel E

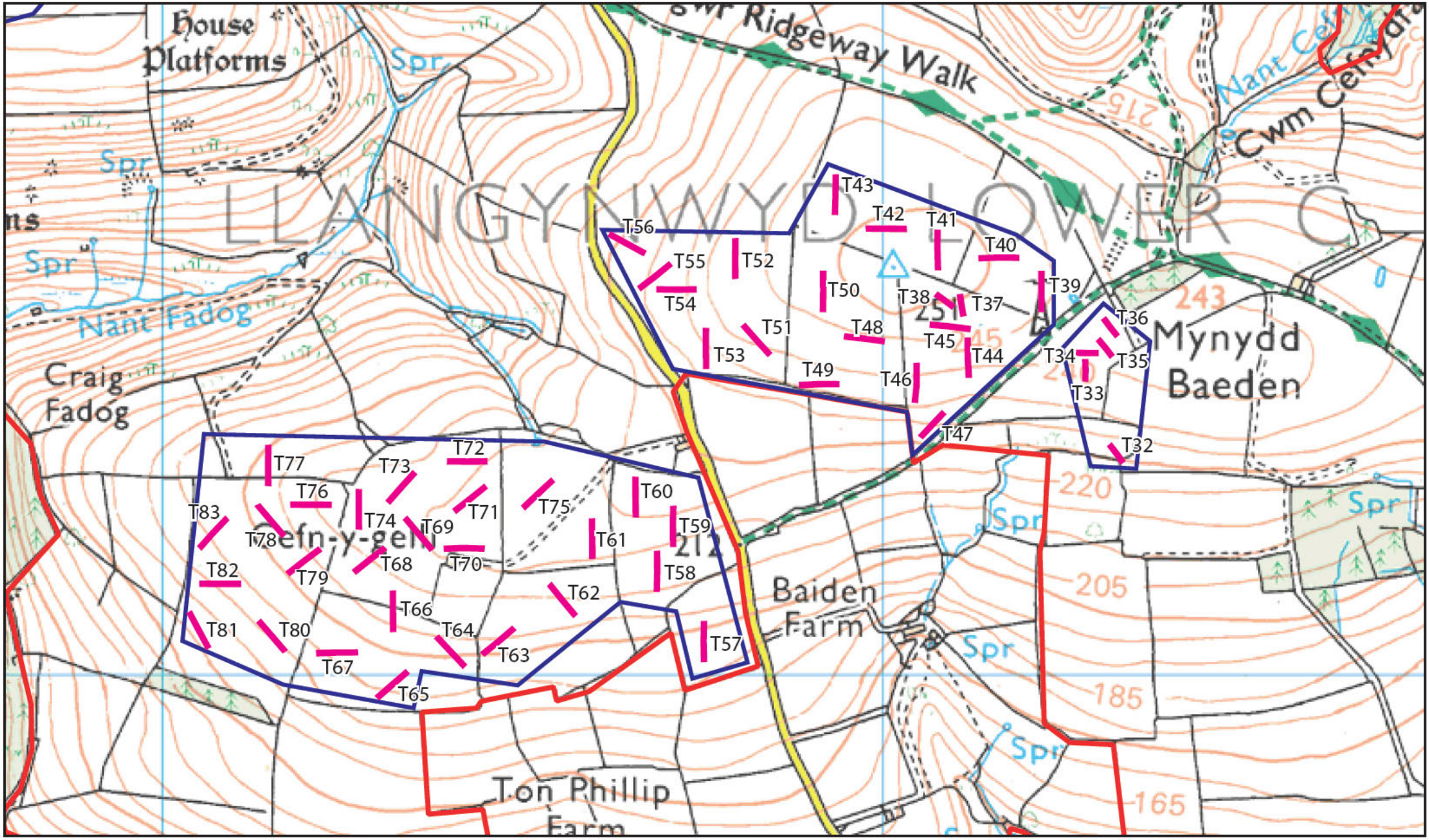
Development Area
Excavation Area
Trench

N

0 150m 300m

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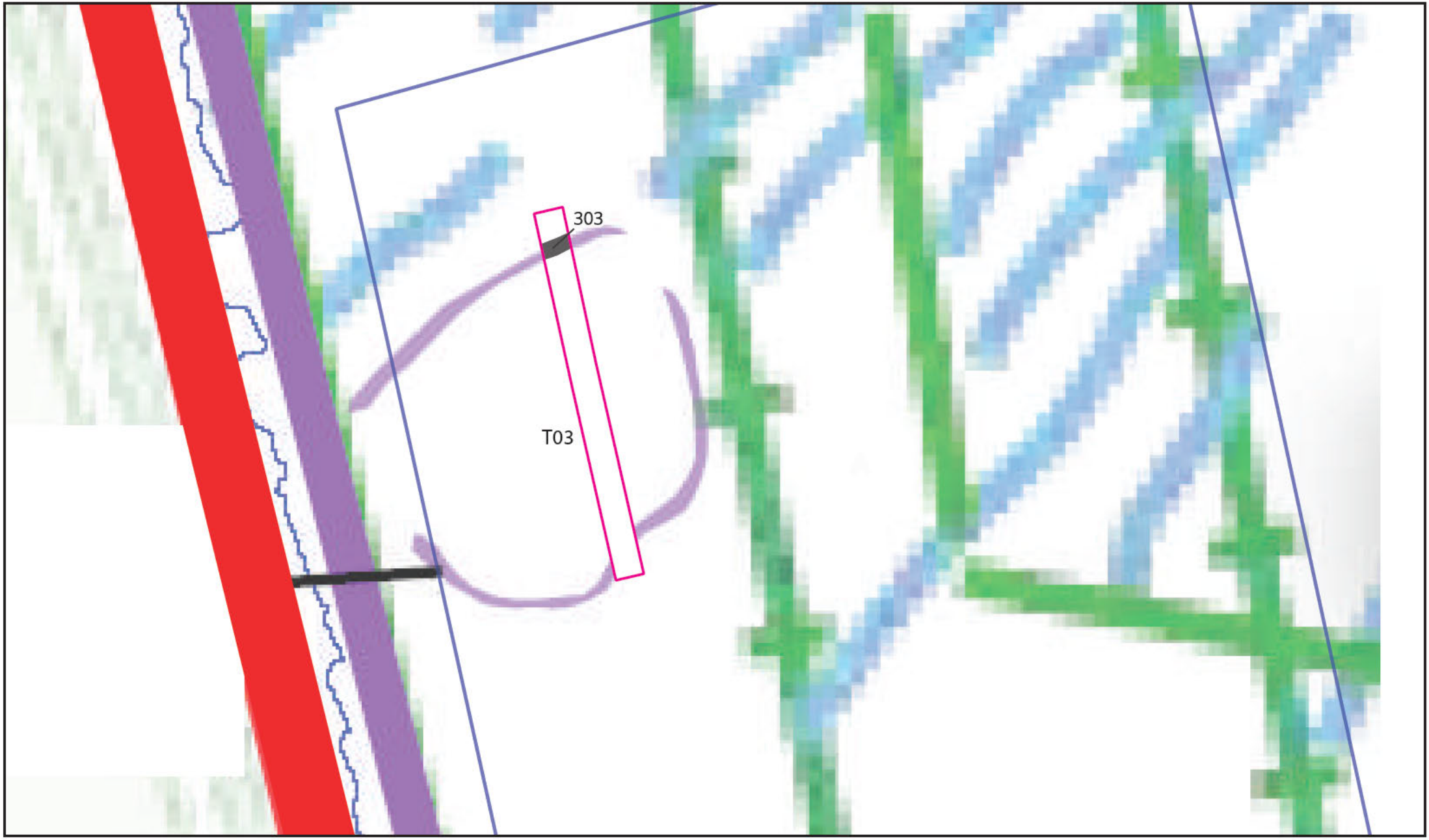


Figure 6. Plan of feature within Trench 3 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature



N

0 7.5m 15m

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Background image from Headland (2025a)

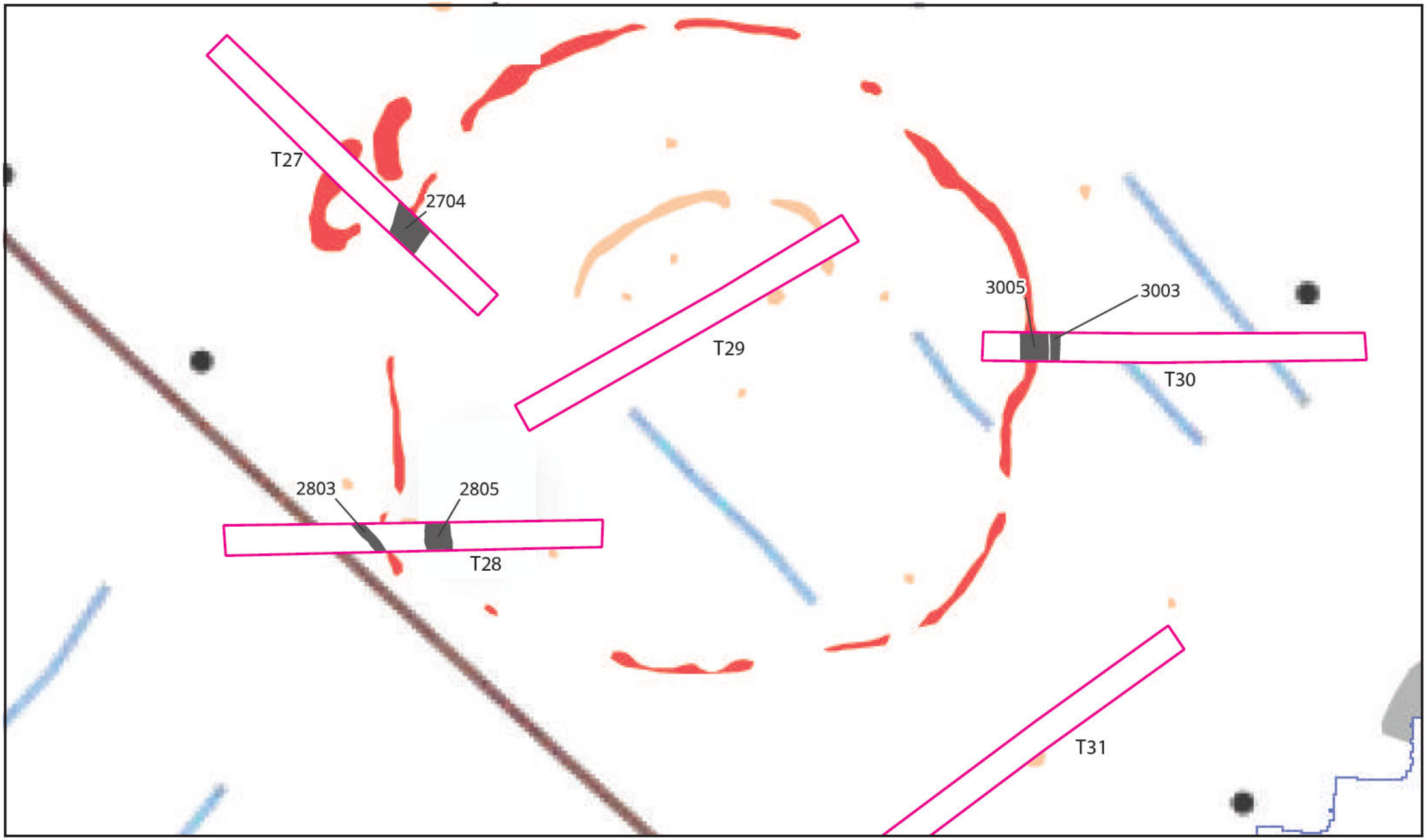


Figure 7. Plan of features within Trenches 27, 28 and 30 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature



N

0 7.5m 15m

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Background image from Headland (2025a)

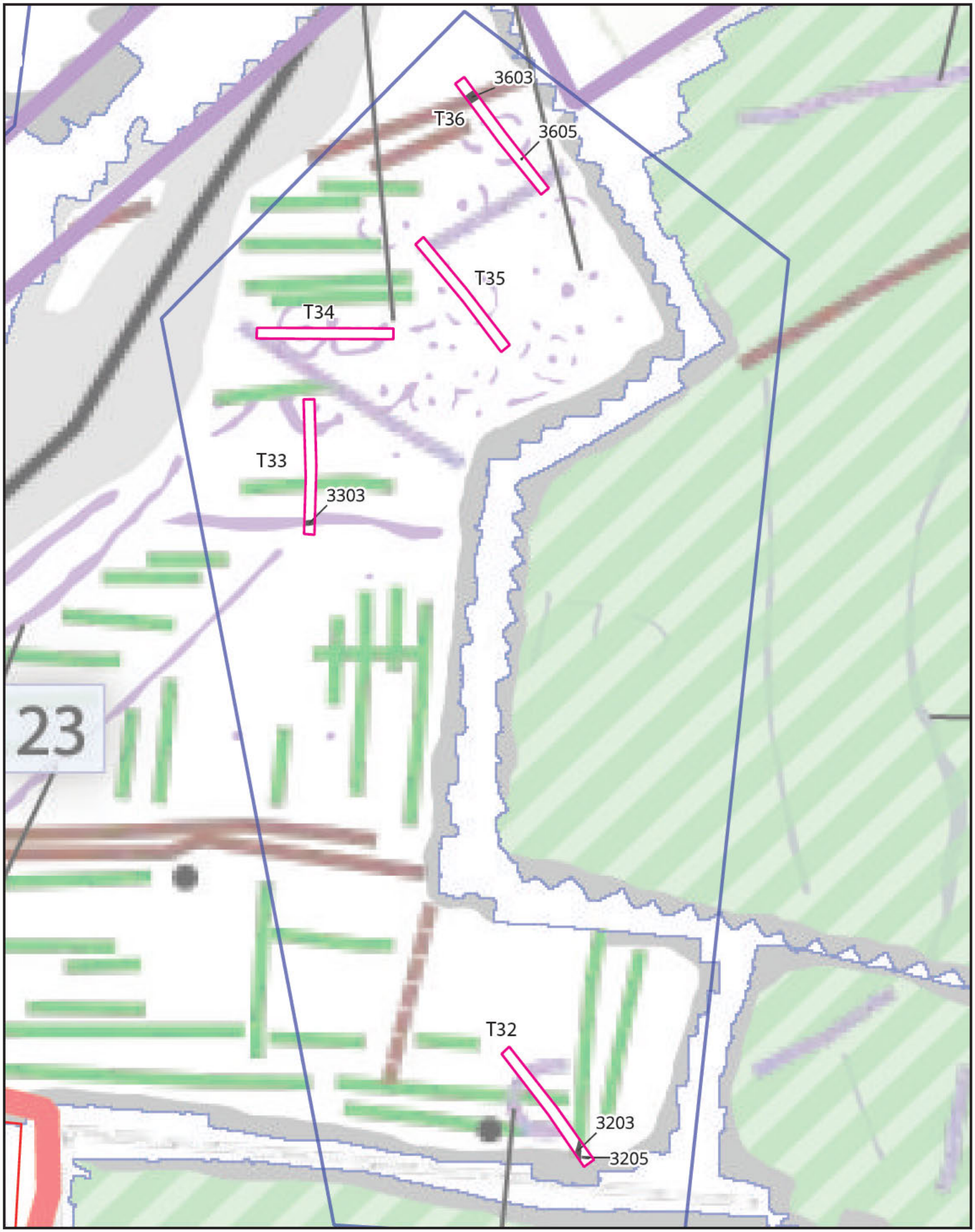


Figure 8. Plan of features within Trenches 32-36 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature

N

0 20m 40m

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Background image from Headland (2025a)

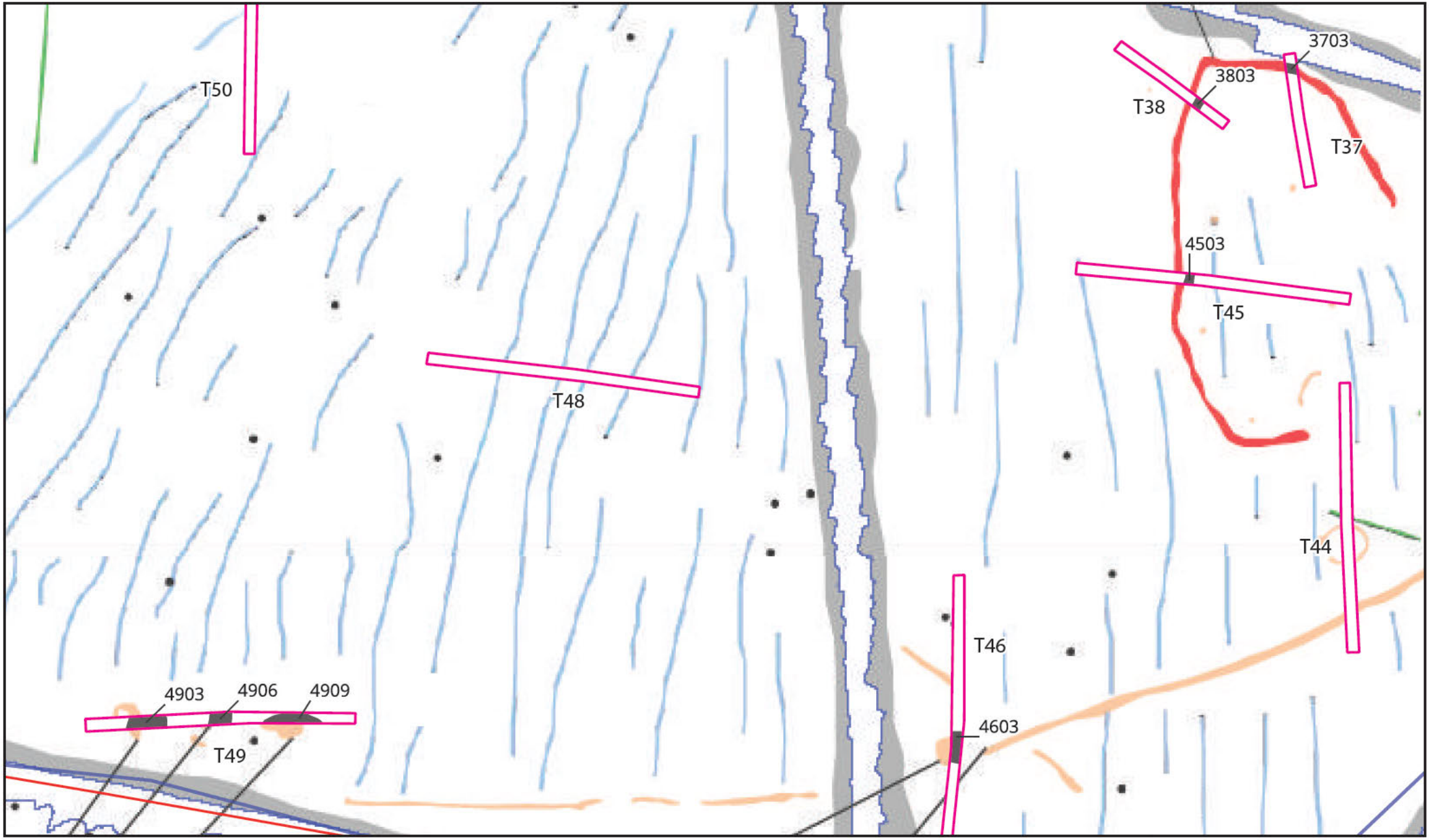


Figure 9. Plan of feature within Trenches 37, 38, 45, 46, and 49 over geophysical survey results.

Background image from Headland (2025a)

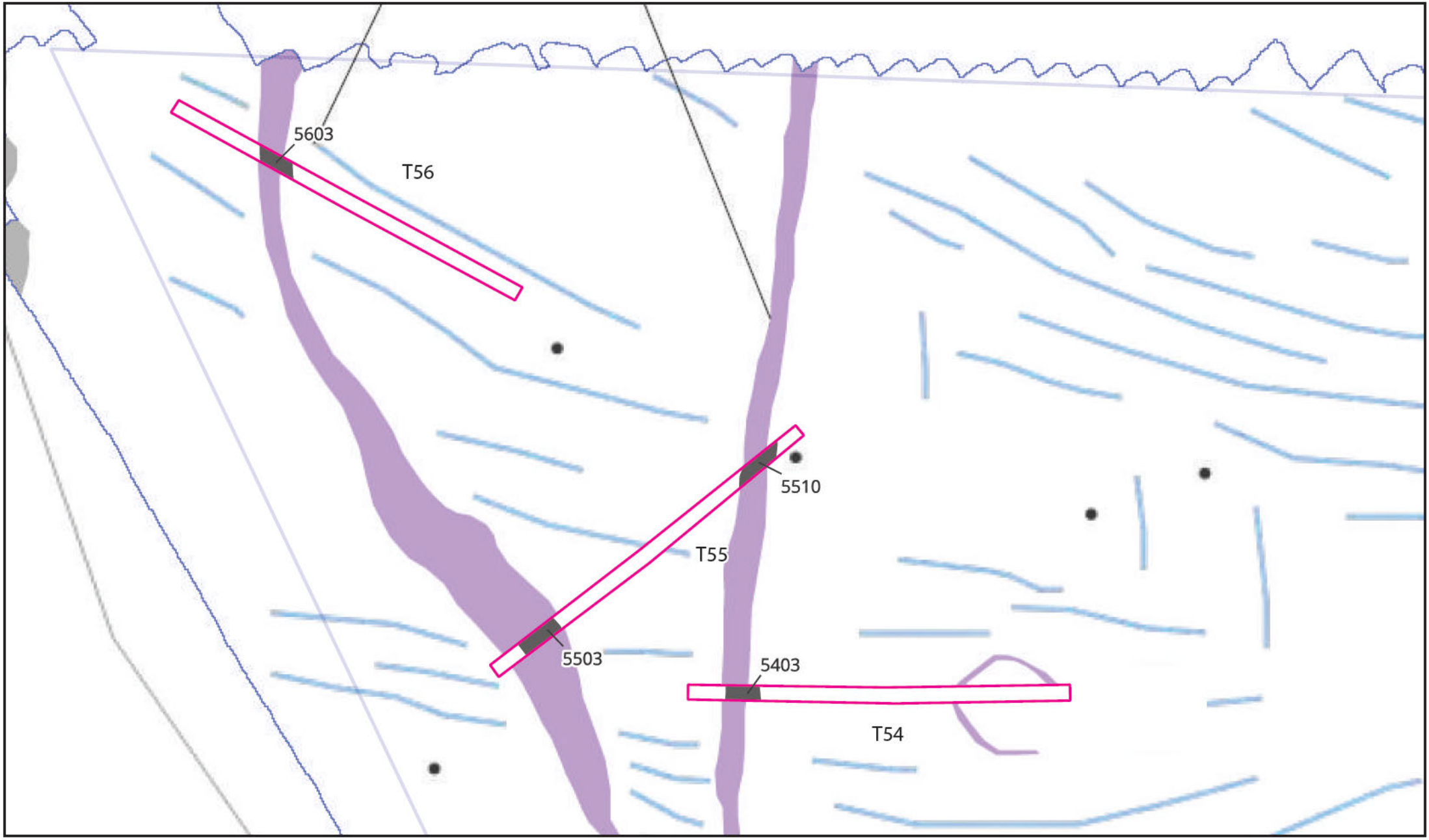
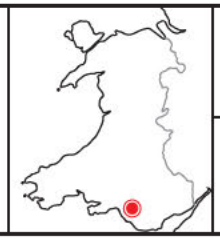


Figure 10. Plan of feature within Trenches 54-56 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature



N

0 15m 30m

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Background image from Headland (2025a)

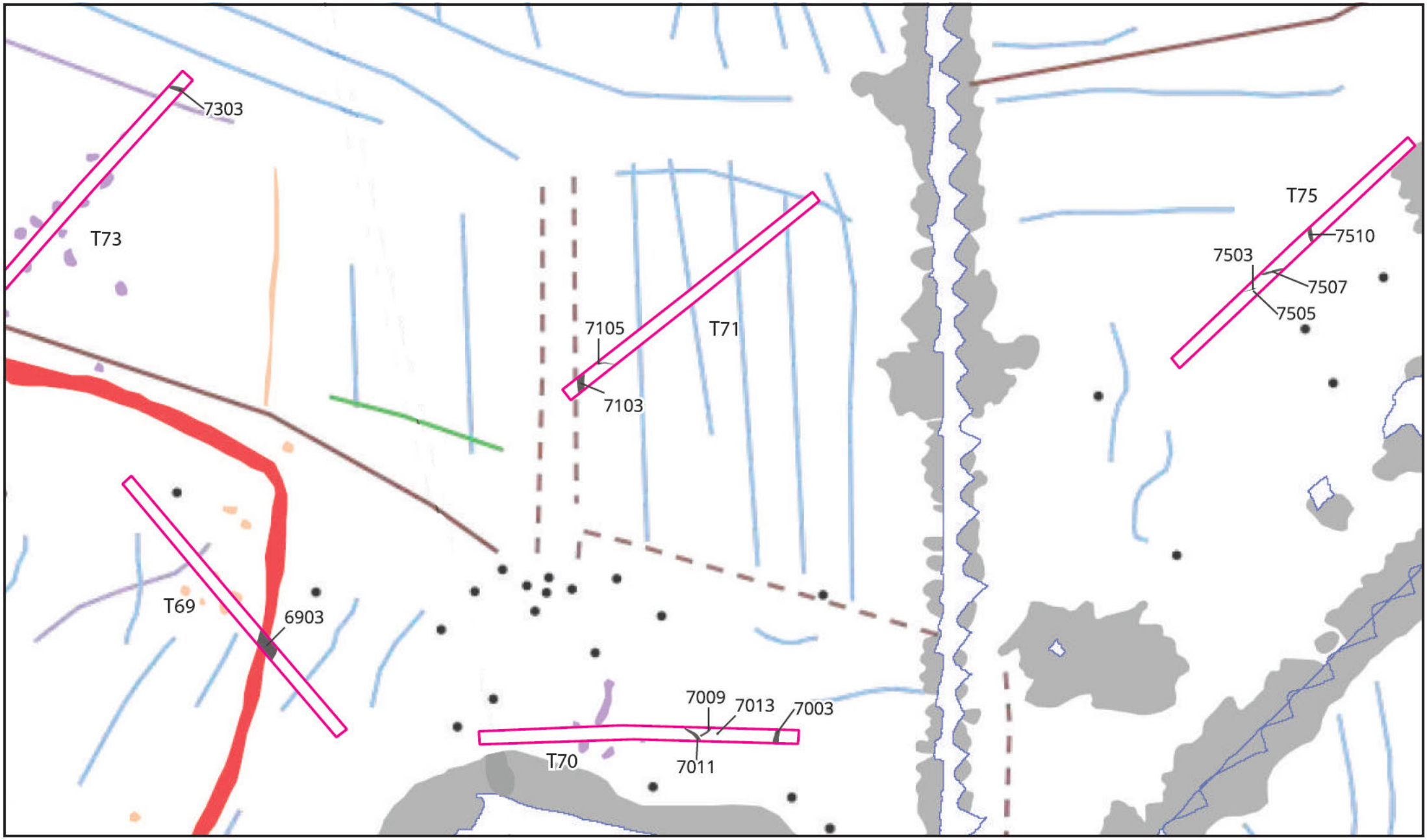


Figure 11. Plan of feature within Trenches 69-71, 73 and 75 over geophysical survey results.

Background image from Headland (2025a)

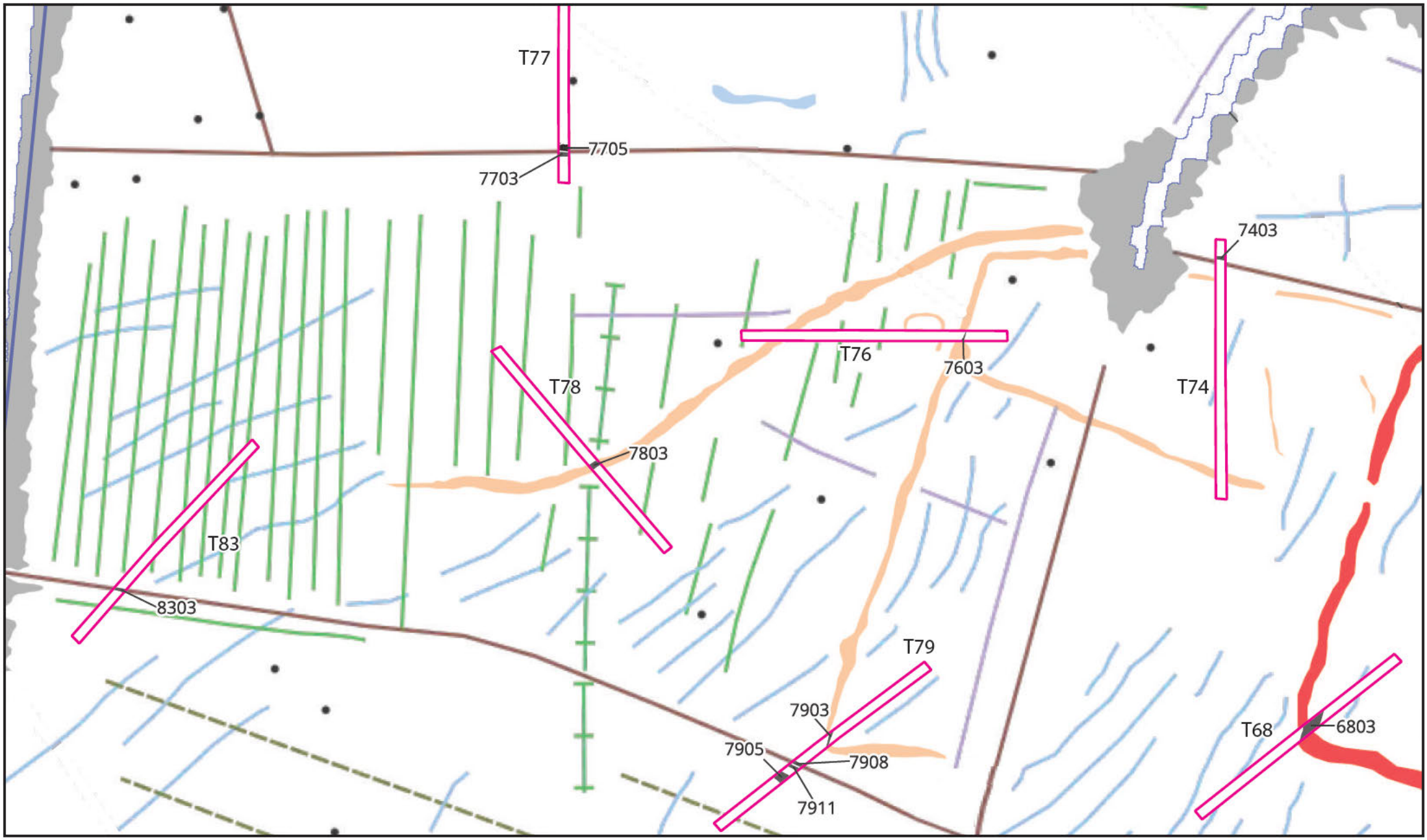


Figure 12. Plan of feature within Trenches 68, 74, 76-79 and 83 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature



N

0 25m 50m

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Background image from Headland (2025a)

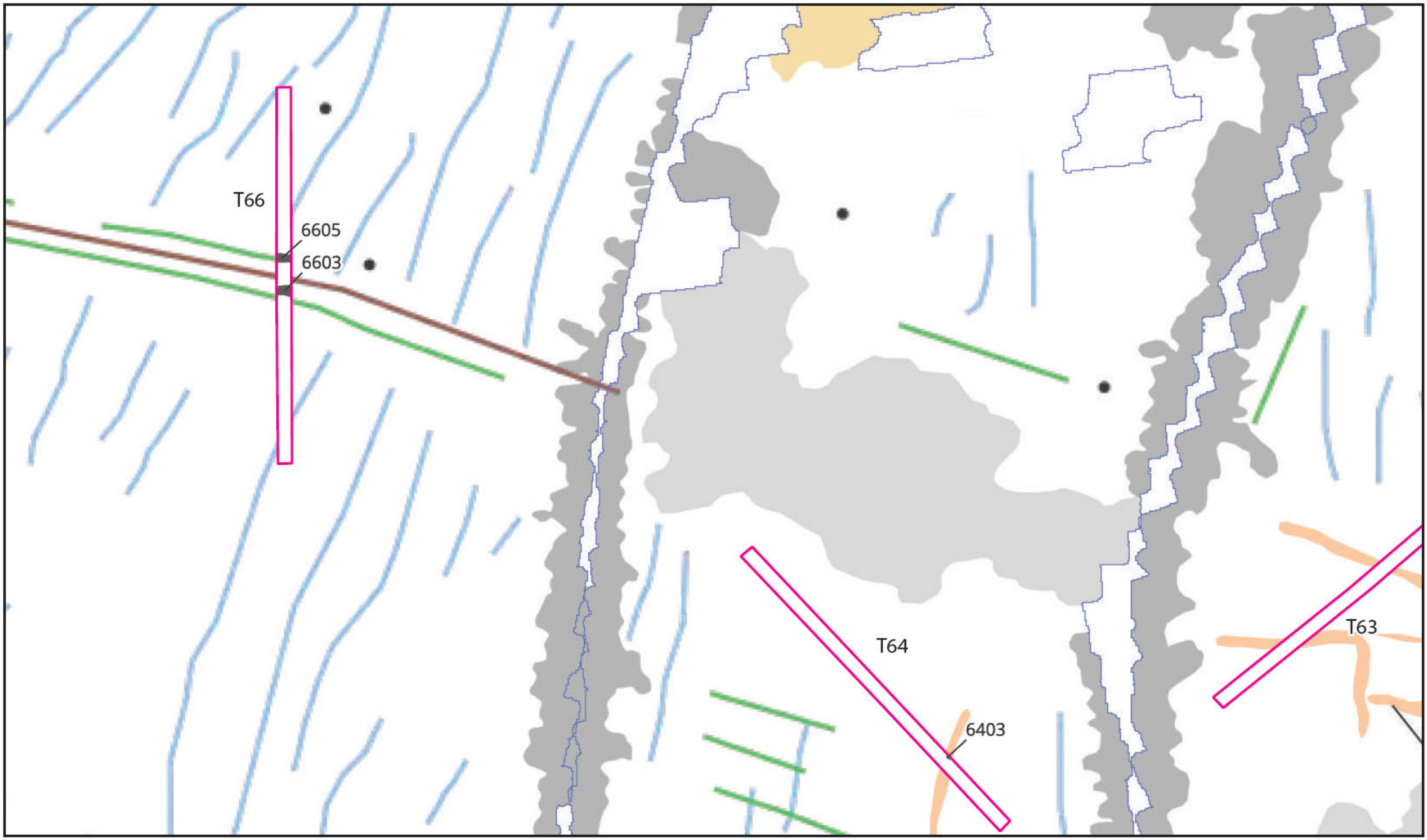


Figure 13. Plan of features within Trenches 66 and 64 over geophysical survey results.

Trench

Feature

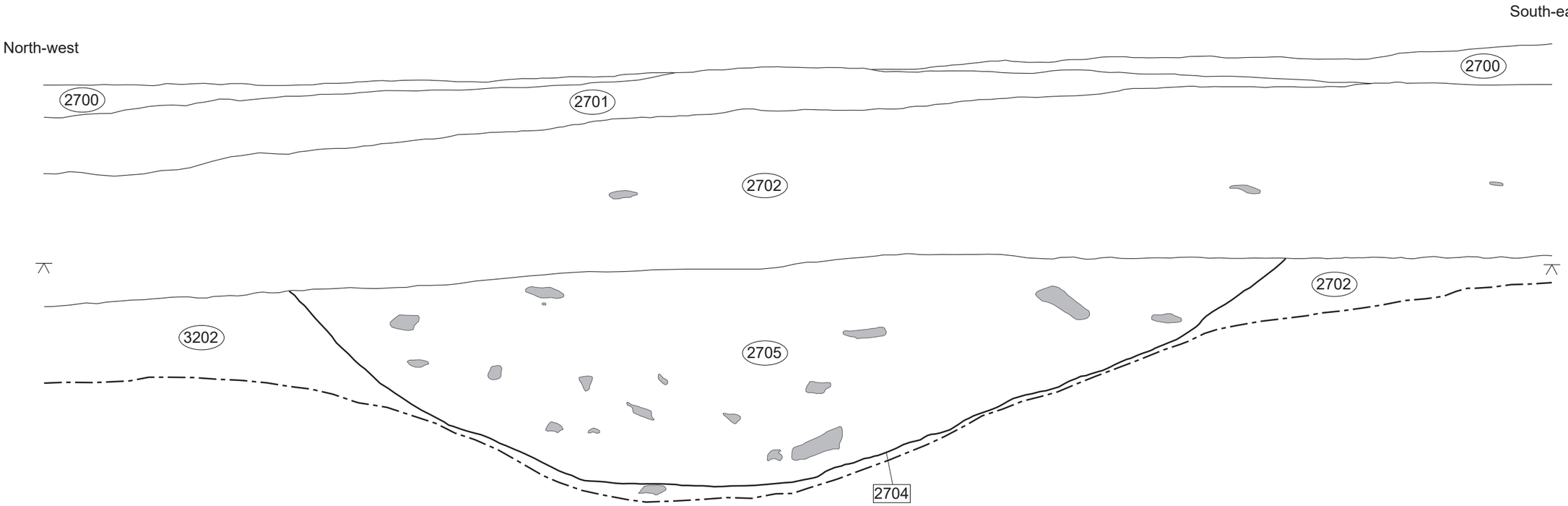


N

0 15m 30m

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Background image from Headland (2025a)



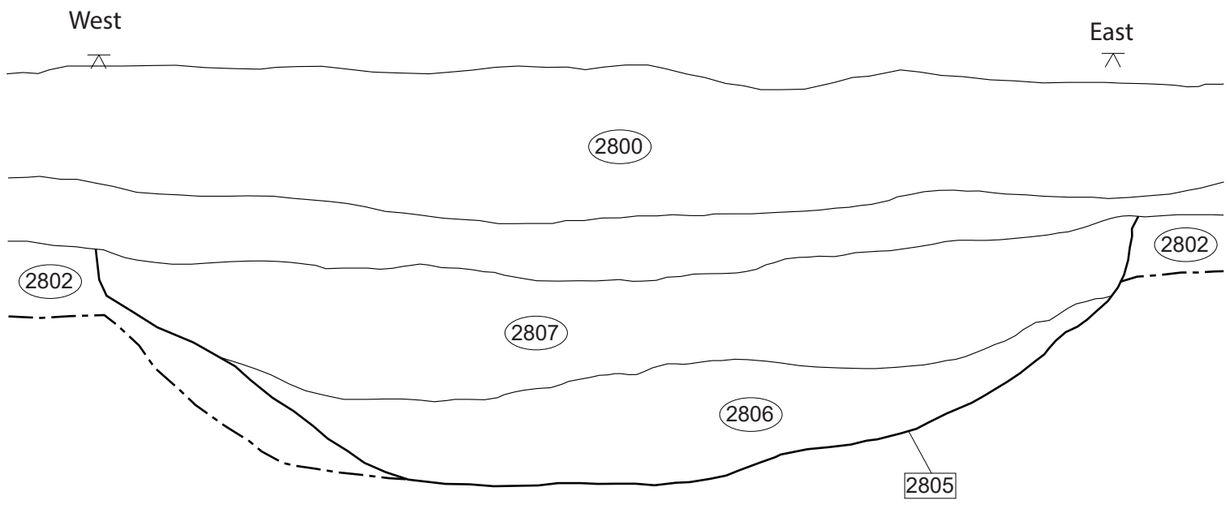


Figure 14. South-west facing section through [2704]

Figure 15. North facing section through [2805]

1001 Cut

1002 Deposit

Limit of excavation

Step in trench

Stone



0 0.5m

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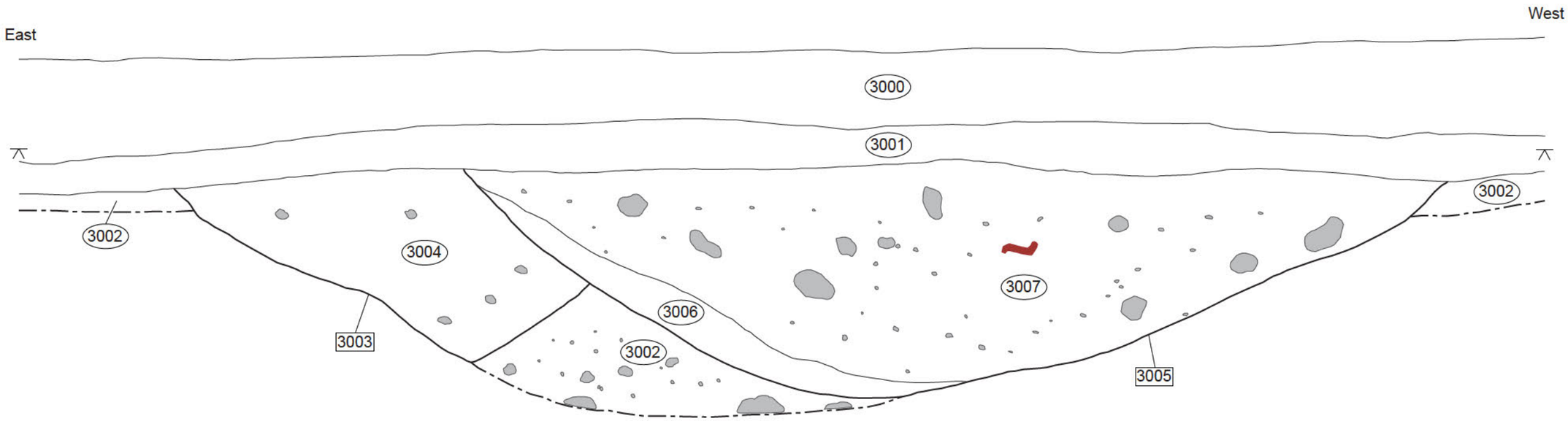




Figure 16. North facing section through [3003] an [3005]

Figure 17. East facing section through [3703]

1001 Cut

1002 Deposit

Limit of excavation

Step in trench

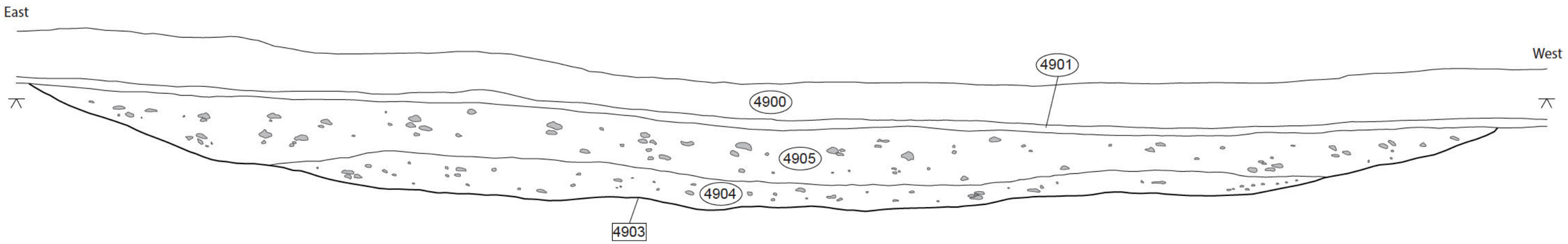
Stone

Pottery



0 0.5m

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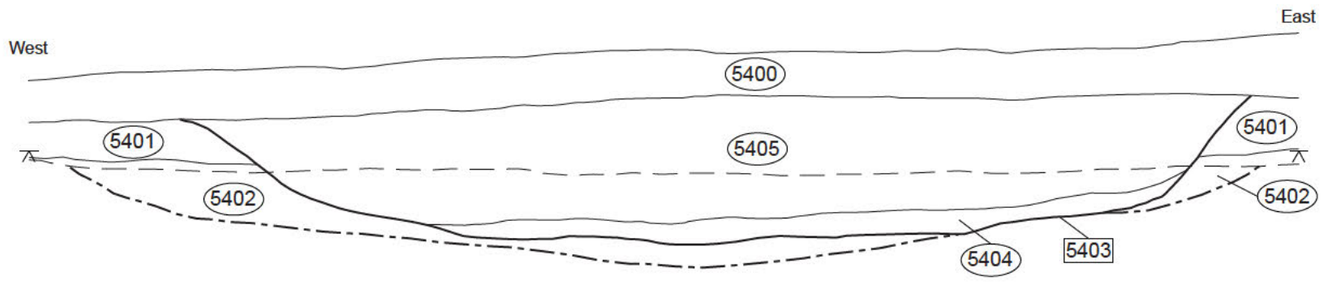
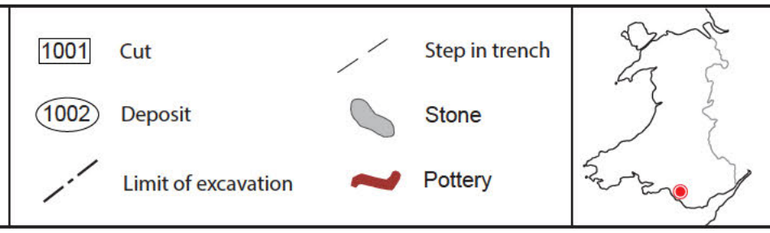
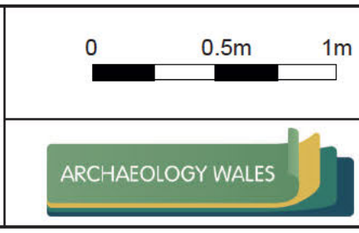
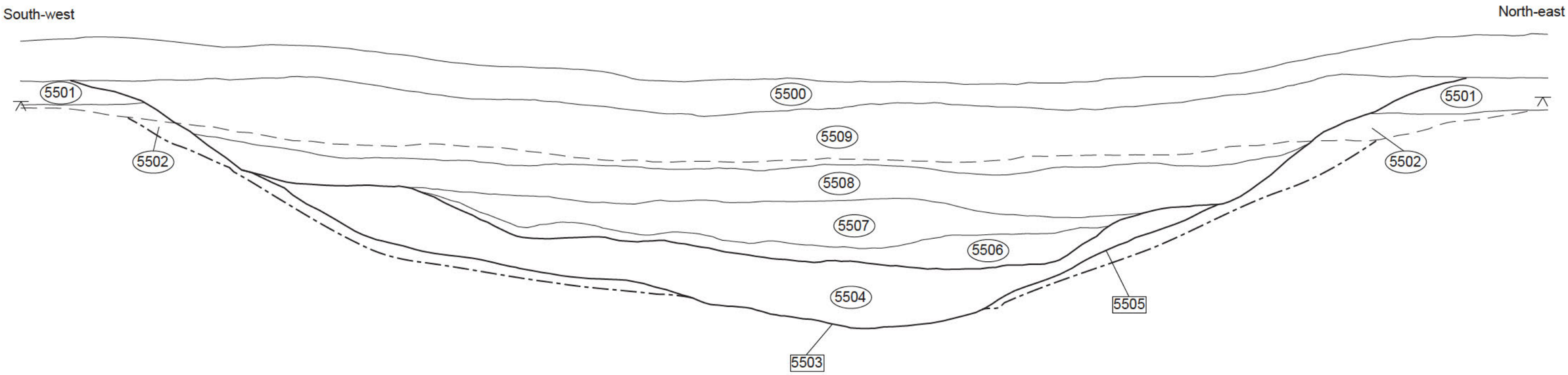


Figure 18. North facing section through [4903]

Figure 19. South facing section through [5403]







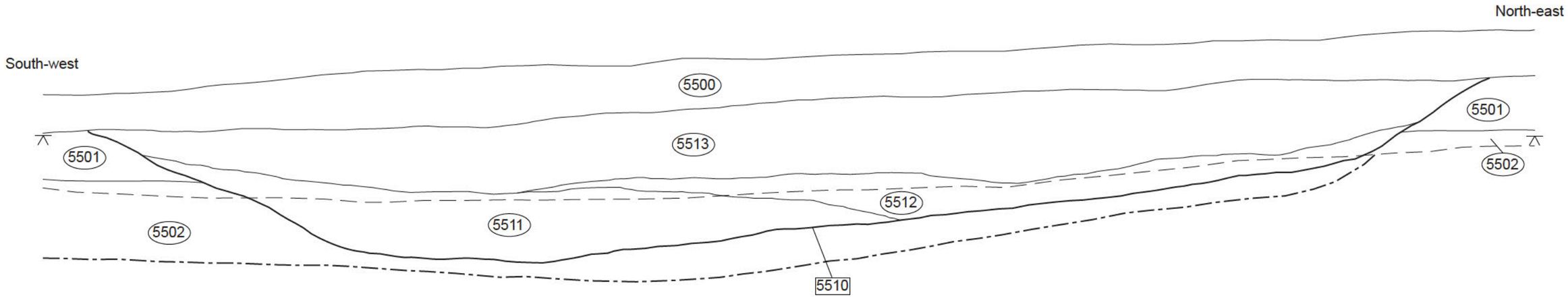
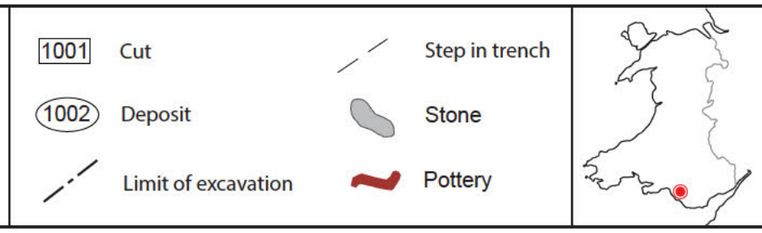
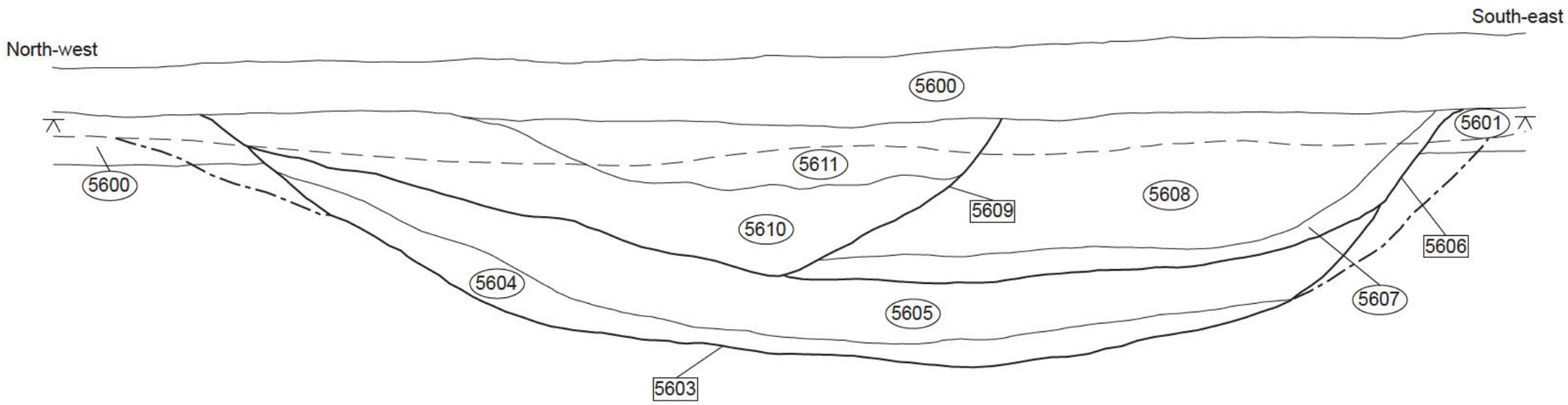


Figure 20. South-east facing section through [5503] and [5505]

Figure 21. South-east facing section through [5510]





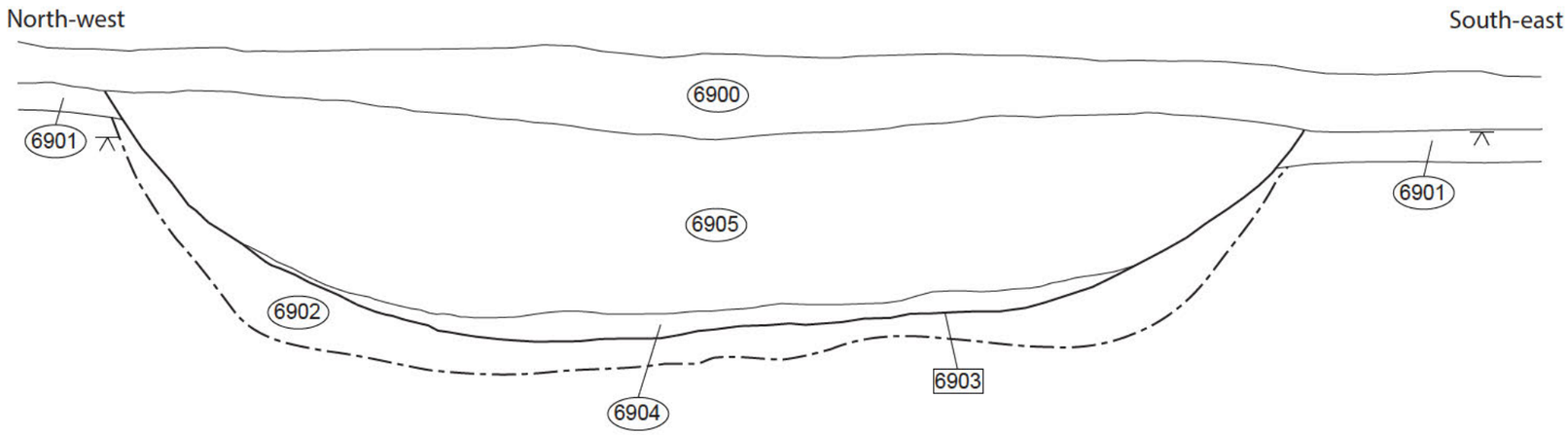


Figure 22. South-west facing section through [5603], [5606] and [5609]

Figure 23. South-west facing section through [6903]

1001 Cut

1002 Deposit

Limit of excavation

Step in trench

Stone

Pottery



0 0.5m 1m

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Plates



Plate 1. East facing section of ditch [303], 1m scale, looking west.



Plate 2. Plan of pit [1503], 0.50m scale, looking east.



Plate 3. West facing section of ditch [2704], 2x1m scales, looking east.



Plate 4. South facing section of ditch [2805], 2x1m scales, looking north.



Plate 5. South-east facing section of ditch [2803], 0.50m scale, looking north-west.



Plate 6. North facing section of ditch [3003] and [3005], 2x1m scales, looking south.



Plate 7. North-east facing section of ditches [3203] and [3205], 1m scale, looking south-west.



Plate 8. West facing section of ditch [3303], 1m scale, looking east.



Plate 9. Plan of possible urn cremation [3605], 0.50m scale, looking north-west.



Plate 10. South-west facing section of ditch [3603], 1m scale, looking north-east.



Plate 11. East-northeast facing section of ditch [3703], 1m scale, looking west south-west.



Plate 12. North-east facing section of ditch [3803], 1m, looking south-west.



Plate 13. North facing section of ditch [4503], 1m scale, looking south.



Plate 14. West facing section of pit [4603], 2x1m scales, looking east.



Plate 15. North facing section of pit [4903], 2x1m scales, looking south-east.



Plate 16. North facing section of pit [4906], 2x1m scales, looking south-west.



Plate 17. North facing section of pit [4909], 2x1m scales, looking south-east.



Plate 18. South facing section of ditch [5403],1m scale, looking north.



Plate 19. South-east facing section of ditches [5503] and [5505], 2x1m scales, looking west.



Plate 20. South-east facing section of ditch [5510], 2x1m scales, looking north.



Plate 21. South-west facing section of ditches [5603], [5606], and [5609], 1m scale, looking north.



Plate 22. South-west facing section of pit [6403], 1m scale, looking north-east.



Plate 23. West facing section of ditch [6603], 1m scale, looking east.



Plate 24. West facing section of ditch [6605], 1m scale, looking east.



Plate 25. South-east facing section of ditch [6803], 2x1m scales, looking north.



Plate 26. North-east facing section of [6903], 2x1m scales, looking south-west.

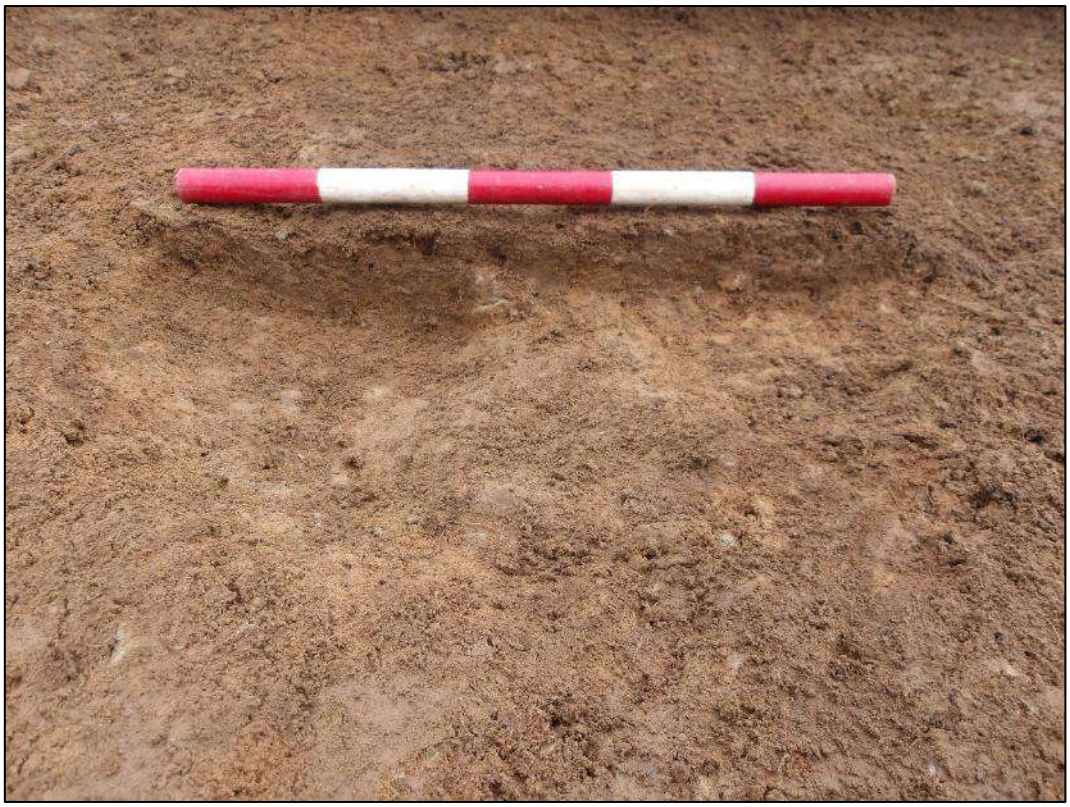


Plate 27. South facing section of pit [7013], 0.50m scale, looking north.



Plate 28. North facing section of ditch [7003], 1m scale, looking south.



Plate 29. South facing section of ditch [7009], 0.50m scale, looking north.



Plate 30. Plan of ditches [7005] and [7007], 0.50m scales, looking south-west.



Plate 31. South facing section of ditch [7011], 0.50m scale, looking north.



Plate 32. North-west section of ditch [7103], 1m scale, looking south-east.



Plate 33. West facing section of ditch [7105], 0.50m scale, looking east.



Plate 34. North-west facing section of ditch [7303], 1m scale, looking south-east.



Plate 35. West facing section of ditch [7403], 1m scale, looking east.



Plate 36. North-west facing section of ditch [7503], 0.30m scale, looking south-east.



Plate 37. West facing section of pit [7505] and pit terminus [7503], 0.50m scale, looking east.



Plate 38. West facing section of ditch terminus [7507], 0.50m scale, looking east.



Plate 40. North facing section of ditch [7510], 0.50m scale, looking south.



Plate 39. South-west facing section of ditch [7603], 0.50m scale, looking north-east.



Plate 41. East facing section of ditches [7703] and [7705], 1m scale, looking west.



Plate 42. North-east facing section of ditch [7803], 1m scale, looking south-west.



Plate 43. South south-west facing section of ditch [7903], 0.30m scale, looking north north-east.



Plate 44. South-east facing section of ditches [7908] and [7911], 1m scale, looking north-west.



Plate 45. North-west facing section of ditch [7905], 1m scale, looking south-east.



Plate 46. North-west facing section of ditch [8303], 1m scale, looking south-east.

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Appendix I: Context Inventory

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.21	Modern
101	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.19	Modern
102	Layer			Natural. Firm light greyish brown clayey sand with very frequent small to medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.04+	-
200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.30	Modern
201	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.16	Modern
202	Layer			Natural. Firm light greyish brown clayey sand with frequent small to medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.06+	-
300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.23	Modern
301	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.17	Modern
302	Layer			Natural. Firm light greyish brown clayey sand with very frequent small to medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.12+	-
303	Cut			Linear ditch, ENE-WSW orientated, with moderately shallow sides and a concave base. Three fills (304)(305)(306).	1.80+	1.30	0.37	?Post-medieval
304	Fill	303		Moderately soft mid bluish grey silty sand with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.56	0.06	?Post-medieval
305	Fill	303		Moderately soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with very rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.30	0.18	?Post-medieval
306	Fill	303		Moderately soft mid brownish grey sandy silt with very rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.30	0.12	?Post-medieval
600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
601	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
602	Layer			Natural. Firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with patches of subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.1+	-
700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.24	Modern
701	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
702	Layer			Natural. Firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04+	-
800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.26	Modern
801	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
802	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.06+	-
900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern
901	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
902	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
1000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
1001	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
1002	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
1100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
1101	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.23	Modern
1102	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
1200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.27	Modern
1201	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.16	Modern
1202	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
1300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.28	Modern
1301	Layer			Subsoil. Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with regular small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.18	Modern
1302	Layer			Natural. Heavily banded firm light greyish brown and light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.06+	-
1400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
1401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.35	Modern
1402	Layer			Natural. Banded firm light yellowish brown and dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15+	-
1500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
1501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
1502	Layer			Natural. Banded firm light yellowish brown and dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.11+	-
1503	Cut			Irregular shaped pit, N-S orientated, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills (1504)(1505).	0.34+	0.90	0.40	?
1504	Fill	1503		Firm dark grey charcoal with occasional small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	0.34+	0.85	0.10	?
1505	Fill	1503		Moderately soft mid brownish yellow sandy silt with very frequent medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	0.34+	0.90	0.31	?
1600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.	50	1.80	0.27	Modern
1601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.29	Modern
1602	Layer			Natural. Friable light brownish orange with mid greyish brown patches sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
1800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
1801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
1802	Layer			Natural. Friable light brownish orange with mid greyish brown patches sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
1900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
1901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
1902	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
2000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
2001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
2002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.08+	-
2100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.21	Modern
2101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.19	Modern
2102	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
2200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.18	Modern
2201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.14	Modern
2202	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with medium and large subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.08+	-
2300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
2301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
2302	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.14+	-
2400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
2401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
2402	Layer			Natural. Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.09+	-
2700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions.	25	1.80	0.10	Modern
2701	Layer			Deposit. Friable dark black sandy silt with no inclusions. Modern burning area.	1.80+	13.50	0.30	Modern
2702	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.30	Modern
2703	Layer			Natural. Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.15+	-
2704	Cut		2805, 3005	Linear ditch, NNE-SSW orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded flat base. One fill (2705). Part of circular geophysical anomaly.	1.80+	2.50	0.50	?Roman
2705	Fill	2704	2806, 3006	Friable mid yellowish and greyish brown sandy silt with moderately frequent subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.50	0.50	?Roman
2800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.20	Modern
2801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.18	Modern
2802	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.07+	-
2803	Cut			Linear ditch, NW-SE orientated, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (2804).	1.80+	0.75	0.30	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
2804	Fill	2803		Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.75	0.30	Post-medieval
2805	Cut		2704, 3005	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (2806)(2807). Part of circular geophysical anomaly.	1.80+	1.65	0.35	?Roman
2806	Fill	2805	2705, 3006	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.45	0.20	?Roman
2807	Fill	2805		Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions. Contained ?Roman pottery.	1.80+	1.65	0.21	?Roman
2900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.20	Modern
2901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.20	Modern
2902	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.07+	-
3000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.20	Modern
3001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.20	Modern
3002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.10+	-
3003	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. One fill (3004). Cut by ditch [3005].	1.80+	0.95+	0.43	?Roman
3004	Fill	3004		Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with very frequent small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.95+	0.43	?Roman
3005	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (3006)(3007). Part of circular geophysical anomaly.	1.80+	2.17	0.49	?Roman

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
3006	Fill	3005	2704, 2805	Firm light greyish yellow silty sand with frequent very small and small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.06	0.11	?Roman
3007	Fill	3005	2705, 2806	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. Contained ?Roman pottery.	1.80+	2.17	0.45	?Roman
3100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.21	Modern
3101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.19	Modern
3102	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.11+	-
3200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.35	Modern
3201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.07	Modern
3202	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed light orangey brown and light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.05+	-
3203	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. One fill (3204).	1.80+	1.02	0.19	?
3204	Fill	3203		Soft mid orangey brown sandy clay with frequent small, medium, and large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.02	0.19	?
3205	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. One fill (3206).	1.80+	0.37	0.13	?
3206	Fill	3205		Soft mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small, medium, and large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.37	0.13	?
3300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.25	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
3301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.08	Modern
3302	Layer			Natural. Friable light brownish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.03+	-
3303	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. One fill (3304).	1.80+	1.37	0.60	Post-medieval
3304	Fill	3303		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.37	0.60	Post-medieval
3400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.32	Modern
3401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.17	Modern
3402	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed light orangey brown and light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.10+	-
3500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.32	Modern
3501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.14	Modern
3502	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed light orangey brown and light yellowish grey silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.08+	-
3600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.25	Modern
3601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.14	Modern
3602	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.03+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
3603	Cut			Linear ditch, ENE-WSW orientated, with moderately shallow sides and a rounded base. Two fills (3604)(3607).	1.80+	2.10	0.58	
3604	Fill	3603		Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.10	0.34	Post-medieval
3605	Cut			Circular shaped pit. Single fill (3606). Unexcavated.	0.40	0.40	?	?Bronze Age
3606	Fill	3605		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. Unexcavated. Contained large prehistoric pot.	0.40	0.40	?	?Bronze Age
3607	Fill	3603		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent medium and large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.10	0.35	Post-medieval
3700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.14	Modern
3701	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.15	Modern
3702	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional bands of medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.04+	-
3703	Cut		3803, 4503	Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (3704)(3705).	1.80+	2.60	0.56	Post-medieval
3704	Fill	3703	4504	Firm dark greyish black sandy silt with very rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.70	0.18	Post-medieval
3705	Fill	3703	3804, 4505	Compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.60	0.38	Post-medieval
3800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.29	Modern
3801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent small subrounded and subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.16	Modern
3802	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional bands of medium subangular stone inclusions.	25	1.80	0.10+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
3803	Cut		3703, 4503	Linear ditch, NE-SW orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (3804).	1.80+	2.00	0.35	Post-medieval
3804	Fill	3803	3705, 4505	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.00	0.35	Post-medieval
3900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
3901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15	Modern
3902	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.11+	-
4000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
4001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.14	Modern
4002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
4100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
4101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12	Modern
4102	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.03+	-
4200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.32	Modern
4201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.16	Modern
4202	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
4300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.28	Modern
4301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.17	Modern
4302	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed light greyish brown and mid yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04+	-
4400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.19	Modern
4401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12	Modern
4402	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed mid yellowish brown sandy silt with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04+	-
4500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
4501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.17	Modern
4502	Layer			Natural. Friable mixed mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.03+	-
4503	Cut		3703, 3803	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (4504)(4505).	1.80+	2.20	0.60	Post-medieval
4504	Fill	4503	3704	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.00	0.40	Post-medieval
4505	Fill	4503	3705, 3804	Friable dark reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.00	0.25	Post-medieval
4600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
4601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
4602	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15+	-
4603	Cut			Subcircular shaped quarry pit, E-W orientated, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Single fill (4604).	1.80+	7.40	0.56+	Post-medieval
4604	Fill	4603		Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	7.40	0.56+	Post-medieval
4700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	40	1.80	0.31	Modern
4701	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	40	1.80	0.12	Modern
4702	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	40	1.80	0.10+	-
4800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.28	Modern
4801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
4802	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.06+	-
4900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern
4901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
4902	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15+	-
4903	Cut			Subcircular shaped quarry pit, N-S orientated, with moderate sloping sides and a flattish base. Two fills (4904)(4905).	1.80+	9.46	0.62	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
4904	Fill	4903		Friable dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	6.81	0.26	Post-medieval
4905	Fill	4903		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	9.46	0.44	Post-medieval
4906	Cut			Subcircular shaped quarry pit, N-S orientated, with moderate sloping sides and a flattish base. Two fills (4907)(4908).	1.80+	13.50	1.00+	Post-medieval
4907	Fill	4906		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	8.95	0.35+	Post-medieval
4908	Fill	4906		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	13.50	0.65	Post-medieval
4909	Cut			Subcircular shaped quarry pit, N-S orientated, with moderate sloping sides and a flattish base. Two fills (4910)(4911).	1.80+	9.65	0.85	Post-medieval
4910	Fill	4909		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	9.05	0.60	Post-medieval
4911	Fill	4909		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	9.65	0.50	Post-medieval
5000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
5001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.19	Modern
5002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.03+	-
5100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
5101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with frequent medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.18	Modern
5102	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.08+	-
5200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.24	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
5201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5202	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown mixed with areas of light grey silty sand with frequent medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04+	-
5300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with frequent medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5302	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent medium and large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
5400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.31	Modern
5401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.11	Modern
5402	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
5403	Cut		5510	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Two fills (5404)(5405).	1.80+	4.00	0.70	?Post-medieval
5404	Fill	5403	5512	Friable dark blackish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	3.10	0.20	?Post-medieval
5405	Fill	5403	5513	Friable mid greyish brown mottled with dark greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.00	0.50	?Post-medieval
5500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
5501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.17	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
5502	Layer			Natural. Friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt with very frequent small and medium subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.03+	-
5503	Cut		5603	Linear ditch, NW-SE orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (5504).	1.80+	4.85	0.34	?
5504	Fill	5503	5605	Firm mid reddish brown clayey silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.85	0.34	?
5505	Cut		5606	Linear ditch, NW-SE orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Four fills (5506)(5507)(5508)(5509). Recut of ditch [5503].	1.80+	6.95	1.04	Modern
5506	Fill	5505	5607	Friable dark black sandy silt with very rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	3.40	0.16	Modern
5507	Fill	5505	5608	Loose light brownish yellow silty sand with very frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	3.45	0.24	Modern
5508	Fill	5505		Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	5.50	0.24	Modern
5509	Fill	5505		Loose mid blackish grey sandy gravel with frequent very small subrounded stone inclusions. Contains plastic and 20th century brick.	1.80+	6.95	0.34	Modern
5510	Cut		5403	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Three fills (5511)(5512)(5513).	1.80+	7.00	0.65	?Post-medieval
5511	Fill	5510		Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	3.50	0.30	?Post-medieval
5512	Fill	5510	5404	Friable dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.20	0.20	?Post-medieval
5513	Fill	5510	5405	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	7.00	0.40	?Post-medieval
5600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
5601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
5602	Layer			Natural. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
5603	Cut		5503	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (5604)(5605).	1.80+	4.20	0.60	?
5604	Fill	5603		Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	3.70	0.15	?
5605	Fill	5603	5504	Firm mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.20	0.24	?
5606	Cut		5505	Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills (5607)(5608). Recut of ditch [5603].	1.80+	2.40	0.60	Modern
5607	Fill	5606	5506	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.40	0.11	Modern
5608	Fill	5606	5507	Friable light brownish yellow silty sand with very frequent small gravel inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.40	0.52	Modern
5609	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (5610)(5611). Recut of ditch [5606].	1.80+	2.93	0.60	Modern
5610	Fill	5609		Friable dark black sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.79	0.34	Modern
5611	Fill	5609		Friable light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.93	0.26	Modern
5700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5701	Layer			Subsoil. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5702	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with very frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
5800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
5801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.21	Modern
5802	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown clayey sand and bands of mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.07+	-
5900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.24	Modern
5901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12	Modern
5902	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown clayey sand and bands of mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
6000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular and subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.19	Modern
6001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6002	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
6102	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
6201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6202	Layer			Natural. Friable mid brownish orange clayey sand and patches of mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6302	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6402	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with very frequent small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6403	Cut			Oval shaped pit, NW to SE orientated, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Single fill (6404).	0.85+	1.02	0.23	?
6404	Fill	6403		Fairly firm light greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	0.85+	1.02	0.23	?
6500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15	Modern
6502	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.13+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
6600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subrounded stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
6602	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6603	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Single fill (6604).	1.80+	1.70	0.40	Post-medieval
6604	Fill	6603		Friable dark brown sandy silt with rare medium subangular stone inclusions.	1.80+	1.70	0.40	Post-medieval
6605	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. No finds.	1.80+	1.90	0.26	Post-medieval
6606	Fill	6605		Friable dark brown sandy silt with rare medium subangular stone inclusions.	1.80+	1.90	0.26	Post-medieval
6700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small angular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6701	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6702	Layer			Natural. Friable orangey brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
6800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
6801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
6802	Layer			Natural. Friable orangey brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12+	-
6803	Cut		6903	Linear ditch. NNE-SSW orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Two fills (6804)(6805).	2.50+	3.70	1.06	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
6804	Fill	6803	6904	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with medium to large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.50+	2.80	0.62	Post-medieval
6805	Fill	6803	6905	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	2.50+	3.70	0.44	Post-medieval
6900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
6901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12	Modern
6902	Layer			Natural. Friable orangey brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15+	-
6903	Cut		6803	Linear ditch, NNE-SSW orientated, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills (6904)(6905) .	1.80+	4.00	0.85	Post-medieval
6904	Fill	6903	6804	Friable mid dark brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.00	0.10	Post-medieval
6905	Fill	6903	6805	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	4.00	0.75	Post-medieval
7000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.26	Modern
7001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional subangular small stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.09	Modern
7002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.07+	-
7003	Cut			Linear ditch. N-S orientated, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Single fill (7004)	1.80+	0.95	0.40	Post-medieval
7004	Fill	7003		Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.95	0.40	Post-medieval
7005	Cut		7009	Linear ditch. NE-SW orientation, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7006)	1.80+	0.50	0.10	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7006	Fill	7005	7010	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.50	0.10	Roman?
7007	Cut		7011	Linear ditch. NW-SE orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7008)	1.80+	1.00	0.20	Roman?
7008	Fill	7007	7012	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.00	0.20	Post-medieval
7009	Cut		7005	Linear ditch. NE-SW orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7010)	1.80+	0.70	0.35	Roman?
7010	Fill	7009	7006	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.70	0.35	Roman?
7011	Cut		7007	Linear ditch. NW-SE orientated, with near vertical sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7012)	1.80+	0.60	0.30	Post-medieval
7012	Fill	7011	7008	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.60	0.30	Post-medieval
7013	Cut			Circular shaped pit, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Single fill (7014).	1.00	0.50	0.10	?
7014	Fill	7013		Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. No finds.	1.00	0.50	0.10	?
7100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.26	Modern
7101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional subangular small stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
7102	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
7103	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately steep sides and a concave/flattish base. Single fill (7104).	1.80+	1.25	0.30	?
7104	Fill	7103		Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.25	0.30	?

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7105	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with shallow sides and a concave/flattish base. Single fill (7106).	1.80+	0.40	0.06	?
7106	Fill	7105		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.40	0.06	?
7200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.27	Modern
7201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional subangular small stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.14	Modern
7202	Layer			Natural. Friable mid yellowish gey sandy silt with moderate large patches of manganese and moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04	-
7300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.23	Modern
7301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate subangular small and medium stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05	Modern
7302	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.07+	-
7303	Cut			Linear ditch. E-W orientated, with concave sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7304).	1.80+	1.60	0.50	Post-medieval
7304	Fill	7303		Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.60	0.50	Post-medieval
7400	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
7401	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate subangular small stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.07	Modern
7402	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.03+	-

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7403	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7404).	1.80+	0.98	0.20	
7404	Fill	7403		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions. Contained glass bottle.	1.80+	0.98	0.20	
7500	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.22	Modern
7501	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid yellowish brown silt sand with occasional subangular small stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.09	Modern
7502	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
7503	Cut			Linear ditch terminus, E-W orientated with curved concave sides and an uneven base. Single fill (7504).	2.60	0.26	0.04	?
7504	Fill	7503		Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	2.60	0.26	0.04	?
7505	Cut			Circular shaped pit, with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Two fills (7506)(7509).	0.50	0.55	0.28	?
7506	Fill	7505		Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with small subangular stones occasional and regular charcoal inclusions. No finds.	0.24	0.55	0.25	?
7507	Cut			Linear ditch terminus, E-W orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7508).	1.80+	0.60	0.08	Post-medieval
7508	Fill	7507		Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with small subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.60	0.08	Post-medieval
7509	Fill	7505		Friable dark grey black clay sand with abundant charcoal inclusions. No finds.	0.24	0.26	0.08	Post-medieval
7510	Cut			Linear ditch, N-S orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Single fill (7511).	1.80+	1.10	0.14	Post-medieval
7511	Fill	7510		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent subrounded stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.10	0.14	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7600	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
7601	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.08	Modern
7602	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silt sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
7603	Cut		7903?	Linear ditch, NE-SW orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. One fill (7604).	1.80+	0.58	0.23	?
7604	Fill	7603	7904?	Friable mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	0.58	0.23	?
7700	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.25	Modern
7701	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.15	Modern
7702	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
7703	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. One fill (7704).	1.80+	2.80	0.45	Post-medieval
7704	Fill	7703		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	2.80	0.45	Post-medieval
7705	Cut			Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (7706). Recut of ditch [7703].	1.80+	1.45	0.50	Post-medieval
7706	Fill	7705		Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.45	0.50	Post-medieval
7800	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
7801	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7802	Layer			Natural. Friable mid orangey brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
7803	Cut			Linear ditch, NE-SW orientated, with shallow sloping sides and a flattish base. One fill (7804).	1.80+	1.50	0.10	?
7804	Fill	7803		Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.50	0.10	?
7900	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
7901	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.13	Modern
7902	Layer			Natural. Friable light orangey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
7903	Cut		7603?	Linear ditch, NNE-SSW orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (7904).	2.00+	0.60	0.37	Post-medieval
7904	Fill	7903	7604?	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions. Contained post-medieval pottery.	2.00+	0.60	0.37	Post-medieval
7905	Cut			Linear ditch, WNW-ESE orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Two fills (7906)(7907).	2.00+	1.90	0.53	Post-medieval
7906	Fill	7905		Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with rare small and medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.00+	1.90	0.38	Post-medieval
7907	Fill	7905		Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.00+	1.90	0.15	Post-medieval
7908	Cut			Linear ditch, WNW-ESE orientated, with near vertical sides and a flat base. Two fills (7908)(7909).	2.00+	1.13	0.53	Post-medieval
7909	Fill	7908		Friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.00+	1.13	0.37	Post-medieval
7910	Fill	7908		Firm dark blueish grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.00+	1.13	0.16	Post-medieval

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
7911	Cut		8303?	Linear ditch, WNW-ESE orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. One fill (7911).	2.00+	1.12	0.59	Post-medieval
7912	Fill	7911	8304?	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small to large subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	2.00+	1.12	0.59	Post-medieval
8000	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern
8001	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.12	Modern
8002	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.04+	-
8100	Layer			Topsoil. Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
8101	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.40	Modern
8102	Layer			Subsoil. Friable light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
8103	Layer			Natural. Friable light brownish orange sandy silt with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions, with patches of mid brownish grey sandy silt patches.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
8200	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern
8201	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.20	Modern
8202	Layer			Natural. Friable light yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10+	-
8300	Layer			Topsoil. Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.30	Modern

Context number	Type	Fill of	Same as	Description	Length	Width	Depth/ Thickness	Date
8301	Layer			Subsoil. Friable mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.10	Modern
8302	Layer			Natural. Friable light brownish orange silty sand with moderate small and medium subangular and angular stone inclusions.	50	1.80	0.05+	-
8303	Cut		7911?	Linear ditch, E-W orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Single fill (8304).	1.80+	1.20	0.40	Post-medieval
8304	Fill	8303	7912?	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. No finds.	1.80+	1.20	0.40	Post-medieval

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation

at

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park, Bridgend

Prepared for:

Galileo Empower Ltd

Project No: 3238

August 2025

Version	Date	Sections Revised	Prepared/Revised by
1	29/0825	Original	Charley James-Martin MCIfA

Archaeology Wales Limited
Main Office, Unit D11.6
Treforest Industrial Estate Pontypridd - CF37 5UR
Tel: +44 (0) 2920 020 136
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk Web: arch-wales.co.uk

Constructionline Part of Capita plc
Acclaim Accreditation
Registered CIfA Organisation

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Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological field evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Galileo Empower Ltd.

The archaeological evaluation will consist of the excavation of 83 trial trenches in advance of the proposed energy park at Mynydd Ty-talwyn near Maesteg, Bridgend. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102.

1. Introduction

1.1.1. This WSI details a program of an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of Galileo Empower Ltd (henceforth – 'the Client'). The evaluation will involve the excavation of 83 trenches, 68no. measuring 50m and 15no. measuring 25m near Maesteg, Bridgend in advance of the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102 (Figure 1). The proposed scheme is currently in pre-application consultation (PAC) and is a development of national significance (DNS) Ref: CAS:03018-G7G6H7).

1.1.2. The purpose of the proposed archaeological monitoring and recording is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts, and their character and research potential, within the approved development area (CIfA 2023) and to provide the local planning authority with the information they are likely to request in respect of the approved development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales Revised Edition 12, Section 6 (2024) and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

1.1.3. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA); *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023), and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

2.1.1. The site is an irregular shaped parcel of land, largely comprised of pasture, centred on SS 86521 86102 measuring approximately 580ha. It is located 5km north of the centre of Bridgend and 1km west of Coytrahan.

2.1.2. The underlying geology of the site is comprised of Rhondda Member and Brithdir Member sandstone (BGS 2025).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1.1. An Environmental Statement (RSK 2025) has been produced as a part of the application for the current proposals which included the results of a Desk-based Assessment (Pegasus 2025) and two Geophysical Surveys (Headland Archaeology 2025a & b).

3.1.2. The previous investigations highlighted the potential impact of the development on the historic environment the results of which are summarised below.

3.1.3. Within the bounds of the development there are four designated Scheduled Monuments GM086, GM092, GM093, GM340, the proposals have been designed to avoid these features.

3.1.4. The DBA identified 89 non-designated assets and concluded that while the scheme design has avoided most of the assets there are some exceptions. These include up to eight possible Bronze Age burial mounds seen as crop marks at Cefn-y-gelli and deposits associated with Ffordd-y-Gyfraith, which was identified as being in the same location as a recorded Roman road.

3.1.5. The geophysical surveys identified five possible prehistoric enclosures (likely hillforts) as well as unidentified anomalies across the site.

3.1.6. There is also the potential for encountering hitherto unknown features dating from the Bronze Age onwards.

4. Objectives

4.1.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023), and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

4.1.2. The objective of the trial trench evaluation 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.

4.1.3. The trial trench evaluation 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.

5. Timetable of Works

5.1. Fieldwork

5.1.1. The field evaluation will commence in September 2025. The exact dates of the work will be communicated to Archaeological Planning Heneb – Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (APHGGA) prior to the commencement of groundworks.

5.2. Report Delivery

5.2.1. The report will be submitted to the Client and to APHGGA within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

6. Fieldwork

6.1.1. The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023), and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023).

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

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

6.1.4. It is proposed that 83 trenches, 68no. measuring 50m by 1.8m and 15no. measuring 25m by 1.8m will be machine-excavated within the location noted on Figure 2.. 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 APHGGA prior to the commencement of works.

6.1.5. The proposed locations have been designed based off the results of the previous archaeological investigations.

6.1.6. The evaluation trenches will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All 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.

6.1.7. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. In some instances where a number of features clearly evidence components of a single structure, only a sample selection of features will be excavated, advocating preservation in situ. In every instance, the sample selection will be agreed prior excavation with APHGGA.

6.1.8. 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.

6.1.9. Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the client and APHGGA.

6.1.10. Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then APHGGA and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. APHGGA may subsequently request that further archaeological work 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.

6.2. Recording

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

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

6.2.3. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 10MP+ camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.3. Finds

6.3.1. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (2020) will form the basis of finds collection, processing, and recording.

6.3.2. Finds will be carefully excavated by hand. The excavation of fragile or particularly significant finds will be undertaken in consultation with an appropriate archaeological conservator. Finds will be bagged by archaeological context, the location of special finds will be recorded three dimensionally.

6.3.3. In most cases all finds will be recovered from site, quantified and assessed by a specialist. Finds retention and discard policies will be drawn up in conjunction with specialist advice and the requirements of the receiving archive or regional/national guidelines (NPAAW 2019) in conjunction with the CIfA *Selection Strategy Tool Kit* (CIfA 2019). If large quantities of material are

identified, an onsite discard policy may be implemented under the guidance of relevant finds specialists, the receiving institution and APHGGA.

6.3.4. Retained finds will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked. Following cataloguing and initial analysis finds of low archaeological significance may be discarded following consultation with the receiving institution.

6.3.5. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

6.3.6. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Karen Barker, Antiquities Conservation Service).

6.4. Environmental Sampling Strategy

6.4.1. Bulk samples of up to 40 litres in volume will be collected both from deposits with significant potential for the preservation of paleoenvironmental material and those producing no archaeological material during excavation. This will allow any material suitable for dating to be recovered. Sampling will be avoided in areas of disturbance.

6.4.2. Once the archaeology is exposed, a site-specific sampling strategy will be drawn up and if significant environmental remains are encountered, a specialist environmental archaeologist will be engaged to advise on approach. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2011).

6.5. Human Remains

6.5.1. In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established, and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling.

6.5.2. Where preservation in situ is not possible, the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of an exhumation license from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post- Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number* 13 (1993), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017).

6.5.3. A meeting with the Client, APHGGA and AW will be called if the human remains are uncovered that are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient to adequately deal with these remains.

6.6. Specialist Advisers

6.6.1. In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Lithics	Rebecca Devaney (Freelance)
Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey (Freelance)
Animal bone	Dr Hannah Russ (archaeology.biz)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr David Griffiths (archaeology.biz)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Elizabeth Foulds (Freelance)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Dr Richard Madgwick/Dr Katie Faillace (Cardiff University) Gaynor Western (Ossafreelance) Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) (Fe) Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) (CuA) Quita Mould (Freelance) Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)

Artefact type	Specialist
IA/Roman pottery	Dr David Griffiths (archaeology.biz)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr David Griffiths (archaeology.biz)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Dana Challinor (Freelance) Professor Nigel Nayling (University of Wales Trinity Saint David) Mike Bamforth (Freelance)
Marine Molluscs	Dr Hannah Russ (archaeology.biz) Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	John Giorgi (Freelance)
Conservation and x-ray	Karen Barker (Freelance)

6.1. Specialist Reports

6.1.1. Specialist finds and paleoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

7.1.1. APHGGA will be contacted prior to the commencement of archaeological site works and kept updated by the Client once the work is underway.

7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI will be agreed with the Client who will seek approval from APHGGA on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

7.1.3. APHGGA will be given reasonable access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation.

7.1.4. No backfilling will take place until APHGGA has had the opportunity to inspect it unless permission has been given in advance. APHGGA will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. The site archive

8.1.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015) upon completion of the project.

8.1.2. The site archive – including all artefacts, soil samples and records – will be subjected to selection to establish those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019) and the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2020). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in '*The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019*' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019) and any specific receiving institution guidelines. The legal landowner's consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to Henebs *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Environment Records* (2024).

8.2. Analysis

8.2.1. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- A bilingual summary
- the NGR,

- the circumstances of the project and the dates on which the fieldwork was undertaken,
- description of the methodology, including the sources consulted,
- the historical background of the development area,
- results of the fieldwork,
- a statement, where appropriate, of the implications of the results,
- a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design,
- the report will also include a complete bibliography of sources from which data has been derived, and a list of any further sources identified but not consulted,
- a site location plan related to the national grid,
- plans, figures and photographs as appropriate,
- coordinates of relevant sites if archaeological remains have been discovered.

8.3. Report to the client

8.3.1. Copies of all reports, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted upon completion to the Client for comment. Following any corrections, the client will send a copy to the Local Planning Authority.

8.4. Archive deposition

8.4.1. The final documentary archive (site and research) will be deposited with the RCAHMW and the receiving institution of the physical archive, should it be required. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

8.4.2. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

8.4.3. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8.4.4. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to APHGGA.

8.5. Finds Deposition

8.5.1. The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal landowners.

9. Staff

9.1.1. The project will be managed by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork will be undertaken by AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of APHGGA and the client.

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Limitation

10.1.1. Archaeologists will only enter the excavated area if it is stable, and it is safe to do so.

10.2. Risk Assessment

10.2.1. Prior to the commencement of work, AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the Client for their review. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.3. Other Guidelines

10.3.1. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

10.1.1. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

10.1.2. Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

12.1.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional Standards

13.1.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020) currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these

Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project Tracking

13.2.1. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

13.1.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

15. Sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer. www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html [Accessed: August 2025]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023a. *Standard for Archaeological Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023b. *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation.*

English Heritage, 2002. *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.*

English Heritage, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).*

Headland Archaeology, 2025a. *Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park – Solar Panels and BESS: Geophysical Survey Report*

Headland Archaeology, 2025b. *Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park – Wind turbines and Substation: Geophysical Survey Report*

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2019. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales.*

Pegasus Group, 2025. *Heritage Desk-based Assessment-Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park*

RSK, 2025. Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement

Heneb, 2024. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Heneb Historic Environment Records (HER).*

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Figures

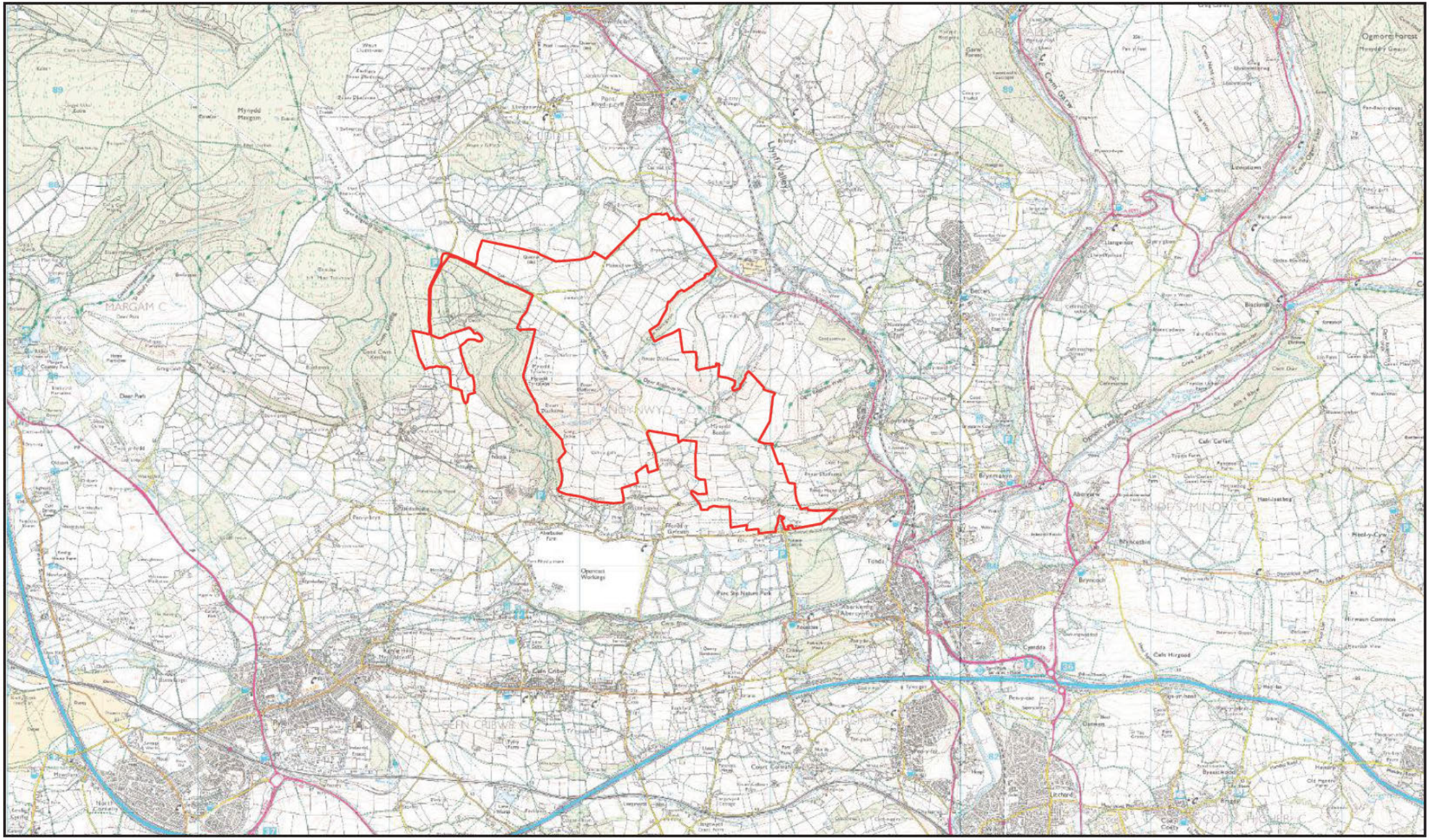


Figure 1. Site Location

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Figure 2. Proposed Trench locations

Development Boundary
50m Trench
25m Trench



N

0 250m 500m

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

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Data Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
3238
Project Name
Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
Project Description
The evaluation will involve the excavation of 83 trenches, 68no. measuring 50m and 15no. measuring 25m near Maesteg, Bridgend in advance of the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102. The proposed scheme is currently in pre-application consultation (PAC) and is a development of national significance (DNS) Ref: CAS:03018-G7G6H7).
Project Funder / Grant reference
Galileo Empower Ltd
Project Manager
Charley James-Martin – AW project manager [redacted]
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Same as above
Data Contact Person
Rhiannon Philp, AW Post-excavation Manager [redacted]
Date DMP created
Created on 28/08/2025
Date DMP last updated
28/08/2025
Version
1
Related data management policies
This DMP is guided by the Project Brief, CIfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (ADS) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected / created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (Data Archived)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	TBC
Text/documents	Word (.docx) PDF (.pdf and .pdf/a)	TBC
Images	Photographs (.jpg) Scanned drawings (.pdf)	TBC
GIS	Shapefiles (.shp plus associated files)	TBC

How will the data be collected or created?

Data Standards / Methods

- Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against RCAHMW Guidelines. Specific or additional guidance relevant to this project are listed below, and will
- be updated as the project progresses.
- Methods of collection are specified within the Project Design (see Archaeology Wales 2024) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief, the organisation recording manual and relevant CIfA Standards and guidance.
- Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data storage / file naming

- The data produced will be uploaded at regular intervals during the project as a way of backing up the information.
- The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal organisational server. The internal organisation server is backed up to a cloud based storage system to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.
- Project folders are named following established organisational procedures and the folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project.
- Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.

- File naming conventions following established organisational procedures, based on RCAHMW file naming guidance, and include version control management.
- The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

- Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).
- A RCAHMW metadata document will be included with the digital archive and include all data types included within the archive. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. A copy of the form containing HER required data will also be created.
- Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.
- An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and Trusted Digital Repository

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

- The project archive will include the names and contact details of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the excavation and post excavation stages. We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is managed through a secure cloud-based database and not retained on the project specific folders.
- Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.
- Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.
- Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

- Organisational IT is managed by an external data management provider, who is also responsible for the management and verification of our daily back-ups and who supports access to security copies as needed
- Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server, which includes permissions-based access. The server is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in
- Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive).
- Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors directly using the same system, with the wider project team gaining access to only the files needed using permissions-based access

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

- The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated following the fieldwork. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.
- Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, RCAHMW).
- Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.
- The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via RCAHMW and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.
- The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.
- Deselection will be undertaken automatically on any duplicate or unusable files, such as blurry or superfluous photographs.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

- The digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, which is working towards becoming a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.

- The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

- RCAHMW have also been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

- A costing estimate has been produced to allow for the preparation of the archive and has been included in the project budget

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

- The digital archive repository, and will be updated as the project progresses.
- The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Project Design and Final Report
- The final report is expected to be completed within three months of the completion of fieldwork.
- A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.
- The location (s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be included in the final report

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

- A temporary embargo may be required on the sharing of the project results. If this is the case, specific details once agreed will be included in the updated version of this DMP and will be documented in the overarching Project Collection Metadata.
- Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

- The Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.
- Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager and Post Excavation Manager.

- Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.
- Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by an external company.
- Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.
- Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.

Selection Strategy

Project Information	
ID	3238
Name	Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park
Project Management	
Project Manager	Charley James-Martin
Archaeological Archive Manager	Rhiannon Philp
Organisation	Archaeology Wales

Stakeholders	
Collecting Institution(s)	RCAHMW, National Museum Wales
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Charley James-Martin
Landowner / Developer	Galileo Empower Ltd
Other	
Resources	No unusual resources required outside of AW normal operating equipment and personnel to implement this Selection Strategy.

Context
The evaluation will involve the excavation of 83 trenches, 68no. measuring 50m and 15no. measuring 25m near Maesteg, Bridgend in advance of the proposed Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park. The site is centred on SS 86521 86102. The proposed scheme is currently in pre-application consultation (PAC) and is a development of national significance (DNS) Ref: CAS:03018-G7G6H7).

1. Digital Data

Stakeholders
Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Charley James-Martin (Project Manager), RCAHMW
Data Management Plan (DMP)
Selection and De-selection
DMP Attached as a separate document
Amendments
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**

2. Documents

Stakeholders
Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Charley James-Martin (Project Manager),
Selection and De-selection

Selection

2.1. All original documentary material created during data gathering will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Duplicates, photocopies of originals and research materials will be de-selected during archive completion

2.2. Selection reviews will be undertaken after the following phases:

- Fieldwork
- Assessment
- Analysis (if required)
- Archive Completion

2.3. Relevant Standards and Guidance:

- CIfA. 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.
- CIfA. 2022 revision. Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology
- Any information provided by Receiving Institutions

2.4. It is not envisaged that the selection decisions will deviate from standard guidelines

De-selection

It is envisaged that the material de-selected from inclusion in the preserved archive will be duplicates, re-productions, miscellaneous material, correspondence and GDPR/confidentiality created during the analysis phase of the project. De-selected material will therefore be retained to supplement AW's research files. A copy of the complete digital working archive incl. the preserved archive is stored on AW's server.

Amendments			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
Date	**Amendment**	**Rationale**	**Stakeholders**

3. Materials

Materials Selections Template			
Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.			
No	**Find type**	**Selection Strategy**	**Stakeholders**
3.1			
3.2			
3.3			

No	3.1	**Material type**	
Stakeholders			
Rhiannon Philp (PX manager), Charley James-Martin (Project Manager),			
Selection			

a) All artefacts are returned to AW/AE Finds and Environmental processing facility and dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute

for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020). Selection may also be made prior to deposition based on Society of Museum Archaeologists' Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections guidelines (1993).

b) Selection reviews will be undertaken after the following phases:

- Fieldwork
- Assessment
- Analysis (if required)
- Archive Completion

c) Relevant Standards and Guidance:

- CIfA. 2020. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials
- Historic England. 2011. Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)
- Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections

d) It is not envisaged that the selection decisions will deviate from standard guidelines

Uncollected Material

All material will be collected in the first instance unless obviously modern (plastics/post 20th century artefacts).

De-Selected Material

After assessment stage material may be deselected based on the advice of the relevant material specialist and the requirements of the receiving institution. The selection strategy will be updated to reflect any decision made on de-selected material.
De-selected material will be assessed for educational value and retained/passed to an educational provider if deemed of use. If no further use is identified the de-selected material shall be discarded via Smiths Waste Management and deposited within their South Wales waste processing facility.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

Archaeology Wales Limited
Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd - CF37 5UR
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: arch-wales.co.uk