LOVELODGE FARM FIELDS, FFAIRFACH, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

October to December 2012

Prepared by: Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Leadbitter/ Carmarthenshire County Council/ Asbri Planning

ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol DYFED archaeological trust

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2012/78
DIGWILLIAD Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NOS.
Desk-Based Assessment / EIA work - 104649
Geophysical Survey - 104650
Trial Trenching – 104651

Ionawr 2013
January 2013

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LOVELODGE FARM FIELDS, FFAIRFACH, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

The Lovelodge Farm Fields site at Ffairfach in Carmarthenshire is the proposed location of a new secondary school (centred on SN 6230 2150). An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared for the site, which includes an assessment of the impacts on the Historic Environment, including archaeological remains and the surrounding built heritage. The site is currently separated into three fields and used as agricultural land. The site area is roughly 10.8ha in size and lies on the southern side of the River Tywi on a gravel terrace.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have prepared the Archaeology and Historic Environment chapter of the EIA and were also commissioned by Leadbitter/Carmarthenshire County Council/ Asbri Planning to undertake the phased evaluation of the site. The evaluation was necessary in order to provide further necessary information on the buried archaeology of the development site in order that an informed decision on the planning application could be made by the local planning authority. To make the information robust as possible an evaluation strategy comprising a full geophysical survey of the site supplemented by targeted trial trenching was undertaken.

The line of a projected Roman road crosses through the southeastern part of the site, visible as a raised agger in the southern field of the development site. In the near vicinity of the development are the sites of two Bronze Age standing stones, one of which is designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Early cartographic sources indicate the site of a further standing stone within the development site, as well as a series of 'old walls' of unknown date. The Roman forts of Llandeilo lie on higher ground to the north of the development site within Dinefwr Park. The medieval Dinefwr Castle also lies within Dinefwr Park, located to the northwest of the development site.

The evaluation comprised a combination of geophysical survey and 20 evaluation trenches; this fieldwork was undertaken between October and December 2012. The archaeological work has confirmed the presence of five ring-ditches within the development site, typical of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds). Four possible graves were revealed on a natural mound in the northern part of the site of possible Early Medieval date, although this date is conjectural as the features had been severely truncated by ploughing and no dating evidence or bone survived. Two square enclosures and adjacent parallel ditches were revealed in the northern field of uncertain date. The line of the Roman road crossing through the southern part of the proposed school site was also confirmed.

Finds recovered include a general scatter of prehistoric struck flint in the northeastern part of the site. These included a number of pieces which are likely to be of Mesolithic date. Neolithic pottery was recovered from one of the ring-ditches. Bronze Age pottery and associated flint work was found in a small pit on top of the natural mound. A few Post-medieval and modern finds were also recovered from across the site.

The archaeological works have demonstrated that the Lovelodge Farm Fields site contains multi-period archaeological remains of archaeological importance, although none are of schedulable quality. Further archaeological works will be needed at the site in order to mitigate against the impacts of development on the buried archaeology, to include open area excavation; sample test pitting and sieving: and areas of watching briefs, supplemented by salvage excavation where necessary.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services were commissioned by Leadbitter/Carmarthenshire County Council/Asbri Planning to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed Lovelodge Farm Fields school site, Ffairfach, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 6230 2150; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development site lies within agricultural land some 800m to the southwest of Llandeilo on a gravel terrace on the southern side of the River Tywi. A desk-based assessment of the site has previously been undertaken (Atkins 2010) which has been supplemented by additional work by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services (DAT-FS) during the preparation of the Archaeology and Historic Environment Chapter prepared by DAT-FS for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the project proposals.

1.1.3 The desk-based work has indicated that the application site has archaeological potential. This potential included the line of a Roman road crossing through the southeastern part of the site,, the possibility of Bronze Age remains associated with standing stones in the vicinity and a possible area of old walls as shown on an 18th century estate map.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 The evaluation comprises a combination of geophysical survey, using a gradiometer, followed by targeted trial trenching. The geophysical survey covered all available areas of the 10.8ha site.

1.2.2 Trial trenches were machine excavated across the site to target geophysical anomalies revealed by the survey and also a number of possible anomalies to determine whether they were of archaeological origin. A number of blank areas where no anomalies were indicated were also trenched where they lay beneath proposed buildings for the new school, or where they would be able to determine the extent of archaeological remains. The trial trenches totalled *c.*350m in length within the central field, 280m within the northern field and 180m within the southern field, with each trench being *c.*1.6 – 1.8m in width. This has been followed by post-excavation work and reporting

1.2.3 The evaluation has been designed to provide information on the character, extent, date, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the site, in order that an assessment of the impact from the development proposals on any remains can be determined.

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, summarises the potential impacts of the proposed development before providing a summary and discussion of the geophysical survey results and the archaeological evaluation and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and managed by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Levels will be expressed as above Ordnance Datum (OD).

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found at the back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

1.6.1 The following table illustrates the approximate dates for the archaeological periods discussed in this report:

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
PALAEOLITHIC	*c.*120,000 BC – *c.*10,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	*c.*10,000 BC – *c.*4400 BC
NEOLITHIC	*c.*4400 BC – *c.*2300 BC
BRONZE AGE	*c.*2300 BC – *c.*700 BC
IRON AGE	*c.*700 BC – *c.*43 AD
ROMAN	*c.*43 AD – *c.*410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	*c.*410 AD - *c.*1086
MEDIEVAL	*c.*1086 - *c.*1536
POST MEDIEVAL	*c.*1536 – *c.*1750
MODERN	*c.*1900 onwards

Table 1: Archaeological and historical timeline

2 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location and Topography

2.1.1 The proposed development site is centred on NGR SN 6230 2150 and encompasses an area of around 10.8ha. It lies some 800m to the southwest of Llandeilo and directly to the west of the village of Ffairfach and is located on the northern side of the A476 leading west from Ffairfach towards Cross Hands.

2.1.2 The land is currently used as agricultural land. It is divided into three fields, the northern, central and southern fields. The central field is laid to pasture, whereas both the northern and southern fields had been ploughed and seeded at the time of the evaluation.

2.1.3 The site is bounded by a post and wire field boundary to the northwest; mature hedgerows to the northeast; a post and wire fence and tarmac track to the southeast; a mature hedgerow and the A476 to the south; mature hedgerows to the southwest (with Lovelodge wood beyond); mature hedgerows to the west, with Lovelodge Farm and Fir Trees house beyond.

2.1.4 Topographically the site lies on a gravel terrace on the southern side of the River Tywi. The central field is relatively level, as is the northern field, excluding a natural mound towards the central part of the boundary between the two fields, mostly located in the northern field (referred to hereafter as the 'natural mound'). The southern field is relatively level on its eastern side, with a rising slope heading into the southwestern corner.

2.1.5 The underlying geology of the application site comprises alluvial clay, silts and sands. The lower bedrock comprises Ordovician sedimentary rock.

2.1.6 The site lies within Registered Landscape Ystrad Tywi (reference CRMRTHL40214) held by CCW.

2.2 Archaeological Background

2.2.1 *Previous Studies*

2.2.1.1 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment of the site was undertaken by Atkins in 2010 (Atkins 2010). This report was prepared at an early stage in the development proposals, being one of sixteen possible locations assessed for feasibility for the new school site. The report concentrated on readily available archaeological information within the immediate vicinity.

2.2.1.2 The desk-based assessment work has been assessed in more detail within the Archaeology and Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This included a wider search area of known archaeological and historical sites, assessment of setting issues with surrounding Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens and Historic Landscape Character Areas.

2.2.1.3 The following sections are summarised from the EIA.

2.2.2 *Designated Sites and Listed Buildings*

2.2.2.1 No scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) lie within the boundaries of the proposed Lovelodge Farm Fields development site. The nearest SAM to the site area is the Ffairfach Standing Stone (SAM CM325), which is located 180m to the east of the development site boundary. Standing stones are typically of Bronze Age date. It is an extant standing stone located within a fenced enclosure within the Ffairfach market area.

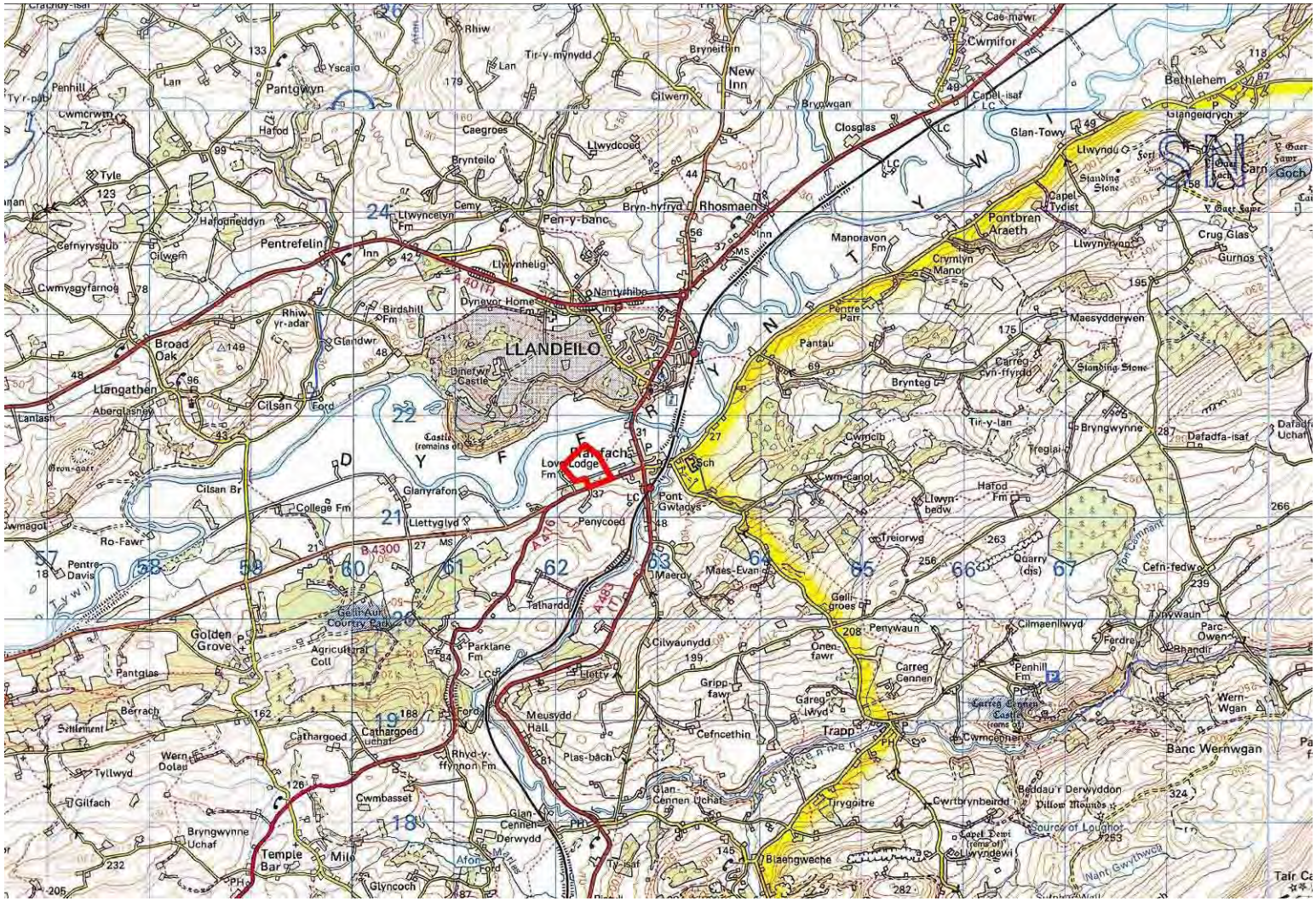

Figure 1: Location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

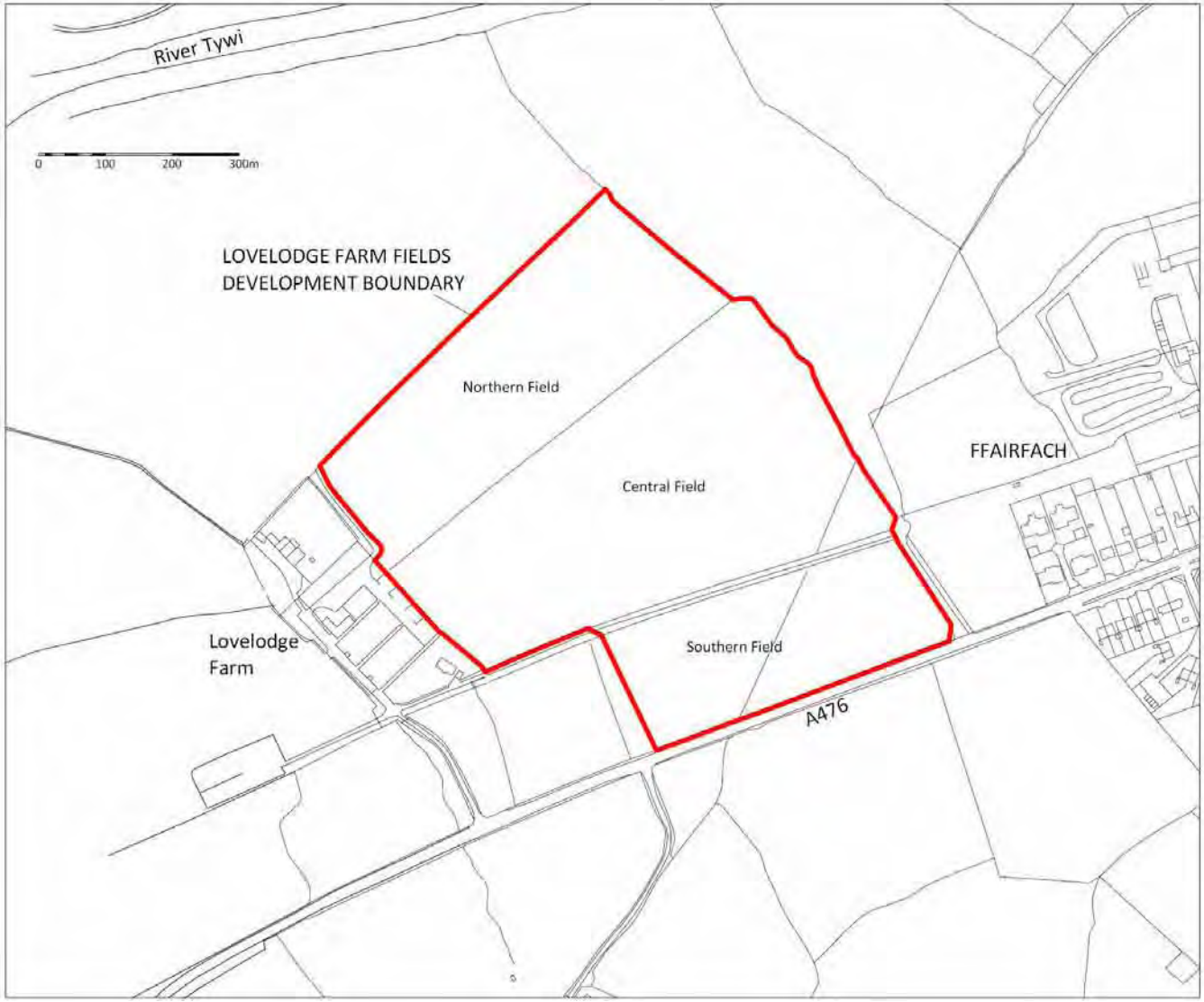

Figure 2: Proposed Development Site Boundary (red)

2.2.2.2 The site of Old Dinefwr Castle (SAM CM029) lies on the higher ground on the north side of the Tywi Valley some 880m to the northwest of the development boundary. The castle is of medieval date, established in the 12th century.

2.2.2.3 The Roman forts within Dinefwr Park (SAM CM367) also lie on the high ground on the northern side of the Tywi Valley located around 600m to the north of the development boundary. The forts were first identified in 2003 when the area of Dinefwr Park was geophysically surveyed by Stratascan Ltd. This was added to by further survey in 2005. The work demonstrated the presence of two superimposed forts, associated roads, a vicus (outlying civilian settlement) and a possible nearby bath-house. Intrusive archaeological investigations have been subsequently carried out which suggest that the earlier fort was probably abandoned in the period AD 78-83 when campaigning by the Roman military in northern Britain meant that troops were reassigned from Wales. The second fort may is thought to date to the late first century AD and into the early second century. This fort seems to have been abandoned by AD 140.

2.2.2.4 There are no Listed Buildings within the Lovelodge Farm Fields application site, though several lie in the vicinity, especially within the southern part of Llandeilo. Dinefwr Castle is a Grade I Listed Building as well as a SAM (see above).

2.2.2.5 The Grade II* Listed Buildings include Llandeilo Bridge, and its associated causeways which lie around 500m to the northwest of the development site. Other Grade II* Listed Buildings are located within or associated with Dinefwr Park, including Newton House and the inner and outer courtyard ranges and the associated Summer House.

2.2.2.6 Numerous Grade II Listed Buildings are located in the southern part of Llandeilo. They also include St Tyfi's Church in Dinefwr Park, directly to the north of the site; St Teilo's Church and associated well and church walls in Llandeilo; the bandstand within Penlan Park; the Llandeilo Railway Bridge, located around 770m to the east of the application site; No 9 Bank Terrace, Myrtle Hill located 600m to the north-northeast; and Penycoed farmhouse and its associated outbuildings, both located less than 300m to the south of the application boundary

2.2.3 ***Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas***

2.2.3.1 The application area does not lie within a registered Historic Park and Garden, although it lies close to the south of that of Plas Dinefwr (reference PGW (Dy) 12(CAM)). The edge of the defined park area lies some 500m to the north of the site, although the southern boundary of the area of its essential setting lies as close as 150m to the north of the application boundary, following the edge following the southern bank of the River Tywi. The park includes the listed buildings of Old Dinefwr Castle; Plas Dinefwr and its inner and outer courtyard ranges. The Cadw description states:

Grade I listed: An outstandingly beautiful & picturesque eighteenth-century landscaped park, incorporating the remains of a medieval castle. Site also includes a small lake, two walled gardens & fine sweeping drives. Lancelot (Capability) Brown is known to have visited the site & to have admired it. Landscaped park; small formal garden; walled garden; walled kitchen garden & utilitarian structures including ice house, dovecot & service quarters. Built first around 1660; added to about 1757-1779 and between 1856-1858.

2.2.3.2 The Llandeilo Conservation Area is situated directly to the north of the River Tywi and encompasses the majority of the lower part of Llandeilo (the

older part within the medieval street layout) and the entire area of Dinefwr Park, including the area of the Registered Park and Garden and Dinefwr Castle.

2.2.4 *Historic Landscape Character Areas*

2.2.4.1 The park lies within the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) area of Ystrad Tywi, Carmarthen – Llandeilo (HLC No 182). It can be summarised as being defined as an area of low lying ground on the banks of the Tywi, the majority of which is infrequently flooded and has been used as arable land since at least the medieval period. The field layout of the area dates from enclosures in the late 18th and 19th centuries comprising regular laid out field boundaries.

2.2.4.2 The description includes a summary of known archaeological remains in the valley at the time of the preparation of the HLC description and notes that three Bronze Age barrows are known at the western end of the HLC near Whitemill and a Bronze Age standing stone. The work undertaken for these development proposals has demonstrated the presence of additional Bronze Age archaeological activity and substantially increases the potential for more to be present within this HLC area.

2.2.5 *Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development*

2.2.5.1 A search of the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) database revealed that a total of 118 sites of archaeological and historic interest are located within a 1km radius study area (referenced by their Primary Record Number (PRN), further details included in EIA chapter). The records include the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Ffairfach standing stone (CM325) and the Roman forts at Llandeilo (CM367). The records also include all of the Listed Buildings within the search area.

2.2.5.2 A search of the same study area was undertaken of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) National Monument Record (NMR). This search returned 44 known sites within the study area. These are all duplicates of the Regional HER and so are not discussed further within this assessment, excluding a single possible medieval site which lies to the south of the development area

Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC)

2.2.5.3 No recorded sites of Palaeolithic date have been identified within the vicinity of the site and such remains are scarce in the region.

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4400 BC)

2.2.5.4 There are no recorded sites of Mesolithic date within or in the vicinity of the site. During this period nomadic groups of hunter gatherers were present traversing through the region. River valleys and stream courses were used as routeways through the landscape and as such it is very likely that this area within the Tywi Valley was used during this period. Archaeological evidence would most likely be in the form of flint scatters.

Neolithic (4400 BC to 2300 BC)

2.2.5.5 A Neolithic stone axe was found in an allotment in Llandeilo in 1917, although few details are recorded other than it was of felsite. The original record states that it possibly came from 'the disturbed remains of a tumulus' (more typically of Bronze Age date) and so the provenance of this record is questionable. It is known from archaeological investigations undertaken in 2007 during works associated with the LNG gas pipeline through South Wales, that

Neolithic activity was revealed on the gravel terraces of the Tywi Valley in this area.

Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)

2.2.5.6 Two recorded standing stone sites of Bronze Age date are known in close proximity to the proposed development site. This includes the Ffairfach standing stone SAM CM325, as discussed above.

2.2.5.7 The second standing stone is recorded at Bridge Farm, although its original location is uncertain. The RCAHMW recorded the site in 1913, but the site was not included in the Inventory of Archaeological Sites for Carmarthenshire in 1917. An illustration survives showing a wedge shaped stone said to have been located in fields to the east of Lovelodge Farm Fields application site, but was subsequently moved, possibly in 1996 when the field was used for the National Eisteddfod. On an estate map of 1810 a standing stone is shown on the western edge of the central field of the application site, but this does not seem to be that recorded by the RCAHMW (Figure 7). A large stone is present in the adjacent field boundary (as also noted by Atkins 2010) which may be the standing stone shown on the estate map, moved into the hedgerow to allow unhindered ploughing of the field. The stone in the hedgerow is rounded and not squared and wedge shaped as the RCAHMW recorded stone was.

2.2.5.8 Discussions with local farmers in the area during the undertaking of the evaluation work of the site has indicated that a number of other standing stones were present within and in the fields surrounding the application site. Most of these stones have been moved to facilitate agricultural activity or for reuse. The provenance of these standing stones is uncertain.

2.2.5.9 The application site lies on a river gravel terrace on which Bronze Age standing stones are known to have been present (one still being extant *in situ*). The unpublished archaeological investigations undertaken as part of the LNG gas pipeline on the gravel terraces also confirmed Bronze Age activity in these areas.

2.2.6.10 An aerial photograph dating from the 1950s or 1960s shows a small part of the site (AP-260-220-D-Meridian; Photos 1 & 2) and appears to show a large circular cropmark in the eastern part of the northern field. The form of the cropmark could suggest it is of Bronze Age date. The cropmark is quite thin and does not show on any other aerial photographs of the area. A possible concentric ditch is present on its outside, although it is not continuous. Part of a second curving enclosure is present on its southwestern side, and which again may in part be formed by two concentric ditches. Possible internal features may also be seen, but these are very much open to interpretation. No indication of the features were shown on the geophysical survey undertaken as part of this evaluation scheme and this could suggest that it has been ploughed out since the photograph was taken in the 1950s or 60s.

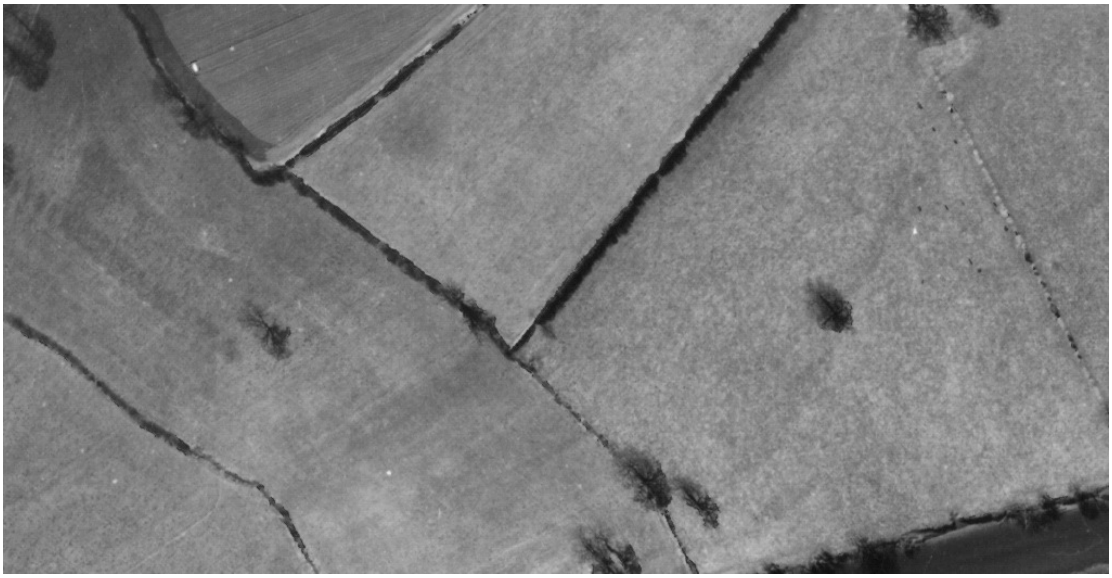

Photo 1: Detail of aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian showing possible circular cropmark and associated features

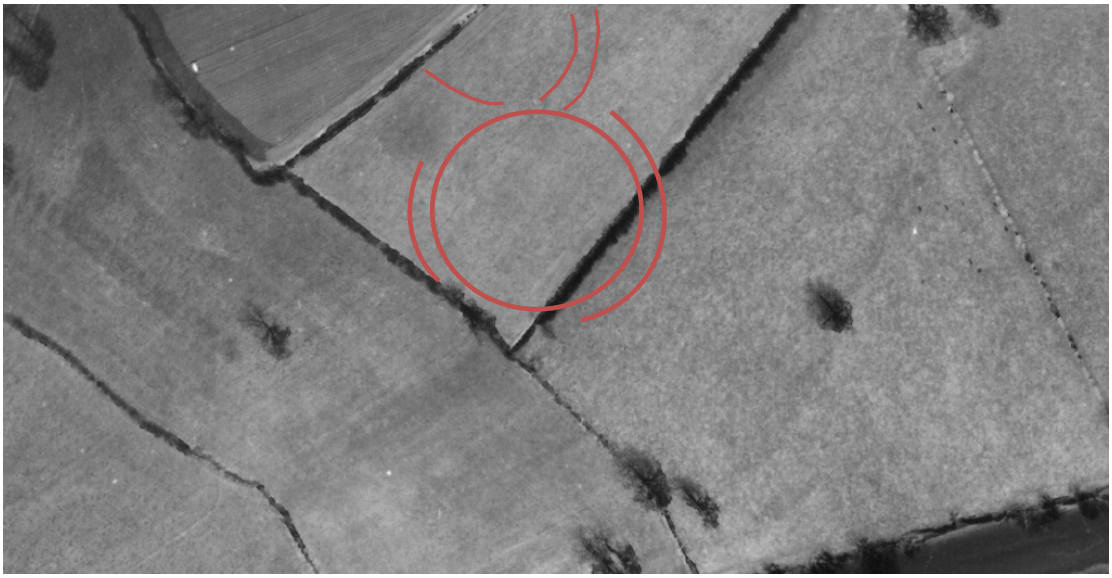

Photo 2: Detail of aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian with possible cropmarks highlighted

Iron Age (c.700 BC – 43 AD)

2.2.5.11 No recorded sites of Iron Age date have been identified within or in the vicinity of the application site. The presence of earlier Bronze Age and later Roman activity would certainly suggest that the area was occupied and used during the Iron Age, but that the evidence for such activity is yet to be discovered.

Roman (AD43 – c. AD410)

2.2.5.12 A number of Roman sites are known in the vicinity of the proposed development site, including the two Roman forts in Dinefwr Park. Many of these are represented by stray find spots including a Roman coin hoard and pottery vessel is said to have been recovered from near St Tyfi's church, Llandyfeisant

(located to the north of the proposed development site) and a second coin hoard from Llandeilo (but not located accurately) dating from the mid-late 3rd century. The Portable Antiquities Scheme register also notes numerous other coins recovered from the southern part of Llandeilo.

2.2.5.13 A Civilian settlement was established outside of the fort areas, although its full extent is unclear and it is uncertain if it remained occupied after the second Roman fort was abandoned at some point around AD 140. The recovery of a mid-late 3rd century coin hoard may indicate that the area continued to be occupied after the military had left. This may also be evidenced by the possible site of a Roman temple or alternatively a villa site beneath St Tyfi's church.

2.2.5.14 A possible trace of a Roman road is recorded near Tregib, although this record is probably an incorrect interpretation. A second road leads from the southeastern entrance of the later Roman fort in Dinefwr Park. A further Roman road alignment is known to run through Llandeilo, crosses the Tywi close to the existing bridge and heads in a southwestern direction across the central and southern fields of the proposed development. A substantial raised agger for the road is visible through these fields.

Early Medieval (c.AD410 – AD1086)

2.2.5.15 No recorded sites of Early Medieval date have been identified within the proposed development area, but a number are known in the vicinity focussed on the churches of St Tyfi and St Teilo.

2.2.5.16 St Teilo's church in Llandeilo has three Early Christian monuments associated with it, including the Curcagnus stone recorded in 1697, but subsequently lost which is thought to date from the 5th or early 6th century. Two probable 9th century cross fragments are located within the church.

2.2.5.17 St Teilo's churchyard is likely to be of Early Medieval date, with Llandeilo Fawr parish church mentioned in a 6th century entry in the `Book of Llandaff'. The shape of St Tyfi's churchyard suggests that it too has Early Medieval origins.

2.2.5.18 Early Medieval settlements must have been located in the vicinity of the churches, probably focussed around them, although no archaeological evidence has been found as yet. It is likely that the surrounding lands would have been used for agricultural purposes.

Medieval (1086 – 1535)

2.2.5.19 No recorded sites of Medieval date have been identified within the development area. Known remains are again focussed on the existing settlement of Llandeilo/St Teilo's church and St Tyfi's church at Llandyfeisant.

2.2.5.20 The existing structure of St Teilo's church is of medieval origin, although has been added to and altered during the post-medieval period. A holy well is located within the retaining wall around the churchyard, likely to be of (at least) medieval origin. A market was held in Llandeilo in the area of Market Street since at least the 14th century and a fair was also held here during the medieval period.

2.2.5.21 A 13th century coin of Edward I has been recovered from the site of St Tyfi’s church, Llandyfeisant which is recorded as being in use during the medieval period.

2.2.5.22 Outside of the main settlement centres were two mills both documented as being in existence in the medieval period (Rees 1932), a water mill at Tregib and a fulling mill at Llandeilo. A possible medieval enclosure is recorded by RCAHMW that may represent a former farmstead, which is located to

the south of the proposed development site and the A476 on the north facing valley slope.

2.2.5.23 With settlement focussed in the existing town centre of Llandeilo and around Llandyfeisant church, the proposed development area most likely lay in the surrounding agricultural land.

Post Medieval (1535 – 1900)

2.2.5.24 Numerous sites of post-medieval date are recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development, again very much focussed on the settlement centres of Llandeilo and also Ffairfach, which was established in the later post-medieval period. Listed building sites are also almost exclusively of later post-medieval date. No sites of post-medieval date are recorded within the application boundary.

2.2.5.25 The majority of the recorded sites are still extant and have been highlighted as being of archaeological significance as they are shown on earlier editions of Ordnance Survey maps. These include 19th century school buildings, chapels, bridges, farms, inns and quarry sites.

2.2.5.26 The crossing of the river Tywi between Llandeilo and Ffairfach had evidently been an important crossing point since at least the Roman period. During the medieval period a bridge is likely to have been present, but there are also records of a ferry crossing. Bridges were also erected during the post-medieval period pre-dating the 19th century Grade II* listed structure that exists today. The importance of the roadways through the area was such that Turnpike roads were established along the major routes, including that crossing the bridge and the line of the A476 forming the southern boundary of the site area. Toll gates were present at the cross roads in Ffairfach and also on the northern side of the bridge in Llandeilo.

2.2.5.27 The settlement at Ffairfach was established during the post-medieval period. A number of farms were located in the vicinity making use of the fertile lands on the gravel terraces of the Tywi, such as Bridge Farm and Love Lodge or Llety Cariad. Lletty Cariad is first recorded in 1609, owned by the Philips family (Jones 1987, p112). It passed to the Cawdor estate in 1804 and was extensively modernised and altered during the 1970s, although it is thought to retain some 17th century structural remains (*ibid,* p112).

2.2.5.28 During 1864 a branch line was opened by the Llanelly Railway & Dock Co (LR&D Co) which ran from Llandeilo to Abergwili Junction where it connected with the existing line built by the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway. The main line crossed the River Tywi to the east of the road bridge. The branch line runs through the site forming the boundary between the central and southern fields. The Llandeilo branch line was closed in 1963.

2.2.5.29 The proposed development site is indicated as agricultural land on the available cartographic sources dating from the late 18th and 19th centuries. Of note is an area recorded as 'old walls' adjacent to gardens and a former pond which would have been located in the northern field of the application site (1783 Estate Map of Love Lodge; Figure 3). The map does not give any specific details as to the origin of the walls, but the later Love Lodge Estate map of 1810 (Figure 4) names the fields as Cae- and Ynys- Skybor (English corruption of the word Ysgubor meaning barn) which could refer to a post-medieval barn that formerly stood in the field which had become derelict, although could alternatively be the remains of an earlier structure. The site of the former pond lies just inside the central field and west of the natural mound and is still visible on the ground as a boggy hollow. The 1810 map also clearly shows the location of a standing stone within the eastern edge of the central field. The later Tithe map of 1841 (Figure 5) and 1884 first edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 6) maps make no further

mention of the old walls or the location of the standing stone. On the 1841 Tithe map (Figure 5) the central and southern fields are indicated as a single larger field, with a small additional boundary separating a smaller field on the western side of the area. By the 1884 first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6), the railway has been constructed separating the central and southern fields, with smaller field still shown to the west.

2.2.5.30 The present field layout within the application site is of post-medieval origin. The fields would appear to have been laid out as regular field shapes, although prior to the later 19th century the route of the former Roman road was still used as a trackway/path and was utilised as a land division. This boundary was removed (although the path still used) possibly after the layout of the branch line railway. The line of the former railway still forms the boundary between the central and southern fields.

Modern (20th century to present)

2.2.5.31 No sites of modern date are recorded within the application site, although a few significant sites are recorded in the vicinity.

2.2.5.32 Sites of modern date include Penlan Park, which was donated to Llandeilo by the 6th Lord of Dinefwr in 1908 and an emergency water supply erected in Carmarthen Street during the early 20th century.

2.2.5.33 During the First World War the proposed development area was used for mustering the militia, the territorial's, and the Yeomanry Cavalry. Photographs exist of the application site covered in rows of tents and it may have been used by the military as a base/summer training camp for a number of years (Chris Delaney pers. comm.). The area has more recently been used for agricultural shows and associated car parking.

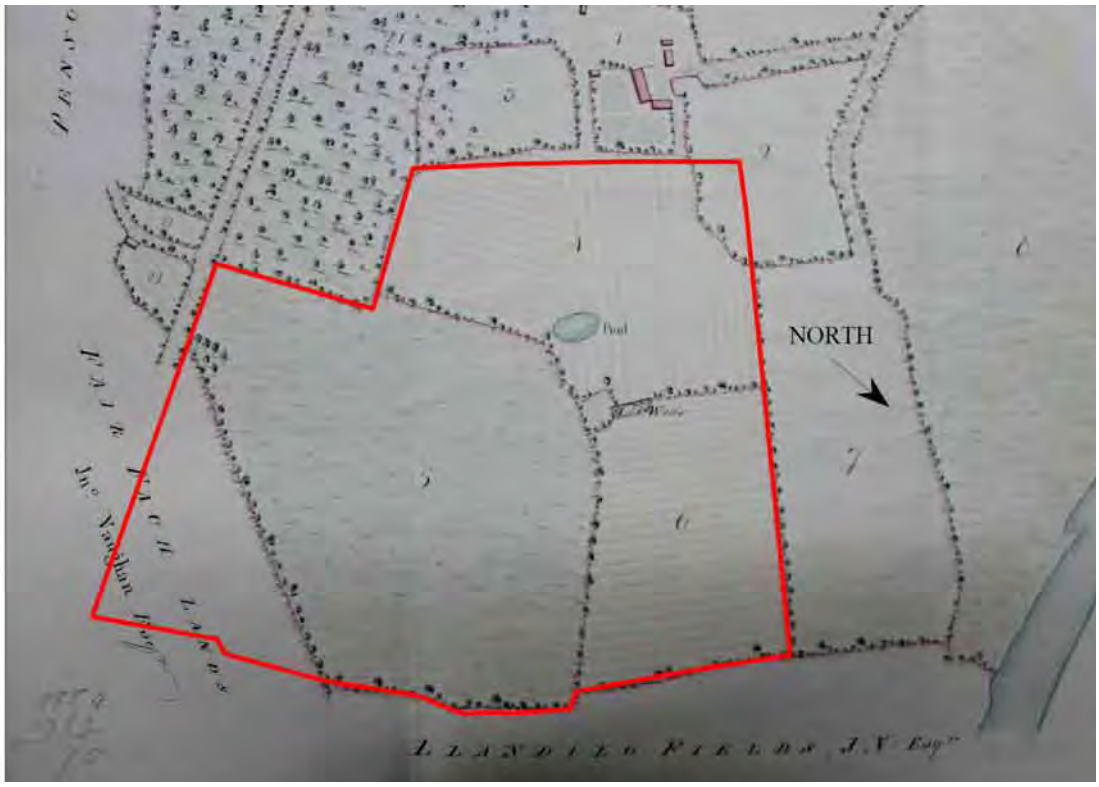

Figure 3: Extract of 1793 Estate map of Golden Grove Estate showing Lovelodge Farm (CRO C/V 8660) with approximate outline of proposed development area

Figure 4: Extract of Estate Map of Love Lodge 1810 showing approximate outline of proposed development area (red) Note the stone annotated on the eastern side

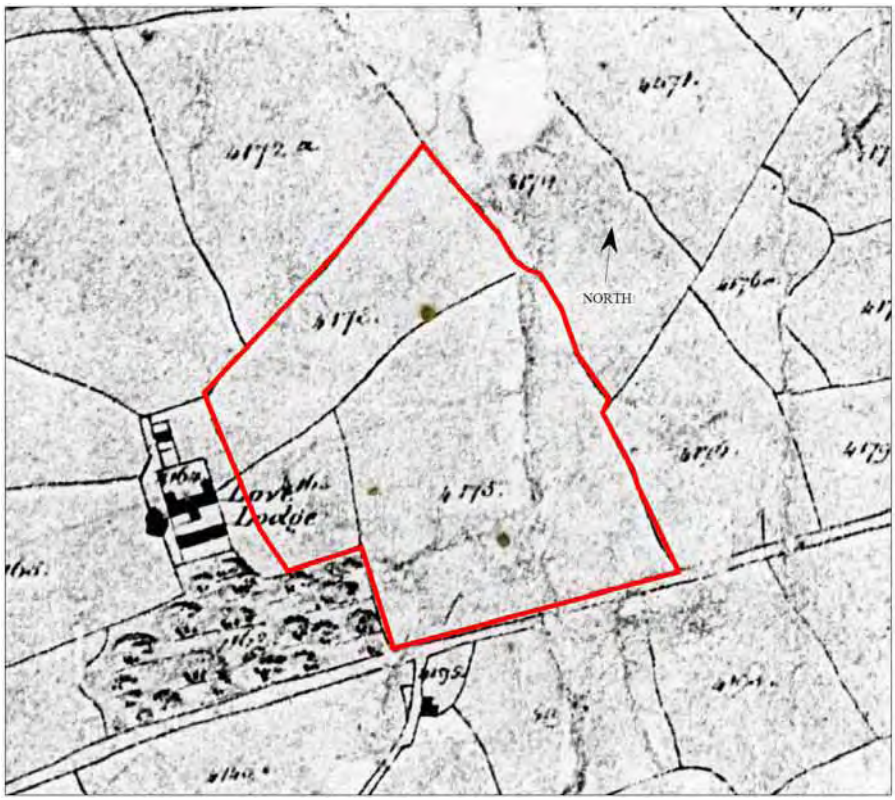

Figure 5: Extract of 1841 Tithe Map
showing approximate outline of proposed development area

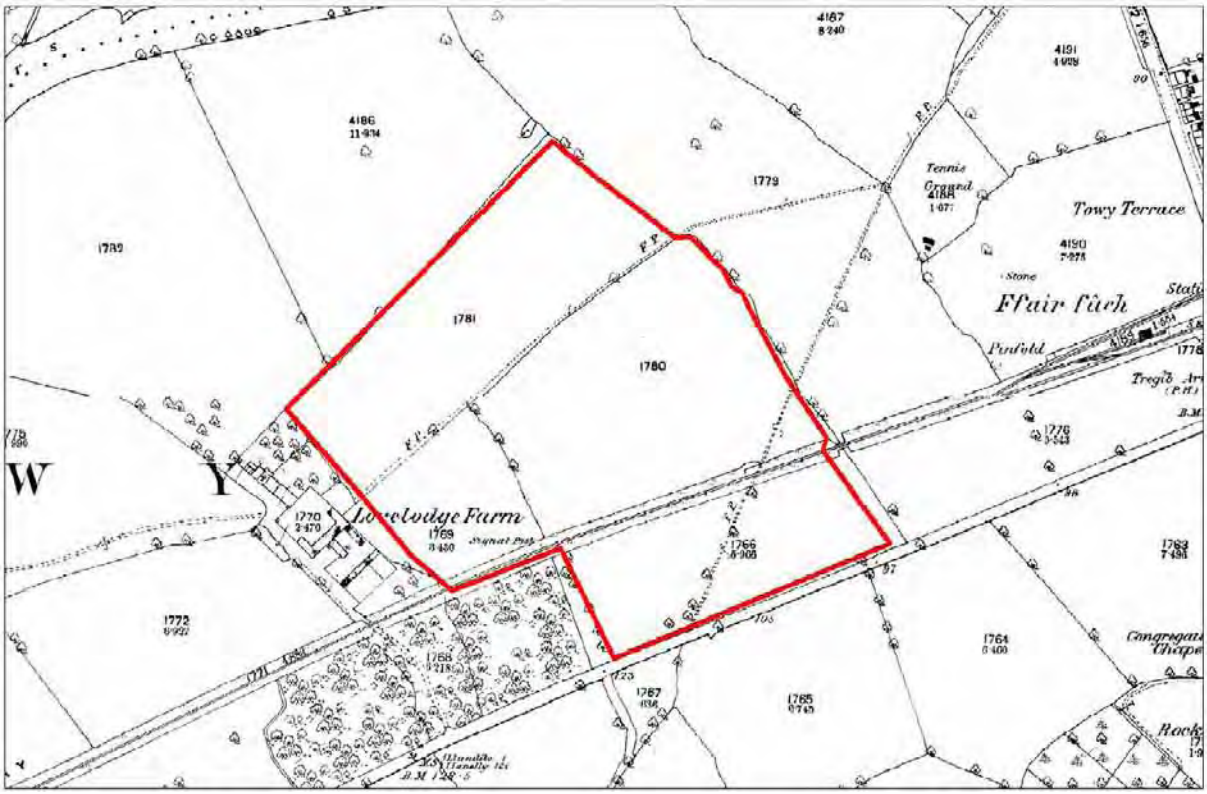

Figure 6: Extract of 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey map
showing outline of proposed development area

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Outline

3.1.1 The proposed scheme of evaluation included the preparation of written schemes of investigation (WSI) for the geophysical survey and two phases of evaluation excavation. Desk-based research and an impact assessment were prepared concurrently with the evaluation works as part of the Archaeology and Historic Environment chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the development.

3.1.2 An initial WSI was prepared and approved prior to the geophysical survey, supplemented by a second WSI prior to the first phase of trial trenching in the central field. A third WSI was then prepared for the second stage of evaluation comprising trenching in the northern and southern fields.

3.2 Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 The geophysical survey covered the entire site area of approximately 10.8 hectares. It was carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. This uses a pair of Grad-01-100 sensors. These are high stability fluxgate gradient sensors with a 1.0m separation between the sensing elements, giving a strong response to deeper anomalies.

3.2.2 The gradiometer can detect anomalies down to a depth of approximately one metre. The magnetic variations are measured in nanoTeslas (nT). The earth's magnetic field strength is about 48,000 nT, typical archaeological features produce readings of below 15nT although burnt features and iron objects can result in changes of several hundred nT. The instrument is capable of detecting changes as low as 0.1nT. The gradiometer includes an on-board data-logger.

3.2.3 Readings in the survey were taken along parallel traverses of one axis of a 20m x 20m grid. The traverse interval was 0.5m. Readings were logged at intervals of 0.25m along each traverse giving 3200 readings per grid.

3.2.4 The data was then transferred from the data-logger to a computer where it was compiled and processed using ArchaeoSurveyor 2.5 software. The data has been presented as a grey-scale plot (Figure 7), which has been supplemented by an interpretation diagram showing the main features of the survey (Figure 8).

3.2.5 The data has been presented with a minimum of processing although corrections are made to compensate for instrument drift and other data collection. The data presentation was used to assist in locating the best position for trial trenches for the Phase 1 and Phase 2 trial trench evaluations of the site area.

3.2.6 The data recovered from the survey was processed and maps prepared to demonstrate the presence or absence of potential archaeological remains within the site area.

3.2.7 The geophysical survey was undertaken across the site area between 01/10/12 and 26/10/12.

3.3 Trial Trench Methodology

3.3.1 The trial trench evaluation was separated into two phases. The first phase included trenching of the central field following the completion of the geophysical survey within that field. The second phase of evaluation targeted the northern and southern fields once the geophysical survey had been completed in these fields.

Phase 1: Central Field

3.3.2 Trial trenches within the central across the site area to target geophysical anomalies revealed by the survey and also to test blank or non-surveyed areas. In total 10 trial trenches were excavated, each *c.*1.6m wide and totalling *c.*270m in length (Figure 9).

3.3.3 The trenches were located to target clear features identified by the geophysical survey. Trenching also targeted a number of less clear anomalies visible on the geophysical survey to determine if they were of archaeological origin or not.

3.3.4 Further trenches were also located to evaluate the footprint of the main proposed school buildings and gymnasiums.

3.3.5 Trenches were of sufficient length to enable evaluation of anomalies and extending into the areas beyond them to test for extents of features which may not show up on the geophysical survey plots.

3.3.6 The line of the possible Roman road through this field was not targeted with a trial trench due to the presence of known water and sewer mains that crossed the area.

3.3.7 In total 8 trenches were opened within the central field (Trenches 1 to 8).

Phase 2: Northern and Southern Fields

3.3.8 Trial trenches within the northern field targeted clear geophysical anomalies. Two trenches were also located in areas where no geophysical anomalies had been identified in order to test the results of the survey. The development proposals are for playing fields in this part of the site, including ground reduction across much of the area.

3.3.9 In total 7 trenches were proposed to be opened within the northern field, but in the event an additional trench was added to target an area of archaeological significance (Trenches 9 to 16).

3.3.10 Trial trenches within the southern field, within which car parking and bus drop off points are proposed, were located to target the line of the Roman road through the field. Further trenches were to be located on possible geophysical survey anomalies to determine if they were of archaeological or geological origin, and others within areas where no geophysical survey anomalies had been identified.

3.3.11 In total 5 trenches were proposed to be opened within the southern field, but due to depths of deposits, only 4 were finally opened Trenches 17 to 20).

3.3.12 Trenches were again of sufficient length to enable evaluation of anomalies and extending into the areas beyond them to test for extents of features which may not show up on the geophysical survey plots.

Overall Trenching Methodology

3.3.13 All trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket.

3.3.14 All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed, in this case comprising plough-disturbed soils, and the trenches were excavated down onto archaeological levels of significance or undisturbed subsoils.

3.3.15 Following machine excavation, the trenches were hand cleaned and a selection of features excavated to an appropriate standard to elucidate the character, distribution and extent of the archaeological remains.

3.3.16 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services' Recording Manual[1]. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured sketches, scale drawings and accurate surveying using an EDM. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.

3.3.17 Trench locations were accurately surveyed using an EDM, related to Ordnance Datum (using the bench mark on Llandeilo Bridge) and existing boundaries.

3.3.18 Finds recovered from the evaluation will be temporarily stored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services in stable conditions prior to deposition with the archive to Carmarthen Museum.

[1]PT Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS (Figures 7 & 8)

4.1 The following sections include descriptions of the geophysical anomalies within the fields that were the strongest and most likely to be of archaeological origin. These have all been confirmed through subsequent trial trenching. Anomalies of possible archaeological origin are also discussed where relevant.

4.2 The line of the rising main can be clearly seen in the central field crossing from northeast to southwest in the southeastern corner of the central field. The main then turns to the west and follows the northern side of the former railway line that crosses the site along the northern edge of the southern field. The presence of the water main has been confirmed by hand excavations undertaken by the geotechnical team as part of this project.

4.3 The line of the projected Roman road was clearly indicated within the southern field crossing the site from the centre of the southern site boundary heading northeast just into the southeastern part of the central field and beyond towards the River Tywi. The alignment of the Roman road follows the former footpath that crossed the field and heads directly towards Rhosmaen Street in Llandeilo, which follows the alignment beyond the town. A small horseshoe shaped feature was noted adjacent to the road. Trench 18 of the evaluation was targeted on the road and adjacent feature.

4.4 Former field boundaries shown on 18th century maps were revealed within the central field. These correspond to a linear boundary and a smaller enclosure adjacent to the site of the 'old walls' as shown on the 1793 map (Figure 3). An area of mixed readings shown on the geophysical survey adjacent to this boundary corresponds with a water logged area still present on the site. Overlaying the same 1793 map indicates that this is the site of the pond shown on that map. Neither the pond nor the field boundary was targeted by trial trenches. Trench 16 was placed to target the top of the natural mound and part of the smaller enclosure shown on the 1793 estate map.

4.5 A further set of linear features that presumably represent field boundaries was also revealed in the northern, central and southern fields. These do not correspond with any boundaries shown on earlier maps and are thus of pre-18th century date. It is possible they may be remnants of prehistoric boundaries. The early boundary seen on the eastern side of the central field which is represented by a clear ditch-like anomaly (a strong geophysical signal), would suggest it is a quite substantial feature. The feature is also very straight and thus likely to be of post-medieval date. Trench 1 was designed to cross the northern end of this probable field boundary. The boundary runs roughly north-south and appears to continue into the southern field, although at this point the geophysical data indicates that the anomaly is no longer very straight and is of a different character. It is possible that it is a natural feature such as a palaeo-channel (former water course) subsequently infilled.

4.6 A series of other linear and curvi-linear features revealed on the survey would also appear to represent the natural geology. These include former palaeo-channels crossing the western side of the site area. One is evident as a linear feature of irregular width crossing the central field roughly from southeast to northwest, then turning slightly heading roughly east to west. Trenches 4 and 5 were positioned to evaluate these features. A further channel heads roughly north to south from the centre of the field towards an area identified as a roughly oval feature on the geophysical survey (partly shown as an area of disturbance) which has been identified as a natural hollow within Trench 3 of the evaluation. A further area of probable colluvial (hill wash) accumulations are shown in the southern field, aligned roughly southeast to northwest at the base of the natural topographic slopes. Trench 19 was located to evaluate this feature.

4.7 In the eastern part of the central field a series of curving anomalies identified on the geophysical survey were initially interpreted as possible archaeological features, possibly representing an enclosure. The geophysical readings were lower than other archaeological features seen on the site. Trench 7 was positioned to target this possible enclosure and has confirmed that the anomalies represent changes in the natural geology and are not of archaeological origin.

4.8 Within the northeastern part of the central field were a series of circular anomalies representing ring-ditches, one of which was present on the southern edge of the northern field. At least five clear ring-ditches (numbered 1 to 5) were identified with a further three far less clear ring-ditches in proximity. A number of small features identified on the survey located adjacent to the ring-ditches, are likely to be associated with these ring-ditches. A ring-ditch usually represents the earth-cut remains of former round barrows (burial mounds) of Bronze Age date. The size of these rings (around 16m in diameter) and their location on a free draining gravel terrace suggested that they were most unlikely to represent eaves drip gullies around prehistoric roundhouses. Two pairs of adjacent ring-ditches were noted RD1 and RD2; RD4 and RD5). The small anomalies identified around the ring-ditches could be associated pits or cremations. RD1 and RD2 were targeted by Trench 1; Trench 2 targeted RD3; Trench 3 targeted RD4; and Trench 9 targeted RD5. A partial arcing feature was noted in the northern part of the northern field which could also have represented a further ring-ditch, although this is by no means certain as it lies in an area with a number of other anomalies discussed below.

4.9 In the centre of the northern field two square enclosures were recorded, one just projecting into the central field. Further ditches led north from the northern enclosure projecting beyond the proposed development boundary. The size of the enclosures (around 40m square) and their location close to the Roman forts in Llandeilo suggested they could represent Roman practice camps (literally enclosures dug out by troops as a training exercise in the art of Roman fort/camp construction). The southern of the two enclosures lies around the summit of the natural mound and was targeted by Trenches 13, 14 and 16. The northern enclosure lay on the north facing slope of the natural mound and level ground beyond and was targeted by Trench 13 and Trench 12. The ditches projecting to the north of this enclosure were targeted by Trench 11.

4.10 A further roughly right-angled ditch to the east of these enclosures may represent the remains of another enclosure which has been mostly ploughed away. This was targeted by Trench 9.

4.11 The interpretation of these as Roman practice camps was based on the morphological evidence from the geophysical survey and trial trenching has brought into question this interpretation. They are thus labelled as enclosures of uncertain date on the interpretation plan (Figures 8 and 9).

4.12 A pair of roughly parallel ditches is located adjacent to the two enclosures and may possibly be associated with them. They could represent further roadside ditches (whether an actual road or also a practice exercise). Trenches 11, 12 and 14 targeted these ditches.

Figure 7: Geophysical survey results, presented as a grey-scale plot, 'clipped' to a range from 10nT to -10nt, and 'despiked'.

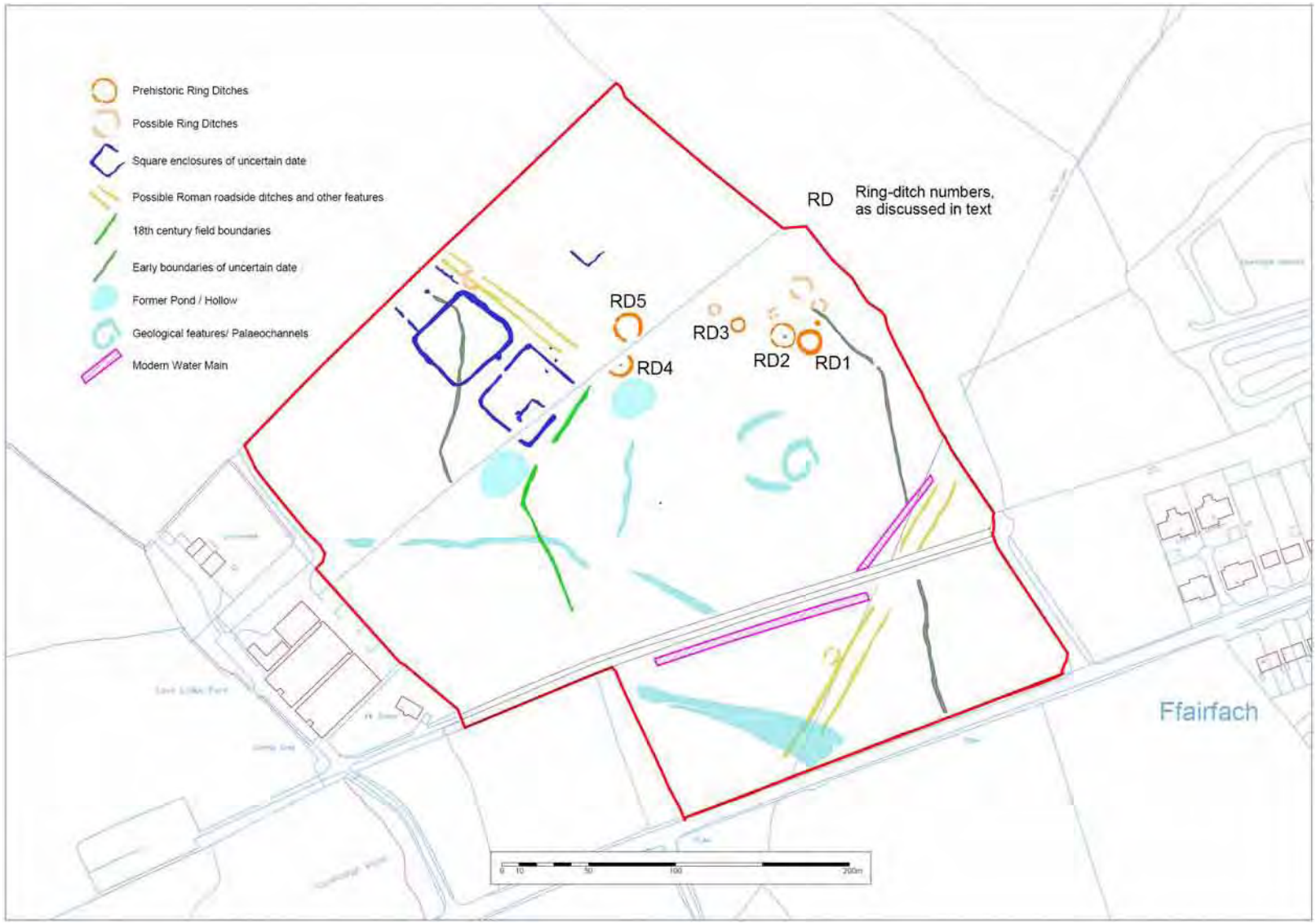

Figure 8: Initial interpretation of some of the main features identified on the geophysical survey results.

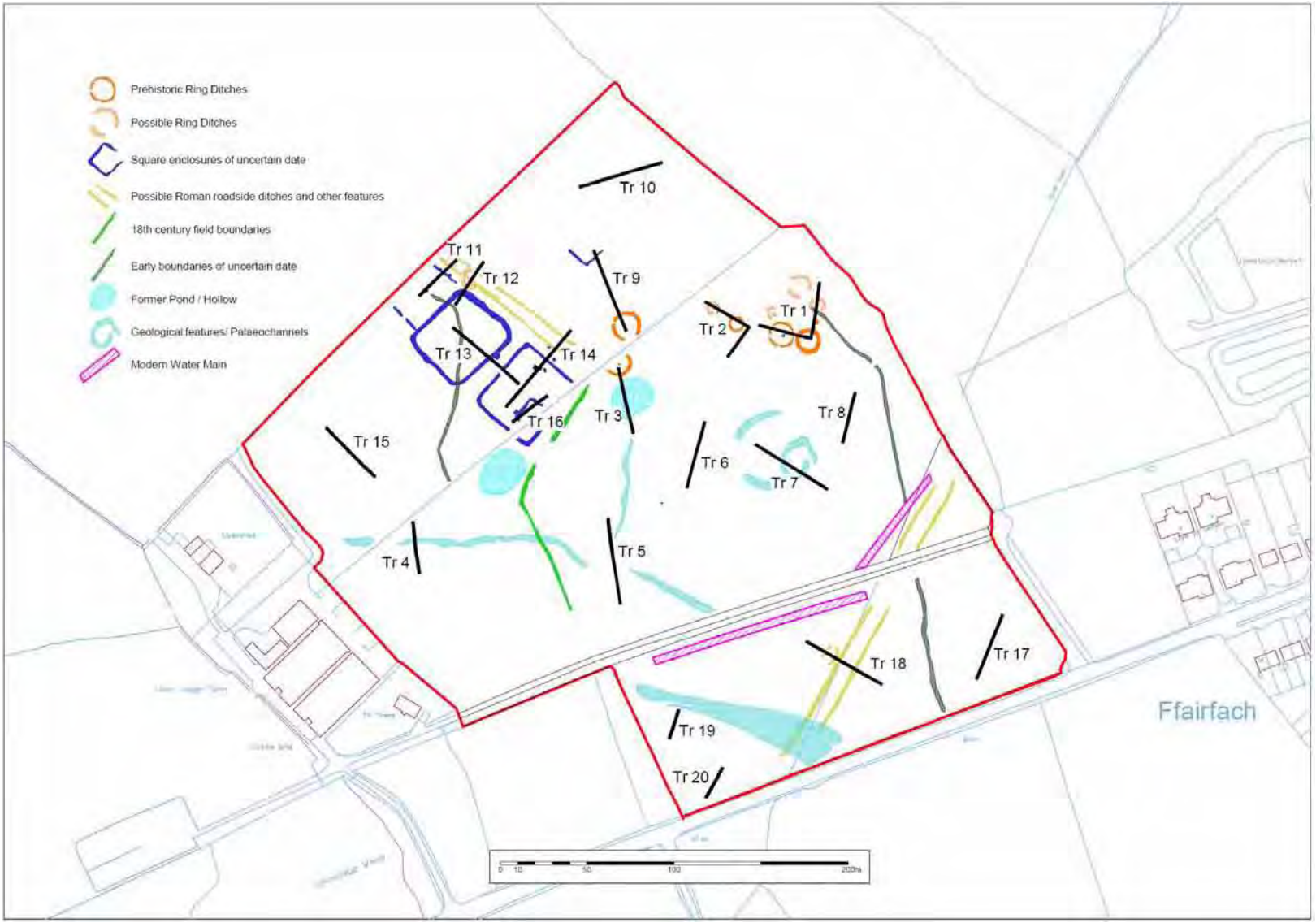

Figure 9: Trench locations, shown in black and labelled, overlaid on the geophysical survey interpretations and within the proposed development site, outlined in red.

5. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Central Field

5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 10)

5.1.1 Trench 1 was L-shaped, approximated 64m x 1.6, the east/west arm 32m long and the north/south arm roughly 32m long. It was positioned to examine the Ring-ditches 1 and 2 (RD1 & RD2) and associated geophysical anomalies.

5.1.2 Topsoil consisted of a mid-brown silty clay-loam with a few stones (100)[2] and was on average 0.35-0.40m thick. It overlay mixed geological deposits comprising gravels, silts, fine sand and pockets of silty-clay. These mixed deposits hindered recognition of some of the more ephemeral archaeological features.

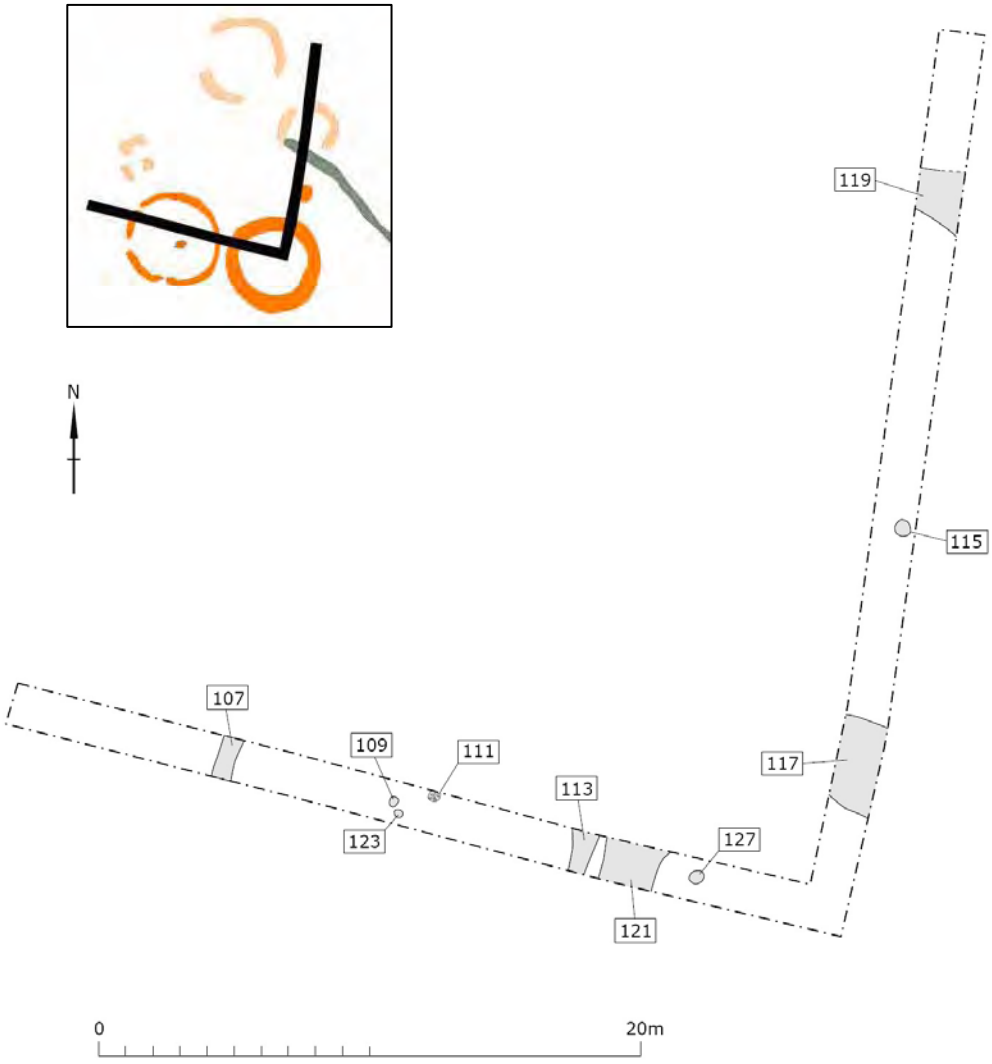

Figure 10: Plan of Trench 1 and recorded archaeological features, with inset of geophysical survey interpretation and Trench 1 overlaid

[2] Archaeological contexts are distinguished as fills or layers in round brackets (101) etc. and the cuts of features are placed in square brackets [117] etc. Cuts are shown on the Trench plans.

RD1 – Ring-ditch 1

5.1.3 The ditch of RD1 was investigated in both the north/south and east/west arms of Trench 1. In the north/south arm of the Trench the ditch cut [117] was *c*.3.5m wide and over 1.5m deep (Figure 11, Section 1; Photo 3). The ditch was not completely excavated due to health and safety considerations. It had an open V-shaped profile. The upper ditch fill (118) consisted of a silty loam similar to topsoil. Ditch fills below this comprised: (132), a layer of silty-clay containing *c*.70% small angular and rounded stones; (133), a pale grey/brown clay containing numerous lumps of charcoal; (134), mid-grey/brown silty-clay containing *c*.50% small angular and rounded stones and several sherds of probable earlier Neolithic pottery; (135), a lens of pale grey/brown clay containing charcoal flecks and lumps; (136), orange/brown gravel and small angular/rounded stones with a little silt.

Photo 3: East facing section through RD1 ditch cut [117]

5.1.4 In the east/west arm of Trench 1 ditch cut [121] was 2.5m wide and over 1.5m deep, but as with the other ditch section it was not completely excavated due to health and safety considerations (Figure 12, Section 2; Photo 4). It had a V-shaped profile. The fills of the ditch comprised from top to bottom: (122), a slightly sandy silty-loam with several boulders at its base; (137), a compacted mid-brown/pink sandy-silt with occasional small stones; (138), mid-brown sandy-slit containing *c*.40% small angular/rounded stones and charcoal flecks; (139), mid-brown sandy-silt with large lumps of grey/green clay, charcoal lumps, flecks of burnt bone, sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery, medium-sized rounded stones and a couple of water-worn boulders; (140), light brown sandy-silt with over 50% gravel and small angular/rounded stones and a lens of charcoal. The upper fill (122) of the ditch was possibly truncated by the ditch cut [113] of ring-ditch 2.

5.1.5 The fills within the lower 70% of these ditch sections comprise re-deposited geological deposits, possibly from a levelled round barrow mound, and occupation deposits.

Photo 4: South facing section through RD1 ditch cut [121]

RD2 – Ring-ditch 2

5.1.6 The west and east sides of ring-ditch 2 (RD2) were investigated in the east/west arm of Trench 1.

Photo 5: South facing section through RD2 ditch cut [113]

5.1.7 On the east side the ditch cut [113] was 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile (Figure 12, Section 2; Photo 5). It was filled by a silty-sand contained occasional small and medium sized rounded stones (114) with a

concentration of stones on the bottom of the ditch. This ditch may have cut the upper fill (122) of RD1.

5.1.8 The ditch [107] on the west side was slightly smaller, 0.85m wide and 0.4m deep, and had a more flat-bottomed, open V-shaped profile (Figure 12, Section 3). It was filled with a mid-brown sandy-silt (108) and lenses of small stones/gravel that had washed into the ditch from the west side.

Other features

5.1.9 A group of three features lay to the west of RD2. Posthole cut [127] measured 0.50m diameter and 0.30m deep and lay within the circumference of RD1, although it is not known whether it was related to the ring-ditch (Figure 13, Section 4).

5.1.10 A section through feature cut [109] showed that it was probably a shallow pit, *c.*0.4m diameter and 0.10m deep (Figure 13, Section 5). Adjacent feature [123] was similar in character, though not investigated. Feature [111] was probably a posthole as it contained what seemed to be obvious packing stones, although it was not excavated. It is possible that it was located in a larger pit [125] also un-investigated.

Photo 6: Cremation burial pit [115]

5.1.11 Feature cut [119] was located at the northern end of the north/south arm of the trench (Figure 13, Section 6). It was a linear feature some 1.5m in width and 0.46m in depth. It was filled with a mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks (120). The cut had a shallow U-shaped profile with a clear southern edge, although that to the north was uncertain.

5.1.12 Pit [115] located to the north of RD1 was 0.55m diameter and 0.30m deep and contained a fill (116) consisting of a soft-greyish brown silty-clay with much charcoal and numerous flecks of burnt bone (Figure 13, Section 7; Photo 6). It is likely that this is a partial cremation burial deposit.

5.1.13 A small pit or posthole (131) – unexcavated – lay at the northern end of Trench 1.

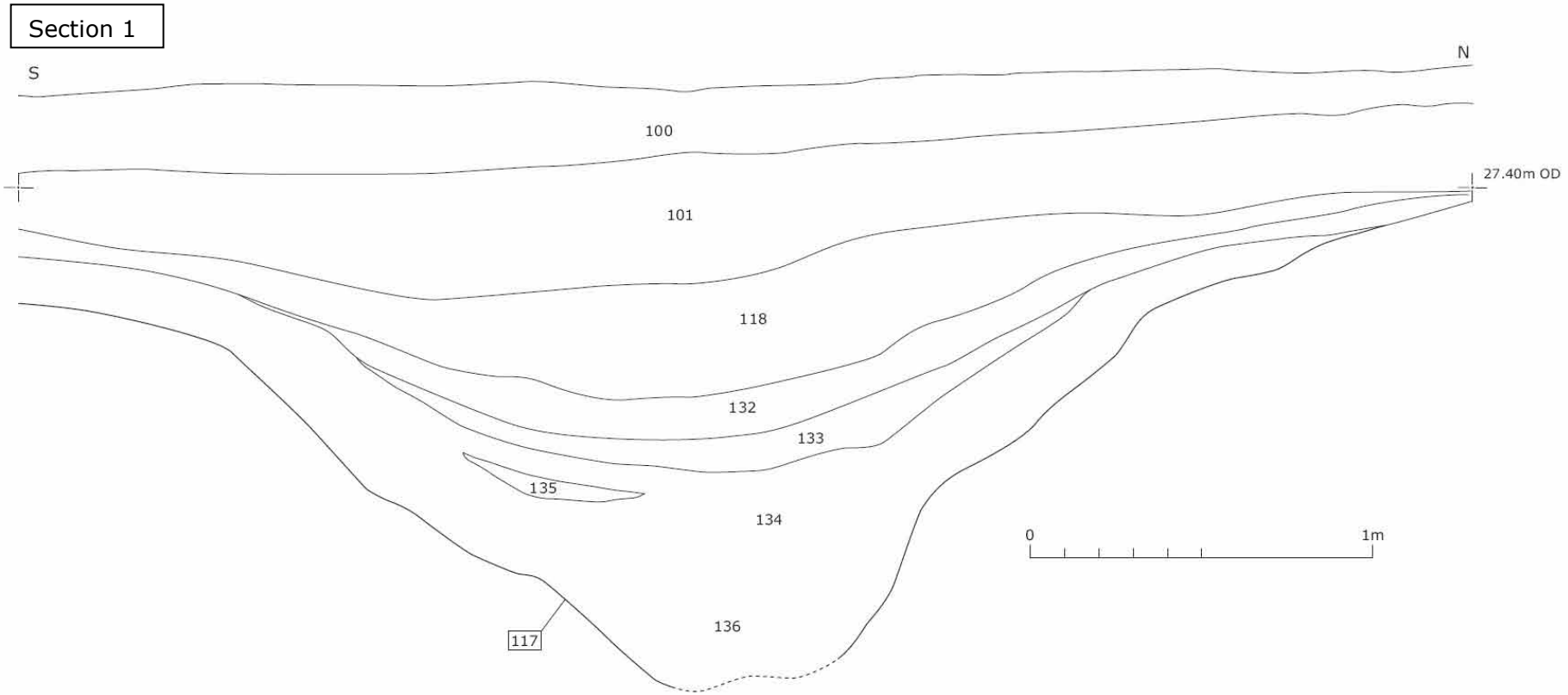

Figure 11: ***Section 1***: across RD1 ditch [117] within the north/south arm of Trench 1

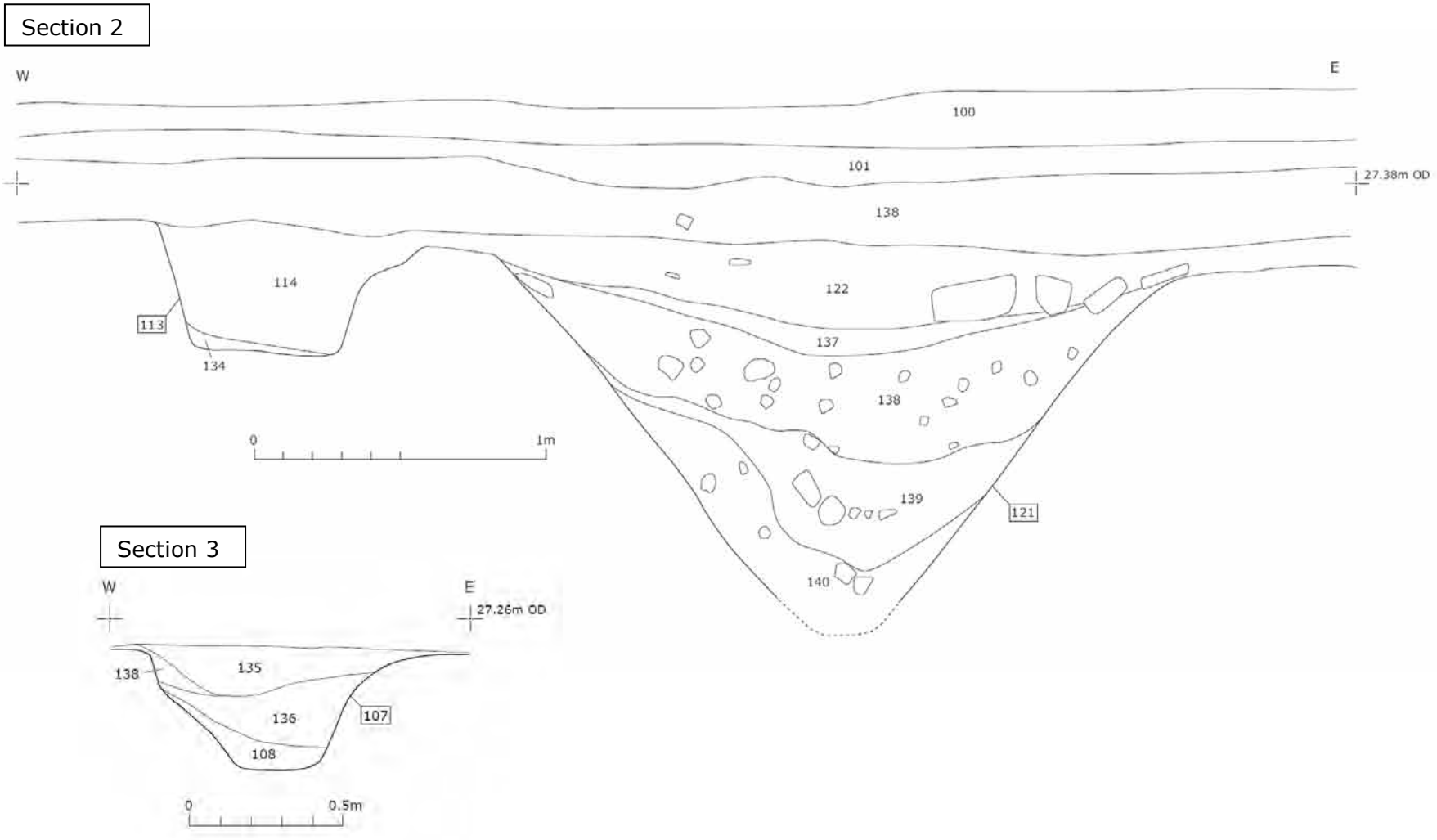

Figure 12: Sections across ditches of RD1 & 2 within the east/west arm of Trench 1
Section 2: across ditch cut [121] of RD1 and eastern side of RD2 ditch cut [113]
Section 3: across western side of RD2, ditch cut [107]

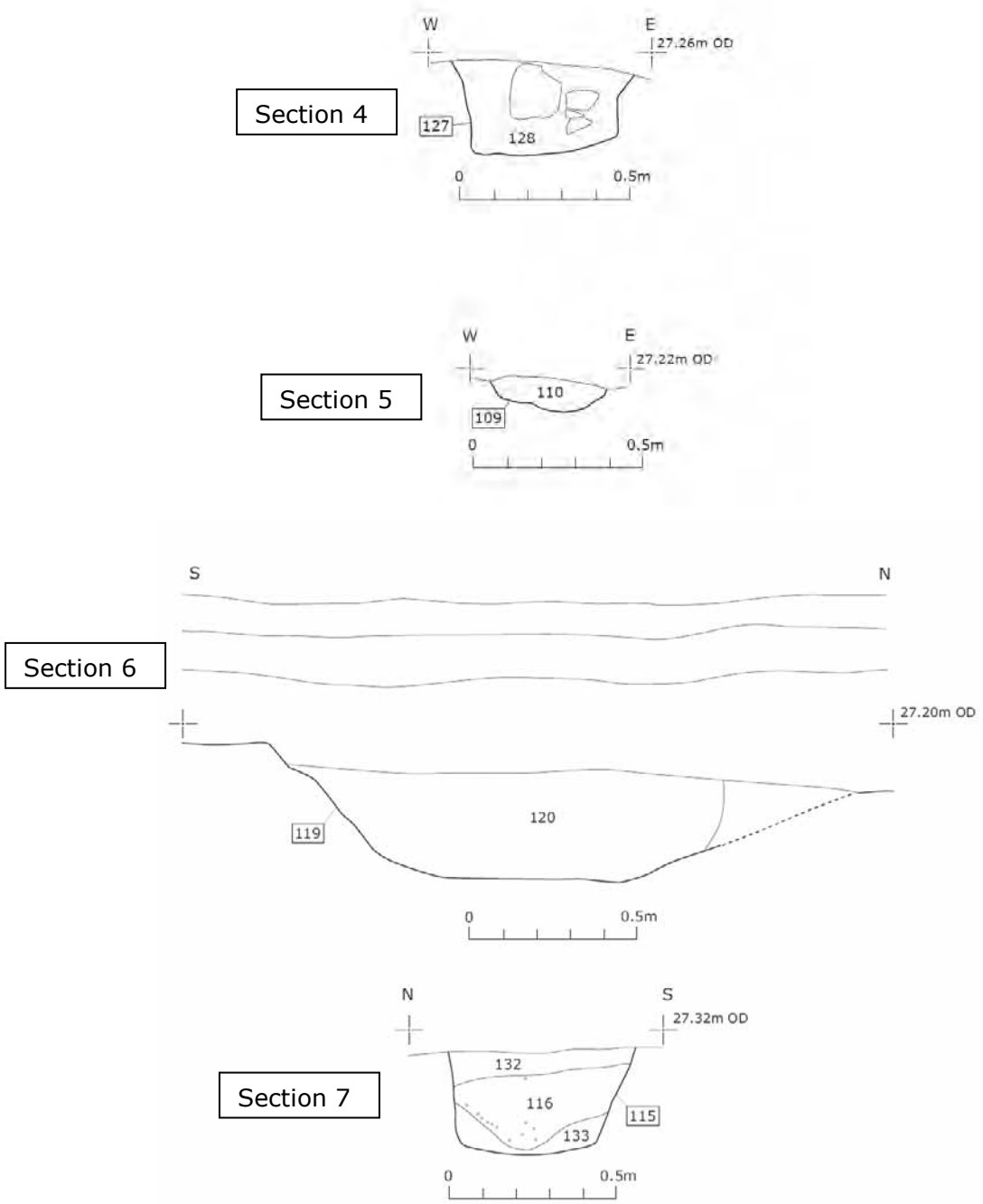

Figure 13: Sections through smaller features within Trench 1

Section 4: Posthole cut [127]

Section 5: Shallow pit cut [109]

Section 6: Ditch cut [119]

Section 7: Cremation Burial cut [115]

5.2 Trench 2 (Figure 14)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was L-shaped, approximated 52m x 1.6, the northwest/southeast arm *c.*30m long, and the southwest/northeast arm 22m long. It was positioned to examine Ring-ditch 3 (RD3) and a possible second ring ditch to the northwest.

5.2.2 Topsoil consisted of a dark brown silty clay with a few stones (100) and was on average 0.25-0.30m thick. It overlay a mid-brown silty clay subsoil, with frequent small rounded stones of between 0.12m to 0.20m depth. This overlay the mixed geological deposits comprising gravels, silts, fine sand and pockets of silty-clay. These deposits were less clearly defined than those seen in Trench 1.

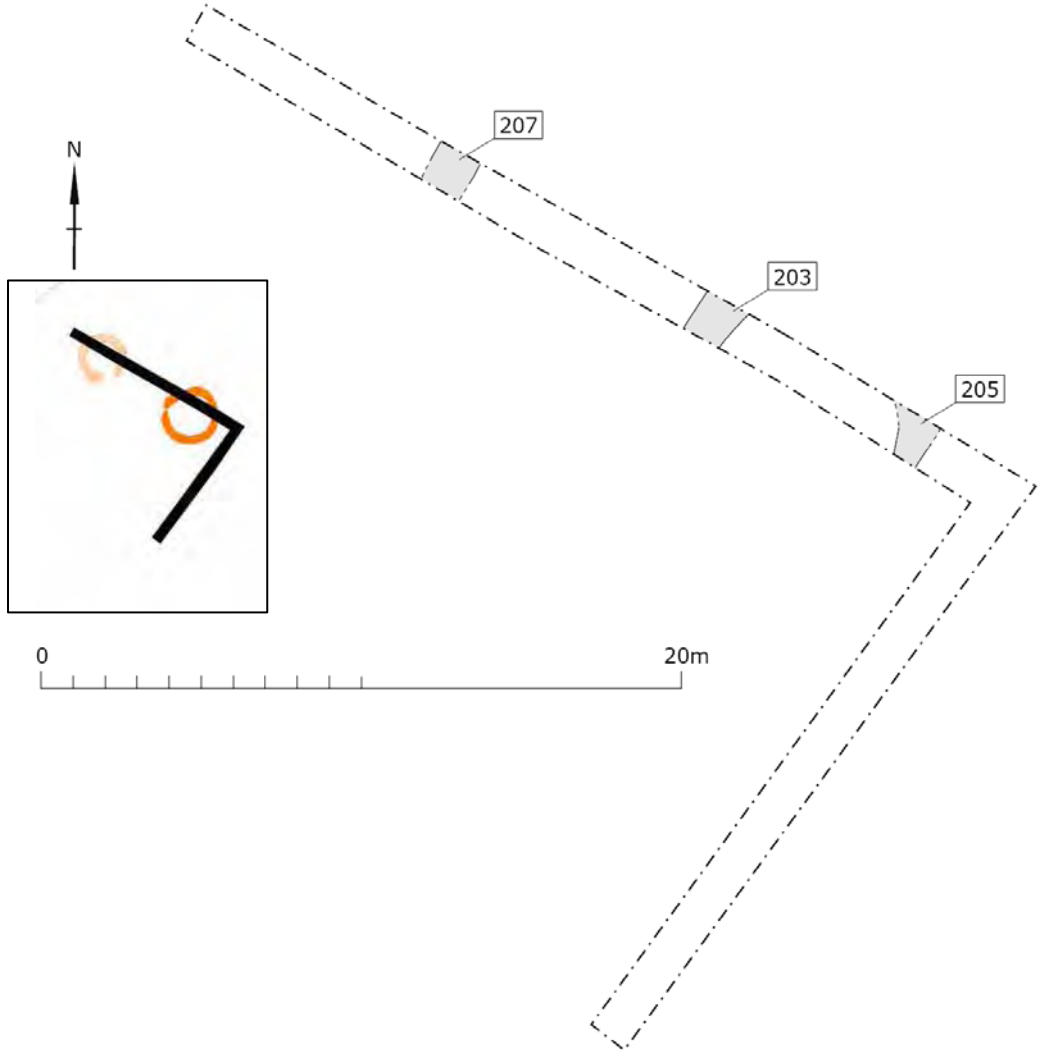

Figure 14: Plan of Trench 2 and recorded archaeological features, with inset of geophysical survey interpretation and Trench 2 overlaid

RD3 – Ring-ditch 3

5.2.3 The ditch of RD3 was investigated in the northwest/southeast arm of Trench 2. The eastern side of the ring-ditch, ditch cut [205] was not easily defined in the natural geological deposits and a box section was opened to clarify

the presence of the feature in section (Figure 15: Section 8). The full extent of the cut for the ditch could have been some 2.6m in width and over 0.44m in depth (the base not clearly defined). It appeared to be a wide and shallow U-shaped profile. The upper ditch fill (206) comprised a mid-grey brown clay silt with small to medium sub angular stones. This fill was clearly defined, but a second lower fill was less clear, fill (210), which was of an almost identical soil type, but slightly firmer compaction. The edges of the cut [205] were not very clear, but some the excavator was confident in some parts of its definition.

5.2.4 The western side of the ring-ditch, ditch cut [203] was *c.*1.66m wide and 0.6m deep (Figure 15, Section 9; Photo 7). The ring-ditch was clearly defined on this western side. The ditch contained two fills: the upper fill (204) was a mid grey/orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular and sub-angular stones; and the lower fill (211) was a mid-orangey brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular and rounded gravels, with rare larger stones.

Photo 7: North facing section through RD3 ditch cut [203]

5.2.5 The fills in both ditch sections were quite archaeologically sterile with no signs of any finds or charcoal flecks. The ditches again seem to comprise re-deposited geological deposits, possibly from a levelled round barrow mound.

Other Features

5.2.6 A further ditch was recorded at the northwestern end of the northwest/southeast arm of the trench, cut [207] (Figure 15, Section 10). The ditch was 1.7m in width and 0.46m in depth, with a clear wide U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (208), a mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It's location could correspond to the eastern side of the possible ring-ditch identified on the geophysical survey (Figure 14), although there was no indication of the western side of the ring-ditch.

5.2.7 The southwest to northeast arm of the trench was devoid of any archaeological features.

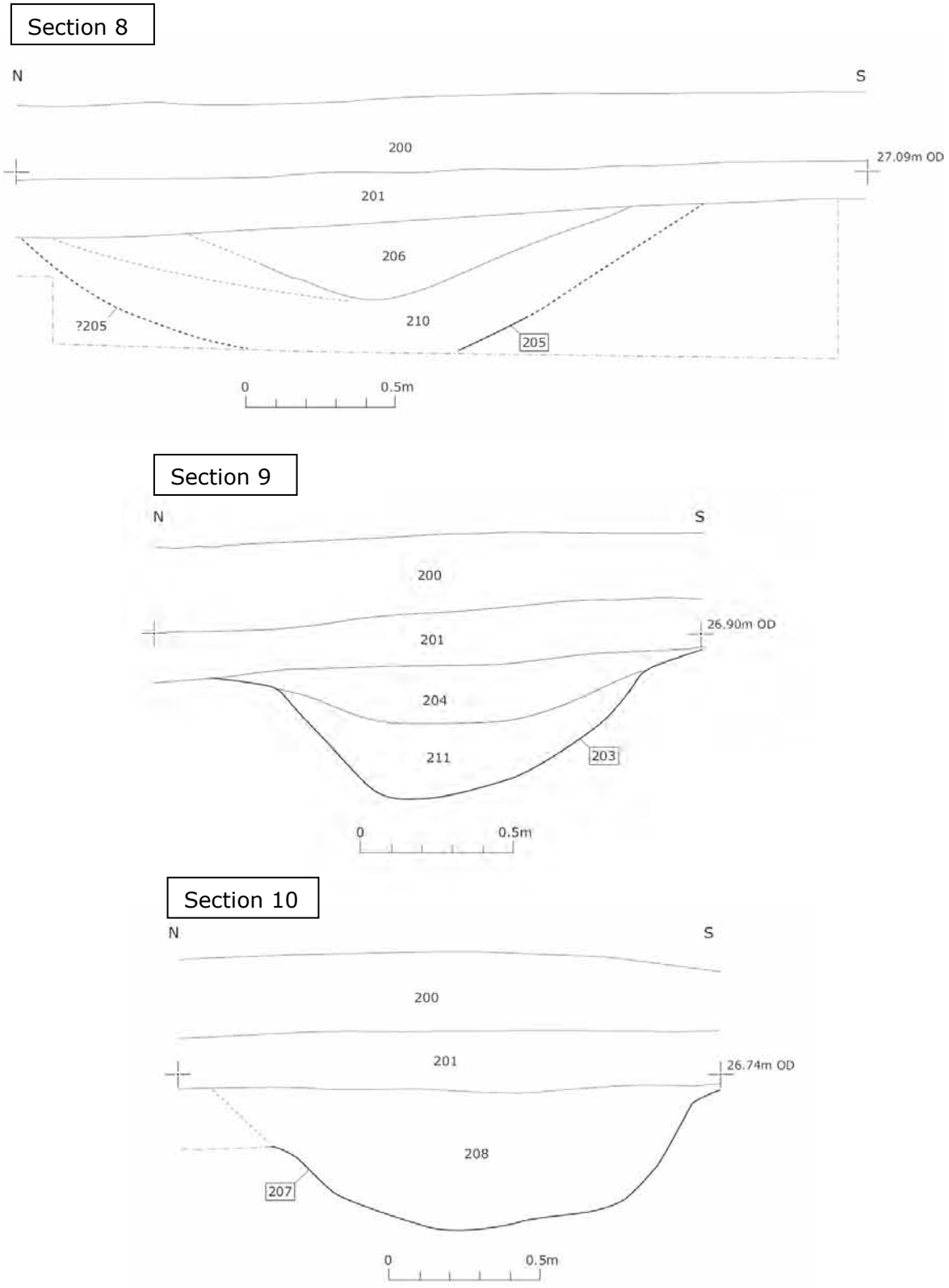

Figure 15: Sections within northwest/southeast arm of Trench 2

Section 8: Eastern ditch cut [205] of RD3

Section 9: Western ditch cut [203] of RD3

Section 10: Ditch cut [207]

5.3 Trench 3

5.3.1 Trench 3 was north-south aligned, 39m x 1.6m, located immediately to the east of the natural mound, and positioned to investigate ring-ditch RD4 at its northern end and a large amorphous geological anomaly in its centre.

5.3.2 The topsoil (300) comprised a mid-brown silty clay loam with a few stones and varied in thickness between 0.20m and 0.30m. This overlay a lighter and less silty subsoil of around 0.3m to 0.5m in depth. The depth of topsoil and subsoil appeared deeper in the centre and southern ends of the trench. Underlying natural geological deposits ranged from a smooth, slity-clay with lenses of fine sand at the northern end to a mottled cream-brown silt-clay at the southern end of the trench.

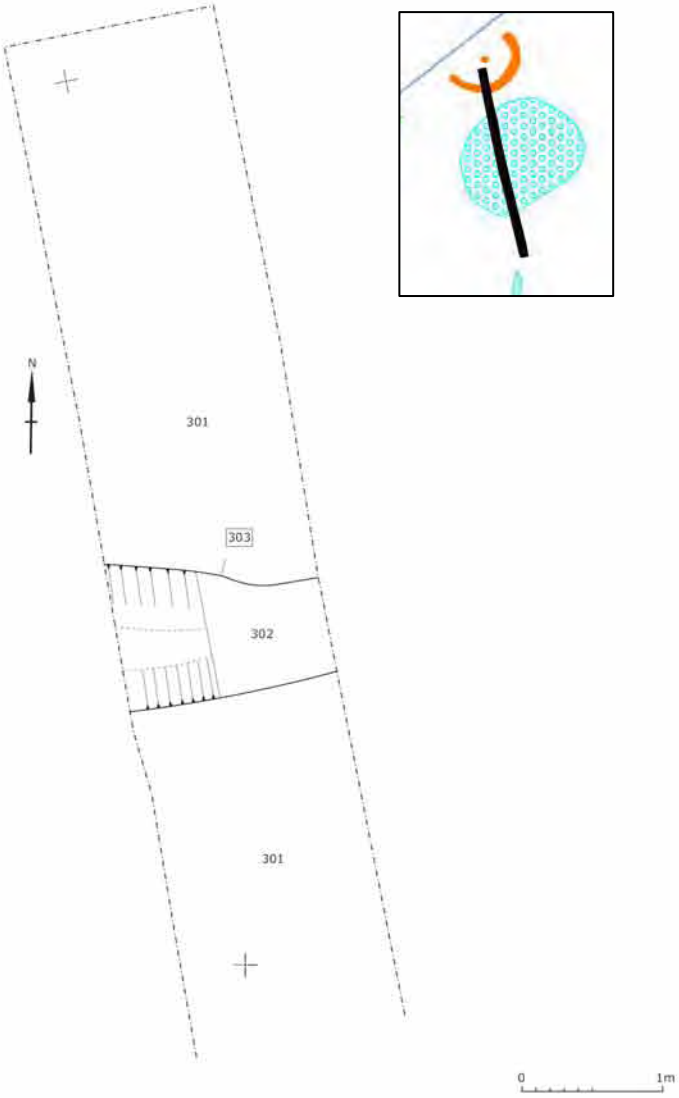

Figure 16: Plan of northern end of Trench 3 and location of RD4 ditch, with inset of geophysical survey interpretation and Trench 3 overlaid

5.3.3 The ditch cut [303] of RD4 measured 1m across and 0.6m deep and had a V-shaped profile (Figure 17: Section 11). It was filled with a homogeneous silty-loam (302) containing a few rounded stones in the upper and central part of the fill. It was a clean fill, containing no charcoal or other occupation debris.

Photo 8: East facing section through RD4 ditch cut [303]

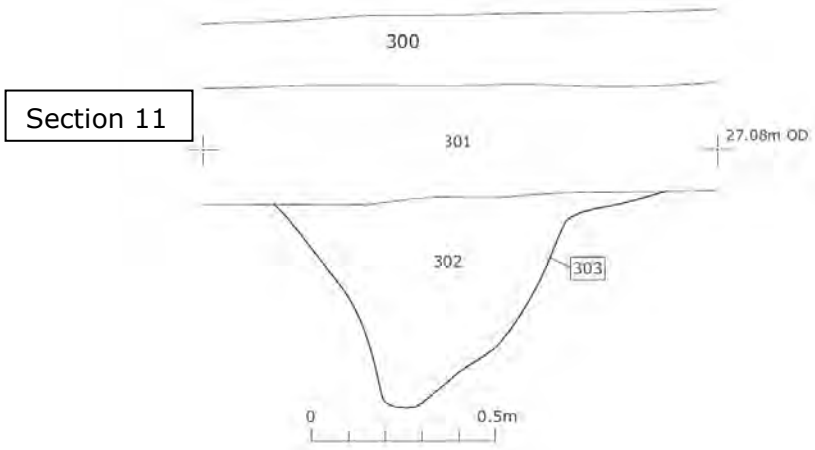

Figure 17: *Section 11*: across ditch cut [303] of RD4

5.3.4 The large amorphous feature visible on the geophysical survey turned out to be just that (Figure 18: Section 12). Geological deposits in the centre of the trench sloped gently down to form a hollow approximately 0.90m deep below the base of the topsoil (a total of *c*.1.60m below the ground surface). It was mainly filled by a stone-free silty loam (305); this became increasing more gleyed towards its base indicating it had been laid down in anaerobic (waterlogged) conditions. A group of water-worn boulders (304) lay within this layer. At the northern end this layer sealed a thin deposit of burnt and unburnt clay, fire-cracked rock and charcoal (306).

5.3.5 Essentially this amorphous feature was probably a natural hollow or pond, into which some occupation material had been deposited, but which had mainly naturally silted-up. At an unknown time, but late in the silting process, boulders had been dumped into the hollow.

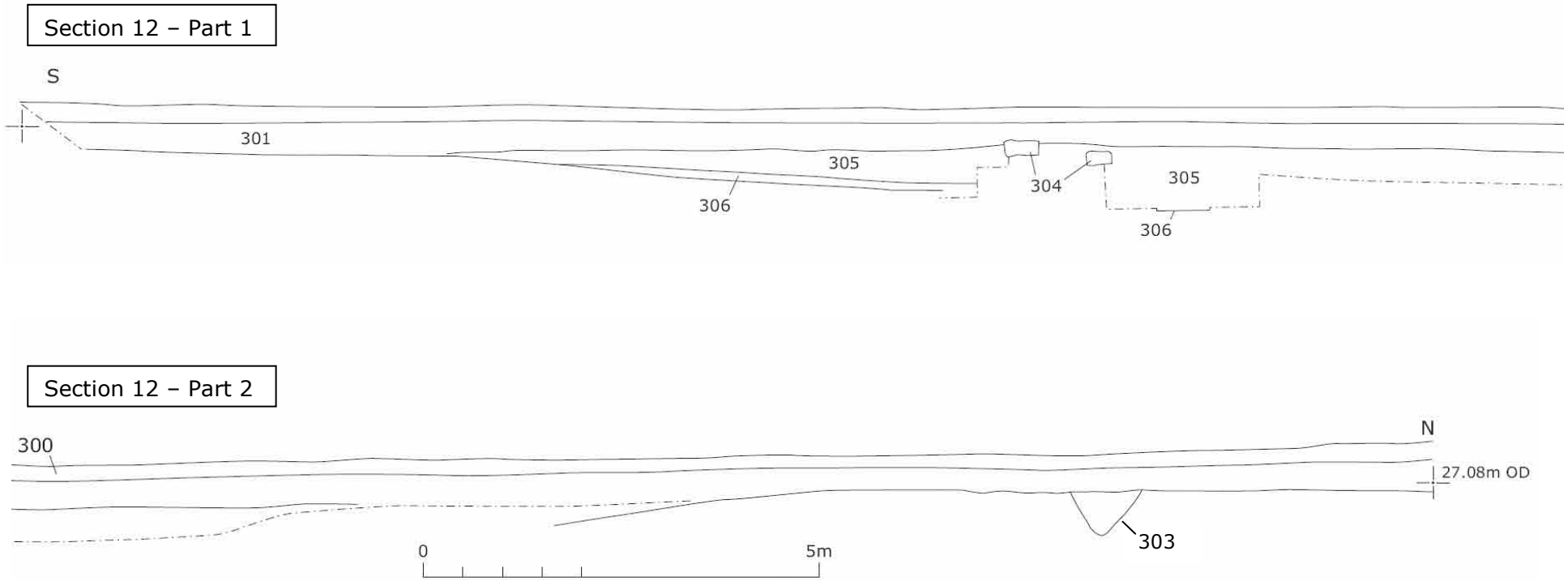

Figure 18: ***Section 12*** (parts 1 and 2): across Trench 3,
showing location of ditch cut [303] of RD4 and infilled natural geological hollow

5.4 Trench 4

5.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the northwestern corner of the central field. It was roughly aligned north/south and measured 30m x 1.6m. The trench targeted a geophysical anomaly thought to represent a geological feature such as a palaeo-channel.

5.4.2 The topsoil (400) and subsoil (401) within this trench ranged in depth between 0.45m and 0.60m. The natural geology comprised mixed layers of geological deposits all with a general reddish hue, comprising gravels, silts, fine sand and several pockets of silty sand.

5.4.3 A number of possible linear features and possible pits were identified within the base of the trench and a number were investigated. The majority were filled with light reddish brown silty clay. As the fills were very sterile, save for very rare flecks of charcoal (or mineralised soils) and the edges and bases were irregular, it is considered that the deposits are of geological origin. These may be associated with a general east to west alignment of the possible natural feature seen on the geophysical survey.

5.5 Trench 5

5.5.1 Trench 5 was located in the southern part of the central field. It was aligned roughly north/south, with the southern end of the trench lying within the proposed gymnasium building. The trench location also lay in an area where the projected intersection of a number of probable geological linear anomalies.

5.5.2 The trench measured 50m x 1.6m. The combined depth of topsoil (500) and subsoil (501) varied between 0.45 and 0.65m. These overlay geological deposits comprising pinkish brown and reddish brown silty clays, fine sands and gravels.

5.5.2 No archaeological features or finds were revealed within the trench. No clear indications of the geological anomalies were revealed.

5.6 Trench 6 (Figure 19)

5.6.1 Trench 6 was located in the centre of the central field, aligned roughly north/south, targeting the proposed footprint of the northern block of the new school around the courtyard.

5.6.2 The trench measured 40m in length by 1.6m. The topsoil (600) was a dark brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones of between 0.25m and 0.30m depth (deeper at the northern end of the trench). The subsoil (601) was a mid-brown silty clay, with occasional small sub-angular stones of around 0.20m depth. These overlay geological deposits comprising mixed layers of pinkish brown and reddish brown silty clays, fine sands and gravels.

5.6.3 At the southern end of the trench three features were identified, including a small feature projecting from the eastern side of the trench. This feature, cut [606], was unexcavated. The fill (607) appeared to have lenses of charcoal on its surface, but a number of possible root holes were also recorded. The edges of the feature were not clearly defined, but was roughly 0.20m wide by at least 0.15m in length.

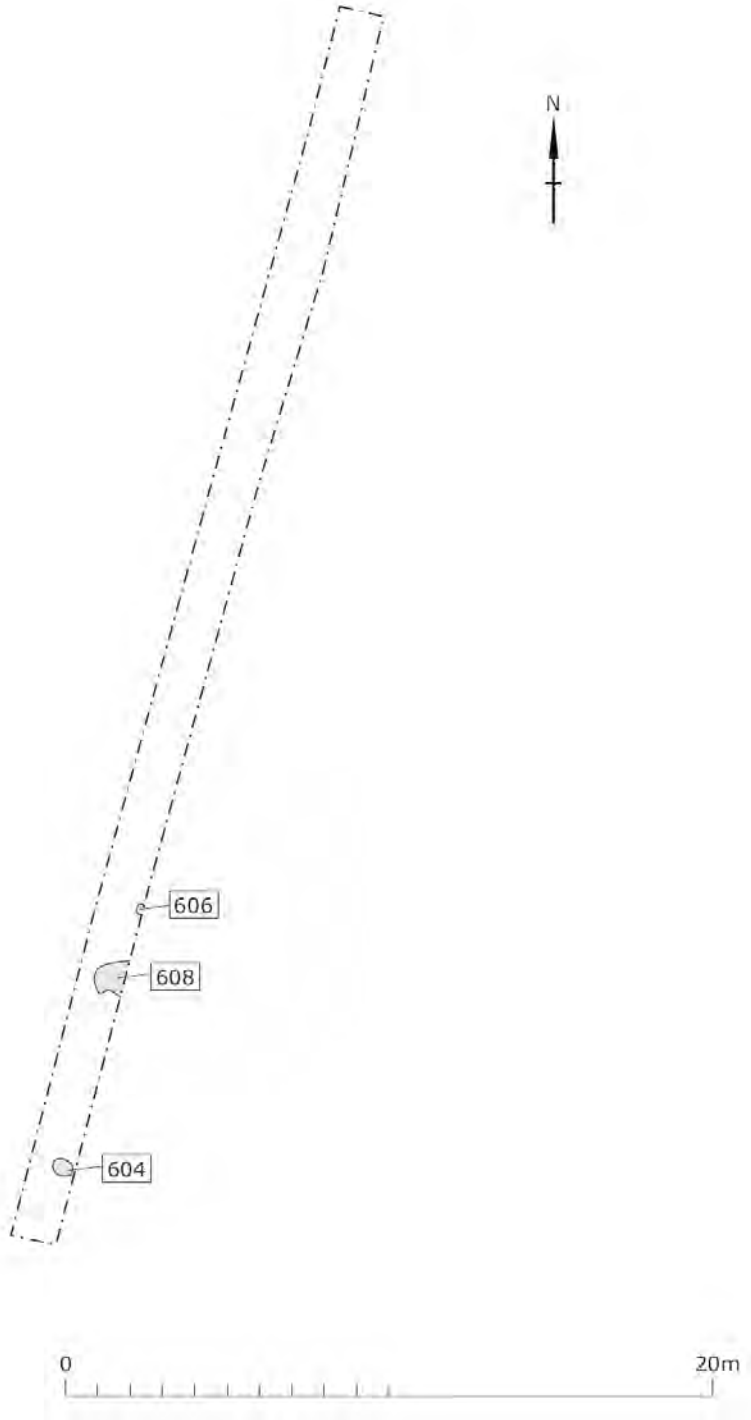

Figure 19: Plan of Trench 6 showing excavated features

5.6.4 Feature cut [608] was a larger area of dark brown silts within irregular edges visible in the natural. It measured roughly 1m wide by at least 0.90m in length projecting beneath the eastern side of the trench. The feature was also unexcavated as it was considered likely that it was a former tree bowl or similar and not of archaeological origin.

5.6.5 Cut [604] was visible in the centre of the trench, defined by a spread of charcoal around the edge of a roughly circular feature measuring 0.50m x 0.60m.

On excavation the feature was seen to be very irregular, comprising a very shallow depth of charcoal around the edge of the feature. The central fill (605) was a light orange brown silty clay with what appeared to be degraded organic deposit at its base. The lower fill (603), which contained the charcoal, was otherwise a very clean light brown sandy silt. The base of the feature merged with the natural geological levels and a number of root holes were identified.

5.6.6 The fills of the three features identified within Trench 5 suggest that they were formed by root action, possibly from former trees or large shrubs that may have been present on the site. There was no indication that they were of definite archaeological origin.

5.7 Trench 7

5.7.1 Trench 7 was located in the eastern part of the central field. It was located to lie partially within the proposed southern block of the school, projecting into the courtyard area. The trench was located to target a possible curvilinear series of anomalies revealed on the geophysical survey which could have represented ditched enclosures. It was aligned roughly northwest/southeast and measured 50m x 1.6m.

5.7.2 Topsoil (700) was a dark brown silty clay and a number of post-medieval and modern finds were recovered from within it. Topsoil measured around 0.25m in depth. Subsoil (701) was light brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, measuring on average 0.28m in depth. These layers overlay a mix of geological deposits basically comprising light pinkish brown silty-clay layers.

5.7.3 A single feature was revealed at the northern end of the trench which was of geological origin (703). No archaeological features or finds were recovered from the trench.

5.8 Trench 8

5.8.1 Trench 8 was located on the eastern side of the central field, located to lie within the footprint of the proposed eastern block of the school. The trench was aligned roughly north/south and measured 30m x 1.6m.

5.8.2 The topsoil (800) was a mid-brown sandy clay plough soil of around 0.25m depth overlying a subsoil (801) which was a slightly orange brown (silty) clay with frequent small pebbles and stones. The natural geological levels were a similar series of pinkish silty clay levels as seen in Trench 7.

5.8.3 A single feature was identified within the trench, a shallow gully aligned east to west, cut [802]. The feature measured 0.28m in width and 0.16m in depth and was filled with a brown silty clay with gravels and rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from its fill. No other features were identified within the trench.

Northern Field

5.9 Trench 9

5.9.1 Trench 9 was located on the southeastern side of the northern field. The trench targeted the northern side of ring-ditch RD5 and also the possible corner of the rectangular enclosure in the eastern half of the field (Figure 20). The trench was aligned roughly north-northwest/south-southeast and measured 50m x 1.6m.

5.9.2 Topsoil consisted of a mid brown silty clay with a few stones (900) and was on average 0.20m thick. It overlay a lighter brown silty clay subsoil, with frequent small rounded stones of between 0.22m to 0.27m depth. This overlay the mixed geological deposits comprising reddish brown gravels, silts and pockets of sand.

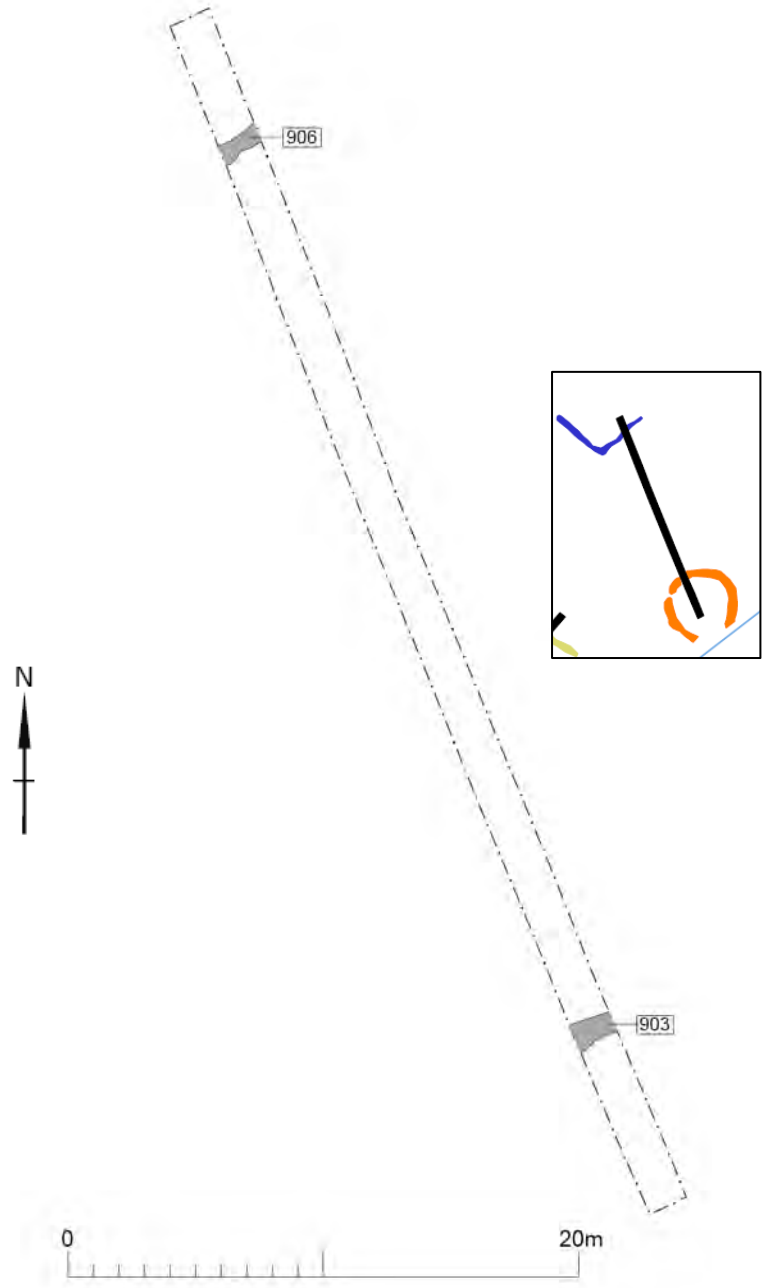

Figure 20: Plan of Trench 9 and location of RD5 ditch (south), with inset of geophysical survey interpretation and Trench 9 overlaid

RD5 – Ring-ditch 5

5.9.3 The northern side of RD3 was exposed within the trench. The ditch was clearly defined in the trench, ditch cut [903] (Figure 21: Section 13; Photo 9). The ditch measured 1.3m in width and a maximum of 0.6m deep with a steep sided U-shaped profile. The upper ditch fill (904) comprised a greyish brown silty clay with common flecks of charcoal and small angular stones within it. Below this was an orangey-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones and rare charcoal, fill (907). The excavator noted that the definition between fills (904) and (907) was very distinct and that it could suggest that (904) was the fill of a later re-cut. The lower fill, (908) was a mid-brown silty clay with occasional small stones and pebbles, with rare charcoal flecks.

Photo 9: East facing section through RD5 ditch cut [903]

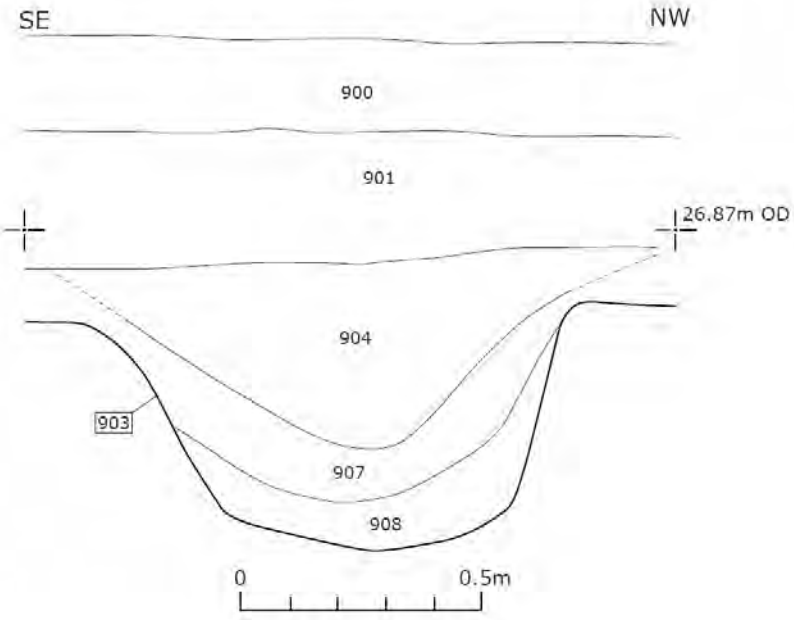

Figure 21: ***Section 13***: across ditch cut [903] of RD5

5.9.3 The ditch fills could indicate that the ditches of the round barrows were left open and silted up over time, as indicated by the presence of charcoal scattered throughout the fills. The suggested re-cut that may have contained fill (904) would also concur with this, although the re-cut could not be confirmed.

Other Features

5.9.4 At the northern end of the trench a feature was identified that corresponded with the location of the corner of a possible rectangular enclosure identified on the geophysical survey (Figure 20). The feature was not particularly clear and comprised cut [906] and fill (905), a reddish brown sand silt clay fairly similar to the natural, with no charcoal or artefacts to confirm its date or archaeological origin.

5.9.5 No sign of any features associated with the possible cropmarks seen on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian were seen in the trench. A scatter of worked flint was recovered from the surface of the northern field on its eastern side, around the area of Trenches 9 and 10, and it is possible that this flint scatter could be associated with the possible cropmark enclosure.

5.10 Trench 10

5.10.1 Trench 10 was located in the northeastern corner of the northern field. It was located to evaluate the presence of the suggested cropmark and any internal features as seen on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian. It measured *c*.50m x 1.6m, and was aligned roughly east-west.

5.10.2 Topsoil was a dark brown silt clay with common gravels. Subsoil was not recorded prior to the trench filling with water. The topsoil and subsoil overlay the mixed geological deposits comprising reddish brown gravels, silts and pockets of sand.

5.10.3 After initial machining two small parallel gullies were noted crossing the trench in its western end. These were only some 0.20m in width and seemed insubstantial, cuts [1003] and [1005] (Figure 22). Both had almost identical fills comprising mid-brown silt clay with no inclusions or charcoal, fills (1002) and (1004).

5.10.4 Unfortunately not long after the trench was opened it filled with water and did not drain before the end of the evaluation. It was not possible to investigate these possible gullies any further.

5.10.5 No sign of any features associated with the possible cropmarks seen on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian were seen in the trench. A scatter of worked flint was recovered from the surface of the northern field on its eastern side, around the area of Trenches 9 and 10, and it is possible that this flint scatter could be associated with the possible cropmark enclosure.

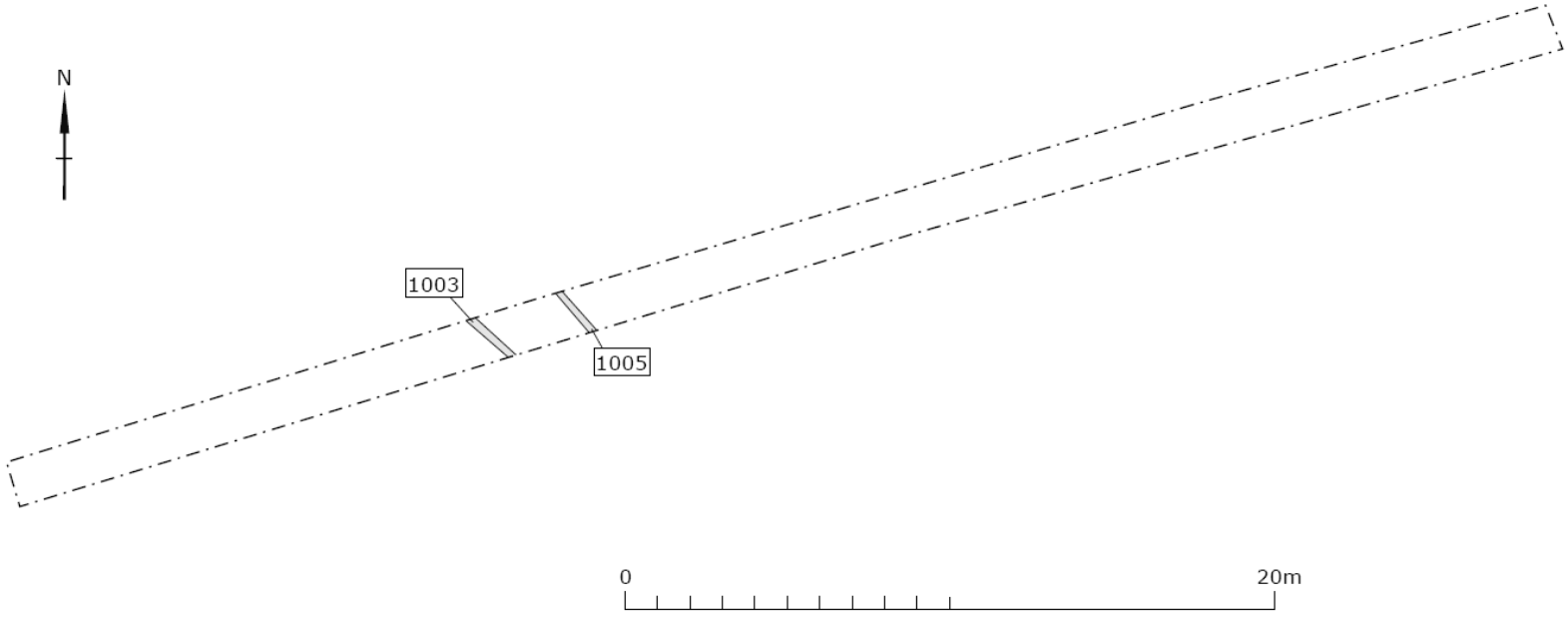

Figure 22: Plan of Trench 10 showing the two small gullies revealed

5.11 Trench 11

5.11.1 Trench 11 was positioned parallel with the northern boundary of the north field. It was located to evaluate a number of linear features seen on the geophysical survey, including a possible additional square enclosure projecting to the north into the adjacent field and the possible parallel roadside ditches (Figure 23). The trench did not quite reach the line of the northern parallel ditch. The trench measured *c.*30m x 1.6m and was aligned northeast to southwest.

5.11.2 The topsoil (1100) comprised a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and was between 0.20m and 0.28m in depth. Subsoil (1101) was a mid-orange brown clay silt with occasional small stones of between 0.08m and 0.15m depth. A number of the features identified within this trench cut through the subsoil, so it is possible that it actually represents a thin spread of alluvial or colluvial / hill wash material. This overlay the mixed geological deposits comprising reddish gravels, silts and pockets of sand.

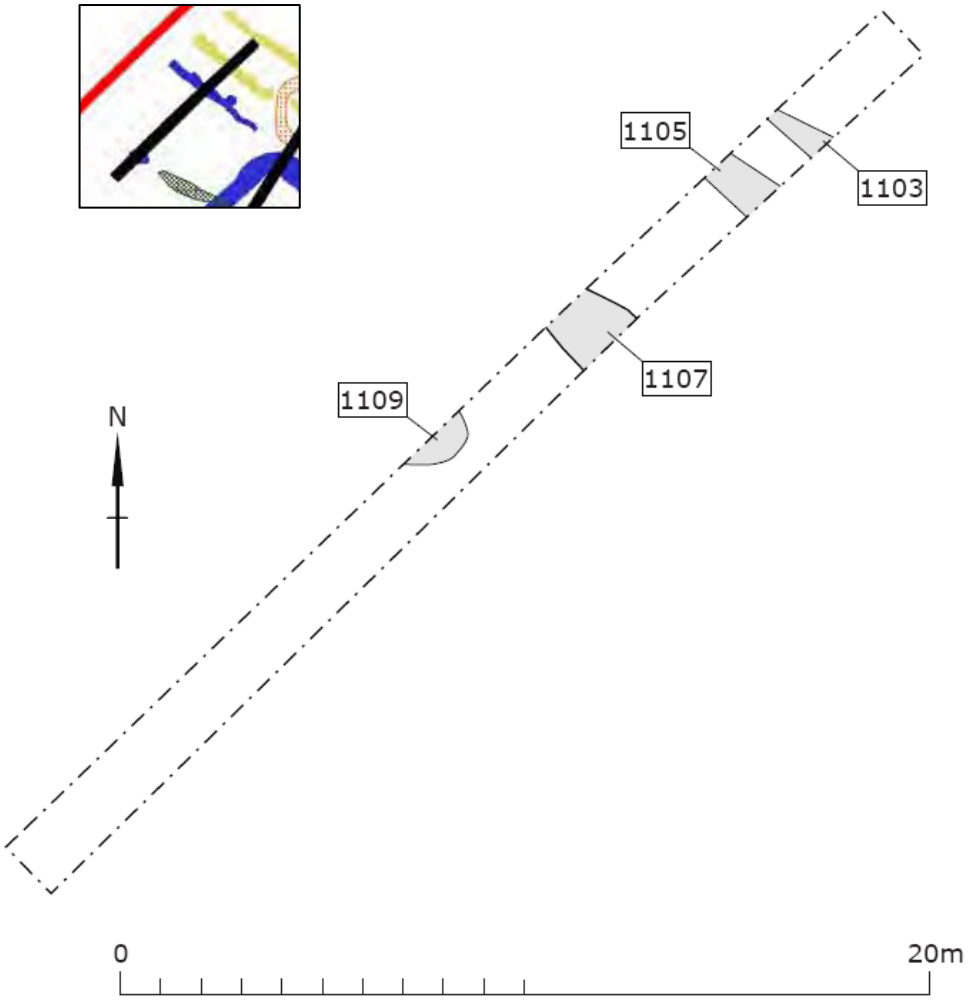

Figure 23: Plan of Trench 11 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

5.11.3 Three linear features were visible crossing the trench at its northeastern end, all roughly aligned northwest to southeast. The most northerly ditch, cut [1103] was 0.85m at its maximum width, but narrowed to the

northwest (Figure 24: Section 14; Photo 10). It had a shallow V-shaped profile, 0.30m at its deepest. It was filled with a single fill (1102) a mid grey-brown clay silt with rare small stones. No finds or charcoal were present within the feature. The middle of the three ditches, cut [1105] was 1.20m in width, with a U-shaped profile and maximum depth of 0.75m (Figure 24: Section 14; Photo 10). This ditch cut through the subsoil layer (1101). The main upper fill of the ditch (1104) was a dark grey brown clay silt with rare small stones and flecks of charcoal. The lower fill (1106) was a very similar soil matrix to that above, but contained frequent small sub-angular stones. The position of these two ditches in the trench coincides with the western of the two parallel ditches recorded on the geophysical survey which could have represented roadside ditches. No gravels were noted in the topsoil in this area to suggest the presence of a former road line.

Photo 10: View east across ditch cuts [1105] (foreground) and [1103]

5.11.4 Ditch cut [1107] was a wider and more irregular based feature (Figure 24: Section 14). It contained a single fill (1108), a dark grey brown clay silt frequent stones, small pieces of a material suggestive of slag and a single piece of clear glass of presumably post-medieval date. The cut for this feature cut through the subsoil layer (1101), but this was only clear on its northeastern edge. This feature coincided with the ditch feature indicated on the geophysical survey.

5.11.5 A further feature was recorded projecting from the northwestern side of the trench, possibly representing a pit or end of a ditch (Figure 24: Section 15). This feature, cut [1109] was 2.15m in width and possibly 0.30m to 0.40m in depth. The relationship between this feature and the subsoil was uncertain as the two seemed to merge with no clear cut visible.

5.11.6 The features recorded in this trench seem to have mostly cut through the subsoil or colluvial / hill wash layer (1101). The fills of all of the features were quite similar, with the only difference being the stony lower fill of ditch cut [1105].

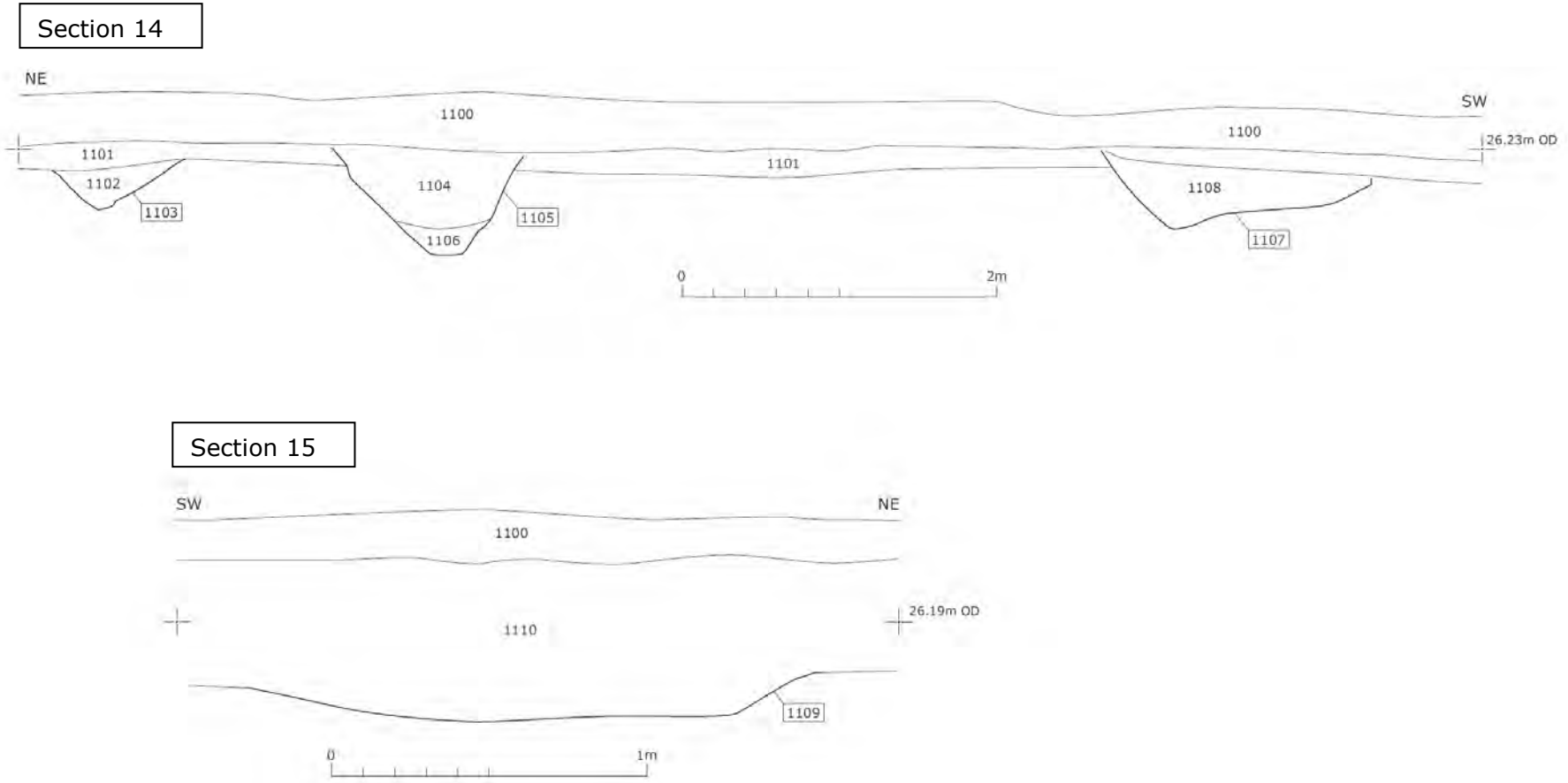

Figure 24: Sections within Trench 11

Section 14: Northeastern end of Trench 11 with ditch cuts [1103], [1105] & [1107], northwest facing section

Section 15: Feature cut [1109], southeast facing section

5.12 Trench 12

5.12.1 Trench 12 was positioned close to Trench 11, again roughly parallel with the northern boundary of the north field (Figure 25). This trench was located to test the northeastern corner of the northern rectangular enclosure, the parallel ditches beyond and the possible curvilinear feature identified on the geophysical survey (Figure 25). The trench did not quite reach the line of the northern parallel ditch. The trench measured *c.*30m x 1.6m and was aligned northeast to southwest. The geology comprised reddish gravels, with patches of sand and silts.

5.12.2 The topsoil (1200) was identical to that in trench, a dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones of between 0.15m and 0.28m in depth. The subsoil layer (1201) was also identical, a mid brown clay silt with occasional small stones but slightly deeper, between 0.20m and 0.35m depth. Similarly this subsoil layer may have represented alluvial or colluvial / hill wash material through which a number of the features may have cut through.

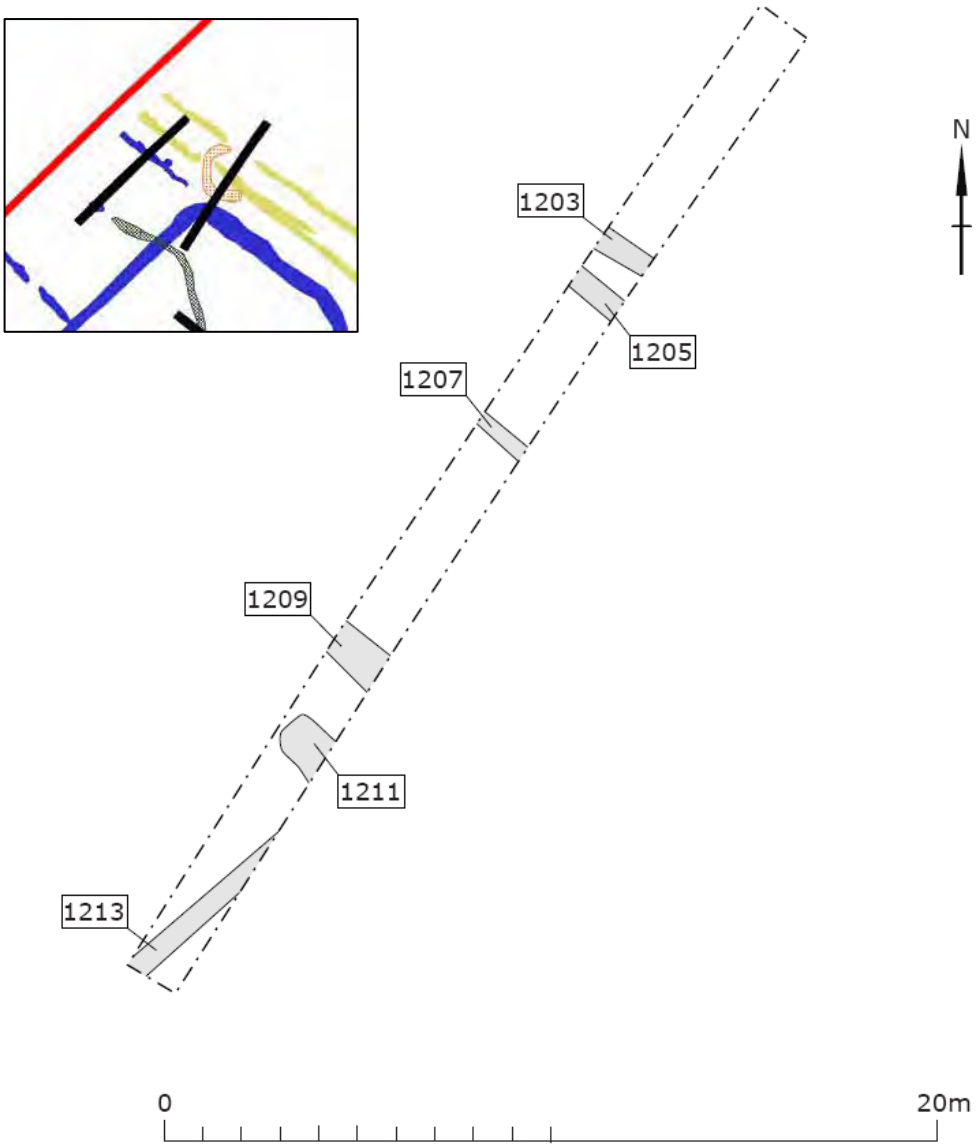

Figure 25: Plan of Trench 12 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

5.12.3 Although a number of linear features were identified within the trench, none clearly corresponded with those seen of the geophysical survey. The area where the northeastern corner of the rectangular enclosure was expected contained two features, a ditch cut [1209] and a possible butt-end of a ditch [1211]. Ditch [1209] measured 0.96m in width and 0.60m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile which appeared to truncate through layer (1201) (Figure 26: Section 18 part 1; Photo 11). It had a single fill (1210), a mid brown silty clay with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. The adjacent butt end of a ditch cut [1211] was 1.2m in width with a shallow V-shaped profile 0.40m in depth. It is unclear if this cut through the subsoil as the section recorded was located in the middle of the trench (Figure 26: Section 17). It had a single fill (1212) a mid grey brown clay silt with rare small stones and a single medium sized stone recorded in section. It is possible that the adjacent features may have resulted in the wider anomaly recorded at this point on the rectangular enclosure as shown by the geophysical survey.

Photo 11: Southeast facing section through square enclosure ditch cut [1209]

5.12.4 To the southwest of these features was a linear gully aligned northeast to southwest, cut [1213]. This measured around 5m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had a wide U-shaped profile with steep sides (Figure 26: Section 16). It contained a single fill comprising a mid grey brown clay silt with rare small stones and charcoal flecks. Again it is uncertain if the feature truncated layer (1201) as it was seen within the middle of the trench.

5.12.5 A single very small gully crossed the trench in the area of the western of the two parallel ditches, cut [1207]. The feature measured 0.45m in width and 0.18m in depth, with a wide U-shaped profile (Section 2: Section 18, part 1). It contained a single fill (1208) comprising a mid-brown clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones. The feature was not recorded as truncating the subsoil layer (1201), but appeared to merge into this layer.

5.12.6 At the northeastern end of the trench two ditches were recorded in the area of the eastern parallel ditch, cuts [1203] and [1205]. In both cases the fills of the features merged with the subsoil layer (1201) (Figure 26: Section 18, part 2; Photo 12). Ditch cut [1203] measured 1.10m in width and at least 0.30m in depth, with a shallow U-shaped profile. It had a single fill (1204) comprising a

mid brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and small stones. Ditch cut [1205] was 0.74m in width and at least 0.28m in depth. It had single fill (1206), a mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks.

Photo 12: Southeast facing sections through ditch cuts [1203] (right) and [1205] (left)

5.12.7 There was no clear definition between the fills of the majority of the features and the subsoil or colluvial / hill wash layer (1201) within Trench 12. It is possible that the very wet weather conditions at the time of the evaluation may have resulted in all of the fills above the natural geology being seen as a homogenous mid brown clay silt layer and subtle changes in soil colours and textures being undistinguishable.

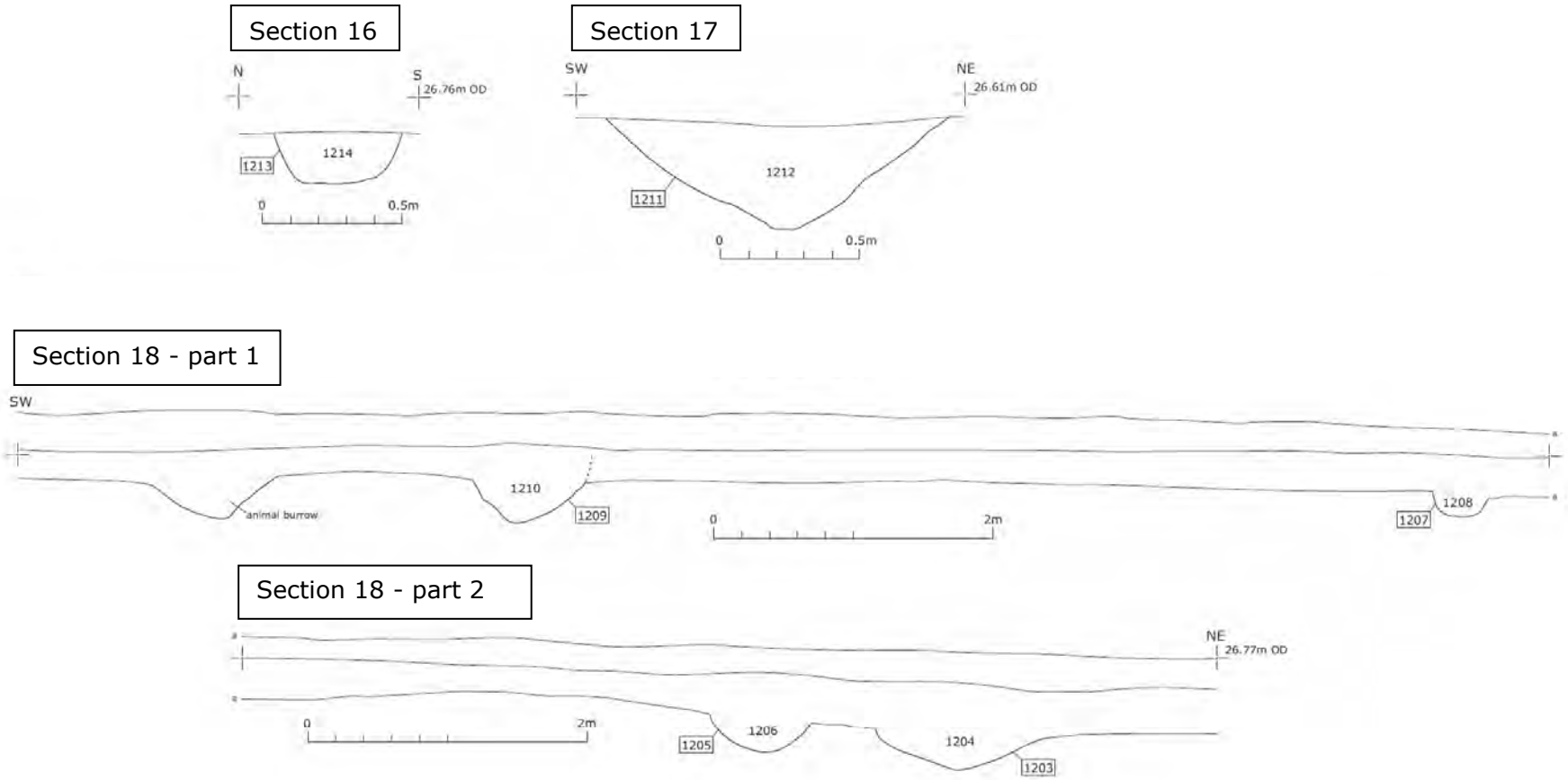

Figure 26: Sections within Trench 12

Section 16: Feature cut [1213], west facing section

Section 17: Feature cut [1211], northwest facing section

Section 18 (parts 1 & 2): Northeastern end of Trench 12 with ditch cuts [1209], [1207], [1205] & [1203], southeast facing section

5.13 Trench 13

5.13.1 Trench 13 was located to run from the centre of the northern square enclosure seen on the geophysical survey, across its ditch, and crossing into the southern enclosure through an area of a possible entrance (Figure 27). The trench measured *c.*50m x 1.6m, aligned northwest - southeast.

5.13.2 The topsoil (1300) was a medium grey brown silty clay, with frequent small stones and a few coal fragments. It measured between 0.15m and 0.30m in depth. The subsoil was between 0.12m and 0.32m in depth comprising a medium brown silty clay with occasional stones (1301). The subsoil overlay reddish gravels with silt and sand patches, including some compact grey pink silt sand deposits.

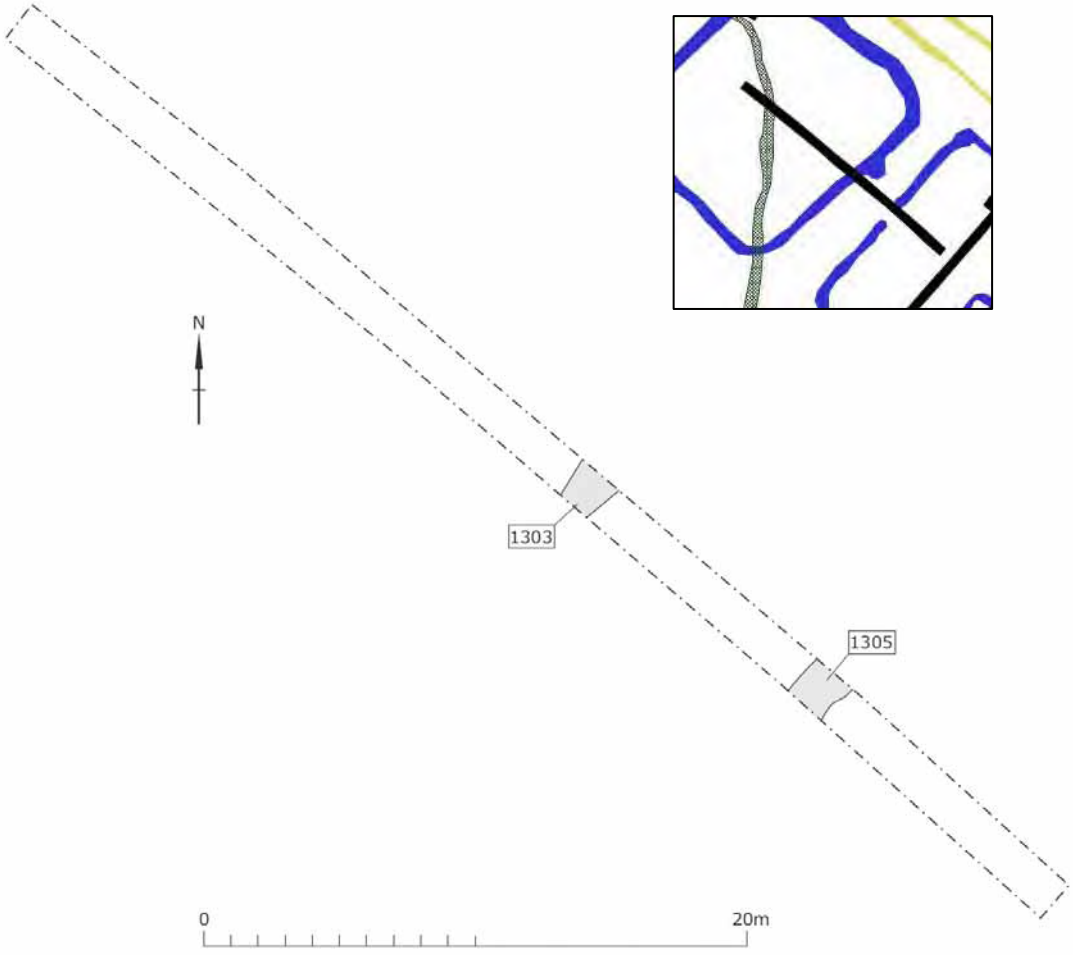

Figure 27: Plan of Trench 13 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

5.13.3 The ditch of the northern enclosure was visible within the trench cut [1303], lying on the northwestern slope of the natural mound within the northern field. The ditch measured 1.60m in width and 0.60m in depth, with a shallow V shaped profile, with a flat base (Figure 28: Section 19; Photo 13). The upper fill (1304) was very similar to the subsoil, a mid-brown silty clay with small stones. Below this was fill (1307) a grey brown clay silt sand with rare stones. The base fill (1308) was a mottled grey and pink silty sand. Both of the lower two fills were only present on the southeastern side of the ditch, suggesting silting or slumping downslope from the natural mound.

Photo 13: Northeast facing section through northern square enclosure ditch cut [1303]

5.13.4 The ditch of the southern enclosure, which lies around the summit of the natural mound, was a far shallower and less distinct ditch cut [1305]. This measured 1.40m in width 0.40m in depth, with a shallow U-shaped profile with a flat base (Figure 28: Section 20). The sides of the ditch cut had been badly disturbed by root action. The single fill (1306) was a mid brown silty sandy clay with frequent stones. This was distinct from the subsoil above.

Photo 14: Northeast facing section through southern square enclosure ditch cut [1303]

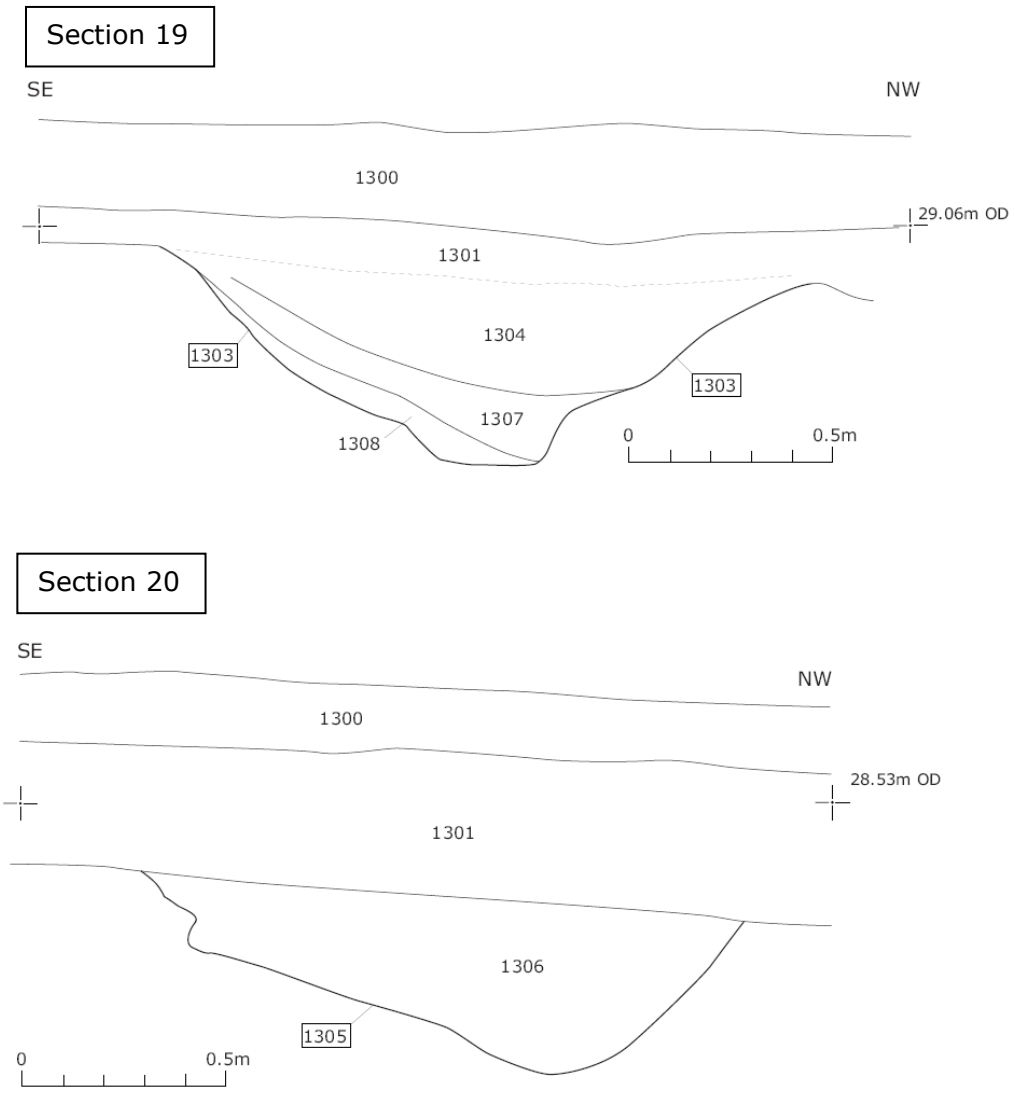

Figure 28: Sections within Trench 13

Section 19: Ditch cut [1303], northeast facing section

Section 20: Feature cut [1305], northeast facing section

5.13.5 No other archaeological features were identified within the trench which would have corresponded with the areas inside or between the two square enclosures. One spread of material and larger natural stone in the centre of the trench may well have corresponded to the palaeo-channel suggested by the geophysical survey.

5.14 Trench 14

5.14.1 Trench 14 was located on the top of the natural mound within the northern field to target the inside of the southern square enclosure and the eastern ditch and the parallel ditches to the east (Figure 29). It initially measured 50m x 1.6m in length, but was extended to the west by a further 8m following the identification of numerous features within the trench. The trench was aligned northeast to southwest.

5.14.2 The topsoil (1400) was a dark brown silty clay, with occasional small stones and a few fragments of post-medieval ceramics and coal. It measured between 0.06m and 0.20m in depth. The subsoil was between 0.04m and 0.24m in depth comprising a mid brown silty clay with occasional stones (1401). The subsoil overlay a light brownish grey silty clay natural with abundant gravels on the top of the natural mound at the southwestern end of the trench. The natural layer had been partially truncated by machining, layer (1402).

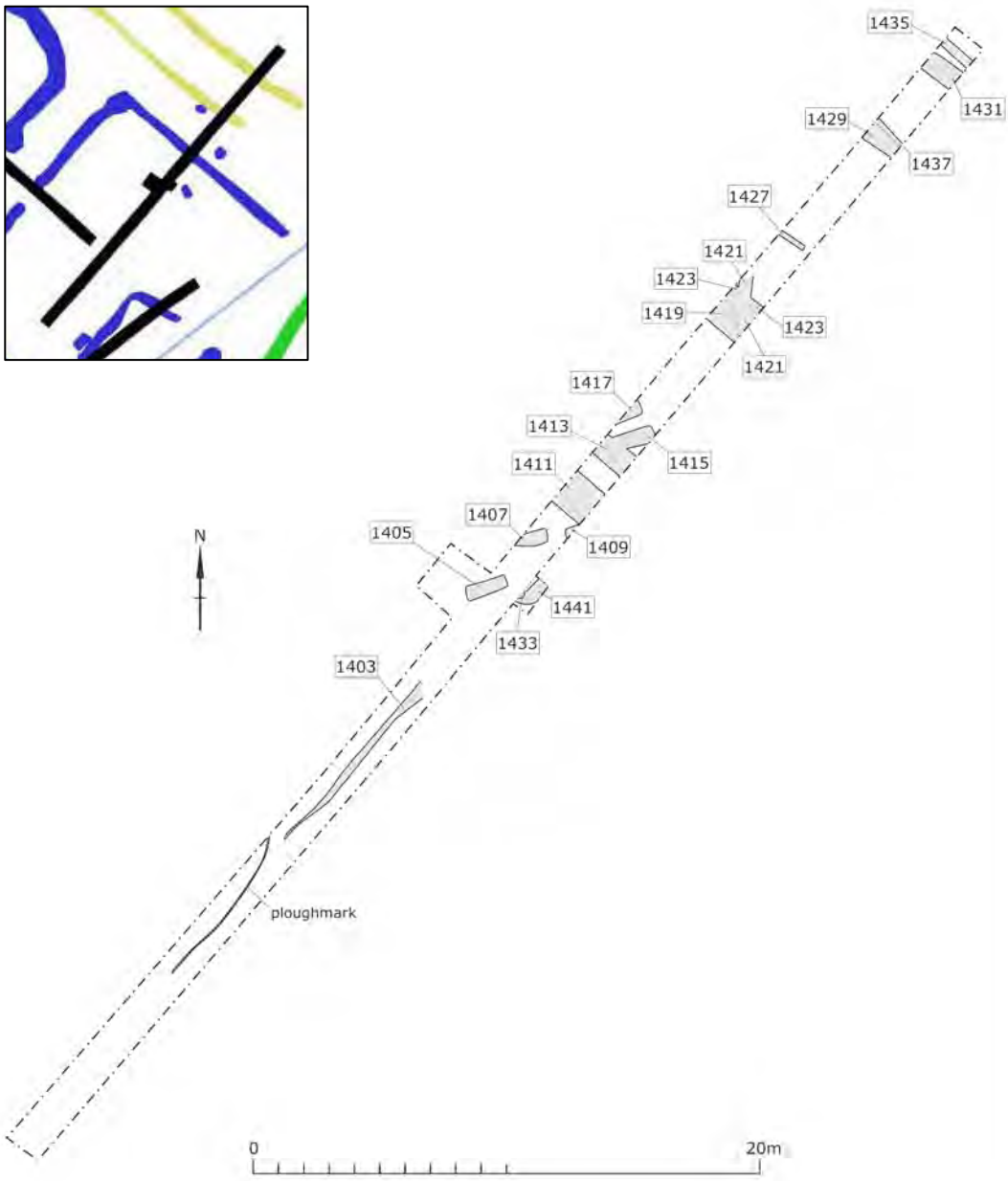

Figure 29: Plan of Trench 14 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

Parallel Ditches

5.14.3 The northeastern end of the trench was located across the two parallel ditches to the east of the rectangular enclosures. The geophysical survey indicated these as two ditches spaced some 6m apart. The two ditches were recorded within the trench, cuts [1429] and [1419]. The northeastern ditch, cut [1429] was 0.80m in width and 0.50m in depth, with a U shaped profile (Figure 30B: Section 21, part 6; Photo 15). It was filled with a light brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal (1430). The fill of the ditch merged with the natural layer (1402) such that the edges at the top of the feature were not clear. On its northeastern edge was a steep sided narrow gully which was definitely cut from directly below the subsoil, cut [1437] (Photo 15). This was a modern feature with a mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones, a sherd of modern pottery, fragments of slag and a piece of clay pipe stem (1438).

Photo 15: Eastern parallel ditch cut [1429], and adjacent steep sided gully [1437] southeast facing section

5.14.4 The southwestern of the two parallel ditches was not excavated during the evaluation, but could be seen clearly in plan (Figure 29), cut [1419]. The ditch was filled by a mid brown sandy silt with occasional stones (1420). In this area two further gullies appeared to truncate the larger ditch. Gully cut [1423] was aligned parallel with cut [1419] on its northeastern edge. Gully cut [1421] was aligned north to south. Both were filled with slightly darker brown sandy silts (1424) and (1422). The relationships between these gullies was not investigated during the evaluation.

Rectangular Enclosure

5.14.5 In the area of the rectangular enclosure ditch, as identified on the geophysical survey, two ditches were revealed adjacent to one another. Ditch [1413] lay on the northeastern side and measured *c.*1m in width and 0.75m at its maximum depth with a steep sided U-shaped profile (Figure 30B: Section 21, parts 4 & 5 and Figure 31: Section 22; Photo 16). It was filled with a mid brown sandy silty clay with occasional small and medium sized stones (1414). Within the fill a small piece of clay pipe stem and a fragment of animal tooth was

recovered. This find of a clay pipe stem would suggest that the ditch of the rectangular enclosure was of post-medieval date, although it is possible it was introduced into the fill through animal burrow action. What was certain was that the ditch cut [1413] truncated the fill (1416) of the adjacent feature cut [1415], a possible grave, discussed further below (Photo 16).

Photo 16: Northwest facing section of southern square enclosure ditch cut [1413], with possible shallow grave cut [1415]

5.14.6 The adjacent ditch to the southwest was a less distinct feature, cut [1411], measuring 1.70m in width and 0.90m maximum depth. The base of the feature was very irregular (Figure 30B: Section 21, part 4) which may well indicate disturbance from either former root action from vegetation or animal burrowing. The fill was a mid brown very sandy silt with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks (1412).

Possible Graves

5.14.7 Five possible graves were revealed within Trench 14, all aligned roughly east to west and present on the northeast slope just off the summit of the natural mound. Only one of the features was fully exposed within the trench following the excavation of an additional area to the trench measuring around 2m x 1.8m. This feature, cut [1405], was the most westerly of the possible graves and measured 1.66m in length and between 0.50m and 0.60m in width (Figure 30B: Section 21, Part 4 and Figure 31: Section 23). It was roughly rectangular in shape, with rounded corners and near vertical sides with a roughly flat base. The feature, as with all of the other possible graves, had been severely truncated by ploughing, and survived to a depth of only 0.16m at its deepest point. The grave was filled with a single fill (1406), a mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones. The base of the grave became difficult to distinguish from the natural and may have been slightly overcut.

5.14.8 The next possible grave in a northeasterly direction was cut [1407], the majority of which projected from the northwestern side of the trench (Figure 31: Section 24). A length of 1.30m was visible, with a width of between 0.45m and 0.60m, again suggesting a rectangular shape with rounded corners. The

grave survived to a depth of only 0.06m, showing near vertical edges and a flat base. It was filled with a very similar mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones and was again difficult to distinguish from the natural during excavation (1408).

Photo 17: Possible grave cut [1405] showing full extent of feature after partially excavated, east facing

5.14.9 Only a very small part of possible grave cut [1409] could be seen projecting from the southeastern edge of the trench. Only a single rounded corner of the feature was visible, and overall only a 0.65m length and 0.30m width of the feature could be seen. It was filled with a similar mid brown sandy silt fill with rare small stones (1410). This feature was not excavated.

5.14.10 Possible grave cut [1415] lay on the northeastern side of ditch cut [1413]. It was truncated by the ditch (Figure 31: Section 22; Photo 16). The surviving extents of the feature measured 1.60m in length and between 0.60m and 0.68m in width. It was filled with a mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones.

5.14.11 Immediately to the northwest of cut [1415] was another small part of a possible grave projecting from the trench edge, cut [1417]. It measured a maximum visible length of 1.12m and was 0.58m in maximum visible width. The feature was filled with a mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones (1418), as was seen in the other grave cuts. On excavation the feature seemed to have a shallow U-shaped profile as opposed to near vertical edges and a flat base as would be expected with a possible grave (Figure 31: Section 25). It is possible that this feature actually represents the butt-end of a gully, but it was not possible to investigate it further within the confines of the evaluation. Two struck flint flakes were recovered from the fill.

Other Features

5.14.12 In the southwestern part of the trench a narrow gully was recorded running along part of the length of the trench in a northeast to southwest direction, cut [1403]. It measured 7.80m in length and was on average around 0.30m in width, with a U-shaped profile (Figure 31: Section 26). It was filled

with a mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sized stones (1404). It was assumed that the feature was post-medieval in date, but this was not confirmed.

5.14.13 In the central part of the southeastern side of the trench a small feature was identified in the section comprising a dark brown sandy silt layer with charcoal (1434) (Photo 18). Two struck flint flakes and some burnt pottery of probable Bronze Age date was recovered from this fill. A possible small pit cut was identified cut [1433], but as this was not very clear a small extension was made to the trench to uncover more of the feature measuring 1.5m x 0.6m (Figure 32). Excavation demonstrated that the fill (1434) covered only a very small area within the centre of a larger circular pit cut [1433]. The definition and size of the pit was confused as a possible gully also passed through the trench extension, cut [1441]. The gully was aligned northeast to southwest with a possible bend to the west at its southern end. It was filled with a single fill that merged with the subsoil layer (1401) above (Figure 32: Section 27). The fill (1442) was a mid brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks and small stones. The additional excavation area did not enable the pit [1433] to be clearly defined.

Photo 18: Small pit fill (1434) cut [1433] as seen in northwest facing section prior to further excavation

5.14.14 At the northeastern end of the trench two further ditches were identified. These lay beyond the parallel ditches seen on the geophysical survey, though were aligned in the same direction, northwest to southeast. Feature [1431] was a shallow U-shaped ditch measuring 1.30m in width and 0.50m maximum depth (Figure 30B: Section 21, part 6; Photo 19). It was filled with a mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and rare charcoal flecks (1432). The upper edges of the feature were not very clear and merged with the natural layer (1402) in section. The edges were very clear in the slightly lower base of the trench.

5.14.15 The northeastern of the two ditches, cut [1435] was only 0.30m in width with a maximum depth of 0.65m, with a very steep sided and flat based profile (Figure 30B: Section 21, part 6; Photo 19). The fill was a mid brown clay sand silt with no inclusions.

Photo 19: Ditch cut [1431] and smaller ditch cut [1435], southeast facing section

5.14.16 The trench was located very near the top of the natural mound in the northern field and it was evident that the topsoil was quite thin closer to the southwestern end of the trench and all subsoil had been removed (Figure 30A: Section 21, parts 1, 2 & 3). This was presumably as a result of plough action over the years which had resulted in soils being moved downslope from the summit of the mound. In other parts of the site the topsoil and subsoil would not move so readily, such that the depth of soil remains relatively constant providing a protecting layer to underlying archaeological deposits. As the soils had thinned considerably on the top of the mound, truncation of features had occurred and this could explain why the possible grave cuts were so shallow. This is also demonstrated by the presence of a plough scar at the southwestern end of the trench (Figure 29). The absence of any on the summit of the mound may also be a result of truncation. Due to the nature of the soil no bone survives on the site (save for a single fragment of animal tooth) so it was not possible to confirm if the possible graves were part of an inhumation cemetery on top of the mound.

5.14.17 The majority of the ditches recorded within the trench do correspond with those seen on the geophysical survey. Additional features were also noted that did not show up on the geophysical survey.

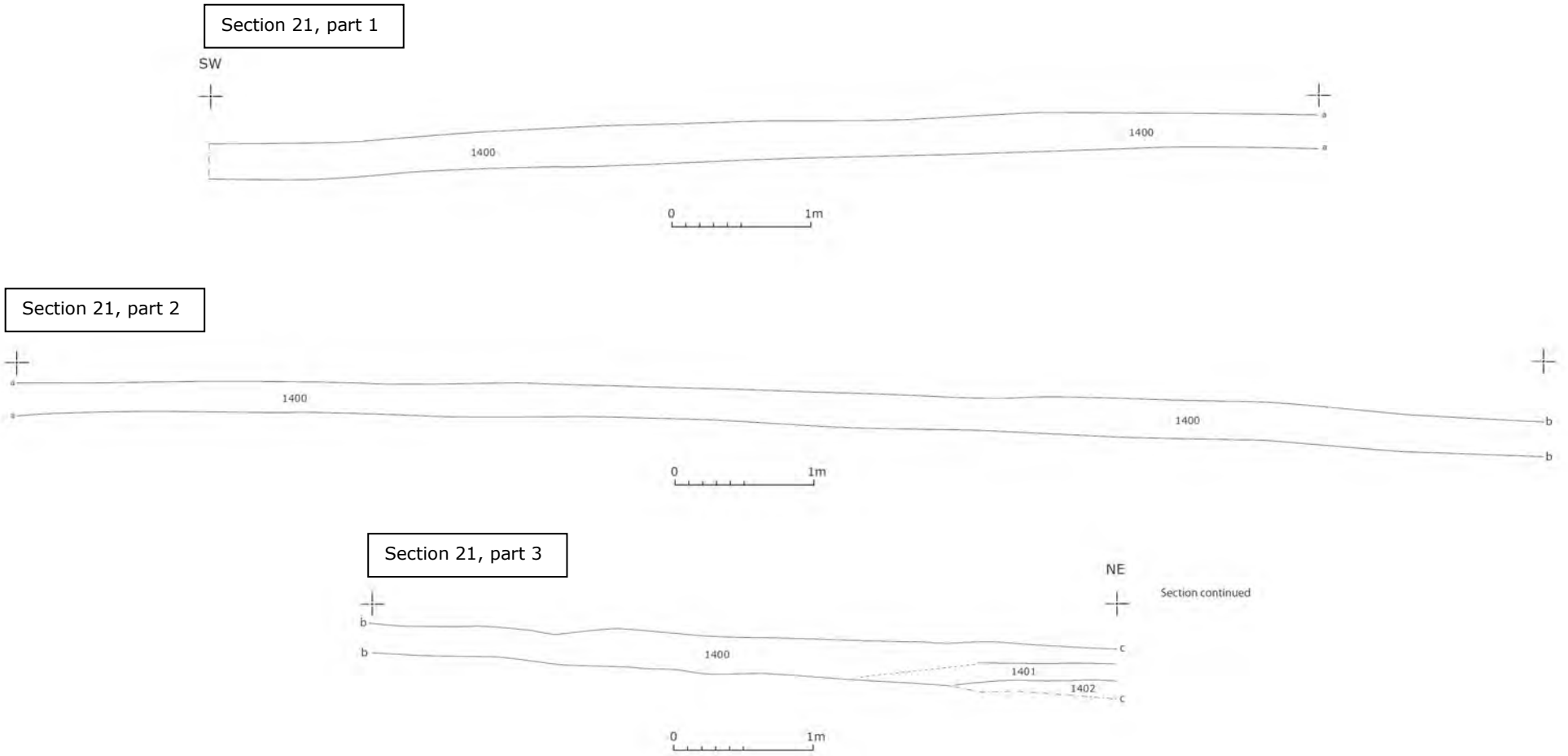

Figure 30A: Section *21*: Southeast facing long section through Trench 14, parts 1, 2 and 3 running from southwestern end to northeast

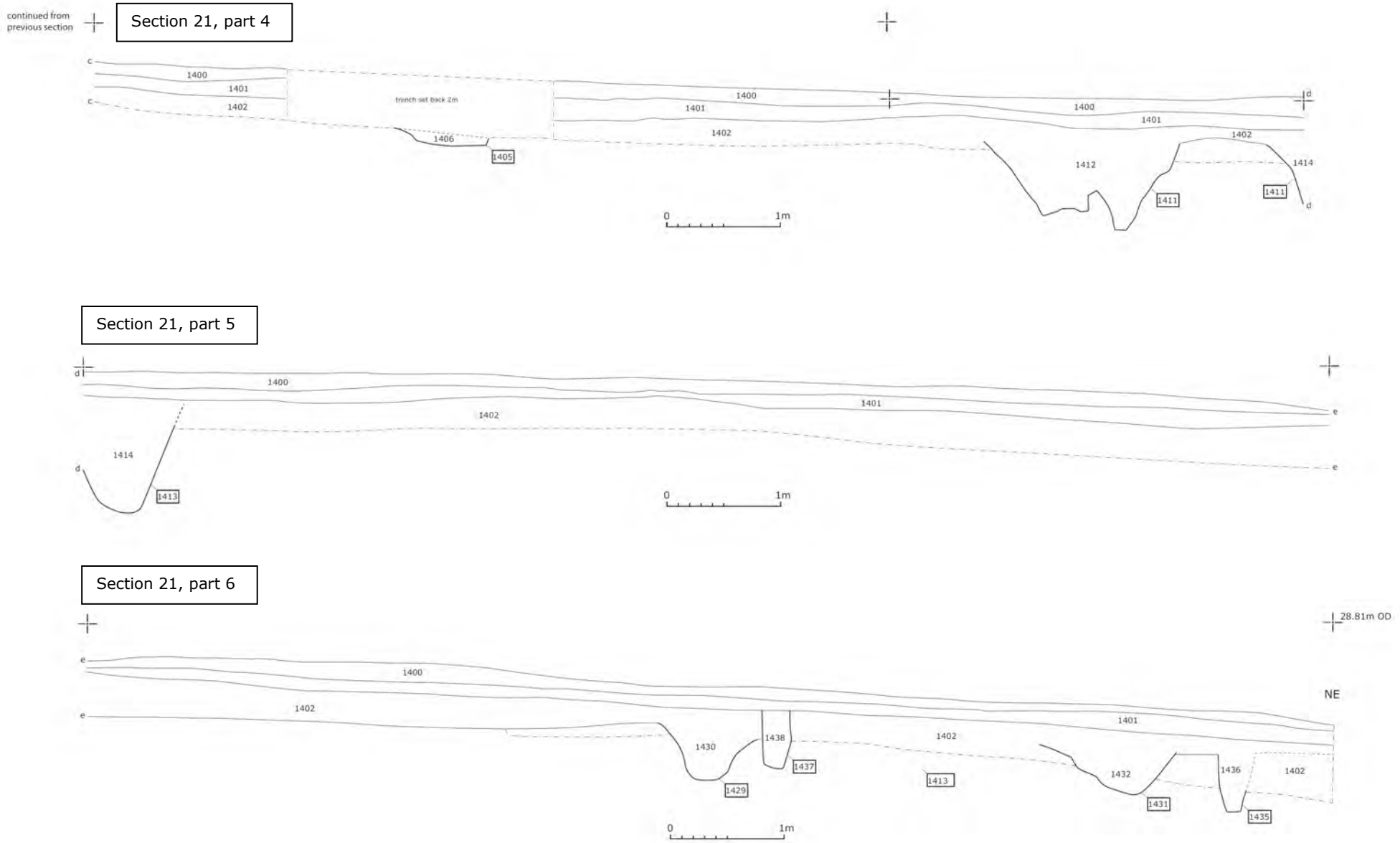

Figure 30B: Section *21*: Southeast facing long section through Trench 14, parts 4, 5 and 6 running from southwestern to northeastern end

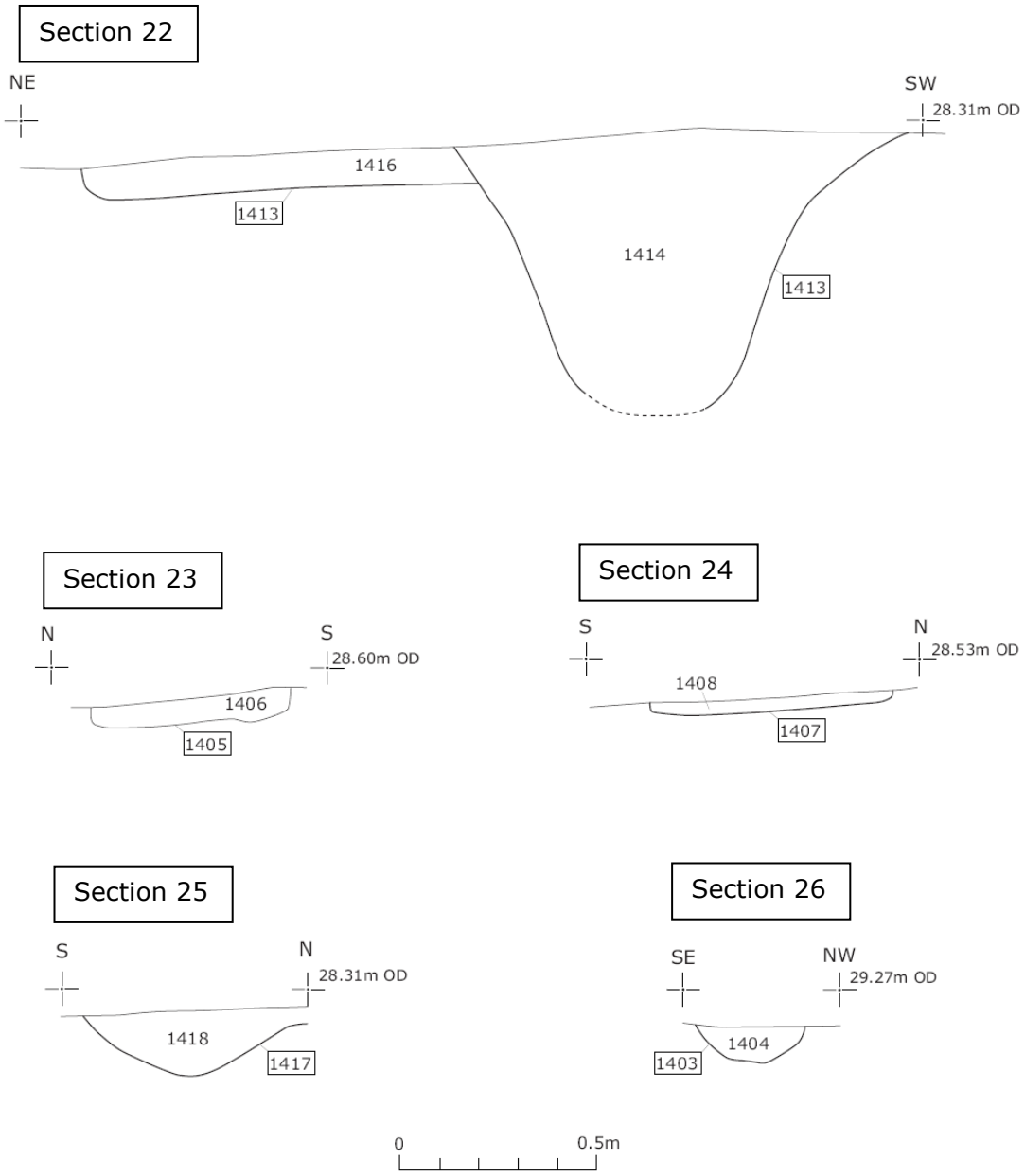

Figure 31: Additional sections within Trench 14

Section 22: Ditch cut [1413] and possible grave cut [1415], northwest facing section

Section 23: Possible grave cut [1405], west facing section

Section 24: Possible grave cut [1407], east facing section

Section 25: Feature cut [1417], east facing section

Section 26: Gully cut [1403], northeast facing section

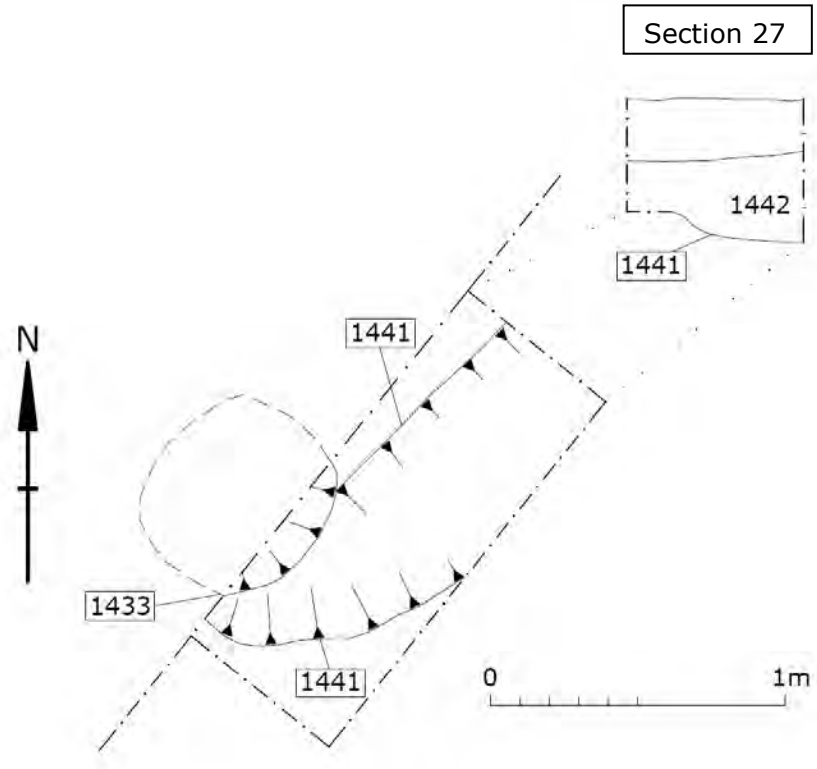

Figure 32: Plan of southeastern extension of trench over feature cut [1433] and gully [1441], with inset sketch section 27

Section 27: Sketch section of gully cut [1441], southwest facing section

5.15 Trench 15

5.15.1 Trench 15 was located on the western side of the northern field in an area where the geophysical survey had not indicated the presence of any archaeological features. The trench was aligned northwest to southeast and measured *c*.40m x 1.6m.

5.15.2 Topsoil comprised a dark brown silty clay with common small stones (1500) and was between 0.20m and 0.35m thick. The subsoil was a mid-brown silty clay (1501). The natural geology comprised a mix of reddish brown gravels, silts and pockets of sand.

5.15.3 No archaeological features or finds were revealed within the trench.

5.16 Trench 16

5.16.1 Trench 16 was an additional trench to the original proposed trench layout and was added following the identification of possible grave cuts within Trench 14. The trench was located on the summit of the natural mound in the northern field, and was aligned northeast-southwest, parallel with the field boundary. The trench measured *c*.25m x 1.6m (Figure 33). The trench was positioned across anomalies seen on the geophysical survey that could relate to a small enclosure shown on the 1793 Love Lodge Farm Estate Map.

5.16.2 The topsoil (1601) was a 0.15m - 0.25m deep dark brown clay loam with occasional small stones. The subsoil was a mid greyish brown silt clay with rare small stones (1602) of 0.19 - 0.24m depth. The natural geological levels included yellow brown clays at the southwestern end of the trench and compact material which almost had the appearance of degraded bedrock. Towards the northeastern end of the trench, reddish brown gravels with pockets of silts and sands were visible, although with more stone than seen in other parts of the field.

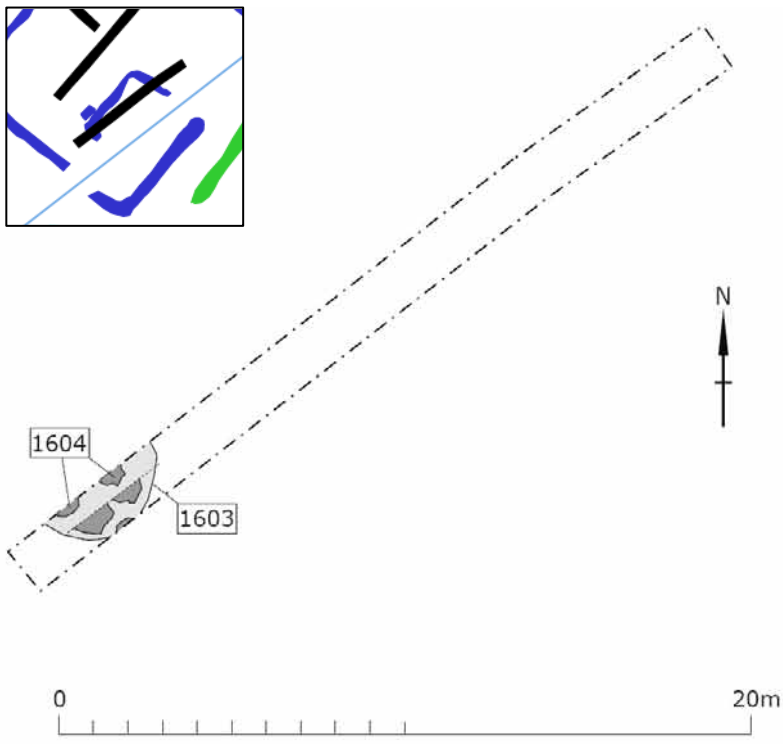

Figure 33: Plan of Trench 16 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

5.16.3 A single feature was recorded within the southwestern end of the trench. This appeared to be a roughly circular pit cut into the firm natural geological levels, cut [1603]. The feature protruded from the northwestern side of the trench and just projected under the opposite side of the trench (Figure 33), measuring 1.47m wide with an approximate diameter of 3.86m and 0.50m maximum depth (Figure 34: Section 28). The pit contained a dark - mid brown silty clay soil matrix with occasional small stones (1605) within which was a large stone deposit (1604). The stones within deposit (1604) were medium to large in size and represented the densest accumulation of stones on the site (excluding the deposit within the backfilled natural hollow nearby in Trench 3). No dressed stones were visible and nor was there any clear evidence for mortar. It is possible that the stones are associated with the 'old walls' labelled on the 1793 estate map, and that building was once present here which has subsequently been demolished and the good quality stone removed for use elsewhere, leaving only the rubble core of the walls. When first uncovered there was a possibility that the stones did form a rough corner, although this became far less evident after cleaning.

Photo 20: Pit cut [1603] with stone layer (1604), southeast facing section

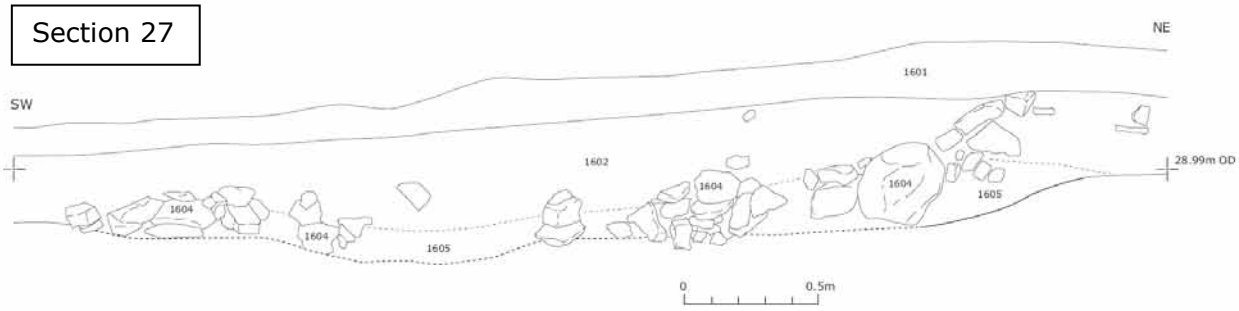

Figure 34: *Section 28*: Section through pit cut [1603] with stones (1604), southeast facing section

Southern Field

5.17 Trench 17

5.17.1 Trench 17 was located on the eastern side of the southern field in an area where the geophysical survey had not indicated the presence of any archaeological features. The trench was aligned northeast to southwest and measured *c*.40m x 1.6m.

5.17.2 Topsoil comprised a dark brown silty clay with common small stones (1700) and was between 0.20m and 0.35m thick. The subsoil was a mid-brown silty clay (1701). The natural geology comprised a mix of reddish brown gravels, silts and pockets of sand.

5.17.3 No archaeological features or finds were revealed within the trench.

5.18 Trench 18

5.18.1 A linear earthwork runs diagonally across the central and southern fields. It is most pronounced in the southern field where it is a bank 20m wide standing c.1m above the field to its north-west and 0.20m above the field to its south-east. The crest of the earthwork is marked by a scatter of water-worn stones and pebbles. In the central field the earthwork is less visible; being less than 0.20m high, but it can be traced as a low earthwork in the fields to the north-east towards Llandeilo Bridge. Traditionally a public footpath followed this earthwork from the bridge to the A476, but this has now been diverted. To the south-west of the A476 the line of the earthwork is perpetuated in tracks and field boundaries for *c*.1km. The geophysical survey detected this earthwork as two parallel ditches *c*.12m apart. This evidence indicates that the earthwork is probably the remains of a Roman road. Trench 18 was positioned centrally within the southern field to cut across this earthwork at right angles (Photo 21).

5.18.2 Trench 18 measured *c.*50m by 1.5m and was aligned roughly northwest to southeast (Figures 35, 36 & 37: Sections 29 & 30).

5.18.3 Topsoil (1801) was a 0.30m to 0.40m thick dark brown silty clay-loam with occasional stones. On the crest of the earthwork there was a concentration of small and medium sized stones, although these did not form a distinct layer. The subsoil (1803) was visible to the southeast and northwest of the earthwork for the Roman road, and seemingly consisted of a mix of plough derived material and colluvium / hillwash which is discussed further below.

5.18.4 The earthwork itself consisted of a c.9m wide, 0.90m thick deposit of bands of silty clay-loam and gravel. Several distinctive bands of iron-panning and leaching were present in this deposit– these were particularly well-marked towards the top of the deposit (Photo 22). A sondage excavated through the centre of the earthwork exposed geological red-coloured river gravel (Photo 22). Above this layer (1810) may represent a buried soil, but this was so similar to (1801) that this not a sound interpretation.

Photo 21: View northwest across northeast facing section of Trench 18 showing the pronounced agger of the Roman road

Photo 22: Southeastern side of road agger (1802) with clear bands of mineralisation above (northeast facing section)

5.18.5 Colluvium / hillwash had accumulated to the sides of the road agger (1802). To the south-east this was a homogenous, stone-free, mid-brown silty clay-loam (1803). This was over 0.60m thick against deposit (1802), the bottom of it was not reached, but thinned out and faded to the south-east where it overlay geological deposits of coarse silt, sand and gravel. To the northwest the colluvium was similar (1808), although here it was cut by a ditch [1811].

5.18.6 The ditch cut [1811] cut away the north-west edge of deposit (1802) and into the colluvium / hillwash (1808) (Photo 23). It had a shallow, open profile. A charcoal-rich layer (1807), 0.15m thick, ran into the ditch's north-west side. This was overlain by a dark brown silty clay-loam (1806) with patches of charcoal. Over this was a distinct pebble and compact gravel surface (1805), which in turn was sealed by grey/brown silty clay-loam (1804), probably representing wash off the road.

Photo 23: Area of ditch cut [1811], visible as darker area in northeast facing section (Figure 37: Section 30, part 2)

5.18.7 A charcoal rich layer (1809) lying to the north of ditch cut [1811] and overlying (1808), is probably of recent origin as it lies directly beneath the topsoil (1801). To the north-west of this, geological deposits of red-coloured river gravel, also seen in the sondage beneath deposit 181, lay beneath a thin accumulation of colluvium (1808).

5.18.8 The archaeological deposits in Trench 18 are not easy to interpret, however it is likely that they represent the remains of a degraded Roman road. Deposit (1802) forms the main bulk of the agger (camber) of the road. Above this one would expect to find a gravel road surface; but this has been ploughed away and all that remains is a concentration of stones in the topsoil and layers of iron-planning and mineral leaching in the deposits caused by water percolating through the once present gravel. No trace of primary roadside ditches was found, as recorded on the geophysical survey. However, colluvium / hillwash deposits (1803) and (1808) that accumulated against the agger were not fully removed and it is likely that the ditches lie beneath these. Ditch cut [1811] is a secondary ditch, excavated to redefine the north-west side of the road, whilst the pebble and gravel surface (1805) over this ditch may be a later extension of the road.

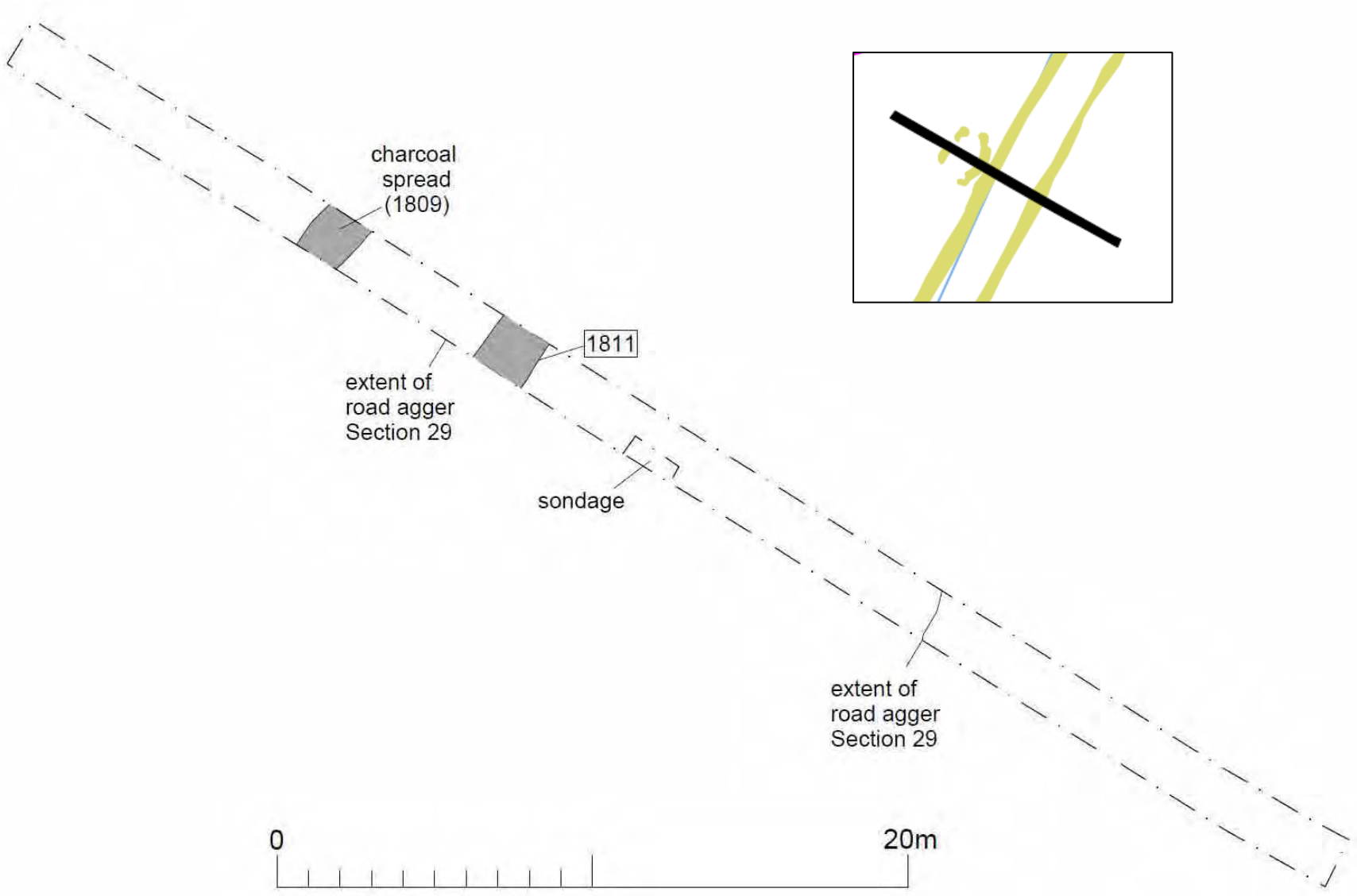

Figure 35: Plan of Trench 18 and inset location plan showing trench overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation plot

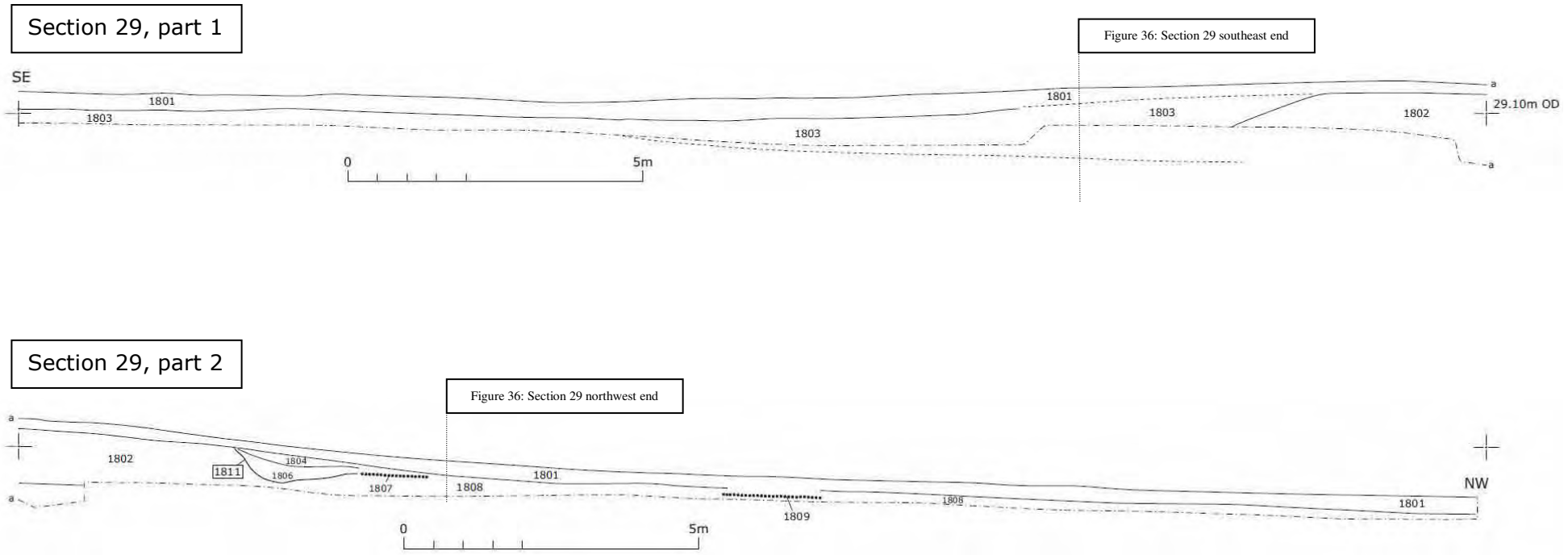

Figure 36: ***Section 29 (parts 1 & 2):*** Northeast facing section of Trench 18 showing full 50m length of trench in two parts

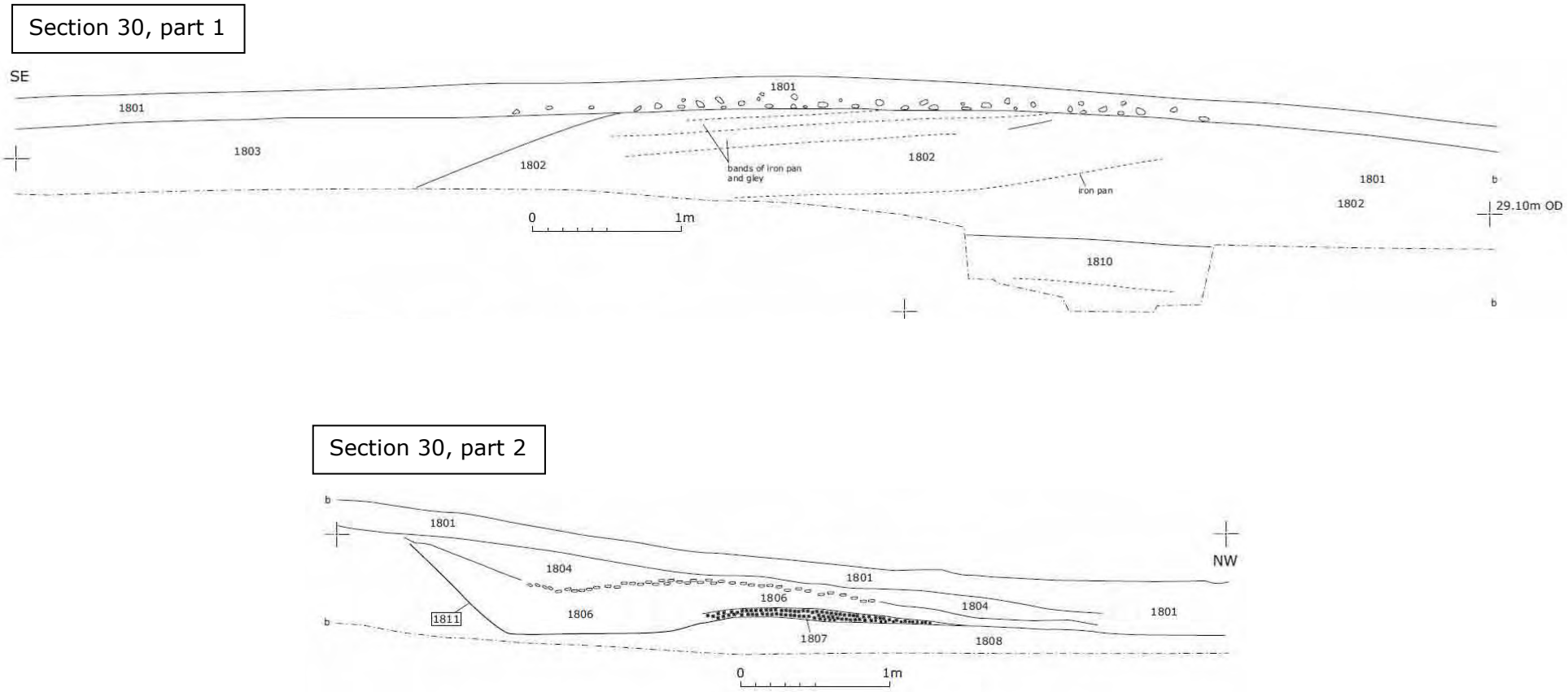

Figure 37: *Section 30* (parts 1 & 2): Detailed section of Roman road deposits within northeast facing section of Trench 18

5.19 Trench 19

5.19.1 Trench 19 was located in the western part of the southern field in an area where the geophysical survey suggested a palaeo-channel was present. The trench was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and measured *c*.18m x 1.6m.

5.19.2 Topsoil comprised a dark brown silty clay (1900) and was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of a mid-brown silty clay (1901) which merged with or was equivalent to a substantial layer of presumed colluvium / hillwash. At the southwestern end of the trench the natural geology was visible comprising the usual mix of reddish brown gravels, silts and pockets of sand. At about half way along the trench the natural dropped around 0.5m and this drop seemed to continue to the northeast. As the material represented natural colluvial build-up and the depth of the trench was increasing, machining was stopped.

5.19.3 The trench appears to have indicated a natural terrace in the ground levels at this point at the base of the slope on the southern side of the Tywi Valley which had become filled with colluvial material. This does seem to tie in with the information shown on the geophysical survey where a probable natural channel - or break of slope as it appear to be - was indicated. No archaeological features or finds were revealed within the trench.

5.20 Trench 20

5.20.1 Trench 20 was located in the southwestern corner of the southern field on a small plateau on the southern slope of the Tywi Valley. The trench was aligned roughly northeast to southwest and measured *c*.30m x 1.6m.

5.20.2 Topsoil comprised a dark brown silty clay (2000) and was between 0.20m and 0.25m thick. A shallow brown silty clay subsoil (2001) lay beneath, measuring some 0.10m to 0.20m in depth. The natural geology comprised a mix of reddish brown gravels and pockets of sand.

5.20.3 No archaeological features or finds were revealed within the trench.

6. PREHISTORIC FINDS RECOVERED FROM THE EVALUATION

6.1 Earlier Neolithic Pottery (4000 BC – 3400 BC)

6.1.1 ***Trench 1, ring-ditch 1, ditch [121], fill (139)***. Six sherds (including three rim sherds) probably from the same vessel, of a small bowl *c*.20cm diameter, with a wide hooked rim, in a dark brown/black coarse vesicular fabric with a smooth, almost burnished finish.

6.1.2 ***Trench 1, ring-ditch 1, ditch [117], fill (134)***. Four small body sherds in a dark brown/black coarse vesicular fabric similar to the above, possibly from the same vessel.

6.1.3 Earlier Neolithic bowl pottery is rare in south-west Wales (Burrow 2003, 53, fig. 19). The Dyffryn Tywi example can be paralleled in south-west Wales at, for example, a settlement at Clegyr Boia in Pembrokeshire (Williams 1953) and at Cwm Meudwy in Ceredigion (Deacon 2006) where it is associated with radiocarbon dates of 3700-3540 Cal. BC. Further west similar pottery was found beneath Gwernvale Neolithic long cairn (Britnell 1984).

6.2 Bronze Age Pottery

6.2.1 ***Trench 14, possible pit [1433], fill (1434)***. Five small body sherds *c*.8mm thick in a coarse fabric with angular stone inclusions up to 3mm long. The interior is reduced black, the exterior a dark reddish-brown. There is a hint of decoration, perhaps cord impression, on one of the sherds. This fabric is similar to Bronze Age pottery found elsewhere in south-west Wales and is likely to be from a Collared Urn or Food Vessel.

6.3 Worked Flint and Stone

6.3.1 A general scatter of worked flint was noted across the site area, but especially concentrated within the eastern half of the northern field. This coincides with the possible cropmarks seen on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian.

North Field

6.3.2 The majority of the flint would be described as waste flakes and debitage of non-specific date, although a number of pieces are more diagnostic. Of the entire assemblage of 71 pieces of flint, 13 fragments are of dubious provenance, displaying one or two indications that they have been worked but are not conclusive. These are not discussed further but have been retained.

6.3.3 The majority of finds were from the eastern half of the northern field. A total of 23 flint waste flakes were recovered from the surface of the field (not associated with any features or displaying signs of use or retouch). Three of these came from the topsoil within Trench 12. One of the flakes was heat affected.

6.3.4 Seven small cores were recovered from the field, two of which were from the topsoil of Trench 12 and one of which had been heat affected.

6.3.5 Five flint flakes recovered from the site exhibited signs of use or retouch on there flattest or longest edges, but were either broken or could not be clearly catagorised as tools. One of these came from the topsoil from Trench 14. One of these pieces (the largest) clearly displayed a very fine serrated nature to both of its long edges, although this appeared to be from use as opposed to having any clear retouching.

6.3.6 Four small rounded flakes had indications of use or retouch to form crude scrapers, one of which was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 12.

6.3.7 Six blades or bladelets were recovered the majority of which had been snapped. A small end scraper was recovered from the field, where with the bulb of percussion end of the flint flake had been reworked and retouched. An irregular shaped flint flake, which may have been snapped, had a neatly retouched right-angled point to form a burin or similar. An awl with a clear retouched point on its opposing sides was also recovered from the field, which still retained cortex along its front edge.

6.3.8 Flint was also recovered from within the excavated trenches within the northern field, some associated with excavated contexts. This included a small microlith point from the machined base of Trench 14. Another possible microlith, in a very dark flint, was recovered from the base of Trench 12.

6.3.9 Two small flint flakes were recovered from context (1418), gully cut [1417] (originally thought to be a possible grave). These were the only two finds from that context and could indicate the feature to be of prehistoric origin. A large piece of flint (of uncertain provenance) was also recovered from the fill (1438) of gully cut [1437], which truncated one of the parallel ditches to the east of the rectangular enclosures. Post-medieval / modern finds were also recovered from the feature, so if it is confirmed as being worked, then it would be redeposited within this much later feature.

6.3.10 The largest quantity of flint was recovered from the small pit [1433] recorded on the southeastern edge of Trench 14. Seven pieces were recovered from the fill (1434) including one piece of undiagnostic burnt flint, one dark flint waste flake, three flakes with signs of use (wear marks on some of the edges), a large rounded flake which is likely to have been used as a scraper and a possible end scraper or chisel which had been reworked into a squared end and had retouched edges. A flake of stone (evidently struck off a larger piece) was also present in the pit. A small fragment of post-medieval pottery was also recorded to have come from the pit, but this seems more likely to have been imported through animal action or similar based on the flint assemblage.

6.3.11 A total of 23 pieces of worked chert (or a very dark and coarse flint) was recovered from the northern field. This was very different in character to the majority of the flint found on the site and has thus been recorded seperately. Fourteen pieces were of uncertain provenance and were not definitely worked, but have been retained. Additionally two definite flakes, four cores (two displaying evidence for blade manufacture) and three fragments of blades or bladelets were recovered.

6.3.12 Overall the flint and worked stone evidence from the northern field indicates clear prehistoric activity. The number of blades or bladelets recovered, 10 pieces of flint and chert, indicate Mesolithic activity. This is also suggested by the two microliths recovered from Trench 12 and Trench 14. Small rounded scrapers (thumbnail scrapers) and end scrapers are also thought to be of predominantly Mesolithic date, as might awls and burins.

6.3.13 The remaining flint recovered is relatively undiagnostic and would suggest activity through the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as has been confirmed by the presence of the pottery and ring ditches found at the site). The flint recovered from pit [1433], fill (1434) is most likely to be contemporary with the pottery recovered from the feature and be of Bronze Age date.

6.3.14 During the evaluation a brief walk over of the next field to the north (out of the development site area towards the River Tywi) was carried out in order to determine if further flint was present. No flint was recovered from this field, which lies on a lower gravel terrace than the proposed school development

site. It is certainly likely that had any Mesolithic activity been present within that area, that river action and movement would have been such that any such remains would have been washed away.

Central Field

6.3.15 A smaller assemblage of flint was recovered from the Central Field, the majority recovered during machining or from the spoil heaps following excavation. The difference in finds collection may be partly due to vegetation cover across the surface of the field (the central field being laid to grass, whereas that to the south had been fairly recently ploughed).

6.3.16 Within Trench 1 a single flint flake was recovered from the surface of the natural during cleaning. During excavation of the western side of ring-ditch RD1, a small microlith point was recovered from fill (122) within ditch cut [121]. This displays evidence of fine retouch on its point. It is probably a residual find within the fill as it is probably of Mesolithic date, but lies within a ring-ditch of probable Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Also recovered from this fill (122) were two stone flakes, clearly waste from stone working.

6.3.17 Two waste flakes were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 2 and also a single broken blade. In Trench 4 a single unstratified blade was recovered. This appears to have been struck from a blade core, but due to a fault in the flint has snapped off when struck. A snapped flake and core were recovered from the area of Trench 6. Two flint flakes, one chert (or dark coarse flint) flake and a dubious core were recovered from Trench 7, as was a flake with possible signs of use on its flattest edge. These flints were all undiagnostic and indicate activity in the area from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age.

Southern Field

6.3.18 Although the southern field had also been recently ploughed, only two flint flakes were recovered from the surface of the field. This may have been as a result of this field containing the least archaeology within the trenches and so was worked in the least by archaeologists. Neither of these pieces of flint are diagnostic.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Geophysical Survey

7.1.1 The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies across the proposed school development site, including at least 5 ring-ditches, two rectangular enclosures, a Roman road, former field boundaries, further ditches and geological features.

7.1.2 The results of the survey are discussed above (Section 4. – Geophysical Survey Results). The trial trenching strategy was designed to target the clear anomalies seen on the survey to confirm their presence and provide information on their date, character, state of preservation and significance. Trenches were also excavated to project beyond the features identified on the survey to determine the extents of any identified archaeological remains.

7.1.3 In basic terms the trial trench evaluation identified almost all of the targeted geophysical survey anomalies. The few blank areas on the survey which were tested with trial trenches confirmed the areas as being devoid of archaeological remains. In contrast to this, where clear anomalies were tested, additional features were identified. This was especially clear in the area of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in the central field and Trenches 11, 12 and 14 within the northern field. The implication is that the survey was successful in identifying the main areas of archaeological activity.

7.2 Trial Trench Evaluation

7.2.1 ***Central Field***

Trench 1

7.2.1.1 Trench 1 was an L-shaped trench located to evaluate the two adjacent ring-ditches (Ring-ditches 1 & 2) in the northeastern part of the central field. The trench also targeted the area of a possible ring-ditch, a pit and a possible early field boundary.

7.2.1,2 The two adjacent ring-ditches were confirmed, with the southern Ring-ditch 1 having far more substantial ditches than Ring-ditch 2 to the north, measuring between 2.5m and 3.5m in width and over 1.5m in depth. The estimated radius of ring-ditch RD1 is 10m internally and 15m to its outer edge. One fill within the ditch of Ring-ditch 1 contained earlier Neolithic pottery and a single small flint point (of possible late Mesolithic date). The presence of the earlier Neolithic pottery suggests a nearby settlement was present dating to 4000C – 3400BC.

7.2.1.3 Ring-ditch 2 had smaller ditches each being around 0.9m in width and 0.5m in depth, no finds were recovered from the excavated sections. The estimated radius of ring-ditch RD2 is 12m internally and 15m to its outer edge. This ring-ditch was possibly slightly oval in shape, elongated east to west.

7.2.1.4 A number of smaller features were identified within both ring-ditches which had the appearance of small postholes as opposed to cremations burials, although it was evident that the area had been heavily truncated by ploughing. No finds were recovered from these features. To the north of RD1 was a cremation pit, containing substantial amounts of charcoal and cremated bone.

7.2.1.5 The possible ring-ditch at the northern end of the trench (as seen on the geophysical survey) was not clearly identified, nor was the early boundary, although features were present in this northeastern part of the trench.

7.2.1.6 The confirmed ring-ditches are most likely to be of Bronze Age date and the buried remains of former round barrows (burial mounds), with other cremation burials in the vicinity. The ring-ditches are very likely to have central burials, possibly with grave goods surviving within. The centres of the barrows were not targeted during the evaluation in order to leave any central burials preserved *in situ,* until suitable mitigation can be implemented.

Trench 2

7.2.1.7 Trench 2 was also L-shaped and was located to the northwest of Trench 1 to confirm the presence of a smaller solitary ring-ditch (RD3) and a further possible small ring-ditch. The possible ring-ditch was not clearly identified, lying in an area of alluvial silt deposits within the gravels. A ditch-like feature was recorded corresponding with the southeastern part of the ring-ditch, but no corresponding ditch was recorded to the northwest. An accumulation of stone in the subsoil was noted to the northwest which may have been responsible for the anomaly (this was not a natural feature).

7.2.1.8 Ring-ditch RD3 was identified within the trench, although the southeastern side of the ring was far less clear than that to the northwest. The ditches were approximately 1.5m in width and of around 0.45m in depth. The estimated radius of ring-ditch RD3 is 6.6m internally and 8.8m to its outer edge. Ring-ditch RD3 again most likely represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.

Trench 3

7.2.1.9 Trench 3 targeted ring-ditch RD4 that lay on the northern edge of the field, and which was confirmed in the trench. The section excavated through Ring-ditch 4 was 1m in width and 0.4m in depth. The estimated radius of ring-ditch RD4 is 12m internally and 15.5m to its outer edge. The northwestern half of the ring-ditch lay beneath the field boundary and was unable to be surveyed. Ring-ditch RD4 is also most likely to represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.

7.2.1.10 To the south of the ring-ditch a larger anomaly was identified on the geophysical survey and its presence also confirmed in the trench. The anomaly did not appear to be a man-made cut feature, but more like a natural hollow that had been infilled over time, both through natural silting and also through human activity (backfilling). One of the fills within the hollow contained charcoal and heat affected stone, possibly indicating back filling during the prehistoric period, the material deriving from occupation nearby. A layer of boulders had also been tipped into the upper fills of the hollow, of uncertain date.

Trench 4

7.2.1.11 Trench 4 was located in the northwestern part of the central field. It was located to target a series of possible anomalies and a palaeo-channel. The trench identified a number of features of possible archaeological origin and of uncertain function, although they could be changes in the natural geology as the fills were very similar to the silty alluvial material.

Trench 5

7.2.1.12 Trench 5 was located in the centre of the central field, targeting part of the proposed gym building and extending towards an area of possible palaeo-channels. No features of archaeological significance were identified within the trench.

Trenches 6, 7 and 8

7.2.1.13 Trenches 6, 7 and 8 were all located in the eastern part of the central field to target the main courtyard arrangement of proposed school

buildings and partially within the courtyard. Within Trench 6 three small and very shallow features were excavated which had been severely affected by plough damage. The date of the features was unknown, although a small amount of charcoal was noted in two of the fills. The excavated features were interpreted as tree root bowls, which may have been deliberately burnt before being removed from the ground. In Trench 7 a single geological channel was recorded. In Trench 8 a single small gully was recorded which may have been cut from a level directly below the topsoil and through the subsoil, which would indicate it is of post-medieval or modern date and of low archaeological importance.

7.2.2 ***Northern Field***

Trench 9

7.2.2.1 Trench 9 was located to target ring-ditch RD5, the single clear ring-ditch seen in the northern field, lying in close proximity to ring-ditch RD4 in the central field.

7.2.2.2 Ring-ditch 5 was confirmed within the trench, the northern ditch measuring 1.25m in width and 0.65m in depth. The estimated radius of ring-ditch RD1 is 13m internally and 16m to its outer edge. Ring-ditch RD5 is also most likely to represent the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow.

7.2.2.3 At the northern end of the trench a small linear feature was revealed which corresponds to a further feature identified on the geophysical survey which could represent the ploughed out remains of a further square enclosure. No other features were identified within the trench.

Trench 10

7.2.2.4 Trench 10 was located in the northeastern corner of the field and targeted a blank area on the geophysical survey. This location would be within and just clipping the northerneastern edge of the possible cropmark feature noted on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian of the site area. Two small curving gullies were noted within the trench, although these were very narrow and had obviously been severely truncated by plough activity. The trench filled with rain water soon after excavation and did not drain during the evaluation, so further investigation was not possible.

Trench 11

7.2.2.5 Trench 11 was positioned to target a linear feature to the south of the northern enclosure and one of the parallel ditches to the east seen on the geophysical survey. The trench confirmed the presence of both features. The western of the two ditches contained a single piece of post-medieval/modern glass within its fill. Towards the centre of the trench a pit was recorded jutting out from the side of the trench. The feature was around 2m in width and of at least 0.15m in depth, but as the fill was almost identical to the subsoil, it was very difficult to determine at which point the feature had been cut from. A small gully was also noted at the eastern end of the trench. Neither of these two features was visible on the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from any of the features, excluding the western ditch.

Trench 12

7.2.2.6 Trench 12 was located to cross the eastern side of the northern enclosure, the possible arc of a ring gully and the two parallel ditches to the east of the enclosure. The trench confirmed the location of the enclosure ditch, although it was recorded as a pair of ditches as opposed to the single feature implied by the geophysical survey results. The outer (eastern) of the two ditches was the clearest, with a roughly V-shaped profile. The inner ditch (western)

appeared to be a butt-ended feature that did not cross the full width of the trench. This may indicate a former entrance into the enclosure that was altered at a later date with a new ditch. No finds were recovered from the features, both containing very similar and archaeologically sterile fills.

7.2.2.7 The two parallel ditches to the east of the enclosure were also identified, although the western ditch was quite narrow and that to the east comprised a pair of features. These did not correspond very well with the geophysical survey results. The features contained no finds.

7.2.2.8 No indication of the possible ring gully suggested by the geophysical survey was revealed and it is assumed that this feature is not present and a mis-interpretation of the survey results. Within the enclosure a small very steep sided gully with a clear fill was noted and partially excavated. It is possible this forms part of a modern land drain, but as this would be the only one seen at the site its interpretation is tentative.

Trench 13

7.2.2.9 Trench 13 was located to target the interior of the northern rectangular enclosure, run southwards through the enclosure ditch and into the southern rectangular enclosure. Both of the enclosure ditches were revealed. No definite archaeological features were recorded within the enclosures . The outer ditch of the southern enclosure measured 1.6m in width and was 0.55m deep. No finds were recovered.

7.2.2.10 The enclosure ditch of the northern enclosure again measured 1.60m wide but was shallower with a depth of 0.30m. The fills of the features were again very similar to the other fills of the enclosure and adjacent parallel ditches, being very sterile with no dating evidence within.

Trench 14

7.2.2.11 Trench 14 was located running across the top of the natural mound and on its eastern slope. It was targeted on the eastern side of the northern square enclosure. Numerous archaeological features were encountered within the trench, including the three features identified on the geophysical survey, namely the eastern ditch of the enclosure and the two parallel ditches to the east of the enclosure.

7.2.2.12 On the top of the east facing slope of the natural mound four features were revealed which appeared to be roughly rectangular in shape and possibly aligned east to west. The trench was extended to allow the full exposure of one of these features which could be seen to be roughly 1.6m in length and 0.60m in width, but only of around 0.12m depth at its deepest. Three of the other similar features in the trench extended beyond the trench edges, but it was still possible to determine that two of these were of over 1.00m length and around 0.60m wide. Another of the features was truncated by the eastern square enclosure ditch. The alignment of the features, size and shape suggested they were the remains of inhumation burials on the top of the natural mound. Due to plough activity and the resultant soil movement down-slope the possible graves survived only to very shallow depths. No bone or any other artefacts to confirm these were burials or to date the features were found. One of the graves was truncated by the enclosure ditch, indicating that the graves must be earlier features.

7.2.2.13 The shape and orientation of these features and their location on top of the natural mound would suggest they form part of a Christian cemetery. There are no records of any such cemetery here from the medieval period onwards and it is possible that they are thus of Early Medieval date. The natural mound would have served as a focus for the cemetery and its location directly on

the southern side of the River Tywi from St Tyfi's church at Llandyfeisant may be no coincidence. If it is a cemetery of Early Medieval date then it is possible that an associated chapel would have been present on the mound as well, suggestions of which may be indicated within Trench 16 and also by the area of old walls indicated on the 1793 estate map. It is also possible that the graves could be of Roman date (pagan or Christian), as burials were not permitted within forts or settlements during these periods. Burials are often located in cemeteries close to roads leading from the settlements.

7.2.2.14 Another feature seen in this same area was initially thought to be another possible grave, but excavation indicated it was the butt-end of a small gully. Two undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered from the fill, suggesting it is of prehistoric date.

7.2.2.15 On the southeastern edge of the trench near its centre a small pit was noted in section which contained very dark soil and struck flint. The trench was slightly extended to find out more about the feature, but due to the presence of a later gully which truncated the pit, it was not possible to determine its full character. The gully contained post-medieval artefacts, whereas the pit had seven struck flints (one of which may have been a scraper and another a chisel) and a fragment of struck stone. Bronze Age pottery was also recovered in association with the flint. The presence of such a feature of presumed Bronze Age date on the summit may indicate that a round barrow may once have been situated here. Topographic high points were often a focus for burial mounds.

7.2.2.16 A section was excavated through the enclosure ditch which truncated one of the burials, which demonstrated it to have a roughly V shaped profile. The fill of the ditch was very clean. Within this section a small piece of post-medieval clay pipe was recovered, which was the only find from either of the excavated sections through the two square enclosure ditches. This would contradict the possible Roman date previously suggested. If the enclosures are of post-medieval date, it is surprising that the fills contain very little organic matter. It is possible that the small piece of clay pipe was introduced into the fill through an animal burrow, and at this stage it cannot be used to confirm a post-medieval date for the features. The fact that the ditch truncates a burial is of interest as it means that the ditch could only be of Early Medieval date or later, assuming the burials are of Early Medieval date. It is possible that the ditch represents a later enclosing of a cemetery area. Alternatively it may be of later date associated with a livestock stockade or even of First World War date associated with a militia encampment in the area.

7.2.2.17 The parallel ditches to the east of the enclosure ditch measured between 0.90m and 1.00m in width and around 0.45m in depth and were also backfilled with clean silty material. A further pair of ditches was recorded to the northeast which were not identified on the geophysical survey. The function of all of these ditches and their date is uncertain.

Trench 15

7.2.2.18 Trench 15 was located in a blank area on the geophysical survey and no archaeological remains were revealed.

Trench 16

7.2.2.19 Trench 16 was an additional trench excavated on the summit of the natural mound to ascertain if further burials could have been present. Although no evidence for further burials was found an area of stone was noted at the western end of the trench within a shallow pit. It is uncertain if this feature represented the plough damaged remains of wall footings or later disposal of stone. It is very likely the stone is associated with the old walls indicated on the 1793 plan as its location corresponds with the area on the map. It could

conceivably be the remains of a chapel associated with the cemetery on the natural mound, although it is more likely to be the Ysgubor (barn) suggested in the field name on the 1810 estate map.

7.2.3 **Southern Field**

Trench 17

7.2.3.1 Trench 17 was located in a blank area on the geophysical survey and no archaeological remains were revealed.

Trench 18

7.2.3.2 Trench 18 was located to cross the line of the Roman road and its flanking ditches as seen on the geophysical survey and evident as the pronounced ridge through the southern field (agger) which measures around 20m wide standing *c*.1 m above the field to its northwest and 0.20m above the field to its southeast. The crest of the earthwork is marked by a scatter of water-worn stones and pebbles as can be seen on the surface of the field.

7.2.3.3 The trench was excavated to a depth of around 1.20m in places where colluvial material (hill wash) had built up adjacent to the earthwork bank of the road agger. This appeared to have covered and hidden the roadside ditch on its southeastern side, and due to health and safety constraints, was not excavated deeper. The make-up of the earthwork itself consisted of a *c*.9m wide, 0.90m thick deposit of bands of silty clay-loam and gravel. The roadside ditch was confirmed to the northwest, although the visible feature may be a later re-cutting of an earlier ditch as it cut through material associated with the earthwork bank of the road agger. Layers of silts and gravels in the upper fills of the ditch indicate either slumping from the road when it was no longer maintained or an extension to the road surface over the ditch at a later date. All evidence of metalled surfaces of the original road appear to have been ploughed away, with only a scattered remnant left in the topsoil, and the small area within the upper fills of the northwestern roadside ditch.

Trench 19

7.2.3.4 Trench 19 was located in a blank area on the geophysical survey on the western side of the southern field, adjacent to an area of a possible palaeo-channel or build up of colluvium (hill wash). No archaeological remains were revealed, but it was possible to demonstrate that the feature on the geophysical survey did represent a depth of over 1m of colluvium built up at the base of a steep natural slope on the southern side of the Tywi Valley.

Trench 20

7.2.3.5 Trench 20 was located in the southwestern corner of the southern field, in a blank area on the geophysical survey and no archaeological remains were revealed.

7.3 Archaeological Potential and Importance

7.3.1 The results of the geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation and the archaeological historical background research enables a consideration of the archaeological potential of the site to be made. The following sections discuss the archaeological potential by period and provide an indication of the type of remains that could be present, and in a number of cases the archaeological evaluation work has confirmed the presence of these remains. An assessment of their archaeological importance is also given.

Palaeolithic

7.3.2 Based on the available evidence, the potential for archaeological remains of Palaeolithic date to be present within the application site would be considered to be low to negligible due to the paucity of known sites within the vicinity. It is also unlikely that any such remains of this dates would survive *in situ* due to glacial and river movement along the Tywi valley. The significance of any such remains if present within the area would be of at least moderate (regional) importance.

Mesolithic

7.3.3 The presence for archaeological artefacts of Mesolithic date has been confirmed within the proposed development site. Mesolithic worked flint has been recovered from the central and northern fields, based on identification of blades, thumbnail scrapers and awls, but mostly recorded as a general surface scatter within the eastern half of the northern field. The flint scatter does not extend into the adjacent field to the north (outside of the proposed development area) which lies on a lower gravel terrace. This implies that if any such remains had been present they would have been removed through river movement along the Tywi valley. Further flint work of Mesolithic date will be present within the development area, but it is unlikely that any features of this date would survive. It is generally thought that during the Mesolithic period, rivers and streams were used as transport corridors by hunter/gatherers following game. Settlement would be seasonal and temporary such that any such remains are very slight and ephemeral.

7.3.4 With the extent of ploughing that has occurred to the development area since at least the medieval period, it is most unlikely that any archaeological features of Mesolithic date would survive. Mesolithic flint scatters are considered to be of moderate (regional) importance.

Neolithic

7.3.5 Neolithic pottery was recovered from within ring-ditch RD1 in Trench 1. It is assumed that this would be residual material redeposited in the backfill of the Bronze Age ring-ditch, which would indicate the presence of earlier Neolithic activity in the area. It is possible that ring-ditch RD1 is actually a Neolithic feature, the site providing a focus for later Bronze Age funerary monuments. Some of the flint recovered from the surface of the field could date to the Neolithic period, although no diagnostic pieces were recovered.

7.3.6 There is considered to be a high potential for further remains of Neolithic activity, including flint work, pottery and associated buried features to be present within the site area. Neolithic remains would be considered to be of moderate (regional) importance.

Bronze Age

7.3.7 The potential for remains of Bronze Age date was suggested by the presence of the ring-ditches recorded on the geophysical survey and the probable site of the former standing stone in the central field as demonstrated by the archaeological and historical background. Trial trenching has confirmed the presence of Bronze Age features on the site, including the five clearest ring-ditches and a number of other features of probable Bronze Age date, including a cremation pit to the north of RD1 and a single pit on top of the natural mound. No above ground remains, such as surviving mounds or other standing stones have been identified, any such remains probably having been removed by agricultural activity.

7.3.8 The possible cropmark noted on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian within the eastern part of the northern field was not indicated by the geophysical

survey or trial trenching, which could indicate it has been almost totally ploughed away, although a general scatter of flint has been recovered from this part of the field. It is possible this flint scatter represents remains of plough disturbed artefacts associated with the enclosure.

7.3.9 The identified remains of Bronze Age date within the site area have all been significantly truncated by ploughing, but would still be considered of moderate (regional) importance.

Iron Age

7.3.10 No remains of Iron Age date are known from the site or in its vicinity, as demonstrated by the archaeological and historical background research. No Iron Age remains were revealed during the evaluation. The presence of earlier prehistoric and Roman remains in the vicinity must indicate that there is at least a moderate potential for Iron Age activity to be present on the site. Remains of Iron Age date, if present, would be of low to moderate (local or regional) importance.

Roman

7.3.11 Roman activity is known within the site area in the form of the Roman road crosses through the southern part. The square enclosures revealed by the geophysical survey within the northern field were of a very similar morphology to Roman practice camps, and this potential was considered during the evaluation. The location of the enclosures in proximity to the Roman forts in Llandeilo and a possible road alignment adjacent to the camps, as suggested by the parallel ditches on their eastern side, also gave further credence to this interpretation. Trial trenching across the ditches of the square enclosures did not hold out this theory. The ditches themselves were not clearly V-shaped, as would be expected, and the only find recovered from the fills was a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem. The ditch of the southern enclosure also truncated a feature considered likely to be of Early Medieval date, demonstrating the ditch is a later feature. The evaluation has not conclusively dated these square enclosures or the adjacent parallel ditches and the potential that they are of Roman date should still be considered, although unlikely.

7.3.12 The possible burials recorded on the natural mound in the southern field could conceivably be of Roman date. Roman burial was not allowed within the defences of Roman towns or forts and they were usually placed in cemeteries alongside the roads leading from them. It is thus possible that the inhumations are of Roman date associated with a cemetery to the west of the road line seen crossing the proposed development area, located on the natural mound. No evidence to confirm this was recovered during the trail trenching.

7.3.13 The Roman road would be considered of low to moderate (local to regional) importance, whereas the practice camps (if it can be proved they area of Roman date) would be of moderate (regional) importance. Should the burials be of Roman date, they too would be of moderate (regional) importance, as they have been significantly truncated by ploughing and no bone appears to have survived.

Early Medieval

7.3.14 Known remains of Early Medieval date are present at both St Teilo's Church in Llandeilo and at St Tyfi's church in Llandyfeisant. No remains of confirmed Early Medieval date were revealed within the evaluation, although it is also possible and perhaps most likely that the inhumation cemetery dates to this period. A possible wall recorded in the vicinity of may well be associated with the burials.

7.3.15 The graves have been significantly truncated by ploughing and no bone would appear to have survived in the acidic soils. Should the cemetery be confirmed to be of Early Medieval date, it would be of moderate (regional) importance. It is possible that the rectangular enclosure on top of the natural mound could be an associated enclosure of the cemetery at a later date during the Early Medieval period, although this is by no means certain. This too would be of moderate (regional) importance.

Medieval

7.3.16 The potential for medieval sites within the site area would be moderate, as a number of known sites are recorded in the vicinity, although it is likely that any such archaeological remains would have been associated with agricultural activity. Remains of medieval date could be affected by the development and would be of low (local) importance.

Post-Medieval

7.3.17 The proposed development site contains archaeological remains of post-medieval date, including the railway line, existing and former field boundary layouts, the former pond and possible area of old walls (assuming they are not of earlier date associated with the burials). The remains will all be affected b the proposed development to a greater or lesser extent and would be considered to be of low (local) importance

7.3.18 There are no modern sites of archaeological significance recorded within the application site although a number are located in the wider search area. The potential for any as yet unidentified remains of modern date of significance to be present within the site area is considered low, although it is possible that remains associated with the First World War encampment could be present. The potential that the square enclosures are of this date cannot be discounted. Any such remains would be of negligible to low (negligible to local) importance.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 The archaeological works undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Lovelodge Farm Fields site, has demonstrated that a number of archaeologically significant remains are present within the area of the proposed new school. These include a Mesolithic flint scatter, Neolithic activity, Bronze Age funerary activity and a Roman road. Further archaeological features including two square enclosures, ditches and a series of possible graves have also been identified, but their dates have not been confirmed as yet.

8.2 Following desk-based work and a geophysical survey of the entire proposed school site, a programme of trial trenching was undertaken. This targeted archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey and also the areas where the construction of the school buildings is proposed. A number of additional areas where geophysical survey indicated no archaeological features were also trenched.

8.3 Of the four trenches excavated within the areas of the proposed new school buildings, including the main building blocks, courtyard and gymnasium only Trench 6 revealed any archaeological features. These appeared to be root bowls of former vegetation within the site area that had been burnt prior to removal. This would imply some form of land clearance of the site area although as no dating evidence was revealed, it is uncertain at what point this may have occurred. The trenches would suggest that few archaeological remains are present within the area of the proposed school buildings.

8.4 Four main areas of archaeological activity have been identified which comprise: the area of the ring-ditches in the northeastern part of the central field and southeastern part of the northern field; the Roman road passing through the corner of the central field and across the southern field; the natural mound with the possible burials and former structure on top and square enclosures; and the final area being the eastern half of the northern field where the flint scatter has been recorded and the site of the possible cropmark shown on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian.

Barrow Cemetery

8.5 At least five ring-ditches representing Bronze Age round barrows have been confirmed within the site area demonstrating the presence of a barrow cemetery. A number of other possible ring-ditches were not conclusively proved within the limits of the trial trenching. The site of a former standing stone within the area close to the barrows is clearly shown on an estate map of 1810 and a large stone lies in the hedge boundary in close proximity to the recorded site (this could be the stone shown on the maps cleared to the edge of the field). The barrow cemetery and site of the former standing stone lie in an area where playing fields for the school are proposed.

8.6 Due to the nature of the geology and the requirement for thorough drainage for the playing fields, the necessary groundworks will damage or destroy the archaeological remains. It will thus be necessary to preserve the archaeological remains through record, entailing full excavation of the features shown within the trenches and the surrounding area in order that any other associated archaeological remains can be identified and also excavated and recorded. It is likely that once the topsoil has been removed across this area that some of the possible round barrow features may well be confirmed. Features within the ring-ditches, including central burials and outlying cremations are very likely to be present.

Roman Road

8.7 The Roman road alignment through the central and southern fields is clearly visible on the ground as a raised agger, although it survives less well in the central field. The geophysical survey indicated the presence of roadside ditches, although these could not be clearly defined within the evaluation trench due to accumulations of colluvium / hill wash.

8.8 The road line crosses the area of the proposed car parking, footpaths, access roads and bus drop off points which will result in the feature being damaged or destroyed by groundworks. Archaeological excavation and recording of at least one area of the road line should be undertaken to provide information on its construction and size of the roadside ditches. This was not possible at the evaluation stage due to the depth of soil cover and restrictions due to the narrow width of the trench.

Possible Graves and Square Enclosures

8.9 Four possible graves, aligned east to west, were revealed on the eastern side of the natural mound in the southern field. No bone or dating evidence was present. They could be of Roman or most likely Early Medieval date. No graves were revealed on the summit of the mound which may be due to truncation from ploughing and soil movement. A small pit survived in the same area as the possible graves which contained Bronze Age pottery and flintwork indicating Bronze Age activity on the mound.

8.10 The northern square enclosure lies on the northern slope leading down from the summit of natural mound, and the southern enclosure appears to surround the summit. The date of the enclosures was not determined from the trial trenching and they may be anything from Roman through to modern in date, although the fills of the ditches contained negligible amounts of organic material or topsoil, which would be expected if post-medieval or later. A series of ditches were identified to the east of the enclosures which also remain undated and of uncertain function or origin. The fills were again sterile and would thus imply they are of some antiquity.

8.11 This area will be used as playing fields for the proposed school and will necessitate the mound being levelled. With the required associated drainage for the fields this will result in the possible graves, Bronze Age pit, square enclosures and adjacent parallel ditches being destroyed (or damaged on the lower lying areas). It will thus be necessary to preserve the archaeological remains through record, entailing full excavation of the features shown within the trenches and the surrounding area in order that any other associated archaeological remains can be identified and also excavated and recorded.

Flint Scatter and Possible Cropmark

8.12 The largest concentration of flint recovered from the site was from the surface of the eastern side of the northern field. Much of this flintwork could be Mesolithic in date. The area coincides with the possible cropmark seen on aerial photograph AP-260-220-D-Meridian.

8.13 A playing field with a 400m running track around its perimeter are proposed in this area of the site. It is also intended that the ground level will be reduced by around 1m as a flood prevention measure. The archaeological levels identified across this part of the site area are all less than 1m in depth and would thus be completely removed by the proposed ground reduction. The flint scatter in the topsoil would also be removed.

8.14 In order to record archaeological remains in this area it is considered that a scheme of sample test pitting and sieving for finds should be carried out prior to any groundworks in order to determine more information on the flint scatter seen

within this area. Following this the area should be topsoil stripped to the archaeological level under constant archaeological supervision and any archaeological features or finds revealed mapped, excavated and recorded.

Remaining Site Area

8.15 The majority of the site area in the southern and central fields revealed no or very few archaeological features or finds. It is considered that a watching brief should be undertaken during groundworks at the site where there is a potential for remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed in order that any such remains can be identified and appropriately recorded.

8.16 Following discussions with Cadw and the archaeological advisors to the planning authority on-site it has been stated that the archaeological remains are of importance, but are not of schedulable quality and thus do not pose a constraint to development. It was agreed that the archaeological remains could be dealt with by way of a condition on planning which will require the design and implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological work as mitigation.

8.17 In the first instance a written scheme of investigation will be needed to detail the proposed archaeological works at the site for approval by the planning authority prior to any works commencing. This scheme should then be implemented and the various stages of fieldwork carried out. A full report should be prepared on the results, including analysis of finds, radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis as appropriate. A full archive of the archaeological records will also need to be prepared.

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LOVELODGE FARM FIELDS, FFAIRFACH, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2012/78

Ionawr 2013
January 2013

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan /
This report has been prepared by: **JAMES MEEK**

Swydd / Position: **HEAD OF FIELD SERVICES**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 25/01/2013

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith /
This report has been checked and approved by: **KEN MURPHY**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf. /
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **TRUST DIRECTOR**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 25/01/2013

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report

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