

FOELCWAN FARM, TREVAUGHAN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

(NGR SN 38566 22260)



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: AG Renewables Ltd



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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FOELCWAN FARM, TREVAUGHAN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

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**FOELCWAN FARM, TREVAUGHAN, CARMARTHENSHERE:
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SUMMARY

A planning application (Planning Application No. W/29016) was submitted to Carmarthenshire County Council for the erection of a wind turbine at Foelcwan Farm, Trevaughan, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 38566 22260).

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within a 2km radius of the proposed wind turbine, and six listed buildings lie within the same search area. Forty two known archaeological sites are recorded on both the Regional Historic Environment Record and Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales National Monuments Record as lying within 2km of the proposed wind turbine. These include a few Bronze Age sites in relatively close proximity to the prominent hilltop location of the wind turbine site.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site a condition was placed upon planning permission requiring the attendance of an archaeologist during the ground works to undertake an archaeological watching brief.

Mosscliff Environmental commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the watching brief during ground works. This took place on October 6th 2014.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during initial groundworks involving the topsoil strip of the new access route and turbine base area within the field in which the proposed turbine was to be erected. All other access roads and tracks to the turbine will follow existing ones.

No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were observed during the watching brief, either in the access route or the turbine site itself.

The lack of archaeological remains observed during groundworks in and around the vicinity of the turbine site does not preclude the possibility that significant archaeological activity exists in the wider area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mosscliff Environmental to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the erection of a wind turbine at Foelcwan Farm, Trevaughan, Carmarthenshire (located at SN 38566 22260; Figure 1). The proposed works included the installation of an access road, the turbine base and associated cable trench.
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the archaeological works was placed as a condition on planning permission for this development (Planning Application No. W/29016) recommended by the archaeological advisors¹ to Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition (No. 8) stated: *The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an Archaeological Watching Brief can be carried out. The Archaeological Watching Brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeologist.*
- 1.1.3 The archaeological condition was placed on the development as the proposed works could potentially expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. A Historic Environment Appraisal for the proposed wind turbine had been previously prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (Ratty 2013) which highlighted the archaeological potential of the site area.

1.2 Scope of Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. The WSI outlined methodologies for:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the watching brief should be undertaken.
 - To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
 - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The proposed scheme of work was summarised in the WSI as: Archaeological attendance and recording during initial groundworks at the site of the wind turbine proposals at Foelcwan Farm, Trevaughan, Carmarthenshire which may expose, damage or destroy any underlying archaeological remains, if present within the development area. These include the areas of the wind turbine, and new access tracks. A report shall be prepared on the results of the watching brief, and an archive

¹ **Dyfed Archaeological Trust Planning Services – Heritage Management.**

created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record² (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services – DAT-FS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Heritage Management – DAT-HM; Scheduled Ancient Monument – SAM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline (**Table 1**) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ³ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

² Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

³ The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

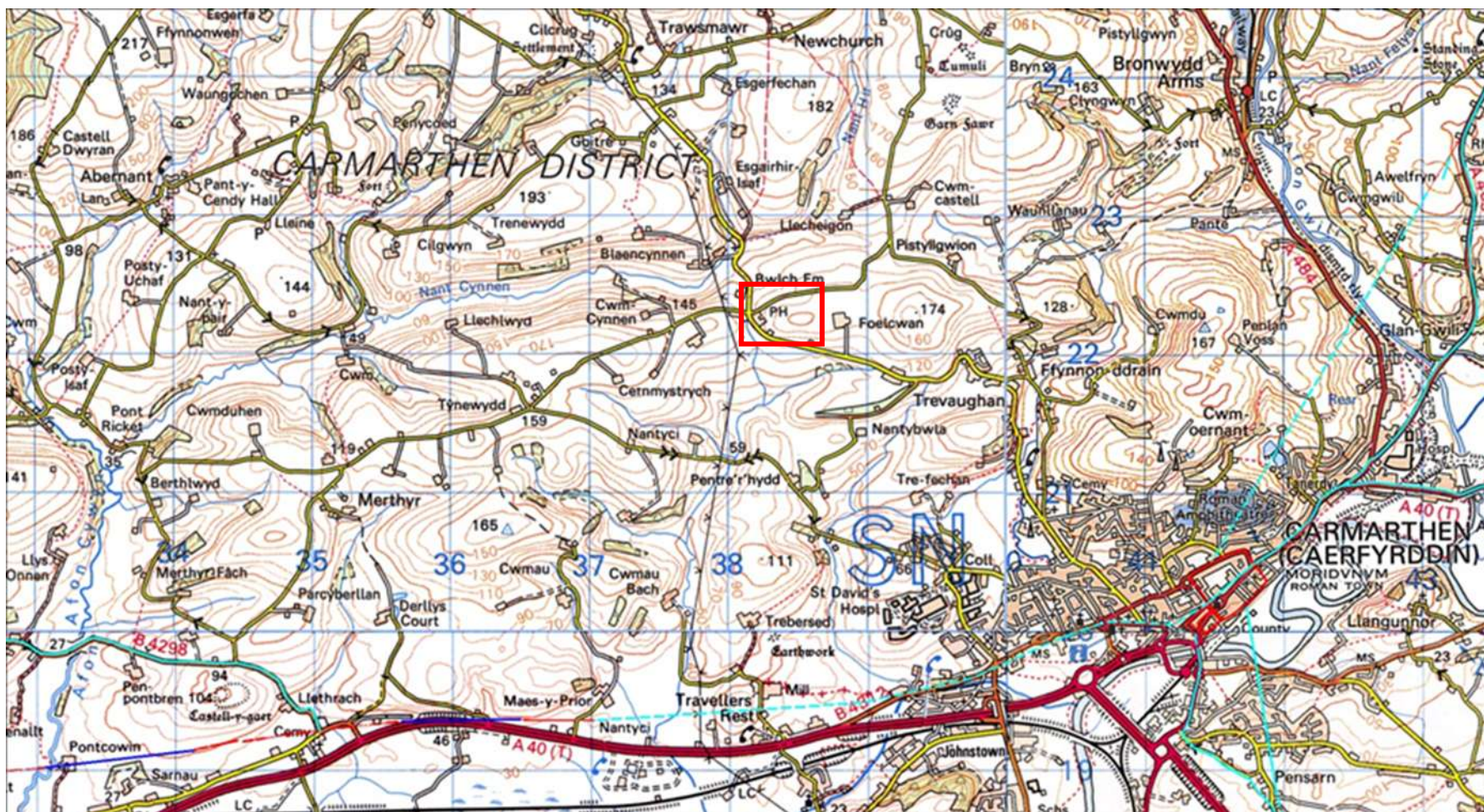


Figure 1: Site location map based on the Ordnance Survey.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 scale Landranger Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020903

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The site of the proposed turbine lies on land to the west of Foelcwan Farm within a pasture field. The site lies on gently sloping land to the immediate north of the peak of a hill between the 150 and 140m (metre) contours.
- 2.1.2 The field in which the turbine is located is shown on maps as being one large area, although a post and wire fence has recently been erected splitting the field into two. This is roughly indicated on Figure 2.
- 2.1.3 The access track followed the inside of the northern boundary of the field, the post and wire fence, for approximately 153m heading south-southwest from the proposed turbine location, to the west of Foelcwan Farm. It was around 3.5m in width. The area of the proposed turbine base is located on the southern side of the access track, some 17m from its northern end. The turbine base area measured 12m east to west by 16m north to south.
- 2.1.4 The location of the stripped area for the turbine and the original proposed location (NGR SN 238566 222260) did not correspond (Figure 2). It is presumed that the final location of the turbine had been slightly altered, as evidenced by the geotechnical test holes which had been excavated in the same area as the stripped area for the turbine base.

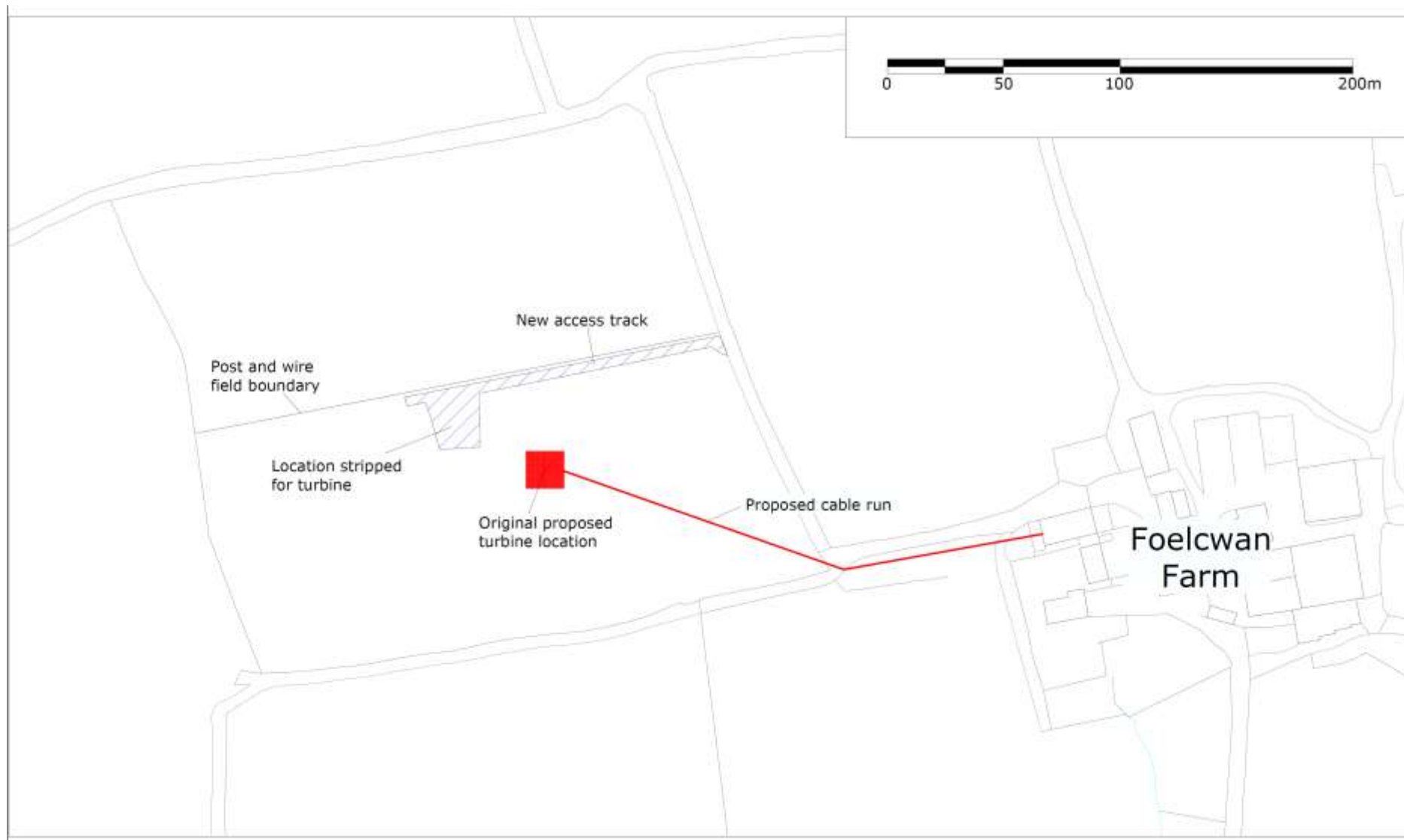


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan, area of watching brief and original proposed turbine location

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Regional HER records 32 sites and the NMR records 13 sites of archaeological interest within 2km of the proposed turbine site (**Table 1** summarises the known archaeological sites). Most of these sites are post-medieval, being structures such as cottages, with a number quarries too. There are also large number of modern sites of interest which were all components in the WW2 Rhos Llangeler Stop Line (NPRN 307592) e.g. anti-tank defences.
- 2.2.2 A medieval settlement referred to as Treshuke or Dreshuke (PRN 10607), now called Pentre 'r' rhydd, is situated approximately 1.3km to the south of the site. Others in the vicinity include Henwenwen (PRN 10605) near Ffynonwen Farm approximately 1km south-southeast of the site, and Nanteli (PRN 10606) which is now thought to correspond to Nantyci and which is situated 1km to the southwest of the site. None of these sites lie in close proximity to the proposed turbine location and it is considered unlikely that any associated remains would be present in the area.
- 2.2.3 It is possible that Foelcwan Farm has post-medieval or even medieval origins. Many farms in this area have early origins, the sites being established in the medieval period and continuing to the present day. The existing farm house has no indications of it being a very early building, although it is shown in the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3), presumably any earlier elements having been rebuilt in the later post-medieval period.
- 2.2.4 The sites recorded on the HER suggest prehistoric activity in the vicinity and this is perhaps where the greatest archaeological potential for the site comes from. Approximately 850m due east of the turbine site is the peak of another hill associated with a now destroyed Bronze Age burial mound Crug Parc Y Cnwc (PRN 2269). Around 200m to the northwest of this site is a mound (PRN3403) which could well be another Bronze Age burial site. In addition to these two sites a Bronze Age standing stone – Bwlch Maenllwyd (PRN 3402) - was recorded approximately 400m due west near Green Park, although it was destroyed at some point. This indicates that there was Bronze Age activity in the immediate vicinity and that there is high potential for archaeology to survive at the proposed turbine site, particularly bearing in mind its hilltop position.
- 2.2.5 The field in which the turbine is to be installed has been had been ploughed in the past but is now improved pasture land, with no indications of the area being in-filled or levelled. Two geotechnical test pits had recently been excavated in the general vicinity of the proposed turbine site. These measured around 0.6m in width and 3m in length and had been backfilled.
- 2.2.6 The area of archaeological potential within the development site was the stretch of access route along the field boundary to the north of the proposed turbine site and the turbine site itself. The remainder of the access track to the site will follow pre-existing tracks and roads.
- 2.2.7 The 1811 Original Ordnance Surveyors drawings indicate the proposed location for the wind turbine was undeveloped land at that time. This continues on both the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (of 1889 and 1907 respectively; Figures 3 and 4) although the area is shown in much greater detail. The only change visible on modern Ordnance Survey maps is the removal of a field boundary c.210m to the southeast of the proposed wind turbine and the modern addition of the post and wire field boundary (Figure 2).

HER PRN	NMR NPRN	Site Name	Summary	Period	NGR
2269		Crug Parc Y Cnwc	No archaeological traces of a monument exists in the area indicated by the grid reference, nor in the immediately surrounding area. Site destroyed.	Bronze Age	SN 3931 2226
3402		Bwlch Maenllwyd	No archaeological traces of a monument exist in the area indicated by the grid reference, nor in the immediately surrounding area. Site destroyed.	Bronze Age	SN 381 222
3403		Foelcwan	Mound of unknown date	Unknown	SN 39138 22411
6616	17261	Cwm Castell	Mainly 18-19th C. Parts of the fabric suggest earlier origin - possibly 16th C. One of the now closed cellars was formerly the parish lock-up. Stone built 2 storey house. Cellars - filled in. Home of the minor gentry family of Williams in the 17th C. There appears to be some confusion between this site and Cwm-Castell Fawr PRN 29489 to the north-east and some of the sources listed may not relate to this site.	Post-medieval	SN 3928 2304
6617		Cwm Castell	Place name evidence no further information	Unknown	SN 3928 2304
10605		Henwenwen	Thought to be close to Ffynnon wen farm, and part of the boundary of Trebersed grange (post 1244). Mentioned in the Carmarthen Cartulary, transcribed by Alwyn Evans in NLW MS 12376 B, No.19	Medieval	SN 378 221
10606		Nanteli	Thought to be modern Nantyci. Mentioned in Carmarthen Cartuary NO.19 Transcribed by Alwyn Evans in NLW NS 12376B.	Medieval	SN 377 214
10607		Treshuke; Dreshuke	Medieval settlement	Medieval	SN 385 210
10614		Parc Y Llan; Hen Gwrt	Place name evidence no further information	Unknown	SN 392 217
11908		Castell Howell	A 'Castell' place name of unknown significance.	Unknown	SN 3985 2177
12124		Ffoshelig	On a visit to Warnllonau farm, sites of crop marks at SN 3992 2334, those in field centred at SN 3986 2351 and in field centred at SN 39752390 were visited. No earthworks were found which equated to those crop marks shown on the street.	Unknown	SN 39 23
14339		Neuadd Deg	This is a puzzling cropmark. In terms of morphology it looks like a removed hedgebank - but the cropmark is negative-positive-negative and thus looks like a ditch or hollow with slight banks either side. An unlikely spot for an enclosure of this rectangular shape?	Unknown	SN 377 227
15690			Post medieval quarry.	Post-medieval	SN 3883 2334
15692	6559	Foelcwan	Baptist chapel built 1880.	Post-medieval	SN 3808 2274
15695			Post medieval quarry.	Post-medieval	SN 39852 22538
15696			Post medieval quarry	Post-medieval	SN 38247 22232
15697		Ffynnonwen	Post medieval well	Post-medieval	SN 378 221
15698			Post medieval quarry	Post-medieval	SN 37534 21401

20637		Trevaughan Hill	Post medieval quarry	Post-medieval	SN 39567 21490
22642		Dan-Y-Fael	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3941 2179
22643		Parc-y-Cwm	A building first marked on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1906, labelled as a 'smithy'. No longer labelled as such on the 4th edition map of 1936.	Post-medieval	SN 3975 2194
22650		Cwm-Cynnen	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3722 2251
22651		Felin Fach	Post medieval mill	Post-medieval	SN 3795 2269
22653		Dan-Y-Ffordd	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3847 2204
22654		Unknown	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3853 2203
22655		Pen-Llwyn-Crwn	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3862 2205
22656		Bwlch-Y-Garn	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3912 2315
22657		Llechwedd	Cottage shown on 1907 6" OS map. Present condition not known.	Post-medieval	SN 3973 2252
24070		Nant Y Ci; Housbrooke	Historic home described by Francis Jones 1987. Shown on OS Landranger map of 1987.	Post-medieval	SN 3773 2140
24930		Bwlch	First known owner was David Bowen in 1765. The old house now used, as an outbuilding as a new house was built nearby in 1975. F. Jones.	Post-medieval	SN 3803 2240
29489	17260	Cwm-Castell Fawr	A 16th-17th century eastern block of 1.5 storeys with a western block added alongside it in the later 17th century. This block was 2 storeys high and a cellar was constructed at the same time. Confusion seems to have arisen between Cwm-Castell Fawr and Cwm-Castell Fach PRN 6616. The description in the Carms Inventory may relate to 29489 rather than 6616.	Post-medieval	SN 3941 2319
104110		Cwm-Cynnen-Fach	'Cwm-Cynnen-Fach' cottage recorded on the historical Ordnance Survey maps but not shown on mastermap.	Post-medieval	SN 3712 2264
	266141	Tre-Vaughan House, Garden, Carmarthen	This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Carmarthenshire XXXI, sheet 14 (1906). Its main elements on that map include a terrace.	Post Medieval	SN 39793 21167
	270557	Pillbox (Type Fw3-24), Carmarthen	Type 24 'bullet proof' pillbox. Plotted off aerial photographs. Not visited on the ground. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11484). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llaneler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3810 2152
	270558	Pillbox (Type Fw3-24), Newchurch	Type 24 'bullet proof' pillbox. Plotted off aerial photographs. Not visited on the ground. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11486). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llaneler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3932 2243
	270582	Anti Tank Ditch, Carmarthen	Anti-tank ditch - an excavation that extended from Allt Werncorgam to Pante. Can be traced as a hollow for most of its length. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11497). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llaneler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3861 2177
	270586	Anti Tank	Anti-tank ditch - an excavation that extended from Allt Werncorgam to	Modern; 20th	SN 3808 2152

		Ditch, Carmarthen	Pante. Can be traced as a hollow for most of its length. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11497). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llangeler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Century	
	270587	Anti Tank Ditch, Carmarthen	Anti-tank ditch - an excavation that extended from Allt Werncorgam to Pante. Can be traced as a hollow for most of its length. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11497). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llangeler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3903 2190
	270588	Anti Tank Ditch, Carmarthen	Anti-tank ditch - an excavation that extended from Allt Werncorgam to Pante. Can be traced as a hollow for most of its length. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11497). Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llangeler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3917 2242
	270589	Anti Tank Ditch, Carmarthen	Anti-tank ditch - an excavation that extended from Allt Werncorgam to Pante. Can be traced as a hollow for most of its length. Record derived from Defence of Britain Project (Record Number 11497) Part of the Western Branch of the Rhos Llangeler Stop Line (NPRN 307592).	Modern; 20th Century	SN 3997 2272
	307592	Rhos Llangeler Stop Line, Between Llangrannog And Pembrey	A line of anti-invasion defences, known as the Rhos Llangeler stop line, was constructed during the Second World War between Llangrannog and Pembrey. There are several branches. The defences include anti-tank ditches, tank obstacles, roadblocks, mine fields (now cleared) and numerous pill boxes; where suitable, natural features, such as steep slopes and rivers, also formed part of the defences.	Modern; 20th Century	SN 360 344
	415830	Tre-Vaughan, Defended Enclosure	Indications of a defended enclosure on the summit of Tre-vaughan Hill, to the north-west of Tre-vaughan. The western bank survives, while the banks to the east and north have been fossilised by field boundaries. The site was discovered by Bryn Gethin during analysis of aerial photography and Lidar in 2010.	Iron Age	SN 3969 2146

Table 2: Known archaeological and historical sites recorded on the regional HER within a 2km radius centred on the site.

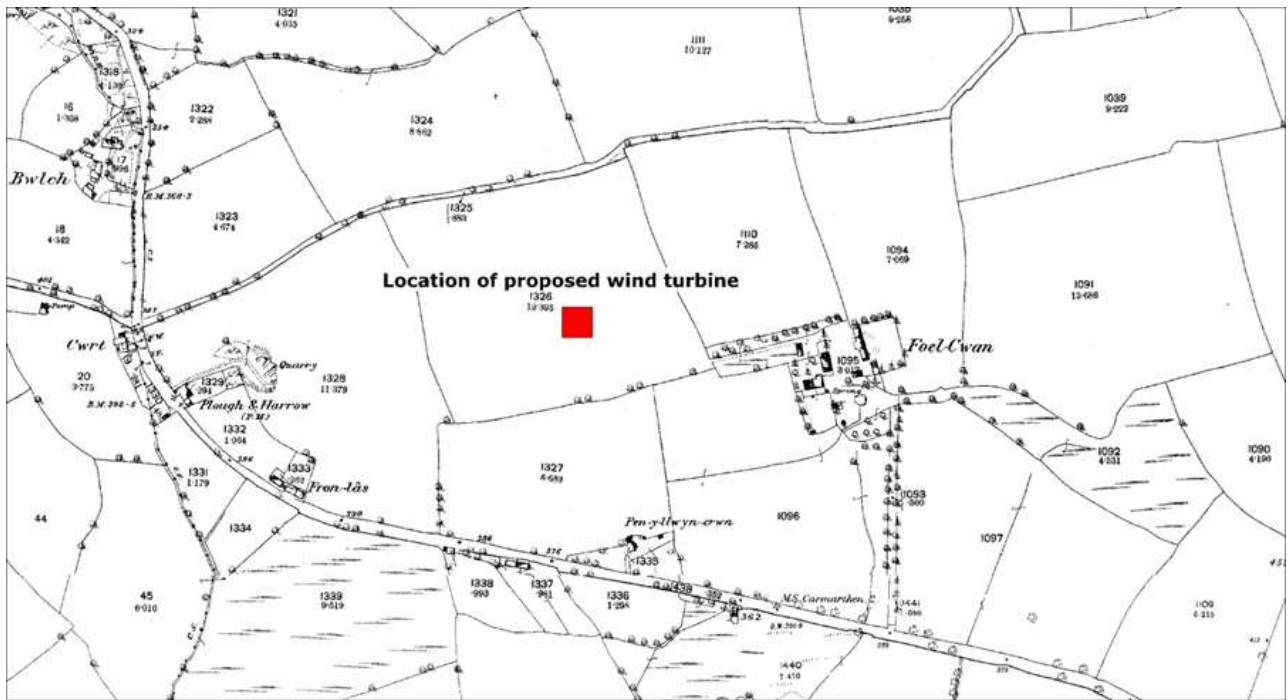


Figure 3: Extract of 1888 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed wind turbine.

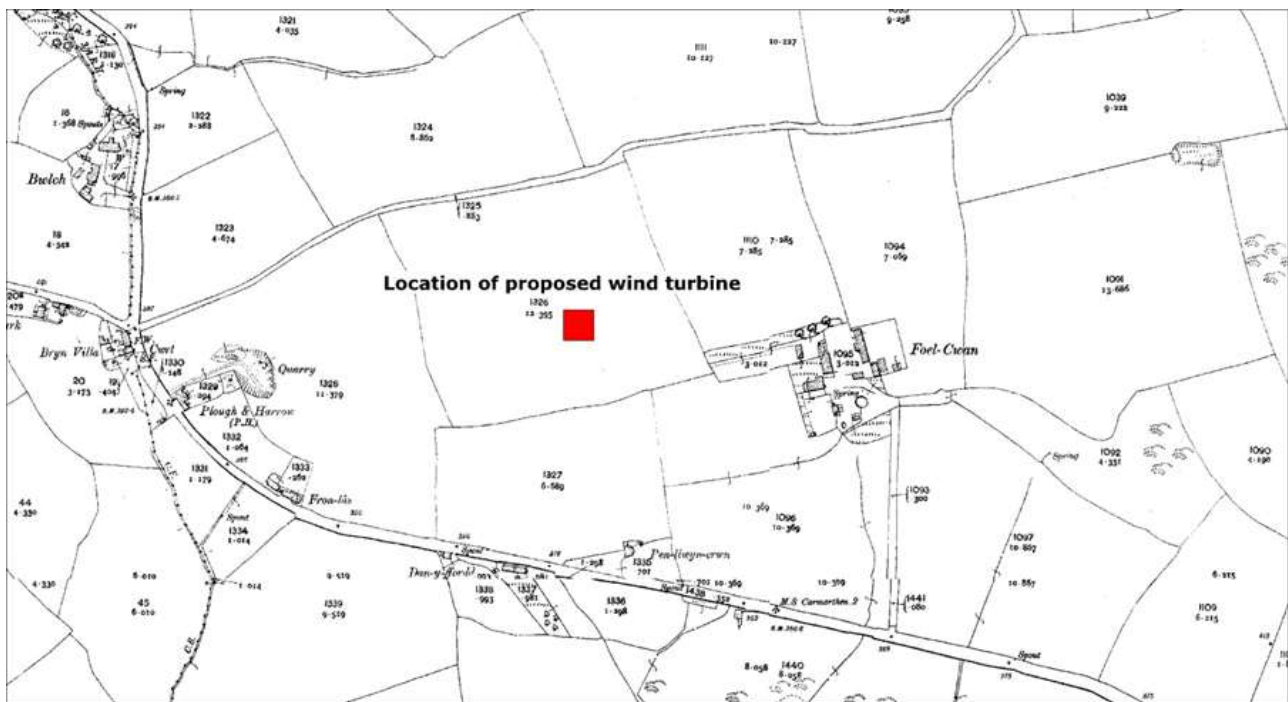


Figure 4: Extract of 1906 1:2500 OS map showing location of proposed wind turbine.

3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The site was visited on the 6th October 2014 at the request of the client / site contractors.
- 3.1.2 Excavation work was conducted by a 13 ton machine with a 2m wide toothless bucket. The resulting spoil was removed by two tractors to another part of the farm. All archaeological deposits revealed during the ground works were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual⁴ used by DAT Archaeological Services.
- 3.1.4 The location of the excavated area was roughly surveyed using a smart phone with GPS capabilities (>5m accuracy), supplemented with site notes and photographs.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 3.2.3 The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. This is largely taken from the Historic Environment Appraisal (Ratty 2013).

⁴ Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1. The location of the access route and area of the turbine base were established by the site contractors.
- 4.2. The topsoil was stripped to an average depth of approximately 0.25m along the access route and turbine site using a flat bladed bucket. The area of the excavated turbine base was mostly hand cleaned to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. The access road was not hand cleaned, with any potential features being individually investigated by hand.
- 4.3. The topsoil was a mid-brown silty loam with generally small sub-angular inclusions. No finds were recovered from this layer.
- 4.4. The underlying subsoil was generally of a lighter shade of brown with some sandy patches, occasional large sub-angular stones, and fragments of quartz. This appeared to correspond with the undisturbed underlying geology.
- 4.5. One patch of softer, less stony sediment with a few large stones was noted within the excavated area for the turbine base (Photo 5). Further investigation with a hand trowel did not reveal anything of archaeological value indicating it merely represented a change in the geology.
- 4.6. The backfill within the two geotechnical test pits was also examined in case surface finds had been missed but no artefacts were apparent.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 No archaeological features were seen and nothing of archaeological significance was recorded, either in the access route or in the excavated area of the turbine base.
- 5.2 There was no evidence of previous significant disturbance in this area. The field in which the turbine is to be situated was improved pasture and had been ploughed in the past. Although ploughing may well have damaged any archaeological remains that may have been present, it is unlikely that it would have removed all traces of deeper archaeological features. The implication being that no archaeological remains have been present within the stripped areas.
- 5.3 Although the area was only topsoil stripped, enough of the underlying natural subsoil was exposed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features.
- 5.4 The site lies on a hilltop within an area with known Bronze Age sites. Therefore the potential for prehistoric archaeology to be present in the wider area should be taken into consideration for any further developments that might be proposed within this area.
- 5.5 Approximately 15m to the south of the area stripped for the turbine site is the peak of the hill. This would be a prime location for a Bronze Age burial mound or cairn and any further works in this area should take this into account.
- 5.6 The proposed route of the power cables from the turbine will run diagonally to the east-southeast towards Foelcwan Farm. The cable route for these would be excavated by a narrow toothed bucket around 0.6m in width. Due to the negative results from the watching brief and the difficulty in seeing archaeology within a narrow 0.6m wide trench, it is not considered necessary to continue with the watching brief when these are excavated.
- 5.7 The disparity between the location of the area stripped for the turbine base and the original location as provided by the developer may indicate a slight change in the final location of the turbine. In the event that the turbine base does need further topsoil stripping, then the archaeological watching brief should continue.

6 PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Access route facing west.



Photo 2: Access route facing east with Crug Par Y Cnwc hill in the background.



Photo 3: Proposed turbine area fully stripped facing east.



Photo 4: Proposed turbine area facing north-east. Notice the shale being used to fill in the access route to make a road.



Photo 5: Ranging rods situated in a patch of slightly softer, less stony sediment which proved not to hold any archaeology upon further investigation.

7 SOURCES

7.1 Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales National Monument Record

7.2 Bibliography

Ratty, S, 2013, Proposed Wind Turbine at Foelcwan Farm, Trevaughan, Carmarthenshire: Historic Environment Appraisal, DAT Report No 2013/49

7.3 Cartographic

Ordnance Survey Map 1888, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire

Ordnance Survey Map 1908, 1:2500, Carmarthenshire

Ordnance Survey Map 2003, 1:50000 Landranger

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Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

Rhodri Kemp

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 30/10/14

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by **James Meek**

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

Swydd / Position: Head of DAT Archaeological Services

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 30/10/14

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.

