



# Bryn Cynau Isaf Cwmffrwd, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 115430.01  
April 2017



**Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd  
Carmarthenshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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# Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd Carmarthenshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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## **Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd Carmarthenshire**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

#### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Indygen Utility Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief during associated with the construction of a 5.9 MWp solar farm (Carmarthenshire County Council Planning Application: W/30204, resubmitted W/31690) at Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd, in Carmarthenshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SN 42869 17205). This report presents the results of the archaeological watching brief.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by WA staff between Monday 13 February 2017 and Thursday 23 February 2017, and comprised the monitoring of excavation of a series of electrical cabling utilities trenches and footings associated with the installation of electrical inverter substations through previously undisturbed soils.

Stratigraphic contexts recorded across the Site represent a broadly homogeneous stratigraphic sequence, comprising a silty clayey loam pastoral turf topsoil, overlying a heavier, sandy silty clay subsoil. Modern ceramic and plastic field drains were uncovered sporadically across the site, located at the horizon between subsoil and underlying natural substratum. A small number of modern linear ditches were identified cut into subsoil layers, each containing a single sedimentary fill.

No deposits, features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during the undertaking of this watching brief.



## **Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd Carmarthenshire**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology (WA) would like to thank Indygen Utility Ltd for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. We would also like to thank Mike Ings, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Senior Planning Archaeologist, for his advice and comments.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Liam JS Powell. The report was written and compiled by Liam JS Powell. Illustrations have been prepared by Karen Nichols. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Matt Williams.

# Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd Carmarthenshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Indygen Utility Ltd, hereafter 'the Client', to carry out an archaeological watching brief during associated with the construction of a 5.9 MWp solar farm (Carmarthenshire County Council Planning Application: W/30204, resubmitted W/31690) at Bryn Cynau Isaf, Cwmffrwd, in Carmarthenshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SN 42869 17205), hereafter 'the Site' (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The Site is subject to the construction of a 5.9 MWp solar farm (Carmarthenshire Council Planning Application: W/30204, resubmitted W/31690), for which outline planning permission for the construction of the solar farm was granted on the 21 May 2015, subject to conditions. Proposed plans include erection of 23,000 solar panels generating 5.9 MWp of electricity which would be fed into the local power grid network, as well as associated inverter substations and underground cabling.

1.1.3 The planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), who take planning advice on archaeological matters from Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT). Following advice from Mike Ings, DAT Senior Planning Archaeologist, the following condition was attached to the planning permission:

*Condition 10:*

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

*Reason:*

*To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.* (Carmarthenshire County Council Planning Committee 2015)

1.1.4 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the watching brief was produced by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2016) and approved by CCC. The archaeological watching brief formed a part of an archaeological mitigation of the development of Site, along with a geophysical survey conducted by Wardell Armstong (2014b). This report presents the results of the watching brief.

## **1.2 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the east side of the village of Cwmffrwd, about 2.5km south of Carmarthen. It is bounded to the north by Bryn-Cynau-Isaf Farm, to the east and west by open fields and to the south by a track (OS NGR SN 42869 17205).
- 1.2.2 The site is level at 60m AOD. The surrounding land rises in all directions to gentle hills.
- 1.2.3 The River Cwmffrwd runs around the west and south of the Site. On the west side of the River, approximately 300m west of the site is the A484
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Lower Old Red Sandstone typology, with overlying, superficial, Devensian diamicton glacial till deposition (BGS 2017).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site is summarised from the written *Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment* prepared by Wardell Armstrong (2014a).

### **2.2 Prehistoric (4000 BC–AD 43)**

- 2.2.1 There is very little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. A possible barrow is recorded 1.25km east of the site, and two defended enclosures are recorded 950m south-west and 1km east of the site.

### **2.3 Romano-British (AD 43–410)**

- 2.3.1 A Roman road runs to the west of the site. The possible site of a Roman villa is recorded in the HER immediately south of the site. The location is based on early 20th century reports of finds at 'Abercyfor'. There are three farms with this name in the vicinity but none show any visible evidence for a villa. Local knowledge suggests that the villa is located at Abercyfor Hall, to the north of the site.

### **2.4 Medieval (AD 410–1540)**

- 2.4.1 There is no evidence for early Medieval activity within the vicinity of the site. Scattered Medieval features and structures are recorded in the HER and indicate the area was settled during this period. There are no assets from this period recorded within the site boundary.

### **2.5 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540–present day)**

- 2.5.1 The site and surrounding area was open farmland with scattered villages and dwellings throughout the post-medieval period. The village of Cwmffrwd, on the west side of the site, is primarily 20th-century, with some 19th-century elements.

### **2.6 Previous archaeological work**

- 2.6.1 A previous geophysical survey (Wardell Armstrong 2014b) recorded an enclosure to the south of the site and a curved enclosure with internal divisions. The curved enclosure may represent the site of a post-medieval homestead. Neither of these anomalies are within the development footprint.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Project aim

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), the principle aim of an archaeological watching brief is to record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.

#### 3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:

- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works, including;*
  - *to ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
  - *to confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
  - *to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
  - *to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
  - *to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;*
- *to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and*
- *to prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

### 4 METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Watching brief

- 4.1.1 A detailed description of the archaeological watching brief methodology is set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WA 2016).
- 4.1.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), except where superseded by statements made below, in concurrence with requirements set out by Mike Ings (DAT).
- 4.1.3 The mechanical excavation, through previously undisturbed soils, of electrical cabling utilities trenches associated with the erection of solar panels across the site was monitored by an appropriately experienced WA archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden was removed using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.60 m, 0.90 m, or 1.50 m wide, toothed grading bucket, as no toothless bucket was available. Layers were removed in discrete 0.10–0.20 m spits, and ceased at the required construction levels. The watching brief was maintained throughout initial excavations and was concluded when, in consultation with Mike Ings (DAT), it was clear that reasonable potential for archaeological remains to be exposed had been exhausted. This was confirmed by email with Mike Ings

on 23/02/2017. The extent of monitored works has been indicated on amended Site engineering plans (Figure 1).

## 4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 Recording of exposed deposits was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording sheets, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique context number. Representative soil profile sections were located on the site plan.
- 4.2.2 A complete drawn record of the archaeological data has been compiled. This includes sketch plans of all trenches, and representative sample sections drawn to 1:10 scale. Sketch plans and representative sample sections will be annotated with OS NGR locations, and Ordnance Datum (OD) heights.
- 4.2.3 A full photographic record of the fieldwork was made using a Pentax K50 digital camera with a 16-megapixel image sensor. The photographic record illustrated the general context of works on site, exposed deposits, and general views of the Site as a whole. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Detailed descriptions of the individual contexts can be found in the Context Tables (Appendix 1).

### 5.2 Summary

- 5.2.1 Stratigraphic contexts recorded in the electrical cabling utilities trenches and substation footings across the Site represent a broadly homogeneous stratigraphic sequence, comprising a modern, silty clayey loam, pastoral turf topsoil with patches of long sedge in waterlogged areas, overlying a heavier, silty clay subsoil, including light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.05 m.
- 5.2.2 Modern plastic field drains were uncovered sporadically across the site, located at ~ 0.50–0.60 m below ground level (bgl) at the horizon between subsoil and underlying geological deposits (Devensian diamicton glacial till).
- 5.2.3 To best facilitate a *pro forma* recording process, the monitored electrical cabling utilities trenches have been treated as three self-contained 'Trenches' (Figure 1).

### 5.3 Area 1

#### *Trench 1*

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 comprised a parallel pair of 0.90 m wide, electrical cabling utilities trenching, running north–south across the centre of the northern half of the Area 1 (Figure 1, Plates 1 and 2), excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90 m.
- 5.3.2 A mid-grey-brown, silty clayey loam, modern pastoral turf topsoil (1001) with waterlogged areas of long sedge, typically measuring 0.20 m thick, and containing occasional rounded sandstone fragments < 0.05 m, directly overlay a light brown-grey silty clay (1002), typically measuring 0.20–0.45 m bgl, and containing occasional sub-rounded grey sandstone fragments < 0.05 m. The natural substratum (1003), comprising a stiff, mid-yellow gravelly

sandy clay, with occasional mid-grey and dark blue-grey anoxic patches (Devensian diamicton glacial till), was typically revealed at a depth of 0.45 m bgl.

- 5.3.3 A single, linear ditch (1004) measuring 2.20 m width and 0.20–0.75 m depth bgl was identified, cut into subsoil layer 1002 near the northern end of the south-east segment of the Trench. It contained a single loose, mid-grey sandy clayey silt sedimentary fill (1005), from which modern pottery sherds were recovered, and discarded in accordance with *Selection, Retention and Dispersal...* (SMA 1993).

- 5.3.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

#### *Substation 1, Footings 1 and 2*

- 5.3.5 Two parallel electrical inverter/substation footings, measuring 2.80 m length x 0.60 m width were excavated to the east of Trench 1 (Figure 1, Plate 8), to a maximum depth of 1.00 m.
- 5.3.6 The stratigraphy of both footings was reflective of that nearby at the centre of Trench 1, representing the same modern topsoil (1101 and 1201) and subsoil (1102 and 1202) deposits overlying natural Devensian diamicton glacial till (1103 and 1203).
- 5.3.7 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

#### *Substation 2, Footings 1, 2, 3 and 4*

- 5.3.8 Two pairs of parallel electrical inverter/substation footings, measuring 2.80 m length x 0.60 m width were excavated to the west of the north end of Trench 1 (Figure 1, Plates 7 and 9), to a maximum depth of 1.00 m.
- 5.3.9 The stratigraphy of all footings was reflective of that nearby at the north end of Trench 1, representing the same modern topsoil (2101, 2201, 2301 and 2401) and subsoil (2102, 2202, 2302 and 2402) deposits overlying natural Devensian diamicton glacial till (2103, 2203, 2303 and 2403).
- 5.3.10 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

#### *Trench 3*

- 5.3.11 Trench 3 comprised a single length of 0.60–0.90 m wide electrical cabling utilities trenching running west–east across the centre of the western half of Area 1 (Figure 1, Plate 6), excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30 m.
- 5.3.12 A mid-grey-brown, silty clayey loam, modern pastoral turf topsoil (3001) with waterlogged areas of long sedge, typically measuring 0.40 m thick, directly overlay a light brown-grey silty clay (3002), typically measuring 0.30–0.60 m bgl, and containing occasional sub-rounded grey sandstone fragments < 0.05 m. The natural substratum (3003), comprising a stiff, mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay, with occasional mid-grey and dark blue-grey anoxic patches (Devensian diamicton glacial till), and gradually becoming characterised by a stiff, anoxic, mid-blue-grey clay (3004) towards the east of the Trench, was typically revealed at a depth of 0.40–0.60 m bgl.
- 5.3.13 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

## 5.4 Area 2

### Trench 2

- 5.4.1 Trench 2 comprised a single length of 0.60–1.50 m wide electrical cabling utilities trenching, running along the eastern edge of the Area 2 (Figure 1, Plates 3 and 4), excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80 m.
- 5.4.2 A mid-grey-brown, silty clayey loam, modern pastoral turf topsoil (2001) with waterlogged areas of long sedge, typically measuring 0.30 m thick, directly overlay a subsoil sequence, comprising a mid-yellow-brown silty clay (2002) in the southern half of the Trench, typically measuring 0.20–0.65 m bgl, and an underlying light-blue-grey alluvial sand (2003) in the northern half of the Trench, typically measuring 0.30–0.65 m bgl. The natural substrata (Devensian diamicton glacial till), comprising a stiff, mid-yellow-brown gravelly sandy clay (2004) with occasional mid-yellow-orange sandy patches, and becoming a brighter, mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay (2005) with dark blue-grey anoxic banding towards the southern end of the trench, was typically revealed at a depth of 0.55–0.65 m bgl.
- 5.4.3 Two linear ditches (2006 and 2008) measuring, respectively, 3.00 m and 2.30 m width, and 0.30–0.70 m and 0.30–0.70 m depth bgl were identified, cut into subsoil layer 2002 in the final north–south segment towards the southern end of the Trench. They each contained a single loose, mid-grey sandy clayey silt sedimentary fill (2007 and 2008), from which modern glass shards were recovered, and discarded in accordance with *Selection, Retention and Dispersal...* (SMA 1993) (Plate 5).
- 5.4.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

### Substation 3, Footings 1 and 2

- 5.4.5 Two parallel electrical inverter/substation footings, measuring 2.80 m length x 0.60 m width were excavated to west of the northern end of Trench 2 (Figure 1, Plate 10), to a maximum depth of 0.90 m.
- 5.4.6 Excepting a 0.15 m thick modern overburden deposit caused by on-site traffic (3101), the stratigraphy of both footings was reflective of that nearby at the centre of Trench 1, representing the same modern topsoil (3102 and 3201) and subsoil (3103 and 3202) deposits overlying natural Devensian diamicton glacial till (3104 and 3203).
- 5.4.7 Subsoil 3103 gradually darkened towards the interface with natural substratum 3104, which due to lighting conditions has appeared more pronounced in Plate 10. This does not, however, represent any significant stratigraphic variation within subsoil 3103.
- 5.4.8 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 No artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 No deposits, features or artefacts of archaeological significance were identified during monitoring of any of the mechanically excavated electrical cabling utilities trench.

- 7.1.2 No evidence of archaeological material was identified during the watching brief.

## 8 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 Prior to deposition with **Carmarthenshire Museum**, the archive will be temporarily stored at the WA Bristol office under project code **115430**. All elements of the site archive will be marked with an accession number issued by **Carmarthenshire Museum**.

### 8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by WMS, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). Two copies of the archive report will be deposited with the museum. A copy of the report and the surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to the archaeological findings will be deposited with **Carmarthenshire Museum**.
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the unique Wessex Archaeology Site code **115430**, the Museum accession code (tbc), and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:
- One document case of paper records
  - Seventy-five photographic images

### 8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. Warwick Museum Service, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

### 8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## 9 REFERENCES

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## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context tables

#### 10.1.1 Electrical cabling utilities trenches

Trench 1			
<b>Length:</b> see Figure 1		<b>Width:</b> < 0.90 m	<b>Depth:</b> 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
1001	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Very soft, humic, waterlogged in places. Occasional rounded sandstone fragments < 0.01 m. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil with patches of long sedge.	0.00–0.20 m
1002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded grey sandstone fragments < 0.05 m.	0.20–0.45 m
1003	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content, low boulder content. Occasional mid-grey and dark blue-grey anoxic patches. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.45 m +
1004	Cut	Linear, moderate concave sides, gradual break of slope, concave base. Cut into subsoil 1002. Contains single sedimentary fill 1005. Modern ditch.	0.20–0.75 m
1005	Fill	Mid-grey sandy clayey silt. Loose, very soft. Frequent mid-orange rootlet marks (decomposed). Single sedimentary fill of modern ditch 1004. Contained modern pottery.	0.20–0.75 m

Trench 2			
<b>Length:</b> see Figure 1		<b>Width:</b> < 1.50 m	<b>Depth:</b> 0.80 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
2001	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Very soft, humic, waterlogged in places. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil with patches of long sedge.	0.00–0.30 m
2002	Subsoil	Mid-yellow-brown silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded grey sandstone fragments < 0.05 m. Modern plastic drain pipes at ~ 0.60 m bgl.	0.20–0.65 m
2003	Alluvium	Light blue-grey sand, mid-yellow-orange mottling. Very soft. Modern plastic drain pipes at ~ 0.60 m bgl.	0.30–0.65 m
2004	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow-brown gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content, very low boulder content. Occasional mid-yellow-orange sandy patches. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.55 m +

2005	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content. Occasional dark blue-grey anoxic banding. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.65 m +
2006	Cut	Linear, moderate concave sides, gradual break of slope, concave base. Cut into subsoil 2002. Contains single sedimentary fill 2007. Modern ditch.	0.30–0.70 m
2007	Fill	Mid-grey sandy clayey silt. Loose, very soft. Frequent mid-orange rootlet marks (decomposed). Single sedimentary fill of modern ditch 2006. Contained modern glass.	0.30–0.70 m
2008	Cut	Linear, moderate concave sides, gradual break of slope, concave base. Cut into subsoil 2002. Contains single sedimentary fill 2009. Modern ditch.	0.30–0.60 m
2009	Fill	Mid-grey sandy clayey silt. Loose, very soft. Frequent mid-orange rootlet marks (decomposed). Single sedimentary fill of modern ditch 2008. Contained modern glass.	0.30–0.60 m

Trench 3			
<b>Length:</b> see Figure 1		<b>Width:</b> < 0.90 m	<b>Depth:</b> 1.30 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
3001	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Very soft, humic, waterlogged in places. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil with patches of long sedge.	0.00–0.40 m
3002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded grey sandstone fragments < 0.05 m. Modern plastic drain pipes at ~ 0.50 m bgl.	0.30–0.60 m
3003	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content, low boulder content. Moderate mid-grey and dark blue-grey anoxic patches. Gradually becomes completely grey towards east end of trench (anoxic reduction). Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.60 m +
3004	Natural substratum	Mid-blue-grey clay. Stiff. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.40 m +

### 10.1.2 Electrical inverter/substation footings

Substation 1, Footing 1				
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 1.00 m	
Context	Type	Description		Depth bgl.
1101	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.		0.00–0.30 m
1102	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.		0.30–0.70 m
1103	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow clay. Stiff. Devensian diamicton glacial till. Light grey, hard, interbedded sandstone outcropping at north end (Lower Old Red Sandstone typology).		0.70 m +

Substation 1, Footing 2				
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 1.00 m	
Context	Type	Description		Depth bgl.
1201	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.		0.00–0.30 m
1202	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.		0.30–0.70 m
1203	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow clay. Stiff. Devensian diamicton glacial till. Mid-grey, hard, interbedded sandstone outcropping (Lower Old Red Sandstone typology).		0.70 m +

Substation 2, Footing 1				
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m	
Context	Type	Description		Depth bgl.
2101	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.		0.00–0.30 m
2102	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.		0.30–0.80 m
2103	Natural substratum	Mid-blue-grey clay. Stiff. Mid-yellow mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.05 m. Devensian diamicton glacial till.		0.80 m +



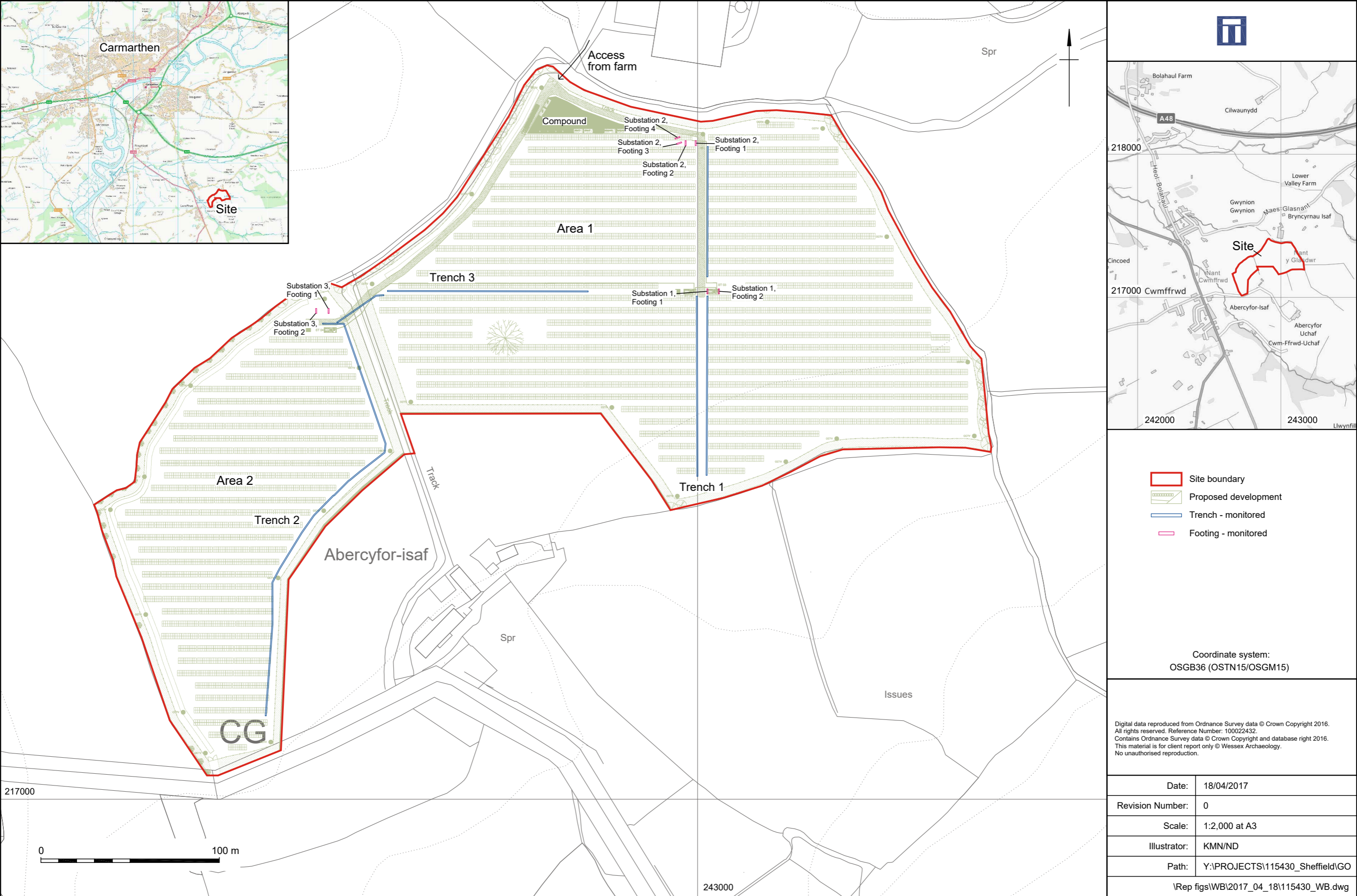
Substation 2, Footing 2			
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
2201	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.	0.00–0.30 m
2202	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.	0.30–0.80 m
2203	Natural substratum	Mid-blue-grey clay. Stiff. Mid-yellow mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.15 m. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.80 m +

Substation 2, Footing 3			
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
2301	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.	0.00–0.30 m
2302	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.	0.30–0.80 m
2303	Natural substratum	Mid-blue-grey clay. Stiff. Mid-yellow mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.15 m. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.80 m +

Substation 2, Footing 4			
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
2401	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.	0.00–0.30 m
2402	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling.	0.30–0.80 m
2403	Natural substratum	Mid-blue-grey clay. Stiff. Mid-yellow mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.15 m. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.80 m +

Substation 3, Footing 1			
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
3101	Overburden	Mid-yellow-grey silty clay. Mixed accumulation of traffic 'trample'. Contained occasional modern pottery sherds.	0.00–0.15 m
3102	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.	0.15–0.40 m
3103	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.05 m.	0.40–0.60 m
3104	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.60 m +

Substation 3, Footing 2			
Length: 2.80 m		Width: 0.60 m	Depth: 0.90 m
Context	Type	Description	Depth bgl.
3201	Topsoil	Mid-grey-brown silty clayey loam. Soft, humic. Frequent turf rootlets. Modern pastoral turf topsoil.	0.00–0.40 m
3203	Subsoil	Mid-brown-grey silty clay. Medium–stiff. Occasional mid-yellow-orange mottling. Occasional light grey, hard, sub-rounded sandstone fragments < 0.05 m.	0.40–0.60 m
3204	Natural substratum	Mid-yellow gravelly sandy clay. Stiff. Gravel composed of light grey, rounded to sub-angular coarse, weathered sandstone, moderate cobble content. Devensian diamicton glacial till.	0.60 m +



Site location and plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Overview of length of Trench 1, centre of Area 1, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale

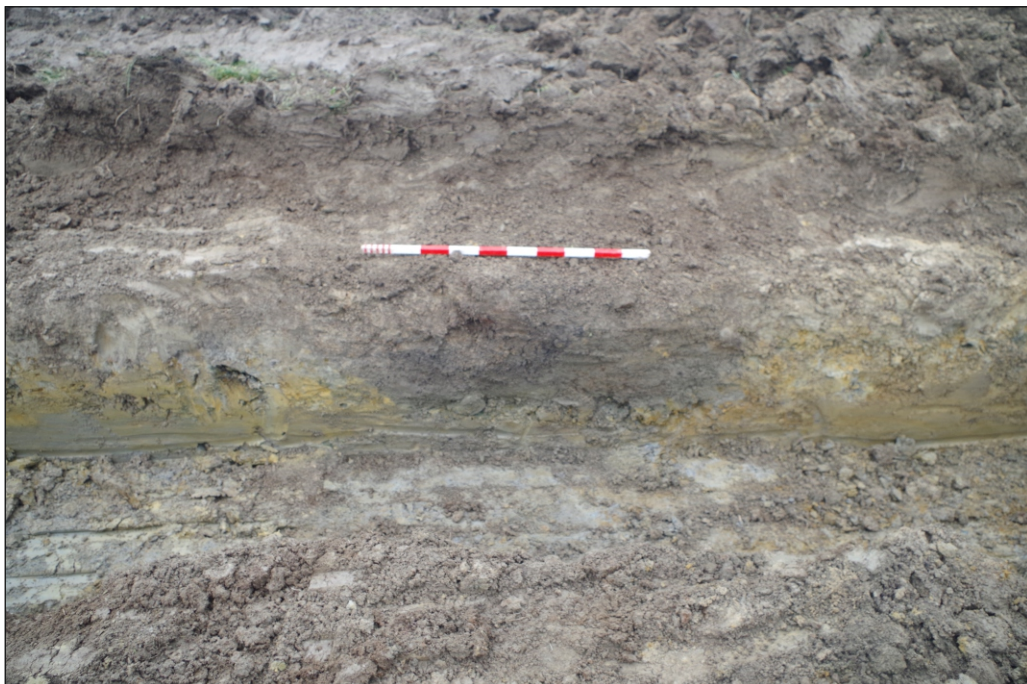


Plate 2: East-facing representative section of Trench 1, centre of Area 1, looking west, 1 x 1m scale


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Plate 3: East-facing section of modern ditch 1004, looking west, 1 x 1m scale



Plate 4: Overview of length of Trench 2, eastern edge of Area 2, looking north-west, 1 x 1 m scale


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Plate 5: South-west-facing representative section of Trench 2, eastern edge of Area 2, looking north-east, 1 x 1m scale



Plate 6: South-east-facing section of modern ditch 2006, looking north-west, 1 x 1m scale


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Plate 7: North-facing representative section of Trench 3, western half of Area 1, looking south, 1 x 1m scale



Plate 8: Substation 2, Footing 1 and 2, with concrete moulds in place



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Plate 9: Caption: West-facing section of Substation 2, Footing 1, northern edge of Area 1, looking north-east (oblique), 1 x 1m scale



Plate 10: West-facing section of Substation 3, Footing 1, northern corner of Area 2, looking north-east (oblique), 1 x 1m scale

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