

Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun, Ceredigion

Strip, Map, and Sample Report

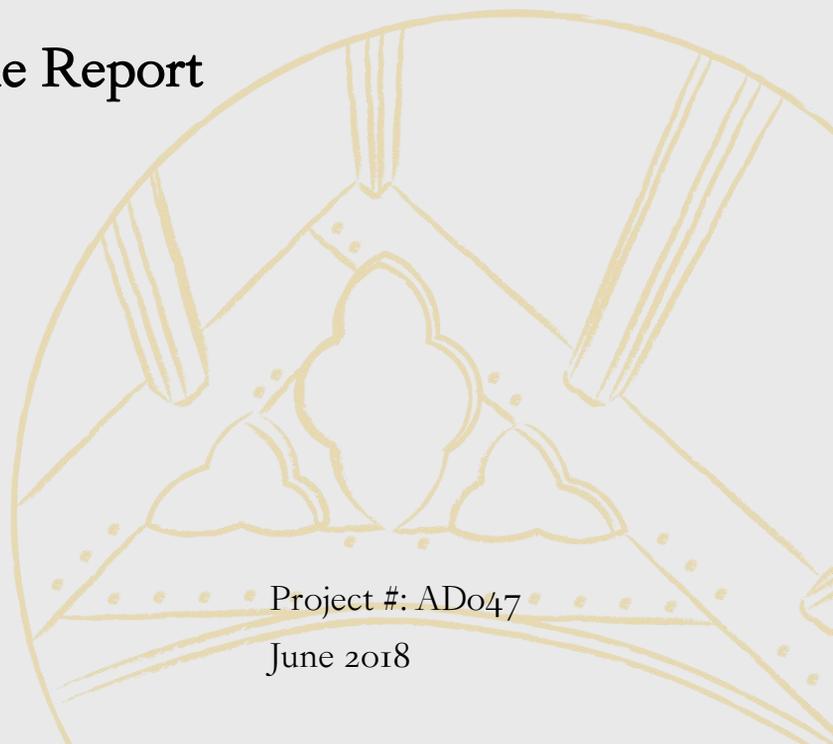
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NGR: SN 26983 43845

Planning #: A171096

Project #: ADo47

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Acknowledgements

With thanks to Eirian Lewis of Cartrefi Redwood Homes Ltd for commissioning this programme of archaeological works.

Thank you to Iris Owen and Rhian Evans for providing the Welsh translation and donating their fee to Llyfrai Llafar Cymru - Talking Books Wales.

Abbreviations used in this report

DAT-DM - Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management.

HER - Historic Environment Record; sites recorded and held by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

LPA - Local Planning Authority.

NGR - National Grid Reference.

NMR - National Monuments Record.

NPRN - National Primary Record Number; sites recorded by the Royal Commission and Ancient Monuments of Wales.

OS - Ordnance Survey.

RCAHMW - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

All other abbreviations will be referred to in text.

Project Team

Ross Cook - An experienced archaeologist and surveyor with a background in archaeology and buildings conservation. He has undertaken archaeological fieldwork throughout Wales and has also worked to produce detailed surveys of a wide range of Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings through Wales and England; this has included Neath Abbey, The Tower of London, Llansteffan Castle, Christ Church Oxford, Magdalen College Oxford, Tretower Castle, Cilgerran Castle, Newport Castle Ceredigion, Picton Castle, and Brymbo Ironworks. He previously worked for the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales as a Historic Buildings Investigator (Archaeology), where he recorded buildings and Monuments, and provided advice on historic buildings at a national level. Currently he is involved with project work with Cadw, The Brymbo Heritage Group, and The Buildings of Medieval and Ottoman Palestine Research Project.

Ross also works as an Associate Dendrochronologist with the Oxford Dendrochronology Laboratory, through which he has undertaken work on sites such as Hampton Court Palace, Winchester Cathedral, Queens House Greenwich, The Tower of London, Christ Church Oxford, Magdalen College Oxford, Hay Castle, Tredegar House, and a large number of other smaller listed buildings and schedules sites throughout Wales and England.

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services is the trading name of Ross Cook. An affiliate member of the CIfA, and adheres to the CIfA codes of conduct. I hold a valid CSCS card.

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Development at Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun, Ceredigion

Strip, Map, and Sample Report

Summary

ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services were commissioned by Cartrefi Redwood Homes Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation, and undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during development at Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun. On attendance to site the decision was made to strip the plot before levelling. The result, in agreement with DAT-DM, is this Strip, Map, and Sample Report.

The development comprises the erection of a single three bedroom bungalow, with integral garage, to be built on a small plot within a larger open field. Planning was granted on 5th December 2017 by Ceredigion County Council, under planning number A171096, to which archaeological conditions were applied.

The Strip, Map, and Sample fieldwork was undertaken on 22nd March 2018, and concluded the same day. The work monitored the stripping of topsoil down to subsoil, which was monitored for archaeological deposits.

During the stripping of material, archaeological deposits were observed at the subsoil (106) level. These deposits identified as single-event camp fires and likely to be Late Iron Age in origin, associated with the Blaentwrog II Enclosure (PRN 14320), which occupies the same field. The deposits were sectioned to identify their extents, before being covered and preserved in situ though levelling of the site. A photographic record was maintained throughout the work and a plan produced. No further archaeological finds or deposits were identified during the course of the fieldwork, with no further mitigation recommended at Land Adjacent to Talywern.

Datblygiad ar dir gerllaw Talywern, Ponthirwaun, Ceredigion

Adroddiad Symud Tir, Map a Sampl

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaolegol a Threftadaeth ArchaeoDomus gan Gartrefi Redwood Homes Cyf. i baratoi Cynllun Ymchwil Ysgrifenedig, ac i ymgymryd â Briff Arsyllwi Archaolegol yn ystod datblygiad ar dir gerllaw Talywern, Ponthirwaun, Ceredigion. Wedi ymweld â r safle penderfynwyd codi wyneb y rhandir cyn ei lefelu. O ganlyniad, mewn cytundeb â DAT-DM, cyflwynir yr Adroddiad Symud Tir, Map a Sampl yma.

Maer datblygiad yn cynnwys codi bwthyn sengl tair ystafell wely gyda garej yn rhan annatod ohono, i w godi ar randir bach o fewn cae agored mwy o faint. Ar y 5ed o Ragfyr 2017 rhoddodd Cyngor Sir Ceredigion ganiatâd cynllunio iddo o dan rif A 171096 gydag amodau archaolegol ynghlwm wrtho.

Ar yr 22ain o Fawrth 2018 ymgwymerwyd â Gwaith Maes, Codi Tir, Map a Sampl, ai gwblhau yr un diwrnod. Roedd y gwaith yn monitro haen uchaf y pridd gan ei godi i lawr hyd yr is-bridd; hyn er mwyn monitro am unrhyw weddillion archaolegol.

Yn ystod codir deunydd sylwyd ar weddillion archaolegol ar lefel yr is-bridd (106). Adnabuwyd rhain fel olion digwyddiad sengl o danau gwersyll yn dyddio o bosibl or Oes Haearn Diweddar, gyda chysylltiad ag amgaead Blaentwrog II (PRN 14320) sydd yn yr un cae. Adranwyd y gweddillion er mwyn darganfod eu hyd a'u lled, cyn eu gorchuddio a'u diogelu yn y fân ar lle er i'r safle gael ei lefelu. Trwy gydol y gwaith cadwyd cofnod ffotograffig a chynhyrwyd cynllun. Ni ddarganfyddwyd unrhyw eitemau archaolegol na dyddodion pellach yn ystod y Gwaith Maes, ac ni chymeradwyir unrhyw liniaru pellach ar dir gerllaw Talywern.

I INTRODUCTION

I.1 Project

I.1.1 ArchaeoDomus was commissioned by Cartrefi Redwood Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Method at Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun, Ceredigion (hereafter also referred to as the site), prior to development..

I.1.2 The *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2018) originally set out a programme of works to include a watching brief to monitor for archaeology within strip foundations and service trenches. The WSI was prepared at short notice and rapidly approved by DAT-DM as work had already commenced on site, with the site partially stripped of turf by the developer. On attendance to site, the developers intention was to strip the site of all top and subsoil before levelling, which was agreed and work continued to such effect. Therefore, in agreement with DAT-DM, this report will be written as a Strip, Map, and Sample report.

I.1.3 Planning permission (**A171096**) was granted by Ceredigion County Council for the development of a single detached dwelling with integral garage and associated car parking, to which an archaeological planning condition was applied. The condition stated:

No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development. (7th March 2018)

I.1.4 The condition was applied with after recommendations were made by DAT-DM to the LPA, stating:

These proposals lie within close proximity to several cropmark enclosures, thought to be either Roman or Iron Age in date. The closest of these lies less than 250m to the east of the development site and is known as Blaentwrog II (PRN 14320)

I.1.5 The fieldwork was commenced and concluded 22nd March 2018, in accordance with the guidance given by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (November 2014), Watching Brief (November 2014) and Archaeological Excavation (December 2014) and involve the continuous monitoring during the removal of top and subsoil from the site.

I.1.6 This report documents the results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method and presents an assessment of the results of this work.

I.2 Site and Location

I.2.1 The site is located to the northern edge of a minor unclassified road, to the north-east of its junction to the B4570, at the periphery of the hamlet of Ponthirwaun, and the community council of Beulah. The site is located 1.5km south-east of Ponthirwaun, bounding the hamlet of Capel Tygwydd. The site is bounded by open pasture to the north and east, and the property known as Talywern to the west. Capel Tygwydd lies *circa* 290m to the south, and Blaen Pant Lodge some 95m to the west. A number of small tributaries to the west of the site feed the Afon Hirwaun, whilst the east flows the Nant Gwrog. The site sits at *circa* 123m above sea level and at NGR **SN 26983 43845**.

I.2.2 The local bedrock is a mudstone deposit known as the Nantmel Mudstone Formation (BGS) with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS), and a layer of slowly permeable seasonally wet acidic loamy and clayey soils (Stagnosols) (UKSO).



Fig. 2 - Location of the Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun.
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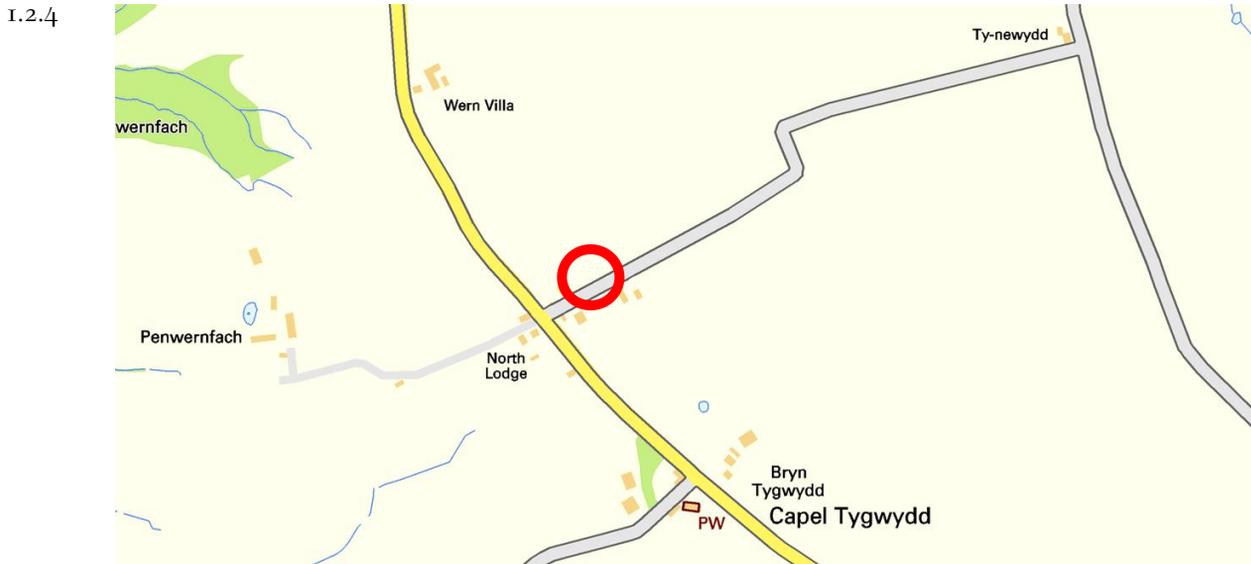


Fig. 3 - Location of Land Adjacent to Talywern, Ponthirwaun.
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2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A historic environment search to a radius of 2.5km was undertaken and showed there to be 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 24 Listed Buildings, plus 54 sites registered by the National Monuments Record, 120 by the Regional Historic Environment Record, and 5 National Museum Archaeology Collections Sites and Findspots.

2.2 Designated and Undesignated Sites

2.2.1 Land Adjacent to Talywern lies to the south of the village of Ponthirwaun, to the north of an unclassified road. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings immediately bounding or overlooking the site.

2.2.2 Heritage Assets within the surrounding area:
Blaentwrog II - PRN 14320 - SN 2717 4395
Blaen Pant Lodge - PRN 15468 - SN 2692 4377
Capel Tygwydd - PRN 15470 - SN 2708 4356
Blaentwrog I - PRN 14319 - SN 2765 4395
Blaen Cefn - PRN 35748 - SN 2774 4380
Nant y Cerdin - PRN 22890 - SN 2772 4412
Felin Fach - PRN 15465 - SN 2429 4404

2.3 Archaeology and History

2.3.1 The site sits within the Cantref of Emlyn, and the smaller Commote of Is Coed, within the medieval Welsh Kingdom of Deheubarth. The site lies within the parish of Llandygydd and the community of Beulah, within the county of Ceredigion. As with many small hamlets and villages, little is written about the history of the local area. This WSI uses a search radius of 2.5km to identify sites of archaeological and historical importance.

2.3.2 Map regression shows that the field boundaries as seen surviving today are in part pre-1810, but with later subdivisions made by 1887, when the first Six Inch Ordnance Survey map was surveyed. The large field in which the site is located was formally divided into two, with a boundary running roughly north-south, which appears to have been removed in the late 20th century.

2.4 Mesolithic

The earliest recorded archaeological find is a Mesolithic flint microlith found at Pen-y-Bont (PRN 9621) found some 2.5km north of the site.

2.5 Neolithic

Two Neolithic stone circles lie within 2.8km of the site; Meini Kyfrivol (PRN 12278), and Noyadd Trefawr (PRN 5840); and a single chambered tomb, known as Gelli Gatti (PRN 2085).

2.6 Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is represented by two round barrows; Bryngwrog (PRN 2090) and Blaenyffynnon (PRN 2089).

2.7 Iron Age

The Iron Age brings us the closest prehistoric archaeological sites, with all being identified as defended enclosures. Blaentwrog II (PRN 14320) lies just 250m to the north-east, Blaentwrog I (PRN 14319) and Blaen Cefn (PRN 35748), lie 640m and 660m east of the site. The enclosures are rectilinear in form and have been demonstrated, through programmes of excavation and geophysics, to contain evidence of Iron Age roundhouses and settlement (Murphy, Mytum *et al*,

2012). A fourth, Pentregwinebach (PRN 35747), sits 1km to the north-west. 12 further Iron Age defended enclosures have been identified with a 2.5km radius of the site.

2.8 Roman

Several of the Iron Age defended enclosures have also been identified as being of possible Roman or Late Iron Age/Romano-British development and/or use; Blaentwrog I (PRN 14319) and Blaentwrog II (PRN 14320). A single Roman findspot, Dinas Cesi (PRN 13122), is registered 2km south, on the banks of the Teifi.

2.9 Early Medieval

The Early Medieval period is poorly represented in the area. Two sites are recorded; Bryngwrog (PRN 2090) a possible early medieval cemetery.

2.10 Medieval

The Medieval period, like the Early Medieval, only brings a single site within close proximity. St Marys Church, Brongwyn (PRN 5230) is founded in this period and may be of Welsh foundation. The church is not listed in the Taxatio of 1291 and suggests a medieval foundation. Within a 2.5km radius there are a total of 26 medieval sites, all sitting beyond a radius of 1.75km.

2.11 Post-Medieval

As with most areas in Wales, the Post-Medieval period is very well represented, with 166 sites identified within a 2.5km radius; including dwellings, schools, woollen mills, churches, blacksmiths, public houses, country houses, and quarries.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Strip, Map, and Sample Method

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological programme of works, as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (March 2018), were:

- Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the proposed development site.
- To establish whether any archaeological remains uncovered during this process may be dealt with sufficiently and appropriately using the resources available within the scope of the current WSI.
- To establish the character, extent, date, and preservation of archaeological deposits to be affected by any further groundworks.
- To record stratigraphic information.
- To record and retrieve finds, including artefacts and ecofacts from stratigraphic contexts.
- To produce an illustrated report that draws together the results and conclusions from the programme of works, placing the findings in a regional context, where appropriate.
- This work will establish the need for any further archaeological observation during additional trenching works, such as maintaining a watching brief.

3.1.2 Identify the potential for further Iron Age or Roman enclosures or features that are associated with Blaentwrog II.

- 3.1.3 The final outcome of the work to compile any findings into a report for submission to the client and LPA to fulfil their planning obligations.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All archaeological works has been conducted by a qualified archaeologist in accordance with the methodology, modified on attendance to site, and set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ArchaeoDomus 2018) and in accordance with the *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (November 2014), *Watching Brief* (November 2014) and *Archaeological Excavation* (December 2014) from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

4.2 Fieldwork

- 4.2.1 The plot in which development is to take place, measures *circa* 0.2 acres (SN 26983 43845).
- 4.2.2 The developer failed to appoint an archaeologist prior to commencement of works, when It was raised that one had not been contacted work was halted and ArchaeoDomus appointed to attend site. Arrangements were made to prepare a WSI, which submitted to and accepted by DAT-DM on the same day. On attendance the site had been stripped of most of its turf/humus and the hedgerow removed. Spoil and excavated areas were examined before any further work continued.
- 4.2.3 The remaining turf and humus was removed under continuous archaeological supervision, by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The topsoil was reduced to the archaeological horizon, in this instance the top of the subsoil. The average depth of which was 0.14m below the current ground surface. The generated spoil was visually inspected to maximise the recovery of archaeological artefacts.
- 4.2.4 Areas of potential archaeological features were manually cleaned to prove their presence or absence. During the fieldwork several areas of archaeological interest were identified, which took the form of a number of burnt deposits on top of the subsoil.
- 4.2.5 Small finds were to be collected and bagged in relation to their context.
- 4.2.6 A general photographic record was made using a Canon 760D 24 megapixel camera, with an 18-55mm EFS lens, with ranging rods used where required.
- 4.2.7 The archive for the site is held by ArchaeoDomus at their office in Cwmann.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 Measurements were taken to record the size and location of the burned deposits, which were located to the boundary. These have been drawn up to scale in CAD and presented at 1:50 in this report.
- 4.3.2 A digital photographic record was maintained throughout with a Canon EOS 760D 24 megapixel digital camera, with a Canon EFS 18-55mm lens. 2 x 1m or 2 x 2m ranging rods were used for scale where appropriate. **Plate 1** was produced with Microsoft Image Composite Editor.
- 4.3.3 Finds will be recorded and stored with the site archive, unless otherwise specified.

4.4 Reinstatement

- 4.4.1 Once development has been completed, the remaining topsoil will be used to level the site and garden, with any residual soil carted away.

4.5 Health and Safety

- 4.5.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* and *Health and Safety Advice in Archaeology* (BAJR 2005).

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 In this section the results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method are presented. The development plan and deposit locations are shown in **Appendix 1 (Fig. 3 & 4)**, and the photographic archive in **Appendix 2 (Plates 1 - 23)**.

- 5.1.2 A defended Iron Age enclosure known as Blaentwrog II (**PRN 14320**) lies 250m north-east, and represents the nearest of a group of settlement enclosures within a close proximity to the site.

5.2 Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence for the site is as follows:-

- 101** - Turf and humus, dark brown-black rich in organic material
- 102** - Topsoil, brown clayey loam with inclusions of parent material
- 103-105** - Areas of burning
- 106** - Subsoil, brown clayey deposit
- 107** - Weathered parent material and clay

- 5.2.2 The stratigraphy runs in sequence, with burnt deposits (**104, 105, 106**) sitting below **102** and on top of **106**.

- 5.2.3 A section photo of **103** and **106 (Plate 6)** demonstrates the relationship between the burning and subsoil.

- 5.2.4 See **Appendix 3** for the Context Inventory.

5.3 Archaeological Result

- 5.3.1 The Strip, Map, and Sample Method was undertaken on the 22nd March 2018, and monitored the stripping of remaining topsoil across the site.

- 5.3.2 The area of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method comprised of a plot known as Plot Adjacent to Talywern, an area of former pasture measuring approximately 0.2 acres.

- 5.3.3 Context numbers have been attributed to the stratigraphic sequence, which are described in 5.2.1 and **Appendix 3**.

- 5.3.4 On attendance to site all previously stripped topsoil and hedging materials were assessed for archaeological materials. No archaeological finds were identified or recovered.

- 5.3.5 The topsoil was stripped in spits of 25mm or less until subsoil was reached.
- 5.3.6 During the stripping process no archaeological materials or deposits were identified within the topsoil layer (**102**).
- 5.3.7 Archaeological deposits, in the form of black burnt deposits (**103, 104, 105**) were uncovered sitting over **106**, which were planned in relation to the plot boundaries. Other small (<50mm) patches of the same material (**104**) were found to the north of **103**, and are likely to represent wind dispersal from **103**.
- 5.3.8 Contexts **103** and **104** were sectioned to determine their relationship and depths, which extended to no more than 10mm. This demonstrated their physical relationship to be overlying **106**, and can be considered to be of a single event.
- 5.3.9 All material from **103, 104, and 105** represents degraded charcoal from single-event fires, with no fragments or flecks of burnt material surviving for dating analysis.
- 5.3.10 After sectioning the remaining material of contexts **103, 104, and 105**, were left *in situ* and covered with the removed material as part of the site levelling process. This has ensured the survival of the archaeological deposits.
- 5.3.11 No small finds were recovered from the excavated material.
- 5.3.12 During the stripping process a photographic record was maintained, which has been presented in **Appendix 2**.
- 5.3.13 *No further archaeological deposits, or features were observed during the Strip, Map, and Sample Method.*

5.4 Environmental

- 5.4.1 No environmental deposits for sampling were identified during the Strip, Map, and Sample Fieldwork.
- 5.4.2 Due to the deteriorated nature of the burnt material, no samples were taken for analysis.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 When looking at the dispersal of Iron Age enclosures within the area surrounding the site, it is clear that there is a rich archaeological landscape relating to the later prehistoric period. Research reported by Murphy *et al* (2012) shows that there are a large number of oval and rectangular enclosures in the South Ceredigion and North Pembrokeshire region, the latter being particularly associated with the Late Iron Age, to which Blaentwrog II belongs.
- 6.2 The discovery of burnt deposits at Land Adjacent to Talywern helps demonstrate the usage of land around the Blaentwrog enclosures, and are likely to be associated with this settlement. The formation of the deposits may relate to the enclosures construction or activities associated with settlement.
- 6.3 The depth of the fire deposits (*circa* 10mm) suggests a temporary use and that they are the result of a single-event or short lived fires. The ephemeral nature of the deposit doesn't correspond to a fire that has seen continued use, such as one would expect from a fire pit or hearth.
- 6.4 The deposits demonstrate that context **106** was the ground surface during the later Iron Age, and

have been preserved *in situ* by natural soil build-up.

- 6.5 The discovery of deposits of this nature demonstrates that there is a high probability for the survival of further archaeological material in the areas surrounding Land Adjacent to Talywern and Ponthirwaun.
- 6.6 All possible archaeological deposits or materials at Land Adjacent to Talywern were observed during the Strip, Map, and Sample method.
- 6.7 *No mitigation or further archaeological works are recommended on the plot known as Land Adjacent to Talywern.*

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 It is recommended that any further development within the vicinity of Land Adjacent to Talywern have archaeological conditions applied to help protect the archaeological resource of the region.

8 ARCHIVING

- 8.1 The results of the Strip, Map, and Sample Method is this written report and photographic archive (**Appendix 2**). This will be held by ArchaeoDomus Archaeological & Heritage Services, and will be deposited with the regional HER, DAT-DM and a further copy to the RCAHMW for archiving. Field notes and the small finds assemblage will be stored by ArchaeoDomus. A PDF copy of the report will be made available from www.archaeodomus.co.uk.

9 SOURCES

9.1 **Books / Publications**

- 9.1.1 CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- 9.1.2 CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Evaluation*.
- 9.1.3 CIfA 2014, *Standard and guidance; Archaeological Excavation*.
- 9.1.4 Murphy, K., Mytum, H., Austin, L., Caseldine, A., Griffiths, C., Gwilt, A., Young, T. (2012). *Iron Age Enclosed Settlements in West Wales. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, 78, 263-313.* doi:10.1017/S0079497X00027171

9.2 **Online Sources**

- 9.2.1 **British Geological Survey:** www.bsg.ac.uk
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- 9.2.2 **UK Soil Observatory:** www.ukso.org.uk
Accessed: March 2018
- 9.2.3 **Cynefin Project - The Tithe Maps of Wales:** <https://places.library.wales/>
Accessed: March 2018

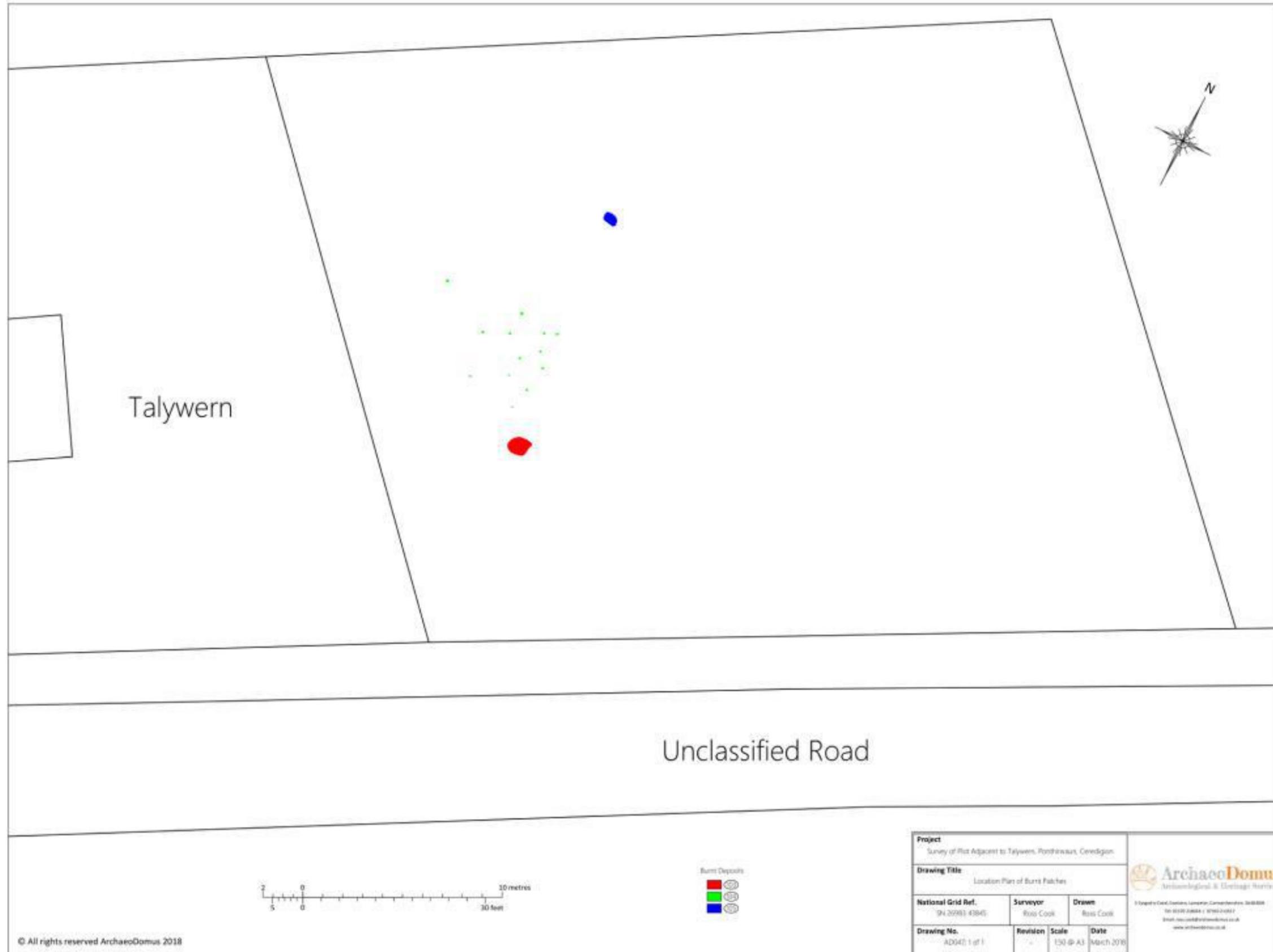
9.3 Maps

- 9.3.1 1810 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawing, Lampeter
From: british-library.georeferencer.com/map
- 9.3.2 1888 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Ceredigion XXXVIII.SE
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view>
- 9.3.3 1907 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Ceredigion XXXVIII.SE
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view>
- 9.3.4 1948 OS Six-inch to One Mile Map Second Edition - Ceredigion XXXVIII.SE
From: <http://maps.nls.uk/view>

Appendix 1 - Plans



Fig. 3 - Development Plan



Appendix 2 - Photographic Archive



Plate 1 - ADo47_001 - Site Panorama, viewed north.



Plate 2 - ADo47_002 - Site stripping and bunt deposit 103, viewed north-east.



Plate 3 - ADo47_003 - Deposit 103 prior to cleaning, viewed north-east.



Plate 4 - ADo47_004 - Deposit 103 cleaned, viewed north-east.



Plate 5 - ADo47_005 - Deposit 103 cleaned, viewed south-west.



Plate 6 - ADo47_006 - Deposit 103 section, showing *circa* 10mm burnt deposit.



Plate 7 - ADo47_007 - Deposit 103 sectioned, showing 107.



Plate 8 - ADo47_008 - Deposit 105 cleaned, viewed north.



Plate 9 - ADo47_009 - Deposit 105 cleaned, viewed north.



Plate 10 - ADo47_o10 - Deposit 104 cleaned, viewed north.

Appendix 3 - Context Inventory

Stretch 1 - North-East of Walled Garden, inc. Boiler House Foundation				
Context	Type	Depth	Description	Period
101	Deposit	0.00 - 0.05m	Turf and humus. Dark brown-black, rich in organic material.	Modern
102	Deposit	0.04 - 0.18m	Topsoil, brown clayey loam with inclusions of parent material. Underlies 101.	Natural
103	Deposit	0.14 - 0.15m	Burnt patch. Black. Underlies 102, over 106.	Iron Age
104	Deposit	0.14 - 0.15m	Burnt patch. Black. Dispersal of material from 103. Underlies 102, over 106.	Iron Age
105	Deposit	0.14 - 0.15m	Burnt patch. Black. Underlies 102, over 106.	Iron Age
106	Deposit	0.14 - 0.24m	Subsoil. Brown clayey deposit. Underlies 102, 103, 104, 105. Over 107.	Natural
107	Deposit	0.24 -	Weathered parent material and clay.	Natural

Appendix 4 - Misc

Period	Approximate Dates
Palaeolithic	<i>circa</i> 225,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE
Mesolithic	<i>circa</i> 10,000 BCE - 3500BCE
Neolithic	<i>circa</i> 3500 BCE - 2000 BCE
Bronze Age	<i>circa</i> 2000 BCE - 600 BCE
Iron Age	<i>circa</i> 600 BCE - 43 CE
Roman	43 CE - 410 CE
Early Medieval	410 CE - 1066 CE
Medieval	1066 CE - 1485 CE
Post Medieval	1485 CE - 1700 CE
Early Modern	1700 CE - 1900 CE
Modern	1900 CE - Present

Table 1 - British Archaeological and Historical Time Periods.

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