

Land at Talgarth Road Bronllys Powys

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Bernard Eacock Ltd

CA Project: 6112
CA Report: 17053

March 2017



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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Talgarth Road
Location: Bronllys, Powys
NGR: SO 14558 34788
Type: Evaluation
Date: 24–26 January 2017
Planning Reference: P/2014/1190
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Powysland Museum
Site Code: TAL 16

In January 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys. A total of nine trenches was excavated within the site.

The evaluation recorded a series of ditches, pits and postholes across the site. Not all of these features were dated artefactually, but several contained medieval pottery. It is probable that the features recorded by the evaluation were associated with agricultural/livestock activity. A curved ditch and posthole alignments recorded in two of the trenches may represent the remains of associated outbuildings, such as sheds or byres.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Bernard Eacock Ltd on land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys (centred on NGR: SO 14558 34788; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation results will inform an outline planning application for residential development of the site (ref: P/2014/1190) which has been made to Powys County Council (PCC). The scope of this evaluation was defined in a brief issued by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT n.d.), the archaeological advisors to PCC.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016a). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 1.4 The evaluation fieldwork was monitored by Mark Walters (CPAT), including a site visit on 25 January 2017.

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development site lies at the south-eastern edge of Bronllys village, on the south-western side of Church Street/Talgarth Road. The site is approximately 0.5ha in extent, and currently comprises a single pasture field. It is bounded by Church Street to the north-east (with residential plots beyond); by residential plots to the north-west; by further fields to the south-west; and by vegetation and the A438 road to the south-east, with further fields and a caravan park beyond.
- 1.6 The site lies on relatively flat land at c. 130m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 1.7 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Raglan Mudstone Formation siltstone and mudstone, overlain by Devensian till (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The full archaeological/historic background of the site is set out in a desk-based heritage assessment produced by CA (2016b). This section presents a short summary, supplemented by information from the brief (CPAT n.d.).

Early prehistoric (500,000 BC–700 BC)

- 2.2 There is no known evidence of early prehistoric activity at the evaluation site, although there are several early prehistoric sites in the wider landscape. There is evidence for Neolithic occupation in the form of chambered tombs, such as Pipton Long Barrow (c. 2.8km north-east of the evaluation site). The Bronze Age is mainly represented in the area by funerary monuments, such as the barrows at Ffostyll (c. 3.5km east of Bronllys). A Bronze Age standing stone has also been recorded c. 545m east of the evaluation site.

Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 2.3 Again, there is no known evidence for Iron Age activity at the evaluation site, although favourable agricultural conditions and relative proximity to the River Llynfi would have made this area suitable for Iron Age activity and occupation. A number of Iron Age hill forts and enclosures are recorded across the wider landscape; these include Talgarth Camp (c. 2.1km south-east of the evaluation site) and Llanfilo Camp (c. 3.5km south-west of the evaluation site).

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.4 There is little evidence for Roman activity within the region of the evaluation site, although it is possible that Bronllys lies at the intersection of two Roman roads: – there is some evidence that the A438 and the A479/Talgarth Road/Church Street may preserve the lines of Roman thoroughfares, although this has not been confirmed by excavation.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.5 There is little evidence for early medieval activity in the area, although the remains of a cross of possible 9th or 10th century date are located within the churchyard of St Mary's Church, Bronllys, presumably indicating the former presence of an early medieval ecclesiastical building.

- 2.6 Two medieval Scheduled Monuments are located in the vicinity of the evaluation site: a moated site (c. 160m west of the evaluation site) and Bronllys Castle (c. 220m east of the evaluation site).
- 2.7 During the medieval period, Bronllys is likely to have been an agricultural village, with its hinterland utilised for crop production and livestock. Within the wider landscape, traces of medieval field systems have been identified from historic maps and earthworks.
- 2.8 The evaluation site falls within the medieval historic core of Bronllys as defined in the Brecknock Historic Settlements Survey (2010). The tithe map for Bronllys (1839) shows a sequence of small fields extending down from the main village along both sides of Talgarth Road/Church Street towards Bronllys Castle. Some of these fields contain single dwellings and it has been proposed that the close alignment of these fields is suggestive of former burgage plots that may have formed part of a larger settlement layout in the medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern (1539–present)

- 2.9 The site appears to have remained in agricultural use from at least the end of the medieval period until the present day.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 As defined in the WSI (CA 2016a), the objective of the archaeological evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource at the proposed development site. This information will enable PCC to identify and assess the significance of any heritage assets at the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage conservation and the proposed development.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of nine trenches (Fig. 2). The trenches varied in length between 10m and 25m; all trenches were 1.8m wide. The trenches

were arranged to provide a representative sample of the proposed development site area.

- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological features/deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 CA will make arrangements with Powysland Museum for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.
- 4.5 A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts can be found in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material (finds) recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Figures 2–4 present plans of the trenches and the recorded archaeological features.
- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised firm clays and was exposed in all trenches at a depth of 0.4m–0.65m below present ground level (bpgl). A silty clay subsoil layer measuring 0.1m–0.25m in thickness overlay the natural substrate in all trenches; this subsoil was sealed in turn by 0.2m–0.35m of modern topsoil.

- 5.3 T4 and T9 were blank; the remaining seven trenches contained archaeological features. All archaeological features were cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the subsoil. Modern field drains were identified cutting through the subsoil in T1, T4–T6 and T8.

Trench 1

- 5.4 Curved ditch 105 measured 0.55m in width and 0.15m in depth (Fig. 5, Sec. AA). It contained a single silty fill (106) from which two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Ditch 105 was truncated by north-north-west/south-south-east aligned ditch 107 (Fig. 10, Sec. KK), which was 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep and contained a single undated fill (108).
- 5.5 Posthole 103 was circular in plan and measured 0.16m in depth (Fig. 5, Sec. BB). It contained a single undated fill (104).
- 5.6 North-west/south-east aligned ditch 109 was partially exposed in the north-eastern end of T1. This ditch was the continuation of ditch 205, which was investigated in T2; it was not, therefore, hand-excavated in T1.

Trench 2

- 5.7 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 205 ran along the entire length of the trench. This ditch measured 0.53m in depth but was not exposed to its full width (Fig. 6, Sec. DD). It contained a single fill (206) from which three sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of slag were retrieved.
- 5.8 Oval pit 203 was 0.95m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig. 6, Sec. CC). Pit 203 contained a single fill (204) which yielded one sherd of medieval pottery.

Trench 3

- 5.9 A group of 11 postholes (303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 323 and 325) was identified in the north-western part of T3. Four of these postholes were hand-excavated (303, 305, 307 and 309; Fig. 6, Sec. EE). The postholes were generally circular to sub-oval in plan, measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.07m–0.15m in depth, and contained single fills.
- 5.10 The postholes appeared to form two north-west/south-east aligned rows. No dating evidence was recovered from any of their fills.

Trench 5

- 5.11 North-west/south-east orientated ditch 505 was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 6, Sec. FF), with a single undated fill (506). Ditch 505 was truncated by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 507, which was 1m wide and 0.42m deep. Ditch 507 contained a sequence of two fills (508 and 509), the uppermost of which yielded six sherds of medieval pottery.
- 5.12 Posthole 503 (Fig. 10, Sec. LL) was 0.17m wide and 0.07m deep, with a single undated fill (504).

Trench 6

- 5.13 Three parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditches (603, 606 and 608) were recorded in this trench. Ditch 603, which was the southernmost feature in the trench, was 1.3m wide and 0.37m deep (Fig. 7, Sec. GG). This ditch contained two silty fills (604 and 605); a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from lower fill 604.
- 5.14 Shallow ditches 606 and 608 lay to the north-east of ditch 603. Ditch 606 was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep; ditch 608 was 0.95m wide and 0.13m deep (Fig. 7, Sec. HH). Each of these ditches contained single undated fills (607 and 609).

Trench 7

- 5.15 Shallow ditch 703 (Fig. 10, Sec. MM) terminated in T7. This ditch was east/west aligned, and measured 0.42m in width and 0.11m in depth. It contained a single fill (704), from which one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

Trench 8

- 5.16 North-east/south-west orientated ditch terminus 803 (Fig. 10, Sec. NN) was 1.13m wide and 0.19m deep, with a single undated fill (804).
- 5.17 Oval pit 808 was 1.72m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 9, Sec. JJ). It contained a sequence of three undated fills (809, 810 and 811).
- 5.18 Pit 805 was 0.38m deep and was exposed to 0.39m in width (Fig. 9, Sec. II). It contained two fills (806 and 807); medieval pottery was recovered from uppermost fill 807.

- 5.19 North/south aligned ditch 812 (Fig. 10, Sec. OO) was 0.66m wide and 0.1m deep, with a single undated fill (813).

6. THE FINDS

Pottery

- 6.1 A small but varied assemblage of medieval pottery (27 sherds, weighing 244g) was recovered from seven deposits (see Appendix B for finds concordance). Condition is good, with minimal abrasion noted and carbonaceous residues (sooting) recorded on three vessels.
- 6.2 Glazed types were absent, with the recovered material consisting of coarsewares in five fabrics, probably representing a mix of local material and products from the Vale of Glamorgan and, possibly, the Forest of Dean area. Rim sherds from three vessels were identified in fabrics QZ1 (deposits 106 and 206) and QZV1 (deposit 509). All vessels are jars with everted and thickened/in-turned rims. A single sherd in fabric QZ1 (from deposit 206 – fill of ditch 2015, T2) is decorated. This consists of a horizontal band of combing (three lines) with a combed wavy line above. In the absence of more diagnostic glazed wares, dating for this small group is broad; spanning the 12th to 14th or 15th centuries.

Industrial residue

- 6.3 A single fragment (17g) of partly vitrified hearth or furnace lining was recorded from deposit 206 (fill of ditch 2015, T2).

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation recorded a series of ditches, pits and postholes across the site. Not all of these features were dated artefactually; those that were contained medieval pottery.
- 7.2 The tithe map for Bronllys (1839) shows a sequence of small fields extending down from the main village along both sides of Talgarth Road/Church Street towards Bronllys Castle. Some of these fields contain single dwellings and it has been proposed that the close alignment of these fields is suggestive of former burgage plots that may have formed part of a larger settlement layout in the medieval period

(see Section 2). However, the relatively small amount of artefacts recovered by the present evaluation and the lack of evidence for larger-scale structures may indicate that the site was not within a burgage plot.

- 7.3 During the medieval period, the hinterland to Bronllys is likely to have been utilised for crop production and livestock. As such, it is possible that the features recorded by the evaluation were associated with agricultural/livestock activity. The curved ditch in T1 and the postholes in T3 may represent the remains of outbuildings, such as sheds or byres.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana, assisted by George Gandham and Parris Stubbings. This report was written by Jonathan Orellana. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The report illustrations were prepared by Lesley Davidson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

9. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2016 Geology of Britain Viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
Accessed 25 November 2016

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust n.d. *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation EVB 862*

Cotswold Archaeology 2016a *Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powis: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Cotswold Archaeology 2016b *Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powis, Wales: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment* CA Report **16455**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay			0.3	
1	101	layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.1	
1	102	layer		natural substrate	mid reddish brown clay				
1	103	cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and concave base	0.29	0.26	0.16	
1	104	fill	103	single fill of posthole	mid brownish grey silty clay	0.29	0.26	0.16	
1	105	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, curvilinear in plan with moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.6	0.55	0.15	
1	106	fill	105	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	>0.6	0.55	0.15	C12-C14
1	107	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, steep sides and concave base	>1	0.8	0.37	
1	108	fill	107	single fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.8	0.37	
1	109	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, not excavated		>0.7		
1	110	fill	109	fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay, not excavated		>0.7		
2	200	layer		topsoil	dark greyish brown silty clay			0.3	
2	201	layer		subsoil	mid yellowish brown silty clay			0.2	
2	202	layer		natural substrate	mid reddish brown clay				
2	203	cut		pit	oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.8	0.95	0.22	
2	204	fill	203	single fill of pit	mid greyish silty clay with patches of yellow clay	>0.8	0.95	0.22	C12-C14
2	205	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, steep SW side and flat base	>2	>1.6	0.53	
2	206	fill	205	single fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>2	>1.6	0.53	C12-C14
3	300	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay			0.2	
3	301	layer		subsoil	mid yellowish grey silty clay			0.2	
3	302	layer		natural substrate	mid brown clay with patches of orange clay and small stones				
3	303	cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and flat base	0.28	0.28	0.1	
3	304	fill	303	single fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay	0.28	0.28	0.1	
3	305	cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and flat base	0.24	0.23	0.15	
3	306	fill	305	single fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay	0.24	0.23	0.15	
3	307	cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and flat base	0.23	0.23	0.07	
3	308	fill	307	single fill of posthole	dark grey silty clay	0.23	0.23	0.07	
3	309	cut		posthole	circular in plan, steep sides and flat base	0.25	0.25	0.07	
3	310	fill	309	single fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay	0.25	0.25	0.07	
3	311	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.23	0.2		
3	312	fill	311	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.23	0.2		
3	313	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.14	0.14		
3	314	fill	312	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.14	0.14		
3	315	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.18	0.15		
3	316	fill	315	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.18	0.15		
3	317	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.24	0.15		
3	318	fill	317	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.24	0.15		
3	319	cut		posthole	oval in plan, not excavated	0.28	0.22		
3	320	fill	319	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.28	0.22		
3	321	void							
3	322	void							

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
3	323	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.18	0.15		
3	324	fill	323	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.18	0.15		
3	325	cut		posthole	circular in plan, not excavated	0.26	0.17		
3	326	fill	325	fill of posthole	mid grey silty clay, not excavated	0.26	0.17		
4	400	layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.25	
4	401	layer		subsoil	light yellowish grey silty clay			0.25	
4	401	layer		natural substrate	firm light yellowish grey clay				
5	500	layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.3	
5	501	layer		subsoil	light yellowish grey silty clay			0.2	
5	502	layer		natural substrate	firm light yellowish grey clay				
5	503	cut		posthole	oval in plan, moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.24	0.17	0.07	
5	504	fill	503	single fill of posthole	mid greyish brown silty clay	0.24	0.17	0.07	
5	505	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, steep sides and flat base	>0.8	0.4	0.1	
5	506	fill	505	single fill of ditch	mid brown silty clay	>0.8	0.4	0.1	
5	507	cut		ditch	NE/SW orientated, steep sides and concave base	>0.7	>0.9	0.42	
5	508	fill	507	1st fill of ditch	light pinkish brown silty clay	>0.7	0.67	0.15	
5	509	fill	507	2nd fill of ditch	mid greyish brown silty clay	>0.7	>0.9	0.3	C12-C14
6	600	layer		topsoil	mid brownish grey silty clay			0.25	
6	601	layer		subsoil	light greyish brown silty clay			0.2	
6	602	layer		natural substrate	firm light grey clay with occasional small stones				
6	603	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.6	1.3	0.37	
6	604	fill	603	1st fill of ditch	mid bluish grey silty clay	>0.6	0.88	0.2	C12-C14
6	605	fill	603	2nd fill of ditch	light brownish grey silty clay	>0.6	1.3	0.22	
6	606	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.5	0.55	0.25	
6	607	fill	606	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	>0.5	0.55	0.25	
6	608	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.5	0.95	0.13	
6	609	fill	608	single fill of ditch	mid brownish grey silty clay	>0.5	0.95	0.13	
7	700	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty clay			0.25	
7	701	layer		subsoil	light reddish grey silty clay			0.2	
7	702	layer		natural substrate	firm mid greyish red clay with occasional small stones				
7	703	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.75	0.42	0.11	
7	704	fill	703	single fill of ditch	mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	>0.75	0.42	0.11	C12-C14
8	800	layer		topsoil	mid greyish brown silty clay			0.35	
8	801	layer		subsoil	light grey silty clay			0.3	
8	802	layer		natural substrate	firm orangey brown clay with patches of yellow clay				
8	803	cut		ditch terminus	NE/SW orientated, moderate sloping sides and irregular base	>1.4	1.13	0.19	
8	804	fill	803	single fill of ditch	light brownish grey silty clay	>1.4	1.13	0.19	
8	805	cut		pit	sub-oval in plan, steep sides and concave base	>1.26	0.39	0.38	
8	806	fill	805	1st fill of pit	mid reddish grey clay	>0.69	0.39	0.13	
8	807	fill	805	2nd fill of pit	light grey clay	>0.69	0.39	0.32	C12-C14
8	808	cut		pit	oval in plan, steep sides and flat base	>1.6	1.72	0.6	
8	809	fill	808	1st fill of pit	mid yellowish grey silty clay	0.55	1.05	0.15	
8	810	fill	808	2nd fill of pit	dark greyish black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	0.55	1.34	0.08	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
8	811	fill	808	3rd fill of pit	mid brownish grey clay	0.55	1.72	0.39	
8	812	cut		ditch	NW/SE orientated, moderate sloping sides and flat base	>0.5	0.66	0.1	
8	813	fill	812	single fill of ditch	mid reddish brown clay	>0.5	0.66	0.1	
9	900	layer		topsoil	light greyish brown silty clay			0.25	
9	901	layer		subsoil	light reddish grey silty clay			0.2	
9	902	layer		natural substrate	firm mid greyish red clay				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table B1: Finds Concordance

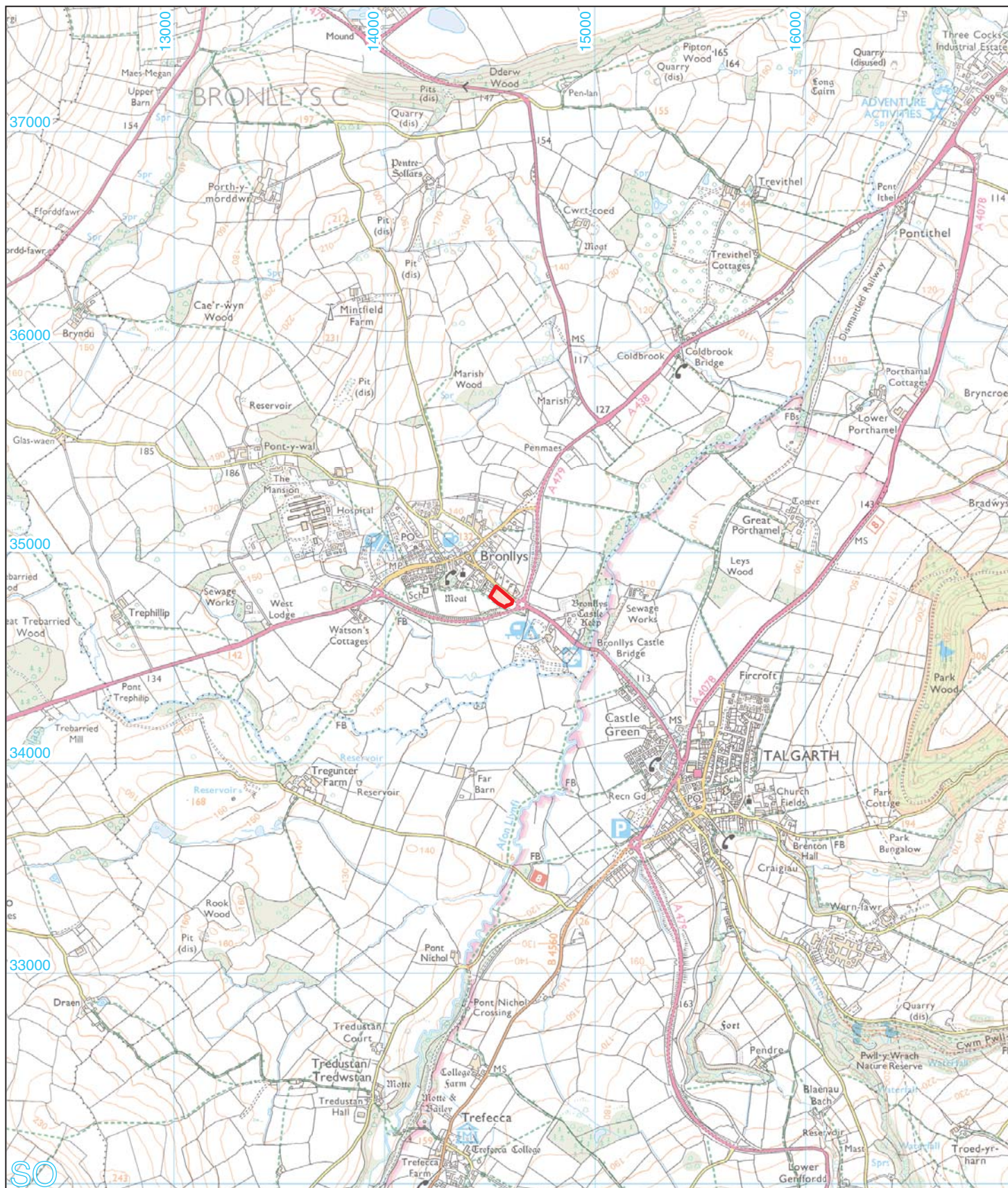
Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
106	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZ1 (jar sherd, sooted)	1	63	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Fabric PQ1	1	1	
204	Medieval pottery	Fabric QT1	1	10	C12-C14
206	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZ1	2	29	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZ2 (sooted)	1	5	
	Slag	Hearth/furnace lining	1	17	
509	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZV1 (jar sherds, sooted)	3	41	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Fabric QT1	3	9	
604	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZV1	1	7	C12-C14
704	Medieval pottery	Fabric PQ1	1	5	C12-C14
807	Medieval pottery	Fabric QZ2	14	74	C12-C14

Summary fabric descriptions (all types are handmade)

- QZ1 Reduced-fired (dark grey/black). Contains common sub-angular quartz and sparse polycrystalline quartz (sandstone) up to 2mm. Local or Forest of Dean area?
- QZ2 Oxidised (red-brown) exterior surface with reduced (black) interior. Abundant rounded or sub-rounded quartz (c. 0.2-0.3mm). Vale of Glamorgan?
- PQ1 Reduced-fired (dark grey/black). Contains common polycrystalline quartz (sandstone) and rock inclusions up to 2mm. Local?
- QT1 Reduced-fired (dark grey). Contains common sub-rounded quartzite up to 1-2mm. Local?
- QZV1 Grey-brown surfaces with grey core. Vesicular (sub-angular voids, up to 2mm), with common fine silt-sized quartz and common red-brown iron (1-1.5mm); micaceous.

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys: archaeological evaluation	
Short description	<p>In January 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys. A total of nine trenches was excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation recorded a series of ditches, pits and postholes across the site. Not all of these features were dated artefactually, but several contained medieval pottery. It is probable that the features recorded by the evaluation were associated with agricultural/livestock activity. A curved ditch and posthole alignments recorded in two of the trenches may represent the remains of associated outbuildings, such as sheds or byres.</p>	
Project dates	24–26 January 2017	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powis	
Study area (m ² /ha)	0.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 14558 34788	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Powysland Museum	Pottery, slag
Paper	Powysland Museum	Trench forms, context sheets, section drawings
Digital	Powysland Museum	Digital photos, digital survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2017 <i>Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powis: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report 17053		



 Site boundary



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

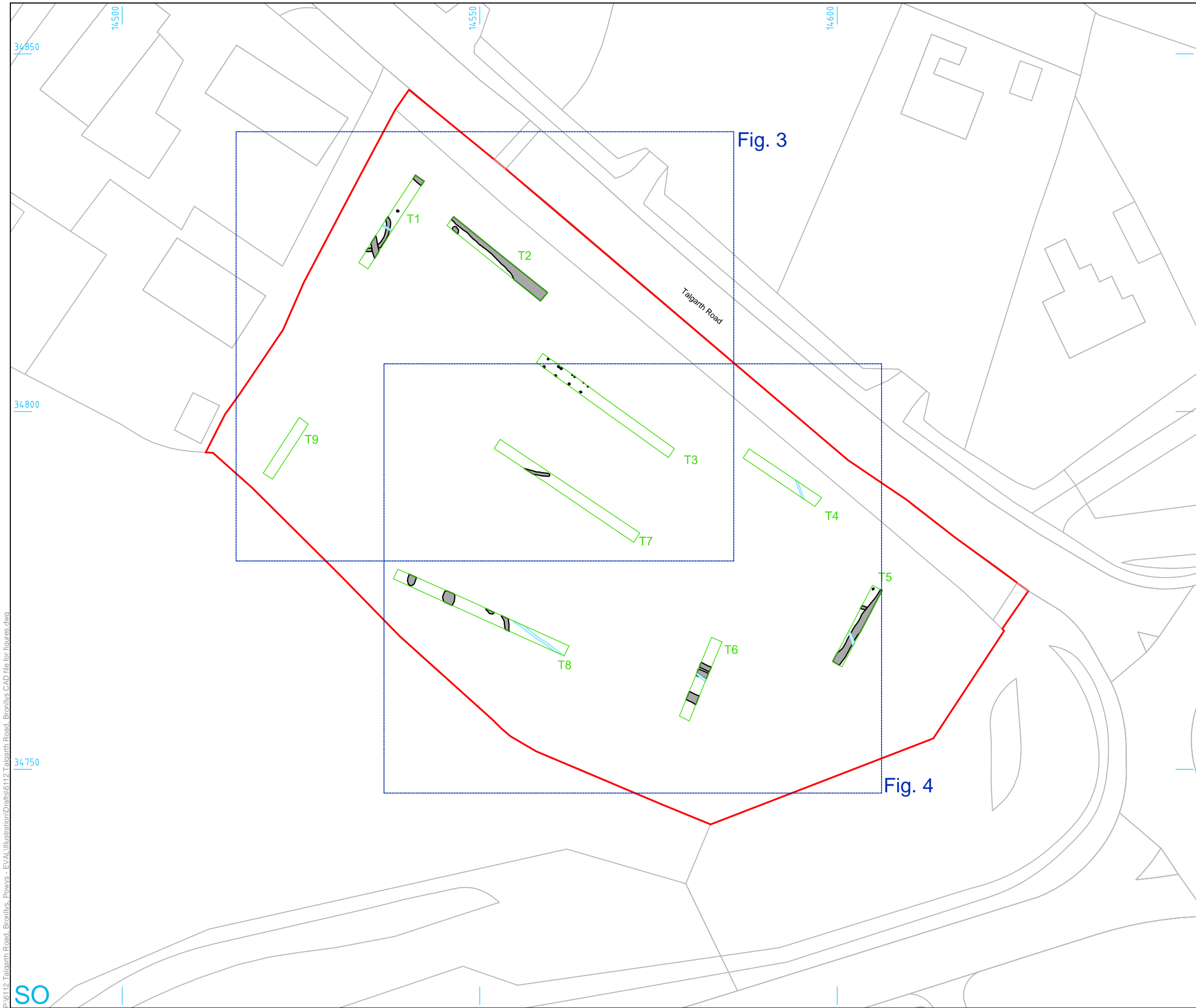
0 1km

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PROJECT NO. 6112
DATE 07-02-2017
SCALE @A4 1:25,000


FIGURE NO.

1



0 20m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	6112	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JO/DB	DATE	07/02/2017	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:500	



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature/excavated
- field drain
- break of slope
- base of feature

0 1:200 10m

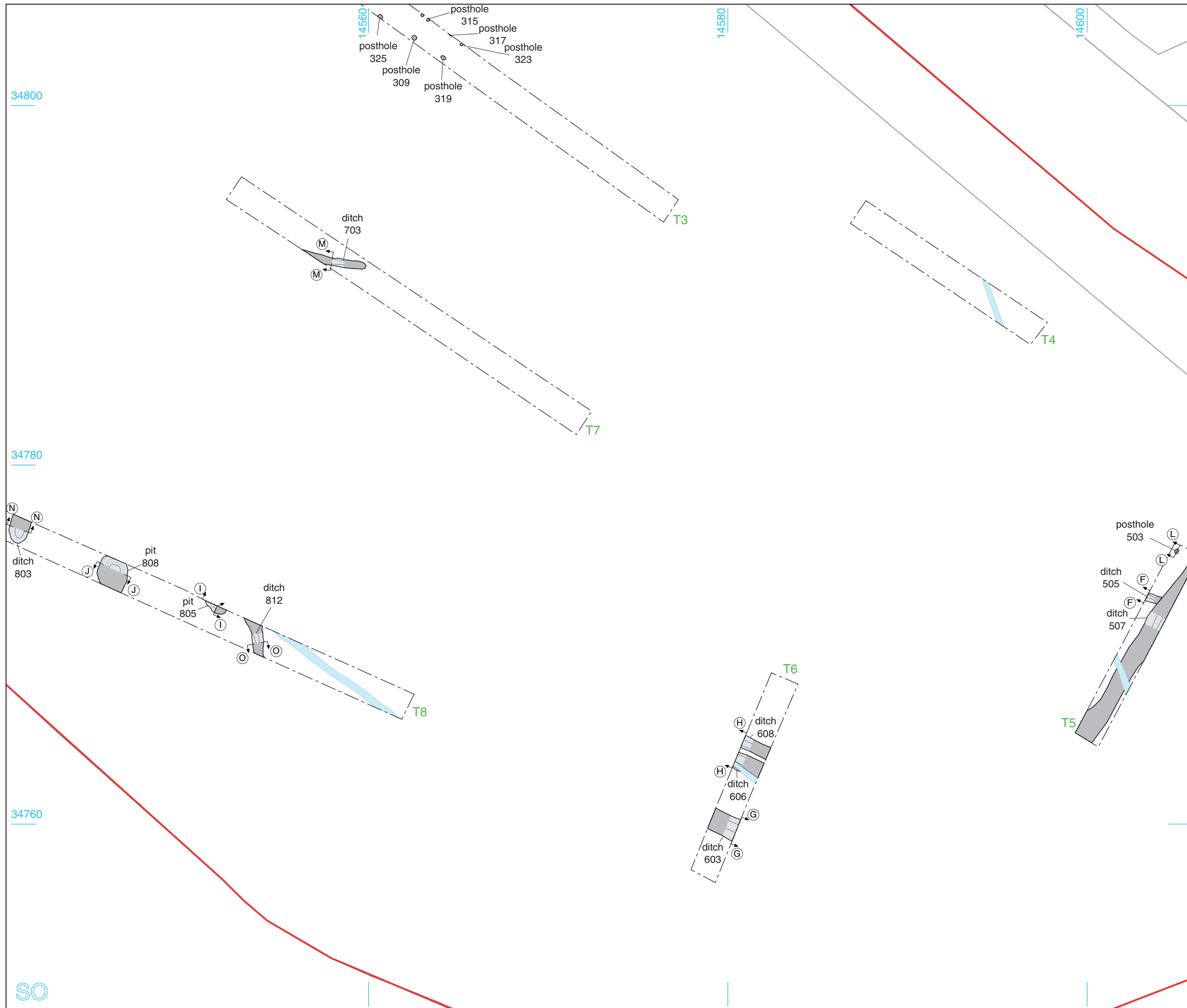
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	6112	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JO/DB	DATE	07/02/2017	3
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE	A3 1:200	



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature/excavated
- field drain
- break of slope
- base of feature

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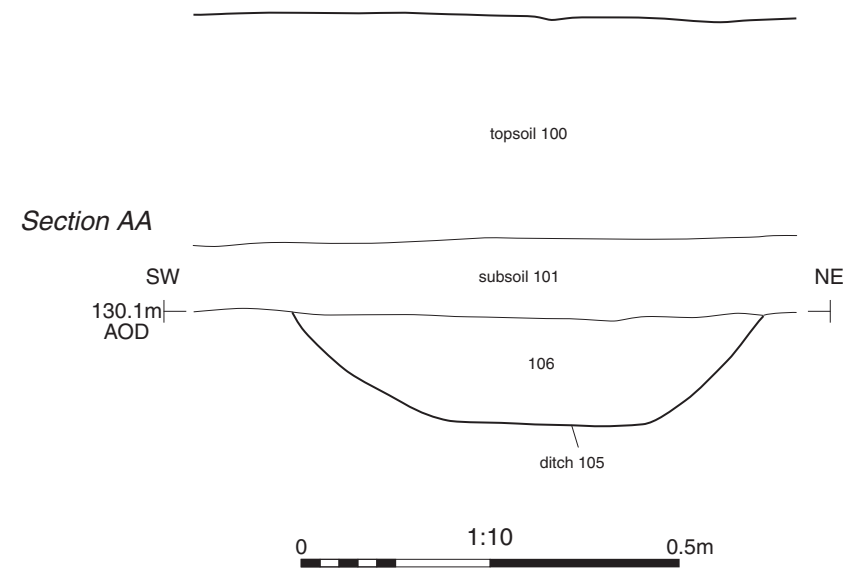
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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys

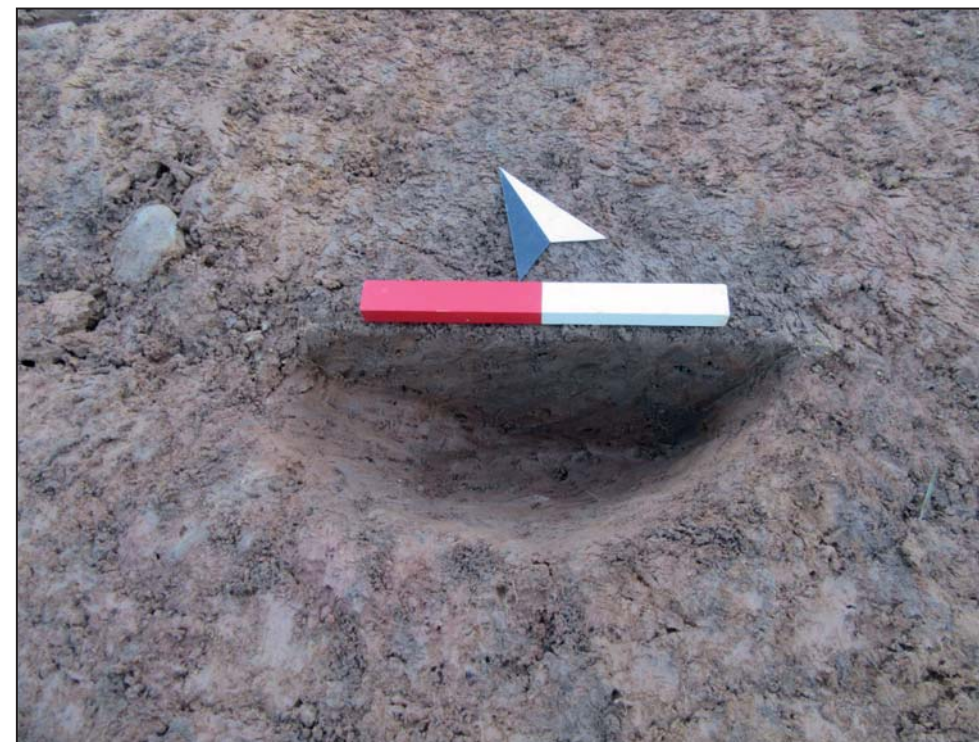
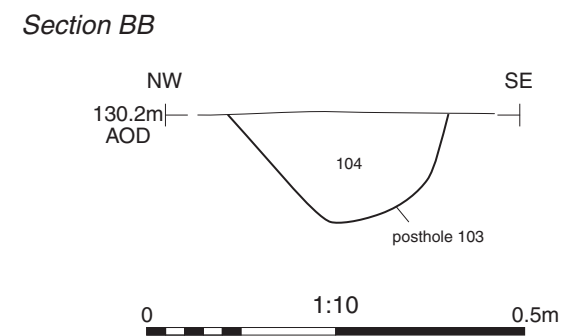
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY LD PROJECT NO. 6112
CHECKED BY JO/DB DATE 09/02/2017
APPROVED BY DE SCALE @A3 1:200

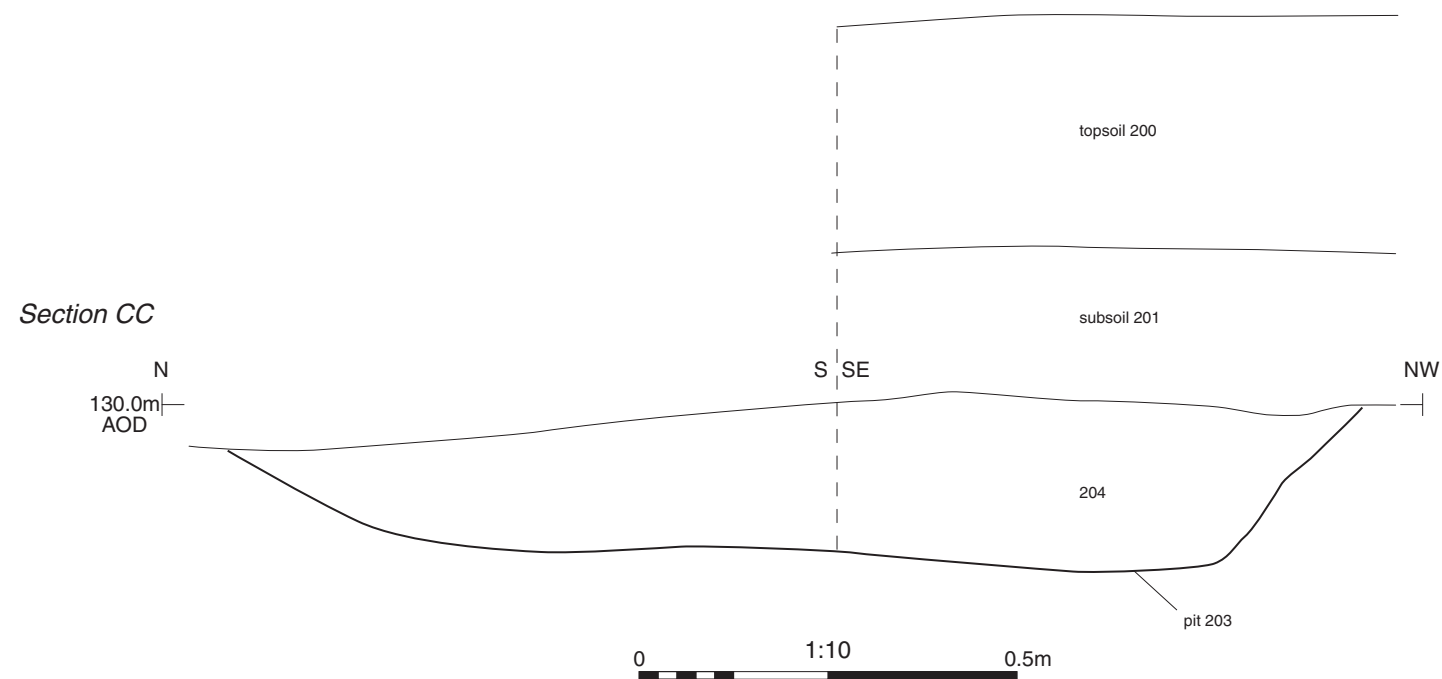
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4



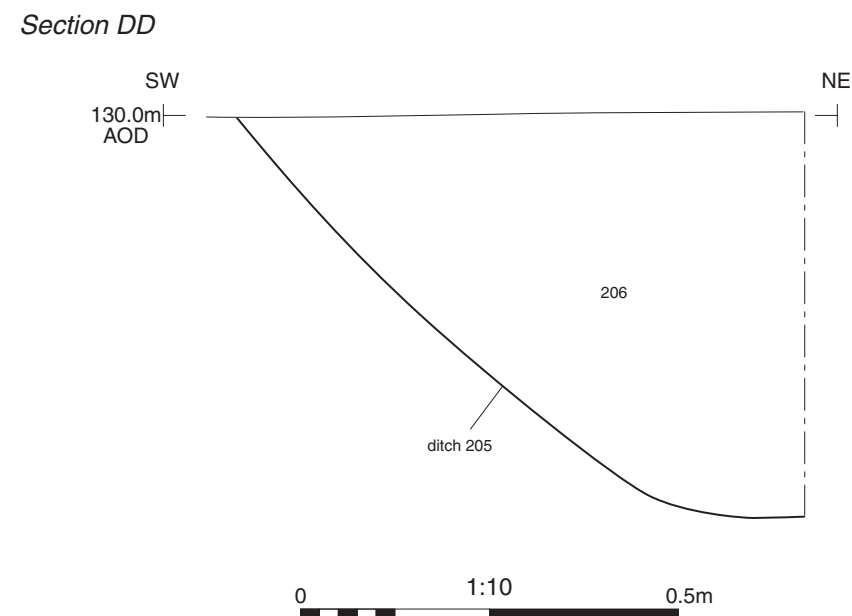
Ditch 105, looking north-west (1m scale)



Posthole 103, looking north-east (0.2m scale)

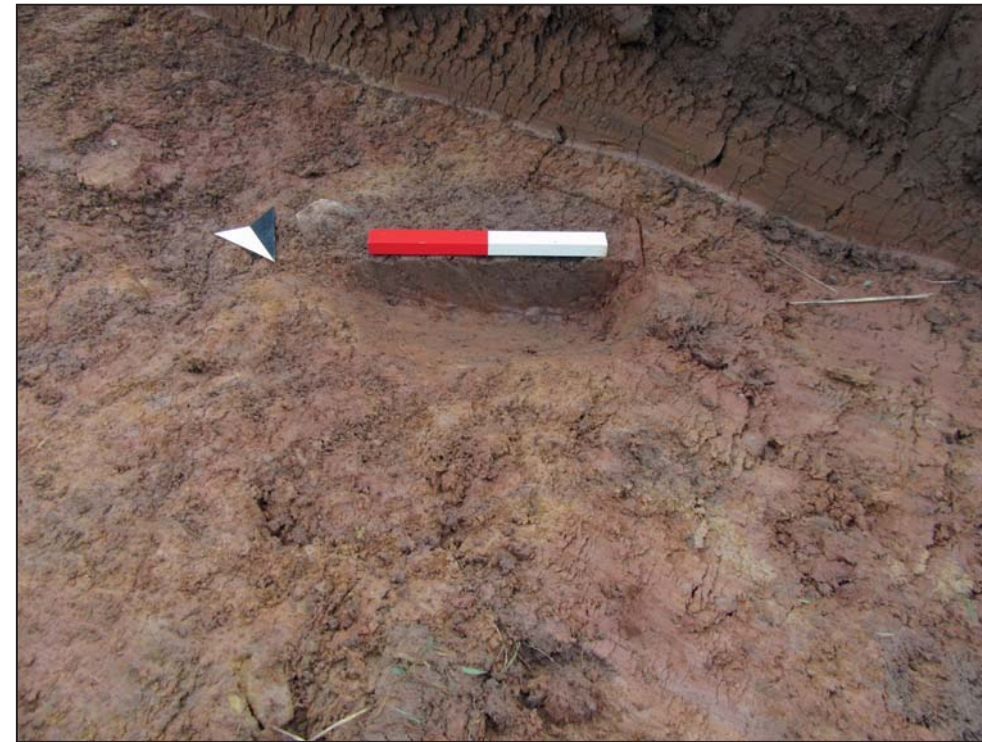
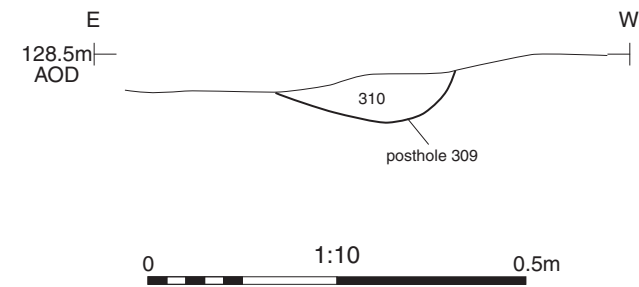


Pit 203, looking south-west (1m scale)



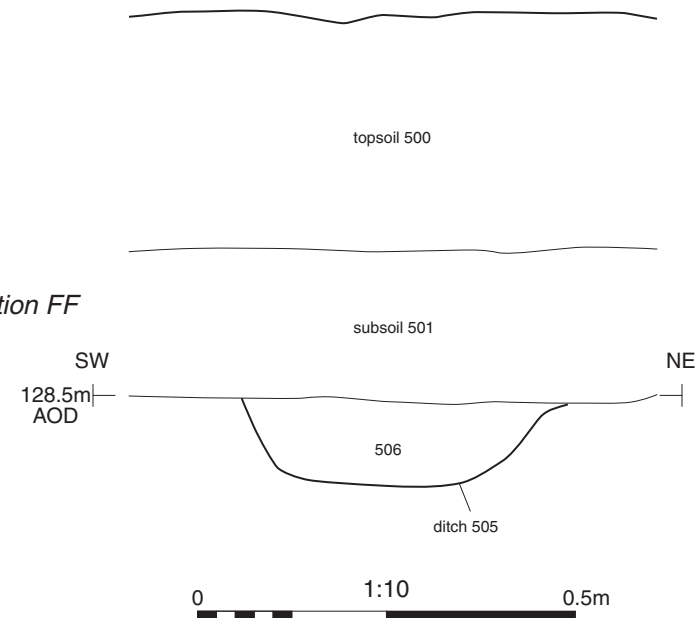
Ditch 205, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

Section EE

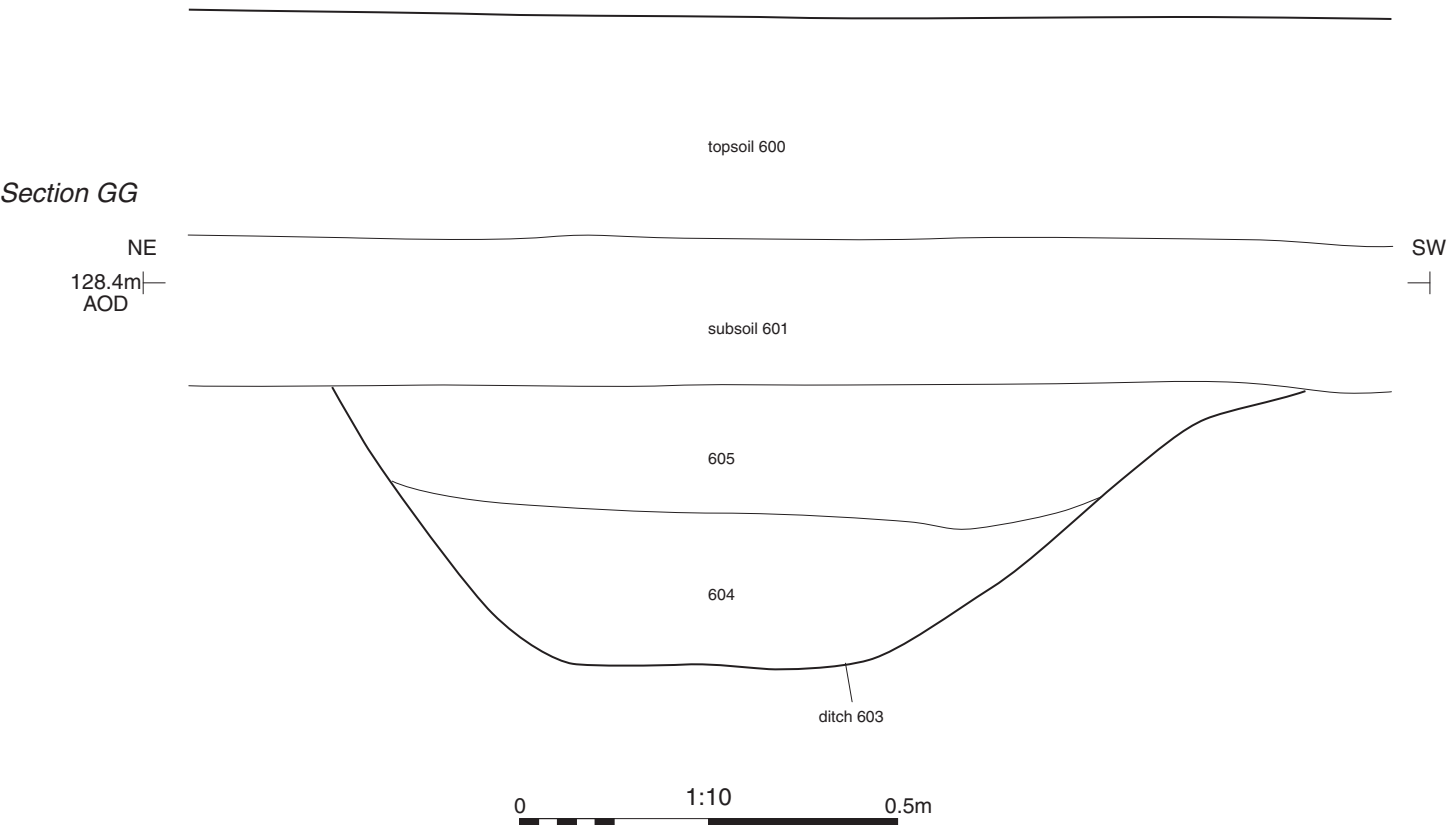


Posthole 309, looking south (0.2m scale)

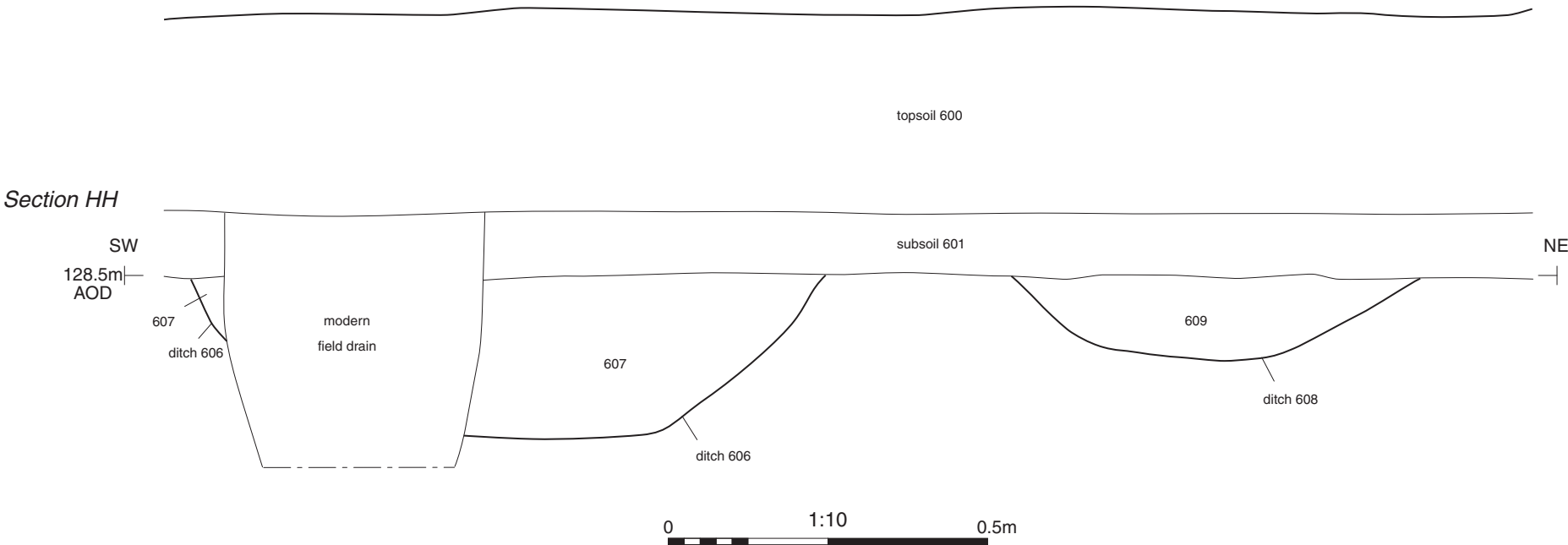
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Ditch 505, looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditch 603, looking south-east (1m scale)



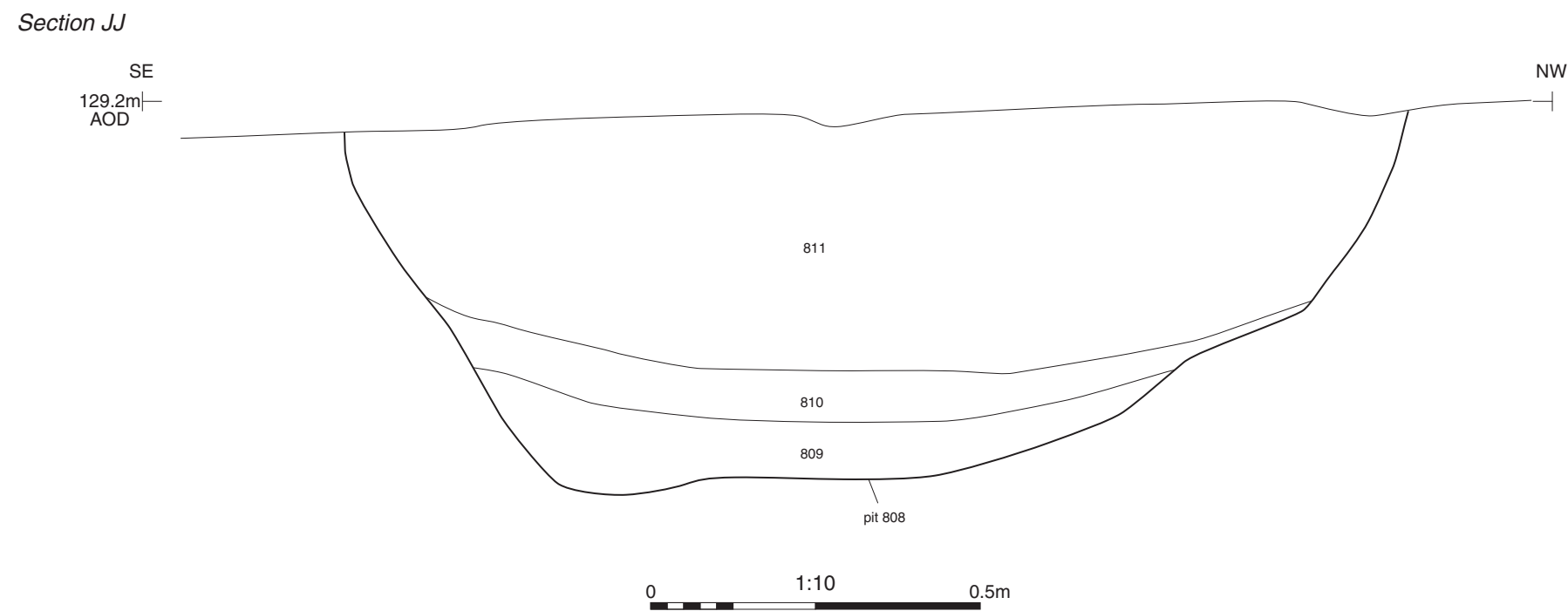
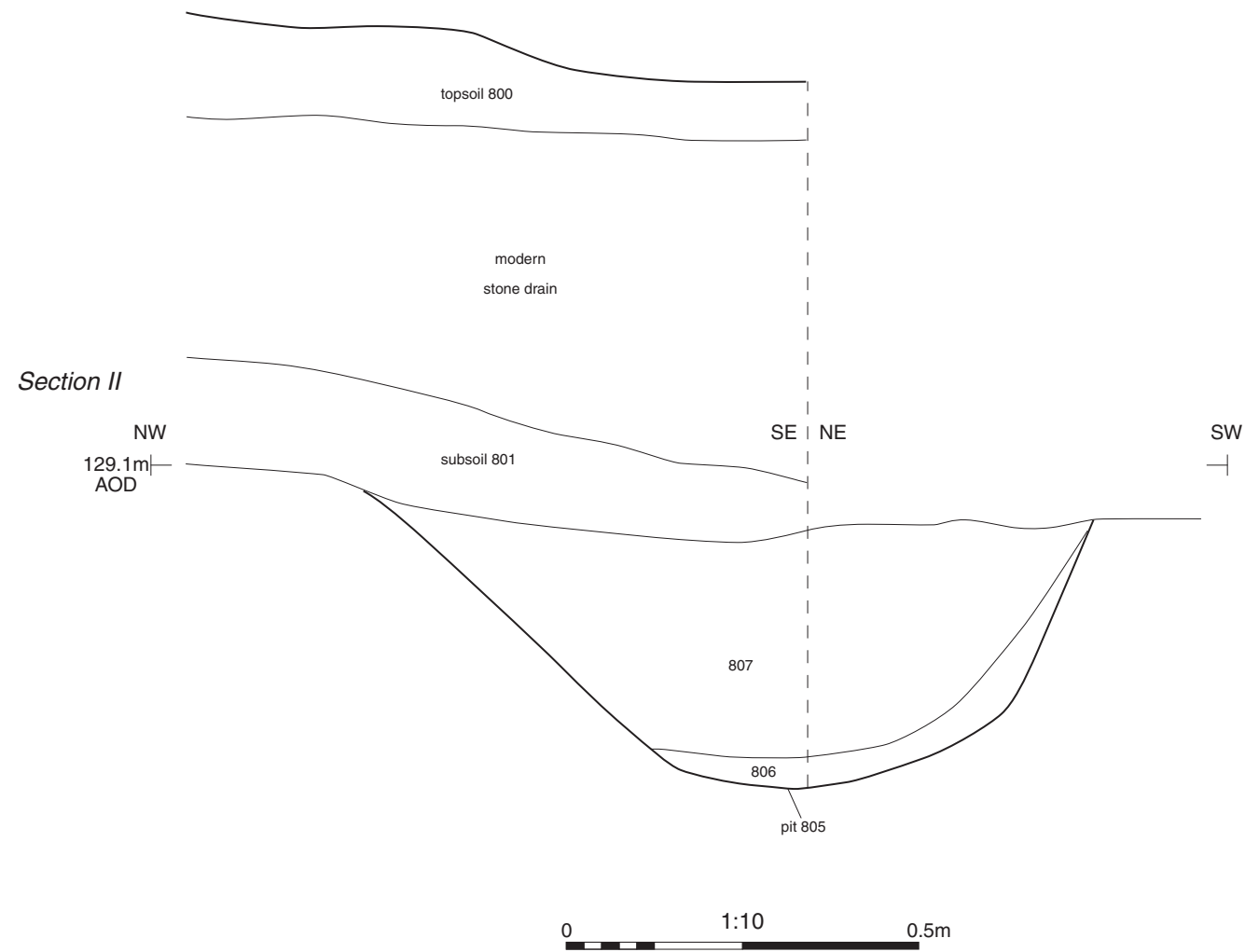
Ditches 606 and 608, looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Talgarth Road, Bronllys, Powys

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	JO/JB	DATE	09/02/2017	8
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE	@A3 1:10	

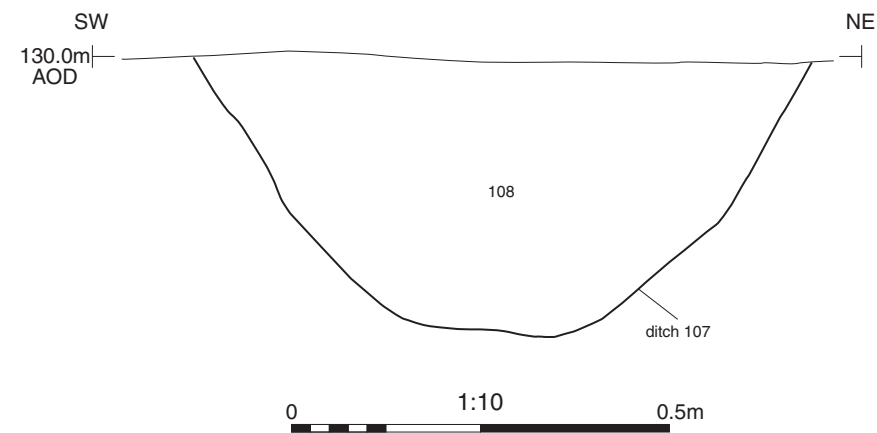


Pit 805, looking north-east (1m scale)

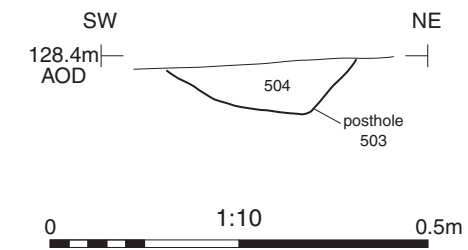


Pit 808, looking south-west (1m scale)

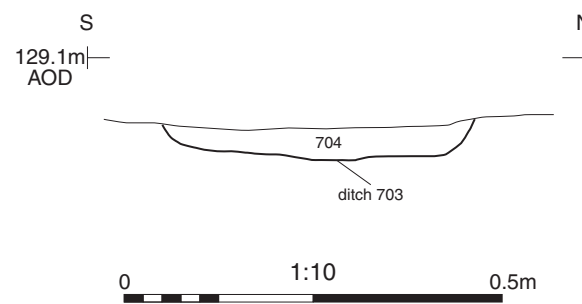
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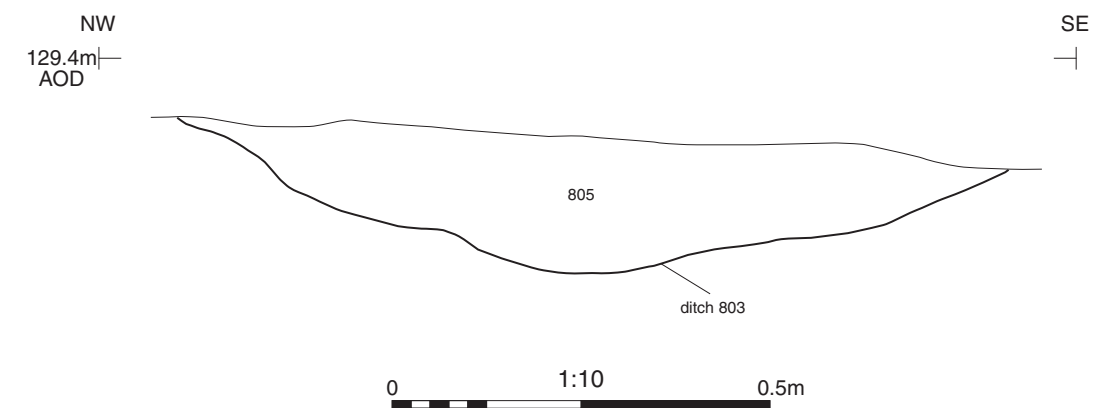
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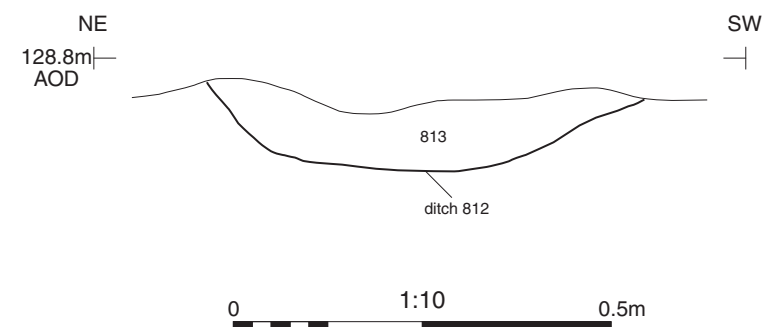
Section MM



Section NN



Section OO



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