

Cwrt y Bettws Watching Brief



Report by: Trysor

For: John Williams

March 2010



Cwrt y Bettws Watching Brief

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2009/143

For: John Williams

March 2010



Cover photograph: General view of the whole development site

CWRT Y BETTWS WATCHING BRIEF

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2009/143

DYDDIAD 29ain Mawrth 2010

DATE

29th March 2010

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MifA

J Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MifA

R.P. Sambrook

DYDDIAD / DATE

29 - 3 - 2010

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this report.

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1. Summary

Trysor undertook a watching brief at Cwrt y Bettws in May/June 2009. Six test pits and the western end of the development area were mechanically excavated whilst being observed by Trysor. No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded in the area of the proposed houses within the test pits, 1-4, nor in the trenches for the footings of House 3, the westernmost of the development.

Test pits 5 & 6, both lying towards the eastern end of the development area, outside the area to be built on. Test pit 5 had a stony layer, possibly connected with a former trackway, and Test pit 6 had a black silt deposit thought to be connected with clearing out the nearby pond.

2. Acknowledgements

Trysor would like to thank the staff of the Historic Environment Record at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust for provision of historic environment data.

3. Copyright

Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 1 & 2 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

4. Introduction

Mr John Williams of Cwrt y Bettws Farm, Llandarcy, Neath, SA10 6NJ commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for three new dwellings adjacent to Cwrt y Bettws farm, under planning application numbers: outline P/2003/742 and full P/2006/1005. The development site was centred on SS7221195573. It lay to the south of the modern trackway leading to Cwrt y Bettws farm to the east.

5. The development

The development consists of three new buildings on formerly undeveloped land to the west of Cwrt y Bettws farm.

6. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the outline planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent; the 19th condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

“The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeologist”

The purpose of the condition is “To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.”

7. Specification

According to the Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* the purpose of a watching brief is:

- “• 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
- 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

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.”

Trysor prepared a specification for the watching brief which was submitted to the Planning Archaeologist at Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust who are the LPA’s archaeological advisor. The specification was approved.



Figure 1: Location of Cwrt y Bettws in South Wales

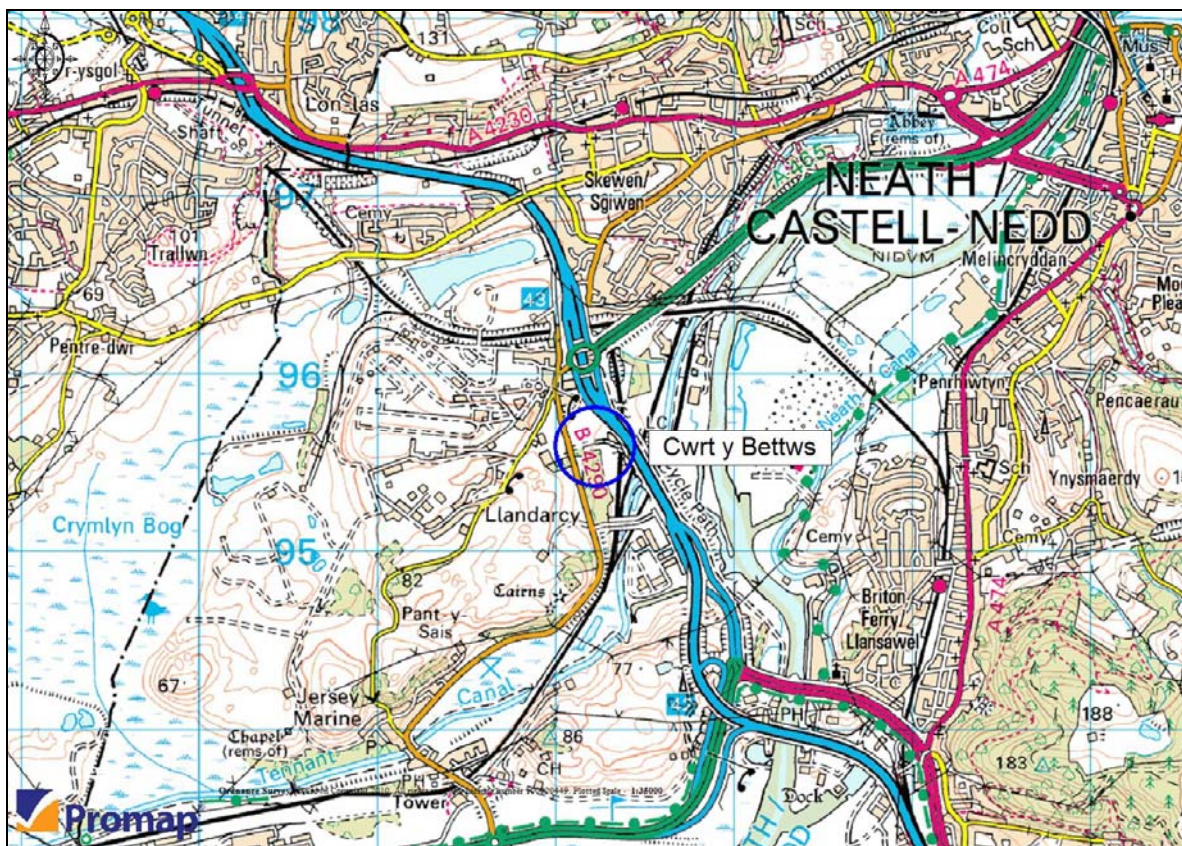


Figure 2: Location of Cwrt y Bettws to the southwest of Neath

8. Nature of the archaeological resource

One of the medieval granges of Neath Abbey was located at Cwrt y Bettws, (Williams, DH p.290; HER PRN 00595w). There seems to be little documentary evidence as to the size and nature of the grange but at the dissolution “Curtbedhowse” was valued at 40s, along with a mill and two weirs. In 1541 “Bethouse Graunge”, as rented by Sir Richard Cromwell, consisted of 16 acres of land, arable and pasture. The farmhouse built in c.1580 was later re-built in 1805 (RCAHMW).

It was reported in 1939 that two fragments of paved roadway had been found in the vicinity of Cwrt y Bettws. The first was said to have been found during the creation of the sports field for the National Oil Refinery, 350m to the west of Cwrt y Bettws Farm at SS72009554 (OS card SS79NW29). A second fragment running east-west to the south of Cwrt y Bettws farm at SS72319555 was reported. In 1956 the farmer pointed out where the road had run but said that it had since been destroyed by a pipeline. No dating evidence was found and a medieval date was suggested (OS card SS79NW13)

In 1956, features were excavated centred on SS72429557, less than 100m to the east of the farmhouse, prior to destruction by road construction. The features lay in an undisturbed plot bounded by the railway cutting on the west and by an industrial works on the east. (RCAHMW)

The features included a low mound, associated with the grass-covered foundations of a square building, which was traditionally thought to be the site of a medieval chapel, possibly that identified on the William Rees map. This feature was not excavated as comparison with other features on the site made it likely that the foundations were relatively recent, and the farmer said that some pottery (identified in 1956 from his description as 18th century “comb ware”) had been found in an oil pipe trench that ran alongside the building.

An area of several small fields, delineated by broad banks, were recorded to the north of the “chapel” site. To the south of the “chapel” were fragmentary remains of various structures, including some buildings, a kiln and two ovens. These remains were not dated, although a small fragment of 14th century pottery was found. Even so, the excavator felt that the site was likely to be of post-medieval date, possibly overlying an earlier site.

In 2007 a watching brief was carried out during the conversion of three barns/stables at Cwrt y Bettws farm (Archaeology in Wales, 2007, p.154-155). The farmstead complex is situated just to the west of the site of 1956 excavations, and just to the east of the present development area. The 2007 study identified that the lower part of the eastern gable of the largest of the three outbuildings, apparently a barn, was probably medieval in date. An angled buttress which was connected to the gable end of the barn was also thought to be of medieval date. Excavation outside the northern wall of the same barn uncovered a clay bonded wall running parallel to the present wall with a 4.5m long wall projecting northwards, possibly defining an entranceway. It was thought that this could represent the remains of an earlier barn, connected with the monastic grange.

It is possible that archaeological evidence for the medieval grange buildings exists in the vicinity of the development, but previous archaeological investigations suggest that such remains are more likely to have been at Cwrt y Bettws Farm itself and to the east of the farm buildings.

The archaeological resource affected by the present development is felt more likely to include evidence of activity associated with medieval and post-medieval farming at Cwrt y Bettws, rather than settlement. Historic map evidence suggests that the field parcel has been a field with no buildings within it since the late 19th century, and there is no indication of any tradition that there were formerly buildings here.

Regional Historic environment Record: 00595w (Cwrt y Bettws Grange), 05273w (Cwrt y Bettws chapel), 00593.0w (Possible road near Cwrt y Bettws Farm)

9. Effect of development on the archaeological resource

Six test pits were excavated by the client across the development plot, and each inspected by Trysor. The footings for the house at the western end of the plot were mechanically excavated under archaeological observation, see figures 3 & 4.

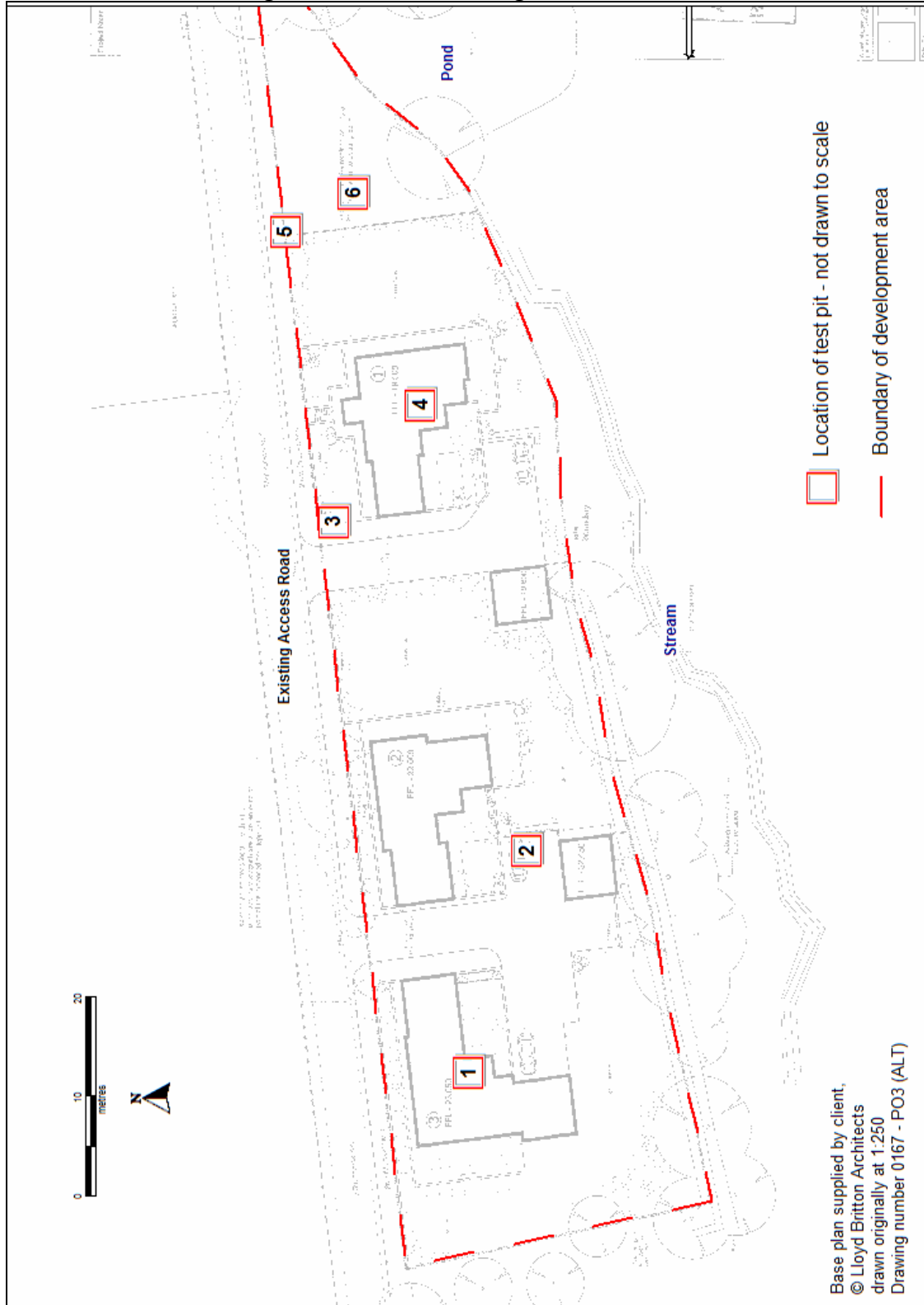


Figure 3: Location of the test pits, based on client's plans and verified in the field.

10. Site Stratigraphy

The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. The mechanical excavation of the area was watched by Trydor, and the stratigraphy of the site recorded. The site was also rapidly walked and the spoil from mechanical excavations examined. No finds other than 20th century were found. No finds were retained.

10.1 Context Catalogue

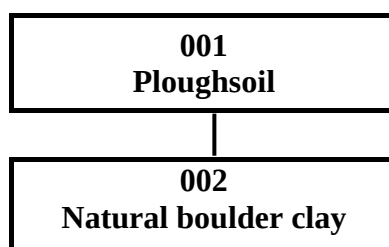
10.1.1 Test Pits

Six test pits were dug by the client in order to establish the load bearing capacity of the subsoil, see figure 3. The pits were examined by Trydor and a written and photographic record made. Test pits 1 – 4 lay within the area on which houses were to be built, test pits 5 & 6 lay within the development area but outside the area on which houses were to be built, see figure 3.

Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 was 2m north-south x 1m, excavated to a depth of 1m, see photo CYB07. Water had collected in the bottom of the pit to a depth of 0.25m.

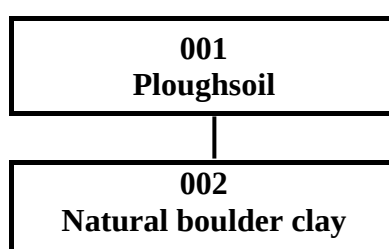
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.20m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
002	–	Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches



Test Pit 2

Test pit 2 was a 2m x 1.2m test pit excavated to a depth of 1.5m, see photo CYB08. Water had collected in the bottom of the pit to a depth of 0.5m.

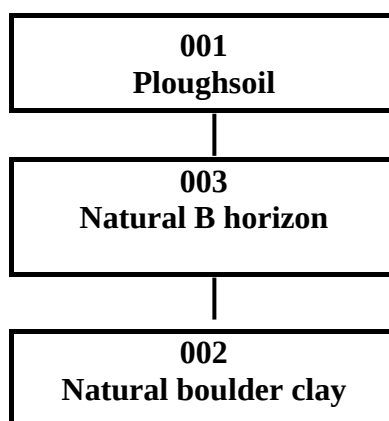
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.25m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
002	-	Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches



Test Pit 3

Test pit 3 was a 2m x 1.2m test pit excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m, see photo CYB09. No water had collected in the base of the pit.

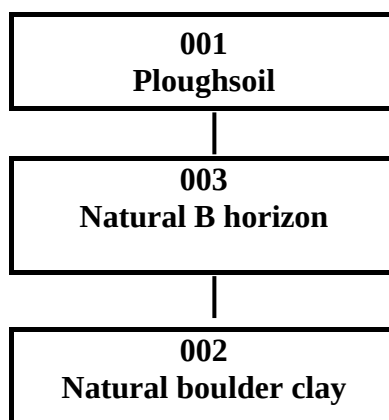
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.25m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
003	0.35-0.40m	Red brown loam/clay	Natural B horizon
002	-	Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches



Test Pit 4

Test pit 4 was a 2.0m x 1.0m test pit excavated to a depth of 0.9m, see photos CYB10 & CYB11. Water had collected in the bottom of the pit to a depth of 0.1m.

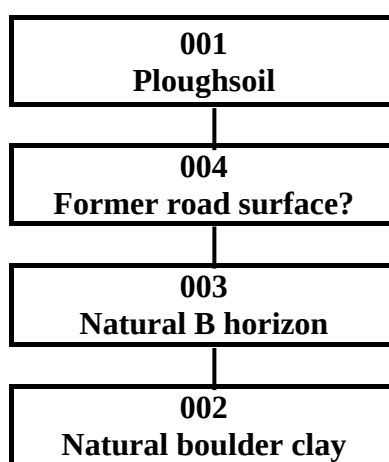
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.35m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
003	0.25m	Red brown loam/clay	Natural B horizon
002	-	Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches



Test Pit 5

Test pit 5 was a 2.5m ENE to WSW x 1.0m test pit excavated to a depth of 1.5m, see photos CYB12. Water had collected in the bottom of the pit to a depth of less than 0.1m. It lay inside the development area but outside the area to be built on.

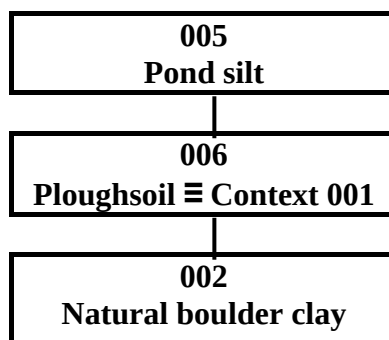
Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.3m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
004	Up to 0.30m	Stone/clay layer in the northern part of the test pit	Former road surface?
003	0.25m – 0.30m	Red brown loam/clay	Natural B horizon
002		Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches



Test pit 6

Test pit 6 was a 2.5m x 1.0m test pit excavated to a depth of 1.5m. It lay inside the development area but outside the area to be built on.

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
005	0.40m	Black silt with flecks of red, very little stone, no artefacts	Material from cleaning out of the adjacent pond
006	0.40m	Mid brown clay loam	Ploughsoil ≡ Context 001
002		Orange clay with grey patches	Boulder clay with gleyed patches

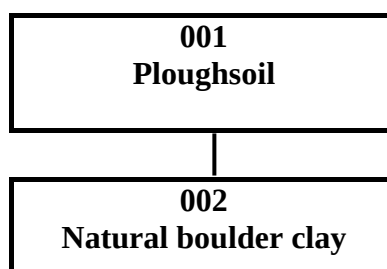


10.1.2 Footings for western house

The ground surface for the western house on the development, House 3, was levelled on 26th June 2009 and the process watched by Trysor. Natural boulder clay became visible towards the centre of the western edge of the area as can be seen in Plate 15. The rest of the area remained covered by context 001, the Ploughsoil. No archaeological features were seen during this process.

Footings for House 3 were mechanically excavated on 30th June 2009 and again the process was watched by Trysor, see figure 4. None of the trenches revealed any archaeological features. The ploughsoil, where it hadn't been previously removed, overlay a mixed natural boulder clay.

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.20m – 0.50m	Dark brown clay/loam	Ploughsoil
002	-	Orange clay with grey patches	Natural boulder clay



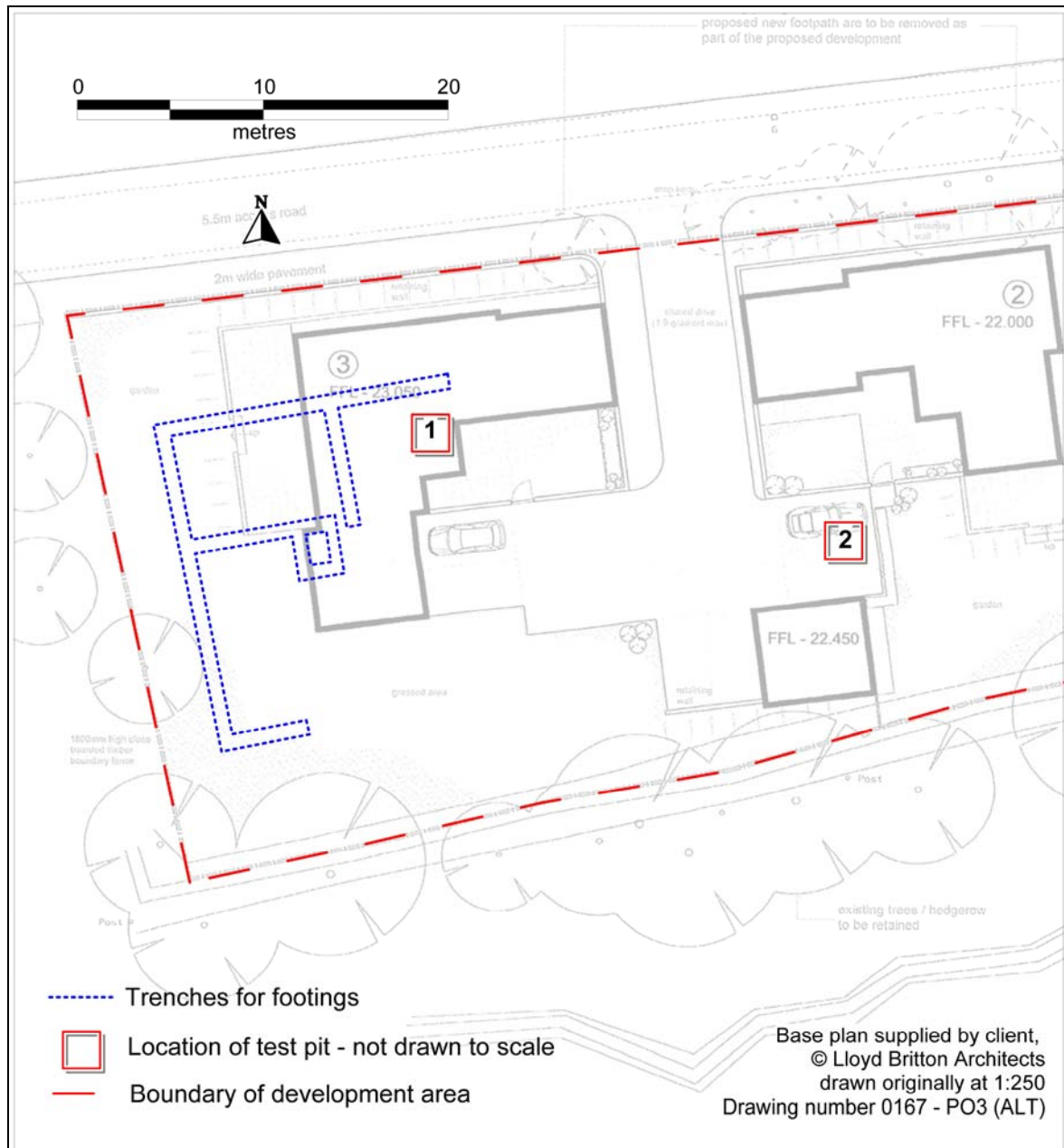


Figure 4: Location of trenches for footings

10.2 Interpretation

No significant deposits were encountered within the area to be built on. A stone layer in the northern part of test pit 5 may be a former track surface. The layer of black silt overlying the plough soil in test pit 6 was thought to be material cleaned out from the adjacent pond. No artefacts were recovered other than 20th century pottery.

It is considered that any medieval features associated with the grange lay in the vicinity of Cwrt y Bettws farmyard to the east of the development area.

11. Photographs

Colour digital photographs were taken of mechanically excavated areas using a 12M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 5. The photographs are included in Appendix 2 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
CYB01	Lane to the north of the plot looking towards Cwrt y Bettws Farm	05/05/2009	Looking east northeast
CYB02	Lane to the north of the plot	05/05/2009	Looking west southwest
CYB03	Development plot showing test pits	05/05/2009	Looking west southwest
CYB04	Development plot showing test pits	05/05/2009	Looking east
CYB05	Modern gully along the southern side of the development plot	05/05/2009	Looking northeast
CYB06	Bank just outside development area	05/05/2009	Looking northwest
CYB07	Test pit 1	05/05/2009	Looking north
CYB08	Test pit 2	05/05/2009	Looking north
CYB09	Test pit 3	05/05/2009	Looking north
CYB10	Test pit 4	05/05/2009	Looking northwest
CYB11	Test pit 4	05/05/2009	Looking northeast
CYB12	Test pit 5	05/05/2009	Looking north northeast
CYB13	Detail of NW corner of test pit 5	05/05/2009	Looking west northwest
CYB14	The western development area for House 3 after levelling of ground surface	26/06/2009	Looking east
CYB15	The western development area for House 3 after levelling of ground.	26/06/2009	Looking west southwest
CYB16	Footings for House 3	30/06/2009	Looking south southeast
CYB17	Footings for House 3	30/06/2009	Looking south southeast

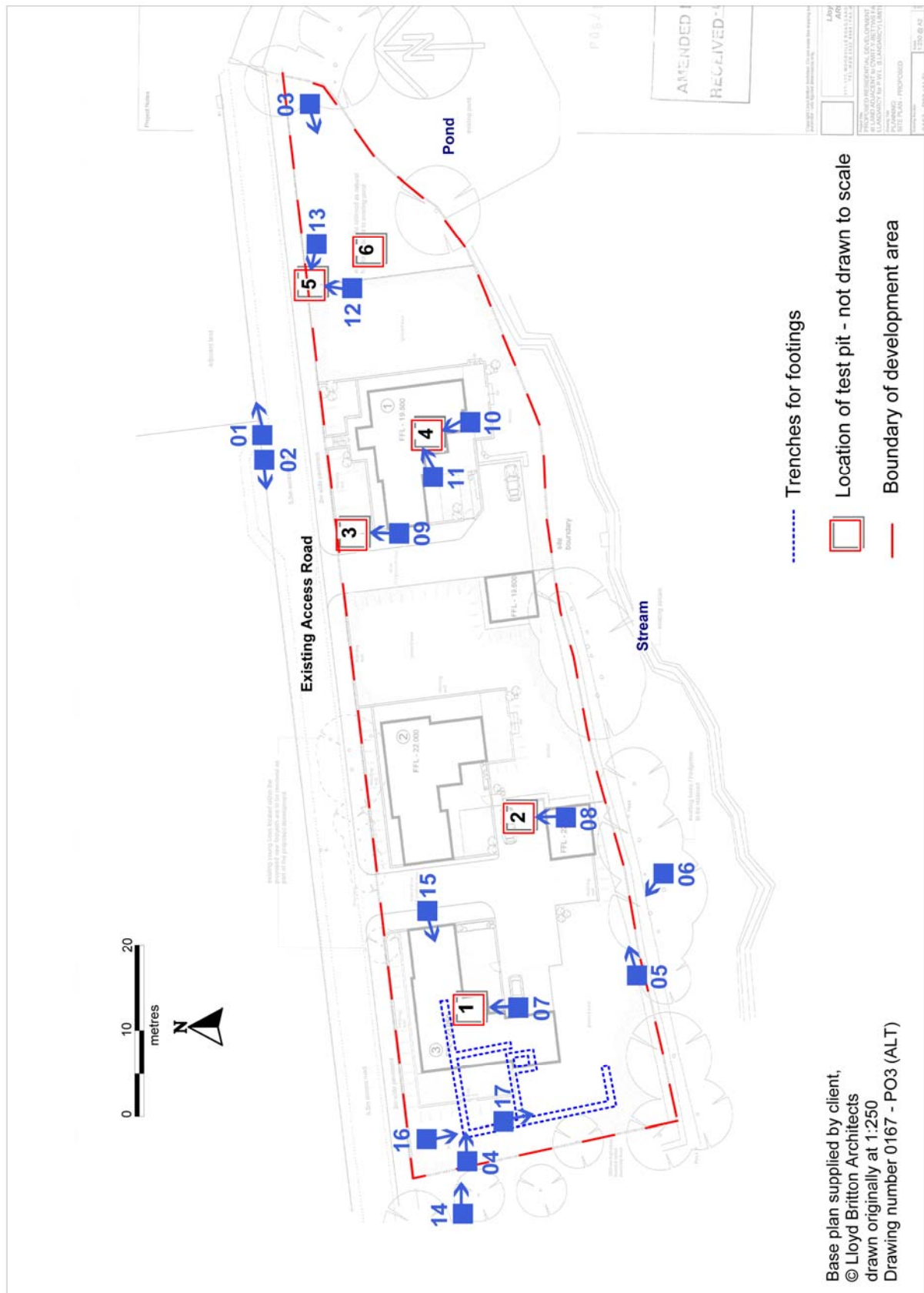


Figure 5: Location of photographs

12. Conclusion

The excavation of footings for House 3 had no significant impact on the archaeological resource. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded in test pits 1-4, nor during the preparation and excavation of footings for House 3.

Test pits 5 & 6 lay within the bounds of the defined development area but outside the area to be built on. The stone layer in the northern part of test pit 5 may be a former track surface, but was at the margins of the area and did not appear threatened by the development. No evidence was recovered to suggest a date for this feature. The layer of black silt overlying the plough soil in test pit 6 was thought to be material cleaned out from the adjacent pond.

No artefacts were recovered from any part of the site other than 19th and 20th century pottery fragments, presumably broken pottery thrown onto a dung heap at the farm which was later spread over the land.

It is considered that any medieval features associated with the grange lay in the vicinity of Cwrt y Bettws farmyard to the east of the development area. On the evidence of the watching brief and monitoring of ground clearance no archaeologically sensitive deposits appear to be affected by this development.

13. Archive

A paper archive has been deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth including a copy of this report. The archive includes all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

Further copies of the report have also been supplied to Mr Williams, and Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

14. Sources

14.1 Map evidence

1884 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:10560 map

14.2 Unpublished sources

Ordnance Survey cards: SS79NW13, SS79NW29

14.3 Published sources

Archaeology in Wales, 2007, Volume 47, page 154-155

RCAHMW, 1982, *Glamorgan III: Part 2, medieval non-defensive secular monuments* p.256

Transactions of Neath Ant Soc Vo7, 1937-9, p.30

Williams, DH, 2001, *The Welsh Cistercians*, p.290

APPENDIX A

CWRT Y BETTWS WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION MAY 2009

1. Introduction

Mr John Williams of Cwrt y Bettws Farm, Llandarcy, **Neath**, SA10 6NJ has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake an archaeological watching brief on groundworks for three new dwellings adjacent to Cwrt y Bettws farm, under planning application numbers: outline P/2003/742 and full P/2006/1005.

The development site is centred on SS7221195573. It lies to the south of the modern trackway leading to Cwrt y Bettws farm to the east.

2. The development

The development consists of three new buildings on formerly undeveloped land to the west of Cwrt y Bettws farm.

3. Conditions on the consent

In granting approval for the outline planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent; the 19th condition specifies the actions necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

“The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development of the name of the said archaeologist”

The purpose of the condition is “To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.”

4. Nature of the archaeological resource

One of the medieval granges of Neath Abbey was located at Cwrt y Bettws, (Williams, DH p.290; HER PRN 00595w). There seems to be little documentary evidence as to the size and nature of the grange but at the dissolution “Curtbedhowse” was valued at 40s, along with a mill and two weirs. In 1541 “Bethouse Graunge”, as rented by Sir Richard Cromwell, consisted of 16 acres of land, arable and pasture. The farmhouse built in c.1580 was later re-built in 1805 (RCAHMW).

It was reported in 1939 that two fragments of paved roadway had been found in the vicinity of Cwrt y Bettws. The first was said to have been found during the creation of the sports field for the National Oil Refinery, 350m to the west of Cwrt y Bettws Farm at SS72009554 (OS card SS79NW29). A second fragment running east-west to the south of Cwrt y Bettws farm at SS72319555 was reported. In 1956 the farmer pointed out where the road had run but said that it had since been destroyed by a pipeline. No dating evidence was found and a medieval date was suggested (OS card SS79NW13)

In 1956, features were excavated centred on SS72429557, less than 100m to the east of the farmhouse, prior to destruction by road construction. The features lay in an undisturbed plot bounded by the railway cutting on the west and by an industrial works on the east. (RCAHMW)

The features included a low mound, associated with the grass-covered foundations of a square building, which was traditionally thought to be the site of a medieval chapel, possibly that identified

on the William Rees map. This feature was not excavated as comparison with other features on the site made it likely that the foundations were relatively recent, and the farmer said that some pottery (identified in 1956 from his description as 18th century “comb ware”) had been found in an oil pipe trench that ran alongside the building.

An area of several small fields, delineated by broad banks, were recorded to the north of the “chapel” site. To the south of the “chapel” were fragmentary remains of various structures, including some buildings, a kiln and two ovens. These remains were not dated, although a small fragment of 14th century pottery was found. Even so, the excavator felt that the site was likely to be of post-medieval date, possibly overlying an earlier site.

In 2007 a watching brief was carried out during the conversion of three barns/stables at Cwrt y Bettws farm (Archaeology in Wales, 2007, p.154-155). The farmstead complex is situated just to the west of the site of 1956 excavations, and just to the east of the present development area. The 2007 study identified that the lower part of the eastern gable of the largest of the three outbuildings, apparently a barn, was probably medieval in date. An angled buttress which was connected to the gable end of the barn was also thought to be of medieval date. Excavation outside the northern wall of the same barn uncovered a clay bonded wall running parallel to the present wall with a 4.5m long wall projecting northwards, possibly defining an entranceway. It was thought that this could represent the remains of an earlier barn, connected with the monastic grange.

It is possible that archaeological evidence for the medieval grange buildings exists in the vicinity of the development, but previous archaeological investigations suggest that such remains are more likely to have been at Cwrt y Bettws Farm itself and to the east of the farm buildings.

The archaeological resource affected by the present development is felt more likely to include evidence of activity associated with medieval and post-medieval farming at Cwrt y Bettws, rather than settlement. Historic map evidence suggests that the field parcel has been a field with no buildings within it since the late 19th century, and there is no indication of any tradition that there were formerly buildings here.

Archaeology in Wales, 2007, Volume 47, page 154-155

Ordnance Survey cards: SS79NW13, SS79NW29

RCAHMW, 1982, *Glamorgan III: Part 2, medieval non-defensive secular monuments* p.256

Transactions of Neath Ant Soc Vo7, 1937-9, p.30

Williams, DH, 2001, *The Welsh Cistercians*, p.290

Regional Historic environment Record: 00595w (Cwrt y Bettws Grange), 05273w (Cwrt y Bettws chapel), 00593.0w (Possible road near Cwrt y Bettws Farm)

5. Effect of development on the archaeological resource

It is possible that archaeological evidence for the medieval grange buildings exists in the vicinity of the development, but previous archaeological investigations suggest that such remains are more likely to have been to at Cwrt y Bettws Farm itself and to the east.

The archaeological resource affected by the development is more likely to include evidence of activity associated with medieval and post-medieval farming at Cwrt y Bettws. Map evidence suggests that the field parcel has been a field with no buildings within it since the late 19th century.

6. Field methodology

The watching brief will be carried out in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

A two-person team will examine the exposed stratigraphy of the groundworks undertaken in association with the development. All trenches will be examined and features of archaeological interest recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

7. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this watching brief specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action.

8. Health & Safety

Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy.

9. Recording

A plan of the groundworks and representative sections of the trenches will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicant's survey drawings of the development area.

Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant.

Should any human remains be encountered, the Coroner and Regional Archaeological Trust will be immediately informed and the remains left *in situ*.

A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook and will include a continuous numbering system for all archaeological contexts. The notebook will form part of the project archive.

Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 12M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

10. Reporting

A report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of Annexe 1 of the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record.

11. Dissemination

A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to Archaeology in Wales.

12. Archive

The paper archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Photographs will be supplied in TIFF format in a file size greater than 11MB, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

13. Resources to be used

Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits.

Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

14. Qualification of personnel

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons, Geology and Archaeology, MIfA) has over 15 years excavation and field survey experience, which includes undertaking watching briefs. She also has 10 years experience as a Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons, Archaeology and Welsh, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has also undertaken Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs.

15. Insurance & Professional indemnity

Trysor has Public Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

16. Project identification

The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2009/143

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor

May 7th 2009

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Plate 1: CYB01 – Lane to the north of the plot looking east towards Cwrt y Bettws Farm



Plate 2: CYB02 – Lane to the north of the plot looking west, away from Cwrt y Bettws



Plate 3: CYB03 – Development plot showing test pits looking west



Plate 4: CYB04 – Development plot showing test pits, looking east.



Plate 5: CYB05 – Modern gully along southern side of development plot



Plate 6: CYB06 – Bank just outside development area



Plate 7: CYB07 – Test pit 1, looking north



Plate 8: CYB08 – Test pit 2, looking north



Plate 9: CYB09 – Test pit 3, looking north



Plate 10: CYB10 – Test pit 4, looking northwest

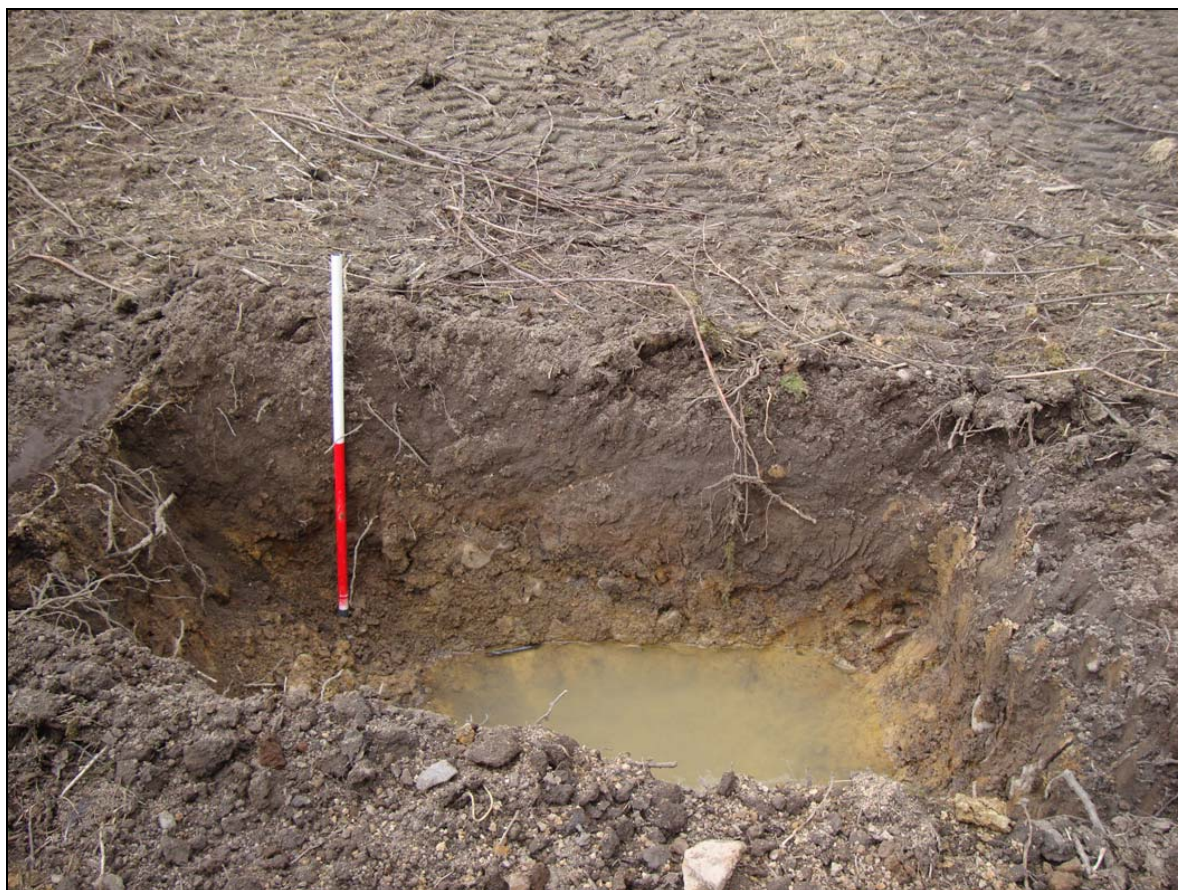


Plate 11: CYB11 – Test pit 4, looking northeast.



Plate 12: CYB12 – Test pit 5, looking north northeast



Plate 13: CYB13 –NW corner of test pit 5, looking west northwest showing stony band.



Plate 14: CYB14 –The western development area after levelling of ground, looking east



Plate 15: CYB15 – The western development area after levelling of ground, looking east



Plate 16: CYB16 – Footings for House 3, looking east



Plate 17: CYB17 – The western development area after levelling of ground, looking east

APPENDIX C: INDEX TO THE ARCHIVE

1. The project specification

- 1.1 Trysor specification
- 1.2 Plan of site provided by client

2. Original Records

- 2.1 Notes written on site

3. Photographic Record

- 3.1 Index to photographs
- 3.2 Plan of location of photographs
- 3.3 Printed version of photos
- 3.4 Digital version of photographs

4. Written Report

- 4.1 Paper copy of report
- 4.2 Digital pdf version of report