

Bro Tathan East, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Date: February 2023
By: Barry Cosham
Client: Welsh Government
RRA Project Code: RR0576
GGAT Ref : VOG1563



**Red River
Archaeology**

**Bro Tathan East,
Vale of Glamorgan**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Client Welsh Government
Project Code RR0576
Prepared By Barry Cosham
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1. SUMMARY

Red River Archaeology were commissioned by Tetra Tech on behalf of Burroughs on behalf of the Welsh Government to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Bro Tathan East (the former RAF St. Athan) in support of redevelopment of the Site (NGR ST 01150 69040). The northern part of the Site owned by the Welsh government was a mixture of hardstanding, including demolished building remains and open areas of grass. In the southern part of the Site which remains part of the active RAF base, work was undertaken on areas of grass between buildings that were still in use.

Nineteen evaluation trenches 30m long, six trenches 20m long and four trenches 10m long, each 1.8m wide, were proposed across the area. The trenches were positioned in order to form a sample of the area with a high enough percentage to predict with a level of confidence the extent and distribution of archaeological features.

No significant archaeological remains were present within the evaluated areas of the Site. A probable WW2 structure and at least two post WW2 structures were identified along with other modern remains and a single non-archaeological feature.

CRYNODEB

Cafodd Red River Archaeology ei gomisiynu gan Tetra Tech ar ran Burroughs ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru i gyflawni gwerthusiad archaeolegol yn Nwyrain Bro Tathan (hen Awyrlu Brenhinol Sain Tathan) i gefnogi'r gwaith o ailddatblygu'r Safle (NGR ST 01150 69040). Roedd rhan ogleddol y Safle yr oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn berchen arni yn gymysgedd o lawr caled, gan gynnwys olion adeiladau wedi eu dymchwel ac ardaloedd agored o laswellt. Yn rhan ddeheuol y Safle sy'n dal i fod yn rhan o ganolfan weithredol yr Awyrlu Brenhinol, gwnaed gwaith ar ardaloedd o laswellt rhwng adeiladau a oedd dal yn cael eu defnyddio.

Cynigiwyd 19 o ffosydd gwerthuso 30m o hyd, chwe ffos 20m o hyd a phedair ffos 10m o hyd, pob un yn 1.8m o led, ar draws yr ardal. Lleolwyd y ffosydd er mwyn creu sampl o'r ardal gyda chanran digon uchel i ragfynegi maint a dosbarthiad y nodweddion archaeolegol gyda hyder.

Nid oedd unrhyw olion archaeolegol sylweddol yn bresennol yn yr ardaloedd o'r Safle a gafodd eu gwerthuso. Nodwyd strwythur tebygol o cyfnod yr Ail Ryfel Byd ac o leiaf ddau strwythur ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd ynghyd ag olion modern eraill ac un nodwedd nad oedd yn archaeolegol.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted between the 9th and 31st of January 2023 at Bro Tathan East (the former RAF St. Athan) in support of redevelopment of the Site. Red River Archaeology were commissioned by Tetra Tech on behalf of Burroughs on behalf of the Welsh Government to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the proposed site.
- 2.1.2 The works are a requirement of the local planning authority, as advised by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. The archaeological works were monitored by representatives of the Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT).
- 2.1.3 Red River Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (WSI) outlining a programme of archaeological trial trenching of the site (Red River Archaeology 2022) which was submitted to GGAT for comment and approval prior to works commencing.
- 2.1.4 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991), and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Site Location and Description

- 2.2.1 The proposed development area is located in the eastern part of the Bro Tathan Site, known as Y Dwyrain, centred at NGR ST 01150 69040 (Figure 1). The Site measures 50.8ha and is characterised by a combination of hardstanding, including areas of demolition, and areas of grass. The southern part of Site remains part of the active RAF base. The Site is an irregular polygon in plan and is bounded along the north by the Northern Access Road, to the east by Cowbridge Road, the west by the Aston Martin Lagonda car factory and to the south by the airfield.
- 2.2.2 The underlying bedrock of the site is indicated as Porthkerry Member, a limestone and mudstone interbedded. This sedimentary bedrock was formed between 201.3 and 190.8 million years ago during the Jurassic Period. No superficial geology was recorded. (BGs 2022)

2.3 Archaeological Background

- 2.3.1 The Site was subject to a Desk-based Assessment undertaken by Tetra Tech (2020), which is summarised below:

Site

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- 2.3.2 Six heritage assets are located within the Site. These are a lime kiln dating to the post-medieval period to the north of the area (GGAT02611s), and a medieval coin hoard (GGAT00482s), a post-medieval-Industrial cremation (GGAT05128s), the Grade II* Church of St Brise/St. Brewis Church (13142, GGAT00481s), Eglwys Brewis Churchyard (GGAT03730s), and Eglwys Brewis Farm and garden (GGAT05130s) to the north-west corner, with a section of a Roman Road following a route south-east to north-west across the east of this area (GGAT 006-02).
- 2.3.3 The Site was considered to have a high potential for Roman and Modern remains, a moderate to high potential of remains from the Bronze Age and Post-Medieval Periods, a moderate potential for Medieval remains and a low potential for Early Medieval remains.

General Background

Prehistoric

- 2.3.4 There is evidence for activity in the area from the Neolithic period onwards, with 2 Neolithic flint flakes found in the vicinity. Two probable Bronze Age round barrows are located nearby indicating a likely funerary landscape, and a find of 2 amber beads could also indicate nearby settlement in this period. Settlement appears to have been present in the area during the Iron Age, with an oval defended enclosure at Castleton Wood, and 2 semi-circular ditches to the southeast. A geophysical survey to the northeast of Site identified ring ditches, field systems and pits which could be Iron Age, and other Iron Age assets including roundhouses, structures and pottery sherds have been found in the wider area.

Roman

- 2.3.5 A series of ditches which are thought to constitute the remains of a substantial prehistoric or Roman settlement were located to the west of Site. Excavations on the site of the Aston Martin Lagonda car factory identified possible Roman ditches, postholes, drying ovens and inhumations. A Roman road (RR GGAT 006) orientated north-south located in the east of Site, connects West Aberthaw to Llanharry.

Early Medieval

- 2.3.6 No assets of Early Medieval date are known from within the Site or in the immediate surrounding area.

Medieval

- 2.3.7 The Site formed part of the manorial holdings of the Nerber family. Two deserted medieval villages are located within the vicinity of Site, with the Tithe map showing a trackway leading to one of them. The Grade I listed Church of St. Athan, along with the churches of St. Brise and St. Michael the archangel, and further houses are all thought to have origins in the Medieval period. Earthworks within the vicinity are also thought to date to the Medieval period,

including house platforms, enclosures, remnant field boundaries and ridge and furrow. The area also includes various holy wells and a fulling mill. A coin hoard was found during alterations to a building which stood in the northwest of Site.

Post-Medieval

- 2.3.8 The majority of assets which date to this period are listed buildings or assets related to agriculture and industry such as a smithy, quarry and numerous lime kilns. A cremation thought to date to the 18th-19th century was located in the northwest of Site.

Modern

- 2.3.9 The Site formed part of a military aerodrome built in 1937 and opened in 1938. During WW2 the base had two runways and 56 hangars. The base was divided into East and West Camp, with East Camp comprising the Site and containing training areas and accommodation blocks. After WW2, RAF St. Athan was used for the maintenance and disposal of aircraft. A number of WW2 pillboxes are located around the base, with one in the southeast corner of Site.

Undated

- 2.3.10 Ten undated assets were identified within the study area including a number of boundary ditches to the northwest of Site.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.3.11 A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Sumo Geophysics Ltd from the 12th to the 14th of December 2022. The following summary is taken from the report on the works (Sumo 2023): The magnetometer survey has recorded a number of magnetic responses that correspond with features that date to WWII or more recent times. Linear and curvilinear responses and discrete anomalies have been recorded in the survey which correspond to footpaths, buildings and carparks that are visible on aerial imagery and historic mapping. A few circular trends and a discrete linear anomaly have been assigned to the category of uncertain; however, they are also likely to be WWII or modern in date. Numerous pipes and cables have been plotted in the survey along with zones of magnetic disturbance. Strong ferrous responses throughout the survey are due to concrete foundations, areas of hard standing and spreads of demolition debris.

3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- Provide further information on the archaeology of the site from any archaeological remains encountered.
- Assess the findings with regard to the research objectives of the Archaeological Research Framework for Wales
- Determine the geological and soil formation at the site and establish the depths of topsoil.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

3.1.2 The results of the evaluation will be used to further assess the archaeological potential of the site and the predicted impact of the proposed development. This will in turn facilitate decisions on any need for further archaeological mitigation works.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the WSI produced for the works (Red River Archaeology 2022) and agreed with the Planning Archaeologist at GGAT. Nineteen evaluation trenches 30m long, six trenches 20m long and four trenches 10m long, each 1.8m wide, were proposed across the area. The trenches were positioned in order to form a sample of the area with a high enough percentage to predict with a level of confidence the extent and distribution of archaeological features (Figures 2.1 & 2.2).

3.2.2 The evaluation trenches were set out using a GPS with sub-50mm accuracy. The excavated evaluation trench and watching brief trial pits limits of excavation, context edges, intervention locations and levels were also recorded and mapped using GPS.

3.2.3 All trenches were excavated by a thirteen tonne 360-degree mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed grading bucket and excavated under constant archaeological supervision. Non-significant overburden was removed in shallow, even spits until either the undisturbed geological substrate was exposed or the top of the first significant archaeological horizon was reached. Thereafter, any identified deposits were cleaned and investigated by hand to define

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- their extent, nature and form. All revealed archaeological features were cleaned and excavated by hand.
- 3.2.4 All information identified during the site works was recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient graphic record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features and deposits. Records were made of the contexts and features revealed as per the WSI. All spoil heaps were examined for finds.
- 3.2.5 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples were to be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). All identified finds dated to the 20th century or later and were deemed to have negligible archaeological value and as such no finds were retained.
- 3.2.6 All identified deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation*. 2nd Edition (English Heritage 2011). No deposits were identified during the evaluation that required sampling.
- 3.2.7 The results of the archaeological work as presented in this report will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017), current Historic England guidelines (English Heritage, 2008; Historic England, 2015), and comply with RCAHMW Guidelines for Wales (RCAHMW, 2015) and the ADS digital records (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice).
- 3.2.8 The Archaeological Archives Forum standards (Brown, 2011) will also be adhered to in relation to the compilation and treatment of the archive.
- 3.2.9 The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct (CIfA, 2022) and this will be adhered to in relation to the current project.
- 3.2.10 Digital archives will be submitted to RCAHMW while the physical site archive will ultimately be deposited with the National Museum, which will also include a copy of the report.
- 3.2.11 A copy of the final report will be submitted to the regional HER in accordance with the Welsh Archaeological Trusts Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) (2022).
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3.2.12 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by Red River Archaeology Ltd. at its Cardiff office and will ultimately be deposited with the National Museum of Wales, which will also include a copy of the report.

4. RESULTS

4.1 General Evaluation Results (Figure 2.1)

- 4.1.1 A total of 27 trenches were excavated, of these, three trenches (2, 16 and 24) revealed potential archaeological features. The results of the evaluation are presented below. A summary of all excavated trenches can be found in Appendix 2 and a summary of all recorded contexts recorded by trench can be found in Appendix 3.
- 4.1.2 Two proposed trenches (8 & 29) were not excavated due to services being present within their footprints and the surrounding area. Additionally, the position or orientation of many trenches were moved or otherwise modified due to various constraints on the ground. These changes are illustrated in Figure 2.1 and noted in Appendix 2.
- 4.1.3 The natural geological deposits were consistent yellow clays with varying quantities of natural stone and/or outcropping bedrock. Above these geological deposits were several different deposits that can be broadly categorized as either topsoil or demolition rubble. The topsoil where present was a generally mid brown silty clay, which was on average 0.3-0.4m deep.
- 4.1.4 Services were found within 13 of the excavated trench footprints. The trenches were moved or modified prior to excavation when services were detected, however, the large amount of ground disturbance made detection unreliable in many cases. This was compounded by the fact that most services were unmarked or incorrectly located on the provided service plans.
- 4.1.5 Bricks and miscellaneous fragments of metal were present in every trench representing the intense use and evolution of the site during the 20th century.
- 4.1.6 Trench 15 contained a large concrete slab with mixed modern demolition rubble, this has not been described in detail, only recorded in plan.
- 4.1.7 Trench 25 contained the remains of building foundations from a building that was visible on the 1969 OS map, this has not been described in detail, only recorded in plan.
- 4.1.8 Trench 21 had an additional section excavated to test a potential feature identified by the geophysical survey. Upon removal of the sod, a tarmac brick edged path was exposed that corresponded to the geophysical anomaly; this was recorded in plan only.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 4.2.1 The remains of two structures were present in trench 2. Located close to the centre of the trench, the first structure (Plate 1) comprised two parallel brick-built walls approximately 2.2m apart orientated northwest-southeast. The walls, [0206] and [0207], were one brick length thick, cement mortared and well pointed on both faces. Over ten courses survived although the floor of the structure was not encountered as it was over 1m below the ground surface. The space between the walls was filled with a mixture of brick and concrete rubble with re-bar (0205) in

a matrix of redeposited natural. Overlying the structure and the infill was a layer of redeposited natural (0204). Above this was another demolition deposit (0203) which comprised block and brick fragments in a matrix of tarmac which was immediately below the topsoil/sod layer (0201).

4.2.2 The second structure comprised the remains of a single hollow block-built wall [0208] (Plate 2) which was orientated northeast-southwest. This wall was one block wide and was partly covered/filled with coarse sand. The southeast side of the wall appeared to be the interior of this structure as it was heavily disturbed.

4.3 Trench 16 (Figure 5)

4.3.1 A narrow linear feature [1603] (Plate 3) was located within trench 16; orientated broadly northeast-southwest it was 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The feature had vertical sides and a slightly irregular flat base. The fill (1604) was a mixture of dark brown silty clay and greyish yellow clay redeposited natural. Modern window glass was recovered but not retained.

4.4 Trench 24 (Figure 6)

4.4.1 A single feature [2403] (Plate 4) was located within trench 24, orientated broadly northeast-southwest it was irregularly linear/crescent shaped in plan and was on average 0.3m wide and 0.27m deep with irregular undercutting sides and an irregular rounded base. The single fill (2404) was mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, no finds were recovered.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in generally inclement wet conditions with the trenches examined in diffuse lighting, as such potential archaeological remains were easy to identify when present. It is unlikely that any archaeological features were missed during the archaeological works.

5.2 Evaluation objectives and results

5.2.1 The archaeological works were able to determine that no significant archaeological features were present within the excavated trenches and observed ground investigation pits.

5.3 Interpretation

5.3.1 While no significant archaeological remains were identified, a number of features were recorded, these are discussed by phase below.

WW2

5.3.2 The brick-built structure located in trench 2 was most likely the remains of a WW2 air-raid shelter or other sub-surface building. An 'L' shaped earthwork or possible structure of some kind can be made out on an aerial photograph from 1945 (Figure 2.2). The structure identified within trench 2 was located immediately to the south in an area that may have been an entrance or ancillary structure. Across the rest of the Site the aerial photograph shows a dense concentration of buildings, these appear to have been of primarily light/temporary construction, probably timber as no evidence remained in any of the excavated trenches.

Post-WW2

5.3.3 The post-WW2 phase was by far the most represented within the evaluation data, with at least small amounts of modern demolition material being present in every trench. Structural remains from this phase were present in trenches 2 and 25 and the buildings outlines can be seen on the 1969 OS map. Interestingly not every structure shown on that map was identified in the relevant evaluation trenches suggesting some buildings were of slighter construction than others.

5.3.4 The narrow trench-like feature identified in trench 16 contained modern window glass and was seen to cut through the topsoil to some extent. It had the appearance of a machine dug service trench but contained no cable or pipe, perhaps therefore it was instead some kind of robber trench.

Non-archaeological

- 5.3.5 The crescent shaped feature identified in trench 24 was initially suspected to be a linear feature of some kind and did have some charcoal flecks within the fill. However, upon excavation it became clear that this feature was undercutting itself and had diffuse irregular edges – clear indicators that it derived from natural processes such as tree roots or animal burrowing.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Potential Archaeological Resource and Significance

- 6.1.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that there are likely no significant archaeological remains within parts of the Site subject to testing, although some remnants of a structure from WW2 were identified. The results also demonstrate that the Site has been heavily disturbed during its use as a military base which may reduce the likelihood of archaeology surviving. However, large areas within the Site remain untested and there is still the possibility that unknown archaeological assets could be present.

7. REFERENCES

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National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.

RCAHMW 2015 *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives*.

Red River Archaeology 2022 *Bro Tathan East, Vale of Glamorgan Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation*.

Sumo Geophysics 2023 *Geophysical Survey Report, Bro Tathan East, Near Cardiff Rpt. 08400*

Tetra Tech 2020 *Bro Tathan Site-wide Archaeological and Heritage Desk-based Assessment Rpt. A093950-2*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts 2022 'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)'

Web Sources

British Geological Survey (BGS)

https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.59558701.1824075151.1665495648-560036265.1665495648

(accessed 16/12/2022)

APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE STATEMENT

The site archive is currently comprised of the following materials:

Item	Quantity
Trenching and field recording sheets	29 Trench record Sheets (A4)
Context data	10 Context record sheets (A4)
GPS Plans	Digital data
Site Drawings	10 Sections on 4 x A4 sheets
Digital Photographs	90 Images
Registers (Context, finds, drawing, photo)	3 Photo registers 2 Drawing registers

The archive material is contained within one box.

The archive is currently stored by Red River Archaeology Ltd. at their Cardiff Office, Unit K7 Capital Business Park, The Levels, Cardiff, CF3 2PU

APPENDIX 2 EVALUATION TRENCH SUMMARY

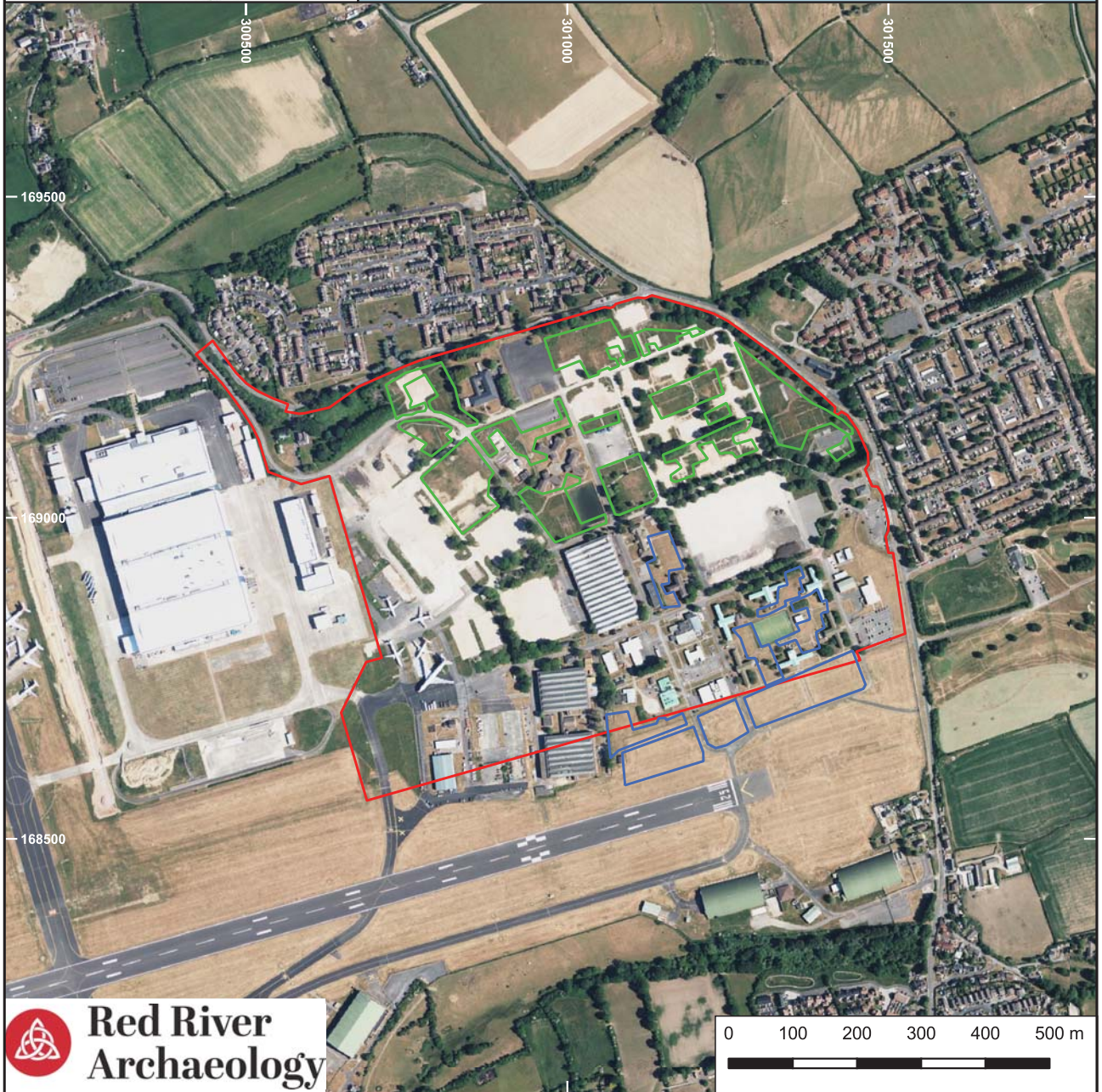
TR.	Orientation	L. (m)	Archaeology	Notes
1	NE-SW	20	Blank	Moved and shortened due to services, service present at NE end
2	E-W	28.77	WW2 structure	Moved due to services, WW2 structure and modern wall present
3	NW-SE	29.27	Blank	Moved/modified due to services
4	N-S	33.5	Blank	
5	E-W	32.11	Blank	
6	E-W	28.11	Blank	Modified due to services
7	NE-SW	22.56	Blank	Service present at NE end
8	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not excavated due to services
9	NE-SW	29.27	Blank	Moved due to services
10	NE-SW	33.06	Blank	Moved due to services, service present
11	N-S	31.89	Blank	
12	N-S	23.10	Blank	
13	NE-SW	20.90	Blank	Moved due to services
14	E-W	32.5	Blank	
15	N-S	22.57	Blank	Service present at N end, modern concrete building base/foundation present
16	E-W	12.96	Modern Feature	
17	E-W	20.51	Blank	
18	E-W	31.32	Blank	
19	N-S	33.56	Blank	Modified due to services, service present
20	E-W	31.45	Blank	Service present
21	N-S	36.99	Blank	Trench modified to test geophysics – modern path, services present
22	E-W	11.43	Blank	
23	NE-SW	13.56	Blank	
24	NE-SW	32.01	Natural Feature	
25	NE-SW	31.66	Blank	Modern building foundations present
26	NE-SW	35.87	Blank	Modified due to services, services present
27	NW-SE	32.46	Blank	
28	N-S	29.39	Blank	Moved to avoid services/path
29	n/a	n/a	n/a	De-scoped

APPENDIX 3 EVALUATION TRENCH CONTEXT DATA

Trench	Context	Max Thickness (m.)	Description	Provisional Date
1	0101	0.32	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	0102	0.23	Mid yellowish brown silty clay - Subsoil	20th Century
	0103	n/a	Mid greyish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
2	0201	0.46	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	0202	n/a	Mid greyish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
	0203	0.5	Rubble deposit within tarmac rich matrix - Demolition deposit	Post 1969
	0204	0.65	Mid greyish yellow clay with common small to large stones - Redeposited natural, probable covering for structure	WW2
	0205	0.8+	Brick and concrete rubble surrounded by a yellow clay redeposited natural matrix - Demolition deposit	Post 1945, pre-1969
	0206	0.3+	Brick built wall - Wall	WW2
	0207	0.84+	Brick built wall - Wall	WW2
	0208	n/a	Block built wall/foundation - Wall	Post 1945, pre-1969
3	0301	0.46	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	0302	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
4	0401	0.3	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	0402	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
5	0501	0.42	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	0502	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
6	0601	0.36	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	0602	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
7	0701	0.5	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	0702	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	0901	0.5	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	0902	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
10	1001	0.2	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1002	n/a	Mid greyish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
11	1101	0.41	Mid brown silty clay with tarmac and rubble mixed in - Topsoil	Modern
	1102	n/a	Mid greyish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
12	1201	0.24	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1202	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
13	1301	0.36	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern

Trench	Context	Max Thickness (m.)	Description	Provisional Date
	1302	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
14	1401	0.43	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1402	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
15	1501	0.42	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1502	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
16	1601	0.47	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1602	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
	1603	0.6	Narrow linear cut (0.5m wide) orientated roughly E-W with sharp breaks of slope at top and base, vertical sides and a flat base - Modern machine dug trench	Modern
	1604	0.6	Single fill of [1603], Dark greyish brown silty clay with large patches of greyish yellow clay redeposited natural, modern widow glass present in fill - Backfill deposit	Modern
17	1701	0.27	Mid greyish yellow silty clay mixed with rubble and stones - Demolition/landscaping deposit	Modern
	1702	0.21	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Buried topsoil	Modern
	1703	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
18	1801	0.44	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1802	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
19	1901	0.34	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	1902	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
20	2001	0.4	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2002	0.35	Mid orangish brown clayey silt - Subsoil	Modern
	2003	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
21	2101	0.3	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2102	0.52	Mid orangish brown clayey silt - Subsoil	Modern
	2103	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
22	2201	0.3	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2202	0.4	Mid orangish brown clayey silt - Subsoil	Modern
	2203	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
23	2301	0.34	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2302	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
24	2401	0.48	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2402	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
	2403	0.27	Irregular linear/crescent shaped in plan, orientated broadly northeast-southwest, on average 0.3m wide and 0.27m deep, irregular undercutting sides and an irregular rounded base - Natural feature	n/a
	2404	0.27	Single fill of [2403], mid brownish grey loose silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, no finds were recovered - Fill of natural feature	n/a
25	2501	0.3	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern

Trench	Context	Max Thickness (m.)	Description	Provisional Date
	2502	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
26	2601	0.21	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2602	0.29	Mid orangish brown clayey silt - Subsoil	Modern
	2603	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
27	2701	0.16	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2702	0.2	Mid orangish brown clayey silt - Subsoil	Modern
	2703	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
	2704	0.12	Layer of tarmac under/within (2702) - Modern path	Modern
28	2801	0.29	Mid greyish brown clayey silt - Topsoil	Modern
	2802	n/a	Mid orangish yellow clay - Natural	n/a
29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a



- Site extent
- Area inside RAF base
- Area outside RAF base

Figure 1 - Site location.

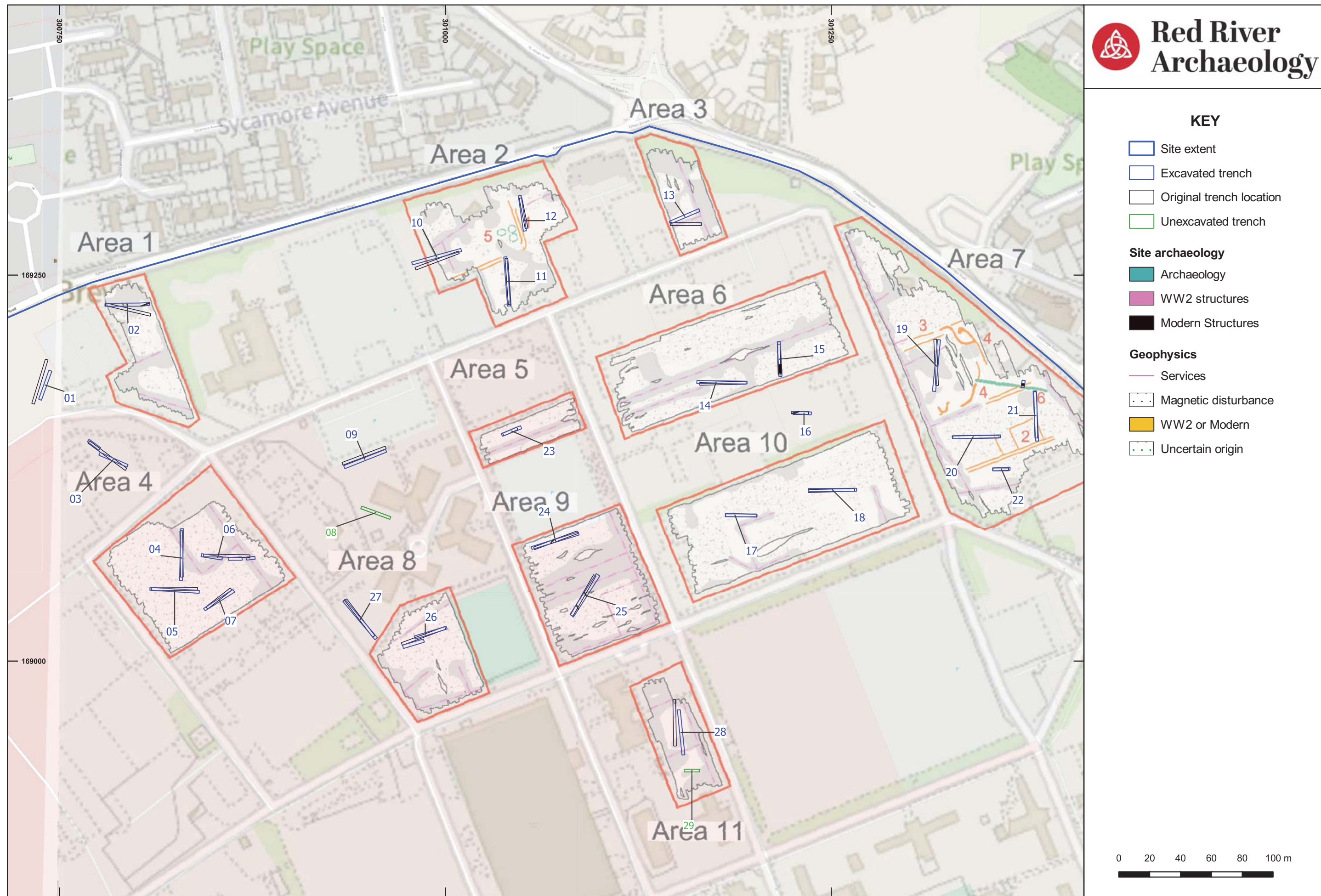
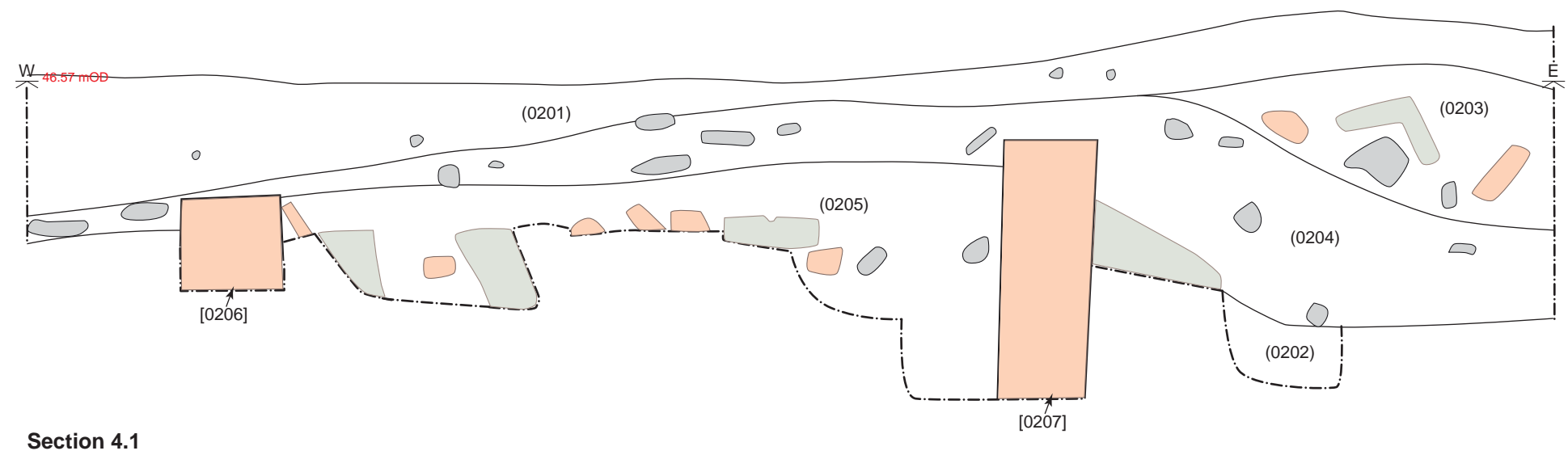
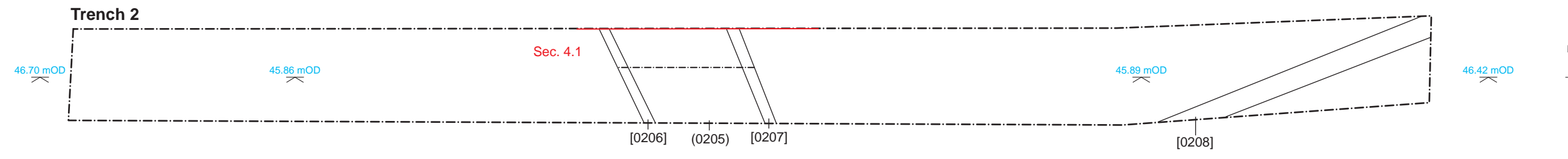


Figure 2 - Site overview of evaluation trenches



Figure 3 - Site overview of trenches with 1945 AP overlay, Courtesy of the Welsh Government



- KEY:**
- Concrete
 - Brick
 - Stone

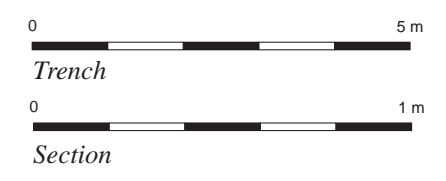


Figure 4 - Plan of Trench 2 and section for deposit (0205) & WW2 features [0206], [0207].

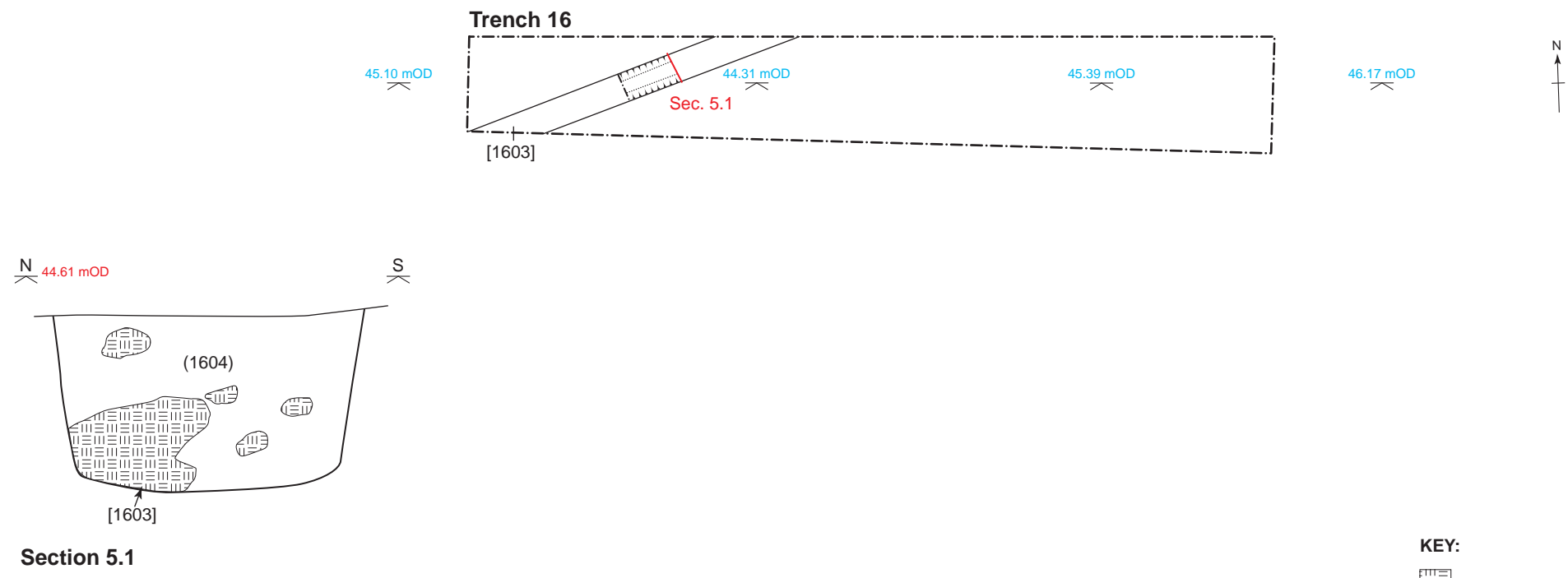


Figure 5 - Plan of Trench 16 and section of feature [1603].

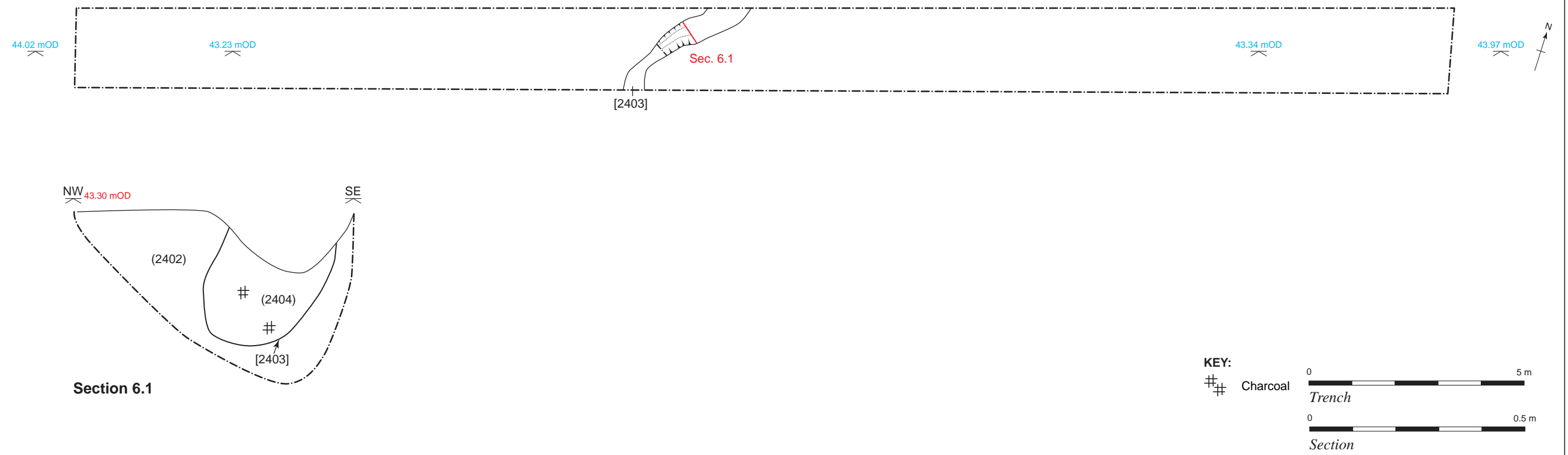


Figure 6 - Plan of Trench 24 and section of feature [2403].



Plate 1 - Overview of WW2 structure in trench 2 facing north.



Plate 2 - Representative section of (0208) facing northwest.



Plate 3 - Southwest facing section of [1603] facing northeast.



Plate 4 - Northeast facing section of [2403] facing southwest.