

Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG Evaluation Report



Report by: Trysor

For: Roger Parry & Partners

July 2017



Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG Evaluation Report

By

Jenny Hall, MCIfA & Paul Sambrook, MCIfA
Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2017/570

For: Roger Parry & Partners

July 2017

38, New Road
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
www.trysor.net
enquiries@trysor.net



trysor



Cover photograph: Trench E after excavation, looking southwest.

Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG Evaluation Report

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2017/570

DYDDIAD 23^{ain} Gorffennaf 2017 DATE 23rd July 2017

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 MCIFA *Jenny Hall*

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIFA *Paul Sambrook*

Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn.

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

*38, New Road,
Gwaun-cae-Gurwen
Ammanford
Carmarthenshire
SA18 1UN
01269 826397*

*82. Henfaes Road
Tonna
Neath
SA141 3EX
01639 412708*

www.trysor.net

enquiries@trysor.net

Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, 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 also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

CONTENTS

1. Summary	1
2. Copyright	1
3. Introduction	1
4. The Proposed Development	1
5. Methodology	4
6. Stratigraphy	8
7. Photographs	11
8. Conclusion	11
9. Archive	11
10. Sources	11
Appendix A: Photographs	12
Appendix B: Flint Report by I Brooks	23
Appendix C: Pottery Report by M Locock	26
Appendix D: Written Scheme of Investigation	28

1. Summary

1.1 In June 2017, Trysor undertook an evaluation in advance of determination of a planning application for a chicken shed at SO2248062790, in a field to the west of Bache Farm, New Radnor, Powys, planning application P/2017/0408 (Powys).

1.2 No archaeologically significant contexts were recorded.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 2, 3 and 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client, Owen & Chris Hardwick, to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment and evaluation for a chicken shed on land west of Bache Farm. New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG, planning application P/2017/0408 (Powys).

3.2 Trysor produced a written scheme of investigation for the evaluation, see Appendix B, and it was approved by the planning archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust who advise the local planning authority on archaeological matters.

4. The proposed development

4.1 It is proposed that a new free range poultry building is built in a field already used for poultry to the west of the farmyard at Bache Farm. The development site is located at SO2248062790 and lies 580 metres to the northwest of the B4372 between New Radnor and Kinnerton.

4.2 The building will be 77 metres approximately north to south by 19 metres, and 5.5 metres to the ridge, with a hardstanding around the building. The access track will be a trackway already in use.

4.3 A sump under the floor for dirty water will drain water further below ground into a sealed tank.

4.4 The planning application was submitted for the free range poultry unit to Powys County Council, reference number, P/2017/0408.

4.5 The planning application was commented on by the Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2017a). The Development Control Section, Curatorial

Services, CPAT, recommended that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation be undertaken before the planning application was determined.

4.6 This was based on a record in the regional Historic Environment Record for 44 prehistoric flints including 2 Bronze Age scrapers, undated melted glass fragments and a prehistoric stone axe being found in the field during a field walking exercise in 2007.

4.7 The Development Control Section, Curatorial Services at CPAT provided a brief for the work to be undertaken (CPAT, 2017b) to comprise a desk top study, see separate report, and investigative trenching.

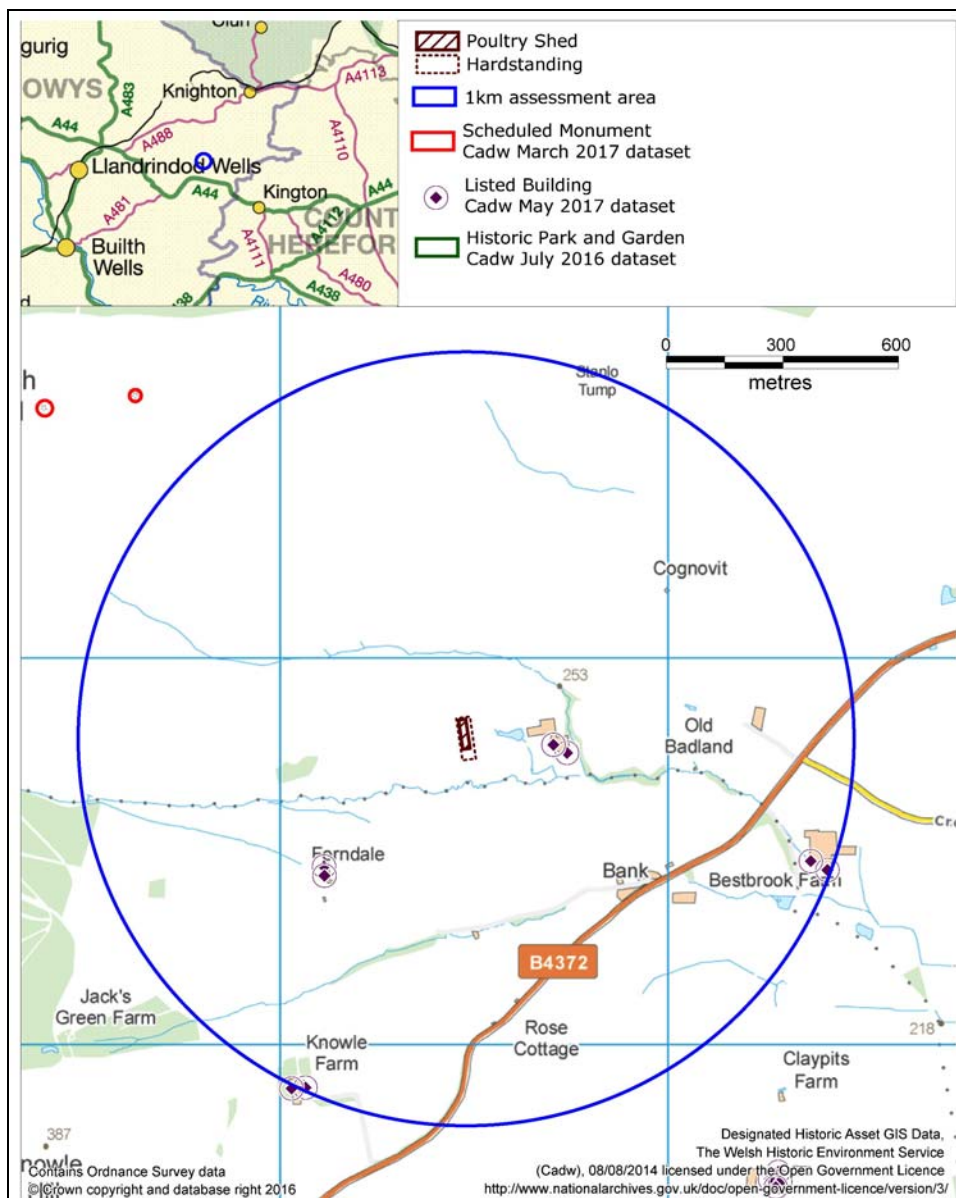


Figure 1: Location of the chicken shed and evaluation

5. Methodology

5.1 In June 2016, trenches were excavated across the proposed site of the chicken shed. The proposed layout of trenches as agreed in the WSI, see figure 2, was amended as the southern part of the development site had been excavated away for previous mobile chicken sheds. Trench D was removed completely, Trench A was shortened to 60 metres and Trenches C and E were extended to 30 metres, see Figure 3.

Trench	WSI Dimensions	Actual Dimensions	NGR
A	70 metres north-northwest to south-southeast by 1.8 metres	60 metres north northwest to south-southeast, foreshortened at southern end, by 1.8 metres	SO2247562805
B	20 metres east-northeast by west-southwest by 1.8 metres	20 metres east-northeast by west-southwest by 1.8 metres, although gap where trench passed through fenceline	SO2247062840
C	25 metres north-northwest by south-southeast by 1.8 metres	30 metres north-northwest by south-southeast by 1.8 metres	SO2248362808
D	25 metres east-northeast by west-southwest by 1.8 metres	Not excavated	SO2248162764
E	25 metres north-northwest by south-southeast by 1.8 metres	30 metres north-northwest by south-southeast by 1.8 metres	SO2246562806

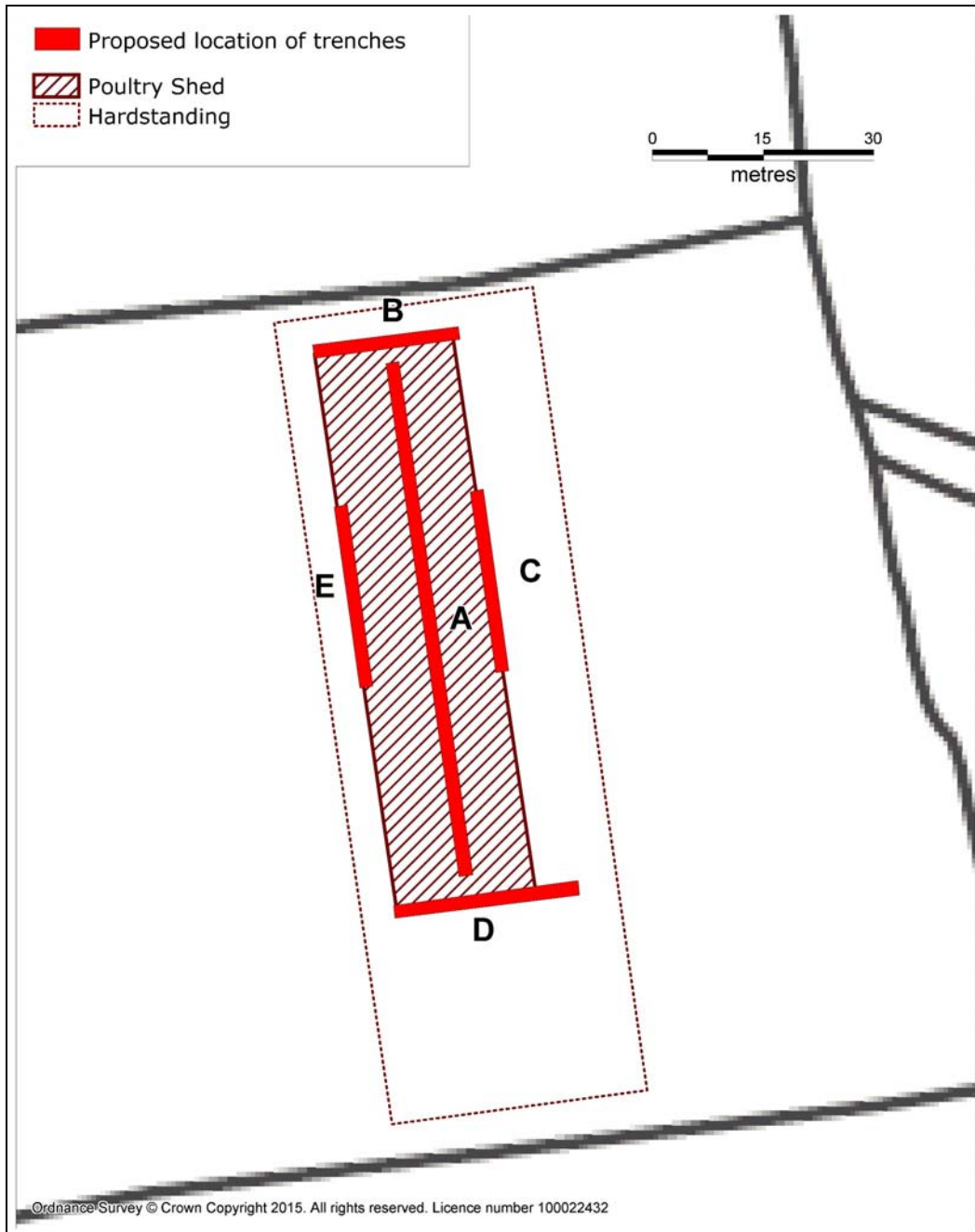


Figure 2: Location of trenches A to E as agreed in WSI

5.2 The site code used was BCF2017. The following number sequences were used to record individual historic assets, contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 99	Historic Asset ID numbers in DBA	1 to 32
100 - 199	Context numbers	100 to 101
200 - 299	Photograph numbers	200 to 213

Table 1: Number sequences used

5.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

5.4 The field was not formally fieldwalked, as outlined in the WSI, as conditions on the ground were not suitable. There were no bare patches within the area currently used for free range chickens.

5.5 The trenches were excavated by machine using a 1.8 metre wide flat grading bucket.

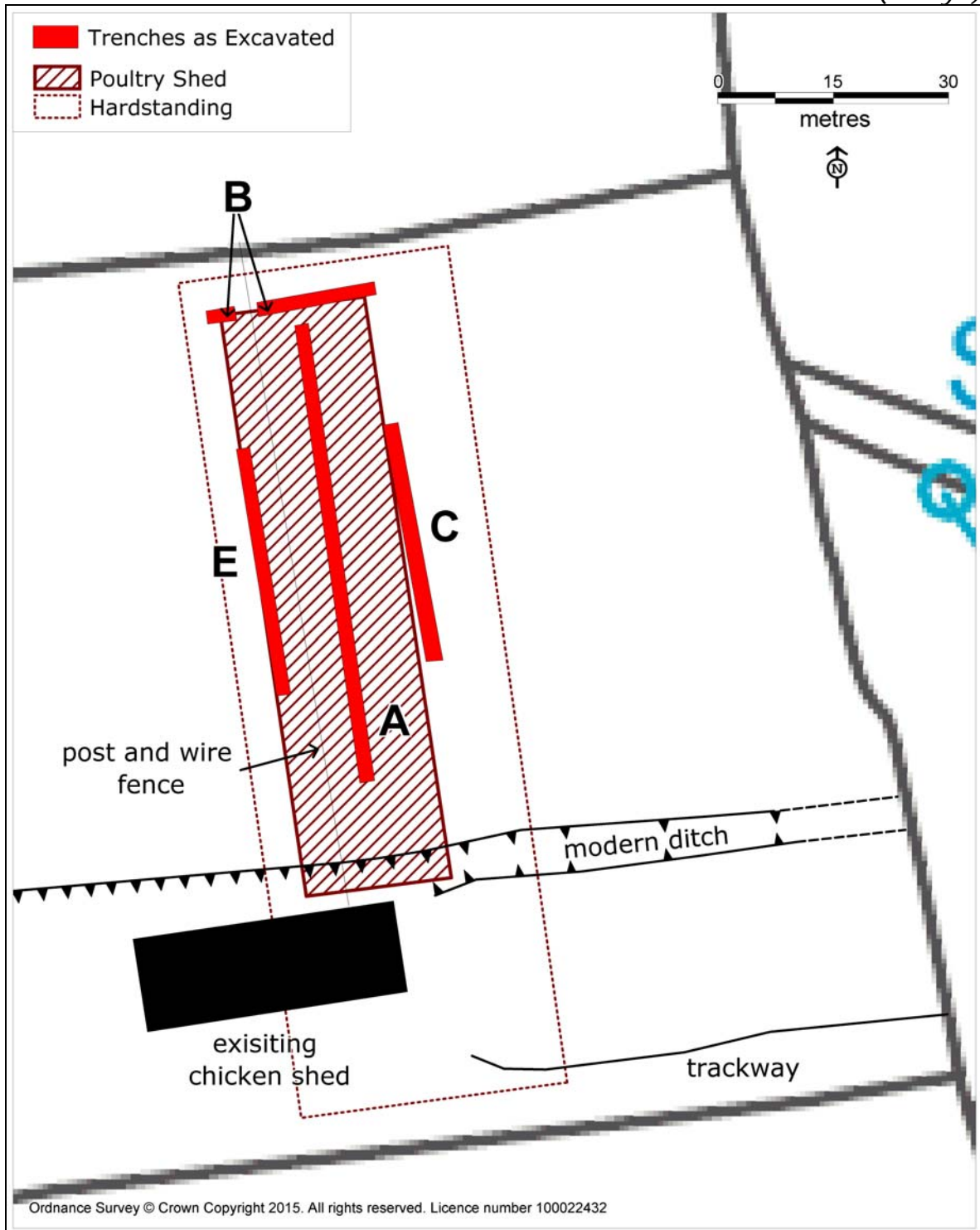


Figure 3: The location of the trenches after amendments due to conditions on site.

6. Stratigraphy

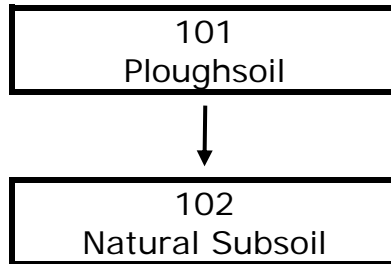
6.1 The stratigraphy in each of the four trenches was recorded.

6.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Trench	Depth	Description	Interpretation
101	A, B, C and E	Up to 0.38 metres	2.5Y 5/3 friable clay loam with occasional stone fragments (<10%), stones mainly less than 0.05 metres long. Very few sherds of early 19 th century pottery, but fragments of lime present.	Ploughsoil. Although currently used for free range chickens, the field has been ploughed in the past as shown by the evidence of lime in the soil, and previous field walking having been undertaken in the 1990s when field was ploughed.
102	A, B, C and E	-	10YR 5/6 friable clay with up to 20% gravel	Natural Subsoil

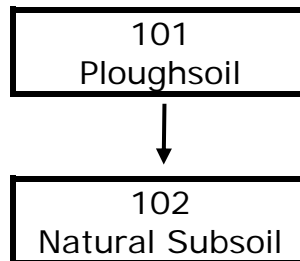
6.3 Trench A – Figure 3, Plates 4, 5 & 6

6.3.1 No significant archaeological features were noted. The average depth of the topsoil, (101), was 0.30 metres, and it lay directly over natural subsoil, (102). Within (101) in this trench were found a broken flint flake and part of a chert flake. Neither of these were diagnostic. One sherd of unglazed red earthenware was also found, thought to be early 19th century in date, see Appendices B and C.



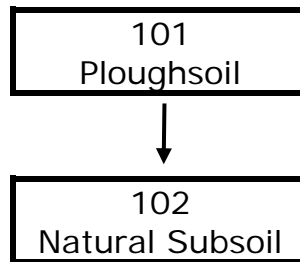
6.4 Trench B, Figure 3, Plates 7, 8 & 9

6.4.1 No archaeological features or artefacts were noted. The average depth of the topsoil, context (101), was 0.30 metres, and it lay over uniform subsoil, (102). The trench was split in two by a post and wire fence. Within (101) in this trench was a sherd of black-glazed earthenware, thought to be early 19th century in date, see Appendi.



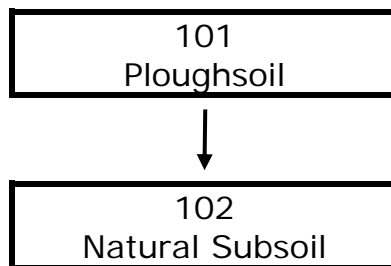
6.5 Trench C, Figure 3, Plate 10

6.5.1 No archaeological features or artefacts were noted. The average depth of the topsoil, context (101), was 0.30 metres, and it lay over uniform subsoil, (102). Within (101) a single broken flint flake was found. Within (101) in this trench were a sherd of white-glazed earthenware, a sherd of Transfer-printed ware (partial maker's mark "stone") and a small piece of green vessel glass, thought to be early 19th century in date.



6.6 Trench E – Figure 3, Plates 11, 12 & 13

6.6.1 No significant archaeological features or artefacts were noted. The average depth of the topsoil, (101), was 0.30 metres, and it lay directly over natural subsoil, (102). Within (101) in this trench were a sherd of white-glazed earthenware and a sherd of unglazed red earthenware, thought to be early 19th century in date.



7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken using a 16M pixel camera. Details and copies of the photographs are included in Appendix A.

8. Conclusion

8.1 No archaeological contexts or significant artefacts were observed during removal of the ploughsoil and subsoil in Trenches B and E. Two broken flint flakes and part of a chert flake were found in the ploughsoil in Trenches A and C. These were undiagnostic and no date could be ascertained. No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches either.

9. Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record in Aberystwyth. The photographs are in TIFF format.

9.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

10. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 , *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*, available online from the IfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Trydor, 2017, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Desk-Based Study and Evaluation at the Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG*

APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS

Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG
Evaluation Report
P/2017/0408 (Powys)

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
BCF2017_200	General view of proposed development site	20/06/2017	Looking northwest
BCF2017_201	View of existing mobile poultry sheds	20/06/2017	Looking southwest
BCF2017_202	General view of proposed development site	20/06/2017	Looking north-northwest
BCF2017_203	Northern half of Trench A, after cleaning	20/06/2017	Looking north-northwest
BCF2017_204	Trench A	20/06/2017	Looking south-southeast
BCF2017_205	A section of Trench A	20/06/2017	Looking east-northeast
BCF2017_206	Trench B	20/06/2017	Looking east-northeast
BCF2017_207	Trench B	20/06/2017	Looking north-northwest
BCF2017_208	Trench B	20/06/2017	Looking west-southwest
BCF2017_209	Trench C	20/06/2017	Looking south-southeast
BCF2017_210	Trench E	20/06/2017	Looking south-southeast
BCF2017_211	Trench E	20/06/2017	Looking south-southeast
BCF2017_212	Trench E	20/06/2017	Looking east-northeast
BCF2017_213	Trench E	20/06/2017	Looking north-northwest

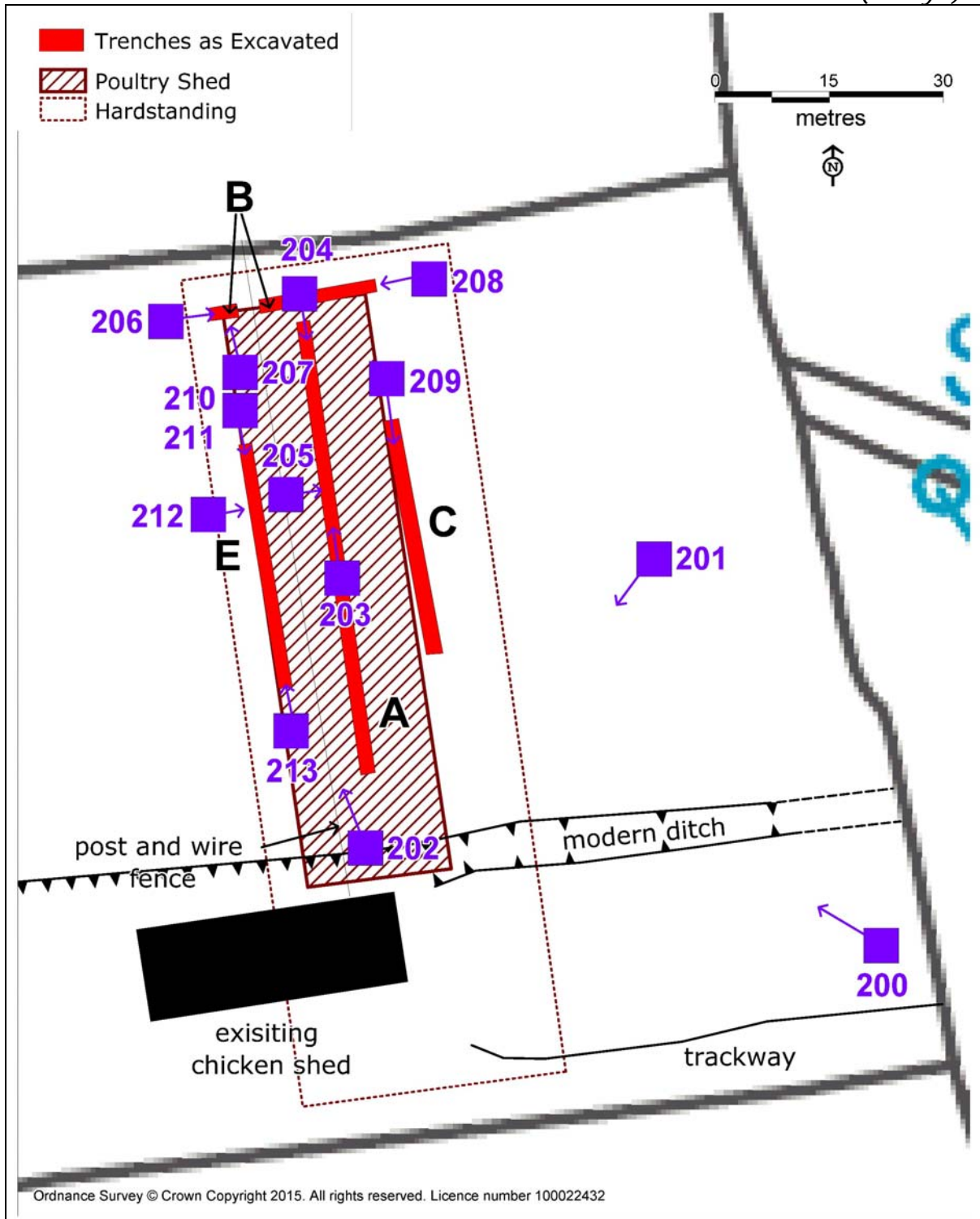


Figure 5: Location of photographs



Plate 1: BCF2017_200. General view of proposed development site, looking northwest.



Plate 2: BCF2017_201. View of existing mobile poultry sheds, looking southwest.



Plate 3: BCF2017_202. General view of proposed development site, looking north-northwest



Plate 4: BCF2017_203. Northern half of Trench A, after cleaning, looking north-northwest.



Plate 5: BCF2017_204. Trench A, looking south-southeast.



Plate 6: BCF2017_205. A section of Trench A, looking east-northeast.



Plate 7: BCF2017_206. Trench B, looking east-northeast.



Plate 8: BCF2017_207. Trench B, looking north-northwest



Plate 9: BCF2017_208. Trench B, looking west-southwest.



Plate 10: BCF2017_209. Trench C, looking south-southeast



Plate 11: BCF2017_210. Trench E, looking south-southeast



Plate 12: BCF2017_211. Trench E, looking south-southeast



Plate 13: BCF2017_212. Trench E, looking east-northeast



Plate 14: BCF2017_213. Trench E, looking north-northwest

APPENDIX B:

FLINT REPORT
BY I. BROOKS

Lithic Artefacts from Bache Farm, New Radnor

I.P. Brooks

Three lithic artefacts were recovered during the course of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Trysor at Bache Farm, New Radnor. None of the finds were from a seal context and are therefore likely to be residual. Given the low number of artefacts recovered they are described, individually below:

BCF 2017, Tr. A, Context 001. The proximal end of a broken flake 21.6 x 16.7 x 9.1 mm in size on a mottled, semi translucent flint with the colour varying between dusky yellowish brown (10 YR 2/2, Goddard *et al* 1948) and pale yellowish brown (10 YR 6/2).

BCF 2017, Tr. A, Context 001. The distal end of a tertiary flake on an opaque, brownish black (5 YR 2/1), chert, probably of Carboniferous age. The artefact is 22 x 19.1 x 5 mm in size

BCF 2017, Tr. C, Context 001. The proximal end of a broken secondary flake 19.9 x 19.3 x 7.2 mm in size. There is some evidence of bipolar working with flakes removed from the dorsal surface running approximately 45° to the ventral surface. The surviving cortex, on this artefact, is heavily worn suggesting a pebble source. The raw material is a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/2) semi translucent flint.

None of the recovered artefacts are diagnostic and could date from any post-glacial period. They are, however, probably related to the other 44 flint artefacts, from the immediate area, recorded in the Historic Environment Record (PRN 16476) which included two early Bronze Age type scrapers possibly suggesting a date for at least part of the collection.

On particular interest with these three artefacts is the selection of the raw materials used. There are no local primary flint resources within the local area, indeed the nearest chalk outcrops are those of the North and South Downs in south and east England. It is more likely, however that derived (till and associated gravels) sources were being exploited, possibly from the local environment. The single chert artefact is distinctive and would macroscopically appear to be a fragment of Carboniferous chert. Once again there are no local exposure of any rocks of this date with the nearest suitable raw materials being those along the north coast of Wales and those which bounds both sides of the Vale of Clwyd (Berridge 1994, 95). There are, however, fairly extensive spreads of till in the New Radnor area, which have clasts which are mostly of the local local indurated siltstones, but are also likely to include material from a general northerly direction (K. Dorning *pers. comm.*). This would include the Carboniferous Limestones around Llangollen and the flints from the Cretaceous deposits of the Irish Sea. It is therefore likely that these tills acted as a raw material source for both the flint and the chert used within the collection.

References

- Berridge, P. 1994. The lithics. *in* Quinnell, H., Blockley, M.R. and Berridge, P. *Excavations at Rhuddlan, Clwyd 1969-73. Mesolithic to Medieval*. CBA Research Report 95. 95 - 114.
- Goddard, E.N., Trask, P.D., De Ford, R.K., Rove, O.N., Singewald, J.T. And Overbeck, R.M. (1948) *Rock-color Chart*. Geological Society of America, Boulder, Colorado, USA.
- Rawson, P.F., Curry, D., Dilley, F.C., Hancock, J.M., Kennedy, W.J., Neale, J.W., Wood, C.J. And Worssam, B.C. 1978 *A correlation of Cretaceous rocks in the British Isles*. Geological Society of London Special Report No. 9.

APPENDIX C:

POTTERY REPORT BY MARTIN LOCOCK

Finds

by Martin Locock BA MCIFA FHEA

A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery and glass was recovered from ploughsoil context 001 in trenches A-C and E.

Catalogue

White-glazed earthenware	2	2g
Unglazed red earthenware	2	13g
Black-glazed earthenware	1	1g
Transfer-printed ware (partial maker's mark "stone")	1	2g
Vessel glass, green	1	1g

Discussion

The assemblage is typical of general tableware of the early 19th century.

APPENDIX D:

WRITTEN SCHEME
OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
A DESK-BASED STUDY AND EVALUATION
AT THE BACHE FARM, NEW RADNOR, PRESTEIGNE, POWYS, LD8 2TG**

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2.	The Proposed Development	1
3.	Location of Development	1
4.	Planning Context of the Proposed Development	3
5.	Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation	3
6	Nature of the Archaeological Resource	4
7.	Scope of Work	4
8.	Methodology	6
9.	Recording – Excavation and Post Excavation	7
10.	Reporting	8
11.	Health & Safety	8
12.	Public benefit and outreach	8
13.	Archive	8
14.	Resources to be used	9
15.	Qualification of personnel	9
16.	Insurance & Professional indemnity	10
17.	Project identification	10
18.	Monitoring	10
19.	Sources	10

1. Introduction

1.1 Roger Parry & Partners LLP, The Estates Office, 20 Salop Road, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 2NU have commissioned Trysor heritage consultants on behalf of their client, Owen & Chris Hardwick, to undertake an historic environment desk-based assessment and evaluation for a chicken shed on land west of Bache Farm. New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG, planning application P/2017/0408 (Powys).

1.2 The proposed development is for the erection of free range poultry building (16,000 birds) associated feed bins and associated works, planning application reference number P/2017/0408.

2. The proposed development

2.1 It is proposed that a new free range poultry building is built in a field already used for poultry to the west of the farmyard at Bache Farm.

2.2 The building will be 77 metres approximately north to south by 19 metres, and 5.5 metres to the ridge, with a hardstanding around the building. The access track will be a trackway already in use.

2.3 A sump under the floor for dirty water will drain water further below ground into a sealed tank.

3. Location of Development

3.1 The development site is located at SO2248062790, in a field to the west of Bache Farm. It lies 580 metres to the northwest of the B4372 between New Radnor and Kinnerton.

3.2 The field has been used for poultry in recent years with mobile housing. The field is situated on a low spur between minor streams to the north and south. Higher ground rises to the north, west and southwest with lower ground to the east and southeast.

3.3. The underlying geology is undifferentiated Ludlow Rocks consisting of mudstones, siltstones and sandstones, formed approximately 419 to 423 million years ago in the Silurian Period.

*Bache Farm, New Radnor, Presteigne, Powys, LD8 2TG
Evaluation Report
P/2017/0408 (Powys)*

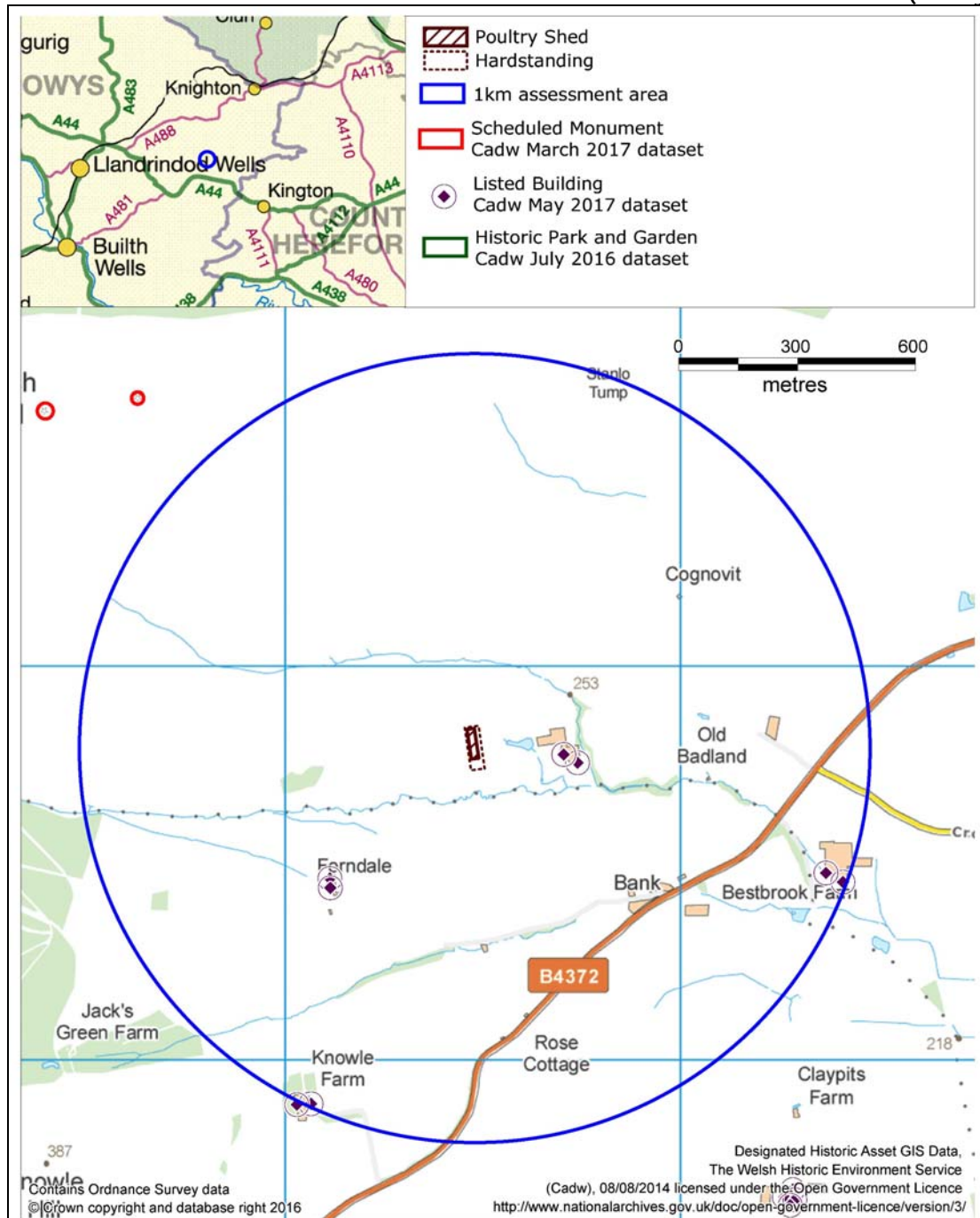


Figure 1: The location of the proposed development site and 1km study area

4. Planning context of the proposed development

4.1 A planning application was submitted for the free range poultry unit to Powys County Council, reference number, P/2017/0408.

4.2 The planning application was commented on by the Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT, 2017a). The Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT, recommended that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation be undertaken before the planning application was determined.

4.3 This was based on a record in the regional Historic Environment Record for 44 prehistoric flints including 2 Bronze Age scrapers, undated melted glass fragments and a prehistoric stone axe being found in the field during a field walking exercise in 2007.

4.4 The Development Control Section, Curatorial Services at CPAT provided a brief for the work to be undertaken (CPAT, 2017b) to comprise a desk top study and investigative trenching.

4.5 The application was also commented on by the Built Heritage Officer at Powys County Council (Powys County Council, 2017b) who concluded that there would be no objection to the agricultural building relating to the setting of the Listed Buildings.

5. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.1 The objective of this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for the desk-based study and investigative trenching (evaluation).

5.2 The brief supplied by Development Control Section, Curatorial Services was used to guide the WSI (CPAT 2017b) as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA, 014b).

CIfA define field evaluation as:

"..... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate."

5.3 The purpose of field evaluation is described as gaining:

"..... information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- a. The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- b. The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource*

c. The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research”

5.4 As outlined in the brief from Development Control Section, Curatorial Services, CPAT, the desktop study should be sufficient to provide a historical framework for any archaeological remains (CPAT, 2017b).

5.5 The investigative trenching will be sufficient to establish the presence of archaeological features, or not, with the development area and their date and function.

5.6 Once the presence (or not) and nature of any archaeological features has been established further mitigation may be required.

6. Nature of the Archaeological Resource

6.1 In the regional Historic Environment Record managed by CPAT, it is recorded that a field walking exercise in 1997 recovered prehistoric artefacts and undated artefacts from the field that that development will lie within. It is recorded that 44 flints, including 2 Bronze Age scrapers and fragments of molten glass were recorded.

7. Scope of Work

7.1 A desk-based study will be undertaken to inform on the known archaeological resource and create a historical narrative.

7.2 Any areas within the field in which the development will take place which are bare will be field walked prior to excavation of the trenches.

7.3 Five evaluation trenches representing 20.5% of the footprint of the proposed structure will be excavated.

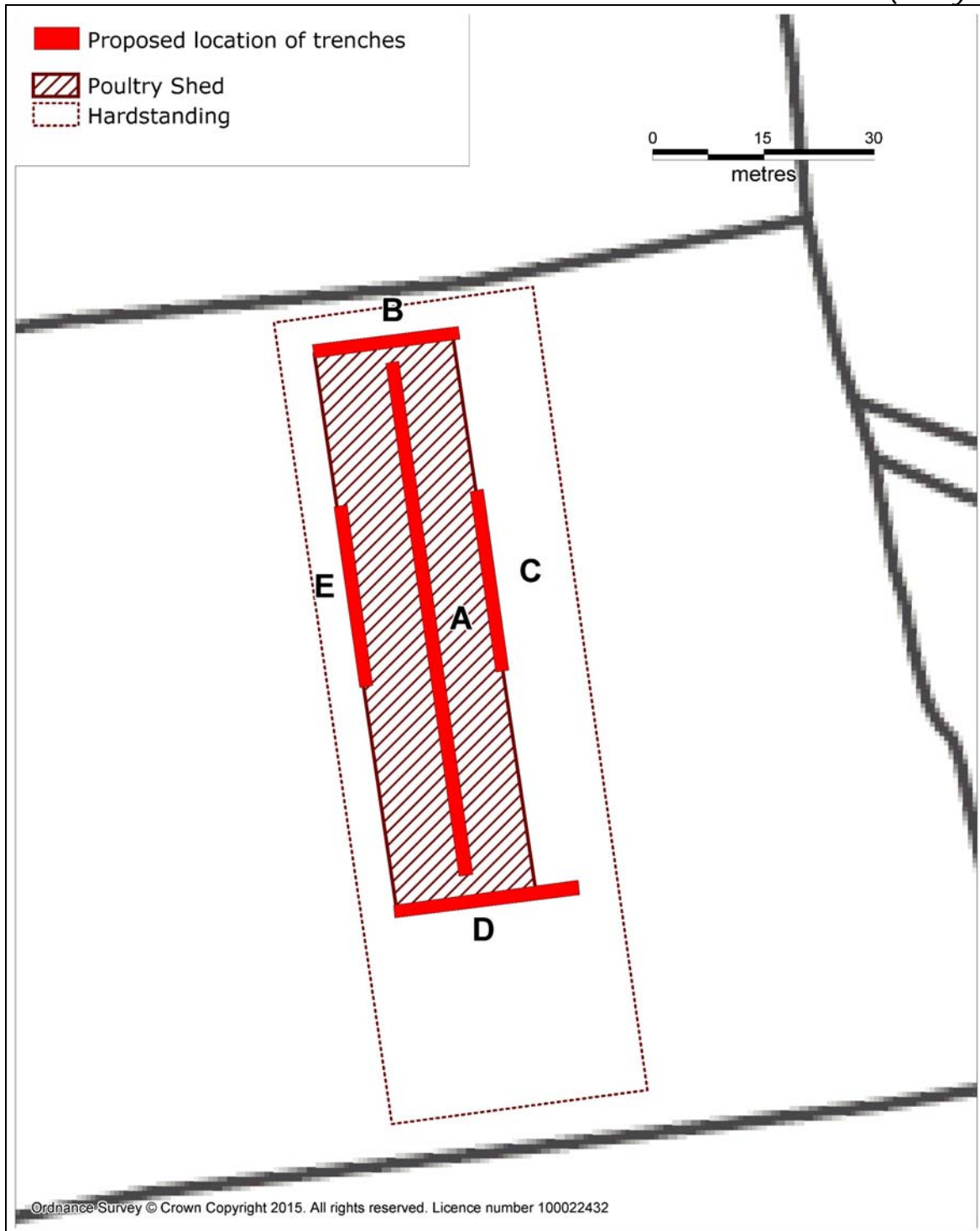


Figure 2; Proposed location of trenches

8. Methodology

8.1 Desk-based Study

8.1.1 The assessment will consider known historic assets within a 1km radius circle centred on **SO2248062790** (see Figure 1) and additional information sources as outlined in 6.3 will be studied in order to inform a historical account.

8.1.2 The following data sources will be consulted:

- Powys Historic Environment Record
- Cadw
- RCAHMW
- Historic Ordnance Survey maps
- Other historic maps including tithe map
- Aerial photographs
- LiDAR data if available
- Registered Historic Landscape and Character Area data if applicable
- LANDMAP
- Documentary sources
- Published journals

8.1.3 A site visit will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CIfA, 1014a). The site visit will be record any unknown earthwork features in the vicinity of the proposed development. A rapid record of features will be made, including a written description on pro-forma record sheets.

8.1.4 Prior to excavating the trenches parts of the field that are suitable will be informally fieldwalked to enable recovery and recording of any artefacts, in particular flints.

8.1.5 Colour digital photographs will be taken, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

8.2 Evaluation

8.2.1 The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA, 2014a).

8.2.2 A two-person team will oversee the mechanical removal of the ploughsoil from the trenches in 0.1 metre spits. The trenches will be excavated with a toothless bucket and the ploughsoil/topsoil will be discarded, but will be scanned for artefacts.

8.2.3 The turf layer will be removed from the trenches by machine using a flat (toothless) grading bucket. The exposed surface will be examined for artefacts, in particular flints and the position of any artefacts found will be recorded.

8.2.4 Excavation by machine will continue until the first recognisable archaeological layer or natural subsoil is reached.

8.2.5 If a recognisable archaeological horizon is encountered whilst excavating the trenches, mechanical machining will cease. Excavation by hand will proceed sufficient to establish function and date of layers and features, and their relationship to other layers or adjacent features. The level of natural subsoil will be established in Trench A,

8.2.6 Trench bases and sections will be cleaned by hand prior to recording.

9. Recording – Excavation and Post Excavation

9.1 A written record of all activity will be kept as well as context records on pro-forma sheets for all archaeological contexts, based on the CEU recording manual. The notes and context sheets will form part of the project archive.

9.2 A plan of the location of the trenches and representative sections of the trenches will be drawn, at an appropriate scale. If any archaeological features are observed, they will be excavated and recorded, photographed, and planned at an appropriate scale. Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. All plans will be related to boundaries shown on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey mapping. Levels will be taken from a site datum which will be cross referenced to an Ordnance Survey datum.

9.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014b)*. . All artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. They will be catalogued by context, including dimensions, weight, number, and description as relevant. Significant artefacts will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

9.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

9.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice license will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

9.6 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 18M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. The photographs will be archived with a full catalogue showing location of photographs and direction taken. Photographs will be archived in TIF format.

10. Reporting

10.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the evaluation will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA, 2014a)*

10.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the evaluation and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the evaluation
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Results including desktop study and structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

10.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Powys Historic Environment Record.

11. Health & Safety

11.1 Trydor will undertake a risk assessment in advance of the fieldwork in accordance with their health and safety policy.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014b)* and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (NPAAW, 2017)*. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations

undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the client.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Jenny Hall, BSC, MCifA and Paul Sambrook, BA, PGCE, MCifA of Trysor will undertake the fieldwork outlined and reporting and archiving. During the fieldwork they will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kit. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCifA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking area and trench excavation, watching briefs and post excavation work. She worked on the extensive Stanwick Roman villa project in Northamptonshire for several seasons and undertook a year of post excavation work with the project. In 1993 she became the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Dyfed Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland field survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well heritage interpretation and community-based projects.

15.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCifA, 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 also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a variety of work including upland field survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, watching briefs and evaluations as well as community-based, non-intrusive projects and community heritage interpretation.

15.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCifA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCifA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2016/565. Identifying site code will be BCF2017.

18. Monitoring

18.1 Staff from Powys County Council and the planning archaeologists at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. They will be informed as to when work will start on site and contact details given. Any financial transactions related to this should be addressed directly to the client.

19. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014c, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

CPAT, 2017a, Email from Mark Walters, CPAT to Gemma Bufton, Powys County Council, dated 8th May 2017

CPAT, 2017, Powys CC Planning Application P2017/0408 – Land at the Bache Farm, New Radnor, Prepared for Gerallt Davies, Roger Parry & Partners (on behalf of Powys CC), Brief for Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation CPAT EVB 881

Powys County Council, 2017, Response from Built Heritage Officer, Debra Lewis, dated to 6th June 2017

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Trysor,
June 2017