

Archaeology Wales

Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief



By Aurea Izquierdo Zamora BA (Hons)

Report No. 1505

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Archaeology Wales

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Henllan Property Services, Ltd.

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September 2016

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Henllan Property Services Ltd. It draws on the results of an archaeological watching brief on land at Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys. The archaeological work was undertaken to satisfy a condition of planning permission (Powys County Council: P/2015/1133) for the construction of a new dwelling and the redevelopment of the site.

The development site is located within the area of Rhos Common, characterized by agricultural crops, and not far from the historic village of Llandrinio, which could have been a religious centre from early medieval times. Next to Chestnut House are the remains of a medieval well, thought to be possibly the holy well of St Bennion.

The Historic Building Level 1 survey for the remains of the Chestnut House (PRN124892) was undertaken by the developer during June 2016, prior to demolition of the house. The results of this survey have been submitted separately to the Local Planning Authority. Subsequently, after the demolition of Chestnut House, an archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new dwelling. The area had a medium archaeological potential given the proximity of the medieval well, the presence of Chestnut House in the OS 1st edition map of 1883, and the possible presence of an earlier house within the site, depicted in a 1740s estate map.

The Watching brief was undertaken in June 2016. No archaeological deposits were identified and the only finds recovered were a small number of modern pottery fragments from the modern subsoil. Although limited in scope, the negative results of the watching brief suggest that there is only a limited potential for the survival of archaeological deposits and artefacts within the development area.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 During June 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a watching brief on land at Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys (Figures 1 and 2). The development area is approximately 1.37ha in size centred at NGR: SJ 28082 18146, and sits at approximately 60m to 65m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The parcel lies to the south of Hendre Lane, in Rhos Common, and is orientated roughly northwest to southeast. The detached house was located approximately at the centre of the land. The development area is surrounded by other properties: Pear Tree Cottage and Rhos Newydd to the north, Rhos Nursery to the east, Rhos Villa to the west, and Gwernybatto to the south (Figures 3 and 4).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken following a recommendation by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), who are archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. The programme of archaeological work was implemented to satisfy planning permission P/2015/1133.

- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out during groundworks on the site at the request of Helfin Lewis on behalf of Henllan Property Services Limited.
- 1.1.4 In their letter to the planning authority, CPAT determined that the site was of medium archaeological potential, given that the Chestnut House appeared on the OS 1st edition map and was therefore at least 130 years old, and the possible presence of an earlier house within the plot, dated as far back as the late 1740s, based on estate map evidence. Within the plot there is also a record for St. Bennion well (PRN 81745), probably linked to the early medieval abbot St. Beuno.
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the Historic Building Level 1 survey and subsequent Watching Brief (Appendix III) was drawn up by Mark Houlston (AW) and approved by Mark Walters (CPAT) on behalf of the planning authority.
- 1.1.6 The AW project number for the work is 2449 and the site code is CHL/16/WB. The project details are summarized on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix V).

1.2 Geology, soils and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is composed of Kinnerton Sandstone Formation: sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago (Triassic Period). The superficial geology of the site is composed of Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits: sand and gravel soils formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey, 2001).
- 1.2.2 The site is located within the former common land of Rhos Common, in the Llandrinio community (Llanymynech parish). It is a landscape of pasture and agricultural crops, limited to the north and east by the River Vyrnwy (*Afon Efyrynwy*), to the south by the River Severn (*Afon Hafren*), and to the west by the Bryn Mawr hills (138m AOD) on the southern side of a pronounced meander of the River Wye. Rhos Common is bounded to north-northwest by the Hendre Lane, to the east by Gwernowddy Lane, to the northwest by the village of Four Crosses, and to the south-southwest by the B4393 Road. The village of Rhos is located approximately 0.8km to the southeast and the historic village of Llandrinio approximately 1.3km to the southwest. The site is located approximately 1.6km east from the A483 Road, halfway between Oswestry and Welshpool; 3km west from the English border, and 3km south from Llanymynech (Figures 1-3).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The landscape immediately surrounding the development site contains a number of archaeological features, dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period, along with several heritage assets.
- 1.3.2 Rhos Common is located on the former eponymous common land of the Rhos manor, west and northwest from the historic parish of Llandrinio. The hamlet of Rhos, along with Rhos Royal and Rhos Common, form a group of scattered farm houses and fields that developed

from the medieval landscape of Rhos manor. The village of Llandrinio is focused on St. Trinio's church (PRN 1248), which is believed to be located on site an earlier religious establishment, possible an early medieval sanctuary.

- 1.3.3 From the prehistoric period, noteworthy remains comprise the Neolithic barrows cemetery of Four Crosses and the Lower House Iron age enclosures, approximately 1km to the northwest; and a group of Iron Age enclosures and cropmarks, representing a field system, at Sarn Wen, approximately 0.5km to the southwest of the site (Archwilio 2016).
- 1.3.4 A Roman settlement has been thought to exist in the vicinity of Four Crosses for some time (PRN 6419), although evidence has mainly taken the form of random pottery finds recovered during other work in the village. The main source was the ring ditch/barrow excavations undertaken in the 1980s by CPAT (Warrilow *et al* 1986). Recent work at Four Crosses between 2004 and 2006, revealed two adjoining Romano-British enclosures associated with a boundary ditch. No internal features were noted in either enclosure, but a contemporary field system was also investigated. Evidence of industrial processes believed to be of Romano-British origin, in the form of copper smelting residues and metalworking debris, were also present and material was recovered from a range of features including post-holes and pits. At least eight inhumation burials on a north-east/south-west alignment were recorded, together with a probable cremation. All were thought to be Romano-British in origin by the excavators, although this remains to be confirmed (Hankinson 2008).
- 1.3.5 From the early medieval period, several archaeological features give relevance to the site at Chestnut House: the presence of an Offa's Dyke segment in the vicinity of Four Crosses, approximately 1km to the northwest, the possible presence of a dark age sanctuary in Llandrinio, where the current St. Trinio (St. Peter and St. Paul) Church is placed (PRN 1248), and most specially, the well located within the development site (PRN 81745). This could possibly had been used as a holy well advocated to St. Bennion, which could be a corrupted form for St. Beuno, a welsh religious figure from the 7th century.
- 1.3.6 By the end of the 8th century Christianity had become well established in the area, and the arrival of the Normans in the 11th century created a degree of political unity and, possibly, greater stability. There are a number of ridge and furrow areas located in the vicinity of the site, which could indicate an agricultural economy mainstay across medieval times.
- 1.3.7 In 1309, King Edward II granted a concession to the Llandrinio village allowing an annual 3 day fair on the festivals of St. Peter and St. Paul (28th, 29th and 30th June). The fair bustled the economy of all the surrounding area, resulting also in the incorporation of the advocacy to St. Peter and St. Paul to the St. Trinio Church. The building, retaining architectural features from the Norman period through to the 20th century, is Grade II listed (Cadw Building ID: 7613).
- 1.3.8 The Gwernowddy Old Farmhouse, situated at the south side of Chestnut House, was most likely in use from 17th century, originally a half-timbered house with a thatched roof.
- 1.3.9 In 1775, following the Montgomeryshire Turnpike Act of 1769, it was constructed in Llandrinio the hump-backed, pink sandstone-built bridge. It is a Grade I Listed Ancient

Monument. Its construction was coincident with the end of the medieval Fairs, although the agricultural economy improved in the area as a result. The bridge is flanked at either end by two pairs of concrete pillars constructed during World War II, presumably in 1940, when the fear of a German invasion was at its highest (Llandrinio Village 2016).

- 1.3.10 The Rhos Common Methodist Chapel was built in 1835 and enlarged in 1858. A new Chapel was built in red brick in 1907 and a schoolroom was added in 1959. A number of bricks on the new schoolroom have initials and the names of benefactors engraved on them.
- 1.3.11 In 1860 Four Crosses Railway Station opened, as part of the Oswestry and Newtown Railway (O&NR). Four Crosses was the main crossing point for passenger trains from Oswestry to Newtown, and consequently was re-configured by the Great Western Railway in 1925, when private sidings were laid to the nearby creamery, giving milk trains direct access. The line from Welshpool to Oswestry was closed in 1965, Four Crosses station included.
- 1.3.12 During the 20th century, the area experienced an economic and demographic decline, due to the lack of an industrial economy. In recent decades, expansive development of new dwellings, along with the renovation of the B4394 Road, has contributed to a relative, steady regrowth of the area.
- 1.3.13 Chestnut House's construction date is unclear due to the lack of documentation. The first cartographic representation of Chestnut House and its associated land is on the OS 1:2500 c.1883 edition map (Figure 5), which implies that it is at least over 130 years old. In this map, the Rhos Common land and Chestnuts House are clearly depicted, as is Well House, located where the possible holy well still remains. Hendre Lane to the north, Rhos Nursery to the west and the methodist chapel in the southwest also appear in the map. Very few changes are visible in the OS 1:2500 c.1900 edition map (Figure 6), except for the name 'Methodist Chapel' which is now shown as 'Rhos Chapel'. Chestnuts house, Well House, and the well itself are clearly represented in this map. The OS 1:2500 1970 edition map (Figure 7) shows a well-defined plan of Chestnut House, roughly rectangular orientated northeast-southwest, with a small courtyard open to the northwest. The well is depicted in the map, but the well house is not described anymore. No other noteworthy changes appear in this edition. Other historic maps were consulted, but no features of potential archaeological significance were visible within the development site.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) are:
 - to ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works;
 - to provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present 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.

3 Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 Intensive monitoring of topsoil stripping and trench excavation works by mechanical excavator were undertaken.
- 3.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken, and the project was managed by Mark Houliston (MCIfA). The intervention and excavation were photographed using high resolution digital photography in *RAW format with images converted to JPG format for long term storage.
- 3.1.3 Ten trenches were excavated using an 8T excavator equipped with a 0.8m toothless bucket. The trenches followed the layout of the planned foundations for the development of the new dwelling. The trenches formed a grid-shaped plan of approximately 11.5m in length by 8m in width, orientated northeast-southwest, with a roughly squared plan of foundations added to the northeast end, of approximately 5m in length by 4.5m in width (Figure 8).
- 3.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.
- 3.1.5 The on-site illustrations were made on drafting film using recognized conventions and scales (1:20 and 1:100, as appropriate). Five representative sections from five different trenches were drawn (Figure 8):
 - A-B, southeast facing section in Trench 1
 - C-D, northwest facing section of Trench 2
 - E-F, southwest facing section of Trench 3
 - G-H, northwest facing section of Trench 4
 - I-J, northwest facing section of Trench 9

4 Watching Brief Results

4.1 Ground Conditions

- 4.1.1 Chestnut House had been demolished prior to the commencement of the Watching Brief, and the area of the building and the proposed development covered on drystone gravel. Climatic conditions were dry and warm.
- 4.1.2 The site is relatively flat, with no major level changes or inaccessible areas that could have compromised the archaeological watching brief.

4.2 Stratigraphic narrative

- 4.2.1 The result of the archaeological watching brief were negative. Six different layers were identified, from the topsoil to the maximum depth (approximately 0.80m) to be reached by the foundations, none of them with any archaeological information within.
- 4.2.2 The six layers were recorded as follows, from base to top: (105), a natural deposit of firmly compacted, greyish dark brown, gravely clays with frequent inclusions of pebbles and round stones (10-100mm). Deposit (105) was not excavated to its maximum thickness. This layer was primarily overlaid by (104), a natural deposit of firmly compacted, reddish brown silty clays, which appeared only in the north-northeast areas of the excavation, with a maximum thickness of 150mm. Deposits (105) and (104) were overlaid by (103), a natural deposit of regularly compacted, yellowish very thin silty clays, with maximum thickness 300mm. Deposit (103) was primarily overlaid by (102), a natural deposit of regularly compacted, medium brown clayish sands, with regular inclusions of pebbles and round stones (10-100mm), which appeared only in the southeast-southwest areas of the excavation, with maximum thickness 300mm. Deposits (103) and (102) were overlaid by modern subsoil (101), a deposit of dark brown sand with regular inclusions of bioturbations, gravels, pebbles and round stones (5-200mm), and a maximum thickness of 220mm. The topsoil on site (100) was a modern spread of drystone gravel, with a maximum thickness of 150mm.
- 4.2.3 Removal of the topsoil (100) revealed a clean and apparently undisturbed subsoil (101), under which were revealed three deposits, (102), (103) and (104), all result of natural sedimentation correspondent to fluvial plane environment. Deposit (105), also a natural deposition of gravel and clays, while recorded from its top section, was not fully excavated. The clean and apparently undisturbed deposits indicates that man-made actions have not penetrated to this depth.

5 Finds

- 5.1.1 The watching brief produced a total of 5 sherds of nineteenth / twentieth century pottery. These were not retained.

6 Discussion and Interpretation

6.1 Overall Interpretation

- 6.1.1 Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity in the vicinity of the development site appears to have been limited to the areas immediately around the villages of Four Crosses and Llandrinio. There is no evidence to suggest that buildings predating Chestnut House occupied the development site.
- 6.1.2 No medieval nor earlier finds or deposits were recovered.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 Based on the results of the watching brief, it can be concluded that whilst intense Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is present in the surrounding areas, there is no evidence of it within the development site. The demolished building, Chestnut House, did not overlaid any earlier foundations.
- 7.1.2 As a result of the archaeological watching brief undertaken at Chestnut House, it can be concluded that medieval or earlier settlement activity is unlikely to extend into the development area. This negative evidence is of local importance.

8 Acknowledgements

- 8.1.1 Thanks are due to Mark Houlston for undertaking the watching brief, to Hefin Lewis from Henllan Property Services Ltd for providing with the planned development information, and to Mark Walters from CPAT, for ongoing advice and monitoring.

9 Bibliography and References

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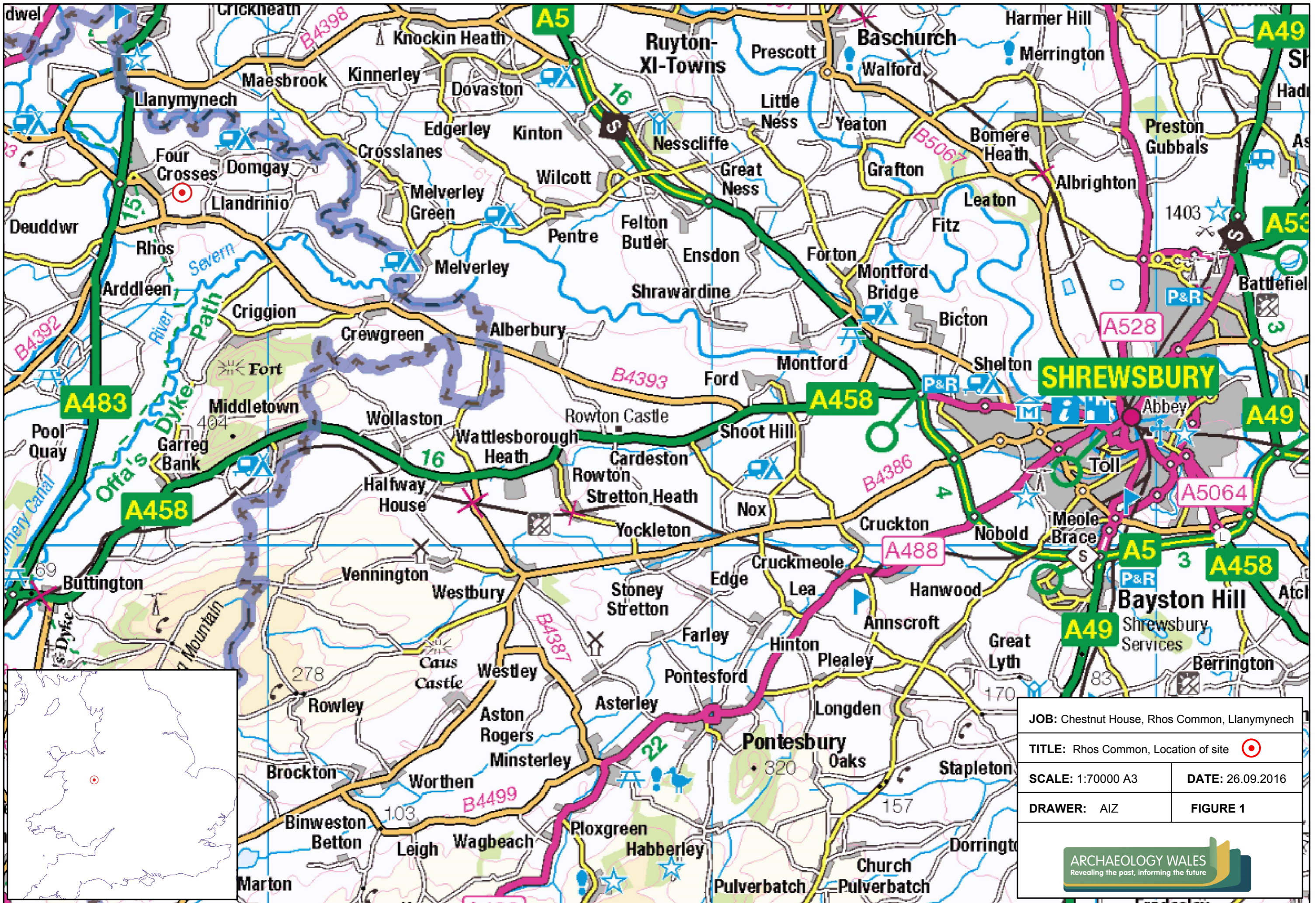
Hankinson, R., 1995. *A483 Swansea to Manchester Trunk Road at Four Crosses, Powys: archaeological assessment*. CPAT.


Warrilow, W., Owen, G. & Britnell, W., 1986. *Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys (1981-85)*. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, 52: 53-88.

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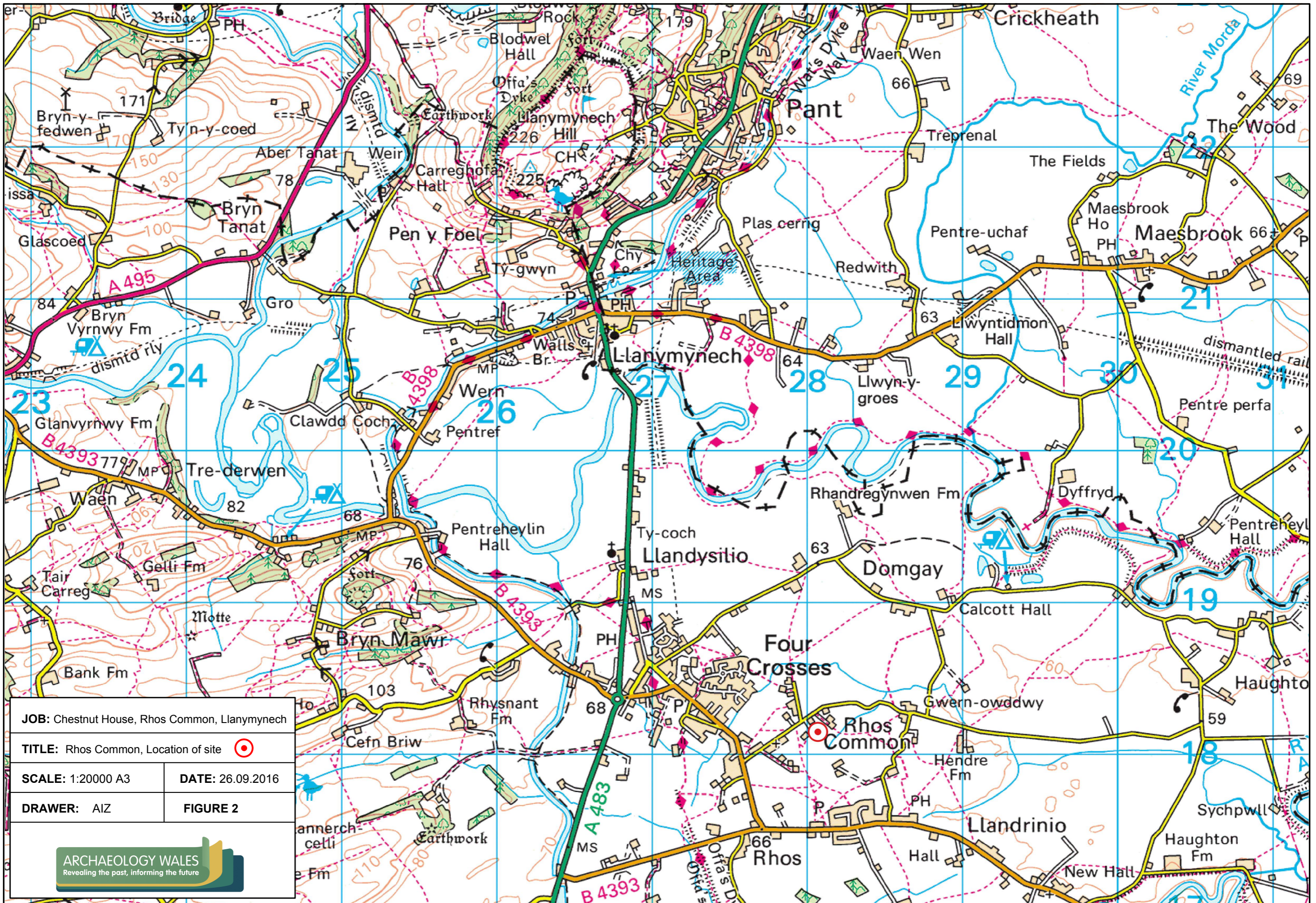
APPENDIX I:

Figures




JOB: Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: Rhos Common, Location of site 	
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DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 1





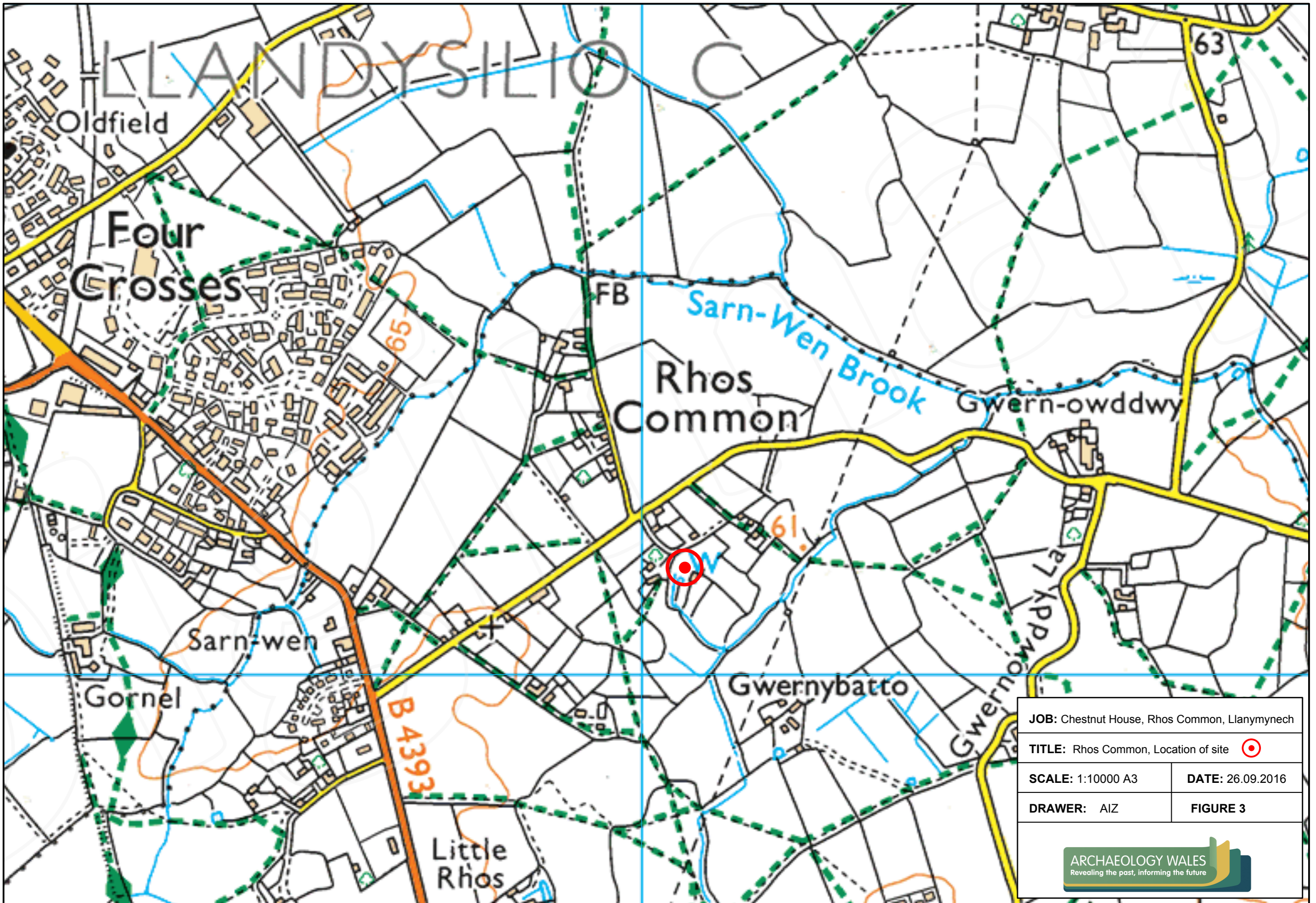
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TITLE: Rhos Common, Location of site 

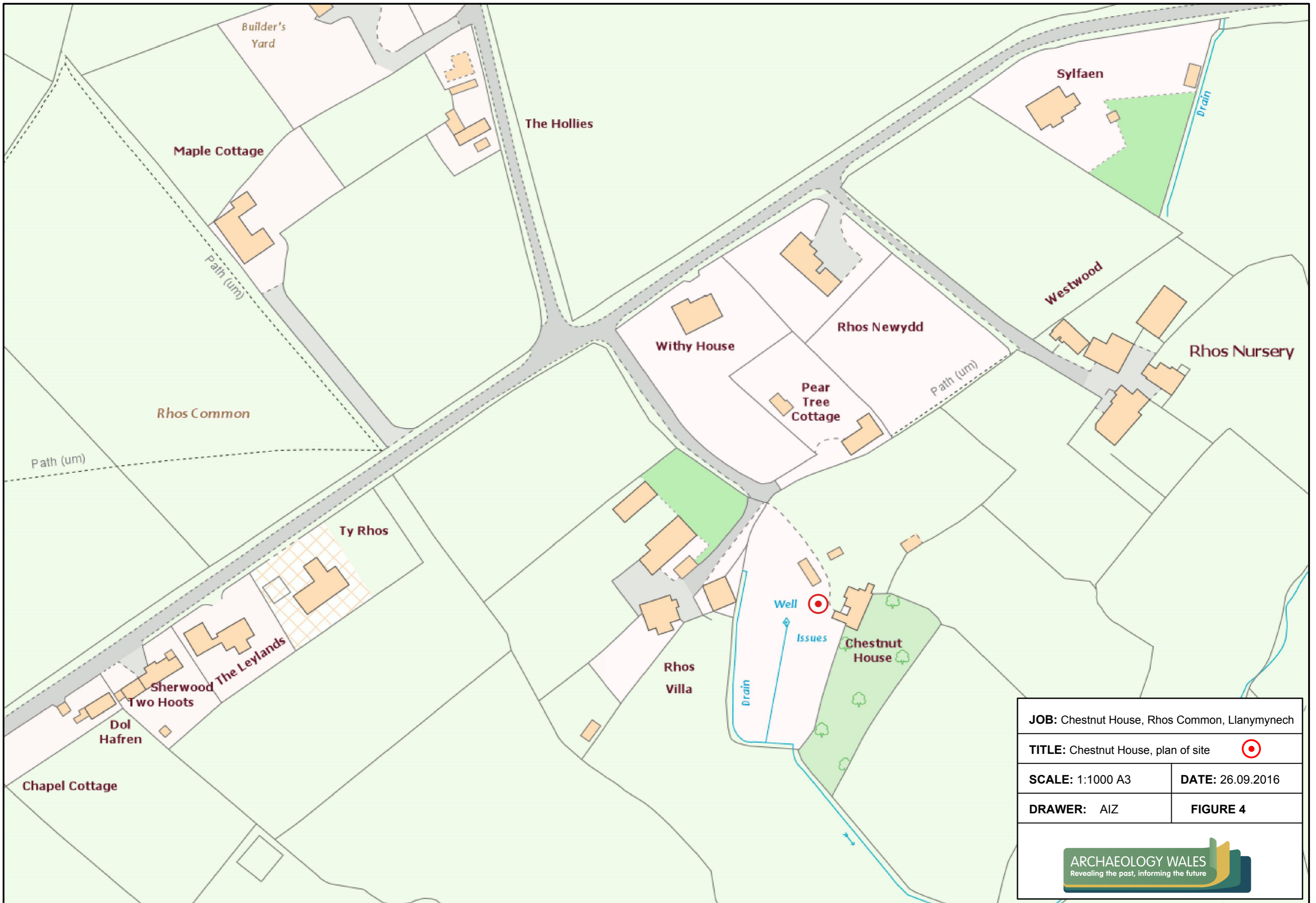
SCALE: 1:20000 A3 **DATE:** 26.09.2016


DRAWER: AIZ **FIGURE 2**

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Revealing the past, informing the future

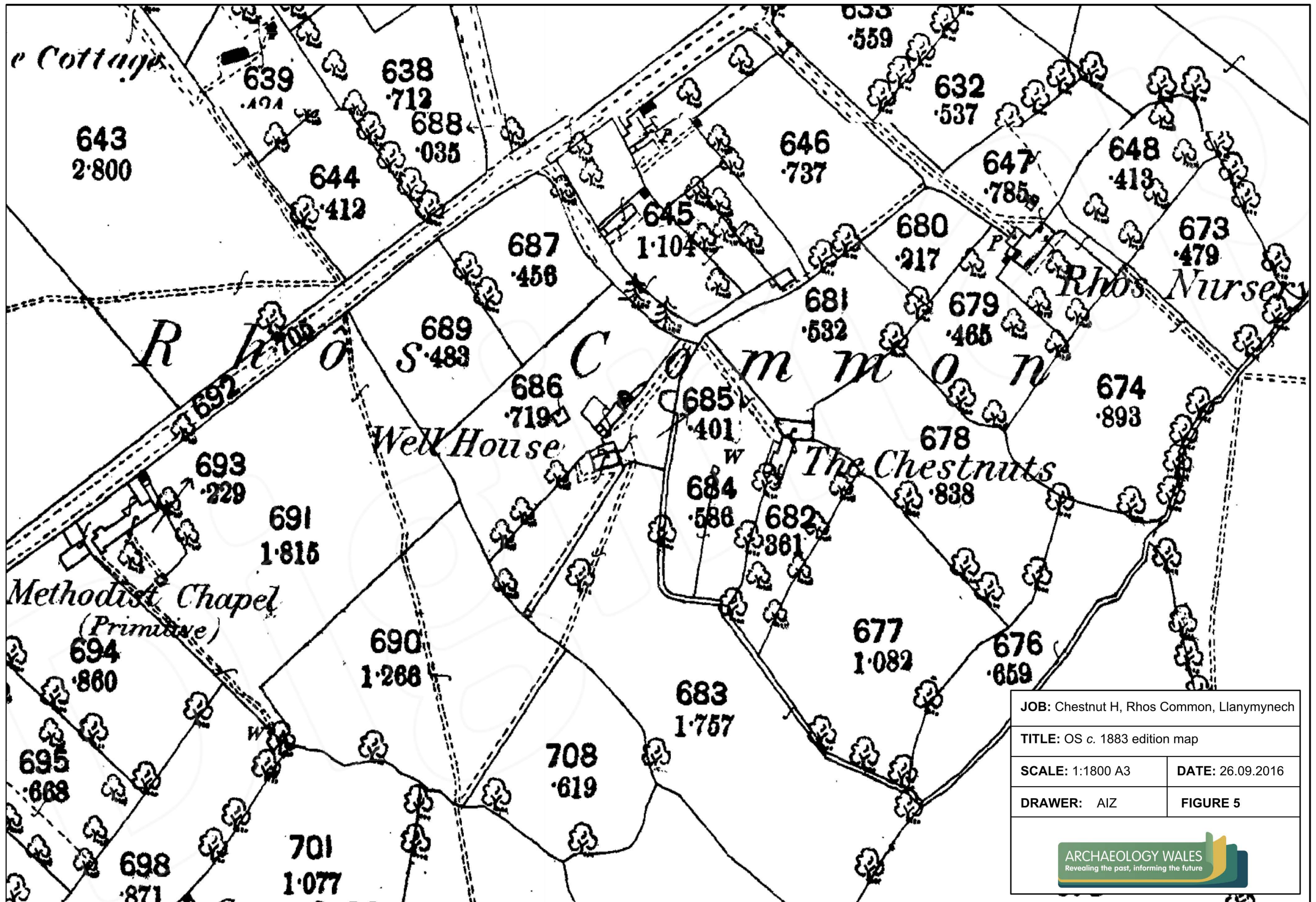


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TITLE: Rhos Common, Location of site 	
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DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 3



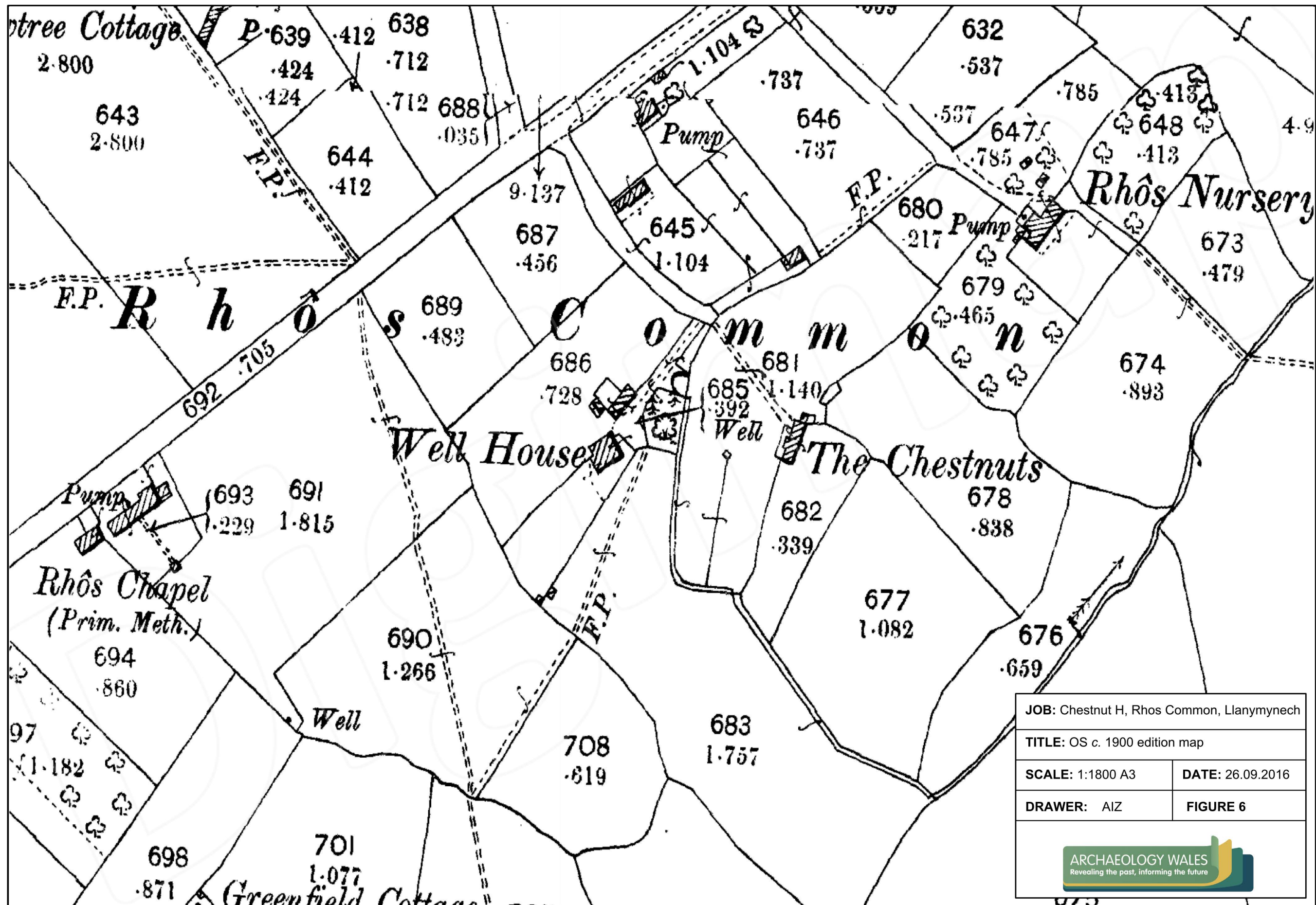
JOB: Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: Chestnut House, plan of site 	
SCALE: 1:1000 A3	DATE: 26.09.2016
DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 4




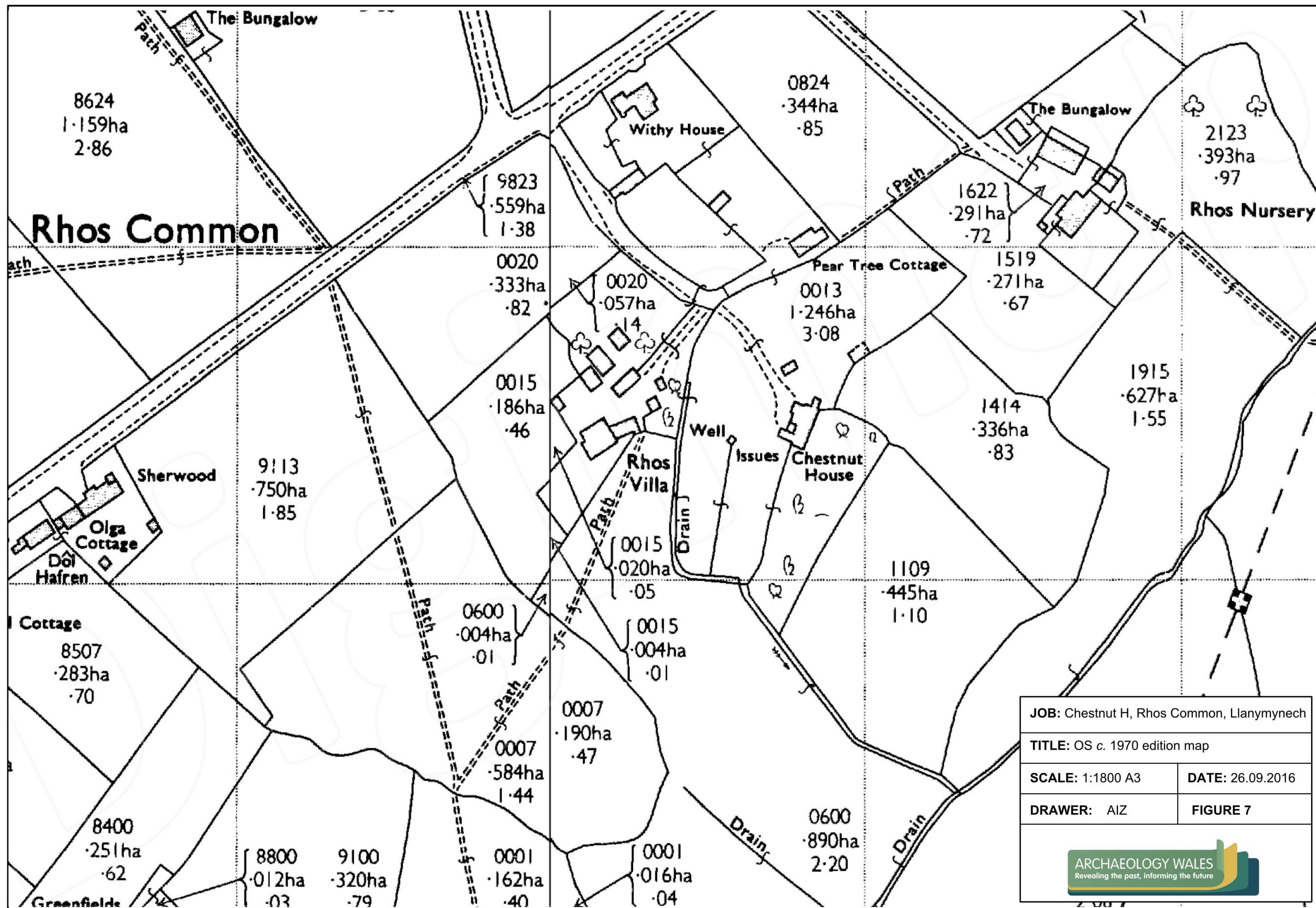


JOB: Chestnut H, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: OS c. 1883 edition map	
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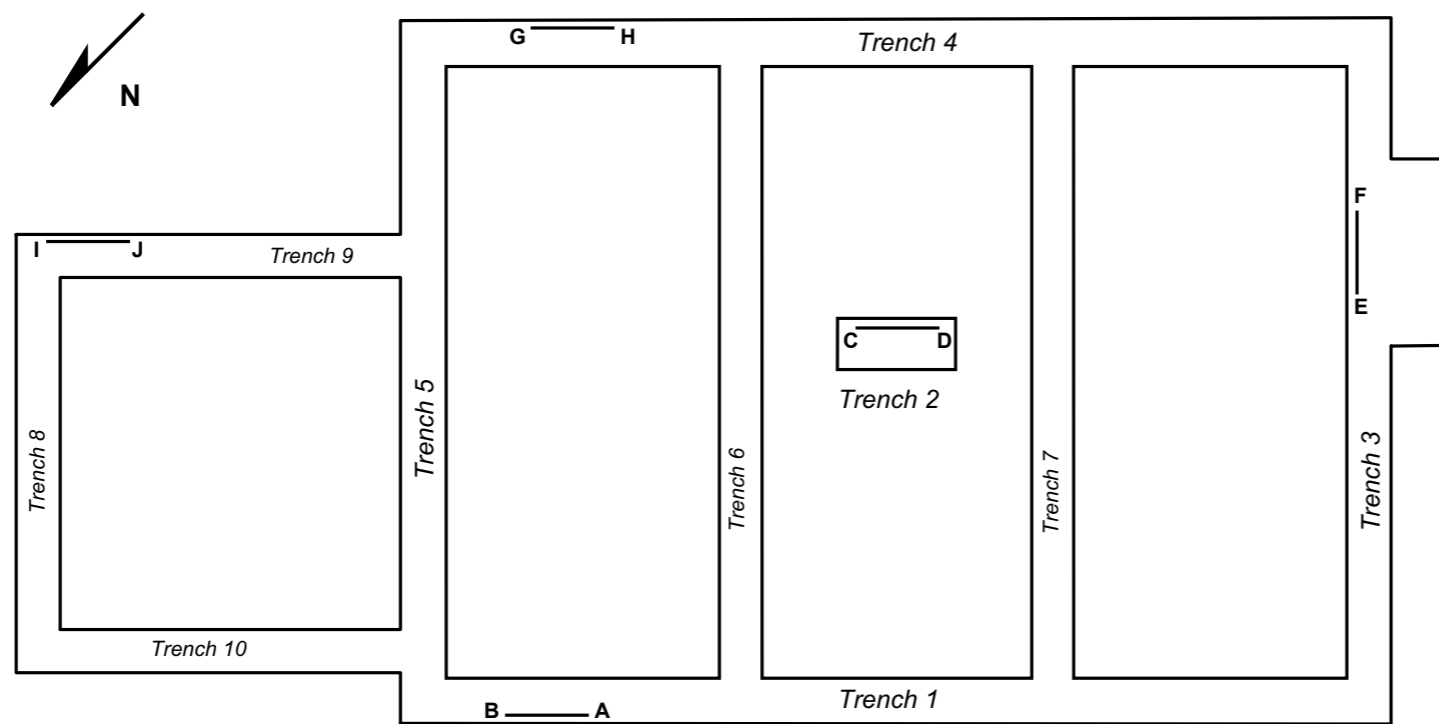
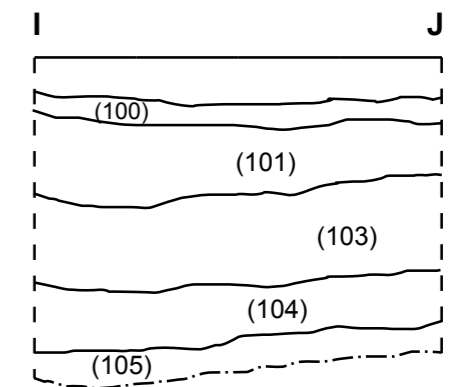
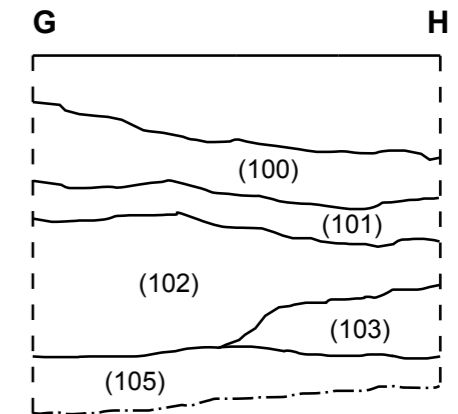
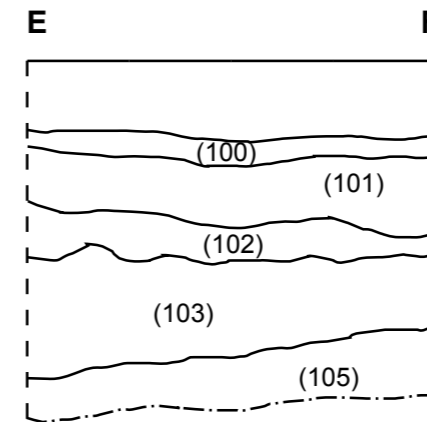
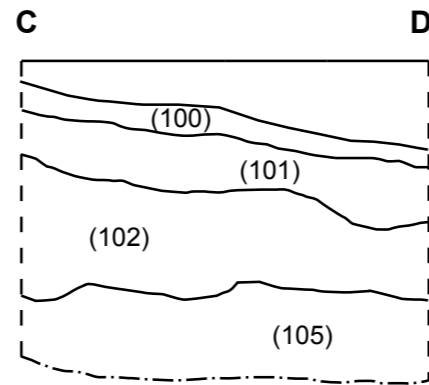
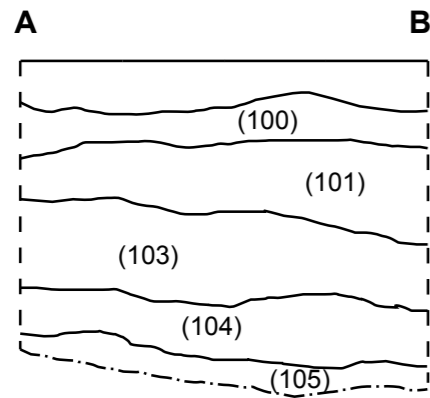


JOB: Chestnut H, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: OS c. 1900 edition map	
SCALE: 1:1800 A3	DATE: 26.09.2016
DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 6
	



JOB: Chestnut H, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: OS c. 1970 edition map	
SCALE: 1:1800 A3	DATE: 26.09.2016
DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 7





JOB: Chestnut H, Rhos Common, Llanymynech	
TITLE: Representative sections and plan of site	
SCALE: 1:20 / 1:100 A3	DATE: 26.09.2016
DRAWER: AIZ	FIGURE 8



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APPENDIX II:

Plates



Plate 1: Rhos Common, Llanymynech, layout of foundation trenches, facing northwest



Plate 2: Rhos Common, Llanymynech, foundation trenches, facing northeast



Plate 3: Excavation of foundations, facing southwest



Plate 4: Foundation of front (northwest) side, Trench 1, facing southwest



Plate 5: Foundation for master pillar, at the centre of the layout, Trench 2, facing southeast



Plate 6: Foundation of southwest side, Trench 3, facing northeast



Plate 7: Foundation of rear (southeast) side, Trench 4, facing southeast



Plate 8: Foundation of rear side (southeast) Trench 9, corner with Trench 8 (northeast side), facing southeast



Plate 10: Foundation of front (northwest) side, Trench 1, facing northeast



Plate 10: Rhos Common, Llanymynech, layout after excavation of new dwelling foundations, facing east

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APPENDIX III:

AW
Specification

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

Written Scheme of Investigation

**For Archaeological Building
Recording (Level 1) and a
Watching Brief at**

Chestnut House, Llanymynech

**Prepared for:
Henllan Property Services Limited**

06 June 2016

Project No: 2449

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for archaeological building recording (Level 1) in advance of the demolition of Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys, and a Watching Brief during the subsequent redevelopment of the site. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Henllan Property Services Limited.

1. Introduction

The planned development is located on a plot of land (**Figure 1**) currently occupied by Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys (Henceforth – the site). Information regarding the development has been provided by Henllan Property Services Limited. The local planning authority is Powys County Council (PCC) and the planning application number is P/2015/1133

The current house appears on the first edition OS mapping, so is at least 130 years old, while the presence of the plot it occupies on an earlier estate map indicates a house may have been present on the site since at least the late 1740's.

The site also contains a record for St Bennion's Well (PRN 81745), a holy well that may date from the medieval period. The well is currently capped and plan is to retain it within the proposed development.

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Mark Houliston, Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Hefin Lewis, Henllan Property Services Limited, 29 Cae'r Wylan, Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, SY23 3GY. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during Level 1 archaeological building recording at the site prior to the proposed development, and a Watching Brief during development.

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Section (Henceforth – CPAT), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that archaeological building recording be undertaken prior to development work. The work has been set as two conditions of the planning application decision. Condition 7 states:

Development shall not begin until a photographic survey of the existing building has been carried out and submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs should be forwarded on a CD to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To secure a basic photographic record of the original building prior to demolition in accordance with Policy ENV18 of the Powys Unitary Development Plan (2010).

Condition 8 states:

The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an

archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. 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 archaeological contractor. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To secure preservation by record of any archaeological remains which may be revealed during ground excavations for the consented development in accordance with Policy ENV18 of the Powys Unitary Development Plan (2010).

The details set out in this document outline procedures to be undertaken during the building recording work at the Site, which will result in an archive standard photographic record and an illustrated report.

All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

2 Site specific objectives

The primary objective of the Building Recording will be to record all of the key internal and external components of the building so that a permanent record survives prior to demolition. This will be completed by means of an English Heritage Level 1 Building survey.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a photographic record of the building. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

3 Building Survey Methodology

Recording

The recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic record (Level 1) will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The recording will be completed in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 1 (English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2006).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (8+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

Monitoring

CPAT will be contacted as soon as possible prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Information that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to CPAT for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. CPAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

4 Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and will follow the CIfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2008; revised 2011 & 2014).

Detailed

After demolition of the present house any clearing of the old footprint and construction of new foundations may reveal traces of an earlier house on the same site. The Watching Brief will therefore be carried out during any works to the original footprint of the old house (after demolition) and any works around the top of the St. Bennion's Well (PRN81745).

If previously unknown archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and CPAT. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with CPAT and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue

Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc), using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries and related to the developer's site plan.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using an 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, CPAT and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, CPAT and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located, and on an occasional basis from any peat deposits that are uncovered. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800

Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5 Post Field-work programme

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate organisation.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMR) held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW), Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, SY23 1NJ, within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with DAT-HM.

A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to Henllan Property Services Limited for comments within 4 weeks of the survey being complete.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the survey. Copies of the report will be sent to Henllan Property Services Limited and for inclusion in the regional Historical Environment Record (held and maintained by CPAT). Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

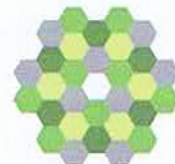
Any persons undertaking the survey will have undertaken Asbestos awareness training within the last 12 months. Lone working at the building will not be permitted.

Before entering the building a detail plan and risk assessment will be produced.

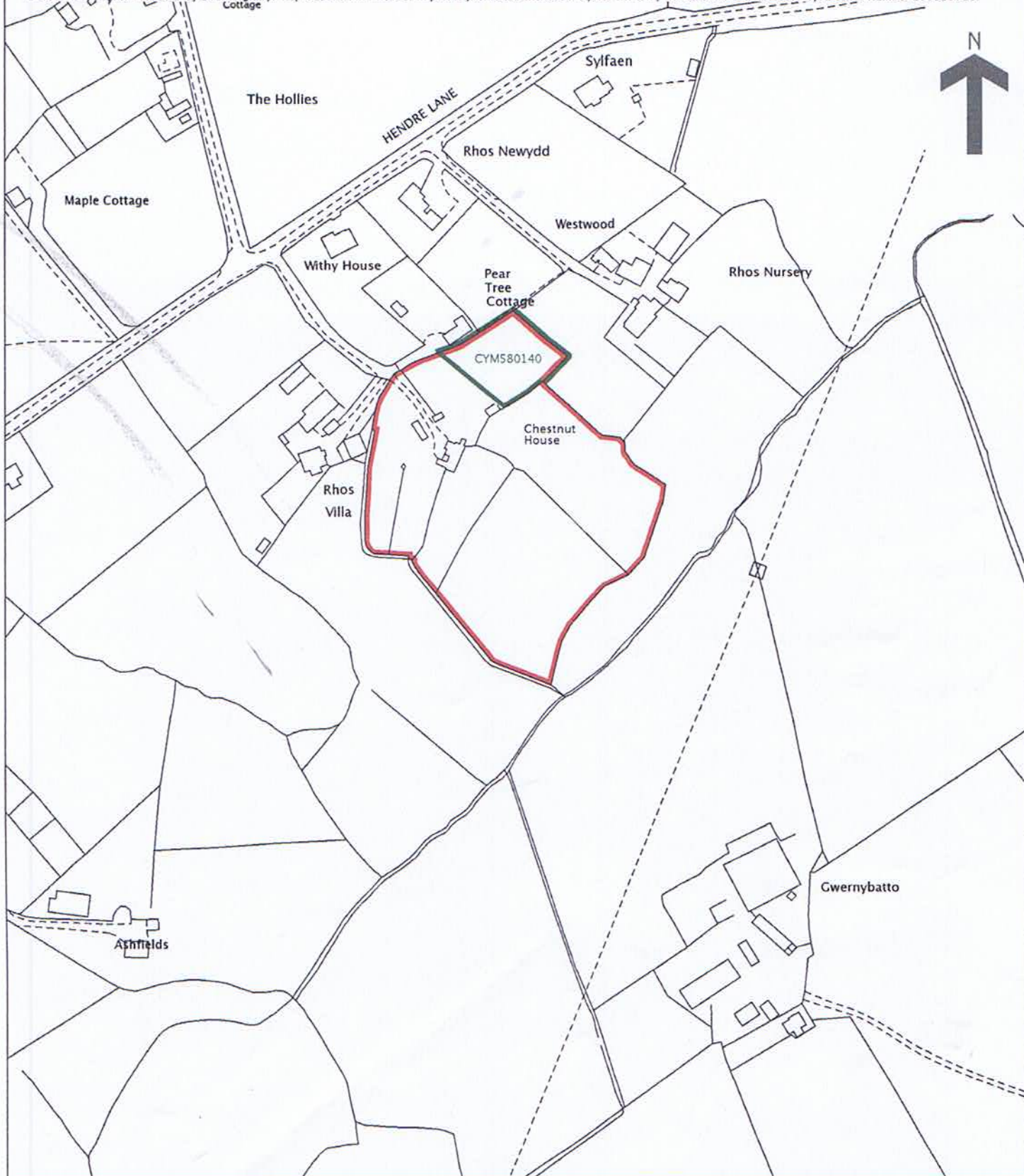
If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

Land Registry
Official copy of
title plan

Title number **CYM488226**
Ordnance Survey map reference **SJ2818SW**
Scale **1:2500**
Administrative area **Powys**



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Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX V:

Archive
Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Chestnut House, Rhos Common, Llanymynech, Powys.

Site Name:	Chestnut House, Llanymynech
Site Code:	CHL/16/WB
PRN:	124892
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	SJ 28082 18146
Site Type:	Domestic – demolished house
Project Type:	Watching brief
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	June - September 2016
Categories Present:	Report, photographs, maps, plans
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	CPAT
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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