

Archaeology Wales

Llanfair Farm, Llanfair Crickhowell, Powys

Archaeological Field Evaluation



By
Jack Griffiths BSc

Report No. 1786

Planning Application Number - 19/17285/FUL

Archaeology Wales

Llanfair Farm, Llanfair Crickhowell, Powys

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: Mr Goering


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Position: Project manager

Date: 26/04/2019

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Non-technical Summary

In April 2019 Archaeology Wales was commissioned to undertake a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a new annex accommodation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair farmhouse, Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell, NP8 1RB, centred on NGR SO 20798 19482.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for one 20x1.8m trench to be excavated along the proposed development area. The trench did not reveal any features of archaeological significance, with only few post-medieval/modern archaeological remains found within modern deposits.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CIfA 2014).

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Ym mis Ebrill 2019, comisiynwyd Archeoleg Cymru i ymgymryd â rhaglen o werthusiad ffosydd prawf ymyrrol cyn y datbygiad arfaethedig o atodiad newydd o lety yn gysylltiedig â'r eiddo domestig presennol yn Ffermdy Llanfair, Fferm Llanfair, Tretŵr, Crucywel, NP8 1RB, wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SO 20798 19482.

Roedd y rhaglen werthusiad ffosydd prawf ymyrrol yn caniatáu cloddio un ffos 20x1.8m ar hyd yr ardal ddatblygu arfaethedig. Ni wnaeth y ffos ddatgelu unrhyw nodweddion o bwysigrwydd archeolegol, gan darganfod dim ond ychydig o olion archeolegol ôl-ganoloesol/modern o fewn dyddodion modern.

Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) a *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (CIfA 2014).

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 In April 2019 Archaeology Wales was commissioned to undertake a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed development of a new annex accommodation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair farmhouse, Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell, NP8 1RB, NGR SO 20798 19482.
- 1.1.2 The methodology used in this report was agreed with the Breacon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). It was recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area was undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.3 Trench 1 yielded few remains of archaeological origin. These included sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery, clay pipe, modern glass and two cattle bones. All of which were discovered within the topsoil. No features of archaeological origin were discovered.
- 1.1.4 The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.1 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).
- 1.1.5 The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Dan Moore of Archaeology Wales (AW). The project was managed by Charley James-Martin.
- 1.1.6 All work was undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2 Site Description and Archaeological Background

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The geology beneath the proposed development area is Senni Formation which consists of sandstone and argillaceous rocks. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The overlying geology consists of Devensian Till (BGS, 2018).

2.2 Site Description

- 2.2.1 The development comprises a proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell. The development area occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land bounded by open fields to the east, west and south with a wooded area to the north and is centred on NGR SO 20798 19482.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

2.3.1 Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC).

A distinctive feature of the Neolithic period is the construction of large communal tombs, or chambered tombs, of which one is located within the search area. Gwernvale long cairn (PRN 26793) is located 412m to the south-east of the site. There was evidence located below the Gwernvale neolithic tomb suggesting Palaeolithic occupation of the site. Amongst the finds were stone tools including backed blades and possibly also burins, scrapers, and ground-edge pieces. The site was a base from which to hunt large herbivores such as reindeer or horses (Britnell & Savory, 1984).

Remains of the Gwernvale chambered tomb are sited on the grass verge on the north side of the A40. Most of cairn was destroyed during road widening and was systematically excavated by CPAT in 1977-78. Evidence recovered from this site indicates it was used during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. There was also evidence of one or two Neolithic rectangular buildings underlying the chambered tomb (PRN 35114). The cairn overlies the settlement, being trapezoidal, 45m long by 17m to 6.5m wide. The forecourt was c.5m long and lay between two rounded horns. At the inner end stood a large orthostat giving the appearance of an entrance and it contained at least three chambers. It appears that the tomb was used for c.600-700 years and then bones were removed, and the entrances blocked, parts of the revetment was removed, and the forecourt infilled (Britnell & Savory, 1984).

2.3.2 Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) & Roman (AD43 – c. AD 410).

There is little evidence of Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Very scant Roman activity has been recorded within the search area around the proposed development site. A coin findspot (PRN 123984) is located 295m east from site, for a probable 4th century Roman coin. The predicted alignment of the Brecon Gaer – Abergavenny Roman road passes immediately alongside the north-western boundary of the proposed development site.

2.3.3 Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536).

Llanfair is documented in the Survey of Manors of Crickhowell and Tretower, 1586, by Robert Johnson (included in the Badminton Estate Volume 3, 1587). Crickhowell borough was dominated by the Herbert family. Burgages were listed at Llanfair (LLanvair) to the west of the town of Crickhowell (Redwood, 1996).

- Howell ap Rosser, two burgages and a half lying together in a place called Llanvair, 3s8d
- William Herbert, esquire, four burgages in the place called Llanvair, 4s.

This information therefore documents Llanfair as a historic settlement by 1586. The record of 6 ½ burgage plots may imply settlement around the site of the Maescelyn castle. The Llanfair area does not appear to be mapped within the Badminton Estate Volume 3.

Maescelyn Castle, Scheduled Ancient Monument, (SM BR055, PRN 693) is located 50m west from the site, located on the old road from Llangrenay to Brecknock. The motte is 2.5m high on the north-east and 6m high on the south-west, topped by two platforms separated by a 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry are evident and the possible bailey is represented only by a crescentic scarp to south-east. The main part of the mound is 16' high, top diameter 25', and it contains the lowest courses of a circular stone building, outer faces of which are visible on the south and east sides (Cadw 1989). The associated masonry phase of the motte and bailey castle has its own PRN number (PRN 35910). It is shown on the 17th century map by John Ogilby (Bissell, 2001) and depicted on Vernon's Brecknock Estate map of 1776.

Maescelyn Chapel (St Mary) (PRN 700; NPRN 306243) is located 40m west from site. St Marys Chapel at Maescelyn, first documented in 1303, was described as being in ruins on an estate map of 1776 and is believed to have been demolished early in the 19th century. It is mentioned in the Topographical Dictionary of Wales in 1833 as the Old Chapel of Llanvair (Lewis, 1833). Nothing of the building is now visible. It is tempting to see this as a baronial chapel lying within the bailey of the nearby castle, but the possibility that it was in existence before the castle was built cannot be entirely dismissed (Silvester, Martin, and Watson 2013).

2.3.4 Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day).

The area remained a largely agricultural one throughout the post-medieval period. Maescelyn farmhouse (PRN 30244) is located at the development site, a Grade II listed building, also named Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270/NPRN 25768) being a C17th-18th century structure with later additions. At Llanfair two Stone Barns (NPRN 31192) were recorded as a collection of post-medieval stone barns.

Other agricultural structures within the search area include Gilfach farm (PRN 65544; NPRN 86062) located 465m south-west from site. This farmstead is likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1891) OS map correspond with some of the buildings on the modern digital mapping. The farmstead consists of a house (PRN 65683), pigsty (PRN 65684), threshing barn (PRN 65685), stables (PRN 65683) cow shed (PRN 65683) and orchard (PRN 65543) (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003).

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the

development area.

- 3.1.2 The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

4 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).
- 4.1.2 A CAT scan was performed to identify any live services prior to the excavation. The archaeological project manager in charge of the work satisfied herself that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.
- 4.1.3 The agreed evaluation areas were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.
- 4.1.4 One (20m x 1.8m) trench (Trench 1) was machine-excavated within the planned development area. The exact positioning of the trench was defined taking into consideration the position of any extant services or other obstructions that came to light during the initial phase of ground works. This included moving the proposed trench 5.0m to the south-west in line to the original proposal, in order to avoid overhead wiring, with a 2.0m long step within the trench to provide clearance of existing services and soakaway. The locations and dimensions of the trench was agreed with BBNPA prior to the commencement of works.
- 4.1.5 Trench 1 was excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a 1.6 tonne machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance.
- 4.1.6 Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons were reached and proven, where this could be practically and safely achieved.

5 Evaluation results

5.1 Trench 1 (Plates 1-4, Figures 1-4)

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was 20m in length and 1.8m in width (Plate 1). It was aligned NE-SW, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.52m. The trench included a 2.0m step of

unexcavated material from the north-eastern end of the trench, resulting in a fully excavated length of approx. 18.0m within Trench 1.

- 5.1.2 The natural substrate (1007) was found at a depth of between 0.84m and 1.52m from ground level. Deposit (1007) consisted of a mid-red brown sandy silty clay with inclusions of medium to large sub-rounded and angular stones. This deposit was overlaid by a thin deposit of colluvium (1006).
- 5.1.3 Deposit (1006) was found between 0.94m and 1.06m below ground level, only on the south-western end of the trench (Plate 2, Figure 4). Deposit (1006) was characterised as a dark-grey brown, sandy silt, which appears to continue to slope downhill beyond the extent of excavation. Deposit (1006) was immediately overlaid by another thin layer of colluvium (1005).
- 5.1.4 Deposit (1005), a colluvial layer was encountered 0.90m below the level of the ground, and as (1006), was found only on the south-western end of the trench, covering a length of 1.60m within the trench with a maximum depth of 0.12m. Deposit (1005) was defined as a fairly compacted mid-red brown silty clay with small-medium sized angular stones, overlaid by (1004).
- 5.1.5 Deposit (1004) was characterised as a mid-orange brown silty clay with rooting activity, containing occasional angular stones. This colluvial layer was discovered 0.50m below the ground level and was approximately 0.40m thick at the south-western end of the trench, which shallowed and was not apparent at approximately 5.0m from the south-western extent of the trench.
- 5.1.6 A ~1.65m wide undulation in the natural substrate (1007) was encountered on the north-eastern end of the trench [1003], running NW-SE, which was initially thought to be a possible linear ditch. The base of the undulation of the natural deposit 1007 had a maximum depth of 1.52m from ground level (Plate 3), this was overlain by deposit (1006).
- 5.1.7 Deposit (1002) subsoil layer immediately overlaid the natural substrate (1007) on the north-eastern end of the trench and (1004) on the south-western end, covering the entirety of Trench 1. It was encountered at a depth of between 0.10m and 0.65m, and characterised by a mid-red brown silty clay containing rooting activity, with very frequent small, medium and large angular stones, with a maximum depth of 1.52m from ground level.
- 5.1.8 Deposit (1002) was immediately overlaid by (1000) defined as a dark-brown black silt loam, with frequent rooting activity. Deposit (1000) was between 0.10m and 0.32m thick on it's SW and NE ends respectively. This layer contained the only archaeological remains including sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery, modern glass, clay pipe and two cattle bones.
- 5.1.9 Deposit (1000) was covered by a layer of mid-brown red silt, with a maximum

thickness of 0.56m at the NE end of the trench (1001). This layer is likely relating to works carried out around the farmhouse to strengthen the gable end (Plate 3).

6 The Finds

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from the modern topsoil layer. These include modern glass, post-medieval/modern pottery, a 17th century clay pipe bowl and two cattle bones, all of little archaeological importance. No cultural material was recovered from deposits 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005 or 1006.

Type	Context	Quantity	Notes
Animal Bone	1000	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle
Clay Pipe	1000	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One undiagnostic tobacco pipe stem • One complete tobacco pipe bowl, barrel shaped, milled rim, oval heel with no makers marks- late 17th century
Glass	1000	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear, modern bottle glass
Pottery	1000	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three pieces of transfer print ceramics- 18th century onwards • One fragment of Mocha ware- late 18th century onwards • One piece of stoneware- possible Post-medieval • One piece of partially glazed local red earthen ware- possible Post-medieval • Five pieces of undiagnostic glazed white ceramics • One fragment of brown glazed buffware- Post-medieval

7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1.1 Due to the presence of overhead cables, the positioning of the original trench layout was altered. This was agreed with BBNPA prior to excavation.

7.1.2 Despite its proximity to Maescelyn Castle and Maescelyn, there was no evidence of any medieval activity recorded at the site. No features of archaeological significance were found onsite. Only few post-medieval/modern archaeological finds were discovered within the modern layer excavated within the trench.

8 Sources

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Redwood, P, 1996-7 Crickhowell Manor 1587 Survey. Brycheiniog 29

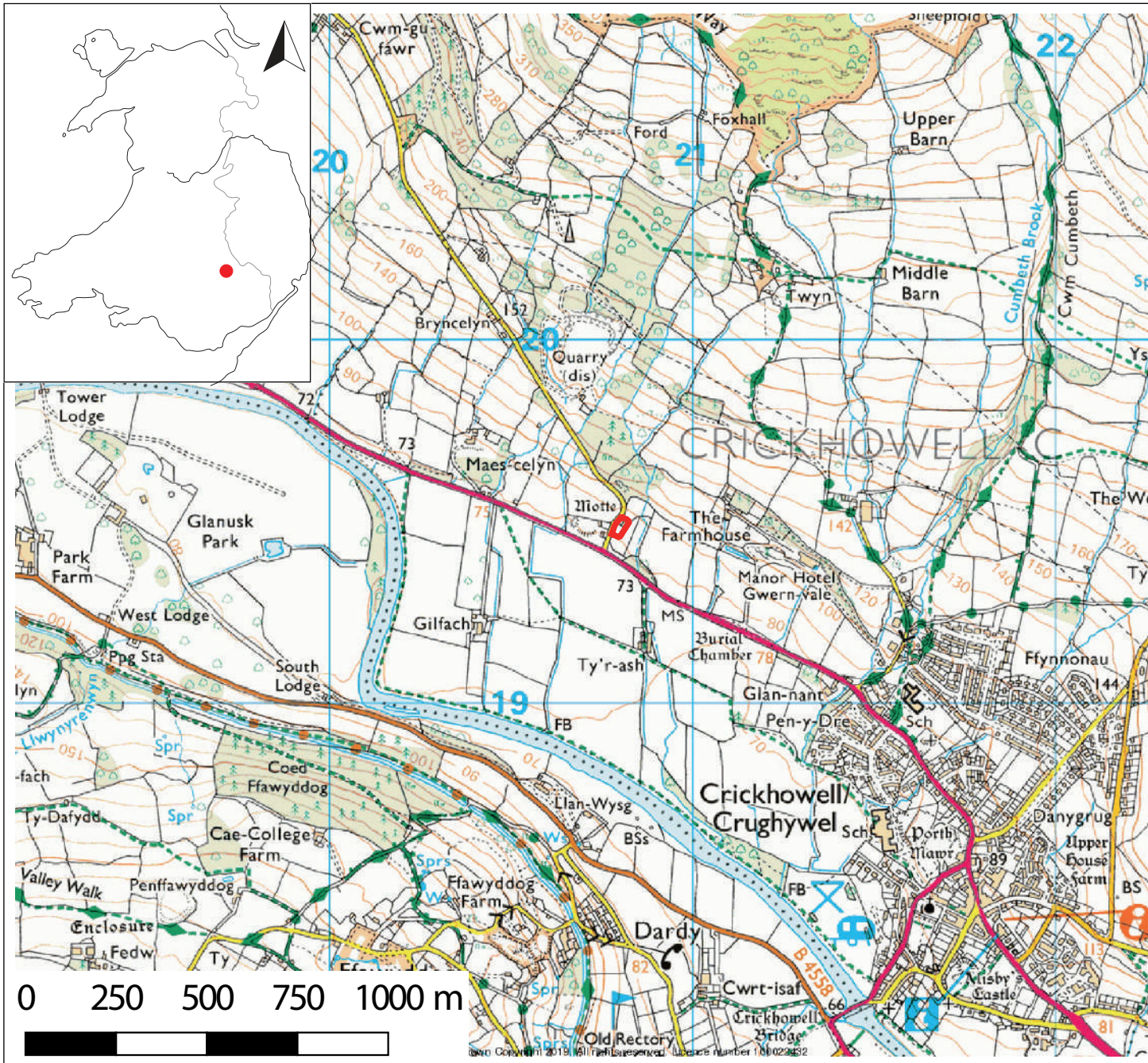
Silvester, R J, Martin, C H R & Watson, S E 2013 Historic settlements in the Brecon Beacons National Park CPAT report 1200

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

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APPENDIX I: Figures



— Location of site

Figure 1 Location plan, site centred on NGR SO 20798 19482

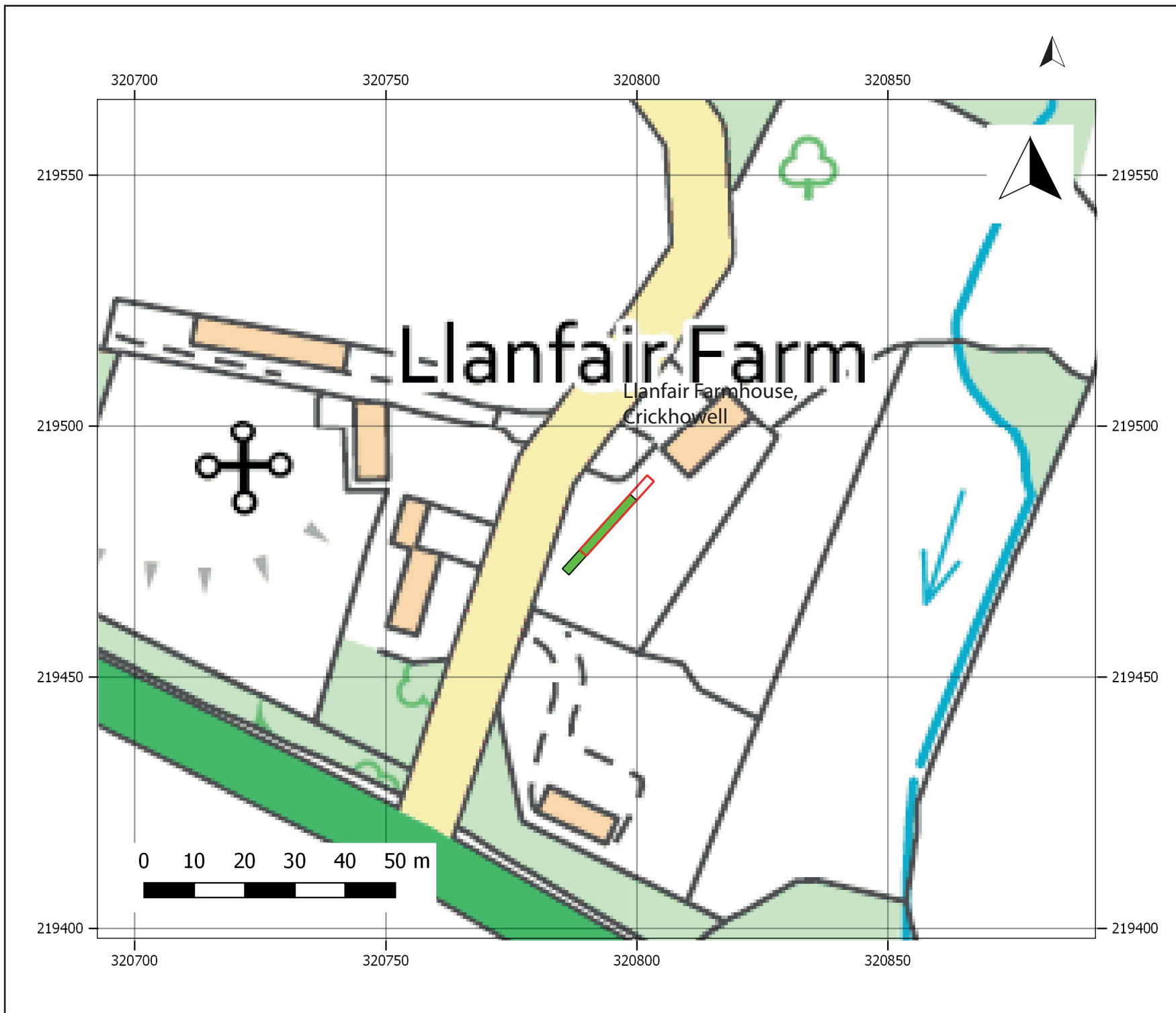


Figure 1b
 Original Trench location
 (red) with moved trench
 location (green)

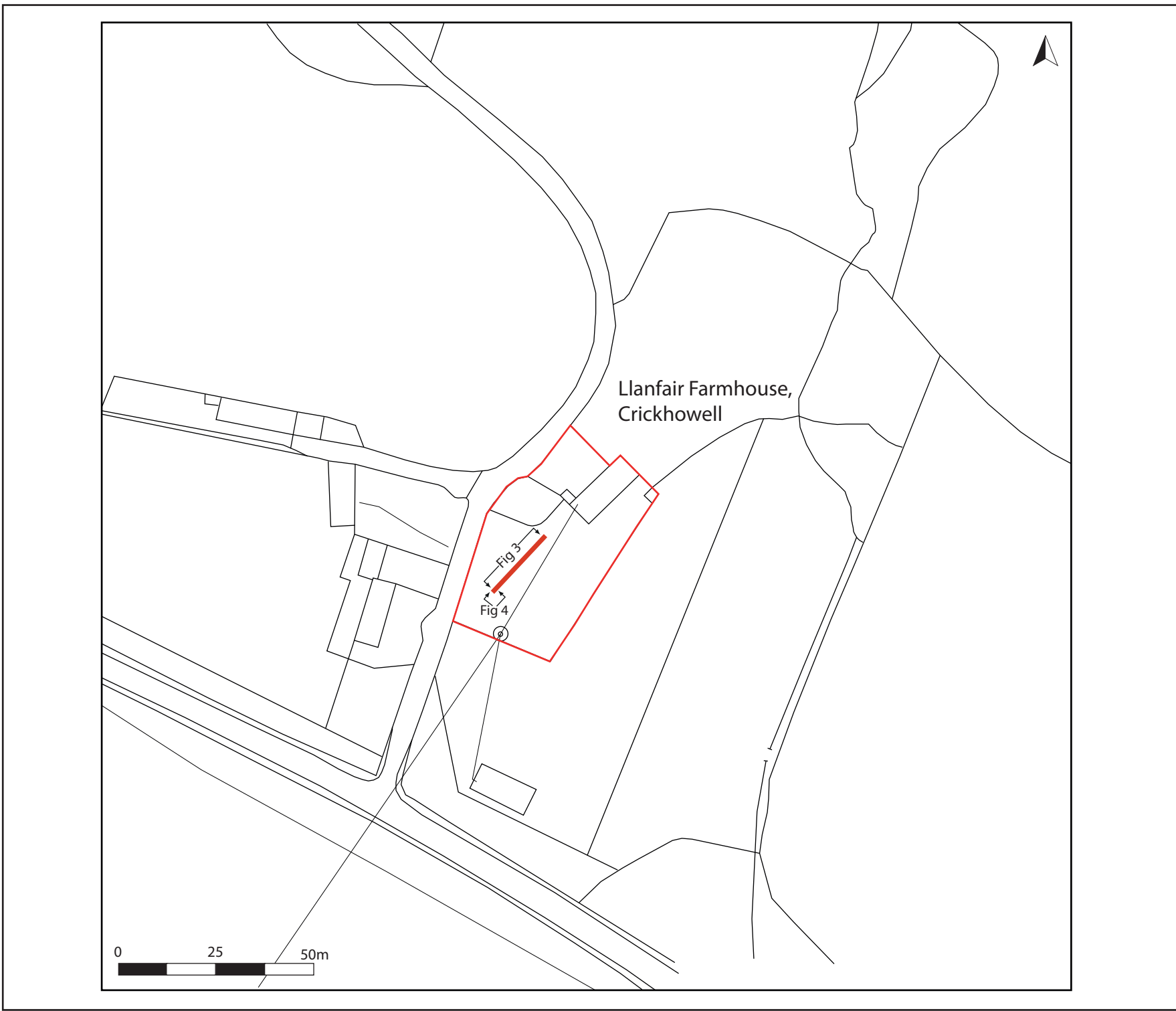
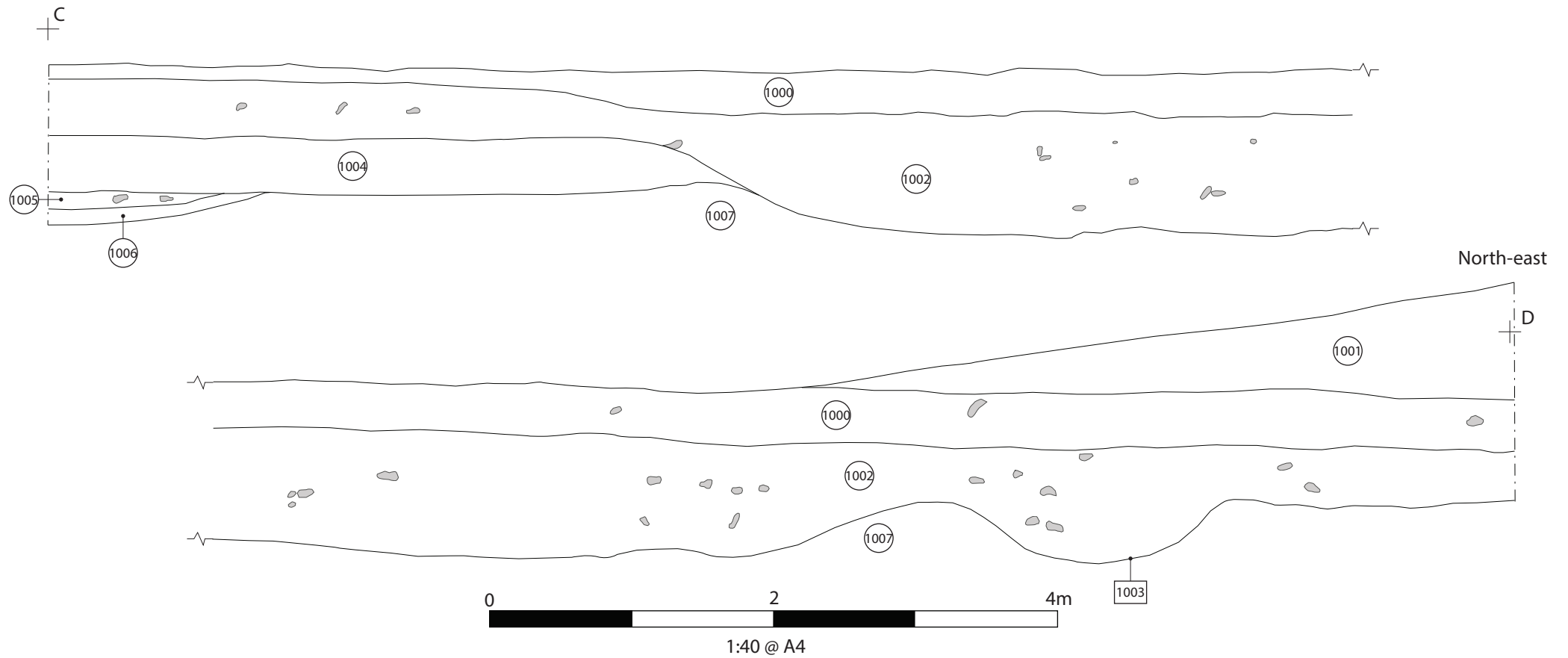


Figure 2
Proposed development
area with trench
location site centred on
NGR SO 20798 19482

Section along Trench 1

South-west



Post-excavation plan of Trench 1

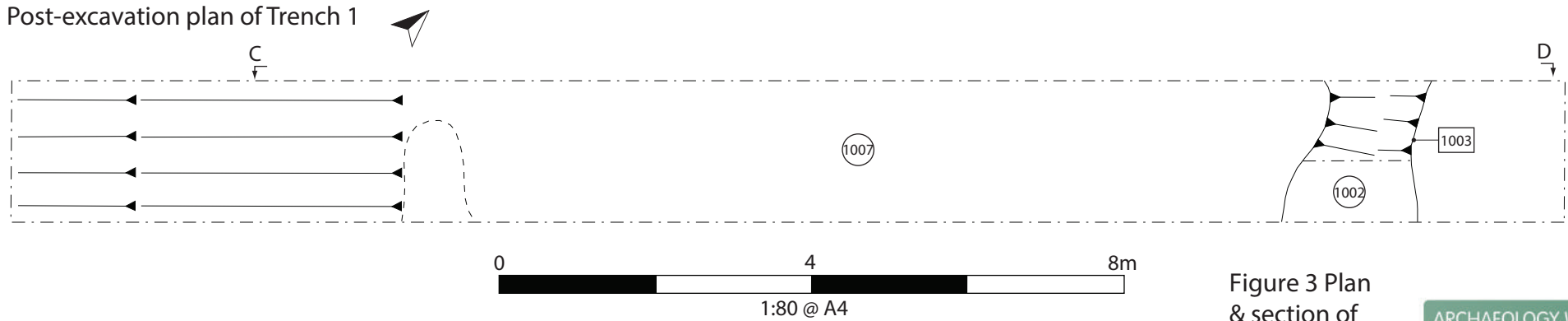
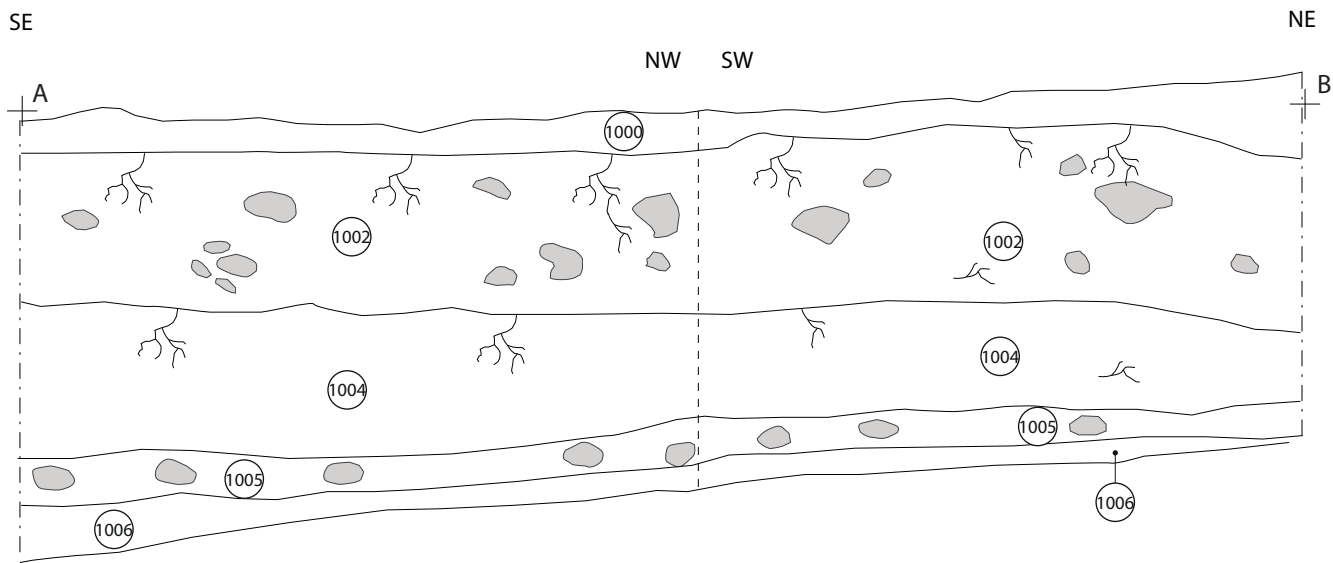


Figure 3 Plan & section of Trench 1



Key

 Stones


 Rooting

Figure 4
Representative section
of trench

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APPENDIX II:
Plates



Plate 1: South west facing photograph of the trench showing step on northern end. Scale 2x1m

Plate 2: North east facing section at southern end



Plate 3: South east facing section at the northern end following excavation of the feature [1003].
Scale 1m

Plate 4: North east facing photograph of excavated trench. Scale 2x1m

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**APPENDIX III:
Context Inventory**

Context Number	Description	Relationship	Finds
1000	Modern; dark brown silt loam topsoil	Above (1002) Below (1001)	19 th /20th century Pottery, cattle bone, glass and clay tobacco pipe
1001	Mid brown/red silty deposit, possibly part of a bund used to stabilise to farmhouse.	Above (1000)	-
1002	Mid red brown silt clay with frequent varying size stone	Below (1001) Above (1004)	-
1003	Irregular linear undulation in the natural layer (1007)	Below (1006)	-
1004	Mid orange/brown silt clay with occasional stones	Above (1005) Below (1002)	-
1005	Mid red/brown silty clay, compact	Above (1006) Below (1004)	-
1006	Dark grey brown sandy silt deposit	Above (1007) Below (1005)	-
1007	Mid red/brown sandy silty clay natural geological deposit	Below (1006)	-

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APPENDIX IV:
Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

AT LLANFAIR FARM, CRICKHOWELL

Prepared for: Mr Goering

Project Number: 2687

Planning Application No. 18/16643/FUL and 18/16644/LBC

April 2019



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Figure 1. Location Plan

Figure 2. Site Plan

Figure 3. Site location with trench location

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr Goering through his agents Morgan & Horowskyj Architects.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of single trial trench in advance of the creation of new annex accommodation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair farmhouse, Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell, NP8 1RB, NGR SO 20798 19482 (Figure 1 and 2), Planning Application No. 18/16643/FUL and 18/16644/LBC.

The application is for a single residential annexe development within the garden of Llanfair Farmhouse (LB7270), with retaining wall and decking. The proposed development would include foundation excavation, landscaping, construction of a ramped footpath, installation of a septic tank with outfall drainage, services and all the other associated infrastructure.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for a programme of archaeological trial trenching in advance the creation of new annex accommodation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair farmhouse, Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell, NP8 1RB, NGR SO 20798 19482. The work is being undertaken in advance of planning. This WSI has been prepared by Charley James-Martin, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW).

The application is for a single residential annexe development within the garden of Llanfair Farmhouse (LB7270), with retaining wall and decking. The proposed development would include foundation excavation, landscaping, construction of a ramped footpath, installation of a septic tank with outfall drainage, services and all the other associated infrastructure.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA), as the local planning authority. This programme of works will help informing the requirement and scope of further mitigation measures should they be required.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

2. Site Description

2.1. Geology

The geology beneath the proposed development area is Senni Formation which consists of sandstone and argillaceous rocks. The local environment was previously dominated by rivers. The overlying geology consists of Devensian Till (BGS, 2018).

2.2. Site description

The development comprises a proposed annex creation linked to the existing domestic property at Llanfair Farm, Tretower, Crickhowell. The development area occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land bounded by open fields to the east, west and south with a wooded area to the north and is centred on NGR SO 20798 19482

3. Archaeological background and previous investigation

3.1. Archaeological background

3.1.1. Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC)

A distinctive feature of the Neolithic period is the construction of large communal tombs, or chambered tombs, of which one is located within the search area. Gwernvale long cairn (PRN 26793) is located 412m to the south-east of the site. There was evidence located below the Gwernvale neolithic tomb suggesting Palaeolithic occupation of the site. Amongst the finds were stone tools including backed blades and possibly also burins, scrapers, and ground-edge pieces. The site was a base from which to hunt large herbivores such as reindeer or horses (Britnell & Savory, 1984).

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This information therefore documents Llanfair as a historic settlement by 1586. The record of 6 ½ burgage plots may imply settlement around the site of the Maescelyn castle. The Llanfair area does not appear to be mapped within the Badminton Estate Volume 3.

Maescelyn Castle, Scheduled Ancient Monument, (SM BR055, PRN 693) is located 50m west from the site, located on the old road from Llangrenay to Brecknock. The motte is 2.5m high on the north-east and 6m high on the south-west, topped by two platforms separated by a 1m high scarp. Traces of masonry are evident and the possible bailey is represented only by a crescentic scarp to south-east. The main part of the mound is 16' high, top diameter 25', and it contains the lowest courses of a circular stone building, outer faces of which are visible on the south and east sides (Cadw 1989). The associated masonry phase of the motte and bailey castle has its own PRN number (PRN 35910). It is shown on the 17th century map by John Ogilby (Bissell, 2001) and depicted on Vernon's Brecknock Estate map of 1776.

Maescelyn Chapel (St Mary) (PRN 700; NPRN 306243) is located 40m west from site. St Marys Chapel at Maescelyn, first documented in 1303, was described as being in ruins on an estate map of 1776 and is believed to have been demolished early in the 19th century. It is mentioned in the Topographical Dictionary of Wales in 1833 as the Old Chapel of Llanfair (Lewis, 1833). Nothing of the building is now visible. It is tempting to see this as a baronial chapel lying within the bailey of the nearby castle, but the possibility that it was in existence before the castle was built cannot be entirely dismissed (Silvester, Martin, and Watson 2013).

3.1.4. Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

The area remained a largely agricultural one throughout the post-medieval period. Maescelyn farmhouse (PRN 30244) is located at the development site, a Grade II listed building, also named Llanfair Farmhouse (LB 7270/NPRN 25768) being a C17th-18th century structure with later additions. At Llanfair two Stone Barns (NPRN 31192) were recorded as a collection of post-medieval stone barns.

Other agricultural structures within the search area include Gilfach farm (PRN 65544; NPRN 86062) located 465m south-west from site. This farmstead is likely to contain traditional farm buildings as those depicted on 1st edition (1891) OS map correspond with some of the buildings on the modern digital mapping. The farmstead consists of a house (PRN 65683), pigsty (PRN 65684), threshing barn (PRN 65685), stables (PRN 65683) cow shed (PRN 65683) and orchard (PRN 65543) (CPAT Tir Gofal Assessment, 2003).

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological

material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail and may result with the definition of further mitigation measures which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of single trial trench evaluation will be undertaken during week commencing 15th April 2019.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to BBNPA for approval within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional Historic Environment Record (CPAT-HER).

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders. A service search will be undertaken prior to the start of works, provision will be made for CAT scanning prior to excavation.

The agreed trial trench will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that a single trench (20m x1.8m) will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The location and dimension of the trench has been agreed with BBNPA prior to the commencement of works.

The trench will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. All archaeological features will be excavated and recorded, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will

be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the Client and BBNPA.

Where potentially significant archaeological features are encountered during the course of the evaluation BBNPA and the Client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. BBNPA may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

Following the archaeological recording and monitoring, if required by BBNPA or any other relevant bodies, is carried out, the trench will be backfilled in sequence and tracked in, this is with the intention to leave the site in a reasonable condition.

6.2. 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.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. Provision will be made for scientific dating if sufficient material from relevant deposits are located. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2011).

6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017).

A meeting with BBNPA, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Charley James-Martin (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)

Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

BBNPA will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to BBNPA for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of BBNPA will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until BBNPA has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. BBNPA will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological*

Archives in Wales 2017 (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists upon completion of the project. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the *Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2018).

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClFA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners' consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Bilingual non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the work, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. A catalogue of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

The finds assemblage will be washed, bagged and catalogued, with the catalogue forming part of the report on this stage of works. Full specialist analysis and assessment reports will not be conducted at this stage however, with this forming part of subsequent phases of work.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the work, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and BBNPA upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record (CPAT-HER), the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution. If artefacts are recovered, and dependent on the size of the final archive, the preferred receiving institution would be a suitable local institution. If the archive is not acceptable the archive will be deposited with Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, Cardiff. If no artefacts are recovered then the archive will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of BBNPA and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluations* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

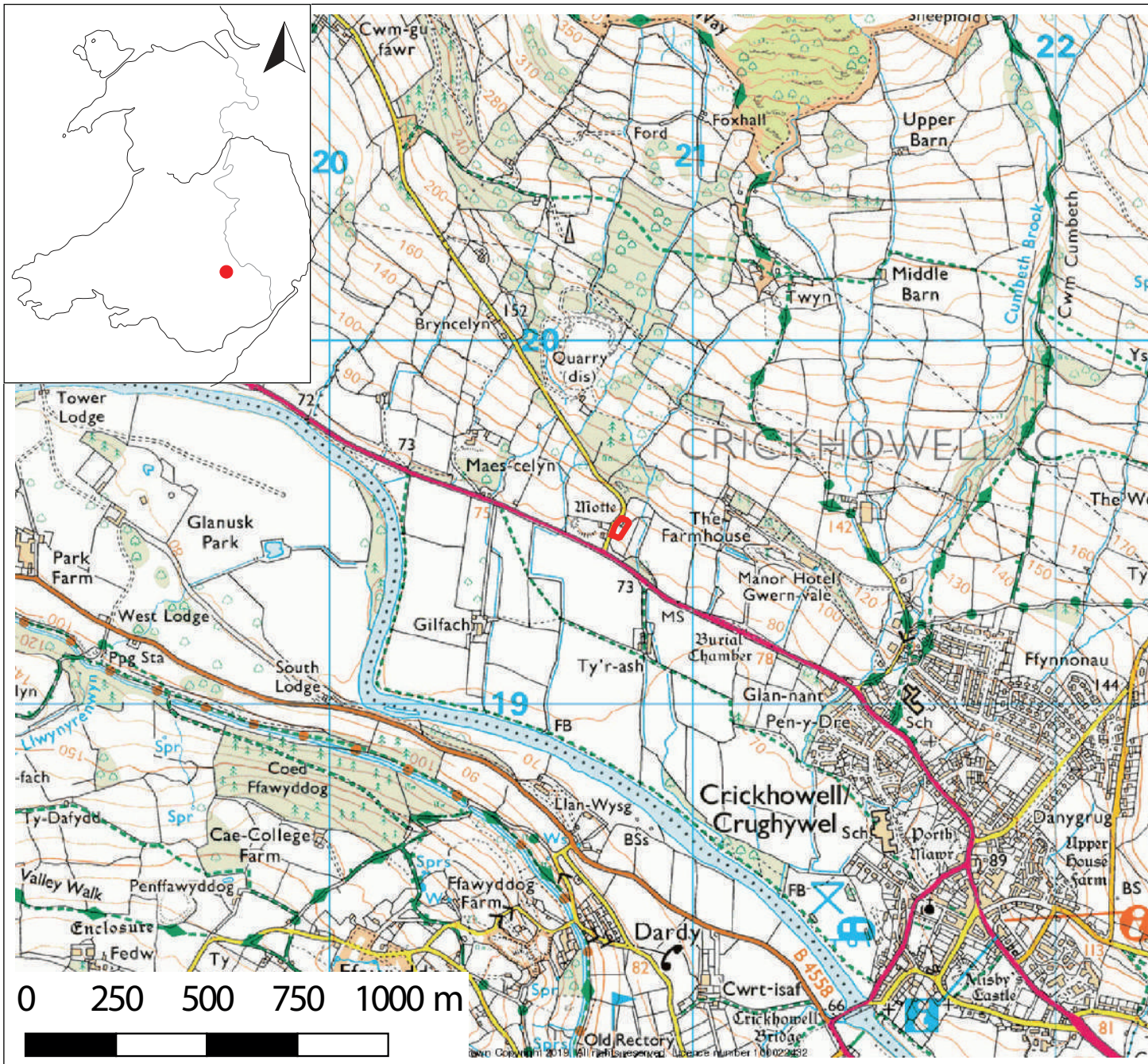
Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

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- Cadw , 1989 , Cadw Field Monument Wardens Report - Br055(POW)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.
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- Redwood, P, 1996-7 Crickhowell Manor 1587 Survey. Brycheiniog 29
- Welsh Archaeological Trust's, 2018. Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records

Websites

British Geological Survey 2018 *Geology of Britain Viewer*



— Location of site

Figure 1
Location plan

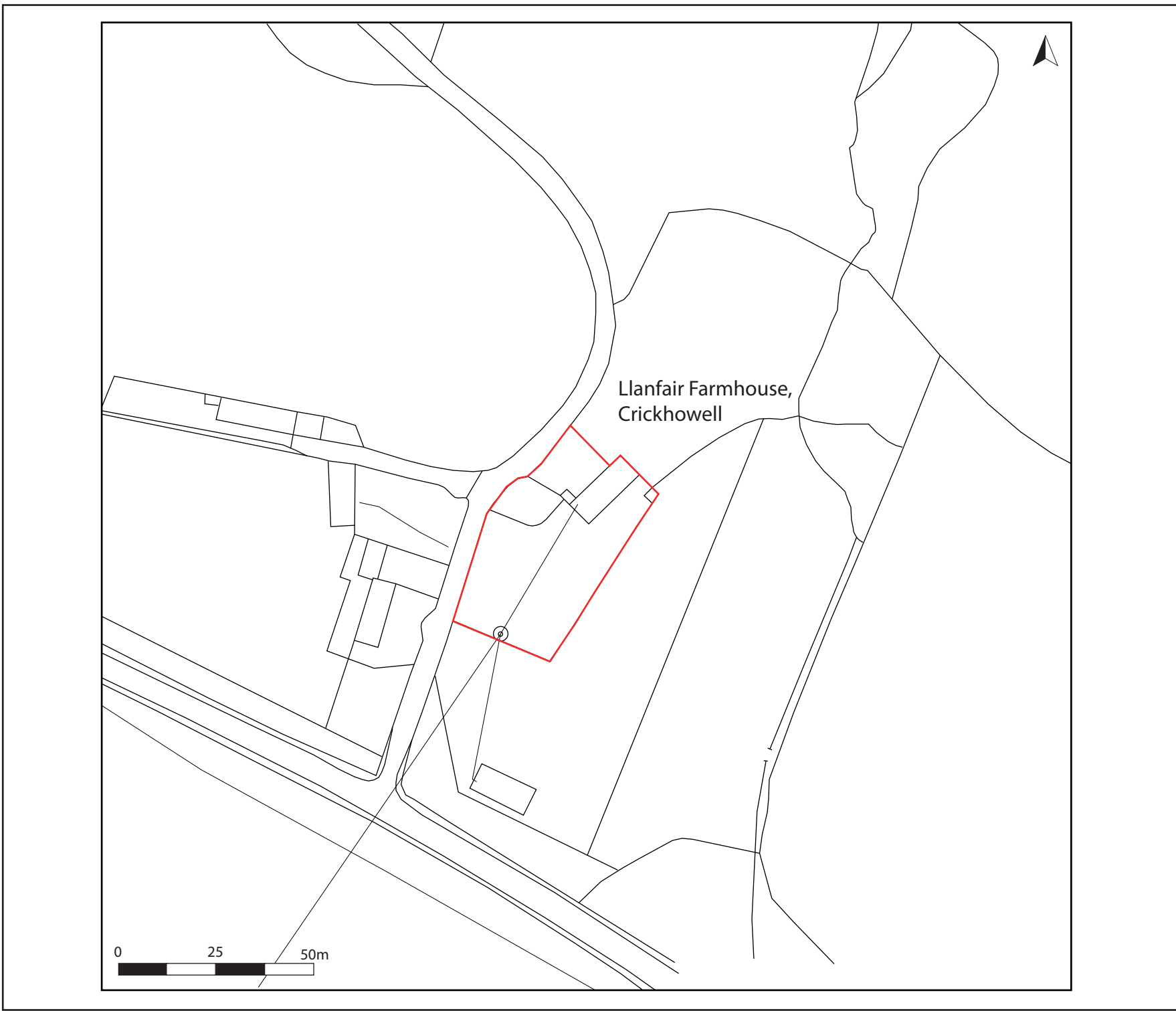
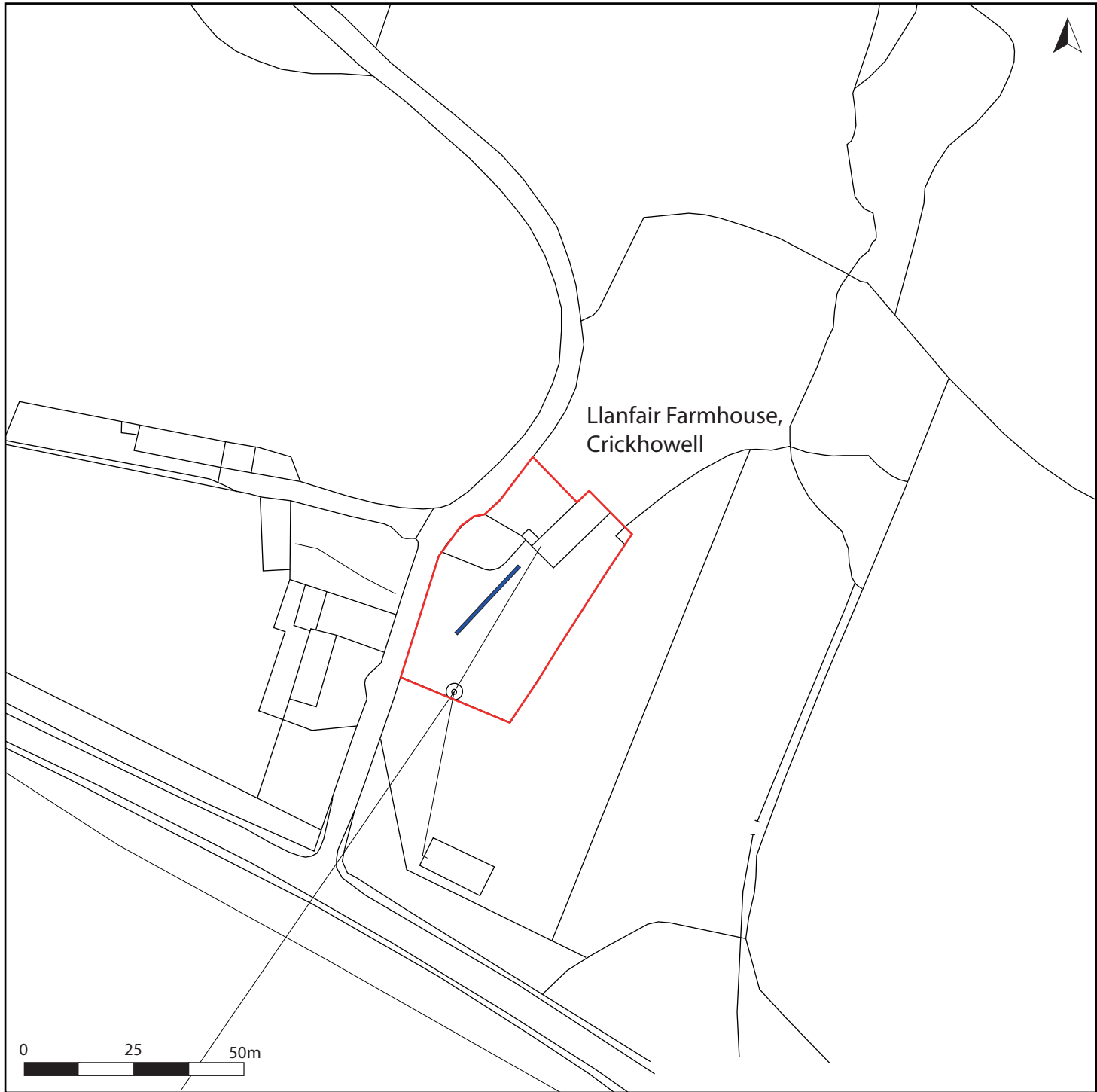


Figure 2
Site plan



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