

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Land at Penarth Farm, Cregrina, Llandrindod Wells, Powys**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
Steven Cole

Report No. 1775

# Archaeology Wales

## Land at Penarth Farm, Cregrina, Llandrindod Wells, Powys

### Archaeological Watching Brief

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**March 2019**

## **Table of Contents**

1	Introduction	1
2	Aims and Objectives	2
3	Methodology	3
4	Watching Brief Results	4
5	Conclusions	7

## **Figures**

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2-3	Location of Watching Brief

## **Plates**

Plate 1	Area A after strip looking north. Scales 2 x 1m
Plate 2	Representative section, 30m along within Area A, looking west
Plate 3	Representative section, 60m along within Area A, looking west
Plate 4	Representative section, 90m along within Area A, looking west
Plate 5	Working shot, stripping topsoil (2001) within Area B, looking southwest.
Plate 6	Working shot, stripping to natural (2003) within Area B, looking southwest.
Plate 7	Representative section, 10m along within Area B, looking north
Plate 8	Representative section, 50m along within Area B
Plate 9	Topsoil (2001) stripped for new haul road within Area B
Plate 10	Representative section of ramp connecting roads within Area B

<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>Context Inventory</b>
<b>Appendix II</b>	<b>Written Scheme of Investigations</b>

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### **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd on the land of Penarth Farm and highway improvements at a main junction off A481, Cregrina, Powys. It draws upon the results of an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the construction of an agricultural building to be used for a free-range egg production unit, together with feed bins, formation of vehicular access road and a visual improvement of the main junction off the A481 that leads towards Penarth Farm. The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning (Planning Application P/2015/0131). No archaeological finds or features were found during the watching brief.*

### **Crynodeb Annhechnegol**

*Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i waith a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Wales Cyf ar dir Fferm Penarth a'r gwelliannau i'r ffordd fawr yn y prif gyffordd oddi ar yr A481, Cregrina, Powys. Mae'n defnyddio canlyniadau briff gwyllo archeolegol ar waith tir sy'n gysylliedig â'r gwaith o adeiladu adeilad amaethyddol i'w ddefnyddio ar gyfer uned cynhyrchu wyau ieir buarth, ynghyd â biniau bwydo, ffurfio ffordd fynediad i gerbydau ac yna gwelliannau gweledol i'r brif gyffordd oddi ar yr A481 sy'n arwain at Fferm Penarth. Cynhaliwyd y briff gwyllo fel amod o'r gwaith cynllunio (cais cynllunio P/2015/0131). Ni chanfuwyd unrhyw ganfyddiadau neu nodweddion archeolegol yn ystod hynt y briff gwyllo.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and Scope of Work**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) during groundworks associated with the erection of an agricultural building for use as a free-range egg production unit (16,000 bird) together with feeds bins, formation of vehicular access road and highway improvements at main junction off A481 and all associated works at land at Penarth Farm Cregrina, Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 5RP, NGR SO 12159 52769 and SO 1098254104 (Planning reference number P/2015/0131).

In its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT-DC) recommended groundworks to be monitored in the form of an archaeological watching brief due to the potential presence of sub-surface archaeological remains. The proposed development area lies close to the scheduled monument Penarth Mound and Colwyn Castle, and the HER records Bronze Age and post-medieval activity in close proximity to the sites.

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief was to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning

Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

The AW project number was 2674 and the site code is PFC/18/WB.

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

## **1.2 Site Location, geology and topography**

The watching brief covered two distinct areas (Area A and B – Figure 2 and 3):

- Area A was located to the west of the A481, within a large field used for pasture, and east from Colwyn Castle. Area A was centred on SO 10982 54104 and at an altitude that oscillated from c 226m to 209m AOD.
- Area B was located immediately south of Penarth Farm, north from Penarth Castle. Area B was centred on SO 12159 52769, and at an altitude that oscillated from 224m to 219m AOD.

The regional geology as mapped by the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 scale) indicates that the bedrock geology is defined by Silurian Rocks, consisting of siltstone and mudstone, formed approximately 419 to 444 million years ago during the Silurian Period. The superficial soils are defined by of till, Devensian - Diamicton formed up to 2 million years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

## **1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

### ***Prehistoric Activity***

A Bronze Age barrow was excavated in 1864 just to the north of Cregina, 300m SE of Area B (see Banks 1875).

### ***Roman***

The remains of a Roman fort are located c 224m southwest of Area A (see CADW for details). There is no other archaeological evidence near the areas investigated.

### ***Medieval***

Colwyn Caste, located north of the Roman fort, is c.65m in diameter and is now occupied by a modern farm. The ditch that would have surrounded the motte can still be seen from the west to the south of the motte and at points along the northeast side. The bailey can no longer be seen in the southwest. There is a secondary bailey that surrounds the entire complex of modern farm. Colwyn Castle is mentioned in documented sources in 1144 and was believed to have been reconstructed in stone in c.1240. Colwyn Castle was then later demolished in 1629 (CADW).

In the surrounding area of Area B, another motte and bailey can be seen. This monument is better known as Penarth Mount. The monument has been dated to the medieval period c. 1066 -1540 AD. Penarth Mount is located above a tributary of the Afon Edw. The monument is well-preserved and is an important archaeological site of the medieval landscape, within the landscape. Penarth Mount is believed to retain significant archaeological potential (CADW).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

The watching brief was undertaken to:

- allow, within the resources available, preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works to the archaeological resource;
- provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find was made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief were not sufficient to investigate and record the archaeological remains to a satisfactory or proper standard;
- to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Fieldwork**

The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

The methodology for the archaeological watching brief followed that set out within the approved WSI (Appendix II). This work included the following key elements:

- The soil strip was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with toothless buckets. Excavations were monitored under close archaeological supervision;
- All identified deposits and features were examined and recorded during the watching brief;

- All areas were photographed using high-resolution (16mp+) digital photography;
- The on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20 and 1:50, as appropriate);
- All the deposits were described in the field on pro-forma context/trench sheets using a continuous number sequence for all contexts;
- Plans and sections were related to Ordnance Survey datum, tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to topographical boundaries.

The watching brief was undertaken by Steven Cole on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2019 to 8<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

Context numbers 1001-1005 were allocated during the fieldwork on Area A and then context numbers 2001-2006 were allocated during the fieldwork on Area B. They were ascribed to deposits identified during the watching brief. These contexts are summarised in Appendix I.

### **3.2 Finds**

No finds were located on either area.

### **3.3 Palaeo-environmental Samples**

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the archaeological fieldwork.

## **4 Watching Brief Results**

### **4.1 Area A (Figure 3)**

The area stripped measured approximately 120m (north-south) by approximately 35m (east-west), with the A481 being the limit of excavation on the eastern side. The ground level was recorded at 226m AOD in the northern end and falling to 209m AOD to the south. Due to the large scale of the site, several sections were defined to get a better understanding of the stratigraphy of the site. Three sections were placed along the strip approximately at 30m intervals.

Section 1 was centred on SO 10992 54028. The natural substrate (1003) was encountered at c. 0.56m in depth and was defined as mid-grey-brown clayey loam with frequent subangular stone inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by the subsoil (1002).

The latter was revealed at a depth of 0.28m above ground level and was defined as a deposit of firm light-orange-brown clayey loam, with frequent inclusions of gravels and mudstone. The topsoil (1001) had a depth of 0.28m and was composed of mid-grey-brown silty clay (Plate 2). No archaeological finds or features were found during the first 30m of the strip.

Section 2 was centred on SO 11000 54056. The natural substrate (1003) was encountered at c. 0.87m in depth and was defined as mid-grey-brown clayey loam with frequent subangular stone inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by the subsoil (1002). The latter was revealed at a depth of 0.55m above ground level and was defined as a deposit of firm light-orange-brown clayey loam, with frequent inclusions of gravels and mudstone. The topsoil (1001) had a depth of 0.38m and was composed of mid-grey-brown silty clay (Plate 3). No archaeological finds or features were found during the second 30m of the strip.

Section 3 was centred on SO 10997 54084. The natural substrate (1003) was encountered at c. 0.7m in depth and was defined as mid-grey-brown clayey loam with frequent subangular stone inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by the subsoil (1002). The latter was revealed at a depth of 0.4m above ground level and was defined as a deposit of firm light-orange-brown clayey loam, with frequent inclusions of gravels and mudstone. The topsoil (1001) had a depth of 0.2m and was composed of mid-grey-brown silty clay (Plate 4). No archaeological finds or features were found during the second 30m of the strip.

#### **4.2 Area B (Figure 4)**

The area stripped to accommodate the new chicken pen measured approximately 100m (east-west) by approximately 30m (north-south), with a new road leading to the already existing road. Except for two areas within the site (section joining access road to main road and the area of the hut), groundworks were limited to topsoil stripping.

Due to the length of the stripped area, two sections have been used for this report to describe the stratigraphy of the site:

Section 1 was centred on SO 12326 52872. The natural substrate (2003) was encountered at more than 1m in depth and was composed of firm mid-yellow-brown clayey loam. Above the natural was a layer of hill wash (2005). This deposit could be seen from a depth from 0.8m to 1.1m and consisted of firm mid-grey-brown silty clay loam. (2005) was overlaid by (2004), another deposit of colluvium observed at a depth of 0.4/0.8m below ground level. (2004) consisted of firm mid-orange-grey sandy clay with inclusions of gravels. (2004) was overlaid by the subsoil (2003). The latter was



encountered at a depth of 0.2/0.4m below the ground level, and was composed of firm mid-grey-brown silty clay loam. The inclusions are abundant and predominantly subangular stones. Then across the entire site was the topsoil (2001). The topsoil could be seen from 0m to a depth of 0.2m. The deposit composed of a loose mid grey brown silty clay that was abundant in inclusions. These inclusions were subangular gravel and mudstone (Plate 7).

Section 2 was centred approximately on SO 12297 52835. The natural substrate (2003) was encountered at more than 1m in depth and was composed of firm mid-yellow-brown clayey loam. Above the natural was a layer of hill wash (2005). This deposit could be seen from a depth from 0.8m to 1.1m and consisted of firm mid-grey-brown silty clay loam. (2005) was overlaid by (2004), another deposit of colluvium observed at a depth of 0.4/0.8m below ground level. (2004) consisted of firm mid-orange-grey sandy clay with inclusions of gravels. (2004) was overlaid by the subsoil (2003). The latter was encountered at a depth of 0.2/0.4m below the ground level and was composed of firm mid-grey-brown silty clay loam. The inclusions are abundant and predominantly subangular stones. Then across the entire site was the topsoil (2001). The topsoil could be seen from 0m to a depth of 0.2m. The deposit composed of a loose mid grey brown silty clay that was abundant in inclusions. These inclusions were subangular gravel and mudstone (Plate 7,10).

No archaeological finds or features were found during the strip.

## **5 Conclusions**

The archaeological watching brief did not detect archaeological finds or features. The stratigraphic sequence varied, including areas with deep deposits of colluvium. With the exception of two specific regions of the site, groundworks were limited to topsoil stripping in Area B.

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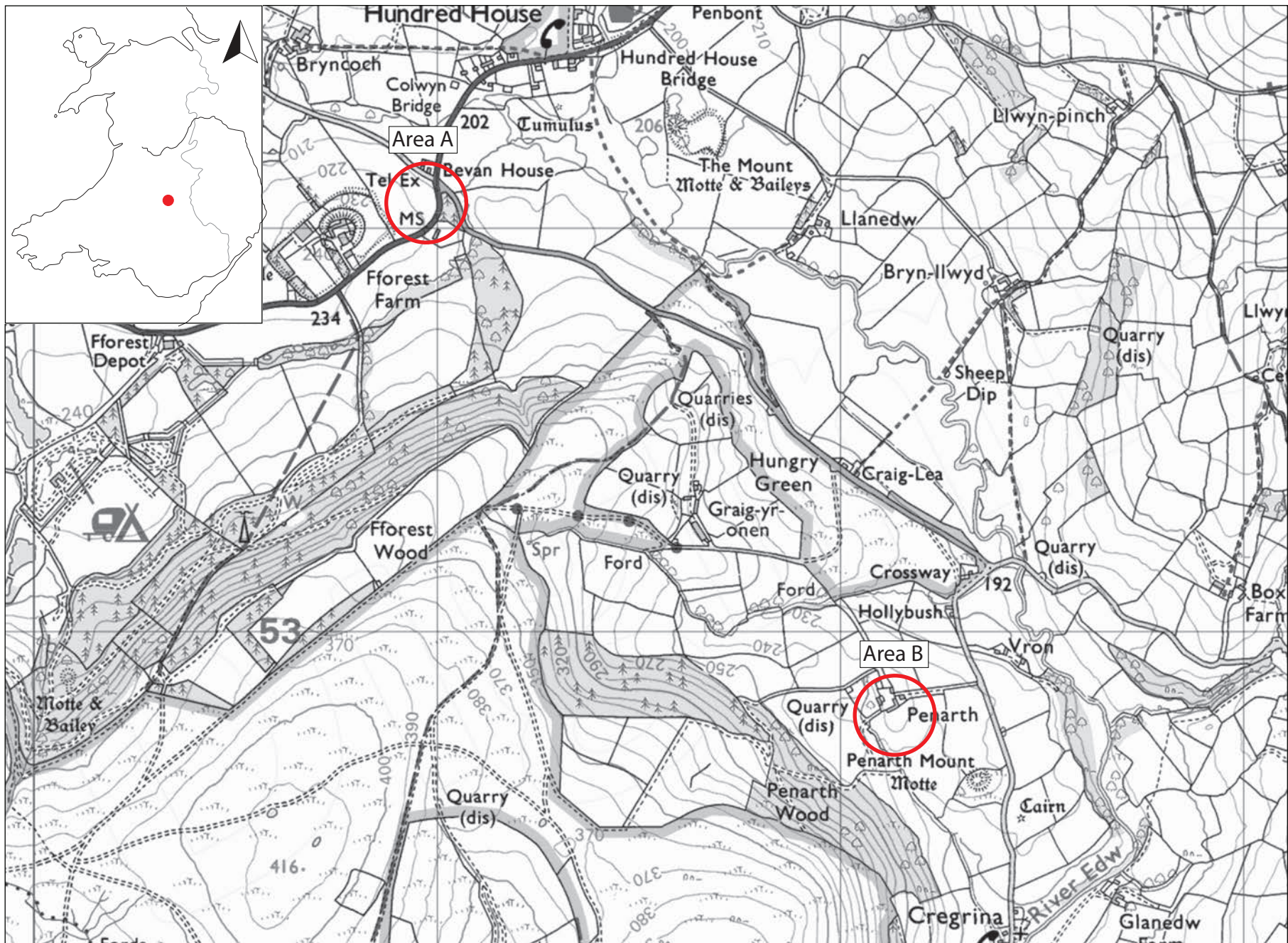
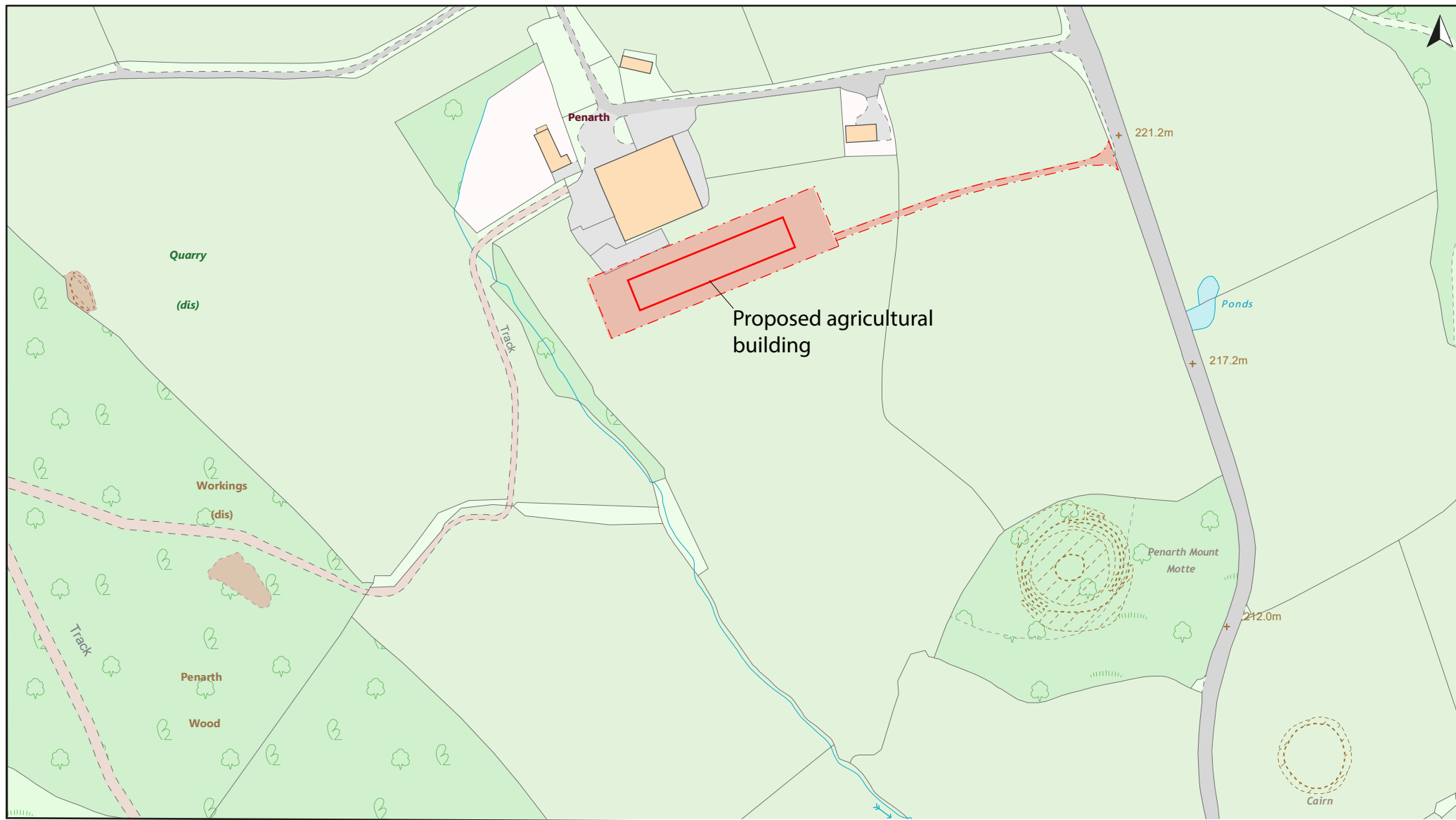


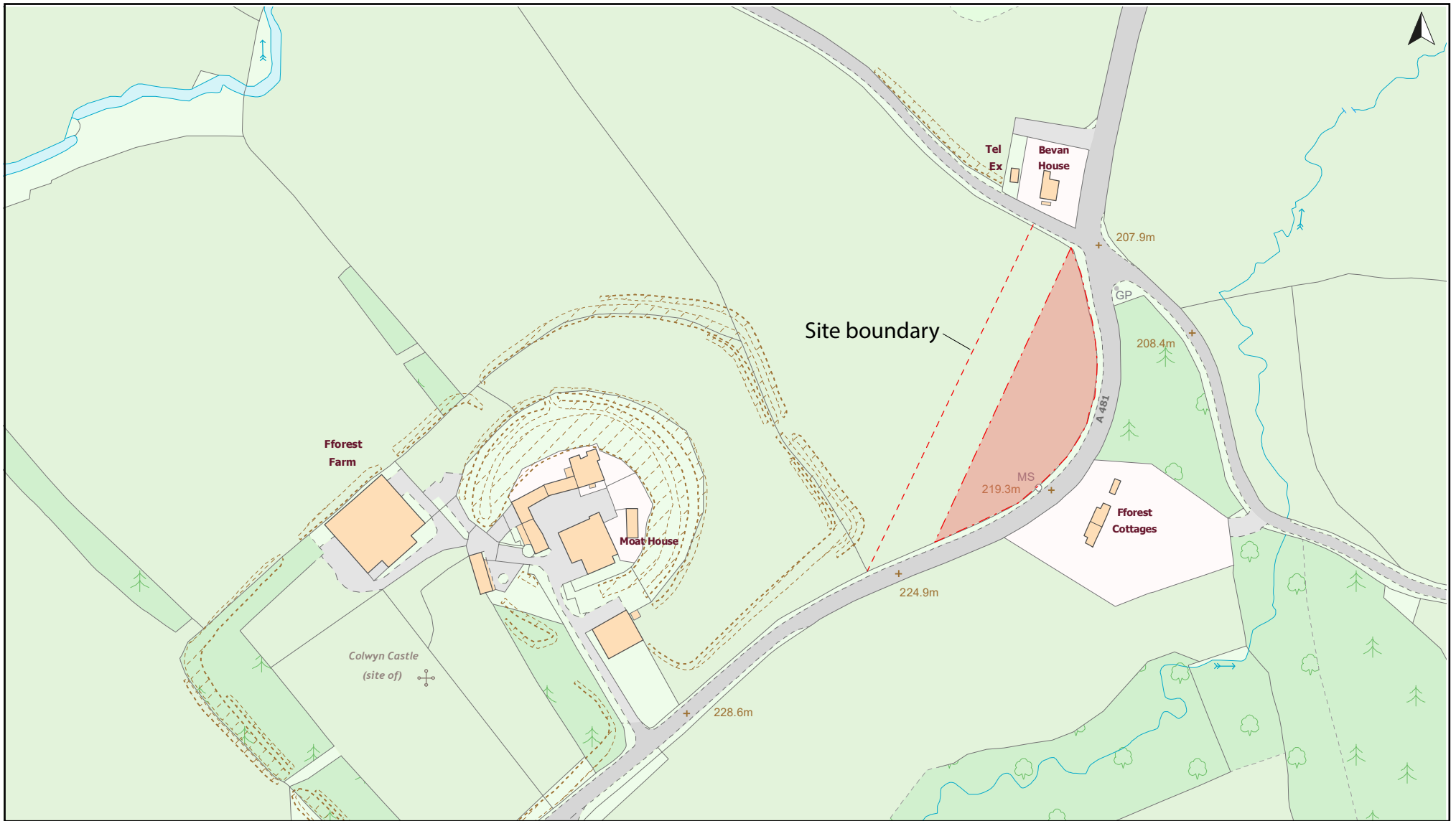
Figure 1. Location map





 Stripped area B

Figure 2. Site location showing stripped area B



0 100m

Stripped area A

Figure 3. Site location showing stripped area A





Plate 1. Area A after strip looking north. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 2. Representative section, 30m along within Area A, looking west. Scale 1m





Plate 3. Representative section, 60m along within Area A, looking west. Scale 1 m



Plate 4. Representative section, 90m along within Area A, looking west. Scale 1 m





Plate 5. Working shot, stripping topsoil (2001) within Area B, looking southwest.



Plate 6. Working shot, stripping to natural (2003) within Area B, looking southwest.





Plate 7. Representative section, 10m along within Area B , looking north. Scale 1m



Plate 8. Representative section, 50m along within Area B. Scale 1m





Plate 9. Topsoil (2001) stripped for new haul road within Area B. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 10. Representative section of ramp connecting roads within Area B. Scale 1m

# *Archaeology*

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### **APPENDIX I: Context register**

## Appendix I: Context Register

### Area A

No.	Type	Description	Relationship
(1001)	Deposit	Topsoil, loose, mid grey-brown silty clay	Above (1002)
(1002)	Deposit	Subsoil, firm, light orange brown clay loam	Below (1001)
(1003)	Deposit	Natural, firm mid grey-brown clay loam	Below (1002)
(1004)	Deposit	Hillwash, firm light orange grey with a brown hue silty clay loam	Above (1002)
(1005)	Deposit	Hillwash, firm mid brown grey clay loam	Above (1005)

### Area B

No.	Type	Description	Relationship
(2001)	Deposit	Topsoil, loose mid grey brown silty clay	Above (2002)
(2002)	Deposit	Subsoil, firm mid grey brown silty clay loam	Below (2001)
(2003)	Deposit	Natural, firm mid yellow brown clay loam	Below (2005)
(2004)	Deposit	Hillwash, firm mid orange grey sandy clay	Below (2002)
(2005)	Deposit	Hillwash, firm mid grey brown silty clay loam	Above (2003)
(2006)	Deposit	Hillwash, firm mid orange brown clay loam	Above (2002)

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**APPENDIX II:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**

## Written Scheme of Investigation

### For an archaeological Watching Brief

**At:** Land at Penarth Farm, Cregrina, Llandrindod Wells, Powys

Prepared for: Mr Viv Powell

Planning Application Number: P/2015/0131

Project No: 2674

Prepared: November 2018



Contents	Page
<i>Summary</i> .....	3
<b>1. Introduction and planning background</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Site Description</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Archaeological background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Objectives</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1. Site Specific Research Aims .....	5
<b>5. Timetable of works</b> .....	<b>5</b>
5.1. Fieldwork.....	5
5.2. Report delivery.....	5
<b>6. Fieldwork</b> .....	<b>5</b>
6.1. Detail .....	5
6.2. Recording .....	6
6.3. Finds .....	6
6.4. Environmental sampling strategy.....	6
6.5. Human remains.....	7
6.6. Specialist advisers .....	7
<b>7. Monitoring</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>8. Post-fieldwork programme</b> .....	<b>8</b>
8.1. Archive assessment.....	8
8.2. Reports and archive deposition.....	9
<b>9. Staff</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Additional Considerations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>10. Health and Safety</b> .....	<b>10</b>
10.1. Risk assessment.....	10
10.2. Other guidelines .....	10
<b>11. Community Engagement and Outreach</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>12. Insurance</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>13. Quality Control</b> .....	<b>11</b>
13.1. Professional standards .....	11
13.2. Project tracking.....	11
<b>14. Arbitration</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>15. References</b> .....	<b>12</b>

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Proposed free range egg unit

Figure 3. Development plans

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) provides the details and methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr Viv Powell.*

*The archaeological watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the erection of an agricultural building for use as a free-range egg production unit (16,000 bird) together with feeds bins, formation of vehicular access road and highway improvements at main junction off A481 and all associated works at land at Penarth Farm Cregrina Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 5RP, NGR SO 12159 52769 (Planning reference number P/2015/0131).*

*The proposed development area lies close to the schedule monument Penarth Mound Castle (RD076). Moreover, evidence for Bronze Age and post-medieval activity is recorded in close proximity to the site.*

*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) provides the details and methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr Viv Powell.

The archaeological watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the erection of an agricultural building for use as a free-range egg production unit (16,000 bird) together with feeds bins, formation of vehicular access road and highway improvements at main junction off A481 and all associated works at land at Penarth Farm Cregrina Llandrindod Wells Powys LD1 5RP, NGR SO 12159 52769 (Planning reference number P/2015/0131).

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MClfA, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr Viv Powell.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with CPAT - DC in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. CPAT-DC has recommended that an archaeological watching brief of the groundwork is undertaken.

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the work.

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

The site is located c. 700m NNW from Cregrina, and directly south from Penarth Farm. The development site affects two large fields separated by a hedgerow line. Penarth Mound Castle (RD076) is located less than 200m SE from the development area. The site is about 221m AOD.

The solid geology is defined by the Wenlock Rocks and comprises Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone formed in the Silurian Period. No superficial soils are recorded for this area (BGS 2018).

## 3. Archaeological background

The proposed development area lies approximately 200m NW from the Penarth Mound Castle (RD076). The latter is defined by the remains of a ditch and a motte dating to the medieval period.

Furthermore, a study on traditional farm buildings in Radnorshire notes the location of a potential traditional farm building (PRN 137377) immediately north of the proposed development area. The location of the building was defined during the examination of cartographic sources (see McCullough 2015).

Documentary sources note that a possible Bronze Age barrow was excavated c. 300m SE from the proposed development area in 1864 (see Banks 1875).

## 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the mitigation (watching brief) will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

#### **4.1. Site Specific Research Aims**

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review.

This mitigation has the capacity to identify areas which may contribute to the following published research aims:

- The watching brief has the potential to find remains associated to the Penarth Mound Castle as well as remains of prehistoric origin.

### **5. Timetable of works**

#### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-DC with the exact date.

#### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT-DC within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

### **6. Fieldwork**

#### **6.1. Detail**

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).

The Watching Brief Archaeologist will monitor all ground works associated with the erection of an agricultural building, the formation of vehicular access.

The watching brief will be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavator or small tracked excavator (to be confirmed) equipped with a flat bladed bucket, and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist until the natural substrate has been reached.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors

employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, CPAT-DC and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and CPAT-DC.

## 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.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

## 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. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 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 Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with CPAT-DC, 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	Hilary Major (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

CPAT-DC will be contacted with as much notice 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 CPAT-DC for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT-DC 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 CPAT-DC has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. CPAT-DC 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: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

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:

- Non-technical summary<sup>1</sup>
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, 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. Specialist descriptions and illustrations 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.

## 8.2. Reports and archive deposition

### 8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and CPAT-DC 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, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the *Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015*,<sup>4</sup> and associated compliance relevant to HER service delivery, all **new** records created in the HER from 1st April 2016 must have a summary description in both Welsh and English. In light of this, **all new data and reports supplied to the HER** must now be supplied with appropriately translated summary texts.

#### **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, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. 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. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT-DC.

#### **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 Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC 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 watching briefs* 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

Banks, R W , 1875 , Prehistoric Remains in the Edwy Valley , Archaeologia Cambrensis : 6 : 246-55.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McCullough, A E, and Martin, C H R , 2015 , Polygonisation of Traditional Farm Buildings in Radnorshire, Glastir Pilot (CPAT)

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

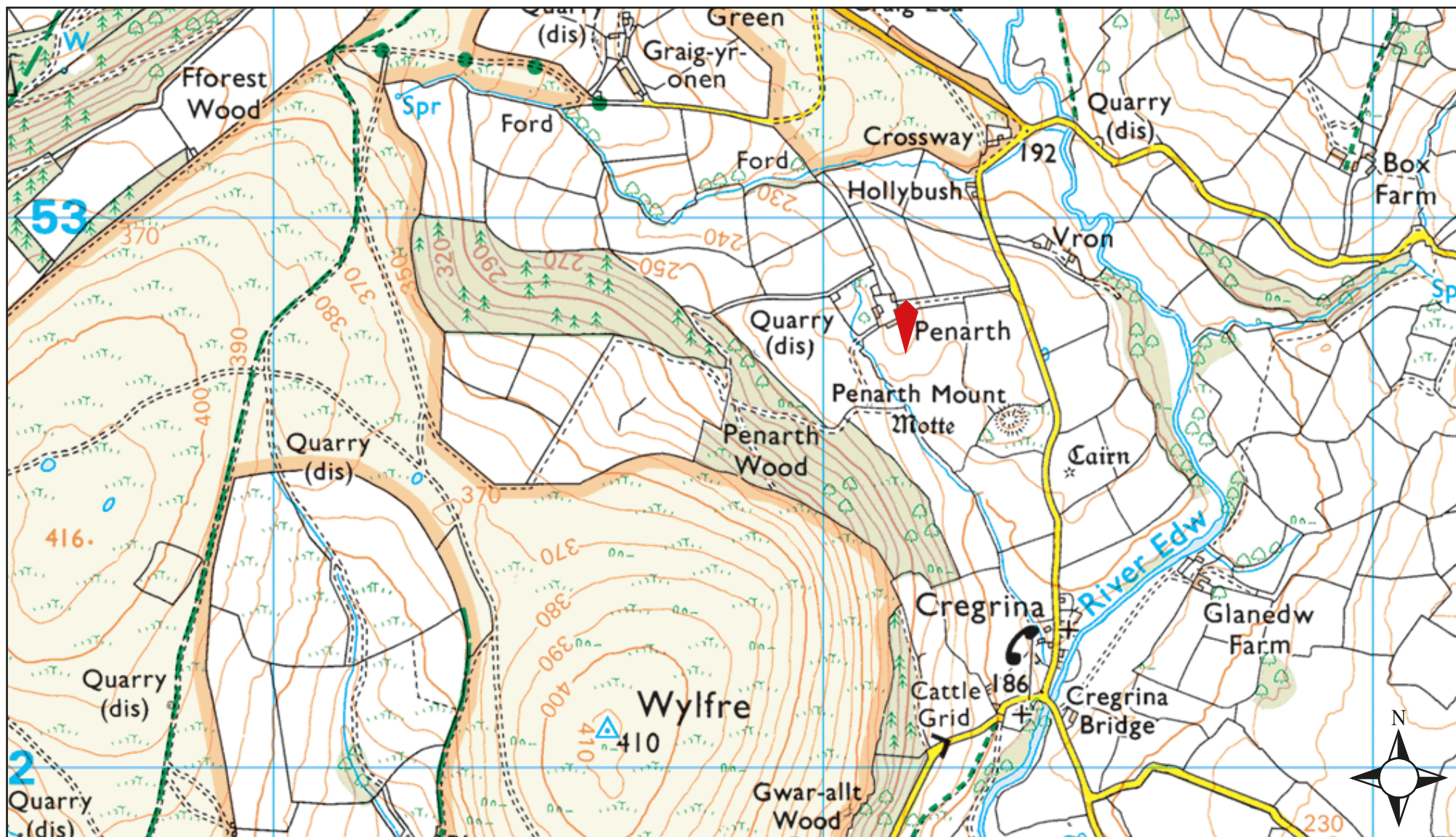
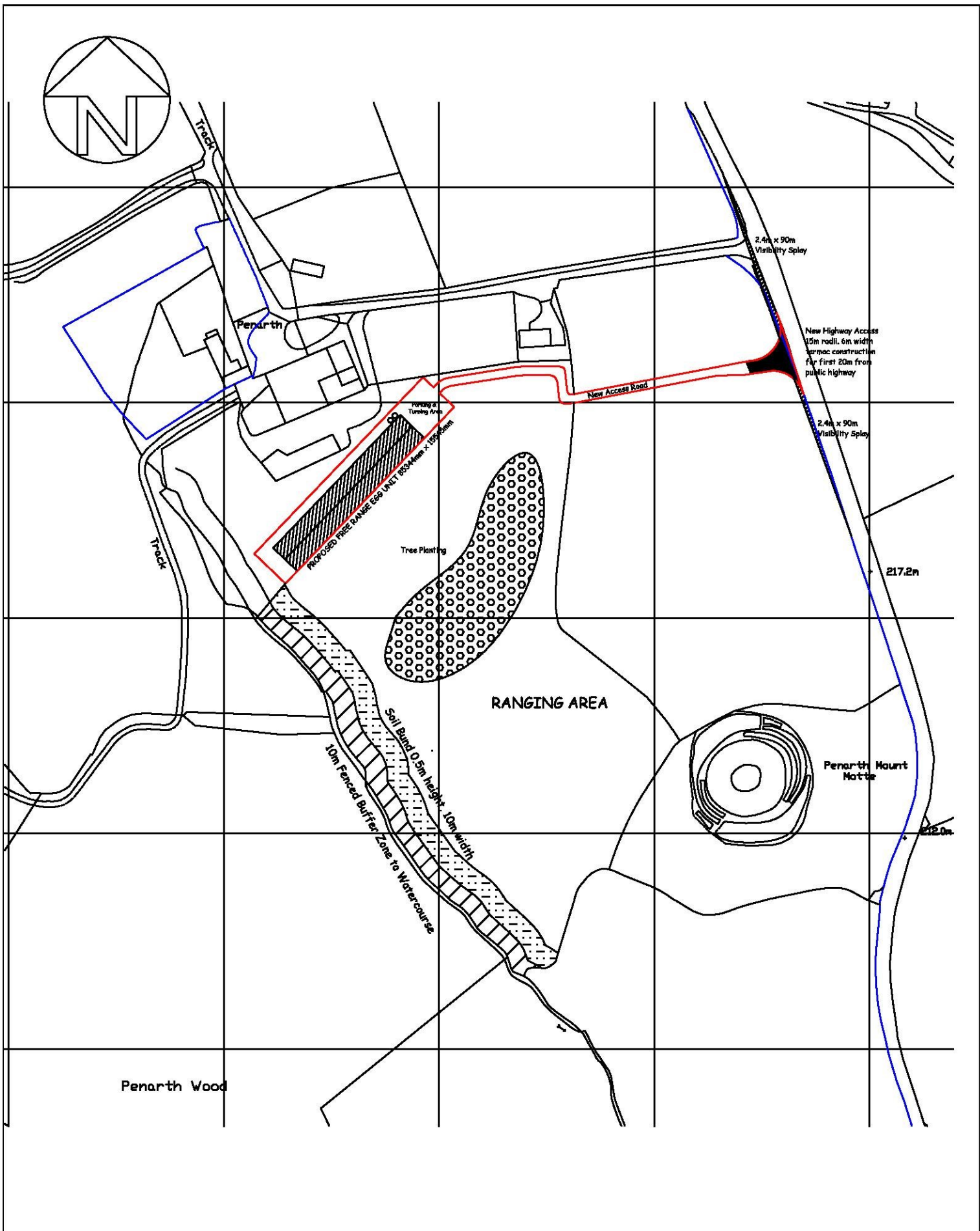


Figure 1. Site Location (marked in red).



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 Killham  
 Driffield  
 East Yorkshire  
 YO25 4RP  
 Tel/Fax (01262) 421807  
 Mobile 07702814950

**Ian Pick Associates Ltd**  
 Specialist Agricultural & Rural Planning Consultants

CLIENT  
 OM & VJ Powell  
 Garnwen  
 Hundred House  
 LD1 5RP

JOB TITLE  
 Proposed Free Range Egg Unit

SCALE  
 1=2500

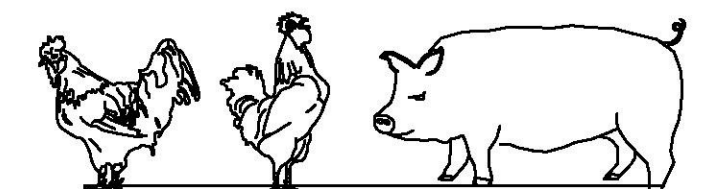
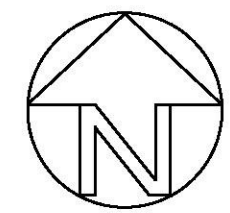
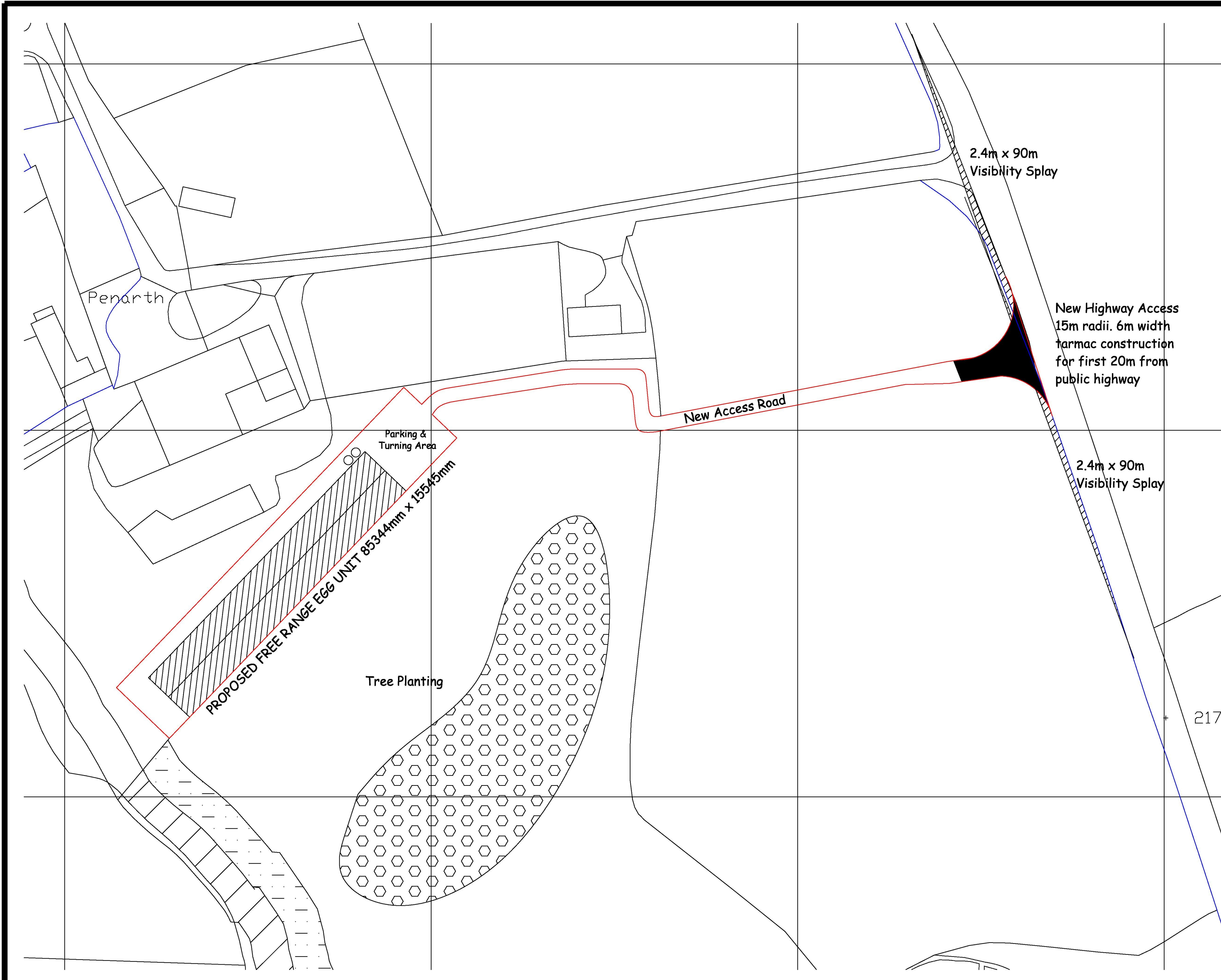
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DWG. TITLE  
 Location Plan

DWG. NUMBER  
 IP/VP/01B

DATE  
 May 16





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CLIENT  
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**Hundred House**  
**Llandrindod Wells**  
**Powys**  
**LD1 5RP**

JOB TITLE  
**Proposed Free Range Egg Unit**  
**at Penarth Farm, Cregrina**

DWG. TITLE  
**Proposed Site Plan**

SCALE  
**1=500@A1**

DRN  
**SH**

DATE	ALTERATION	REV
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DWG. NUMBER  
**IP/VP/02A**

DATE  
**May 16**

REV  
**-**



# *Archaeology Wales*

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