



A.P.A.C. Ltd.

Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK**

Boughrood Deadhouse, St Cynog's Church

Boughrood

Boughrood Parochial Church Council

Prepared by: C E Smith



Summary

This document comprises a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief and photographic survey to be undertaken prior to alterations to the structure known as the 'Deadhouse' within the churchyard at St Cynog's church, Boughrood, Powys.

The Grade II listed (LB87657) post-medieval structure is located within the churchyard at Boughrood and likely dates from the 1853 rebuild of St Cynog's church itself.

This program of archaeological mitigation works has been initiated in order to minimise any impact which may arise as a result of the sites redevelopment.

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Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by C E Smith MCIfA, APAC Ltd, on behalf of Elizabeth Bingham and the Boughrood Parochial Church Council (PCC). It outlines the archaeological methodologies to be used during the initial stages of upcoming works as part of the refurbishment of the Boughrood Deadhouse.

Mark Walters, development control officer at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT), has advised that in order to mitigate any potential impact on the archaeological resource which may arise as a result of the refurbishment works, a photographic building survey, archaeological excavation and watching brief be carried out on the site.

This WSI is intended to provide the methodologies which will be used during the initial watching brief on engineering trial pits as well as the photographic survey of the structure.

The trial pits will inform the project engineer as to the scale of any required underpinning of the structure. Any underpinning works will be covered under a watching brief and listed building consent and will be subject to a further WSI subsequent to this one. The additional WSI (one listed building consent is received) will also incorporate details of the internal floor excavation.

Location of the Site

The site is located within the churchyard of St Cynog's Church, Boughrood, Powys (NGR 312787 239333 – Fig 1).

Brief archaeological and historical background

The following historic background information is provided by Coflein, CPAT's Radnorshire Historic Settlements Survey and Cadw's listed buildings database.

Boughrood has developed on the terrace on the east side of a small unnamed stream where it runs into the River Wye. The ground rises gently to the east and, separated by the shallow valley of another brook, Boughrood Castle surmounts a spur projecting towards the Wye. The settlement lies about 14km to the north-east of Brecon and just over 10km south-west of Hay-on-Wye.

The name is also given as Bochrwyd, and it is acknowledged by experts that it is a difficult appellation to understand. A possibility is that it combines the elements *boch* and *rhwyd* which could mean a 'jaw-shaped net', and allude to a fish trap in the Wye. The earliest documentation is as *Bouret* in 1205 and as *Bocred* in 1242/3. Antiquarian speculation favoured *bach-rhyd* meaning 'little ford', referring to a crossing of the Wye, but this does not seem to be favoured in modern thinking. The dedication, the shape of the churchyard and the location beside the river suggest that the church at Boughrood was an early medieval foundation. Boughrood is mentioned in a list of places granted fair and/or market rights to Thomas, Bishop of St Davids, at the end of the 13th century. This does not necessarily signify that there was a nucleated settlement here, rather than the manor had been given the rights. The village core has changed little in the last century and a half with no more than a handful of dwellings around the church. Modern development has focussed on Station Road towards the bridge across the Wye, where a mill, toll house and a row of cottages attest activity in the 19th century that presumably developed as a result of the construction of the bridge. The 17th century development, however, was around the church and this pattern may extend back into the late medieval era.

The small church of St Cynog (16005) was rebuilt in 1854. Nothing of its predecessor remains, but earlier 19th-century reports, particularly that by Sir Stephen Glynne suggest a simple building with nothing remarkable about it. The churchyard (16082), irregularly circular, is raised up to one metre internally in its southeast quadrant. The northern two-thirds of the interior is raised above the rest but this could be due to the natural ground slope or past burial practice rather than being the relic of an earlier smaller 'llan'. The Tithe survey shows that in the mid-19th century a lane or track encompassed the entire churchyard, but by the end of the century those parts of the track on the west and south had been incorporated into the churchyard. Earthworks of undefined character (16083) but possibly indicative of a shrunken settlement survive in pasture immediately to the north of the churchyard (7639). These though have not been subjected to field assessment. The presence of a straight lane linking the church and the medieval castle could also signal the possibility of a settlement emerging to the east of the churchyard, though there is as yet no substantive evidence to support this contention. Surrounding the churchyard are three cruck-framed houses, Boughrood Court, a cruck-framed hall-house (16084), Forge Cottage (16085) and the initially timber-

framed Village Farm (20620), all with 17th-century and in two cases perhaps even 16th-century origins. Neuadd, a short distance to the north, also appears to be 17th-century. Nearly 500m to the east is Boughrood Castle (500; SAM Rd072), a low motte, its summit enclosed by a bank and containing fragments of a masonry tower, which is presumably the one referred to in the document of 1205. It has been suggested that the motte was thrown up at the end of the 11th century, and despite various vicissitudes the castle may have continued in use into the 13th century. The mound is surrounded by a ditch and outer bank but its southeast sector as well as the bailey has been destroyed during the building of the adjacent Castle Farm. Excavations on the motte top were undertaken in 1966 and revealed traces of the tower, but a full report does not appear to have been published. Boughrood Castle itself (16082) is an early 19th-century stone building with a Grade II listing, enclosed by landscaped gardens.

The Deadhouse itself, termed 'Bier House at Church of St Cynog' by Cadw, was probably built at the time of the main church in 1854 and designed by the same architect (CH Howell). Its location within the corner of the churchyard was probably deliberate to achieve the arrangement of the new church within the centre of the churchyard and the Bier House set apart on the edge. It is similarly Grade II listed (No 87657).

It is in a Decorated Gothic style to match the church. Constructed of grey snecked and squared sandstone rubble and limestone dressings. Later corrugated roof cover with crested ridge tiles and only a single storey. Doors are located within the east and west elevations, the east door offset to the left with the west door centred. Both have shouldered arched lintels. Two cusped lancet windows to south elevation, extremely squat and compressed as to be almost triangular (formerly with small pane leaded glazing). North elevation blind.

Proposed Development Work

The proposed development is for the refurbishment of the Deadhouse structure and will incorporate the following elements with a potential to impact on the archaeological resource:

Engineering trial pits to assess need for underpinning
Removal of adjacent tree stump
Reduction of internal floor height by 0.2m

Project Methodologies

There is a distinct possibility that the proposed redevelopment work may impact upon the archaeological resource of the Dead House.

In order to mitigate said impact, a programme of archaeological works has been recommended by Mark Walters (CPAT). The works will include:

1. A photographic survey of the structure in its current condition
2. An archaeological excavation of the internal floor surface of the building to 0.2m below its current height
3. A watching brief during all other intrusive groundworks in the vicinity (Trial pits, tree stump removal)

This WSI is intended to cover only the watching brief on the engineering trial pits and the photographic survey. Further elements will be subject to an additional WSI and also Listed Building Consent.

The on-site work will result in the production of a fully illustrated client report and ordered site archive. CPAT will be informed one week in advance of the proposed work start date.

Photographic Building Survey:

The photographic survey will follow a brief supplied by Mark Walters (CPAT) and conform to both Historic England's (2016) 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice' and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.

The following represents the work to be undertaken as part of the photographic Survey of the Boughrood Dead House:

1. A record will be made of the building and its historic fabric that is affected by the conversion or demolition

works.

2. The works will conform to a Photographic Survey as set out in English Heritage (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice, 5.5, p. 27

3. This is a basic visual record, supplemented by information needed to identify the buildings location, age and type. The exterior and interior of the building will be viewed, described and photographed, with significant features noted and recorded. This will primarily be a photographic record, but if circumstances require, may be supplemented by a drawn record.

The photographic record will consist of:

- Written record. Item 1-3 (EH, 2016, p22)
- Drawn record. Item 1 or 2 (EH, 2016, p14)
- Photography. Items 1-9 (EH, 2016, pp19-20)

4. Full and proper records (written, graphic, electronic and photographic, as appropriate) will be made, using pro forma record forms and sheets as applicable.

5. The record will:

- a. Provide an understanding of the form, function and any phasing of the standing building,
- b. Provide a photographic record of the historic elements of the building, prior to any construction work taking place.

6. As a minimum, the Written Record will comprise of:

- a. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
- b. A note of any statutory designation (that is, listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area), where applicable. Information on statutory designations can be found on the CADW website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
- c. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
- d. A summary statement. This account should describe the buildings type and purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s), so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.

7. As a minimum, the Drawn Record will comprise of:

- a. A plan showing the location and direction of view of each photograph. It can also include section, elevation or detail drawings (when required). A separate plan should be provided of all floors affected by the proposed development.
- b. Standard drawing conventions must be used, as depicted in Historic England (2016) Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice pp.35-40

8. The Photographic Record will include the following as a minimum:

- a. All photographs will be given a unique number to be used for identification. This unique number should be used in the labelling of digital images.
- b. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- c. The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- d. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.
- e. Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
- f. A photographic register detailing the photo number, the location and direction of each view, and the composition of the shot.
- g. Photograph locations and directions of view should be marked on plans of each building separate photographed
- h. Photographs should be of archive quality using a digital SLR (minimum 12 megapixel)
- i. Photographs, where appropriate (i.e. not general shots) should include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale.
- j. Photographs should be adequately lit and not blurry.

9. Reporting and Archive

A copy of the photographic survey will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval. The original high resolution camera files in jpeg and RAW formats should be submitted on appropriate media.

Once the photographic survey has been approved by the Local Planning Authority, the applicant will send a copy of the original high resolution camera files and all additional plans and information on a CD, DVD or USB stick to Mark Walters, Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR. A copy will also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer at the same address. This is in order for the photographs to be entered into the Regional Historic Environment Record and so that the Development Control Archaeologist can confirm that the photo survey has been completed in accordance with the condition.

The Local Planning Authority will be informed when the photographic survey has been sent to the Regional Archaeological Trust. The submission of the photographic survey to the Regional Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the Regional Historic Environment Record is one of the requirements of the planning condition and the condition cannot be discharged until this step is complete.

Archaeological watching brief:

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ. A watching brief will preserve by record, within the resources available, any archaeological deposits uncovered during groundwork (CIFA. 2014).

The watching brief will ensure that: in the event of archaeological resources of significance, being discovered and requiring treatment beyond the remit of the watching brief; then steps would be implemented to ensure that their treatment would be undertaken within the standards recommended by the Cifa.

Resulting from the watching brief, a report on the results will be produced, which will include a detailed summary of the methodology, site history, deposits/features/ structures/artefacts uncovered and interpretation of the results (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014)

Scope of the Work

The archaeology of the application site as a whole, in its wider local or regional context, will be considered, although the survey and watching brief will be confined to those areas which will be directly affected by the redevelopment works or some aspect of it.

Any remains of potential interest will be considered, whatever their date.

Watching Brief Procedures

At an agreed date, development work will begin, from which point an archaeologist will be on site to watch all ground disturbing work and to record anything of archaeological significance.

The archaeology of the site as a whole will be considered when any archaeology exposed is examined. All remains of potential interest will be recorded and finds retained, regardless of date.

- The presence or absence of archaeological features encountered during the ground works will be noted.
- Where features of archaeological interest are identified during the ground works they will be systematically investigated by hand with sufficient work being undertaken to determine their date, character and function, using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation and in accordance with Cifa Standard and Guidance.
- All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the development at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.
- Contexts will be recorded on individual pro-forma record forms, using a continuous numbering system, and be drawn and photographed as appropriate.

- Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
- All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 8 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register.
- In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice license will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.
- In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

All artefacts and environmental samples will be treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and a sampling strategy will be developed as appropriate:

- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
- Any artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner.

If archaeological features are discovered, work will cease in the immediate area until the archaeologist has been able to fully inspect the feature and determine its importance.

If in the opinion of the archaeologist, the archaeological feature can be rapidly recorded to the required standard in accordance with the watching brief guidelines this will be done.

If the archaeologist determines that the archaeological feature requires more investigation and recording than can be undertaken as part of the watching brief, both the client and Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) will be informed and an 'on-site' meeting arranged as soon as possible.

Until the meeting has taken place, no work will be undertaken in the vicinity of the archaeological feature.

Such a meeting will determine what works are required to be undertaken to ensure that the archaeological feature is fully dealt with.

Analysis and Reports

Within three months of the completion of the fieldwork, a fully bound and illustrated client report will be submitted to the client and to CPAT. Both elements of the fieldwork (photographic survey and watching brief) will be included within the same report.

The report will contain the following elements: -

- A non-technical summary
- A table of contents
- An introduction with acknowledgements, including a list of all those involved in the project and the location (NGR) and description of the study area
- A statement of the project aims
- The archaeological/historical background of the evaluation area, indicating past and present land use, accompanied by relevant and readily accessible maps, plans and photographs
- A detailed location plan of the site and all undertaken works
- A discussion of the location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits/features uncovered, together with a discussion of their relationship with known archaeology in the vicinity
- Consecutively numbered photographic survey plates with associated locational/directional figures
- Digitised survey, plan and section drawings at appropriate scales.
- Other maps, plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate

- A description of the finds and environmental samples collected including an exposition of the methodologies employed, a statement on the presence or absence of material and an assessment of preservation
- A summary interpretation of the finds including reference to any unusual or important features of the assemblage will also be included. Specialist reports will be included of important groups of finds, materials and samples
- An interpretation of the results with a statement of the significance of any identified archaeological features/sites on a local, regional and national scale
- A bibliography of sources consulted and a supplementary bibliography of any sources identified but not available for consultation.
- An index to the project archive and a statement of its location/proposed repository. A summary report on the works will be published in a suitable local journal (*Archaeology in Wales*).

Archive

In the event of artefacts being retained, the archaeological contractor will, upon successful transfer of ownership, deposit them with a suitable local museum. A museum accession number will then be supplied for the whole archive.

the intention to deposit the project archives with them. The project will be designated a project code with all significant documents and packaging carrying this code number.

If the archive has no artefacts, then copies will be deposited with the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, Wales in accordance with The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales (2017). The original site archive will be retained by APAC Ltd

The project archives will consist of all original records, artefacts, ecofacts/samples and all documentation that relates to the work undertaken on site. Copies of the written scheme of investigation and any relevant correspondence will be included within the site archive.

The archives will be prepared in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2015).

The archive will comply with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (Archaeology Section) Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (1990) the Society of Museum Archaeologists Towards An Accessible Archive (1995) and to the reasonable requirements of the designated Museum.

The archives will be deposited within twelve months of the completion of the work and with the agreement of the landowner.

Health & Safety

The Project Team will operate in accordance with the health and safety procedures as set out in:-

- The Health and Safety Work Act (1974) and related legislation
- The Standing Conference of Archaeology Unit Managers Health and Safety Manual (2002)

In accordance with the CDM Regulations (2015), a detailed risk assessment will be prepared in relation to the archaeological works. This will be made available to all parties prior to the commencement of the on-site works.

All necessary protective clothing and equipment will be used. A First-Aid kit and Accident Book will be kept on site at all times, with a Health and Safety file.

Project Management & Resources

The overall management of the project will be undertaken by Company Director Dr Neil Phillips MCifA with the on-site work being supervised by Senior Project Officer Chris Smith MCifA.

Any changes to the proposed staffing of the project will be communicated to CPAT as soon as possible.

APAC. Ltd has current Public Liability (924765101 CHC) and Professional Indemnity (RKK865819/1126) Insurance with Towergate

The list of specialist consultants used by APAC Ltd is shown below:

- Specialist Consultant Archaeologist: Steve Clarke
- Ceramics: Steve Clarke, A. O. Phillips.
- Industrial: Dr T. Young
- Fauna: F. Taylor
- Small Finds/Clay Pipes: C Smith
- Environmental: Dr T. Davies

Bibliography and References:

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.

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<http://www.cpat.org.uk/ycom/radnor/boughrood.pdf> - accessed 15th March 2018

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/records> - accessed 15th March 2018

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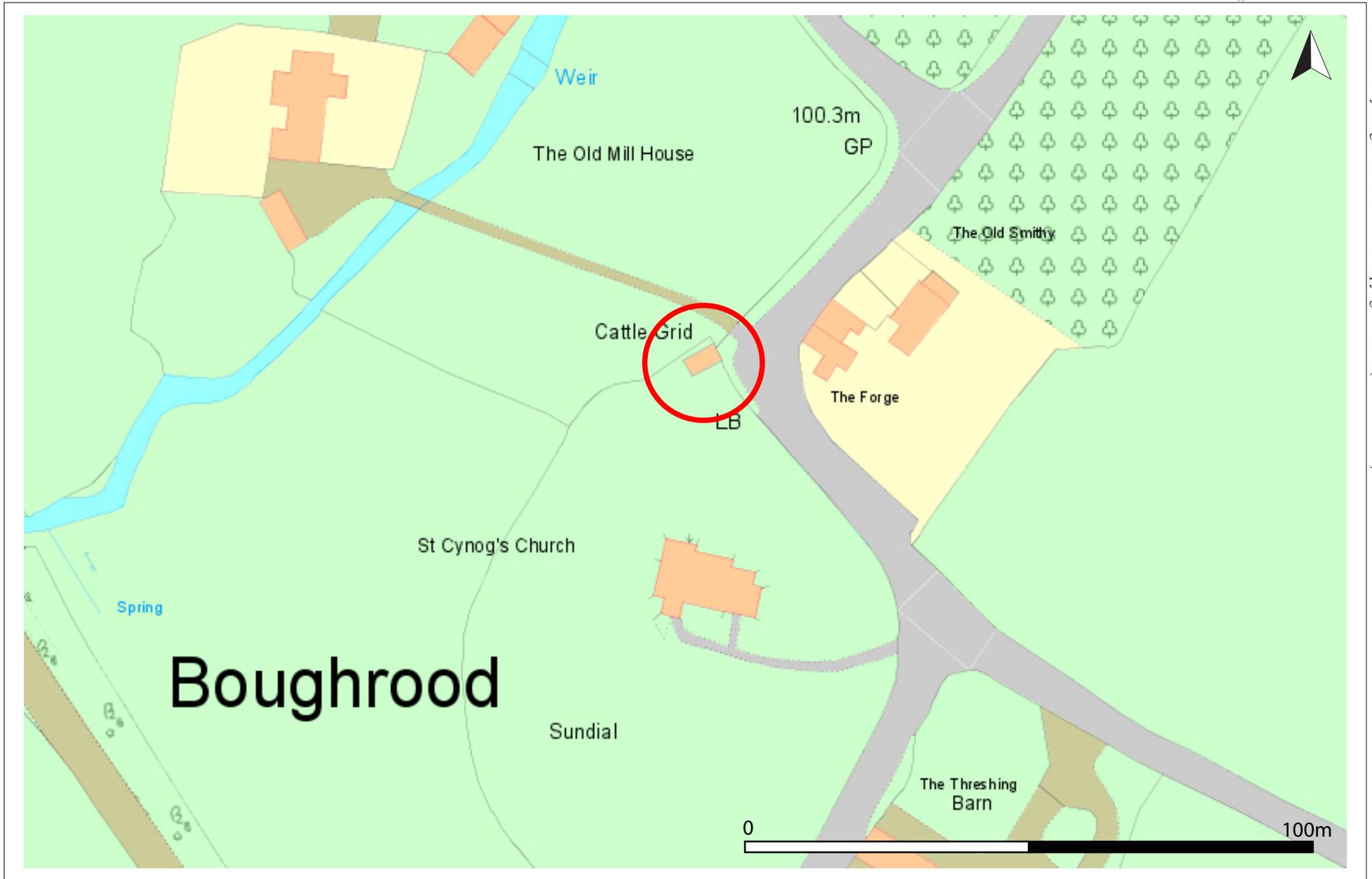


Fig 1: OS Mastermap showing detailed location of Dead House within Boughrood