

Archaeology Wales

Land to the west of The Street, Four Crosses

Archaeological Field Evaluation



By
James Weaver and
Irene Garcia Rovira

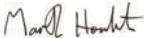
Report No. 1617


Archaeology Wales

Land to the west of The Street, Four Crosses (Powys)

Archaeological Field Evaluation

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out archaeological field evaluation from the 25th to the 30th of September 2017 at the request of Mr and Mrs Jones and David Parker Planning Associates. This programme of works was recommended by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforth CPAT) – archaeological advisors for Powys County Council – regarding the proposed erection of 36 new dwellings on land at west of The Street, Four Crosses (SJ 26883 185521). The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the development. The Planning Application number is P2017/0530.

A desktop study undertaken by Castelring Archaeology in 2016, highlighted that the proposed development falls within an area of high archaeological significance associated with Late Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity. Furthermore, a number of Saxon inhumations as well as associated material culture of similar chronologies have also been recovered from the vicinities of the proposed development area.

During this stage of investigations twenty trenches, each measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width, were excavated. Five trenches yielded remains of post-medieval date. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered in the remaining fifteen trenches.

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

1. Introduction

In September 2017, Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Jones and David Parker Planning Associates to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land at west of The Street, Four Crosses (SJ 26883 185521). This stage of works was recommended by CPAT, archaeological advisors for Powys County Council, prior to the determination of a planning application (Planning application number: P2017/0530) associated with the construction of 36 new dwellings on land to the West of The Street, Four Crosses.

A total of twenty evaluation trenches was proposed in a Brief prepared by CPAT. A Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeology Wales and approved by CPAT prior to the commencement of the fieldwork outlined the location of the trenches. The field evaluation was carried out by James Weaver and Fran Ward. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 25th and 30th of September 2017.

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

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1. Location, topography and geology

The development site is located immediately east the A483T Four Crosses bypass on an area of small agricultural fields bounded between the bypass and the main road leading north through the village. Access to the land is gained via a field gate from the former N/S route through the village. The fields are all currently pasture used for silage and grazing. The site is flat with only minor variation between 67 and 68m AOD.

The superficial soils are composed of glacial sand with sands and gravels formed during the Quaternary period. The underlying geology is composed of Permian rocks, including sandstones and conglomerates (BGS 2017).

2.2. Archaeological and historical background

Non-intrusive investigations in the form of a desk based assessment and a geophysical survey have been carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the area (see Frost 2016).

The geophysical survey did not produce substantial results, though the potential for evidencing potential archaeological remains could be masked by later ridge and furrow, and by metallic disturbance. The results draw attention to two geophysical anomalies within the field.

Prehistoric activity

The density of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at Four Crosses was first evidenced during air reconnaissance in the form of burial monuments, enclosures and field patterns. More detailed understandings of these sites have been achieved during periods of excavation in the area.

- The earliest remains found in the area have been dated to the Mesolithic, and correspond to a charcoal rich deposit associated to a number of flint implements (Warrilow et al 1986).
- Between 1981 and 1985, a Bronze Age cemetery located 100m NE from the proposed development site was excavated. Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was revealed during this program of investigations. Furthermore, in 2003, the site was revisited. This new stage of investigations evidenced further burial activity as well as a pit alignment and a field boundary (Warrilow et al 1986; Kenny 2003; Frost 2016).
- Between 2005 and 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carry out an excavation at Four Crosses and revealed a pit alignment, a ring ditch and a field boundary (Frost 2016).
- During the construction of the A483, CPAT carried out a program of investigations. Excavations revealed further Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (Jones and Grant 2011).

Iron Age/Roman Activity

Activity dating to this period is known to have existed in the area through sets of evidence described below:

- The excavations carried out by Warrilow at the barrow cemetery and Cae Hen pit alignment, evidenced deposits that were radiocarbon dated, confirming the existence of Iron Age activity in the area (Warrilow et al 1986).

- In 2003, large enclosure ditches were recorded W of Domgay Lane (Frost 2016).
- Furthermore, a former road that went through the centre of the village towards Llandysilio has been identified as a probable Roman road RRX93.

Saxon Activity

Saxon activity in the area was also evidenced in Warrilow's excavation. Five inhumations burials post-dating the barrows were excavated. Given their E/W orientations as well as their association to two iron spears, it was postulated that the graves would have been manifestations of Saxon activity in the area (Warrilow et al 2016). Furthermore, in 2002, an iron javelin, and an iron spearhead dating to the 6/7th centuries were recovered from the same area.

Offa's Dyke (SAM Mg33) is located less than 100m west of the proposed development.

Medieval Activity

Evidence for Medieval activity in the area is limited to recorded ridge and furrow. CPAT excavated a possible corn-drying kiln dated to 1460-1560 (Jones and Grant 2011).

Post-Medieval Activity

- Cartographic sources show that some of the boundaries of the proposed development were already depicted in 18th century maps as well as in the tithe map of 1842 (Frost 2016).
- The Montgomery Canal was built between 1784 and 1821. CPAT excavations relating to the construction of the bypass recovered three brick kilns which may have been used during the construction of the canal (Jones and Grant 2011).
- Excavations carried out within the village have evidenced activity dating to the 18th and 19th century, mostly in the form of post-medieval ceramics (Frost 2016).

3. Aims and Objectives

Field Evaluation

The field evaluation was undertaken to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of proposed development.
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits.
- Produce a record of the work to include the archaeological features and site stratigraphy.

4. Methodology

Field Evaluation

The was 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 ensured that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was understood.

Twenty trenches, measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width, were machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with CPAT prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-20) were excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a 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. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features was undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features were fully excavated, larger discrete features were half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features were sample excavated along their length to 20% of total- with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons were reached and proven, where this could be practically and safely achieved. The depth of the excavation conformed to current safety requirements.

Where potentially significant archaeological features were encountered during the course of the evaluation then CPAT and Mr & Mrs MW Jones and David Parker Planning Associates were informed at the earliest possible opportunity.

5. Evaluation results

Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plate 1) measured 18.5m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.70m in depth. It was oriented on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.45m below the ground level. This was comprised of mid-brown clay with inclusions of small stones and gravel. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.25m below ground level, this fill was comprised of a mid-grey silty clay subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in depth across the entirety of the trench. Trench 1 did not contain archaeological remains.

Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plate 2) measured 21m in length and 1.8 wide and 0.65m in depth. The trench was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.30m below ground level. This was comprised of mid-brown clay with inclusions of small stones and gravel. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m below ground level, this deposit was comprised of a mid-grey silty clay subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam, measuring 0.20m deep across the majority of the trench. Trench 2 was negative of archaeology.

Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plate 3) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and at a depth of 0.70m. The trench was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stone and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying at a depth of 0.23m from ground level, this deposit is comprised of a mid-grey silty clay subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) comprised of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.23m deep. Trench 3 was negative of archaeology.

Trench 4

Trench 4 (Plate 4) measured 18m in length and 1.8m wide and at a depth of 0.69m. The trench was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.47m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m below ground level (1002) is comprised of a mid-grey silty clay subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) comprised of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.20m deep. Trench 4 was negative of archaeology.

Trench 5

Trench 5 (Plate 5) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.65m deep. The trench was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.45m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with light grey clay. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.25m from ground level (1002) is comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 5 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 6

Trench 6 (Plate 6) measured 19.5m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.65m in depth. The trench was oriented on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.40m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with light grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m from ground level (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 6 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 7

Trench 7 (Plate 7) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.80m in depth. The trench was oriented on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with light grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.25m from ground level (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 7 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 8

Trench 8 (Plate 8-10; Figure 4) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.55m in depth. The trench was oriented on a north-east to south-west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.45m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with light grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.15m from ground level. (1002)

was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.15m in thickness. Removal of the subsoil horizon (1002) down onto the top of the natural mid-brown mottled clay (1003) revealed features cut in at this depth. Located at the south-east end, crossing the trench was a small linear feature, a possible gully [1024]. The gully was roughly 0.50m wide and 0.25m in depth with sides that were approximately 40° sloping on to a flat base. The gully [1024] had one primary fill (1025) that comprised of a dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were present in the fill (1025), however [1024] gully seems to be post-medieval in date. Located in the north-west end of trench 8 was a shallow sub-circular feature [1022] cut into the natural (1003). [1022] sub-circular feature was 1.35m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. [1022] had one primary fill (1023) that consisted of dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions, same as feature [1024]. No finds were recovered from (1023).

Trench 9

Trench 9 (Plate 11) measured 22m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.70m in depth. The trench was oriented on a north-west to south-east alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with mid-grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m from ground level (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.20m in thickness. Trench 9 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 10

Trench 10 (Plate 12) measured 21m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.81m in depth. The trench was oriented on a north-east to south-west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.46m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with mid-grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m from ground level (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.15m in thickness. Trench 10 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 11

Trench 11 (Plate 13) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.67m deep. The trench was oriented on a north-east to south-west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.49 below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions, mottled with mid-grey clay lenses. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.17m from ground level. (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.15m in thickness. Trench 11 was void of any archaeology.

Trench 12

Trench 12 (Plate 14- 17; Figure 5) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.80m in depth. The trench was oriented on an east-west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with pale grey lenses and small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.20m below ground level. (1002) is comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.20m in thickness.

Removal of (1002) subsoil, down onto the mid-brown clay natural (1003) revealed features cut into it at this depth. Located at the eastern extremity of trench 12 running diagonally across into the northern section of the trench was a linear feature [1014]. [1014] is possibly a post medieval field boundary (Plate 15). The field boundary [1014] measured 0.45m in width and 0.18m in depth with sides approximately 30° sloping into a convex base. The field boundary [1014] had one primary fill (1015), this comprised of mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill (1015).

Located in the central area of trench 12 were a further two features a linear [1020] and a pit [1016]. The linear [1020] a possible post-medieval field boundary on a north to south alignment running across the trench. [1020] measured 0.90m in width and 0.14m in depth. [1020] field boundary had one primary fill (1021) that was comprised of a mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from (1021). [1020] field boundary was cut by a pit [1016] (Plate 18) of a later date. [1016] pit was a sub-oval in shape and measured 0.95m in diameter and 0.39m in depth with sides approximately 60° sloping into a convex base. [1016] pit had three fills (1017) (1018) and (1019). The primary fill of pit [1016] was (1019) a dark-brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Fill (1019) measured 0.11m in depth. No finds were present in this fill. The secondary fill of pit [1016] was (1018) a mid-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. The secondary fill (1018) measured 0.15m in depth. A sherd of 18th century pottery and the stem of a clay pipe were recovered from fill (1018). The tertiary fill (1017) of pit [1016] was a mid-brown silty clay with pale grey clay lenses, measured 0.26m in depth, no finds were recovered from (1017).

Trench 13

Trench 13 (Plate 18-20; Figure 6) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and was 0.60m in depth. Trench 13 was oriented on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.56m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.25m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam, measuring 0.14m in thickness.

Removal of (1002) subsoil, down onto the mid-brown clay natural (1003) revealed features cut into it at this depth. Located at the southern end of trench 13 was a shallow linear, possible field boundary [1010], post-medieval in date (Plate 19). [1010] field boundary was on an east to west alignment and measured 0.90m in width and 0.34m in depth. [1010] field boundary had one primary fill (1011) that comprised of a mid-brown silty clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. Finds recovered from the fill (1011) from field boundary [1010] were five pieces of fired ceramic building material with traces of lime mortar present on them. At the northern end of trench 13 was a small posthole [1012] (Plate 20) that measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.10m in depth. Posthole [1012] had one primary fill (1013) that comprised of mid-brown silty clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. Fill (1013) yielded no datable material.

Trench 14

Trench 14 (Plate 21-22; Figure 7) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.60m in depth. Trench 14 was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.60m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.35m below ground level. (1002) is comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness.

Located at the eastern end of trench 14 was a post medieval gully [1008] running on a north-west to south-east alignment. The gully [1008] measured 0.63m in width and 0.18m in depth. Gully [1008] had one primary fill (1009) that was comprised of a mid-grey brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from fill (1009).

Trench 15

Trench 15 (Plate 23) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.70m in depth. Trench 15 was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.25m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 15 was void of archaeology.

Trench 16

Trench 16 (Plate 24) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.80m in depth. Trench 16 was oriented on a north east & south west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.60m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions and traces of bioturbation. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.35m below ground level. (1002) is comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silt 'garden soil' measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 16 was void of archaeology.

Trench 17

Trench 17 (Plate 25) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.75m in depth. Trench 17 was oriented on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.60m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a mid-brown clay with small stones and gravel inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) lying 0.36m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.24m in thickness. Trench 17 was void of archaeology.

Trench 18

Trench 18 (Plate 26) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.60m in depth. Trench 18 was on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of dark brown blue clay with small stone inclusions and heavily disturbed by bioturbation. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) subsoil lying 0.25m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of a mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in thickness. Trench 18 was void of archaeology.

Trench 19

Trench 19 (Plate 27-29; Figure 8) measured 19m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.70m in depth. Trench 19 was on an east to west alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) subsoil lying 0.20m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.30m in depth.

In trench 19 two linear features [1004] and [1006] (Plate 28 and 29) were uncovered lying under subsoil (1002), cut in to the pale brown clay natural (1003). [1004] linear is a possible post-medieval field boundary that measured 0.37m in width and 0.26m in depth on an east to west alignment. The sides of field boundary [1004] were approximately 45° sloping into an undulated base. [1004] had one primary fill (1005) that was a mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. No finds were present in fill (1005). [1006] field boundary was located at the eastern end of trench 19. [1006] field boundary measured 0.67m in width and 0.11m in depth, with approximately 40° sloping sides onto an undulated base. [1006] field boundary had one primary fill (1007). Fill (1007) was a mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill (1007) was void of finds.

Trench 20

Trench 20 (Plate 30) measured 20m in length and 1.8m wide and 0.70m in depth. Trench 20 was on a north to south alignment. The natural substrate (1003) was 0.50m below ground level. (1003) was comprised of a pale-brown clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. (1003) was overlaid by (1002) subsoil lying 0.25m below ground level. (1002) was comprised of mid-grey silt subsoil with small stone inclusions. (1002) was overlaid by (1001) topsoil. (1001) consisted of a dark brown silty loam measuring 0.25m in depth. Trench 20 was void of archaeology.

6. Discussions and conclusions

The archaeological evaluation revealed the remains of two gullies, two pits and three field boundaries. No associated finds were recovered from the archaeological features revealed in trench 8, 14 and 19. However, due to the character of these remains, they can be tentatively interpreted as remains of post-medieval date. A fragment of 18th century pottery and a clay pipe stem were found within the features revealed in trench 12, and fragments of brick and mortar were obtained from trench 13. These finds indicate that the archaeological features revealed are of post-medieval age. No archaeological remains were recovered from the remaining fifteen trenches.

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British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

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

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APPENDIX I:

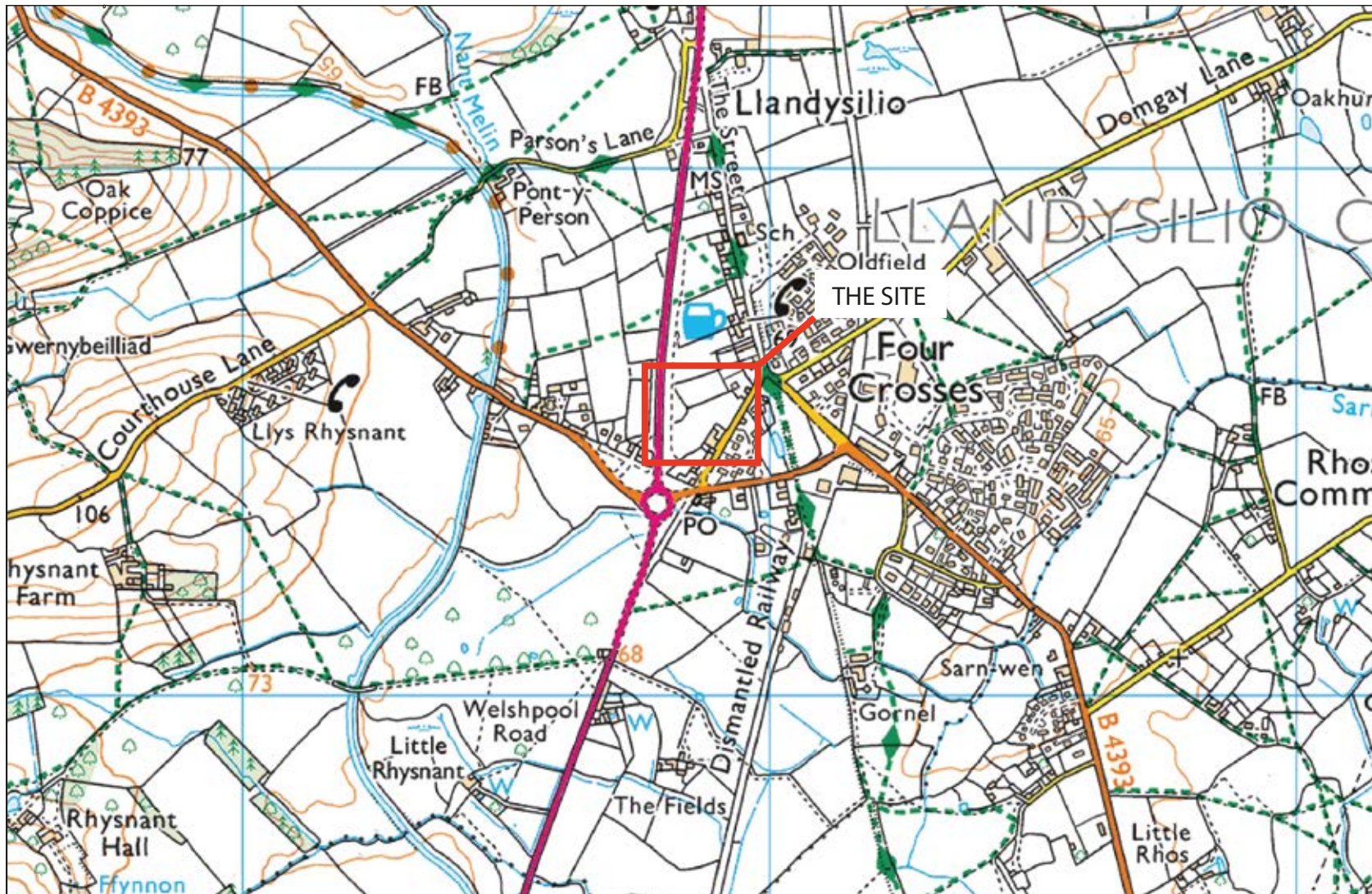


Figure 1. Site Location within surrounding area.



Figure 2.
Site location
(marked in red).

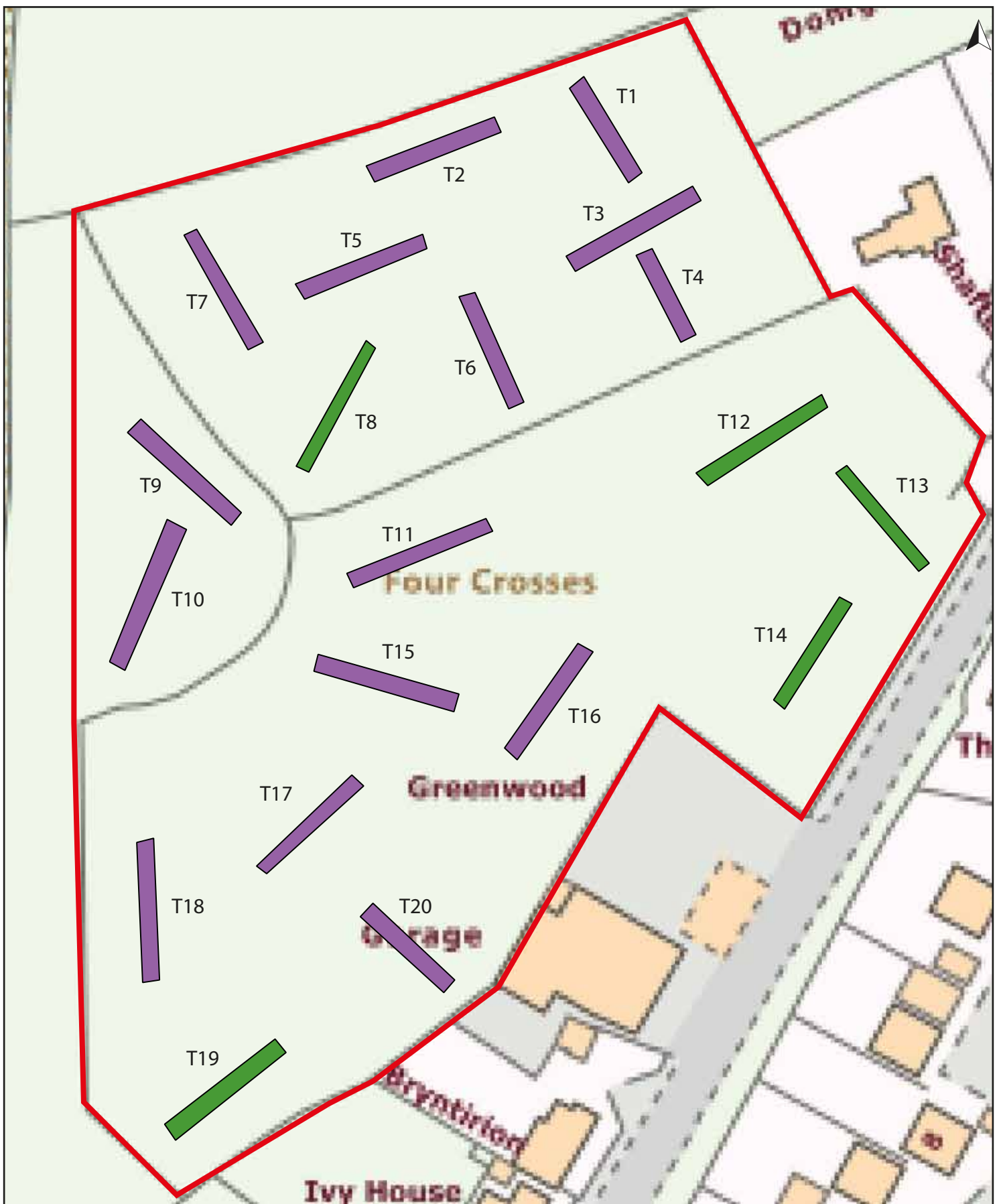


Figure 3. Evaluation trenches.

- Trenches containing archaeological features.
- Negative trenches.

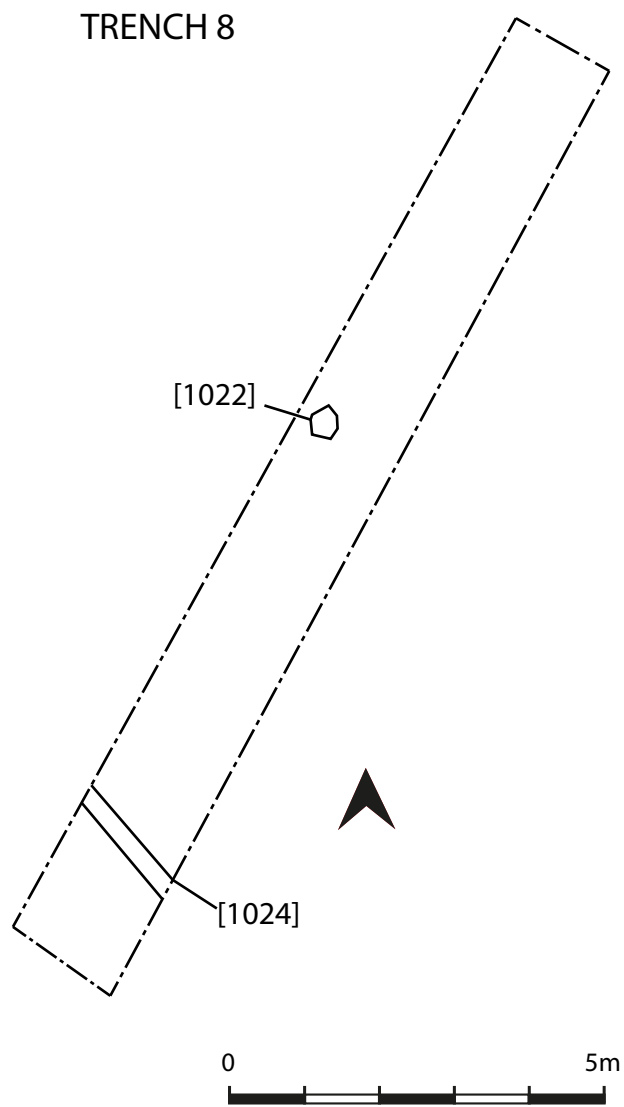


Figure 4.1 Plan of Trench 8.

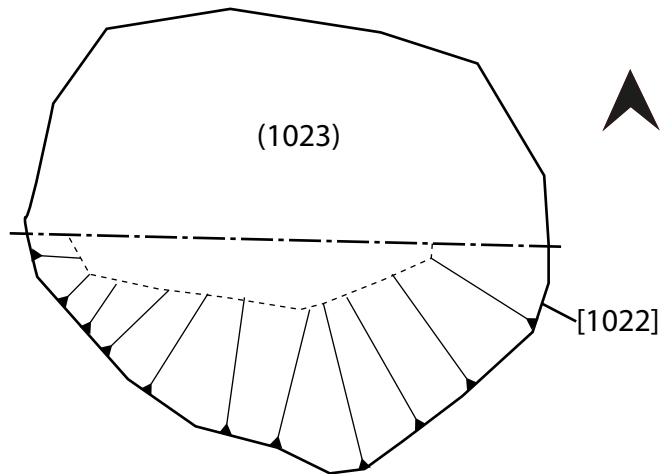


Figure 4.2 Post excavation plan of [1022]

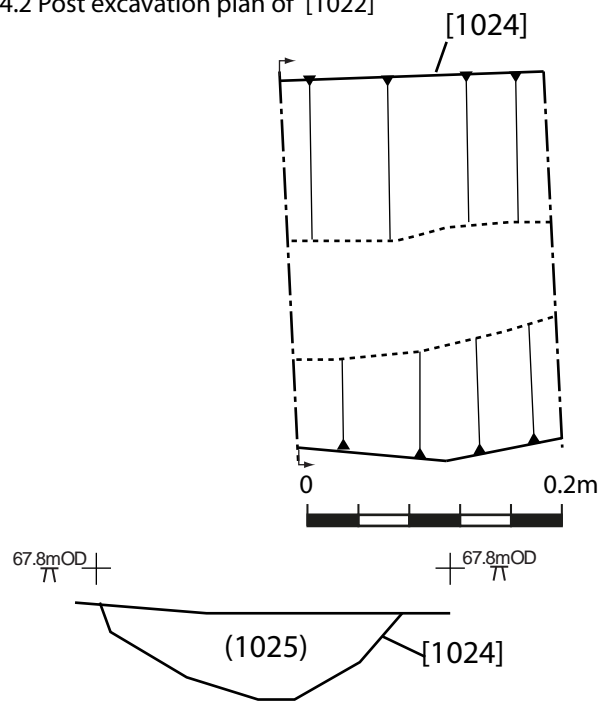


Figure 4.3 Post excavation plan of [1024] (above), and east facing section of [1024] (below).

Figure 4.
Trench 8, plans
and sections.

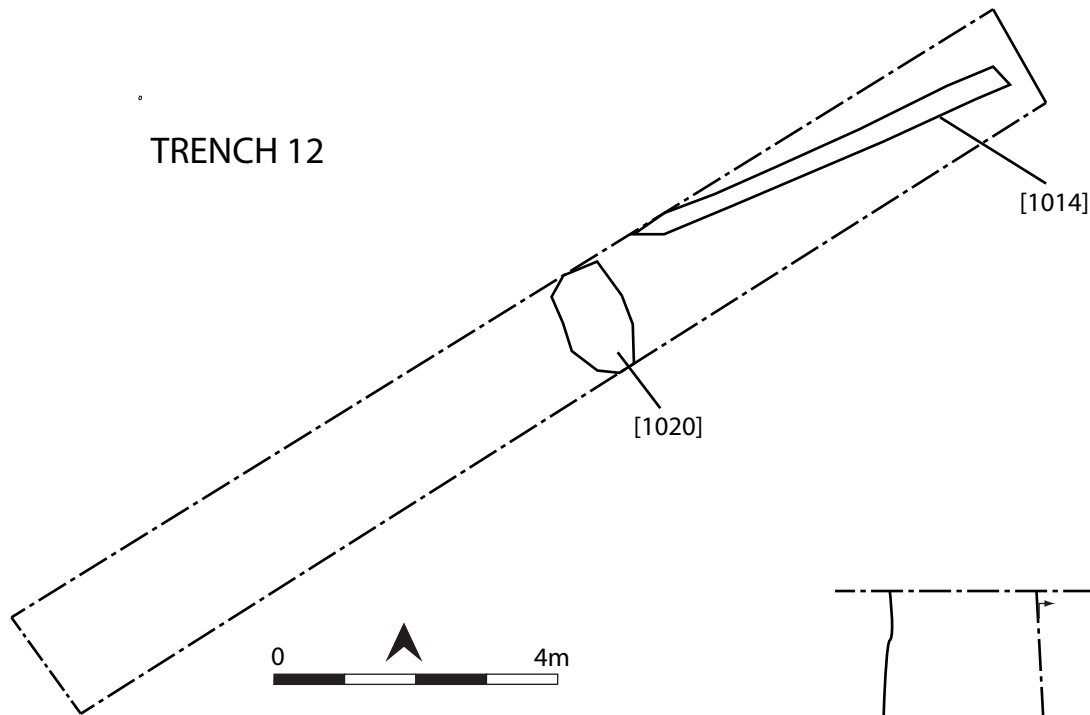


Figure 5.1 Plan of trench 12

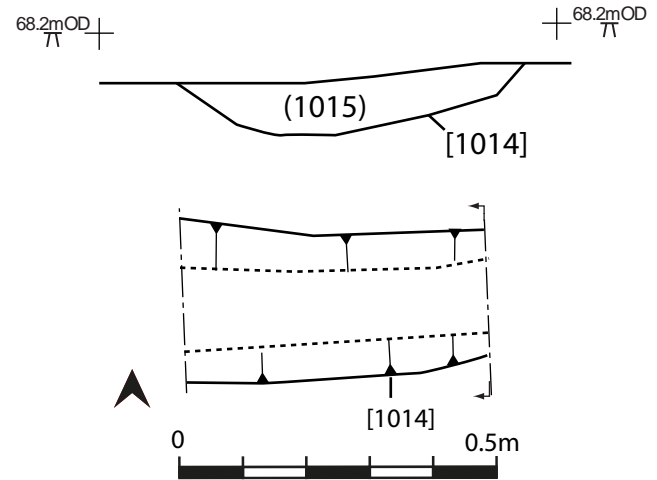


Figure 5.2 West facing section of [1014] (above),
plan of [1014] (below)

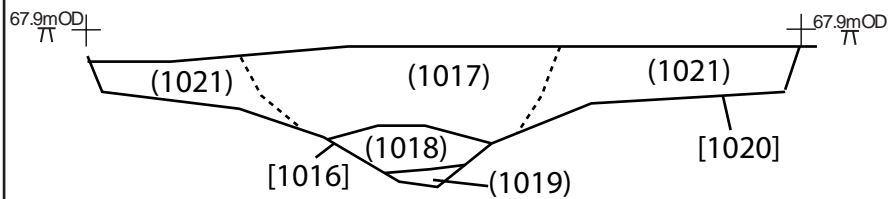


Figure 5.3 West Facing section of [1020] and [1016] (left),
plan of [1016] and [1020] (right)

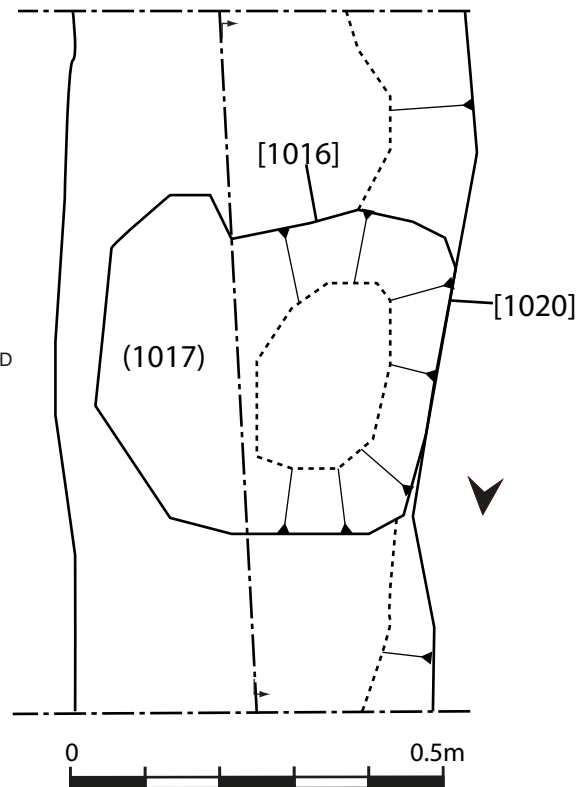


Figure 5.
Trench 12, plans
and sections.

68.2mOD +
+ 68.2mOD +

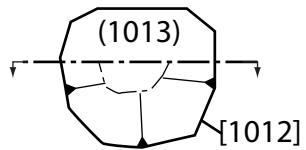
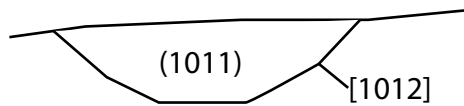
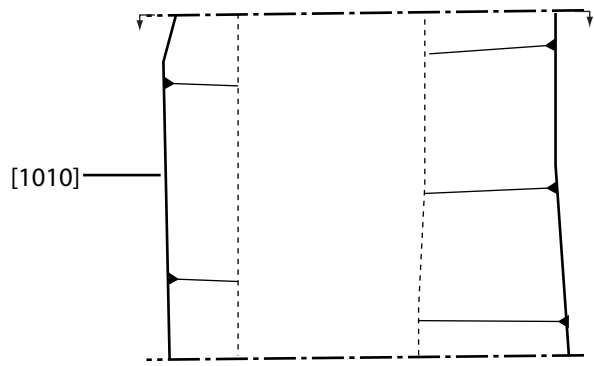


Figure 6.2 West facing section of [1012] (above) and post-excavation plan of [1012] (below).



0 0.5m

67.8mOD +

+ 67.8mOD +

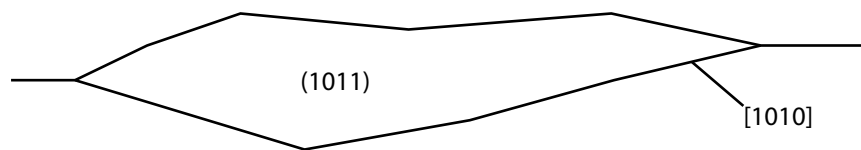


Figure 6.3 Post excavation plan of [1010] (above), and east facing section of [1010] (below)

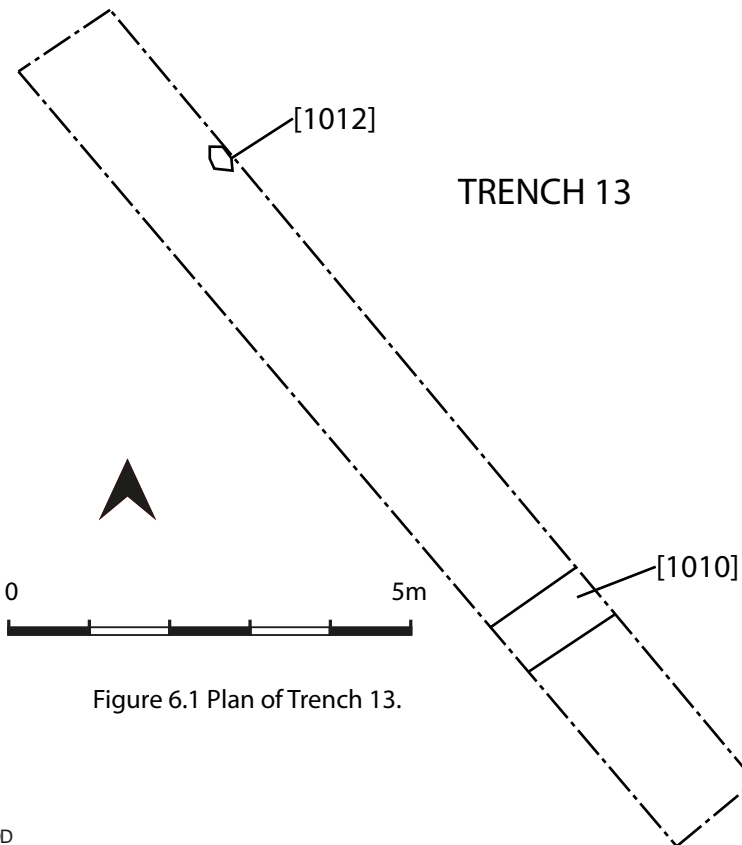


Figure 6.1 Plan of Trench 13.

Figure 6.
Trench 13, plans
and sections.

TRENCH 14

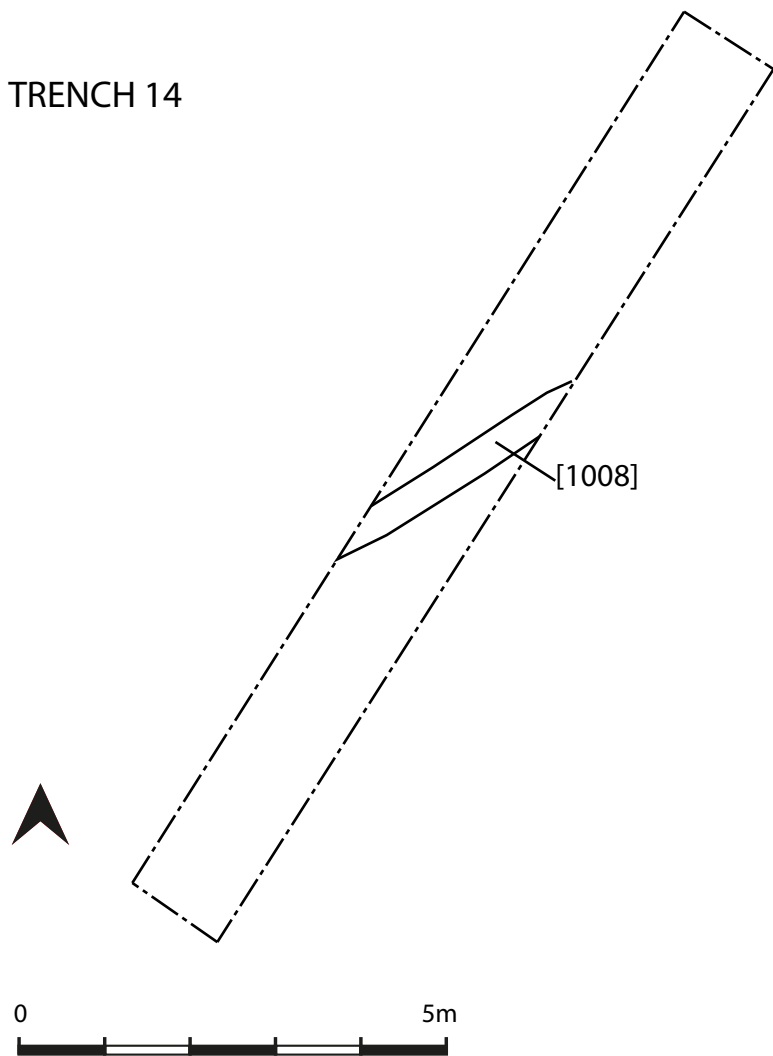


Figure 7.1 Plan of Trench 14

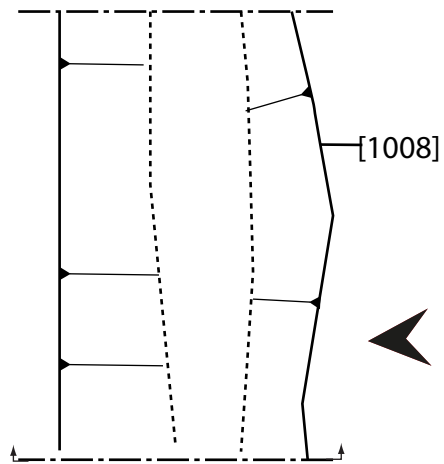
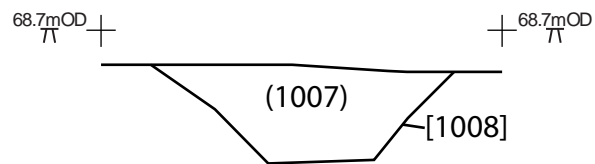


Figure 7.2 East facing section of [1008] (above),
plan of [1008] (below).

Figure 7.
Trench 14, plans
and sections.

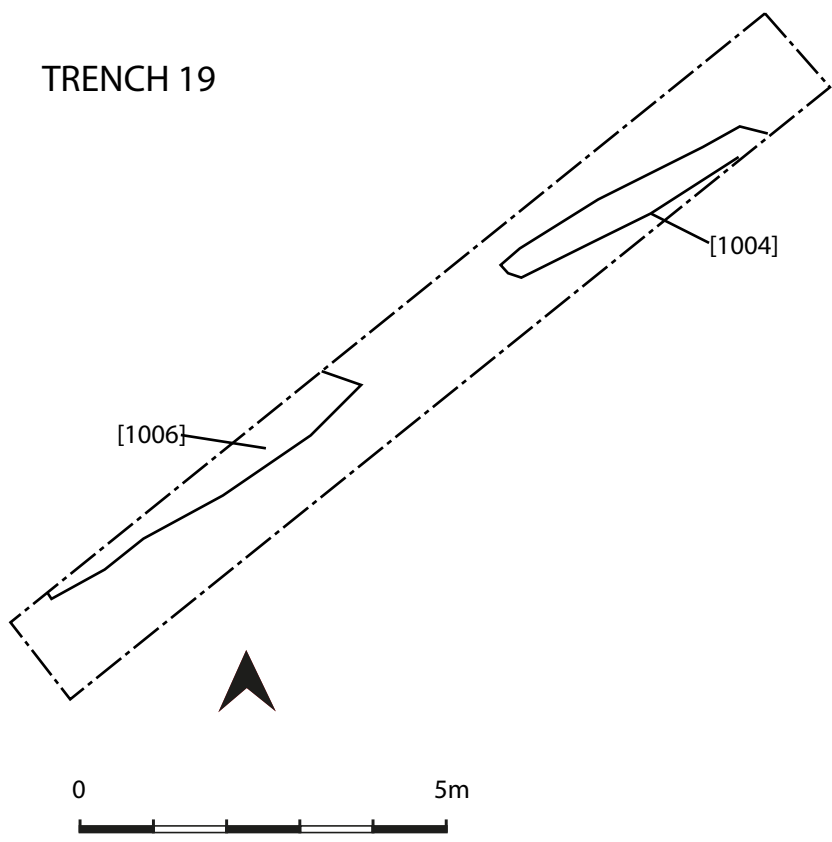


Figure 8.1 Plan of Trench 19.

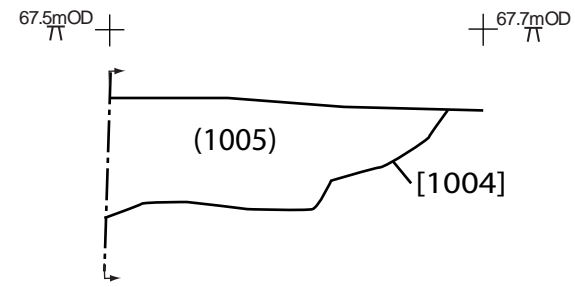


Figure 8.2 West facing section of [1004], terminus end.

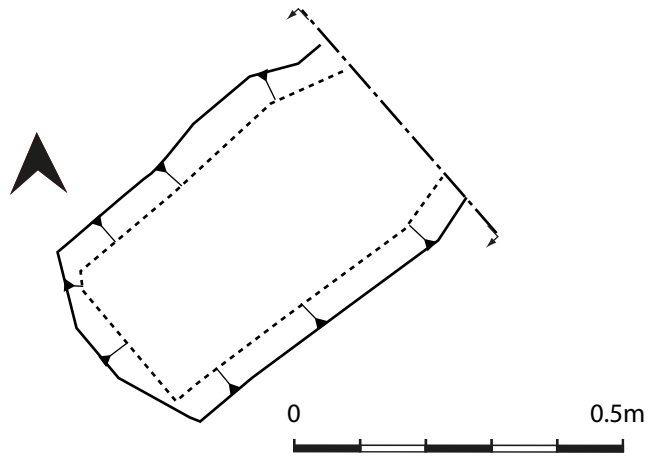


Figure 6.3 Plan of [1004] after excavation.

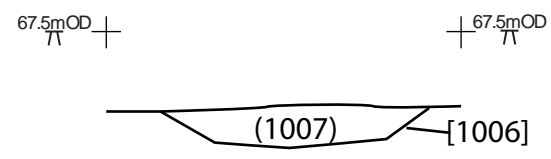


Figure 8.4 West facing section of [1006]

Figure 8. Trench 19, plans and sections.

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APPENDIX II:



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south.



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking west.



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking west.



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north.



Plate 5: Trench 5 looking east.



Plate 6: Trench 6 looking north.



Plate 7: Trench 7 looking south.



Plate 8 : Trench 8 looking south-west.



Plate 9: East facing section of linear [1024].



Plate 10: East facing section of sub-oval feature [1022].



Plate 11: Trench 9 looking south-east.



Plate 12: Trench 10 looking north-east.



Plate 13: Trench 11 looking south-west.



Plate 14: Trench 12 looking east.



Plate 15: West facing section of linear [1014].



Plate 16: West facing section of linear [1020] and pit [1016].



Plate 17: North facing section from trench 12.



Plate 18: Trench 13 looking south.



Plate 19: East facing section of linear [1010]



Plate 20: West facing section of post hole [1012].



Plate 21: Trench 14 looking east.



Plate 22: West facing section of gully [1008]



Plate 23: Trench 15 looking east.



Plate 24: Trench 16 looking north-east.



Plate 25: Trench 17 looking east.



Plate : 26 Trench 18 looking south.



Plate 27: Trench 19 looking east.



Plate 28: West facing section of field boundary [1004].



Plate 29: West facing section of field boundary [1006]



Plate 30: Trench 20 looking west.

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APPENDIX III:

CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1001	Dark brown sandy loam.	Topsoil
1002	Mid-grey silty clay with small stone inclusions.	Subsoil
1003	Mid to pale brown clay with inclusions of small stones and gravels.	Natural
1004	Linear cut with approximately 45° sloping sides and undulated base. 0.37m in width and 0.26m in depth on an east to west alignment. Filled by (1005).	Post-medieval
1005	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1004].	Post-medieval
1006	Linear cut with approximately 40° sloping sides onto an undulated base. 0.67m in width and 0.11m in Depth. Filled by (1007)	Post-medieval
1007	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1006].	Post-medieval
1008	Linear cut with concave sides and flat base. 0.63m in width and 0.18m in Depth. Filled by (1009)	Post-medieval
1009	Mid-grey brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1008].	Post-medieval
1010	Linear cut with shallow sides and uneven base. 0.90m in width and 0.34m in depth. [1010]. Filled by [1011].	Post-medieval
1011	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. Fill of [1010].	Post-medieval
1012	Circular cut with concave sides and base. 0.35m in diameter and 0.10m in Depth. Filled by (1013).	Post-medieval
1013	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone and pebble inclusions. Fill of [1012].	Post-medieval
1014	Linear cut with sloping sides and convex base. 0.45m in width and 0.18m in depth. Filled by (1015).	Post-medieval
1015	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1014].	Post-medieval
1016	Sub-oval cut with approximately 60° sloping into a convex base. 0.95m in diameter and 0.39m in depth with sides. [1016] pit had three fills (1017) (1018) and (1019).	Post-medieval
1017	Mid-brown silty clay with pale grey clay lenses. Third fill of [1016]	Post-medieval
1018	Mid-brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions. Second fill of [1016]	Post-medieval
1019	Mid-brown silty clay. First fill of [1016]	Post-medieval
1020	Linear cut with shallow sides and uncertain base. 0.90m in width and 0.14m in depth. Filled by (1021).	Post-medieval
1021	Mid-brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1020]	Post-medieval
1022	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and uneven base. 0.35m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. Filled by (1023).	Post-medieval
1023	Dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1022].	Post-medieval
1024	Cut, 0.50m wide and 0.25m in depth with sides that were approximately 40° sloping on to a flat base. Filled by (1025).	Post-medieval
1025	Dark brown silty clay with small stone inclusions. Fill of [1024].	Post-medieval

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT LAND TO THE WEST OF THE STREET, FOUR CROSSES,
POWYS

Prepared for:

Mr & Mrs MW Jones
David Parker Planning Associates

Planning Application Number: P2017/0530

Project No: 2555

8th September 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site

Figure 3. Trench location

Summary

A recommendation for an Archaeological Evaluation has been made by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (henceforth CPAT), archaeological advisors for Powys County Council, regarding the proposed erection of 36 new dwellings on land to the west of The Street, Four Crosses (SJ 26883 185521). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr & Mrs MW Jones, and David Parker Planning Associates.

A desktop study undertaken by Castelring Archaeology in 2016, demonstrates that the proposed development falls within an area of high archaeological significance associated to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity documented in Four Crosses. Furthermore, a number of Saxon inhumations as well as associated material culture of similar chronologies have also been recovered from the vicinities of the proposed development area. A recent geophysical survey has identified, at least two geophysical anomalies within the development area.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation which allows for twenty 20m x 1.8m trenches will be undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application for the development. The associated Planning Application No. is P2017/0530.

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 WSI details the methodology for a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 36 new dwellings on land to the west of The Street, Four Crosses, SY22 6RE (SJ 26883 185521) (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is P2017/0530.

The proposed development falls within an area of high archaeological significance associated to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity documented in Four Crosses. Furthermore, a recent geophysical survey has identified, at least, two geophysical anomalies within the development area.

The methodology set out in this WSI follow on from the brief prepared by CPAT and has been agreed with CPAT in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council. CPAT has recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations are set out in the brief prepared by CPAT Brief for Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation CPAT EVB 885

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr & Mrs MW Jones and David Parker Planning Associates.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation is 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 (revised edition 9, November 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

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 CIfA.

2. Site Description

The development site is located immediately east the A483T Four Crosses bypass on an area of small agricultural fields bounded between the bypass and the main road leading north through the village. Access to the land is gained via a field gate from the former N/S route through the village. The fields are all currently pasture used for silage and grazing. The site is flat with only minor variation between 67 and 68m AOD.

The superficial soils are composed of glacial sand with sands and gravels formed during the Quaternary period. The underlying geology is composed of Permian rocks, including sandstones and conglomerates (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeological background

Non-intrusive investigations in the form of a desk based assessment and a geophysical survey have been carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the area (see Frost 2016).

The geophysical survey did not produce substantial results, though the potential for evidencing potential archaeological remains could be masked by later ridge and furrow, and by metallic disturbance. The results draw attention to two geophysical anomalies within the field.

Prehistoric activity

The density of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at Four Crosses was first evidenced during air reconnaissance in the form of burial monuments, enclosures and field patterns. More detailed understandings of these sites have been achieved during periods of excavation in the area.

- The earliest remains found in the area have been dated to the Mesolithic, and correspond to a charcoal rich deposit associated to a number of flint implements (Warrilow et al 1986).
- Between 1981 and 1985, a Bronze Age cemetery located 100m NE from the proposed development site was excavated. Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was revealed during this program of investigations. Furthermore, in 2003, the site was revisited. This new stage of investigations evidenced further burial activity as well as a pit alignment and a field boundary (Warrilow et al 1986; Kenny 2003; Frost 2016).
- Between 2005 and 2008, Cotswold Archaeology carry out an excavation at Four Crosses and revealed a pit alignment, a ring ditch and a field boundary (Frost 2016).
- During the construction of the A483, CPAT carried out a program of investigations. Excavations revealed further Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (Jones and Grant 2011).

Iron Age/Roman Activity

Activity dating to this period is known to have existed in the area through sets of evidence described below:

- The excavations carried out by Warrilow at the barrow cemetery and Cae Hen pit alignment, evidenced deposits that were radiocarbon dated, confirming the existence of Iron Age activity in the area (Warrilow et al 1986).
- In 2003, large enclosure ditches were recorded W of Domgay Lane (Frost 2016).
- Furthermore, a former road that went through the centre of the village towards Llandysilio has been identified as a probable Roman road RRX93.

Saxon Activity

Saxon activity in the area was also evidenced in Warrilow's excavation. Five inhumations burials post-dating the barrows were excavated. Given their E/W orientations as well as their association to two iron spears, it was postulated that the graves would have been manifestations of Saxon activity in the area (Warrilow et al 2016). Furthermore, in 2002, an iron javelin, and an iron spearhead dating to the 6/7th centuries were recovered from the same area.

Offa's Dyke (SAM Mg33) is located less than 100m west of the proposed development.

Medieval Activity

Evidence for Medieval activity in the area is limited to recorded ridge and furrow. CPAT excavated a possible corn-drying kiln dated to 1460-1560 (Jones and Grant 2011).

Post-Medieval Activity

- Cartographic sources show that some of the boundaries of the proposed development were already depicted in 18th century maps as well as in the tithe map of 1842 (Frost 2016).
- The Montgomery Canal was built between 1784 and 1821. CPAT excavations relating to the construction of the bypass recovered three brick kilns which may have been used during the construction of the canal (Jones and Grant 2011).
- Excavations carried out within the village have evidenced activity dating to the 18th and 19th century, mostly in the form of post-medieval ceramics (Frost 2016).

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 to allow informed planning decisions to be made 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.

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 framework emphasises the need to develop new understandings on the prehistory of Wales, with particular mention to settlement and chronological refinement.

This intrusive trial evaluation has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute to the following published research aims:

- The density of occupation of Four Crosses during prehistoric times has been attested through burial and ritual activity. Yet, evidence for domestic contexts is still sparse. As noted in the research framework, domestic activity dating to prehistoric times may be noted in the form of ephemeral features such as pits and stakeholes, and it is therefore necessary to place particular attention to these features during excavation. An archaeological evaluation in the proposed development area has the potential to shed light upon the nature of domestic activity in the area.
- The research framework also emphasises the need to obtain more refined chronologies using absolute dating. This is particularly important in relation to funerary activity as it would allow surpassing current phasing based on traditions of architecture and deposition. The proposed archaeological evaluation has the potential to produce dating material.
- The Research framework for Wales indicates the need to produce better understandings of Early Medieval activity in the region; a situation that can begin to change with the results obtained through excavation and full analysis of assemblages of sites that fall within these chronologies in the aforementioned region. It is recommended that efforts are placed at obtaining suitable material for C14 dating from secure contexts. In order to maximise our understanding of the lifespan of cemetery sites, C14 results should be examined using Bayesian methods.

Broader themes are also to be addressed as follows:

1. the nature of funerary activity;
2. the extent, nature, economy and character of settlement and landscape use;
3. the reliability of earlier geophysical surveys with regards to feature type/date and soil/geology.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the determination of the planning application associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in 25th of September 2017. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted Mr & Mrs MW Jones and David Parker Planning Associates, and to CPAT within one month 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 Archaeologist's** *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

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

It is proposed that 20 trenches, measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width, will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 3). The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works but will follow the design set in Figure X. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with CPAT prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-20) 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 and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, 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 to 20% of total- 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. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with Mr & Mrs MW Jones, David Parker Planning Associates and CPAT.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then CPAT and Mr & Mrs MW Jones and David Parker Planning Associates will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. CPAT 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.

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* (2002).

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).

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 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 CPAT for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of CPAT 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 has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. CPAT 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
- 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 intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Mr & Mrs MW Jones David Parker Planning Associates and CPAT 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.

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.

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 Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver and Will Rigby (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT and Mr & Mrs MW Jones and David Parker Planning Associates.

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

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

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

Warrilow, W., Owen, G & Britnell, W., 1986, Eight ring-ditches at Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys. 1981-85. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 52, 53-87

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

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

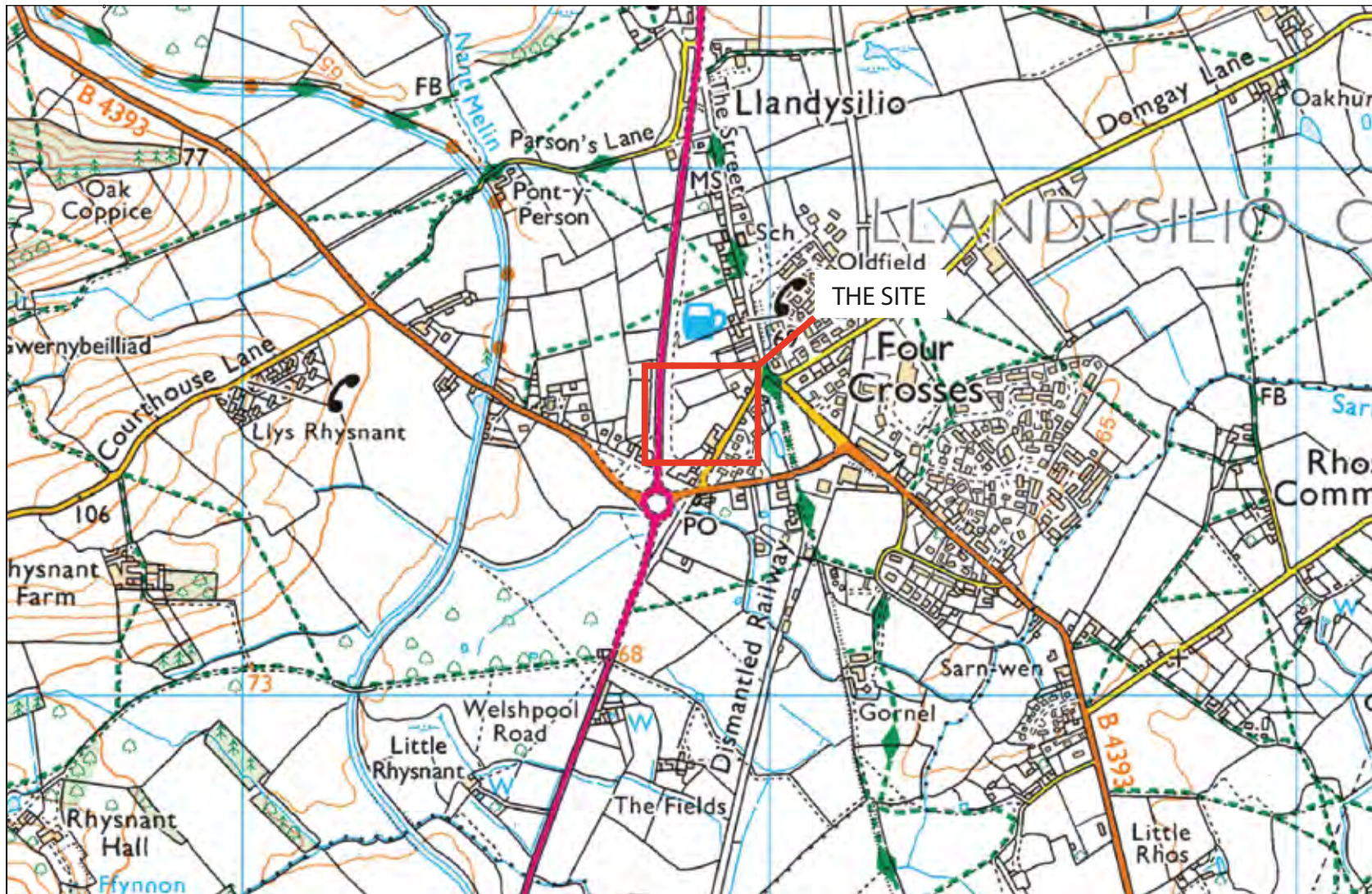


Figure 1. Site Location within surrounding area.

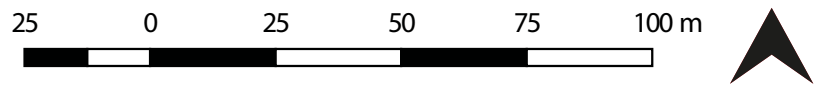


Figure 2.
Site location
(marked in red).

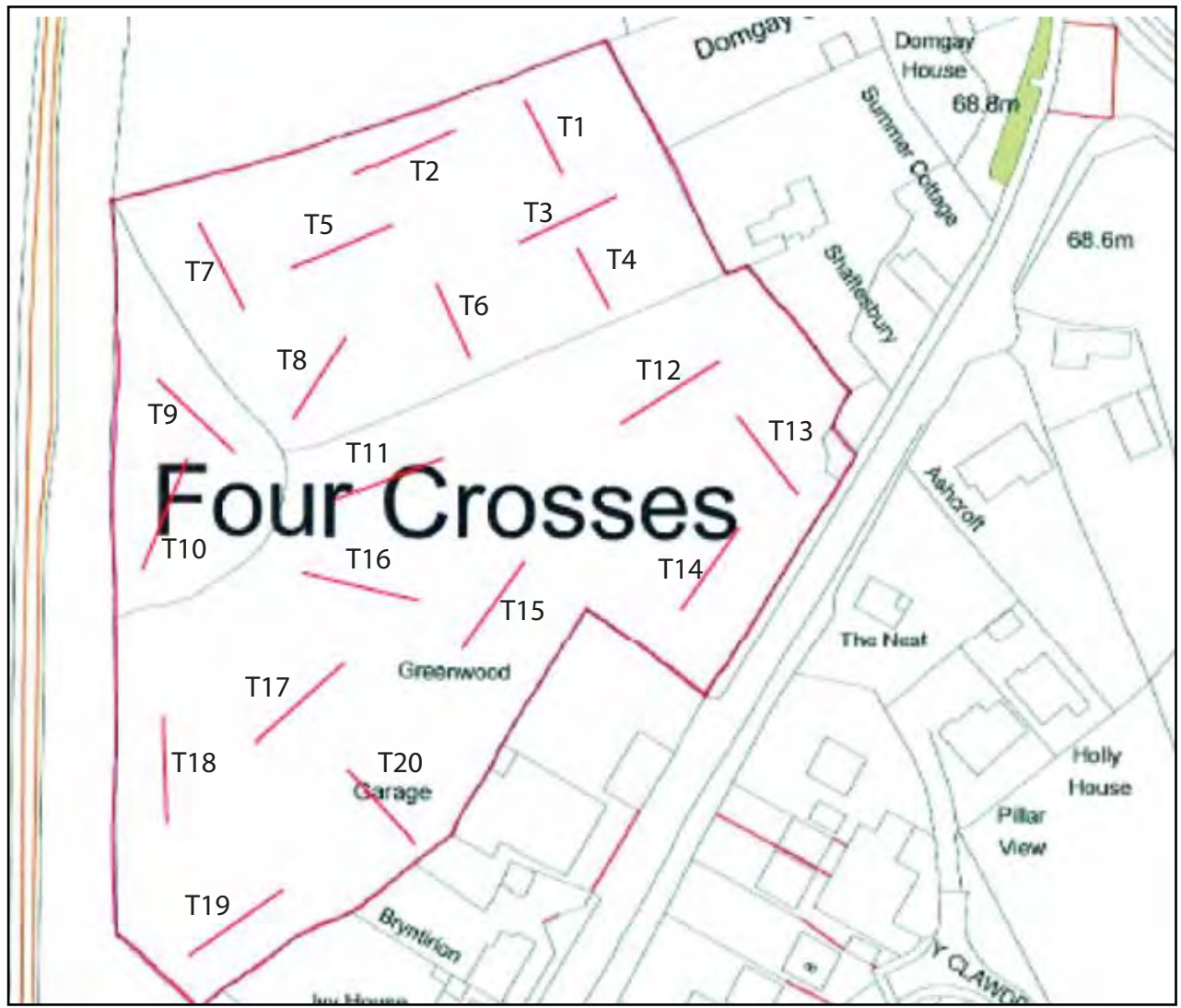


Figure 3. Proposed location of trenches.

Archaeology Wales

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