

CPAT Report No. 1606

Peace Cottage, Evancoyd, Evanjobb, Powys




Archaeological Watching Brief



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Client name: McCartneys LLP
 CPAT Project No: 2303
 Project Name: Peace Cottage
 Grid Reference: SO 26085 63125
 County/LPA: Powys
 Planning Application: P/2017/1271
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Cover. Peace Cottage, location of Watching Brief, viewed from the north-west. Photo CPAT
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 with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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Summary

A watching brief was maintained by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in July 2018 during the reduction of ground levels associated with the construction of a new extension to Peace Cottage, Evancoed, Evanjobb, Powys.

The building demolition deposits encountered during the watching brief, although not of archaeological significance, have revealed evidence of earlier renovation or alteration to Peace Cottage dating to the early 19th century.

The proposed building design will have no further impact upon deposits within the present footprint. However if drainage and soakways exceed a depth of 0.35m it is likely they will impact upon unrecorded deposits although these may be of low archaeological potential.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were invited to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to Peace Cottage, Evancoed, Evenjobb, Powys (Fig. 1; SO 26085 63125).



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Fig. 1 Location of Peace Cottage

- 1.2. Planning permission was granted in May 2018 (planning application P/2017/1271) with the inclusion of the following condition:

5. The developer shall ensure a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeological contractor. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the

Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record

Reason: To secure preservation by record of any archaeological remains which may be revealed during ground excavations for the consented development.

- 1.3. Peace Cottage is not itself a listed building, but is effectively considered to be so owing to its position within the curtilage of a number of listed buildings within the Evancoed Estate.
- 1.4. Evancoed is a Georgian H-plan house, which is grade II listed, set within a grade II registered park (PGW (Po) 51 (POW)). The parkland creates a superb setting for the house, with ornamental woodland, and includes a medieval motte. Evancoed was built in about 1840 for Peter Mynors, a member of a local gentry family who were later known as the Baskerville-Mynors. Peace Cottage, formerly the gardener's house, lies alongside the drive, along with a pair of semi-detached cottages (Cadw/ICOMOS 1999, 60-3).

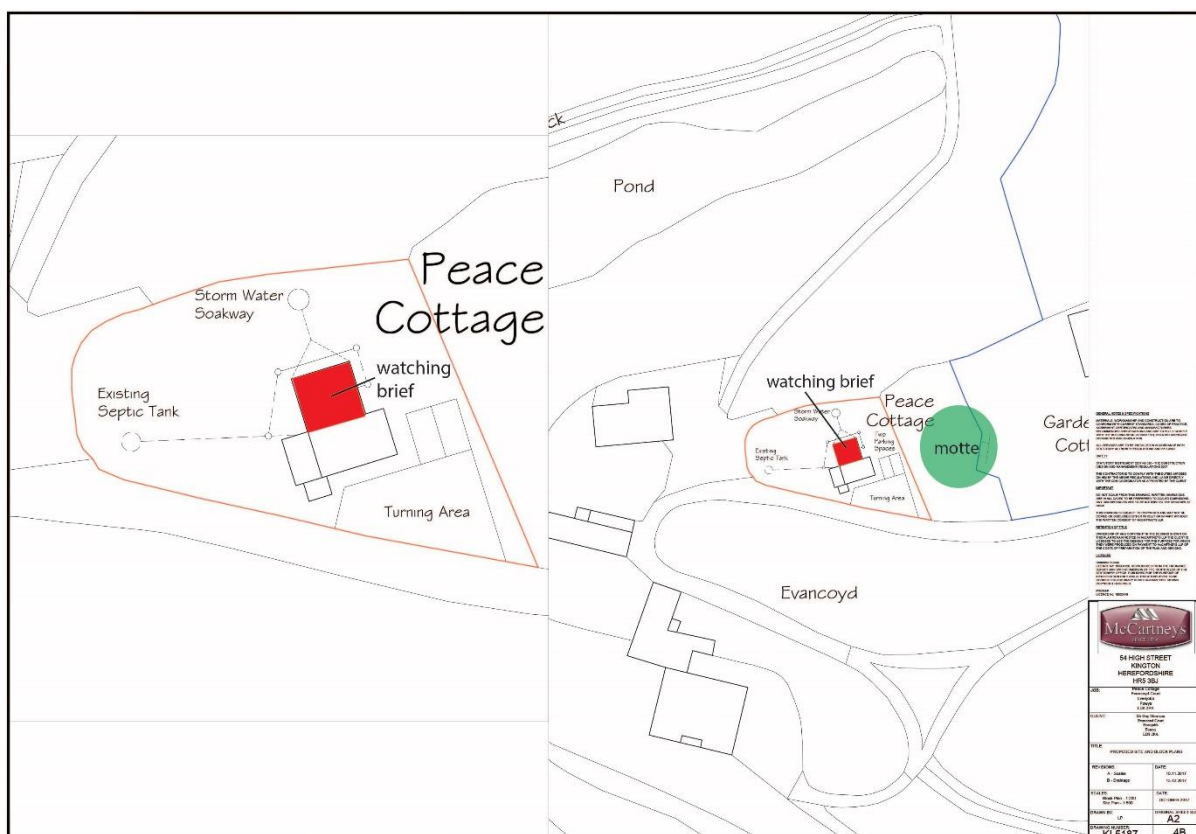


Fig. 2 Location of the extension to the rear of Peace Cottage. The site of the medieval motte is highlighted in green.

2 Watching Brief

- 2.1. The watching brief was conducted on 31st July 2018 in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 2.2. The footprint for the proposed extension, an area approximately 5.4m by 4m located in the garden to the rear of Peace Cottage, was machine excavated to a depth of 0.2m. The area was then hand-cleaned revealing a layer of demolition material consisting of fragments of both slate and stone roofing tile, lime mortar, bottle glass, brick and numerous iron nails. The ceramic artefactual evidence, none of which was retained, was consistently of late 18th/19th-century date (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3 Excavated footprint for the proposed extension, Peace Cottage. Viewed from the west. Photo CPAT 4524-0001

- 2.3. A small test pit was excavated through an area of garden disturbance. This demonstrated that the demolition layer, approximately 0.35m thick, sealed an underlying deposit of firm light brown silty clay. No deposits or features of artefactual significance were encountered and subsequently no further excavation was undertaken.

3 Conclusions

- 3.1. Although no deposits or features of archaeological significance were recorded during the excavation, the watching brief has revealed some evidence of renovation or alteration to Peace Cottage in the early 19th century. The deposits encountered reflect a level of demolition either associated with a previously unrecorded outbuilding or are the remains of an earlier roof.

- 3.2. The foundation base for the extension is to be a raised concrete platform upon which will be placed a timber frame. Subsequently no further footings are proposed and the demolition layer revealed during the watching brief will remain in-situ. If drainage and soakways exceed a depth of 0.35m it is likely they will impact upon unrecorded deposits although these may be of low archaeological potential.

4 Sources

Cadw/ICOMOS, 1999. *Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1: Parks and Gardens – Powys*. Cardiff: Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments.

5 Archive deposition Statement

The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The digital archive only will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the paper/drawn/digital archive with the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW).

Archive summary

CPAT Event PRN: 140250

8 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4524

1 Watching Brief form

Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 1943

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) have been invited to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a single storey extension to Peace Cottage, Evancoyd, Evenjobb, Powys. Planning permission was granted in May 2018 (planning application P/2017/1271) with the inclusion of the following condition:

5. The developer shall ensure a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeological contractor. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record

Reason: To secure preservation by record of any archaeological remains which may be revealed during ground excavations for the consented development.

- 1.2. Peace Cottage is not itself a listed building, but is effectively considered to be so owing to its position within the curtilage of a number of listed buildings within the Evancoyd Estate.

2 Methodology

- 2.1. The watching brief will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014). The watching brief will be undertaken to monitor groundworks associated with the construction of the new extension. The excavation of any archaeological features or deposits will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:

- 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 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 12 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 MoJ licences 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.
- 2.2. 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.
 - arrangements to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples.
 - Any artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner.
- 2.3. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Site location
 - Topography and Geology
 - Archaeological Background
 - Watching brief
 - Conclusions
 - References
 - Appropriate appendices on archives and finds
- Site archive**
- 2.4. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the CIfA

(2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (NPAAW, 2017).

- 2.5. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.

3 Resources and programming

- 3.1. The watching brief will be undertaken by a skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Nigel Jones, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA). CPAT is also a CifA Registered Organisation (RAO No 6) and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014).
- 3.2. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the site work. Copies of the report will be deposited with the client and the regional Historic Environment Record within one month of the completion of on-site works. If appropriate, a short report will be published in *Archaeology in Wales*.
- 3.3. The client should be aware that in the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed there may be a requirement for more detailed excavation and specialist services. Any further work over and above the original watching brief and report would be the subject of a separate WSI and costing. The following figures provide an indication of the types of additional services and indicative costs which might be required, for which the client is advised to make some provision.

Curatorial monitoring	£150 per visit
Finds conservation etc	£285 per day
Radiocarbon dating	£330 each
Finds specialist	£285 per day

- 3.4. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 3.5. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.

N W Jones

23 July 2018