

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Land at Llanigon Hay-on-Wye, Powys**

Archaeological Evaluation



By  
James Weaver & Paul Shelmerdine

Report No. 1707

# Archaeology Wales

## Land at Llanigon Hay-on-Wye, Powys

Archaeological Evaluation

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## ***Non-technical Summary***

*In August 2018 Archaeology Wales was commissioned to undertake a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation in association with the proposed development of construction of four detached dwellings and garages, formation of new access and all associated works at land at Llanigon, Hay On Wye, HR3 5QA centred on SO 21259 39944 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. was 18/15918/FUL.*

*The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for seven trenches to be excavated targeting locations which will be disturbed during the development. Trench 2 yielded evidence of a modern test pit dug by prior to the evaluation, and Trench 6 contained two land drains of post-medieval date. Trench 1, 3-5 and 7 did not reveal remains of archaeological origin.*

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

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## 1. Introduction

In August 2018 Archaeology Wales was commissioned to undertake a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation in association with the proposed development of construction of four detached dwellings and garages, the formation of new access and all associated works, at land at Llanigon, Hay on Wye, HR3 5QA centred on SO 21259 39944 (Figure 1 and 5). The associated Planning Application No. was 18/15918/FUL.

The presence of small blocks of strip fields near the proposed development site, suggests the possibility of a community present during the medieval period. A watching brief carried out at Tylwyth Teg - on the opposite side of the street - identified pottery finds from the late medieval period (Hankinson 1997). Furthermore, the site adjoins the borders of the Llanigon Historical Settlement Core, defined during the survey of historical settlements within the Brecon beacons between 1993 and 2013 by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

The methodology used in this report was agreed with the Brecon Beacons National Park archaeologist (BBNPA). BBNPA recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area was undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The evaluation yielded evidence of a modern test pit dug by prior to the evaluation. Trench 6 contained two land drains of post-medieval date. Trench 1, 3-5 and 7 did not reveal remains of archaeological origin.

The purpose of the proposed programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation was to provide the local planning authority with the information that they have requested from the client in response to their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Dan Moore, with David Streek, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira.

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

## 2. Site description and archaeological background

### 2.1 Location, Topography and geology

Llanigon is located on the banks of the Digedi brook which flows towards the Wye Valley. The development is currently defined by a green field which oscillates between 121 and 124m AOD.

The underlying geology is defined by the Raglan Mudstone formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 419 and 424 Million Years ago in the Silurian Period. The superficial deposits formed 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period. The environment was previously dominated by Ice age conditions and the actions of ice and melt water formed the wide range of deposits and geomorphologies in the area (BGS 2018).

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Llanigon is a historical settlement located in the middle of the Wye Valley, an area of Outstanding Historical Interest. The dedication on the St Eigons church in the settlement suggests it may have medieval origins, which is supported by the morphology of the building. This is further supported by its location beside Digedi brook as St Eigons well is located on the opposite side of the brook.

It is not clear if this is an isolated church settlement from the medieval period, or a nucleated settlement developed within the vicinity. The presence of small blocks of strip fields nearby, suggests the possibility of a community present during the medieval period. A watching brief carried out at Tylwyth Teg - on the opposite side of the street - identified pottery finds from the late medieval period (Hankinson 1997). The site adjoins the borders of the Llanigon Historical Settlement Core, defined during the survey of historical settlements within the Brecon beacons between 1993 and 2013 by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

By the 19th century the settlement focused around the church and included a vicarage, an inn, a school land Ty Maw, and a timber framed farm house dating to the 16th century (CADW 6612). The site boundary also adjoins a street leading westward from Llanigon towards Llanthomas, a site of a Norman motte and a Tudor mansion.

## 3. Aims and Objectives

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

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

## 4. Methodology

The work 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 satisfied herself that all constraints to ground works had 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 is understood.

Seven (10m x1.8m) trenches were machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 1). The exact positioning of the trenches was defined taking into consideration the position of any extant services or other obstructions that came to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with BBNPA prior to the commencement of works. The initial design considered a 5% sample of the development area, with the location of trenches following a standard grid array across the site.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-7) 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 - 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 are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved.

## 5. Evaluation results

### **Trench 1 (Plates 1-3)**

Trench 1 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. It was aligned NE-SW, and was excavated to a depth of 1m.

The natural substrate (1004) was found at a depth of 1m from ground level. (1004) consisted of a dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. (1004) was overlaid by a deposit of colluvium (1003).

(1003) was found 0.80m below ground level. (1003) was characterised as a mid-brown, orange clayey sand. This deposit was overlaid by the subsoil (1002). The latter was defined as light red brown silty loam with frequent small sub-angular stones.

The topsoil (1001) was 0.20m thick and was defined as mid-orange brown silt loam. No finds or archaeological features were recovered from Trench 1.

### **Trench 2 (Plate 4-6, 23)**

Trench 2 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. It was aligned E-W, and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m.

The natural substrate (2004) was encountered at a depth of 1.10m below ground level. (2004) consisted of dark brown red sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones. This deposit was overlaid by (2003). The latter was layer of colluvium encountered at 0.45m below ground level and defined as a mid-brown orange clayey sand. (2003) was overlaid by the subsoil (2002).

(2002) was found 0.35m below ground level. (2002) was characterised as a light red brown silty loam with inclusions of sub-angular stones. (2002) was overlaid by the topsoil (2001). The latter was 0.10m thick, and was defined as mid-orange brown silty loam.

A large feature was defined cutting through the topsoil. [2005] was interpreted as a test pit, carried out prior to the evaluation. [2005] was 1.30m in length, 1.20m in depth and 1.80m wide, running on a NE-SW alignment. [2005] had straight sides, and a flat base. [2005] had two fills (2006) and (2007).

(2006) was the first fill, and was defined as a heavily compacted light red brown sandy clay with inclusions of sub-rounded stones up to 0.08m in size. (2006) was 0.60m deep, 1.80m wide and a length of 0.50m. (2006) was overlaid by fill (2007). (2007) was characterised a moderately compacted dark red brown silty clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones up to 0.08m in size. (2007) was at a depth of 0.60m, 0.50m long and 1.80m wide. (2006) and (2007) were deliberately backfilled after test pit [2005] was dug.

No finds were recovered from trench 2.



### **Trench 3 (Plates 7-9)**

Trench 3 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. It was aligned N-S. Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 1.10m.

The natural substrate (3004) was encountered at a depth of 1.10m below ground level. (3004) was defined as dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones. (3004) was overlaid by deposit (3003). The latter was found at a depth of 0.80m below ground level. (3003) was defined as a mid-brown, orange clayey sand. (3003) deposit was overlaid by (3002).

(3002) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below ground level. (3002) was characterised as a light red brown silt loam with inclusions of sub-angular stones. (3002) was overlaid by topsoil (3001). (3001) was 0.20m thick and defined as mid-brown orange silty loam.

No finds were recovered from Trench 3 and was void of any archaeology.

### **Trench 4 (Plate 10-12)**

Trench 4 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. It was aligned E-W, and was excavated to a depth of 1m.

The natural substrate (4004) was found at a depth of 1m below ground level. (4004) was comprised of a dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of small stones. (4004) was overlaid by deposit (4003). The latter was encountered at a depth of 0.90m below ground level. (4003) was defined as mid-brown orange sandy clay with inclusions of small sub-angular stones. (4003) was overlaid by deposit (4002).

Colluvium deposit (4002) was found at a depth of 0.60m below the ground level. (4002) was characterised as a light red brown silt loam with inclusions of small sub-angular stones. (4002) was overlaid by topsoil (4001). The topsoil was 0.20m thick and defined as a mid-orange brown silty loam.

No finds or archaeological features were found in Trench 4.

### **Trench 5 (Plate 13 to 15)**

Trench 5 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. It was aligned N-S, and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m.

The natural substrate (5004) was defined as a dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of bedrock protruding through the surface. (5004) was encountered 1m below the ground level, and was overlaid by deposit (5003).

A deposit of colluvium (5003) was found at a depth of 0.80m below ground level. (5003) was comprised of a mid-brown orange sandy clay with inclusions medium stones up to 0.20m in size. (5003) was overlaid by deposit (5002).

The subsoil (5002) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below ground level. (5002) was characterised as a light red brown silty loam with inclusions of small sub-angular stones. (5002) deposit was overlaid by topsoil (5001). Topsoil (5001) was 0.20m thick and defined as a mid-orange brown silty loam.

No finds or archaeological features were encountered in trench 5.

### **Trench 6 (Plate 18-22)**

Trench 6 was 10m in length and 1.8m in width. Trench 6 was aligned NW-SE and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m.

The natural substrate (6005) was found at a depth of 1.10m below ground level. (6005) was defined as a dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones. Features [6009] and [6010] were cut into (6005) natural substrate.

[6009] was interpreted as a modern land drain running on a NE-SW alignment. [6009] was found at a depth of 0.70m below ground level and was characterised as a linear feature with straight sides with a relatively flat base. [6009] measured 1.2m in length (within the trench). 0.6m in width and 0.37m in depth. [6009] had one fill (6010).

(6010) was defined as moderately compact, mid-brown yellow sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones up to 0.20m in size. One shard of glass and various fragments of CBM were recovered from (6010), thought to be modern in date.

[6011] was interpreted as a modern land drain, running on a NE-SW alignment. [6011] was found at a depth of 0.70m below ground level and was characterised as a linear feature with straight sides and a concave base. [6011] was 0.92m in length, and 0.44m deep, and had one fill (6012).

(6012) was characterised as a moderately compact, mid-brown yellow sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones up to 0.20m in size. (6012) fill was 0.92m in length and 0.44m deep. Various shards of modern glass and CBM were recovered from (6012), along with a small copper button, probably late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. (6012) was overlaid by deposit (6006).

(6006) was encountered at a depth of 0.85m below ground level. (6006) was comprised of a mid-orange brown sandy clay, and was overlaid by deposit (6007). The latter was found at a depth of 0.50m below ground level. (6007) was characterised as a light red brown silt loam with inclusions of sub-angular stones. (6006) deposit was overlaid by topsoil (6008). The topsoil was 0.20m thick and defined as a mid-orange brown silty loam.

## **Trench 7 (Plate 24-26)**

Trench 7 was 10m in length and 1.80m in width. Trench 7 was aligned E-W and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m.

The natural substrate (7004) was encountered at a depth of 1.10m below ground level. (7004) was defined as a dark red brown sandy clay with inclusions of sub-angular stones up to 0.15m in size. (7004) natural substrate was overlaid by deposit (7003).

The deposit of colluvium (7003) was found at a depth of 1m below ground level. (7003) was defined as a mid-brown orange silty clay. (7003) was overlaid by deposit (7002).

The subsoil (7002) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below ground level. (7002) was defined as a light red brown silt loam with inclusions of sub-angular stones. (7002) was overlaid by topsoil (7001). The topsoil was 0.20m thick and defined as a mid-orange brown silty loam.

No finds or archaeological features were encountered in Trench 7.

## **6. The finds**

Finds were uncovered from the fill of the modern land drains in Trench 6. These include modern glass, CBM and a small copper button. These finds are all of modern chronologies.

## **7. Discussions and Conclusions**

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

Although the site adjoins the borders of the Llanigon Historical Settlement Core, very little archaeology was recovered and recorded from this site. The features found onsite were largely of modern origin.

Trench 2 yielded evidence of a modern test pit. Two land drains associated with modern finds were revealed during the excavation of Trench 6.

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[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)

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## **APPENDIX I:** **Figures**

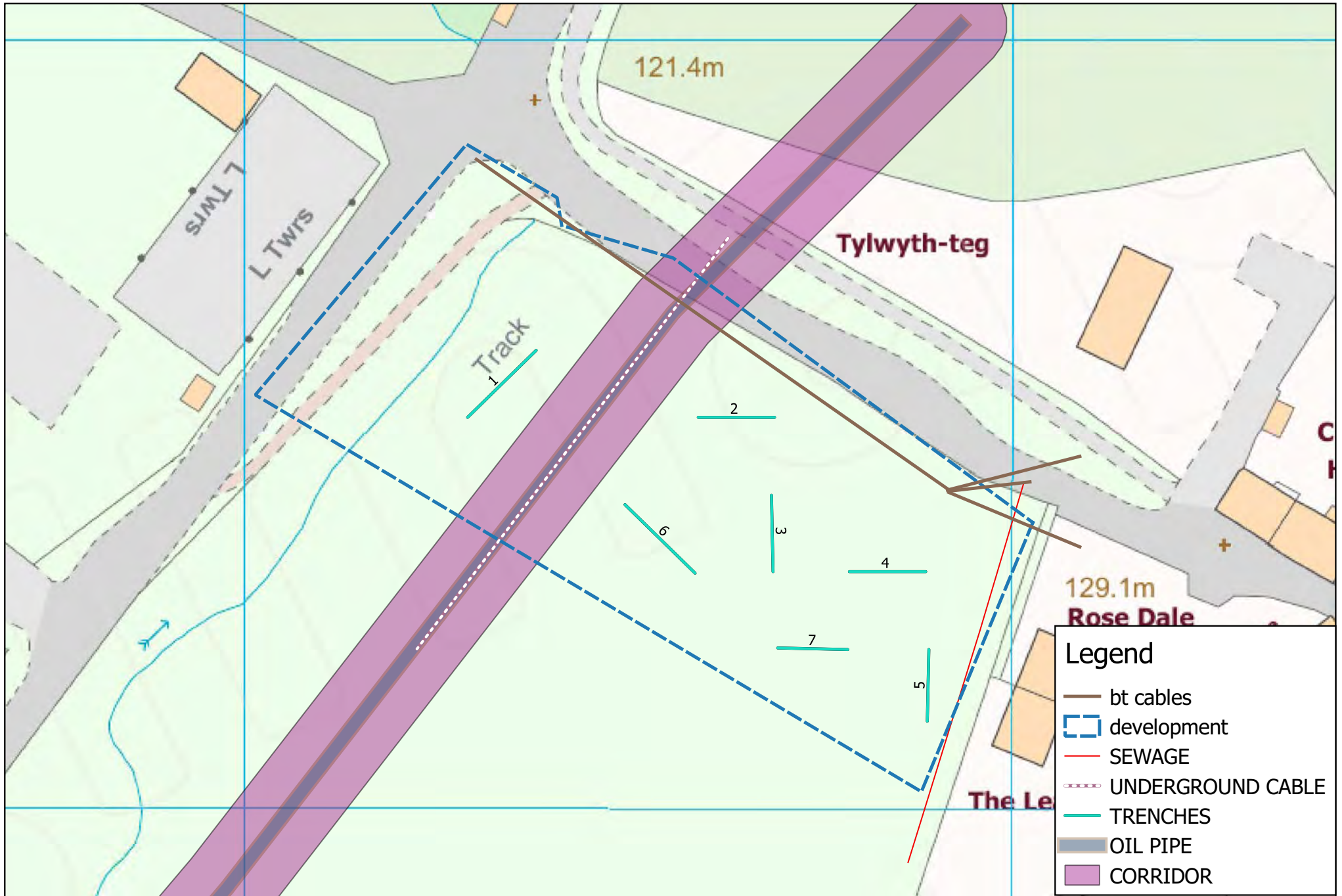


Figure 2. Section of Land drain [6009] within Trench 6

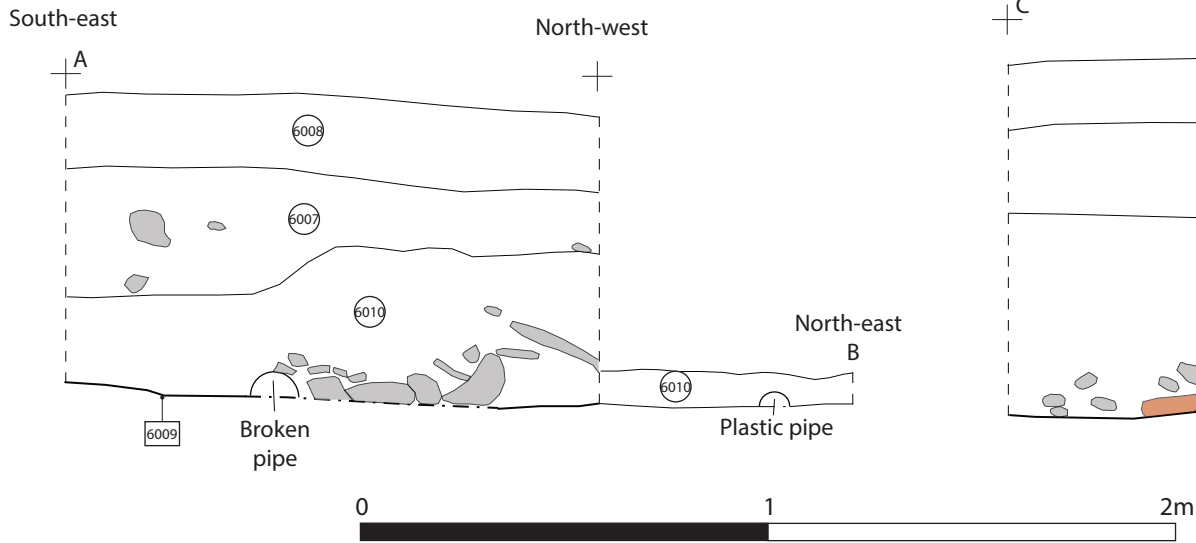


Figure 3. Section of Land drain [6011] within Trench 6

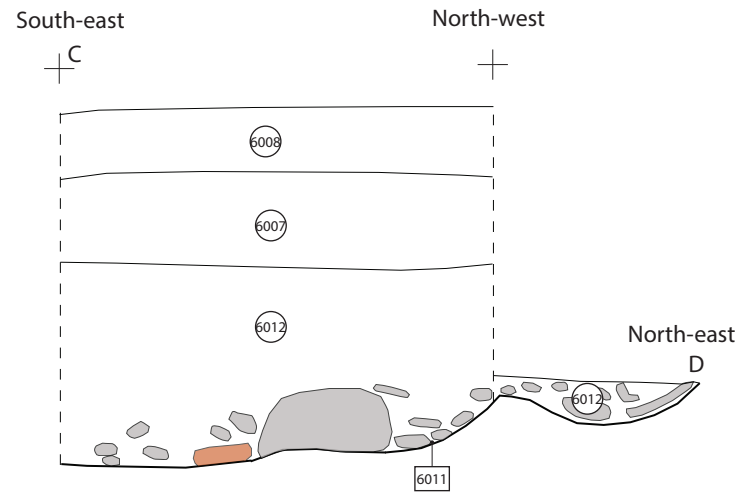


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 6

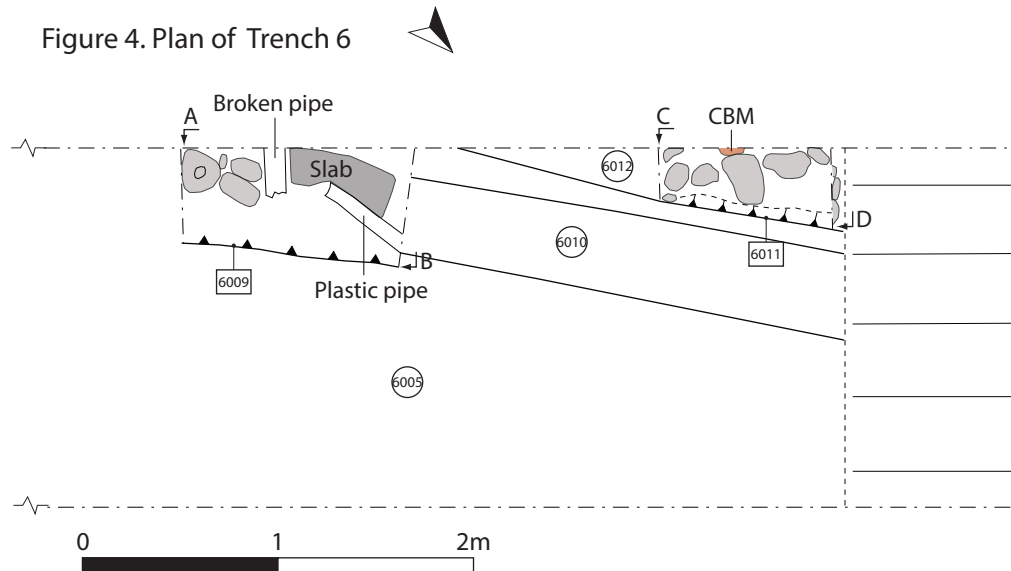
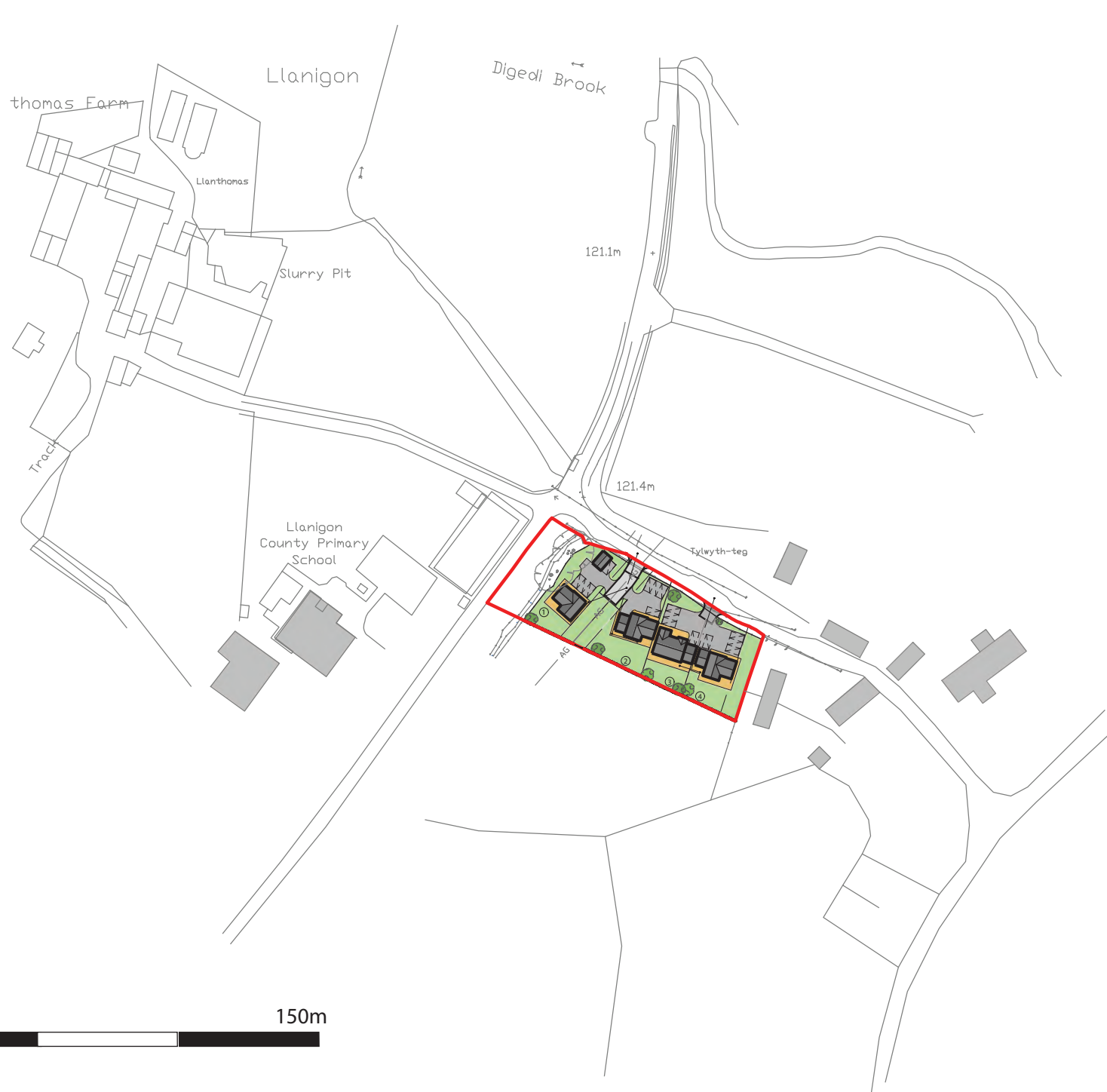


Figure 2, 3 & 4  
Plan and sections  
within Trench 6



— Location of proposed development

Figure 5.  
Site development plan

Original drawing by  
Garner Southall Group  
Practice



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**APPENDIX II:**  
**Plates**



Plate 1. SW shot of Trench 1. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 2. NE shot of Trench 1. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 3. Section within Trench 1, looking E. Scale 1m



Plate 4. NE shot of Trench 2. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 5. SW shot of Trench 2. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 6. Section within Trench 2, looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 7. SW shot of Trench 3. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 8. NW shot of Trench 3. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 9. Section within Trench 3, looking NE. Scale 1m



Plate 10. W shot of Trench 4.



Plate 11. E shot of Trench 4. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 12. Section within Trench 4, looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 13. NE shot of Trench 5. Scale 2 x 1m



Plate 14. SW shot of Trench 5. Scales 2 x 1m





Plate 15. Oblique view from SW corner of Trench 5.



Plate 16. Section within Trench 5, looking SE. Scale 0.5m



Plate 17. Section within Trench 6, looking SW. Scale 1m



Plate 18. SE shot of Trench 6. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 19. NW shot of Trench 6. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 20. Section of Land drain [6011] within Trench 6, looking SW. Scale 1m



Plate 21. Section of land drain [6009] within Trench 6, looking SW. Scale 1m



Plate 22. Overhead of land drain [6009] within Trench 6. Scale 1m



Plate 23. Section within Trench 2 showing trial pit [2005], looking SE. Scale 1m



Plate 24. NE shot of Trench 7. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 25. SW shot of Trench 7. Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 26. Section within Trench 7, looking NW. Scale 1m

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**APPENDIX III:**  
**Context Inventory**

<b>Context number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
1002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface
1003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.80m below surface
1004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub-rounded and angular stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
2001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
2002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface
2003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.80m below surface
2004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
3001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
3002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface
3003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.80m below surface
3004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
4001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
4002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.60m below surface
4003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.90m below surface
4004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
5001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
5002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface
5003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.80m below surface.
5004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub circular stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
6001	Deposit	Mid orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
6002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface.
6003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.85m below surface.
6004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub circular stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
6005	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to



		0.20m below surface.
6006	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface.
6007	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 0.85m below surface.
6008	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub circular stones. Horizon begins over 1m below surface.
6009	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (6010) 0.70m below surface level.
6010	Fill	Mid yellow brown sandy clay with sub-angular stones which is the fill of [6009]. 0.70m below surface level.
6011	Cut	Cut of land drain. Filled by (6012). 0.70m below surface level.
6012	Fill	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay with sub-angular stones which is the fill of [6011]. 0.70m below surface level.
7001	Deposit	Mid-orange brown silty loam. Topsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.20m below surface.
7002	Deposit	Light red brown silt with sub-angular stones. Subsoil. Horizon begins up to 0.50m below surface
7003	Deposit	Mid-brown orange clayey sand. Horizon begins up to 1m below surface.
7004	Deposit	Dark red brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones. Horizon begins over 1.10m below surface.

## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Land at Llanigon, Powys, HR3 5QA**

**Prepared for:**

**Matthew Hall, PAR Homes Ltd**

**Project No: 2637**

**18/07/2018**



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site location detail

Figure 3. Proposed trenches

## *Summary*

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of an intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Matthew Hall, PAR Homes Ltd.*

*The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed development of four detached dwellings and garages, formation of new access and all associated works at Llanigon Hay On Wye, HR3 5QA centred on SO 21259 39944.*

*Llanigon is a historical settlement in the Wye valley, and area of Outstanding Historical Interest. Indications from the St Eigons church, the presence of a small blocks of strip fields nearby, and finds from Tylwyth Teg, a previous watching brief site across the road, suggest the settlement was present during the medieval period.*

*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 construction of four detached dwellings and garages, formation of new access and all associated works at land at Llanigon Hay On Wye HR3 5QA centred on SO 21259 39944 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 18/15918/FUL.

Llanigon is a historical settlement in the Wye valley, and area of Outstanding Historical Interest. Indications from the church, St Eigons, the presence of a small blocks of strip fields, and finds from Tylwyth Teg, a previous watching brief across the road, suggest the settlement was present during the medieval period.

This WSI has been prepared by Francesca Ward, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Matthew Hall.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with BBNPA. BBNPA has recommended that an intrusive archaeological evaluation of the development area is undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

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, 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

Llanigon is located on the banks of the Digatedi brook which flows towards the Wye Valley. The development is currently defined by a green field which oscillates between 121 and 124m AOD.

The underlying geology is defined by the Raglan Mudstone formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 419 and 424 Million Years ago in the Silurian Period. The superficial deposits formed 2 million years ago during the Quaternary period. The environment was previously dominated by Ice age conditions and the actions of ice and melt water formed the wide range of deposits and geomorphologies in the area (BGS 2018).

## 3. Archaeological background

Llanigon is a historical settlement located in the middle of the Wye Valley, an area of Outstanding Historical Interest. The dedication on the St Eigons church in the settlement suggests it may have medieval origins, which is supported by the morphology of the building. This is further supported by its location beside Digatedi brook as St Eigons well is located on the opposite side of the brook.

It is not clear if this is an isolated church settlement from the medieval period, or a nucleated settlement developed within the vicinity. The presence of small blocks of strip fields nearby, suggests the possibility of a community present during the medieval period. A watching brief carried out at Tylwyth Teg - on the opposite side of the street - identified pottery finds from the late medieval period (Hankinson 1997). The site adjoins the borders of the Llanigon Historical Settlement Core, defined during the survey of historical settlements within the Brecon beacons between 1993 and 2013 by Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust.

By the 19th century the settlement focused around the church and included a vicarage, an inn, a school land Ty Maw, and a timber framed farm house dating to the 16th century (CADW 6612). The site boundary also adjoins a street leading westward from Llanigon towards Llanthomas, a site of a Norman motte and a Tudor mansion.

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

- Enhance our understanding of the medieval origins of LLanigon.
- Reveal archaeological remains predating/post-dating the foundation of the settlement

Broader themes are also to be addressed as follows:

- The value that trenching evaluations offer to understand the archaeological potential of a given area.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in 30<sup>th</sup> July 2018. Archaeology Wales will update BBNPA with the exact date.

## 5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Matthew Hall and to BBNPA within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## 6. Fieldwork

### 6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for 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 7 (10m x1.8m) trenches 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. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with BBNPA prior to the commencement of works. The initial design has considered a 5% sample of the development area, with the location of trenches following a standard grid array across the site.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-7) 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 - 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 1m the options of using shoring will be discussed with Matthew Hall and BBNPA.

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

## **6.2. Recording**

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

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

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

## **6.3. Finds**

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

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

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

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

## **6.4. Environmental sampling strategy**

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will



follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

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

### 6.6. Specialist advisers

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

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)

IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

## 7. Monitoring

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

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

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

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### 8.1. Archive assessment

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: 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 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 trenching evaluation, 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 Matthew Hall and BBNPA upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, 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 **BBNPA**.

#### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

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

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Francesca Ward and James Weaver (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of BBNPA and Matthew Hall.

## **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 recognises and endorses 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.

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

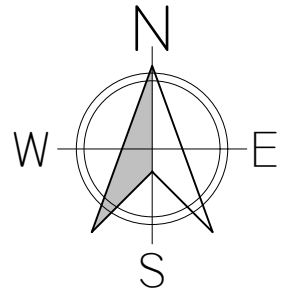
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Edwards, N., Davies, T., Henier K. 2016. Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Early Medieval.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

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

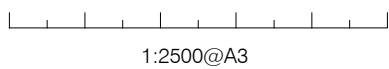
Hankinson, 1997, Plot Adjacent to Church House, Llanigon, Powys WATCHING BRIEF, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust report 230.

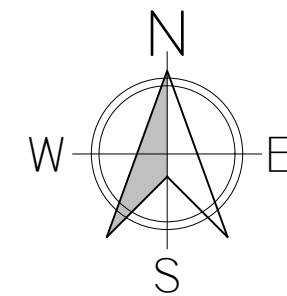


Rev.	Des.	Date.
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**Gareth Price**  
**Chartered Building Surveyor**  
 Garner Southall Group Practice  
 Ashby House, Middleton Street,  
 Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 5ET  
 Tel: 01597 822412  
 Email:  
 gareth.llandod@garnersouthall.co.uk

Project. PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. LLANIGON	
Subject. LOCATION PLAN	
Drn. SAB	Scale. 1:2500@A3
Date. 10/17	Dwg No. 4712/2





EXISTING SCHOOL GROUNDS

Existing trees and bushes to be retained

Existing hedge to be retained

Existing area to be within ownership of Plot-1 but not to be developed

Existing ditch to be retained

Connections to mains sewers

1.8m close boarded timber fence

9.5m Easement






Overhead electric lines and below ground gas main

Agricultural field gate access

6.0m foul sewer easement

Stock proof fence and hedge of native species as identified with Just Mammals Ecological appraisal section 9.7

Key

-  - Tarmacadamed parking and turning area
-  - Paved paths and patio areas
-  - Lawned gardens
-  - New tree planting
-  - New hedge of mix species

Rev.	Des.	Date.

**Gareth Price**  
**Chartered Building Surveyor**  
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1:500@A3

Project.  
 PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.  
 LLANIGON

Subject.  
 PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN

Drn. SAB	Scale. 1:500@A3
Date. 10/17	Dwg No. 4712/1



