

Archaeology Wales

Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief



By

Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1751

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk
Web: arch-wales.co.uk



Archaeology Wales

Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Base Architects

Edited by: Irene García Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 9.1.19

Authorised by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed: 

Position: Project Manager

Date: 9.1.19

By
Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1751

January 2019

CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	
1	Introduction 2
1.1	Location and Scope of Work..... 3
1.2	Geology and Topography..... 3
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background 3
2	Aims and Objectives 3
3	Methodology 3
4	Results of the Watching Brief 4
4.1	Description 4
5	Interpretation and Conclusion 5
6	Bibliography and References 5

Appendix I Figures

- Figure 1 Location Map
- Figure 2 Site Plan

Appendix II Plates

- Plates 1-39 Views of the groundworks

Appendix III Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix IV Archive Cover Sheet

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Base Architects to use and reproduce the material contained within.

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Non-Technical Summary

In November and December 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with new drainage installation and raising and resurfacing the courtyard at Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog, Oswestry, Powys. SY10 0HF (SJ 03286 26296) on behalf of Base Architects (Figure 1 and 2). The work is not associated with a Planning Application Number.

Llechwydd Y Garth House is a Grade II Listed Building and is recorded in its full report held by Cadw as 'a large gentry house with a long development sequence displaying substantial sub-medieval origins, fine eighteenth century features and some early C20 detail including early work by Clough Williams-Ellis.'

Occasional areas of construction debris and late post-medieval and modern services to the house were revealed during the watching brief. The hill had been terraced during the construction of the house. The stream to the rear of the house emerged from a stone culvert in the stone retaining wall to the north-east of the house, which are all likely landscaping works of the early 20th century re-design.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the CIfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

Crynodeb Annhechnolegol

Ym mis Tachwedd a Rhagfyr 2018 cynhaliodd Archeoleg Cymru (AW) briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir a oedd yn gysylltiedig â gosod draeniau newydd a hefyd codi a gosod arwyneb newydd i'r cwrt yn Nhŷ Lechwedd y Garth, Llangynog, Croesoswallt, Powys, SY10 0HF (SJ 03286 26296) ar ran Base Architects (ffigur 1 a 2). Nid yw'r gwaith yn gysylltiedig â rhif cais cynllunio.

Adeilad Rhestredig gradd II yw Tŷ Lechwedd y Garth ac fe'i cofnodir yn ei adroddiad llawn a gedwir gan Cadw fel tŷ bonedd mawr gyda dilyniant datblygu hir sy'n arddangos gwreiddiau cyn-ganoloesol, nodweddion manwl o'r deunawfed ganrif a rai manylion o'r C20 cynnar sy'n cynnwys gwaith cynnar gan Clough Williams-Ellis.

Yn ystod y briff gwyllo, datgelwyd ardaloedd achlysurol lle y ceid malurion adeiladol a hefyd gwasanaethau ôl-canoloesol hwyr a fodern. Roedd y bryn wedi bod yn deras tra bod y tŷ yn cael ei adeiladu. Roedd y nant i gefn y tŷ yn ymddangos o gylfat gerrig yn y wal cerrig cynnal i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o'r tŷ, sydd i gyd yn rhan o waith tirlunio tebygol o'r ail-lunio yn yr 20fed ganrif.

Ymgwymerwyd â'r briff gwyllo hwn i'r safonau a osodwyd yn Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA 2014) a hefyd ddeddfwriaeth iechyd a diogelwch cyfredol.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In November and December 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with new drainage installation and raising and resurfacing the courtyard at Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog, Oswestry, Powys. SY10 0HF (SJ 03286 26296) on behalf of Base Architects (Figure 1 and 2). The work is not associated with a Planning Application Number.

Llechwydd Y Garth House is a Grade II Listed Building and is recorded in its full report held by Cadw as ‘a large gentry house with a long development sequence displaying substantial sub-medieval origins, fine eighteenth century features and some early C20 detail including early work by Clough Williams-Ellis’.

Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust – Development Control (CPAT - DC), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council, recommended that the groundworks were archaeologically monitored in the form of a watching brief, adhering to Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment 2017. The recommendation made by CPAT-DC is set out in an email to Base Architects dated 17/10/2018. The work was to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the work.

The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira and undertaken by Kate Pitt (ACiFA). The AW Project Number is 2667 and the Site Code LWG/18/WB.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The site is secluded accessed from the south-east from Llangynog and bounded on its northern edge by Llechwedd Y Garth woodland and to the south by fields. The house has carpark and drive areas to the south and east and a range of buildings to the west. The topography slopes down from 99m AOD to the north and 92m AOD to the south of the site.

The solid geology comprises the interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Pen-plaenau Siltstone Formation overlain by sedimentary superficial deposits (BGS 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

A detailed description of the house is set out in the full Listed Building report held by Cadw and a summary reproduced here:

A house with a complex development history which can be traced back perhaps to the later sixteenth century: traces of timber-framing delineate a house at least of main-range and cross-wing type, and perhaps larger. Its present form of long range with two off-set advanced wings appears the result of an additive process: timberwork (some of which is now ex-situ, having been removed to Caerhun Hall) suggests significant enlargement in the later seventeenth century, but this process was substantially completed by an eighteenth century reworking to give it a simple gothick external character. The house

was changed yet again in 1907 by Clough-Williams Ellis, with some internal re-ordering and the addition of a two-storeyed extension between the advanced wings. At the same time, the gardens were laid out and a long driveway from Llangynog established. An early owner of Llechwedd-y-garth is said to have been Thomas Thomas, who had family connections with Downing Hall near Whitford in Flintshire and with Caerhun in Caernarvonshire. A stone in the churchyard records the Thomas family in 1699 and an early, mid C18 memorial to members of this family at this house is preserved in the church. In the Tithe survey of 1830, Llecwehd-y-garth is recorded as the property of H.D.Griffith esq. (a Thomas descendant), a farmhouse with about 94 acres. Hancock in 1879 described the house as "a little mansion of remarkable style", and commented on the rooms being "very low and small, the doors so low that one has to stoop well down to go in". By 1996 the house had gone down in status and been split into two dwellings, the west part being noted c1890 as a farmhouse "with four rooms on the ground floor, four bedrooms and a four-room loft where grain was stored". The property came to General Gough by marriage near the turn of the century and was then much improved by him for its sporting potential. He it was who commissioned Clough Williams-Ellis in 1907, and for whom the grounds were laid out.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa, 2014) are:

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

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

- The watching brief has the potential to find other remains that may inform on the early phases of the house or the periods of alteration.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

Excavation of the entire drainage system was undertaken using a mechanical excavator

with a smooth toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision. To the rear of the house, the tarmac had been broken out by hand prior to these works.

The excavation locations are shown on Figure 2. The service runs were on average 0.3m in width and in the majority 0.8m in depth, with depth increasing in the front garden area to 1.2m.

The on-site work was undertaken by Kate Pitt. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50, as appropriate).

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure, as laid out in the Specification (Appendix III).

3.2 Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the course of the watching brief.

3.3 Palaeo-environmental Evidence

No deposits suitable for sampling were encountered during the fieldwork.

4 Results of the Watching Brief

4.1 Description (Figure 2; Plates 1-39)

The drainage run across the front garden, excavated on a north-east to south-west alignment, revealed natural light brown clay throughout, sealed by a dark brown loam topsoil 0.2m in depth below the turf. Occasional areas of construction debris, pieces of slate and lumps of white mortar were evident below the topsoil. The drainage run at the front of the house (to the south-west) revealed natural clay at 0.25m below the ground surface with two ceramic land drains at right angles to, and coming from, the house at a depth of 0.5m. The natural clay was sealed by modern made ground, tarmac and gravels. Between the wings of the house, minor drainage works revealed made ground and hard-standing rubble in front of the entrance doors.

The drainage run at the north-west side of the house revealed natural clay at 0.6m below ground surface, with service runs above, including gas pipes and disused iron water pipes. Near the north-west corner of the house, a channel of modern insulation with brick rubble and re-use of large pieces of stone was aligned from the house to the exterior boiler house. Once cleared, the inserted rectangular opening (0.3m in width and 0.15m in height), for the modern boiler services into the house could be seen.

The natural clay to the rear of the house was overlain by 0.1m of modern MOT gravel, which served as a bedding layer for the modern black tarmac. The tarmac was removed by hand prior to the excavation of the drainage runs. The stream to the rear of the house emerged from a stone culvert in the retaining wall.

The drainage run from the south-east corner of the south-eastern wing of the main house, revealed natural yellow clay at 0.5m below ground level, with garden loam above. The stone foundations of the house were visible at 0.5m in depth.

No further archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. In addition, no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the works.

5 Interpretation and Conclusion

5.1 Overall Interpretation

Occasional areas of construction debris, pieces of slate and lumps of white mortar that were evident below the topsoil on the south-western side of the house originated from the redevelopment of the house and grounds during the early 20th century. The drainage run at the front of the house (to the south-west) revealed two ceramic land drains coming from the house, which were drainage works of a similar date.

The drainage run at the north-west side of the house revealed natural clay, with service runs above, including disused iron water pipes and modern gas pipes. Near the north-west corner of the house, a modern service channel was aligned from the house to the exterior boiler house. The inserted rectangular opening in the wall of the house for the modern boiler services could be seen.

The natural clay to the rear of the house was overlain by thin modern MOT gravel, which served as a bedding layer for the modern black tarmac. The hill had been terraced into during the construction of the house. The stream to the rear of the house emerged from a stone culvert in the retaining wall, which are all likely landscaping works of the early 20th century re-design.

The drainage run from the south-east corner of the south-eastern wing of the main house, revealed natural yellow clay at 0.5m below ground level, with garden loam above. The stone foundations of the house were visible at 0.5m in depth.

No further archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. In addition, no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the works.

5.2 Conclusion

There is a moderate potential for post-medieval features or deposits at this location given the age of the Listed Building. This potential increases on the interior of the building itself, as earlier structures dating from the 16th century are incorporated into the present building plan.

6.3 Storage and Curation

- 6.3.1 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CifA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE (Historic England, 2006).

6 Bibliography and References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, Standards and Guidance for a Watching Brief.

British Geological Survey 2018,
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/300007635-llechwedd-y-garth-llangynog#.XDTFUvZ2vIU>, Accessed 08.01.19

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I: Figures

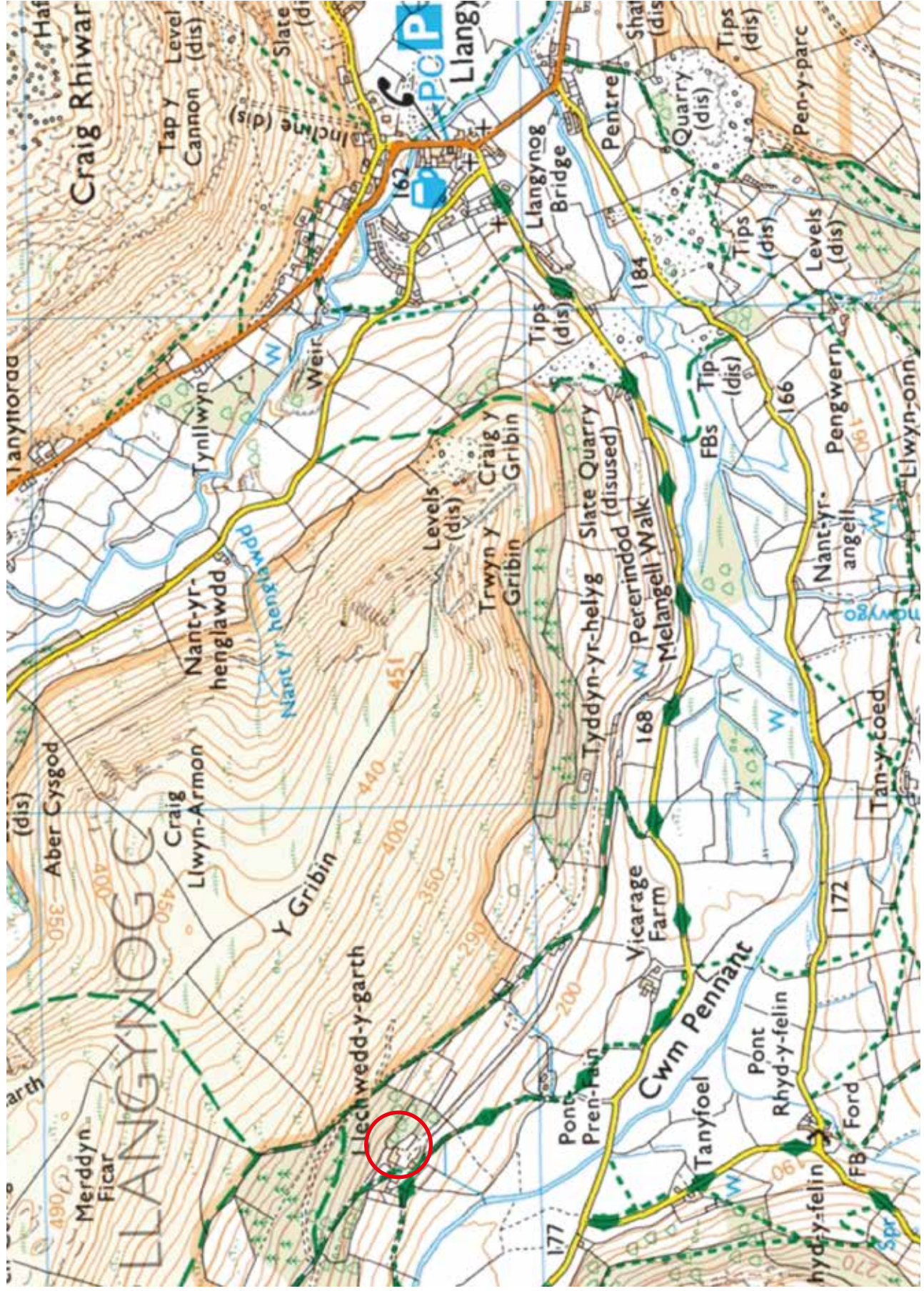
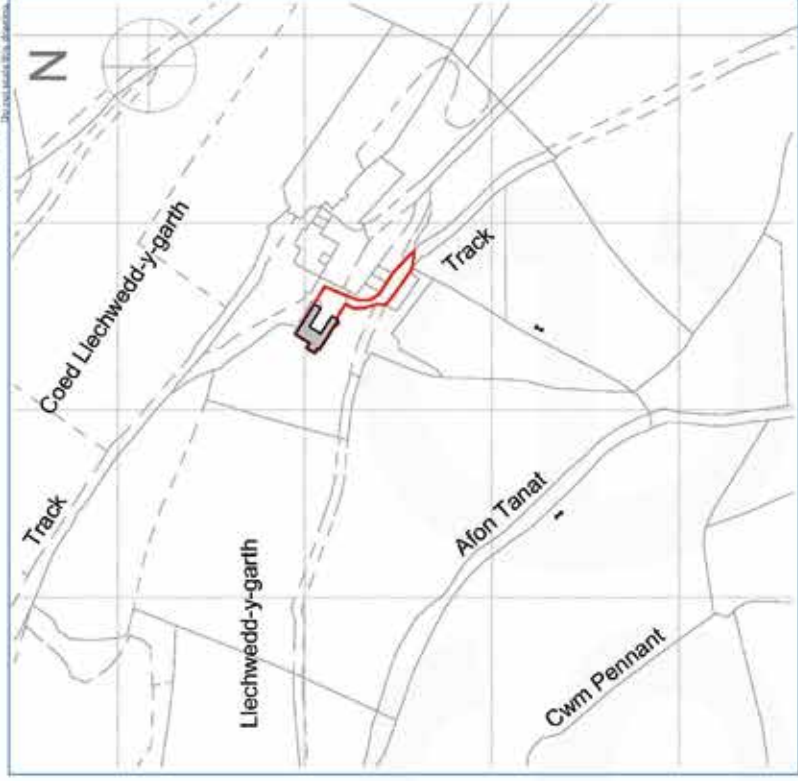


Figure 1. Site location

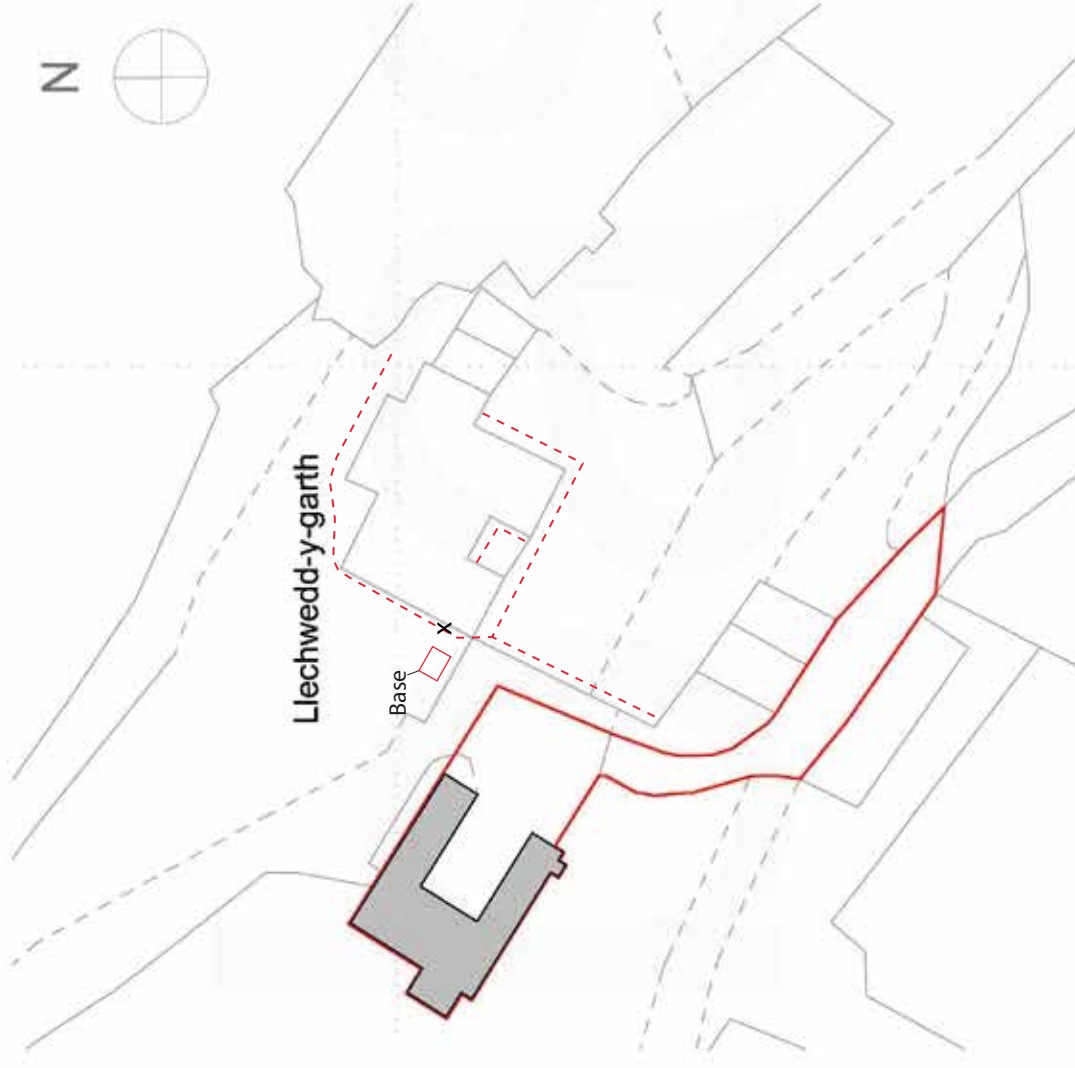
This drawing is the property of base Architecture & Design Ltd. It shall not be copied or retransmitted in any form without the prior consent of base Architecture and Design.



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432
 Location Plan Scale: 1:2500 @ A3

--- Archaeologically monitored
 drainage run

X = culvert to boiler house



Block Plan Scale: 1:500 @ A3

SCALE BAR 1:500



Figure 2
 Site plan

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX II: Plates



Plate 1. The front of the house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 2. The front of the house. View N. 2m scale



Plate 3. The front of the house (SW) with drainage works. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 4. The front of the house (SW) with drainage works. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 5. The front of the house (SW) with drainage works, showing rubble hard-core below entrance. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 6. The front of the house (SW) with drainage works. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 7. The front of the house (SW) with drainage works. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 8. Drainage run at the SW (front) of the house. View SE.



Plate 9. Drainage run at the SW (front) of the house. View NE.



Plate 10. Drainage run at the SW (front) of the house with land drain. View NE.



Plate 11. Drainage run in the front garden to SW of house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 12. Drainage run in the front garden to SW of house, section. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 13. Drainage run in the front garden to SW of house. View NE.



Plate 14. Landscaping wall to the north of the house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 15. Base constructed at top of the retaining wall. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 16. Drainage run to the NW of the house, revealing disused iron pipes. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 17. Drainage run to the NW of the house, showing stone capping on services from house to exterior boiler house. View E. 2m scale



Plate 18. Drainage run to the NW of the house, showing stone capping running from house to exterior boiler house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 19. Drainage run to the NW of the house, showing rockwool insulation within pipe to boiler house. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 20. Drainage run to the NW of the house, with entrance for boiler services. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 21. Drainage run to the NW of the house, with entrance for boiler services.
View SE. 2m scale



Plate 22. Drainage run to the NW of the house, deepened to reveal gas pipe.
View NE. 2m scale



Plate 23. Drainage run to the NW of the house, natural clay in section. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 24. Breaking out of tarmac to the NE (rear) of the house. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 25. Breaking out of tarmac to the NE (rear) of the house. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 26. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house. View SE. 2m scale



Plate 27. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house. View S. 2m scale



Plate 28. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 29. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house, clay in section. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 30. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house, clay in section. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 31. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house. Stream in culvert. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 32. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house, clay in section. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 33. Drainage run to the NE (rear) of the house. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 34. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 35. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 36. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View SW. 2m scale



Plate 37. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View NE. 2m scale



Plate 38. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View NW. 2m scale



Plate 39. Drainage run to the SE of the house. View NE. 2m scale

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Written Scheme of Investigation

For an archaeological Watching Brief

At: LLechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog, Oswestry Powys

Prepared for: Base Architects

Planning Application Number: P/2018/0265

Project No: 2667

Prepared: October 2018



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

Figure 1. Site location

Summary

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

The archaeological watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with new drainage installation and raising and resurfacing the courtyard at Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog, Oswestry Powys SY10 0HF and centred on SJ 03286 26296. The work is not associated with a Planning Application No.

Llechwydd Y Garth House is a Grade II Listed Building and is recorded in its full report held by Cadw as 'a large gentry house with a long development sequence displaying substantial sub-medieval origins, fine eighteenth century features and some early C20 detail including early work by Clough Williams-Ellis.'

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

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

The archaeological watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with new drainage installation and raising and resurfacing the courtyard at Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog Oswestry Powys SY10 0HF and centred on SJ 03286 26296. The work is not associated with a Planning Application No.

This WSI has been prepared by Rowena Hart MCIfA, Regional Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Base Architect.

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

The recommendation made by CPAT-DC is set out in an email to Base Architects dated 17/10/2018.

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

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

2. Site Description

The site is secluded accessed from the south-east from Llangynog and bounded on its northern edge by Llechwedd Y Garth woodland and to the south by fields. The house has carpark and drive areas to the south and east and a range of buildings to the west. The topography slopes down from 99m AOD to the north and 92m AOD to the south of the site.

The solid geology comprises the interbedded siltstone and mudstone of the Pen-plaenau Siltstone Formation overlain by sedimentary superficial deposits (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

A detailed description of the house is set out in the full Listed Building report held by Cadw and a summary reproduced here.

A house with a complex development history which can be traced back perhaps to the later sixteenth century: traces of timber-framing delineate a house at least of main-range and cross-wing type, and perhaps larger. Its present form of long range with two off-set advanced wings appears the result of an additive process: timberwork (some of which is now ex-situ, having been removed to Caerhun Hall) suggests significant enlargement in the later seventeenth century, but this process was substantially completed by an eighteenth century reworking to give it a simple gothick external character. The house was changed yet again in 1907 by Clough-Williams Ellis, with some internal re-ordering and the addition of a two-storeyed extension between the advanced wings. At the same time, the gardens were laid out and a long driveway from Llangynog established. An early owner of Llechwedd-y-garth is said to have been Thomas Thomas, who had family connections with Downing Hall near Whitford in Flintshire and with Caerhun in Caernarvonshire. A stone in the churchyard records the Thomas family in 1699 and an early, mid C18 memorial to members of this family at this house is preserved in the church. In the Tithe survey of 1830, Llecwehd-y-garth is recorded as the property of H.D.Griffith esq. (a Thomas descendant), a farmhouse with about 94 acres. Hancock in 1879 described the house as "a little mansion of remarkable style", and commented on the rooms being "very low and small, the doors so low that one has to stoop well down to go in". By 1996 the house had gone down in status and been split into two dwellings, the west part being noted c1890 as a farmhouse "with four rooms on the ground floor, four bedrooms and a four-room loft where grain was stored". The property came to General Gough by marriage near the turn of the century and was then much improved by him for its sporting potential. He it was who commissioned Clough Williams-Ellis in 1907, and for whom the grounds were laid out.

4. Objectives

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

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.

- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

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

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

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

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

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

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

- The watching brief has the potential to find other remains that may inform on the early phases of the house or the periods of alteration.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

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

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

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

The Watching Brief Archaeologist will monitor all ground works associated with the new drainage installation and raising and resurfacing the courtyard. The drainage work will be located to the rear (north) and side (east) of the house.

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

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

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, CPAT-DC and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

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

6.2. Recording

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

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

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

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

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

6.3. Finds

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

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

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

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

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

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

6.6. Specialist advisers

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

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)

Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

CPAT-DC will be contacted with as much notice prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

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

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

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary¹
- 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.

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

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

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

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to CPAT-DC.

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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

9. Staff

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

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered

Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

15. References

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

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for excavation.

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

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

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

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

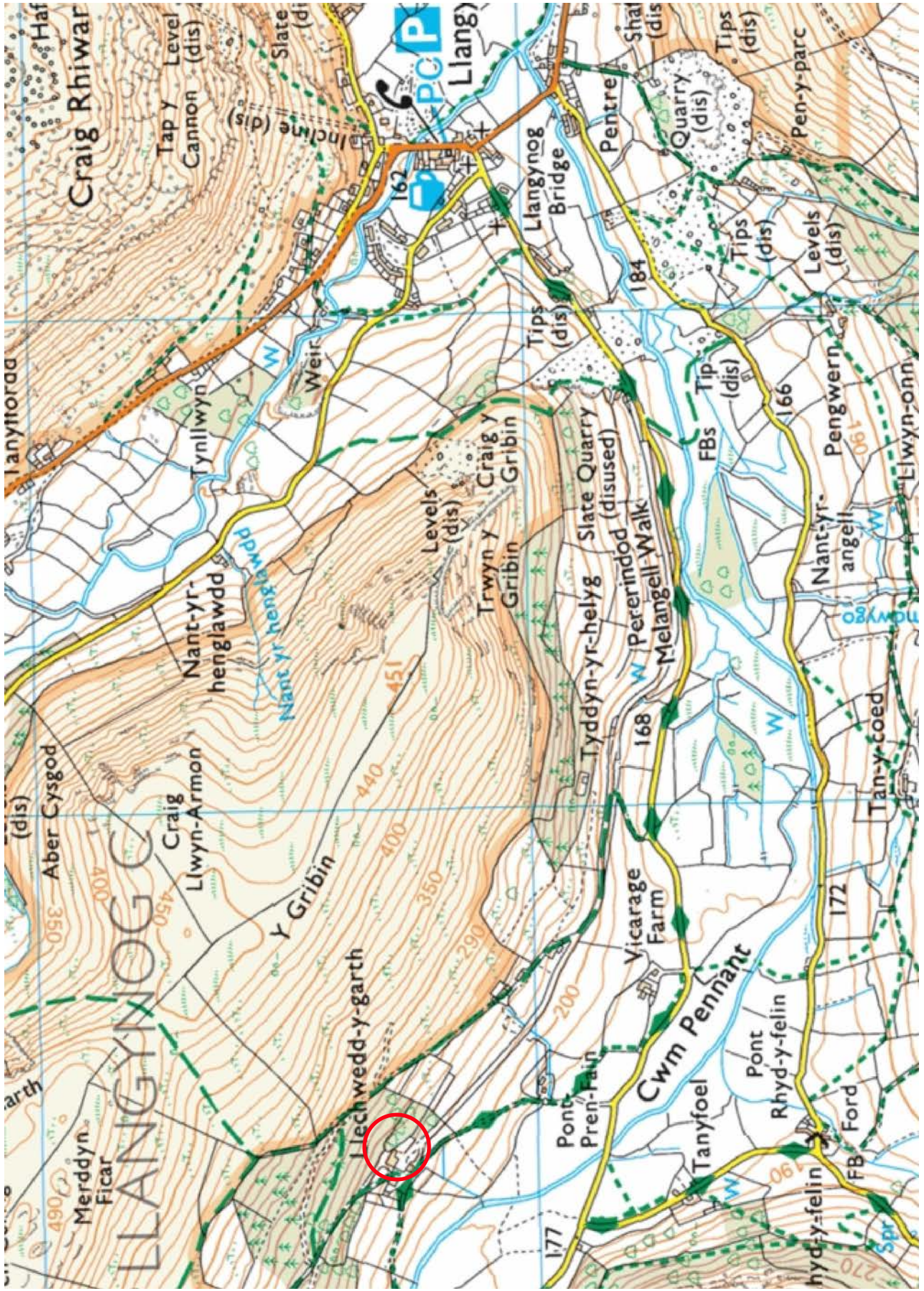


Figure 1. Site location

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog Oswestry Powys SY10 0HF

Site Name:	Llechwydd Y Garth House, Llangynog
Site Code:	LWG/18/WB
PRN:	32672
NPRN:	29481
SAM:	-
LB:	7635
NGR:	SJ 03286 26296
Site Type:	Listed Building
Project Type:	Watching brief
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	November-December 2018
Categories Present:	-
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of Duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to Access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes, SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY