

CPAT Report No. 1718



**St Peter's and St Illtyd's Church,
Llanhamlach**

Archaeological Watching Brief



YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Client name: Llanhamlach Church Committee
 CPAT Project No: 2376
 Project Name: St Peter's and St Illtyd's Church, Llanhamlach
 Grid Reference: SO 0896 2644
 County/LPA: Powys/Brecon Beacons National Park
 Planning Application: 18_15880_FUL
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Prepared by:	Checked by:	Approved by:
Will Logan Project Archaeologist		
Richard Hankinson Project Archaeologist	Paul Belford Director	Paul Belford Director
22 March 2020	23 March 2020	23 March 2020

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YMDDIRIEDOLAETH ARCHAEOLEGOL CLWYD-POWYS
 CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 8RP, United Kingdom
 +44 (0) 1938 553 670
trust@cpat.org.uk
www.cpat.org.uk

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Summary

The Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological watching brief at St Peter's and St Illtyd's Church, Llanhamlach in late 2019 and early 2020, during groundworks associated with the construction of a new toilet block in the churchyard and other works relating to the provision of facilities within the church tower.

The work revealed part of a wall foundation of the former north aisle, demolished at the beginning of the 19th century. A deposit of charcoal in the south-west corner of the tower suggested a possible fire which may relate to the rebuilding of the tower. A low bank on an east/west alignment was observed below the ground surface in the southern part of the churchyard. No in situ burials were disturbed during the excavation.

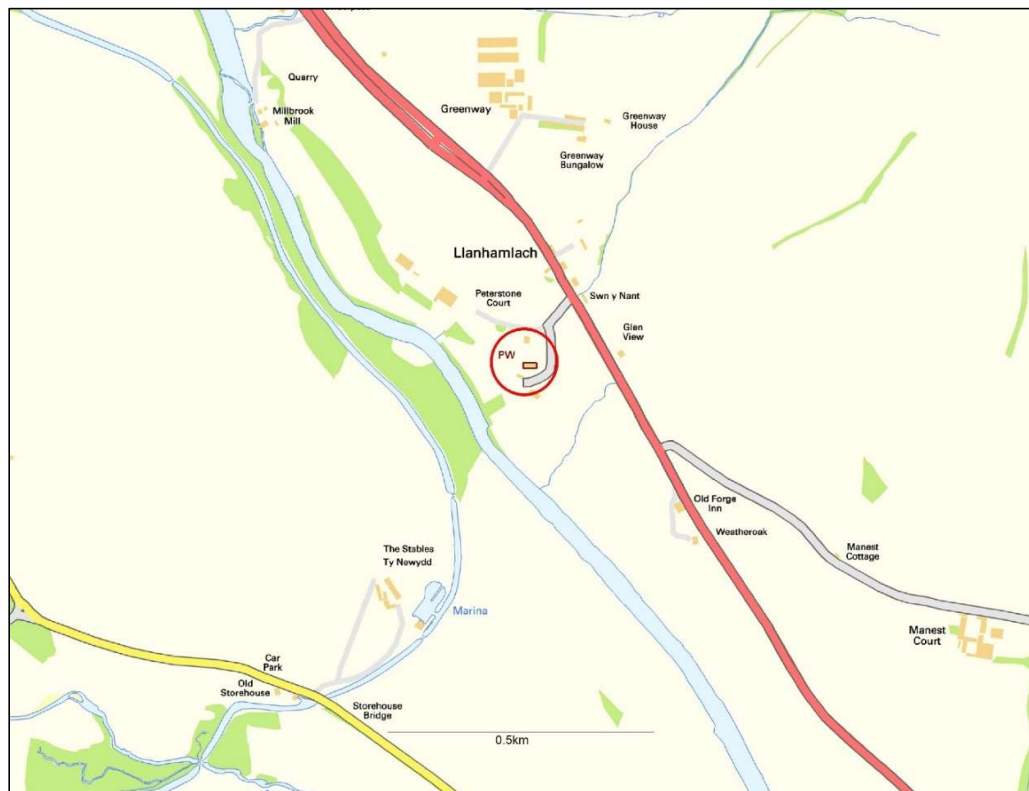
Crynodeb

Cynhaliodd Ymddiriedolaeth Archeolegol Clwyd Powys friff gwyllo archeolegol yn Eglwys San Pedr a Sant Illtyd, Llanhamlach ddiwedd 2019 a dechrau 2020, yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig ag adeiladu bloc toiledau newydd ym mynwent yr eglwys a gwaith arall yn ymwneud â darparu cyfleusterau. o fewn twr yr eglwys.

Datgelodd y gwaith ran o sylfaen wal o'r hen ystlys ogleddol, a ddymchwelwyd ar ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Roedd blaendal o siarcol yng nghornel de-orllewinol y twr yn awgrymu tân posib a allai fod yn gysylltiedig ag ailadeiladu'r twr. Gwelwyd clawdd isel ar aliniad dwyrain-gorllewin o dan wyneb y ddaear yn rhan ddeheuol y fynwent. Ni aflonyddwyd ar unrhyw gladdedigaethau yn y fan a'r lle yn ystod y cloddio.

1 Introduction

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were commissioned in 2018 by the Llanhamlach Church Committee to undertake an archaeological impact assessment at St Peter's and St Illtyd's Church, Llanhamlach (NGR: SO 0896 2644), in support of their planning application for the proposed construction of a new disabled toilet block in the churchyard and other works relating to the provision of facilities within the church tower.
- 1.2. Most of the proposal falls within the church grounds and a Faculty was granted for the work, but it was also subject to a planning application (18_15880_FUL) to the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).
- 1.3. Following the production of the report on the assessment (CPAT Report No 1581), the scope of which was detailed in CPAT Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) 1928, the BBNPA Heritage Officer, acting as the archaeological curator, concluded that additional archaeological evaluation was required to provide sufficient information to determine an appropriate response to the planning application. The scope of the evaluation was detailed in CPAT WSI 1961 and the results were presented in CPAT Report 1609, produced in August 2018.



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

Fig. 1: Location of Llanhamlach Church (circled in red)

- 1.4. Planning permission for the development was subsequently granted by BBNPA, with the following provision:

4. The developer will ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be maintained.

Prior to commencement of any groundworks an archaeological written scheme of investigation shall be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist and which must meet the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

The archaeological fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation. Following completion of the fieldwork a copy of the Watching Brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist for approval. Following approval, the report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the local Welsh Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER).

Reason

To ensure that any remains of archaeological significance disturbed in the course of the work are excavated, recorded and reported.

2 Historical Background

- 2.1. Llanhamlach lies on a terrace to the north-east of the River Usk, between the river and the main A40 trunk road, approximately 5km to the east-south-east of Brecon. The river valley is constricted at this point by low hills, on one side lying to the north-east of the Brecon Beacons and on the other to the west of Llangorse Lake. Most settlement lies alongside the A40 and only the church, its old rectory and Peterstone Court are set back from the road and nearer to the river.
- 2.2. The name of the village is first recorded in 1188 as 'Lanhamelach' and as a range of names with very minor variations thereafter. More difficult is the meaning. Recent authorities have favoured 'the church of Anlach' whilst admitting that no such person is known from other sources to have existed around the time that the church is likely to have been founded.
- 2.3. The church is certainly an early medieval foundation with its curvilinear churchyard, dedication and its position on the bank of the Usk. To that can be added the likelihood that the cross-carved Moridic stone once stood upright within the enclosure. The church was established close to the Roman road that linked the forts at Abergavenny and Brecon – a Roman milestone was built into one of the Millbrook Farm buildings less than one kilometre to the north-west – and this road was probably still usable in the early medieval era. The Roman road served a recently discovered early fort at Cefn Brynich, which the modern road bisects less than 2km to the north-west. Of its twin dedications, that to St Peter could be late – it was first recorded in 1486 – while that to St Iltyd may reflect the belief, recorded in c.1191, that the holy man had utilised a chambered tomb in the parish for a hermitage.
- 2.4. The history of the settlement remains obscure. It was termed a 'small village' in 1675, but when the earliest estate map displaying the village was prepared in 1796, the layout it illustrated was not very different from today, with a few buildings, including the rectory, around the churchyard and a number of houses aligned along the main road opposite the turn to Peterstone Court. On the basis of current knowledge it is not possible to determine whether there was a medieval settlement around the church, but it has been suggested as a possibility.

- 2.5. A field evaluation carried out as part of an impact assessment for this programme of works revealed that the soil within the graveyard had been considerably built up in the vicinity of the position for the proposed toilet block. Excavation adjacent to the extant churchyard wall revealed no trace of any earlier boundary. Groundworks outside the churchyard in the proposed locations for the septic tank and soakaway revealed a dump of material emanating from the churchyard but no evidence of occupation to the south of the church (Hankinson *et al*, 2018, 17-21).

3 Watching Brief

- 3.1. The watching brief was conducted on an intermittent basis between the 3rd of September 2019 and the 10th of March 2020, in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. (2017).
- 3.2. The feed for the water supply to the new facilities and toilet block was provided by a pipe installed along the churchyard path between the lych gate to the north-east and the church tower. From the latter, where new facilities were installed, trenches were cut to carry the water supply and drains, to and from the new toilet block. Drains were finally directed outside the churchyard to the south-west, where a new septic tank and soakaway were installed.



Fig. 2: One of the trenches in the churchyard path. CPAT 4725-0010

- 3.3. The pipe in the churchyard path was installed by means of a series of machine excavated pits (1-8 on Fig. 10), between which the pipe was laid by moling. This reduced the need for

excavations, and consequently minimised the impact of the works on the sub-surface archaeological features along the route.

- 3.4. Generally speaking, the pits only revealed a layer, about 0.1m thick, of tarmac (*01) with a stone hardcore base (*02), which overlay a reddish silty and stony clay (*03), where * represents the pit number. The clay layer was almost certainly of artificial origin to judge from the evaluation excavations (Hankinson and Logan 2018), though no features were observed within it.
- 3.5. Structural evidence was found in Pit 4 (Figs. 3 and 4), where the basal course or foundation of a stone wall (405) was revealed, comprising two large, abutting, sandstone blocks with lime mortar bonding. This was aligned east/west and lay approximately 2m to the north of the porch. The former existence of a north aisle to the church has already been highlighted by David Morgan in the church information booklet (Morgan 2017), which provides information regarding a watercolour produced by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in 1802. This apparently depicts the church immediately before it went through a phase of rebuilding and shows a north aisle, somewhat shorter than the main body of the church but with a lean-to structure at its east end. Both were soon to be demolished when they were painted. The foundations of the lean-to were found in a watching brief carried out during drainage work at the north-east corner of the church in 2003 and it seems clear that the foundation seen in Pit 4 was for the north wall of the north aisle shown on the watercolour.

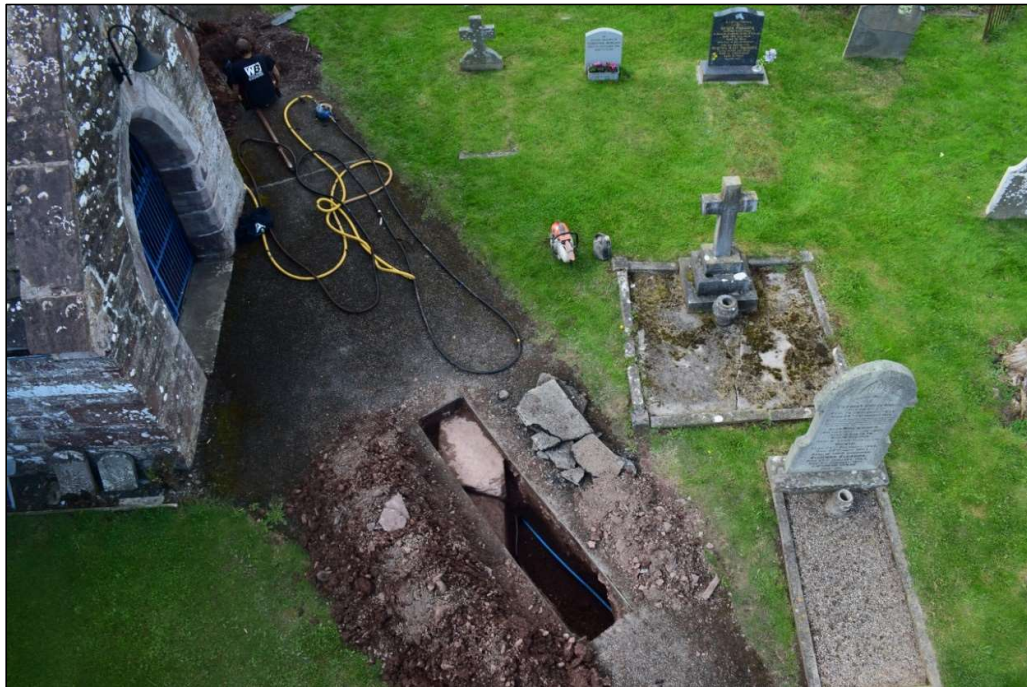


Fig. 3: The foundation stones of the north wall (405) of the north aisle in Pit 4 with the porch to the left, from the east. CPAT 4725-0001



Fig. 4: The foundation stones of the north wall (405) of the former north aisle, from the north. CPAT 4725-0022

- 3.6. There were two excavations in and around the tower, Pit 9 on its south side and Pit 10 in the south-west corner of the interior. These pits were required to allow the installation of the new water supply to the new facilities in its interior.



Fig. 5: Pit 9 on the south side of the tower. CPAT 4725-0035

- 3.7. No features or finds were found in Pit 9, which was excavated through 0.2m of grey-brown silt (901) and 0.65m of reddish-grey rounded gravel and cobbles (902) but it was interesting to understand something of the construction of the tower. In contrast to the above ground appearance of the tower, which has a more regular, coursed appearance from the use of flat sandstone slabs, the below ground section has a more random appearance (Fig. 5) and is formed from angular pieces of sandstone (903). Whether this indicates a difference in age it is not possible to say without further study but Morgan (2017) has noted that the tower shows signs of rebuilding, so this is at least a possibility.



Fig. 6: Pit 10 within the tower, showing the charcoal deposit. CPAT 4725-0048

- 3.8. Pit 10 (Fig. 6), was excavated within the interior of the tower and involved the temporary removal of a number of sandstone slabs (1001) that form the floor. Amongst the underlying reddish soil, mortar and stone (1002) some disarticulated bone was identified and recovered for storage and reburial. An area of charcoal was revealed within 1002 at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.75m on the east side of the pit, which appeared to have been oak and so potentially related to timber that was once structural. Unfortunately, the charcoal deposit was powdery and could have come from a number of sources, so would be unreliable in dating. This may be further corroboration for phasing of the tower structure by providing evidence of a fire which could have led to an episode of rebuilding. Morgan's work on the history of the

church suggests that the two phases recognisable in the structure of the tower are fairly close in date, the earliest belonging to the 14th– or 15th-century and the latest to the second half of the 15th century or early years of the 16th.

- 3.9. On the south side of the tower, excavations comprised the service trenches and the reduction of the ground level in preparation for constructing the foundations of the new toilet block. The latter covered an area of up to 5.3m north/south by 2.2m, but little of interest was observed apart from an apparent cut (1103) for the foundations of the building adjoining the churchyard on the south. This was 0.7m wide, measured from the outer edge of the wall, and was filled with a dark brown clayey silt (1102) containing mortar and flat stones.
- 3.10. Within the churchyard, a small bank (1206), 0.7m wide and 0.3m high, now lying just over 0.2m below the surface was observed in the trench running south from the tower (Fig. 7). The bank was composed of a reddish clay silt (Fig. 8) and was covered by a reddish-brown clay silt (1204) which was evidently a later deposit. This may have been part of the dump of material identified during the evaluation phase of work, which has been thought to potentially represent a phase of construction or rebuilding at the church. If so, this suggests the bank predates the 19th century, but its function remains unknown.



Fig. 7: The trench running south from the tower, from the north. CPAT 4725-0036



Fig. 8: The small bank (1106) in the trench running south from the tower, visible in section from the west. 4725-0032



Fig. 9: The trench excavation for the soakaway, from the north-east. CPAT 4725-0053

- 3.11. No features of archaeological interest were seen in the locations of the septic tank and the soakaway, which both lay in the field outside the churchyard boundary to the south-west.

4 Conclusions

- 4.1. The watching brief has added to our knowledge of the history of the church at Llanhamlach, clarifying certain points and raising others, hitherto unsuspected. First amongst these was the discovery of the foundation of the wall of the north aisle, the presence of which had been suggested by David Morgan from his scrutiny of a watercolour of the church dating to 1802. The aisle was demolished soon afterwards but it is now possible to determine the approximate extent of the foundations, it would have been approximately 6m in width.
- 4.2. The tower at the west end of the church was already thought to have been subjected to rebuilding at some point in the past, and the results of the watching brief have added support to that theory. Two factors were identified, firstly that there was a difference between the construction of the base and the tower itself and secondly that oak charcoal in the interior suggests there had been a fire involving structural timbers; this may have led to the need for a rebuild of the tower.
- 4.3. On the south side of the church, a small bank with an east/west alignment was seen in one of the trenches, which had been covered up by material thought to relate to levelling of the churchyard during a phase of rebuilding at the church. The date of this feature and its purpose could not be estimated owing to the very limited exposure that was seen, but it seems likely that it predates the 19th century.
- 4.4. No evidence of any settlement was seen in the field outside the churchyard to the south-west.
- 4.5. In line with the conditions of the Ministry of Justice licence permitting the removal of human skeletal material during the works, all such material observed was collected and stored securely within the church, awaiting reburial with appropriate ceremony. All bone was disarticulated and no in-situ burials were disturbed. With this exception, no finds were retained.

5 Sources

Unpublished sources

Hankinson, R. and Logan, W., 2018. St Peter and St Iltyd's Church, Llanhamlach, Powys: heritage impact assessment, Unpublished CPAT Report No 1609

Jones, T, 1809. A History of Brecknock

Morgan, D, R., 2019. The Church of SS. Peter and Iltyd, Llanhamlach, History and Structure, Draft report

Cartographic sources

1813 Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawing No 191, part I

1838 Tithe Survey for Llanhamlach parish

1887 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 first edition Brecknock 34.03

1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 second edition Brecknock 34.03

6 Archive deposition Statement

- 6.1. The project archive has been prepared according to the CPAT Archive Policy and in line with the CIfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives guidance* (2014). The digital archive only will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust and the paper/drawn/digital archive with the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW). No finds were retained, all human bone encountered during the works was collected for appropriate reburial in consecrated ground.

Archive summary

CPAT Event PRN: 140328

53 digital photographs, CPAT film no 4725

6 watching brief visit forms

1 A4 drawing

1 Appendix 1: CPAT WSI 2051

- 1.1. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) were commissioned in 2018 by the Llanhamlach Church Committee to undertake an archaeological impact assessment at St Peter's and St Illtyd's Church, Llanhamlach (NGR: SO 0896 2644), in support of their planning application for the proposed construction of a new disabled toilet block in the churchyard and other works relating to the provision of facilities within the church tower.
- 1.2. Most of the proposal falls within the church grounds and a Faculty has been granted for the work, but it is also subject to a planning application (18_15880_FUL) to the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).
- 1.3. Following the production of the report on the assessment (CPAT Report No 1581), the scope of which was detailed in CPAT Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) 1928, the BBNPA Heritage Officer, acting as the archaeological curator, concluded that additional archaeological evaluation was required to provide sufficient information to determine an appropriate response to the planning application. The scope of the evaluation was detailed in CPAT WSI 1961 and the results were presented in CPAT Report 1609, produced in August 2018.
- 1.4. Planning permission for the development was subsequently granted by BBNPA, with the following provision:
 4. The developer will ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be maintained.

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Reason

To ensure that any remains of archaeological significance disturbed in the course of the work are excavated, recorded and reported.
- 1.5. CPAT have been commissioned to carry out this work by the Church Committee and it is this which forms the subject of the following WSI.

BACKGROUND

- 1.6. The underlying rocks of the immediate area are sandstones which belong to the Dittonian phase of the Devonian (Old Red Sandstone) period. The overlying soils are deep reddish loamy soils of the Oglethorpe soil association, comprising drift derived from the bedrock.
- 1.7. Llanhamlach lies on a terrace to the north-east of the River Usk, between the river and the main A40 trunk road, approximately 5km to the east-south-east of Brecon. The river valley is constricted at this point by low hills, on one side lying to the north-east of the Brecon Beacons and on the other to the west of Llangorse Lake. Most settlement lies alongside the A40 and only the church, its old rectory and Peterstone Court are set back from the road and nearer to the river.
- 1.8. The name of the village is first recorded in 1188 as 'Lanhamelach' and as a range of names with very minor variations thereafter. More difficult is the meaning. Recent authorities have favoured 'the church of Anlach' whilst admitting that no such person is known from other sources to have existed around the time that the church is likely to have been founded.
- 1.9. The church is certainly an early medieval foundation with its curvilinear churchyard, dedication and its position on the bank of the Usk. To that can be added the likelihood that the cross-carved Moridic stone once stood upright within the enclosure. The church was established close to the Roman road that linked the forts at Abergavenny and Brecon – a Roman milestone was built into one of the Millbrook Farm buildings less than one kilometre to the north-west – and this was probably still usable in the early medieval era. The Roman road served a recently discovered early fort at Cefn Brynich, which the modern road bisects less than 2km to the north-west. Of its twin dedications, that to St Peter could be late – it was first recorded in 1486 – while that to St Illtyd may reflect the belief, recorded in c.1191, that the holy man had utilised a chambered tomb in the parish for a hermitage.
- 1.10. The history of the settlement remains obscure. It was termed a 'small village' in 1675, but when the earliest estate map displaying the village was prepared in 1796, the layout it illustrated was not very different from today, with a few buildings, including the rectory, around the churchyard and a number of houses aligned along the main road opposite the turn to Peterstone Court. On the basis of current knowledge it is not possible to determine whether there was a medieval settlement around the church, but it has been suggested as a possibility.
- 1.11. The results of the previous work suggested that, despite the importance of the Development Area from the point of view of the local heritage, it appeared that the design of the proposals had been such as to minimise the potential impact on any sub-surface features that may be present within the churchyard. The evaluation also provided no evidence for the putative medieval village in the area adjoining the churchyard.

OBJECTIVES

- 1.12. The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is:
 - to record appropriately any archaeological features or deposits that might be revealed during the construction phase of the development.
- 1.13. The main objective is to identify any elements of the archaeological resource that are subject to an impact by the construction of the new toilet block and its related services, thus ensuring that they can be preserved by record and can add to our understanding of Llanhamlach church and its surroundings.

1.14. The development covers the church and churchyard with their attendant potential for burials and early structures. The section of the development outside the churchyard lies within the medieval historic core of the village, and, while bearing paragraph 1.10 in mind, the area still has the potential to contain buried archaeological deposits which may relate to medieval and later occupation.

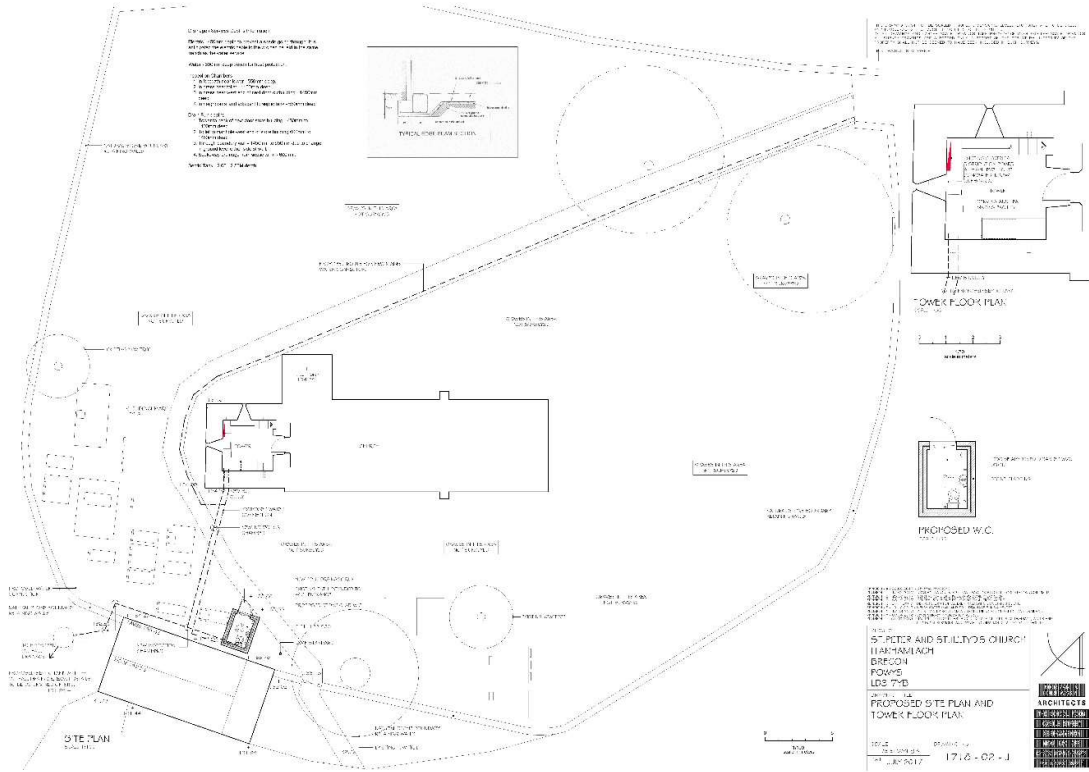


Fig. 1: Indicative plan of the development

METHODOLOGY

1.15. The watching brief will be conducted according to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (Cifa) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

1.16. The watching brief will cover the construction phase of the development. The following have been identified as the only elements of this phase that have a potential to disturb relevant archaeological features or deposits:

- The water supply route through the churchyard will be installed by using a mole device, which should have a minimal impact, but there will be small pits placed at intervals along the route to facilitate the moling; the excavation of these will be observed to allow for the recording of any archaeological features and the recovery of any relevant artefacts.
- While some of the services will be installed by moling, others may require trenches. Any that lie within the churchyard will be observed during their excavation to allow for the identification and recording of any archaeological deposits that may be revealed.

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- There will be some works within the tower related to the installation of services. Any disturbance here, particularly to the floor slabs and underlying deposits, will be observed to allow a record of their nature, and perhaps dating, to be made prior to reinstatement.
 - It is now proposed that the toilet foundation slab/raft will sit on four cast-in-situ mini-piles (one at each corner) in augered holes of about 150mm diameter and approximately 3m deep, below the raft formation level. The excavations and augering in the area of the floor slab/raft will be observed, with the proviso that the watching brief will not be required once undisturbed natural subsoils are encountered. The augering may allow the thickness of the archaeological deposits in this part of the churchyard to be recorded and could reveal items related to its earliest use; both could be significant in our understanding of the history of the site.
 - In the area beyond the church property, there is still an unknown potential for the discovery of information relating to the putative medieval settlement which has been considered to border the churchyard. Any excavations in this area will be observed with a view to recording relevant features and recovering significant artefacts.
- 1.17. Any disturbed soil will be checked for artefacts which add to our understanding of the church and its environs.
- 1.18. The cleaning and recording of archaeological features or deposits may require the site contractor responsible for building works to pause while a record is made and this should be taken into account. The watching brief will be terminated when CPAT staff have been informed that the relevant excavations, as listed above, have been completed.
- 1.19. Any archaeological investigations will be undertaken by hand using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation:
- Where features of archaeological interest are identified they will be systematically investigated by hand with sufficient work being undertaken to determine their date, character and function, in so much as that is possible within the confines of the available area, using the conventional techniques for archaeological excavation and in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance.
 - All features will be located as accurately as possible on an overall plan of the development at an appropriate scale, showing boundaries depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping.
 - Stratigraphic units will be assigned a record number and entered along with a description on an individual record form or trench recording sheet, and drawn and photographed as appropriate.
 - Plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
 - All photography will be taken using a digital SLR camera with a minimum resolution of 12 mega pixels, including a metric scale in each view, with views logged in a photographic register.
 - Given that some of the excavations lie within the churchyard, it is expected that disarticulated human remains may be revealed. An MoJ licence is currently in place

under the Burial Act 1857 to permit their recovery and secure storage within the church, awaiting appropriate reburial with due ceremony in a suitable location within the churchyard.

- In the event of finding any artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996, the appropriate procedures under this legislation will be followed.

ARTEFACTS

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

- All stratified finds will be collected by context, or where appropriate, individually recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest.
- All finds and samples will be collected, processed, sorted, quantified, recorded, labelled, packed, stored, marked, assessed, analysed and conserved in a manner appropriate to their composition and in line with appropriate guidance.
- Arrangements will be made to assess and study any artefacts, assemblages and environment samples.
- Any artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be deposited with the Brecknock Museum, subject to the permission of the owner. The artefacts will be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered.

REPORT

1.21. Following the on-site work an illustrated report will be prepared containing conventional sections to include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location
- Archaeological Background
- Watching Brief
- Conclusions
- References
- appropriate appendices on archives and finds

ARCHIVE

1.22. The overall archive will conform to guidelines described in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Historic England 2006, the CIfA (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (NPAAW, 2017).

- 1.23. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (NMR), RCAHMW, including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.
- 1.24. Any artefacts recovered during the watching brief will be deposited with an appropriate museum, subject to the permission of the owner and the provision of the Treasure Act 1996, if appropriate (see above).

MONITORING

- 1.25. The BBNPA Heritage Officer has approved the details of this WSI and will be kept informed of the progress of work to facilitate monitoring. The archaeological advisor to the Diocesan Advisory Committee will be similarly involved.

RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 1.26. The watching brief will be undertaken by a single skilled archaeologist under the overall supervision of Nigel Jones, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CPAT is also a CIfA Registered Organisation (RAO No 6) and as such agrees to abide by their *Code of Conduct* (2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (2014). The staffing structure will comprise the following grades: Principal Archaeologist (Nigel Jones) – Senior Archaeologist – Project Archaeologist – Archaeologist, it is anticipated that the watching brief will be carried out by either a senior or project archaeologist.
- 1.27. All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist(s) who conducted the watching brief.
- 1.28. The client is advised that should significant archaeological remains or artefacts be revealed additional services may be required for which a contingency should be allowed. The need for such contingencies, and their scope and potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any further services be required, may be more or less than the following figures which are included to provide an indication of the types of additional services and indicative costs which might be required:

- Finds conservation etc £285 per day
- Finds specialist £265 per day
- Dating £320 per date
- Environmental specialist £285 per day
- Charcoal identification £50 per sample
- Interim Publication *Archaeology in Wales* at no additional charge

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- 1.29. The following specialists may be required:
- Prehistoric pottery Frances Lynch
 - Lithics Philippa Bradley
 - Roman coarse pottery Wendy Owen
 - Roman fine wares Peter Webster
 - Roman metalwork Janet Webster
 - Coins Edward Besley
 - Medieval and post-medieval pottery Nigel Jones
 - Metallurgical residues Tim Young
 - Palaeoenvironmental analysis Archaeological Services, Durham
 - Radiocarbon dating SUERC
 - Conservation Phil Parkes, Univ. Cardiff
- 1.30. Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.
- 1.31. CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance, as well as Professional Indemnity insurance.
- 1.32. The report will be fully representative of the information gained from any documentary research and archaeological fieldwork that has been undertaken, including when there is negative evidence to relay.
- 1.33. The report will be completed within two weeks of the completion of the site work, with electronic PDF copies provided to the following:
- Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.
 - Diocesan Advisory Committee.
 - Regional Historic Environment Record.
 - National Monument Record.
- 1.34. A summary of the findings will be submitted for publication in *Archaeology in Wales* no later than one year after the completion of the work. In the event that significant archaeology has been revealed a full report will be prepared, following appropriate post-excavation and specialist analysis, for publication in an appropriate regional or national journal. This would be subject to separate and additional costs to be agreed with the client.

R Hankinson

26 April 2019

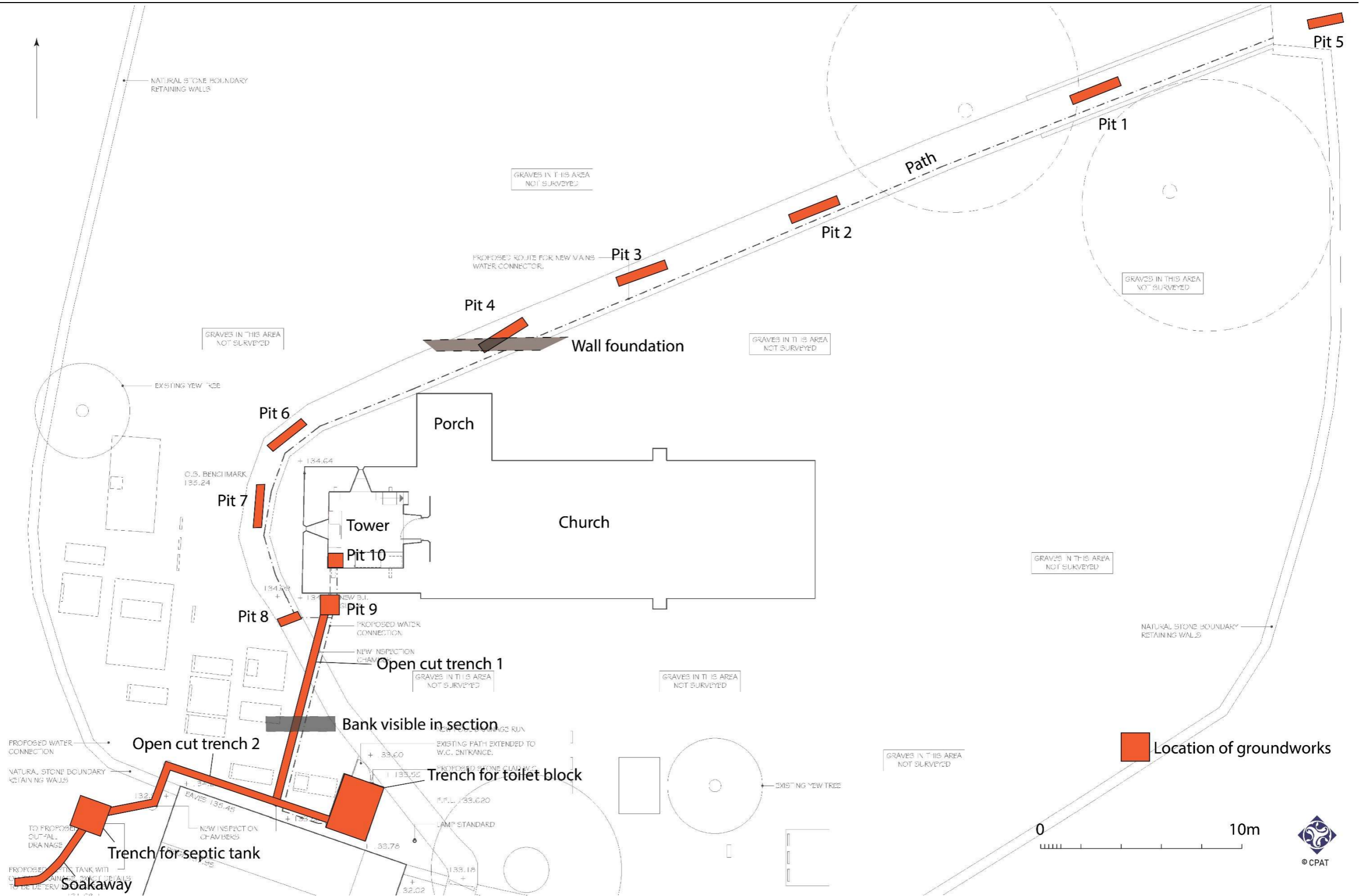


Fig. 10: Plan