

**LEVEL 1 BUILDING RECORDING OF
FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
AT BROOKHOUSE FARM, CWMGILLA
LANE, KNIGHTON, POWYS LD7 1PG
Planning Application
P/2017/1018 (Powys)**



Report by: Trysor

For: W. Hodnett

June 2022

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By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2022/836
CPAT HER EVENT PRN : 167117

For: W. Hodnett

June 2022

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*Cover photograph: The former agricultural building at Brookhouse Farm,
looking northeast*

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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2022/836

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DYDDIAD 10^{fed} Mehefin 2022 **DATE** 10th June 2022

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

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***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr
adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this
report.***

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CPAT – Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust
CIfA – Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER – Historic Environment Record
NGR - National Grid Reference
PRN – Primary Reference Number
WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

Event Record PRN – CPAT HER

PRN	167117
Name	FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, BROOKHOUSE FARM
Type	BUILDING RECORDING
NGR	SO2757271986
Easting	327572
Northing	271986
Summary (English)	In April 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 1 building recording of a former agricultural building at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton at SO1764522871. This survey was undertaken for the client as part of a condition on planning application P/2017/1018 (Powys). © Trysor 2022
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym mis Ebrill 2022, ymgwymerodd Trysor â recordiad adeilad Lefel 1 o hen adeilad amaethyddol yn Fferm Brookhouse, Lôn Cwmgilla, Tref-y-clawdd yn SO1764522871. Cynhaliwyd yr arolwg hwn ar gyfer y cleient fel rhan o amod ar gais cynllunio P/2017/1018 (Powys).© Trysor 2022
Description	In April 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 1 building recording of a former agricultural building at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton at SO1764522871. This survey was undertaken for the client as part of a condition on planning application P/2017/1018 (Powys). © Trysor 2022
Sources	Trysor, 2022, <i>Level 1 Building Recording of Former Agricultural Building at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG Planning Application P/2017/1018 (Powys)</i>
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1. Summary

1.1 In April 2022, Trysor undertook a Level 1 building recording survey of a former barn complex at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG at SO2757271986.

1.2 An approved development will see the conversion of the existing building complex for residential purposes, planning application P/2017/1018 (Powys).

1.3 The former barn is of post-medieval date and stands in a field near to the present farmhouse and outbuildings at Brookhouse Farm. It consists of two separate agricultural buildings to the east and west sides, which are connected by a cowhouse. Examination has shown that the structures share a northern revetment wall and are probably of similar date in the 18th century. Mortar analysis of the walls suggested that the west and east barns were earlier than the revetment but it may be that the revetment wall had to be more robust and so a different mortar was used. The complex has been heavily modified and repaired in modern times, but in recent years has fallen into poor condition.

2. Copyright

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3. Introduction

3.1 W. Hodnett of Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of a former agricultural building at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG. An approved development will see the conversion of the existing building, planning application P/2017/1018 (Powys).

3.1.1 Planning permission has already been granted to convert the building, subject to a condition that a Level 1 building record of the barn complex be made in advance of work being undertaken.

3.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the building record was submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist at the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and accepted.

3.2 Trysor have undertaken the Level 1 building recording according to the standards set out in the following guidance;

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Historic England, 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales (NPAAW), 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*
- Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT), 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*.

3.3 The project has been identified as 2022/836 in Trysor records and given a site code GBB2022. The CPAT HER Event Record is PRN 167117. The existing structure is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record as either PRN 139751 or 139752.

4. The Development

4.1 The development is at SO2757271986, in a field to the north of Brookhouse Farm, situated at circa 226 metres above sea level, on a south-facing hillslope overlooking the A488 road, just to the west of Knighton, Powys, see figure 1.

4.2 The development consists of the conversion of the barn complex for residential purposes.

5. Planning Application

5.1 Planning permission had already been granted to convert the building under planning application number P/2017/1018 (Powys).

5.2 There was a condition attached to the planning approval, requiring that a Level 1 building recording was made of the barn complex in advance of conversion.

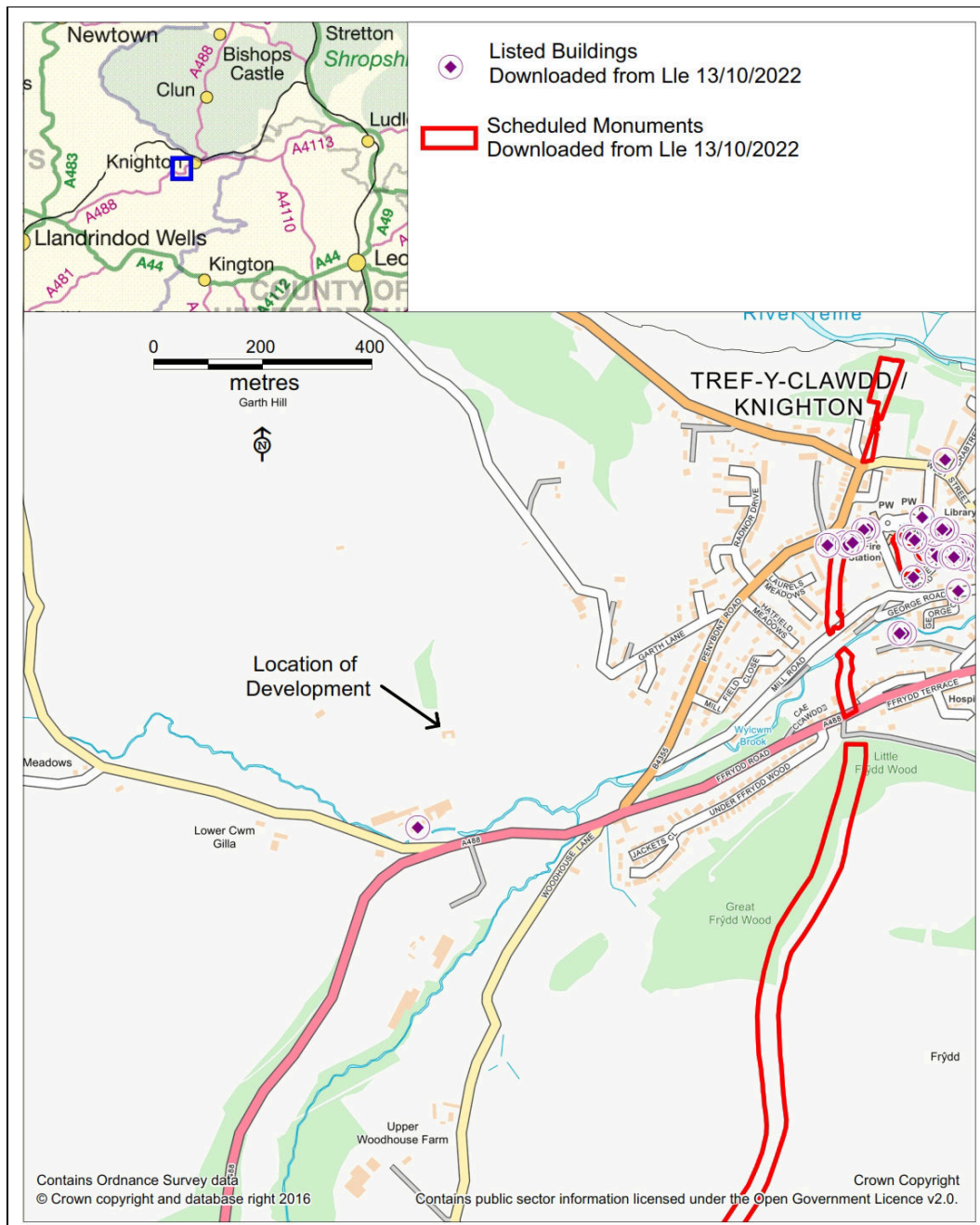
6. Methodology

6.1 On April 12th, 2022 Trysor visited Brookhouse Farm and took a series of photographs of interior and exterior views of the barn complex. Lime mortar samples were also taken from each of the three sections of the complex to assist with dating its component structures.

6.2 A Level 1 record of the building was made to record the interior and exterior features. Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* was used for guidance. This defines a Level 1 record as;

".... a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type.."
(Historic England, 2016, p.25).

*Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of
Former Agricultural Building at Brookhouse Farm,
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Planning Application P/2017/1018 (Powys)*



*Figure 1: Location of the former barn complex, Brookfield Farm,
Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys.*

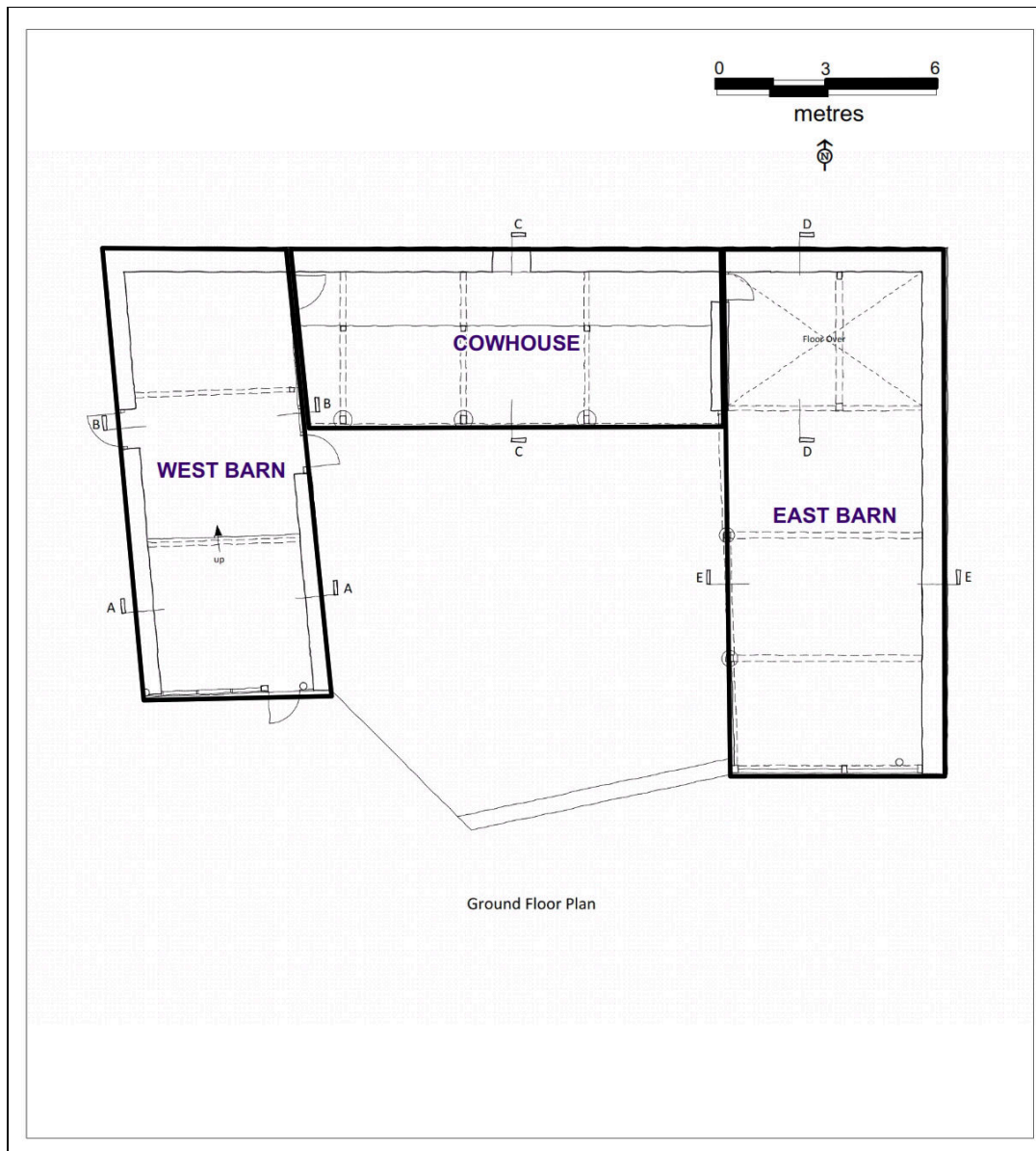


Figure 2: Layout of the former barn complex at Brookhouse Farm based on the ground plan drawn by Bryan Thomas of Architectural Design Ltd, The Malthouse, Shobdon, Leominster.

7. Building Description & Historical Overview

7.1 The origins of the former barn complex at Brookhouse Farm are not known. The barns stand on a steep slope almost 150 metres north of the farmhouse and its main outbuildings and it is presumed that they were originally a field barn or barns on this farm which developed over time to their present, U-shaped layout.

7.1.1 The former barn complex consists of three structures arranged around three sides of a yard; a West Barn and an East Barn, which are connected by a Cowhouse at the northern side of the yard (see Figure 2). The three buildings are all single storey, other than the presence of a second storey at the northern end of the East Barn which served as a hayloft.

7.1.2 What appears to be a single revetment wall forms the northern side of the complex, which sits on a levelled terrace cut into the relatively steep, south-facing hillslope. Although this revetment wall has evidence of some repairs and modifications in places, its presence suggests that the terrace was created to accommodate the whole complex originally, rather than this being a piecemeal expansion based on a smaller original building. Lime mortar evidence (see Appendix B) indicates that the revetment wall is likely to be of 18th century date.

7.1.3 The West Barn has the stone revetment wall forming the base of its north side, with a timber-framed gable rising above it (Plate 47). The timbers are a mixture of relatively modern round softwood lengths and re-used hardwood beams, indicating that the wall has been rebuilt or repaired at some point (Plate 48). The timbers are clad in corrugated steel sheeting. There is no evidence that this gable wall was ever wholly stone built, and it may have been weatherboarded originally. The west lateral wall is stone-built, with a doorway through it just north of centre (Plates 11 & 40). The southern end of this wall has been rebuilt, partially in stone and partially with timber-framing covered by weatherboards (Plate 1). The southern half of the eastern lateral wall is also stone built, as far as a doorway just north of centre (Plates 38 & 43). North of this doorway the wall is of timber boarding over a wooden frame (Plate 45). The roof truss supported on a section of reused hardwood beam which suggests that the structure has been heavily modified in the past (Plate 46). The floor level of the southern third of the West Barn is at least 1 metre lower than the rest of the building and could have been used as a cart shed originally. The southern gable wall is of modern construction, with weatherboarding over a timber frame (Plates 3, 42 & 56). The original gable wall was probably also timber-framed and weather-

boarded but has evidently been replaced at some time. The West Barn now has a corrugated steel roof (Plates 9 & 11).

7.1.4 The Cowhouse shares the revetment wall, which forms the northern side of the complex (Plate 14). Viewed from the north, upslope, this wall is heightened 1.4 metres above ground level and has a pitching door at its centre through which hay could be pitched into the building (Plate 9). Its western side is defined by the timber-framed, wood-clad wall of the eastern side of the West Barn and there is a doorway through this wall into the West Barn (Plates 13 & 15). The southern side of the Cowhouse is open to the yard, with a series of four posts across this side supporting the roof (Plate 12). The east side of the Cowhouse is formed by a free-standing stone wall (Plates 14 & 16), which is separated from the revetment wall to the north by a doorway into the East Barn (Plate 28). This wall extends out to the south as far as the line of posts supporting the Cowhouse Roof. The Cowhouse has a corrugated steel roof with terracotta ridge tiles (Plate 9).

7.1.5 The East Barn also shares the revetment wall at its northern end (Plate 29), with its eastern lateral wall also stone-built (Plate 30). It is divided from the Cowhouse by a short, separate stone wall (Plate 28) through which is a door leading into the Cowhouse. The southern gable wall is timber-framed, now clad in corrugated steel sheeting, but set on a stone-faced plinth (Plate 4 & 24). The western side of the East Barn is mostly open to the yard, with the roof supported by a combination of modern wooden posts (two of which are railway sleepers) and a steel post (Plate 23). The northern end of the East Barn has a second storey, which is the hayloft (Plate 5 & 22). The hayloft is timber-framed, set on the stone walls of the ground floor level. It is now weatherboarded on its south and west sides (Plate 22), with the east and north sides clad in corrugated steel (Plates 6 & 7). The East Barn, including the hayloft, has a slate roof (Plate 7).

7.2 Brookhouse Farm was usually referred to as Brook House in 19th century sources, and the holding was clearly a principal farmstead and the centre of a small estate. The Cadw listing description (Listed Building Number 9032) for the farmhouse suggests it may have 16th century origins.

7.3 The first known documented evidence of the complex is provided by the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings of 1815 (see Figure 3), which shows a building at this location, although provides no detail to help interpret the early form of the complex.

7.4 The 1833 1:63360 scale First Series map also shows a building at the location. Both early maps show another, smaller building some 20 metres to the northwest of the barns (see Figure 4). The purpose of this building is not known, but it is assumed to have been another farm building on the holding.

7.5 It is possible that this now lost building was the dwelling for a separate holding which had been incorporated into Brookhouse Farm and that the barn complex was part of that holding before the 19th century. This building is shown on the 1815 and 1833 Ordnance Survey map, and was still present on later 19th century maps, but was clearly part of Brookhouse Farm by the time of the 1844 tithe survey. This theory is speculative, but it is difficult to imagine why Brookhouse Farm should have two separate groups of outbuildings, one near the farmhouse and the other (the barn complex) over 100 metres away up a steep slope.

7.6 Unfortunately, the 1840 tithe map for Knighton parish does not show the barn complex, merely recording the field within which it stands as an unnamed pasture field, numbered as 436 on the tithe map (see Figure 5).

7.6.1 The accompanying tithe apportionment shows that field parcel 436 was part of Brook House Farm, which was at that time a 139-acre holding owned and occupied by one Thomas Jones.

7.7 Thomas Jones, a native of Llanfair Waterdine, was well-respected in the district and was living at Brookhouse Farm by 1831, when he married Miss Charlotte Davies of Manaughty. No record of Jones' predecessors at Brookhouse Farm has been found from online documentary sources.

7.7.1 The 1841 parish census shows that Jones was a wealthy farmer, farming 139 acres at *Brookhouse* and living with his wife and five children, employing a governess, three female servants and four male servants on the farm. The status of the farm is of course sufficiently high to make it possible that it was wealthy enough to warrant two sets of farm outbuildings for the convenience of its owner.

7.7.2 The status of the family is further demonstrated in a report in the Hereford Journal newspaper on November 6th, 1861 of the marriage the Jones's second daughter at Llanfair Waterdine church;

"To mark the respect in which Mr Jones and his family are held by the inhabitants, numerous triumphal arches, bearing appropriate mottoes, were erected on the route from the Brook House to the church."

7.7.3 Jones' eldest daughter Charlotte married the London architect Henry Lote in 1854, and their descendants inherited Brookhouse Farm. Their son Thomas A. Lote (1863-1923) was an influential local figure and Master of the Teme Valley Hounds.

7.7.4 Thomas Lote died in 1923 and it appears the farm continued to be managed as a working holding thereafter. It was advertised for sale in 1943 and by the 1950s newspaper items show that the family of the present owners owned and farmed the property, which is a working farm to the present day.

7.8 Late 19th Ordnance Survey maps show the farmstead to have been a well-developed holding, with a range of farm buildings on the valley floor close to the farmhouse, connected by a trackway to the barn complex 150 metres upslope to the north. The core of the holding has survived within the working farmstead to the present day, with further agricultural sheds added during the 20th century.



Figure 3: The 1815 Ordnance Survey Original Surveyors Drawing shows a building at the site of the barn complex (ringed in red), with another to its northwest. It seems to show a single barn, but this may not be an accurate representation of the layout of the barns at the time and merely be indicative of the presence of buildings at the location.

Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of
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Figure 4: The 1833 Ordnance Survey First Series map also shows a building at the site of the barn complex (ringed in red), with another to its northwest. This map shows the proximity of Brookhouse Farm to Knighton.



Figure 5: The 1840 Knighton parish tithe map does not show the barn complex (which would be in field 436) or the building to its northwest (which would be in the southwest corner of parcel 443). Neither field is named, therefore the map sheds no light on the history of the barn complex. The buildings shown at "Brook Farm" appear to only include two farm buildings, the house itself does not seem to be depicted (it would be in parcel 434).

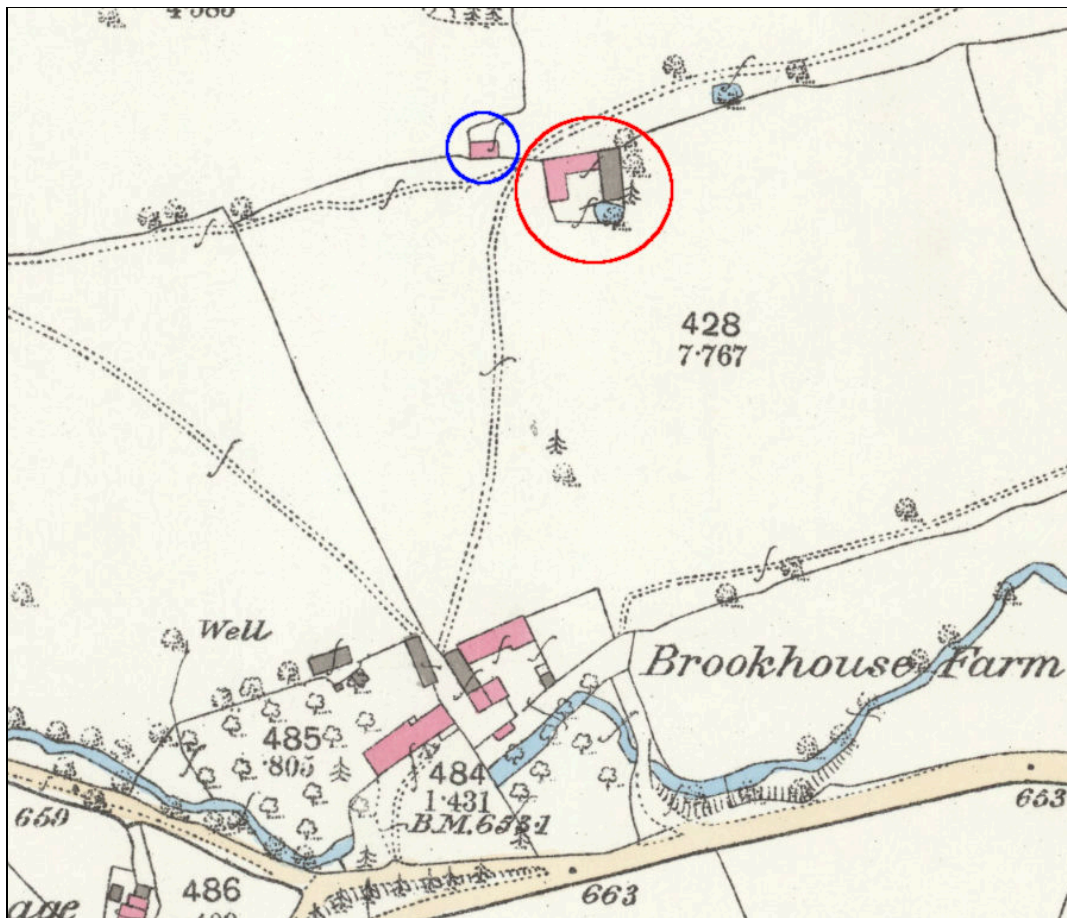


Figure 6: The 1889 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map is the first clear depiction of the buildings at Brookhouse Farm, including the barn complex (ringed in red) and the now lost building to its northwest side (ringed in blue). The stone foundations of this lost structure remain under cover of trees. The buildings shaded in pink are slate roofed, those in grey probably roofed with corrugated iron sheeting. Note that there was a pond to the south of the East Barn at this time.

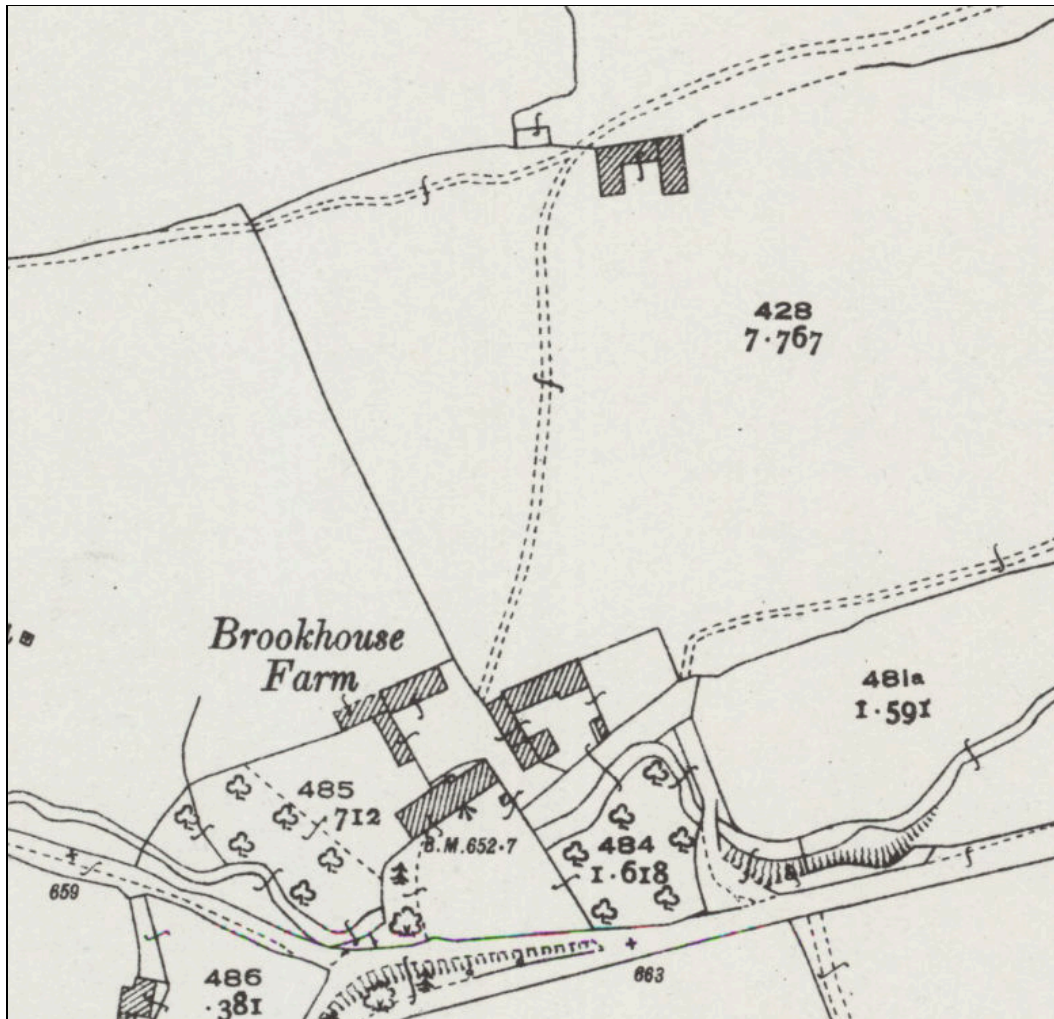


Figure 7: The 1928 1:12500 scale Ordnance Survey map shows that the barn complex had lost its pond and enclosure and that the building to its northwest had been abandoned during the first quarter of the 20th century.

8. Photographs

8.1 Colour digital photographs were taken inside and outside the house using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following maps, see Figures 8 and 9. Reduced photographs are included in Appendix A and the full versions will be deposited with the archive.

9. Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

9.2 A further pdf copy of the report and photographic archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record at the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, Welshpool.

10. Sources

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Trysor, 2022, *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of Former Agricultural Building at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG.*

10.1 Map Sources

Ordnance Survey, 1815, 2 inches to 1 mile scale (1:31680), Original Surveyors Drawings, Presteigne Sheet 201

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1 Inch to 1 mile scale (1:63360) First Series Map, Sheet 56.

Ordnance Survey, 1889, 1:2500 First Edition Shropshire Sheet LXXVI.14

Ordnance Survey, 1928, 1:2500 Radnorshire Sheet XI.14

Knighton Parish Tithe Map, 1840

Knighton Parish Tithe Apportionment, 1840

10.2 Online Sources

Census records available via Ancestry, ancestry.co.uk

Appendix A: Photographs

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
GBB2022_001	A view of the barn complex	Northeast
GBB2022_002	A view of the barn complex	Northwest
GBB2022_003	A view of the barn complex	North
GBB2022_004	A view of the southern gable of the East Barn, showing the plinth on which the south end of the building stands. Some facing stones have fallen away and been replaced by modern concrete mixed with stone.	North
GBB2022_005	A view of the East Barn with its raised Hay Loft to the right. They share a continuous eastern wall and appear to be contemporary	West
GBB2022_006	A view of the east-facing side of the Hay Loft at the north end of the East Barn.	West
GBB2022_007	A view of north side of the Hay Loft, showing the slate roof. The timber-framed north wall has been clad with corrugated sheeting.	South
GBB2022_008	A view of the barn complex	Southwest
GBB2022_009	A view of the barn complex. Brookhouse Farm is seen downslope to the right, beyond the West Barn.	South
GBB2022_010	A view of the north side of the West Barn. The timber-framed wall is clad in corrugated sheeting	South
GBB2022_011	A view of the barn complex, showing the stone western wall of the West Barn, which has a corrugated steel roof over timber.	Southeast
GBB2022_012	A view of the central, open-sided, Cowhouse which links the East Barn and West Barn, viewed from the yard	North

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	at the centre of the complex.	
GBB2022_013	A view of a wooden post supporting the Cowhouse roof along its southern side. The posts have evidently rotted at their base and had concrete poured around them in a mould to extend their use.	North
GBB2022_014	A view of the east side of the Cowhouse. The original roof posts here have been replaced with wooden railway sleepers.	North
GBB2022_015	A view inside the Cowhouse, showing the stalls and the raised feeding trough. Note the stone wall to the right, the bottom half of which is a revetment into the hillside.	West
GBB2022_016	A view inside the Cowhouse.	East
GBB2022_017	An external view of the Cowhouse.	Northeast
GBB2022_018	An external view of the Cowhouse, showing its relationship with the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn. The hayloft is weatherboarded at first-storey level and has a stone wall at its west side at ground floor level.	Northeast
GBB2022_019	An external view of the Cowhouse, showing its relationship with the north end of the West Barn. It appears that the Cowhouse is a later insertion into the complex.	North-northwest
GBB2022_020	A view of the Cowhouse floor, showing cobbling visible through the layer of dung which hides much of the surface.	Northeast
GBB2022_021	A view southwards towards Brookhouse Farm and the valley beyond, viewed from the yard at the	South

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	centre of the complex	
GBB2022_022	A view of the East Barn, with its hayloft to the left.	East-northeast
GBB2022_023	A view of the East Barn. This side of the barn is left open. It is not clear whether it was originally open-sided, but there is no evidence of a lateral wall on this side, apart from a section below the hayloft, which could have been added when the central Cowhouse was inserted.	East
GBB2022_024	A view inside the East Barn towards the south gable end, the wall of which is crudely built and clad in corrugated sheeting.	South
GBB2022_025	A view inside the East Barn, showing the eastern lateral wall.	East-southeast
GBB2022_026	A view inside the East Barn towards the north end, where there are stone walls beneath the hayloft. The corrugated sheeting visible at first-floor level is the inside of the north wall of the hayloft.	North
GBB2022_027	A view inside the East Barn towards the hayloft. The corrugated sheeting visible at first-floor level is the inside of the north wall of the hayloft. Substantial beams support the floor of the hayloft.	North-northeast
GBB2022_028	A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn, showing the stone wall dividing it from the Cowhouse, which is accessed through the door to the right.	West
GBB2022_029	A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn, showing the stone revetment wall forming its northern side.	North

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
GBB2022_030	A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the east side of the East Barn, showing the stone revetment wall forming its eastern side.	East
GBB2022_031	A view of the roof of the hayloft seen through a gap in the floor, looking from the ground floor level below.	East
GBB2022_032	A view of the north wall of the hayloft seen through a gap in the floor, looking from the ground floor level below.	East-northeast
GBB2022_033	A view of the south wall of the hayloft seen through a gap in the floor, looking from the ground floor level below.	Southeast
GBB2022_034	A view of the timbers supporting the floor of the hayloft, looking from the ground floor level below	Northeast
GBB2022_035	A view of the truss timbers in the east-facing side of the hayloft, viewed from outside.	Southwest
GBB2022_036	A view into the hayloft seen through a gap in the east-facing wall, viewed from outside.	West
GBB2022_037	A view of carpenters' marks in the roof truss in the east side of the hayloft.	West
GBB2022_038	A view of the east wall of the West Barn, seen from the yard at the centre of the barn complex	West
GBB2022_039	A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn.	South
GBB2022_040	A view inside the West Barn.	Southwest
GBB2022_041	A view inside the West Barn.	Southwest
GBB2022_042	A view inside the West Barn. The south gable wall consists of modern boarding.	South

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
GBB2022_043	A view inside the West Barn.	South-southeast
GBB2022_044	A view inside the West Barn, showing the door which opens onto the central yard.	East
GBB2022_045	A view inside the West Barn, showing the door which opens into the Cowhouse.	Northeast
GBB2022_046	A view inside the West Barn, showing a reused timber supporting a roof truss.	Northeast
GBB2022_047	A view inside the West Barn, showing the revetment wall at the north end of the barn.	North
GBB2022_048	A view inside the West Barn, showing the timber-framed gable wall above the revetment wall at the north end of the barn.	North
GBB2022_049	A view inside the West Barn, showing the doorway to the Cowhouse.	Northeast
GBB2022_050	A view of a triangular ventilation hole in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from outside	West
GBB2022_051	A view of a triangular ventilation hole in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from inside the barn.	East
GBB2022_052	A view of a rectangular niche in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from inside the barn.	East
GBB2022_053	A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn.	North
GBB2022_054	A view of the roof truss at the northern end of the West Barn.	North
GBB2022_055	A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn.	South
GBB2022_056	A view of the lower end of the West Barn, which may have originally served as a cart shed.	South
GBB2022_057	A view of bandsaw kerf marks on a beam under the hayloft in the East	East

Site Code: GBB2022	Site Name: Former Barn Complex, Brook House, Knighton	
Photo Number	Description	Looking
	West Barn. These would usually be dated to the mid-19 th century.	
GBB2022_058	A view of pit-saw kerf marks on the same beam as seen in photograph GBB2022_057 under the hayloft in the East West Barn. These usually might be assigned a pre-19 th century but are on the same beam as band saw kerf marks.	East

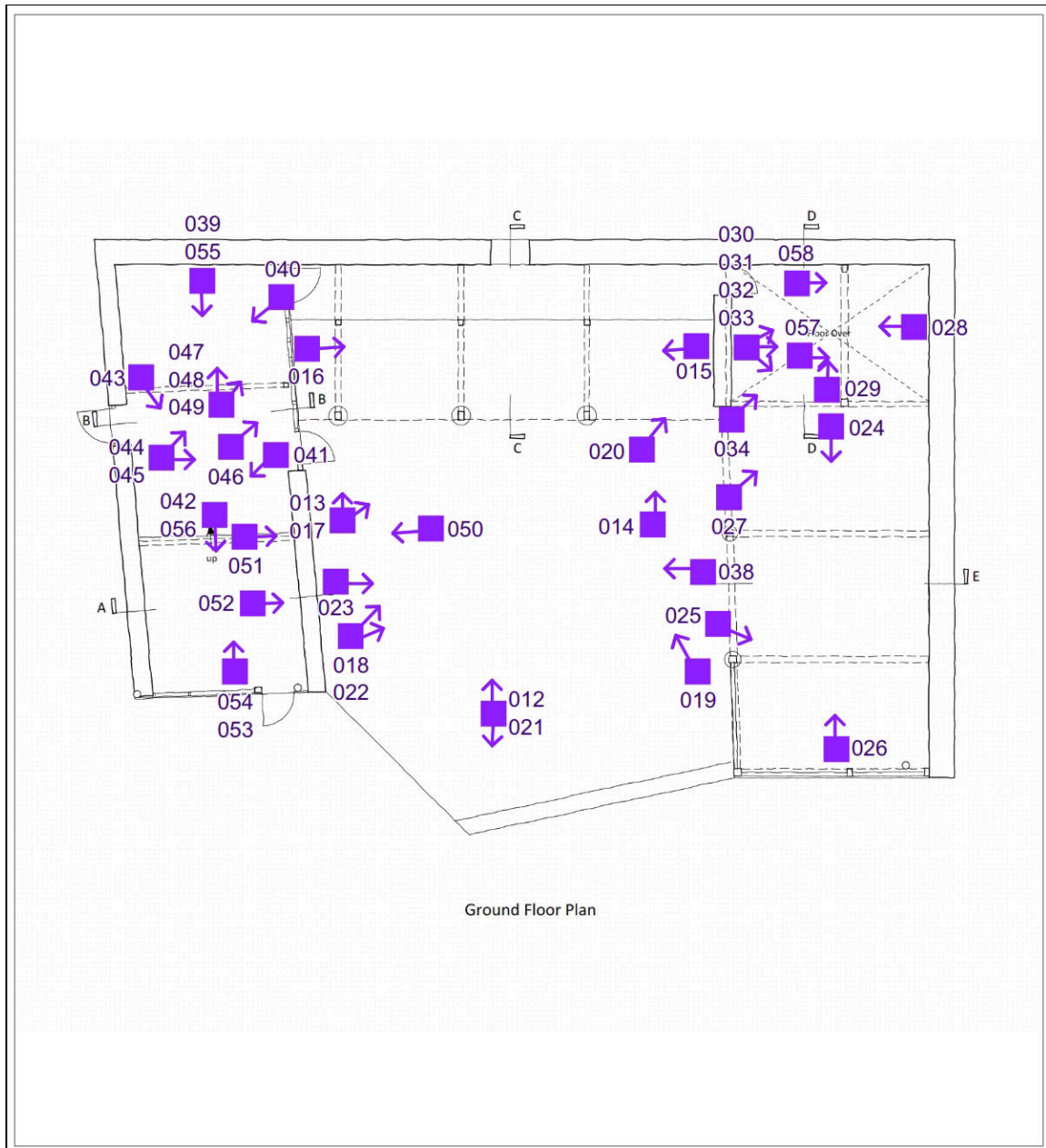


Figure 8: Location and direction of photographs within the group of agricultural buildings. The base image is the plan drawn up by Bryan Thomas, Architectural Design Ltd, Leominster

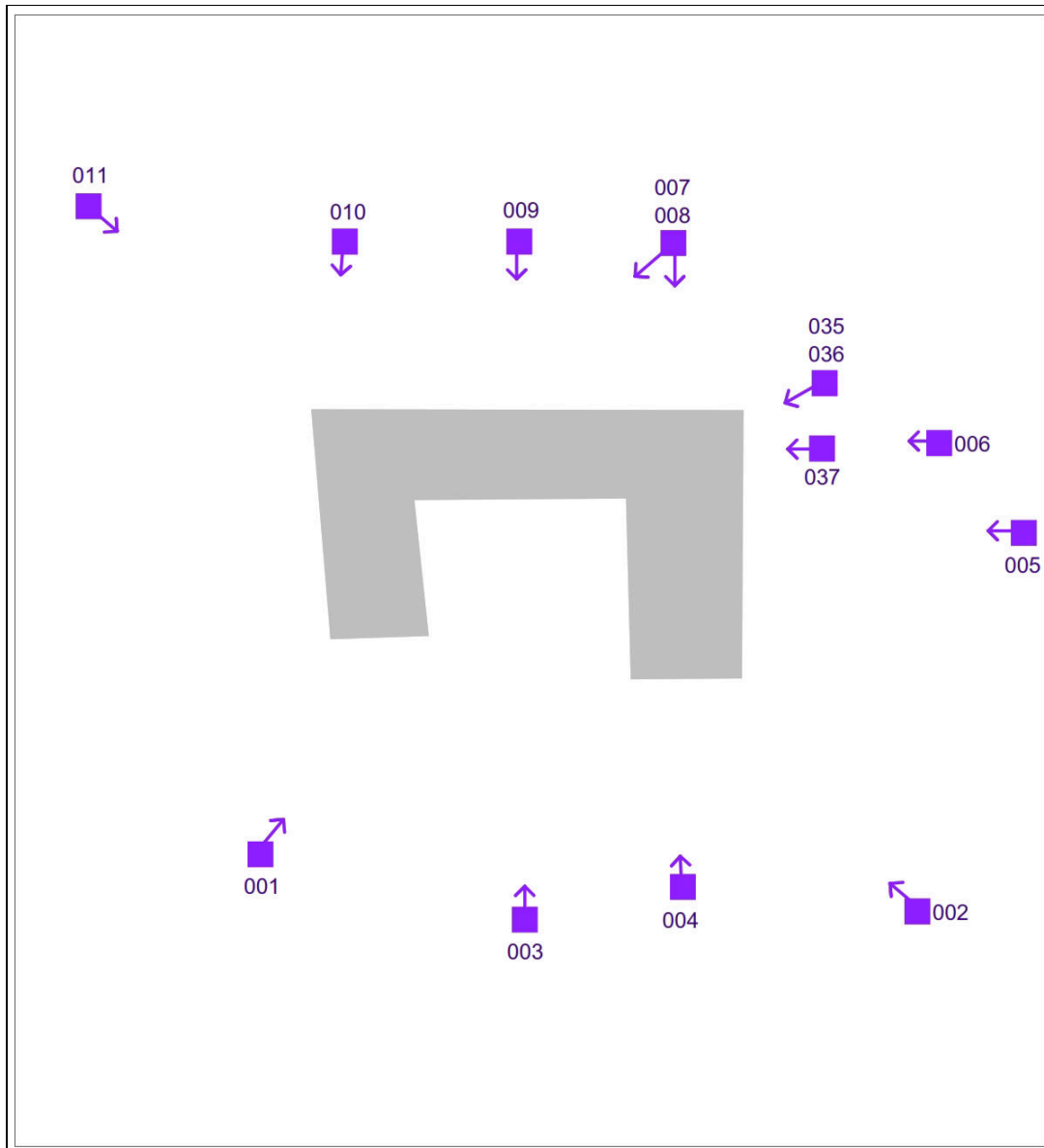


Figure 9: Location and direction of photographs around the group of agricultural buildings



Plate 1: GBB2022_001 – A view of the barn complex. Looking northeast.



Plate 2: GBB2022_002 – A view of the barn complex. Looking northwest.



Plate 3: GBB2022_003 – A view of the barn complex. Looking north.



Plate 4: GBB2022_004 – A view of the southern gable of the East Barn, showing the plinth on which the south end of the building stands. Some facing stones have fallen away and been replaced by modern concrete mixed with stone. Looking north.



Plate 5: GBB2022_005 – A view of the East Barn with its raised Hay Loft to the right. They share a continuous eastern wall and appear to be contemporary. Looking west.



Plate 6: GBB2022_006 – A view of the east-facing side of the Hay Loft at the north end of the East Barn. Looking west.



Plate 7: GBB2022_007 – A view of north side of the Hay Loft, showing the slate roof. The timber-framed north wall has been clad with corrugated sheeting. Looking south.



Plate 8: GBB2022_008 – A view of the barn complex. Looking southwest.



Plate 9: GBB2022_009 – A view of the barn complex. Brookhouse Farm is seen downslope to the right, beyond the West Barn. Looking south.



Plate 10: GBB2022_010 – A view of the north side of the West Barn. The timber-framed wall is clad in corrugated sheeting. Looking south.



Plate 11: GBB2022_011 – A view of the barn complex, showing the stone western wall of the West Barn, which has a corrugated steel roof over timber. Looking southeast.



Plate 12: GBB2022_012 – A view of the central, open-sided, Cowhouse which links the East Barn and West Barn, viewed from the yard at the centre of the complex. Looking north.



Plate 13: GBB2022_013 – A view of a wooden post supporting the Cowhouse roof along its southern side. The posts have evidently rotted at their base and had concrete poured around them in a mould to extend their use. Looking north.



Plate 14: GBB2022_014 – A view of the east side of the Cowhouse. The original roof posts here have been replaced with wooden railway sleepers. Looking north.



Plate 15: GBB2022_015 – A view inside the Cowhouse, showing the stalls and the raised feeding trough. Note the stone wall to the right, the bottom half of which is a revetment into the hillside. Looking west.



Plate 16: GBB2022_016 – A view inside the Cowhouse. Looking east.



Plate 17: GBB2022_017 – An external view of the Cowhouse. Looking northeast.



Plate 18: GBB2022_018 – An external view of the Cowhouse, showing its relationship with the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn. The hayloft is weatherboarded at first-storey level and has a stone wall at its west side at ground floor level. Looking northeast.



Plate 19: GBB2022_019 – An external view of the Cowhouse, showing its relationship with the north end of the West Barn. It appears that the Cowhouse is a later insertion into the complex. Looking north-northwest.



Plate 20: GBB2022_020 – A view of the Cowhouse floor, showing cobbling visible through the layer of dung which hides much of the surface. Looking northeast.



Plate 21: GBB2022_021 – A view southwards towards Brookhouse Farm and the valley beyond, viewed from the yard at the centre of the complex. Looking south.



Plate 22: GBB2022_022 – A view of the East Barn, with its hayloft to the left. Looking east-northeast.



Plate 23: GBB2022_023 – A view of the East Barn. This side of the barn is left open. It is not clear whether it was originally open-sided, but there is no evidence of a lateral wall on this side, apart from a section below the hayloft, which may have been added when the central Cowhouse was inserted. Looking east.



Plate 24: GBB2022_024 – A view inside the East Barn towards the south gable end, the wall of which is crudely built and clad in corrugated sheeting. Looking south.



Plate 25: GBB2022_025 – A view inside the East Barn, showing the eastern lateral wall. Looking east-southeast.



Plate 26: GBB2022_026 – A view inside the East Barn towards the north end, where there are stone walls beneath the hayloft. The corrugated sheeting visible at first-floor level is the inside of the north wall of the hayloft. Looking north.



Plate 27: GBB2022_027 – A view inside the East Barn towards the hayloft. The corrugated sheeting visible at first-floor level is the inside of the north wall of the hayloft. Substantial beams support the floor of the hayloft. Looking north-northeast.



Plate 28: GBB2022_028 – A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn, showing the stone wall dividing it from the Cowhouse, which is accessed through the door to the right. Looking west.



Plate 29: GBB2022_029 – A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the north end of the East Barn, showing the stone revetment wall forming its northern side. Looking north.



Plate 30: GBB2022_030 – A view inside the area beneath the hayloft at the east side of the East Barn, showing the stone revetment wall forming its eastern side. Looking east.



Plate 31: GBB2022_031 – A view of the roof of the hayloft seen through a gap in the floor, looking from the ground floor level below. Looking east.



Plate 32: GBB2022_032 – A view of the north wall of the hayloft seen through a gap in the floor, looking from the ground floor level below. Looking east-northeast.



*Plate 33: GBB2022_033 – A
view of the south wall of the
hayloft seen through a gap in
the floor, looking from the
ground floor level below.
Looking southeast.*



*Plate 34: GBB2022_034 – A view of the timbers supporting the floor of the hayloft,
looking from the ground floor level below. Looking northeast.*



Plate 35: GBB2022_035 – A view of the truss timbers in the east-facing side of the hayloft, viewed from outside. Looking southwest.



Plate 36: GBB2022_036 – A view into the hayloft seen through a gap in the east-facing wall, viewed from outside. Looking west.



Plate 37: GBB2022_037 – A view of carpenters' marks in the roof truss in the east side of the hayloft. Looking west.



Plate 38: GBB2022_038 – A view of the east wall of the West Barn, seen from the yard at the centre of the barn complex. Looking west.



Plate 39: GBB2022_039 – A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn. Looking south.



Plate 40: GBB2022_040 – A view inside the West Barn. Looking southwest.



Plate 41: GBB2022_041 – A view inside the West Barn. Looking southwest.



*Plate 42: GBB2022_042 – A
view inside the West Barn. The
south gable wall consists of
modern boarding. Looking
south.*



Plate 43: GBB2022_043 – A view inside the West Barn. Looking south-southeast.



Plate 44: GBB2022_044 – A view inside the West Barn, showing the door which opens onto the central yard. Looking east.



Plate 45: GBB2022_045 – A view inside the West Barn, showing the door which opens into the Cowhouse. Looking northeast.



Plate 46: GBB2022_046 – A view inside the West Barn, showing a reused timber supporting a roof truss. Looking northeast.



Plate 47: GBB2022_047 – A view inside the West Barn, showing the revetment wall at the north end of the barn. Looking north.



Plate 48: GBB2022_048 – A view inside the West Barn, showing the timber-framed gable wall above the revetment wall at the north end of the barn. Looking north.



Plate 49: GBB2022_049 – A view inside the West Barn, showing the doorway to the Cowhouse. Looking northeast.



Plate 50: GBB2022_050 – A view of a triangular ventilation hole in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from outside. Looking west.



Plate 51: GBB2022_051 – A view of a triangular ventilation hole in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from inside the barn. Looking east.



Plate 52: GBB2022_052 – A view of a rectangular niche in the east wall of the West Barn, viewed from inside the barn. Looking east.



Plate 53: GBB2022_053 – A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn. Looking north.



Plate 54: GBB2022_054 – A view of the roof truss at the northern end of the West Barn. Looking north.



Plate 55: GBB2022_055 – A view of the roof trusses inside the West Barn. Looking south.



Plate 56: GBB2022_056 – A view of the lower end of the West Barn, which may have originally served as a cart shed. Looking south.



Plate 57: GBB2022_057 – A view of bandsaw kerf marks on a beam under the hayloft in the East West Barn. These would usually be dated to the mid-19th century. Looking east.



Plate 58: GBB2022_058 – A view of pit-saw kerf marks on the same beam as seen in photograph GBB2022_057 under the hayloft in the East West Barn. These usually might be assigned a pre-19th century but are on the same beam as band saw kerf marks. Looking east.

Appendix B: Mortar Analysis

GBB2022 Former Barn at Brookhouse Farm, Knighton

Mortar analysis

Martin Locock BA MA MCIfA

Introduction

The former barn complex is a U-shaped group of farm buildings, 0.5km west of Knighton, Powys, and north of Brookhouse Farm. The complex would conform to RC-u (Regular Courtyard, U-plan) in Historic England terminology (Lake and Edwards 2008), open to the south.

Three samples were recovered during the site visit, from West Barn (303), the Cowhouse (302) and East Barn (301), see Figure A.

The key questions for analysis were identified as:

- Relative chronology

Sampling and recovery strategy

Samples were selected by the field staff from all structures. Clean samples of 10g or more were collected and bagged and retrieved for processing. All retrieved samples were then analysed through chemical treatment.

Limitations of evidence and assumptions

The analysis is based on the assumptions that the mortars were mixed to a certain formula of components (eg 1 part mortar: 2 parts aggregate); that the samples taken are representative of the mortar used for that phase of the structure; subsequent weathering, burial, or environmental conditions has not significantly affected the chemical constituents of the mortar; and that differences in formula reflect the relative cost and availability of the materials (in particular lime).

The methodology used lacks precision with low percentages of mortar because variations in moisture content pre- and post-treatment may mask any loss in weight from removal of lime.

Methodology

In April 2022 the samples were recovered, examined visually and described by colour and presence of inclusions. Hardness was tested by resistance to manual pressure.

Hardness	Description
Very hard	Impossible to break with manual pressure
Hard	Breaks with manual pressure

Soft	Breaks under light manual pressure
Very soft	Crumbles without additional pressure

A single aliquot (subsample) from each sample was dried and crushed, then dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid as recommended by Cadw (2004, 2); the residue was filtered and dried by gentle heating and weighed. Overall composition of the mortar was calculated from the aggregate and soluble (Calcium Chloride) components.



Dates were assigned based on the established chronology (Locock 2010; Morton et al., n.d), summarised as:

Medieval	Earth mortars with clay or lime binders; lime-rich mortar used for pointing only
17 th century	Earth mortar stabilised with 10% hydrated lime
18 th century onwards	Lime mortars (60%+)
1750 onwards	Lime mortars with coal and charcoal aggregate; lumps of lime visible
1850	Lime mortars with use of soot and ash as aggregate/binder; cement mortars introduced
1900	Cement mortars used as standard

Results

Sample	Description	Aliquot Gross wt g	Residue wt g	Lime wt g	% lime	Residue notes
301	Moderately hard grey brown lime mortar with stones up to 2mm	14.01	8.06	5.95	42.5	
302	Moderately hard very pale red lime mortar with stones up to 2mm	6.89	2.36	4.53	65.7	
303	Soft pale grey brown mortar	6.29	3.71	2.58	41.0	

Interpretation

The mortars are sufficiently distinct to suggest that they represent separate phases of construction, with East Barn and West Barn early and the cowhouse probably 18th century.

Archive and data

The archive contains an Excel spreadsheet containing the Sample ID, weight of aliquot (pre-treatment), weight of residue, calculated weight of lime, and % lime. The primary lab notes have not been retained. The archive contains the untreated remainder of the samples and the aliquot residues.

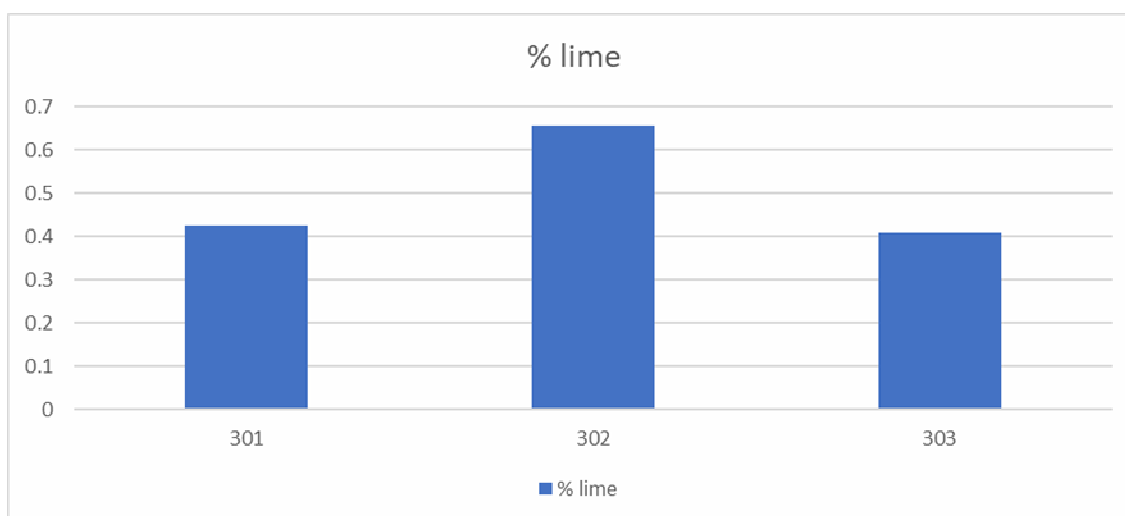


Figure 1: lime in mortar samples

References

Cadw	2004	<i>The use of lime mortar in historic structures</i> (Technical Conservation Note 2) (Cadw, Cardiff).
Lake, J and Edwards, B	2008	<i>Historic Farmsteads: A manual for mapping</i> (English Heritage and Forum Heritage Services)
Locock, M	2010	Bricks and mortar: post-medieval buildings archaeology in Wales. <i>The Archaeologist</i> 75 : 37.
Morton, T., Copsey, N. and Little, R.	n.d.	Earth Mortars https://www.buildingconservation.com/articles/earth-mortars/earth-mortars.htm

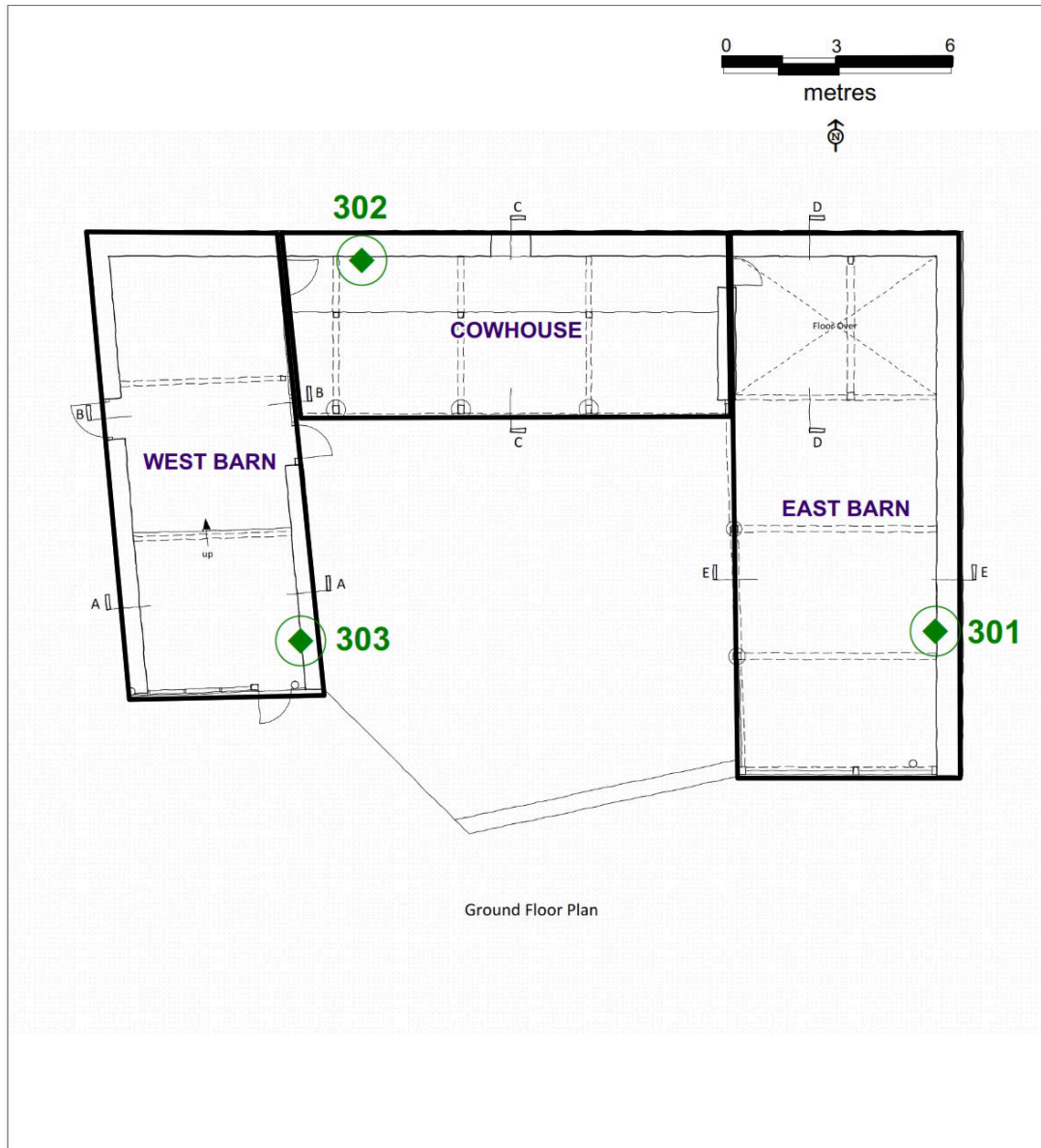


Figure A. Plan showing the location of the sample points from where lime mortar samples were taken. Sample 302 is thought to be an 18th century mortar and may be the most significant sample as it is taken from the revetment wall which defines the northern edge of the terrace created for the barn complex. This suggests that the terrace, and therefore the complex, is of 18th century date. The lower lime content of samples 301 and 303 is suggestive of an earlier date, but this may simply reflect the use of a different mortar mix for the buildings, compared to that used in the revetment wall. Alternatively, the higher lime content used in the revetment wall mortar may be functional, indicating the need to ensure that the revetment wall was sufficiently strong to hold the pressure of the earth behind it. Possibly samples 301 and 303 are therefore reflective of an early 18th or pre-18th century date for the complex.

Appendix C: Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY/BUILDING RECORDING OF
FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT BROOKHOUSE FARM,
CWMGILLA LANE, KNIGHTON, POWYS LD7 1PG**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
LEVEL 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY/BUILDING RECORDING OF
FORMER AGRICULTURAL BUILDING AT BROOKHOUSE FARM,
CWMGILLA LANE, KNIGHTON, POWYS LD7 1PG**

Planning Application: P/2017/1018 (Powys)

1. Introduction

1.1 W. Hodnett of Brookhouse Farm Cwmgilla Lane Knighton Powys LD7 1PG, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to undertake a Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of a former agricultural building at Brookhouse Farm Cwmgilla Lane Knighton Powys LD7 1PG. An approved development will see the conversion of the existing building, planning application P/2017/1018 (Powys).

1.2 The former barn complex is at SO2757271986, at the top of the field to the north of the main farm buildings at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys. Brookhouse Farm is to the west-southwest of Knighton, and just to the north of the A488.

*Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of
Former Agricultural Building at Brookhouse Farm,
Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG
Planning Application P/2017/1018 (Powys)*

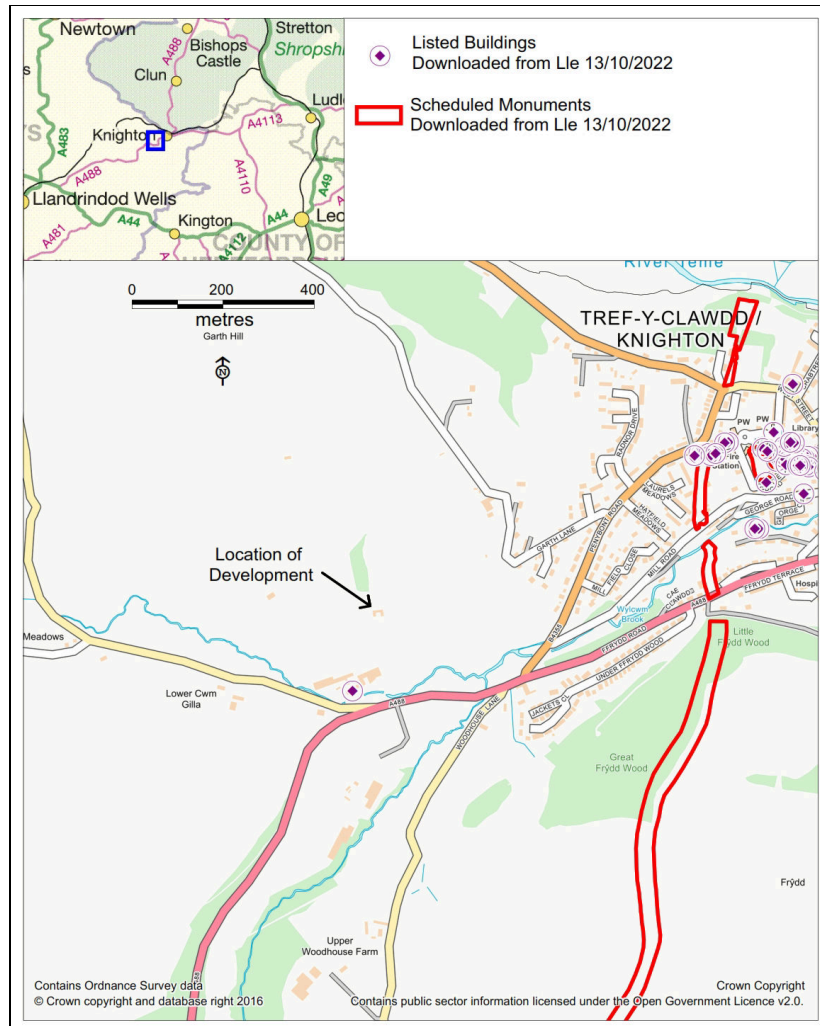


Figure 1: Location of the former agricultural building at SO2757271986.

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this written scheme of investigation (WSI) is to specify the method to be used for a programme of building recording.

3. The development

3.1 The approved development will include the conversion of redundant agricultural building into a dwelling, installation of sewage treatment plant and all associated works at Brookhouse Farm, Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton at SO2757271986.

4. Planning application

4.1 A planning application for conversion of the existing buildings was submitted and approved by Powys County Council. Condition 8 on the approved planning application stated:

Development shall not begin until an appropriate photographic survey, equivalent to an Historic England Level 1 study, of the existing buildings has been carried out in accordance with details to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority. The resulting digital photographs should be forwarded on a CD to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, 41 Broad Street, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 7RR. Email: markwalters@cpat.otg.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the photographs should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.

Reason: To secure a basic photographic record of the original building prior to alteration/conversion in accordance with policies GP1, GP6 of the Powys UDP (2010) and Planning Policy Wales (2016).

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 The Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust stated that

...Information held within the Regional Historic Environment Record indicates that the proposal will affect a traditional stone outbuilding of 19th century date which is of local architectural importance....

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2017

5.2 Part of the current U-shaped arrangement of buildings appears to be shown on the Original Surveyors Drawing of 1815 as well as another building to its west, now ruined foundations 20 metres to the west of the existing structures. A similar arrangement of structures is shown on the 1 inch to 1 mile survey of 1833.

5.3 No buildings are shown on the fields at this point on the tithe map, but only certain buildings appear to have been shown as the Listed farmhouse at Brookhouse, thought to have 16th century origins, is not shown.

5.4 From the 1889 25-inch Ordnance Survey map onwards the U shaped arrangement is shown, although the building to the west is only shown as an outline by 1928.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 A brief for photographic surveys from Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust (Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated), Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England, 2016) and Trysor's Building Recording Manual were used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation. Historic England defines a Level 1 Photographic Survey as;

"....A photographic survey differs from surveys described above in that it provides a very full visual record, but without a written or drawn survey at a comparable level of detail. A comprehensive photographic survey may be called for when recording a building which has complex and important decoration or historic furnishing but for which there is no need for detailed analysis. It may also be appropriate in recording a building of well-known type which is under threat but where existing documentation is in other respects adequate or when for some other reason drawings and historical analysis are not required."

6.2 A photographic survey of the building will be made to record the interior and exteriors of the building, and a visual assessment made to identify any key features.

7. Methodology

7.1 The building recording will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2020a) and according to the description of a Level 1 Survey in Historic England's guidance (para 5.5, page 27), the guidance from CPAT and Trysor's Building Recording Manual.

7.2 Colour digital photographs will be taken using a 16M or greater pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used. Plans and elevations from the client will be annotated.

8. Health & Safety

8.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. This will take into account current Covid 19 regulations and guidance.

9. Reporting

9.1 A report on the building recording will be prepared according to the requirements of Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2020, p.19-20) following the completion of the work. Copies of the report will be provided to the client, the Regional Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record. The report will include a Statement of Significance for the property as far as can be ascertained from the level of work undertaken.

10. Public Benefit and Outreach

10.1 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) making it publicly accessible. This will be in line with recent guidance from The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT, 2018).

10.2 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales), if appropriate.

10.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client and others in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

11. Archive

11.1 The archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA, 2020b) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). Selection strategy and data management plan are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

12. Resources to be used

12.1 Two members of staff will undertake the building recording. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

13. Qualification of personnel

13.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

13.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments, building recording and watching briefs.

13.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments building recording and watching briefs.

14. Insurance & Professional indemnity

14.1 Trysor has Public Liability, Employers Liability, and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

15. Project identification

15.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2022/836. The site code will be GBB2022 and it will be recorded as an Event in the regional HER under PRN 167117. The existing structure is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record as either PRN 139751 or 139752.

16. Monitoring

16.1 Monitoring on site is not appropriate due the type of project.

17. Sources

17.1 Non-published

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, 2017, Email dated 26th September 2017, *P/2017/1018 Conversion of barn at Brookhouse Farm, Knighton – Level 1 Photo survey*

Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust, Undated, *Brief for Photographic Survey*

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

17.2 Published

CIfA, 2020a, *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

CIfA, 2020b, *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

Historic England, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

17.3 Web based materials

Cof Cymru, <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru/search-cadw-records> ,
accessed 17/04/2022

17.4 Maps

Ordnance Survey, 1815, Original surveyors Drawing 201, Presteigne

Ordnance Survey, 1833, 1 inch to 1 mile survey, Sheet 56

Ordnance Survey, 1889, Shropshire LXXXIV.14 25 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1904, Radnorshire XI.SW 6 inch to 1 mile

Ordnance Survey, 1928, Radnorshire XI.14, 25 inch to 1 mile

Tithe map, 1840, parish tithe map for Knighton

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Trysor,

April 2022

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTION STRATEGY

Brookhouse Farm Site Code GBB2022 17/04/2022 v.1 Selection Strategy		
Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook	
Organisation	Trysor	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s) <i>A collecting institution for artefacts will only be contacted in advance of site work, if the potential for artefacts from sealed contexts is assessed as Moderate to Very High. The scale of field work and where it is situated geographically will be considered when making this initial assessment</i>	Digital /paper archive to be archived with RCAHMW, with copies to HER if they wish. Artefacts not expected during a Building Recording	Not contacted
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook	
Landowner / Developer	See WSI	
Other	-	
Resources		
Resources required Describe the resources required to implement this Selection Strategy, particularly if unusual resources are required.	No unusual resources required.	

Context

Describe below the context of this Selection Strategy. You should refer to:

- The aims and objectives of the project;
- Local Authority guidance (including the brief);
- Research Frameworks;
- The repository collection development policy and/or deposition policy;
- Material-specific guidance documents.

Note: This section may be copied from your Project Design/WSI to ensure all Stakeholders receive this context information.

- The aims and objectives of the project are to record and protect the historic environment in order to inform decisions by the planning authority.
- The methodology to be used and its context are given in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- The Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales identifies areas of past, current and future archaeological research in Wales <https://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/intro.html>

No specific themes are connected with this project

Artefacts are not expected during a building recording. If necessary a suitable artefact archive will be identified using *National Standards for the Collecting and Depositing of Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*, Part 6. Museums in Wales Collecting Archaeology

As there are no other parameters for this project defining what artefacts are collected, retained and disposed of, artefact retention and disposal will be guided by the 2019 document from the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales*

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Digital Data Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Collections Curator).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

Selection of digital data elements should be considered in your project's DMP. For the purpose of the Selection Strategy, you can either copy the selection section of your DMP below, or attach it as an appendix to this document. Please indicate here if the DMP is attached.

Appendix B of this WSI

The selection strategy in your DMP should:

- 1.1 Define what digital data will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have digital data that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 1.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (i.e. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 1.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 1.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include

c) Vector GIS files as .shp files

d) Drawings as .pdf files

e) Scanned site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMMW, 2015, *RCAHMMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Digital Data

The procedure for dealing with De-selected digital data and what specialist advice informed this process should be recorded in your DMP. Please copy this information here or attach your DMP as an appendix to this document.

See Appendix 2 in this WSI

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here. The Selection Strategy will be reviewed after fieldwork is complete when the digital data created will be clearer

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

*Level 1 Photographic Survey/Building Recording of
Former Agricultural Building at Brookhouse Farm,
Cwmgilla Lane, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PG
Planning Application P/2017/1018 (Powys)*

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Documents Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for the Documents elements of the archaeological archive. To do this you must:

- 2.1 Define which documents will be selected for inclusion in the archaeological archive, how this will be done, and why. Do not forget to consider that specialists may have documents that should be included in the archaeological archive.
- 2.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 2.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. digital repository deposition requirements) and specialist advice sought.
- 2.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

a) Final report as pdf file which will include WSI and any specialist reports if needed. This is the version sent to client and approved by third parties. Specialist reports will be contained within that report

b) Selected and catalogued photographs as Tiffs file

Additional files may include: to be reviewed after site work

- c) Vector GIS files as .shp files
- d) Drawings as .pdf files
- e) Scanned context sheets/site notes as pdf

NPAAW, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017*

RCAHMW, 2015, *RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives*, Version 1

WAT, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

De-Selected Documents

Describe the procedure for dealing with De-selected material and what specialist advice has informed this

procedure.

Deselected digital documents will be retained within Trysor backups.

The process is one of selection rather than deselection.

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (e.g. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Digital	Section 3.1	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 3.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 3.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 3.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 3.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

As described in the Data Management Plan and above

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

Not applicable

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trydor backups

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the ‘Material Type’ and a section identifier (e.g. ‘3.1’) for each.

Material type	Paper	Section 3.2	
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Stakeholders

Name the individual(s) responsible for the Materials Selection decisions (i.e. Archaeological Archive Manager, Project Manager, Repository Representative).

Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook

Selection

Describe your Selection Strategy for each material type and or object type. To do this you must:

- 4.1 State the Selection Strategy you are applying to each category of material, how this will be done, and why.
- 4.2 Identify the selection review points during the project (e.g. project planning, data gathering, analysis and reporting and archive compilation).
- 4.3 Reference all relevant standards, policies or guidelines (e.g. thematic, period, and regional, Research Frameworks, repository deposition policies) and specialist advice sought.
- 4.4 Identify any selection decisions that differ from standard guidelines and explain why.

The Materials Selection Template may be useful in structuring this section.

Field notes– scanned and presented as a pdf

Uncollected Material

If you are practising selection in the field, describe the process that will be applied. To do this you must:

- Detail how you will characterise, quantify and record all uncollected material on site.
- Explain how you will dispose of, or re-distribute, uncollected material.

De-Selected Material

Describe what you will do with the de-selected material. All processed material should have been adequately recorded before de-selection.

Kept within Trysor archive folders

Amendments

Detail any amendments to the above selection strategy here.

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Jenny Hall and Paul Sambrook
Trysor
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Brookhouse Farm

Site Code GBB2022

17/04/2022 v.1

Data Management Plan

This document forms part of the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

This has been adapted by Trysor for use.

Section 1: Project Administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Key project details, unique identifiers and contacts See main part of WSI
Section 2: Data Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none">What data will you collect or create?How will the data be collected or created? See main part of WSI and Appendix 1 Digital data : Catalogues photographs, Report as pdf.
Section 3: Documentation and Metadata
<ul style="list-style-type: none">What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? Report includes photo catalogue, photos will have appropriate metadata
Section 4: Ethics and Legal Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? A statement will be included in the report. The report will be the copyright of Trysor. Other copyrights/rights will be identified acknowledged.
Section 5: Storage and Backup
<ul style="list-style-type: none">How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research? Through Online storage via Dropbox, Backups onto partners external hard drives
Section 6: Selection and Preservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Which should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?Have you contacted the data repository?Have the costs of archiving been fully considered? Data repository (NMR) not contacted yet, small project The main digital elements to be preserved long term are the report and the photographs. The database will be sent to the Her in order to inform updating the HER Costs of archiving have been considered – None
Section 7: Data Sharing and Accessibility

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will you share the data and make it accessible? Are any restrictions on data sharing required? <p>Through archiving – no restrictions other than acknowledgement</p>
Section 8: Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who will be responsible for data management? <p>Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook</p>

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
Not Applicable – HER Event Record PRN – CPAT 167117
Project Name
See main part of WSI
Project Description
See main part of WSI
Project Funder / Grant reference
Client
Project Manager
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Data Contact Person
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP created
Jenny Hall & Paul Sambrook
Date DMP last updated
17 th April 2022
Version
1.0
Related data management policies
<p>NPAAW, 2017, <i>The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017</i></p> <p>RCAHMW, 2015, <i>RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives</i>, Version 1</p> <p>WAT, 2018, <i>Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)</i></p>

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?
<p>Site notes including context sheets on paper</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Report</p> <p>GIS data</p>
How will the data be collected or created?

Site notes on paper on site
Photographs on site, selected and catalogued in the office. Tiff files
Report written in Word, GIS components in MapInfo, database elements in Microsoft Access

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

The report will accompany any data. Relevant metadata will be created

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

Appropriately taking into account other peoples rights. Trysor will write a bilingual description for each historic asset from a project perspective.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

Shared Dropbox with facility to retrieve earlier versions.

Locally backed up on partners' external hard drive

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

Report, catalogued photographs

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

Digital/paper deposition with RCAHMW, copy to HER

Have you contacted the data repository?

No – not necessary

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

No costs as RCAHMW not currently charging

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

Deposit with RCAHMW, with an additional copy to the regional HER

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

No, other than our copyright should be respected.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

Trysor partners