

Archaeology Wales

4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street Crickhowell

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Philip Poucher & Dan Moore


Report No. 1624


Archaeology Wales

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a two storey extension to an existing property 4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell (SO 21654 18295). The work was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Limited at the request of Matthew Rees, REMAT Services Ltd. The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development works (17/14985/FUL)

The development lies within the medieval core of the town of Crickhowell, and partly within an Archaeological Notification Area, identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan as an area of archaeological sensitivity with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the origins and development of the medieval town.

The investigations revealed only modern imported material throughout the site area, presumably associated with the construction of the existing modern property on the site.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the development area.

1 Introduction

1.1 In September 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Matthew Rees, REMAT Services Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the construction of a two storey extension to an existing property 4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BG, centred on SO 21654 18295 (Henceforth – the site). The Local Planning Authority is the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA), the associated planning application number is 17/14985/FUL.

1.2 The BBNPA Heritage Officer (BBNPA – HO), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all ground works associated with the development. The recommendations made by BBNPA – HO are set out in an internal memorandum to the Local Planning Authority, dated 24/7/17. These recommendations have been included as Condition in the planning consent. The relevant Condition reads:

(Condition 5) Prior to the commencement of development, a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The developer will ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any groundworks in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be maintained. The archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation and must meet the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

A copy of the Watching Brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority National Park 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).

1.3 The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to protect the potential archaeological resource, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work was designed to record any remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any activities associated with the development.

1.4 Prior to works commencing an approved Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological watching brief was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA, 2014), which was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the ground investigation works (Appendix II).

1.5 The watching brief was undertaken on the 28-29th of September 2017. The AW project number for the work is 2558 and the site code is OCM/17/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2 Site Description (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The development site is located to the rear of an existing modern property that lies off Bridge Street, close to the junction with Castle Street and High Street, in the centre of Crickhowell, Powys. A garden plot extends to the north (rear) of the property, surrounded on all sides by neighbouring properties, with a cemetery a short distance to the northwest. Immediately to the south of the existing property, between it and Bridge Street, lies the former Police Station. **Around 200m to the east lies Alisby's Castle.**
- 2.2 Crickhowell lies in the Usk valley, the river itself lying 200m to the southwest of the development site, and to the south of the Black Mountains. The site occupies the lower southwest facing slopes on the north side of the river.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the area is characterised by the Senni Formation, composed of sandstone interbedded with subequal argillaceous rocks with overlying sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits, with alluvium across the lower river valley (BGS 2017).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The development site lies in the centre of the medieval town of Crickhowell. A short **distance to the east of the site lies Alisby's Castle, a motte and bailey castle thought** to have been constructed in the 12th or 13th century. This would have been the focus of activity in the area, and by 1281 a small town was known to have been in existence as both a grant of murage, and confirmation of existing markets and fairs by Edward I, were recorded. By 1283 the settlement had become a borough.
- 3.2 Within the town the narrow holdings to the west of the High Street are believed to fossilise the original planned burgage plots of the town, with the possibility of a back lane separating the plots from the church and open ground to the north. The layout suggests the church was constructed after the tenements had already been planned, and the church of St Edmund was constructed in the 14th century. Medieval open field to the north and west of the town survived into the 19th century.
- 3.3 By the later medieval period the town was in decline. The castle was attacked in 1403, and there is no evidence that it was rebuilt. By 1610 the town was no longer listed as a market town. By the time the site area was being mapped from the mid-19th century onwards (on the parish tithe map, and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps), it lay within a rear garden of properties fronting Bridge Street to the south.
- 3.4 The development lies within the medieval core of the town of Crickhowell, and partly within an Archaeological Notification Area, identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan as an area of archaeological sensitivity with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the origins and development of the medieval town.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 As stated within the approved Specification (Appendix II) the watching brief was undertaken to:

- allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area;
- provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
- The work will result in a fully illustrated report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

5 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows the methodology set out within the approved Specification (Appendix II). In brief, this work included the following key elements:

5.1 *Watching Brief*

5.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken during clearance and landscaping works, the excavation of foundation trenches for the rear extension and the excavation of a soakaway in the garden area. Initial demolition, clearance and landscaping works reduced the site area (approximately 8.5m north – south, by 5.7m east – west) by approximately 0.5m below pre-existing levels. The foundation trenches were between 0.6m and 1m wide, between 0.5m and 1m deep, and defined an area approximately 4.6m by 5.7m. The soakaway, which lay immediately to the north of the site area, measured 2m by 1m, and reached a depth of 1.4m below current ground levels.

5.1.2 The groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator (mini-digger) using a combination of toothed and toothless ditching buckets as ground conditions dictated, under archaeological observation.

5.1.3 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by measured sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 10MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.

5.1.4 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Dan Moore (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.

5.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the **CIfA's** *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 *Finds*

5.2.1 Finds were retrieved from deposits 001 and 004, and included several fragments of pottery, a small glass bottle and a fragment of animal rib bone. All pottery and glass

objects were readily identifiable as late 19th to mid 20th century in date, and once noted were discarded.

5.3 *Palaeo-Environmental Evidence*

- 5.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavations.

6 Watching Brief Results (Figures 3 & 4; Photos 1 - 5)

- 6.1 Throughout the excavated area a consistent lower deposit was noted. This comprised a firm mid reddish-brown sandy-clay with common stone inclusions (deposit 002/004), the base of which was not reached. This deposit appeared to be extensive throughout this area, and where concrete foundations (006) were exposed, deposit 002/004 was found to overlie those foundations, indicating this layer was deposited during the later 20th century. A small quantity of finds were recovered from this deposit, and included some blue and white glazed pottery and glassware of a late 19th to mid 20th century date.
- 6.2 Throughout much of the exposed area deposit 002/004 was overlaid by a topsoil (deposit 001), up to 0.7m thick in places. This topsoil increased in thickness to the north, within the garden area. In areas closer to the existing property deposit 002/004 was overlaid with a 0.1m thick deposit of topsoil material, containing fragments of building debris. Further pottery fragments of late 19th to mid 20th century date were visible within these topsoil deposits, along with modern building materials.
- 6.3 Upper deposits of modern demolition debris (deposit 003) and a pre-existing modern garden path (deposit 005) were also noted.
- 6.4 Context descriptions are also summarised in Appendix I.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in September 2017 during groundworks associated with the construction of a two storey extension to an existing property 4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BG (SO 21654 18295). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development works (17/14985/FUL), on the recommendation of the Heritage Officer of the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority.
- 7.2 The development lies within the medieval core of the town of Crickhowell, and partly within an Archaeological Notification Area, identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan as an area of archaeological sensitivity with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the origins and development of the medieval town.
- 7.3 During the course of the watching brief, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the development area. Only two deposits were encountered below pre-existing levels and demolition deposits, comprising a topsoil (deposit 001/007) and underlying deposit of reddish-brown sandy-clay (deposit 002/004). As the lower deposit overlay concrete foundations it is clearly modern in

origin, and appears to represent a significant amount of imported material, presumably deposited in association with the construction of the existing modern property on the site. It is possible that this represents mixed material including redeposited natural subsoils, but undisturbed natural subsoil was not revealed during the groundworks. Overlying topsoil deposits also therefore represent an imported deposit.

8 Sources

British Geological Survey Viewer (Accessed 22/09/17)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Fosbrooke, W. 1844. *Crickhowell Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*

Ordnance Survey 1888, *1st edition 1:2500 map, Brecknockshire*

Ordnance Survey 1904, *2nd edition 1:2500 map, Brecknockshire*

Silvester, RJ & Dorling, PJ. 1993, *Historic Settlement in the Brecon Beacons National Park*. CPAT Report No.44

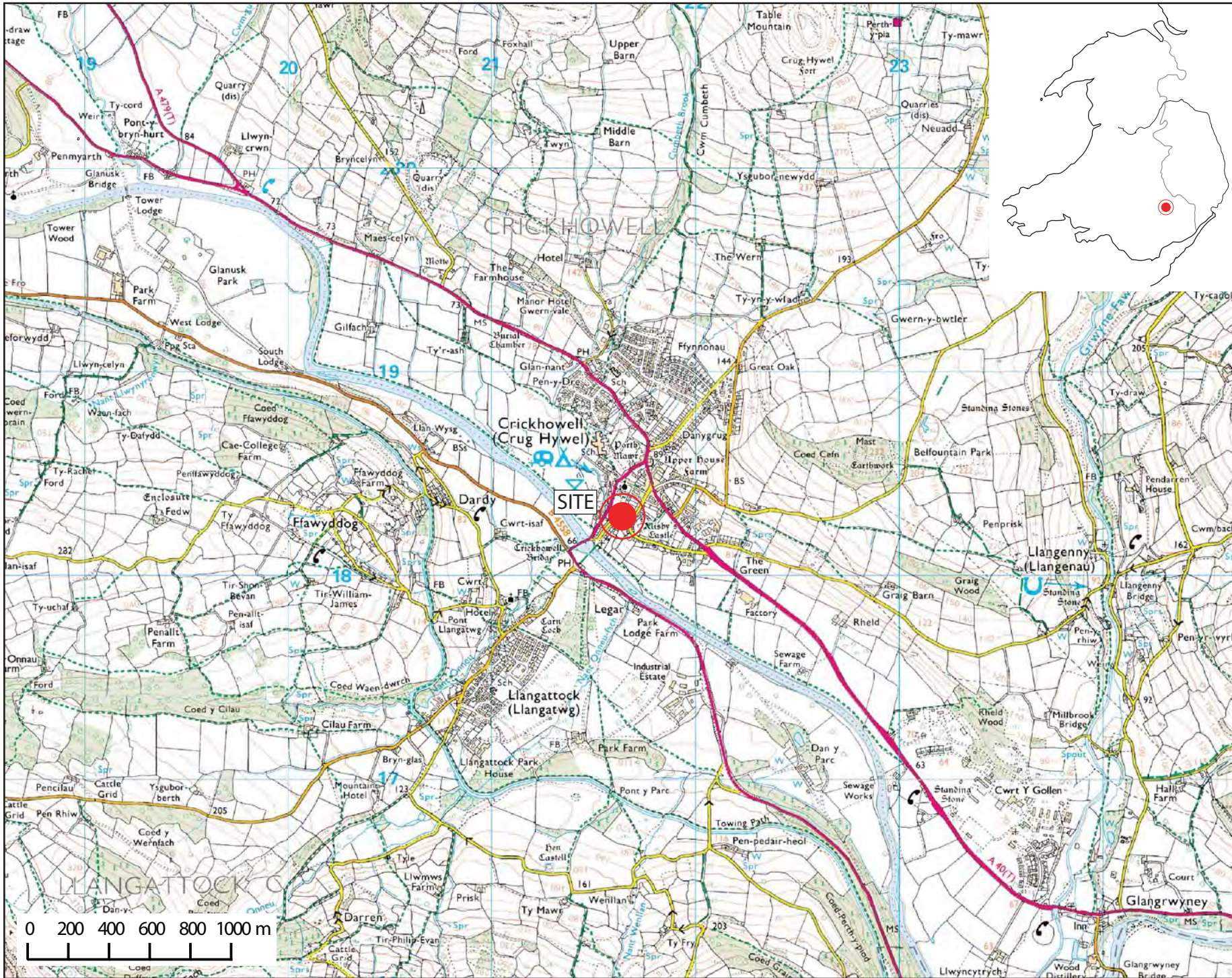


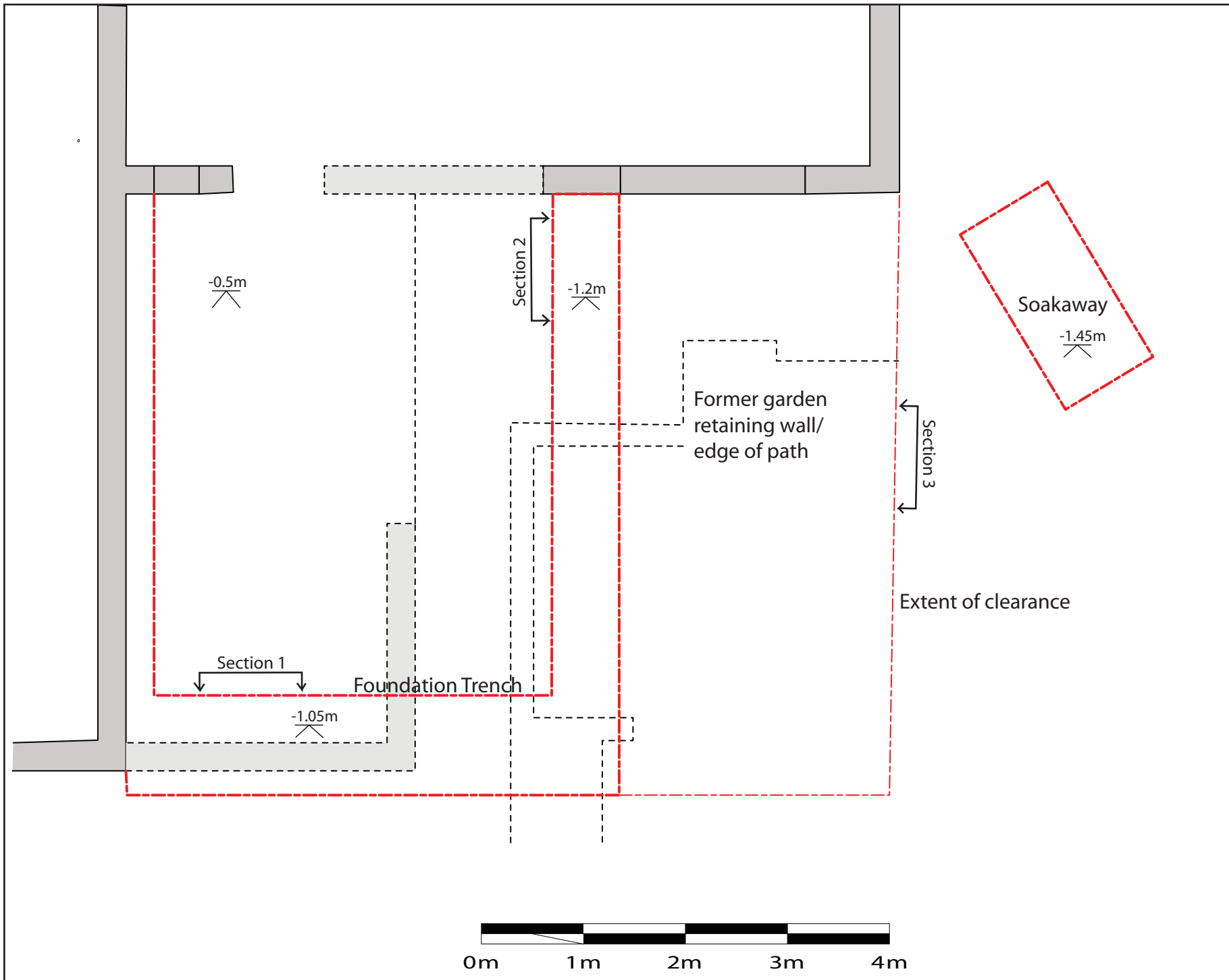
Figure 1: Location map, 1:25,000 @ A4



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Figure 2: Location plan, showing area of groundworks in red. Original plan created by Barry Tomlinson Architectural Services Ltd, drawing No. 16/4193/3a 1:500 @ A4



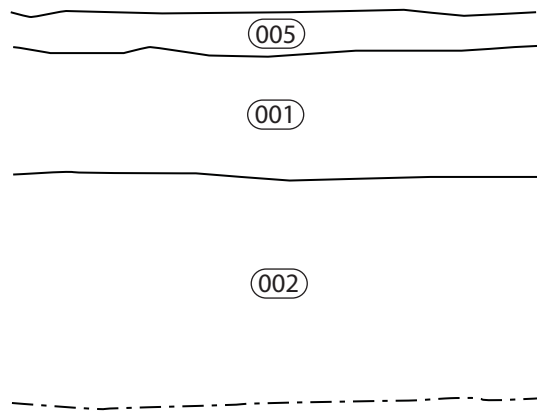
-  Existing structure
-  Removed walls

NB. Given levels at depth below pre-existing gl.

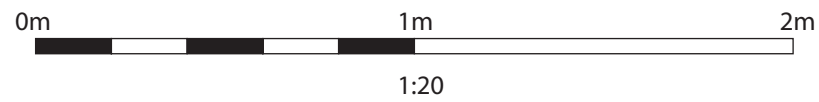
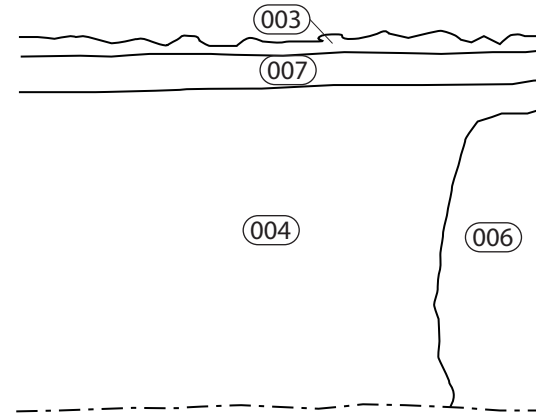
Figure 3: Plan of areas observed during archaeological watching brief (outlined in red), with pre-existing features overlaid.

1:50 @ A4

Section 1
West facing



Section 2
North facing



Section 3
South facing

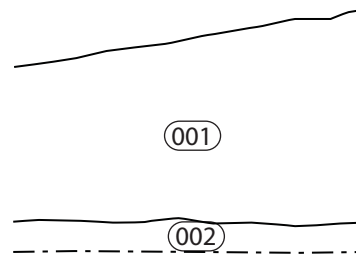


Figure 4: Representative section within the observed groundworks area.

1:20 @ A4



Photo 1: View northwest, general shot of site area after demolition, and during initial excavation works.



Photo 2: View southwest of the development site, showing excavated foundation trenches.



Photo 3: West facing shot of section 1. 1m scale.



Photo 4: South facing shot of section 2. 1m scale.



Photo 5: North facing shot of section 3. 1m scale.



Photo 6: Northwest facing shot of the soakaway section. The depth prohibited cleaning, but topsoil (001) overlies deposit (002). 1m scale.



Photo 7: General view southeast across the development site after excavation works. The soakaway lies in the foreground, with the foundation trenches to the rear. 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context List

Appendix 1 – Context List

Context	Description	Dimensions
001	Topsoil Firm, dark brown-black, silt Rare, small-medium sub-angular stone Late 19 th /early 20 th century pottery (blue & white glazed material)	Throughout excavated area (>10m x >8m), up to 0.70m thick
002	Subsoil Firm, mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay Rare, small-medium sub-angular stone No finds	Throughout excavated area (>10m x >8m), >0.70m thick
003	Demolition deposit Loose, mixed reddish-grey, fragmented rubble Abundant, medium large, angular brick, concrete and stone. Modern building debris	5.7m x 4.6m, 0.1m thick
004	Redeposited material Firm, mid reddish-brown, silt Rare, small-medium sub-angular stone Late 19 th /early 20 th century pottery & glass bottle. Fragment of animal rib bone.	5.7m x 4.6m,
005	Garden path Firm, black tarmac	>12m long, 1m wide, 0.05m thick
006	Foundation Firm, light grey concrete	5.7m x 4.6m, 0.3m thick
007	Layer Firm, dark black-brown silt Common, small-medium sub-angular stone No finds, lying above modern house foundations	5m x >1m, 0.01m thick

Site matrix

(005)		(003)
(001)	=	(007)
(002)	=	(004)
		(006)

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APPENDIX II: Specification

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT 4 ORCHARD COURT, BRIDGE STREET, CRICKHOWELL

Prepared for:

Matthew Rees

Planning Application Number: 17/14985/FUL

Project No: 2558

September 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site development plan

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Matthew Rees.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of a two storey extension to the rear of an existing house at 4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell, centred on SO 21654 18295. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/14985/FUL.

The development lies within the medieval core of the town of Crickhowell, and partly within an Archaeological Notification Area, identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan as an area of archaeological sensitivity with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the origins and development of the medieval town.

Consequently it has been recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the proposed construction of a two storey extension to an existing property 4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell, NP8 1BG, centred on SO 21654 18295 (Figures 1 - 3). The associated Planning Application No. is 17/14985/FUL.

The development lies within the medieval core of the town of Crickhowell, and partly within an Archaeological Notification Area, identified within the Brecon Beacons National Park Local Plan as an area of archaeological sensitivity with the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the origins and development of the medieval town. As a result of this archaeological sensitivity a condition is attached to the planning consent requiring that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to monitor the groundworks associated with the development.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Matthew Rees.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Heritage Officer in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA – HO). BBNPA – HO has recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by BBNPA – HO are set out in an internal memorandum to the Local Planning Authority, dated 24/7/17. These recommendations have been included as Condition in the planning consent. The relevant Condition reads:

(Condition 5) Prior to the commencement of development, a written scheme of investigation shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The developer will ensure that a suitably qualified archaeological contractor is present during the undertaking of any groundworks in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be maintained. The archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation and must meet the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

A copy of the Watching Brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority National Park 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).

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

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

2. Site Description

The development site is located to the rear of an existing modern property that lies off Bridge Street, close to the junction with Castle Street and High Street, in the centre of Crickhowell. The site itself has a garden plot that extends to the north of the property, surrounded on all sides by neighbouring properties, with a cemetery a short distance to the northwest. Immediately to the south of the existing property, between it and Bridge Street, lies the former Police Station. Around 200m to the **east lies Alisby's Castle.**

Crickhowell lies in the Usk valley, the river itself lying 200m to the southwest of the development site, and to the south of the Black Mountains. The site occupies the lower southwest facing slopes on the north side of the river.

The geology of the area is characterised by the Senni Formation, composed of sandstone interbedded with subequal argillaceous rocks with overlying sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits, with alluvium across the lower river valley.

3. Archaeological background

The development site lies in the centre of the medieval town of Crickhowell. A short **distance to the east of the site lies Alisby's Castle**, a motte and bailey castle thought to have been constructed in the 12th or 13th century. This would have been the focus of activity in the area, and by 1281 a small town was known to have been in existence as both a grant of murage, and confirmation of existing markets and fairs by Edward I, were recorded. By 1283 the settlement had become a borough.

Within the town the narrow holdings to the west of the High Street are believed to fossilise the original planned burgage plots of the town, with the possibility of a back lane separating the plots from the church and open ground to the north. The layout suggests the church was constructed after the tenements had already been planned, and the church of St Edmund was constructed in the 14th century. Medieval open field to the north and west of the town survived into the 19th century.

By the later medieval period the town was in decline. The castle was attacked in 1403, and there is no evidence that it was rebuilt. By 1610 the town was no longer listed as a market town.

The proposed development site lies within this historic core of the town. Its location across a history boundary is also of particular interest, the boundary perhaps demarking an earlier lane linking Bridge Street and Church Lane.

4. Objectives

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

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

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

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

4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

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

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced and currently in the process of review. This mitigation has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute to the published research aims in A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 01, Final Paper: Medieval (Austin 2004). Urban studies are particularly highlighted as an area requiring further study, particularly published research. This was highlighted in the original document (Davidson 2003 & Austin 2004) but is further highlighted in the latest draft review document (Davidson et al 2016).

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in the week commencing the 25th September 2017. Archaeology Wales will update BBNPA - HO with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

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

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on groundworks associated with the development, including levelling and landscaping works in the area of the new extension and a new garden terrace, along with the

excavation of new foundations for the extension and any associated works where sub-surface deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a tracked 360 degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

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

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

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

6.2. Recording

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

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

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

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

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

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists'** *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research*

of archaeological (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

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

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

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will **follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002)**.

6.5. Human remains

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

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

6.6. Specialist advisers

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

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay,	Rachael Hall (APS)

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

6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

BBNPA-HO will be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

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

BBNPA-HO will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until BBNPA-HO has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. BBNPA-HO

will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

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

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

8.1.2. Analysis

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all draft reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and BBNPA-HO upon completion. The report will be submitted to BBNPA-HO for approval, and once this is achieved final copies will be re-submitted, and subsequently distributed to all other relevant parties.

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

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

8.2.5. Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any

alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of BBNPA-HO and the client.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

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

10.2. Other guidelines

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

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

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

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

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

12. Insurance

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

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

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

14. Arbitration

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

15. References

Austin D 2004 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 01, Final Paper: Medieval

Davidson A, Davies W, Gray M & Silvester RJ 2016 A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval Draft Paper November 2016

Archaeology
Wales

**APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet**

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

4 Orchard Court, Bridge Street, Crickhowell

Site Name:	Orchard Court, Crickhowell
Site Code:	OCM/17/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 21654 18295
Site Type:	Construction of a rear extension to existing property within the medieval settlement of Crickhowell
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	September-November 2017
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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