

Archaeology Wales

Llanidloes Medical Practice Llanidloes, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
James Weaver

Report No. 1706

Archaeology Wales

Llanidloes Medical Practice Llanidloes, Powys

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Arwystli Group Medical Practice

Edited by: Irene Garcia Rovira

Signed:

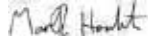


Position: Project Manager

Date: 17.8.18

Authorised by: Mark Houlston

Signed:



Position: Managing Director

Date: 17.8.18

By
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Non-Technical Summary

In December 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Arwystli Group Medical Centre, Mount Lane, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6EZ. The work was to fulfil Condition 3 of the associated Planning Application No. P/2017/0887.

The land lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Llanidloes and approximately 50m to the east of the postulated site of Llanidloes Castle, which lies at the western end of Mount Lane, close to, or to the south of the present site of the Mount Inn public house. No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

This watching brief was undertaken to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's 'Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief' (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In December 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief Arwystli Group Medical Centre, Mount Lane, Llanidloes (Powys) SY18 6EZ (SH51626 70743) on behalf of Arwystli Group Medical Centre (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2017/0887.

The land lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Llanidloes and approximately 50m to the east of the postulated site of Llanidloes Castle, which lies at the western end of Mount Lane, close to, or to the south of the present site of the Mount Inn public house. No archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.

The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Mark Houliston, AW Managing Director, and undertaken by Irma Bernardus. The AW Project Number is 2584 and the Site Code MPL/18/WB.

1.2 Geology and Topography

The site is located in the garden area at the back (east) of the Medical Practice, on land to the west of the Community Centre, both of which front Mount Land to the north. The underlying geology is composed of Caerau Mudstone Formations overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BSG 2017).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The land lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Llanidloes and approximately 50m to the east of the postulated site of Llanidloes Castle, which lies at the western end of Mount Lane, close to, or to the south of the present site of the Mount Inn public house.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1996 during the construction of an extension to the Health Centre, on the supposed site of the motte and bailey castle, but failed to identify any archaeological remains (Gibson 1996).

Subsequently, in 2009 a Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation was undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Smith 2009) on a plot (PRN1538) located approximately 40.0m to the west of the current development site.

The Desk-based Assessment also highlighted evidence for the possible location of a motte and bailey castle in the area. However, no medieval archaeology was identified and no traces of the supposed castle were found. The evaluation demonstrated that, were a castle ever to have stood on the site, no trace remains.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

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

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

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

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

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all intrusive ground works associated with the development. The main ground works included the removal of trees and landscaping associated with the construction of the car park.

Ground works were undertaken using a JCB equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, and were monitored by a suitable qualified archaeologist until the formation level or the upper limit of the natural substrate has been reached.

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

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

4 Results of the Watching Brief (Figure 2; Plates 1-6)

4.1 General (see plates 1-6)

The area monitored measured approximately 400 m² (Figure 2). The watching brief archaeologist monitored all groundworks to the levels required for the construction of the car park.

The natural substrate (005) was only partly uncovered in the SE of site. (005) was firm mid-brown clayey silt with inclusions of small stones and gravel. (005) was encountered at a depth of 0.87m.

A linear ditch [006] was cut into natural (005), and located to the SE of the development area running on a NE-SW alignment. [006] was 2m long (within the watching brief area) and 0.45m wide. A terminal end was evidenced at the SW of [006], and the remaining feature was observed to have been heavily truncated during the installation of a modern electricity cable.

[006] was filled by (007). The latter was a deposit of firm black-dark grey silt with inclusions of small stones and gravel. (007) was 2m long and 0.45m wide and contained modern finds, such as coal, pottery fragments, glass, animal bone, and domestic waste within the fill. [006] was interpreted as being modern scarring from landscaping associated with the demolition of the dental practice 15 years ago. [006] was overlaid by (004).

Deposit (004) was encountered across the entirety of the site, and was characterised as being a black-dark brown clay loam. (004) had inclusions of small stones and grit within the deposit, along with an abundance of modern domestic waste, such as CBM, coal, rubble, pottery and glass. (004) was up to 0.30m deep and was heavily truncated by tree roots. (004) layer was interpreted as being re-deposited, same as (002) and (003) as it lies directly on top of the natural geology (005), again probably due to modern landscaping in this area. Deposit (004) was overlaid by deposit (003).

Deposit (003) was only encountered at the southern end of the watching brief area. (003) was characterised as a moderate – firm compacted silty clay, that was mid-grey brown in colour with frequent inclusions of small stones up to 0.8m in size. (003) was up to 0.14m deep with coal pieces present in the deposit, though these were infrequent, no other finds were present in the deposit. (003) was interpreted as being a re-deposited layer, same as (002) that has occurred from previous landscaping. Deposit (003) was overlaid by deposit (002).

Deposit (002) was a mid-brown, grey silty clay with inclusions of small stones that were very frequent within the deposit. The stones measured up to 0.07m x 0.05m in size. (002) deposit was up to 0.18m deep across the southern area of the strip. No finds were recovered from (002), however pieces of coal were observed within the deposit, though these were very infrequent. (002) was interpreted as being a re-deposited layer that has occurred from previous landscaping in the area of the watching brief. Deposit (002) was overlaid by topsoil (001).

Topsoil (001) was present across the entirety of the site. (001) topsoil was a black to mid-grey silty clay loam that was moderately compact. (001) was 0.12m deep across the strip area, no finds were recovered from (001).

4.1 The Finds

The finds were all from the late 19th and early 20th century they comprise a total of thirteen items and were found in the same context as modern building material. The exact composition of finds is displayed in the table below. They were considered most likely to be waste from a modern landscaping after demolition fifteen years ago.

Context No	Description	Amount	Weight	Kept/Disc.
004	Industrial Produced White Ware; late 19 th Century to early 20 th Century	4	29	Discarded
004	3 Vessel (one jar with metal lid) and 1 window sherd; 20 th Century	4	194	Discarded
004	Mouth piece; late 19 th Century	1	4	Discarded
007	Industrial Produced White Ware; late 19 th Century to early 20 th Century	2	15	Discarded
007	Industrial Produced Yellow Ware; late 19 th Century to early 20 th Century	1	31	Discarded
007	Part of leg bone	1	39	Discarded
	Total finds:			
	Pottery	7		
	Glass	4		
	Tobacco Clay Pipe	1		
	Animal bone	1		
	Total:	13		

5 Overall Interpretation

The area monitored by the watching brief was located in close proximity to the postulated site of Llanidloes Castle. However, during the work, no archaeological features or finds pre-dating modern times were encountered.

All finds were discovered within contexts (004) and (007) and all were dated to the late 19th or early 20th Century. Given the modern dating of the finds and the context that contained them, which also containing modern building materials, it is likely they were deposited during the landscaping of the area that followed the destruction of the dental practice fifteen years ago.

6 Bibliography and References

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4th Edition. *Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet*.

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

British Geological Survey 2018,

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

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APPENDIX I:

Figures

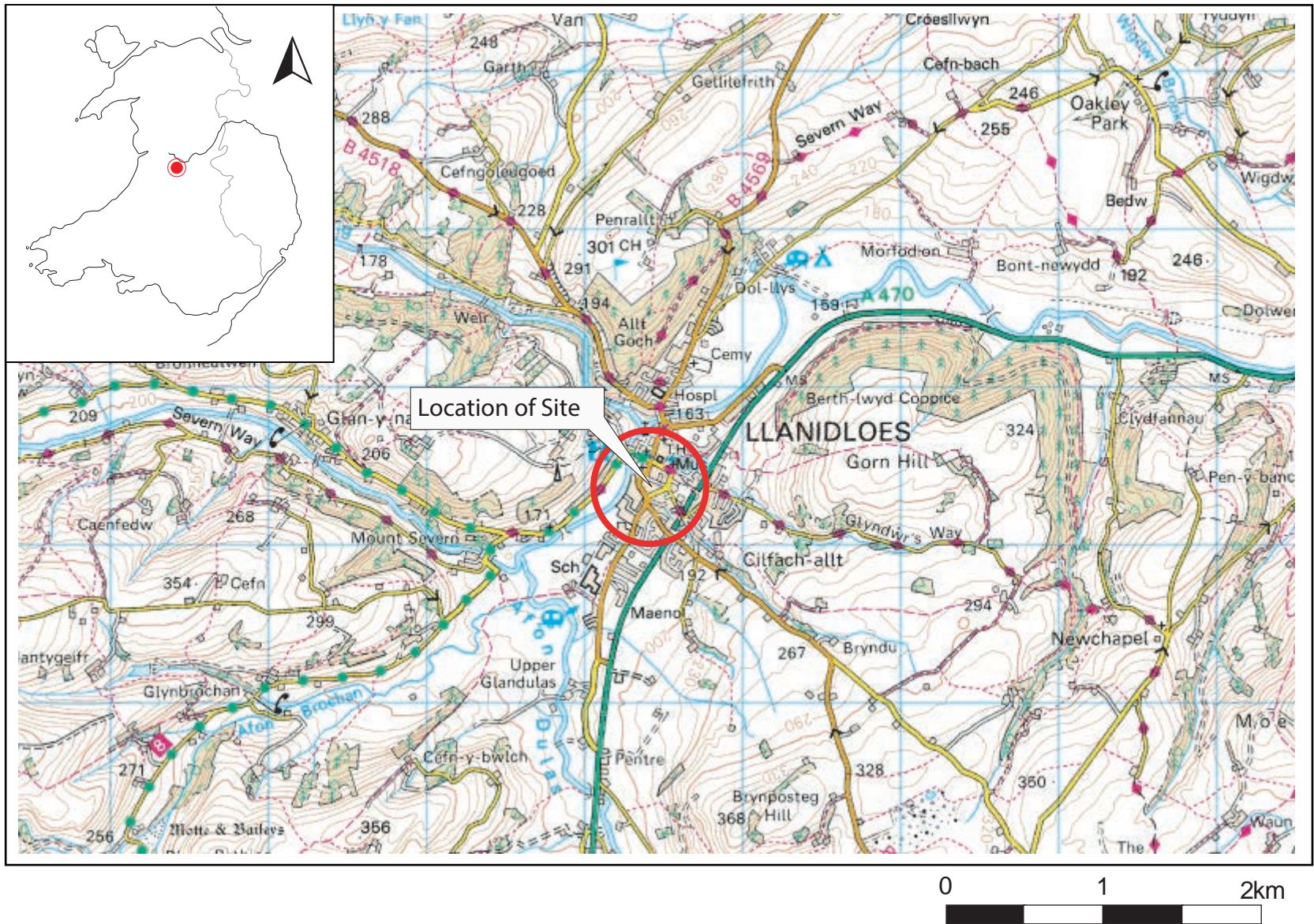


Figure 1
Location map

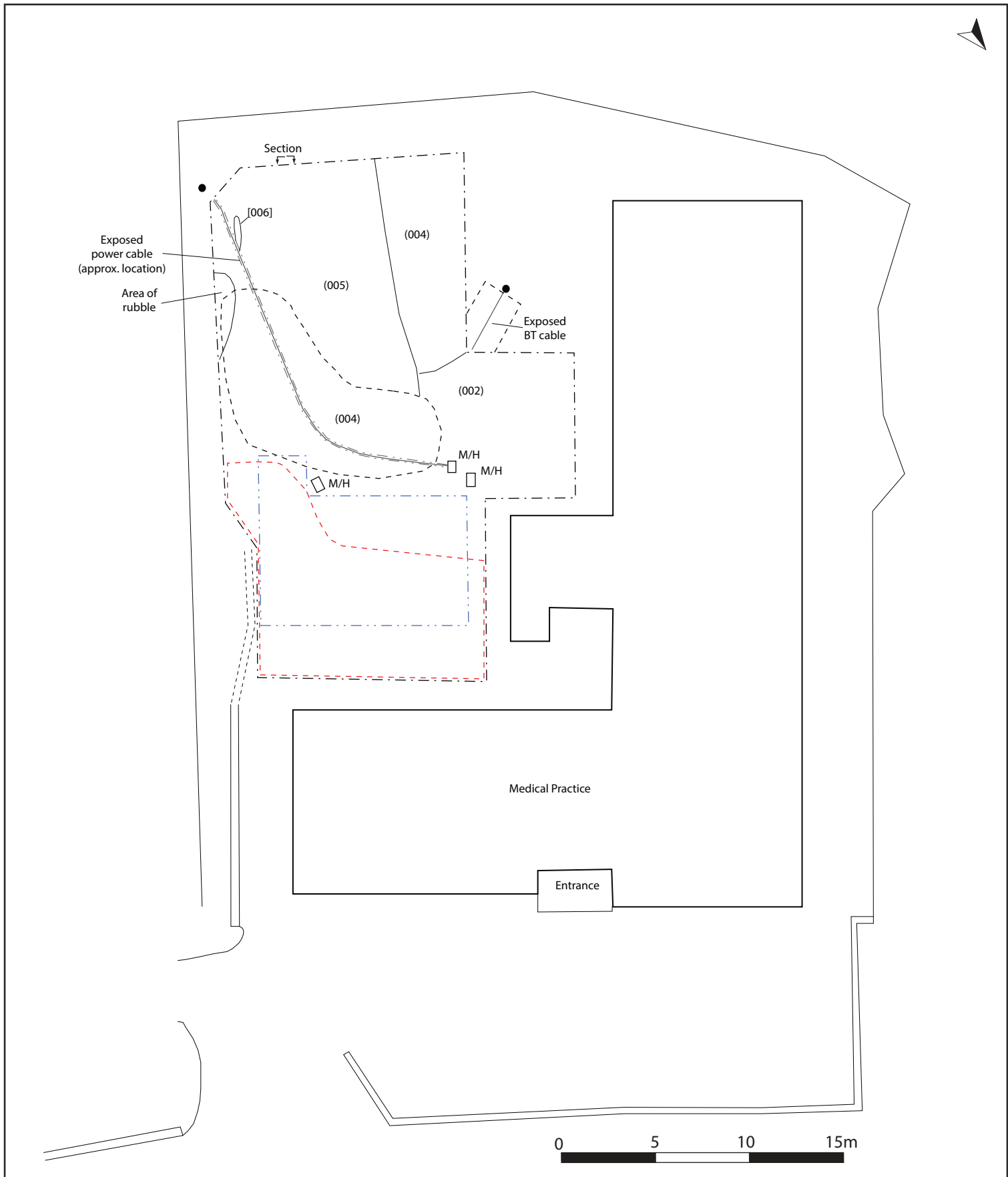


Figure 2: Site location plan showing watching brief results

- Area of development
- - - - Area not covered by watching brief
- Approximate location of former dental practice

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APPENDIX II:
Plates



Plate 1. Exposed power cable, looking south.
Scale 2m



Plate 2. General working shot, looking north-east.



Plate 3. Representative section at the southern end of the site, looking south-west. Scale 1m



Plate 4. Rubble deposit at the eastern side of the site, looking east. Scale 1m



Plate 5. Site after levelling ground, looking south-west. Scale 2m



Plate 6. Site after levelling ground, looking north-east. Scale 2m

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APPENDIX III:
Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeology Wales Ltd
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Llanidloes SY18 6BN
T: 01686 440371
E: info@arch-wales.co.uk
www.arch-wales.co.uk

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

WATCHING BRIEF

AT LLANIDLOES MEDICAL PRACTICE, LLANIDLOES,

POWYS

Prepared for:

Arwystli Group Medical Practice

Project No: 2584

25th January 2018



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

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Figure 1. Location of ground works

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Arwystli Group Medical Practice.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a Watching Brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of a new car park to the rear of the Arwystli Group Medical Practice, Mount Lane, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6EZ (Planning Application: P/2017/0887).

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a watching brief to be undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of a new car park at Arwystli Group Medical Practice, Mount Lane, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6EZ (Planning Application: P/2017/0887).

The WSI has been prepared by Mark Houlston, Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Arwystli Group Medical Practice. Mark will also manage the project.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust – Development Control (CPAT-DC) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Powys County Council.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with 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 site is located in the garden area at the back (east) of the Medical Practice, on land to the west of the Community Centre, both of which front Mount Lane to the north.

The underlying geology is composed of Caerau Mudstone Formations overlain by river terrace deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeological information

The land lies within the historic core of the medieval settlement of Llanidloes and approximately 50m to the east of the postulated site of Llanidloes Castle, which lies at the western end of Mount Lane, close to, or to the south of, the present site of the Mount Inn public house.

A Watching Brief was undertaken in 1996 during the construction of an extension to the Health Centre, on the supposed site of the motte and bailey castle, but failed to identify any archaeological remains (Gibson, A M 1996 *Llanidloes Health Centre Extension: Archaeological Watching Brief*, CPAT).

Subsequently, in 2009, a Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation was undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects (Smith, C. E. 2009, *The Mount Inn Llanidloes: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment & Field Evaluation*, CAP Report) on a plot (PRN 1538) located approximately 40.0m to the west of the current development site.

The Desk-based Assessment again highlighted evidence for the possible location of a motte and bailey castle in the area. However, no medieval archaeology was identified and no traces of the supposed castle were found. The evaluation demonstrated that, were a castle ever to have stood on the site, no trace remains. The area may have been subject to landscaping.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *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 (rev 2017).

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development, starting on the 8th February, and last for 2-3 days. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-DC if there is a change to the programme.

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

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

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works associated with the development. The main ground works will include the removal of trees and landscaping associated with the construction of the car park.

Ground works will be undertaken using a JCB excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist until the formation level or the upper limit of the natural substrate has been reached.

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

The Watching Brief archaeologist will 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 Arwystli Group Medical Practice, CPAT 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, Arwystli Group Medical Practice and CPAT.

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 will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

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

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

6.6. Specialist advisers

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

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

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

6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

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

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

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

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

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

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with 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 reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to SP Energy Networks and CPAT-DC upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

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

8.2.5. Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Mark Houliston (AW Managing Director) and the fieldwork undertaken by Irma Bernardus (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and Arwystli Group Medical Practice.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

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

10.2. Other guidelines

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

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

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

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

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

12. Insurance

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

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of*

Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

13.2. Project tracking

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

14. Arbitration

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

15. References

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

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

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English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

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

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

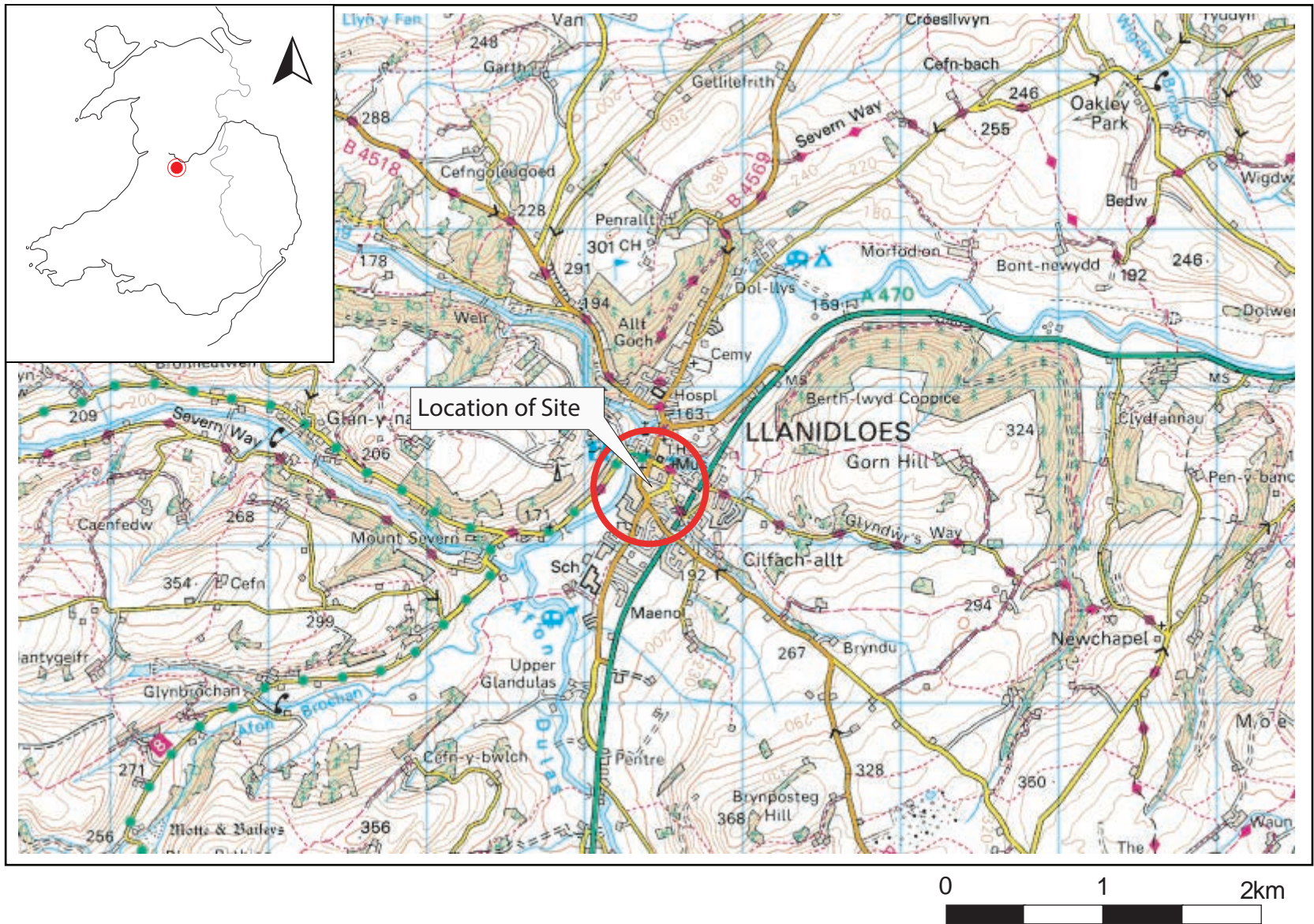


Figure 1
Location map

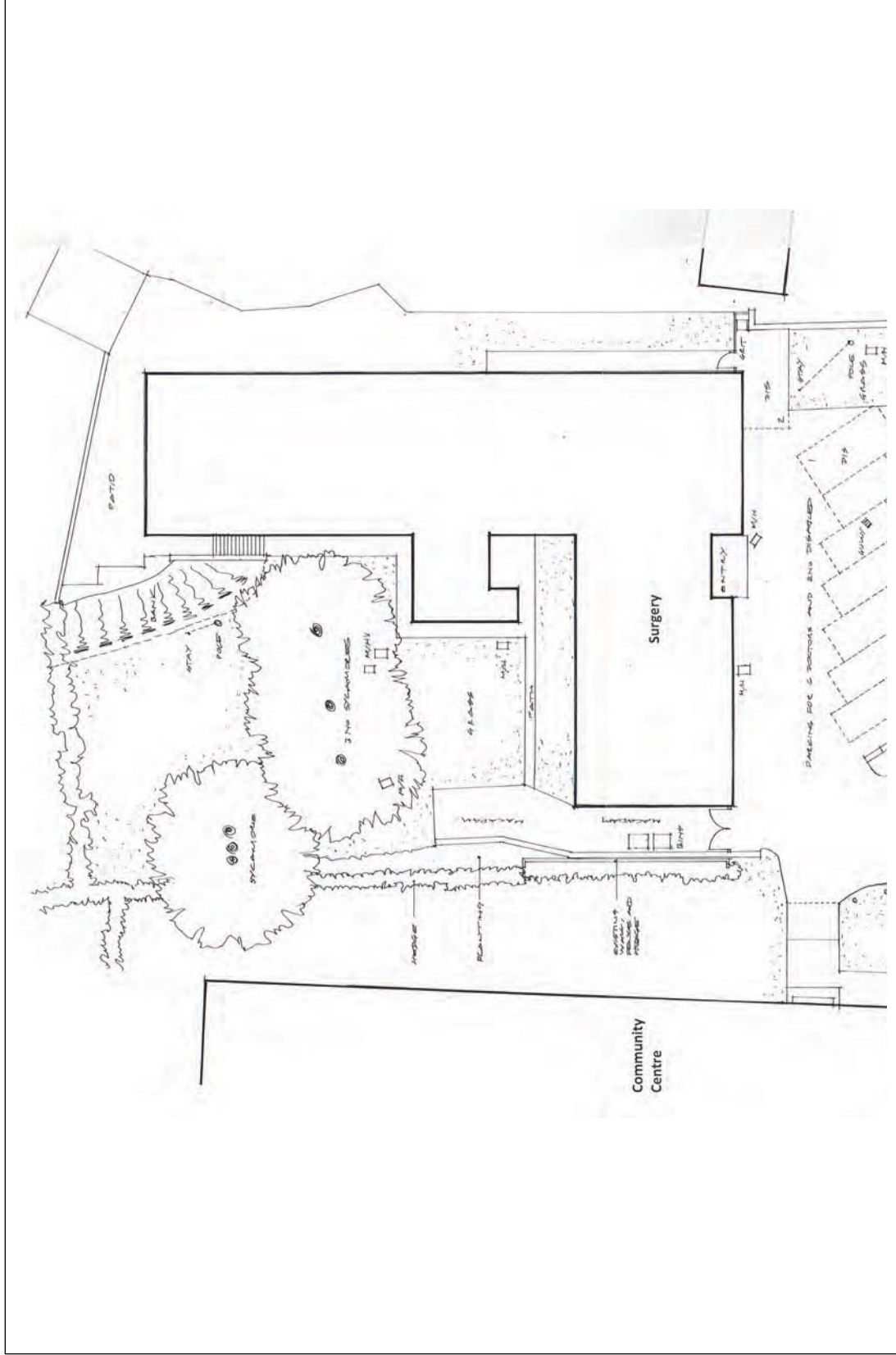


Figure 2
Development Site -
Existing

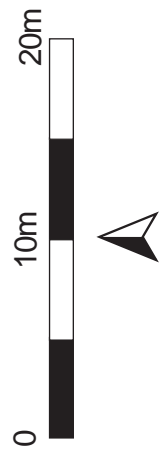
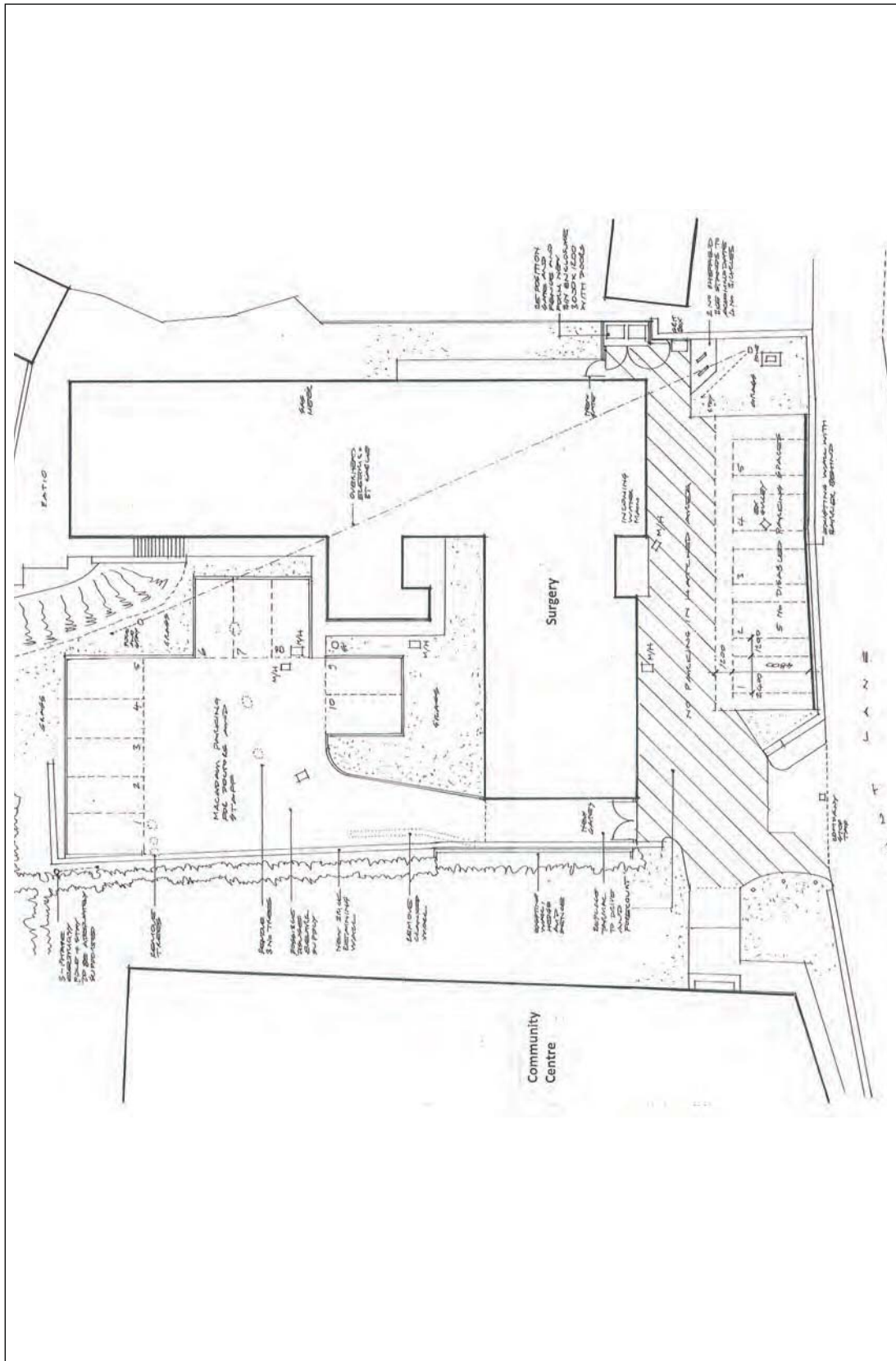


Figure 3
Development Site -
Proposed

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

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

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MCifA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales)

Registered Office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers

9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY

