

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Morgannwg Nursing Home Brecon, Powys**

Archaeological Evaluation



By  
Chris Smith MCIfA  
Kate Pitt ACIfA

Report No. 1429


Archaeology Wales Limited,  
Rhos Helyg, Cwm Belan,  
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
E-mail: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

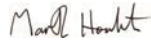
# Archaeology Wales

## Morgannwg Nursing Home Brecon

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared For: Challinor Hall Associates

Edited by: Mark Houlston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 20/1/16

Authorised by: Mark Houlston  
Signed:   
Position: Managing Director  
Date: 20/1/16

By  
Chris Smith MCIFA  
Kate Pitt ACIFA

Report No. 1429

**January 2016**



# CONTENTS

1	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Location and scope of work .....	1
1.2	Geology and topography .....	2
1.3	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	2
2	Aims and Objectives .....	3
2.1	Field Evaluation .....	3
3	Methodology .....	4
3.1	Field Evaluation .....	4
3.2	Finds .....	4
3.3	Palaeo-environmental evidence .....	4
4	Evaluation Results .....	4
4.1	Soils and ground conditions .....	4
4.2	Description .....	4
4.3	Ceramics .....	5
4.4	Animal Bone .....	6
5	Discussion and Interpretation .....	6
5.1	Overall interpretation .....	6
6	Conclusions .....	6
7	Acknowledgements .....	7
8	Bibliography and References .....	7
	British Geological Survey. 2001, 4 <sup>th</sup> Edition. Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet. ....	7

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Location Map
Figure 2	Detailed Trench Location Map
Figure 3	Trench 1 and 2 Illustrations
Figure 4	HER Data

## **List of Plates**

Plates 1-2	Views of Trench 1
Plates 3-10	Views of Trench 2

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1	Figures
Appendix 2	Plates
Appendix 3	Gazetteer of known archaeological Sites in the Immediate Area
Appendix 4	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 5	Context Register
Appendix 6	Archive Cover Sheet

### Copyright Notice:

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

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

# **Non-Technical Summary**

*Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological Evaluation in January 2016 to examine the potential of a site intended for development on land at Morgannwg Nursing Home, Glamorgan Street, Brecon, Powys.*

*Previous archaeological work at the site included a Desk-based Assessment (Evans & Jones 2005), which showed that the area of the proposed development lay within the historic core of medieval Brecon, on the north side of the southern Town Wall. The section of the medieval Town Wall located within the development area is probably not original, having been rebuilt later during the medieval period. An Archaeological Evaluation at the site (Smith 2011), also undertaken in 2005, demonstrated that the area of the proposed development underwent a series of landscaping developments to a depth of c 1.2m, probably during the 19th and 20th centuries. Subsequently, a Watching Brief was undertaken during development at Morgannwg House in January 2011 (Smith 2011, addendum). This work, undertaken in the area of the former gymnasium/hall, did not identify deposits of archaeological significance, with all areas appearing to date to the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.*

*Two Evaluation Trenches were excavated as part of the current phase of archaeological works: Trench 1, which measured 2.0m x 2.0m and was located in the east, in the area of the proposed Link Extension, and Trench 2, which measured 6.0m x 2.0m and was located further to the west, in the area of the proposed conservatory.*

*Only one feature of possible archaeological significance was encountered, the remains of a possible structure located in section in the southeast corner of Trench 2. This consisted of two adjoining and, apparently, non-bonded, faced stone blocks (220). The blocks were abutted and overlain by later post-medieval deposits, indicating a contemporary or earlier date. It was not possible to interpret them further, however, as both the blocks and any potentially associated remains were located beyond the limit of the excavated area.*

*Elsewhere, the Evaluation identified only disturbed deposits, 1.0m to 1.4m deep, below which was the truncated surface of the natural sub-soil.*

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Location and scope of work**

1.1.1 In January 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a field evaluation on land to the rear of Morgannwg Nursing Home, Glamorgan Street, Brecon, Powys. The development area sits at approximately 137m above ordnance datum and is centred on NGR SO 04502842 (Figs 1&2). The work was carried out at the request of Challinor Hall Associates to inform planning application number is 15/12875/FUL.

- 1.1.2 A WSI (Appendix 3) for the work was prepared by Archaeology Wales on behalf of the applicant and subsequently approved by the Heritage Officer at the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA).

## **1.2 Geology and topography**

- 1.2.1 Brecon itself is located in the base of a valley on the banks of the River Usk (Fig. 1). It is bounded on all sides by areas of high relief.
- 1.2.2 The bulk of the landscape surrounding Brecon is made up of Old Red Sandstone (Geological Survey Map, 2001), which extends across the whole width of the Brecon Beacons National Park. Along the north-western boundary, the older Ordovician and Silurian bedrocks of Mid Wales cross into the area. These give the landscape of the southwest – northeast trending ridges and valleys, rich in fossils. Overlying the Old Red Sandstone to the south lie Carboniferous rocks of the north rim of the South Wales Coalfield. Most prominent is a band of limestone, which in places forms a conspicuous escarpment. South of this are Mill Stone Grit scarps and plateaux, while coal measures crop out in places along the park's southern boundary. The drainage pattern is generally north/south, reflecting the dip in the strata, with exceptions relating to major faults and to the superposed west – southeast course of the River Usk.
- 1.2.3 Other important geomorphological features include escarpments, waterfalls and gorges, often closely related to the underlying geology. Evidence of glaciation is widespread, including sheets of till, bare striated rock, erratic boulders and the moraines of small glaciers. Post glacial features include plateaux and dip-slopes blanketed with peat, river-plains and small alluvial fans.

## **1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 1.3.1 Previous archaeological work at the site includes a Desk-based Assessment and Field Evaluation, which were carried out in 2005, (Evans & Jones, 2005) and a Watching Brief during development in 2011 (Smith, 2011, Addendum in Evans & Jones, 2005).
- 1.3.2 Information retained in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the proposed development is situated in an area of potentially high archaeological sensitivity. The proposed new extension will be located within the medieval historic core of Brecon in a location directly north of the former medieval town wall alignment which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Br177). The SAM forms the southern boundary of the assessment area. In addition there may be unscheduled remains within the area of the proposed extension which relate to the former town defences, the original dimensions of which may have been larger than the scheduled area boundary. There may also be deposits related to the medieval town itself including former property boundaries, rubbish pits and artefactual evidence (Walters 2005).
- 1.3.3 The site specific desk-based assessment and evaluation of the site (Evans & Jones, 2005) and subsequent watching brief (Smith, 2011) has shown that the area of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the town of Brecon, against the north side of the southern medieval town wall.

- 1.3.4 There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), PRN: 258552) within the site, a remnant of the medieval Town Wall and the Captains Walk (SAM Br 177). This SAM also includes the Brecon Town Gateway (PRN: 6884). Within the development area, there are also a series of listed buildings and structures, each of Grade II status. These comprise the Ursuline Convent School (PRN: 25163), the houses at 3 + 4 Glamorgan Street (PRN: 25165) and a series of 18th century garden walls (PRN: 25164 / 25166).
- 1.3.5 The Desk-based Assessment indicated that almost the entire length of the wall on the north side of Captain's Walk probably represents a post-medieval rebuild of the original medieval wall.
- 1.3.6 The series of landscaping/levelling deposits located during the field evaluation could relate to a period of landscaping post-dating the post-medieval rebuilding of the town wall. However, the inclusion of relatively modern artefacts in the lower deposits and a visibly landscaped bank sloping from the main garden towards the present town wall suggests a late 19th/20th century landscaping of the area of the proposed development. The depth of these late deposit also suggests that either any intact earlier deposits have been destroyed during the rebuild of the town wall and subsequent landscaping works or that any intact archaeological horizons lie below c.1.2m.
- 1.3.7 From the results of the watching brief (Smith, 2011) it can be concluded that the bank forming the ramped access into the care home at Morgannwg House is wholly modern in date and appears to be constructed immediately on top of a previous paving-slabbed pathway.
- 1.3.8 A full account of the archaeological and historic background of the area of the proposed development and its immediate environs is given in the site specific desk-based assessment and evaluation of the site (Evans & Jones, 2005).

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1 Field Evaluation**

2.1.1 The field evaluation was undertaken to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within and immediately surrounding the area of proposed development
- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present
- Establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological features and deposits
- Produce a record of the features.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Field Evaluation**

- 3.1.1 Excavation of the two evaluation trenches (Fig 2) was undertaken using a 3 tonne mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision and by hand.
- 3.1.2 Trench 1 measured 2m x 2m whilst Trench 2 measured 6m x 2m and was aligned north to south.
- 3.1.3 The on-site work was undertaken by Chris E Smith MCIfA, Cass Davis and Dan Moore. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Kate Pitt ACIfA. All areas were photographed using high resolution (16mp+) digital photography with images taken in \*RAW format and converted to TIFF format for archive storage.
- 3.1.4 All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.
- 3.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological evaluation* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

### **3.2 Finds**

- 3.2.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and recorded by context.

### **3.3 Palaeo-environmental evidence**

- 3.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

## **4 Evaluation Results**

### **4.1 Soils and ground conditions**

- 4.1.1 The topsoil and overburden deposits varied between the two trenches. Overburden on Trench 1 consisted of laid tarmac over stone hardcore with bricks and levelling sand whilst a dark brown/black friable silt topsoil covered Trench 2.
- 4.1.2 Natural deposits were the same in both trenches and consisted of a moderately compact orange clay with frequent sub-rounded stone inclusions. Natural was reached at a similar OD height within both trenches.
- 4.1.3 The ground conditions were dry during the opening of the trenches though rain during excavation and overnight made the ground wet in places.

### **4.2 Description**

- 4.2.1 Trench 1. Trench 1 (Figs 2&3, Plates 1-2) measured 2x2m and was located close to the north facing end of the gymnasium structure to be expanded. Mechanical excavation of the overburden material (101) showed this to be 0.5m deep in places and cover the entire trench surface. The overburden horizon (101) consisted of tarmac over sub-angular hardcore/sub-base which in turn overlay a brick surface above bedding sand. Beneath the overburden deposit (101) was a mixed dark red/purple mixed clay/silt horizon with frequent lime mortar inclusions (102). This mixed deposit contained several fragments of animal bone as well as later post-medieval ceramic fragments. The mixed deposit (102) was found to be between 0.9m and 1.2m deep and immediately overlaid the natural red/orange clay and gravel deposits (103).
- 4.2.2 No further features or finds were located within Trench 1.
- 4.2.3 Trench 2. Trench 2 (Figs 2&4, Plates 3-10) measured 2x2m, was aligned north to south, and was located to the west of the gymnasium structure to be expanded, within an area of lawn. Mechanical removal of the dark brown/black topsoil horizon (201) showed this to cover the entire trench surface area and was upto 0.3m deep. Excavation of the trench showed the natural clay and gravel deposit (221) to be located at a depth of between 1m and 1.2m below the current ground surface. Between the topsoil (201) and the natural (221) were a number of horizontally banded linear deposits (102-117) similar to those observed within the 2005 evaluation trench and concluded likely to relate to terracing/landscaping of the area in the post-medieval period. Context (204), located beneath levelling horizon (203) at the northern end of the trench, appeared to be almost entirely composed of dumped stone roof tiles.
- 4.2.4 At the southern end of the trench, noted in the section edge only, were two seemingly faced stone blocks (220) laid adjacent to one another and located directly above the natural (221). As the blocks were noted in section only and were not exposed in plan a definite function is difficult to assign though they seem likely to relate to an earlier stone structure overlain by clearly post-medieval deposits.
- 4.2.5 A pit feature [218] cut in to the natural (221) at the southern end of the trench was also observed within the trench end section. It contained a single loose stoney fill (219) which contained terracotta plant pot fragments. This feature was interpreted as a relatively modern soakaway as it was cut through the post-medieval levelling deposits (102-117).
- 4.2.6 No further finds or features were noted within Trench 2.

### **4.3 Ceramics**

- 4.3.1 Both trenches produced a small amount of later post-medieval ceramic, all of which was noted but, after liaison with the Heritage Officer at BBNPA, was not retained to form part of the site archive.

- 4.3.2 Trench 1 produced a total of 7 sherds of industrially produced developed white wares (c.1780-1920) and a single sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware, a coarse lead glazed earthenware of 1680-1750.
- 4.3.3 Trench 2 produced 15 sherds of industrially produced developed white wares (c.1780-1920), a single large sherd of North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1680-1750), 4 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century, locally produced, ubiquitous tin glazed earthenware and 3 sherds of 20<sup>th</sup> century terracotta plant pot.
- 4.3.4 Context 204, within Trench 2, was composed almost entirely of broken stone roof tiles. These were similarly noted but not retained.

#### **4.4 Animal Bone**

- 4.4.1 Trench 2 also produced four fragments of animal bone, two of which were sheep and two were cow (Davis, Pers.comm). Given the context these are likely to be post-medieval in date and relate to domestic consumption. These were noted but not retained.

## **5 Discussion and Interpretation**

### **5.1 Overall interpretation**

- 5.1.1 The results of the investigations undertaken in trenches 1 and 2 largely support the conclusions reached in the earlier, 2005, field evaluation, that the ground within the area of proposed development appears to comprise make-up deposits, down to the surface of the natural subsoil, located at depths between 1.0m and 1.4m.
- 5.1.2 Finds from within the made ground suggest a later 17<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the formation of this deposit, which may have resulted from landscaping.
- 5.1.3 The only feature of possible archaeological significance is the possible structure suggested by the two adjoining faced stone blocks (220) located within the side of Trench 2 in the southeast corner. Although unexcavated, these blocks do not appear to have been bonded together. They were, however, clearly abutted and overlain by later post-medieval deposits, indicating that they were contemporary or later date.

## **6 Conclusions**

- 6.1.1 Although located securely within the historic core of the medieval town of Brecon, and bounded to the south by the medieval town walls and to the north by a likely medieval road, no definite evidence of medieval archaeology has been identified within the assessment area, either during this phase of investigations or previously.



## **7 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1.1 Thanks are due to Dan Moore and Cass Davis (AW) for their on-site assistance and to Natalie Ward (BBNP) for curatorial assistance and monitoring.

## **8 Bibliography and References**

British Geological Survey. 2001, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Solid Geology Map, UK South Sheet.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standards and Guidance for a Field Evaluation.

Evans, P & Jones, R. 2005 (With Smith, C. 2011 Addendum). Morgannwg Nursing Home, Brecon, Powys. A Desk Based Assessment, Field Evaluation and Watching Brief. Cambrian Archaeological Projects Report No. 371

Walters, M. 2005. Design Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation: Proposed extension to Morgannwy House, Glamorgan Street, Brecon, Powys. CPAT Brief EVB 570.

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX I:** Figures

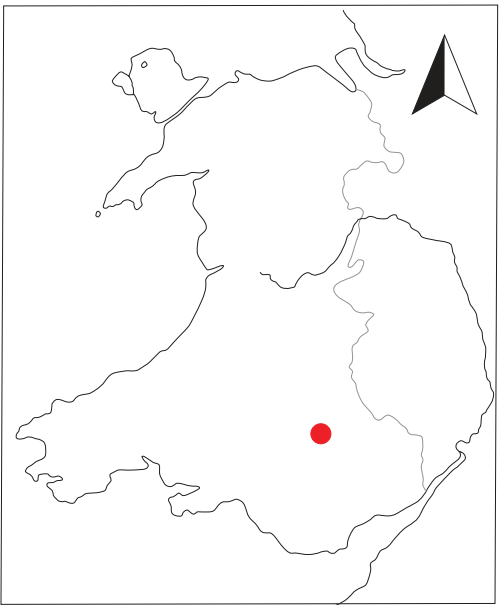
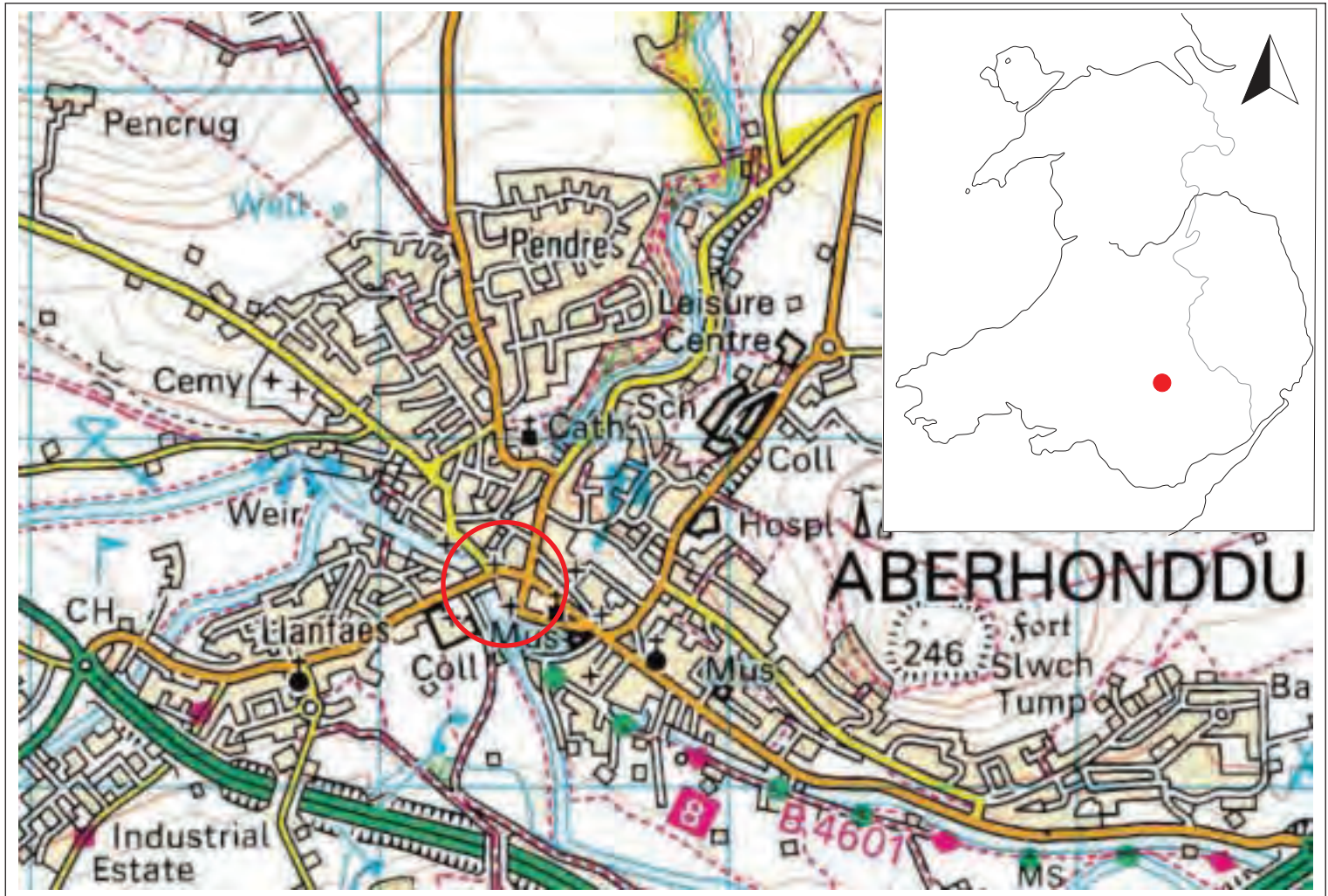


Figure 1  
Location of Site

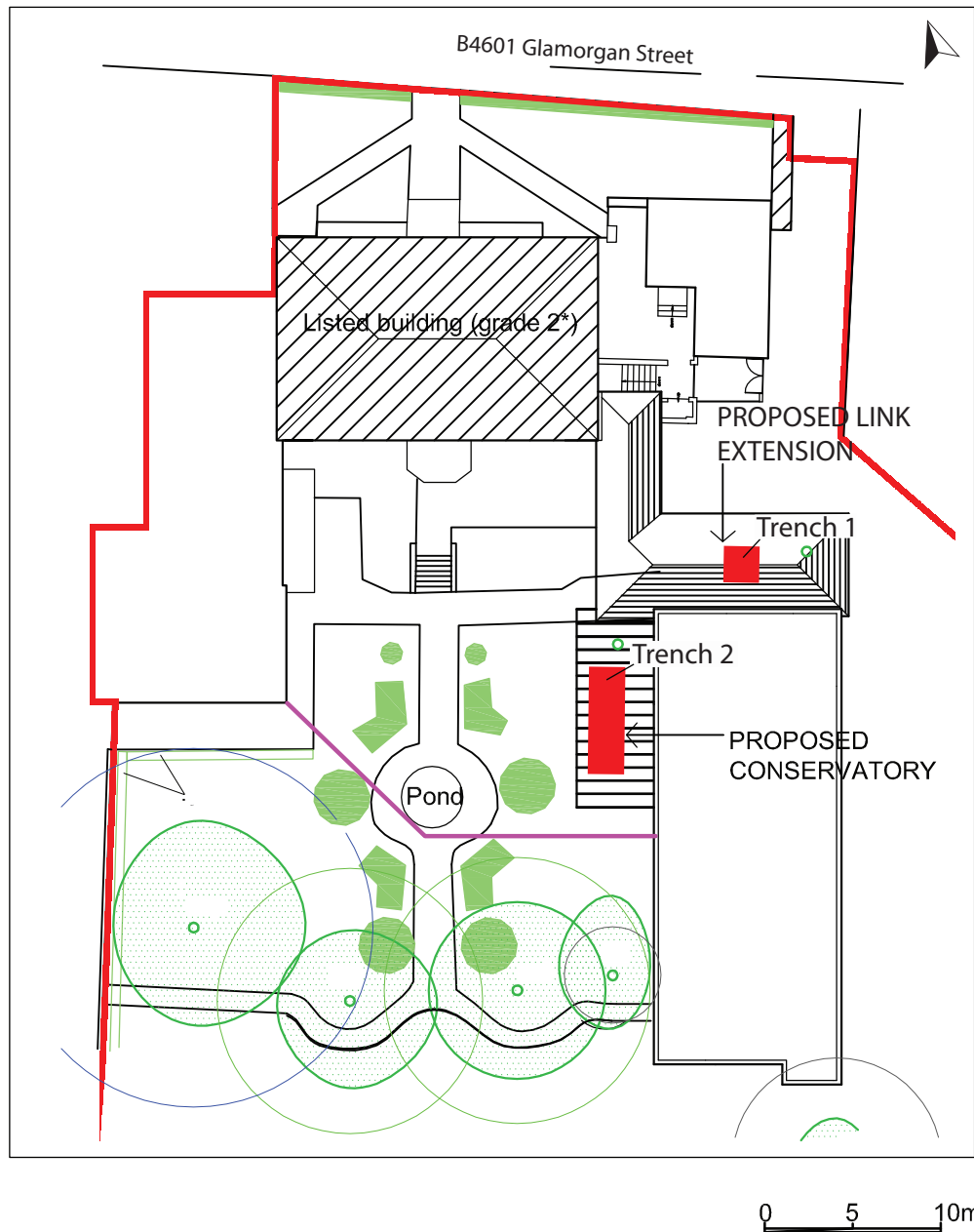
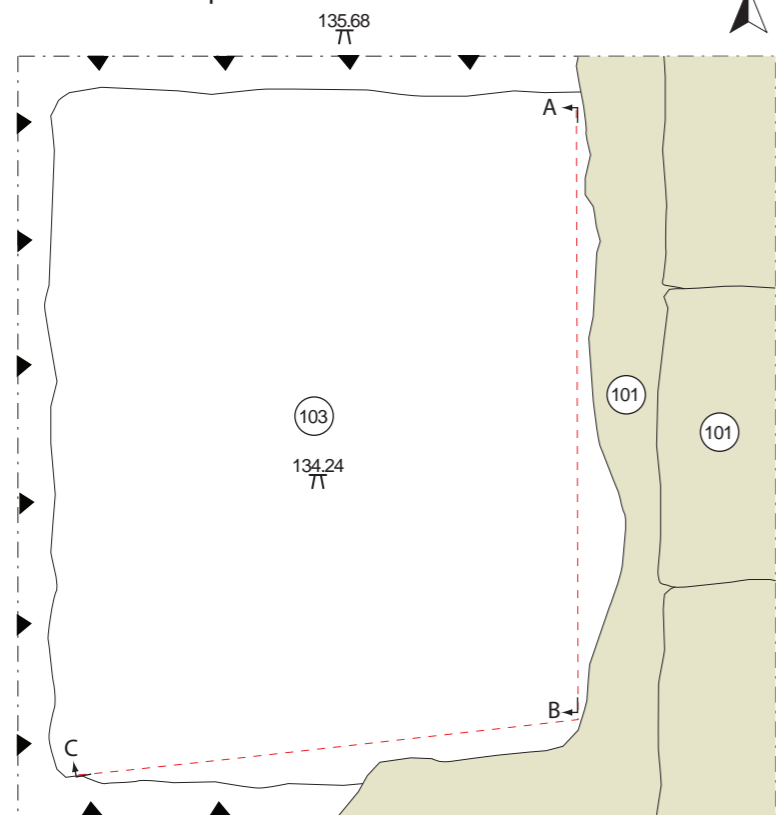
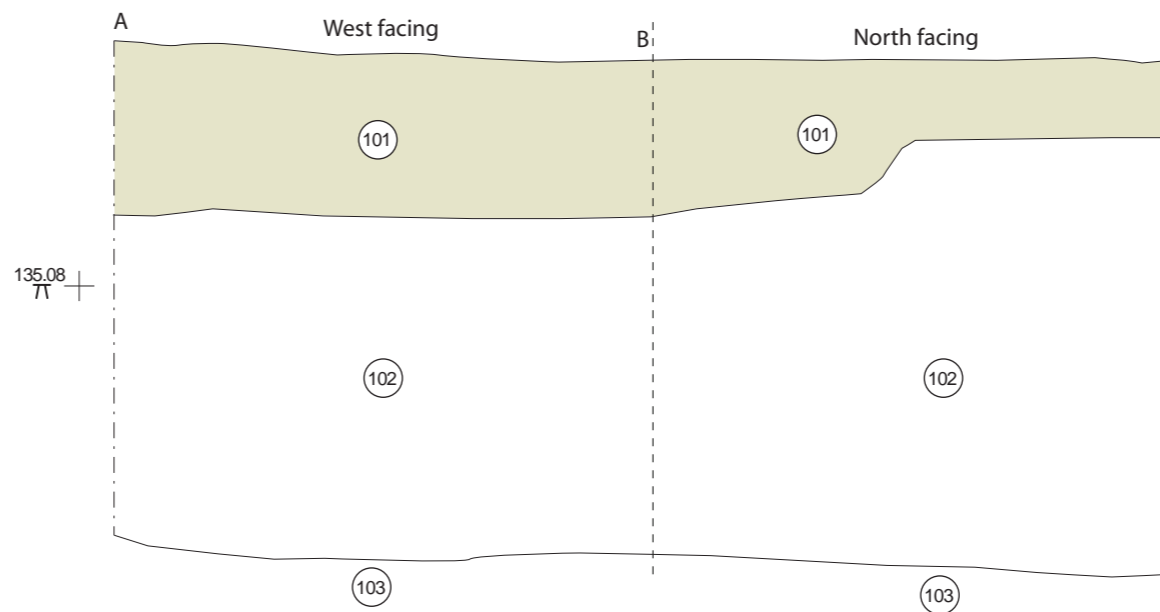


Figure 2  
Trench Location  
Plan

Post-excavation plan of Trench 1



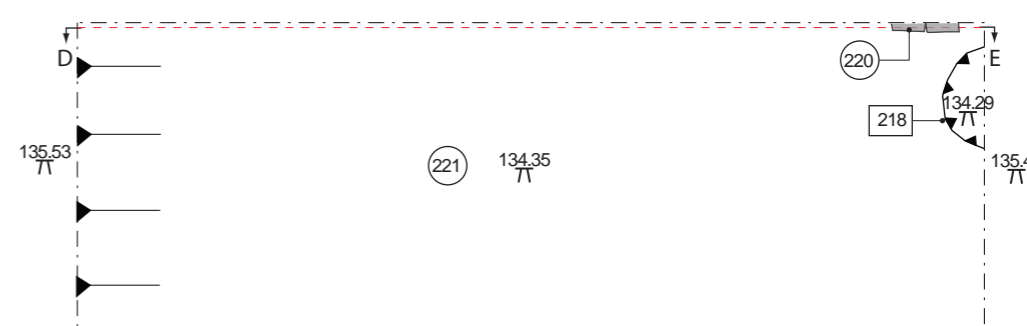
Section within Trench 1



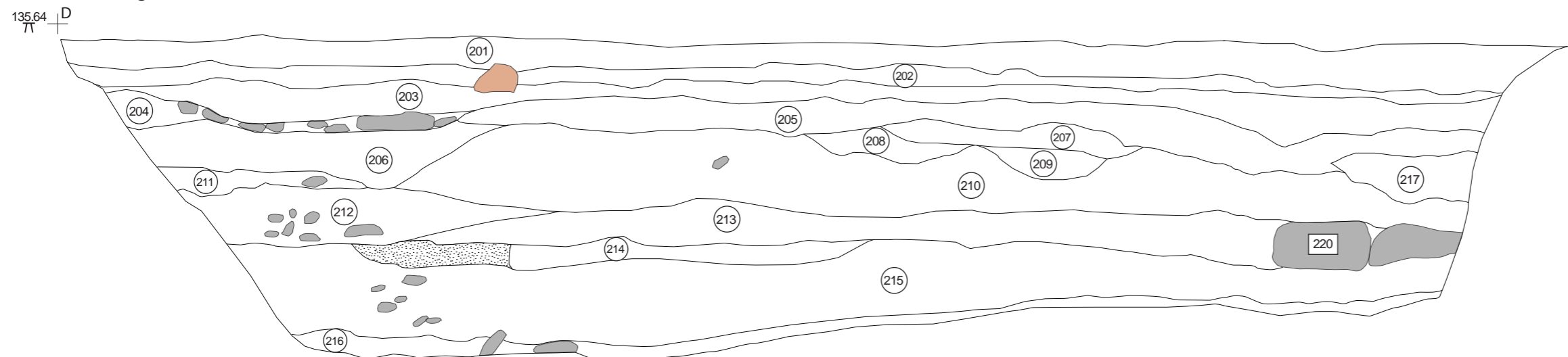
Key

- Mortar
- Brick
- Concrete
- Stone

Post-excavation plan of Trench 2



West facing section of Trench 2



**Job Title:** Morgannwg Nursing Home

**Drawing Title:** Plans & sections

**Date:** January 2016

**Drawn By:** ILB

**Scale:** 1 : 20 & 1 : 50 @ A3

**Figure 3**



# *Archaeology Wales*

## **APPENDIX II: Plates**





Plate 1 - View of Trench 1, Looking east. Scales 2x1m



Plate 2 - View of Trench 1, Looking south. Scales 2x1m





Plate 3 - View of Trench 2, Looking north. Scales 2x1m



Plate 4 - View of Trench 2, Looking south east. Scales 2x1m





Plate 5 - View of Trench 2, Looking north east. Scales 2x1m



Plate 6 - View of Trench 2, Looking south. Scales 2x1m





Plate 7 - View of Trench 2, Looking south west. Scales 2x1 m



Plate 8 - View of Trench 2, Looking north west. Scales 2x1 m





Plate 9 - View of southern end of west facing section, Trench 2, showing possible structure (220). Scales 2x1m



Plate 10 - View of north facing end section of Trench 2 showing soakaway feature [218]. Scale 1x1m

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX III:**  
Gazetteer of known archaeological  
Sites in the Immediate Area

## Gazetteer of known archaeological Sites in Immediate Area

- 1) **PRN: 25164** - *Brecon, The Postern, garden wall Listed Building 6894 (II)*

**NGR:-** S0 04467 28408 (S002NW)

The following is from Cadw's Listed Buildings database:-

Late 18th to 19th century. Wall of stone to rear of Havard House is much higher than wall to rear of No 3 Buckingham Place. Wall has parapet, mock machiollation and arrow loops and doorway with chamfered architrave with flight of steps behind leading into the garden. Lower wall of different stone laid in thinner courses and with roughly embattled coping to rear of Morgannwg House.

See group note under Captain's Walk. Both walls probably follow the course of the medieval town wall.

- 2) **PRN: 25107** - *Brecon, Buckingham Place Garden Wall. Listed building 6830 grade (II)*

**NGR:** S0 04446 28421

This probably incorporates medieval masonry in the section of wall adjoining the town wall tower. To the south-east again, a wall of stone of a different pattern of masonry probably of C 18 to C 19 date and post era of destruction of medieval town gates in late C18. Wall surmounted by iron railings with standards with urn finials; interrupted by arch in "Gothic" style which is flanked by gate piers of stone with stone slab capping; wooden door, early to mid C19, with pointed head and Gothic panelling.

Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Buckingham Place form a group with the following structures on the South side of Glamorgan Street: Havard and Morgannwg Houses with their forecourt gates and railings and connecting and end wings and Nos 3 to 6 (consec) Glamorgan Street. This group relates to the group on the Northern side of Glamorgan Street comprising the former English Independent Chapel and the rear wings to the Wellington Hotel in the Bulwark and to Nos 11 and 12 the Bulwark.

Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Buckingham Place also form a group with the outbuilding in Buckingham Place on the corner of St Michael Street (item of local interest) and with Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and Nos 7 to 10 (consec) Wheat Street and with the front wing of St Michael's Church Hall, also in Wheat Street and with the Roman Catholic Church of St Michael (see under St Michael Street).

- 3) **PRN: 25166** - *Brecon, Glamorgan St 3-4 garden wall Listed Building 6896 (II)*

**NGR:-** S0 04523 28437 (S002NW)

The following is from Cadw's Listed Buildings database;

Late 18th century to 19th century. Wall of stone similar to wall to rear of Morgannwg House. Roughly embattled and stone slab capping. Doorway with cambered head to rear of No 3, doorway with flat head and buttresses to No 4.

4) **PRN: 25168** - Brecon, Glamorgan St 5 garden wall Listed Building 6898 (II)

**NGR:** S0 04537 28437 (S002NW)

The following is from Cadw's Listed Buildings database;

Late C18 to C19, built after decay and destruction of town wall in C18 and built probably roughly on line of medieval town wall. Wall of stone which has been repaired; stone slab capping. Blocked doorway.

5) **PRN: 25165** - Brecon, Glamorgan St 3-4 Listed building 6895 (II)

**NGR:-** S0 04525 28454 (S002NW)

The following is from Cadw's Listed Buildings database listed under map reference 1/35 in Provisional List for Brecon MB of March 1958.

Formerly listed as the Ferns and Tredburn. Pair of three-storey houses of stone with cement rendered cladding; early to mid 19th century facade to Glamorgan Street of five bays. Paired bracket eaves cornice. Plain giant pilasters with caps. Small windows on second floor, centre and end windows with moulded architraves. On first floor narrow sash windows in end and centre bays; intermediate sash windows are three panes wide; centre window with plain stuccoed architrave with pediment; other windows with moulded architraves. On ground floor sash windows two panes wide with stuccoed architraves and cornices in end bays; centre bay with round-headed niche; in intermediate bays; triple sash windows with pilasters and entablatures. Area railings. Entrances in return elevations which are each of three bays. No 3 with central pedimented and round-headed doorcase with pilasters and panelled reveals, semi-circular fanlight with tracery and panelled door. No 4 with plain stuccoed doorcase.

Havard and Morgannwg Houses with their forecourt gates and railings and connecting and end wings and Nos 3 to 6 (consecutively) Buckingham Place. This relates to the group on the Northern side of Glamorgan Street comprising the former English Independent Chapel and the rear wings to the Wellington Hotel in the Bulwark and to Nos 11 and 12 the Bulwark.

6) **PRN: 25163** - Brecon, Ursuline Convent School (St. David). Listed Building.

**NGR:** SO 04478 28458

Partly listed under map references 1/34 and 1/33 in Provisional List for Brecon MB of March 1958. Havard and Morgannwg Houses were built as separate properties.

Havard House is basically a 17th century town house. Slate roof with octagonal chimneys. Street facade of 3 storeys, 3 bays with parapet; pebbledash cladding. Sash windows in plain architraves. Rusticated stone architrave to door. Forecourt enclosed by fine wrought iron gates and railings. Within the house, panelling on the walls of the western front and rear ground floor rooms. Six-panelled doors with fielded panels. In the front ground floor room there was

formerly above the fireplace a stone lintel bearing the date 1619 and the Havard crest; this has been donated to the Brecknock Museum. Staircase with turned balusters; roof trusses.

The two-storey wing which adjoins the west wall of Havard House is thought to comprise the former stable block and loft to No 3 Buckingham Place. Early to mid 19th century circa. Slate gabled roof. Stone rubble walls with brick dressings. Front wall with four windows each three panes wide on first floor. On ground floor, two wide entries to left-hand and, to right-hand a ledged door with fanlight with small panes and a sash window three panes wide at right-hand end.

Two contiguous wings connect Havard and Morgannwg Houses. Western wing is of two storeys with higher eaves; external chimney breast. Slate gabled roof. Two sash windows each three panes wide on first floor. On ground floor, a four-panelled door with architrave to left-hand and an inward opening window to right-hand. The eastern wing is of one storey and loft with lower eaves. Slate gabled roof. Three gabled dormers with modern two-light casements. On ground floor, four sash windows with horns.

Havard and Morgannwg Houses with their forecourt gates and railings and connecting and end wings and Nos 3 to 6 (consecutively) Buckingham Place. This relates to the group on the Northern side of Glamorgan Street comprising the former English Independent Chapel and the rear wings to the Wellington Hotel in the Bulwark and to Nos 11 and 12 the Bulwark.

Morgannwg House, at the east end, is a tall town house of circa early C19 date. Facade to Glamorgan Street of three storeys and basement, five bays with rendered cladding. Projecting boarded eaves; slate roof. Engraved bands and side pilasters. Central gable with moulded bargeboards and inset semi-circular window. Sash windows with glazing bars; moulded architraves; ground floor windows with coved cornices on consoles. Steps lead up to central porch with open arches to front and sides. Rounded-headed doorway with six-panelled door and panelled reveals.

Forecourt enclosed by wall and railings and pair of centre gates with overthrow. Low stone wall with sashlar coping. Railings have uprights with spiked finials. Panelled standards. Within, symmetrical ground floor plan. Round-headed panelled arch with paterae and half-glazed door. Good contemporary staircase with very slender turned balusters. Six-panelled doors. Ceilings with plaster roses and cornices. Marble fireplaces.

Havard and Morgannwg Houses with their forecourt gates and railings and connecting and end wings and Nos 3 to 6 (consec) Glamorgan Street form a group with Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Buckingham Place. This relates to the group on the Northern side of Glamorgan Street comprising the former English Independent Chapel and the rear wings to the Wellington Hotel in the Bulkwark and to Nos 11 and 12 the Bulwark.

7) **PRN: 25162** - *Brecon, gateway Listed Building 6891 (II)*

**NGR:-** S0 04470 28480 (S002NW)

C18 to C19. Blocked flat arched gateway of stone with pilasters and entablature comprising former garden entrance to Tredegar House in St Mary Street, now demolished. Set at the end of a passageway between two outbuildings. See 1834 Plan of Brecknock.

8) **PRN: 6884** - (part of 604) - Brecon Town Defences, Gateway on Usk Scheduled Ancient Monument Br177(POW)

**NGR:-** S0 0442 2841 (S002NW)

Gateway to River Usk. 3m wide with destroyed archway, east portion c5m high and west portion c.6m high. Formerly noted as circular domed tower surmounted by a cross (Jones, T 1909, 54) which may represent its original form.

- 9) **PRN: 6882** - (part of 604) - *Brecon Town Defences, Wall at Captain's Walk Scheduled Ancient Monument Brl50(POW);Brl77(POW) Listed Building 6829 (II\*)*  
)

**NGR:-** S0 04415 28412 (S002NW)

Scarp bank surmounted by Captain's Walk and continuing into Buckingham Place. The wall to the north side is known as the town wall and part is scheduled although at least some is post-medieval in date. The presumed line of the town ditch is below Danygaer Road. (Silvester, R.J. 1993, 7).

The following is from Cadw's Listed Buildings database

Ruined medieval tower of stone. In Speeds Plan of Brecknock of 1610 and Meredith Jones's Plan of 1744 five towers are shown between the Bridge Gate and Watton Gate; this is presumably the second tower to the south of Bridge Gate and is situated close to the River Usk at the bottom of what was once Mrs Mayberry's Garden (see Plan of Brecknock, 1834) now No 3 Buckingham Place.

Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Buckingham Place form a group with the following structures on the South side of Glamorgan Street: Havard and Morgannwg Houses with their forecourt gates and railings and connecting and end wings and Nos 3 to 6 (consec) Glamorgan Street. This group relates to the group on the Northern side of Glamorgan Street comprising the former English Independent Chapel and the rear wings to the Wellington Hotel in the Bulwark and to Nos 11 and 12 the Bulwark.

Nos 1 to 3 (consec) Buckingham Place also form a group with the outbuilding in Buckingham Place on the corner of St Michael Street (item of local interest) and with Nos 1 to 4 (consec) and Nos 7 to 10 (consec) Wheat Street and with the front wing of St Michael's Church Hall, also in Wheat Street and with the Roman Catholic Church of St Michael (see under St Michael Street).

The following text is that from a recent Cadw inspector's visit to the Captains Walk;

"There were two items of particular interest on this visit. The first relates to the unscheduled portion to the west of section A, in the grounds of Havard House, the Ursuline Convent.

Apparently a chance visit by an old pupil had revealed that (to quote the letter I received) 'up to the late 1940's there was a "tunnel" running from the steps leading to the Captain's Walk under the upper mound and ending, it is thought, at the wall dividing the property from Morganwg House. Very elderly past pupils have told me that it was out of bounds, but of course they ventured exploration until it was bricked up, possibly about 1947. According to them, there was some rubble underfoot, but it was a 'proper tunnel, with a roof. Apparently this exploration would have been somewhere about 1942; the present Order have been in occupation since 1948 and it was blocked up before their time. Although there has been a degree of landscaping at the back of the wall in the convent plot, I was told that it would not have been so radical as to disturb this tunnel, which should still survive.



My contact at the convent said she was not certain whether the height of the wall now visible above Captain's Walk was the whole height, or whether part of the base was actually covered over when the Walk was laid out. Apparently the Walk was the work of a Captain Phillips who lived at Havard House, where the Convent now is. He was the son of William Phillips who was Town Clerk after the Restoration, and the Walk first appears on a map of 1714. Presumably the Town Wall was originally fronted by a ditch, though to what degree the present lane may have overdeepened this is unclear.

The second item of interest concerns the discovery of the blocked doorway. The area at the eastern end of the scheduled area, in the angle between the town wall and the boundary wall, had been used as a rubbish dump for quite some time, and in the course of clearing this away, the gardener had come down onto what appears to be the remains of a vaulted passage (though the vault has long since collapsed) leading through the bank at the rear of the wall to an archway, the stones of which are still in position, though not at all securely so.

By the time I visited, he had cleared to a depth which had revealed about 0.75m of the vertical walling of the passage, and was still finding relatively modern material in the fill (in particular, at one point, a piece of corrugated iron). There was a clear back face to the original passage, which was about 4m long, with a piece of worked stone still surmounting the western angle. Adjoining this angle, with a straight joint, the line of the passage wall was continued by a retaining wall of diminishing height supporting the present long tail of the bank. On the eastern side, the upper part of the boundary wall, in brick, was clearly later, but further down the boundary line continued, stepped back slightly from the line of the passage, in very similar stone. It is not clear from what remains whether this was always a boundary wall, or whether it too was a retaining wall; the section of bank to the east of this boundary was removed some time ago.

The pieces of stone and brick which came out of the fill have been piled tidily against the back of the archway, which is helping to provide some support. The gardener did not feel that the arch or passage here looked at all safe, and he suggested evening out the present base level and grassing it.

The convent has copies of a number of older maps, which we consulted. The 1888 OS map does appear to show a gateway at this point, similar to the rear gateways of most of the adjacent properties, but no obvious sign of a passage. The survey of the garden layout is enigmatic, however, and appears to show a path running up to the top of the wall and along it in this corner, rather than a retaining wall and a lower access, as can be clearly seen on the next door plot. The gardener says that traces of the path along the top of the wall on this survey turn up about 6 ins down when he digs the flower bed there, and that it was made of compacted gravel and ashes. The modern infill might suggest that this access was in use at least up to the early 20th century. Little is apparently known of Morgannwg House at this period; it seems to have been occupied by an old lady who didn't do much, before being taken over by the convent in about 1948. The possibility still remains that this could be a much older feature; the tunnel appears to be rather overkill for a garden back gate in this corner, rather than a retaining wall and a lower access, as can be clearly seen on the next door plot. (BURNHAM 2002).

## **10) PRN: 258552– Brecon, Town Walls**

**NGR: S0 0450 2838**

Medieval town walls. Section from Lower Watergate (Npm305721) S004422841 to C.S004512838, along Captain's Walk has remains of bank preserved in gardens to the N and battered medieval wall base incorporated in current boundary walls (SAM BR177). Tower remains at S004672847 with remains of bank extending 20m NNE. Section of wall at S004622859 marked "Town Wall" on Os Landline is thought to be modern, (source Os495card; S002NW11) J.Wiles 25.07.02.

The following text referring to the Brecon town walls has been extracted and adapted from the '*Brecon Town Study*' CPAT Report no: 58 1993.

“No documentary sources exist to establish the date at which the town was encompassed by defences. On the basis of murage grants for other towns in the region, however, it is likely that the walls were in position by the mid-13th century. Possibly they were preceded by earthen defences, for it is difficult to envisage an expanding settlement surviving undefended during this period. The walls were first recorded in 1314, in 1402 and again in 1483 when Richard III made a grant of £60 for their repair, all periods of unrest. John Speed reported them in good repair in 1610, but they were partially destroyed by the citizens of Brecon during the Civil War, and by the end of the century their condition had deteriorated markedly. In 1776 an Act of Parliament was passed allowing the townspeople to take down the Watton, Usk Bridge and Struet Gates and adjacent buildings because they impeded traffic. It must be assumed that the demolition occurred soon afterwards and that perhaps associated sections of the town wall disappeared at the same time. It has been claimed that the town ditch was still visible in the 19th century in the area known as Clawdd y Gaer, north of the town centre.

The oval perimeter of the defences reflects the natural topography with river frontages on the north-west and south-west, and gentle natural depressions to north-east and south-east.

The defences are reported to have consisted, at least in their final form, of a strong stone wall with ten towers and four gates — the Watton Gate in the east, the Strowed (Struet) Gate in the north, the Bridge Gate towards Llanfaes and only a short distance away, the Water Gate presiding over a crossing of the Honddu. A substantial ditch is assumed on the north-east and south-east, apparently filled with water by a stream running down Cerrig Cochion hill. Doubt exists as to whether the wall continued above the Honddu (as depicted by Speed in 1610) or whether the valley offered sufficient natural protection (as suggested by Meredith Jones' drawing of 1744). The fact that Hugh Thomas talks of the northerly bridge into the town from the castle without referring to a gate might suggest that Speed was incorrect. However, Theophilus Jones mentions five gates while Leiand only confuses the picture by claiming four gates but listing seven.

Remains of the defences survive in two or perhaps three places:

- i) on the south-east, Watton Mount is a high bank surmounted by a wall and tower behind the Government Offices off Free Street and scheduled as an ancient monument (B150); the tower is thought to be early 19th century, perhaps a garden feature contemporary with the house to the south-west, but the wall itself incorporates the beginnings of a change in alignment at its north-eastern end and is certainly medieval. The best evidence for earthen defences survives here, although the presence of an external ditch can only be surmised due to the imposition of the Government Offices.
- ii) On the south is a scarp bank surmounted by Captain's Walk. Below it, Danygaer Road and a track to the river presumably occupy the town ditch; on the south-west the scarp

continues in the garden of Buckingham Place, perhaps with the remnants of the ditch outside it, though this area appears to have been disturbed in more recent times.

- iii) Though commonly called the town wall, almost the entire wall on the north side of Captain's Walk, is probably post-medieval in date. One stretch behind the Ursuline Convent is protected within the Br177(pow) scheduling. In the scheduling order in 1972 it was claimed that the wall with its battered plinth was medieval, but it was reportedly rebuilt about five years later. Abutting the rear of the wall in the grounds of the convent (and included within the scheduling) is a substantial earth bank, which has been damaged slightly since 1972.

At the southern end of the scarp where it curves round to follow the river is a damaged masonry tower', which clearly functioned as a gateway. This is also scheduled as B177. Conventionally, it is considered to be an integral part of the town wall circuit, but it is difficult to comprehend its purpose (particularly in its present condition) for it opens on to the external face of the bank. It may conceivably have provided access to riverside installations below the town wall, protected by a spur wall. Though no traces of such an extension survive today, the 1888 large-scale map depicts an unexplained structure running down to the river's edge at this point. The proximity of Buckingham Place might provide it with an alternative explanation as an impressive rear entrance to the grounds of the house" ((SYLVESTER 1993, in '*Brecon Town Study*', *CPAT Report 58 March 1993*).

**11) PRN: 258548 - Lower Water Gate, Brecon**

**NGR:** S0 0441 2841

Remains of gatehouse in town walls with single pointed arch, now fallen, over carriage way 3.0m wide. Possibly the Lower Watergate at the bottom of a Mr Maybery's garden in 1809. (source Os495card; S002NW11) J.Wiles 24.07.02.

**12) PRN: 218818 – Buckingham Place No: 3**

**NGR:** S004422842

This probably incorporates medieval masonry in section adjoining lower. Different pattern 18/19th century.

**13) PRN: 29024 – Brecon Medieval Town**

**NGR:** SO 0445 2835

PRN represents a buried feature. No information available.

**15) PRN: 29021 – Brecon Medieval Town**

**NGR:** SO 0445 2845

PRN represents a buried feature. No information available.

**16) PRN: 29025 – Brecon Medieval Town**

**NGR:** SO 0445 2835

PRN represents a buried feature. No information available.

**17) PRN: 218817 – Brecon, Buckingham House**

**NGR: SO 0442 2848**

1547 Buckingham House. Tudor windows. 18<sup>th</sup> Century later alterations. 18<sup>th</sup> century fenestration – converted 3 houses.

Named after the Duke of Buckingham. He was Lord of Brecon and owned Brecon Castle. It is the oldest domestic property in Brecon Town. The house has a medieval tower at the bottom of the garden. The tower is most certainly 1 of 5 that stood on the old town wall between Bridge Gate and Watton Gate.

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX IV:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**

**ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:**

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Field Evaluation**

**at**

**Morgannwg Nursing Home, Brecon**

**Prepared for:  
Challinor Hall Associates**

**January 2015**

Archaeology Wales Limited  
Rhos Helyg, CwmBelan, Llanidloes, Powys, SY18 6QF  
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371  
Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for a field evaluation at Morgannwg Nursing Home, Brecon. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Challinor Hall Associates*

### **1. Introduction**

The proposed development is at Morgannwg Nursing Home, Brecon (Henceforth – the site). The development proposal has been submitted by Challinor Hall Associates. The local planning authority is Brecon Beacons National Park Authority (BBNPA). This Archaeological Evaluation serves to inform Planning Application 15/12875/FUL. The site is centered around grid reference 304483 228452. The development site is presently the grounds of the nursing home.

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Kate Pitt (ACIFA), Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW). It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during the field evaluation at the site. Kate Pitt will manage all aspects of the proposed work. Chris E Smith (MCIFA) will be the Senior Supervisor undertaking the work (CV included).

The archaeological work has been recommended by Natalie Ward, Heritage Officer with BBNPA, against which this WSI has been drawn up.

Brecon itself is located in the base of a valley on the banks of the River Usk. It is bounded on all sides by areas of high relief.

The bulk of the landscape surrounding Brecon is made up of Old Red Sandstone (Devonian), which extends across the whole width of the Brecon Beacons National Park.

Information retained in the Regional Sites and Monuments Record indicates that the proposed development is situated in an area of potentially high archaeological sensitivity. The proposed new extension will be located within the medieval historic core of Brecon in a location directly north of the former medieval town wall alignment which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Br150). The SAM forms the southern boundary of the assessment area and may be affected by the proposed extension. In addition there may be unscheduled remains within the area of the proposed extension which relate to the former town defences, the original dimensions of which may have been larger than the scheduled area boundary. There may also be deposits related to the medieval town itself including former property boundaries, rubbish pits and artefactual evidence (Walters 2005).

The site specific desk-based assessment and evaluation of the site (Evans & Jones, 2005) and subsequent watching brief (Smith, 2011) has shown that the area of the proposed development lies within the historic core of the town of Brecon, against the north side of the southern medieval town wall.

Within the site itself there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), PRN: 258552). This is a remnant of the medieval Town Wall and the Captains Walk (SAM Br 177). This SAM number is also associated with the Brecon Town Gateway (PRN: 6884). Within the development area there are also a series of listed buildings and

structures, each holding Grade II listing. These include the Ursuline Convent School (PRN: 25163), Houses 3 + 4 Glamorgan Street (PRN:25165) and a series of 18th century garden walls (PRN: 25164 / 25166).

The desk-based assessment indicated that almost the entire wall to the north side of Captain's Walk is probably the result of a post- medieval rebuild of the medieval wall.

The series of landscaping/levelling deposits located during the field evaluation could well relate to the post-medieval rebuilding of the town wall with the deposits belonging to a period of landscaping after the rebuild. However, the inclusion of relatively modern artefacts in the lower deposits and a visibly landscaped bank sloping from the main garden towards the present town wall suggests a late 19th/20th century landscaping of the area of the proposed development. The depth of these late deposit also suggests that either any intact earlier deposits have been destroyed during the rebuild of the town wall and subsequent landscaping works or that any intact archaeological horizons lie below c.1.2m.

From the results of the watching brief (Smith, 2011) it can be concluded that the bank forming the ramped access into the care home at Morgannwg House is wholly modern in date and appears to be constructed immediately on top of a previous paving-slabbed pathway.

All work by AW will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

## **2 Site specific objectives**

The proposed archaeological work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material that might be affected by the proposed development, in particular its character, distribution, extent, condition, date and relative significance.

A report will be produced that will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed planning decisions to be made that can safeguard the archaeological resource. This will include:

- i) A predictive model of surviving archaeological deposits detailing zones of relative importance against known development proposals;
- ii) An impact assessment;
- iii) A comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within a national and regional research framework.

As a result the following will be formulated:

- A) A strategy to mitigate the potential impacts on the archaeological resource as a result of the proposed construction
- B) The formulation of a programme of further archaeological investigation (if required) to fulfil the above.



### **3 Scope of the work**

The archaeological work for the site will be undertaken in three phases.

Phase 1 – On site evaluation

Phase 2 – Production of an illustrated report

Phase 3 – Deposition of site archive

Phase 4 – Publication in a relevant journal if necessary

Phase 1 - The work will comprising the machine and hand excavation of two test pits measuring approximately 2.0m by 4.0m, with the aim of assessing the potential of development areas not included in the scope of the previous evaluation and watching brief. See Fig.1 Trench location plan.

Phase 2 – Production of an illustrated and bound report which will be submitted in duplicate to BBNPA and the regional HER (CPAT)

Phase 3 – The site archive will be deposited with The Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery no later than one year after the completion of the work.

### **4 Methodology**

#### **4.1 Phase 1 - Field Evaluation**

##### Preliminary work

Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery, the archive repository for this project, has been informed prior to works commencing.

After ensuring the siting of live services, tree preservation orders and other constraints, the two evaluation trenches will be distributed in a systematic layout across the application area.

##### Evaluation

The trenches will be excavated initially using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching blade. Thereafter all identified archaeological contexts will be excavated manually unless otherwise agreed with the curator in advance. All modern overburden and non-archaeological subsoils will be removed down to the level of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All archaeological contexts subsequently located will be adequately sampled in order to define their function, date, and relationship to adjacent features.

Sample percentages of each feature will include up to 50% of all linear features, 50% of postholes and sub-1m pits through half sectioning and 50% of pits over 1m in diameter through opposing quadrant excavation.

All trench sides and bases must be cleaned manually by trowelling to reveal contexts in plan and profile. This must be completed even if the trench apparently reveals only natural deposits. Spade or shovel cleaning only of trench bases and sides will not be acceptable. The level of natural soils below the archaeology should be tested for in at least one trench section location in each trench by means of machine/manual excavation or auguring.

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

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above.

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

## **5 Monitoring**

BBNPA will be contacted prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Investigations that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to BBNPA for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of BBNPA will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the work. BBNPA will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

If significant archaeological deposits are discovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with BBNPA to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

A contingency of at least 2 person days (whichever is greater) will be allowed for unexpected delays.

A contingency of up to two weeks of excavation and recording time will be allowed in case significant archaeology is located.

## **6 Artefacts**

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using a unique site code. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery.

All artefacts recovered during the project will be retained and related to the contexts from which they were derived. All typologically distinct and closely datable finds will be recorded three-dimensionally.

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

A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by number, weight, or both, will be compiled.

Pottery will be analysed to the standards outlined in "Guidelines for the Preparation of Pottery Archives" as prepared by the Study Group for Roman Pottery in consultation

with the CIfA. All other material will be analysed following the advice given in the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Finds Work.

The requirements for the conservation of artefacts will be unpredictable until after the completion of the fieldwork. The archaeological contractor will ensure, however, that at least minimum acceptable standards are achieved (the UK Institute of Conservation's Guidelines for the Treatment of Finds from Archaeological Site should be used as guidance).

#### Environmental and technological samples

Samples will be taken where necessary if significant deposits are located. These will be retained for processing. The level of post-excavation processing will be dependent on the results of assessment of potential and following discussion with an environmental specialist and the BBNPA.

Any features with potential to contain deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled. If required, the project manager will arrange, through a suitably qualified expert the assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits. The assessment of potential should consider the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication 'Environmental Archaeology' August 2011.

#### Human remains

Human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected when discovered. No further investigation will normally be permitted and the BBNPA and the local Coroner must be informed immediately. After discussion, it may be appropriate to take bone samples for C14 dating. If removal is essential it can only take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice and Environmental Health regulations.

#### Conservation

All archaeologically recovered artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products (collectively referred to as 'finds') will be conserved following the guidelines set out in 'Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials' (CIfA, 2014).

#### Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Tel No.</b>
Flint	Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483

Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

### Treasure

If items that may be subject to the Law of Treasure Trove are recovered, the appropriate authorities will be notified, in accordance with The Treasure Act 1996, Code of Practice (2<sup>nd</sup> revision), England and Wales issues by the Department for Culture Media and Sport.

## 7 Archiving and Reporting

### **Site archive**

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and the following standards:

Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CifA 2014).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the work on site.

Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales Guidelines for Digital Archives.

It will include:

- All site records (fully cross-checked and catalogued)
- Digitised copies of all site plans
- All artefacts (cleaned, marked and catalogued as appropriate)
- All ecofacts (sample processed and catalogued as appropriate)
- An interim or summary report on the above.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery prior to deposition.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the HER officer in advance of its preparation.

### **Final reporting**

A draft report will be submitted to BBNPA for comments within 4 weeks of Phase 1 being completed.

Copies of the final report will be sent to BBNPA and for inclusion in the regional HER and NMR. Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format. All report and photographs are AW copyright.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The report will provide a detailed account of all the archaeological work undertaken.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the 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. The report will set the results of the evaluation with the data of an HER enquiry within and immediately surrounding the site.

#### Report preparation

The report will contain the following:

- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology
- A fully representative description of the information gained from Stage 1 above, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all assessed areas.
- Suitably selected plans and sections of the evaluation trenches and any significant archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- Historical analysis of assessment results.
- Full post excavation specialist analysis and reporting.
- Archive deposition statement

If necessary, a summary of the work will be published in a national journal no later than a year after its completion.

#### ***Final archive***

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will be maintained, the report and the final (project) archive will be deposited with The Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery not later than six months after completion of the work. The contents of the archive and artefact disposal strategy will be agreed with The Brecknock Museum and Art Gallery prior to deposition.

## **8 Resources and timetable**

### **Standards**

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice and in accordance with:

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014).

Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014).

Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014).

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006)

### **Staff**

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of will be undertaken by Mark Houlston MCIfA.

### **Equipment**

The project will use existing AW equipment.

### **Timetable of archaeological works**

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client, who would like to commence the week of 4<sup>th</sup> January 2016.

### **Insurance**

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

### **Health and safety**

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the AW Health and Safety Policy.

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

Appendix 1

## **CURRICULUM VITAE:**

### **Christopher Edward Smith BA (Hons) MA MIfA**

#### **ADDRESS:**

41 Mill Road  
The Cwm, Knighton  
Powys, LD7 1RT

**MOBILE:** 07988815861

**EMAIL:** chris@arch-wales.co.uk

**D/O/B:** 16<sup>th</sup> Feb 1981

#### **RELEVANT ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:**

**MA** Historic Landscape Studies, University of Wales, Newport.

**BA (Hons)** Archaeology and Prehistory honours degree (2.1), University of Wales, Newport.

#### **WORK TRAINING COURSE/RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS:**

Full Clean UK Driving Licence  
driving qualified

Lantra Awards 4x4

British Red Cross First Aid qualified  
Person

CIEH Competent

MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS:

Council for British Archaeology (Wales) (IfA)	Institute for Archaeologists
Society for Post Medieval Archaeology Studies	Society for Landscape Studies

SKILLS:

- Worked at all levels up to Project Manager on a wide range of archaeological projects
- Proven track record of excavation, recording and man management skills
- Extensive experience of topographic survey with EDMs, GPS & LiDAR
- Geophysical survey experience using varied survey methods & data processing packages
- Skilled in use of Microsoft, Adobe, AutoCAD & various GIS packages
- Experience of building recording and conservation
- Extensive experience of preparing Risk Assessments & Written Schemes of Investigation
- Extensive experience of preparing grey literature client reports and publications
- Good experience of battlefield archaeology projects

RECENT EXCAVATION PROJECTS:

2013 – **Back Lane, Newtown.** Evaluation for Archaeology Wales Ltd  
 2013 – **Shrewsbury Battlefield Enterprise Park.** Watching brief & metal detector survey  
 2013 – **Broadwoodwidge, Devon.** Watching brief & DBA for Archaeology Wales Ltd  
 2013 – **High Street, Bala.** Watching brief & DBA for Archaeology Wales Ltd

RECENT SURVEY PROJECTS:

2013 – **Knighton Rd, Presteigne.** Geophysical survey for Archaeology Wales Ltd  
 2013 – **Newport Street, Clun.** Geophysical survey for Archaeology Wales Ltd  
 2013 – **St Fagans Battlefield.** LiDAR/Metal Detector Survey for Archaeology Wales Ltd

RECENT DBA PROJECTS:

2013 – **Queen Street, Tring, Herts.** Desk Based Assessment for Archaeology Wales Ltd  
 2013 – **Waterloo Street, Kidderminster.** Desk Based Assessment for Archaeology Central  
 2013 – **Back Lane, Newtown.** Desk Based Assessment for Archaeology Wales Ltd

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX V:**  
Context List



# Morgannwg House Nursing Home

## Context Register

### Trench 1

Context No.	Description
101	Tarmac and brick overburden
102	Mixed red/purple clay silt material
103	Natural clay and gravels

### Trench 2

201	Turf and topsoil
202	Friable sandy horizon
203	Mottled red/brown levelling horizon
204	Stone roof tile dump deposit
205	Compacted brown/red clay
206	Compacted brown/red silt
207	Friable black silt deposit
208	Compact orange clay
209	Moderately compacted red/orange clay
210	Friable brown/black silt
211	Friable mid brown silt
212	Friable red/brown silt
213	Compact red/brown silt
214	Moderately compact grey/black silt
215	Moderately compact red sandy silt
216	Compact red clay
217	Friable grey silt
218	Cut of modern soakaway
219	Loose stoney fill of [218]
220	Faced stone blocks
221	Natural clay and gravels

*Archaeology*  
*Wales*

**APPENDIX VI:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**

# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Morgannwg Nursing Home, Brecon, Powys

Site Name:	Morgannwg Nursing Home
Site Code:	MNH/15/EVA
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 04502842
Site Type:	Urban
Project Type:	Evaluation
Project Manager:	Kate Pitt
Project Dates:	January 2016
Categories Present:	17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Brecknock Museum
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

# *Archaeology Wales*

**Archaeology Wales Limited**

Rhos Helyg, Cwm Bôan, Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6QF

**Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371**

Email: [admin@arch-wales.co.uk](mailto:admin@arch-wales.co.uk)

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston

Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).

Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,  
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY