

Archaeology Wales

Game keepers lodge, Llandefalle

Level 2 Building Survey



By

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Report No . 1957

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Level 2 Building Survey

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a Level 2 Building Recording undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon, LD3 0OU. The work was undertaken prior to the conversion of the lodge to a dwelling. The relevant planning application number is 20/0014/FUL.

Cartographic sources highlight that the building was constructed sometime after 1905 in a plot previously occupied by a cottage associated with Trebarried farm. The construction of the building corresponds with the plantation of the adjacent area to the east. While no concluding evidence was obtained during the survey, it may be possible that the storage unit postdates the original construction of the building.

All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2019).

Crynodeb

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i Gofnod Adeiladau Lefel 2 a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ar Borthdy'r Ciper, Llandyfalle, Aberhonddu, LD3 0OU. Gwnaed y gwaith lliniaru cyn y gwaith o droi'r porthdy yn breswylfa. Y rhif cais cynllunio perthnasol yw 20/0014/FUL.

Mae'r ffynonellau cartograffeg yn amlygu'r ffaith bod yr adeilad wedi'i adeiladu rhyw dro ar ôl 1905 ar dir lle yr arferai bwthyn a oedd yn gysylltiedig â fferm Trebarried sefyll. Mae'r gwaith o adeiladu'r adeilad yn cyd-fynd â'r blanhigfa yn yr ardal gyfagos i'r dwyrain. Er na chafwyd unrhyw dystiolaeth derfynol yn ystod yr arolwg, mae'n bosibl bod yr uned storio yn dyddio ar ôl y gwaith gwreiddiol o adeiladu'r adeilad.

Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr ar gyfer Archwiliadau a Chofnodion Archeolegol o Adeiladau neu Strwythurau sy'n Sefyll (2019).

1. Introduction

1.1. In March 2021 Archaeology Wales (henceforth - AW) was commissioned to undertake a Level 2 Building Recording at Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon, LD3 0OU. The site is centred on OS grid reference NGR SO 11369 34680 (Figure 1). The work was carried out as mitigation prior to the conversion of the lodge to a dwelling. The relevant planning application number is 20/0014/FUL.

1.2. The requirements for the survey were set out by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Development Control (henceforth - CPAT-DC) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in this instance Powys County Council (henceforth - PCC). This report has been produced to comply with the conditions set out by CPAT-DC in relation to condition 19 of the planning application, which states that:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 building survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The programme of building analysis and recording will be completed by an archaeological contractor and must meet the standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures. A copy of the resulting report should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority and the Development Control Archaeologist, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP Email: mark.walters@cpat.org.uk Tel: 01938 553670). After approval by the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report and resulting archive should also be sent to the Historic Environment Record Officer, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust for inclusion in the regional Historic Environment Record.

1.3. As a consequence, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA, AW Project Manager) prior to the work taking place (Appendix I). This was subsequently approved by CPAT-DC.

1.4. The building recording took place on the 5th of March 2021 and was conducted by Dr Susan Stratton, AW Project Officer. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (MCIfA). All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019), and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2016). AW is a Registered Organisation with ClfA.

2. Site Description

2.2. The site is located c. 1km south-east of Llandefalle, c. 3km west of Bronllys, and c. 9km north-east of Brecon. It is located just to the north of a single-track road between the A470 and Tredurn Farm. The site is centred on OS grid reference NGR SO 11369 34680 (Figure 1). The site is currently bounded to the north and east by woodland, to the south by the single-track road, and to the west by enclosed fields. The surrounding area predominantly a rural setting with a number of farms, farmsteads, and agricultural fields surrounding the general area of the site.

3. Methodology

3.2. A Level 2 Building Recording is a descriptive record. Its primary objective is to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography, all of the key internal and external components of the affected building so that a permanent record survives prior to works. Proposed development plans were provided by the client (Figures 3 & 4).

3.3. The research and investigation into the building and its setting has included an examination of primary and secondary sources, including information provided by Cadw on designated historic and archaeological assets, all relevant archaeological reports on works undertaken on the site and in the area, aerial photographic evidence, historic mapping, place name evidence and relevant sources held in local, regional, and national archives whenever possible.

3.4. The Level 2 Building Recording was undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist who can understand and interpret the

structure and record the important details. The survey was undertaken prior to any development works on the structure.

3.5. Full access was possible to the building, both externally and internally. Descriptive records were made, and photographs were taken in high-resolution digital format of the historic structure. Plans were provided by the client.

3.6. The work has been completed in accordance with ClfA's *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2019) and to a standard equivalent to Historic England Level 2, laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

4. Archaeological & Historical Background

4.1. An exhaustive historical account of the building may be hindered by its subsidiary nature – games keeper lodge – and its virtually isolated position within the landscape. However, some insights into the building's history and date of construction have been attained through the examination of cartographic sources, written sources, photographs and during the examination of the buildings character and fabric.

4.2. It is known that the construction of the building post-dates 1905. However, it is worth noting that map editions predating the construction of the building offer interesting insights into the history of the property.

4.3. The Tithe Map of 1843 shows the current site encompassing three tracts of land, fields 721, 734, and 756. The boundaries of fields 721 and 734 have altered very little and mostly appear as they do today. The tithe map apportionment states that 721 was meadow land, occupied by William Jenkins and owned by Marid Hughes. Field 734 was pastureland, also occupied by William Jenkins and owned by Samuel Church. Field 756 occupies the majority of the current site. The apportionment states that a cottage and garden occupy this field. The cottage is also visible on the map itself, it is located in the south-western corner of the field, and it appears to have been located close to the proposed entrance of the current site. However, the single-track road appears to have altered over time and the current road may have been the location of this cottage. The

apportionment states that the cottage is a part of Trebarried farm, it was occupied by Morris Thomas and owned by Joseph Bailey.

4.4. The latter insight is interesting as it establishes a link between the site and Trebarried farm, a complex which developed from the large gentry house - Trebarried Hall (Grade II* Listed Building: 6798) and Trebarried Court (Grade II Listed Building: 84330). - located 0.5km northeast of the current site (Hadley 2017). The latter was the seat of William ab Harry Vaughan.

4.5. The First Edition Ordnance Survey, Brecknockshire XXII.SE (1887) shows the area in detail. Tredurn Farm to the west of the site, as well as the larger farm complex of Trebarriad to the north can be seen clearly in this map. There have been some changes to the current site in the intervening years between the tithe map and the First Edition OS map. Firstly, the cottage that was noted on the tithe map is no longer depicted and suggests that it has been demolished. Secondly, small wood land is documented in the northern area of the current site. Finally, the site of the medieval moated homestead to the south of the current site (BR050) is depicted on the map.

4.6. The Third Edition Ordnance Survey, Brecknockshire XXII.SE (1953) documents for the first time the structure. Therefore, its construction dated between 1905 and 1953, probably linked with the development of a Fir plantation to the east. The scale available for subsequent map editions does not allow the user to discern any phasing within the building.

4.7. All other subsequent map editions do not document changes in the area. By the 1980s, the plantation to the east is labelled 'New Plantation'. Episodes of clearance are evidenced in aerial imagery dating to 2019¹.

5. The Building Recording Results

General (Figure 2-5)

5.1 The structure examined is defined by a main space (living area) measuring 5m², a lean-to situated on the western elevation of the building measuring 3.5m in length and 2.5m in width, and a further lean-to acting as a toilet block

¹ Google Earth 04/2014.

abutting the south elevation of the building and measuring 1.5m in length and 1m in width.

- 5.2 The main structure has a pitched roof with 45° gabled ends located on the west and east elevations. The storage and toilet units are both characterised by shed box roofs.

West facing elevation - exterior (Figure 2-5; Plates 2-3, 7-8, 13)

- 5.3 This elevation is 5m wide with every wall is constituted with galvanised corrugated sheets with rivets, painted green. Two rectangular windows are located on this elevation. The northernmost window measures 1m in length and 0.8m in width. The space holds a timber framed window occupied with six panels of single glazed glass. The timber is currently painted white. The southernmost window is of the same characteristics than the opening described above, however, it is of smaller size (approximately 0.8m x 0.7m) probably to accommodate the entrance porch.
- 5.4 The porch measures 2.20m in height and c 1.20m in length. Structurally is made of square cut timber (0.1m) slotted together to form the main frame from which the galvanised corrugated sheets stand as well as the main door. The latter is defined by a panelled stable door held by four T hinges. All timber and galvanised corrugated sheets are painted green.
- 5.5 The porch contains a rectangular window on its north facing elevation. The latter is 0.7m in length and 0.6m in width and it is a timber framed window occupied with three panels of single glazed glass.
- 5.6 The gable end has the timber trusses exposed and are situated immediately below the roof made of galvanised corrugated sheets. The truss is made of two main beams running down at 45° angles, however, the southernmost one is defined by two adjoined beams. While there are no other sources of evidence to support the following interpretation, the two-beam element described above might be understood as proof for an event of alteration defined by the creation of the porch.

North facing - exterior (Figures 2-5; Plates 1-2, 4-6, 14)

- 5.7 The north facing elevation is composed of two distinct units, one belonging to the building's main space and the second functioning as a storage place. While the main elevation is 5m in length, the storage elevation is 3.5m in length.
- 5.8 The building main elevation, like all other elevations is defined by corrugated sheets painted green. Two window openings are located, both holding timber framed windows, however one is painted white and the other is painted green.
- 5.9 The main window is located immediately below the eaves and measures 1.3m in length and 0.7m in width. The timber framed structure holds eight single glazed panels. Contrastingly, the easternmost window is 0.5m² and holds four glass panels. An outlet is located west of this window and an iron gutter immediately east.
- 5.10 The lean-to elevation is also made of galvanised corrugated sheets painted green and holds a window identical in character to that described above. The door opening is 1.8m in height and c 0.8m in length and holds a panelled door painted green sustained by two T hinges.

East facing elevation - exterior (Figure 2-5; Plates 10-12)

- 5.11 This elevation holds views toward the main structure, the toilet block and the storage unit.
- 5.12 The elevation belonging to the storage unit is 2.6m in length and stands to a height of 2m (lowest side) to 2.30m (highest side) - corresponding to the shed box roof profile. This elevation has no detail, and it is defined by galvanised corrugated sheets with rivets, painted green.
- 5.13 Views toward the main structure gable end are also evident and defined by a window located on the southernmost region of the elevation. The window is 1m in length and 0.8m in width. The space holds a timber framed window occupied with six panels of single glazed glass.
- 5.14 A ventilation slit made of timber is located in the uppermost area of the gable end. Alike the opposite gable end, it has timber trusses exposed below and are situated immediately below galvanised corrugated sheets.

5.15 The elevation belonging to the toilet block is c 1m in length and defined by galvanised corrugated sheets with rivets, painted green.

South facing elevation - exterior (Figure 2-5)

5.16 This elevation was difficult to photograph due to the existing vegetation, however, in close inspection it was noted that it was defined by galvanised corrugated sheets with rivets, painted green, and measured a total of 8m in length.

Living Room - interior (Figures 2-5; Plates 15-25)

5.17 This space is floored with floorboards possibly dating to the construction of the structure. While some wood treatment is evidenced (polish), the boards are currently heavily worn out exposing the bare timber. Furthermore, two areas concreted over exist, one beneath the hob, and one adjacent to it, probably indicating the position of an earlier hob or a similar source of heat.

5.18 Both the walls and the ceiling are defined with wooden boards painted white. The skirting boards are around 0.10m in height and are currently painted black. Two main beams are exposed within the room interior. They are square cut and painted white and occupying the upper area of the building spaced equally.

5.19 A wooden bench also painted white is located in the NW corner of the room. This is attached to the boarded wall, with a supportive post in the SW corner. Evidence suggests that the original layout would have contained a further bench on the SE corner of the room.

5.20 The interior door - as opposed to the porch door - is made of wood with fielded panels to the lower half, and with six light panels above. The doorknob is made of metal.

5.21 The gable facing W contains a wood panelled sliding door that enables the use/disuse of the exterior vent.

5.22 All windows are described during the discussion of the external elevations. Notwithstanding, it is noted at this point that all openings of the property are hopper windows.

Toilet block

- 5.23 This space shares a number of traits with the living area, and it is therefore possible to suggest that it may also be an element corresponding to the original layout of the building. The toilet block floor is concreted, however the walls and ceiling are constructed with wooden panels painted white. The toilet unit may be dated to around the 1960s.
- 5.24 A small rectangular window cuts through the S elevation. The latter is a two light hopper PVC window.

Storage Area

- 5.25 This space is floored with concrete although the latter is currently covered with soil. Both the ceiling and the walls are constructed with square cut frame covered with galvanised steel sheets painted in green. There is no detail on the elevations other than the changing height corresponding to the profile of the shed roof.

6. Discussion & Interpretation

- 6.1. The survey was carried out to conform with Condition 19 of planning application 20/2014/FUL. Its aim was to obtain a detailed photographic record of the property before it is altered.
- 6.2. Desktop research has noted that the building postdates 1905, and it is located in the same plot as a cottage associated with Trebarried farm. The latter has a direct link with Trebarried Hall (Grade II* Listed Building: 6798) and Trebarried Court (Grade II Listed Building: 84330), known to have been the seat of William ab Harry Vaughan.
- 6.3. Interestingly, the first cartographic record concerning the building dates to 1953. The map documents the structure and a path to the east that cuts across the plantation. It may be said that the structure's function is therefore associated with the works being carried out within the wood to the east.
- 6.4. Map scales do not allow defining the phasing of the building. During the survey, it was noted that the building does not offer clear indications of phasing, and when it does, they do not appear to be conclusive. It is therefore tentatively suggested that the first phase of the building corresponds to the construction

of the main area and the toilet block. This interpretation gains support in noting that the construction techniques for both spaces are identical. Contrastingly the storage area is roughly constructed and of different construction methods of the other two areas. While this might correspond to the function of the space, it could be suggested that this area may have post-dated the first construction of the site. Finally, the W facing elevation may indicate evidence for an event of alteration associated with the introduction of the porch. Two sets of evidence have been used to define this interpretation: the smaller size of the adjacent window and its abutment against the porch area, and an event of repair observed in the exposed roof trusses.

7. References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019. *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

Hadley A. 2017. Land at Greenfields, Bronllys. Archaeological Assessment and Settings Assessment. Report 1550.

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

Garcia Rovira, I., 2021. *Written Scheme of Investigation Level 2 Building Recording at Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon*

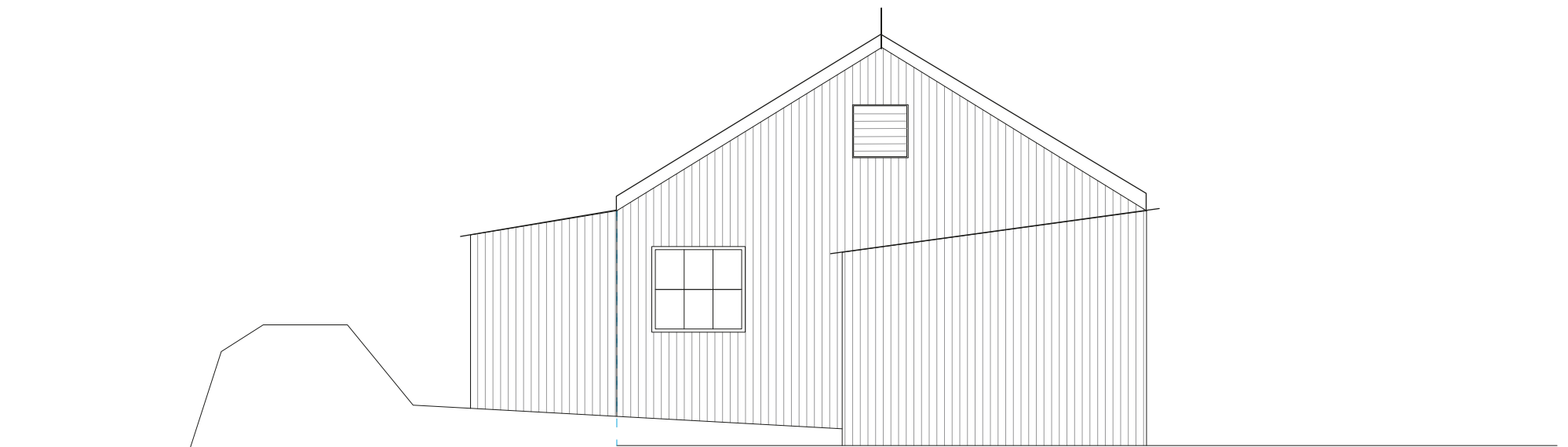
Silvester, B., 2001. *Deserted Medieval and Later Rural Settlements in Powys and Clwyd: The Final Report*. Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Report 425

Silvester, B., 2007. *Defended Enclosures in Brecknock*. Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Report 859

Historic Maps

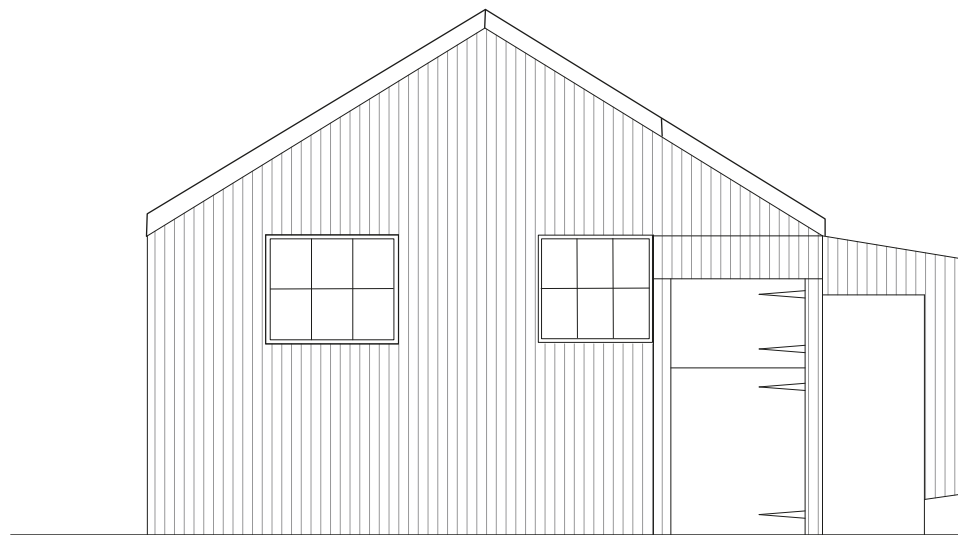
- Tithe Map of the parish of Llandefalley in the County of Brecon (1843)
- First Edition Ordnance Survey, Brecknockshire XXII.SE (1887)
- Second Edition Ordnance Survey, Brecknockshire XXII.SE (1905)

- Third Edition Ordnance Survey, Brecknockshire XXII.SE (1953)
- Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:2, 500 (1974-1975)



East Elevation

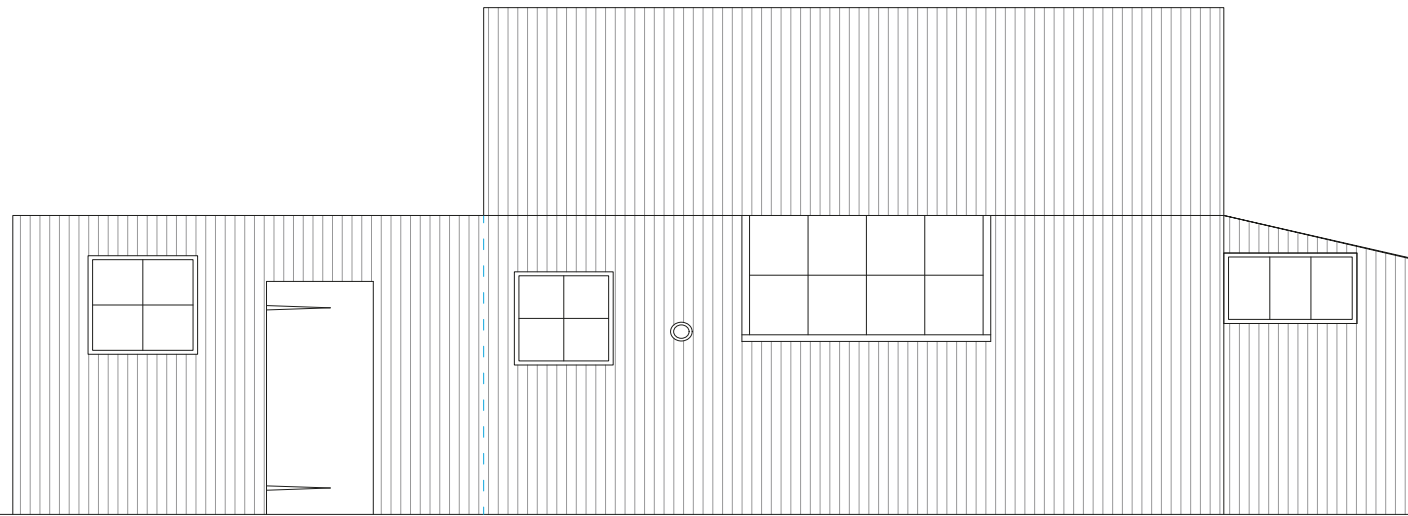
Figure 2.1. Exiting plan and elevations.



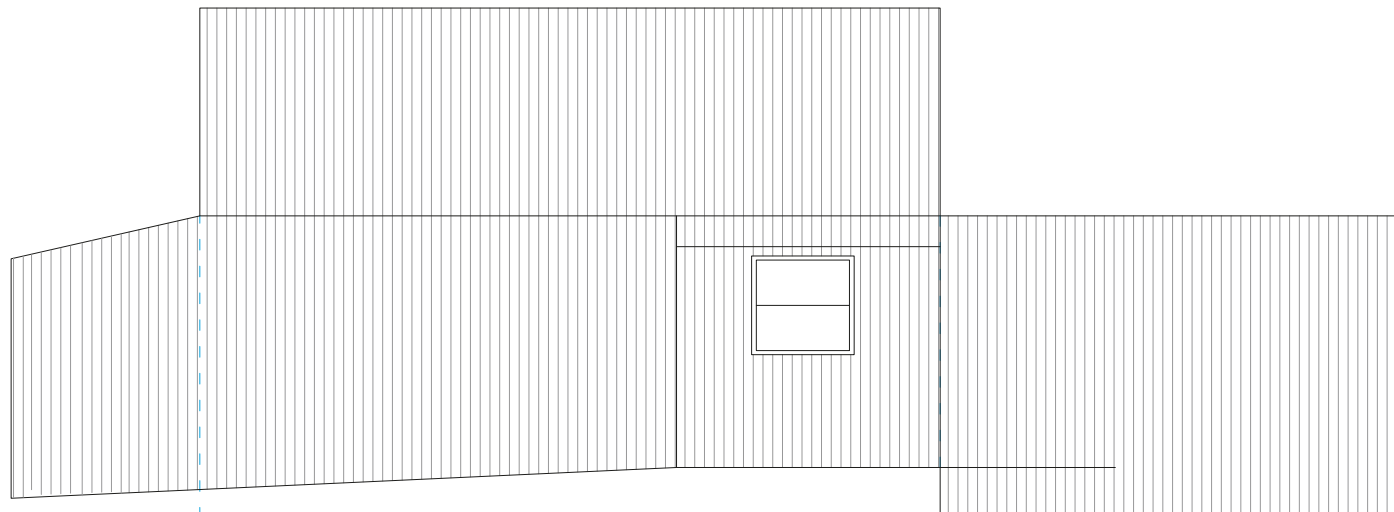
1m

West Elevation

Figure 2.2. Existing plan and elevations.



North Elevation



1m

South Elevation

Figure 2.3. Exiting plan and elevations.

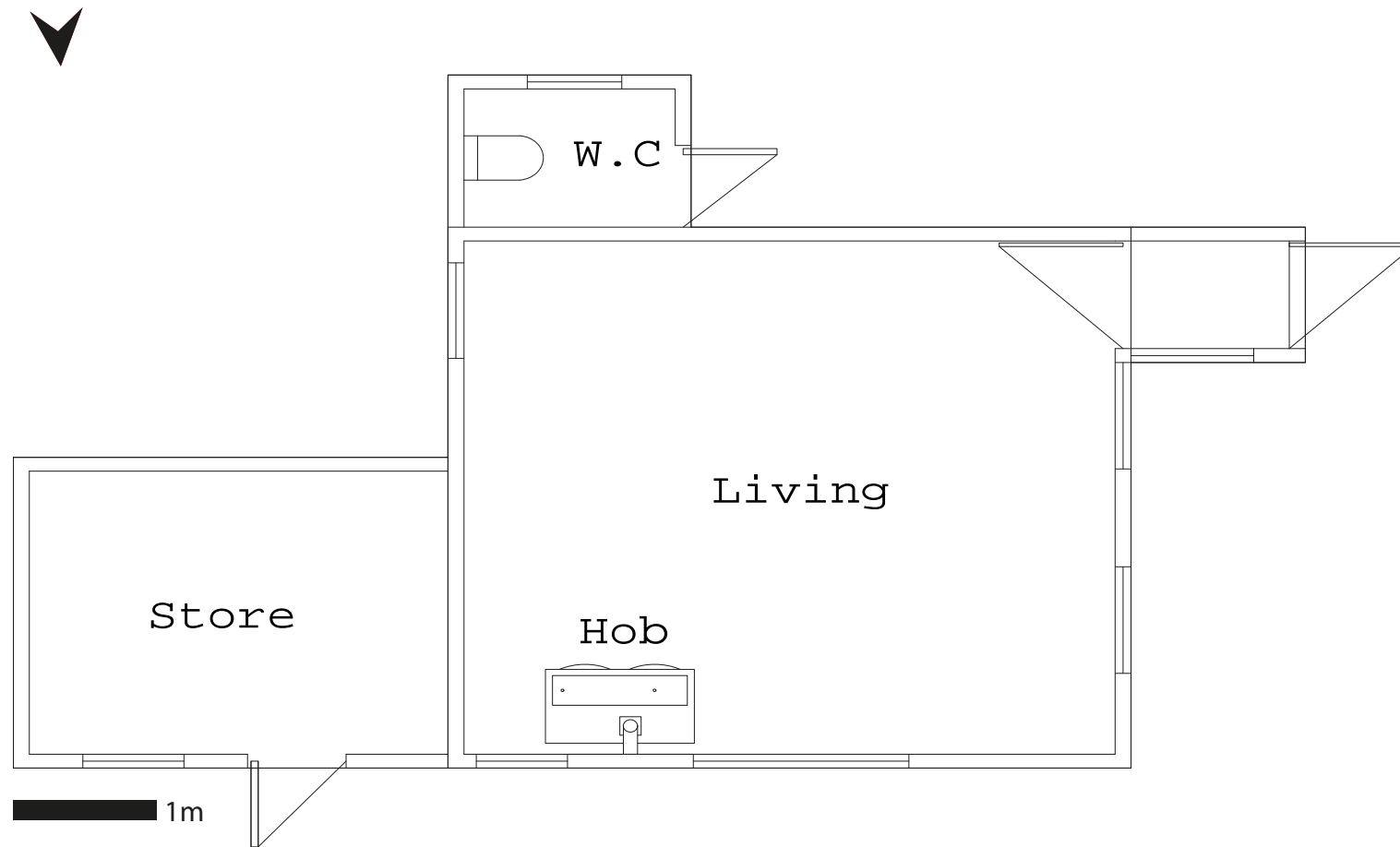


Figure 2.4. Exiting plan and elevations.

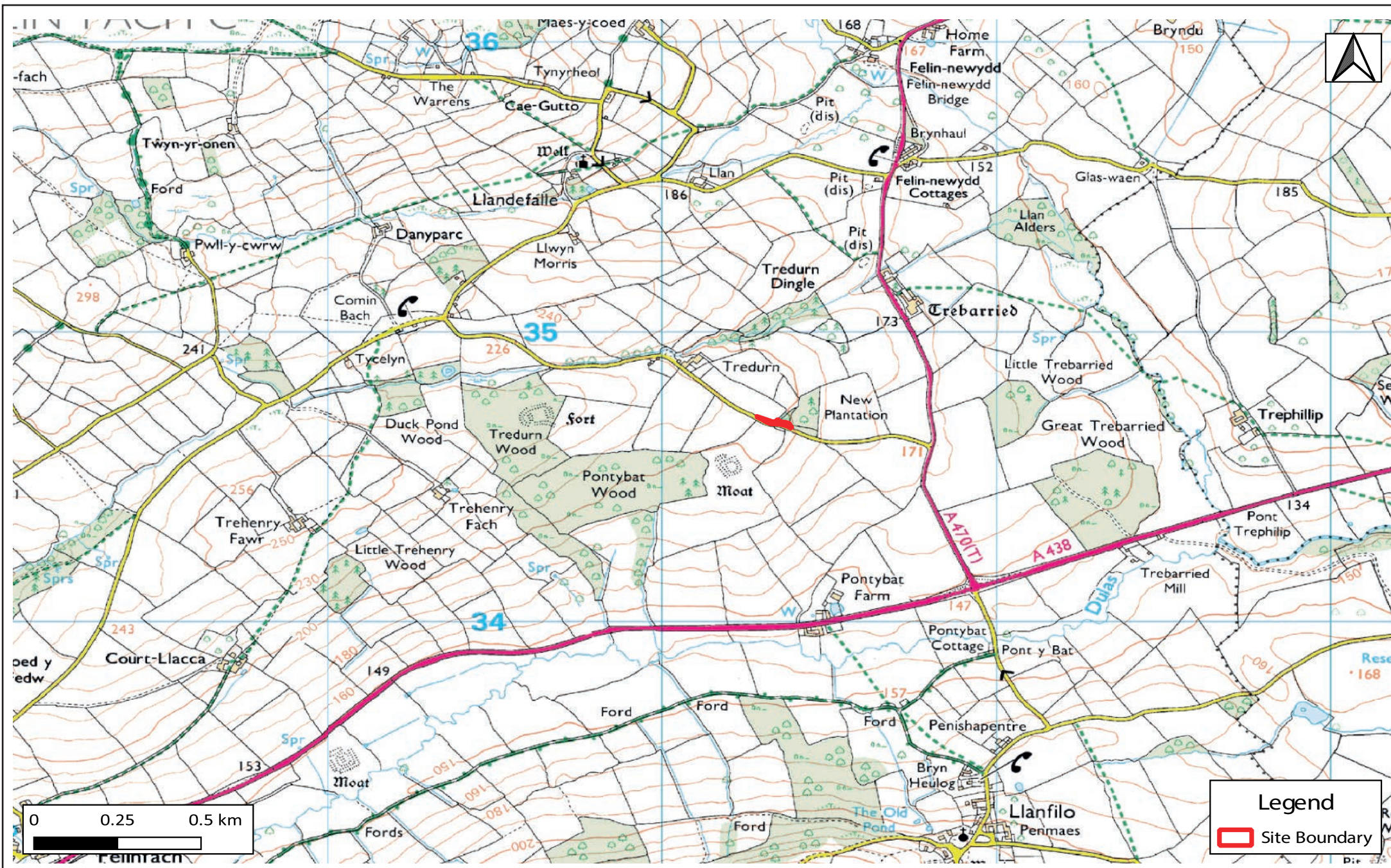


Figure 1. Site Location

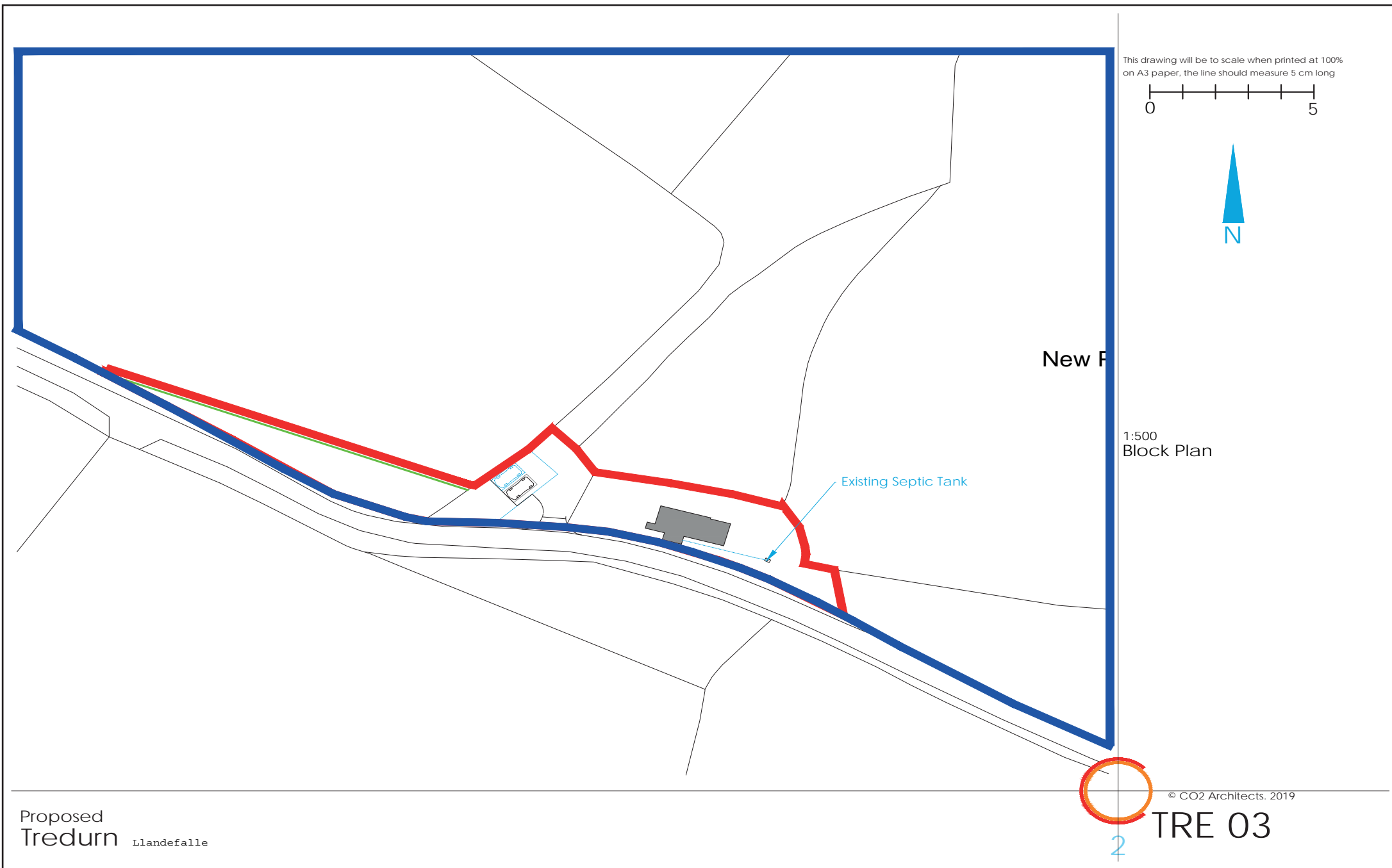
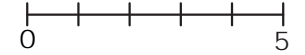
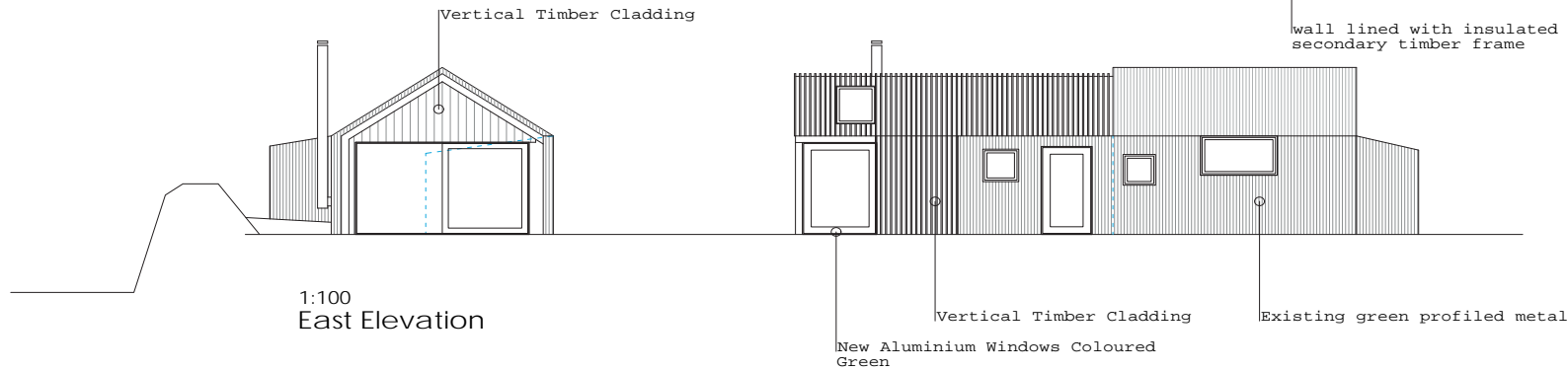
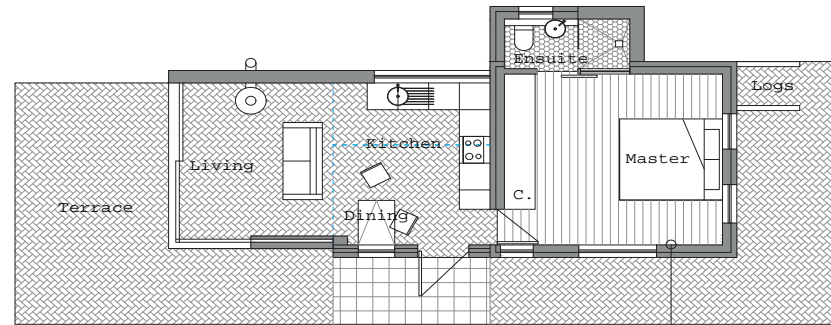


Figure 3. Proposed Site Plan

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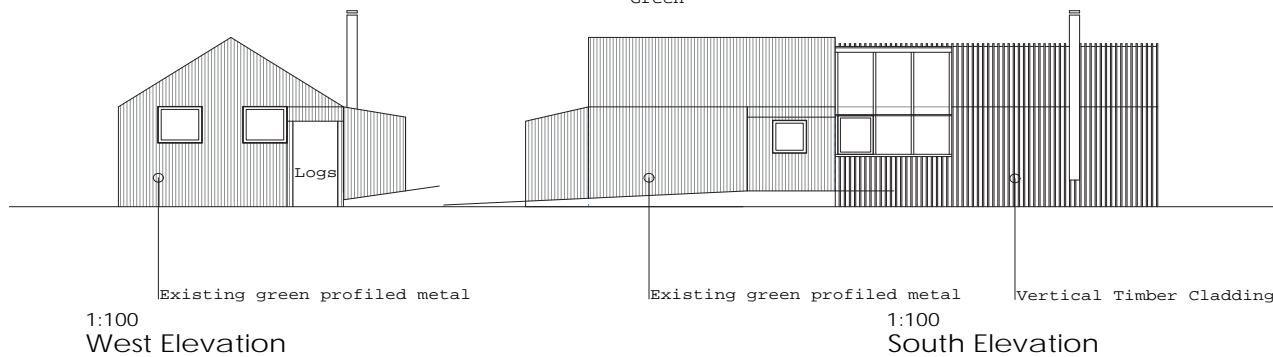


1:100
Ground floor plan



1:100
East Elevation

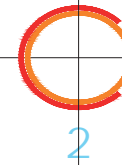
1:100
North Elevation



1:100
West Elevation

1:100
South Elevation

Proposed
Tredurn Llandefalle



© CO2 Architects, 2019

TRE 05D

Figure 4. Proposed Elevations



Figure 5. Directions of shot.



1. View of N facing elevation, looking S.



2. View of N elevation, oblique.



3. Porch S facing elevation, looking N.



4. Close-up view of S facing elevation, looking N.



5. Close-up of entrance, looking S.



6. View of E extension, looking S.



7. Detail of entrance, W facing elevation looking E.



8. View of W facing elevation, looking E.



9. W facing elevation looking E.



10. E facing elevation looking NW.



11. E facing elevation looking W.



12. E elevation, oblique.



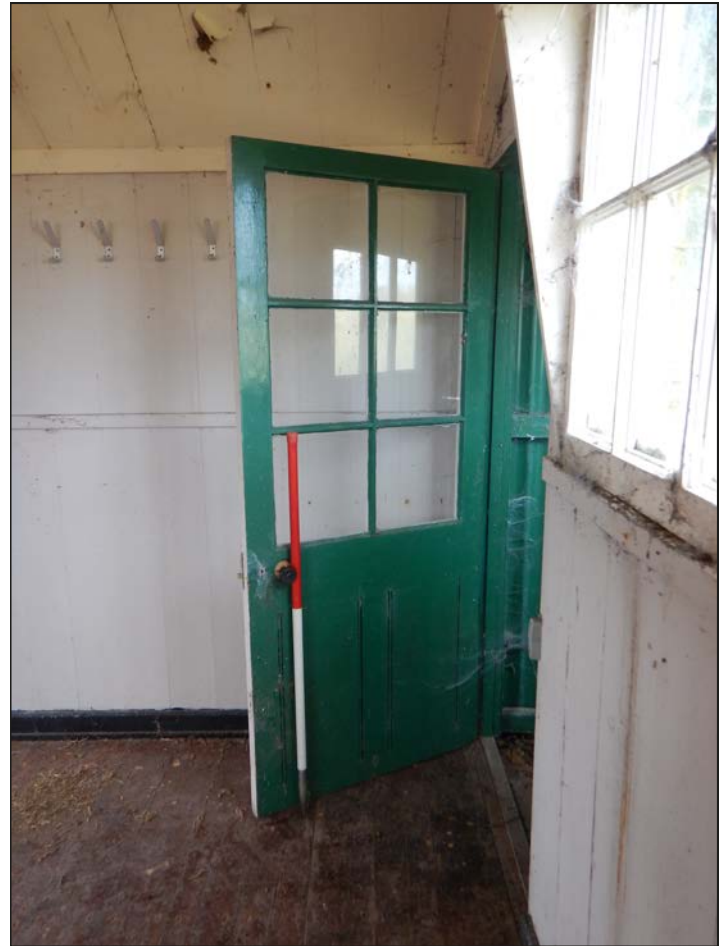
13. Entrance W facing elevation.



14. View of W facing elevation. looking E.



15. Entrance looking W.



16. View of entrance looking S.



17. View of interior looking NE.



18. View of interior looking E.



19. Close-up, interior looking E.



20. View of S facing elevation looking N.



21. View of S facing elevation looking N - hob.



22. Door detail, E elevation looking W.



23. View of E facing elevation looking W.



24. N facing elevation looking S.



25. Detail of roof trusses.



26. View into toilet block looking E.



27. View of bench, interior looking NW.



28. View of toilet block door - looking SE.



29. View of window, toilet block looking W.



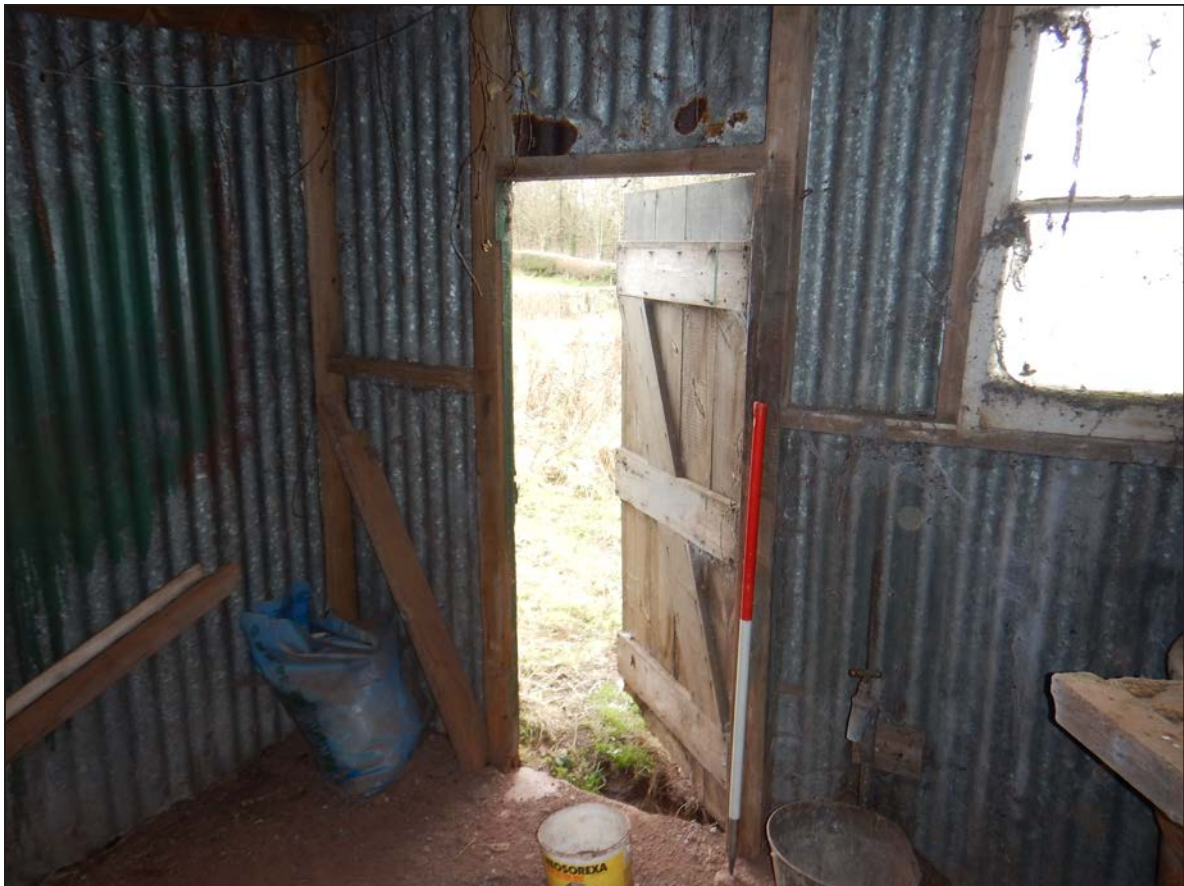
30. View into shed looking E.



31. View into shed looking S.



32. View into shed looking W.



33. View into shed looking N.

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Written Scheme of Investigation

Level 2 Building Recording

at

Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon, Powys LD3 0UU

Prepared for:

Luke Rees and Beth Sargeant

Planning Application: 20/0014/FUL

Project No: 2882

February 2021



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Summary

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological building recording to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Luke Rees and Beth Sargeant.

The archaeological building recording will consist of a Level 2 standard according to Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings guidelines. It will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed conversion of the Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon, Powys LD3 0UU (NGR SO 11369 34680).

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014), Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020).

1. Introduction

1.1. This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological building recording, Level 2 to be undertaken in association with the proposed conversion of the Game Keepers Lodge, Llandefalle, Brecon, Powys LD3 0UU (NGR SO 11369 34680) – Planning Application 20/0014/FUL.

1.2. The work is set to satisfy Condition 19 which states that:

No development shall take place until a programme of building recording and analysis, equivalent to an Historic England Level 2 survey, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a brief issued by the local planning authority and a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the local planning authority [...]

Reason: to allow an adequate analytical record of the building to be made, before they are converted, to ensure that the building origins, use and development are understood and the main features, character and state of preservation are recorded.

1.3. The purpose of the Level 2 archaeological building recording is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for

which are set out in technical advice note (TAN) 24: the historic environment 2017. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the affected building are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

- 1.4. This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA of Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Luke Rees and Beth Sargeant (henceforth - the client). The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust - Development Control (henceforth - CPAT-DC), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.
- 1.5. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA

2. Site Description & Archaeological/Historical Background

- 2.1. The structure is located SE of Llandefalle and can be accessed via a track running off the A470, located to the E of the property. The structure is surrounded by large irregular fields, many with evidence of post-medieval field enclosures.
- 2.2. The underlying bedrock is defined by the Pridoli Rocks, composed of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed during the Silurian Period. No superficial soils are recorded (BGS 2021).
- 2.3. In a letter dating to 22.1.21, CPAT-DC highlights that the lodge - which is not recorded in the Historic Environment Records - appears to have been built sometime around 1905. At present the building original character and it is therefore deemed necessary to carry out a building recorded prior its conversion.

3. Aims & Objectives

- 3.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the Level 2 archaeological building recording will meet the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording* (2014) and according to Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide To Good Recording Practice* (2016).

- 3.2. The primary objective of the building recording will be to describe and record, by means of high-resolution digital photography all of the key internal and external components of the affected building(s) so that a permanent record survives prior to its conversion. This will be completed by means of an Historic England's Level 2 building survey.
- 3.3. Level 2 will comprise an introductory description followed by an account of the building's origins, development, and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken.

4. Timetable of works

- 4.1. The programme of Level 2 archaeological building recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works associated with the proposed development. Archaeology Wales will update CPAT-DC with the exact date.
- 4.2. The report will be submitted to the client 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.

5. Fieldwork Details

- 5.1. The Level 2 archaeological building recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced building recording archaeologist who will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details.
- 5.2. The survey will take the form of a Level 2 building survey as defined by Historic England (May 2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. This level of survey is intended to create a descriptive record of the building, and will include:
- Description and photographic record of the exterior and the interior
 - Detailed account of type, construction, form, function
 - Phasing

- Past and present use and relationship with setting
- Identification and recording of original fixtures and fittings
- Conclusions regarding the building's development and use

5.3. The drawn record will be created using either annotated accurately measured plans supplied by the architect or conventional measured survey/total station surveying as appropriate. The end result will include:

- Accurate, measured ground plan, elevations, and cross-sections as appropriate
- Phase plans showing the development of the structure

5.4. All photographs will be taken in a high-resolution digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location, and direction of shot. The record will include:

- Views of elevations
- Views of external appearance
- Views of all internal rooms
- Internal and external structural detail
- Fixtures, fittings, machinery, related contents

6. Monitoring

6.1. CPAT-DC will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological survey 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 building recording.

7. Reporting & Archive

7.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *the management of research projects in the historic environment (MORPHE)* (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project. The site archive - including any artefacts and records - will be subjected to selection to establish

those elements that will be retained for long term curation. The selection strategy will be agreed with all stakeholders and will be detailed in the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan. The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be prepared in accordance with: *Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Disposal Guidelines for Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2020). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the national monuments record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an and *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017).

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location and NGR
- Statutory designations
- Date of record, recorder, and archive deposition
- Introduction
- Site location
- Topography and Geology
- Methodology
- Summary of the form, function, date, and development of the building
- Desk-based study, including copies of historic maps and photographs where permitted
- Summary description of the building
- Past and present usage
- Evidence for former existence of demolished structures, removed fittings etc
- Site Plans and Elevations (annotated architects plans may be used where they are seen to be an accurate representation of the existing building/s)
- Conclusions
- References

7.3. The resulting digital report will be submitted to the applicant, Local Planning Authority, and the Development Control Archaeologist at Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (Mark Walters mark.walters@cpat.org.uk). On approval the final report should be submitted in high resolution PDF format to the Historic Environment Record Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk), Clwyd-

Powys Archaeological Trust, The Offices, Coed y Dinas, Welshpool, SY21 8RP for inclusion within the Historic Environment Record.

- 7.4. The Archaeological Contractor should obtain copies of the HER Deposition Guidance and HER Depositor Licence from the HER Officer (Gary Duckers gary.duckers@cpat.org.uk) before any reports or archives are submitted to the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.
- 7.5. The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW including a copy of the final report. This archive will include all written, drawn, survey and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. NMR Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015). A copy of the digital archive only will also be lodged with the Historic Environment Record, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust.
- 7.6. Any artefacts recovered during the recording process should be deposited with the nearest regional or county Museum and the museum should be contacted in advance for their archiving and deposition guidelines. The artefacts should be deposited along with a copy of the site report including a detailed list of all artefacts recovered. Where no regional deposition location exists, the archaeological contractor should retain the artefactual archive until such time as the archive can be transferred to an approved deposition location. In the latter case the archive must be available for public and specialist access.

8. Staff

- 8.1. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Archaeology Wales staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of CPAT-DC and the client.

9. Health & Safety

Risk Assessment

- 9.1. 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.

Other Guidelines

9.2. 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).

Covid-19 Specific Considerations

9.3. If an AW Staff member believes they are at an increased risk from the virus they are to contact management.

- If anyone is showing symptoms of Covid-19 they are to go home immediately and notify the appropriate people.
- Staff will drive to site in a private vehicle alone or with someone from their household only. If sites require multiple staff members to attend, they will travel separately and will try to avoid the use of public transport (walking, cycling etc)
- Staff will stay at least 2m away from any person, who does not live within their own household, AT ALL TIMES. This includes on site, within office space, in the canteen and all other parts of the compound.
- Staff will wash hands regularly and thoroughly, especially on arriving to site, leaving site and before eating.
- The staff members should take their own food and drink to site.
- Once returning home, appropriate care should be taken to ensure that contamination does not spread (change clothes, shower etc)
- Staff will avoid touching surfaces if possible. If they have to touch a surface, such as a door handle or toilet seat, staff must either wear gloves or wash their hands/ relevant body part with sterilising hand wash immediately afterwards. DO NOT touch your face after touching any surface. Staff should also disinfect surfaces before and after touching. Staff must bring their own sterilising handwash, wipes and gloves and dispose of them safely after use.
- All staff will read, sign, and adhere to the separate AW Covid - 19 risk assessment
- AND Site Operating Procedures for full details and work in accordance with them.

- If any AW staff, contractor, or any other persons on site are not abiding by these
- rules, the staff member will remove themselves from the risk and contact the Project Manager immediately.

10. Community Engagement & Outreach

10.1. Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the survey 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. This will be discussed with and in agreement with the client. 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.

10.2. 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.

11. Insurance

11.1. 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.

12. Quality Control

Professional Standards

12.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute For

12.2. 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 building investigation and recording 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.

Project Tracking

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

13. Arbitration

13.1. 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.

14. References

- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020): https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIAS&GDBA_4.pdf
- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014): https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIAS&GBuildings_1.pdf
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2020): https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIAS&GArchives_4.pdf
- Geology of Britain Viewer: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide To Good Recording Practice (2016): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/heag099-understanding-historic-buildings/>

- The management of research projects in the historic environment (MORPHE): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/>

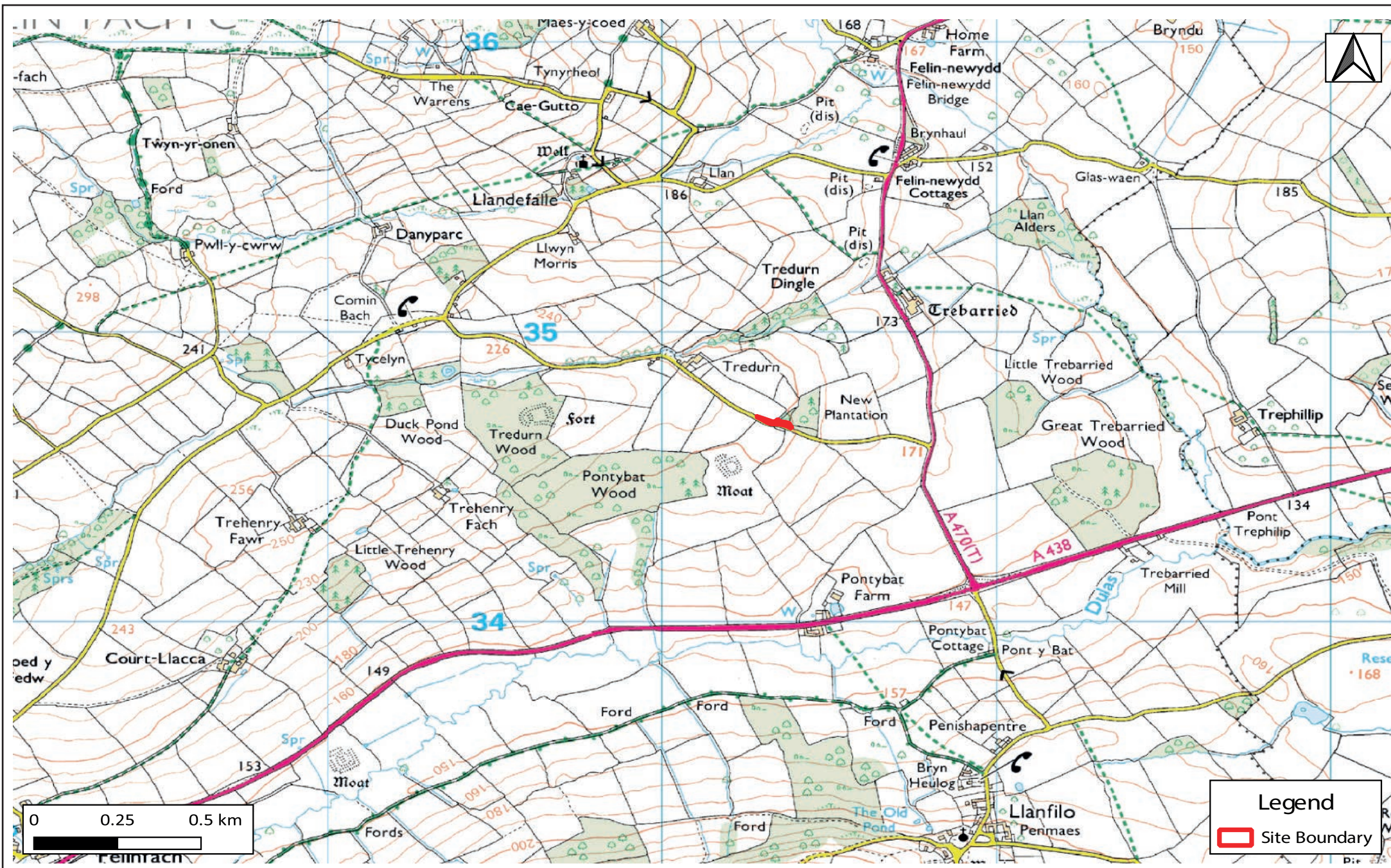
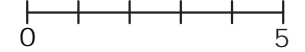
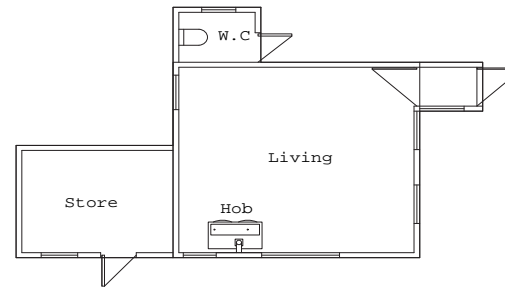


Figure 1. Site Location

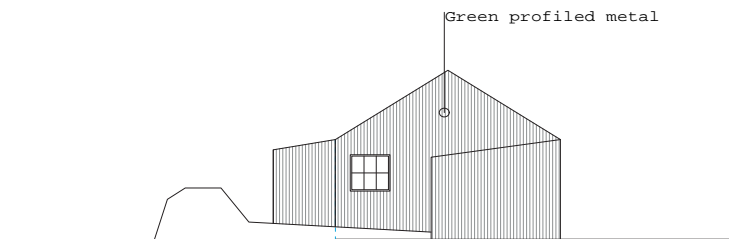
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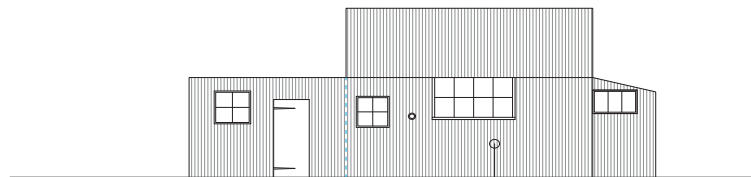
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Ground floor plan



1:100
North Elevation



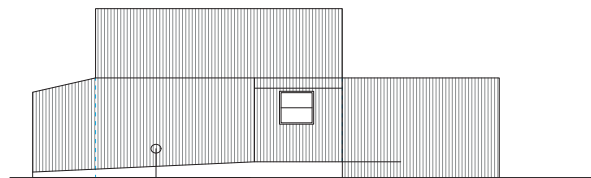
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East Elevation



Green profiled metal

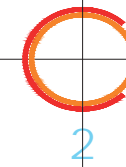


1:100
West Elevation



1:100
South Elevation

Existing
Tredurn Llandefalle



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Figure 2. Existing Elevations

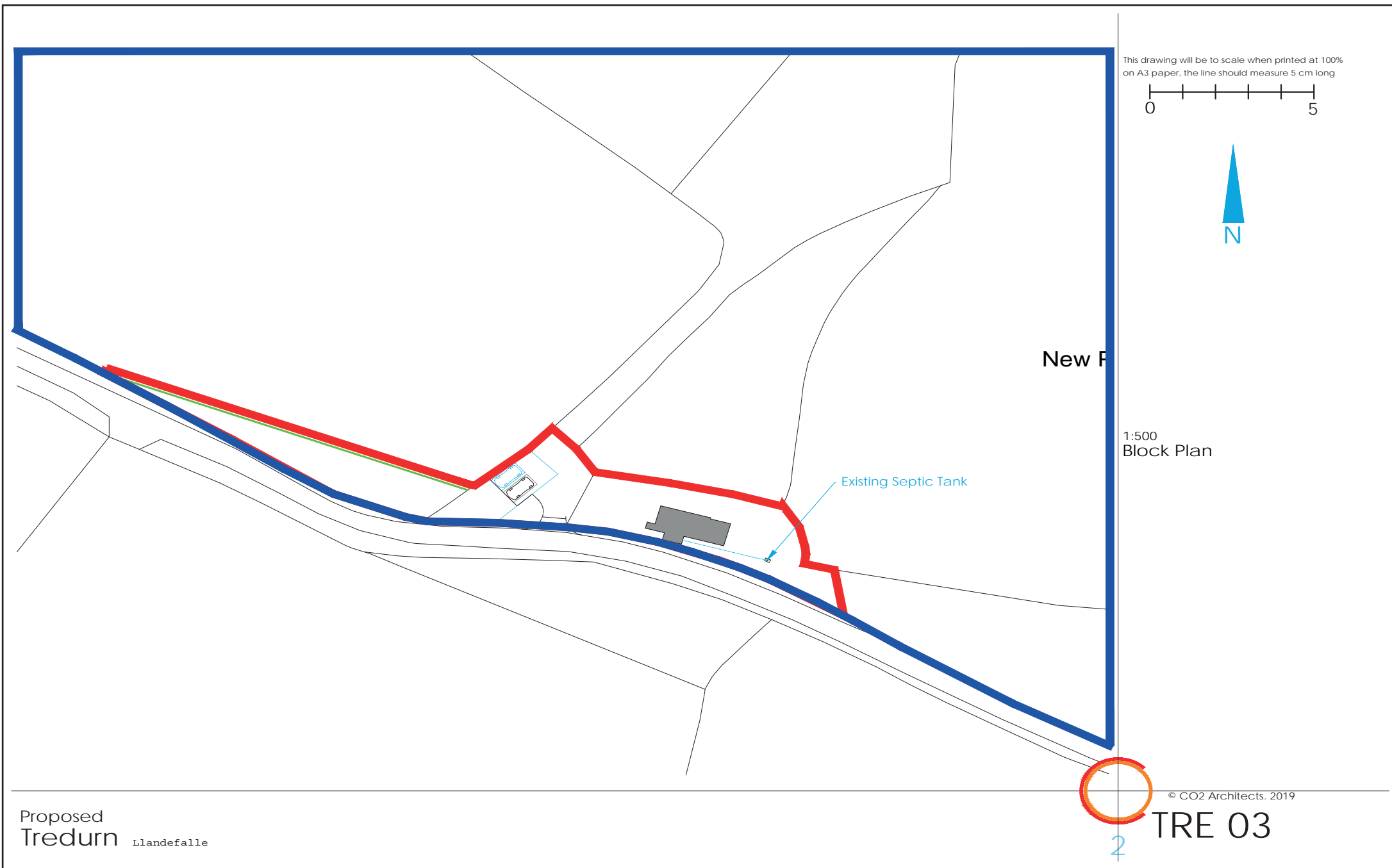
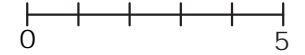
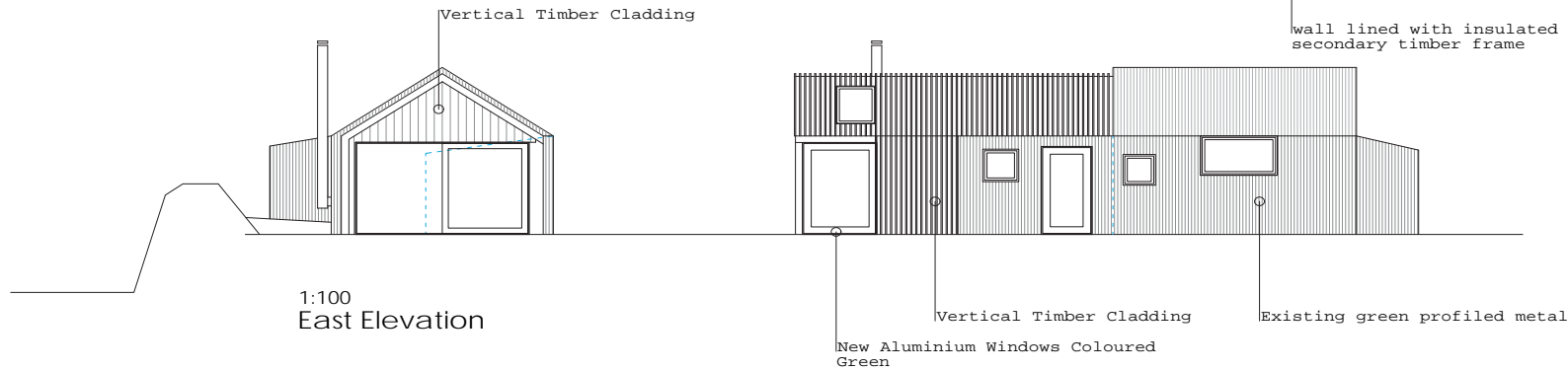
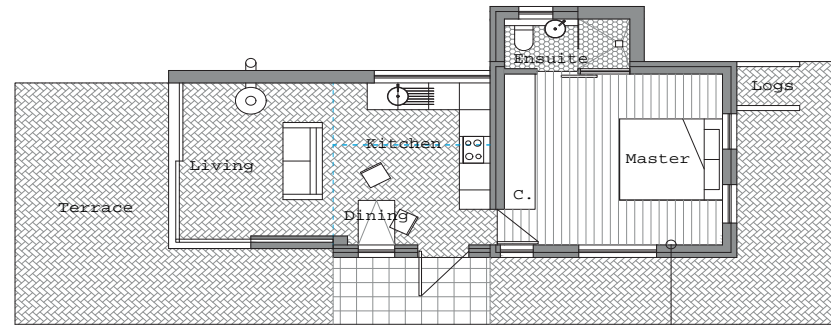


Figure 3. Proposed Site Plan

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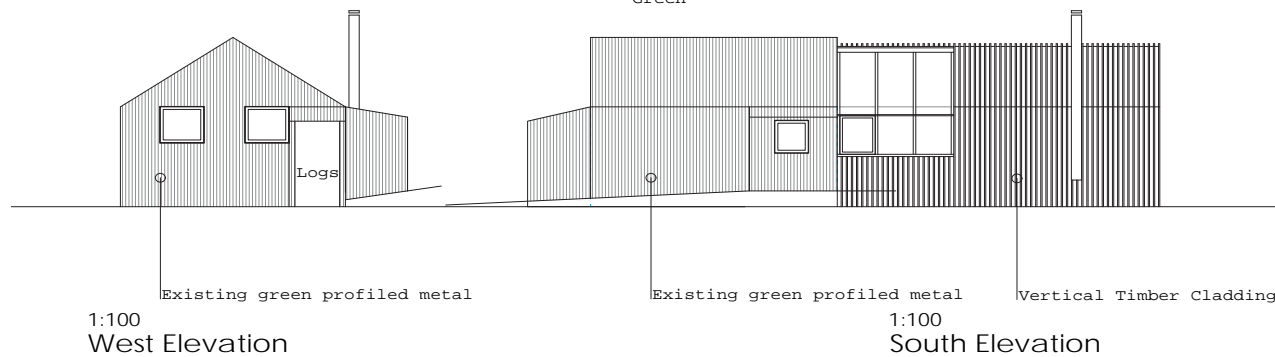


1:100
Ground floor plan



1:100
East Elevation

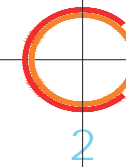
1:100
North Elevation



1:100
West Elevation

1:100
South Elevation

Proposed
Tredurn Llandefalle



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Figure 4. Proposed Elevations