



A.P.A.C. Ltd.

Archaeological Perspectives Analysis Consultancy

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



The Elms, Llantillio Pertholey

Planning Application No: DM/2021/00880

By:
Dr N Phillips 20 May 2022



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This document is a report on an archaeological watching brief undertaken during ground disturbance works required to enable conversion of former agricultural buildings to residential use.

APAC. Ltd was contracted by the client to undertake the watching brief following a Written Scheme of Investigation which was submitted and approved, prior to ground disturbance work. Previous work at the site included a building recording survey.

The watching brief did not uncover any previously unknown archaeological or architectural information on the site.

The Elms, Llandeilo Bertholau

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn adroddiad ar Orchwyl Gwyllo Archeolegol a wnaed yn ystod gwaith torri tir a oedd yn angenrheidiol er galluogi addasu hen adeiladau amaethyddol ar gyfer defnydd preswyl.

Contractiwyd APAC Cyf. i ymgymryd â'r gorchwyl gwyllo yn unol â Chynllun Archwilio Ysgrifenedig a gyflwynwyd a gymeradwywyd o flaen unrhyw waith torri tir. Mae gwaith blaenorol ar y safle'n cynnwys arolwg cofnodi adeilad.

Ni ddatgelodd y gorchwyl gwyllo unrhyw wybodaeth archeolegol na phensaernïol am y safle na wybuwyd amdani o'r blaen.

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Frontispiece: DSCN1685 View of floor in outbuilding after removal of modern concrete floor.



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1 Introduction

1.1 Planning Condition

This report results from a condition to a planning application for: Conversion of a Grade II listed barn into: ‘a two-storey residential unit with parking and amenity area’, Pl App No: DM/2021/00880. The existing barn is Grade II listed, probably late 17thc, with later 19th c and 20th c lean-to additions Cadw (87138).

An earlier planning application for the work, DC/2015/00278 and approval of listed building consent, were applied for by Mr Terry Brooks acting as agent for Mr David Parry, client. At that time, Monmouthshire County Council (MCC) were advised on this planning request by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) Archaeological Planning Services (APS) who suggested that the planning approval should include conditions requiring a program of archaeological work.

GGAT expressed concern in the nature of the conservation work involving ground works for foundations, floors, and services as well as changes to the upstanding historic building. GGAT therefore recommend that two conditions: 1. a level III building recording survey and 2. an archaeological watching brief, should be imposed on the planning approval:

GGAT suggested the wording of the conditions should be similar to that set out in condition Welsh Government Circular 016/2014:

1.
No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis, has been secured and implemented, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. (Model condition 73 WGC 016/2014)

Reason: As the building is of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate impact.

2.
No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted to the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme. (Model condition 24 WGC 016/2014)

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.

MON2138/JD

Further to the application for planning permission, S.P.A.B (*The Society for The Protection Of Ancient Buildings*) was contacted and notified.

The S.P.A.B accepted the proposal for the conversion of the barn and associated outbuildings, however raised concerns for a number of the proposed changes to the historic fabric and setting.

The main concern was placed at the “*proposed installation of new internal concrete floors within the building, and the impact it might have for displacing moisture into the historic masonry*” – S.P.A.B ref no: 33519

With this, S.P.A.B proposed using a “*limecrete screed to allow moisture to breathe through the slab surface*” – *ibid*

The other concern raised by S.P.A.B, was the thermal upgrading of the property within the roof and reasoned that the applicant - “*will require great care in order to ensure that the chosen materials and techniques do not trap moisture within the fabric*” – *ibid*.



The level III building recording for DC/2015/00278 was undertaken by APAC. Ltd in June 2018 and approved as fit for purpose but the development proposal relating to ground disturbance and its condition of a watching brief was withdrawn by the client.

This new application DM/2021/00880 was submitted to planning in May of 2021 and decided in November of that year. Approval carried several conditions; of relevance to this report was the need for an archaeological watching brief & Written Scheme of Investigation as in the previous application, condition 4, DC/2015/00278.

2 Location, Geology and Topography

2.1 Location

The location of the site is to the northeast of the town of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and can be gained from the A465, Abergavenny to Hereford Rd.

When travelling south along the A465, a left turn just before Abergavenny's Hardwick roundabout leads to a junction with the B4521, and a 'T' junction opposite Maindiff Court Hospital.

Turn left and then second right passing Wernddu Golf Club and continue to a second left which is Elms Road and leads to Elms Farm, **fig 01**.

The site of the buildings is on private land belonging to Elms Farm, at NGR 333971, 215183.

2.2 Geology

The underlying natural geology of the area comprises St Maugham's Formation Sandstone with superficial deposits of Devensian Till, (British Geological Survey, 2022). Within natural deposits disturbed during the work, these equated to: a shallow deposit of rounded sandstone in dark red sandy deposit over a thin layer of slightly lighter sandy deposit with no stone, over sandstone bedrock tilting northwest/southeast.

2.3 Topography

Topographically, the property lies at the top of a field that slopes east towards the Mynachdy Brook, which itself drains southwards. The surrounding fields are pasture, and the current buildings were in partial use for storage and cattle shelter.

3 Brief Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Heritage assets from previous building survey

Research, into the historical and archaeological background was conducted for the building recording surveys APAC. Ltd: BS/LP/15 & BS/ELP/18 and a current update of heritage assets is shown in **fig 02**. Other than those, there is no further information to be added; therefore, to summarise as per: BS/ELP/18.

The Cadw, Grade II listings for the site are:

- barns a possible late C16th, two room and attic plan house with later C17th: cross passage, third room and stairwell, and further C19th additions, Cadw ref no: 2004.
- The barn and outbuildings are listed: probably C17th with C19th /C20th additions Cadw, ref no: 87138

There were some cartographic anomalies, but these are probably slight inaccuracies with the mapping rather than physical differences. None of the anomalies would have been impacted upon by the current work.



4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 Watching Brief

The aim of the watching brief was to establish the presence/absence of archaeological structures or other significant features within the works area. Should any archaeological resources have been revealed, their presence would have been recorded and a decision made as to any mitigation measures. The archaeological watching brief was carried out to the standards laid down in the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, Guideline for Watching Briefs 2014, up to 2020.

An archaeological watching brief:

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition and Standard do not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ. A watching brief will preserve by record, within the resources available, any archaeological deposits uncovered during groundwork.

The watching brief will ensure that: in the event of archaeological resources of significance, being discovered and requiring treatment beyond the remit of the watching brief; then steps would be implemented to ensure that their treatment would be undertaken within the standards recommended by the CIFA.

Resulting from the watching brief, a report on the results will be produced, which will include a detailed summary of the methodology, site history, deposits/features/ structures/artefacts uncovered and interpretation of the results.

(CIFA. 2020).

4.2 Scope of work

The archaeology of the application site as a whole, in its wider local or regional context, was considered. The watching brief was confined to those areas that were directly affected by the development. All remains of potential interest would have been considered, whatever their date; however, none were encountered.

5 Methodology

5.1 General

All land disturbance within the boundaries of the Site was subject to archaeological monitoring: watching brief, which was conducted over a period of two days by Dr N Phillips. (fig 03).

All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992. Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises overrode archaeological considerations at all times.

5.2 Ground Disturbance

Ground disturbance was limited to surface reduction within the buildings 1 to 5, and two drainage trenches: 1 & 2 indicated on **fig 03**.

The ground reduction averaged 150mm to 200mm depth and followed after the removal of modern concrete flooring within most of the buildings. Building 1 had a short length of drainage trench in the SE corner to 600mm deep and



building 4 had a deeper western section of 600mm to level and existing step for a previous concrete livestock, feeding trough. Trench 1 had a new section from the SE corner of building 1 towards an existing trench of an existing pipe. Trench 2 followed the trench of a recent black plastic water pipe.

All ground reduction was undertaken using a small, tracked mechanical digger fitted with a toothless grading bucket or trenching bucket, depending on the task intended.

All spoil from the excavation was visually examined for artefacts and was scanned using a metal detector, before it was removed from site.

5.3 Recording

A unique site code (WB/ELP/21) was allocated for all aspects of the project archive produced as a result of the on-site works. All encountered contexts were recorded on pro-forma APAC Ltd context sheets, and an ordered site archive was maintained. Within the text: each room and trench contexts are recorded with separate sequences; although, with the exception of later drainage installations, the sequence is consistent across the site. Within the text, all cuts are denoted with square brackets [], deposits with curved brackets (), walls/structures with brackets { } and surfaces with angled brackets <>. A full list of contexts is given in appendix I.

All photographs were taken with a recognised scale, saved in TIFF format, with a resolution of at least 16MP+. All photographs are listed in Appendix II, with a contact sheet included. Photographs used in the text are denoted PL## and included in Plates listed in Appendix II.

No on-site illustrations were undertaken as the work yielded no significant archaeology.

No small finds were retrieved, and no archaeological assemblages were recovered from the Site.

6 Results

6.1 Geology

Solid geology (103, 206, 303, 403) was encountered at an average depth of 400mm below the present-day ground surface in areas of rooms 2, 3 and 4, and consisted of laminated red sandstone tilting slightly towards the SE, **PL01** 1694 & **PL02** 1691. Above the natural was a superficial deposit of sandy clay (102, 202, 302, 402, 702 and 802), which was overlain by a slightly less shallow deposit of topsoil with fieldstone, (101, 201, 301, 401, 501, and 701).

6.2 Room 1

Situated to the south of the main barn, room 1 is an out-shut addition and had a concrete floor with drainage run to the east. The concrete floor <100> was broken up and removed, exposing a compacted layer of sandy clay with a large amount of rounded fieldstone (101) and some debris from the removed floor **PL03** 1681. Underlying (101) was a layer of soft compacted sandy clay with no stone (102); with a tendency to granulate into small friable clumps, **PL04** 1693. A drainage trench was excavated to a depth of 600mm under the wall in the SW corner, mostly within context (102), it may have reached natural (103) but the excavation was too small and lighting poor to record adequately, **PL02** 1691. .

6.3 Room 2

Southern bay of the main barn, room 2 is again had a concrete floor as well as manger fitments. Again, the concrete floor <200> was broken up and removed, exposing a compacted layer of sandy clay with a large amount of rounded fieldstone (201) and some debris from the removed floor **PL05** 1683. The level of the ground was reduced by 150mm, cutting into a sandy clay layer (202) identical to (101) *as above*. At the northeaster corner of room 2, just inside the threshing door, an area of natural bedding plane (sandstone) (206) was just below the former surface at about 100mm. One feature presented itself during the levelling. A 450mm length of wooden post {203}, which is shown removed in **PL06** 1688 and *in situ* in **PL07** 1689. The small amount of fill (205) was very soft and dark, probably just decayed wood from which it can be inferred that the post had been hammered into place rather than dug.



6.4 Room 3

Northern and central bays of the main barn, room 3 only had a partial concrete floor <300> as the northern end had been laid up to an earlier cobble surface <304>, **PL08** 1684 (*under the storage*). The cobble surface was recorded in the building survey APAC. Ltd. BS/ELP/18 and is observable as an irregular spread averaging about 2.7m along the northern wall; it is to be retained. The floor surface (301), immediately under <300>, is again identical to adjacent room 2 as is the lower sequence of (302) sandy clay no stone. However, a deeper section of 600mm was required at the western edge of room 3 and this impacted natural sandstone (303) **PL01**. Two small 50mm square post holes were noticed close to the western edge [305] & [306]. As they were almost perfect in the friable ground, with no fill, they were disregarded as modern, possibly survey peg holes **PL09** 1692.

6.5 Room 4

Room 4 is again another out-shut; this time abutting the eastern side of the main barn but occupying a reduction in ground height within its boundary. For this reason, the western edge required a reduction of 600mm to bring it to level ground with the outer yard. **PL10** 1698. As such, the stratigraphy did not differ from that of the adjacent room 2, which was separated only by a party wall. The sequence is <400> over (401) over (402) over (403).

6.6 Room 5

Room 5 is a separate building from the barn complex and forms an annex to the main farmhouse. A much more recent building, it is mostly a breeze block construction with again a concrete floor <500> under which was the sandy clay with fieldstone deposit, (501) **PL11** 1685. Once the levelling of (501) was underway a difference was noticed at the west, when it tapered off to a layer of rubble infill (502), around a third of the way towards the east **PL12** 1690. The thin layer of sandy clay with no stone was absent.

6.7 Trench 1

This excavation within room 1 was covered above, its continuation across the courtyard changed only in that the concrete surface <700> was later than <100>, within the room. The sandy clay with stone (701) over sandy clay no stone (702) was encountered as expected, but as the depth of the trench decreased due to the ground slope and the intended junction with the existing pipe {703} no natural surface was found, **PL13** 1701.

6.8 Trench 2

Trench 2 was some distance from the other work, being situated along the northern, outside of building 5 and the farmhouse. The initial point of excavation coincided with an existing plastic water pipe {803}, **PL14** 1703, which continued along the entire trench. Trench 2 therefore, was along an entirely disturbed tract of ground. The sequence was just about recognisable as <800> topsoil over a fill of sandy soil with loose gravels, over a potentially natural deposit of sandy clay with no stones, **PL15** 1707.

6.9 Finds

The watching brief produced no finds of archaeological significance. Some detritus was in evidence, in trench 2, mostly plastic items including confectionary wrappers and a few sherds of modern glass and ceramics.

6.10 Environmental

No material suitable for environmental analysis was retrieved from the watching brief.

7 Conclusion

The watching brief undertaken at The Elms, Llantillio Pertholey produced no evidence of archaeological deposits, other than the buildings themselves. Consequently, no archaeology was disturbed during this development work.



8 **Archive**

The archive has been prepared according to the Management of Archaeological Projects, English Heritage, MoRPHE V1.2 (2015) with the records fully ordered and indexed. The project archives consist of all original records, all documentation that relates to the watching brief; copies of the WSI and any relevant correspondence included.

The original archive for the watching brief will be retained by A.P.A.C. Ltd.

A digital copy of the archive will be deposited with RCAHMW within keeping with their published guidelines:
<http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk/Hi/ENG/Search+Records/Standards/Archive/>

A further digital copy of the relevant information and report will be deposited with CPAT HER in keeping with their published guidelines:
<http://www.ggat.org.uk/her/downloads/Guidance%20for%20the%20Submission%20of%20Data%20to%20Welsh%20HERs.pdf>

The archives will be deposited within twelve months of the completion of the watching brief with the agreement of the landowner.

A synopsis of the project will be submitted to CBA Wales and the full client report published online through Scribd.

9 **Acknowledgements**

Thanks to the groundworkers and the client for allowing APAC. Ltd., to undertake the required work as efficiently as possible.



10 Bibliography and references

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2018. Level III building Recording Survey The Elms, Llantillio Pertholey, BS/ELP/18
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- GGAT **MON2138/JD**. Proposed: Conversion of a Grade II listed barn and single storey outbuilding in to a single 3-bedroom residential unit with single story link block, associated parking, and amenity area, PI App No: DC/2015/00278
- Monmouthshire county
Council Proposed: Conversion of a Grade II listed barn and single storey outbuilding in to a single 3-bedroom residential unit with single story link block, associated parking and amenity area, PI App No: DC/2015/00278
- Planning Approval of listed building consent, DC/2015/00278
- Proposed: Conversion of a Grade II listed barn in to a 2 storey residential unit with associated parking and amenity area, PI App No: DM/2021/00880
- Morgan and Horowskyj Architects:
- Plans: Barn and The Elms Llantillio Pertholey. Design Proposal 1645-05D. Oct 2015.
- S.P.A.B The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Conversion of barn into residential unit at The Elms, Abergavenny. Ref No: 33519
- Online sources: www.googlemaps.co.uk
 www.magicmaps.co.uk

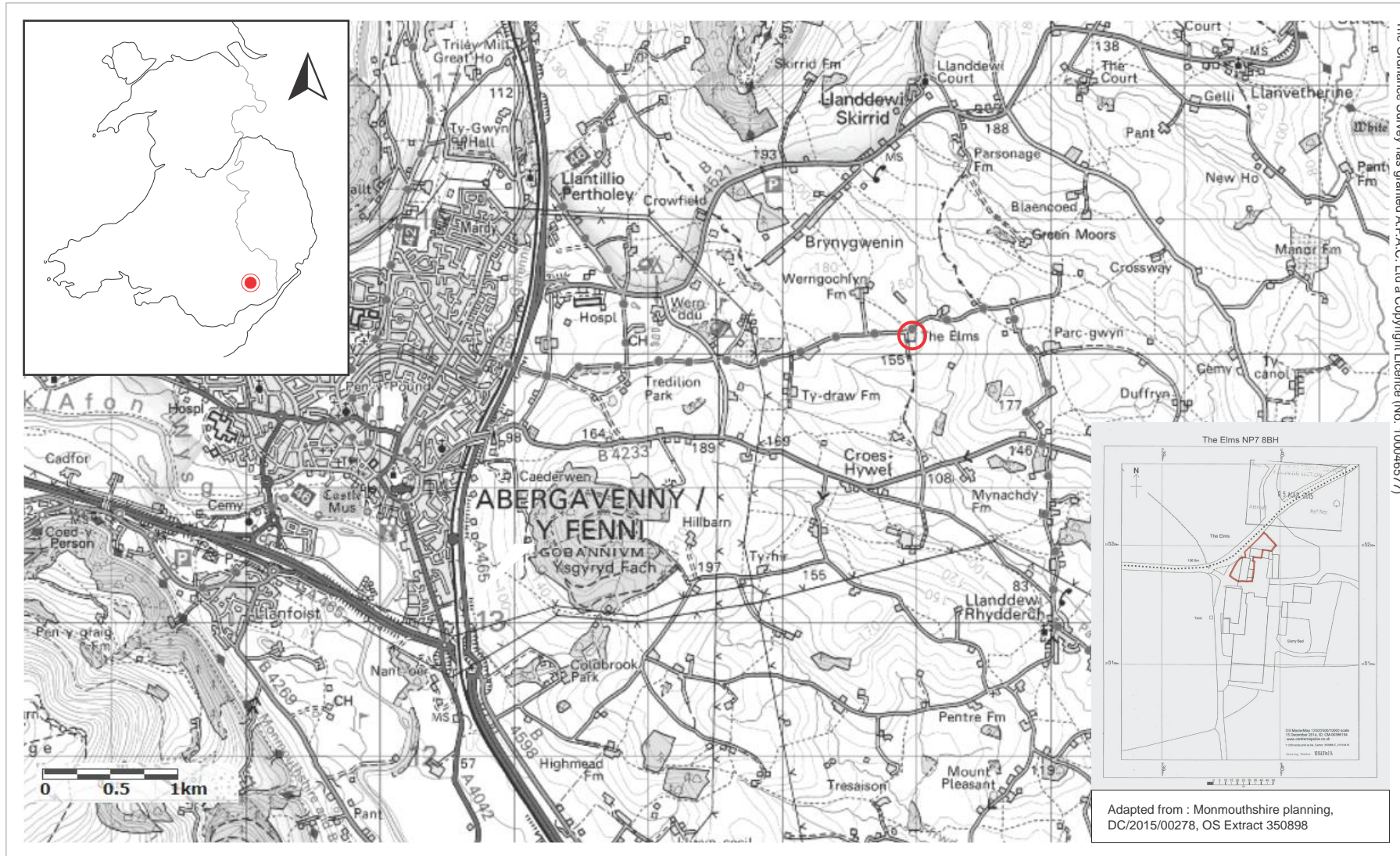


Fig 01: Location



Fig 02: Heritage asset map

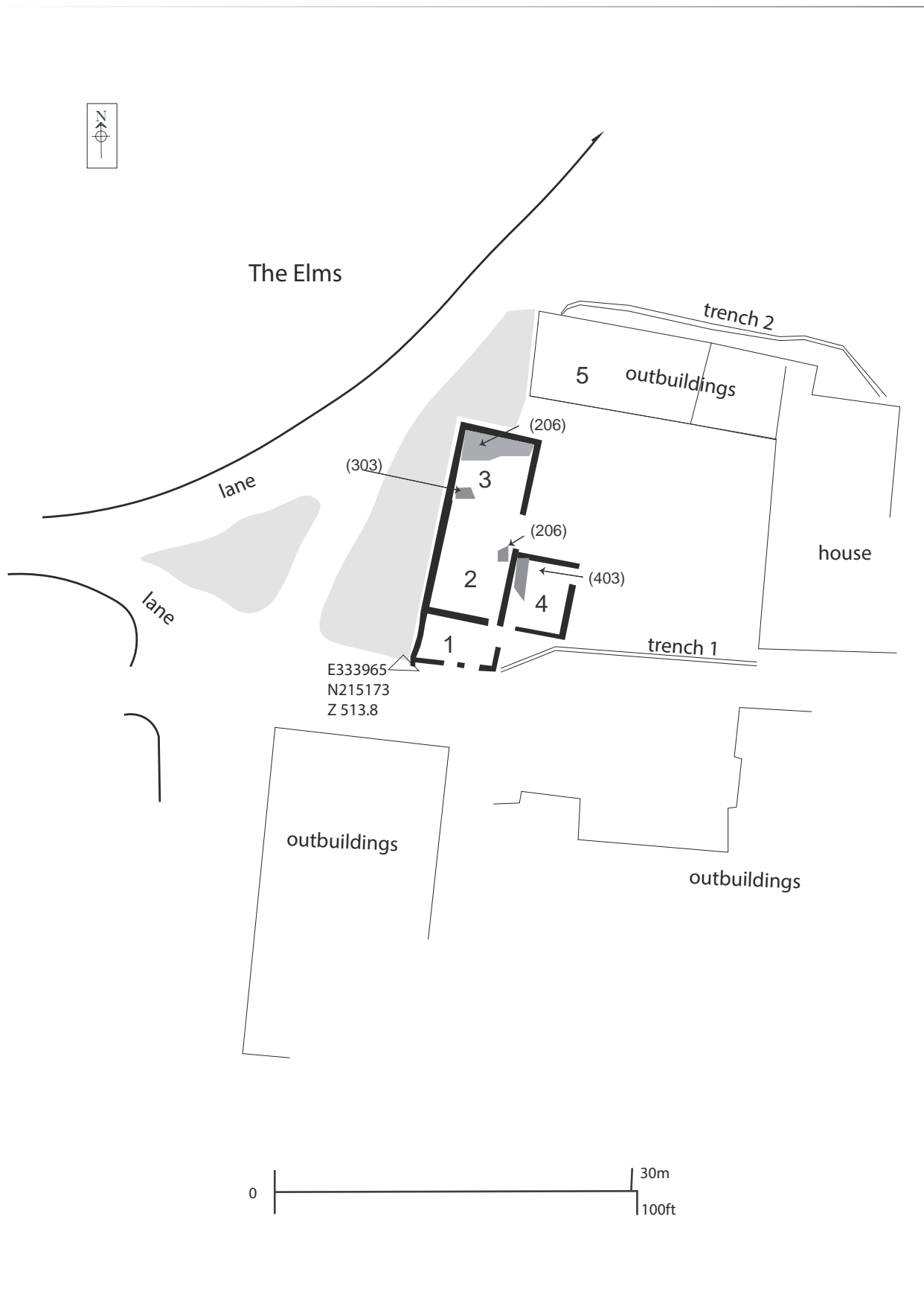


Fig 02, Block plan & trenches



Photo ID: DSCN1694

Room 3, 400mm deep trench, sequence (301) over (302) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (303)

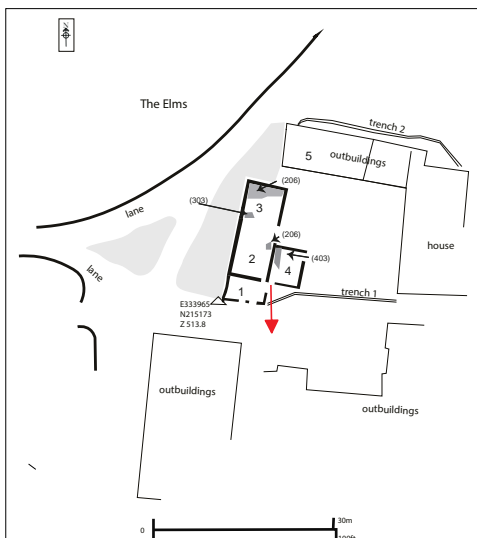




Photo ID: DSCN1691

Room 3, Thin layer of compacted sandy soil, no stone, under (302) but overlaying outcrop of bedrock <303> along eastern wall.

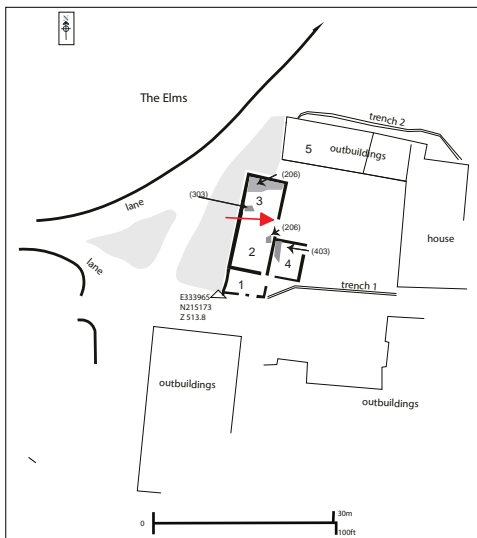




Photo ID: DSCN1681

Room 1. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (101)

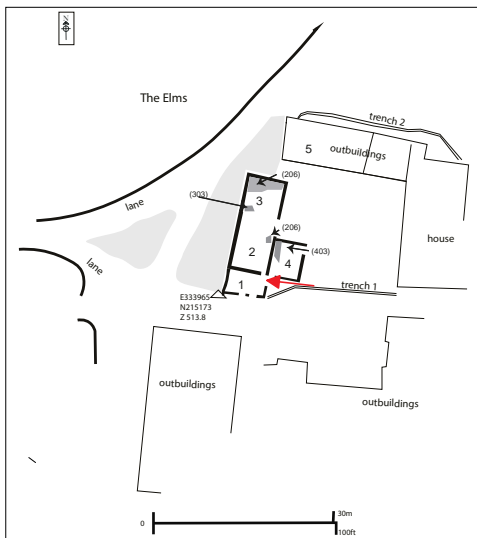




Photo ID: DSCN1693

Room 1 level only reduced at SW corner into (102) compacted red sandy clay, no stone (103)

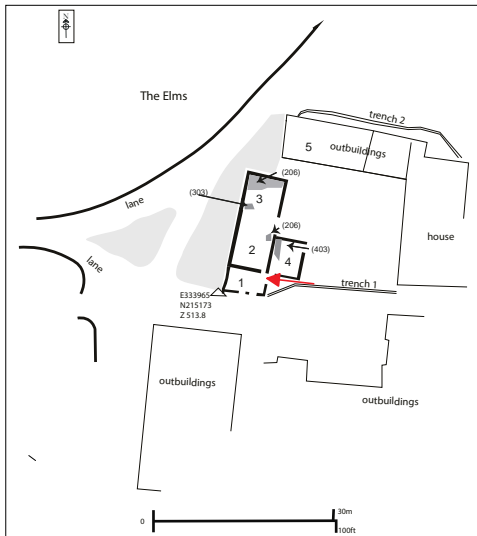
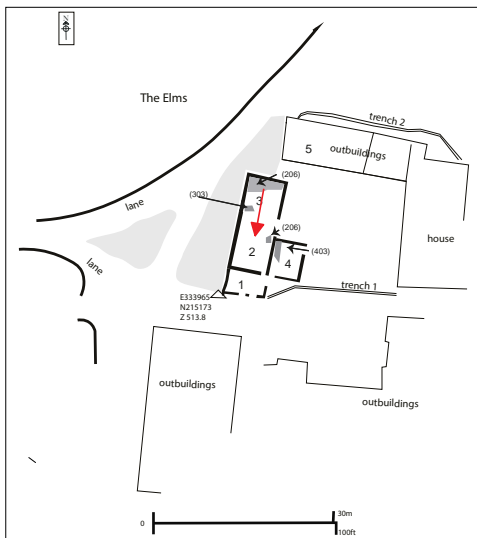




Photo ID: DSCN1683

Room 2. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (201)



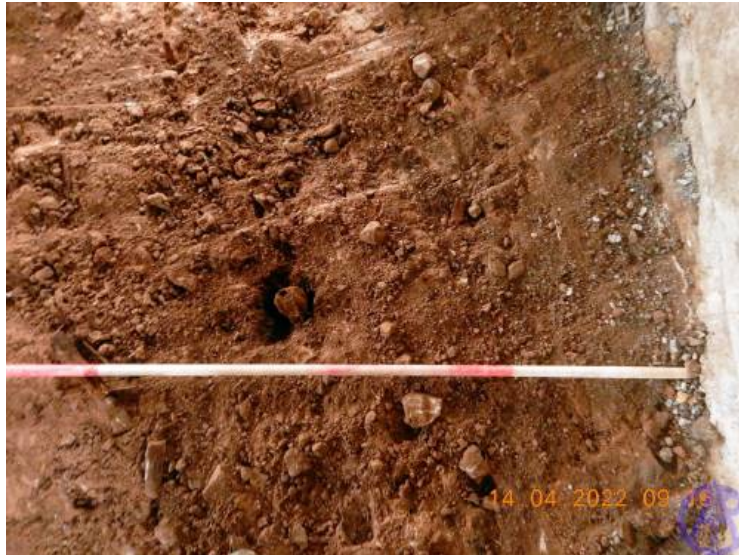


Photo ID: DSCN1688

Room 2. wooden post {203} in cut [204] into (202) with fill (205) soft sandy soil.

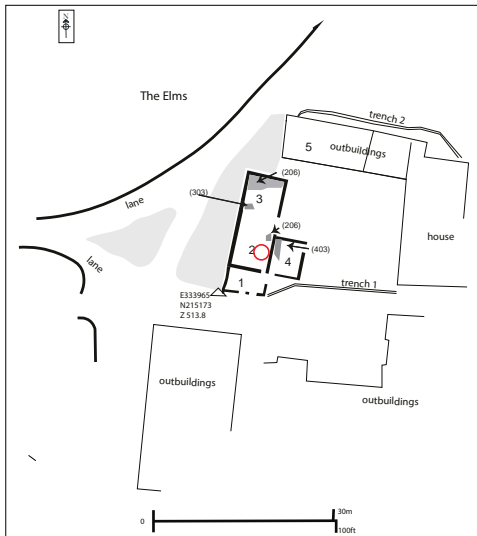




Photo ID: DSCN1689

Wooden post {203} (bottom to left)

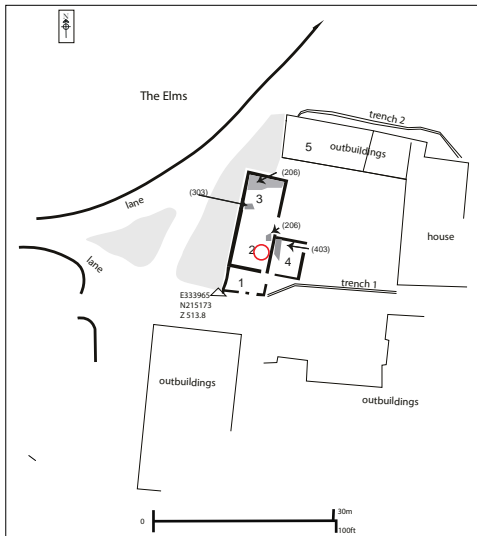




Photo ID: DSCN1684

Room 3. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (301)

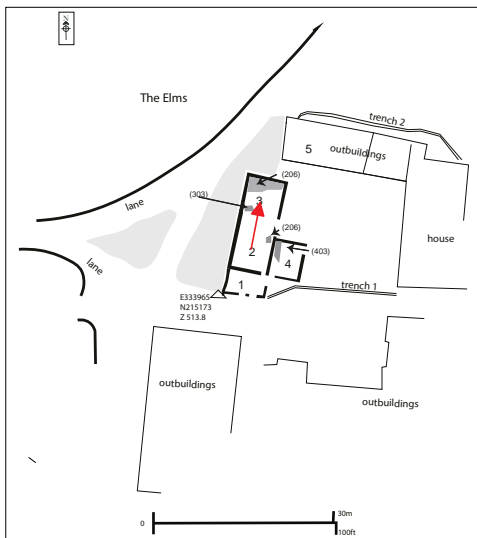




Photo ID: DSCN1692

Room 3. sequence (301) sandy red clay with fieldstone over (302) s, over compacted red sandy clay, no stone over (303) natural red sandstone. Two square section post holes [304] [305]. Modern and empty

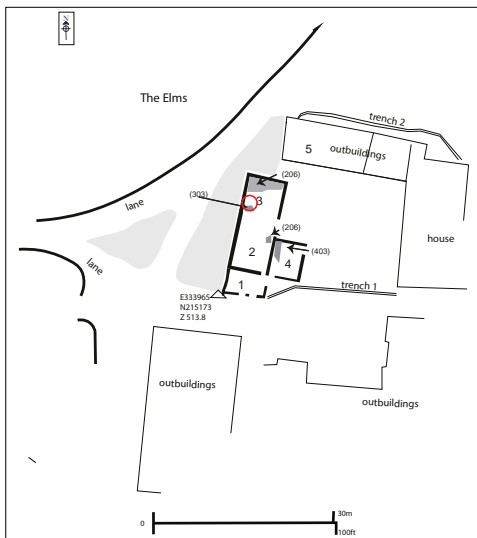




Photo ID: DSCN1698

Room 4, 700mm deep trench, sequence (401) over (402) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (403). Berm left along W wall at level of sub-base (401)

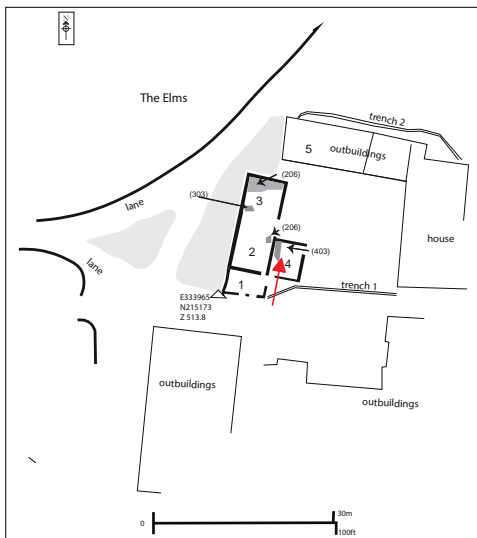




Photo ID: DSCN1685

Room 5. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (501)

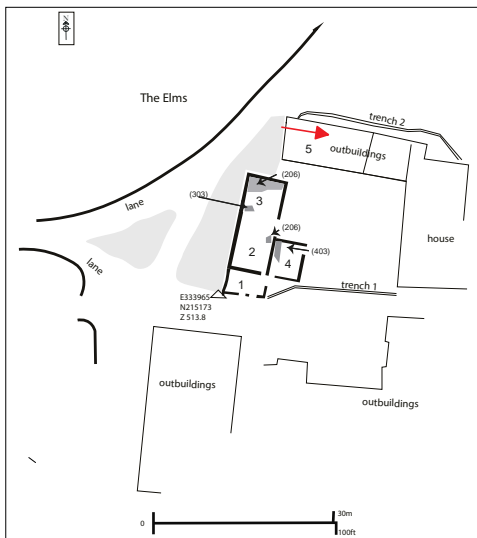




Photo ID: DSCN1690

Room 5. Context (501) sub-base towards left. (502) to rear, Infill of angular rubble (503) below required depth. Left inset

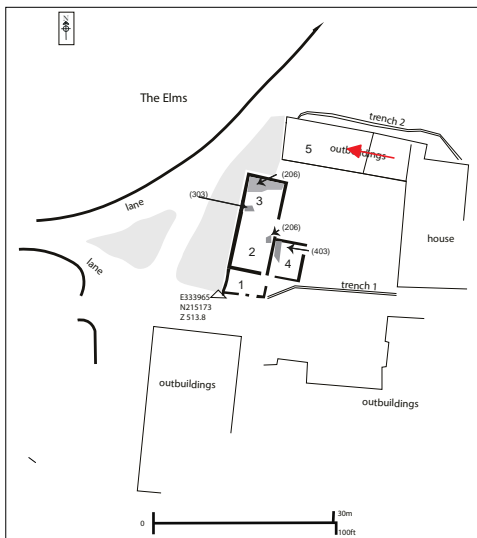




Photo ID: DSCN1701

External trench SW corner of room 1 for drainage. Cut through (103)

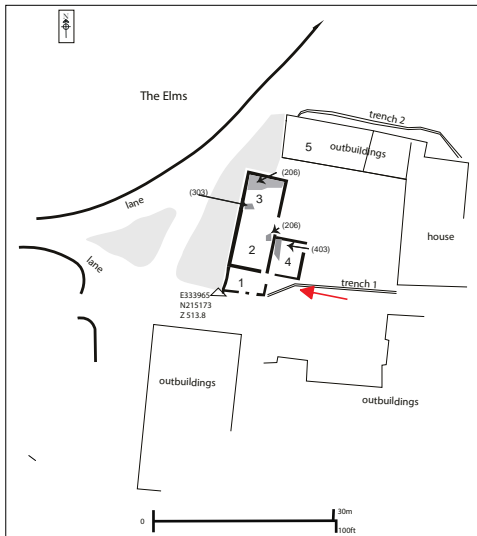
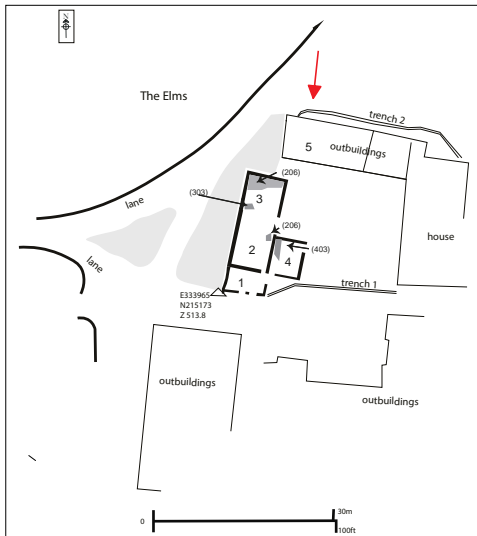




Photo ID: DSCN1703

External, rear of outbuildings. Initial excavation reveals pre-existing black plastic water pipe {802}, (800), (801), (803)



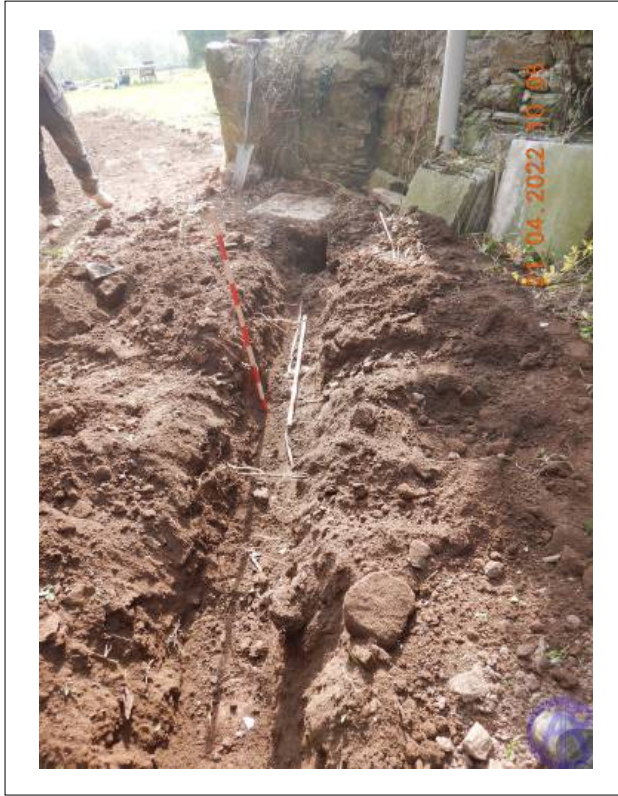
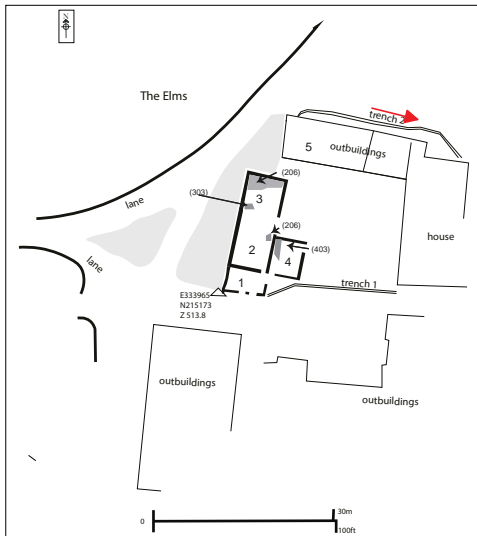


Photo ID: DSCN1707

Eastern end of trench: {802}, (800), (801), (803)



Context List

Contexts: <Surface> (Deposit) {Structure} [Cut]

Context	Area	Feature	Description	Date of record	photographed by	Date digitised	Compiled by
<100>	Room 1	Floor	Concrete floor with drainage features	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(101)	..	Deposit	Concrete <100> directly over light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(102)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandy clay no stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(103)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandstone Natural bedding at 600mm below surface	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<200>	Room 2	Floor	Concrete floor	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(201)	..	Deposit	Concrete <200> directly over light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(202)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandy clay no stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
{203}	..	Post	Decayed square cut timber post. Cut off under <200>. Surviving to tapered 460mm into (202)	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
[204]	..	Cut	Assumed cut for {203} into (202). Not defined	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(205)	..	Fill	Fill of [204] around {203} soft slightly darker sandy soil than (202)	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(206)	..	Deposit	Natural deposit: laminated sandstone bedding plane. Along eastern wall just south of barn door	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<300>	Room 3	Floor	Partial concrete floor with drainage features	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(301)	..	Deposit	Concrete <300> directly over light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone. southern area	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(302)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandy clay no stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(303)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandstone Natural bedding at 600mm below surface central western area	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<304>	..	Floor	Cobble area along northern wall cut [305] for concrete floor <300>	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
[305]		Post hole	Square section void for modern post/stake. Empty and well defined	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
[306]		Post hole	Square section void for modern post/stake. Empty and well defined	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<400>	Room 4	Floor	Concrete floor with drainage features	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(401)	..	Deposit	Concrete <400> directly over light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(402)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandy clay no stone	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(403)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandstone Natural bedding at 400mm below surface	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<500>	Room 5	Floor	Concrete floor with drainage features	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(501)	..	Deposit	Concrete <500> directly over light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone. Northern end only	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
(502)	..	Deposit	Infill of large rubble and concrete. Modern subfloor for <500> possibly filling a depression beyond required trench depth	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	15/04/2022	N. Phillips
<700>	Trench 1	Floor	Modern concrete yard surface	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
(701)	..	Deposit	Light brown sandy clay with large percentage of small angular stone	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
(702)	..	Deposit	Compacted sandy clay no stone	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
{703}	..	Pipe	Cast iron drainage pipe, pre-existing	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
[704]	..	Cut	Cut for pipe, through <700>	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
(705)	..	Deposit	Non discernible, assumed	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
<800>	Trench 2	Surface	Vegetation on a soft dark sandy brown soil with large percentage of rounded stone and root 100mm depth	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
(801)	..	Deposit	Soft darker brown soil with less root and only small gravels 300mm	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
(802)	..	Deposit	Compacted light brown sandy clay no stone	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips
{803}	..	Pipe	Black plastic water pipe, active, modern. No discernible cut	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips

Digital Photographic Record

Contexts: <Surface> (Deposit) {Structure} [Cut]

Photo ID	View facing	Description	Photographer	Date of photograph	Compiled by	Date compiled	Plate
DSCN1681	W	Room 1. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (101)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL03
DSCN1682	N	Room 4. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (401)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1683	S	Room 2. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (201)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL05
DSCN1684	N	Room 3. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (301)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL08
DSCN1685	SE	Room 5. Prior to removal of sub-base mix of light brown sand with majority percentage of small angular stone (501)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL11
DSCN1686	S	Room 2. Context (201) sub-base removed and overlaying context (202) sandy red clay with large amount of field stone	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1687	W	Room 4. Context (401) sub-base removed and overlaying context (402) sandy red clay with large amount of field stone	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1688	V	Room 2. wooden post {203} in cut [204] into (202) with fill (205) soft sandy soil.	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL06
DSCN1689	V	Wooden post {203} (bottom to left)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL07
DSCN1690	W	Room 5. Context (501) sub-base towards left. (502) to rear, Infill of angular rubble (503) below required depth. Left inset	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL12
DSCN1691	S	Room 3, Thin layer of compacted sandy soil, no stone, under (302) but overlaying outcrop of bedrock (303) along eastern wall.	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL02
DSCN1692	V	Room 3. sequence (301) sandy red clay with fieldstone over (302) s, over compacted red sandy clay, no stone over (303) natural red sandstone. Two square section post holes [304] [305]. Modern and empty	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL09
DSCN1693	W	Room 1 level only reduced at SW corner into (102) compacted red sandy clay, no stone (103)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL04
DSCN1694	W	Room 3, 400mm deep trench, sequence (301) over (302) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (303)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL01
DSCN1695	V	Room 3, 400mm trench (303) with bedrock <304> just appearing at bottom of reduction	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1696	W	Room 4, 700mm deep trench, sequence (401) over (402) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (403)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1697	N	Room 4, 700mm deep trench, sequence (401) over (402) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (403). Berm left along W wall at level of sub-base (401)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1698	N	Room 4, 700mm deep trench, sequence (401) over (402) sandy red clay with fieldstone over compacted red sandy clay, no stone (403). Berm left along W wall at level of sub-base (401)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL10
DSCN1699	S	Drainage pit SE corner room 1. 600mm into (103)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1700	N	External reduction of concrete <700>, sub-base (701) and red sandy clay with stone (702) and metal pipe {703}	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	
DSCN1701	W	External trench SW corner of room 1 for drainage. Cut through (103)	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	N. Phillips	14/04/2022	PL13
DSCN1702	W	External, rear of outbuildings. Prior to service trench excavation	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	
DSCN1703	S	External, rear of outbuildings. Initial excavation reveals pre-existing black plastic water pipe {802}, (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	PL14
DSCN1704	W	External, rear of outbuildings. Trench west of Oil tank: (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	
DSCN1705	E	External, rear of outbuildings. Trench west of Oil tank: (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	
DSCN1706	V	Eastern end of trench: {802}, (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	
DSCN1707	E	Eastern end of trench: {802}, (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	PL15
DSCN1708	W	Eastern end of trench: (800), (801), (803)	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	N. Phillips	21/04/2022	



DSCN1681.jpg



DSCN1682.jpg



DSCN1683.jpg



DSCN1684.jpg



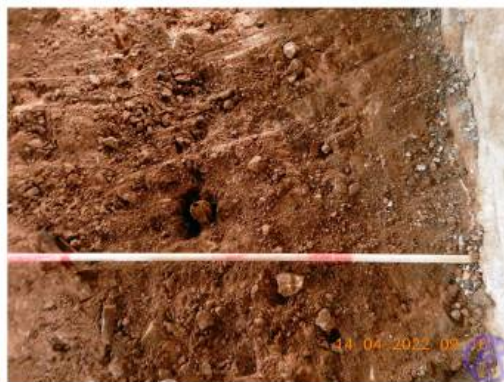
DSCN1685.jpg



DSCN1686.jpg



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