

Archaeology Wales

17 Lower Down, Lydbury North Shropshire

Archaeological Field Evaluation



By
Dan Moore and
Irene Garcia Rovira


Report No. 1648

Archaeology Wales

17 Lower Down, Lydbury North Shropshire

Archaeological Field Evaluation

Prepared For: Hughes Architects
on behalf of Mr and Mrs Glover

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February 2018

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Non-technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out archaeological field evaluation on the 5th of February 2018 at the request of Hughes Architects on behalf of Mr and Mrs Glover. This programme of work was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire SY7 8BB (SO 33636 84557).

The archaeological field evaluation was carried out over the footprint of a proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, and measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width. The proposed extension is located 16m south from the Scheduled Monument Area related to the Motte and Castle and associated settlement remains 150m NNW of Lower Down Farm (SAM1012853), and immediately east of 17-18 cottages adjacent to Lower Down farm (PRN14860), structures of local interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

During this stage of investigations one trench measuring 10m in length and 1.8m in width was excavated. Four features of modern date related to the construction of the cottage and subsequent landscaping were revealed during the evaluation. No features or finds associated to the adjacent motte were recovered.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CIfA 2014).

1. Introduction

In February 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Hughes Architects, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Glover, to carry out an archaeological field evaluation prior to the submission of a planning application for the proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire SY7 8BB (SO 33636 84557) (Figure 1).

The archaeological field evaluation was carried out over the footprint of a proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, and measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width. The proposed extension is located 16m south from the Scheduled Monument Area related to the Motte and Castle and associated settlement remains 150m NNW of Lower Down Farm (SAM1012853), and immediately east of 17-18 cottages adjacent to Lower Down farm (PRN14860), structures of local interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

During this stage of investigations one trench measuring 10m in length and 1.5m in width was excavated. Four features related to the construction of the cottage, and subsequent landscaping were revealed during the evaluation. No features or finds associated to the adjacent motte were recovered.

The field evaluation was carried out by Dan Moore and Irma Bernardus, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 5th of February 2018.

All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CifA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (CifA 2014).

2. Site description and archaeological background

2.1. Location, topography and geology

Lower Down is located c 1.85m SW from Lydbury North. The hamlet includes two farms and about ten cottages and it is surrounded by woodland and fields laid to pasture. The proposed development is located immediately east of 17 Lower Down cottage, NNW of Lower Down Farm, and c 16m south of a Scheduled Motte. The site is located c. 246 AOD (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by the Bailey Hill Formation, including sandstone and siltstone formed during the Silurian Period. No superficial soils are recorded for the proposed development site (BGS 2018).

2.2. Archaeological and historical background

The proposed development site is located 16m south from a scheduled area associated to Lower Down farm Motte and Castle (SAM 1012853). The latter is considered a good example of monuments of its class, retaining information about the tower foundations, associated building platforms and ditches which may contain significant information regarding the landscape in which it was constructed. The monument includes the remains of a motte castle, a shell keep and the remains of a deserted settlement. A 6.5m wide ditch, and a 4m wide bank are surrounding the motte.

The proposed development site is also located immediately east of 17/18 Lower Down cottages (PRN 14760). These stone and brick structures are recorded in the local HER as good examples of traditional cottages with dates ranging from 1750 to 1914.

3. Aims and Objectives

Field Evaluation

The field evaluation was undertaken to:

- Establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within 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 work to include the archaeological features and site stratigraphy.
- Provide with better understandings of the landscape context both of earthen and stone castles and of moats.

4. Methodology

Field Evaluation

The evaluation was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work satisfied that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was understood.

The location and dimensions of the trench were agreed with SCHET prior to the commencement of works. The size of the trench was reduced from 12m to 10m due to the presence of buried services and overhead cables on site. These changes were discussed and agreed with SCHET before the field evaluation started.

Trench 1 measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width and was orientated N/S (Figure 2).

The evaluation trench was excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas were subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. It was agreed that the excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features was undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features had to be fully excavated, larger discrete features half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features sampled excavated along their length to 20% of total- with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.

Sufficient excavation was undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons were reached and proven. The depth of the excavation conformed to current safety requirements.

5. Evaluation results

Trench 1 (Figures 2-3; Plates 1-8)

Trench 1 measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width, and was aligned on a N/S axis. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m.

The natural substrate (003) was reached 0.3m below ground level at the southern end of Trench 1, and 0.6m at the northern end owing to the rise of the ground. Deposit (003) was defined as light brown yellow clay which included frequent siltstone shale. The natural substrate was overlaid by the subsoil (002), encountered 0.2m below ground level at the northern end of the trench. Deposit (002) was characterised as mid-grey brown silt with small sub-angular stone inclusions. (002) was partly overlaid by (004). The latter was interpreted as a layer of redeposited subsoil used in the process of levelling the ground during the construction of the cottage. This context was defined by mid-grey brown silty clay, and contained occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. (004) measured c. 0.25m in

thickness. Deposits (004) and (002) were overlaid by the topsoil. The latter was a layer of dark grey brown silty loam, measuring 0.3m in thickness.

Four features of archaeological origin were found within the trench:

- [005] was defined as a sub-oval pit, cutting through (004). The pit measured 0.6m in length and 0.3m in width (within the trench), and 0.7m in depth. [005] was filled by (006), a deposit of mid-grey brown clayey silt with sub-angular stone inclusions. Two large iron nails, two glazed pottery sherds and one non-glazed pottery sherd, all of modern date were recovered from this fill. This feature may be tentatively associated with the landscaping of the garden and demolished garden wall.
- [007] was defined as a sub-circular feature cutting through (003). [007] was located 0.4m north of the southern end of the trench, and measured 0.46m in diameter, and 0.21m in depth. This feature was aligned with a hedgerow that had been removed to allow the excavation of the trench. [007] was filled by (008). The latter was defined as a deposit of mid-grey brown clayey silt and included frequent roots. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- [009] was a sub-oval feature cutting through (003). This feature was encountered 0.3m below the ground level and measured 1.4m in length, in excess of 0.54m in width and a depth of 0.25m. The feature contained fill (010), a grey brown clayey silt with small sub-angular stone inclusions. The feature was void of finds. It is possible that the feature was part of the foundation trench for 17 Lower Down.
- A single course of bricks (011), which measured 1.2m in length and 0.20 in depth, was also visible in the east facing section of the trench. Located 3m north of the south end of the trench and overlying (003), the feature was probably part of the underpinning for the garden path.

6. The finds

Three finds were recovered during the excavation of Trench 1, all of which belong to fill (006) of feature [005]. These are described below:

Find	Context Number	Description	Date
Iron	006	Two Iron nails. Approximately 0.11m and 0.04m in length	Modern
Pottery	006	19th/20th glazed red earthenware	Modern
Pottery	006	One non-glazed sherd	Modern

7. Discussion and conclusions

Trench 1 was reduced in size from 12m to 10m in length due to the presence of buried services and overhead cables located to the north-western extreme of the cottage. The new size of the trench was agreed with SCHET prior to the commencement of works.

The excavation of the trench revealed four features of archaeological origin, all of which associated with the construction of the cottage and subsequent landscaping. No archaeological finds or features related to the nearby motte or of previous date were found during the excavation of Trench 1.

8. Bibliography

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British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

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

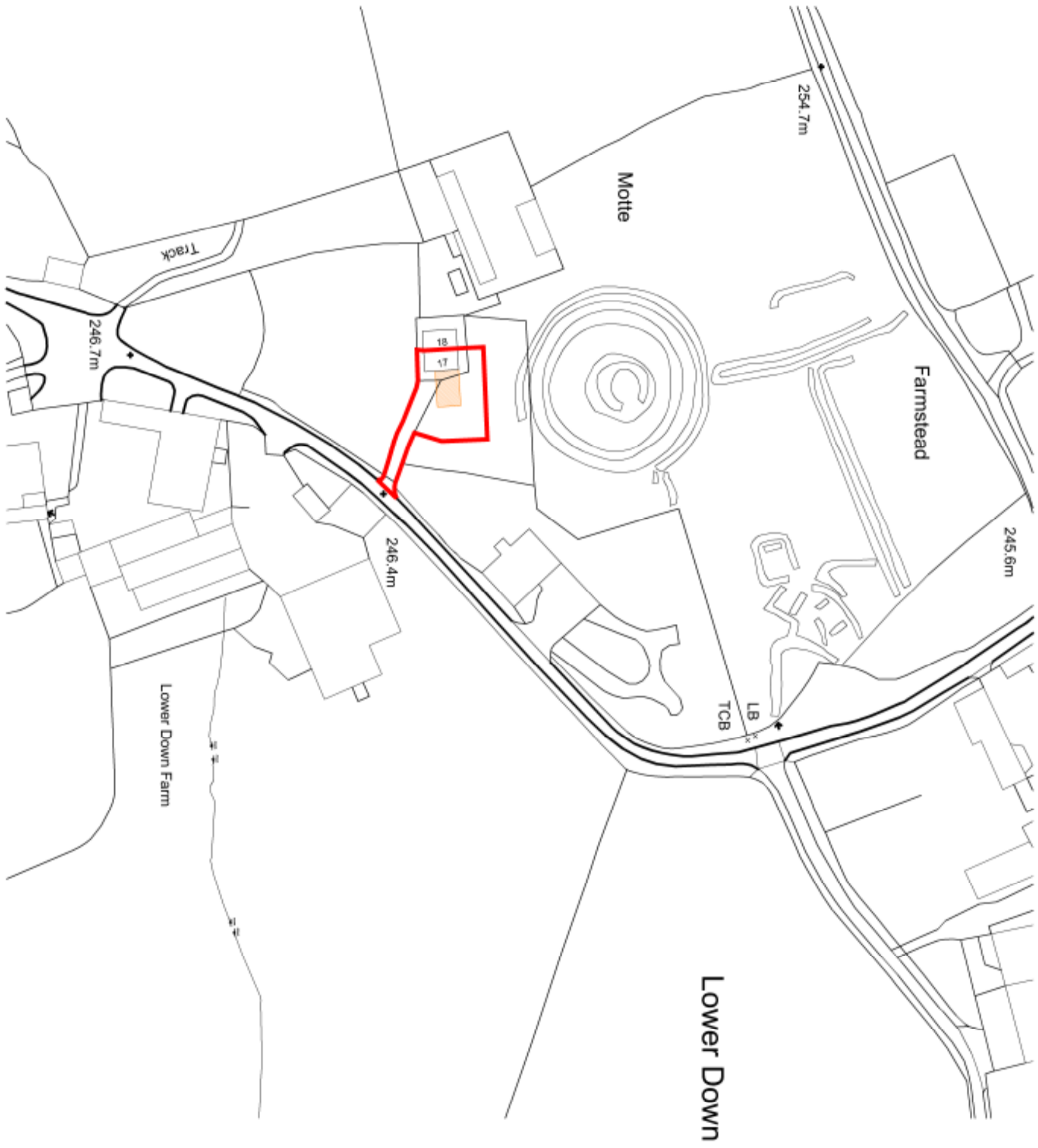
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- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT LAND IN APPLICANTS OWNERSHIP
- EXTENSION AREA



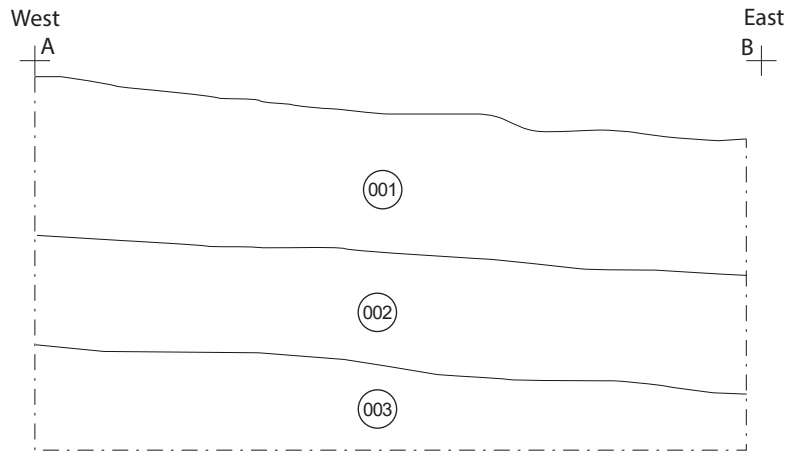
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Project :- Proposed Extension, 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North		
Drawing Status :- DESIGN OPTION	Drawing Title :- Location Plan	
Scale :- 1:1250@A3 Date :- 12.12.17	Drawing No :- S104.2.3.01	Rev :-
Drawn by :- AW Checked :-		

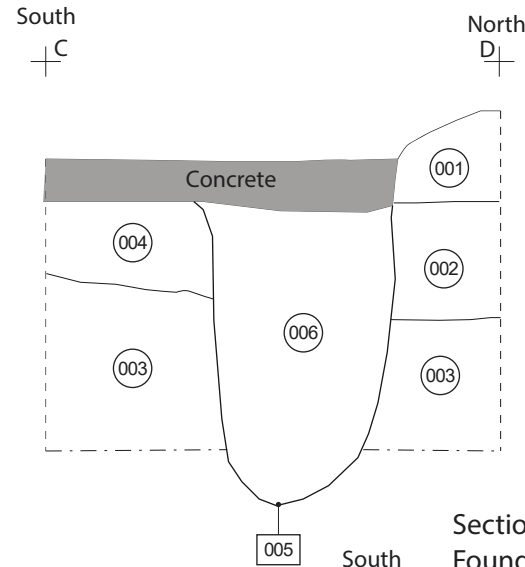


Figure 2. Trench location plan

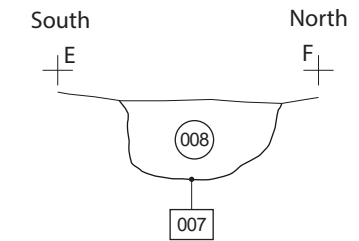
Representative section of north end of Trench



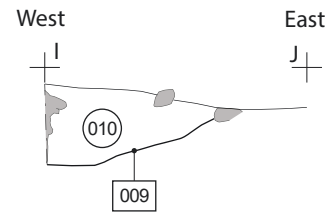
Section showing modern Pit [005]



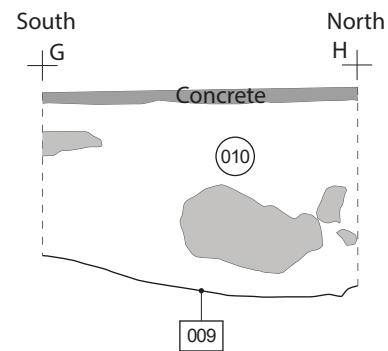
Section of possible Post-hole [007]



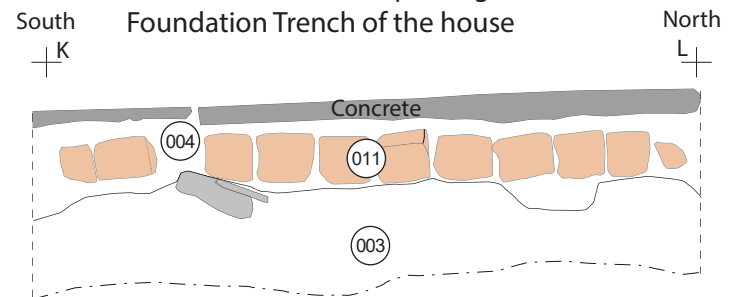
Section of Foundation cut [009]



Section of Foundation cut [009]



Section of Brick underpinning (011) within Foundation Trench of the house



sections 1:20 @ A4

Post-excitation plan of Evaluation Trench

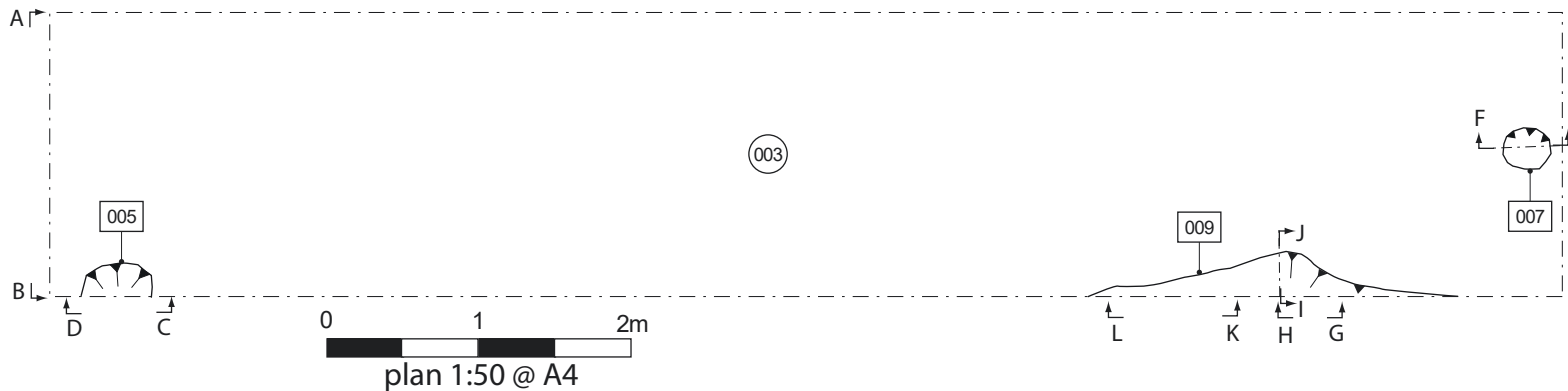


Figure 3
Plan & sections within
Evaluation Trench

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APPENDIX II:



Plate 1. Removal of topsoil and subsoil prior to the excavation of evaluation trench (with Motte visible in background), looking north.



Plate 2. View of evaluation trench, looking north. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 3. View of evaluation trench, looking south. Scales 1m & 2m



Plate 4. Representative section at northern end of trench, looking north.
Scale 1m



Plate 5. View of brick underpinning (011), looking west. Scale 1m



Plate 6. Section of modern pit [005], looking west. Scale 1m



Plate 7. View of possible post-hole [007] or bioturbation. Scale 1m



Plate 8. View of widening of foundation trench which runs parallel with the western side of the evaluation trench, looking west. Scale 1m

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APPENDIX III:

CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context Number	Context Type	Description
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark grey brown loam
002	Deposit	Subsoil. Mid-grey brown silty clay
003	Deposit	Natural. Light brown yellow clay with siltstone shale
004	Deposit	Redeposited subsoil. Mid-grey brown silt
005	Cut	Cut of possible pit associated with garden wall
006	Fill	Single fill of [005]. Mid-grey brown clayey silt
007	Cut	Cut of possible posthole or bioturbation associated with hedge row
008	Fill	Fill of [007]. Mid-grey brown clayey silt
009	Cut	Cut of possible house foundation trench
010	Fill	Fill of [009]. Mid-grey brown clayey silt
011	Structure	Single course of bricks. Underpinning for concrete garden path

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT
17 LOWER DOWN, LYDBURY NORTH**

**Prepared for:
Caroline Orrells and Richard Lewis
Hughes Architects**

Project No: 2585

29th January 2018



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Map showing SAM1012853

Figure 3. Proposed extension – plans

Figure 4. Proposed extensions – elevations

Figure 5. Proposed trench location

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological field evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Hughes Architects at 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire SY7 8BB (SO 33636 84557).

The archaeological field evaluation will be carried out over the footprint of a proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, and will measure 12m in length and 1.8m in width. The proposed extension is located 16m south from the Scheduled Monument Area related to the Motte and Castle and associated settlement remains 150m NNW of Lower Down Farm (SAM1012853), and immediately east of 17-18 cottages adjacent to Lower Down farm (PRN14860), structures of local interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

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

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological field evaluation to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of a house extension immediately east of 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North, Shropshire SY7 8BB (SO 33636 84557).

The archaeological field evaluation will be carried out over the footprint of a proposed building extension located immediately east of 17 Lower Down, and will measure 12m in length and 1.8m in width. The proposed extension is located 16m south from the Scheduled Monument Area related to the Motte and Castle and associated settlement remains 150m NNW of Lower Down Farm (SAM1012853), and immediately east of 17-18 cottages adjacent to Lower Down farm (PRN14860), structures of local interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, Trainee Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Hughes Architects.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Shropshire County Council Historic Environment Team (henceforth SCC-HET) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority.

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

2. Site Description

Lower Down is located c 1.85m SW from Lydbury North. The hamlet includes two farms and about ten cottages and it is surrounded by woodland and sheep-fields. The proposed development is located immediately east of 17 Lower Down cottage, NNW of Lower Down Farm, and c 16m south of a Scheduled Motte. The site is located c. 246 AOD (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is defined by the Bailey Hill Formation, including sandstone and siltstone formed during the Silurian Period. No superficial soils are recorded for the proposed development site (BGS 2018).

3. Archaeological background

The proposed development site is located 16m south from a scheduled area associated to Lower Down farm Motte and Castle (SAM 1012853). The latter is considered a good example of monuments of its class, retaining information about the tower foundations, associated building platforms and ditches which may contain significant information regarding the landscape in which it was constructed. The monument includes the remains of a motte castle, a shell keep and the remains of a deserted settlement. A 6.5m wide ditch, and a 4m wide bank are surrounding the motte (Figure 2).

The proposed development site is also located immediately east of 17/18 Lower Down cottages (PRN 14760). These stone and brick structures are recorded in the local HER as good examples of traditional cottages with dates ranging from 1750 to 1914.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological field evaluation meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative

significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation in situ will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of archaeological field evaluation will be undertaken on the 5th of February 2018.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to Hughes Architects and to SCC-HET within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

Archaeological field evaluation

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

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that one trench, measuring 12m in length and 1.8m in width, will be machine-excavated within the proposed development area (Figure 3), following the imprint of the proposed extension. The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that may exist in the

selected trench location. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with SCC-HET prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trench will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon or the natural deposits (whichever is encountered soonest) by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum, small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length (approximately 10-20%) - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring or stepping the trenches will be discussed with Hughes Architects and SCC-HET.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then SCC-HET and Hughes Architects will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. SCC-HET may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

6.2. Recording

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

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

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

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

6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

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

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

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

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

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

6.6. Specialist advisers

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

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

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

6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

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

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

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

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

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

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

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

8.1.2. Analysis

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

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

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to Hughes Architects and SCC-HET upon completion.

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

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

8.2.5. Archive deposition

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

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

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

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver and Stephanie McCulloch (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of SCC-HET and Hughes Architects.

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

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

10.2. Other guidelines

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

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

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

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

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

12. Insurance

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

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

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

13.2. Project tracking

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

14. Arbitration

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

15. References

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>.
Retrieved 29/01/2018.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 1993: Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13.

- 2014: Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation.
- 2014: Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials .

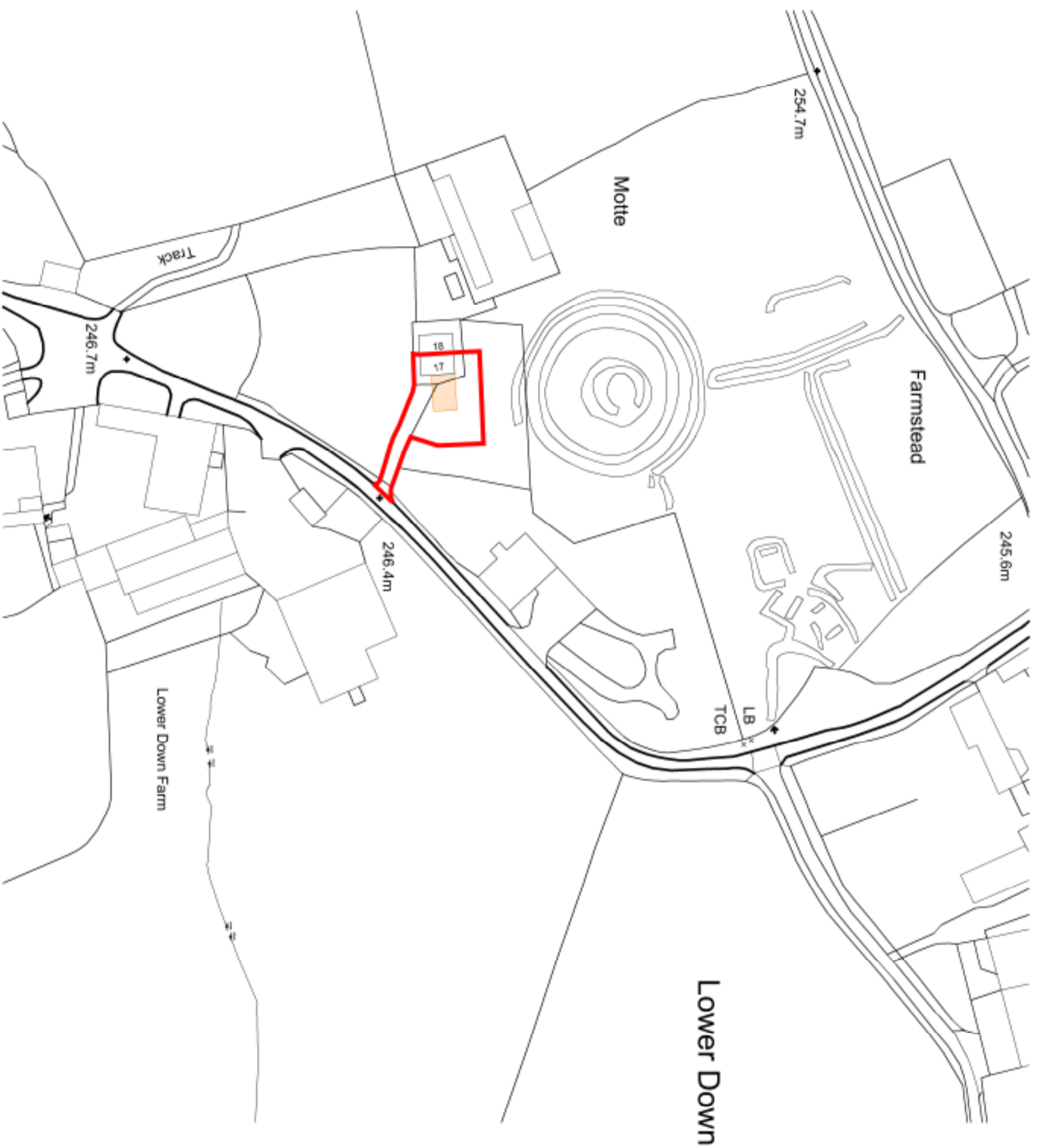
English Heritage, 2002: Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

Historic England, 2006 (rev. 2015): Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) .

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- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- ADJACENT LAND IN APPLICANTS OWNERSHIP
- EXTENSION AREA



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Project :- Proposed Extension, 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North		Rev :-
Drawing Status :- DESIGN OPTION	Drawing Title :- Location Plan	
Scale :- 1:1250@A3 Date :- 12.12.17	Drawing No :- S104.2.3.01	
Drawn by :- AW Checked :-		

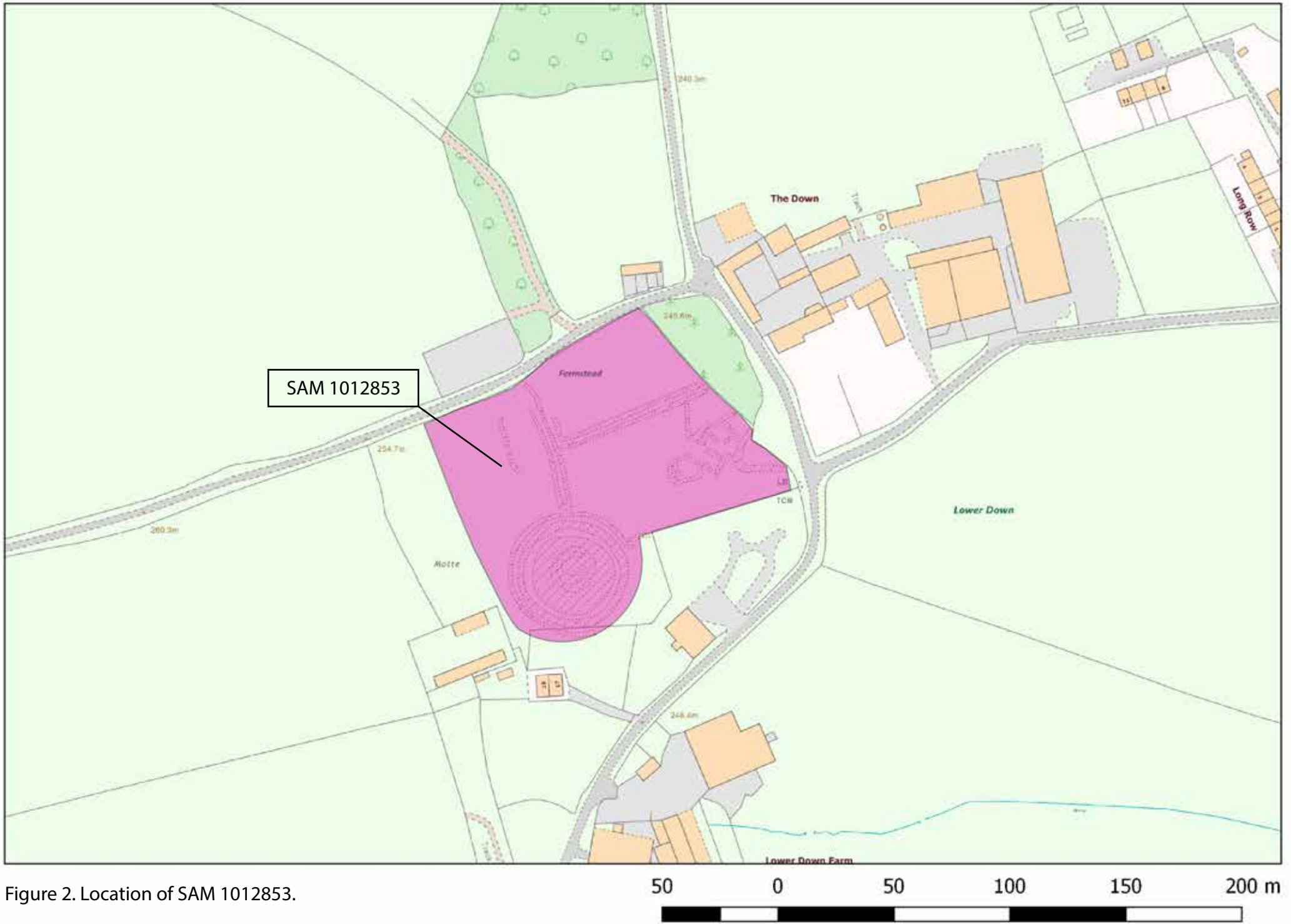
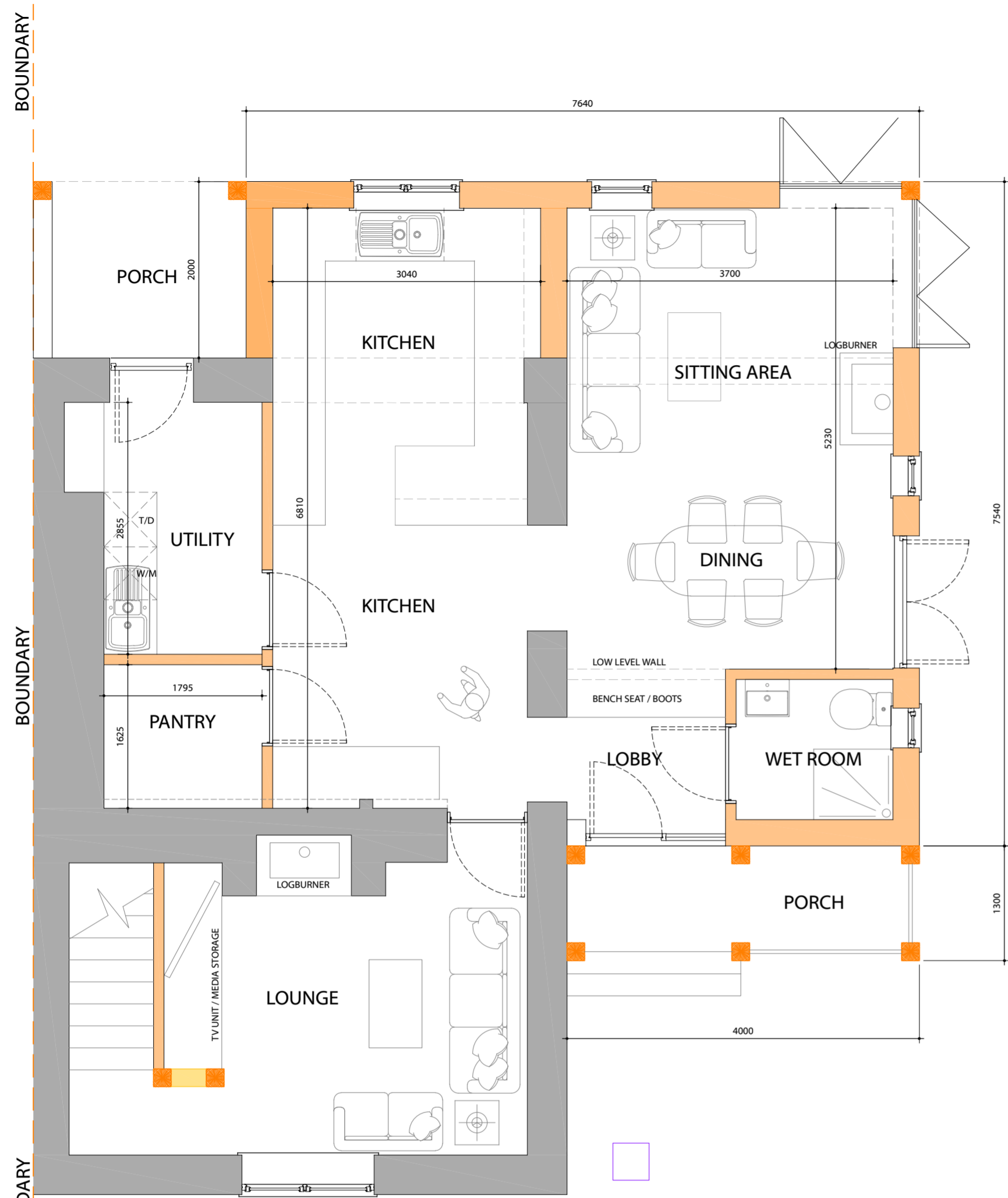
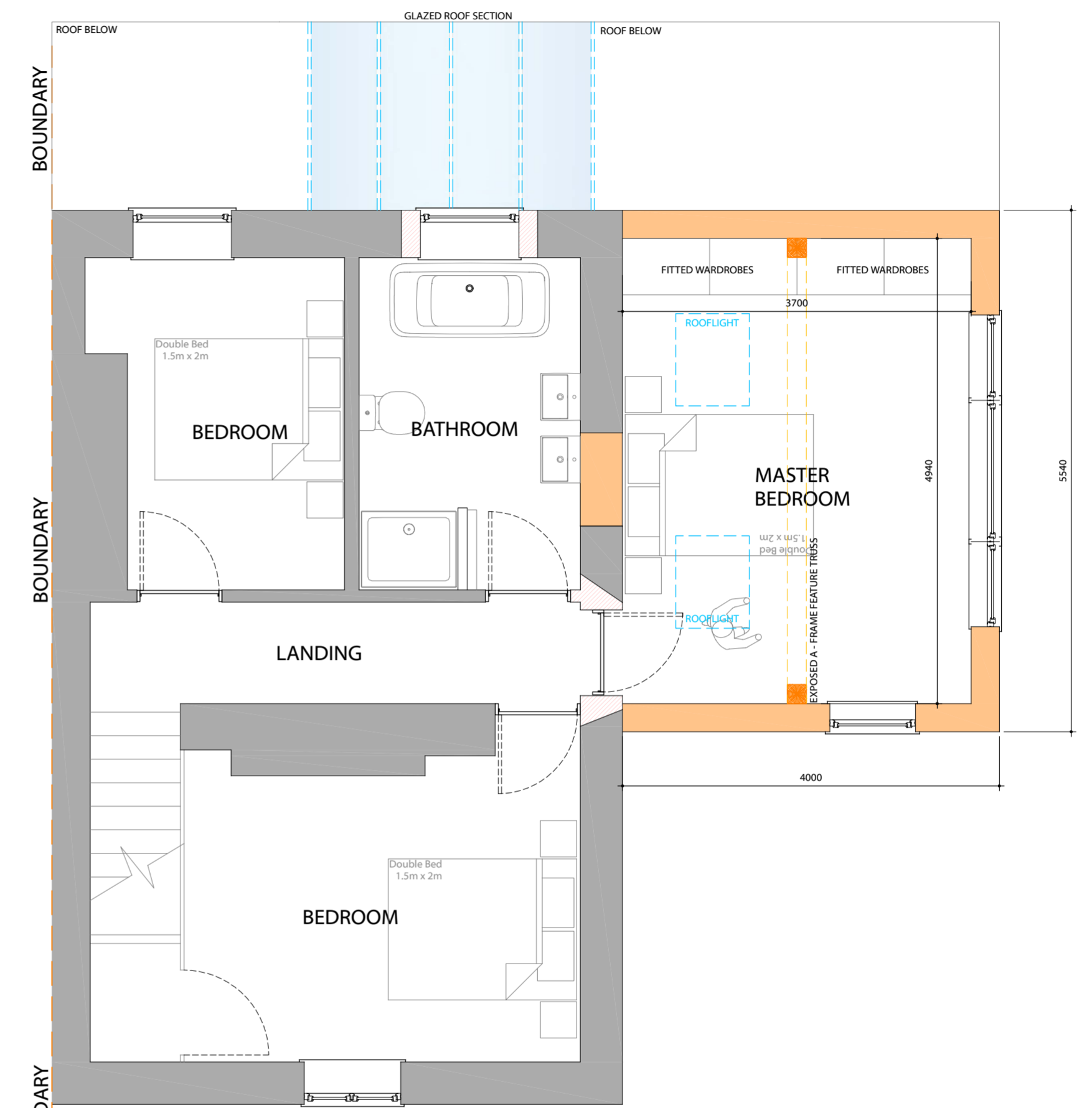


Figure 2. Location of SAM 1012853.



PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Option 2



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Option 2

Project :- Proposed Extension, 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North			
Drawing Status :- DESIGN OPTIONS		Drawing Title :- Proposed Plans Option 2	
Scale :- 1:50@A2	Date :- 02.11.17	Drawing No :- S104.2.2.07	Rev :- B
Drawn by :- AW		Checked :-	

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PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION
Option 2



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION
Option 2



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION
Option 2



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- A. Client amendments 20.12.17
- B. Client amendments 24.1.18

Project :- Proposed Extension, 17 Lower Down, Lydbury North		
Drawing Status :- DESIGN OPTION	Drawing Title :- Proposed Elevations	
Scale :- 1:100@A3	Date :- 02.11.17	Drawing No :- S104.2.3.08
Drawn by :- AW	Checked :-	Rev :- B

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

7640

PORCH

2000

3040

KITCHEN

LOGBURNER

5230

7540

UTILITY

2855

T/D

W/M

KITCHEN

6810

PANTRY

1795

1625

LOW LEVEL WALL

BENCH SEAT / BENCH

LOBBY

ROOM

PORCH

1300

LOUNGE

TV UNIT / MEDIA STORAGE

LOGBURNER

4000

TRENCH 1

0

5m



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