

**LLANWNNEN PRIMARY SCHOOL,
LLANWNNEN, CEREDIGION**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING &
WATCHING BRIEF**

(NGR SN 5324 4713)



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: D.A.Hatcher



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-44
EVENT RECORD No.125509

October 2020

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CEREDIGION:**

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WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Philip Poucher MCIfA



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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF**

Client

D.A.Hatcher

Event Record No

125509

Report No

2020-44

Project Code

FS20-020

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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
v1	Draft	PP	FM	14/11/2020

**LLANWNNEN PRIMARY SCHOOL, LLANWNNEN, CEREDIGION:
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF**

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**LLANWNNEN PRIMARY SCHOOL, LLANWNNEN, CEREDIGION:
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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief on subsequent groundworks at Llanwnnen Primary School, Llanwnnen, Ceredigion, centred on NGR SN 53225 47129.

The school building was constructed in 1908, built in an Arts and Crafts style, with a later extension added in the 1970s. Much of the original structure and architectural detail remains, but few original internal fixtures and fittings remain, and windows and roof have been modernised. The site was considered to have archaeological potential associated with a possible medieval settlement and subsequent activity, however these archaeological investigations suggest that potential is negligible for this particular site.

CRYNODEB

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i ymgymryd â chynllun archeolegol o gofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol a briff gwyllo archeolegol ar waith daear dilynol yn Ysgol Gynradd Llanwnnen, Llanwnnen, Ceredigion, wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SN 53225 47129.

Codwyd adeilad yr ysgol ym 1908, fe'i codwyd mewn arddull Celf a Chrefft, gydag estyniad diweddarach wedi'i ychwanegu yn y 1970au. Erys llawer o'r strwythur gwreiddiol a'r manylion pensaernïol, ond ychydig o osodion a ffitiadau mewnol gwreiddiol sydd ar ôl, ac mae ffenestri a tho wedi'u moderneiddio. Ystyriwyd bod gan y safle botensial archeolegol sy'n gysylltiedig ag anheddiad canoloesol posibl a gweithgaredd dilynol, ond mae'r ymchwiliadau archeolegol hyn yn awgrymu bod potensial yn ddibwys ar gyfer y safle penodol hwn.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services, in response to a request from D.A.Hatcher, were commissioned to undertake an archaeological scheme of historic building recording works and an archaeological watching brief at Llanwnnen Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter, Ceredigion (SN 53225 47129). The work was commissioned in response to plans for the demolition of part of the former primary school to form a single dwelling, and erection of two detached dwellings. The requirement for a scheme to record the school building prior to its partial demolition and redevelopment, and for an archaeological watching brief on subsequent groundworks, has been placed upon the development by Ceredigion County Council (Local Planning Authority) following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM).

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the development by Carmarthenshire County Council (Planning reference A200002), subject to a number of Conditions. In response to the application, stated in a letter to Carmarthenshire County Council dated 11/02/20, DAT-DM recommended that should permission be granted, then archaeological mitigation would be required. As a result a Condition was attached to the planning permission which read:

14. No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which outlined the methodology by which the historic building works and archaeological watching brief would be undertaken, which was approved by DAT-DM.

1.1.4 The school building is not listed, but it is recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record as PRN 18630. The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016), which is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made

1.1.5 The historic building recording has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, updated 2019).

1.1.6 Subsequent to the site visit made on 4th September 2020 to carry out the building recording, the approach to the archaeological watching brief was

modified. After further discussion with DAT DM it was agreed to carry out the watching brief on investigative works prior to the main development phase. This was undertaken on 5th October 2020. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014

1.2 Site Location

- 1.2.1 Prior to development the site comprised a primary school building set within a tarmac yard aligned alongside the A475 in Llanwnnen, near Lampeter, Ceredigion, centred on SN 53225 47129.
- 1.2.2 The main school building has a later extension to the southwest, with some small outbuildings to the rear (south). Beyond the buildings to the west lies a tarmac playing yard, with grass covered playing field beyond. The school building is surrounded by high metal fencing along the roadside and to the east, with stone walls forming the boundary to the south. The playing yard and field to the west are surrounded by hedgerows.
- 1.2.3 The main school and the tarmac yard have been terraced into rising ground, which rises to the west, the A475 climbing out of the centre of Llanwnnen, which is centred around a dog-legged crossroads of the east – west A475, and the north – south B4337. A dwelling lies adjacent to the school to the southeast, with modern residential development lining the B4337 to the east, and piecemeal residential development extending up the hillside on the opposite side of the A475. The traditional buildings within Llanwnnen include a public house and former post office centred on the road junction, and St Gwynins Church and opposing cottages on the B4337 to the north of the junction.
- 1.2.4 The A475 gives access to Lampeter 4.5km to the east, and Newcastle Emlyn 23km to the west. The B4337 runs along the north – south valley of Afon Grannell, which feeds into the Afon Teifi 1km to the south, running northeast to southwest. The landscape rises to the west as it climbs out of the Grannell valley. Llanwnnen is a small village set within a largely agricultural landscape of enclosed fields, mainly pastoral in nature.
- 1.2.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is represented by interbedded sedimentary mudstone and sandstone of the Devil's Bridge Formation.

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services before the commencement of the works, which was approved by the planning authority prior to the works commencing. The WSI outlined the project objectives as:
 - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the historic buildings survey and archaeological watching brief which the appointed archaeological contractor will undertake;
 - Historic buildings record of the former Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter to Level 2 standard;
 - Archaeological attendance during groundworks (archaeological watching brief) to appropriately investigate and record any

archaeological deposits affected by the ground works, in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and to establish the character, extent and date range for those archaeological deposits;

- Production of a report on and an archive of the results of the historic buildings survey and archaeological watching brief.

1.3.2 The overall work was summarised as:

The implementation of a scheme of historic building survey on the former Primary School in advance of works, and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on subsequent development, associated with the demolition of part of the former primary school to form a single dwelling, and erection of two detached dwellings at Llanwnnen Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter. A single report shall be prepared on the results of the historic buildings survey and watching brief, and an archive created.

1.3.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

1.4 Report Outline

1.4.1 This report describes the location of the site, a description of the standing remains, its known archaeological and historical background and photographs of the site. This report also provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results. Sources are referenced within the text or as footnotes.

1.5 Abbreviations

1.5.1 Regional Historic Environment Record – HER; Primary Record Number – PRN; National Grid Reference – NGR; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management – DAT-DM.

1.6 Illustrations

1.6.1 Record photographs are included to the rear of the text. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale and are illustrative only.

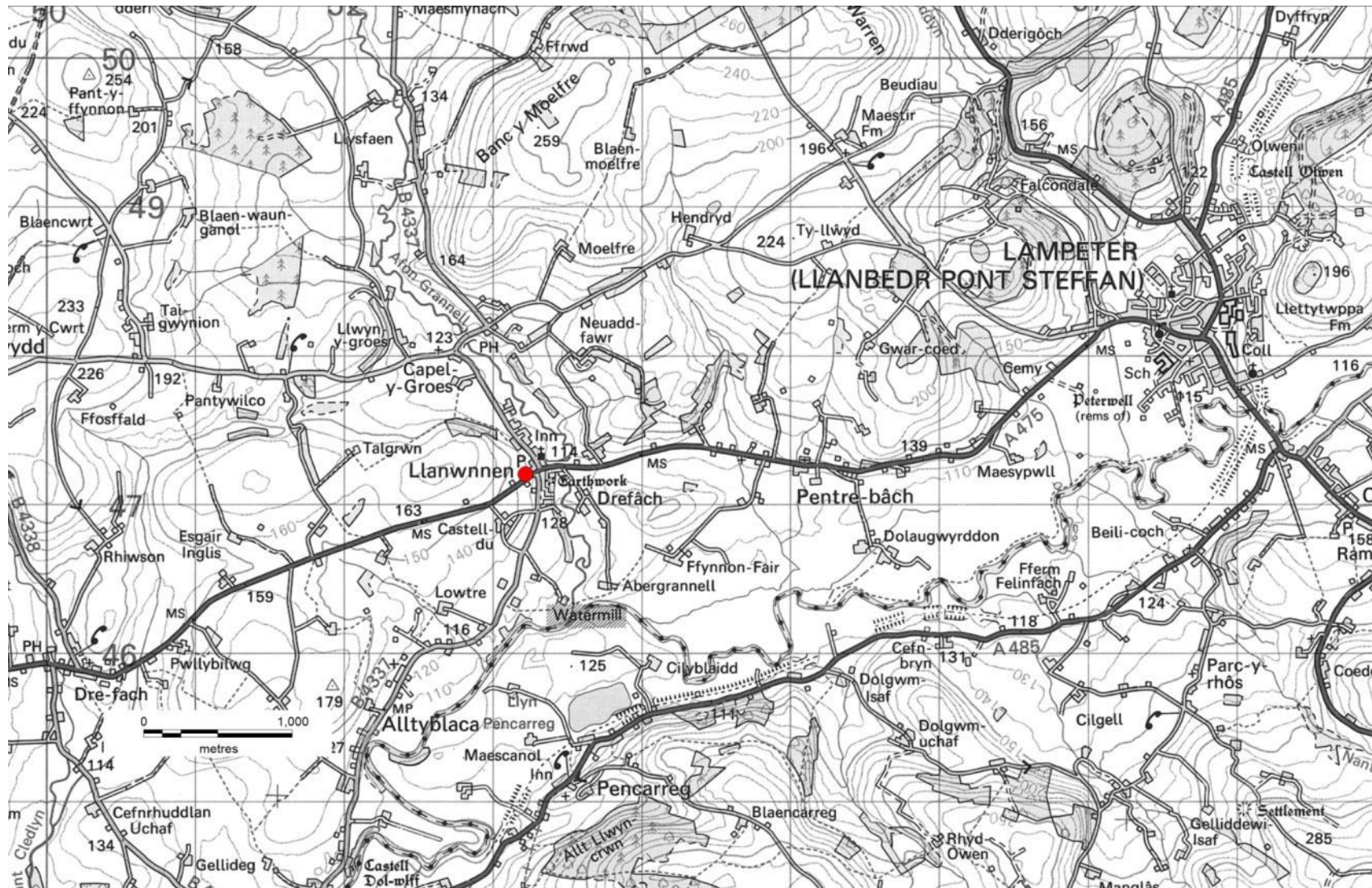


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (red dot).

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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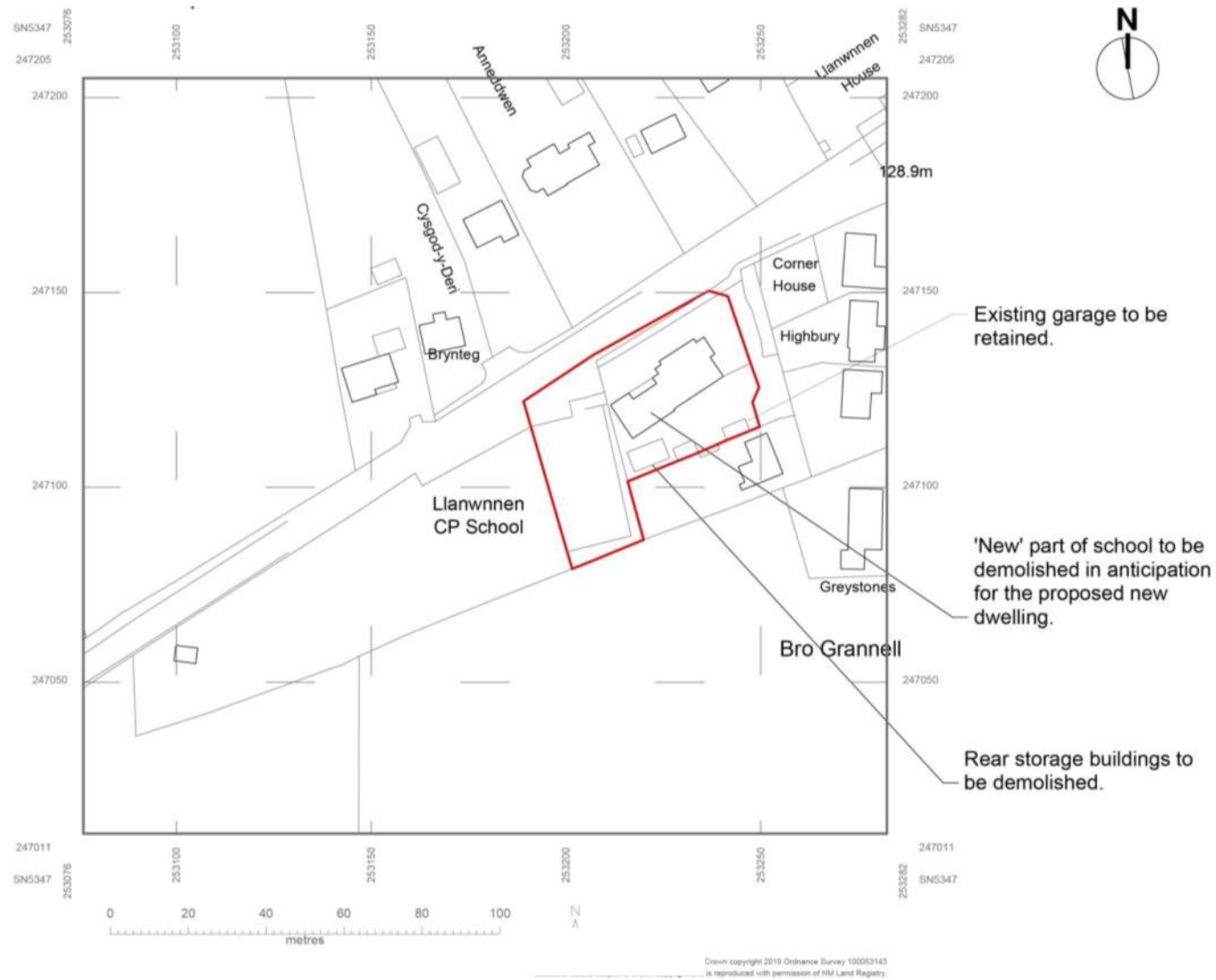


Figure 2: Detailed site location plan of development area (red). Original plan provided by the client, produced by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice, 04/04/2019. **This plan is not reproduced to scale.**

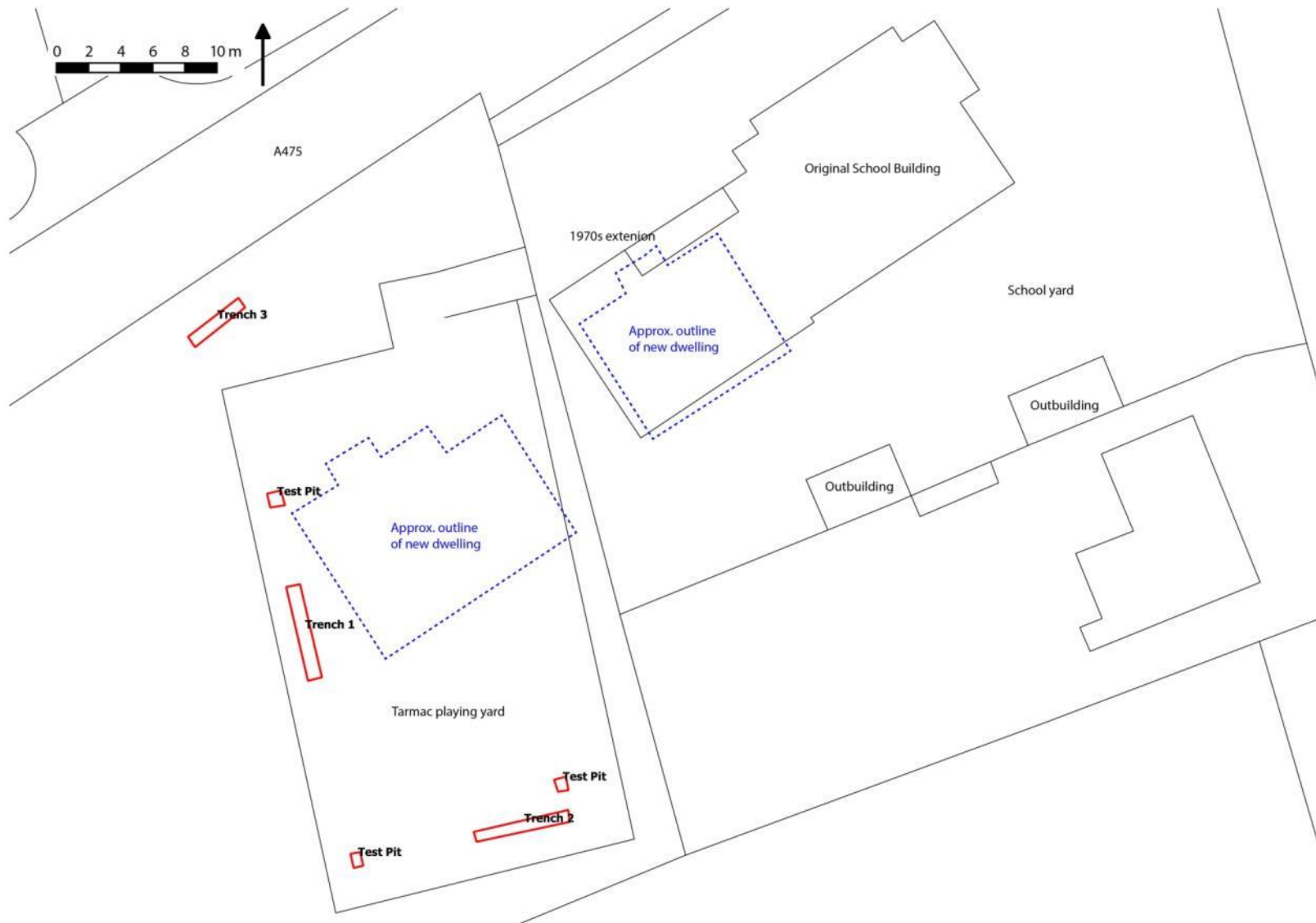


Figure 3: Site location plan showing the location of the excavated trenches, and outlines of new dwellings

Existing elevations
Scale ~ 1:200



Existing ground and roof plans
Scale ~ 1:200

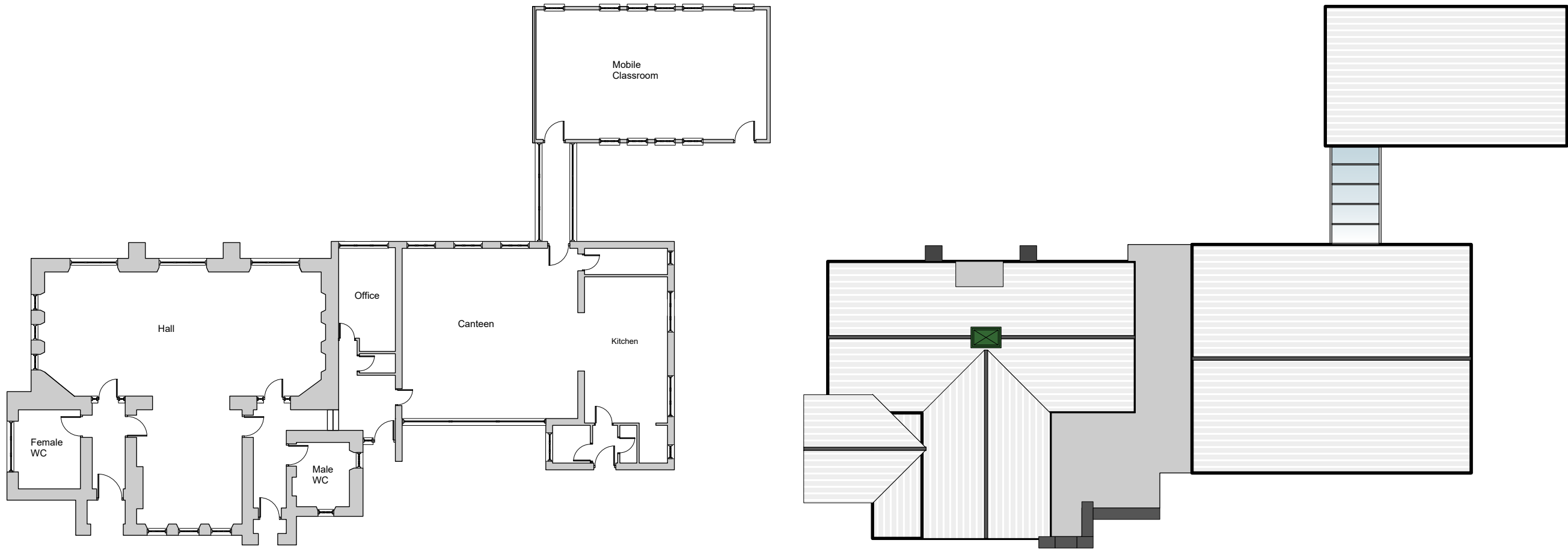


Figure 4: Plans and Elevations of Llanwnnen Primary School prior to development works.

N.b. Scale reduced to 1:200 @ A3, from original drawings produced by Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors and Architectural Practice

PL	VER 16/10/18	All measurements must be checked on site. If there are any deviations the designer should be notified and written confirmation sought.
PL	VER 24/02/20	The plans are the property of M. Baggott Chartered Surveyors and Architectural Service and written permission must be sought before passing any plans onto third parties.
		Party Wall agreements should be put in place before any works commence on site.
No.	Date	Issue Notes
MARK BAGGOTT CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE		
Design Firm	Mark Baggott Chartered Surveyors & Architectural Practice p. 01559371550 m. 07717292879 e. mark@baggottmark.co.uk	
Consultant	Mark Baggott	
Project Title	Former Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter, Ceredigion.	
Sheet Title	Proposed elevation and floor plans	
Project Manager	N/A	Project ID LLANWENNEN PRIMARY SCHOOL
Drawn By	MB	Scale
Reviewed By		Sheet No.
Date	04/05/2019	
CAD File Name	MR & MRS HATCHER	

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Building Recording

- 2.1.1 The historic building recording scheme has been undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the Historic England '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016). This level of recording is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 [basic photographic survey] but when more information is needed.....Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will not normally be comprehensive...

- 2.1.2 To supplement the on-site survey a review of information held at the DAT HER and readily available web-based sources (due to the current Covid-related restrictions on accessing archive sources) was undertaken. The on-site survey then completed the relevant tasks outlined below, where possible, to ensure that the record was completed to the Level 2 guidelines. Only photos taken during this survey are included within the site archive and report.
- 2.1.3 Based on the Level 2 record as defined in the Historic England guidelines (2016) the following has been undertaken:

Written Record

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area) and non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc).
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed features associated with the building.
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (if readily available and permissible).

Drawn Record

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250 relating the building to other structures and to related topographical feature and landscape features.
- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs

- Copies of earlier drawings throwing light on the building's history, if available

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas.

2.2 Watching Brief

- 2.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 2.2.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, this is included to the rear. The original intention was to monitor all groundwork associated with the development that had the potential to disturb archaeological remains. However, as a result of the initial visit to the site to carry out the building recording work the potential for archaeological remains at the site was reassessed, as it was felt by the visiting archaeologist that the topographical location of the site, and the previous groundworks works undertaken in the school development, diminished the potential for archaeological remains to exist. The development programme also raised the possibility that potential groundworks associated with each individual plot could become protracted. Following further consultation with DAT – DM, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, it was agreed that a series of trenches should be opened under archaeological observation in accessible areas in order to test the archaeological potential of areas of planned disturbance. Should these areas prove devoid of archaeological potential, then it was agreed that this would be sufficient to complete the archaeological mitigation associated with this scheme.
- 2.2.3 Two six metre long trenches were machine excavated under archaeological observation surrounding the southwest development plot, and a further three test pits were machine excavated in this area. A further 4m long trench was machine excavated under archaeological observation adjacent to the roadside boundary to test potential groundworks in this area.
- 2.2.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual¹ used by DAT Archaeological Services. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded.
- 2.2.5 The watching brief took place on Monday the 5th of October 2020. The weather conditions were wet throughout the day.
- 2.2.6 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation

¹ DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

(Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.

- 2.2.7 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 2.2.8 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 There is very little recorded evidence of Prehistoric or Roman archaeological remains within the vicinity of Llanwnnen, the recorded remains being largely medieval or post-medieval in date. As a settlement it may have its origins in the medieval period, with both a castle (PRN 721) and church (PRN 4766) recorded here.
- 3.2 The castle comprises the remains of a D-shaped enclosure, formed by a large bank on the upper slopes overlooking the Afon Grannell. There is very little recorded about this site, it is assumed to represent a medieval earthwork castle, potentially of largely 12th century date judging by its form. A possible building platform lies on the north side of the interior (RCAHMW description). The church lies 100m to the north. Originally a simple building in an oval enclosure, it may be a Welsh foundation. The date of its foundation is uncertain, although a 12th century date has been suggested for the nave, the chancel is thought to have been rebuilt in the 13th or 14th century. The church tower is a later addition. The presence of these two medieval sites within 100m of each other suggests settlement activity may have been established in Llanwnnen from the 12th century, potentially focused on the cross-roads between the church and castle, although to date no recorded medieval remains have been uncovered.
- 3.3 The settlement appears to have remained a small one into the post-medieval period, and a small number of 19th century cottages (PRNs 9452, 9562, 9565, 57921, 57922, 57932, 57933) are noted on the regional HER, along with church, vicarage, post office (PRN 57923) and corn mill (PRN 18627). The settlement developed along a turnpike road, and may also therefore have had a toll point at the settlement.
- 3.4 The earliest available map of the area, the Ordnance Survey original surveyors' drawings of 1811, show the small settlement clustered on both sides of the current B4337 on the side of the crossroads. The more detailed parish tithe map of 1844 reinforces this layout, with Tynyporth farm (currently occupied by the Grannell Hotel) dominating the hamlet at the crossroads, with the church to the north, and cottages on the opposite side of the road to the church. The current development site lay within an undeveloped field belonging to Tynyporth Farm. The settlement remained a small one at the end of the 19th century, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1889 and 1905, although it clearly acted as a hub for the surrounding countryside, with two pubs, a school, post office and smithy all clustered around the church and crossroads. Subsequent mapping suggests the settlement changed little until the late 1960s, early 1970s, which saw the new residential development of Bro Gannell along the B4337 to the south of the crossroads (on the east side), and Bro Cadarn and Bro Llan to the north of the crossroads. The later 20th and early 21st century has seen further residential development spread along the west side of the B4337 and along the north side of the A475 opposite the development site.
- 3.5 A school was first established in Llanwnnen in 1844 (Blue Books 1847), but this appears to have initially been located within a thatched barn attached to the churchyard. It was the only school in the parish, but was attended only by a handful of pupils initially. Numbers must have started to increase however, as by 1860 a new school had been built, to house up to 120 mixed students, although only 60 were attending the school in 1895 (Kelly 1895), and that appears to have remained a relatively typical attendance into the early years of the 20th century. The new school appears to have replaced the previous thatched barn, and was located

between the roadside and the churchyard, a spot now occupied by the church hall (itself built in 1935).

- 3.6 The current primary school, the subject of this study, was erected in 1908 in what until that point appears to have been an undeveloped field on the outskirts of the village. The school building is not recorded in detail on Ordnance Survey mapping until the 1970s; therefore no historic plans are available for this report. Further records concerning this school are kept within the Ceredigion Archives; these however are currently inaccessible due to the current Covid-19 restrictions. There is however an image of students from the Llanwnnen Girls School in the 1920s, and Ordnance Survey mapping indicates the original school adjacent to the churchyard remained labelled as such into the 1960s. The current primary school therefore may have been constructed as a single sex school when it was erected in 1908, although whether this was the boys school or the girls school is not currently known. An extension was added to the present school in the 1970s, and this may have been built to combine the school once more into a single sex school. The school offered primary education to children between the ages of 4 and 11. In its final years 33 pupils attended the school. It closed in 2017 with pupils moved to a new area school opened in Drefach, near Llanydydder.

4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1 Exterior (Figure 4, Photos 1 – 16)

- 4.1.1 The original school building comprises a T-shaped main block, with pitched gable roof, and adjoining squared blocks with differing roof styles on either side of the northeast facing entrances. A later extension stands to the southwest.



Photo 1: Southwest facing shot of the school building and immediate setting.

4.1.2 The original main hall block is aligned NE-SW, 13.5m by 6.5m, and 9m high to the central ridge line. The roof is clad in slate tile, capped by concrete ridge tiles, the whole replaced following a modern fire. A belfry is placed centrally along the ridge, comprising a shuttered chamber surrounded by four corner posts and low pediment, topped by a high pointed four-sided roof, clad in copper sheeting. The southeast face overlooks the rear yard, with a lower face of exposed mortared stonework, in local stone, roughly coursed, to a height of approximately 1.2m. Topped by a shaped grey-brick string line, the upper face covered in white-painted cement render. Two buttress towers, of matching material, are placed evenly on the wall face. There are three openings, a large central upright 6-pane window with grey brick sill, extending into the roofline. To the northeast is a smaller 6-pane window, with grey brick sill. To the southwest is a door with surrounding glazed panels on either side and above, up to the roofline. This opens onto a raised platform and ramp approximately 1m above rear yard level. All openings are in uPVC. The northeast gable end continues the lower stonework with render above, and black-painted timber exposed in the render on the upper gable, with three tall narrow two-pane windows, all with grey-brick sills and in uPVC. The northwest face is not exposed. Only the upper level of the southwest gable is visible, in plain white-painted render with two small windows. This face appears to have been re-rendered, presumably following the roof fire, as internally a central opening is suggested mirroring the northeast gable, which is not apparent on the external face.



Photo 2: Northwest facing shot of the rear elevation to the main hall. 2m scales.



Photo 3: South facing shot of the central belfry.



Photo 4: West facing shot of the rear elevation of the school, including original element on the right, and later extension to the left. 2m scales.



Photo 5: Northwest facing shot of the eastern gable elevation. 2m scales.

- 4.1.3 Extending to the northwest is a 9.5m by 5.5m block, 7m high to the central ridge line. The exposed northwest gable end has three windows, a tall central four-pane window flanked by two smaller three pane windows, all with grey-brick sills and in white uPVC surrounds. The wall face below the windows is the typical lower exposed stonework (only approximately 0.2m exposed due to changing ground levels) with painted render above. The windows sit on a black-painted wooden beam, with exposed painted woodwork and intervening render surrounding and above the windows. This block has flanking entranceways on both sides. To the northeast an open porch is covered by continuing pitched roofline. The wall line also continues the design of the main gable below the window beam. Above the beam the roofline is held by an open-timber arch, with squared timber supports on the wall return, all painted black. The interior face of the porch is in plain render, with red brick tiled floor in a herringbone style, with grey-brick tile surrounds, and a plain white-painted wood-slat door set within a shallow-arched opening. To the southwest a second entranceway stands in a protruding porch, flat-roofed and set between two blocks of plain-rendered masonry topped by low-pointed concrete capping. The open entrance with a shallow-arched lintel sits below a school date plaque in black-painted render, with central lettering and '1908' embossed on a shield surrounded by floral scrolls, beneath a pointed decorative plaster pediment. The white-painted plain wood-slat door is set back, fronted by a concrete floor, and plain rendered side walls, with a glazed-clay plaque on the south wall created by the former students, depicting local scenes.



Photo 6: South facing shot of the front elevation to the original school block. 2m scales.



Photo 7: ESE facing shot of the front elevation. 2m scale.



Photo 8: SSE facing shot of elevation detail. 2m scale.



Photo 9: Southeast facing shot of the easternmost entry. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 10: Southeast facing shot of the westernmost entry, with date plaque above door. 2m & 1m scale.



Photo 11: Detail of drain pipe hood on the easternmost entrance block.

- 4.1.4 A toilet block stands in the corner between entrance and main block to the northeast, measuring 3.2m by 4.5m, topped by a SW-NE aligned gable roof matching the main block, extending 1m beyond the northeast face of the main block. The walls are of typical lower exposed stonework, with plan render above. A single centrally placed window stands in the gable end, opaque glass in a uPVC frame, with grey-brick sill.



Photo 12: Southwest facing shot of the easternmost toilet block. 2m scale.

- 4.1.5 A toilet block also sits in the corner between entrance and main block to the southwest, although brought forward to accommodate an internal corridor to the rear. This block measures 2.9m by 4.6m, flat-roofed but fronted by a pointed gable in keeping with the rest of the building. The walls are plain rendered, with a small window in the northwest gable, and another in the southwest wall, both in white uPVC frames with grey-brick sills. A slate plaque stands on the gable wall, celebrating the school centenary in 2008. A former pitched gable roofline is visible in the render on the gable wall.



Photo 13: East facing shot showing the westernmost toilet block and the flat roof fronted by a gable wall.



Photo 14: Commemorative date plaque on external wall.

- 4.1.6 A rectangular brick-built extension was added to the southwest side of the school in the 1970s. This comprises a main block 12.3m by 7.8m, with a NE – SW pitched gable roof in concrete tile, 7m high to the central ridge. This is attached to the original school building by a 2.4m high flat-roofed element, containing a new entrance through glazed doors set in white uPVC. The front northwest face of the block is stepped, with a protruding section 5.5m by 2m at the western end, clad in stone-block-effect concrete render, with a central door under a projecting flat concrete roof. The recessed section comprises a largely glazed wall in white uPVC, above a 0.4m high sill, fronted by a projecting roofline supported by a steel post. The gable wall is in plain painted render, with four window openings. The rear southeast wall is in part plain render, with block-effect render to the southwest. There is a centrally placed doorway, set approximately 0.3m above the rear yard level, in line with the rear door in the original block. Four high level window lights lie above the door and to the northeast.



Photo 15: Southeast facing shot of the front elevation to the later school extension. 2m scale.



Photo 16: North facing shot of the rear and side elevation to the later extension. 2m scales.

4.2 Interior (Figure 4, Photos 17-40)

- 4.2.1 The original school building comprises two main rooms, two entrance corridors and two toilet blocks. All internal fixtures and fittings, bar toilet furniture, has been removed.
- 4.2.2 The largest room is the main hall, which occupies the main NE-SW aligned building. This comprises a single open space, a modern lowered ceiling had been removed prior to the survey to reveal the original ceiling above. This comprises a lathe and plaster ceiling, inserted midway down the roof slope, supported on two timber cross beams. The beams comprised machine-squared timber lining the angled ceiling line with two gently curving supporting joists below, resting on carved brackets. The floor is laid with linoleum, the walls are plain plaster, painted green below the lowered ceiling, blue above. The southwest gable is partly exposed below the roofline, showing a wall of roughly coursed mortared rubble. The room is lit by two windows and door in the southeast wall, three windows in the northeast gable. The openings are mirrored in the southwest gable, but have been largely infilled with breezeblocks, with small windows inserted in the upper part of the side windows, presumably contemporary to the addition of the extension to the southwest. There are three openings in the internal southeast wall. The central opening is a wide opening, closed by a concertina door, the two side openings are closed by wood-panel doors with upper glazing, in a wood surround, and appear original.



Photo 17: Southwest facing of the interior of the main hall. 2m & 1m scale.



Photo 18: Southwest facing shot showing the replaced roof structure, exposed walling and partly blocked openings.



Photo 19: Southwest facing shot showing detail of the roof support beams.



Photo 20: Northeast facing shot of the interior of the main hall. 2m scale.



Photo 21: Northwest facing shot of one of the two original doors accessing the main entrance corridors. 2m scale.

4.2.3 The large central opening accesses a small hall or classroom, placed centrally to the northwest, and laid out in the same style as the main hall, although with a single supporting roof beam and wainscot wood panelling on the walls, and an upper picture rail. The room is lit by three windows in the northwest gable wall. There is a blocked fireplace on the northeast wall (the chimney above having been removed), with an adjoining recessed cupboard. Two opposing part wood-slat and glazed doors lie opposing each other, accessing the original entrance corridors.



Photo 22: Northwest facing shot fo the interior of the small hall. 2m scale.



Photo 23: Northwest facing shot showing detail of the roof support beams.



Photo 24: Northeast facing shot of the side wall to the small hall, with blocked central fireplace and inbuilt cupboard. 2m & 1m scales.



Photo 25: Northeast facing shot of one of the two doors from the small hall to the entrance corridors. 2m scale.

- 4.2.4 The entrance corridor to the northeast runs from the wooden door within the open porch, accessing the main hall, side hall and toilet block. The walls and ceiling are in plain plasterwork, the floor is small red-brick tile in a herringbone style, surrounded by black brick tiles, continuing the design visible externally.



Photo 26: Northwest facing shot of the easternmost entrance corridor



Photo 27: Detail of the flooring in the easternmost corridor, adjoining the opening into the main hall. 0.5m scale.

4.2.5 The toilet block (female) to the northeast is accessed solely from this corridor, walls and ceiling in plain plaster with glazed wall tiles, lit by a single window in the northeast wall. The floor continues the herringbone brick-tiles, the toilet furniture is all modern.



Photo 28: North facing shot of the interior of the female toilet block. 2m scale.

- 4.2.6 The southwest entrance corridor mirrors that to the northeast. This accesses the main hall, the side hall, a toilet block, and a corridor to the later southwest extension.

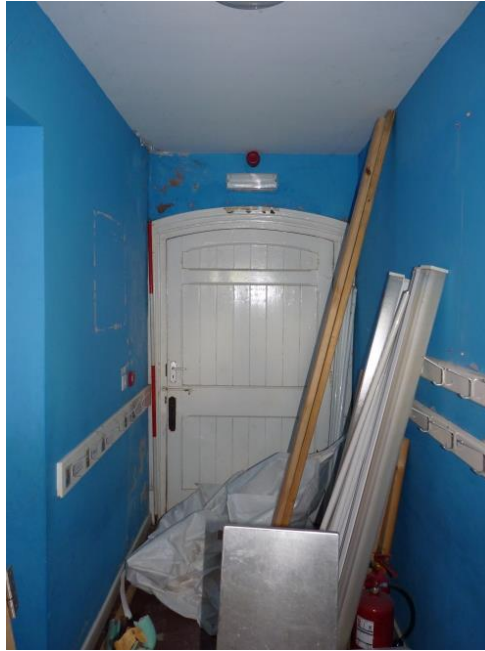


Photo 29: Northwest facing shot of the westernmost entrance corridor. 2m scale.



Photo 30: Southeast facing shot showing the door between the westernmost entrance corridor and the main hall. 2m scale.

- 4.2.7 The southwest toilet block (male) has walls and ceiling in plain plaster, with glazed wall tiles, lit by a window in the southwest wall, and a second in the northeast wall. The floor is in modern square ceramic tile, toilet furniture is also modern.



Photo 31: Southwest facing shot of the male toilet block. 2m scale.

- 4.2.8 The side corridor to the southwest extension has plain plastered walls and ceiling, with a floor of red square quarry tiles, and a block of herringbone-style brick-tile adjoining the original entrance corridor. Two concrete steps raise the level to the southwest extension.



Photo 32: Southwest facing shot of the corridor joining the original school to the later extension. 0.5m scale.

- 4.2.9 The southwest extension is accessed via a modern uPVC glazed door into an entrance foyer, with office beyond, and canteen and kitchen to one side.
- 4.2.10 The entrance foyer has plain plastered walls, a removed ceiling exposing the modern ceiling joists above. The floor is of modern square concrete tile. To the southeast it accesses a storeroom, with office space beyond, lit by a single window in the southeast wall. The storeroom is enclosed by stud walling, a brick wall separates the foyer and office from the canteen to the southwest.



Photo 33: Southeast facing shot looking through the new school entrance in the later extension. 2m scale.



Photo 34: Southeast facing shot of the office within the later extension. 2m scale.



Photo 35: Northwest facing shot from the office towards the main entrance in the new extension. 2m scale.

4.2.11 The canteen is a large open space, enclosed by brick and breezeblock walling, over a raised concrete floor. The ceiling has been removed, revealing exposed brickwork in an English Bond-style above (loose bricks stamped with 'Eagle'), and a pine roof supported by narrow steel beams. The room is lit by a largely glazed northwest wall, and high narrow windows in the opposing wall, with a glazed door accessing the rear yard.



Photo 36: Southwest facing shot of the canteen in the later extension, with exposed stonework. 2m scale.



Photo 37: Northwest facing shot of the glazed front wall to the canteen. 2m scale.



Photo 38: Detail of the roof structure in the later extension.

4.2.12 To the southwest lies a narrow storeroom against the southeast wall, with a kitchen accessed via a wide opening from the canteen against the southwest wall. Stud walling encloses three small storerooms and an entrance foyer against the northwest wall.



Photo 39: Northwest facing shot of the kitchen within the later extension. 2m scale.



Photo 40: Southwest facing shot of storeroom in the later extension. 2m scale.

4.3 External elements (Figure 4, Photos 41 – 48)

- 4.3.1 The school is fronted along the roadside by an area of open tarmac enclosed by high metal-wire fencing. This extends around the northeast end of the school, bordering the access drive to a presumably contemporary house due to the similarity in styles, built to the rear of the

school. The tarmac extends throughout the yard to the rear (southeast) of the school. A raised walkway extends from the rear door to the canteen to a former mobile classroom, removed prior to survey. The southwest and southeast side of the yard is enclosed in a mortared stone wall. This wall is 1.2m high to the southwest as it runs past the southwest school extension, presumably rebuilt contemporary to the extension. The southeast end of this wall rises to 1.5m high, which returns to form the southeast boundary, presumably an original boundary feature between the school and the adjacent house and garden. The wall is built of mortared random rubble, a change in stonework suggests a possible original connecting gate into the adjacent house and garden. This wall rises in height to 2.5m to form the rear wall to outbuildings.

- 4.3.2 The westernmost outbuilding is 3.5m by 6.5m, with a mortared stone rear wall and northeast side wall, and rendered breezeblock concrete walls elsewhere, with a flat roof. Internally it is subdivided into two units, used for storage. A modern wooden shed is free-standing adjacent on the northeast side.
- 4.3.3 To the east a 2.4m high mortared stone wall extends from the rear wall, with a blocked doorway at the southeast end of the wall. This supports a flat timber roof, otherwise supported by a corner steel post, enclosing an sheltered area 3.8m by 6m.
- 4.3.4 To the southwest of the school building lies a raised tarmac playing area, terraced into the rising ground. Enclosed by a low stone wall topped with high metal wire fencing to the northeast, a hedgerow along the roadside to the northwest, metal fencing to the southeast, and open wood fencing and low-level revetment to the southwest. Beyond the revetment lies the former playing field, a grassed area across rising ground, enclosed in hedgerows.



Photo 41: Northeast facing shot of the rear yard, with the school buildings on the left, the outbuildings on the right.



Photo 42: Southwest facing shot showing the boundary wall to rising ground, the change of height signifying a potential area of later rebuild to the right. 2m scale.



Photo 43: Southeast facing shot of the boundary wall to the adjacent property. The change of masonry potentially indicating an infilled gateway. 2m scale.



Photo 44: South facing shot of the westernmost outbuilding to the rear of the school. 2m scale.



Photo 45: ESE facing shot of the easternmost outbuilding to the rear of the school. 2m scale.



Photo 46: South facing shot of the tarmac playing area to the west of the school.
1m scale.



Photo 47: Southwest facing shot of the school playing fields to the west of the school.



Photo 48: *Northeast facing shot from the school playing fields, looking down onto the school in its setting.*

5 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS (Figure 3, Photos 49 – 56)

5.0.1 The development site includes two new build plots to the southwest of the existing original school building. One plot is located in the area of the 1970s school extension, occupying a similar footprint in an area that has clearly seen modern clearance, levelling and development. The second plot lies in the area of the tarmac playing area (Photos 46 – 48). In order to investigate this area three trenches, along with three test pits, were machine excavated.

5.1 Trench 1

5.1.1 Trench 1 was positioned at the southwest end of the planned development plot, aligned northwest to southeast. The trench measured 6m long, by 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep, revealing a consistent sequence of deposits within.

5.1.2 The lowest layer revealed was a firm mid orange-grey sandy clay (100), with few inclusions. This was overlaid by friable mid orange-brown silty clay layer (101) approximately 0.15m thick, with rare small stone inclusions. Overlying this was a mottled layer (102), comprising an upper and lower band of reddish-brown sandy clay, with light grey sandy clay in between. The grey element undulated throughout the layer, and the whole was up to 0.15m thick within the downslope (northeast) section, but faded rapidly in the opposing section, possibly due to modern truncation. These three layers contained no archaeological material or evidence of archaeological activity.

5.1.3 Overlying these deposits was a 0.15m thick deposit of imported modern hardcore (103), comprising large angular stones and gravel in a light grey-brown clayey-silt matrix. This hardcore was laid down as the base layer for the current tarmac (104), which was between 0.08m and 0.12m thick.



Photo 49: East facing shot of the section of Trench 1, towards the northern end of the trench. 2m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 50: East facing shot of the section of Trench 1, towards the southern end of the trench. 2m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 51: Northeast facing showing, oblique shot of Trench 1 after excavation. 2m & 0.5m scales.

5.2 Trench 2

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned along the southeast edge of the planned development plot, aligned northeast to southwest. The trench measured 6m long, by 0.7m wide, and 0.6m to 0.7m deep, revealing a consistent sequence of deposits within.

- 5.2.2 The lowest layer revealed was exposed at a depth of 0.7m at the upslope (southwest) end of the trench. This comprised firm light orange/yellow grey sandy clay (200) with few discernible inclusions. This deposit was very similar to, and a presumed continuation of layer 100 visible in Trench 1. This layer was overlain by a mottled layer (201) of mixed reddish-brown sandy clay and light grey sandy clay, where excavated was found to be 0.1m to 0.2m thick. This would appear very similar to, and a presumed continuation of layer 102 within Trench 1. At the downslope (northeast) end of the trench, the lower 1.7m of layer 201 was overlain by a firm mid brown silty clay (202) with occasional small stone inclusions. There was no evidence of archaeological material or activity within these deposits, the lower two deposits appearing to also be visible within trench 1. The fine, compact and archaeological sterile nature of deposit 202 may indicate a deposit of natural hillwash.
- 5.2.3 Overlying these deposits was the imported modern hardcore material (203), up to 0.45m thick to provide a more level surface for the overlying tarmac (204).



Photo 52: North facing shot of the section of Trench 2. 2m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 53: East facing of Trench 2 after excavation. 2m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 54: West facing shot of natural deposits exposed within Trench 2. 0.5m scale.

5.3 Trench 3

- 5.3.1 Trench 3 was positioned along the northwest side of the planned development plot, in the ground adjacent to the levelled tarmac area, aligned northeast to southwest. This trench measured 4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep.
- 5.3.2 The trench location was shifted slightly as initially it revealed a cast iron pipe running parallel to the hedgeline. This was left *in situ* and the trench moved to one side of the pipe. A further modern alkathene pipe, disused, was uncovered but otherwise a consistent sequence of deposits were recorded.
- 5.3.3 The lowest deposit was a layer of firm light brown-grey sandy clay (300). This was uncovered at a depth of 0.35m to 0.4m, and appears to be a continuation of deposits 100 and 200 visible in the other trenches. This was overlain by a layer of mid orange-brown clayey-sand (301) with rare small stone inclusions. This deposit was 0.15m thick. This would appear to represent a continuation of deposit 101 visible in Trench 1. These layers contained no archaeological material or evidence of archaeological activity.
- 5.3.4 These layers were overlaid by a topsoil deposit of friable, mid grey-brown silt (302) with rare small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. This deposit was heavily root-disturbed in this area, but was between 0.2m to 0.25m thick. A blue alkathene pipe lay within this deposit, overlain by plastic sheeting, running parallel to the hedgeline. This pipe may be associated with temporary mobile classrooms set up in the field to the southwest, or potentially with a former pond excavated to the northeast.



Photo 55: Southeast facing shot of the section of Trench 3. 1m & 0.5m scales.



Photo 56: Southwest facing shot of Trench 3 after excavation. Metal service pipe visible on the right. 1m & 0.5m scale.

5.4 Test Pits

- 5.4.1 Three small test pits were machine excavated in order to test the ground deposits. One test pit was excavated approximately 5m to the northwest of Trench 1, one excavated adjacent to Trench 2, and a third in the southwest corner of the planned development plot. These test pits revealed an identical sequence of deposits as have been recorded in the nearby trenches, with no archaeological material present.

Table 1: Context Register

Context Number	Cut or Deposit	Description	Dimensions	Finds
100	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, mid orange-grey sandy clay. Rare small angular stone inclusions	Across T1. Not excavated	None
101	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Friable, mid orange-brown	Across T1,	None

		silty clay. Rare, small angular stone inclusions	0.15m thick	
102	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, mottled mid red-brown and light grey sandy clay. Rare, small sub-angular stone inclusions	Across T1, 0.15m thick	None
103	Deposit	Modern hardcore: Loose, light grey-brown clayey silt. Very abundant large angular stone, very abundant angular gravel	Across T1, 0.15m thick	None
104	Deposit	Tarmac surface: Very firm, tarmac surface	Across T1, 0.08m to 0.12m thick	None
200	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, light orange/yellow-grey sandy clay. Very rare small angular stone inclusions	Across T2. Not excavated	None
201	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, mottled mid red-brown and light grey sandy clay. Rare, small sub-angular stone inclusions	Across T2, 0.1m to 0.2m thick	None
202	Deposit	Hillwash?: Firm, mid brown silty clay. Rare small sub-angular stone inclusions	>1.7m long, across T2.	None
203	Deposit	Modern hardcore: Loose, light grey-brown clayey silt. Very abundant large angular stone, very abundant angular gravel	Across T2, 0.45m thick	None
204	Deposit	Tarmac surface: Very firm, tarmac surface	Across T2, 0.1m thick	None
300	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, light brown-grey sandy clay. Rare small angular stone inclusions	Across T3. Not excavated	None
301	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Friable, mid orange-brown silty clay. Rare, small sub-angular stone inclusions	Across T3, 0.15m thick	None
302	Deposit	Topsoil: Friable, mid grey-brown silt. Rare, small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions	Across T3, 0.25m thick	Modern alkathene pipe, modern plastic sheet

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 A full survey at Level 2 (Historic England) standards has been completed on the present structure of Llanwnnen Primary School. The original part of the school was built in 1908 in an Arts and Crafts style. The school would have been built to improve and expand educational provision for the local area, supplementing an existing small school room adjacent to the churchyard in Llanwnnen. The current school building incorporates the original structure in much of its original layout, which had a relatively simple plan incorporating a main hall, side hall, flanking entranceways and two corner rooms more recently utilised as toilet blocks. The roof and windows have been replaced in modern materials, but likely largely mirror the original form with the exception of removed chimneys. In the 1970s an extension was added to the southwest, possibly subsequent to the closure of the smaller school room within the village. The new build was brick built in a plain functional style, not mirroring the style of the original school building.
- 6.2 The area is believed to have archaeological potential, specifically relating to a possible medieval settlement associated with the castle and church site within Llanwnnen. Both castle and church may have 12th century origins, they lie on the west side of the Grannell Valley, approximately 100m apart and separated by a crossroads within the village. Castle, church and crossroads lie at a similar elevation and it is likely any potential settlement would be focused on this relatively level area between castle and church. The school site however, although in relatively close proximity, has been built into sloping ground as the land continues to rise out of the Grannell Valley, which would appear to be an area less suited to medieval development, which may also explain why the area appears as undeveloped farmland on historic mapping until the school construction in 1908.
- 6.3 The three trenches and adjacent test pits excavated within the playing yard/southwest development plot area encountered a relatively consistent sequence of deposits. A series of sandy clay deposits appeared to represent natural ground, with no evidence of archaeological material or activity encountered. The imported hardcore associated with the present tarmac surface lay directly upon these natural deposits suggesting the area had been stripped prior to development. The relative depths between Trench 1 within the tarmac area, and Trench 3 adjacent to the tarmac area, at which current ground level was approximately 0.5m higher, would indicate that the ground had also been terraced for the construction of the tarmac surface. The lack of any indication of archaeological activity would appear to confirm the suggestion that the archaeological potential of this area is likely to be minimal.
- 6.4 The 1970s school extension lies in an area that also appears to have been artificially levelled prior to the construction of the building, and is surrounded by tarmac surfaces and service runs. The planned development in this area would involve the demolition of the existing 1970s structure, with a new house footprint within the limits of the existing building footprint. Given the re-assessed archaeological potential, and the scale of previous development, the potential for the planned development in this area to disturb archaeological remains is considered to be negligible.
- 6.5 Based on the archaeological mitigation undertaken and reported on above, it is considered that further development works at the site is unlikely to

disturb any further remains of archaeological interest and therefore does not require any further archaeological mitigation.

7 Bibliography

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APPENDIX I:

LLANWNNEN PRIMARY SCHOOL, LLANWNNEN, CEREDIGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from D.A.Hatcher to provide a scheme of archaeological mitigation associated with the demolition of part of the former primary school to form a single dwelling, and erection of two detached dwellings at Llanwnnen Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter, Ceredigion (centred on NGR SN 53225 47129) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 Llanwnnen Primary School is recorded the regional Historic Environment Record as an historic building within Llanwnnen (PRN 18630). The site also lies in close proximity to a medieval motte (PRN 721), which lies approximately 150m to the east. The parish church to the north (PRN 4766) is also medieval in origin, which could suggest a wider medieval settlement associated with the castle and church sites.
- 1.3 Due to the known and potential archaeological assets associated with the development area Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority Ceredigion County Council, recommended that archaeological mitigation would be required in order to protect archaeological interests. Therefore an archaeological condition (Condition No 14) has been attached to the planning permission for the development (A200002) which states:
- 14. No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.*
- Reasons:*
- 14: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.*
- 1.4 Following a discussion with DAT-DM it is understood that an Historic Building Recording to Level 2 standards on the primary school building, and an archaeological watching brief during ground works is considered appropriate mitigation.
- 1.5 This written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake both the historic building recording on the school building prior to development, and an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The archaeological watching brief will enable any such remains to be

archaeologically recorded prior to the development commencing and provides a suitable mitigation strategy. This document has been prepared for the client and is specifically prepared for DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

- 1.6 The written scheme of investigation follows the Historic England guidance for Historic Building Recording at Level 2 and the relevant standard and in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (CIfA 2014) and the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2014).
- 1.7 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.8 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

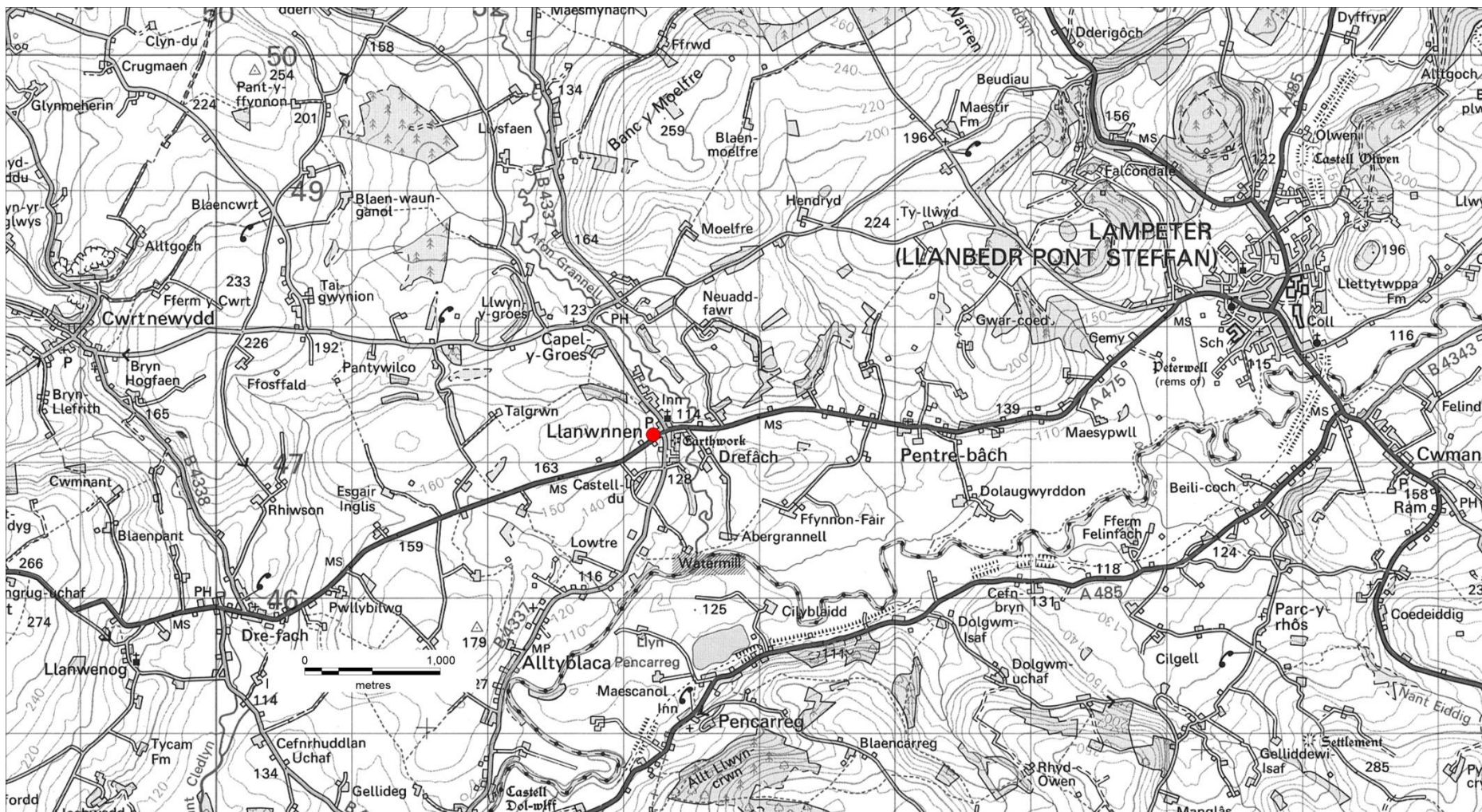


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (red dot).

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 scale Explorer Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930



2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of historic building survey on the former Primary School in advance of works, and an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on subsequent development, associated with the demolition of part of the former primary school to form a single dwelling, and erection of two detached dwellings at Llanwnnen Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter. A single report shall be prepared on the results of the historic buildings survey and watching brief, and an archive created.

2.2 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the historic buildings survey and archaeological watching brief which the appointed archaeological contractor will undertake (this document);
- Historic buildings record of the former Primary School, Llanwnnen, Lampeter to Level 2 standard;
- Archaeological attendance during groundworks (archaeological watching brief) to appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works, in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and to establish the character, extent and date range for those archaeological deposits;
- Production of a report on and an archive of the results of the historic buildings survey and archaeological watching brief.

3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 The historic building recording scheme will be undertaken to a Level 2 standard as defined in the Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2016). A Level 2 survey is described thus:

Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 (basic photographic survey) but when more information is needed. ... The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made In this case surveyed plans and elevations of the structures exist, and will be included.

3.2 The building appears to be in a safe and accessible condition, and it is assumed that full access to the buildings will be possible. Any restrictions to access should be made known to DAT Archaeological Services prior to the survey commencing.

3.3 Based on the Level 2 record as defined in the Historic England (2016) the following will be undertaken (where safe to do so):

Drawn Record

- Measured plans (to scale) as existing.
- A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
- A site plan relating the building to other related structures.

- A plan or plans identifying the location and direction of accompanying photographs.
- Copies of earlier drawings (if accessible) throwing light on the building's history.

Photographic Record

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building, and give an overall impression of its size and shape.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas of the building, where safe to do so.

Written Record

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form.
- A note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists etc) may be added.
- The date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and, if an archive has been created, its location.
- A summary of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known.
- An introduction briefly setting out the circumstances in which the record was made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations, and any constraints. Where appropriate the brief for the work or the project design should be stated or appended.
- Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or features associated with the building
- Copies of historic maps, drawings, views or photographs illustrating the development of the building or its site (the permission of owners or copyright holders may be required).

4 WATCHING BRIEF

- 4.1 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) 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.

- 4.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:

to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;

to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.

4.3 Watching Brief Fieldwork

- 4.3.1 The watching brief would entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during any ground breaking works, including ground reduction works, excavation of foundation or external service trenches.
- 4.3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 4.3.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during ground works.
- 4.3.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 4.3.5 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner.
- 4.3.6 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.3.7 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological

² DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.

- 4.3.8 In the event that human remains are encountered, the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the building recording and watching brief will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The *National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.
- 5.2 A single report will be produced covering the results of the historic building survey and archaeological watching brief. The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 The report will include a brief research element to place the site into its wider context within the area.
- 5.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 5.5 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 5.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 5.7 The report will be prepared to follow the appropriate Standard and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys and Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 5.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management and the regional Historic Environment Record.
- 5.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea

- **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
- **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
- **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of Historic England, now independent lithics specialist)
- **Radiocarbon dating** – Beta Analytic
- **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
- **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
- **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

6. STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Philip Poucher, a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by appropriately experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

8. MONITORING

- 8.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief. However, during the current Covid-19 pandemic a different method of monitoring may be used via regular photographic updates of the work and by telephone. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

- 9.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices during the current Covid-19 Pandemic, and guidance issued by CIfA.
- 9.4 CIfA recommends that ROs should ensure that their own risk assessments and local site operating procedures take account of Prospect's COVID-19 site working advice (updated 4 May, and as stated on their website – www.prospect.org.uk/article/archaeology-covid-19-return-to-workplaces/). These procedures will be attached to the project risk assessment. If the site cannot operate in line with this guidance it must not open or continue to stay open.
- 9.5 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 9.6 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff at the start of the works.
- 9.7 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary.
- 9.8 Working with machinery: DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially the machine operator. The archaeologist observing the machine will establish a safe working procedure with the machine operator at the start of work. This will also include discussing the methodology for safe working, ensuring that no machining is done without an archaeologist being present.
- 9.9 The site staff will go through the risk assessment prior to the works commencing and all site staff must sign the document to confirm that they have read, understood and will comply with the document.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 10.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

11 ARBITRATION

- 11.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

