THE CLWYD-POWYS ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Rhyd-y-Carw Barn Conversion, Trefeglwys, Powys

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CPAT Report No 866

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May 2007

Report for Mr T Burton

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CPAT Report Record

Report and status

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, hereafter CPAT, was invited by Mr T Burton to undertake an archaeological evaluation in connection with proposals to convert a Grade II listed barn at Rhyd-y-Carw, near Trefeglwys, in Powys. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority had determined that an evaluation should be undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource within the building, in accordance with a design brief (INV 625), prepared by the Curatorial Section in January 2007.

1.2 The barn is located 1.2km west of Trefeglwys at SN 95759074, to the east of Rhyd-y-Carw house. The cruck-framed building was originally a late medieval hall-house and contains well-preserved timber framing. A measured survey of the building was undertaken in 2005 by CPAT and Michael Goulden.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The building was originally constructed as a gentry hall-house comprising a central two-bayed hall, with an additional bay on both its east and west ends. It has been dated by dendrochronology to between AD1516 and AD1546, estimated by Suggett at approximately AD1525 (Suggett, 2005, 278). The walls are of box-framed construction and some evidence of structural detail can still be discerned within the framing.

Plate 1 The central cruck of the hall from the west (CPAT Photo 2345-013)

2.2 Although it is possible for there to have been more than one inhabited dwelling at a farmstead at any one time, it is perhaps reasonable to assume that the barn represents the predecessor to the existing farmhouse of Rhyd-y-Carw. This belongs to the earlier part of the 17th century, suggesting that the barn would potentially not have functioned as a

dwelling for more than a century or so. There are, therefore, obvious implications for the amount of activity which might be expected in the interior, and also the degree of later disturbance which could have occurred owing to its re-use as a barn and byre.

2.3 The building occupies ground sloping from the east down to the west, and consists of a total of four bays arranged down this slope. The bays have been numbered in this report from 1 at the eastern end to 4 at the western end, for ease of reference (see Fig 3). The main hall comprised the central two bays, divided by an open cruck truss, with the eastern and western ends of the hall being defined by closed cruck trusses. The eastern end of the hall was the dais end, and this is evident from the survival of traces of window openings, that would originally have flanked the dais, in the box-framing of the north and south walls.

2.4 On first inspection, the floor of the building consisted of a variety of materials. Bay 1 had an earth or soil floor, with the adjoining eastern part of the main hall (Bay 2) being floored in timber. The two western bays (3 and 4) of the building had a concrete floor, presumably laid in the mid to late 20th century.

2.5 In recent years the building has been protected from the elements by a corrugated iron roof and a mixture of corrugated iron and weatherboard cladding, which was evidently facilitated by the addition to the structure of some softwood timber beams. It is not immediately apparent to what extent any of this more modern material may have replaced original oak framing which had become rotten, but a reasonable proportion of the framing at the eastern and western ends is now softwood.

2.6 In the course of the evaluation, examination of the cruck frames revealed some 18th-century graffiti. Groups of initials were found in various places on the crucks, but of more interest were two dated inscriptions, of 1777 and 1781 (see Fig 1, below), which were found on the northern part of the central cruck. The building was therefore obviously in use in the later part of the 18th century. The position of the inscriptions, within easy reach of the ground, does not clarify whether these related to any alterations or modifications to the building, or were just random acts of the individuals concerned.

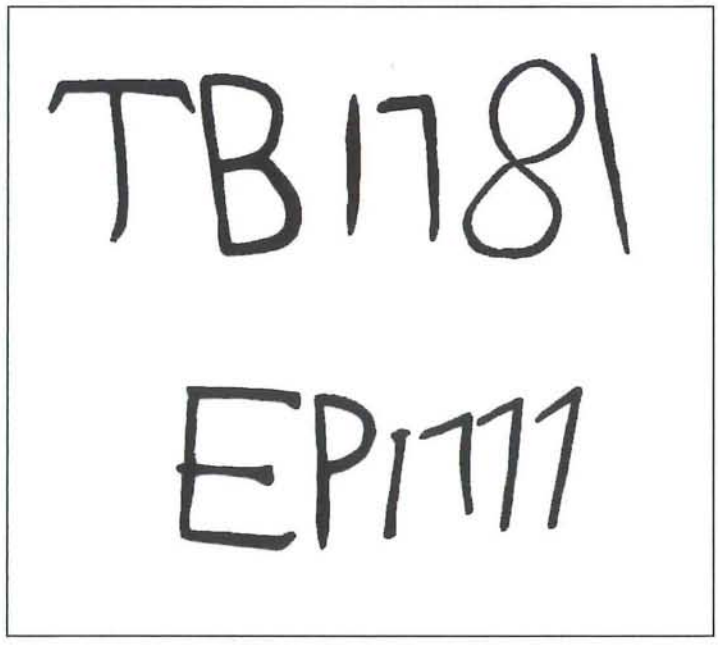

Fig 1 Dated inscriptions on the northern part of the central cruck (half original size)

3 EVALUATION (Fig 3)

3.1 The initial evaluation comprised two trenches located within the two eastern bays of the building. Trench 1, in Bay 1, measured approximately 5.0m by 3.2m (16m^2), while Trench 2, in Bay 2 (the dais end of the main hall), measured 4.2m by 4.2m (17.6m^2). The aim of the evaluation was to identify the nature and possibly the dating of any archaeological features within the areas, with particular reference to surviving floor layers.

3.2 The two western bays of the building were not accessible at the time of the initial excavation as they had been re-floored in concrete at some point in the latter half of the 20th century. Subsequent to the completion of the work in Trenches 1 and 2, the concrete floor of Bays 3 and 4 was removed by the client. This enabled a further trench (Trench 3), covering an L-shaped area of 00.0m by 00.0m, to be excavated in order to examine the nature of the deposits in this part of the building.

3.3 Modern material, resulting from the use of the building as a barn in the later part of the 20th century, was removed by hand, down to the first recognisable floor layers, with all subsequent cleaning and excavation also being carried out by hand. Numbers in brackets in the following text refer to contexts given to those features and layers which were identified during the excavation. A drawn, written and photographic record was maintained throughout the duration of the evaluation (see Appendix 1).

3.4 In addition to the excavations, a profile through the interior of the building was recorded. This allowed the level of the various floors in the interior to be compared with the slope of the adjoining ground surface. The results are presented in Fig 2.

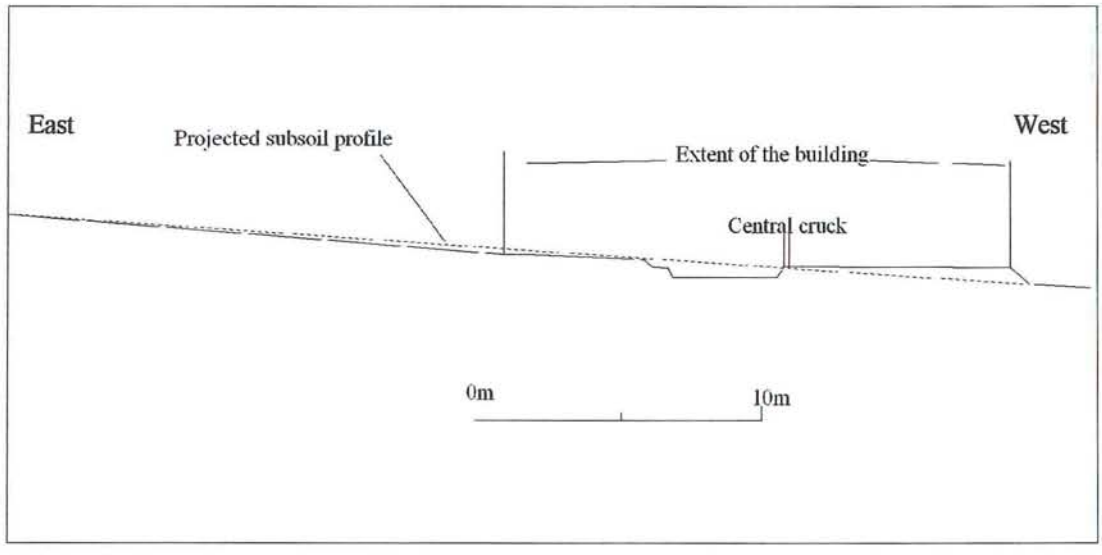

Fig 2 Projected subsoil profile in relation to the ground level in the interior of the building

Trench 1 (Fig. 3, Plates 2-3)

3.5 Trench 1 was located in the easternmost bay of the building (Bay 1) and was sited to include most of the northern and western parts of the bay.

3.6 The natural subsoil (4), comprising mixed yellow, orange and grey silty clay containing some, generally small, stones, was identified throughout the excavated area. Its, somewhat irregular, upper surface (3) seemed to be compacted and was probably the earliest surviving floor layer in the bay. A rectangular area of the surface, measuring 1.6m by 0.7m, was

exposed in the north-eastern part of the trench by the removal of subsequent layers. No finds were recorded there or in any of the other visible portions of the surface, which totalled approximately 10% of the area of the trench. The projected line of the natural ground surface was plotted in relation to the profile of the interior (see Fig 2), and this suggested that some levelling of the subsoil had taken place, though this amounted to the removal of no more than 0.2m of material in the eastern part of the bay.

Plate 2 Floor layers and erosion in Trench 1, from south (CPAT Photo 2345-002)

3.7 The floor level overlying the natural subsoil (see Plate 2) comprised a layer of dark grey-brown clay silt (2), which was obviously related to the agricultural use of the building. Small areas of a subsequent floor layer (1), composed of orange-brown clayey silt, were found in the northern part of the bay.

3.8 On the northern side of the trench, a cut (14), at least 0.8m deep, had been excavated into the subsoil. This was presumably dug to provide a foundation for the construction of the revetment wall (16), approximately 1.0m high on the exterior of the building, on which the sill-beam would have rested. The original sill-beam has now been replaced by a beam (20) in modern softwood. A gap behind the revetment wall was filled with a mix of loose stones and farm waste (15), and it therefore seems that the wall has moved outwards in the recent past.

3.9 A further cut (17), approximately 0.3m deep, was present on the west side of the trench. This had been cut to provide a level base for the construction of a relatively loosely set, stone, sleeper wall (18), which acted as the base for an oak beam (19), up to 0.28m wide. The beam formerly linked the feet of the cruck that formed the eastern end of the main hall (Plate 3), but is now in poor condition and has become detached from the southern foot of the cruck.

Plate 3 Cut (17) and sleeper wall (18) on the west side of Trench 1
(CPAT Photo 2345-005)

3.10 Disturbance of relatively recent origin in the southern part of the trench, perhaps from the middle of the 20th century, comprised a series of eroded hollows (5, 6 and 11), which can be seen on Plate 2. These were probably partly created by water flowing downslope from the eastern end of the bay. A series of stakeholes (7-10) was also recorded in the southern part of the trench, which may represent evidence of a former partition, but the survival of the lower part of one stake suggested that it is unlikely to be of any antiquity.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3, Plates 4-5)

3.11 Trench 2 was located in Bay 2, which formed the eastern half, or dais end, of the original open hall. A timber boarded floor had already been removed by the client prior to the evaluation. The trench was extended to encompass the entire length of the bay, in order that any features that were found in the adjoining bays could be directly related to each other. The initial part of the excavation comprised the removal of a deposit of farm waste (23), which was obviously of recent origin.

3.12 The natural subsoil in this trench was the same material (4) that had been encountered in Trench 1. The only difference between the trenches was that the soil in Trench 2 had a

more greenish-yellow colour, the difference probably a result of the wetter environment beneath the timber floor, in comparison to the drier, exposed soils of Trench 1.

3.13 As the excavation progressed it soon became apparent that the level of the subsoil in this bay was markedly lower than that in both adjoining bays. The only conclusion which could be drawn was that the original floor had been dug away and between 0.45m and 0.6m of subsoil had been removed over the entire bay (see Plate 4). Any evidence of the floor layers at the dais end of the hall has been completely removed by this activity.

Plate 4 Sondage through later silt, showing the lowered subsoil level (Photo CPAT 2345-021)

3.14 Although none of the timber boarded floor survived at the time of the excavation, it was readily apparent that it had been suspended over the lowered subsoil level, and supported on stone pads (28-35) held together by lime mortar, which can be seen in Plate 5. It seems reasonable to assume that the original floor of the bay was removed immediately prior to the insertion of the wooden floor, as the subsoil was directly overlain by a sticky and slightly greenish-brown clay silt (24), which abutted the stone pads. The silt appeared to have accumulated in a wet environment beneath the wooden floor, probably as a result of erosion in the bay to the east. Some dating evidence was recovered from layer 24, which suggested it was no earlier than 18th-century in date.

Plate 5 Soils beneath the wooden floor, and the stone pads which supported it, after the removal of modern waste material (Photo CPAT 2345-016)

3.15 On the western side of the bay, a loosely set sleeper wall (26) was revealed, similar to that described in paragraph 3.7. Again, this supported an oak beam (27), which in this case, was attached to the base of the central cruck of the hall. The beam is a later insertion into the cruck and formed part of a subdivision, separating the original open hall into two approximately equal parts.

3.16 The revetment wall (16) that forms the base of the northern side of the building continued into Trench 2. An agglomeration of stones (21) in the northern part of the trench post-dated the revetment wall and appeared to be the result of its partial collapse at some point in the past. The stones were overlain by a relatively recent rebuild of the upper part of the revetment, using stones set in a concrete mortar. This may have taken place at the time the two western bays of the building were re-floored with concrete.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3, Plates 6-9).

3.17 Trench 3 covered the western two bays (3 and 4) of the building. At the time of the excavation of trenches 1 and 2, this area was covered in a concrete floor (50), laid down in the later part of the 20th century. This was subsequently broken up and removed by the client, who reported it to be relatively variable in thickness, up to a maximum of 0.15m, with a thin underlying layer of fine grey grit (51), which had been used to level up the ground for the laying of the concrete.

3.18 The natural subsoil (52) in this trench was the same material as had been encountered in Trenches 1 and 2 (where it was described as context 4). An overlying 'wedge' of pale grey-brown clay silt (70) was identified in the western bay of the building and the western part of the adjoining bay, and this is almost certainly material which was used to level up the ground prior to building construction commencing. In this, reference should be made to Fig

2, which demonstrates the degree to which the western end has been raised in comparison to the adjoining ground level, perhaps by up to 0.5m.

3.19 Both the natural subsoil and layer 70 seemed to have been truncated by a cut (68) which probably related to the levelling of the western part of the interior. Up to approximately 0.3m of material had been removed in this process, with the resulting clay surface having a metalled surface (55) of compacted small pebbles created on it, presumably to prevent erosion. A humic deposit of manure and bedding material (58), up to 50mm thick, lay on the surface near the eastern end of the trench, and this demonstrated that the surface had been used for agricultural purposes when the building was in use as a barn/byre. A small sherd of white-glazed pottery was found impressed into surface (55), showing that this was probably in use in the 19th century.

Plate 6 Metalled surfaces and associated deposits in Trench 3 (Photo CPAT 2345-038)

3.20 The metalled surface seemed to have been repaired at a later date by the addition of a slightly rougher, compacted stone surface (59), approximately 50mm thick, which was present in the eastern part of the trench and had sealed some of the humic material noted above. The area continued in use as a barn/byre after the repair of the metalling, as further manure and bedding (60) overlay the repair.

3.21 In the period between the abandonment of the metalled flooring and the laying of the concrete floor noted in para 3.17, the ground was raised and levelled by the deposition of up to 0.2m of mid grey-brown gritty silt and local shale (54). A layer of redeposited subsoil (53) was then placed on top of layer 54, but only part of this layer survived, in the eastern part of the excavated area. It is not possible to be certain, but it seems most likely that layers 53 and 54 represent an attempt at re-flooring the western two bays of the building, some of the surface of which was lost in the process of installing the final, concrete, floor in this part of the building.

Plate 7 Layers 53 and 54 in the eastern part of Trench 3 (Photo CPAT 2345-029)

3.22 The revetment wall (16) which was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, and forms the base of the north wall of the building, continued into this trench. Again, there was a gap on its south side, filled by loose rubble and soil (69), but in this case a raised 'bank' (57) of material adjoined it to the south. The bank was composed of natural subsoil in its eastern part and layer 70 in its western part, and had rounded depressions in its upper surface which denote that it once served as the base for a sleeper wall, presumably a predecessor of the current north wall of the building.

Plate 8 The raised 'bank' (57) with hollows in its upper surface (Photo CPAT 2345-030)

3.23 The remains of a low wall (61), which may have defined the south wall of the building, were recorded on the south side of the western bay. This was relatively well-constructed and functioned as a base for the fairly loose upper part (72) of the wall which supports the sill-beam on the south side of the bay.

Plate 9 Low wall on the south side of the western bay (Photo CPAT 2345-034)

3.24 At the western end of the building, metalled surface 55 continued to the internal edge of the wall on which the sill beam rests. Two features were cut through the surface, into the underlying clay silt (70), comprising a post-hole (64) measuring 0.43m by 0.29m with packing stones in its fill, and an oval hollow (66) measuring 0.57m by 0.29m whose function was unknown. These features probably represent activity related to the agricultural use of the building.

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 The evaluation investigated all four bays of the building, comprising the central hall and the adjoining bays on its east and west sides. It would generally be expected that the dais end (in this case the eastern part) of the hall would be the most important area in a hall-house and would include a hearth as well as other evidence of occupation.

4.2 Unfortunately, the floor of the dais end of the hall had been completely removed during the later utilisation of the building as a barn. This probably occurred at the time that a suspended wooden floor was inserted into the bay, and no evidence of earlier floors or any related finds were identified.

4.3 In the eastern bay of the building (Bay 1), to the east of the hall, two very thin floor layers were recorded which were evidently related to the use of the bay for agricultural purposes. These overlay the natural subsoil, the surface of which was somewhat compacted and

probably represented the earliest visible floor layer in this bay. No material was found which could be used to date the layer. Erosion of the surface had led to the deposition of silt beneath the wooden floor of the adjoining bay (Bay 2).

4.4 The floor layers of the two western bays (3 and 4) were examined after a concrete floor had been removed. Three floor layers were identified, but these were all related to the agricultural use of the building and the earliest was seemingly in use during the 19th century. It is significant, in terms of the possibility for surviving medieval features, that immediately to the west of the central cruck, the floor dropped sharply to a level about 0.3m below the natural subsoil, where material had been removed prior to the creation of a metalled floor surface (55). As it is most improbable that the floor in an open hall would have a step down of this nature, the implication is that no evidence of earlier floors could have survived in the western part of the building.

4.5 The excavation has demonstrated that there are no significant buried archaeological remains within the two eastern bays of the building. The only original deposit which survives, in part, in the two western bays, is the wedge-shaped layer that represents the apron of the platform on which the building rests. This layer was examined, but no material which could be used to aid its dating was found.

4.6 The outward movement of the revetment wall on the north side of the building has left a gap between the wall and the cut in which it was placed. This has destroyed any relationship between the two features, and probably was due to outward pressure from the crucks at some point in the past. The beams which now link the bases of the central and eastern crucks perhaps represent a response to this movement.

4.7 Evidence of what may be an earlier alignment of the north wall was present in the western two bays of the building, comprising a raised bank of material. This had hollows in its upper surface, which were impressions of stones that made up an overlying, but now lost, sleeper wall. A short section of an earlier sleeper wall was recorded on the south side of the western bay.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

5.1 The writer would like to thank his colleagues, Mr N Jones and Mr I Grant for their help and assistance, also the client, Mr T Burton for his interest and assistance with the excavation.

6 REFERENCES

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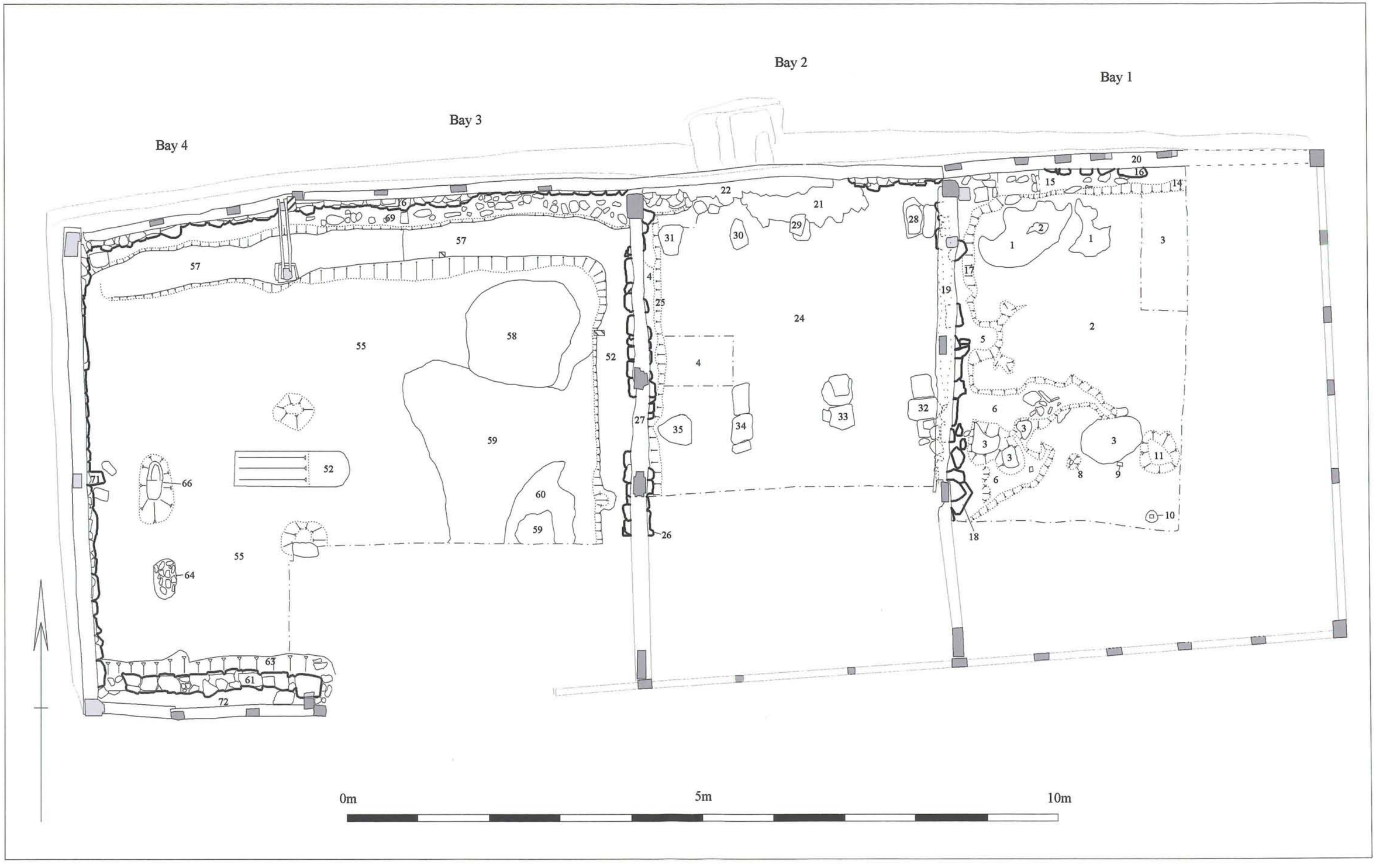

Fig 3 Overall plan of the barn showing the excavated areas Scale 1:50

APPENDIX 1

PROJECT ARCHIVE

Site archive
58 context record forms
3 A2 site plans
1 A4 site plan
42 Digital images
Photographic catalogue
Context Register
Drawings Register

CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Trench	Context Type	Comments
1	1	Floor layer	Floor relating to the agricultural use of the building
2	1	Floor layer	Floor relating to the agricultural use of the building
3	1	Floor surface	Compacted surface of natural subsoil
4	1	Natural subsoil	
5	1	Disturbance	Erosion in E bay
6	1	Disturbance	Probable water erosion in E bay
7	1	Stakehole	Relatively recent origin
8	1	Stakehole	Relatively recent origin
9	1	Stakehole	Relatively recent origin
10	1	Stakehole	Relatively recent origin
11	1	Hollow	Area of erosion
12	1	Farm waste	Modern material in E bay
13	1	Area of stones	Small area of stone in base of (6)
14	1	Cut	Used to install revetment wall (16)
15	1	Layer of fill	Modern material in the gap between (16) and the edge of cut (14)
16	1	Revetment wall	Used to support N side of building
17	1	Cut	Provided base for (18)
18	1	Sleeper wall	Supports (19)
19	1	Oak beam	Links base of E cruck
20	1	Beam	Modern softwood sill-beam on N side of E bay
21	2	Area of stone	Evidence of former collapse of revetment wall (16)
22	2	Sleeper wall (rebuild)	Concrete incorporated in rebuild
23	2	Farm waste	Beneath the former wooden floor
24	2	Layer of silt	Silt which accumulated beneath the wooden floor
25	2	Cut	Relates to the removal of the original floor at the dais end of the hall
26	2	Sleeper wall	Supports (27)
27	2	Oak beam	Links base of central cruck
28	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
29	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
30	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
31	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
32	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
33	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
34	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
35	2	Stone pad	Used to support the inserted wooden floor
50	3	Concrete floor	Removed by the client
51	3	Grit beneath concrete	Used to level ground prior to insertion of floor
52	3	Natural subsoil	Same as (4)
53	3	Former floor layer	Remains of floor predating concrete
54	3	Makeup	Material beneath layer (53)
55	3	Metalled surface	Pebbles impressed into (52) and (70) (also 19th C pottery sherd)
56	3	Cut	Same as (14)
57	3	Bank	Base for lost sleeper wall on N side of building
58	3	Manure	Layer on surface (55)
59	3	Stone surface	Rougher repair of (55)
60	3	Manure	Layer on surface (59)
61	3	Wall	Sleeper wall on S side of W bay
62	3	Fill	Fill of cut (63)
63	3	Cut	Cut for insertion of wall (61)
64	3	Post-hole	
65	3	Fill	Fill of (64) including packing stones
66	3	Hollow	Unknown function
67	3	Fill	Fill of (66)
68	3	Cut	Cut into natural subsoil for insertion of metalled surface
69	3	Fill	Loose material behind revetment wall in the two W bays
70	3	Platform apron	Wedge of soil forming apron for building
71	3	Revetment wall	Sleeper wall on W end of building
72	3	Wall	Loose material above wall (61)

DRAWINGS REGISTER

Drawing Number	Scale	Comments
01	1:20	Trench 1 final plan – Eastern bay of the building (Bay 1)
02	1:20	Trench 2 final plan – Eastern bay of the main hall (Bay 2)
03	1:10	Trench 3 intermediate plan - surface of layers 53 and 54
04	1:10	Trench 3 final plan – Western two bays of the building (Bays 3 and 4)

APPENDIX 2

SPECIFICATION

1 Introduction

1.1 The Field Services Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust has been invited to prepare a specification of works for undertaking an evaluation in connection with proposals to redevelop a grade two listed barn at Rhyd-y-Carw, Trefeglwys, Powys. The Curatorial Section of the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust, acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have determined that a programme of archaeological works should be undertaken and have produced a brief detailing the works required (INV 625).

1.2 The barn is located 1.2km west of Trefeglwys at SN 95759074, to the east of Rhyd-y-Carw house. The cruck-framed building was originally a late medieval hall house and contains well-preserved timber framing. A survey of the building was undertaken in 2005 by CPAT and Michael Goulden.

2 Objectives

2.1 The objectives are:

2.1.1 to reveal by means of trial excavation the survival, condition and significance of buried archaeological remains;

2.1.2 to prepare a report outlining the results of the evaluation, incorporating sufficient information on the archaeological resource for a reasonable planning decision to be taken regarding the future management of the building.

3 Methodology

3.1 The curatorial brief has requested that the evaluation should consist of a single trench measuring 5 x 3m located within each of the bays of the building, subject to access. The building is divided into four bays, of which the central pair formed the hall. At present, only the northern bay two bays would be readily accessible, subject to the prior removal of the boarded floor and any items currently in storage. The southern two bays have a concrete floor. Consequently, the possibility of a two-stage evaluation is proposed, whereby the northern two bays would be evaluated in an initial phase to access the potential for surviving floor deposits and evaluate and record any other features and deposits within a 5 x 3m area in each of the two bays.

3.2 Subject to the results from the initial stage, and consultation with the client and curator, a second stage would be undertaken to evaluate the remaining two bays following the removal of parts of the concrete floor. This would only be undertaken if the results from stage one indicate significant potential for buried deposits which would be likely to extend beneath the concrete flooring, and subject to access. The accompanying quotation is based on the completion of stage one only, although it is likely that stage two would be estimated on a pro rata basis.

3.3 All excavations will be undertaken by hand The evaluation will be entirely non-destructive and designed to determine the depth at which archaeologically sensitive deposits survive, together with their nature condition and significance.

3.4 Excavated material will be temporarily stored outside the building. No provision has been made for reinstatement, stripping or relaying any surfaced areas.

3.5 Contexts will be recorded on individual record forms and be drawn and photographed as appropriate. All photography will be in 35mm format black and white print and colour slide. All features will be located as accurately as possible with respect to buildings and boundaries identified on modern Ordnance Survey maps.

3.6 All artefacts will be related to their contexts from which they were derived and treated in a manner appropriate to their composition and will be processed by trained CPAT staff.

3.7 Following the on-site work an illustrated and bound report will be prepared in A4 format, containing conventional sections on: Site location, Topography and Geology; Archaeological Background; Evaluation; Conclusions and References, together with appropriate appendices on archives and finds.

3.8 The site archive will be prepared to specifications laid out in Appendix 3 in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991), to be deposited with the Regional Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). All artefacts will, subject to the permission of the owner, be deposited with Welshpool Museum.

4 Resources and Programming

4.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by a small team of skilled archaeologists under the overall supervision of Mr RJ Silvester, a senior member of CPAT's staff who is also a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). CPAT is an IFA Registered Organisation.

4.2 All report preparation will be completed by or with the assistance of the same field archaeologist who conducted the assessment.

4.3 It is anticipated that the initial evaluation will be completed within four days. The timing of any further work would be the subject of discussions with the client and curator, but should be completed within a further four days. The report will be completed within two weeks of the completion of on-site works. A draft copy of the report will be forwarded to the Client and Curator for approval prior to the production of the final report. Copies of the final report will provided to the client and the Regional HER. The Curator will be informed of the timetable in order to arrange for monitoring if required. At present, CPAT would be in a position to commence the evaluation during March or April 2007, subject to sufficient advance notice.

4.4 The following contingency sums have been allowed in accordance with section 11 of the curatorial brief, dependent on the requirements for strategic trial trenching. The need for such contingencies, and their potential cost, would be subject to discussions between CPAT, the client and the curator once the fieldwork has been completed. The following figures are therefore only for guidance and the final cost, should any of the services be required, may be more or less than the estimates provided.

Curatorial monitoring	£50 per visit
Finds conservation etc	£200
Dating	£600
Publication	*Archaeology in Wales* at no additional charge

4.5 Requirements relating to Health and Safety regulations will be adhered to by CPAT and its staff.

4.6 CPAT is covered by appropriate Public and Employer's Liability insurance.

N.W. Jones
25 January 2007