

# **MYRTLE HILL GUEST HOUSE, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 6952 3159)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services  
For: Mr & Mrs D Johnson



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol  
**DYFED**  
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## MYRTLE HILL GUEST HOUSE, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

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**MYRTLE HILL GUEST HOUSE, LLANSADWRN,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**MYRTLE HILL GUEST HOUSE, LLANSADWRN,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr and Mrs D Johnson to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new house and associated driveway on land adjacent to Myrtle Hill (PRN 61245), Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN69523159, Planning Application No E/33608).*

*The proposed development lies in close vicinity to the medieval church of St Sadwrn (PRN 1903) a pre Anglo-Norman conquest foundation that could potentially date from as early as the 6th century AD. As any medieval settlement would probably have formed around the church it is possible that archaeological features and deposits associated with this period may extend into the development area.*

*Therefore a condition was attached to planning permission for the development following advice from the Development Management team at Dyfed Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Carmarthenshire County Council Planning Authority.*

*Following discussions with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority it was agreed that a watching brief during ground reduction works for the driveway and the machine excavation of a cross shaped trench within the footprint of the proposed new house would be sufficient to understand and record the survival of archaeological remains within the development area, and to recommend whether further archaeological mitigation was required or not.*

*The watching brief was undertaken over one day on the 4th December 2017.*

*The monitored groundworks comprised the machine excavation of two trenches along the length of a proposed driveway and the machine excavation of a cross shaped trench within the footprint of the proposed house and annex. The excavation was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The works revealed a uniform soil profile across all the areas. This consisted of 0.30-0.35m of dark brown silty loam lying above the natural undisturbed horizon of light brown silty clay.*

*At least two shallow linear features were recorded cutting into the natural soil horizon within the trench excavated across the footprint of the proposed new house. Excavation of sections of the two linears found they were filled by a similar mid brown clayey silt that contained a little charcoal but no datable artefacts. The features were recorded in plan and section. Although one linear feature appears to run somewhat parallel with the current northern boundary of Myrtle Hill house, they do not correlate to any boundaries identified on historic mapping and are therefore probably pre-19<sup>th</sup> century in date, although it is not possible to date them accurately. It is possible that they represent all that survives of earlier land division in this area; perhaps defining garden plots. These features are considered to be of local significance only but their recording adds to our knowledge of the layout of the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century settlement in Llansadwrn. A narrow modern pipe trench was the only feature recorded within the trenches excavated along the length of the proposed driveway.*

*Although no significant archaeological remains were revealed within the development area, there is still potential that significant archaeological deposits could be present in its vicinity*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr and Mrs D Johnson to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling and annex and associated driveway on land adjacent to Myrtle Hill, Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN69523159, Planning Application No E/33608) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development includes the construction of a new dwelling, associated parking area and path, and excavations for drainage and a soakaway (Figure 2).
- 1.1.3 The requirement for the watching brief was placed on the development as a condition on planning permission (E/33608) following advice from the archaeological advisor's to the planning authority (Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management). The condition states: *"The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the (Chartered) Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist"*.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological condition has been placed upon the planning decision because the proposed development lies in close vicinity to the medieval church of St Sadwrn (PRN 1903). As any medieval settlement would probably have formed around the church it is possible that archaeological features and deposits associated with this period may extend into the development area.
- 1.1.5 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services and approved by the local planning authority prior to groundworks commencing, as required by the planning condition.

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

- 1.2.1 The written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by DAT Archaeological Services stated that the project objectives were:
  - Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will address the archaeological planning condition placed on the proposed development;
  - To monitor groundworks in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
  - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks;
  - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks; and
  - To produce an archive and report of any results.
- 1.2.2 The overall aim of the work was to undertake archaeological attendance during the proposed groundworks at the site that had the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains, and undertake appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains if revealed.

### 1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the results of the watching brief.

### 1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record<sup>1</sup> (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

### 1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found at the back of the report. Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale.

### 1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 The following timeline is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text (Table 1).

Period	Approximate date	
Palaeolithic –	c.450,000 – 10,000 BC	Prehistoric
Mesolithic –	c. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic –	c.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age –	c.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age –	c.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period –	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period –	c. AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval Period –	1066 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period <sup>2</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

**Table 1:** Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales

<sup>1</sup> Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AF.

<sup>2</sup> The post-medieval and industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the Regional Historic Environment Record as held by Dyfed Archaeological Trust

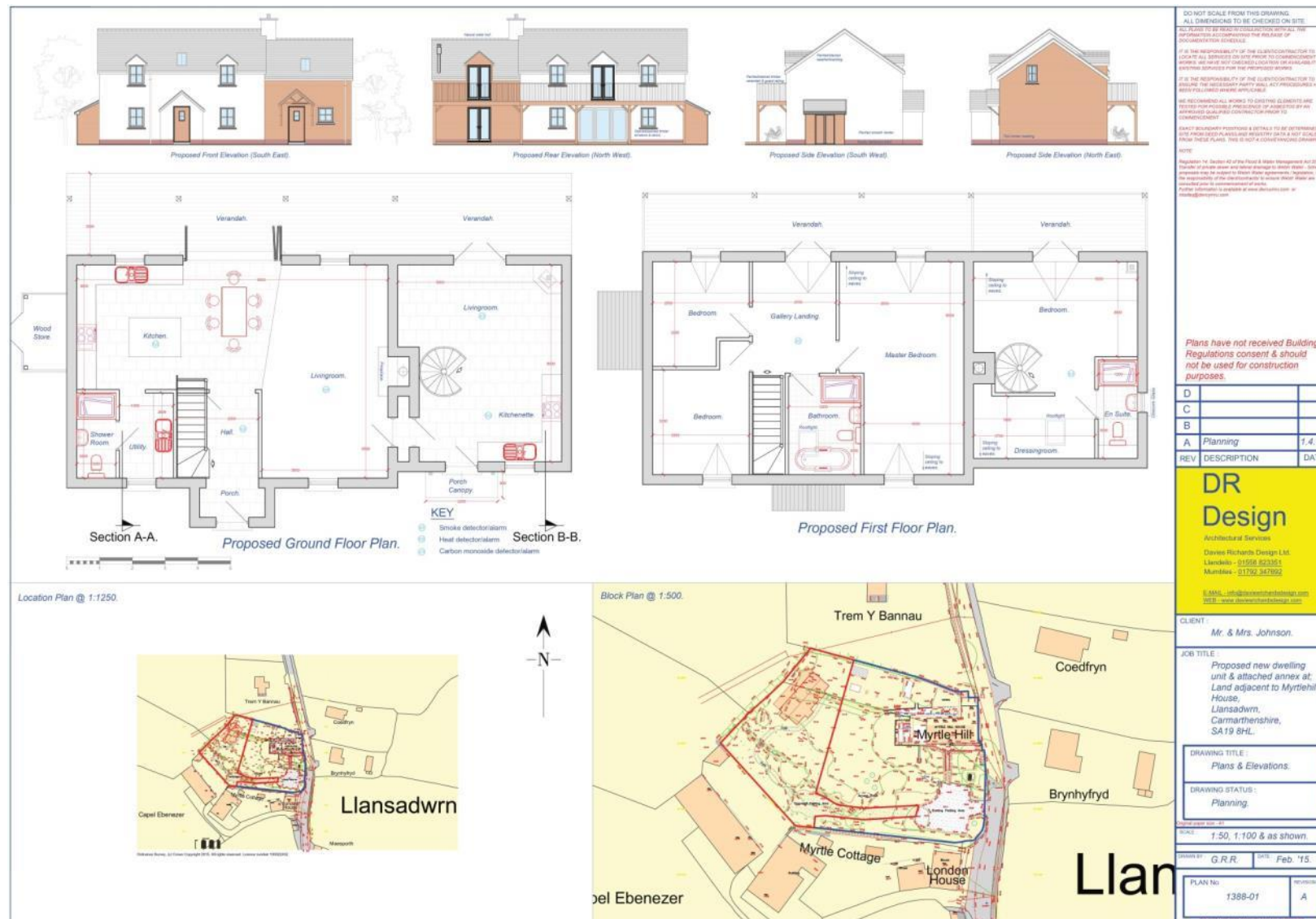




**Figure 1:** Location map showing the development area in red.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
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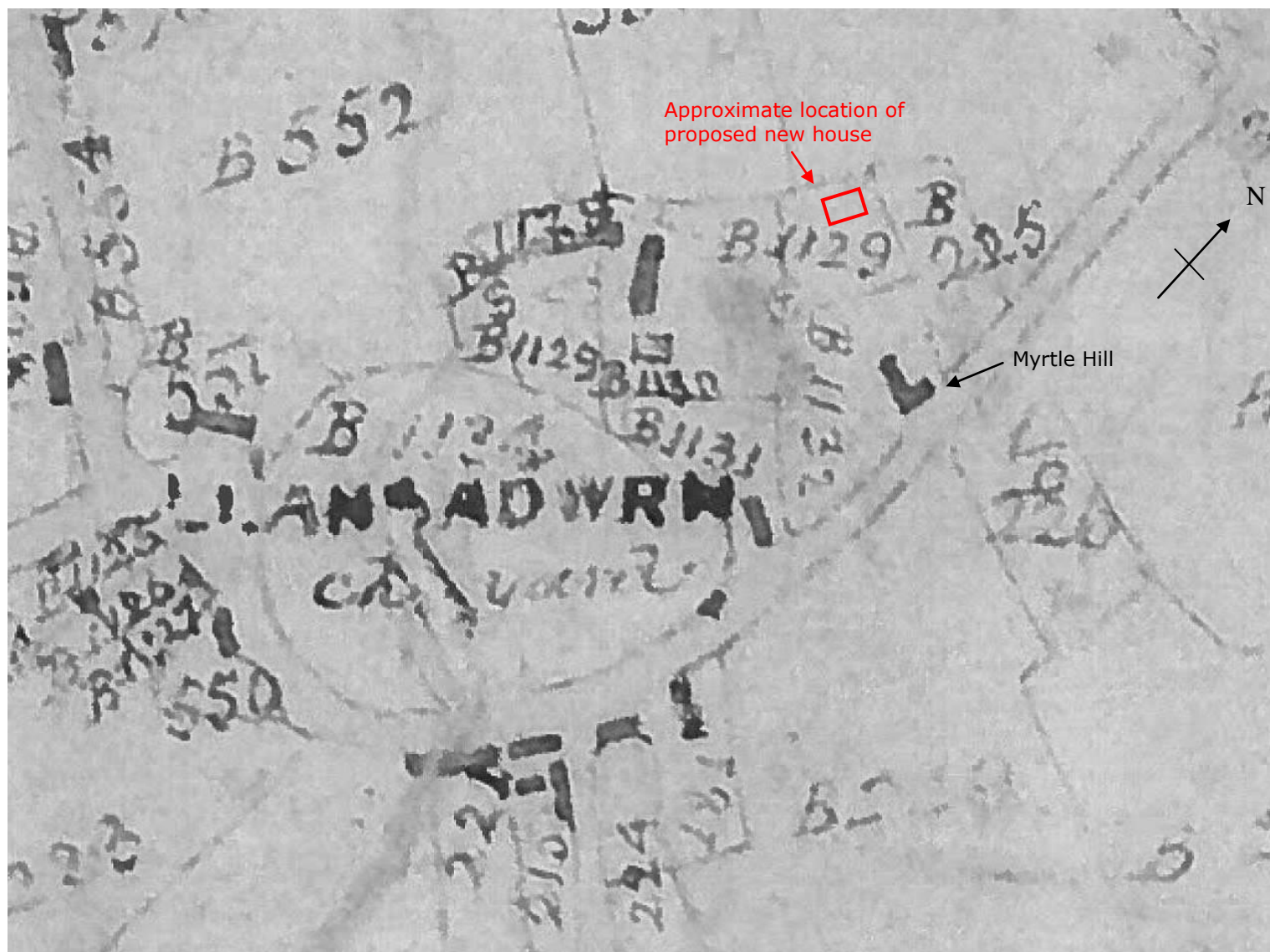
Myrtle Hill Guest House, Llansadwrn:  
Archaeological Watching Brief 2017

**Figure 2:** Location plan showing the development are outlined in red (plan supplied by client)

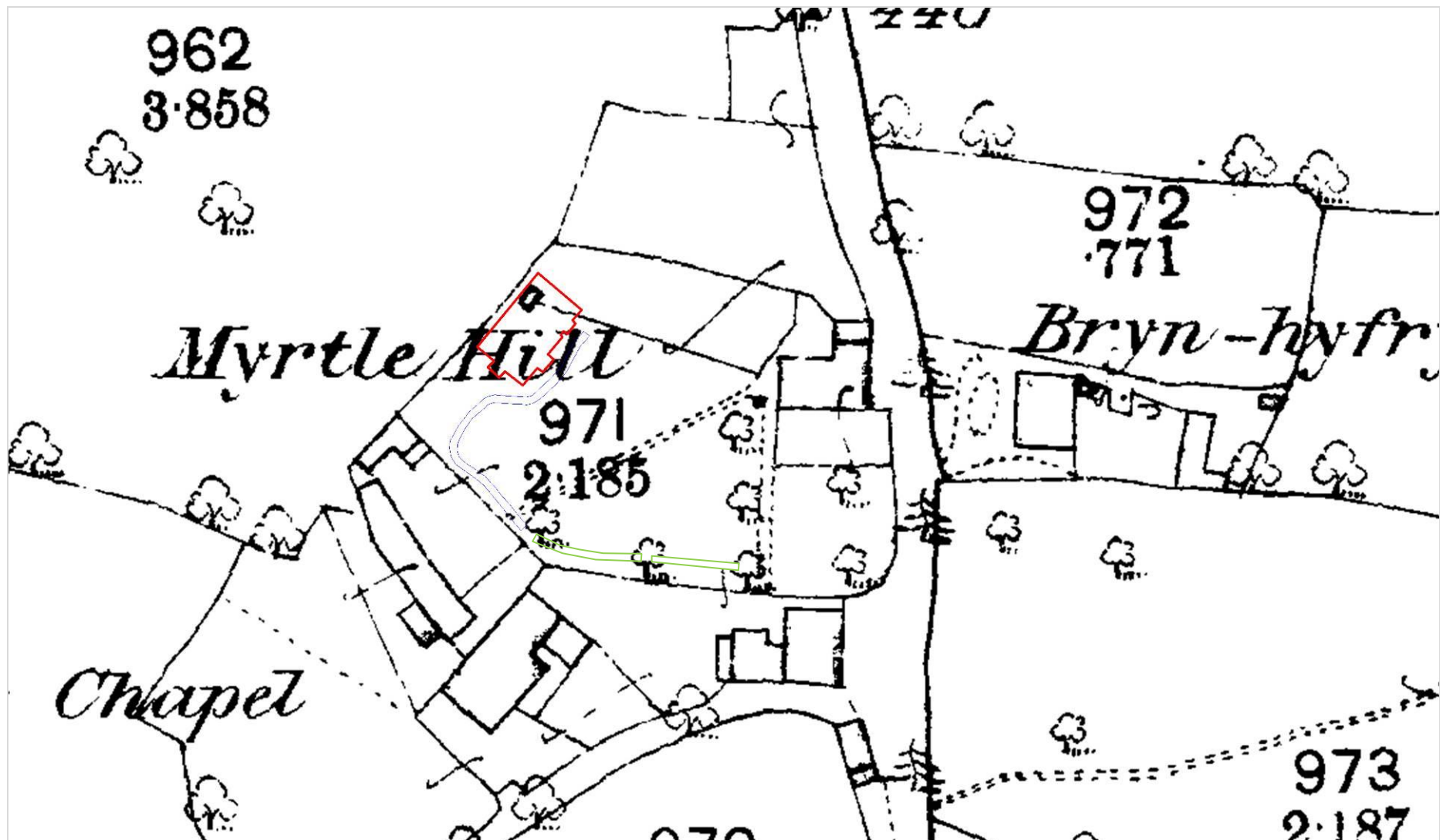


**Figure 3:** Oblique aerial photograph of Llansadwrn (© DAT). The proposed development area lies within the green rectangle.





**Figure 4:** Extract of the 1839 Llansadwrn Parish tithe map showing the approximate position of the proposed development



**Figure 5:** Extract of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1887. The footprint of the proposed new house is outlined in red.

## **2. THE SITE**

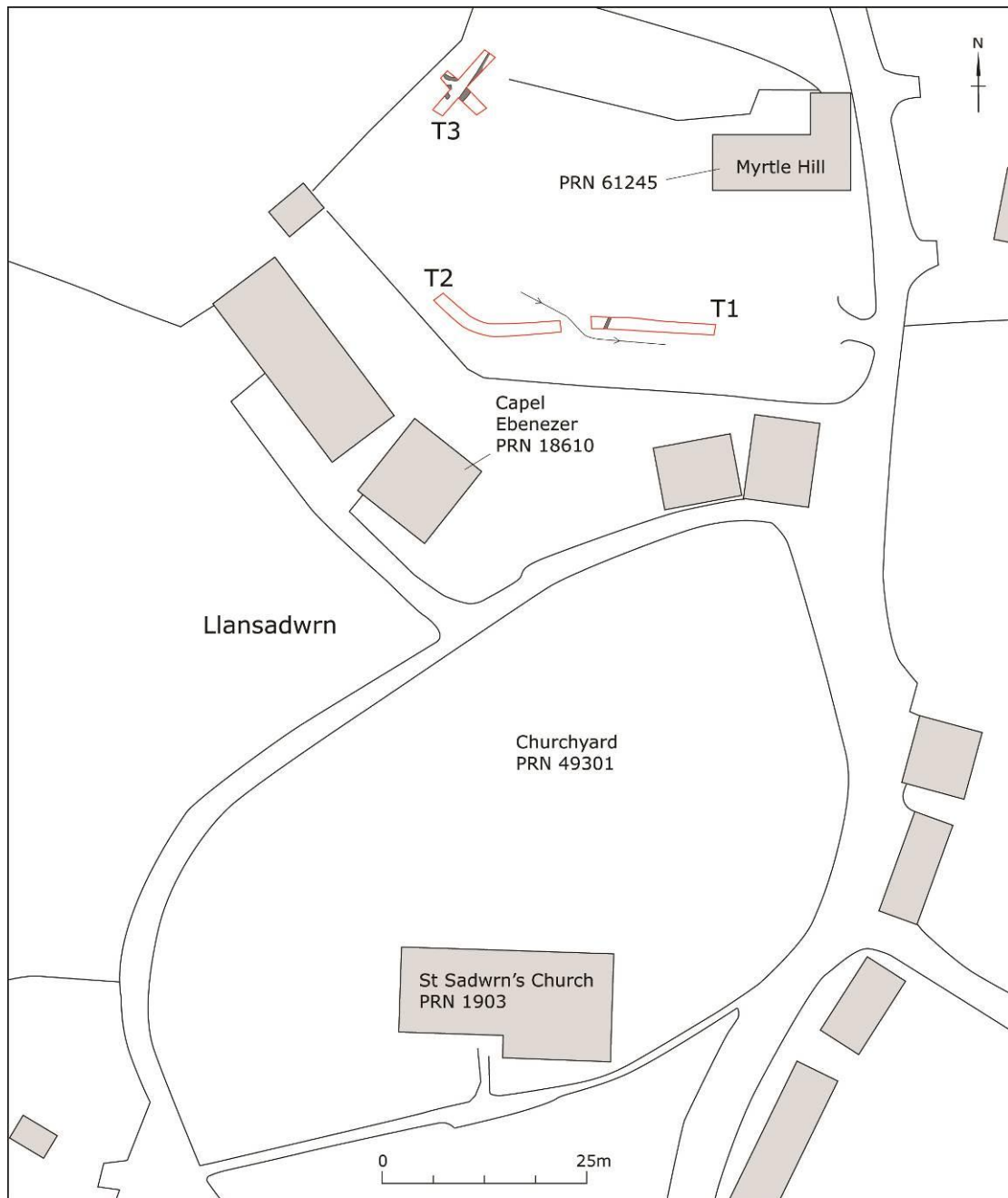
### **2.1 Location**

- 2.1.1 The development area is situated within the garden of Myrtle Hill Guest House in the village of Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.1.2 The underlying solid geology is Ashgill Rocks (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 444 to 451 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. (Source: British Geological Survey).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 2.2.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) records 4 archaeological sites lying within 100m of the centre of the development area. These sites include the medieval parish church of St Sadwrn (PRN 1903) and its associated churchyard enclosure (PRN 49301) (Figures 3 & 6). Nothing is known of the early history of the church, but the dedication to St Sadwrn, former knight and brother of St Illtyd, suggests a pre Anglo-Norman conquest foundation (which could potentially date from as early as the 6th century AD). It became a parish church in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2.2.2 The layout of the medieval settlement and early post medieval settlement at Llansadwrn is little understood but it is likely the church would have formed the nucleus for any such settlement.
- 2.2.3 The remaining 2 archaeological sites are Myrtle Hill house (PRN 61245) and Capel Ebenezer (PRN 18610) (Figure 5), both of which are Grade II listed (Ref Nos 22115 and 22112 respectively). The listing describes Myrtle Hill as an early 19<sup>th</sup> century village house, said to date from 1828 and is marked on the 1839 Tithe Map. It is suggested that originally it was a three-bay house; later extended by 2 bays to the east and 2 bays to west. Behind the east section is a rear range that may have been a shop, fronting onto the road.
- 2.2.4 Capel Ebenezer is described as an independent chapel rebuilt in 1873-4, almost certainly by the important Welsh chapel architect John Humphrey of Morriston. It has been listed as a strikingly designed chapel in stripped-down Romanesque style; retaining the earlier chapel as a vestry.
- 2.2.5 The Llansadwrn Parish tithe map dated 1839 (Figure 4) is the earliest available historic mapping that shows Myrtle Hill house and a number of other properties grouped around the parish church. The depicted field and property boundaries vary a little but not considerably so from those shown on later mapping; as can be seen in the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map (Figure 5) published in 1887. Since this date they have remained virtually unchanged.
- 2.2.6 The accompanying apportionment to the tithe map lists field B1129, in which the proposed new house will be built, as 'Sundry Cottages and Gardens'.





**Figure 6:** Overall site plan showing archaeological sites recorded on the Dyfed HER lying in the vicinity of the proposed development, and the three trenches excavated during the watching brief.

### **3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY**

The detailed methodology for the watching brief was laid out within the WSI (Appendix I). The relevant methodology can be summarised as follows.

#### **3.1 Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1 A 'watching brief' was undertaken during ground level reduction works at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological features uncovered during the ground works were surveyed using a Trimble dGPS.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 3.1.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>3</sup> used by DAT Archaeological Services.

#### **3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

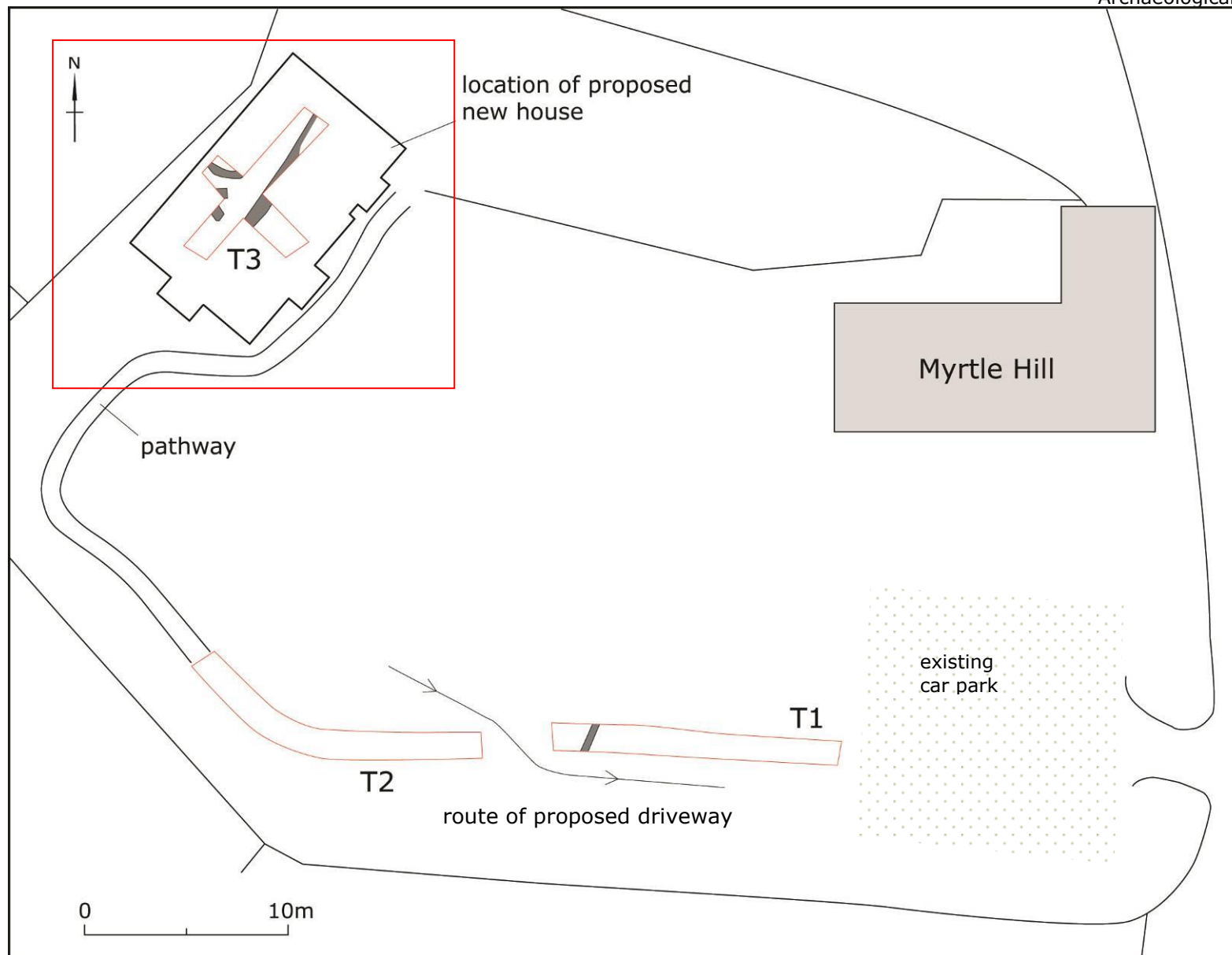
- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork has been collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011). The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives have also been adhered to (The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales 2017). A digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW), created to their requirements (ibid.).
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 3.2.3 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

#### **3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork**

- 3.3.1 The watching brief methodology involved monitoring the topsoil stripping of the footprint of the new administrative building. The watching brief was undertaken over one day on the 4<sup>th</sup> December 2017.

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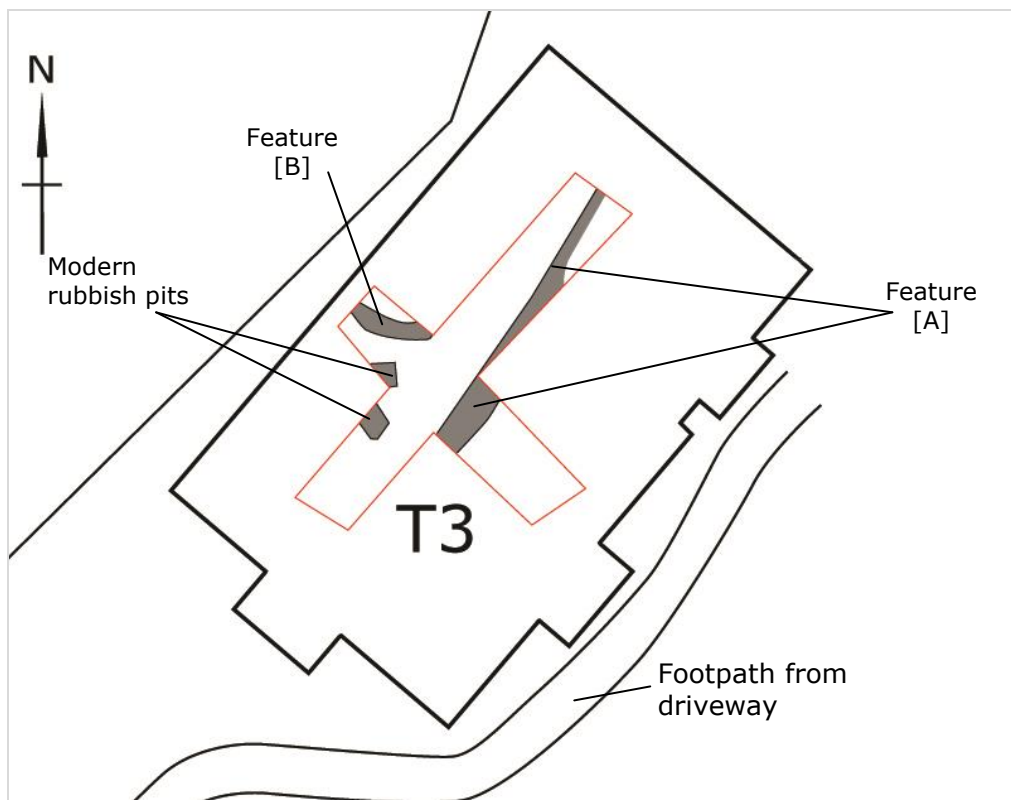
<sup>3</sup> DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.



**Figure 7:** Plan showing the features recorded within the three trenches excavated during the watching brief.  
The red box shows the extract presented in Figure 8.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The groundworks that were monitored comprised the excavation of 2 trenches along the length of a proposed driveway and the excavation of a cross-shaped trench within the footprint of the proposed house and annex (Figure 7). The excavation was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 4.2 All individual archaeological deposits or features were numbered using the open-ended numbering system. Each numbered deposit was described and is shown within rounded brackets () in the following text. A summary of the descriptions are listed in Appendix II
- 4.3 **Trenches 1 & 2 (Figure 7)**
- 4.3.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated along the length of the proposed new driveway. Trench 1 measured approximately 17.5m long (Photo1) and Trench 2 was roughly 20m long (Photo 2). The trenches were 1.6m wide; equal to one bucket width.
- 4.3.2 Approximately 0.30m of loamy topsoil was removed to underlying undisturbed clay subsoil. One modern pipe trench was recorded at the western end of Trench 1 (Photo 3). No further archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the course of the watching brief. No medieval or Roman finds were recovered during the groundworks within the development area and no waterlogged deposits were revealed within the depth of the ground works.



**Figure 8:** Detailed plan of Trench 3.

#### 4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 8)

- 4.4.1 A cross-shaped trench was machine excavated within the footprint of the proposed new house and annex. The NE-SW aligned longer arm of the

trench measured approximately 12.0m in length and the shorter NW-SE arm measured 8.0m in length. The trenches were 1.6m wide; equal to one bucket width.

- 4.4.2 As with Trenches 1 and 2 roughly 0.30-0.35m of dark brown silty loam was machine excavated down to underlying compact lighter brown clay subsoil (Photos 4 & 5). As it was possible to identify archaeological features cut into this subsoil the machine excavation was halted at this depth.
- 4.4.3 Once the trench had been hand trowelled a number of archaeological features were made visible (Figure 8). Apart from two small modern rubbish pits containing 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and metal, there were also two curvilinear features (A and B) were identified.
- 4.4.4 Feature (A) was visible as a band of darker soil against the lighter subsoil (Photos 6 & 7) running in a NE-SW direction; somewhat parallel with the current northern fence boundary. In plan and section Feature (A) was broader at its SW end, as recorded in the trench, where it measured 0.80m wide and 0.24m deep (Photo 8). The cut had gently sloping sides to a flattened base and there was some evidence that it may have been recut at least once. At its NE end, as recorded in the trench, the feature was narrower and shallower at 0.37m wide and 0.10m deep. The fill of linear (A) was mid brown clayey silt containing infrequent stones and charcoal.
- 4.4.5 Feature (B) was visible as an arc of darker soil in the NW arm of the cross-shaped trench (Figure 8, Photo 10). It proved to be a curving gully approximately 0.40m wide and 0.13m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. The fill of curvilinear (B) was very similar to that of feature (A) being mid brown clayey silt containing some charcoal.
- 4.4.6 No artefacts were recovered from the fill of either feature.



## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction works associated with the construction of a new house and associated driveway on land adjacent to Myrtle Hill, Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire. The development site lies in an area with an identified potential for archaeological remains of medieval date to be present. Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks that could expose, damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 5.2 Following discussions with the archaeological advisors to the planning authority it was agreed that a watching brief during ground reduction works for the driveway and the machine excavation of a cross shaped trench within the footprint of the proposed new house would be sufficient to understand and record the survival of archaeological remains within the development area, and to recommend whether further archaeological mitigation was required or not.
- 5.3 The monitored groundworks comprised the machine excavation of two trenches along the length of a proposed driveway and the machine excavation of a cross shaped trench within the footprint of the proposed house and annex. The works revealed a uniform soil profile across all the areas of 0.30-0.35m of dark brown silty loam lying above the natural undisturbed horizon of light brown silty clay.
- 5.4 A narrow modern pipe trench was the only feature recorded within the trenches excavated along the length of the proposed driveway.
- 5.5 At least two shallow linear features or gullies were recorded cutting into the natural soil horizon within the trench excavated across the footprint of the proposed new house.
- 5.6 Although one linear feature appears to run somewhat parallel with the current northern boundary of Myrtle Hill house, they do not correlate to any boundaries identified on historic mapping and are therefore probably pre-19th century in date and it is possible that they represent all that survives of earlier land division in this area; perhaps defining garden plots. These features are considered to be of local significance only but their recording adds to our knowledge of the layout of the pre-19th century settlement in Llansadwrn.
- 5.7 Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the development site, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could still lie within the vicinity of the development.

## **6. SOURCES**

### **6.1 Published**

Brown, D. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation, Second Edition*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. Available at:

[archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf\\_archaeological\\_archives\\_2011.pdf](http://archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf)

[Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

CIfA. 2014. Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Available at:

[https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf) [Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales. 2017. *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives*

Available at: <http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

[Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

### **6.2 Map**

Llansadwrn Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment 1839

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch map published in 1887

### **6.3 Database**

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, The Shire Hall, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AF

## 7. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photo 1:** Looking west during the excavation of Trench 1.



**Photo 2:** Looking roughly northwest at Trench 2 after completion of its excavation. 1m scale





**Photo 3:** Looking roughly west at the western end of Trench 2 showing the narrow modern pipe trench running roughly north to south across the trench, visible as a darker strip of soil.



**Photo 4:** Excavation of Trench 3; looking southwest.





**Photo 5:** Excavation of Trench 3; looking southsouthwest



**Photo 6:** Unexcavated linear feature [A] running across the northeastern arm of Trench 3; looking southwest. 1m scale





**Photo 7:** Looking approximately northeast at unexcavated linear feature [A].  
1m scale



**Photo 8:** Northeast facing section through linear feature [A] showing evidence of possible recut to the left? 0.5m scale





**Photo 9:** Southwest facing section through shallow linear feature or gully [A].  
0.5m scale



**Photo 10:** Looking roughly north at partially excavated curving gully feature [B].  
1m scale

## APPENDIX I

### DEVELOPMENT AT MYRTLE HILL, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE

#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

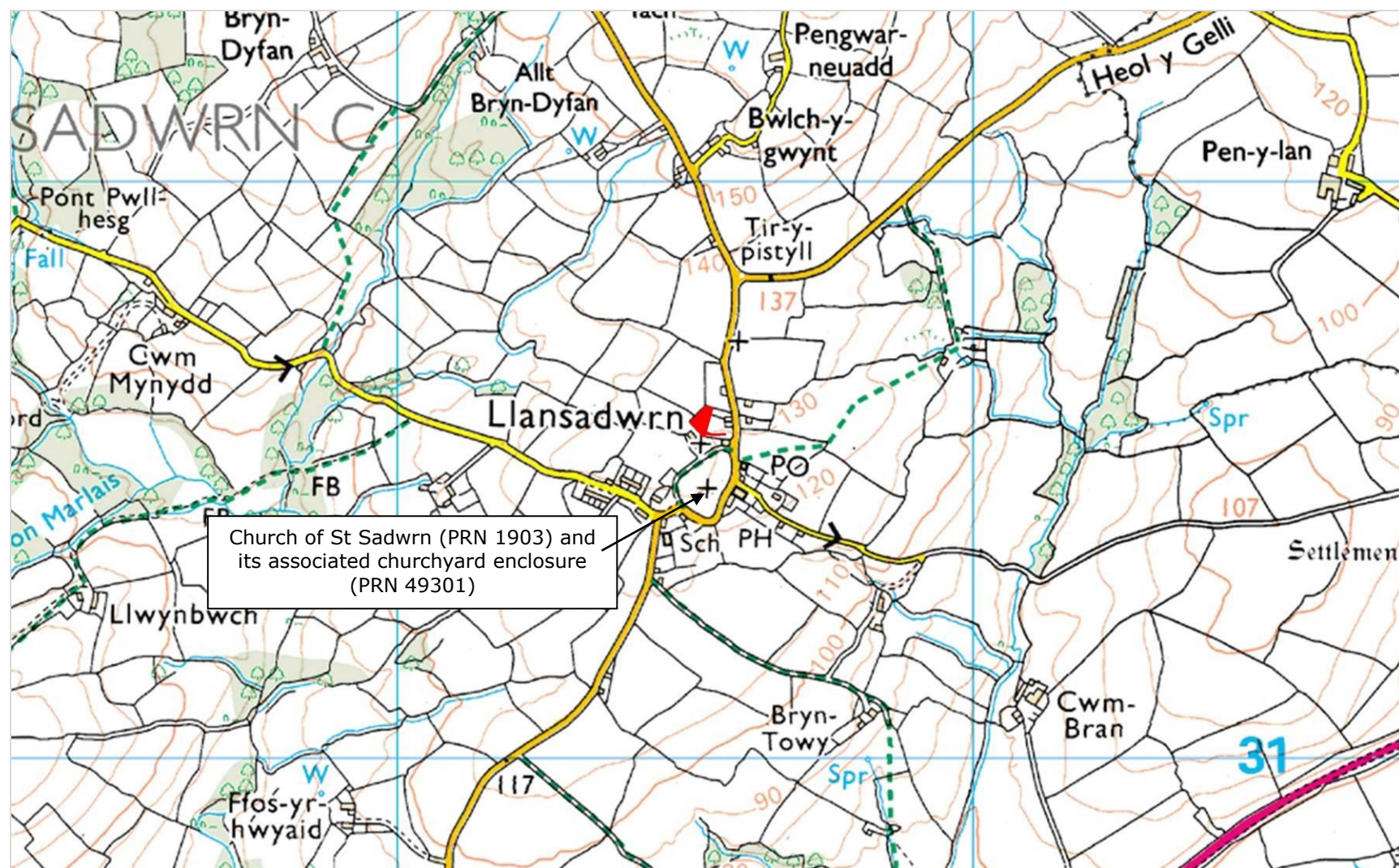
### 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Mrs Lizzie Johnson to provide a WSI for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling and annex on land adjacent to Myrtle Hill, Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN69523158, Planning Application No E/33608) (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The proposed development includes the construction of a new dwelling and annex, associated parking area and paths, and excavations for drainage and a soakaway (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The proposed development area lies in close vicinity to the medieval parish church of St Sadwrn (PRN 1903) and its associated churchyard enclosure (PRN 49301) (Figure 1). Nothing is known of the early history of the church, but the dedication to St Sadwrn, former knight and brother of St Illtyd, suggests a pre Anglo-Norman conquest foundation (which could potentially date from as early as the 6th century AD). It became a parish church in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1.4 The layout of the medieval settlement and early post medieval settlement at Llansadwrn is little understood but it is likely the church would have formed the nucleus for any such settlement.
- 1.5 Therefore an archaeological watching brief has been requested on the works by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management (DAT-DM), as it is considered that archaeological deposits or features associated with the medieval settlement could extend into the development area.
- 1.6 The specification is in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), 1994, revised 2001).
- 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. Dyfed Archaeological Trust 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 an Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.***
- 1.9 **All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>4</sup> registered.**

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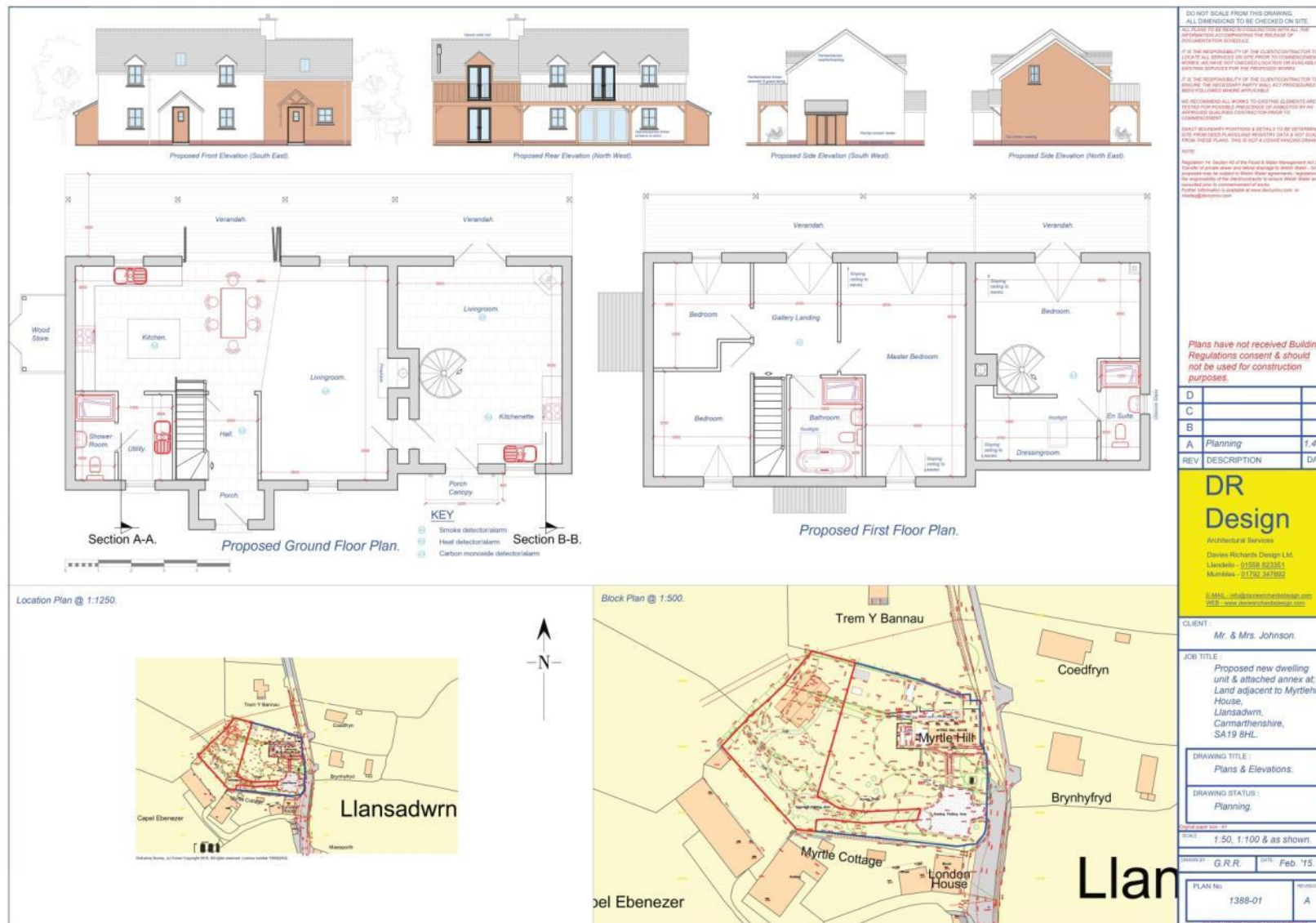
<sup>4</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)





**Figure 1:** Location map showing the development area in red.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,  
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**Figure 2:** Location plan showing the development are outlined in red (plan supplied by client)



## 2. WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB) 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.
- 2.2 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.*
- 2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for: **archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the construction of a new dwelling and annex on land adjacent to Myrtle Hill, Llansadwrn, Carmarthenshire which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.**

## 3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 2.2 To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- 2.3 To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- 2.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- 2.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

## 4. FIELDWORK

- 4.1 The watching brief will entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. These ground works include any ground levelling works, as well as the excavation of any associated foundation trenches, service trenches or drainage works if it is considered that there is a potential for archaeological remains to be present.
- 4.2 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 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.
- 4.4 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual<sup>5</sup> 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.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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
- 4.7 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 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.
- 4.8 Should any human remains be 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.

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<sup>5</sup> **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.**

## **5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 4.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive prepared in accordance with The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017, and with the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report will include a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context. A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and four copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 4.3 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).
- 4.4 The project archive, including all artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 4.5 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER within six months of the completion of the project.

## **6. STAFF**

- 5.1 This project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by 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 the archaeological advisors to the planning authority (DAT-DM) and the Head of DAT Archaeological Services, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

## **9. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 9.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS<sup>6</sup> registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

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<sup>6</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

- 9.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 9.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures and site rules of the site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff prior to them commencing work on-site.
- 9.5 Safety helmets, safety boots and high visibility vests are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE<sup>7</sup> that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 9.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

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<sup>7</sup> *Personal Protection Equipment*

# MYRTLE HILL GUEST HOUSE, LLANSADWRN, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

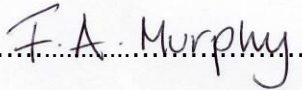
RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2017/73  
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 111195

Mai 2018  
May 2018

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by

**FRAN MURPHY**

Swydd / Position: **Project Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date 25/05/2018

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith  
This report has been checked and approved by

**JAMES MEEK**

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.  
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: **Head of DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature .....  ..... Date 25/05/2018

*Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau  
sydd gennych ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn*

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any  
comments you may have on the content or presentation of this report*



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol

