

INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED CABLING AT NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 310 407)



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: Newcastle Emlyn Town Council



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED CABLING AT NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Gan / By

Charlie Enright

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**INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED
CABLING AT NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE, SCHEDULED MONUMENT
CM085: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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**INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED
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CM085: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Newcastle Emlyn Town Council, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the installation of two poles for CCTV and lighting, together with associated cable trenches within the grounds of the scheduled monument of Newcastle Emlyn Castle (PRN 2335, SM CM085).

During the watching brief two holes, approximately 0.40m in diameter, were machine excavated to a depth of roughly 1.5m deep. Narrow cable trenches were then machine excavated from each hole to a nearby existing light fitting. The holes and cable trenches were excavated into the earthen banks of the outer ward of the castle.

All the excavations revealed a similar soil profile of very fine, light brown silt containing variable amounts of small and medium stones. At the northern end of one cable trench, near the top of the earthen bank, the trench excavation disturbed a large number of loose, large, flat stones within the silt deposit; demonstrating variation in the materials used to construct the banks of the outer ward.

During the course of the watching brief no significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded. Most likely, in part, due to the minimal ground disturbance required. These results should not negate the potential for significant archaeological deposits or finds to exist in the wider area. In fact, given the proximity of the castle, this potential remains high.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological services were commissioned by Cllr. Alan Jones of Newcastle Emlyn Town Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of two poles for CCTV and lighting, along with associated cabling at Newcastle Emlyn Castle, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 3112 4072; Figure 1). The poles were located to the west of the surviving ruins of the castle gatehouse. The CCTV and lighting are being installed as a safety measure within the castle to deter vandalism and misuse of the monument.
- 1.1.2 Newcastle Emlyn Castle is a Scheduled Monument (PRN 2335, CM085) and as such the works have required Scheduled Monument Consent, which was granted with a series of conditions relating to archaeology. These conditions are laid out in a letter from Cadw dated the 21st September 2017 (Appendix I).
- 1.1.3 Following discussions with Polly Groom, Cadw's regional inspector of ancient monuments and archaeology, it was agreed that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the proposed works. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Appendix II) detailing the methodology for undertaking the archaeological watching brief.
- 1.1.4 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014) 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.

1.2 Scope of Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Specification of Investigation (WSI) for the watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. The specification outlined the methodologies by which the watching brief should be undertaken including those:
- 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 ground works,
 - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works and
 - To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report describes the location of the development works, reviews the archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching briefs and their results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management – DAT-DM; Scheduled Monument – SM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI; -Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority – PCNPA.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

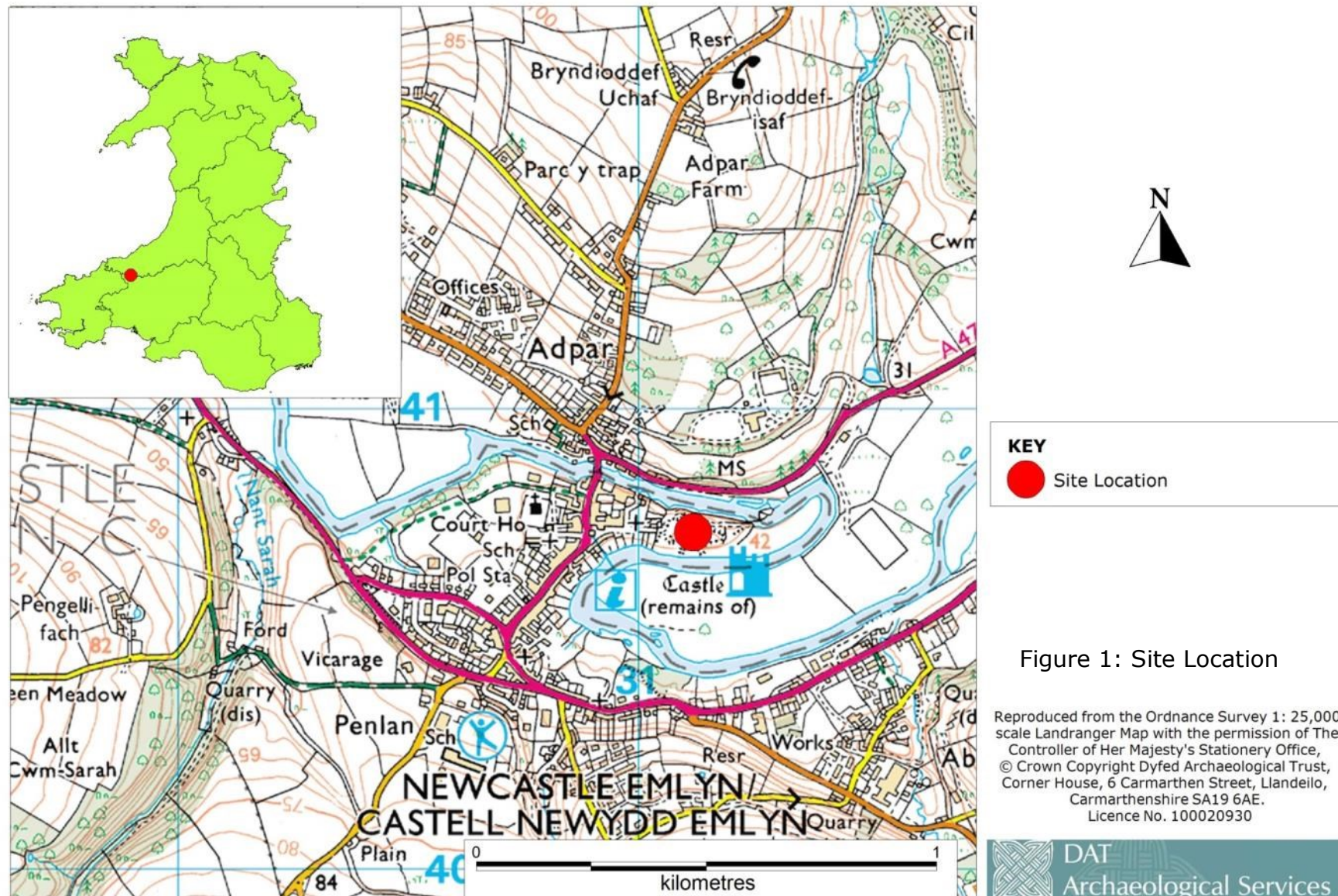
- 1.6.1 The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

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 1086	
Medieval Period –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period ² –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20 th century onwards	

Table 1: Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.

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

² 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



2 SITE DETAILS

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The market town of Newcastle Emlyn is located 14 miles northwest of Carmarthen and takes its name from the 13th century castle (PRN 2335) that is a scheduled monument (CM085). Newcastle Emlyn Castle (centred on NGR SN 3112 4072) is situated on the east side of the town. It is strategically located on a steep-sided promontory overlooking the Afon Teifi (Photo 1). The meandering river surrounds the castle site on three sides, making it easily defended from attack. It is a castle composed of two wards; the inner ward is on the point of the promontory while the larger outer ward lies on the open west side. The remains of the gatehouse and adjacent towers, and some fragments of wall are all that now survive above ground.
- 2.1.2 The castle promontory is situated at around 30m aOD.
- 2.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the site is mudstone of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation; sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 444 to 449 million years ago in the Ordovician Period. The overlying superficial deposits comprise alluvium of gravel, sand, silt and clay; deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.



Photo 1: Aerial photograph of Newcastle Emlyn castle (©DAT AP87_132_29)

2.2 Historical Background

- 2.2.1 Newcastle Emlyn Castle was probably founded by Maredudd ap Rhys around 1240. The earliest contemporary reference to the castle is in 1257 but according to a record of 1336, its construction was begun in the reign of Edward II (1307-27) but it was not completed until 1349.
- 2.2.2 During this early period the castle changed hands many times between the Welsh and English and underwent several refurbishments including the construction of the gatehouse that is now the main surviving feature. Following a period of deterioration it was purchased and restored by Sir Rhys ap Thomas in about 1500 as a grand mansion, associated with a deer park.
- 2.2.3 During the English Civil War the castle witnessed a number of battles but following the end of the civil war the castle was blown up by the parliamentarians to make it indefensible and thereafter remained neglected; becoming a good source of stone for the town.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.3.1 From March to November 1985 (Parry 1987) a programme of survey and excavation was undertaken at the castle. The excavation centred in and around the northern tower of the twin towered gatehouse and was carried out following a period of masonry consolidation by the then Carmarthen District Council.
- 2.3.2 The excavations exposed a basic masonry plan of the tower but were limited to the removal of only the later deposits which were dated to the final phases of the latter years of the English Civil War or shortly afterwards. Among the excavated deposits fragments of roofing slates and ridge tiles were found.
- 2.3.3 In 1988-9 a similar programme of excavation and consolidation was undertaken in areas including the dungeon, curtain wall, hall and gatehouse (Walker 1992). These works have yet to be published.
- 2.3.4 A small archaeological excavation was carried out near the entrance to the castle within the car park in 1993 (Crane, 1993) prior to proposed enhancement of the car park. Within the excavated area the foundations of an east-west wall were recorded as well as at least four inhumations. The wall was interpreted as the southern wall of the Holy Trinity chapel or church. The southeast corner of the building may have just been seen in the edge of the excavation and this suggested that the burials were within the interior of the chapel. They were closely packed together (possibly with more below).

3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 14th June 2018 over the period of one day. The weather was fine and dry.
- 3.1.2 Two circular holes for the insertion of the poles and their associated cable trenches were machine excavated to the west of the gatehouse (Figure 2) within the outer ward earthen banks.
- 3.1.3 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the relevant CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).
- 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 Manual³ used by DAT Archaeological Services.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 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* (Brown 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 3.2.3 The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

³ DAT Archaeological Services has adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

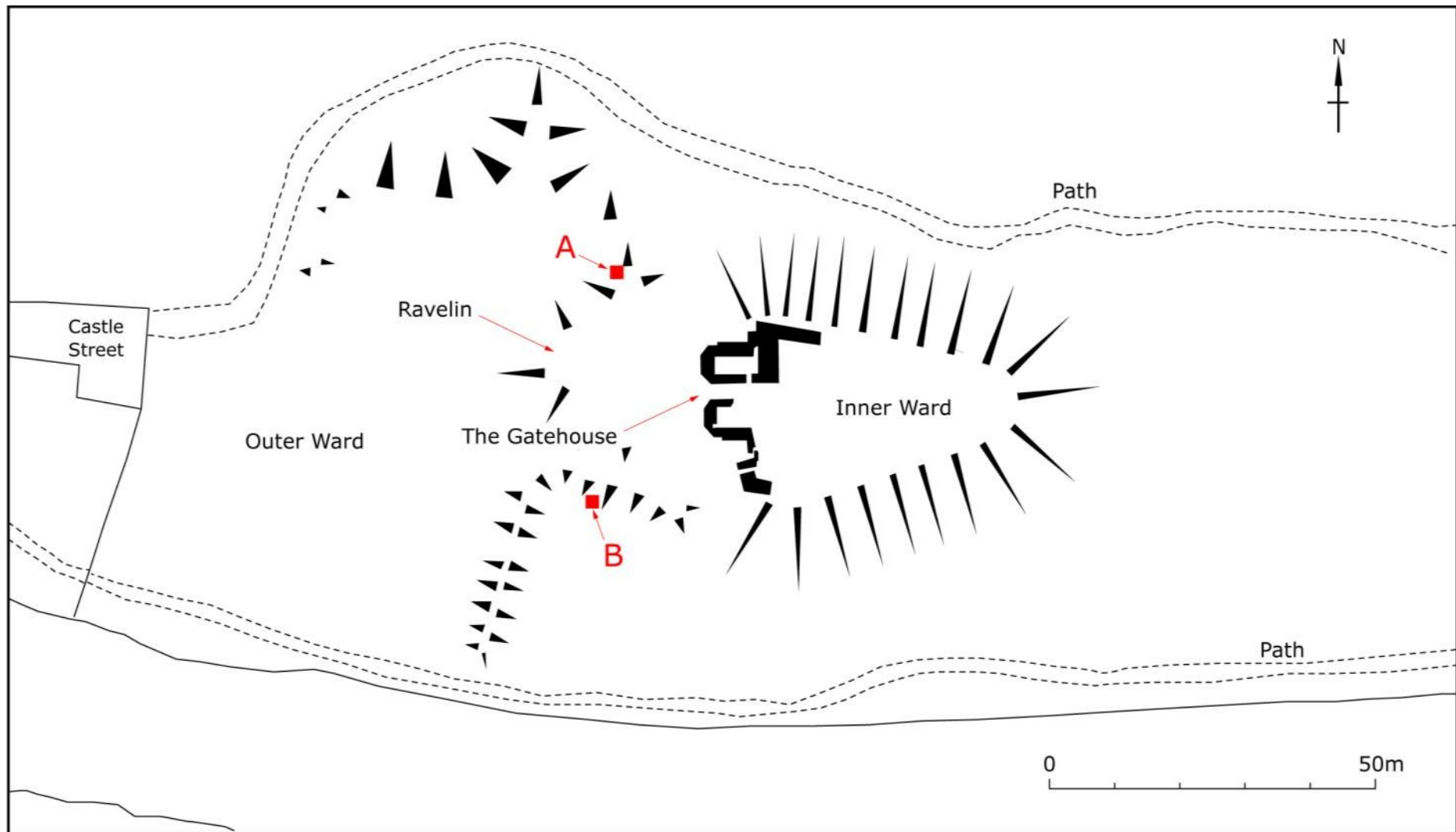


Figure 2: Site plan showing the location of the two excavated holes and associated cabling for the proposed CCTV and lighting.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 Each circular hole was machine excavated with a borer into the outer sides of the outer ward earthen banks to the west of the inner ward (Photos 2 & 3). Hole [A] was located to the north and hole [B] to the south of the 'Ravelin' earthwork (Figure 2). This earthwork has been interpreted as a defended gun emplacement constructed during the English Civil War in the 1640s (Parry 1987).
- 4.2 Both excavated holes were of similar dimensions being roughly 0.40m in diameter and excavated to a depth of c.1.50m (Photos 4 & 5). Comparable fine, light brown silt, containing frequent small stones was removed from both holes during their excavation.
- 4.3 After the holes were excavated cable trenches were machine excavated using a narrow toothed ditching bucket running from each hole to a nearby existing light fitting (Photo 6). Cable trench [A] was approximately 0.30m wide, 0.60m deep and 5.0m in length (Photo 7) and ran along the outer contour of the north outer ward bank edge. This cable trench was excavated through consistent compact, light brown silt containing frequent small and medium stones (Photo 9).
- 4.4 Cable trench [B] was approximately 0.30m wide, 0.40m deep and 8.0m in length (Photo 8) and ran directly down the slope of the south side of the south outer ward bank. As with the first cable trench this trench was excavated through a consistent deposit of fine, light brown silt but the deposit was much looser in compaction and appeared to contain more small stones (Photo 10). Towards the northern end of the cable trench, near the top of the earthen bank, the trench excavation disturbed a large number of loose, large, flat stones lying within the silt deposit (Photo 8).
- 4.5 No further archaeological features or deposits were observed during the groundworks.



Photo 2: Machine excavation of hole [A]. 1m scale



Photo 3: Machine excavation of hole [B].



Photo 4: The fully excavated hole [A]. 0.50m scale



Photo 5: The fully excavated hole [B] showing the twin towered gatehouse in the background. Facing roughly north; 0.50m scale



Photo 6: Excavating cable trench [A]. Facing south



Photo 7: The fully excavated cable trench [A].
Facing north; 1m scale



Photo 8: The fully excavated cable trench [B]. Note the number of large flat stones disturbed by the trench towards the top of the earthen bank. Facing north; 1m scale



Photo 9: East facing section of cable trench [A]. 0.50m scale



Photo 10: East facing section of cable trench [B]. 0.50m scale

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 14th June 2018 during the excavation of two circular holes for the insertion of CCTV and lighting poles and associated cable trenches, within the grounds of the scheduled monument of Newcastle Emlyn Castle (CM085). Scheduling Monument Consent had been granted by Cadw for the groundworks on the condition that the works were monitored by an archaeological watching brief.
- 5.2 Each circular hole was machine excavated with a borer into the outer sides of the outer ward earthen banks. Hole [A] was located to the north and hole [B] to the south of the 'Ravelin' earthwork.
- 5.3 During the watching brief the two holes, approximately 0.40m in diameter, were machine excavated to a depth of roughly 1.5m deep. Narrow cable trenches were then machine excavated running from each hole to a nearby existing light fitting.
- 5.4 All the excavations observed revealed a similar soil profile of fine, light brown silt containing varied amounts of small and medium stones. At the northern end of cable trench [B], near the top of the earthen bank, the trench excavation disturbed a large number of loose, large, flat stones within the silt deposit; demonstrating variation in the materials used to construct the banks of the outer ward. No other significant archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded.
- 5.5 The results of this watching brief have demonstrated that the groundworks associated with excavation of the holes and cable trenches have not impacted upon any significant archaeology. However, there is still a high potential for significant archaeological deposits or finds to exist in the wider area.

6 SOURCES

6.1 Published

Brown, D H, 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists

Crane, P., 1993, *Newcastle Emlyn Castle Gate Car Park Enhancement*, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Unpublished Report Number 32486.

Parry, C., 1987, Survey and Excavation at Newcastle Emlyn Castle, *The Carmarthenshire Antiquary*, XVIII, 19-1 27

Walker, R F, 1992 The fourteenth-century surveys of Newcastle Emlyn and the building programme 1347-8, *The Carmarthenshire Antiquary*, XXVIII, 37-50

6.2 Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record, housed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust in The Corner House, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE

RCAHMW Coflein Database: -<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales: -
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

Historic Wales: - <http://historicwales.gov.uk>

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

6.3 Cartographic

Ordnance Survey Map, 2001, 1:25 000

Ordnance Survey Map, 2003, 1:50 000

APPENDIX I: Scheduled Monument Consent



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Eich cyfeirnod Your reference	
Ein cyfeirnod Our reference	CM085
Dyddiad Date	21 September 2017
Llinell uniongyrchol Direct line	0300 0256004
Ebost Email:	denise.harris@gov.wales

Dear Mr Jones

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979
SECTION 2 AND SCHEDULE 1
APPLICATION FOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT
PROPOSED WORKS AT: Newcastle Emlyn Castle (CM085)**

I refer to your application dated 1 May 2017, for scheduled monument consent to erect a pole to support a light and CCTV at the site of the above scheduled ancient monument.

You declined the opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed for that purpose, afforded to you in the letter dated 8 September 2017. Nor have you submitted any further representations in support of your case.

The proposed works can be carried out without detriment to the historic or archaeological integrity of the monument. The works accord with the sustainable development principle and contribute towards the well-being goals defined in section 4 of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

Accordingly, the Welsh Ministers hereby grant scheduled monument consent for the works described at paragraph 4 of the application dated 1 May 2017, subject to the following conditions:

1. that we shall be given two weeks notice, in writing (email is acceptable), of the date of the commencement of the work or of any subsequent adjustment to this date, to allow our representatives to monitor on site activity;
2. that access to the site shall be afforded to our representatives;

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Llywodraeth Cymru (Cadw) yn hyrwyddo gwaith cadwraeth ar gyfer amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru a gwerthfawrogiad ohono.

The Welsh Government Historic Environment Service (Cadw) promotes the conservation and appreciation of Wales's historic environment.

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg ac yn Saesneg.
We welcome correspondence in both English and Welsh.



- 2 -

3. that a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist is appointed, and their names/ contact details supplied to the Welsh Ministers in advance of works beginning;
4. that the archaeologist shall carry out a watching brief during works, to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists;
5. that, prior to works starting, a site-meeting is held between the Historic Environment Service (Cadw), the appointed archaeologist and the applicant (or their contractor) in order to precisely mark the location of the pole and to finalise whether it shall be driven or dug in;
6. that a report from the watching brief (including a null return if appropriate) is submitted to the Welsh Ministers, to the regional HER (held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust) and to the NMR within three months of the completion of works; and
7. that the site is left in a stable and tidy condition, to the satisfaction of the landowner and of the Welsh Ministers.

Section 2(6) of the 1979 Act provides that non-compliance with a condition attached to a grant of scheduled monument consent shall be an offence.

By virtue of Section 4 of the 1979 Act if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within 5 years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked in the meantime).

This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bylaw, order or regulation other than Section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. It is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any such approval or consent where necessary.

Your attention is drawn to the enclosed note (SMC19) which sets out your right to challenge the above decision.

Yours sincerely,



Denise Harris
Diogelu a Pholisi/Policy and Protection

Enc. SMC19
Interim letter dated 8 September 2017

APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED CABLING AT NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE, SCHEDULED MONUMENT CM085:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) or specification, has been prepared to detail the proposed archaeological watching brief that will be undertaken during the installation of a CCTV and lighting pole, along with associated cabling at Newcastle Emlyn Castle, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (SN 310 407). The CCTV and lighting is being installed as a safety measure for the castle to deter vandalism and misuse of the monument.
- 1.2 This WSI outlines the method by which DAT Archaeological Services (on behalf of the Town Council) will undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of the poles and cables. Newcastle Emlyn Castle is a Scheduled Monument (Reference CM085) and as such the works have required Scheduled Monument Consent, which has been granted with a series of conditions relating to archaeology. The conditions are laid out in a letter from Cadw dated 21-09-2017 that state:
 1. that we (Cadw) shall be given two weeks' notice, in writing (email is acceptable), of the date of the commencement of the work or of any subsequent adjustment to this date, to allow our representatives to monitor on site activity;
 2. that access to the site shall be afforded to our representatives;
 3. that a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist is appointed, and their names/ contact details supplied to the Welsh Ministers in advance of works beginning;
 4. that the archaeologist shall carry out a watching brief during works, to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists;
 5. that, prior to works starting, a site-meeting is held between the Historic Environment Service (Cadw), the appointed archaeologist and the applicant (or their contractor) in order to precisely mark the location of the pole and to finalise whether it shall be driven or dug in;
 6. that a report from the watching brief (including a null return if appropriate) is submitted to the Welsh Ministers, to the regional HER (held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust) and to the NMR within three months of the completion of works; and
 7. that the site is left in a stable and tidy condition, to the satisfaction of the landowner and of the Welsh Ministers.
- 1.3 I previously discussed the site with Polly Groom of Cadw to confirm the conditions and the scope of work proposed.
- 1.4 It is understood that the cable trench will connect with some existing (but now redundant) floodlighting and that the location of the pole will be on the northern side of the surviving gatehouse of the castle. She has confirmed that Cadw have been given notice of the start of the works

(Condition 1) and that she will be able to access the site to monitor the works if needed (Condition 2).

- 1.5 I understand that you shall contact Polly Groom of Cadw to let her know that the works will be starting which will cover condition 3.
- 1.6 I shall send Polly a copy of this WSI which details the works that we propose to carry out during groundworks and that this will be undertaken to the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). This will then cover condition 4.
- 1.7 Following my earlier discussions with Polly Groom of Cadw she stated that if we are commissioned she will agree that DAT Archaeological Services can attend the pre-start meeting on her behalf (which will be done immediately prior the works commencing on 14th June 2018). This will confirm the locations of groundworks, the methodology to be used and give an opportunity for the attending archaeologist to ensure that roles and responsibilities when working within a SAM are laid out to the site contractors.
- 1.8 The watching brief will be undertaken by a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

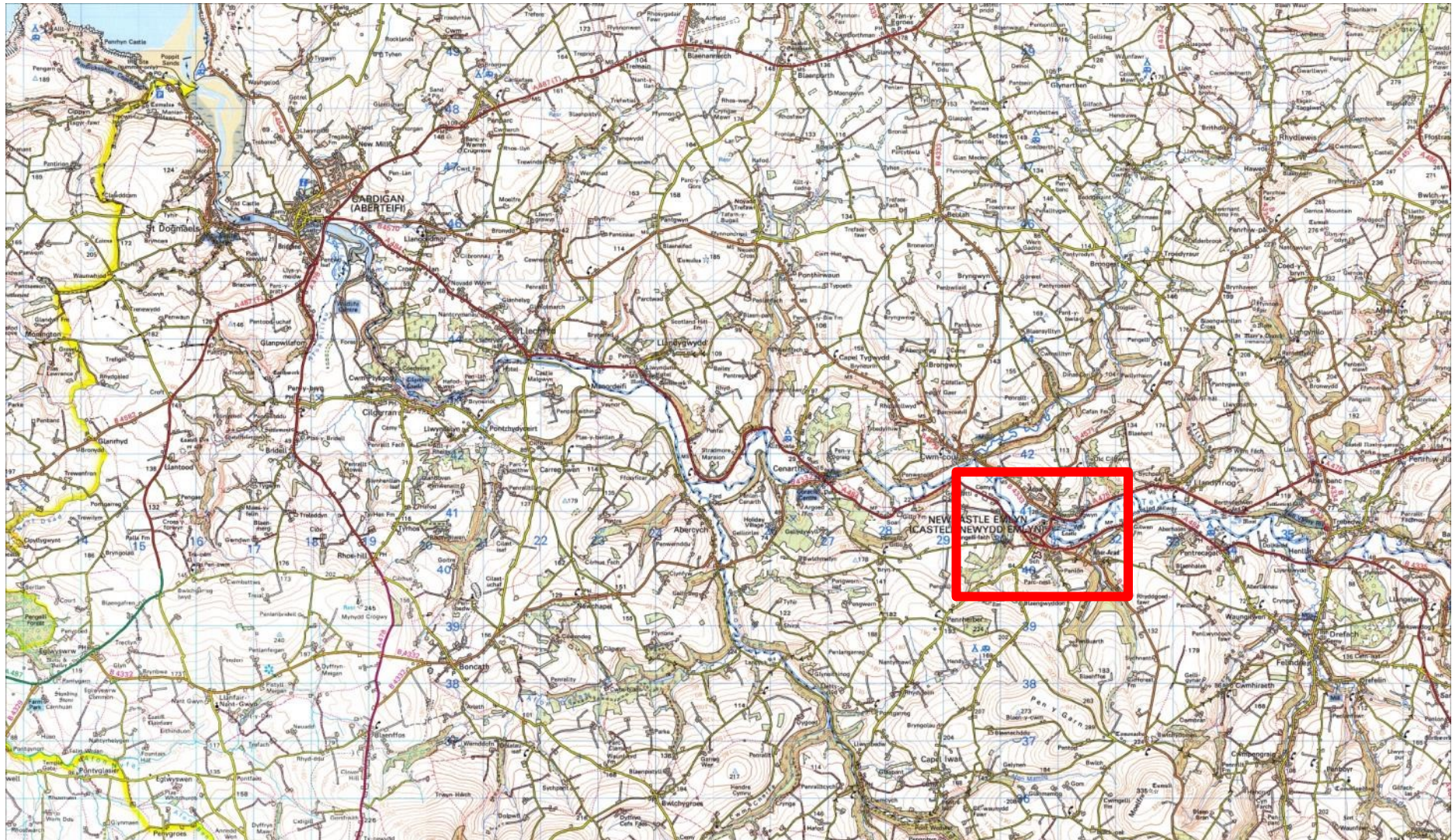


Figure 1: Location plan of Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (red box)

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Figure 2: Location plan of Scheduled Area of Newcastle Emlyn Castle within Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire (red boundary)

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2. WATCHING BRIEF

2.1 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.

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:

The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of new poles for lighting and CCTV along with associated cabling at Newcastle Emlyn Castle, Carmarthenshire. Appropriate investigation and recording of any significant archaeological remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.

2.4 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document);
- To establish, where possible, the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits disturbed;
- To ensure that no unnecessary damage or disturbance occurs to the area of the Scheduled Monument CM085
- Production of a report and an archive of the results.

3. FIELDWORK

- 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 is especially important as the area is designated as a Scheduled Monument, CM085.
- 3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to the monument 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.
- 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.
- 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 Manual⁴ 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Cadw, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by Cadw, 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.
- 3.8 In the very unlikely 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*

⁴ 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.

is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

4. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 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 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.
- 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 digital copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 4.3 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 (it is anticipated that the paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and any finds to Carmarthen Museum).
- 4.4 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).
- 4.5 A digital copy of the report will produced for the client. Digital copies of the report will be supplied to Cadw and the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

5. STAFF

- 5.1 This project will be managed and undertaken by James Meek MCIfA, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.

6. MONITORING

- 6.1 Cadw must be told when the commencement of works is anticipated so that they can arrange a monitoring visit if needed. All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 7.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁵ registered.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 7.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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 PPE⁶ 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.
- 7.6 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

⁵ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

⁶ *Personal Protection Equipment*

INSTALLATION OF CCTV AND LIGHTING POLES AND ASSOCIATED CABLING AT NEWCASTLE EMLYN CASTLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 310 407)

**RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2018-35
RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 112708**

**Gorffennaf 2018
July 2018**

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

Charlie Enright

Swydd / Position: **Archaeologist DAT Archaeological Services**



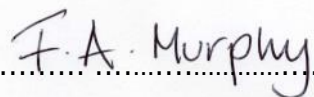
Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 11/07/2018

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

Fran Murphy

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

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



Llofnod / Signature Dyddiad / Date 13/11/2018

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

