

**GRUG-Y-MYNYDD, MAENCLOCHOG,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
2019
(NGR SN 0822 2742)**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services

For: Mr Ian Eynon



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

RHIF Y PROSIECT / PROJECT RECORD NO. 117989
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PEMBROKESHIRE:
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2019**

Gan / By
Hubert Wilson

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2019

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SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by the land owner to undertake an archaeological evaluation in May 2019 on land to the south of the property known as Grug-y-Mynydd, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 0822 2742). Although the development site lies in close vicinity to the medieval parish church of St Mary's the evaluation did not record any significant deposits or features associated with medieval activity or settlement. The evaluation provided evidence that this part of the development area had been heavily disturbed by its use as a former farm recorded on historic mapping and by recent modern services. All finds were 19th or 20th century and modern.

CRYNODEB

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan berchennog y tir i ymgymryd arfarniad archeolegol ym mis Mai 2019 ar dir i'r de o'r eiddo o'r enw Grug-y-Mynydd, Maenclochog, Sir Benfro (NGR SN 0822 2742). Er bod y safle datblygu yn agos at eglwys blwyf ganoloesol y Santes Fair, ni chofnododd y arfarniad unrhyw ddyddodion neu nodweddion arwyddocaol sy'n gysylltiedig â gweithgareddau neu anheddiad canoloesol. Roedd y arfarniad yn darparu tystiolaeth bod y rhan hon o'r ardal ddatblygu wedi cael ei tharo'n drwm gan ei defnydd fel hen fferm sy'n gofnodwyd ar fapio hanesyddol a gan wasanaethau modern diweddar. Yr holl ddarganfyddiadau oedd 19eg neu 20fed ganrif a modern.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Ian Eynon to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site proposed for residential development (Planning Application No. 14/1204/PA) on land to the south of the property known as Grug-y-Mynydd, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0822 2742; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 Outline planning (Planning Application No. 14/1204/PA) for residential development on the land in question has been conditionally approved. The development area lies 25m northwest of St Mary's Church graveyard and the former extent of the medieval graveyard is not known. Consequently there was a strong possibility that archaeological features and deposits associated with medieval settlement could extend into the development area.
- 1.1.3 Therefore the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management recommended that an archaeological condition was attached to the planning decision:
No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Reason: To protect the historic environment whilst enabling development and to accord with Policy GN.38 (Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment) of the Local Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted February 2013).
- 1.1.4 The proposed development site lies within the village of Maenclochog whose origins date to the medieval period and is in close proximity to the parish church of St Mary's (PRN 4454), an ecclesiastical site since at least the late 13th century, which contains two nationally important scheduled early-medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 2880 & 1311; SAM PE146).
- 1.1.5 St Mary's Church is the centrepiece of a substantial village green which is unusual for this area. The development lies in close proximity to the existing graveyard of the church, although the former extent of the medieval graveyard is unknown.
- 1.1.6 The results of a geophysical survey undertaken within the proposed development area in 2014 (Enright 2014), proved inconclusive and following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM), it was proposed that further archaeological mitigation should comprise an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the development area; a trench to be sited as near to the parish church of St Mary's as possible whilst still within the development area.
- 1.1.7 The aim of this evaluation was to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the development area. Should any significant archaeological deposits be revealed, then a programme of mitigation can be formulated.

1.2 Scope of Project

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. This was approved by the local planning authority following advice from DAT-DM prior to the start of the works. The WSI outlined the following tasks for the project:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the intrusive trial trench evaluation which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document);
- To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for the targeted archaeological deposits;
- To use the information to design future mitigation at the site which will enable any identified remains to be appropriately investigated and recorded where they will be affected by the proposed development;
- Production of a report and an archive of the results.

1.2.2 The overall scheme of works was summarised as: *The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation using trial trenching on land within the village of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire in advance of residential development of the site. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified, the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work. A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy.*

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological evaluation and its results and puts those results within their regional and national context where possible.

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). DAT Archaeological Services – DAT-AS; Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management – DAT-DM; Scheduled Monument – SM; Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI; RCAHMW – Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

1.5 Illustrations

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

¹ Held and managed by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AE

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.

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



Figure 1: Location of development area (outlined in red) within the village of Maenclochog

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The proposed development is on land to the south and west of the property known as Grug-y-Mynydd in the village of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SN 0822 2742). The development area is situated on fairly level ground at 210m above sea level. It comprises approximately 0.5 hectares of mixed rough grass to the west, hard standings bounded by a small road to the east and an area occupied by a former hardware shop and tarmac frontage to the south.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation trench measured 20m x 1.2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned on a rough grass verge between a low wall and a track way leading into the proposed development site (Figure 6, Photo 1). The position for the trench had been agreed with DAT-DM and was located to be as near as possible to St Mary's parish church and on ground that appeared to have been relatively undisturbed in recent times.
- 2.1.3 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Foel Tyrch Formation – Tuffaceous – mudstone (Source British Geology Survey).

2.2 Archaeological Potential

- 2.2.1 The site area lies northwest of the graveyard of the medieval parish church of St Mary's (PRN 4454, Photo 1). It is listed in the Taxatio of 1291. The church was thoroughly restored in 1880-1. Its square, regular churchyard is 25m from the evaluation trench.



Photo 1: Proposed position of evaluation trench, showing close vicinity of St Marys church in background.

- 2.2.2 The church houses two early medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 1311, 2880) of mid-5th to 6th century date. They originally came from nearby Llandeilo LLwydarth parish churchyard. They appear to relate to two brothers Andagellus and Coimagnus, a third stone, probably from the same site, was moved from Bwlchyclawdd (Temple Druid) to Cenarth before 1743.
- 2.2.3 The former extent of the churchyard is not known, all historic maps show it as a square. There is the possibility that the churchyard was larger but has been truncated over time, leaving burials outside of the current walled churchyard.
- 2.2.4 The following sequence of historic maps overlaid with the outline of the development area and evaluation trench, show the area to have been occupied by several buildings, yards and boundaries over the past 180 years (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5).



Figure 2: Location of development site (green) and evaluation trench (red) superimposed over extract of 1841 tithe map

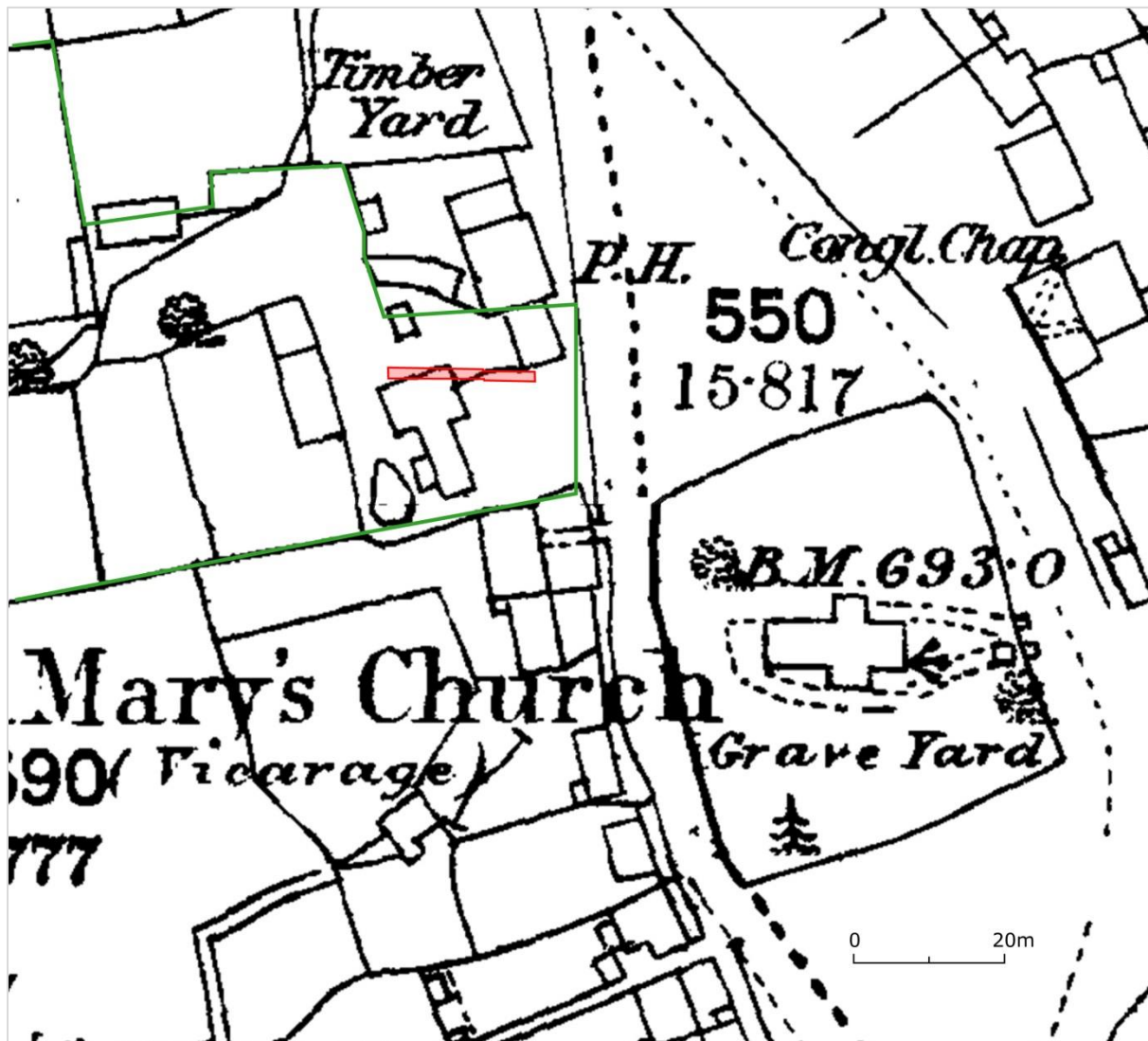


Figure 3: Location of evaluation trench superimposed over extract of 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map (published in 1890).

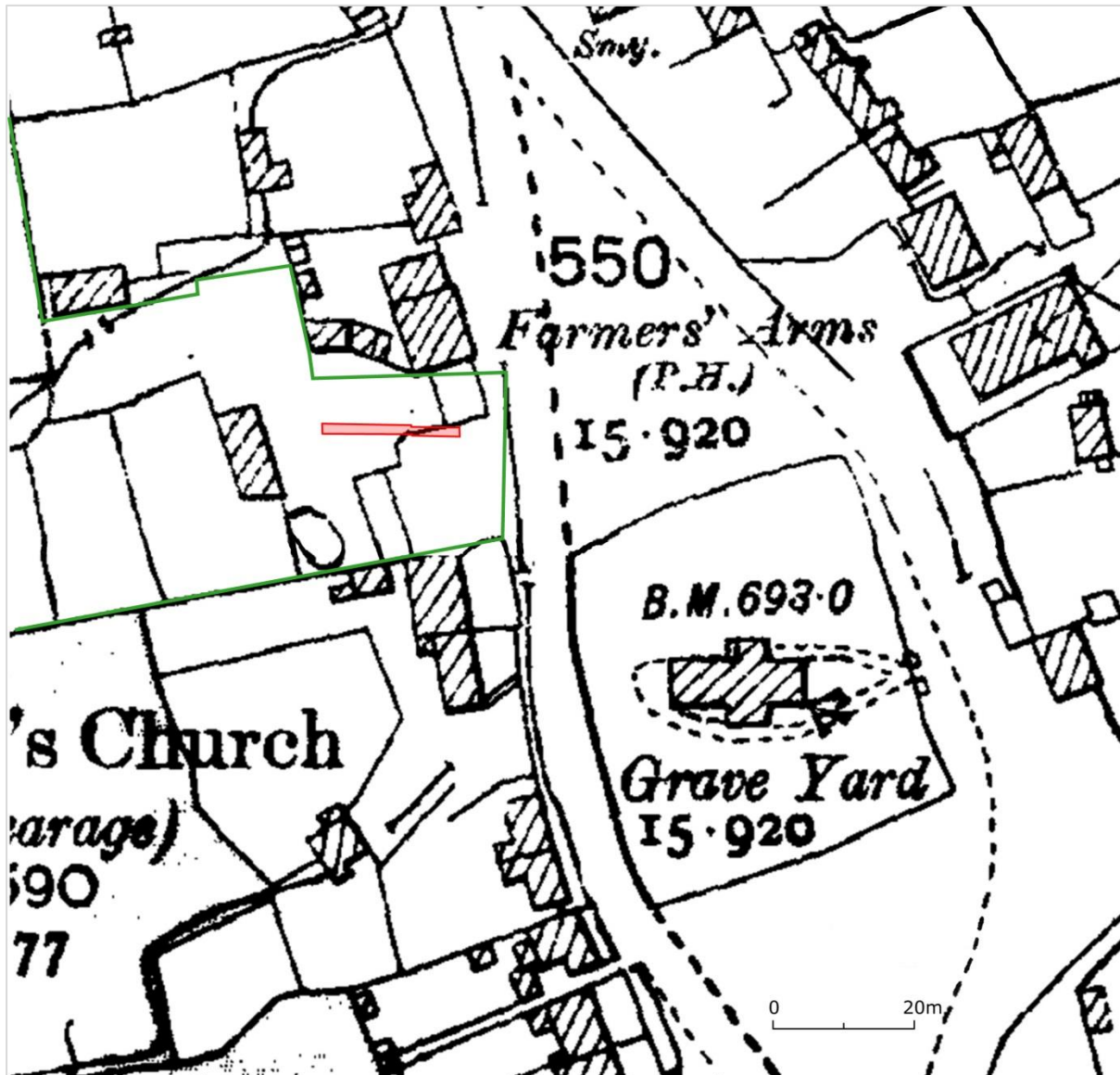


Figure 4: Location of evaluation trench superimposed over extract of 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map (published in 1907).

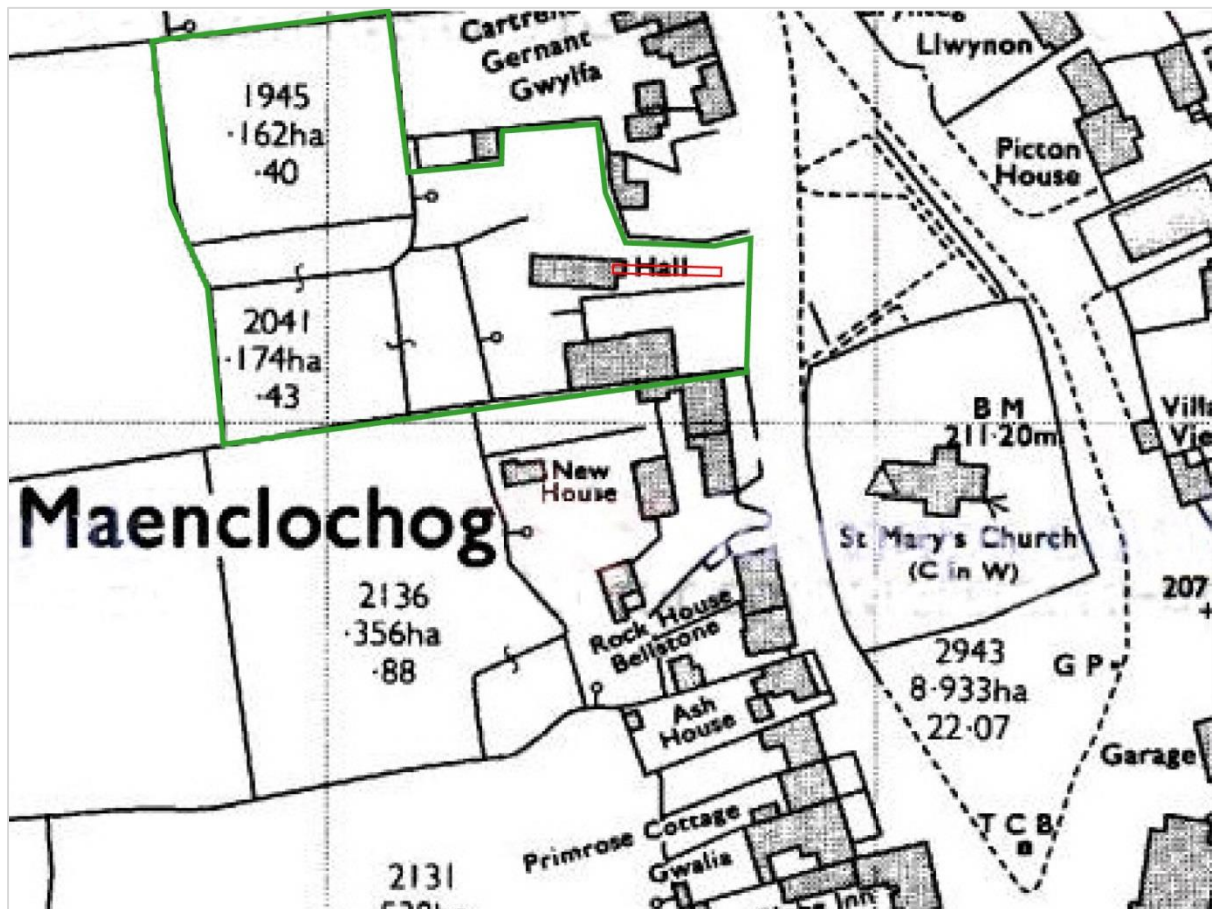


Figure 5: Location of evaluation trench superimposed over extract of 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map (published in 1976)

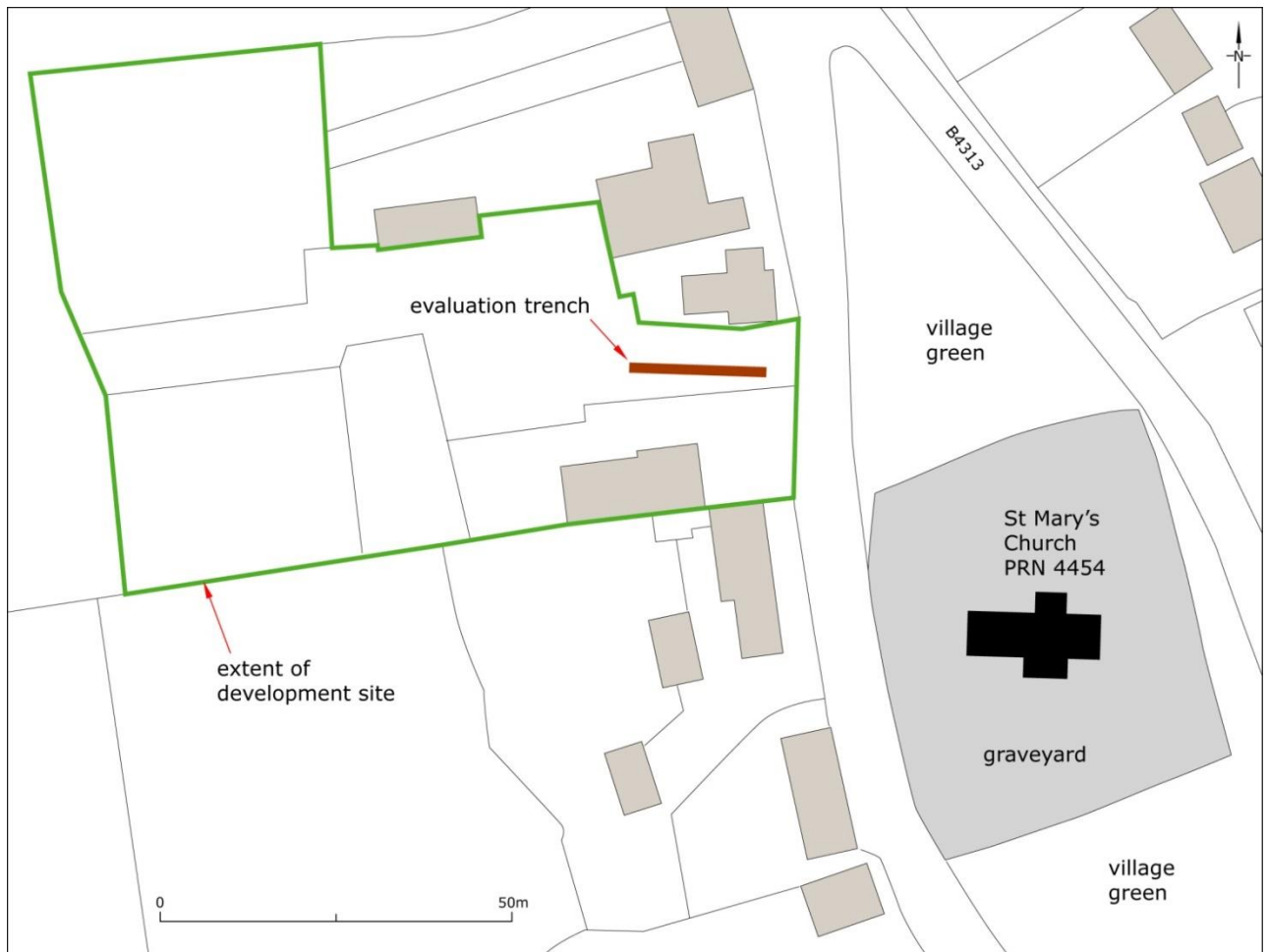


Figure 6: Location of evaluation trench in relation to graveyard and existing buildings (modern-day map)

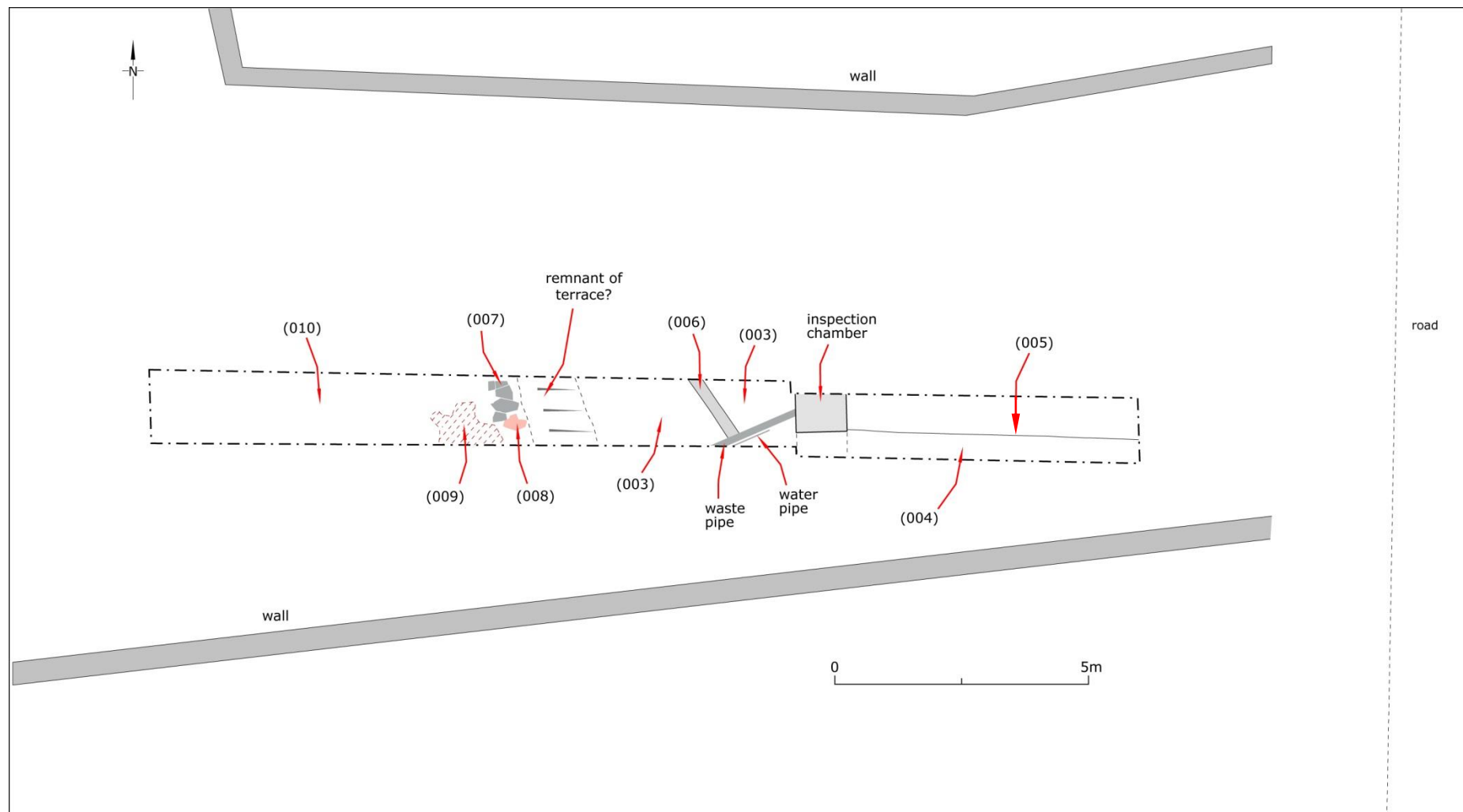


Figure 7: Detail of deposits and features revealed in evaluation trench

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 To ascertain the significance and state of preservation of archaeological features within the proposed development area, a phase of trial trench evaluation was implemented.
- 3.1.2 A tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket was used to open the trench. It was excavated under archaeological supervision. All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed, and the trench was excavated down onto archaeological levels or undisturbed natural ground, whichever was reached first.
- 3.1.3 Following machine excavation, the trench was fully hand cleaned using trowels to best determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains.



Photo 2: Location of evaluation trench prior to excavation; looking west towards development site.

- 3.1.4 All deposits were recorded by archaeological context recording sheet, scale drawing, photography and site note books. All individual deposits were numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services Recording System. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured drawings and sketches. A photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.
- 3.1.5 The trench was located in relation to surrounding features and buildings using a Trimble Total Station Theodolite.
- 3.1.6 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 9th of May 2019.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 The WSI stated that an archive would be prepared if it met the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). In this case, due to the negative archaeological results, the project does not meet the requirements and as such this report forms the archive for the project.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

- 4.1 All numbers within the text within square brackets [] refer to the unique context number given to all individual deposits using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with the DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual³
- 4.2 The trench was recorded in plan using a Trimble 5600 Total Station Theodolite. Refer to the trench plan (Figure 7) for location of contexts and features.
- 4.3 The evaluation trench measured 20m x 1.2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned on a rough grass verge between a low wall and a track way leading into the proposed development site (Figure 6, Photo 2).
- 4.4 As far as was possible the trench was excavated to underlying archaeological deposits or undisturbed ground. This proved impractical in the eastern half of the trench due to underlying services and the presence of a concrete inspection chamber (Photo 3).
- 4.5 Overlying the whole trench was a thin deposit of topsoil [001] beneath which stood a deposit of mixed soils, broken shale and building rubble, interleaved with pieces of scrap metal [002]. Together, these deposits overlay the whole of the trench and were up to 0.7m deep (Photo 4).
- 4.6 After the removal of [002] from the eastern half of the trench, a rectangular concrete inspection chamber was revealed (Photo 5). Running eastwards down the middle of the trench from the inspection chamber was the cut of what was presumed to be a service pipe trench [005]; cutting a deposit of mixed soils and shale pieces [004]. This service trench ran eastwards down the middle of the trench and out towards the road. Existing waste and water pipes were visible in the ground running from the inspection chamber in a southwest direction. It was deemed unproductive to excavate any deeper in this eastern end of the trench, as it had been so badly disturbed by modern services, and the pipes and chamber were left in-situ.
- 4.7 To the west of the inspection chamber the removal of [001] and [002] from the middle section of the evaluation trench revealed what was considered to be natural subsoil [003]; a yellow-brown, silty-clay. This natural subsoil was cut by a narrow (0.20m wide) linear gully [006] that ran across the trench in a NW-SE direction. This gully in turn was cut by the trench for the water and waste pipes mentioned above (Photo 6).
- 4.8 At the west end of the middle section of the trench the natural ground [004] sloped upwards approximately 0.4m. It was uncertain whether this was a natural terrace or man-made (Photo 7).
- 4.9 To the west of this terrace a possible remnant of a flag floor [007] was revealed when deposit [002] was removed (Photo 8). To the south of [007] a small area of heat affected soil was visible [008] whilst to the west of these features a small area of pitched stone [009] was uncovered (Photos 7 & 8).
- 4.10 The removal of [001] and [002] from the very west end of the trench revealed fragments of possible former surfaces [010]. This comprised rough patches of stone set in what appeared to be disturbed natural ground (Photo 10).

³ Dyfed Archaeological Trust Field Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.



Photo 3: East end of trench showing deposits [004] and [005]; 1m scale lies on top of inspection chamber.

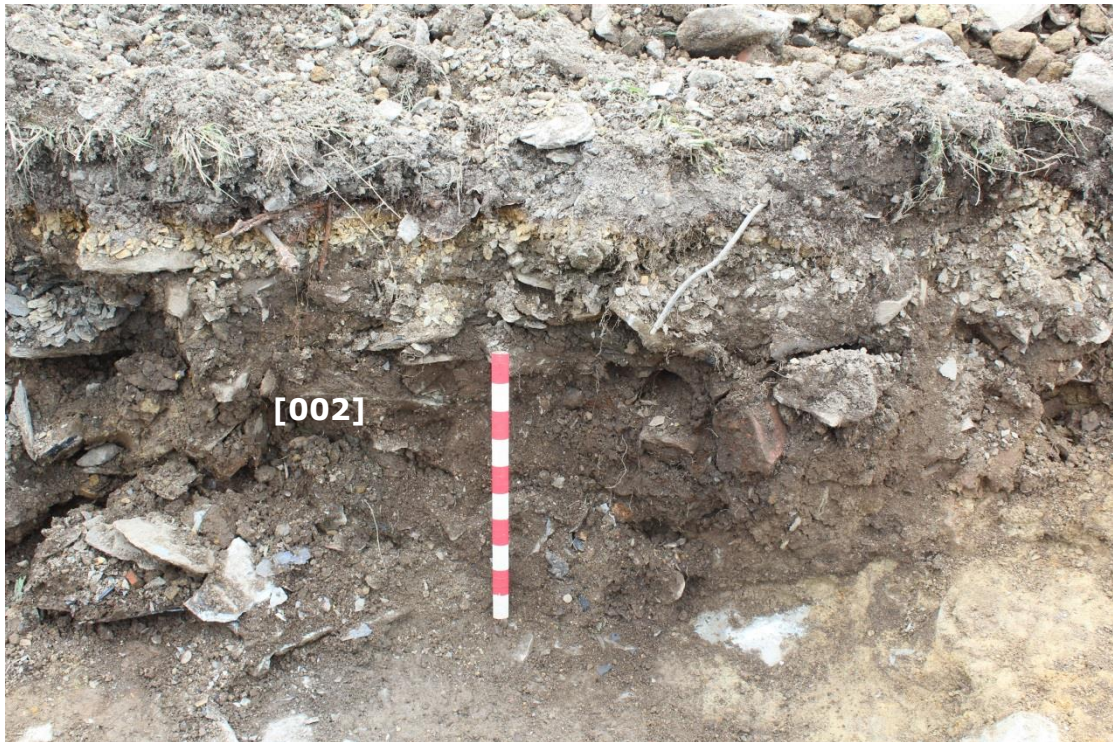


Photo 4: Typical section showing topsoil [001] and deposit [002] which overlay the whole of the trench (0.5m scale)



Photo 5: Looking north towards inspection chamber in eastern half of trench (1m scale)

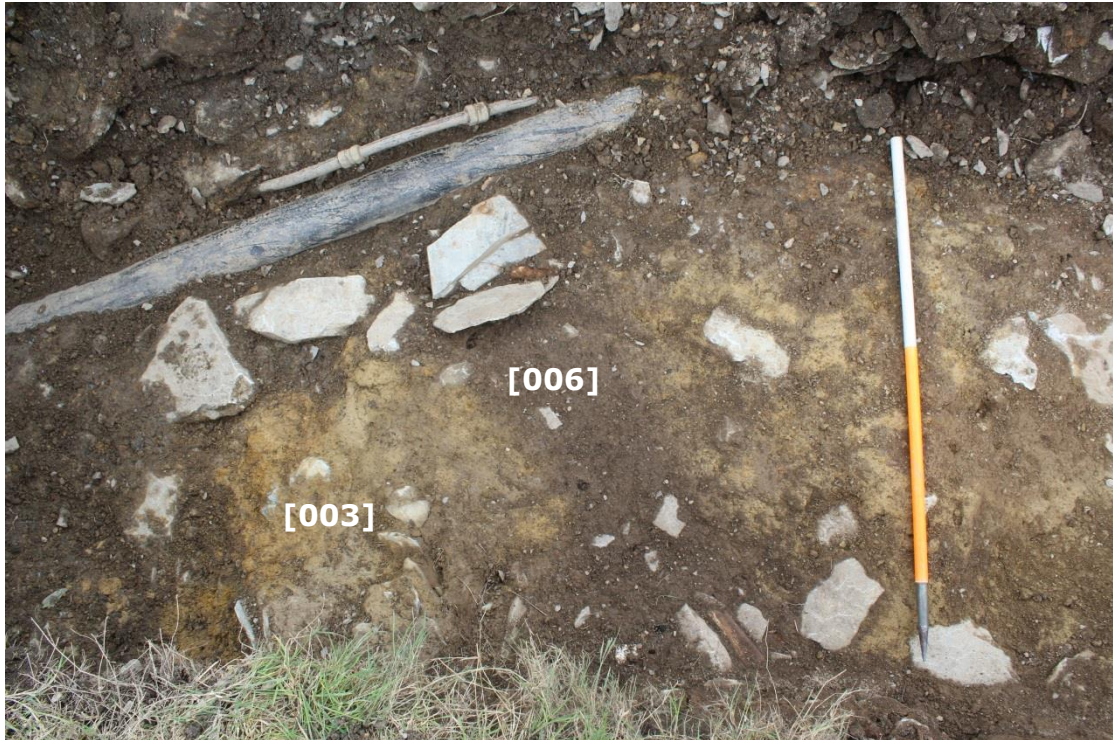


Photo 6: View south; natural ground [003]; gully [006] can be seen as dark soil mark. Sewage pipe and water pipe in top left corner (1m scale)



Photo 7: View west towards western half of trench. 1m scale lies on top of terrace.

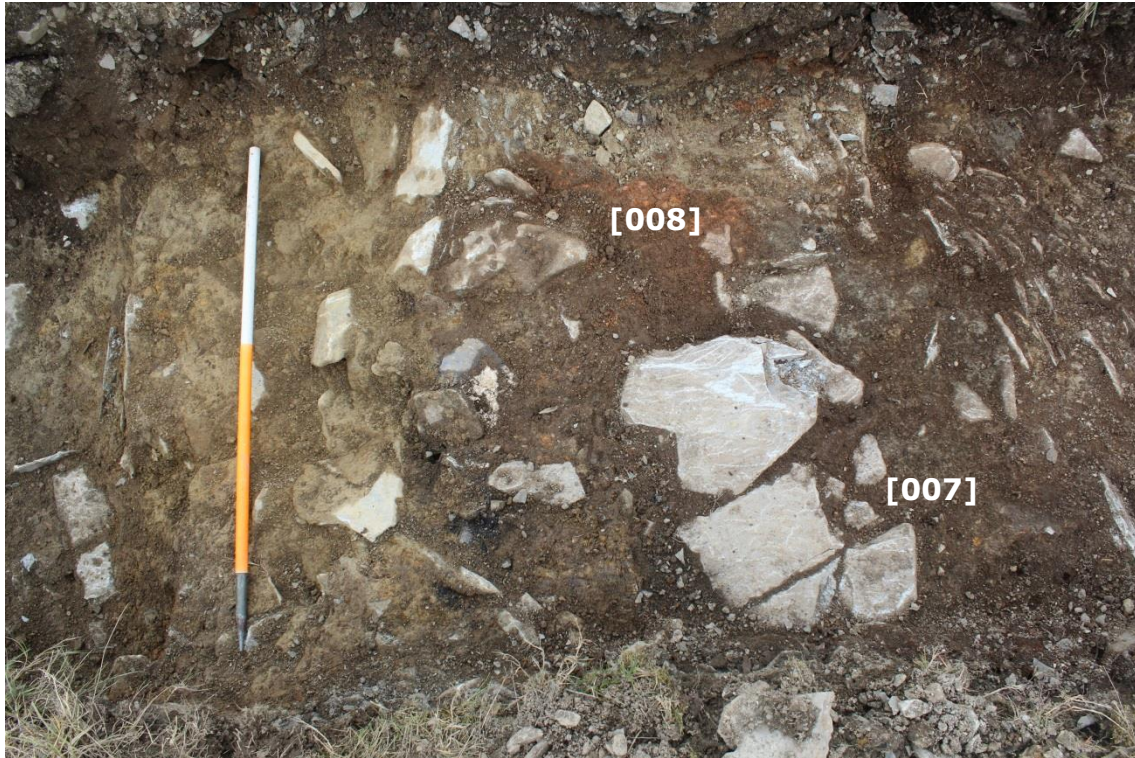


Photo 8: View south; top of terrace showing possible flag floor [007] and heat affected soil [008]. (1m scale)



Photo 9: View south showing pitched stone [009] that could be the remnant of a former surface. (1m scale)



Photo 10: View east showing deposit of disturbed natural [010]; possibly bedding for former surfaces. (1m scale)

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The trial trench evaluation within the proposed development site on land to the south of Grug-y-Mynydd revealed a series of features associated with the recent history of the site. Historical mapping shows that the area where the trench was located to have been occupied by several buildings, yards and boundaries over the past 180 years (Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5), in particular the area occupied by the western end of the trench. It is uncertain which particular phase could be represented in the trench due to the small area of excavation involved.
- 5.2 According to the apportionment accompanying the 1841 tithe map of Maenclochog (Figure 2), a Mr Benjamin Howells occupied plots Nos. 61, 62 and 63. These plots probably represent a farm complex. Plot 62 is depicted as a house and yard. This is probably the farmhouse. Plot 63, where the evaluation trench is located, is merely depicted as a 'yard' - the building within this plot, upon which the evaluation trench is situated, is not mentioned but it is reasonable to assume that it was a structure associated with the farm such as a barn. The stone surfaces and area of heat affected soil [007], [008] and [009] could possibly be associated with a barn or yard, although they could equally be associated with the structures shown in the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps (Figures 3 and 4). The small terrace could be associated with different floor levels in the farmyard.
- 5.3 The soil and water pipes together with the inspection chamber are probably associated with a 'hall' (possibly the former village hall) seen on the 1:2500 OS map (1976).
- 5.4 Overall the archaeological evaluation did not reveal any archaeological features associated with medieval occupation or activity within the evaluation trench. The only finds recorded (but not retained) were fragments of 19th and 20th century pottery.
- 5.5 The lack of any archaeologically significant features or deposits, particularly any associated with medieval settlement or activity, within the evaluation trench suggests that the remainder of the site has limited archaeological potential.

6. SOURCES

Publications

Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Unpublished

Enright, C., 2014 *Land at Grug y Mynydd, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire, Geophysical Survey 2014*, Unpublished DAT Report No 2014/59

Database

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record.

Websites

British Geological Survey mapping portal. Available at:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 04 Jan, 2019]

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

Project Number: FS18-090

ERN: 117989

30 x digital photographs; Film Number 117989

1x photo catalogue

10 x contexts

Context No	Description
001	Dark brown silty clay topsoil, shallow and thinly spread across whole area of trench; contains coal, ash, brick and slate fragments
002	Levelling deposit comprising mixed soils, broken shale and building rubble, interleaved with pieces of scrap metal. Overlies whole area of trench beneath [001]
003	Natural subsoil comprising yellowish brown silty clay
004	Levelling deposit comprising a mixture of topsoil and broken shale
005	Cut for service trench running eastwards from inspection chamber out towards road; cuts [004]. Not excavated
006	A narrow (0.20m wide) linear gully [006] that ran across the trench in a NW-SE direction. This gully was cut by trench for modern water and waste pipes.
007	Possible remnant of a flag floor lying within disturbed natural subsoil
008	Small area of heat affected silty clay
009	Possible remnant of a pitched stone floor surface lying within disturbed natural subsoil
010	Disturbed natural subsoil containing areas of flat and pitched stone

APPENDIX I:

LAND TO SOUTH OF GRUG-Y-MYNYDD, MAENCLOCHOG, PEMBROKESHIRE: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (the contracting arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) to provide a methodology for archaeological trial trenching within the village of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 0822 2742, Figures 1 and 2). The WSI and archaeological works have been commissioned by Mr Ian Eynon. The development proposal is for new residential development.
- 1.2 The proposed development site lies within the village of Maenclochog which dates to the medieval period and is in close proximity to the parish church of St Mary's (PRN 4454), an ecclesiastical site since at least the late 13th century, which contains two nationally important scheduled early-medieval inscribed stones (PRNs 2880 & 1311; SAM PE146).
- 1.3 St Mary's is the centrepiece of a substantial village green which is unusual for this area. The development area lies in close proximity to the existing graveyard of Maenclochog parish church but the former extent of the medieval graveyard is not known.
- 1.4 Therefore the archaeological advisor to the planning authority considers that the site could contain buried archaeological remains associated with medieval occupation and activity, which could be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 1.5 The development area comprises approximately 0.5 hectares of mixed rough grass to the west, and to the east hard standings and an area occupied by a former hardware shop fronting the street (Figure 2).
- 1.6 The results of a geophysical survey undertaken across the areas of rough grass in 2014 (Enright 2014) proved inconclusive and following discussions with the archaeological advisor it is proposed that further archaeological mitigation should comprise an archaeological trial trench evaluation within the development area.
- 1.7 The aim of the evaluation is to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that may be present within the development area.
- 1.8 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the methodology of the evaluation which will be undertaken and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014). A copy will be sent to the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority for their approval⁴.
- 1.9 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services 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.

⁴ Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management.

- 1.10 ***Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***
- 1.11 ***All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁵ certified to work on construction sites.***

⁵ Construction Skills Certification Scheme.



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

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale Landranger Location map, based on the Ordnance Map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd., The Shire Hall, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AF. Licence No 100020930

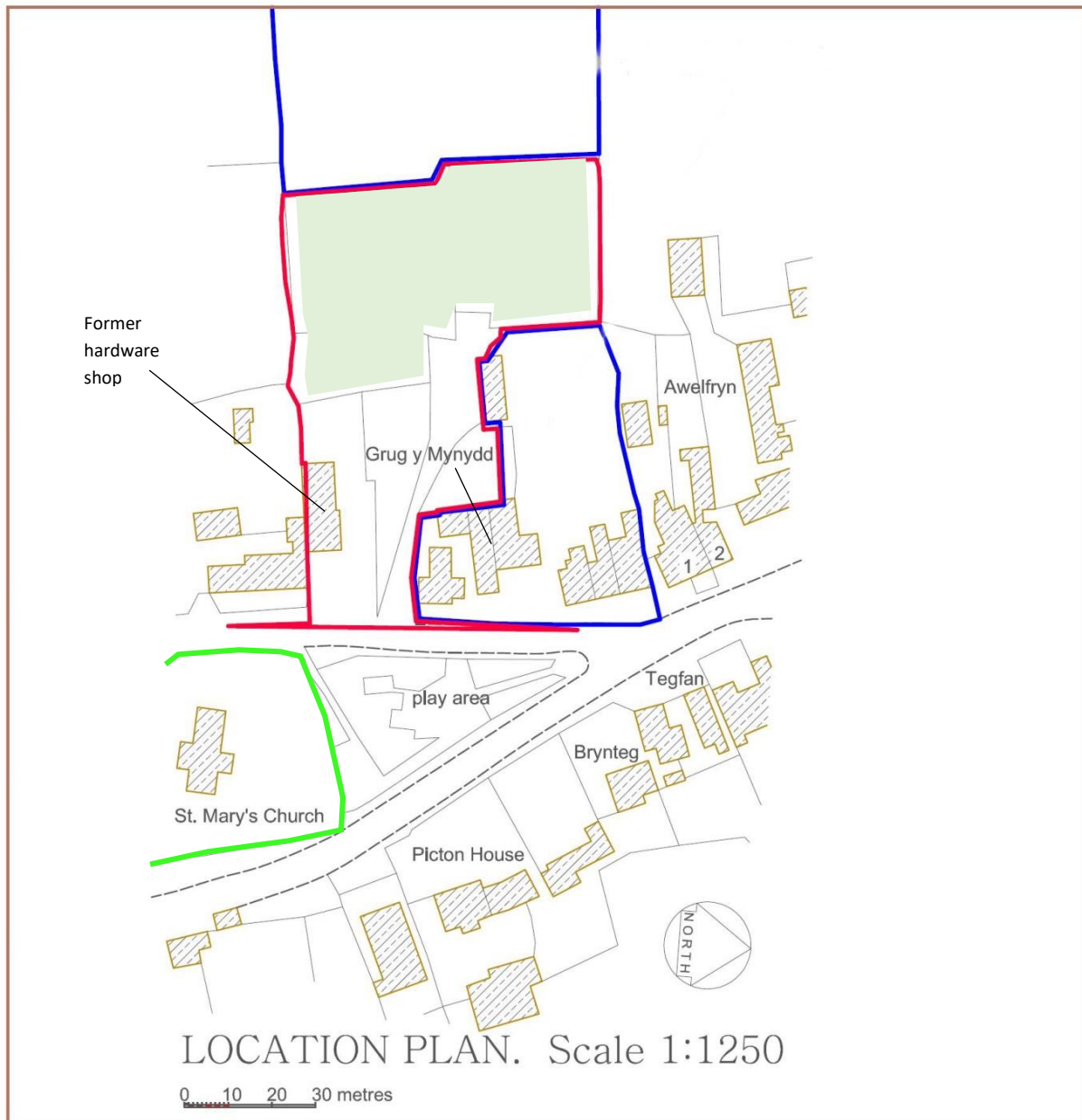


Figure 2: Location plan showing the development area outlined in red, and the rough area of grass shaded in pale green (plan supplied by client). St Mary's Church and cemetery is outlined in green.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation using trial trenching on land within the village of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire in advance of residential development. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified, the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work. A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy.

2.2 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the intrusive trial trench evaluation which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document);
- To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits identified through trial trenching;
- To use the information to design future mitigation at the site which will enable any identified remains to be appropriately investigated and recorded where they will be affected by the proposed development;
- Production of a report on and an archive of the results.

3 THE SITE

3.1 Site Location

- 3.1.1 The proposed development is on land lying to the south and west of the property known as Grug y Mynydd in the village of Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire (roughly centred on SN 0822 2742; Figures 1 and 2).
- 3.1.2 The site lies on fairly level land at 210m above sea level.
- 3.1.3 The development area comprises approximately 0.5 hectares of mixed rough grass to the west (Photo 1), and to the east hard standings and an area occupied by a former hardware shop (Photo 2) fronting the street (Figure 2).
- 3.1.4 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Foel Tyrch Formation – Tuffaceous - mudstone. No superficial geology is recorded. (Source British Geological Survey⁶).

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



Photo 1: Looking north across the western end of the development area.



Photo 2: Looking west at the track leading to the area at the rear of the property known as Grug-y-Mynydd and the disused hardware store to the south; all of which form part of the development area.

4 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SCHEME

- 4.1 It is proposed that one trial trench is opened to target an available area nearest the church, avoiding existing driveways and previously landscaped ground. The trench will be located on the southern side of the trackway between the driveway and the boundary wall to the south of the trackway (Figure 3; Photos 3 & 4). This will determine if any features are present within this area nearest the church and provide further information on their date, character, state of preservation and significance. The trench will be of around 1.6m width and 20m in length.

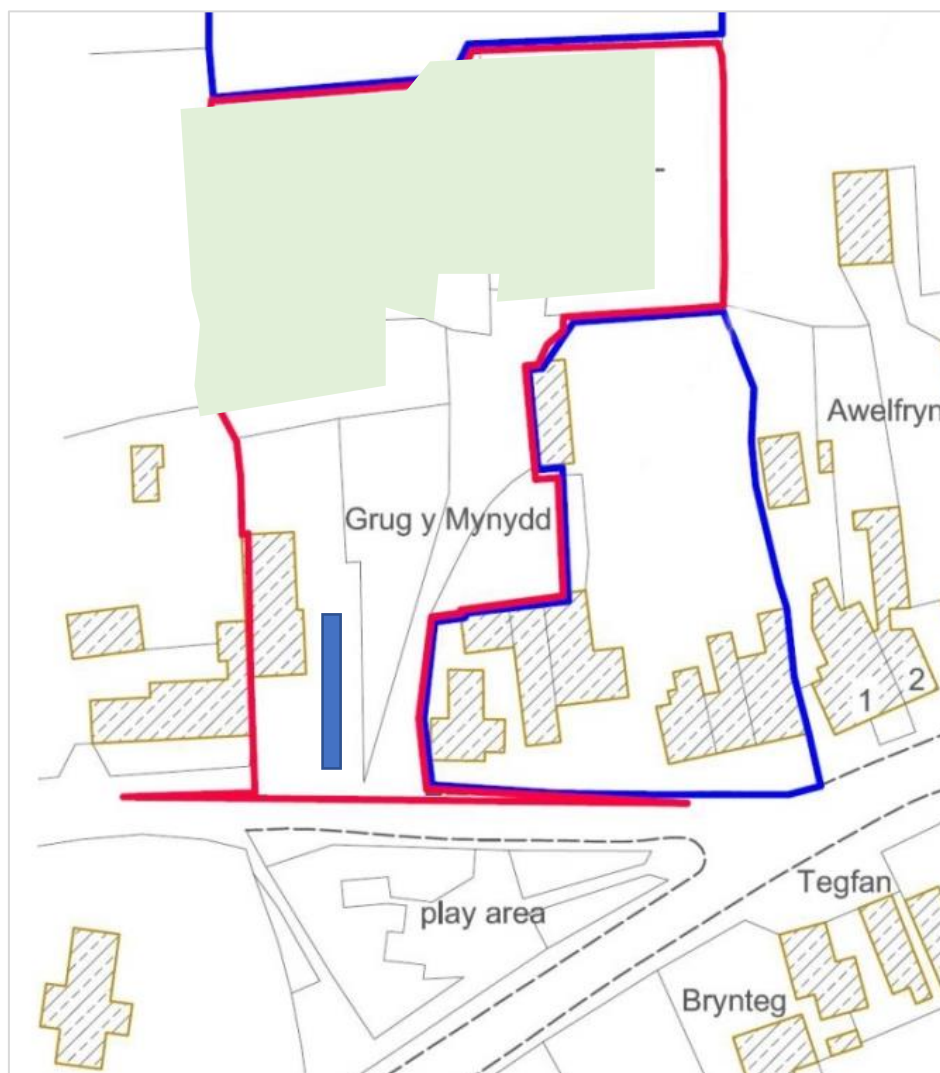


Figure 3: Proposed location of trench (blue rectangle) within the development area.

- 4.2 The information from this scheme of works should identify the presence or absence of archaeology, and determine the state of preservation of any identified remains, their date, significance and extent. Although the extent of evaluation is limited due to existing constraints, it should provide enough information to determine if any further stages of archaeological mitigation may be necessary, ranging from preservation *in-situ* of the remains; full excavation (assuming development plans cannot be altered to preserve the archaeology *in-situ*); or a watching brief during construction.



Photo 3: View of proposed location of evaluation trench.

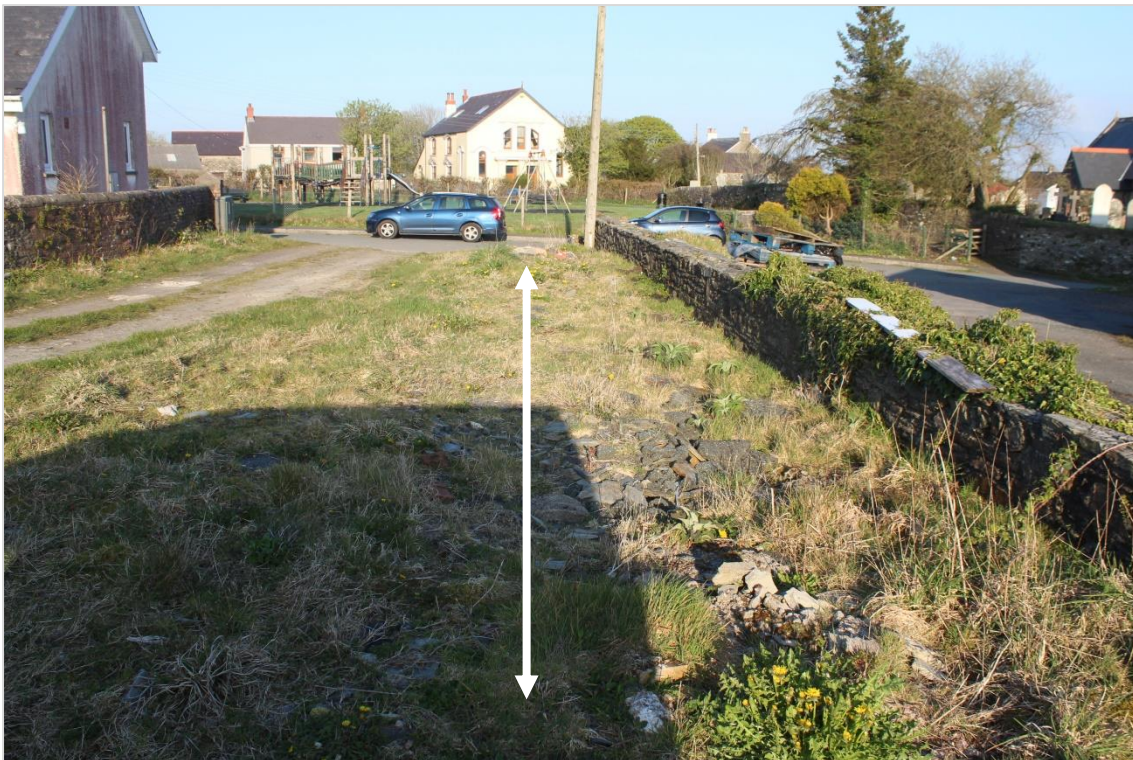


Photo 4: View of proposed location of evaluation trench.

- 4.3 The trench will be excavated using a mechanical excavator (JCB 3CX or similar). The machine will be fitted with a flat bladed bucket. Arisings will be stored adjacent to the trench (at a safe distance). The trench will be excavated to

remove all non-archaeologically significant overburden, down onto either archaeological levels or the underlying natural undisturbed ground surface.

- 4.4 Following machine excavation, the trench will be appropriately cleaned to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features needed to elucidate the character, distribution, extent, date and importance of the archaeological remains will be undertaken.
- 4.5 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.6 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual⁷. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A photographic record will be maintained using high resolution digital photography.
- 4.7 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive material will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure⁸, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission has been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).
- 4.8 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.9 In the event of the discovery of human remains they will, at this evaluation stage, be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities and at a later stage of any necessary archaeological works (the Coroner must be informed and a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

⁷ DAT Archaeological Services use the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

⁸ If any material deemed to be Treasure is found, the Coroner must be informed

5 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS

- 5.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the 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.
- 5.2 The results of the evaluation will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design of the proposed development so that they will not impact upon any archaeological remains or that mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.
- 5.4 The report will include a summary desk-based assessment element to place the site into its wider context within the area.
- 5.5 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner. Finds recovered from the site will be retained or discarded in line with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Archive Disposal Policy.
- 5.6 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 likely that any digital archive will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and any retained finds with Carmarthen Museum.
- 5.7 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. *Archaeology in Wales* and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 5.8 The report will be prepared to follow the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (CifA 2014).
- 5.9 Digital copies (and paper copies if required) of the grey literature report will be supplied to Planning Services at GGAT and the regional Historic Environment Record in adherence with *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (The Welsh Archaeological Trsutts 2018). Other copies of the report will need to be supplied to the client, the quantity and format to be determined at a later date.
- 5.10 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)

- **Radiocarbon dating** Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)
- **Animal Bones** – Alice Day (DAT Archaeological Services)
- **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
- **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

6 ARCHIVING

- 6.1 All data recovered during the archaeological works 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.
- 6.2 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner. Arrangements will be made for the deposition of finds with an approved body and DAT-DM will be informed of the arrangement that has been made.

7 STAFF

- 7.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, project manager DAT Archaeological Services.
- 7.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists from DAT Archaeological Services who are all CSCS registered.

8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The archaeological works may need to be monitored by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority; DAT-DM. Notice should be given to DAT-DM at least one week before the start of the works.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 Staff working on the project will be CSCS⁹ registered.
- 10.2 A health and safety risk assessment will be prepared before works commence to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 10.3 All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed.
- 10.4 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services at the start of the works.
- 10.5 All information relating to services or other constraints within the site area must be made known to DAT Archaeological Services prior to the start of the works.
- 10.6 All relevant permissions from the landowner/s must be given.
- 10.7 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The developer or site contractor will make all site staff aware of any other PPE¹⁰ that may be required.
- 10.8 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially all machine operators. Any archaeologist monitoring earth moving machinery will establish a safe working procedure with the machine operator at the start of work.

Bibliography

- Enright, C 2014 Land at Grug y Mynydd, Maenclochog, Pembrokeshire - Geophysical Survey 2014, DAT Unpublished Report 2014/59

⁹ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

¹⁰ Personal Protection Equipment

GRUG-Y-MYNYDD, MAENCLOCOG, PEMBROKESHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2019

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER: 2019-24

RHIF Y PROSIECT / EVENT RECORD NO. 117989

Mai 2019

May 2019

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

Hubert Wilson

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

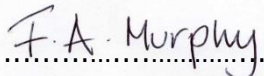
Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 16/05/19

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 Manager DAT Archaeological Services**

Llofnod / Signature  Dyddiad / Date 16/05/19

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

