

YSPYTTY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEAU, CARMARTHENSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020

SN 486 526 68



Prepared by:
DAT Archaeological Services

For: Mr William Hughes



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YSPYTTY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEU: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020



By

Luke Jenkins

Paratowyd yr adroddiad yma at ddefnydd y cwsmer yn unig. Ni dderbynnir cyfrifoldeb gan Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf am ei ddefnyddio gan unrhyw berson na phersonau eraill a fydd yn ei ddarllen neu ddibynnu ar y gwybodaeth y mae'n ei gynnwys

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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo, Sir
Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Adran Rheoli Treftadaeth 01558 823131
Ffacs: 01558 823133
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Heritage Management Section 01558 823131
Fax: 01558 823133
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

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**YSPYTTY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEU: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF 2020**

Client	Mr William Hughes
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Event Record No 121886

Report No	2020-36
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Project Code FS19-062

Report Prepared By	Luke Jenkins
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Fieldwork Undertaken By Luke Jenkins

Illustrated By	Luke Jenkins
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Report Approved By Philip Poucher

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0		LJ	PP	16/12/20

**YSPYTTY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEAU:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Commission	2
1.2 Scope of Project	2
1.3 Report Outline	3
1.4 Abbreviations	3
1.5 Illustrations	3
1.6 Timeline	3
2. THE SITE	7
2.1 Location and Archaeological and Historical background	7
3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	8
3.1 Fieldwork	8
3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving	8
4. RESULTS	10
5. CONCLUSIONS	15
6. SOURCES	16
 APPENDIX I: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	 17

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales.	3
Table 2:	Context Register	11

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Map extract showing the location of development area	4
Figure 2:	Detailed location plan and block plan (supplied by client).	5
Figure 3:	Detailed plans of proposed new garage (supplied by client).	6
Figure 4:	Areas observed during the watching brief.	9

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1:	Development area before the removal of topsoil. Looking west.	12
Photograph 2:	Development area. Note large tree throw/bole in far right and near right. Modern rubbish pit in rear left of photograph.	12
Photograph 3:	Development area. Note large tree throw/bole in far left and near left of photograph.	13
Photograph 4:	Modern rubbish pit in south west section of development area	13
Photograph 5:	Modern finds from pit in south west corner of development area.	14
Photograph 6:	View west across the development area showing the sloping hillside beyond upon which lies NPRN 411802	14

**YSPYT TY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEAU:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological services were commissioned by Mr William Hughes to undertake a watching brief during ground works associated with the building of a new garage/storage shed, at Ysbutty School House, Rhydargaeau (centred on SN 4865 2668). No significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were revealed.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd gwasanaethau archeolegol YAD gan Mr William Hughes i ymgymryd â brîff gwyllo yn ystod y gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig ag adeiladu garej / sied storio newydd, yn Nhŷ Ysgol Ysbutty, Rhydargaeau (wedi'i ganoli ar SN 4865 2668). Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol, dyddodion nac arteffactau arwyddocaol.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr William Hughes to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the construction of a garage at Yspytty School House, Rhydargaeau, Carmarthenshire (SN 4865 2668) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 In 2007 the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) recorded a curving earthwork (NPRN 411802) of a probable Iron Age defended enclosure in the field to the south of the dwelling (Figure 2). The alignment of this suggests good potential for buried archaeological remains in the area of development, where intrusive ground works could damage or destroy them.
- 1.1.3 Therefore an archaeological condition (Condition No 3) was attached to the planning permission for the development (W/39563) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT-DM).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (Appendix I) and approved by the local planning authority prior to groundworks commencing, as required by the planning condition. The WSI was prepared in accordance with the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.5 The project included ground works for a new garage. This involved the removal of topsoil in an area measuring 8.4m x 6.4m to the north west of the dwelling.
- 1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken during all groundworks within the walled garden where there was potential to expose, damage or even destroy archaeological deposits.

1.2 Scope of Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works (see Appendix I). The WSI outlined the methodologies by which the watching brief should be undertaken, including those:
 - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits exposed by the groundworks and to ensure the preservation *in-situ* of any significant archaeological remains exposed.
 - To establish, where possible, the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed groundworks.
 - To produce an archive and report of the results.
- 1.2.2 The overall scheme of work was summarised as follows:

The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during invasive ground works at Yspytty School House, Rhydargaeau for a new garage. 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.

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, Corner House, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AE.

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

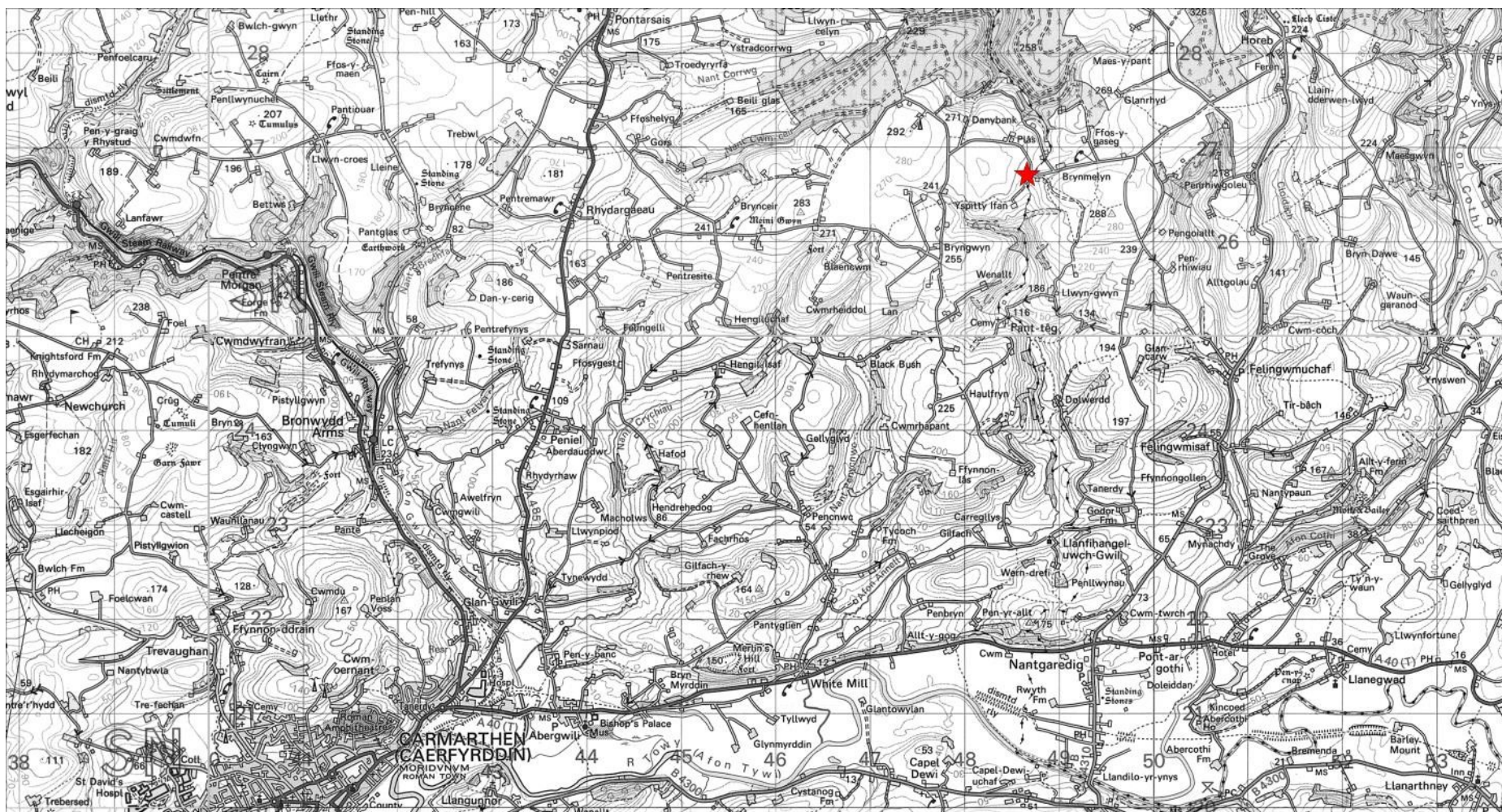


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (red star).

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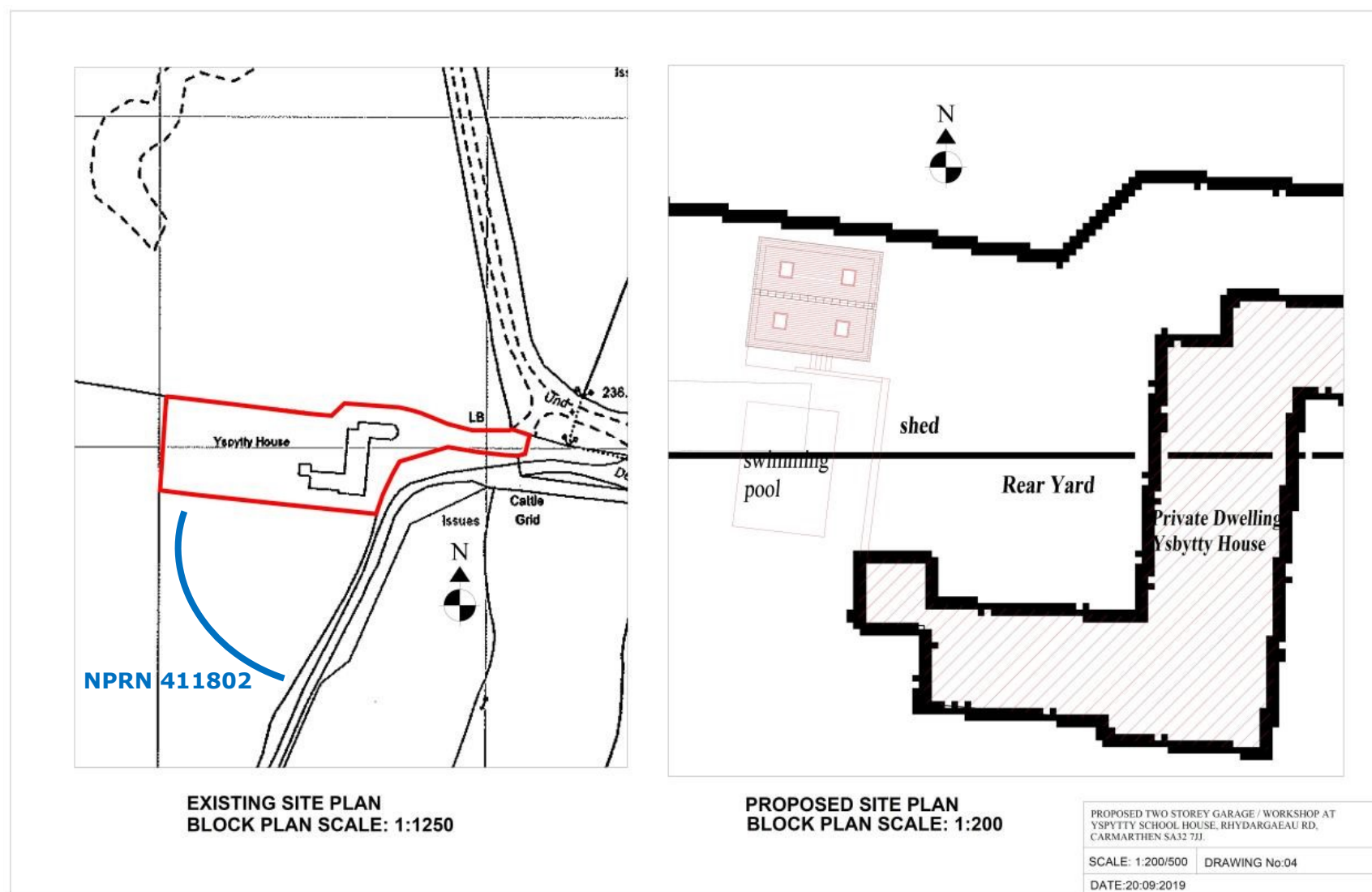


Figure 2: Detailed location plan and block plan (supplied by client). Location plan shows approximate position of single curved earthwork of a probable Iron Age defended enclosure (NPRN 411802) recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 4th October 2007.

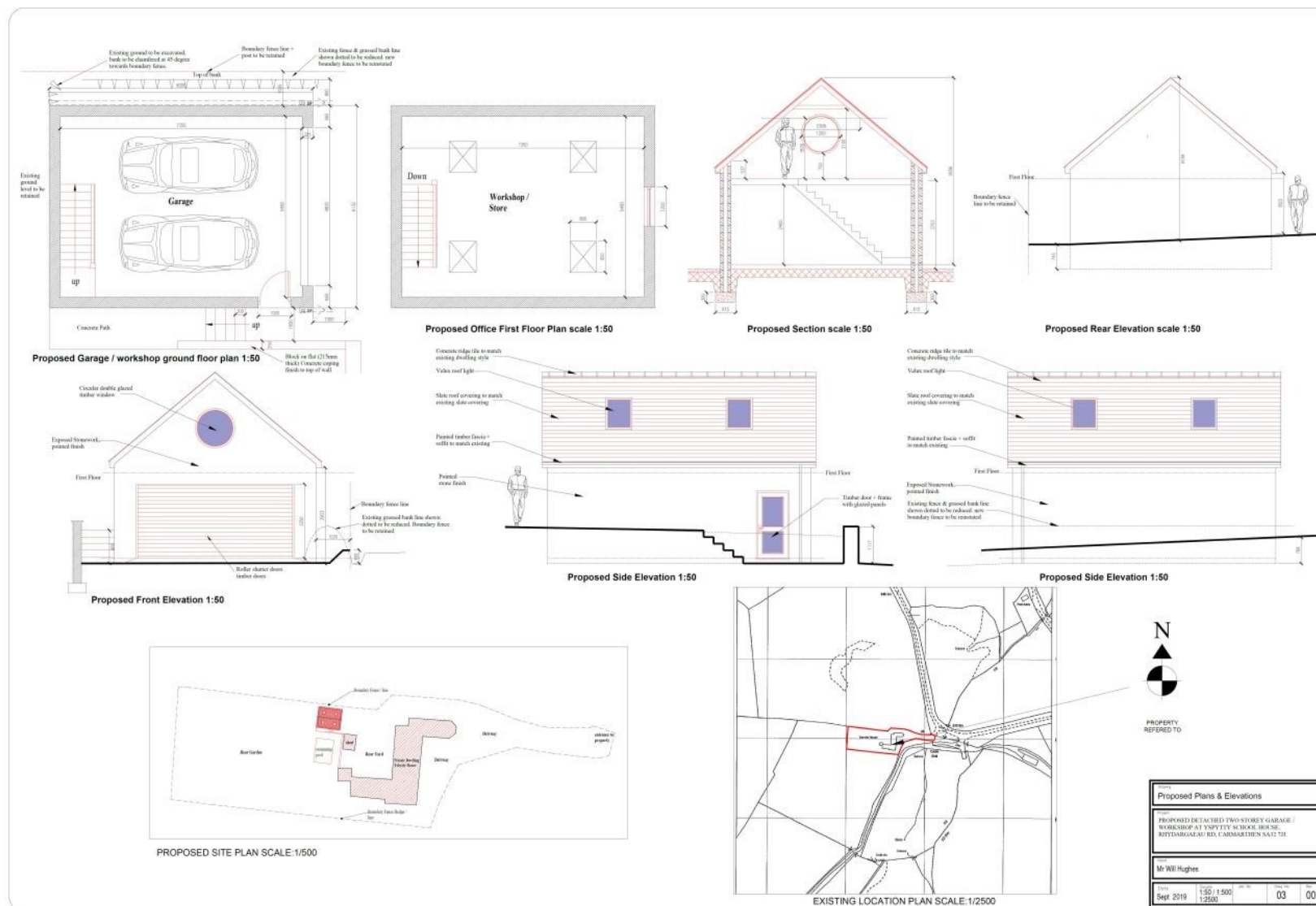


Figure 3: Detailed plans of proposed new garage (supplied by client).

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Archaeological background.

- 2.1.1 Yspytty School House is situated in Rhydargaeau in Carmarthenshire (Figure 1). It is located 10km to the north east of the county town of Carmarthen, and 2.76km to the north west of the small village of Felingwm.
- 2.1.2 The dwelling is a Victorian school house located close to a sharp bend in the road (Figures 2 and 3). The main wing of the building is orientated approximately north south with a small wing, likely the school masters house running east from its northern extent. Running west from southern end of the building is a large modern extension.
- 2.1.3 Immediately to the west of the school house is a terraced yard which can be accessed around the northern end of the building; beyond this is a lawned garden sloping to the west.
- 2.1.4 The watching brief, which is the subject of this report, was conducted to the north west of the school house between the terraced yard area and the sloping lawn (Figures 2, 3 and 4). The area measured approximately 8.4m north - south and 6.4m east - west.
- 2.1.5 In 2007 The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) have recorded a curving earthwork (NPRN 411,802) of a probable Iron Age defended enclosure in the field to the south of the dwelling (Figure 2).
- 2.1.6 The alignment of this suggests good potential for buried archaeological remains in the area of proposed development, where intrusive ground works could damage or destroy them.
- 2.1.7 The bedrock at the Yspytty School House is silty mudstone of the Yr Allt Formation. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 449 and 443.8 million years ago during the Ordovician period (BGS 2020).

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).
- 3.1.2 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services detailing the proposed archaeological works, which was approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority prior to the works commencing.
- 3.1.3 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. A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded.
- 3.1.4 The machining was undertaken using both a 9 tonne Tacheuchi 260 degree excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket for topsoil stripping.

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 2011), 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. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.
- 3.2.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

³ 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.

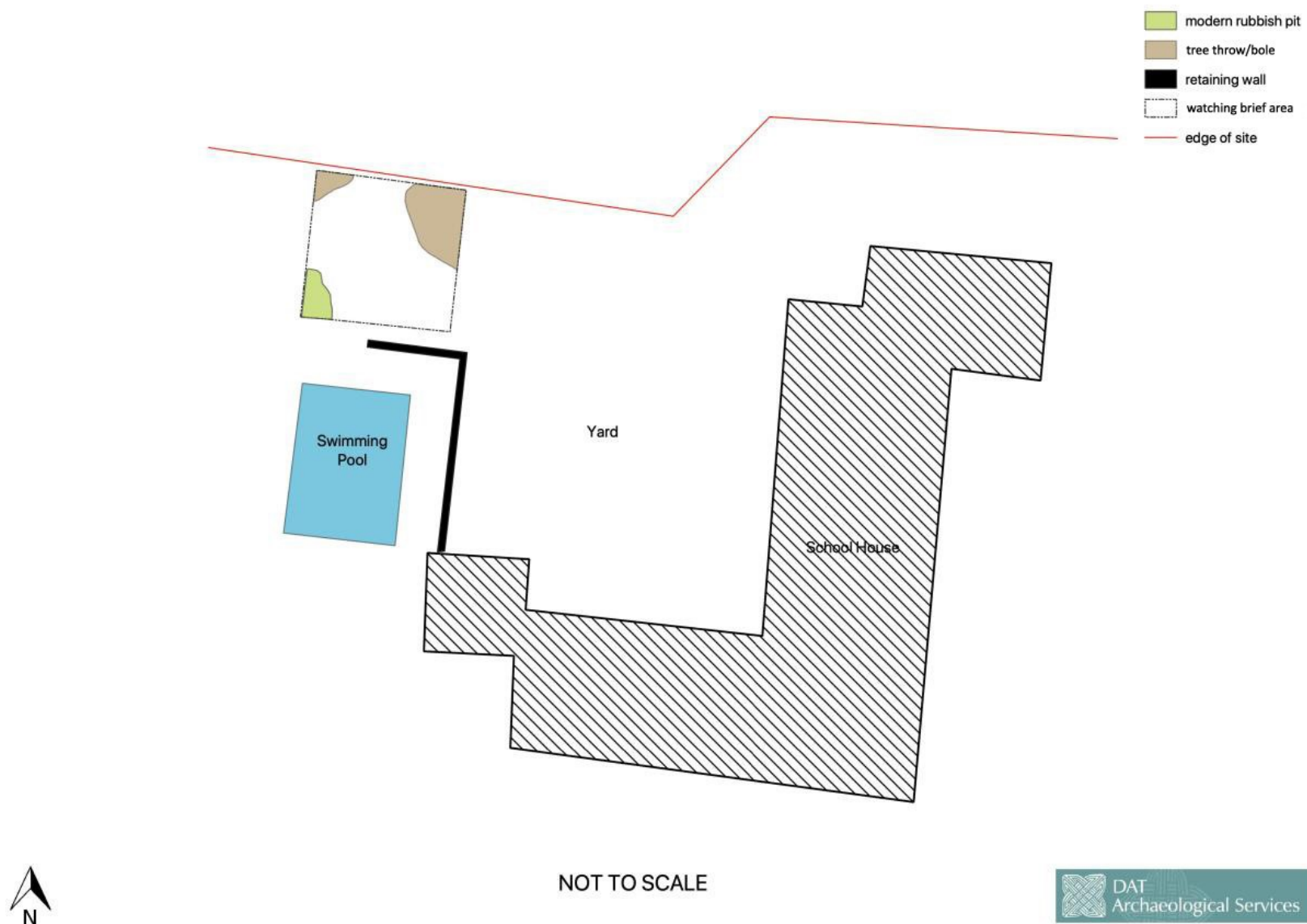


Figure 4: Location of the area monitored during the watching brief.

4. RESULTS

- 4.1 A watching brief was undertaken by Luke Jenkins on the 29th of July 2020 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garage to the north west of the original dwelling (Figure 4).
- 4.2 The development area measured approximately 8.4m north - south and 6.4m east - west (Figure 4 and Photograph 1). The required depth of dig was approximately 2m to the level of the yard, however it was agreed that topsoil should be stripped first to allow for the recording of any archaeological deposits.
- 4.3 A 9 tonne Takeuchi excavator was during the visit. The topsoil was stripped using a grading bucket from west to east (Photograph 2). The weather was foggy and overcast.
- 4.4 The topsoil measured between 0.34m at the western edge of the site and 0.26m at the eastern end. It comprised mid-brown silt with occasional small angular stones and was thicker towards the north of the development area where a bank was situated. No subsoil was detected during excavation.
- 4.5 In the north east and north west of the development area were two large pits filled with topsoil which measured 4.2m x 3.1m and 2.1m by 2.6m respectively (Photograph 4 and 5). These were confirmed by both the owner and the digger driver to be the result of the large tree stumps which were removed in 2018/2019. Both contained modern finds.
- 4.6 In the south west corner of the development are was another pit partly visible in section (Photograph 6). This contained large amounts of modern finds including oil bottles, a gas lamp and a light switch and is presumed to be a modern rubbish pit (Photograph 7).
- 4.7 The superficial geology consisted of yellowish silt with occasional larger stones and gravels (Photograph 2). The bedrock is known to a silty mud stone, but was not encountered during the visit.
- 4.8 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.

Context	Description
001	Superficial Geology. Compact, mid yellow-brown silt. Occasional small-large sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds.
002	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown silt. Occasional small angular stone. 0.34m thick.
003	Fill of tree throw. Same as topsoil
004	Tree throw depression. Sub-circular in plan. Filled by [003]. 4.2m wide, 3.1m long.
005	Fill of tree throw. Same as topsoil
006	Tree throw depression. Sub-circular in plan. Filled by [005]. 2.1m wide, 2.6m long.
007	Fill of pit. Same as topsoil. Contained modern glass, Fe items, plastic.
008	Modern rubbish pit. Sub-circular in plan. Filled with [007].

Table 2: Context Register



Photograph 1: Development area before the removal of topsoil. Looking west



Photograph 2: Development area. Note large tree throw/bole in the top right and near right. Modern rubbish pit in rear left of photograph. Looking west
1m scale



Photograph 3: Development area. Note large tree throw/bole in far left and near left of photograph. Looking east. 1m scale



Photograph 4: Modern rubbish pit in south west section of development area. 1m scale



Photograph 5: Modern finds from pit in south west corner of development area.



Photograph 6: View west across the development area showing the sloping hillside beyond upon which lies NPRN 411802.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with construction of a new garage at Yspytty School House, Rhydargaeau, Carmarthenshire.
- 5.2 This was required by way of a an archaeological condition (Condition No 3) which had been attached to the planning permission for the development (W/39563) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT-DM) due to the potential of archaeological remains associated with a possible Iron Age enclosure (NPRN 411802).
- 5.3 The superficial geology consisted of yellowish silt with occasional larger stones and gravels. Bedrock was not detected during excavation.
- 5.4 The superficial geology was cut by two tree throws, one in the northeast corner and one in the northwest corner of the development area. A modern rubbish pit was also found in the south west corner of the development area.
- 5.5 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the watching brief.
- 5.6 The linear feature identified as part of a possible Iron Age defended enclosure (NPRN 411802) runs across sloping hillside adjacent to the development site. The sloping nature of the topography suggests the possibility that this feature may in fact represent a natural drainage channel rather than an archaeological feature.

6. SOURCES

Ordnance Survey; Carmarthenshire 1st edition 1:2500 1889

Ordnance Survey; Carmarthenshire 2nd edition 1:2500 1906

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>

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(Accessed September 2020)

APPENDIX I

YSPYT TY SCHOOL HOUSE, RHYDARGAEAU, CARMARTHEN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION

This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from William Hughes to provide an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the construction of a garage at Yspytty School House, Rhydargaeau, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 48652668) (Figure 1).

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) have recorded (2007) a curving earthwork (NPRN 411,802) of a probable Iron Age defended enclosure in the field to the south of the dwelling (Figure 2). The alignment of this suggests good potential for buried archaeological remains in the area of proposed development, where intrusive ground works could damage or destroy them.

Therefore an archaeological condition (Condition No 3) has been attached to the planning permission for the development (W/39563) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT-DM).

The condition placed on the planning permission states:

No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) by a qualified and competent archaeologist has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. Dyfed Archaeological Trust, as the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

Reasons:

- *1: Required to be imposed pursuant to Section 91 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.*
- *2: In the interest of clarity as to the extent of the permission.*
- *3: To protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.*

Following a discussion with DAT-DM it is understood that an archaeological watching brief during ground works is considered appropriate mitigation.

This written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The archaeological watching brief will enable any such remains to be archaeologically recorded prior to the development commencing and provides a suitable mitigation strategy. This document has been prepared for the client and is specifically prepared for DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014).

DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services is the contractual arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust that has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

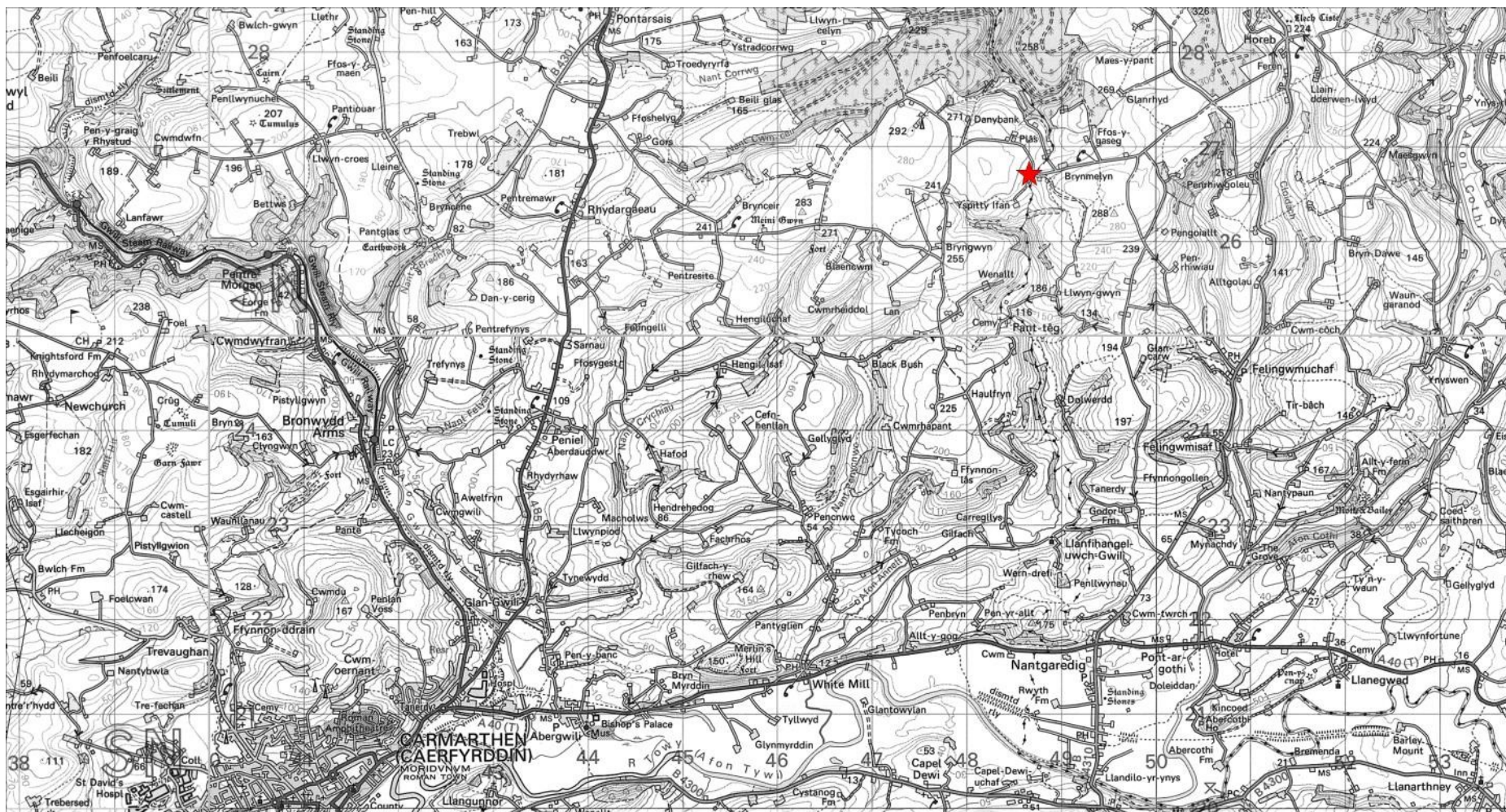


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (red star)

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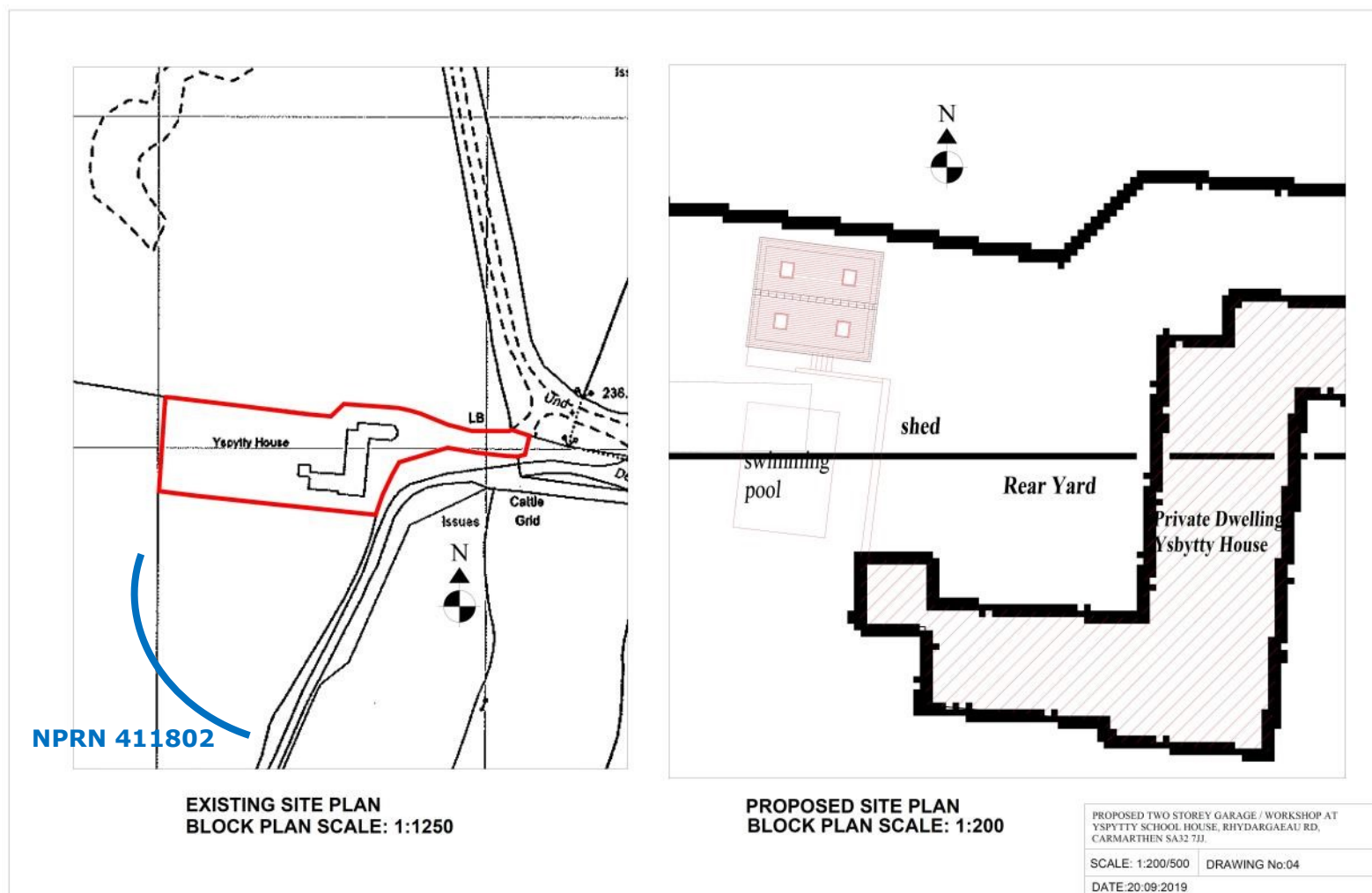


Figure 2: Detailed location plan and block plan (supplied by client). Location plan shows approximate position of single curve earthwork of probable Iron Age defended enclosure (NPRN 411802) recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 4th October 2007.

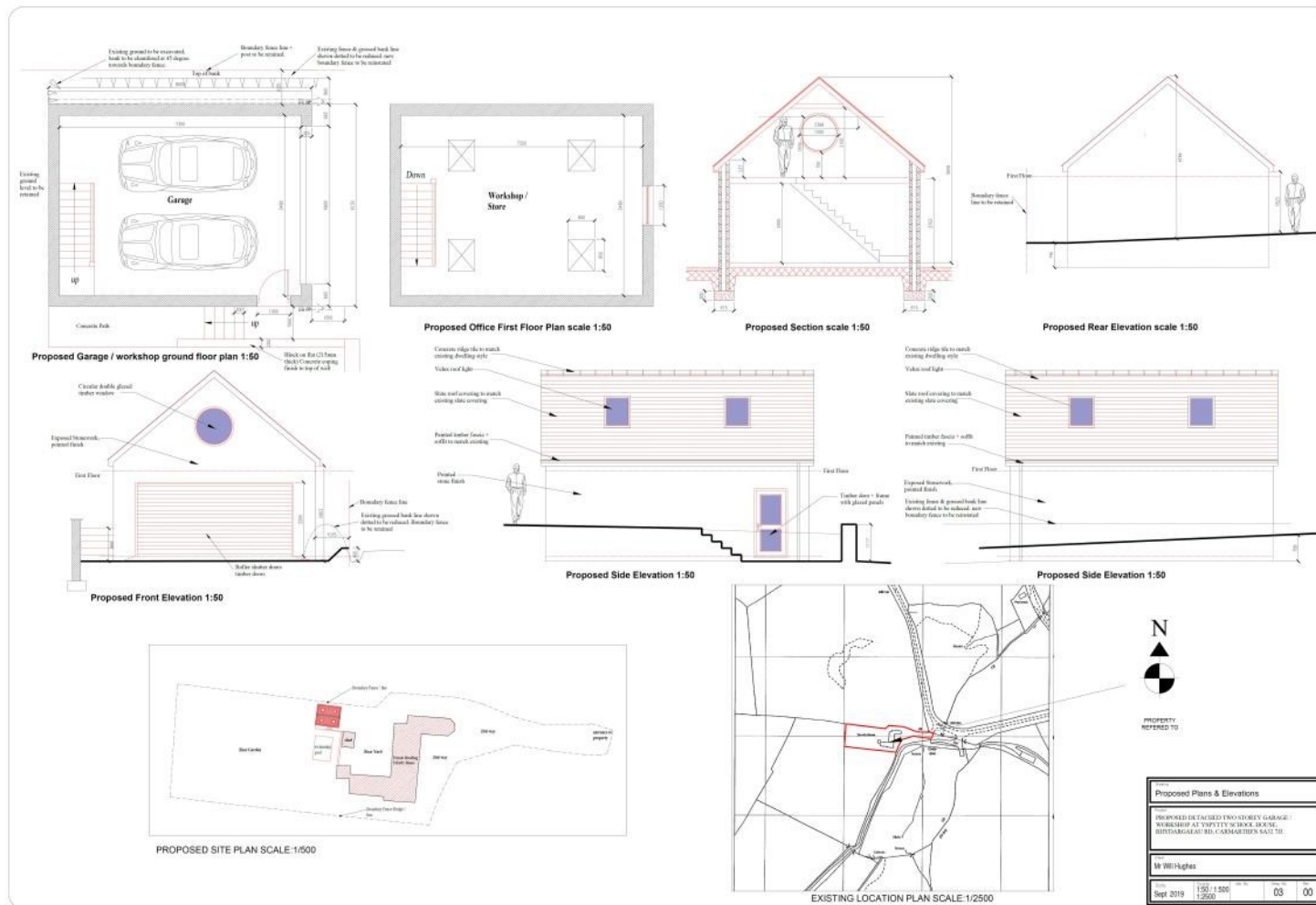


Figure 3: Detailed plans of proposed new garage (supplied by client).

1. WATCHING BRIEF

- 1.1 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.

- 1.2 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.

- 1.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

Archaeological attendance during ground works associated with the construction of a new garage at Yspytty School House, Rhydargaeau, Carmarthenshire which could potentially 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.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 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.

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 will be carried out during any ground breaking works, including ground reduction works, excavation of foundation or external service trenches.
- 3.2 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 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 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.
- 3.8 In the event that human remains are encountered, the District Coroner's Office and the Police will be notified immediately. All human remains will, where possible, be left *in situ*. If preservation *in situ* is not possible all statutory permissions will be obtained in writing before removal begins.

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. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.
- 4.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.

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.

- 4.3 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.
- 4.4 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).
- 4.5 DAT Archaeological Services will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.
- 4.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 4.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 4.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
- **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now Independent pottery specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
 - **Radiocarbon dating** Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

5. STAFF

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy.
- 5.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

7. MONITORING

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

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

10 ARBITRATION

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

