

LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNMAIR, RHYDYFELIN, ABERYSTWYTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF (SN 59059 78459)



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Archispec Planning and
Architectural Consultants Ltd



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archaeological trust

DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2020-65
EVENT RECORD NO. 125648

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**LAND ADJECENT TO BRYNMAIR,
RHYDYFELIN, ABERYSTWYTH,
CEREDIGION ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Hubert Wilson

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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**LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNMAIR,
RHYDYFELIN, CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Client	Archispec Planning and Architectural Consultants Ltd
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Event Record No 125648

Report No	2020-65
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Project Code FS20-049

Report Prepared By	Hubert Wilson
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Fieldwork Undertaken By Hubert Wilson

Illustrated By	Hubert Wilson
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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	Draft	HW	FM	11/01/2021

**LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNMAIR,
RHYDYFELIN, CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Archispec Planning and Architectural Consultants Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief in November 2020 during ground works associated with the construction of a new house on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion (centred on SN59059 78459). Although the proposed development lies on undeveloped ground in close vicinity to the suggested Roman road (PRN 5222), and medieval motte (PRN 768), the watching brief did not record any significant deposits or features of early medieval or later date within the development area.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan Archispec Planning and Architectural Consultants Ltd i ymgymryd â brîff gwylio archeolegol ym mis Tachwedd 2020 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig ag adeiladu tŷ newydd ar dir cyfagos i Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion (wedi'i ganoli ar SN59059 78459). Er bod y datblygiad arfaethedig yn gorwedd ar dir heb ei ddatblygu yn agos at ffordd Rhufeinig (PRN 5222) ac mwnt (PRN 768) a darddodd yn cyfnod canoloesol ni chofnododd y brîff gwylio unrhyw ddyddodion na nodweddion arwyddocaol o ganoloesoedd cynnar na dyddiad diweddarach yn yr ardal ddatblygu.

**LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNMAIR,
RHYDYFELIN, CEREDIGION:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by ArchiSpec Planning & Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of their client Mr F Naughton to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion.

The proposed development is situated close to the medieval castle motte site known as Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768), and also lies close to the route of the modern A487 that is thought to be on the line of a former Roman road (PRN5220). Therefore, it is considered likely that surviving archaeological deposits and features of Roman or medieval date could extend into the development area, and risk being destroyed or damaged by the proposed development.

A condition was attached to planning permission for the development following advice from Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Ceredigion County Council Planning Authority.

Following discussions with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority it was agreed that a watching brief during ground reduction works would be undertaken.

The watching brief was undertaken over one day on Tuesday 17th November 2020.

The monitored groundworks comprised the machine excavation of topsoil down to the underlying natural ground across an area measuring 36m by 30m. The excavation was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The works revealed a uniform soil profile across the whole area. This comprised approximately 0.25m of brown silty loam lying above stony, yellow-brown, silty-clay.

No archaeological deposits or finds were detected during the monitoring process.

Following the watching brief, no further archaeological mitigation was required.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by ArchiSpec Planning & Architectural Consultants Ltd to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new house on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion (centred on SN 59059 78459; Planning Application No. A181181).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission for the development (A181181) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.
- 1.1.3 The condition attached to planning stated: *'The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.'*
- 1.1.4 The condition was placed on planning permission as the proposed development lay on undeveloped land close to Medieval motte Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) and suggested Roman road (PRN 52220).and that there was potential for medieval or Roman archaeological remains to be present within the development area.
- 1.1.5 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services and approved by the local planning authority prior to groundworks commencing, as required by the planning condition.

1.2 Scope of the Project

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

1.3 Report Outline

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

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record¹ (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Written Scheme of Investigation – WSI.

1.5 Illustrations

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

1.6 Timeline

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

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

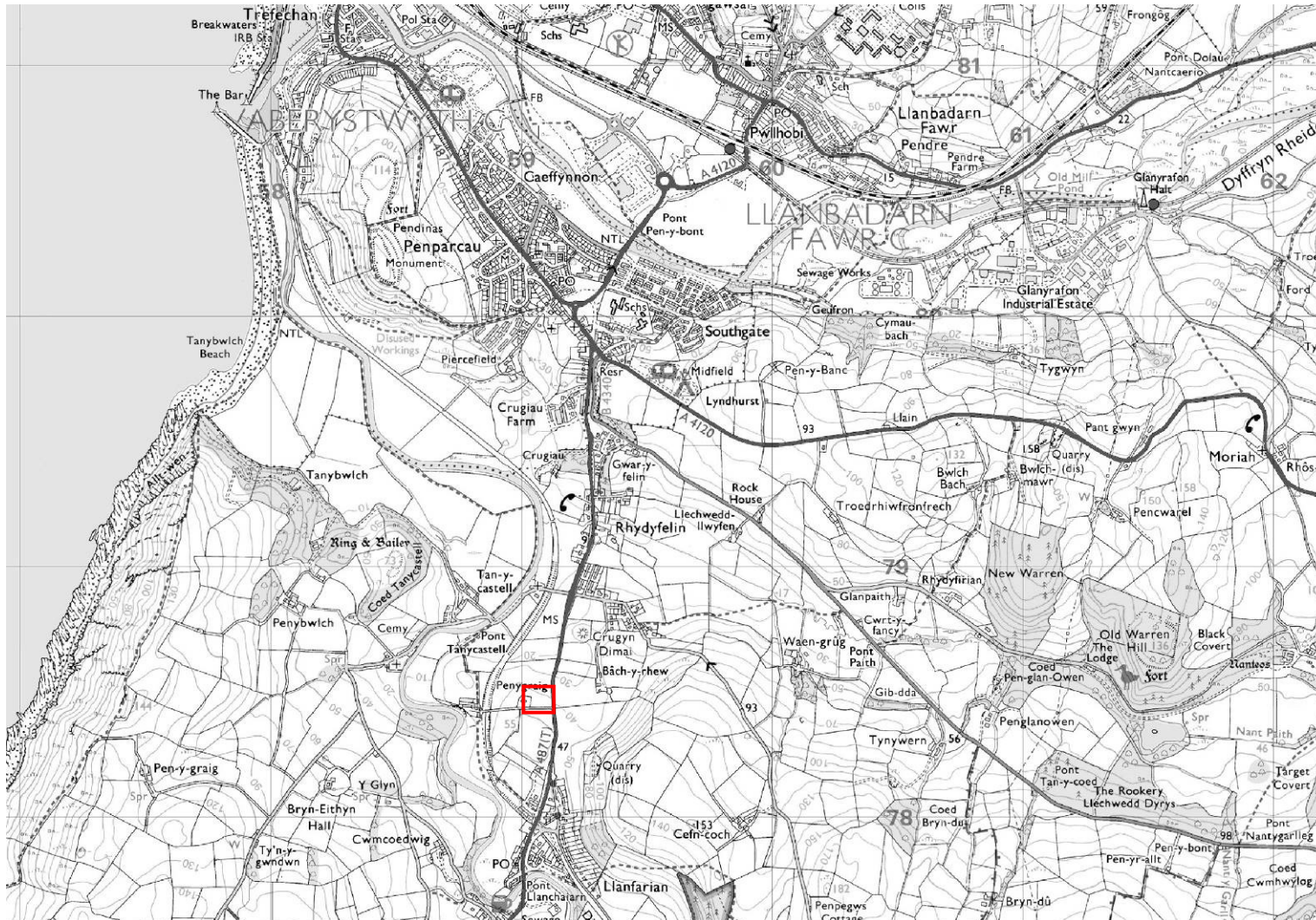


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (outlined in red)

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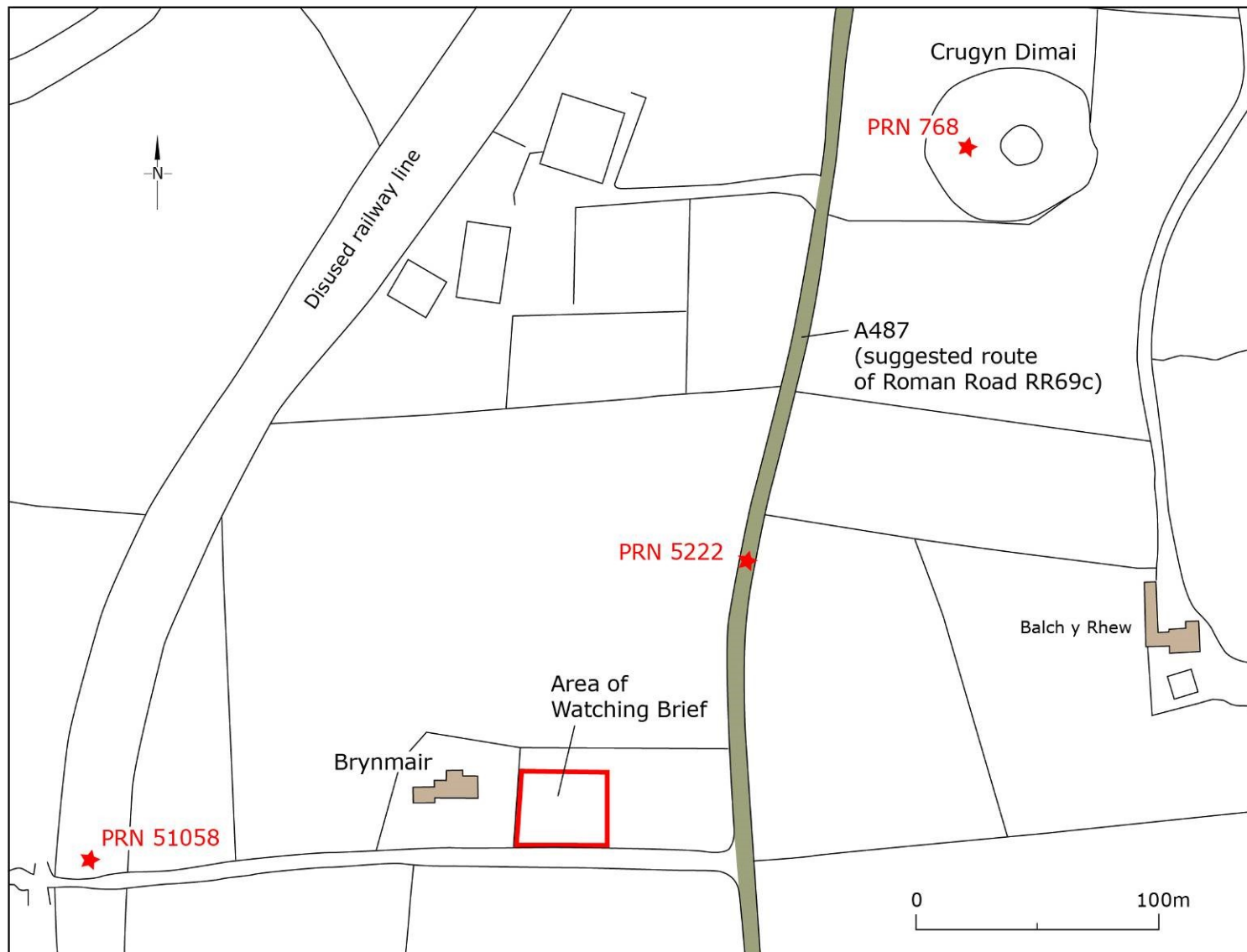


Figure 2: Location plan showing the development area outlined in red; as well as historical and archaeological sites recorded on the regional HER within 300m of the development (listed in Table 2).



Figure 3: Extract of the 1840 Llanbadarn Fawr parish tithe map showing the approximate position of the development

LANDOWNERS.	OCCUPIERS.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND PREMISES.	STATE OF CULTIVATION.	QUANTITIES IN STATUTE MEASURE.			Amount of Rent Charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and Payable to the Impropriator.		
					A.	R.	P.	s.	d.	
Powell William Edward Esq ^r (Continued)	John Dugh (Continued)	18	Cae by idu yr Ysgybor	Brought forward	0	-	10	1	15	6
		19	Mile Park	Hay	7	1	-	1	5	6
		20	Cae Gwaer	Hay	1	3	20	-	9	-
		21	Brown Stone field	Arable	0	2	-	2	14	-
		22	Occupation Roads		1	1	-	-	-	-
		23	Cae by	Wheat	3	3	20	-	15	-
		24	Cae byffylau	Arable	9	-	-	1	6	6
		25	Cae rhuw garw	do	3	2	15	-	11	6
		26	Cae fion	Arable & Past	5	-	15	-	10	6
		27	Edol cedu	Arable	5	2	10	-	17	6
		28	Cae garw mawr melyn	do	7	1	20	1	4	6
		29	Cae bent	do	11	1	20	1	17	6
		30	Bridge Meadow	do	11	2	12	2	17	-

Figure 4: Extract of accompanying apportionment of 1840 Llanbadarn Fawr tithe (field number of development site underlined)

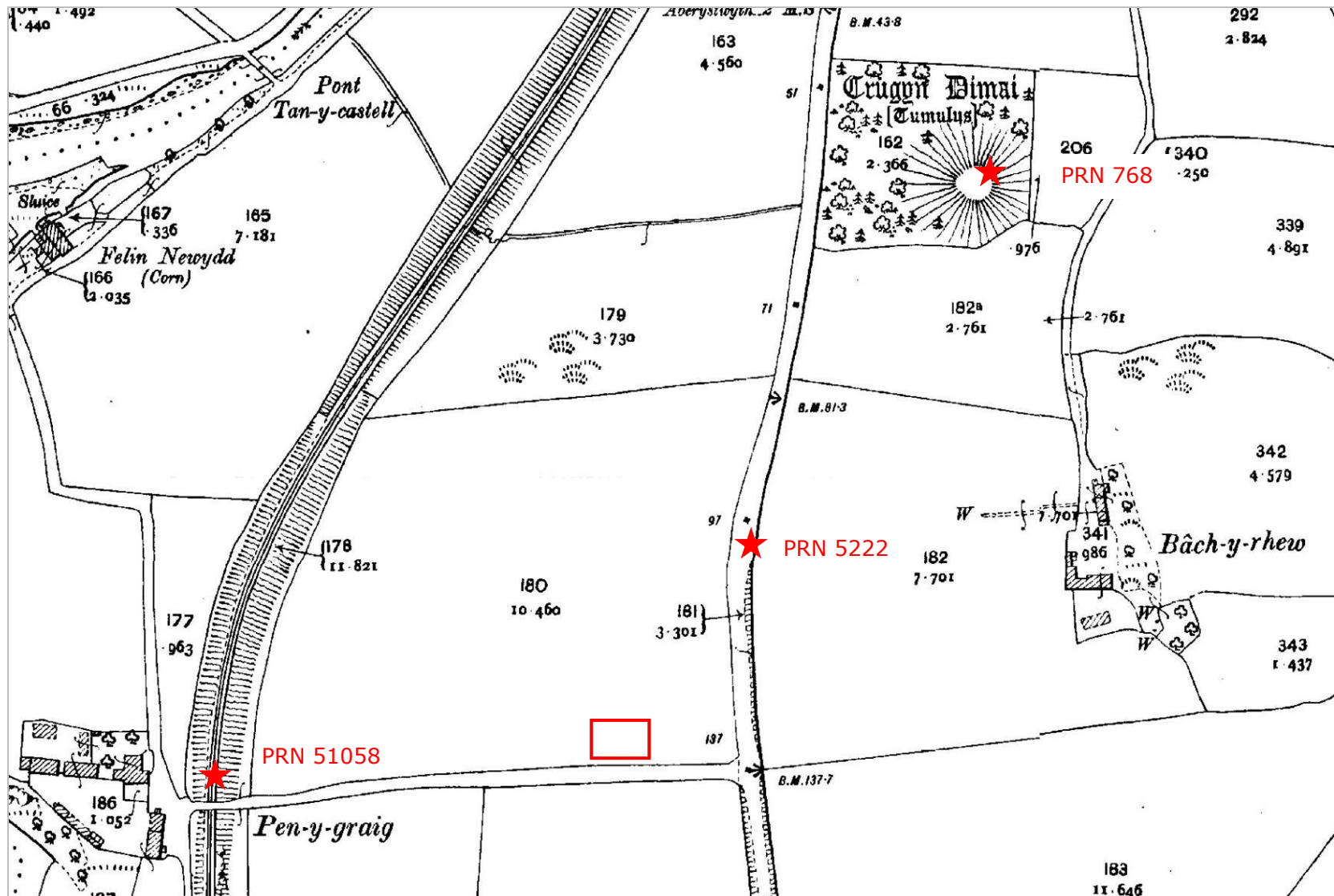


Figure 5: Extract of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1905 (development area in red box).

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The development area measures approximately 40m by 35m and occupies an elevated position in the landscape (c.145m OD) within pastureland. It lies 350m south-west of the village of Rhydyfelin, 3kms south of the centre of Aberystwyth, and approximately 280m south-west of Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). The suggested route for the Roman Road between Taihirionrhos and Talybont (PRN 5220) lies 50m to the east.
- 2.1.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Trefechan Formation – Mudstone and sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 433 to 444 million years ago in the Silurian Period. The overlying superficial deposits comprise Till, Devensian (Irish Sea Ice) – Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (Source: British Geological Survey).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The Dyfed Historic Environment Record (HER) records 3 archaeological sites lying within 300m of the centre of the development area. These sites include the possible motte Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) the suggested route for the Roman road (RR69c) between Taihirionrhos and Talybont (PRN 5222) and a section of the disused Manchester and Milford Railway Company line (PRN 51058) (Figure 2, Table 2).
- 2.2.2 Whether Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) is a motte is open to question. Its location as a possible 'siege castle' would certainly have been advantageous to the Welsh in their quest to acquire Tan-y-Castell (PRN 769) (a motte and bailey built by the Normans in 1110 which eventually fell to the Welsh in 1136) situated c.700m west of Crugyn Dimai. But there is little evidence on the ground to ascertain that it is a motte. RCAHMW on their Coflein website (NPRN 303889) describe the site thus:

A steep, predominantly natural, hillock some 8.0m in height whose west side is largely made up of a steep, exposed rock outcrop. There is some evidence that artificial paths or scoops have been cut into the hillock at some point in the past. However, there is no sign that the hill has been artificially defended although its exceptional position in a valley 'through route' and its prominent form must have invited settlement or human use during prehistoric and later times.

The slopes to the north, south and east are earth covered and less steep, but still present good natural defences below the summit. The north slope is not a uniform gradient and is broken by a ?natural shoulder of rock or earth which continues around to the west. The summit, c10m wide, is oval in plan and mostly level, rising to a low rocky point at the W tip. To the north is an oval scoop taken from the edge of the level area c.4m wide which, if not natural, may result from quarrying. On the west side, the ground falls away steeply in a series of rocky ledges.

- 2.2.3 The Manchester and Milford Company railway line (PRN 51058) lies 175m west of the site. This section of the line ran from Pencader to Aberystwyth and was opened in 1868 and closed to public traffic in 1965.
- 2.2.4 The 1840 tithe map for the parish of LLanbadarn Fawr (Figure 3) shows the development area to be within field number 24.
- 2.2.5 The accompanying apportionment schedule for the 1840 tithe map (Figure 4) describes field 24 as 'cae cyffylau' (*sic*) (horses field): the occupier a John Pugh and the landowner as Powell William Edward esq.

2.2.6 The 1840 tithe map (Figure 3) and the 1905 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) show no evidence of any prior structures within the vicinity of the development site.



Photo 1: Looking northwest from the development site towards (left) Tan-y-Castell (PRN 769) and (right) Pen Dinas (PRN 3993)



Photo 2: Looking northeast from development site towards Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) situated in the wooded area.

NPRN	PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	GRID REFERENCE
	768	Crygun Dimai	Motte?	Medieval		SN59247872
303889		Crygun Dimai	Natural Feature (possible)		A substantial hillock, thought to be mostly natural, however the presence of a rabbit colony upon the flat summit in 1973, suggests that this part has been made-up.	SN59247872
	5222	RR69c	Roman Road (suggested)		Part of suggested route of RR69c from Taihirionrhos to Talybont (not yet proven)	
	51058	Manchester and Milford Railway Co.	Railway segment	Modern	Disused railway line	SN58867842

Table 2: Archaeological or historical sites recorded on the regional HER within 300m of the development area.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during ground level reduction works at the site which had the potential to expose, damage or destroy underlying archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 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.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

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

3.3 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.3.1 The watching brief involved monitoring the stripping of the topsoil across the footprint of a new building. The watching brief was undertaken on the 17th November 2020.

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.

4. RESULTS

- 4.1 The development site was originally under grass and measured approximately 40m by 35m. The ground was reduced by c.0.2m using a 360° degree mechanical excavator.
- 4.2 The exposed natural ground was a stony, yellow-brown, silty-clay.
- 4.3 No archaeological deposits or features were recorded during the watching brief.
- 4.4 Although no archaeological deposits were identified during within the development site, it is possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development.



Photo 3: Looking west along site, after removal of topsoil, towards Brynmair dwelling.



Photo 4: Looking southwest along site after removal of topsoil.



Photo 5: Looking northeast across site; Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768) in background.



Photo 6: Looking east across development area.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 A watching brief was carried out during ground reduction works associated with the construction of a new house on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion.
- 5.2 The proposed development was situated on undeveloped ground 50m east of a suggested Roman road (PRN 768) and 280m southwest of Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768), a possible motte. Therefore, the development area had the potential for medieval or earlier archaeological remains associated with former settlement activity to be present within it.
- 5.3 Thus a condition was placed on planning permission for the development requiring an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundworks that could expose, damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 5.4 The monitored groundworks comprised the machine excavation of an area measuring approximately 40m by 35m. The works revealed a uniform soil profile across all the areas of c.0.20m of brown silty loam lying above undisturbed stony, yellow-brown, silty clay.
- 5.5 No archaeological features were recorded during the watching brief.
- 5.6 Although no archaeological deposits were identified within the development site, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could still lie within the vicinity of the development.

6. SOURCES

6.1 Published

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

archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf

[Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

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

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

The Federation of Museums & Art Galleries of Wales. 2017. *The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives* Available at: <http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

[Accessed 17/Jan/2018]

6.2 Map

Llanbadarn Fawr Parish Tithe Map and Apportionment 1840

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25 inch map published in 1905

6.3 Database

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

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

ERN: 125648

18 x Digital photographs; Film Number 117055 (8 x JPEGs, 8 x TIFFs)

1 x Photo catalogue

APPENDIX I:

LAND ADJACENT TO BRYNMAIR, RHYDYFELIN, ABERYSTWYTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI or specification) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (the contracting arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) to provide a methodology for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion (centred on NGR SN 59059 78459, Figure 1). The WSI and archaeological works have been commissioned by ArchiSpec Planning & Architectural Consultants Ltd on behalf of their client Mr F Naughton.

- 1.2 The scheme lies within the authority of Ceredigion County Council.

- 1.3 An archaeological condition has been attached to the planning permission for the development (A181181) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

The condition attached to the planning decision states:

'No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT-DM) 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'.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development.

- 1.4 The proposed development is situated close to the medieval castle motte site known as Crugyn Dimai (PRN 768), and also lies close to the route of the modern A487 that is thought to be on the line of a former Roman road. Therefore, it is considered likely that surviving archaeological deposits and features of Roman or medieval date could extend into the development area, and risk being destroyed or damaged by the proposed development.
- 1.5 Following discussions with DAT-DM it is understood that an archaeological watching brief during groundworks is the required archaeological mitigation. The aim of the watching brief is to provide information on the character and significance of any below-ground archaeological remains that may be revealed within the development area.
- 1.6 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the methodology of the watching brief which will be undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014). A copy will be sent to the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority for their approval.
- 1.7 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.

- 1.8 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 1.9 All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS certified to work on construction sites.
- 1.10 **Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIFA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**

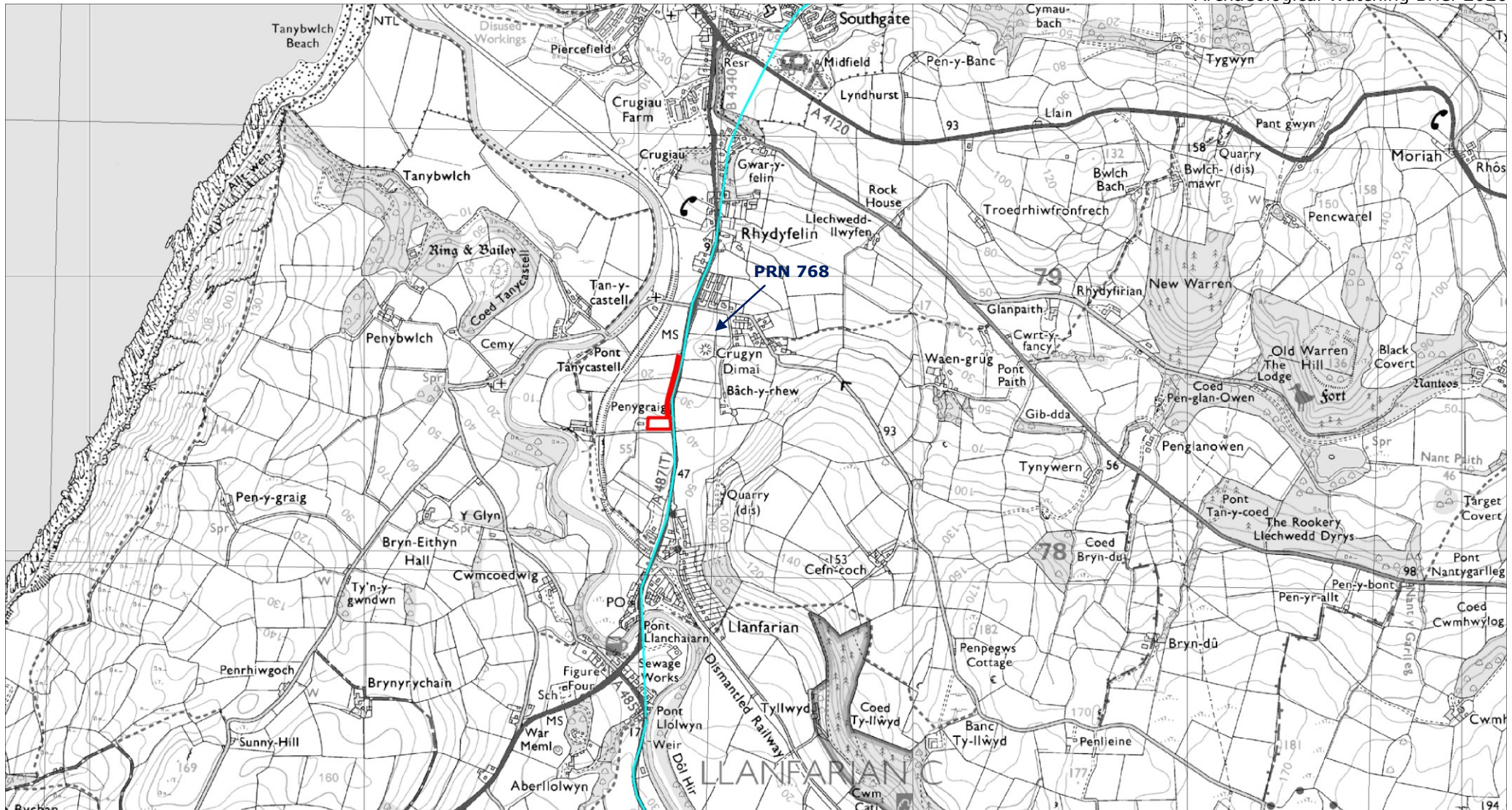


Figure 1: Site location map showing the position of the development area outlined in red, the suggested line of the Roman road in blue, and the location of Crugyn Dimai medieval castle motte (PRN 768).

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Land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion:
Archaeological Watching Brief 2020

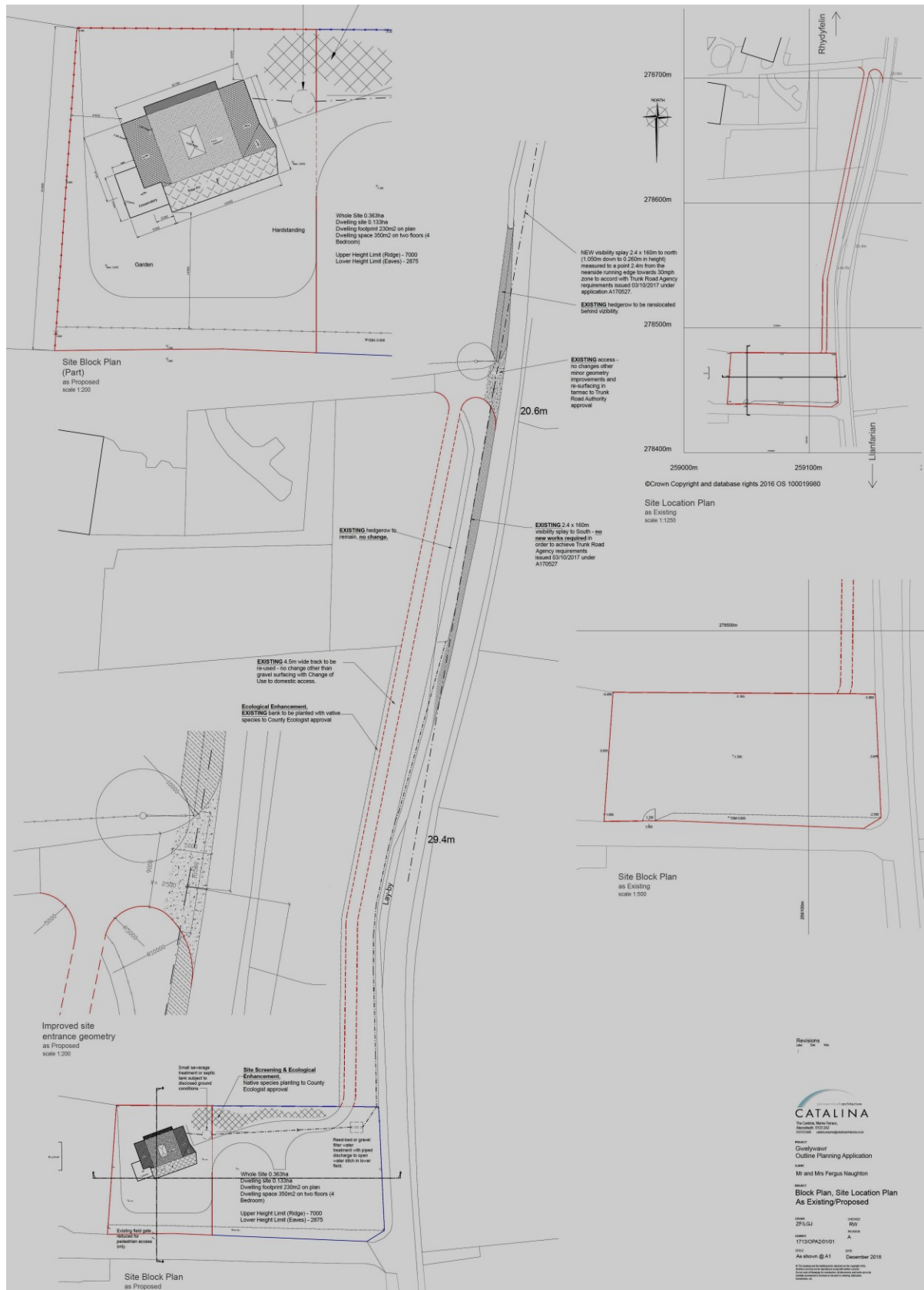


Figure 2: Plan of the development (supplied by client).

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:
Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks attendant with the construction of a new dwelling on land adjacent to Brynmair, Rhydyfelin, Ceredigion.

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

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 evaluation 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

RCAHMMW. 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.
- 4.3 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** - Beta Analytic
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology
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5. STAFF

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 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 watching brief may require monitoring by the archaeological advisor to the planning authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, who should be told of the commencement of the works. The fieldwork may also need to be monitored by the Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 7.2 All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS⁴ 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 known health and safety risk and the presence of any services etc must be made known to the attending archaeologist at the start of any groundworks by the client/site contractor.
- 8.4 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.
- 8.5 CIfA advise that Registered Organisations should ensure they are familiar with the latest *Site Operating Procedures*, published by the Construction Leadership Council (Version 4, updated 18th May 2020) and the latest *Covid-19 Working Advice Ver.1.1*, published by Prospect (5th May 2020), which addresses potential issues relating to archaeological site work. These procedures will be attached to the project risk assessment. If the site cannot operate in line with this guidance then the project archaeologist will not be allowed to attend.
- 8.6 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 8.7 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.
- 8.8 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The site contractors will make all archaeological staff aware of any other PPE⁵ 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.

⁴ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

⁵ *Personal Protection Equipment*

- 8.9 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

9 ARBITRATION

- 9.1 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.

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