

**PROPOSED DOMESTIC GARAGE AND
WORKSHOP AT 11 RANDELL SQUARE,
PEMBREY; PLANNING APPLICATION
PL/00711:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Mr Peter Baxter.



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

**REPORT NO. 2021-10
EVENT RECORD NO. 125662**

February 2021

**PROPOSED DOMESTIC GARAGE AND WORKSHOP
AT 11 RANDELL SQUARE, PEMBREY, PLANNING
APPLICATION PL/00711:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Charlie Enright

The report has been prepared for the specific use of the client. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited can accept no responsibility for its use by any other person or persons who may read it or rely on the information it contains.

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

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

Cwmni cyfyngedig (1198990) ynghyd ag elusen gofrestredig (504616) yw'r Ymddiriedolaeth.
The Trust is both a Limited Company (No. 1198990) and a Registered Charity (No. 504616)

CADEIRYDD CHAIR: Judith Wainwright MA MSc FIC FRSA CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MCIfA

**PROPOSED DOMESTIC GARAGE AND WORKSHOP AT 11 RANDELL
SQUARE, PEMBREY, PLANNING APPLICATION PL/00711:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Client Mr Peter Baxter

Event Record No 125662

Report No 2021-10

Project Code FS20-063

Report Prepared By Charlie Enright

Fieldwork Undertaken By Charlie Enright

Illustrated By

Report Approved By Fran Murphy

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	DRAFT	CE	FM	05/05/2021

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / CRYNODEB GWEITHEREDOL	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
1.1 Project Proposals and Commission	2
1.2 Scope of the Project	3
1.3 Report Outline	3
1.4 Abbreviations	3
1.5 Illustrations	3
1.6 Timeline	3
2. THE SITE	8
2.1 Location and Topography	8
2.2 Archaeological and Historical background	8
3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY	9
3.1 Fieldwork	9
3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving	9
4. RESULTS	10
5. CONCLUSIONS	12
6. SOURCES	13

APPENDIX I: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	14
--	-----------

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site location	5
Figure 2:	Detailed site location plan and development proposals	6
Figure 3:	An extract from the South Wales Evening Post newspaper (dated 23/06/76)	7

TABLES

Table 1:	Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales	4
-----------------	--	---

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:	After reduction of ground within the footprint of the development	10
Photo 2:	Excavated foundation trenches	11
Photo 3:	South-facing section of the foundation trench	11
Photo 4:	A collection of the finds found distributed throughout the topsoil within the footprint of the development	12
Photo 5:	Soakaway at the north end of development area	12

**PROPOSED DOMESTIC GARAGE AND WORKSHOP AT 11 RANDELL
SQUARE, PEMBREY, PLANNING APPLICATION PL/00711:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a single-storey detached garage and workshop in Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.

The development area was situated approximately 80m northwest of a site of a multiple burial (PRN 1641) recorded in the 1930s and 1970s.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded during the watching brief.

CRYNODEB GWEITHEREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i ymgymryd â brîff gwylio archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â adeiladu garej a gweithdy unllawr ar wahân yn Penbre, Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Roedd yr ardal ddatblygu wedi'i lleoli tua 80m i'r gogledd-orllewin o safle sawl claddu (PRN 1641) a gofnodwyd yn y 1930au a'r 1970au.

Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau, nodweddion na dyddodion o arwyddocâd archeolegol yn ystod y brîff gwylio.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 Mr Peter Baxter commissioned DAT Archaeological Services to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with constructing a single-storey detached garage and workshop (Planning Application Ref No. PL/00711). The development is located in the rear garden plot of 11 Randell Square, Pembrey (centred on SN 4269 0116; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological watching brief was attached to the planning decision by Carmarthenshire County Council Local Planning Authority following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Development Management (DAT-DM).
- 1.1.3 The condition has been placed on the planning decision because the development area lies in close vicinity to a site of multiple burial or cemetery (PRN 1641; NGR SN 4273 0109), located approximately 80m southeast of the proposed development site (The relation of PRN 1641 to the development site is illustrated in Figure 1).
- 1.1.4 The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks associated with the proposed development and provide information on the character and significance of any below-ground archaeological remains that may be encountered. This would allow for a programme of further mitigation to be formulated and potentially implemented if appropriate.

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 To comply with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct, and before the commencement of works, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services and approved by DAT-DM in their capacity as advisors to the local authority. This WSI sets out the methodology by which the watching brief was undertaken and defines the project objectives as:

- To monitor groundworks to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits affected by the proposed groundworks.
- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the groundworks.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.2.2 The overall work can be summarised as ***Archaeological attendance during groundworks associated with constructing a single-storey detached garage and workshop at 11 Randell Square, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire that could expose, damage or even 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.***

1.3 Report Outline

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

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 Sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) are identified by their National Primary Record Number (NPRN). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD). References to cartographic and documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Photographic images are to be found within 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: Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales

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 ¹ –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
modern –	20 th century onwards	

¹ 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: Site location map showing the development area's location centred on NGR SN 4269 0116.



Figure 2: Detailed site location plan (in red) and development proposals (Provided by client).

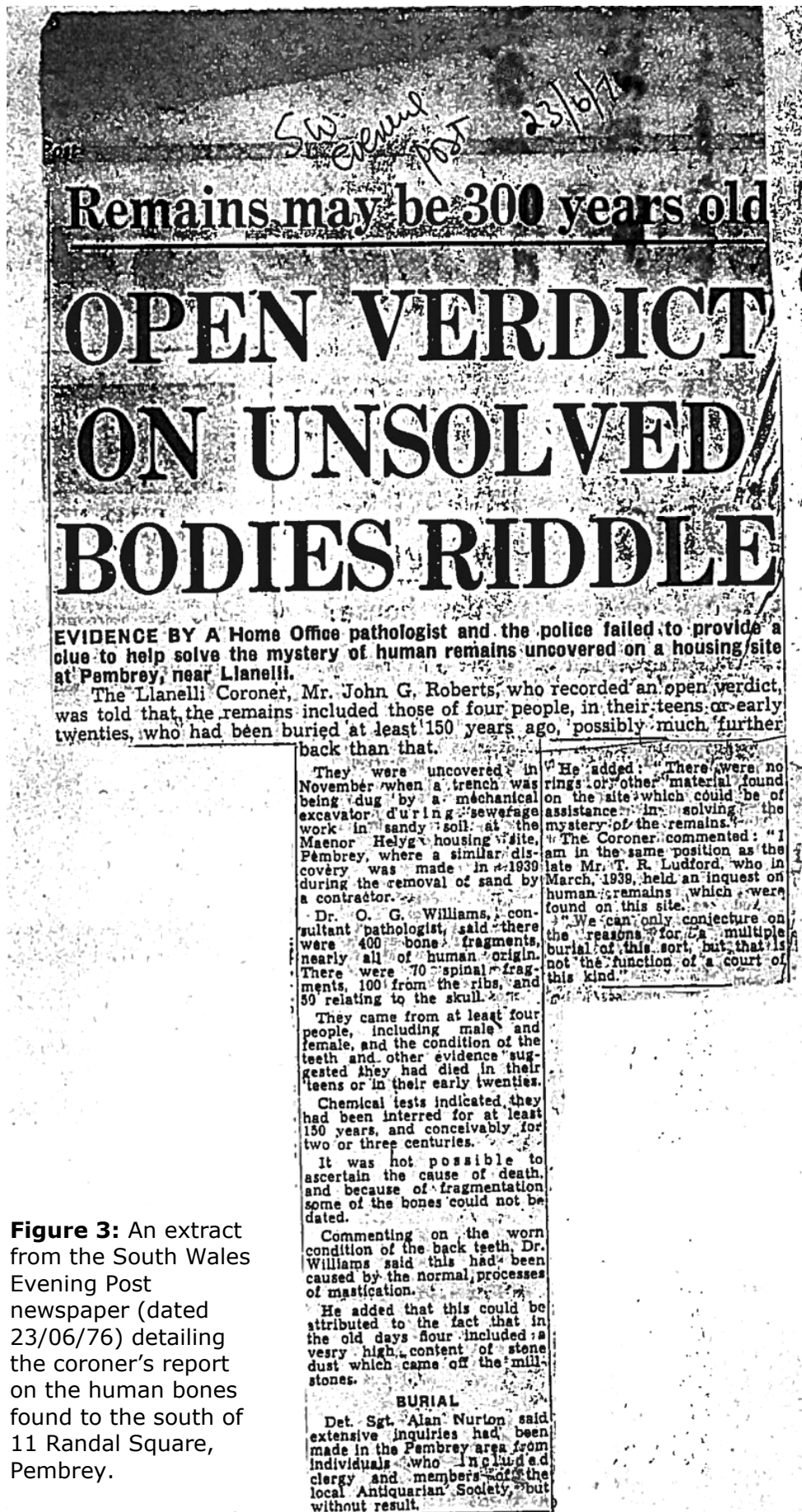


Figure 3: An extract from the South Wales Evening Post newspaper (dated 23/06/76) detailing the coroner's report on the human bones found to the south of 11 Randal Square, Pembrey.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The development site is situated in the rear garden of No.11 Randell Square, Pembrey. It lies approximately 20km south of Carmarthen town and 7.5km west of Llanelli town.
- 2.1.2 The majority of the garden comprises a hard-core driveway. The underlying superficial geology is windblown sand, and the underlying geology is the South Wales Upper Coal Measures Formation (based on information from the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The following historical account has been extracted from *5 Maenor Helyg, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire Archaeological Watching Brief* (Wilson 2017):

The Ordnance Survey records the discovery in the 1930s of at least 5 inhumation skeletons during the quarrying of sand in this area, although the exact location is not given. Further remains (PRN 1641) were discovered in the area in 1976 (Figure 3) when a mechanical excavator was excavating a trench for sewerage to the north of the proposed development. A Home Office Pathologist examined the remains at the time and concluded the bones were from at least four individuals; both male and female. The pathologist could not determine exactly how old the burials were, although they were considered to have been buried for at least 150 years and possibly even longer. There is no further documentary evidence that may help indicate why and when these burials were carried out at this location and we do not know the extent of this cemetery.

Historic maps shed no light on why burials are at this location. Prior to the construction of houses in the second half of the 20th century, the parish tithe and later maps (Figure 2) show the area as one of agricultural fields. Neither are there any records within the Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the burials or the surrounding area that help our understanding of the reasons why this cemetery exists and what period it might originate from.

Consequently, not knowing the extent of the cemetery, there was a possibility that archaeological material associated with these burials may have extended into the application area and that any remains surviving as buried archaeological features would be adversely affected by the proposed development.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken following 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 DAT-DM approved in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out following the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. A written, drawn and a photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief. All contexts encountered during this watching brief were recorded and assigned a unique context number.
- 3.1.4 This watching brief monitored the groundworks associated with the excavation of four trial pits. The trial pits were mechanically excavated by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured following 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.

² 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 area was predominantly under garden topsoil with some encroaching hard-core from the driveway to the north of the area.
- 4.2 The overall footprint of the development was reduced by approximately 0.15m depth. This was enough to cut into but not through the garden soil – a very soft, black coloured silt. Photo 1 shows the development area after the initial 0.15m ground reduction.
- 4.3 Following ground reduction within the footprint of the garage, a continuous foundation trench located around the perimeter of the area was excavated. The trench measured 1.0m wide by 1.0m deep (Photo 2). The foundation trench was excavated through garden soil and into underlying natural sand deposits. The excavations revealed that the depth of garden soil varied across the site; averaging approximately 0.40m deep. The underlying sand deposits were not fully excavated; therefore, the depth of these deposits was not ascertained. A typical soil profile can be seen in Photo 3.
- 4.4 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed during the excavation of the foundation trench. Frequent finds were found throughout the garden soil and comprised of 19th/20th-century glass bottles, porcelain and animal bones, often showing evidence of butcher marks. A single fragment of clay pipe also was retrieved, and two golf balls (Photo 4).
- 4.5 To the north of the development footprint a soakaway measuring 2m x 2m was excavated (Photo 5). The excavation revealed a similar soil profile as that seen in the foundation trench and a similar assortment of finds.



Photo 1: After reduction of ground within the footprint of the development. View north. 1m scale.



Photo 2: Excavated foundation trenches. View south.



Photo 3: South-facing section of the foundation trench showing garden soil over the underlying sand deposits. View north. 1m scale.



Photo 4: A collection of the finds found distributed throughout the topsoil within the footprint of the development. 1m scale



Photo 5: Soakaway at the north end of the development area. 1m scale.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. The archaeological watching brief monitored the groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey detached garage and workshop. The watching brief did not record any finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance during the watching brief, and the development was judged to have had no adverse impact on the surrounding historic environment.

6. SOURCES

Published

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

Grimes, W.J., 1929. in Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, Vol IV, pt 3, p272

Unpublished

Wilson, H, 2017. 5 Maenor Helyg, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire Archaeological Watching Brief. DAT Report No. 2017/49.

Database

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I:

PROPOSED DOMESTIC GARAGE AND WORKSHOP AT 11 RANDELL SQUARE, PEMBREY, PLANNING APPLICATION PL/00711 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This written scheme of investigation has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Peter Baxter to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with a proposed new single story detached garage and workshop (Planning Application Ref No. PL/00711) at 11 Randell Square, Pembrey (centred on SN42690116; Figure 1).

1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the building works, by Carmarthenshire County Council Local Planning Authority following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).

1.3 The planning condition 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 This condition has been placed on the planning decision because the development area lies in close vicinity to a site of multiple burials or cemetery (PRN 1641) whose location in relation to the development is shown in Figure 2.

1.5 A newspaper report dating from the late 1930s recorded the discovery of at least 5 inhumation skeletons during quarrying of sand. Further remains were discovered at the site in 1976 when a mechanical excavator was excavating a trench for sewerage. A Home Office Pathologist examined the remains at the time and concluded the bones were from at least four individuals; both male and female. The pathologist could not determine exactly how old the burials were, although they were considered to have been buried for at least 150 years and possibly even longer. There is no further documentary evidence that may help indicate why and when these burials were carried out at this location and we do not know the extent of this cemetery.

1.6 Historic maps shed no light on why burials were recorded at this location. Prior to the construction of houses in the second half of the 20th century, the parish tithe and later maps show the area as one of agricultural fields. Neither are there any records within the Historic Environment Record in the vicinity of the burials or the surrounding area that help our

understanding of the reasons why this cemetery exists and what period it might originate from.

- 1.7 Consequently, not knowing the extent of the cemetery, there is a possibility that archaeological material associated with these burials may extend into the application area and that any remains surviving as buried archaeological features will be adversely affected by the proposed development.
- 1.8 The following written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The approval of the written scheme of investigation and its successful implementation will be required in order to satisfy the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.9 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**



Figure 1: Site location plan showing the proposed development area (outlined in red). Plan not to scale

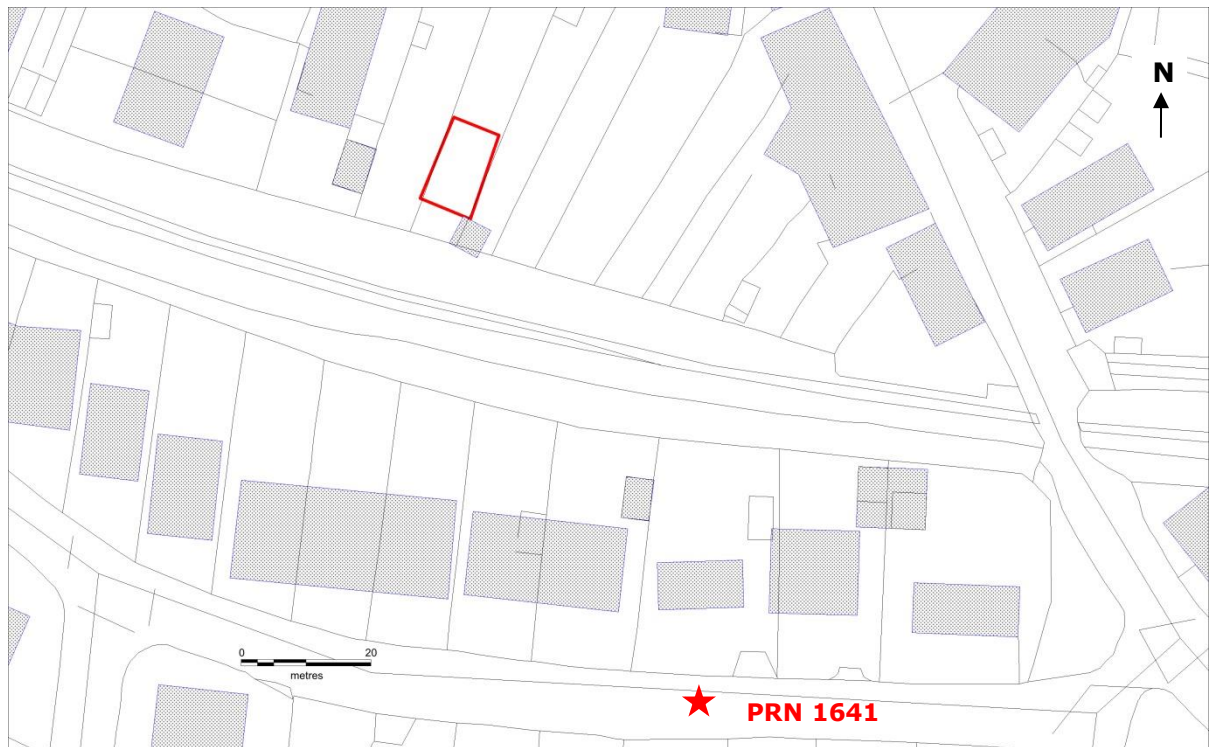


Figure 2: Site location plan showing the area of the proposed development (outlined in red) and the location of the burials recorded in the 1970s (PRN 1641). Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

2. WATCHING BRIEF

- 2.1 The definition of an archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance: for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 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 garage and workshop at 11 Randell Square, Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.***

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. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 A watching brief will be maintained during groundworks at 11 Randell Square, Pembrey where there is the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. These groundworks could include but are not limited to, ground clearance, levelling, foundation and service excavations.
- 4.2 The archaeologist would monitor the groundworks works and aim to identify any archaeological remains that may be present. They will have the authority to halt groundworks in areas where archaeological remains are identified until they have been further investigated and recorded.
- 4.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during the watching brief.

- 4.4 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.5 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 a recognised system, such as the DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual. 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 digital photographic record will be maintained as a minimum using a high-resolution camera, with photographic information recorded for all photographs taken.
- 4.6 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive materials 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 Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission will have 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).
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or where unexpected archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, the appointed archaeological contractor will have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the client and Development Management – Dyfed Archaeological Trust, and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by all parties, if required, a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features may need to be implemented. This event would need to be covered by contingency financial arrangements within the project budgets.
- 4.9 In the event of the discovery of human remains, all remains will 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 (a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 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 RCAHMS. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.

- 5.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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).
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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).
- 5.7 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 5.8 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 5.9 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

6. STAFF

- 6.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 7.1 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice; adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. The Trust is a Registered Organisation with CIfA and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.
- 7.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

8. MONITORING

- 8.1 The 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.
- 8.2 All parties should be provided with free access to the site at any time during the watching brief works.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 9.3 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 ground works by the client/site contractor.
- 9.4 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.
- 9.5 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.
- 9.6 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 9.7 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.

³ *Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)*

- 9.8 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 PPE⁴ that may be required and provide them. Archaeological staff must not enter any area where there is a considered to be a health and safety risk that has not or is not being appropriately mitigated against.
- 9.9 DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially machine operators.

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.

⁴ *Personal Protection Equipment*