

**ST NON'S WELL FOOTPATH
IMPROVEMENT WORKS, ST DAVID'S,
PEMBROKESHIRE - PLANNING
APPLICATION NO: NP/20/0564/FUL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



View east along original footpath prior to improvement works



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services
For: Pembrokeshire Coast National Park



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REPORT NO. 2021-70
EVENT RECORD NO. 126617

June 2021

**ST NON'S WELL FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT WORKS,
ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Hubert Wilson and Luke Jenkins

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**ST NON'S WELL FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT WORKS,
ST DAVID'S, PEMBROKESHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Client

Andrew Muskett (PCNP)

Event Record No

126617

Report No

2021-70

Project Code

FS21-011

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Fieldwork Undertaken By

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Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	Final Draft	HW LJ	FM	19/08/2021

**ST NON'S WELL FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT WORKS, ST DAVID'S,
PEMBROKESHIRE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Andrew Muskett of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park to undertake a watching brief in June 2021 during ground works associated with footpath improvement works at St Non's Well, St David's, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 7513 2438). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD gan Andrew Muskett o Barc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Benfro i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo ym mis Mehefin 2021 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith gwelliant llwybr troed yn Ffynnon St Non's, Tydewi, Sir Benfro (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SM 7513 2438). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau arwyddocaol.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Andrew Muskett of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with footpath improvement works at St Non's Well, St Davids, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application Ref No NP/20/0546/FUL) centred on NGR SM 7513 2438; Figures 1-3.

1.1.2 The footpath was situated approximately 12m north of St Non's Well, a medieval, Grade II* listed building (LB Ref 12712; PRN 2727). Approximately 41m southwest of the footpath lay the scheduled monument St Non's Chapel (PE 013; PRN 2725), a small, rectangular, medieval chapel. As well as the potential for archaeological deposits of medieval date to survive within the surrounding area, there was also the potential for prehistoric deposits and features for the following reasons. Firstly, there were standing and recumbent stones (PRN 2730) in the field around the chapel. Secondly, flint tools of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been found around St. Non's Bay (PRNs 7755; 9838; 11157). Thirdly, other Neolithic and Bronze age sites were known within 0.5km of the site (PRNs 2683; 2686; 106560). Finally, the site was an ideal location for ancient habitation, being on a gentle south-facing slope with easy access to the sea and probably to the spring water that still reliably feeds the well.

1.1.3 As a result, there was considered to be a possibility that the ground works for the proposed footpath improvement would reveal and destroy archaeological features associated with the prehistoric and medieval period.

1.1.4 Consequently, an archaeological condition was attached to the planning permission for the development (NP/20/0564/FUL) following advice from the Development Management section of Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

1.1.5 The condition placed on the planning permission stated:

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)

1.2 Scope of the Project

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of

the works which was approved by the planning authority prior to the works commencing. The WSI outlined methodologies for:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake (this document);
- To establish the state of preservation, character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits identified;
- Production of a report and an archive of the results.

1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as:

Archaeological attendance during groundworks associated with the proposed footpath improvement works at St Non's Well, St David's Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 7513 2348).

1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2014).

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological watching brief and its results.

1.4 Illustrations

1.4.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily reproduced to their original scale. On maps, north is towards the top of the page unless otherwise indicated.

1.5 Timeline

1.5.1 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.

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 –	20th 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

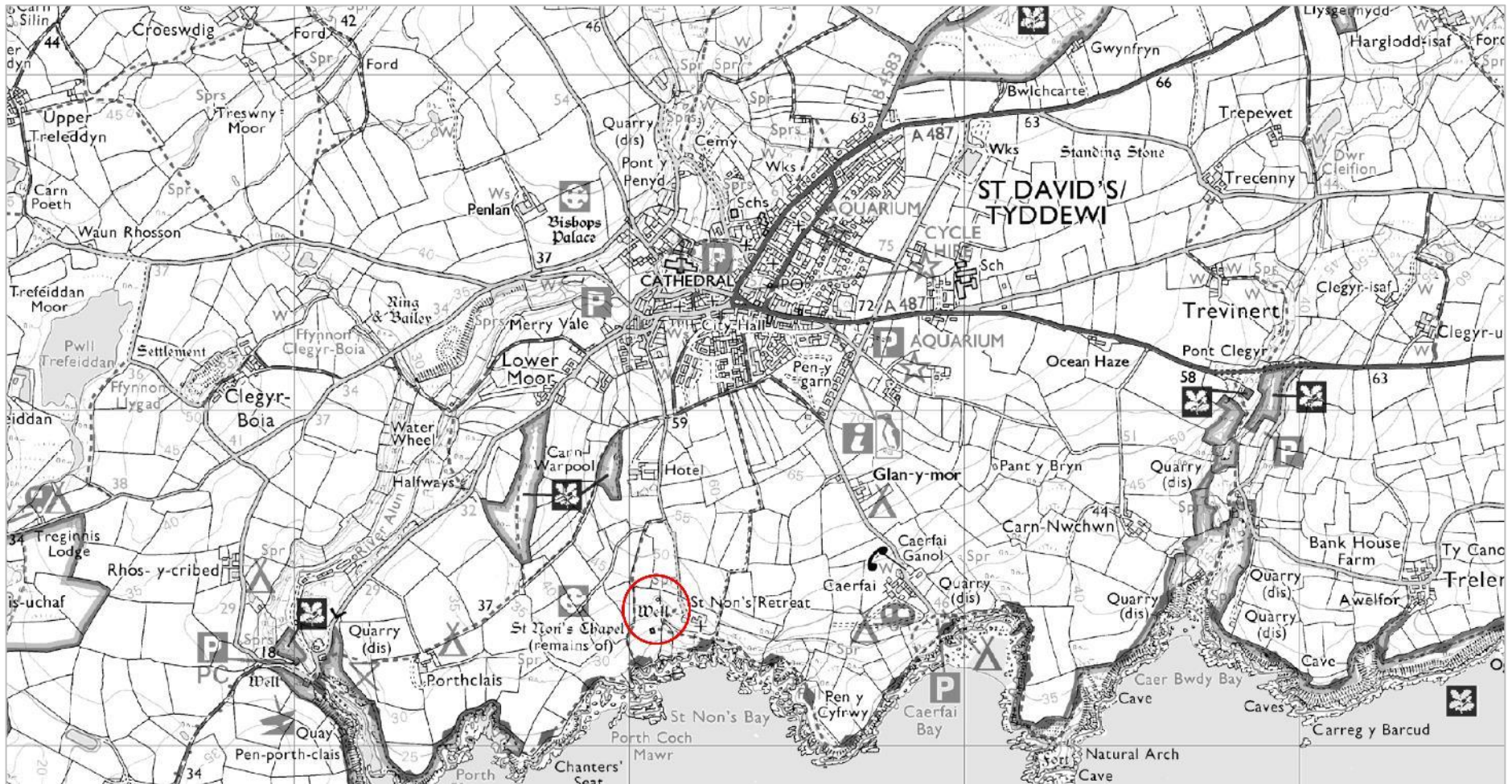


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (within red circle)

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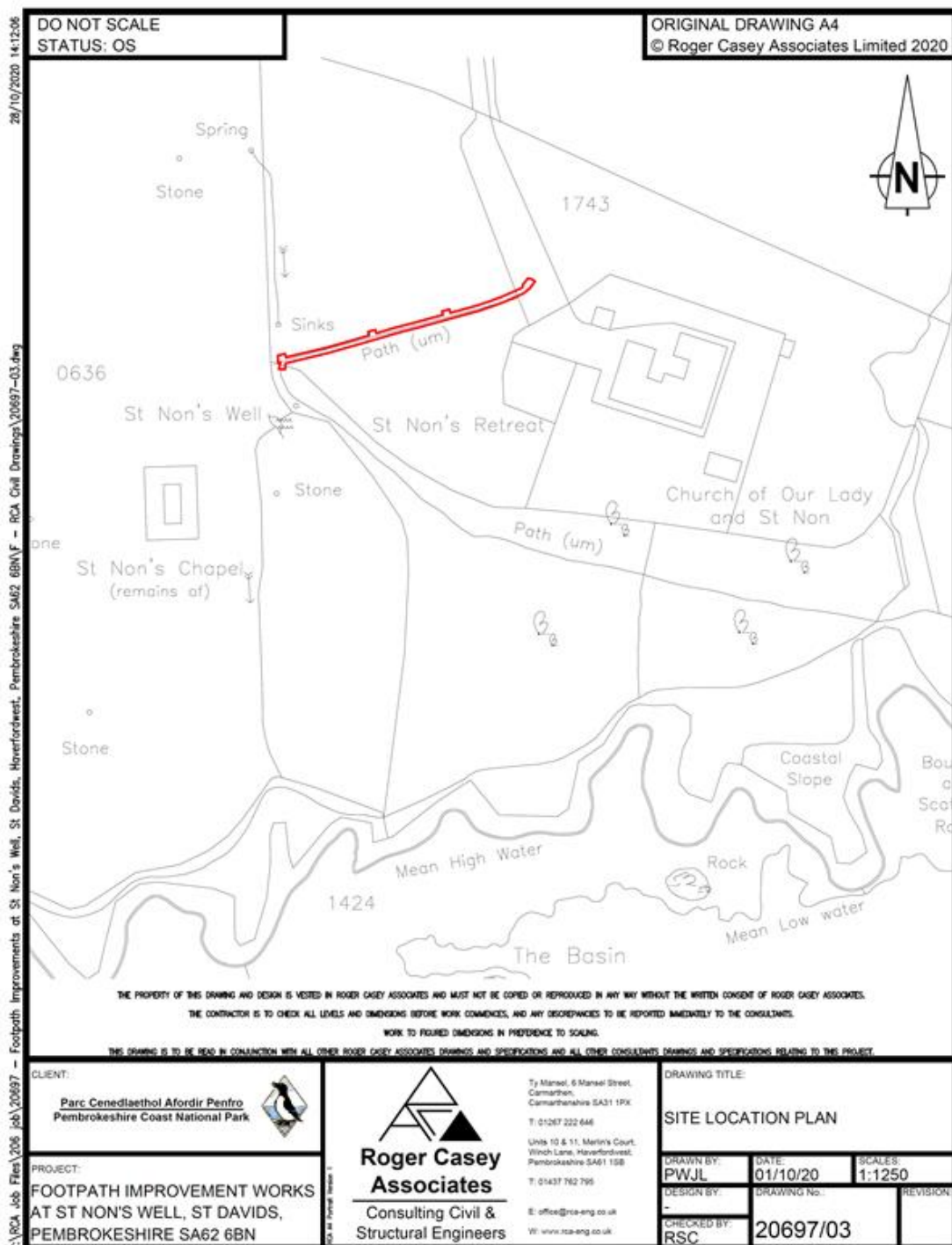


Figure 2: Site location detail showing proposed pathway (in red), St Non's Well and St Non's Chapel. Supplied by client (not to scale)

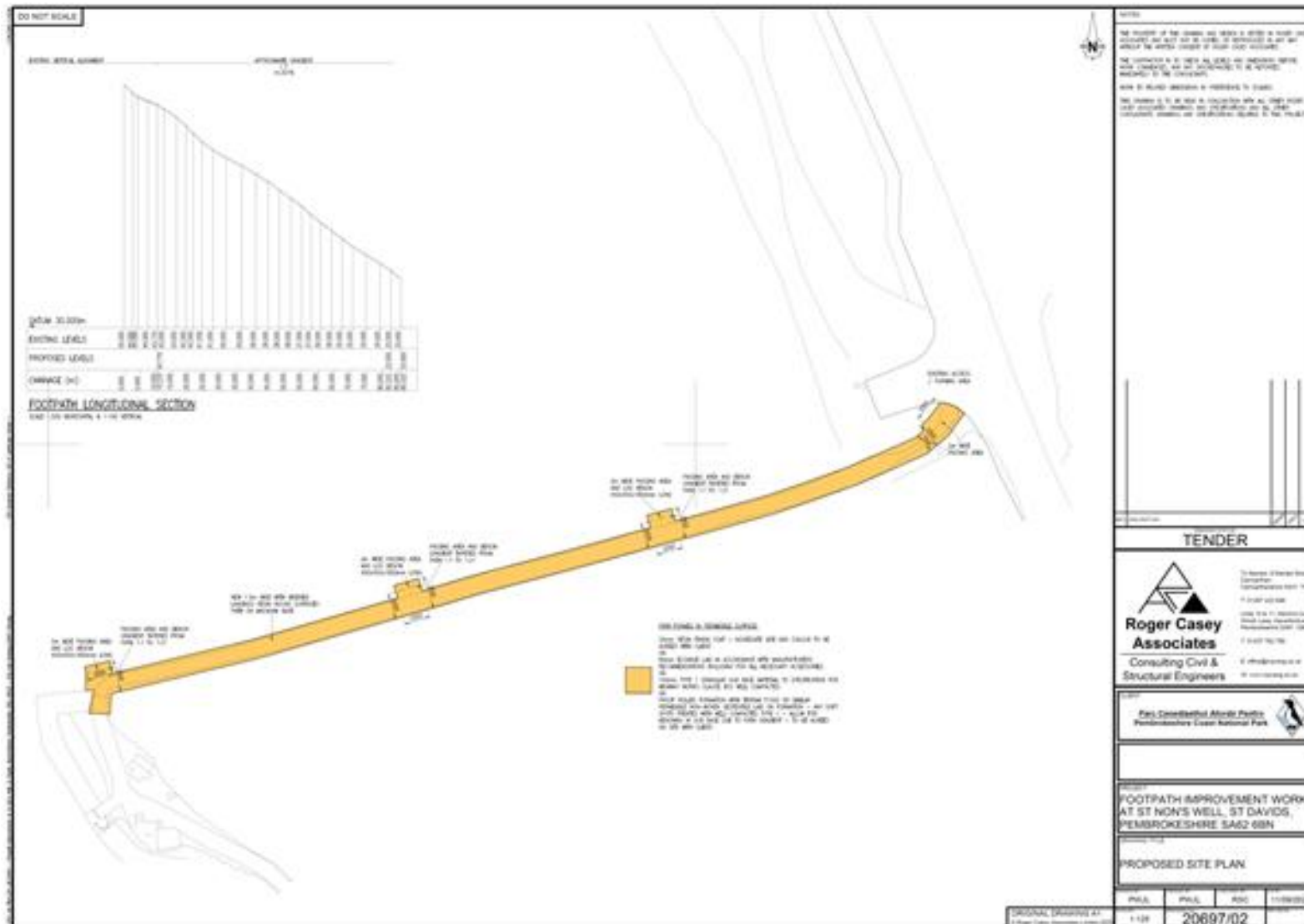
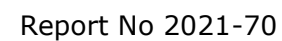


Figure 3: Detail of proposed development (supplied by client). Not to scale



DAT Archaeological Services

Table 2: Archaeological or historical sites recorded on the regional HER within 100m of the proposed footpath; shown in Figure 4.

SM No.	PRN	NAME	SITE TYPE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	GRID REFERENCE
PE013	2725	St Non's Chapel	Chapel	Medieval	Standing remains of late medieval pilgrimage chapel to St David's within churchyard and updated cist cemetery	SM75072434
	2726	St Non's Chapel	Inscribed Stone)	Early Medieval	Group II ECM (cross-carved stone). Possible 7 th -8 th century. Standing in SW corner of St Non's Chapel	SM75072434
	2727	St Non's Well (Grade II*) LB Ref 12712	Holy Well	Medieval	Medieval well located near to St Non's Chapel, St David's that reputedly has curative properties	SM75102438
	2730	St Non's Well	Stone Setting	Neolithic Bronze Age	At least 5 Standing Stones and one recumbent stone in field which surrounds St Non's Chapel	SM75072434
	16165		Monastery	Post Medieval		SM75202437
	16166		Church	Post Medieval		SM75232434
	48663	St Non's Chapel	Churchyard; Ecclesiastical Enclosure; Cist Grave Cemetery	Early Medieval	Early Medieval A Site ie. high probability of Early Medieval origins	SM75072434
	53850		Stone	Not Known	Stone marked on 1 st Edition Ordnance Survey 1889	SM7523124423
	58892	Chapel of Our Lady St Non's	Roman Catholic Chapel	Post Medieval		SM7521824386

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential (Table 2, Figure 3)

- 2.1.1 Prior to the improvement works the existing footpath was approximately 70m long, 0.8m wide and aligned roughly east – west. It was situated in rough pasture and ran parallel with a hedge bank on its southern side down a moderate slope towards St Non's Well, which lay at its west end. Its east end was accessed via a tarmac road that leads to St Non's Retreat (PRN 16165) a post-medieval monastery 30m to the south-east.
- 2.1.2 The footpath lay approximately 660m to the south of the city of St David's and 125m to the north of the cliffs overlooking St Non's Bay.
- 2.1.3 St Non's Well (PRN 2727) is a Grade II* listed building (LB Ref 12712). It is a medieval well located near to St. Non's Chapel, that reputedly had curative qualities. During restoration work in the 18th century, it was covered by a plain dome of masonry. Coins were found in it during cleaning in 1825 and there are antiquarian references to offerings of pins and pebbles. The well was restored and re-dedicated by the Catholic church in 1951. It lies 12m south of the west end of the footpath.
- 2.1.4 St Non's Chapel (PRN 2725) is a scheduled monument (PE013) that comprises the remains of a small, rectangular medieval chapel overlooking the coastline above St Non's Bay lies 40m southwest of the west end of the footpath. The chapel has an unusual north-south orientation.
- 2.1.5 As well as the potential for archaeological deposits of medieval date to survive within the surrounding area, there is also the potential for prehistoric deposits and features for the following reasons. Firstly, there are standing and recumbent stones (PRN 2730) in the field around the chapel and there are many large erratics in the locality. Secondly, flint tools of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been found around St. Non's Bay (PRNs 7755; 9838; 11157). Thirdly, other Neolithic and Bronze age sites are known within 0.5km of the site (PRNs 2683; 2686; 106560). Finally, the site is an ideal location for ancient habitation, being on a gentle south-facing slope with easy access to the sea and probably to the spring water that still reliably feeds the well.
- 2.1.6 Therefore, there was high potential for archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval activity to be present within the proposed development area.
- 2.1.7 The bedrock geology is Tuff and part of the Caerbwdy Group; an igneous bedrock formed approximately 541 to 635 million years ago in the Ediacaran Period (base on information from the British Geological Survey).

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 Manual² 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 360° excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket for topsoil stripping.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over the 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, and 16th of June 2021.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork was 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.
- 3.3.2 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.
- 3.3.3 A report fully representative of the results of the fieldwork has been prepared.

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. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1 The watching brief was undertaken by Hubert Wilson and Luke Jenkins during the 7th, 8th, 9th, 14th, and 16th of June 2021. Ground reduction was carried out by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a grading bucket.
- 4.2 The original footpath was of recent construction and consisted of a c.0.8m wide path composed of compacted stone. It was approximately 70m long and aligned roughly east-west (Cover photograph and Photographs 2 and 3).
- 4.3 The improvement works increased the width of the footpath to 1.8m, by removing a 1m wide strip of topsoil adjacent to the footpath, down to subsoil, a depth of c.0.25m – a similar depth of stone was also removed from the original footpath. (Photographs 4 and 5).
- 4.4 The topsoil consisted of c.0.25m of mid-brown, silty-clay, whilst the subsoil consisted of a grey-brown, silty-clay. The 0.25m of material removed from the original footpath consisted of a very high percentage of angular stone within a grey-brown, silty-clay matrix. The base of the original footpath was not revealed.
- 4.5 Three passing-bays were constructed at equal intervals along the north side of the footpath. These were approximately 1m wide and 2m long and cut through topsoil down to subsoil, a depth of c. 0.25m (Photographs 6 and 7)
- 4.6 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the topsoil strip or during the removal of stone from the original footpath.

5. PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View of St Non's Well (PRN 2727); Grade II* listed building (LB Ref 12712) (1m scale).



Photograph 2: View west along original footpath prior to improvement works.



Photograph 3: Detail of original footpath prior to improvement works (0.5m scale)



Photograph 4: View west after topsoil removal and reduction of original footpath (1m scale).



Photograph 5: View east after topsoil removal and reduction of original footpath (1m scale).



Photograph 6: View north of central passing bay after topsoil removal (1m scale).



Photograph 7: View west during construction of new footpath

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 A watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with St Non's Well footpath at St Non's Well, St David's Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 7513 2438).
- 6.2 The development lies within an area with an identified potential for archaeological remains to be present of prehistoric and medieval date. Thus a condition was placed on the planning decision requiring an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works; including topsoil stripping.
- 6.3 The supervised groundworks encompassed the whole of the proposed development area. The topsoil strip was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator using a grading bucket.
- 6.4 The watching brief established that the topsoil comprised mid-brown, silty clay up to 0.25m deep. The subsoil beneath comprised of a firm grey-brown, silty-clay.
- 6.5 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the topsoil strip within the development area. However, it is still possible that significant archaeological remains could lie within the vicinity of the development area

7. SOURCES

7.1 Map

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 map published in 1889

7.2 Database

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

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

APPENDIX I:

ST NON'S WELL FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT WORKS, PEMBROKESHIRE
PLANNING APPLICATION NP/20/0564/FUL
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 Andrew Muskett of Pembrokeshire Coast National Park to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with pathway improvements to St Non's Well, St Davids, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application Ref No. NP/20/0546/FUL centred on SM 7513/2438; Figures 1-2).

1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the improvement works, by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority following advice from their archaeological advisors, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).

1.3 The planning condition, in line with Planning Policy Wales section 6.5.7 and TAN 24 sections 4.13 and 4.14, 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 St Non's Well (PRN 2727) is a Grade II* listed building (LB Ref 12712). It is a medieval well located near to St. Non's Chapel, St David's, that reputedly had curative qualities. During restoration work in the 18th century it was covered by a plain dome of masonry. Coins were found in it during cleaning in 1825 and there are antiquarian references to offerings of pins and pebbles. The well was restored and re-dedicated by the Catholic church in 1951.

1.5 A site visit in 2011 by DAT recorded that the spring rises beneath the 18th century stone arched dome above the well, the interior to which is limewashed (Photo 1). At the entrance to the dome there is stone kerbing through which the water is channelled into a rectangular stone basin, surrounded by cobbles. This area lies slightly below ground level. From here the overflow runs westward into the adjacent field.

1.6 The well lies to the east of St Non's Chapel (PRN 2725) a scheduled monument (PE013) that comprises the remains of a small, rectangular medieval chapel overlooking the coastline above St Non's Bay. The chapel has an unusual north-south orientation.

- 1.7 As well as the potential for archaeological deposits of medieval date to survive within the surrounding area, there is also the potential for prehistoric deposits and features for the following reasons: firstly, there are standing and recumbent stones (PRN 2730) in the field around the chapel and there are many large erratics in the locality. Secondly, flint tools of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been found around St. Non's Bay (PRNs 7755; 9838; 11157). Thirdly, other Neolithic and Bronze age sites are known within 0.5km of the site (PRNs 2683; 2686; 106560). Finally, the site is an ideal location for ancient habitation, being on a gentle south-facing slope with easy access to the sea and probably to the spring water that still reliably feeds the well.
- 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.**



Photo 1: St Non's Holy Well (PRN 2727) © DAT 2011

St Non's Well Footpath Improvement Works, St David's, Pembrokeshire Archaeological Watching Brief

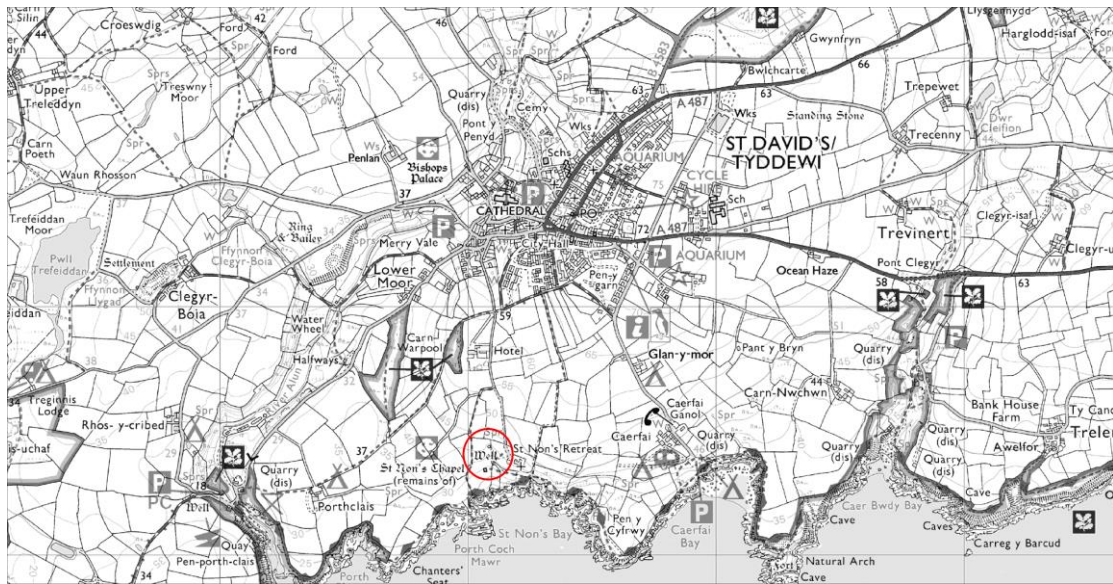


Figure 1: Site location map showing the proposed development area (outlined in red).

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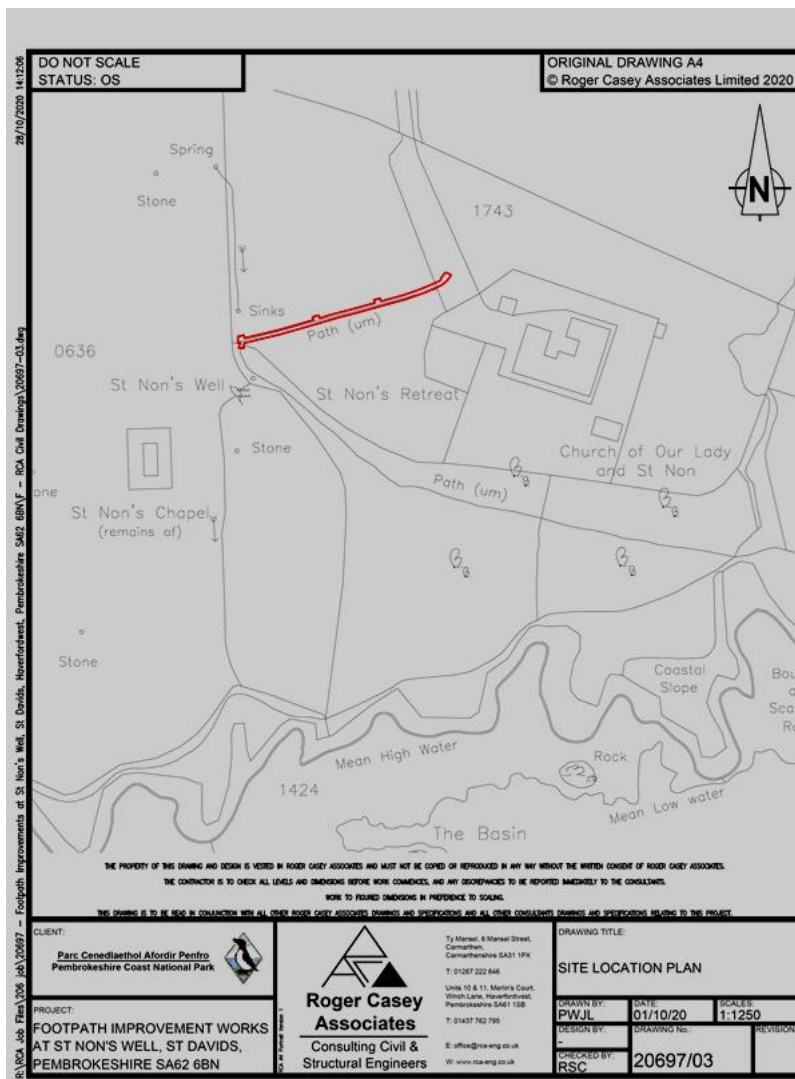


Figure 2: Site location detail, showing proposed pathway outlined in red, as well as the position of St Non's Well and Chapel. Not reproduced to original scale.

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 associated with pathway improvements to St Non's Well, St Davids, Pembrokeshire.

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 associated with pathway improvements to St Non's Well, St Davids, Pembrokeshire 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 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 RCAHMW. 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 MCIfA, 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

- 8.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ 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 ground works 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.

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

- 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.
- 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*

