

# HEOL CENNEN, FFAIRFACH, LLANDEILO, CARMARTHENSHIRE

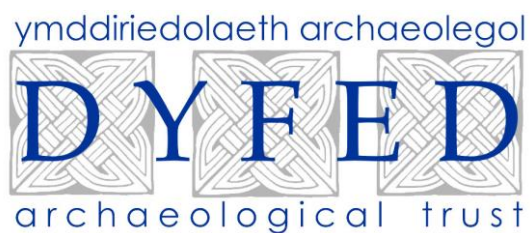
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Looking west; site prior to groundworks



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust  
for Headland Archaeology on behalf of  
their clients Western Power Distribution





# **DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**

REPORT NO. 2021-75  
EVENT RECORD NO. 126650

September 2021

## **HEOL CENNEN, FAIRFACH, LLANDEILO, CARMARTHENSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

**Hubert Wilson**

*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  
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin,  
Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE  
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121  
Epost: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)  
Gwefan: [www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk](http://www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk)

*Dyfed Archaeological Trust Limited*  
*Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street,*  
*Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE*  
*Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121*  
*Email: [info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](mailto:info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk)*  
*Website: [www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk](http://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: Jennifer Protheroe-Jones. CYFARWYDDWR DIRECTOR: K Murphy BA MIFA*

**HEOL CENNEN, FAIRFACH, LLANDEILO,  
CARMARTHENSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**Client**

Headland Archaeology

**Event Record No**

126650

**Report No**

2021-75

**Project Code**

FS21-040

**Report Prepared By**

Hubert Wilson

**Fieldwork Undertaken By**

Hubert Wilson

**Illustrated By**

--

**Report Approved By**

Philip Poucher

---

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	Final Draft	HW	PP	07/10/2021

**HEOL CENNEN, FAIRFACH, LLANDEILO, CARMARTHENSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	i
<b>TABLE, FIGURE and PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	ii
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL</b>	1
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	2
<b>1.1 Project Commission</b>	2
<b>1.2 Scope of the Project</b>	3
<b>1.3 Report Outline</b>	3
<b>1.4 Illustrations</b>	3
<b>1.5 Timeline</b>	4
<b>2 THE SITE</b>	7
<b>2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential</b>	7
<b>3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY</b>	7
<b>3.1 Fieldwork</b>	7
<b>3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork</b>	8
<b>3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving</b>	8
<b>4 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS</b>	9
<b>5 CONCLUSIONS</b>	14
 <b>APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER</b>	 15
<b>APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION</b>	16

## **TABLES**

<b>Table 1:</b>	Archaeological and Historical Timeline for Wales	4
-----------------	--	---

## **FIGURES**

<b>Figure 1:</b>	Map extract showing the location of development area	5
<b>Figure 2:</b>	Map extract showing development details	6

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**

<b>Photograph 1:</b>	View SW towards trench upcast and Ffairfach beyond	10
<b>Photograph 2:</b>	View west along proposed trackway after topsoil removal	10
<b>Photograph 3:</b>	View west; infill of service trench crossing topsoil strip	11
<b>Photograph 4:</b>	View SE; truncated soil-pipe in trench section	11
<b>Photograph 5:</b>	View east; cable-trench excavated along centre of proposed trackway	12
<b>Photograph 6:</b>	View south; disturbed section at east end of trench	12
<b>Photograph 7:</b>	View SE showing representative trench section	13
<b>Photograph 8:</b>	View west after completion of cable-trench	13

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Headland Archaeology to undertake a watching brief in September 2021 during ground works associated with the installation of new underground cables on land adjacent to Heol Cennen, Fairfach, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (centred on NGR SN 6296 2095). No significant archaeological features or artefacts were recorded.*

## **CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL**

*Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol DYAD gan Headland Archaeology i gynnal brîff gwyllo ym mis Medi 2021 yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â gosod ceblau tanddaearol newydd ar dir ger Heol Cennen, Fairfach, Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin (wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SN 6296 2095). Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol nac arteffactau arwyddocaol.*

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Commission**

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by Headland Archaeology to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of electric cables on land adjacent to Heol Cennen, Fairfach, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 6296 2095). The groundworks included the stripping of topsoil for the creation of a trackway approximately 50m long by 2m wide, and the excavation of a cable trench within the stripped area 0.5m wide, and up to 1m deep.
- 1.1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation had been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the potential impact upon the archaeological resource, following advice from the archaeological advisors to the local authority in Carmarthenshire, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).
- 1.1.2 The development area lies close to the line of a possible Roman road (PRN 11760), although this assertion is thought to be doubtful. However, a Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 885) is also recorded to the east, and archaeological investigations on the site of a new school complex c.600m to the northwest recorded a variety of prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains within the base of the Towy Valley. The area also lies on the outskirts of the settlement of Ffairfach, which may have developed as a trading settlement during the medieval period (PRN 29449), and extends from the former turnpike road, the current A483. There is therefore considered to be a potential for archaeological remains to be present in this general area. Consequently, it was agreed with DAT-DM that an archaeological watching brief during groundworks would be an appropriate method of archaeological mitigation.
- 1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services which outlined the methodology by which an archaeological watching brief would be undertaken, which was approved by DAT-DM prior to the work commencing.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological watching brief has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014, updated 2020).

### **1.2 Scope of the Project**

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of the works, which was approved by the DAT-DM 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 would undertake;



- Archaeological attendance during groundworks (archaeological watching brief) to appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works, in order 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 and recording during groundworks associated with the installation of a new underground cable at Heol Cennen, Ffairfach, Carmarthenshire.*

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.

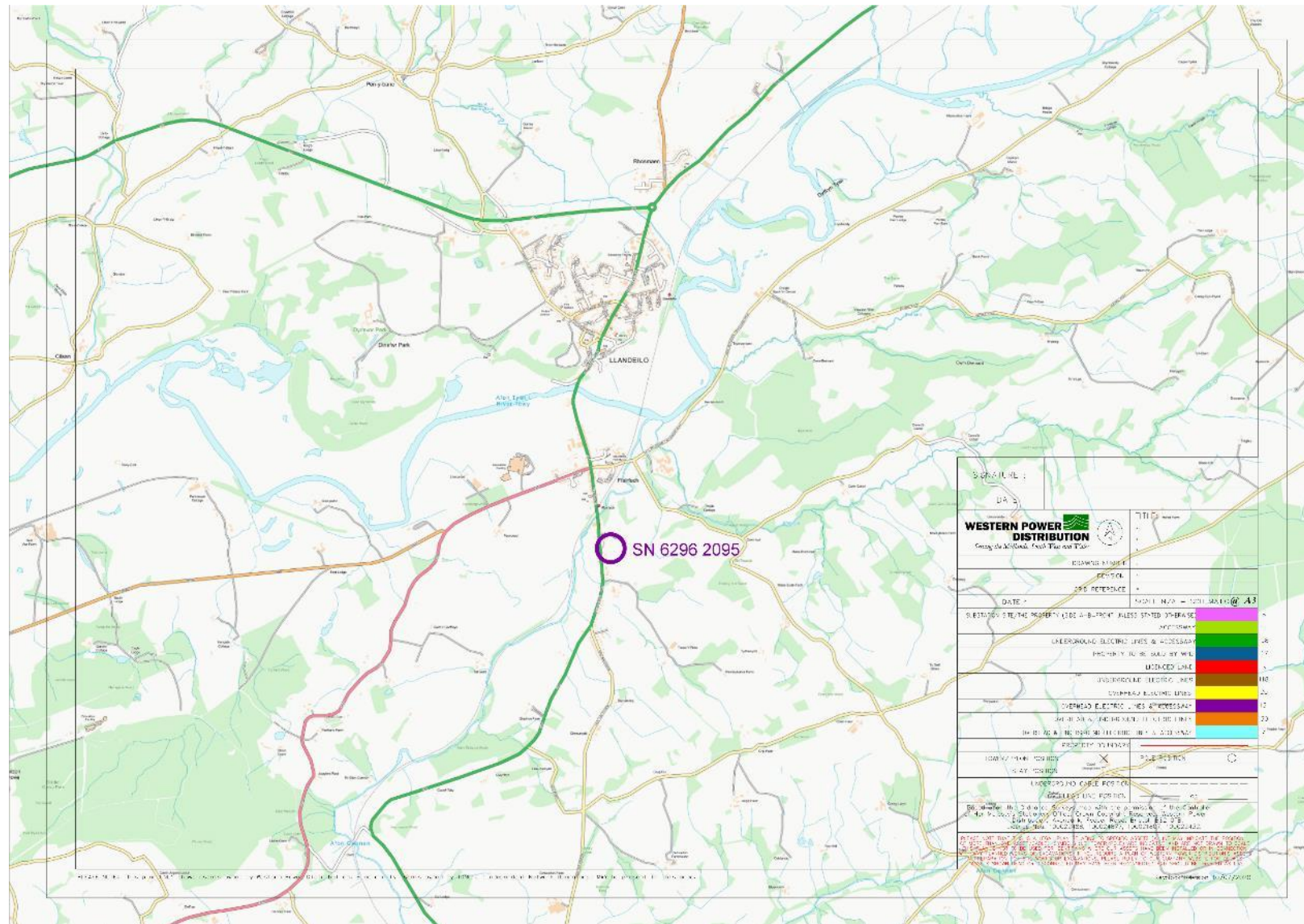
## 1.5 Timeline

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 <sup>1</sup> –	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period –	1750 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

<sup>1</sup> 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 (circled). Map supplied by client, not reproduced to original scale.



## **2. THE SITE**

### **2.1 Location and Archaeological Potential (Figures 1 & 2)**

- 2.1.2 The village of Ffairfach lies directly south of Llandeilo Town, 9.5km north of Ammanford and has broadly developed along the A483 (Heol Cennen). The watching brief area is situated on the eastern side of Heol Cennen and is approximately 50m long by 2m wide and aligned east – west. The western end of the area consisted of a modern stone track close to Heol Cennen and immediately south of Caeglas Close, whilst the majority of the site is situated along the southern hedge of a pasture field (Photo 1).
- 2.1.1 The underlying superficial geology comprises Till, from the Devensian Period formed up to 2 million ago, consisting of poorly sorted sediments of clay, sand and gravels. (Source: British Geological Survey).
- 2.1.3 The development area lies close to the line of a possible Roman road (PRN 11760), although this assertion is thought to be doubtful. However, a Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 885) is also recorded to the east, and archaeological investigations on the site of a new school complex c.600m to the northwest recorded a variety of prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains within the floor of the Towy Valley. The area also lies on the outskirts of the settlement of Ffairfach, which may have developed as a trading settlement during the medieval period (PRN 29449), and extends from the former turnpike road, the current A483.
- 2.1.5 Therefore there was considered to be a potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval origin to be present within the proposed development area.

## **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 Manual<sup>2</sup> 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.

---

<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 3.1.4 The machining was undertaken using 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 during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> of September 2021. The weather was overcast but dry.

### **3.3 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving**

- 3.3.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.3.2 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.

#### **4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS**

- 4.1 Firstly, a 360° mini-excavator with a grading bucket was used to strip the area down to the top of the subsoil for the provision of a new trackway. This area measured approximately 50m long by 2m wide. The topsoil was a mid-brown, clay-silt approximately 0.15m deep (Deposit (001), Photo 2).
- 4.2 The removal of the topsoil revealed the modern infill (Deposit (002)) of a service trench (Cut [003]) containing pieces of brick and concrete (Photo 3); the subsequent cable-trench excavated down the centre of the trackway revealed a disused soil-pipe within the infill (Photo 4). No other feature was discernible along the topsoil strip for the trackway.
- 4.3 Following the completion of the topsoil strip, a 0.5m wide cable-trench, up to 1m deep, was excavated down the centre; this was to enable the installation of underground electric cables (Photo 5).
- 4.4 The eastern end of the cable-trench was greatly disturbed by modern dumping (Deposit (004), Photo 6), but the rest of the trench revealed a consistent profile of approximately 0.15m of topsoil (001), which stood directly above the natural till (Deposit (007) which consisted of c.0.35m of orange-brown, silty-clay, and the occasional large rounded boulder, beneath which lay in excess of 0.4m of firm grey-brown clay (Deposit (008) with small stones (Photo 7).
- 4.5 Apart from the aforementioned soil-pipe, two red-clay land drains (Features [005] & [006]) were also exposed within the cable-trench.
- 4.6 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the groundworks within the development area.





**Photograph 1:** View SW towards trench upcast and Ffairfach beyond.



**Photograph 2:** View west in field along proposed trackway after removal of topsoil (1m scale).





**Photograph 3:** View west showing infill of service trench crossing topsoil strip (1m scale).



**Photo 4:** View SE showing truncated soil-pipe in trench section (1m scale).





**Photograph 5:** View east showing 0.5m wide trench excavated along the centre of proposed trackway.



**Photograph 6:** View south showing disturbed deposits at east end of cable-trench (1m scale).





**Photograph 7** : View SE showing representative section of trench (1m scale).



**Photograph 8:** View west after completion of cable-trench.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 A watching brief was conducted during ground works associated with the creation of a trackway and excavation of a cable-trench on land adjacent to Heol Cennen, Ffairfach, Llandeilo (centred on NGR SN 6296 2095).
- 5.2 The development lies within an area with a potential for archaeological remains to be present of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. Thus there was a recommendations to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground reduction works; including topsoil stripping.
- 5.3 The supervised groundworks encompassed the whole of a proposed trackway and the subsequent excavation of a cable-trench along its centre. The topsoil strip and trench excavation was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator using a grading bucket.
- 5.4 The watching brief established that, apart from the eastern end of the site, which was greatly disturbed by modern dumping, the topsoil comprised mid-brown clay-silt, and the observed soil deposits below the topsoil were similar to the known superficial geology and consisted of undisturbed till comprising 0.35m of orange-brown, silty-clay, with the occasional large rounded boulder and 0.4m of grey-brown clay.
- 5.5 A modern, disused soil-pipe and two red-clay land drains crossed the cable-trench in a roughly NW-SE direction.
- 5.6 No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified during the topsoil strip or during the cable-trenching within the development area.

## APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Cut or Deposit	Description	Dimensions	Finds
001	Deposit	Topsoil: Friable, mid-brown, clay-silt.	Across site, 0.15m thick	None
002	Deposit	Fill of 003: Friable, mid grey-brown, clay-silt Abundant, medium-large angular stone, concrete & brick inclusions	>2m long, 0.8m wide, 0.8m thick	Modern concrete, brick
003	Cut	Soil pipe trench: Linear, aligned NW-SE. Straight sides, concave base. Filled by (002).	>2m long, 0.8m wide, 0.8m deep	
004	Deposit	Modern dump: Firm, light grey clay. Common, medium-large angular stone inclusions	>2m wide, c.3m long, 0.5m thick	Modern concrete, pottery
005		Red-clay land drain, aligned NW-SE		
006		Red-clay land drain, aligned NW-SE		
007	Deposit	Natural till: Friable, mid orange-brown silty clay. Rare, large rounded stone inclusions	Across T1, 0.15m thick	None
008	Deposit	Natural subsoil: Firm, mid grey-brown clay. Moderate, small sub-rounded stone inclusions	Across T1, 0.15m thick	None

## **APPENDIX II**

### **HEOL CENNEN, FAIRFACH, CARMARTHENSHIRE 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 Headland Archaeology on behalf of their clients, Western Power Distribution, to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a new underground cable connecting to an overhead line at Heol Cennen, Ffairfach, Carmarthenshire (centred on SN 6296 2095; Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The requirement for a scheme of archaeological mitigation has been placed upon the development proposals to mitigate against the potential impact upon the archaeological resource following advice from the archaeological advisors to the local authority in Carmarthenshire, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM).
- 1.3 The development area lies close to the line of a possible Roman road (PRN 11760), although this assertion is thought to be doubtful. However, a Bronze Age burnt mound (PRN 885) is also recorded to the east, and archaeological investigations on the site of a new school complex c.600m to the northwest recorded a variety of prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains within the base of the Towy Valley. The area also lies on the outskirts of the settlement of Ffairfach, which may have developed as a trading settlement during the medieval period (PRN 29449), and extends from the former turnpike road, the current A483. There is therefore considered to be a potential for archaeological remains to be present in this general area. It is understood following initial consultations between DAT-DM and the client that the archaeological work associated with the development should comprise an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking activity associated with the works.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014)).
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 **Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**

**WSI Fig 1 & 2 removed - reproduced in main report**

## **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 the installation of a new underground cable at Heol Cennen, Ffairfach, 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 Heol Cennen, Ffairfach, Carmarthenshire, where there is the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. These groundworks are anticipated to include the stripping of topsoil for the creation of a trackway approximately 50m long by 5m wide, and the excavation of a cable trench within the stripped area 0.5m wide, 1m deep (see Figure 2). Telegraph poles have already been erected to carry the connecting overhead line.
- 4.2 It is anticipated that the archaeological watching brief will be carried out during the topsoil stripping and trench excavations.
- 4.3 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.



- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.6 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with 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.
- 4.7 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).
- 4.8 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
  - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
  - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
  - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
  - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.9 In the event 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.
- 4.10 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 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).
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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).
- 5.6 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 5.7 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as the Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management.
- 5.8 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 Philip Poucher MCIfA, Project Manager at 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 CSCS<sup>3</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> May 2020) and the latest *Covid-19 Working Advice Ver.1.1*, published by Prospect (5<sup>th</sup> May 2020), which addresses potential issues relating to archaeological site work. The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork. If the site cannot operate in line with recommended guidance then the project archaeologist will not be allowed to attend.
- 9.6 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.
- 9.7 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 PPE<sup>4</sup> 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.
- 9.8 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

<sup>4</sup> Personal Protection Equipment

