

ST ISSELLS CHURCH, SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2021



Prepared by DAT Archaeological
Services
for: The Church of Wales



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ST ISSELLS CHURCH, SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2021

By

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ST ISSELLS CHURCH, SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2021

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**ST ISSELLS CHURCH, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2021**

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**ST ISSELLS CHURCH, SAUNDERSFOOT, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2021**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the excavation of a replacement oil pipeline at St Issells Church, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire (SN 13251 05822).

The church is Grade II listed. It is thought to have early medieval origins and retains some medieval masonry but for the most part the present-day church building was rebuilt in the late 19th century. The surrounding churchyard is potentially early medieval in origin due to it being a suspected D-shaped enclosure.

The watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trench for an 8m length of replacement pipeline across the churchyard. The pipeline will carry oil to a new boiler located in the church. During the watching brief, late Victorian landscaping deposits were revealed along with edge of a possible unmarked grave. No articulated or disarticulated human remains were revealed. It is suggested that the Victorian landscaping deposits may be the result of excavating foundations in the later Victorian period for the nearby vestry.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal brîff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â chloddio pibell olew newydd yn Eglwys St Issells, Saundersfoot, Sir Benfro (SN 13251 05822).

Mae'r eglwys yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd II. Credir ei fod yn tarddu o'r canol oesoedd cynnar a'i fod wedi cadw rhywfaint o waith maen canoloesol ond i raddau helaeth ailadeiladwyd adeilad yr eglwys heddiw ar ddiwedd y 19eg ganrif. Mae'n bosibl bod y fynwent o'i chwmpas yn dyddio o'r cyfnod canoloesol cynnar yn tarddiad oherwydd yr drwgdybiaeth o'r loc siâp D.

Digwyddodd y brîff gwyllo yn ystod gloddio ffos ar gyfer pibell newydd 8m o hyd ar draws y fynwent. Bydd y biblinell yn cludo olew i foeler newydd sydd wedi ei leoli yn yr eglwys. Yn ystod y brîff gwyllo, datgelwyd dyddodion tirlunio o ddiwedd oes Fictoria ynghyd ag ymyl bedd posibl heb ei farcio. Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw weddillion dynol cymalog na datgymalog. Awgrymir y gallai'r dyddodion tirlunio Fictoraidd fod o ganlyniad i gloddio sylfeini ar gyfer y festri gerllaw yn y cyfnod Fictoraidd hwyr.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Proposals and Commission

- 1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services was commissioned by The Church in Wales to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the replacement of an oil pipeline at St Issells Church, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire (SN 13251 05822, Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The proposals involved the replacement of the existing oil tank with a bunded tank of equivalent size, and replacement of the oil pipeline. Groundworks involved excavation of a trench approximately 8m in length and to a depth of c.450mm and (Figure 2). Faculty was granted for the work by the Diocesan Advisory Committee (Ref: 2019-005481) with recommendations.
- 1.1.3 St Issell's Church (PRN 3642) is a grade II Listed Building (Cadw 1997, Ref. 6093). It is believed that the churchyard (PRN 47488) has its origin in the early medieval period, but the present church was almost entirely rebuilt during the 19th century, except for the west tower and the adjoining west bay of the nave and south aisle, which date from the medieval period (DAT HER).
- 1.1.4 Due to the archaeological potential of the site the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) recommended archaeological mitigation. A DAC Notification of Advice states that the work:
- should be undertaken with archaeological supervision. All archaeological work should be undertaken by either a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists accredited member or by a Registered Organisation with CIfA, to ensure the appropriate public liability and professional indemnity insurance and will require a written scheme to agree appropriate methodology. A final report, to be submitted for approval, containing the results of the work will conclude the requirement (DAC ref. 2019-005481).*
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological mitigation was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (Appendix I). This outlined the methodology for an archaeological watching brief upon any works with the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The WSI was approved by the DAC Archaeological Advisory Committee prior to the commencement of groundworks.
- 1.1.6 The work was carried out on the 11th of November 2021. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the watching brief was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services and was approved by the DAC Archaeological Advisory Committee prior to works commencing. The WSI outlined the project objectives as:
- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological mitigation.
 - To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
 - To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

- To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

1.2.2 The overall work was summarised as:

Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with replacement of the existing oil tank and oil line at St Issell's Church, Saundersfoot, and the production of a report and archive.

1.3 Report Outline

1.3.1 This report describes the location of the site along with its archaeological background and provides a summary and discussion of the results of the watching brief. It has been prepared in accordance with the appropriate CIfA standards and guidance (CIfA 2014).

1.4 Abbreviations

1.4.1 Sites recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) are identified by their Primary Record Number (PRN). Sites recorded in 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). Scheduled Monument (SM), Listed Building (LB). Sites are located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). Altitude is expressed to Ordnance Datum (OD).

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) –	AD 43 –c.AD 410	Historic
post-Roman / early medieval –	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval –	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval –	1536 – 1899	
Modern –	20th century onwards	

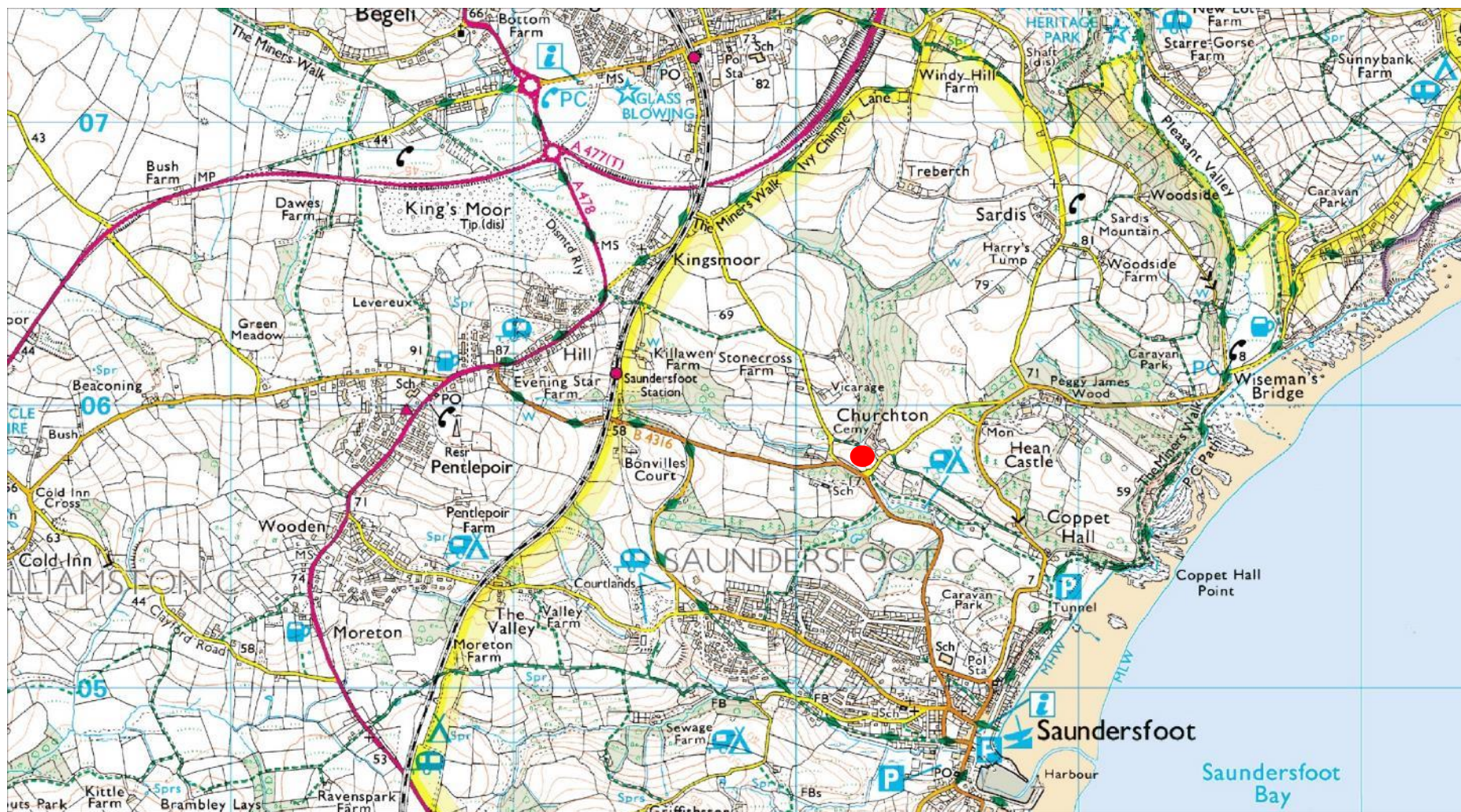


Figure 1: Site location map (site indicated by red circle).

Reproduced from the 2012 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 scale map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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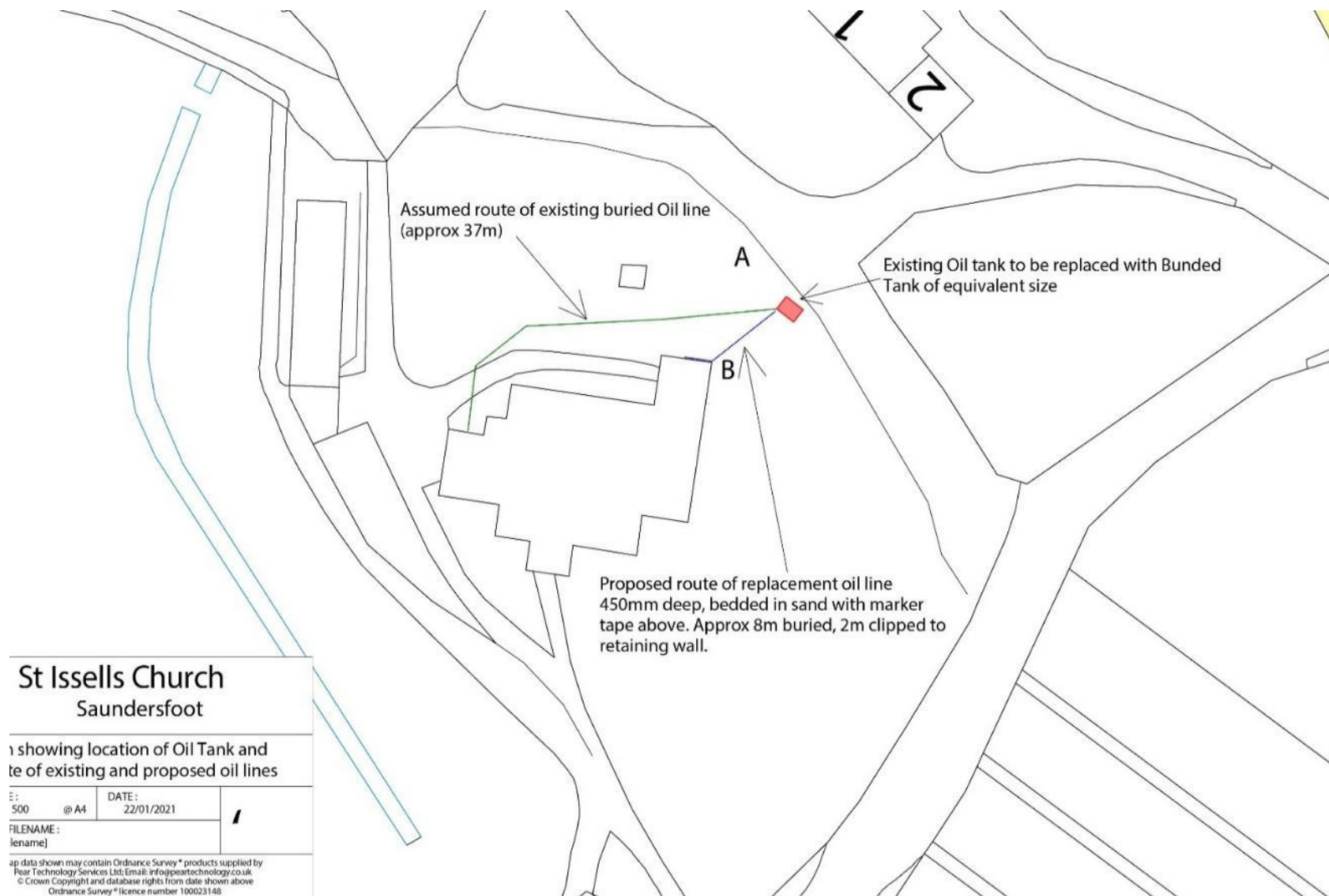


Figure 2: Plan provided by the developer depicting route of replacement oil pipeline (blue line).

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 St Issells Church is situated on a gentle slope of land overlooking the convergence of two small, unnamed valleys (NGR SN 13251 05822) to the north and west. Other landmarks of note within the vicinity of the church include the small town of Saundersfoot to the south, and Hean Castle, a Grade II listed property to the northeast (Ref. 18451). St Issells Church also lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and is surrounded by the Hean Castle estate (Figure 1).
- 2.1.2 The church is located within a sub-rectangular churchyard on a commanding south-west facing slope at c.20m aOD. The earlier churchyard is believed to surround the present-day church, with later Victorian and modern graveyard expansion to the south and to the east.
- 2.1.3 The underlying solid geology comprises the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation. The formation consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone and was formed approximately 310 to 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey mapping portal).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 St Issells Church (PRN 3642; NMR 103433), which is still in use, is one of a group of south Pembrokeshire churches that may have possible early medieval origins. This is due to the form of the D-shaped church yard and to the pre-Conquest dedication. St Issell is believed to be a corruption of 'St Usyllt', an early medieval Welsh saint. St Usyllt is reputed to be the father of St Teilo may link St Issells Church to a cluster of south Pembrokeshire Churches dedicated to Teilo. During the 12th century the church was a possession of Seez Abbey (Normandy). At some time before 1224, the abbey granted the St Issells to the Canons of St David's. The Church is listed in the *Taxatio* of 1291. (Ludlow 2003, PRN 47488).
- 2.2.2 With the exception of a 13th century arch in the chancel, and the tower, which is of 14th or 15th century date, little remains of the medieval church. Rebuilding first took place in 1862, following an appeal for funds by Rev. James Dalton. These works included renovation of the whole building to the east of the tower, and raising of the floor levels, but the floor layout was retained. In 1910 a vestry was added to the north side of the church, and it is recorded that the pews were renewed throughout the church during this period. More recently, renovation works undertaken in 1978 included the addition of porch doors and a flight of curved steps, constructed in memory of the third Lord Merthyr (Cof Cymru nd).
- 2.2.3 Within the northern area of the churchyard stands a Grade II listed medieval preaching cross (Cadw ref. 18443). The main gates to the churchyard are also Grade II listed (Cadw ref. 18447).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 This watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief and Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014; 2021). The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), detailing the archaeological works proposed, was approved by the DAC Archaeological Advisory Committee prior to the works commencing.
- 3.1.2 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual¹ 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.
- 3.1.3 An archaeological exhumation licence (Licence No. 21-0380, issued 02/11/21) was also obtained from the Ministry of Justice in advance of the works commencing due to the likelihood of the works exposing human remains (Appendix I).
- 3.1.4 The groundworks requiring observation comprised the excavation of a replacement oil pipeline trench leading to the north-east corner of the vestry from an external oil tank located just inside the northern boundary of the churchyard. The excavation was undertaken during a single day.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 11th of November 2021.

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 the specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and 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 This report is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork.

¹ DAT Archaeological Services have adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 All numbers within brackets refer to the unique context number given to all individual deposits using an open-ended numbering system in accordance with the DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual (Table 2).
- 4.2 Excavation of the service trench began at the north-east corner of the vestry and continued north-eastwards for around 8m to connect with the external oil tank. The trench was excavated by hand, measured roughly 0.45m wide and was kept to a constant depth of c. 0.45m (Photo 1).
- 4.3 The overlying topsoil was a dark brown, silty clay (**1000**) which had been heavily rooted and was roughly 0.31m in depth throughout the confines of the trench (Photo 2). This deposit contained the remains of one hand-made post-medieval brick, several fragments of 19th-20th century decorated china, one neck of a late 18th-century wine bottle and a single fragment of black, unworked flint (Photo 3).
- 4.4 Directly below the topsoil was a light yellowish-grey clay (**1001**) which contained frequent small pieces of shale and continued for 0.16m in depth to the base of the trench (Photo4).
- 4.5 During the watching brief a slight colour change was noted within the base of the trench, around 2.5m to the north-east of the vestry. This separate deposit (**1002**) comprised a blackish-grey clay with frequent inclusions of small, sub-angular shales. It was noted that the deposit had a distinct edge on its north-east side, but which was less distinct to the south-west. Since the required depth of the trench had been reached this feature, possibly an unmarked Victorian grave, was not excavated.
- 4.6 During the remainder of the watching brief no further archaeological features or deposits of significance were recorded.



Photograph 1: Hand excavation of new pipe trench. View roughly north.



Photograph 2: Completed section of pipe trench. View roughly north. 1m scale



Photograph 3: Selection of finds from topsoil deposit (1000).



Photograph 4: Completed section of pipe trench where it met the existing oil tank. View northeast. 1m scale

Table 2: *List of deposits (contexts) revealed in excavated pipe trench*

Context No	Description
1000	Topsoil- Dark brown silty clay
1001	Landscaping- Light yellowish grey clay.
1002	Grave fill or landscaping- Blackish grey clay

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The archaeological watching brief has provided an appropriate record of groundworks carried out in association with the replacement of an oil pipeline at St Issells Church, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire.
- 5.2 St Issells church is believed to have early medieval origins, with the present-day church built at some point during the 13th century. Some medieval core fabric remains, but much of the present-day church dates from the 19th century. The building is Grade II listed.
- 5.3 Groundworks for the current project involved the excavation of a trench to carry a replacement oil pipeline. The route of the trench continued for c.8m in a north-eastward direction from the north-east corner of the vestry to connect with an oil tank situated just inside the northern boundary of the churchyard. Within the trench it was suspected that several unmarked Victorian graves might be present, but it was hoped that these would be left undisturbed due to the shallow depth of the trench.
- 5.4 The excavation topsoil was found to contain a mixture of modern and post-medieval artefacts. Underlying the topsoil was the remains of a mixed clay layer; this is the remains of a landscaping deposit. The trench was situated near to the vestry, and it is highly likely that this deposit represents the remains of upcast associated with excavation of the foundations of the vestry in 1910.
- 5.5 Also noted with the basal area of the trench was a dark, blackish-grey deposit which was clearly delineated on its north-eastern edge but not so apparent on its south-western edge. While this could be evidence for an unmarked grave, it could also be the remains of upcast formed as an underlying tip line related to the construction of the vestry.
- 5.6 During the watching brief no articulated or disarticulated human remains were encountered. Also noted were the absence of any coffin remains or fittings, and it is assumed that this is due to the shallow depth of the trench.

6 SOURCES

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

CIfA. 2014. *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute of Archaeologists

CIfA. 2021. *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2021 revision)*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Ludlow, N. D. 2003. *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project. Stage 2: Assessment and Fieldwork Pembrokeshire. Part 2a, Gazetteer of Sites*. Dyfed Archaeological Trust report no. 2003/39

Websites

British Geological Survey mapping portal. Accessed on 10.01.2022

Cof Cymru - <https://cadw.gov.wales/advice-support/cof-cymru>. Accessed on the 12/11/2

APPENDIX I:

ST ISSELLS CHURCH, SAUNDERSFOOT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2020 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI or specification) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (the contracting arm of Dyfed Archaeological Trust) to provide a methodology for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at St Issell's Church, Saundersfoot (NGR SN 13251 05822; Figure 1). The WSI and archaeological works have been commissioned by the church warden on behalf of The Church of Wales.
- 1.2 The proposals involve the replacement of the existing oil tank with a bunded tank of equivalent size and replacement of the oil line excavated to a depth of approximately 450mm and 8m in length (Figure 2). Faculty has been granted for the work by the Diocesan Advisory Committee (Ref: 2019-005481) with recommendations.
- 1.3 St Issell's Church (PRN 3642) is a grade II Listed Building thought to date from the early medieval period but was almost entirely rebuilt in the 19th century with the exception of the west tower and the adjoining west bay of the nave and south aisle.
- 1.4 As a result of the archaeological potential of the site the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) have recommended that archaeological mitigation would be required. A DAC Notification of Advice states that the work:
should be undertaken with archaeological supervision. All archaeological work should be undertaken by either a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists accredited member or by a Registered Organisation with CIfA, to ensure the appropriate public liability and professional indemnity insurance and will require a written scheme to agree appropriate methodology. A final report, to be submitted for approval, containing the results of the work will conclude the requirement.
- 1.5 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief during groundworks with the potential to expose archaeological deposits, which will be undertaken by DAT Archaeological Services and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014). A copy will be sent to the archaeological advisors to the DAC for their approval. The aim of the watching brief is to provide information on the character and significance of any archaeological remains that may be revealed during groundworks.
- 1.6 DAT Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. DAT Archaeological Services has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.
- 1.7 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.
- 1.8 All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS certified to work on construction sites.
- 1.9 **Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**



Figure 1: Site location map showing the position of the site in red.

Source: Opensource data hub. Miniscale: A simple overview map of Great Britain. Credit OS, ONS.

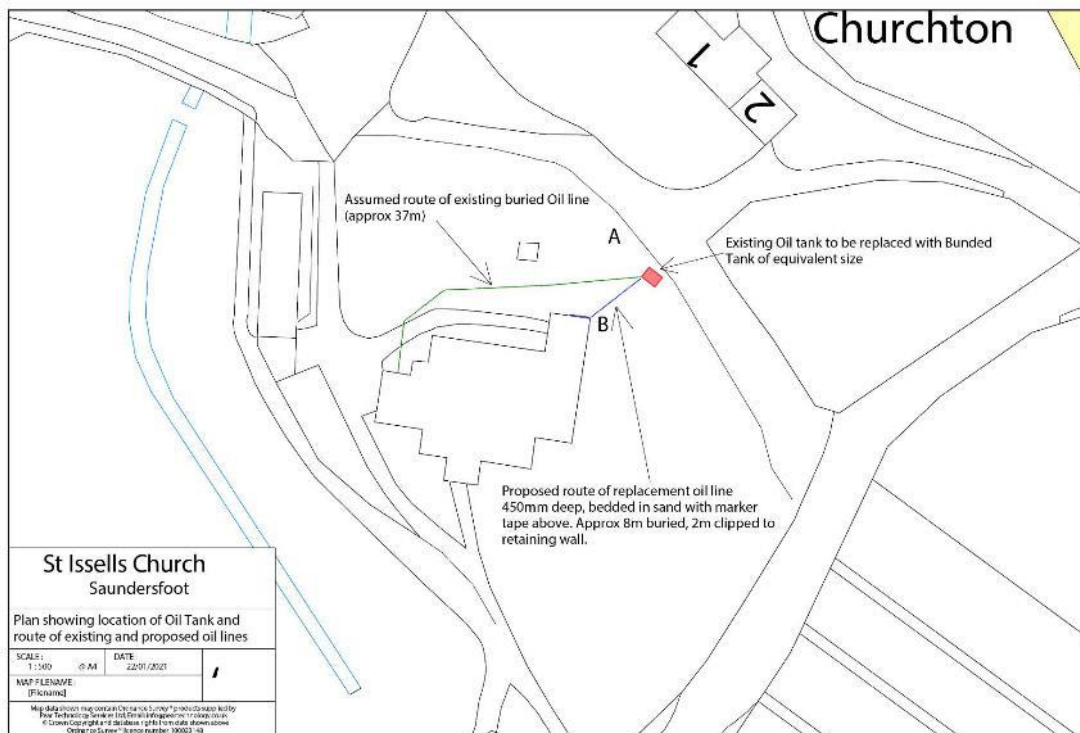


Figure 2: Detailed site plan. Provided by client.

2. WATCHING BRIEF

2.1 The definition of archaeological watching brief, taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014) is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

2.2 The purpose of a watching brief, as laid down in the CIfA S&G AWB is:

to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works;

to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment.

2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

Archaeological attendance and recording during groundworks associated with replacement of the existing oil tank and oil line at St Issell's Church, Saundersfoot.

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. FIELDWORK

4.1 The proposed development works can be summarised as follows:

- Replacement of the existing oil tank with a bunded tank of equivalent size.
- Replacement of the oil line excavated to a depth of approximately 450mm and 8m in length (illustrated in Figure 2).

4.2 The work to replace the existing oil tank and oil line will require excavation through the cemetery. These groundworks have the potential to expose archaeological deposits within the churchyard and associated with the existing wall. The remaining required works are not anticipated to expose sub-surface deposits.

- 4.3 A 'watching brief' is to be undertaken during groundworks at the site that have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. This will require the presence of an archaeologist during the groundworks being undertaken within the cemetery.
- 4.4 Any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the groundworks will be examined and recorded to an appropriate level.
- 4.5 Although efforts will be made to avoid marked burials there is potential that unmarked burials will be present within the graveyard and likely to be disturbed. If any articulated (complete) inhumations are encountered, then every attempt shall be made to leave these intact and in-situ.



Photo 1: Grave marked by a small headstone within the area of ground reduction works.

- 4.6 One east-west grave has been identified within the area where ground reduction works are due to take place (Photo 1, Figure 3). It is probable that this burial no later than 19th century in date as the cemetery closed in 1907.
- 4.7 There is potential for more unmarked burials to lie within the area where ground reduction works are taking place. If any articulated (complete) inhumations are encountered, then every attempt shall be made to leave these intact and in-situ.
- 4.8 If human skeletal remains have to be exhumed/removed then they will be recorded before lifting, boxed and stored appropriately on site for later, if not immediate, re-burial within the churchyard. Such remains will not require further analysis. An application for the appropriate licence has been made to the Mistry of Justice.
- 4.9 Being located within a church it is very likely that disarticulated human bone may be uncovered during the works. All human remains will, where possible, be left in situ. If necessary disarticulated bone will be removed and retained appropriately for reburial within the churchyard. Such remains will not require further analysis.
- 4.10 Photos 2 – 4 show the approximate area of the proposed works.



Photo 2: From Point A (Figure 2) looking south (provided by client).



Photo 3: From point A (Figure 2) looking southeast to the existing oil tank (provided by client).



Photo 4: From point B (figure 2) looking west (provided by client).

- 4.11 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits will conform to best current professional practice and be carried out in accordance with the Recording Manual² used by DAT Archaeological Services. Significant archaeological features or deposits will be drawn at a suitable scale (no less than 1:20) and photographed in an appropriate format.
- 4.12 All archaeologically significant finds will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure Trove, will remain the property of the landowner. It is assumed that permission will be granted for any finds recovered to be stored within the site archive for the project or within a local museum or other suitable repository.
- 4.13 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the curatorial officer, DAT Archaeological Services shall, if required, implement on behalf of the Client a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features. In these instances,

² DAT Archaeological Services has adopted the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection if required.

it would be necessary to employ extra resources to record such features to an appropriate standard.

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork 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 2007), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 5.2 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 5.3 A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and four copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 5.4 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).
- 5.5 The project archive, including all artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure Trove) will be deposited with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner.
- 5.6 A copy of the final report will be deposited with the regional HER at Dyfed Archaeological Trust within six months of the completion of the project.

6. STAFF

- 6.1 This project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 6.2 Archaeological attendance during the watching brief will be undertaken by staff drawn from the team of archaeologists employed by 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 fieldwork may need to be monitored by Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Development Management (DAT-DM), Division in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the DAC, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the archaeological works. However, during the current Covid-19 pandemic a different method of monitoring may be used via regular photographic updates of the work and by telephone. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

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 groundworks 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.
- 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.

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

⁴ *Personal Protection Equipment*

