

NO 50 ANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION NP/21/0551/FUL



Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For: David & Kate Fry-Thomas



ymddiriedolaeth archaeolegol



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 2022-32

EVENT RECORD NO. 128838

June 2022

**NO 50 ANGLE, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

By

Marion Shiner

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Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin,
Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Epost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: 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
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

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Client

David & Kate Fry-Thomas

Event Record No

128838

Report No

2022-32

Project Code

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Report Prepared By

Marion Shiner

Fieldwork Undertaken By

Marion Shiner

Illustrated By

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Report Approved By

Fran Murphy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to No 50 Angle, Pembrokeshire (NGR SM 8616 0302). The development site is located on the main road through Angle, a village that was laid out during the medieval period. The proposed development was considered to have the potential to impact upon underlying archaeological remains.

A post-medieval dump of bottles, fragmentary ceramic material and miscellaneous metal items was encountered in the area of a former shed or outbuilding shown on historic mapping. Made-up ground was present across the rest of the development plot and no stratified archaeological deposits were encountered except for a relatively recent dog burial.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archeolegol YAD i gynnal briff gwyllo yn ystod gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â chodi estyniad i Rif 50 Angle, Sir Benfro (NGR SM 8616 0302). Mae safle'r datblygiad wedi'i leoli ar y briffordd trwy Angle, pentref a osodwyd yn ystod y cyfnod canoloesol. Ystyriwyd bod gan y datblygiad arfaethedig y potensial i effeithio ar weddillion archeolegol gwaelodol.

Daethpwyd ar draws tomen o boteli, deunydd ceramig darniog ac eitemau metel amrywiol ôl-ganoloesol yn ardal hen sied neu adeilad allanol a ddangosir ar fapiau hanesyddol. Roedd ddaear yn bresennol ar draws gweddill y plot datblygu ac ni ddaethpwyd o hyd i unrhyw ddyddodion archeolegol haenedig ac eithrio claddedigaeth cŵn ddiweddar.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned by David and Kate Fry-Thomas to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension (Planning Application NP/21/0551/FUL) to No 50 Angle, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 8616 0302).

1.1.2 The development site is located within the core of the medieval settlement of Angle, which was established by the late twelfth century. The main street through the village, which the development site is adjacent to, was laid out at this time. The site is also within immediate proximity to a well-preserved medieval strip field system (PRN 5700).

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 (Appendix 1). The WSI outlined the project objectives as:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the watching brief which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake;
- To monitor ground works in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits;
- 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 construction of an extension to No.50 Angle Village, Pembrokeshire.

1.2.3 The groundworks are being undertaken during the construction of an extension to No.50 Angle Village.

1.2.4 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

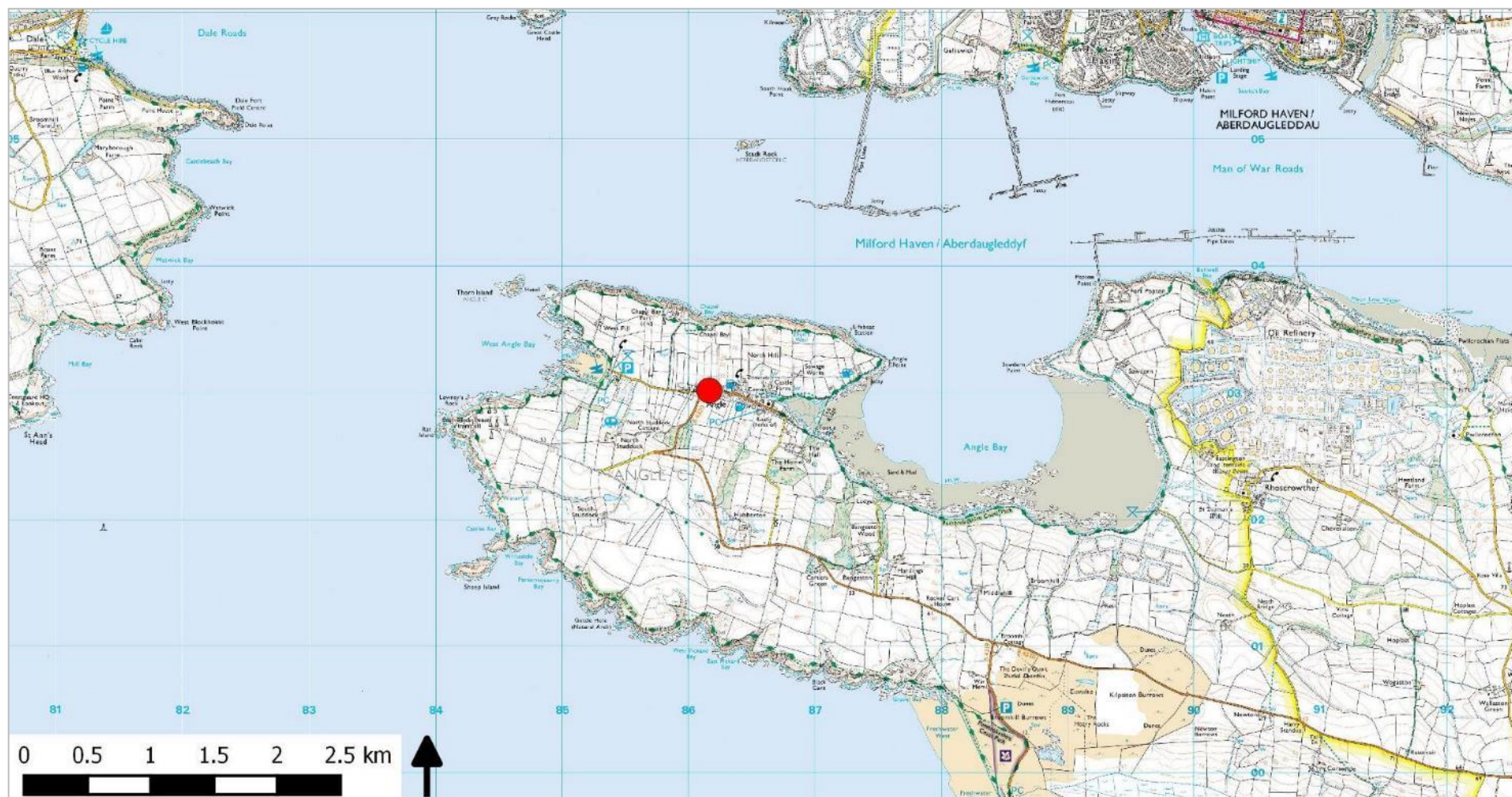


Figure 1: Site location map showing the proposed development area (in red).

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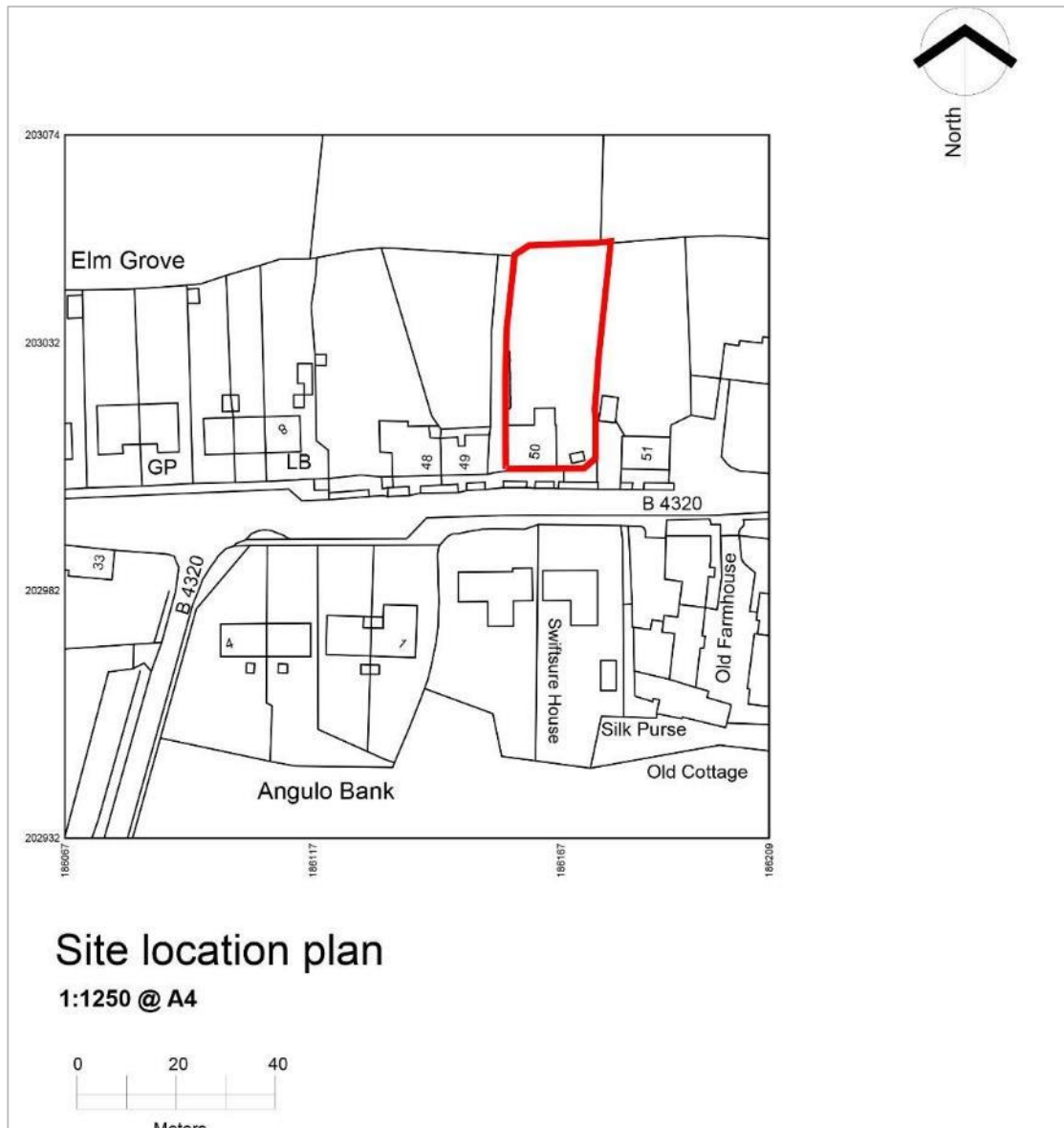


Figure 2: Site location plan showing the extent of the site (red boundary)

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

2.1.1 The site is located on the northern side of the main road through the village of Angle, Pembrokeshire. The nearest large town is Pembroke, c.9 miles to the west.

2.1.2 Angle village lies on the southern side of the mouth of Milford Haven waterway. The waterway is a Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (D) 3). In summary, this landscape is described thus:

The Haven is a ria or drowned valley flooded after the end of the last Ice Age; its deep yet sheltered waters extend 30km inland of its mouth, before dividing into the Eastern and Western Cleddau which continue as tidal rivers for some distance. Tributaries such as the Pembroke, Carew and Cresswell Rivers and several smaller pills flowing into the Haven, significantly increase the length of its meandering and incised shore and coastline. On either side and extending to the Dale and Angle peninsulas at the Haven's mouth, the low coastal plateau of south Pembrokeshire seldom rises above 80m above OD.

The littoral landscape of Milford Haven encapsulates the whole chronological range of maritime conquest, settlement, commerce, fishing and defence from the 11th century to the changing realities of the late 20th century. This is a highly articulate and distinctive land and seascape; its integrity is its highest factor. It exhibits both continuity and adaptation and its overall setting and range of features make it unique in Wales if not in Britain. Yet, despite its robust adaptation to the modern industrial and maritime operations of the oil and power industries, the integrity of this multiperiod coastal landscape also depends on the conservation of its historic elements.

Iron Age promontory forts are sited on several of the headlands at the entrance and along the course of the Haven and the Daugleddau. Early medieval, Christian and Viking sites are evidenced on place-name, documentary and epigraphic grounds, such as Early Christian Inscribed Stone monuments, but are no longer visible in the landscape. By contrast, the Norman conquest, achieved by coastally sited castle-boroughs, is still dramatically present at Pembroke, at Haverfordwest, and at Carew, all sited on the upper reaches of the rivers. Carew did not develop into a borough, and excavations, combined with a historic landscape study of Carew parish, has shown that a Dark Age stronghold and possible Romano-British site preceded the Norman castle, an indicator perhaps of similar pre-Norman foci at Pembroke and Haverfordwest (Murphy & Ludlow 2003).

2.1.3 The underlying bedrock geology consists of the Black Rock Subgroup and Gully Oolite Formation (undifferentiated) - Limestone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 343 to 359 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period. (BGS online).

2.1.4 The rear garden area of the property had been landscaped into a south facing slope. A narrow lane to the west of the property led to an area of hardstanding with garages and outbuildings to the rear (north). A boundary wall, topped by hedging separated the rear garden from this lane. To the east, the garden was bounded by hedging. Six steps led from garden level to ground level.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.2.1 The Anglo-Norman planned settlement at Angle was established by the late 12th century. The village has a characteristic central street with narrow plots laid out perpendicular to it. There is a notable group of high-status medieval buildings (including St. Mary's church, a tower-house and a dovecote) at the east end of the village. The surrounding landscape is one of medieval and post-medieval field systems, including fossilized strip fields still visible to the north of No 50 Angle (James 2000). St Mary's church had become parochial by 1291, when it was listed in Pope Nicholas IV's ecclesiastical taxation assessment (Ludlow 2002).
- 2.2.2 The Dyfed HER records 38 known archaeological sites within a 500m radius of the development site (Table 2). These include the medieval village itself (PRN 5700) and prehistoric artefacts recovered close to the centre of the village (PRN 3097). Three Scheduled Monuments, all of which are date from the medieval period, are present to the east of the site; these are the aforementioned Tower House (PRN 3088; SM PE068), the dovecote (PRN 3089; SM PE067), and Angle Castle, a fortified house (PRN 3090; SM PE069). St Mary's Church is a Grade II Listed Building (PRN 3091; LB ref 5921).
- 2.2.3 The Tower House is also recorded as the Grade I Listed post-medieval Pele Tower, (PRN 60004; LB ref 5923), while the Sailor's Chapel within the churchyard is also a Grade I Listed (PRN 23825; LB ref 17147). A number of post-medieval Grade II Listed Buildings are also recorded, including domestic residencies and other structures mostly located in the centre of the village. Post-medieval artefacts have also been recovered from this area (PRN 4385).
- 2.2.4 The 1842 Angle parish Tithe Map shows the location of No 50 Angle, (Figure 3). A garden area is indicated to the rear. No lane is indicated between No 50 Angle and its neighbour (No 49) to the west, and no outbuildings are depicted to the rear of the property.
- 2.2.5 By the time the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map was published in 1869, the existing layout of buildings is visible, with a lane separating No 50 from the property to the west (Figure 4). A rear garden area is shown behind the property, but no boundaries separate the area depicted suggesting that at this time, the area may have been shared by No 50 and the property to the east. To the rear of No 50, within the garden area, a small, roofed structure is depicted adjacent to the boundary with the lane and the map shows a path leading to it from the rear of both No 50 and its eastern neighbour.
- 2.2.6 On the second edition OS map of 1906, the gardens are still shown as one area, but the path to the outbuilding is no longer depicted and the structure itself is shown as unroofed (Figure 5). A further small structure has been constructed in the north-west corner of the garden area, directly to the north of No 50; this may be a small stable that survives today.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1842 Angle Parish Tithe Map
(Development area outlined in red)

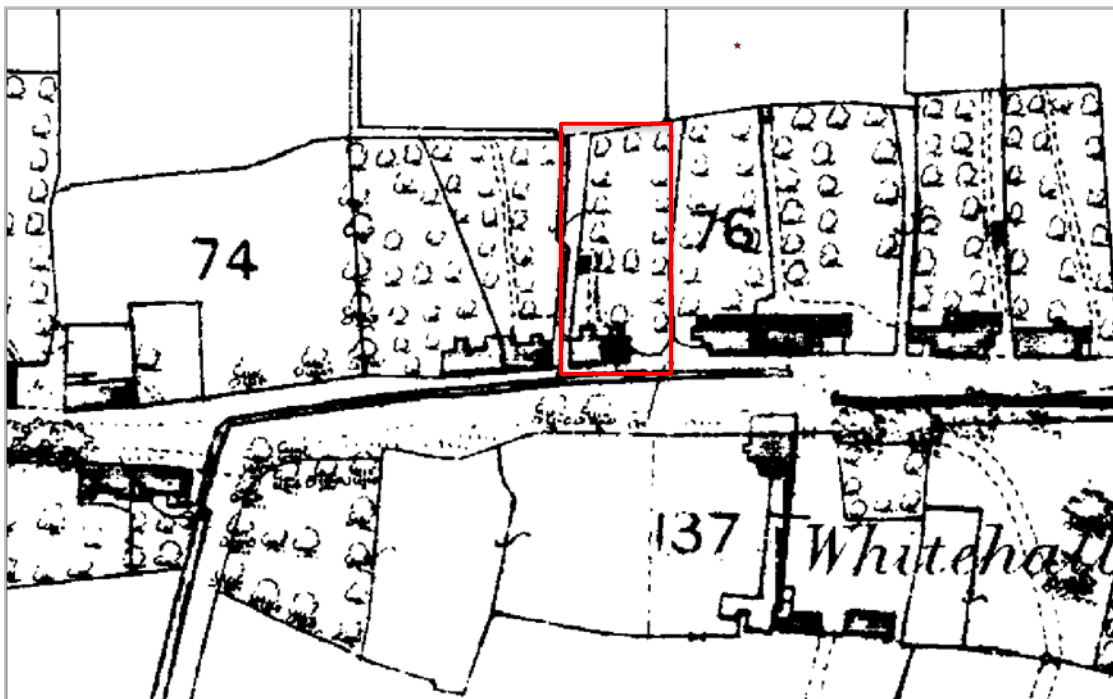


Figure 4: Extract from the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map
published in 1869 showing a lane to the west of No 50 and a small, roofed
structure to the north of the main building (Development area outlined in
red).

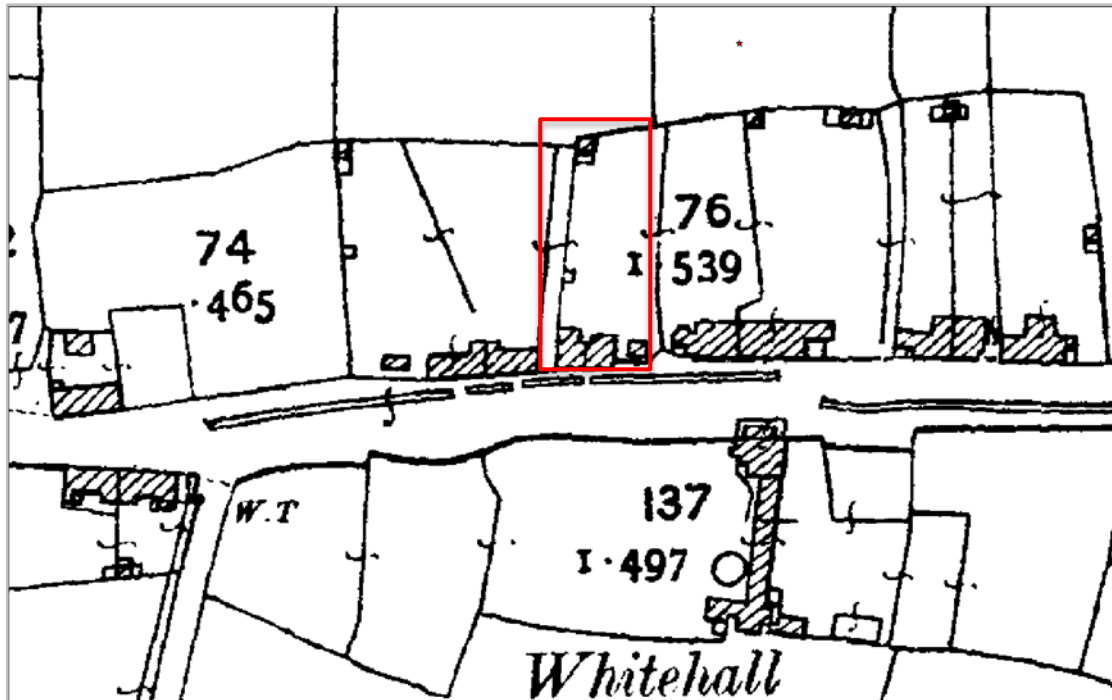


Figure 5: Extract from the second edition 25" Ordnance Survey map published in 1906, the small structure to the north of the main building of No 50 is now unroofed and the stable is present to the north (Development area outlined in red).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations.

- 2.3.1 A watching brief and subsequently, an archaeological evaluation, took place ahead of development at Whitehall Farm, on the opposite side of the road from No 50 Angle in 2006 (Crane 2006; Smith 2006). No features of archaeological interest were revealed by the watching brief. The evaluation revealed two linear features and a shallow pit scoop, all of which were of probable 17th century date (based on pottery fragments in the fills), but no evidence for medieval activity was recorded.
- 2.3.2 In 2010, a watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to No 49 Angle village (Meek 2010). The excavations revealed that the land to the rear of the property had been built up to some extent during the 20th century. A metalled surface, possibly representing a north-south aligned trackway depicted on the 1869 OS map, was present in the area of the rear patio of the new extension.

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 3.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the proposed archaeological works was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services (Appendix 1).
- 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 area for the extension was excavated by 8 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, with the spoil removed to a nearby farm.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over two days on 14th and 15th June 2022. The weather was dry and sunny.

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.

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 In order for the development area to be accessed by the mechanical excavator, it was necessary for that post-medieval wall bounding the eastern side of the lane between Nos 49 and 50 Angle village, along with the remains of the north-west corner and west wall of the small post-medieval outbuilding shown on the first and second edition OS maps were demolished (Photos 1 & 2).
- 4.2 The boundary wall was of rough stone construction, randomly coursed and bonded with a sandy mortar. It had been consolidated with patches of mortar rendering in places and survived to a maximum height of c.1.2m. The outbuilding was also stone-built, of slightly better, but still randomly coursed, construction than the wall. Only its west and north walls survived. The boundary west wall was c.2m high where it joined the north wall of the structure, and c.1.5m high where it abutted the north end of the boundary wall. This revealed that the outbuilding originally had a north-south sloping roof.
- 4.3 While the original function of the outbuilding is not known, it was clear that both it, and also the area between the boundary wall and a privet hedge between wall and garden, had also been used as a rubbish dump. A large quantity of post-medieval and modern artefacts were revealed during the demolition of both the outbuilding and the wall. The majority of this material came from the area of the ruined outbuilding. It comprised brick, breeze block and slate fragments, post-medieval glazed ceramic fragments, a small, glazed ceramic inkwell, miscellaneous metal items including a fork and a broken wheel, a soda syphon and over thirty complete bottles and bottle fragments (Photo 3). A single cow vertebra was also present.
- 4.4 Once access to the rear of the property had been gained for the mechanical excavator, an area of garden measuring c.10m x 8m was removed to ground level, which was 1.4m below garden level. A disused plastic oil tank and the steps between garden and ground level were also removed (Photos 4 & 5).
- 4.5 Below the turf was a c.0.25m to c.0.30m deep layer of topsoil. This was a friable, dark blackish-brown silty clay with rare small to medium sub-angular stones, fairly frequent fragments of brick and coal and post-medieval glazed pot sherds (Photo 6).
- 4.6 Below the topsoil was a 0.15m to 0.20m subsoil layer. This was more compact than the topsoil layer but was still friable (Photo 6). It comprised a mid-brown silty clay with occasional brick and coal fragments, rare charcoal fragments and two oyster shells. A recent (c.2002) dog burial was present at the interface between the topsoil and subsoil layers.
- 4.7 The natural geology, comprising a mid-orange silty clay with frequent small to medium shale fragments, interspersed with areas of Old Red Sandstone, was present below the subsoil. This was first encountered at c.0.50m below the turf level and was exposed to a depth of 1.4m by the groundworks (Photo 6). No archaeological features were observed within the natural.



Photo 1: Showing the lane, the boundary wall and the north-west corner of the former outbuilding. Looking south-east, 1m scale.



Photo 2: Showing the lane, the boundary wall and the west wall of the former outbuilding. Looking north-east, 1m scale.



Photo 3: Showing a small selection of the bottles recovered during the watching brief. 0.5m scale.



Photo 4: Showing the garden, oil tank and steps prior to work commencing. Looking south-west, 1m scale.



Photo 5: Showing work to remove debris continuing once machine access to the garden was achieved. Looking south.



Photo 6: Showing layers of topsoil, subsoil and natural in section, post-excavation. Looking north, 1m scale.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to No 50 Angle village, Pembrokeshire.
- 5.2 The development area lies behind the main road through Angle, which has its origin as a medieval planted village. Therefore, it was considered highly likely that features or deposits relating to the medieval, or post-medieval periods might be present within the area, with the potential that they might be damaged or destroyed by intrusive activity. As a result, Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks.
- 5.3 The north-west corner and west wall of a small, stone-built outbuilding were demolished as part of the works. Examination of historic mapping suggests that this structure was constructed during the second half of the nineteenth century, but was roofless by the early twentieth century. The watching brief revealed that the structure had been used as a rubbish dump (primarily a bottle dump) at some time during its history: presumably once it was no longer roofed.
- 5.4 The watching brief on groundworks has revealed that the garden area directly behind No 50 Angle village has been built up in the past, probably during the 20th century as is suggested for the neighbouring property at No 49 (Meek 2010). The property has previously been extended, and it seems likely that the raising up and levelling of the garden took place using material excavated ahead of construction of that earlier extension.
- 5.5 No evidence for medieval or earlier activity was revealed during the watching brief.

6. SOURCES

CIfA. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Meek, J. 2010, *No 49 Angle, Pembrokeshire SM 8614 0301: Archaeological Watching Brief*, Unpublished DAT Report no 2010/63

Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2003. *Historic Landscape Characterisation: Pembrokeshire*, Unpublished DAT Report

APPENDIX I:

50 ANGLE VILLAGE, PEMBROKESHIRE PLANNING APPLICATION NP/21/0551/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 David Fry-Thomas to provide an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the property at 50 Angle Village, Pembrokeshire (Planning Application Ref No. NP/21/0551/FUL centred on SM 8616 0302; Figures 1-3).

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

1.3 The recommendation from DAT-DM, states:

No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.

Reason: to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development

1.4 The proposed development lies within the core of the medieval settlement of Angle (PRN 5700) and within immediate proximity to a well-preserved medieval strip field system (PRN 5701). Angle appears to be a 'planted' settlement of the late 11th/early 12th century, with properties laid out perpendicular to a main central street. It is possible therefore that the plot and its boundaries have medieval origins. The property also borders a small green lane that gives direct access to the area of medieval strip field to the north. Following subsequent consultations with DAT-DM it was agreed that the archaeological work associated with the development should comprise an archaeological watching brief during ground-breaking activity, focussed on groundworks for the new extension to the rear of No.50.

1.5 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.

- 1.6 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.

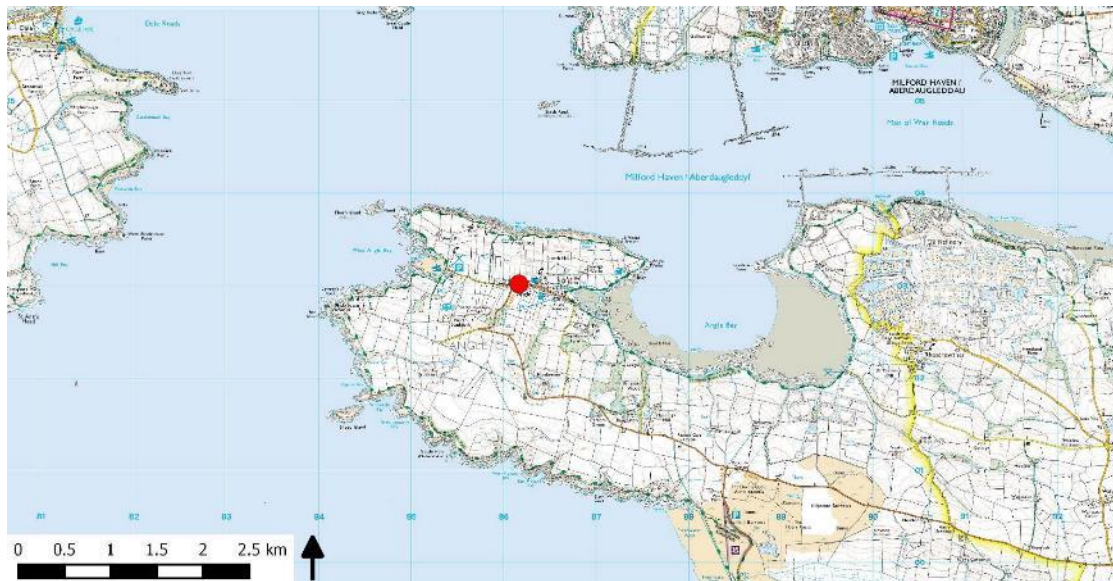


Figure 1: Site location map showing the proposed development area (in red).

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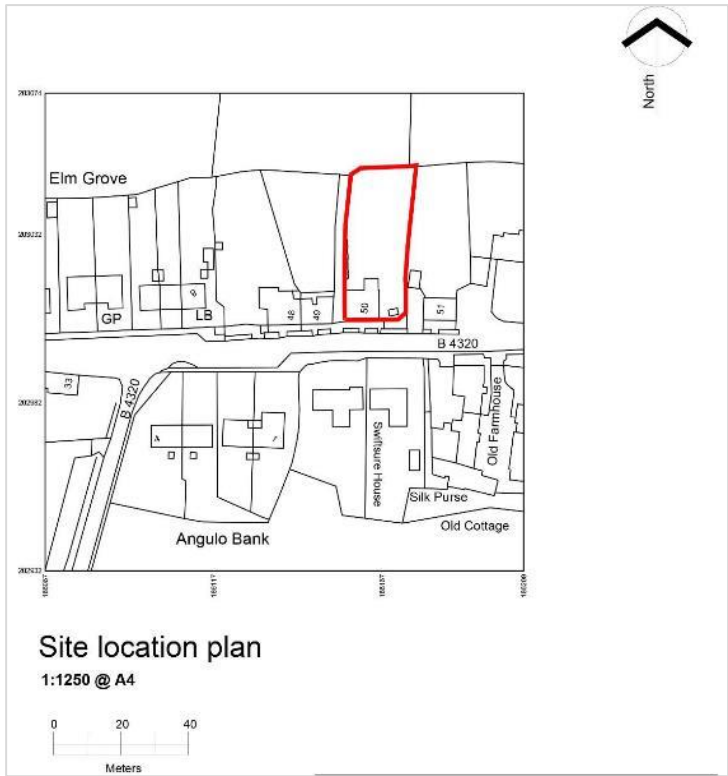


Figure 2: Site location detail, not reproduced to original scale.

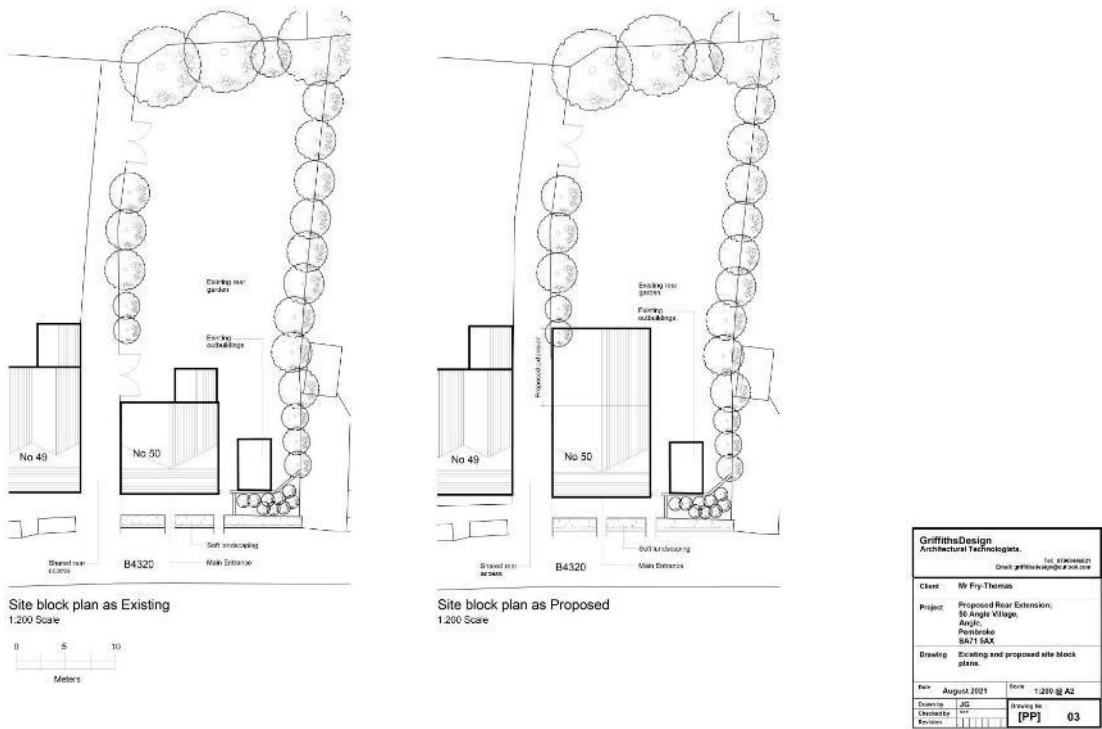


Figure 3: Existing and proposed development plan. Not reproduced to original scale.

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 the construction of an extension to No.50 Angle Village, 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 at No.50 Angle Village, 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 and service excavations.
- 4.2 It is anticipated that the archaeological watching brief will be carried out within the area of the rear extension on the north side of the existing property, to a point where it is clear that no further potential archaeological remains would be disturbed.
- 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** – Worcester Archaeology
- **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

- 9.1 All DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS³ registered.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 9.3 All known health and safety risk and the presence of any services etc must be made known to the attending archaeologist at the start of any ground works by the client/site contractor.
- 9.4 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices during the current Covid-19 Pandemic, and guidance issued by CIfA.
- 9.5 CIfA advise that Registered Organisations should ensure they are familiar with the latest *Site Operating Procedures*, published by the Construction Leadership Council (Version 4, updated 18th May 2020) and the latest *Covid-19 Working Advice Ver.1.1*, published by Prospect (5th May 2020), which addresses potential issues relating to archaeological site work.
- 9.6 The project risk assessment will detail 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.

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.

³ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

⁴ Personal Protection Equipment

