

UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



Prepared by DAT Archaeological Services

For: Pembrokeshire County Council



DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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SEPTEMBER 2023

UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

by

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**UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

Client Pembrokehire County Council

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**UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DAT Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief prior to, and during, emergency structural works to Union Hill retaining wall which was deemed a dangerous structure. The works included grading back the ground behind the retaining wall, within the grounds to Priory Court, the former workhouse which is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref. No 12239). The site is also in an area where ditches (PRN 269) were uncovered during road building in 1976 and is in proximity to the Scheduled Monument of Haverfordwest Priory (PE017).

During the works, the foundations of a glasshouse were uncovered which was identified on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. A ditch thought to be related to medieval agricultural activity was recorded which may be associated with the ditches uncovered almost 50 years earlier. The remains of two post-medieval drains were also revealed, at least one of which may be associated with the former workhouse.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol YAD i ymgymryd â briff gwyllo archeolegol cyn, ac yn ystod, gwaith strwythurol brys i wal gynnal Union Hill a ystyriwyd yn strwythur peryglus. Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys graddio'r tir tu ôl i'r wal gynnal yn ôl, o fewn tiroedd Priory Court, yr hen tloty sy'n Adeilad Rhestredig Gradd II (Cyf. Rhif 12239). Mae'r safle hefyd mewn ardal lle daethpwyd o hyd i ffosydd (PRN 269) wrth adeiladu ffyrdd ym 1976 ac mae'n agos at Heneb Gofrestredig Priordy Hwlffordd (PE017).

Yn ystod y gwaith, daethpwyd o hyd i sylfeini tŷ gwydr a nodwyd ar fap Arolwg Ordnans 1887. Cofnodwyd ffos y credir ei bod yn gysylltiedig â gweithgarwch amaethyddol canoloesol a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â'r ffosydd a ddarganfuwyd bron i 50 mlynedd yn gynharach. Datgelwyd olion dwy ddraen ôl-ganoloesol hefyd, y gallai o leiaf un ohonynt fod yn gysylltiedig â'r hen tloty.

UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2023

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Trust - Archaeological Services (DAT-AS) was commissioned by Pembrokeshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during emergency structural works to Union Hill retaining wall (centred on NGR SM 9563 1518; Fig 1) whose deteriorating condition had caused it to be deemed a dangerous structure.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological investigation was considered necessary as the emergency structural works to the wall would involve grading back and stabilising the ground to its rear which lies within the grounds of Priory Court, the former workhouse and a Grade II listed building (Ref No 12239). The location is also close to the scheduled monument of Haverfordwest Priory (PE017), and ditches (PRN 269) of unknown date uncovered in this area during road building in 1976 (Fig 2).
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken during late February and early March 2023.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief* (CIfA S&G AWB), (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-AS prior to the commencement of works (Appendix I). This outlined the methodology by which the watching brief would be undertaken.
- 1.2.2 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.*
- 1.2.3 The overall scheme of work was summarised as follows:
- *The implementation of a scheme of archaeological watching brief during emergency structural works to Union Hill retaining wall.*
 - *The archaeological watching brief will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims on the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.*
 - *A report shall be prepared on the results of the watching brief and an archive created of all finds, records, photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy.*
 - *Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.*

1.3 Report Outline

- 1.3.1 This report provides a summary and discussion of the archaeological monitoring and the results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- 1.4.1 Sites recorded on the Regional Historic Environment Record (HER) or National Monument Record (NMR) are identified by their Primary Reference Number (PRN) or National Primary Reference Number (NPRN) and located by their National Grid Reference (NGR). In addition:
- SM = Scheduled monument.
 - LB = Listed building.

1.5 Illustrations

- 1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

- 1.6.1 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)	AD 43 – c. AD 410	Historic
Post-Roman / early medieval	c. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval	1086 – 1536	
Post-medieval	1536 – 1750	
Industrial	1750 – 1899	
Modern	20 th century onwards	

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.

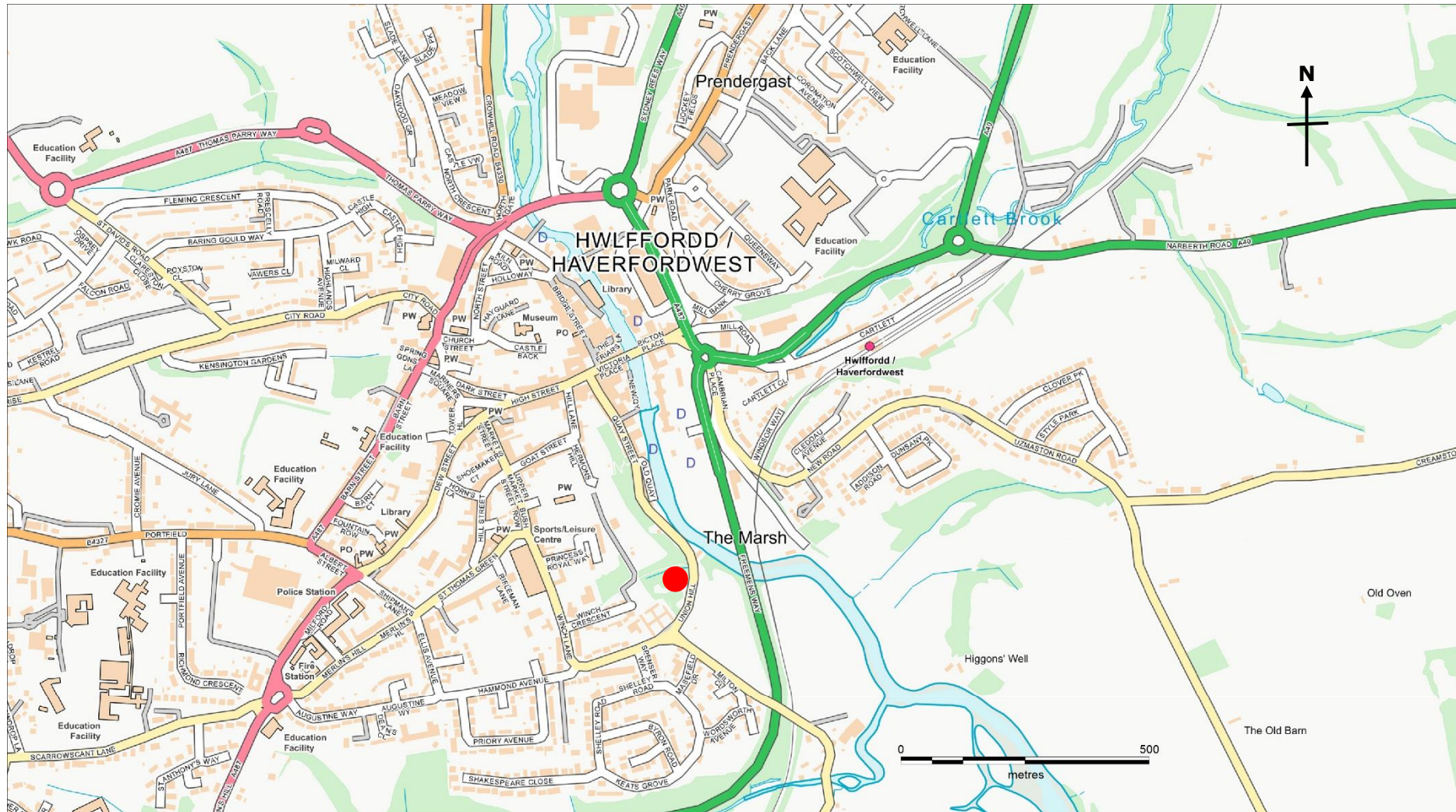


Figure 1: Location map showing location of development area (red dot).

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2 THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The section of damaged retaining wall is located along the eastern flank of Union Hill on the eastern edge of the county town of Haverfordwest (Fig 1) at the southern end of Quay Street.
- 2.1.2 The Western Cleddau river and the Priory Saltings Nature Reserve are located to the east of the site.
- 2.1.3 The Union Hill partially surrounds the grounds of Priory Court, a former workhouse which is a Grade II listed building (Ref No 12239).
- 2.1.4 To the northeast of the development area is the scheduled monument, Haverfordwest Priory (PE017).
- 2.1.5 The remains of Haverfordwest Castle (PRN 3320) lie about 0.5 miles to the north-northwest of the site.
- 2.1.6 The underlying bedrock geology consists of the Portfield Formation and Haverford Mudstone Formation – Mudstone; sedimentary bedrock formed between 449 and 433.4 million years ago during the Ordovician and Silurian periods (BGS nd).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 Haverfordwest Castle was first established during the early 12th century, occupying a prominent position within the town on a sandstone promontory overlooking the River Cleddau, with the town located just to the west of the castle and within the present-day Queen's Square and St Martin's Church area. Haverfordwest was considered quite an affluent town during this period due to its large-scale textile industry, first introduced to the town during the early 12th century by Flemish immigrants. Due to the town's situation at the lowest bridging position and highest navigable point of the Western Cleddau, a healthy trade port grew which further enhanced the wealth and growth of the town. As the town's wealth gradually increased through time, its footprint also expanded to the south and east and included much of the present-day areas of High Street, Bridge Street and Quay Street (Soulsbury, 1983, 140). The area in which the development area is located was formerly known as Parva Haverford (or 'Small Haverford') and it is suspected that this small suburb lay outside the town's defences during this period (Rees, 1992, 195).
- 2.2.2 Situated just to the northeast of the site on the banks of the River Cleddau are the remains of a former Augustinian priory (PRN 3322), first established at this location in 1200 by Robert Fitz Richard for a group of Augustinian canons and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr. The priory accumulated significant wealth through owning properties and land throughout Haverfordwest and collecting rent. Listed within the priory's properties during this period are the nearby churches of St Martin's, St Mary's and St Thomas a Becket's and also several other churches located outside Haverfordwest which would have brought in further income from tithes.
- 2.2.3 Within the southwest corner of the site are former buildings relating to the Union Hill workhouse, first constructed between 1837 and 1839. The workhouse was originally designed to accommodate 150 inmates and covered the area of the county of Pembrokeshire. At the start of the second world war the workhouse changed roles and became a hospital known as St Thomas Hospital. The hospital closed in 1978 and the buildings were then refurbished and converted into residential flats in 1982 (The Workhouse in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire (workhouses.org.uk)).
- 2.2.4 During the 1980's and early 1990's major excavation works were undertaken at the Augustinian priory by Sian Rees of Cadw. During these works a series of priory

buildings were revealed including the cloister, chapter house, sacristy and main church building (Rees, 1992, 196). Other archaeological works undertaken within the area record that groundworkers uncovered a series of large ditches during road construction in 1976, located within the centre of the current site (PRN 269). It is however suspected that the grid reference might not be totally accurate and that the true location of these findings could be further to the south and nearer to Clay Lane due to the description.

Table 2: Details of heritage assets recorded that lie in proximity to development area (shown in Figure 2).

PRN	Name	Description/Further Information	Date
269	Clay Lane, Haverfordwest	Ditches uncovered during road building in 1976. RPS August 2001.	Unknown
3322	Remains of Haverfordwest Priory of Saint Mary and Saint Thomas the Martyr Scheduled Monument PE017	Founded in about 1200 for Augustinian canons and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, the priory lies on the banks of the River Cleddau on the outskirts of Haverfordwest town. It flourished until the sixteenth century despite the nature of the site's location which was prone to regular flooding, so that the priory was built on a platform. The priory appears rarely in historical record because it escaped major wars and fires/accidents that brought attention to other similar institutions. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536 the site passed into private ownership. Over time the buildings were robbed of their decorative stonework and the site remained largely unused and forgotten until given into state care in 1981. There then followed extensive excavation and conservation works. The 13th century church is of one simple cruciform build together with a cloister and ranges to the south of the church which were redeveloped in the 15th century. A tower dates to this later period, as does a priory garden discovered through excavation. F Murphy 2012 based on CADW descriptive text.	Medieval
3331	Lady Well	A well believed to have belonged to the (now ruined) Augustinian priory in Haverfordwest. A field visit in 1920 recorded it to be in a sad state of neglect and it is now occupied by a modern drain (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources).	Medieval
7880	Hanover Quay No.52 Grade II Listed Building Ref 12220	C18 small detached house, altered in mid C19. Possibly the Priory Cottage occupied in 1926 by Arthur Thomas, county architect and by Seaward R. Edmond, commercial traveller in 1884.	Post-medieval
8645	New Quay Warehouses	Warehouses in Haverfordwest. RPS July 2001.	Post-medieval
8646	Hanover Quay	Traces of a 'Great House' found here. It was a post medieval domestic mansion town house. It	Post-medieval

PRN	Name	Description/Further Information	Date
		is now demolished, and the area is now off-road parking.	
12507	Haverfordwest Priory	Putative location of medieval fulling mill.	Medieval
20726	St Thomas Hospital	St Thomas Hospital was originally the workhouse built on Priory Mount between 1837 and 1839. The north-easternmost wing, which is the most prominent, looks down over the priory ruins. Two-storeys. A Grade II listed building.	Post-medieval
58578	Priory Court Grade II Listed Building Ref 12239	The former workhouse designed in 1837 by George Wilkinson of Oxford, architect to the Poor Law Commissioners and similar to workhouses by him at Narberth, St Dogmaels and Aberaeron. It was erected by William Owen of Haverfordwest with Mr Lewis as builder, cost £4,500 and was designed for 250 persons. Plans for alterations in 1869, for sick wards 1877, mortuary 1880, imbeciles wards 1882 by D.E. Thomas, children's wards 1896 by D.E. Thomas, vagrant wards 1898 by D.E. Thomas and additions 1908 by D.E. Thomas. Later used as St Thomas' Hospital, before being converted to flats.	Post-medieval
58579	Remains of Priory of Saint Mary and Saint Thomas the Martyr Grade I Listed Building Ref 12240	Ruins of Augustinian priory probably founded c1200-10 by Robert Fitz Richard, grandson of Tancred, the founder of Haverfordwest castle. Later deeds give Robert Fitz Tancred as founder but Robert Fitz Richard is probably meant. He is mentioned in 1204, confirmed in his rights by King John in 1207, ejected in 1210, and died in 1211. The Augustinians also had a priory at Carmarthen. The priory had a prior and two canons at the dissolution in 1536. The site was robbed for building stone and used as a smithy and tannery at various times. It was bought by the Gild of Freeman of Haverfordwest in 1981 and given to the state for conservation. Consolidated c. 2000, with restored medieval gardens.	Medieval

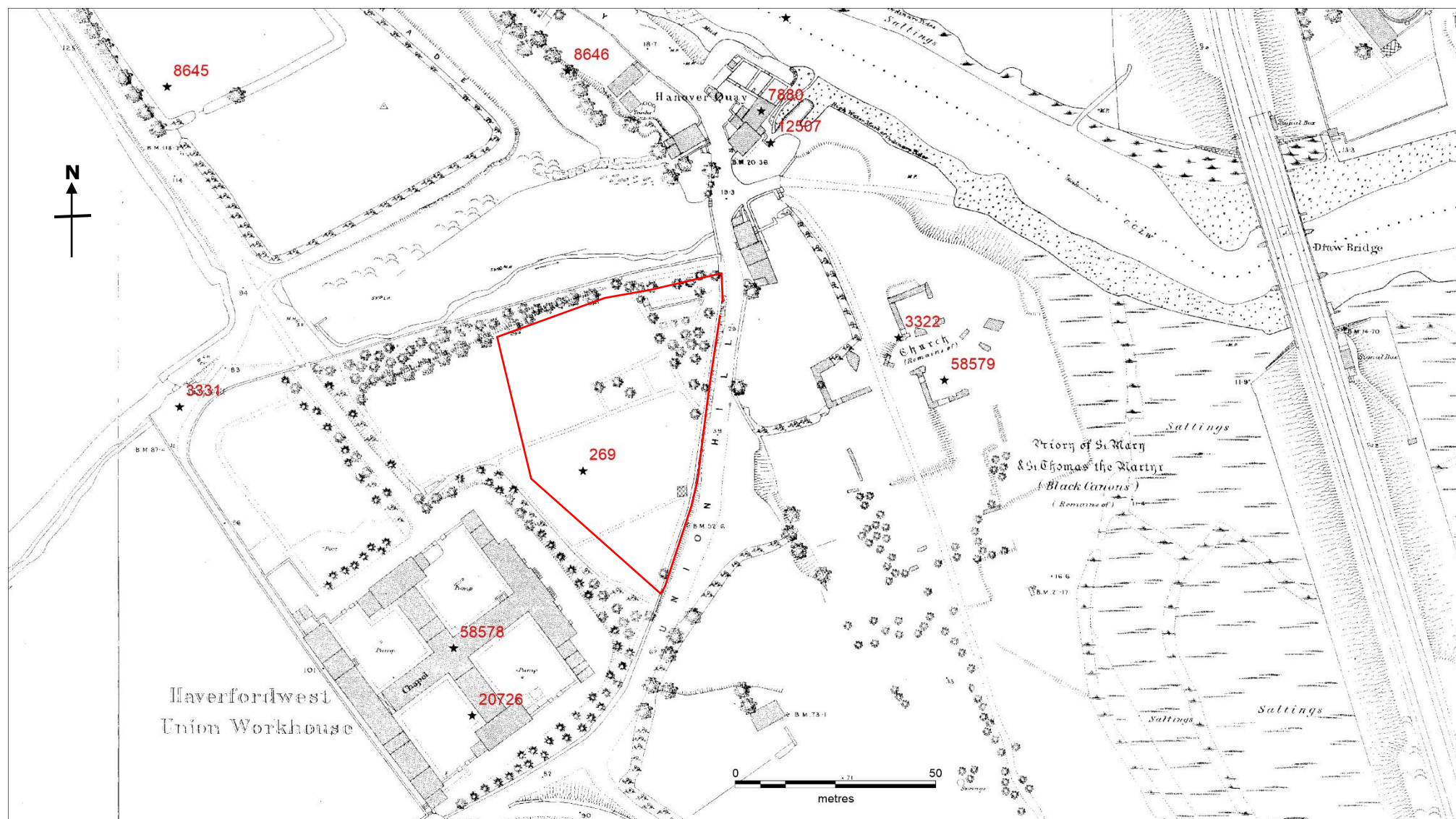


Figure 2: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Haverfordwest published in 1889 showing locations of heritage assets listed in Table 1 that lie in proximity to the proposed works (outlined in red).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 3.1.2 A WSI (Appendix I) was prepared by DAT-AS detailing the proposed archaeological works, which DAT-Development Management approved in their capacity as advisors to the local planning authority.
- 3.1.3 Recording of all archaeological features or deposits conformed to best current professional practice and was carried out following the Recording Manual used by DAT-AS (adopted from the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, the Recording Manual is always available for inspection if required). Written, drawn and photographic records were maintained throughout the watching brief.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological contexts encountered were recorded and assigned a unique context number, shown in brackets; each of the numbers within brackets refers to the unique context number given to individual deposits and cut features using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with the DAT-AS Recording Manual whereby:
- Rounded brackets () represent archaeological fills and layers.
 - Square brackets [] refer to a cut feature.
- 3.1.5 The watching brief monitored the groundworks undertaken during topsoiling and ground reduction at the rear of the former Union Hill revetment wall which was required to be dismantled due to being deemed structurally unsafe. The groundworks involved mechanical excavation using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. All archaeological deposits revealed during the groundworks were examined and recorded to an appropriate level.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

- 3.2.1 All data recovered during the fieldwork will be collated into a site archive structured following specifications in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), and procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth.
- 3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

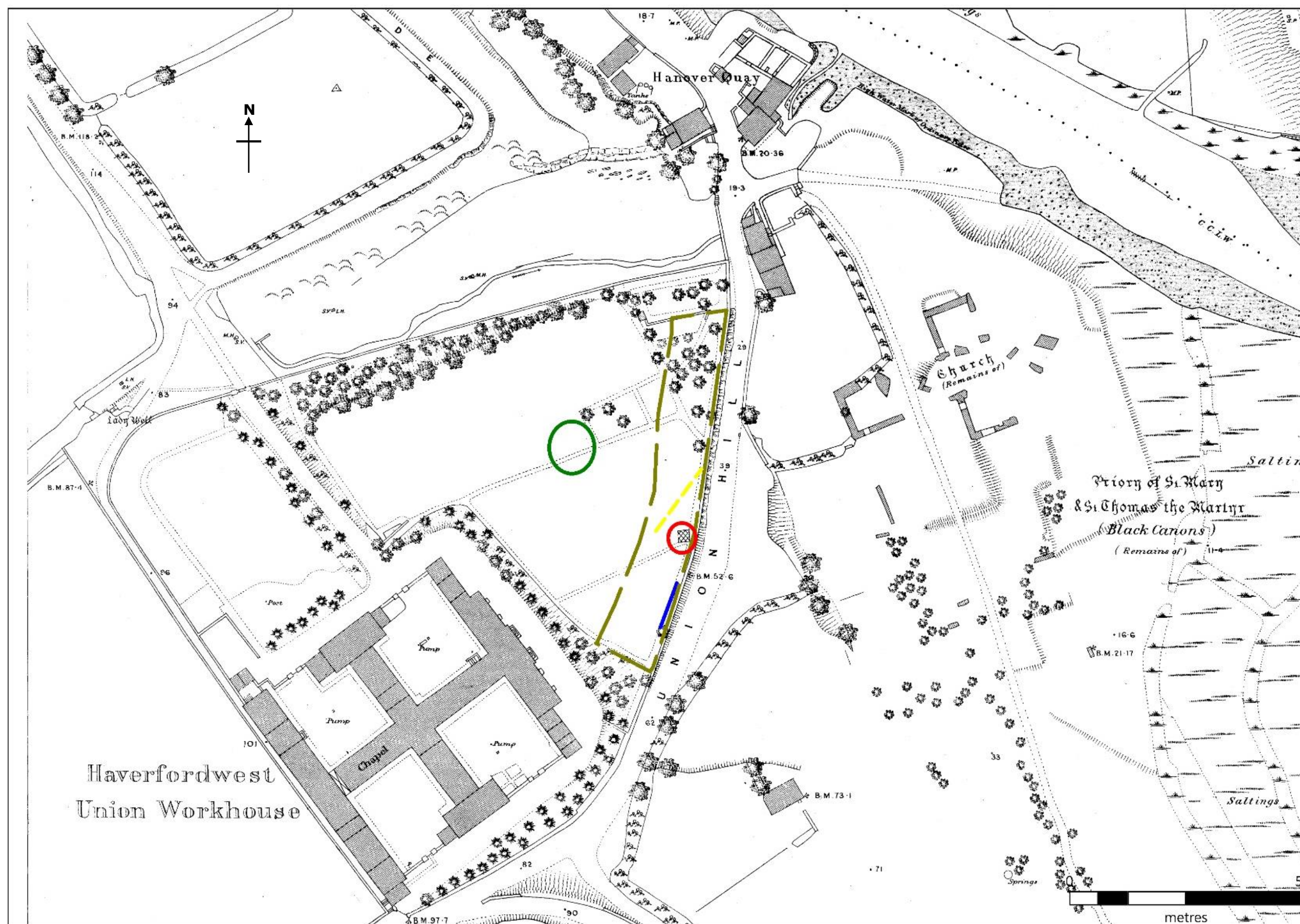


Figure 3: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Haverfordwest published in 1889 showing locations of individual archaeological features recorded during the watching brief and described below. Possible exploratory trench (dark blue), agricultural ditch and isolated post hole (green), foundations of glass house (red), stone capped drain (yellow) and area of made-up ground (dashed olive-green line).

4 RESULTS

4.1 General Introduction

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was completed over the course of five separate visits undertaken on the 27th and 28th of February and 1st, 2nd and 3rd of March 2023.
- 4.1.2 Emergency works had been undertaken during the previous weekend which involved removing the topsoil of a small area of the site and so was not monitored by an archaeologist.
- 4.1.3 The natural topography of the site drops off sharply towards the river to the east.
- 4.1.4 Photo 1 shows the site from the western boundary and the initial first hours of ground reduction undertaken during the first day onsite.



Photograph 1: View east of first area of site where ground reduction took place.

- 4.1.5 The natural soil horizon was typically first viewed across the site at around 0.30m below existing ground level and was formed of mid yellowish brown clay (1002). Small patches of rising degrading old red sandstone bedrock become more apparent towards the crest of the hill.
- 4.1.6 Overlying the natural was a dark brown silty clay subsoil (1001) which measured around 0.12m deep and showed signs of historic ploughing due to the deposit containing small fragments of animal bone, 19th and 20th century pottery. It also contained frequent small pieces of coal and ash.

4.2 Post Medieval Exploratory Trench

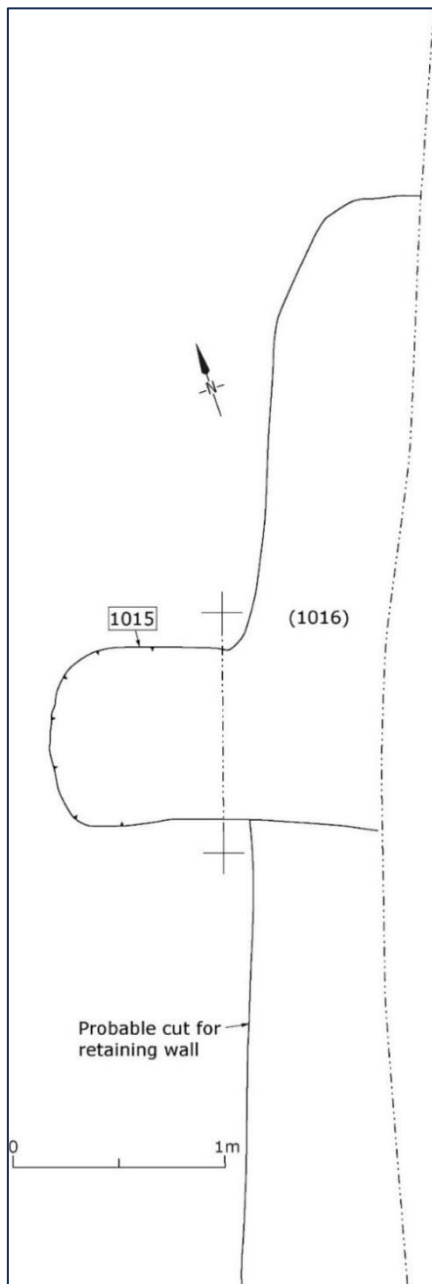


Figure 4: Plan of possible soakaway running along part of the revetment wall.

4.2.1 During the removal of topsoil to the immediate rear of the Union Hill revetment wall, the remains of an L-shaped post medieval exploratory trench were revealed [1015] (Fig 4 and Photo 2).

4.2.2 A small investigative sondage was placed over the northwest terminus of the trench, revealing that at this point it measured around 0.4m deep by 0.8m wide and had sharply cut sides leading to a slightly flattish base cut into the natural (1002). Within the confines of the cut a blackish brown silty clay had been deposited (1016) which contained frequent small pieces of animal bone, ash and several sherds of late 19th/early 20th century pottery. During further removal of topsoil, it was revealed that the cut followed the western rear side of the revetment wall northwards for around 3m.



Photo 2: West facing section of sondage in terminus of L-shaped cut [1015]. 1 x 1m scale.

4.3 Glasshouse Foundation

4.3.1 Situated just to the rear of the revetment wall and within the middle area of the site were the remains of a rectangular stone footprint of walling [1003] (Photo 3) which had been constructed upon the natural soil horizon (1002). The structure, thought to be the foundations of a glasshouse, was heavily eroded with a gap on its eastern corner, probably caused through robbing.

- 4.3.2 The walls of the structure [1003] were constructed using rough unshaped limestone blocks laid in a randomly coursed fashion and bonded with a white greyish lime mortar. A single handmade clay brick was found in the southern wall of the foundation and there was a slight pinkish lime render adhering to the internal side of the western wall.



Photo 3: View west of glasshouse foundation. 1 x 1m scale.

- 4.3.3 A blackish brown silty clay deposit (1007) was found within the interior of the stone foundation. It contained small pieces of brick, frequent pieces of glass including the base of a wine or champagne glass (Photo 4) and a copper alloy belt buckle (Photo 5), both Victorian in date.



Photo 4: View of Victorian wine glass found in deposit (1007).

1 x 0.05m scale.



Photo 5: View of Victorian copper alloy belt buckle found in deposit (1007).

1 x 0.05m scale.

4.4 Stone Capped Drain

- 4.4.1 The remains of a stone capped drain [1005] had partially removed the external face of the northern wall of the structure described in 4.3 above (Fig 5 and Photo 6). Like the glasshouse foundation, this feature was also in a poor condition and only survived in length for around 1m and measured 0.6m wide. The drain, which contained a blackish brown silty clay (1006), had been cut into the natural (1002) and was oriented in an east-west alignment.

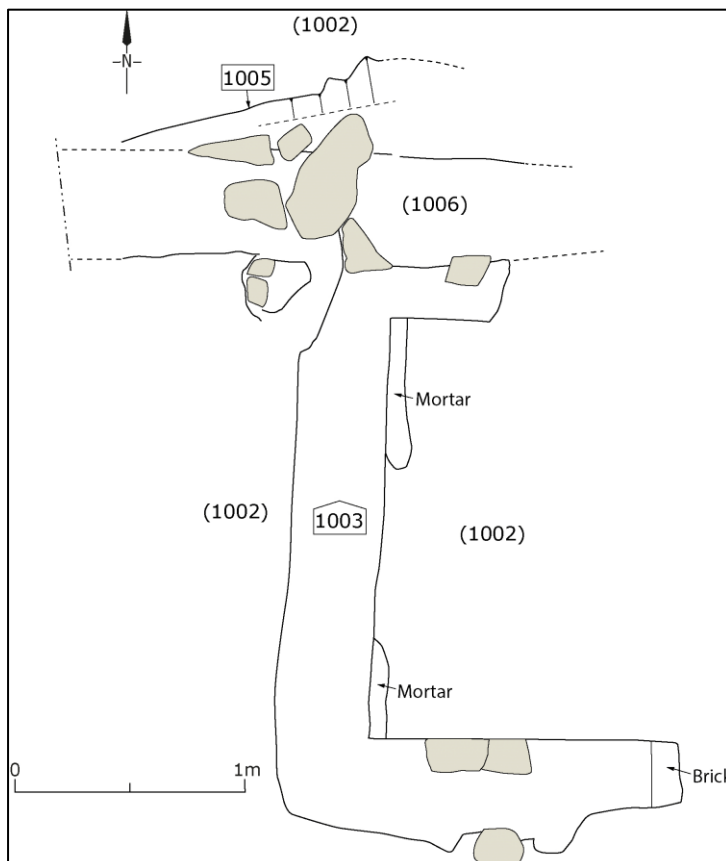


Figure 5: Plan showing glasshouse foundation [1003] and drain [1005].



Photo 6: View west of drain [1005] cutting along the northern edge of stone foundation [1003]. Scale: 1 x 1m.

4.5 Ditch (Possibly Agriculturally Related)

- 4.5.1 A relatively large ditch was observed whilst the topsoil was being removed, which, it is suggested, may be part of a former field system. The ditch displayed both a primary [1008] and secondary [1010] cut containing fills (1009), (1011) and (1012). Figure 6 and Photo 7 depict a section recorded across the ditch.

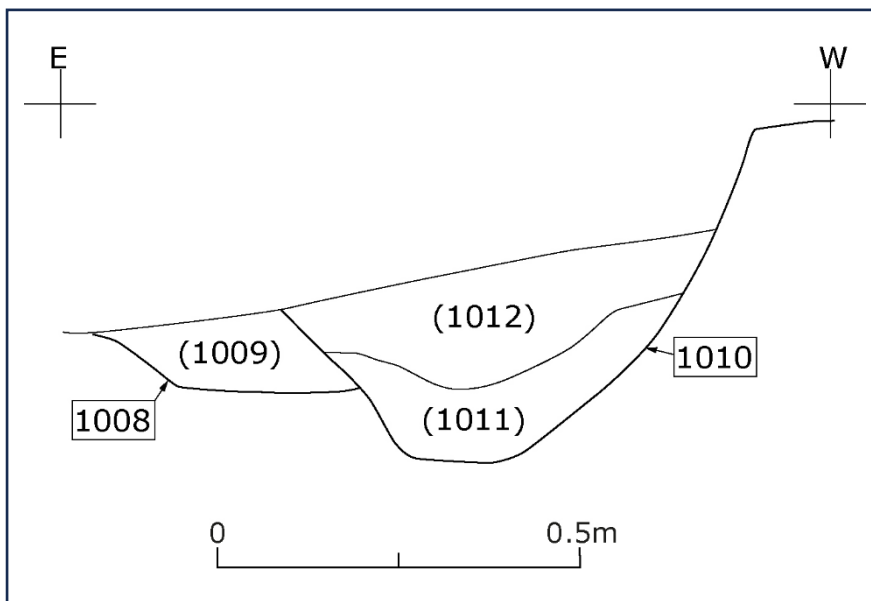


Figure 6: Section across ditch displaying evidence of two phases of ditch cut.



Photo 7: South facing section of ditch showing recut. Scale: 1x1m

- 4.5.2 The basal fill of recut [1010] was a mid grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of coal and frequent sub-angular stones (1011). Its top fill (1012) comprised light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and frequent pieces of charcoal. The fill of the original cut (1009) was a light greyish dark brown silty clay.
- 4.5.3 Running roughly east-west across the site the ditch curved on itself, appearing to continue in a more southeasterly direction (Fig 7). Approximately 0.9m deep, the width at the point of the section was more than 1.9m (Photo 8).

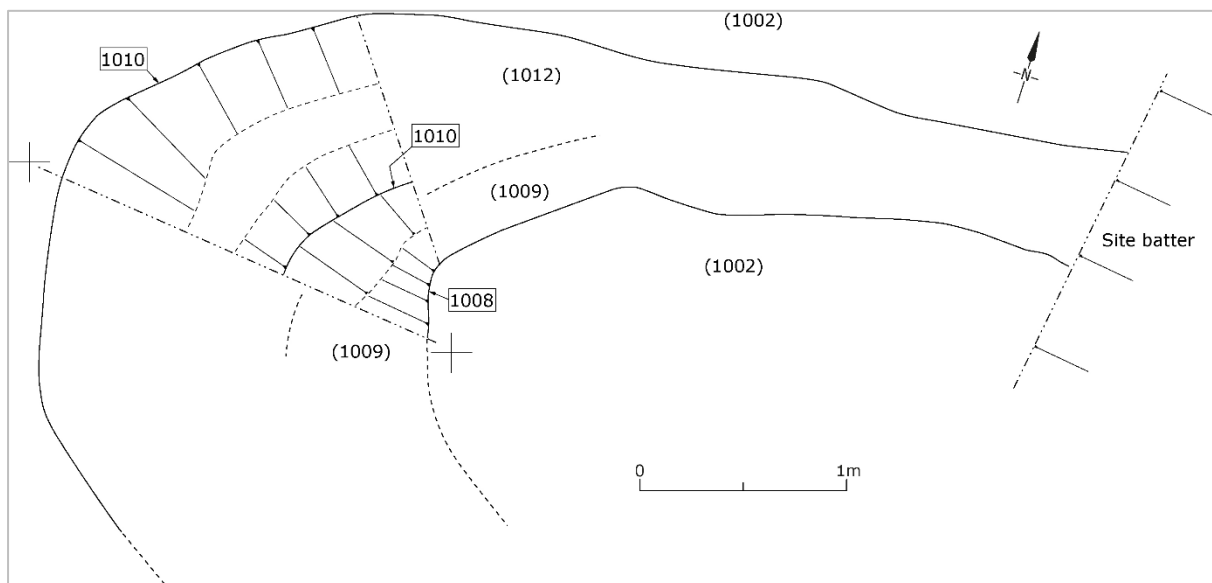


Figure 7: Plan of ditch [1008] showing excavated segment.



Photo 8: View eastwards showing excavated segment of ditch [1008]. Scale: 1x1m.

4.6 Post Hole

- 4.6.1 A small post hole [1013], clipped by the site edge, was found adjacent to the ditch, about 2.3m to the west (Photo 9). Its dimensions were 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep; its function is unknown.



Photo 9: Excavated post hole [1013]. Scale 1x1m.

4.7 Stone Covered Drain

- 4.7.1 The remains of a second stone covered drain [1018] were found running in a roughly northeast-southwest direction and beneath the eastern baulk (Photo 10).
- 4.7.2 The drain measured 0.6m deep and 0.5m wide and was exposed at a depth of 1.4m, beneath the made-up ground discussed in 5.8 below.



Photo 10: View northeast of stone covered drain [1018]. Scale: 1x1m.

- 4.7.3 Constructed of unshaped stone blocks (Photo 11), the drain was sealed by a large capstone. The drain was still running, displaying no evidence of silting. Its placement on site suggests it may be related to the former Union Workhouse. There is no evidence to link this feature to the drain cutting the northern edge of the glasshouse and its trajectory (as seen on Fig 6) bypasses the stone foundations of the glasshouse.



Photo 11: View of the construction materials of the stone capped drain [1018].

4.8 Made Up Ground/Landscaping Deposit

- 4.8.1 Within the southeastern and mid-eastern areas of the site large accumulations of made-up ground were encountered (Photos 12 and 13) comprising light to mid brown clay (1017) which measured up to 1.4m deep in places and overlay the natural ground horizon (1002).



Photo 12: East facing section of landscaped deposits (1017). Scale 1x1m.



Photo 13: View west of made-up ground stratigraphy. Scale: 1x1m

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 Figure 3 shows the locations of the various archaeological features recorded during the watching brief. The recorded features included:
- The post medieval exploratory trench
 - The foundations of a glasshouse
 - The stone capped drain
 - The agricultural ditch and isolated post hole
 - The area of made up ground
- 5.2 The earliest detailed historic map source for this area is the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Haverfordwest published in 1889, as shown in Figure 3. This mapping indicates that the structure associated with stone foundation [1003] and thought to be a glasshouse was present at this time. A Victorian date for the structure is supported by finds which include a Victorian copper alloy belt buckle and base of a champagne or wine glass flute. Given its proximity to the former workhouse, which was built in 1837-1839 and was used as such until the onset of the Second World War when it was utilised as a hospital, it is possible that the glasshouse was associated with this institution.
- 5.3 There is no evidence to link the two drains found on site; Figure 6 shows the trajectory of [1018] would likely cause it to bypass the glasshouse foundations whereas [1005] actually cuts its northern edge. This does enable us to establish that the latter drain is later than the glasshouse. It is quite possible however that either one or both drains were associated with the workhouse.
- 5.4 Drain [1018] appears to be earlier than the landscaping events leading to the addition of built up of soil across the eastern areas of the site.
- 5.5 The ditch is thought to be agricultural in origin, running through a surviving section of what is probably a late medieval field system which may relate to the final years of the Augustinian priory which is situated immediately to the east of the site. It was found in an area where large ditches have been previously observed (Fig 2, Table 2 and Section 3.4). Little is known other than they were uncovered during road building in 1976 (Rees, 1992) and whilst it is thought that their true location may be further south, it is not impossible that the ditch observed during the watching brief is related to them in some way.
- 5.6 To the rear of the revetment wall an L-shaped cut was revealed. This is considered to be the remains of a post medieval exploratory trench which may have been excavated originally to, for example, locate a broken drainage pipe.
- 5.7 Substantial accumulations of made-up ground deposits were encountered throughout the site and in particular to the rear and west of the Union Hill revetment wall. It is possible that these deposits are the remains of upcast created by building works undertaken at the nearby Union Hill workhouse or other nearby building projects, the upcast then being used to landscape and raise the area to the rear of the revetment wall.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The emergency groundworks exposed an essentially disparate group of archaeological features, some of which would appear to relate to the Union Workhouse built in the 1800's.
- 6.2 There is a chance that any works in the area surrounding the workhouse buildings will uncover related remains and this needs to be taken into consideration with any future works.
- 6.3 There were no remains that were considered medieval in date and associated with nearby medieval priory. However, the presence of at least one ditch (and possibly others nearby) associated with a potential late medieval field system may indicate land being used by the priory for their and/or the town's requirements, and further evidence of this may be revealed during future groundworks in this area.

7 SOURCES

BGS, nd. *Geology of Britain Viewer*, British Geological Survey, <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 25/10/2023.

Brown, D.H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute of Field Archaeologists

Rees, S, 1992. *A Guide to Ancient and Historic Wales Dyfed*. London HMSO

Soulsby, I, 1983. *The Towns of Medieval Wales*. Phillimore & Co. LTD.

Database

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

RCAHMW Coflein Database <http://www.coflein.gov.uk/> .Accessed on the 25.10.23 (OpenMap-Local 2023)

National Library of Wales Tithe maps database <https://places.library.wales/home>
[The Workhouse in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire \(workhouses.org.uk\)](http://workhouses.org.uk)

APPENDIX 1:

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

PROPOSED WORKS AT UNION HILL, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE

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 Pembrokeshire County Council Charles to provide an archaeological watching brief during proposed works at Union Hill, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SM 9563 1518, Figure 1). The proposed works comprise emergency structural works to Union Hill retaining wall whose deteriorating state has caused it to be deemed a dangerous structure.
- 1.2 The scheme of archaeological mitigation has been recommended by the archaeological advisor to Pembrokeshire County Council Planning Authority, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), because the emergency structural works to Union Hill retaining wall will involve grading back the ground behind within the grounds to Priory Court, the former Workhouse, a Grade II listed building (Ref No 12239). The location is also in proximity to the Scheduled Monument of Haverfordwest Priory (PE017) and there is a record in the Historic Environment Record (HER) for ditches (PRN 269) being uncovered in this area during road building in 1976, although their date is currently unknown (locations shown in Figure 2).
- 1.3 Therefore, the following written scheme of investigation (this document) 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 this written scheme of investigation by the planning authority will be required before work can commence.
- 1.4 The written scheme of investigation is in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 **Dyfed Archaeological Trust is a CIfA Registered Organisation, and all permanent staff are CSCS registered.**

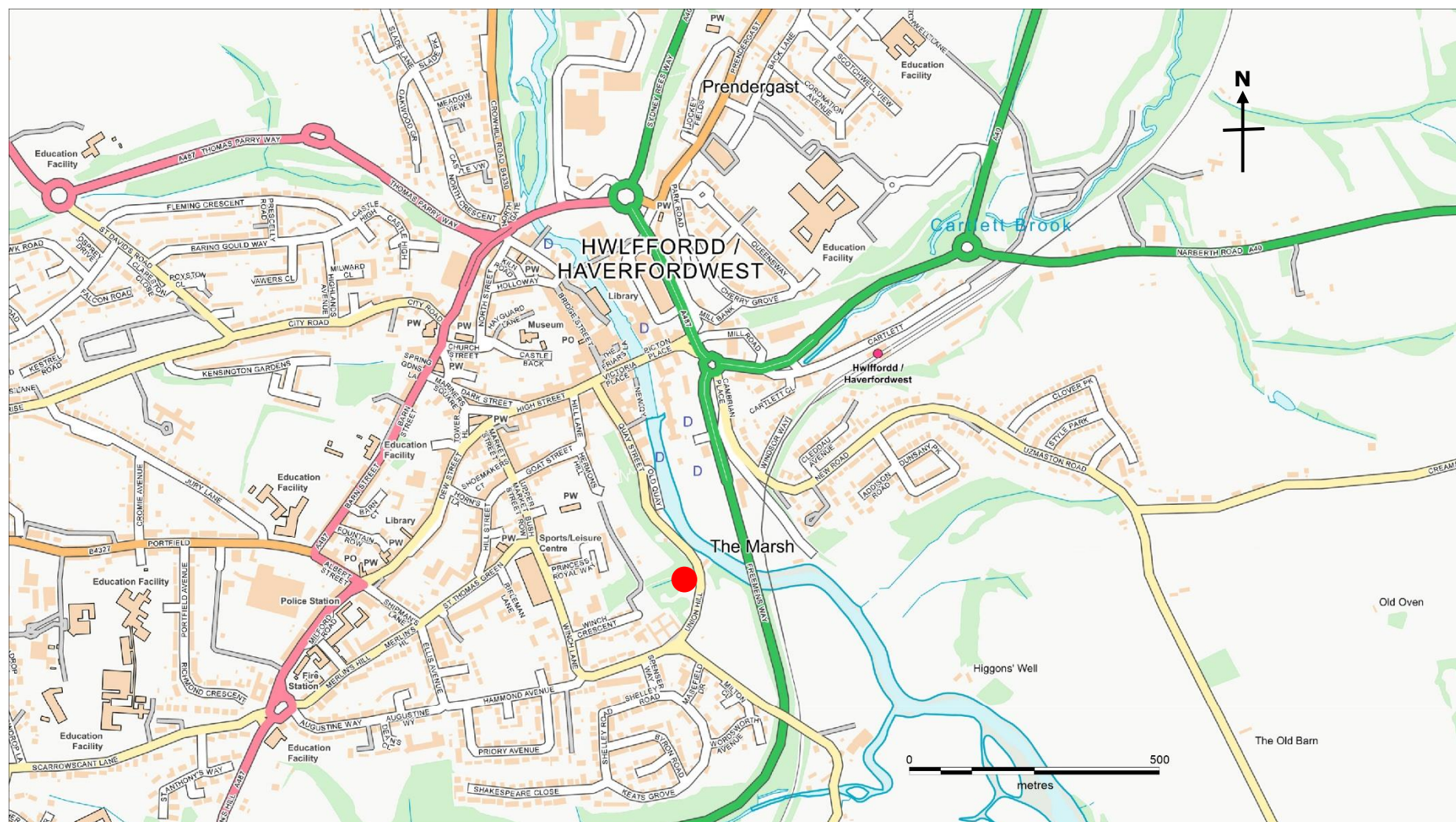


Figure 1: Location map showing location of development area (red dot).

Contains OS data © Crown copyright (OpenMap-Local 2023)

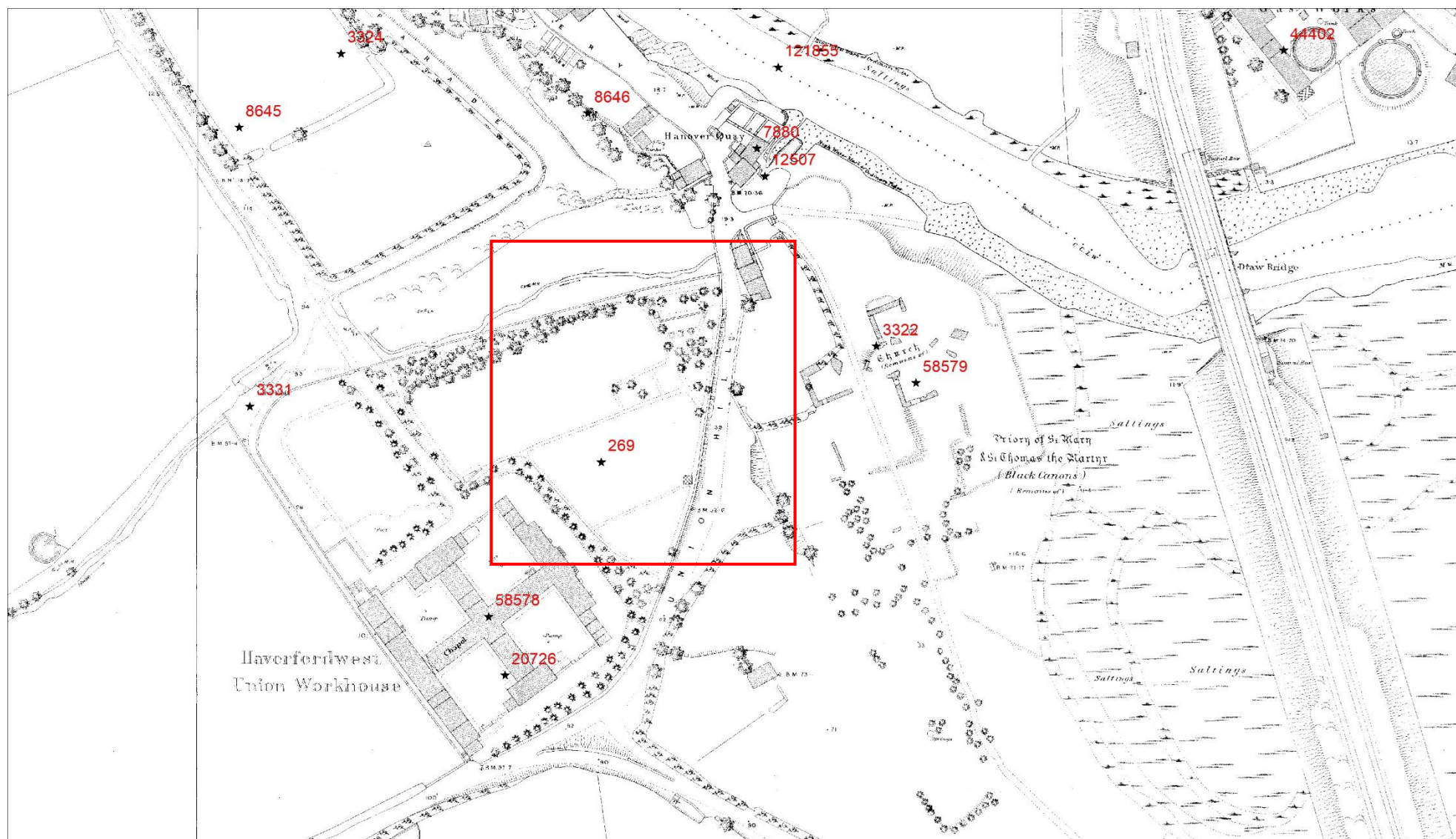


Figure 2: Extract of the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Haverfordwest published in 1889 showing locations of heritage assets listed in Table 1 that lie in proximity to the proposed development (approximate location outlined in red).

Table 1: Details of heritage assets recorded that lie in proximity to development area (shown in Figure 2).

PRN	Name	Description	Date
269	Clay Lane, Haverfordwest	Ditches uncovered during road building in 1976. RPS August 2001	Unknown
3324	Haverfordwest	Medieval building in Haverfordwest town. RPS August 2001	Medieval
3331	Lady Well	A well believed to have belonged to the (now ruined) Augustinian priory in Haverfordwest. A field visit in 1920 recorded it to be in a sad state of neglect and it is now occupied by a modern drain (M.Ings, 2011, from various sources)	Medieval
3322	Remains of Priory of Saint Mary and Saint Thomas the Martyr	Haverfordwest Priory founded in about 1200 for Augustinian canons, dedicated to St Mary & St Thomas the Martyr, lies on the banks of the River Cleddau on the outskirts of Haverfordwest town. The priory flourished until the sixteenth century despite the nature of the site's location which was prone to regular flooding, so that the priory was built on a platform. The priory appears rarely in historical record because it escaped major wars and fires/accidents that brought attention to other similar institutions. After the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1536 the site passed into private ownership. Over time the buildings were robbed of their decorative stonework and the site remained largely unused and forgotten until given into state care in 1981. There then followed extensive excavation and conservation works. The 13th century church is of one simple cruciform build together with a cloister and ranges to the south of the church which were redeveloped in the 15th century. A tower dates to this later period, as does a priory garden discovered through excavation. F Murphy 2012 based on CADW descriptive text. Scheduled Monument	Medieval
7880	Hanover Quay No.52	C18th to early to mid C19th later altered. 1-storey and attic, 2-windows + central porch. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval
8645	New Quay Warehouses	Grade II listed Warehouses in Haverfordwest. RPS July 2001	Post-medieval
8646	Hanover Quay	Traces of a 'Great House' found here. It was a post medieval domestic mansion town house. It is now demolished, and the area is now off road parking.	Post-medieval
12507	Haverfordwest Priory	Putative location of medieval fulling mill	Medieval
20726	St Thomas Hospital	St Thomas Hospital was originally the Workhouse built on Priory Mount between 1837 and 1839. The North-easternmost wing, which is the most prominent, looks down over the priory ruins. 2-storeys. Grade II listed building	Post-medieval
44402	Hermon Hill House	Gas works indicated on 1st and 2nd edition maps. DS March 2002.	Post-medieval
58578	Priory Court	Grade II listed hospital wing	Post-medieval
58579	Remains of Priory of Saint Mary and Saint Thomas the Martyr	Grade I listed priory remains	Medieval
121855	Hermons Hill House	An anchorage is suggested by the depiction of mooring posts (MP) on the eastern bank of the Cleddau, opposite Hanover Quay and the Tannery. JS based on RCAHMW, 2020	Post-medieval

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 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 guidelines 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 during ground works associated with the construction of an extension at Union Hill, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains.

Appropriate investigation and recording of any such remains will be undertaken if revealed. A report and archive of the results of the works will be prepared.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake the archaeological watching brief.
- 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.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

4.1 A watching brief will be maintained during groundworks at Union Hill, Haverfordwest, 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 The archaeologist will monitor the groundworks and aim to identify any archaeological remains that may be present. They will have the authority to halt groundworks in areas where archaeological remains are identified until they have been further investigated and recorded.

- 4.3 Adequate time must be made available to the visiting archaeologist to ensure that appropriate recording can be undertaken of any archaeological features or deposits exposed during the watching brief.
- 4.4 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 4.5 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with a recognised system, such as the DAT Archaeological Services' Recording Manual. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A digital photographic record will be maintained as a minimum using a high-resolution camera, with photographic information recorded for all photographs taken.
- 4.6 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive materials will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by DAT Archaeological Services in stable conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure, will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission will have been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).
- 4.7 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:
- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old;
 - Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal;
 - Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old;
 - Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
 - Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.
- 4.8 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or where unexpected archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, the appointed archaeological contractor will have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the client and Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management and prepare a written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by all parties, if required, a contingency scheme for salvage excavation of affected archaeological features may need to be implemented. This event would need to be covered by contingency financial arrangements within the project budgets.
- 4.9 In the event of the discovery of human remains, all remains will be left in situ. If removal is necessary, it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities (a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 Following the completion of all phases of fieldwork 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.

- 4.2 A Data Management Plan (DMP) (Appendix I) for this project has been produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020).
- 4.3 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* (Welsh HERs) shall be followed.
- 4.4 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 4.5 A report that is fully representative of the results of the fieldwork will be prepared and copies will be sent to the client for dissemination to all relevant parties.
- 4.6 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. *Archaeology in Wales* and special interest and period-specific journals).
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Appropriate specialists to be used by DAT Archaeological Services include:
 - **Industrial Archaeology** –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
 - **Post-medieval / medieval pottery** – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Pottery** – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now independent pottery specialist)
 - **Prehistoric Flint** – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
 - **Radiocarbon dating** - Beta Analytic
 - **Animal Bones** – Worcester Archaeology
 - **Fish bones** – Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
 - **Environmental / Pollen analysis** – Worcester Archaeology

6. STAFF

- 5.1 This project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 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 operates 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) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Pembrokeshire County Council Planning Authority, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the archaeological works. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 All permanent DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS¹ 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 PPE² 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

¹ Construction Skills Certification Scheme (Health and Safety Tested)

² Personal Protection Equipment

- 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 Archaeologists' arbitration scheme.

APPENDIX I:

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Data Management Plan (DMP) is produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, updated 2020). The table below is based on the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

Section 1: Project Administration

Project Ref. No and name
FS22-048 –Union Hill, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire
ERN (if known)
129854
Project Type
Watching Brief
Client
Pembrokeshire County Council
Project Manager / Data Contact
Fran Murphy
Principal Archaeologist on site
Andy Shobbrook
Date DMP created
24/02/23
Date DMP last updated
24/02/2023
Related data management policies
Written Scheme of Investigation Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) <i>Standards & Guidance</i> Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2018, archive retention policy Brown 2011, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation NPAAW, 2017, The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 RCAHMW, 2015, RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1 WAT, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

Section 2: Data Collection

Data Type (Delete as appropriate)
Documents Written Scheme of Investigation, Risk Assessment – Word doc & PDFs Context sheets, site registers, site notes - paper copies, scanned and saved as PDFs. Site plans – permatrace, scanned and saved as PDFs. Final report – Word doc & PDF Illustrations – Adobe Illustrator/Affinity Designer files, PDFs Specialist assessments (Finds, Environmental etc) – Word doc, PDF, Excel Spreadsheet
Images Site photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive) Other collected data (scans, archive material, social media images etc) – Jpegs
Survey In house surveys – .dxf files, GIS files (see below) External surveys – Dependent on external contractor, eg .dxf, .dwg, .rwv etc
GIS Mapinfo files, Esri Shapefiles.

Data acquisition
All data will be collected as per the methodologies and guidance stated in the WSI (Fieldwork / Methodology).

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata accompanying the data
All data recovered will be archived in accordance with the guidance stated in the WSI (Post Fieldwork Reporting & Archiving)

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues
All personal data collected during the course of the project will be handled in accordance with Dyfed Archaeological Trust's <i>Personal Data Protection Policy</i> (2018, revised 2020) and current <i>Code of Practice</i> . Licence agreements will be established, and Copyright permissions will be sought as appropriate (eg reproduced mapping extracts, archive material, specialist reports) prior to the submission of the data and/or inclusion in the publication of the project results.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

Data storage, accessibility, and safety during research
All site-produced data will be stored digitally at the first available opportunity. All digital information is stored on the DAT server, accessible by members of the staff. This will be checked regularly by the Project Manager. All digital data on the server is backed-up at regular intervals. The server contains ample capacity for all anticipated site data, and appropriate protocols are in place to manage any potential digital malfunction or cyber attack.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Data retention, sharing, and preservation
Data will be retained as per Dyfed Archaeological Trust <i>Archive Retention Policy</i> (2018).

Long-term preservation plan for the dataset

<p>The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMS, Aberystwyth and will be created in accordance with their practices. The final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record in PDF format, along with any additional information they require. If a different digital repository to the NMR is used, their own procedures will be established at the outset of a project and followed. If a project includes artefacts to be deposited at a museum, arrangements will be made prior to the commencement of the project, and a copy of the digital archive will be sent with the artefacts. Archiving costs are included within the project budget.</p>

Section 7: Data Sharing

Sharing and accessibility

The dissemination of data is detailed in the WSI (Post-Fieldwork Report and Archiving).

Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities

Data collection, storage and manipulation will be carried out by the site team. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan.
