

**LAND AT Y GAER, PENCRAIG,
LLANGOLMAN, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
PLANNING APPLICATION
20/1156/PA**



Prepared by Dyfed
Archaeological Services
For Clare and Simon Gray



Heneb

HENEB – DYFED ARCHAEOLOGY

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LAND AT Y GAER, PENCRAIG, LLANGOLMAN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

By

Shelley Williams

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HENEB - Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol
Cymru: Rhanbarth Dyfed
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin,
Llandeilo, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Eboost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

HENEB -Trust for Welsh Archaeology:
Dyfed Region
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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**LAND AT Y GAER, PENCRAIG, LLANGOLMAN,
PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF 2024**

Client	Clare Gray
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Event Record No 130288

Report No	2024-03
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Project Code FS23-018

Report Prepared by	Shelley Williams
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Fieldwork Undertaken by Shelley Williams

Illustrated by	--
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Report Approved by Fran Murphy

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
_V1	First draft	SW	FM	
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_V3	Final	CK	FM	02/07/2024

**LAND AT Y GAER, PENCRAIG,
LLANGOLMAN, PEMBROKESHIRE:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dyfed Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake a watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling on land near Y Gaer, Pencraig, Pembrokeshire (NGR SN 1197 2645). The development area lies 150m east of a scheduled monument, the Iron Age defended enclosure 'Pencraig Fawr Camp' (PE285, PRN 975); there was therefore the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the area which could be disturbed by the groundworks. However, no archaeologically significant finds, features or deposits were noted during the watching brief.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Comisiynwyd Gwasanaethau Archaeolegol Dyfed i ymgymryd â brîff gwyllo yn ystod y gwaith daear sy'n gysylltiedig â chodi annedd ar dir ger Y Gaer, Pencraig, Sir Benfro (NGR SN 1197 2645). Mae'r ardal ddatblygu 150m i'r dwyrain o heneb gofrestredig, y lloc amddiffynedig o'r Oes Haearn 'Gwersyll Pencraig Fawr' (PE285, PRN 975); roedd potensial felly i weddillion archeolegol fod yn bresennol yn yr ardal a allai gael eu haflonyddu gan y gwaith daear. Fodd bynnag, ni nodwyd unrhyw ddarganfyddiadau, nodweddion na dyddodion o arwyddocâd archaeolegol yn ystod y brîff gwyllo.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

- 1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services were commissioned by Clare Gray to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a new dwelling (Planning Application 20/1156/PA) as part of a One Planet Development scheme, on land at Y Gaer, Pencraig, Llangolman, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 1197 2645) (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The development site sits within the registered historic landscape of Preseli (HLW (D) 7), as defined by Cadw (1998). The scheduled monument of Pencraig Fawr Camp (PE285, PRN 975), an Iron Age defended enclosure, lies within the boundary of the proposed development (Fig 2 and Photo 1).

1.2 Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by TWA – Dyfed Region prior to the commencement of the works (Appendix 1). The WSI outlined the project objectives as:
- Provision of a WSI to outline the methodology for the watching brief which TWA – Dyfed Region 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 a dwelling on land at Y Gaer, Pencraig, Llangolman, Pembrokeshire.*
- 1.2.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* and their codes of conduct (CIfA 2023).

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*	1536 – 1750	
Industrial Period	1750 – 1899	
Modern	20th 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

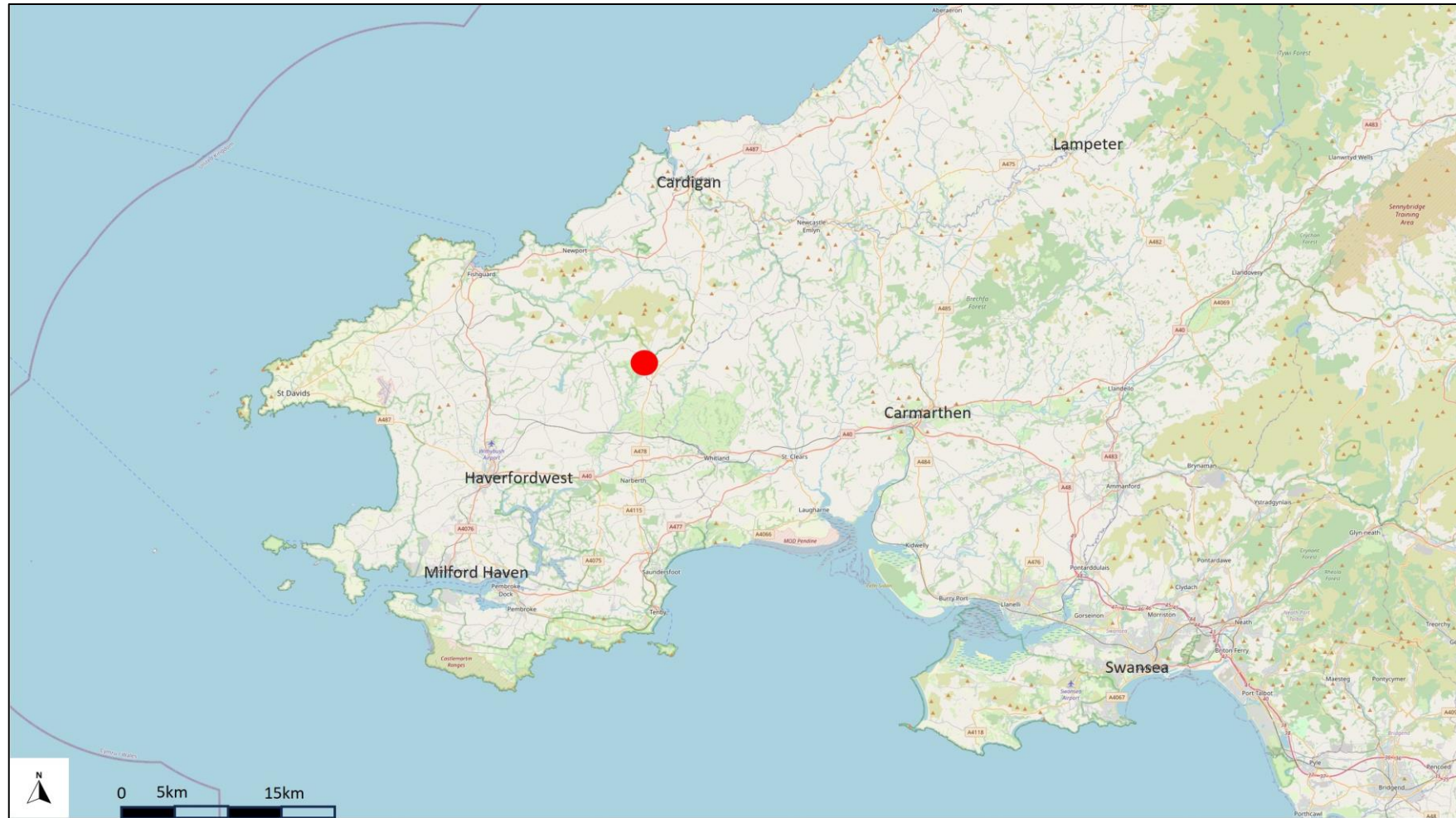


Figure 1: Site location map showing the proposed development area (in red).

Base map from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright> accessed:05/01/24.

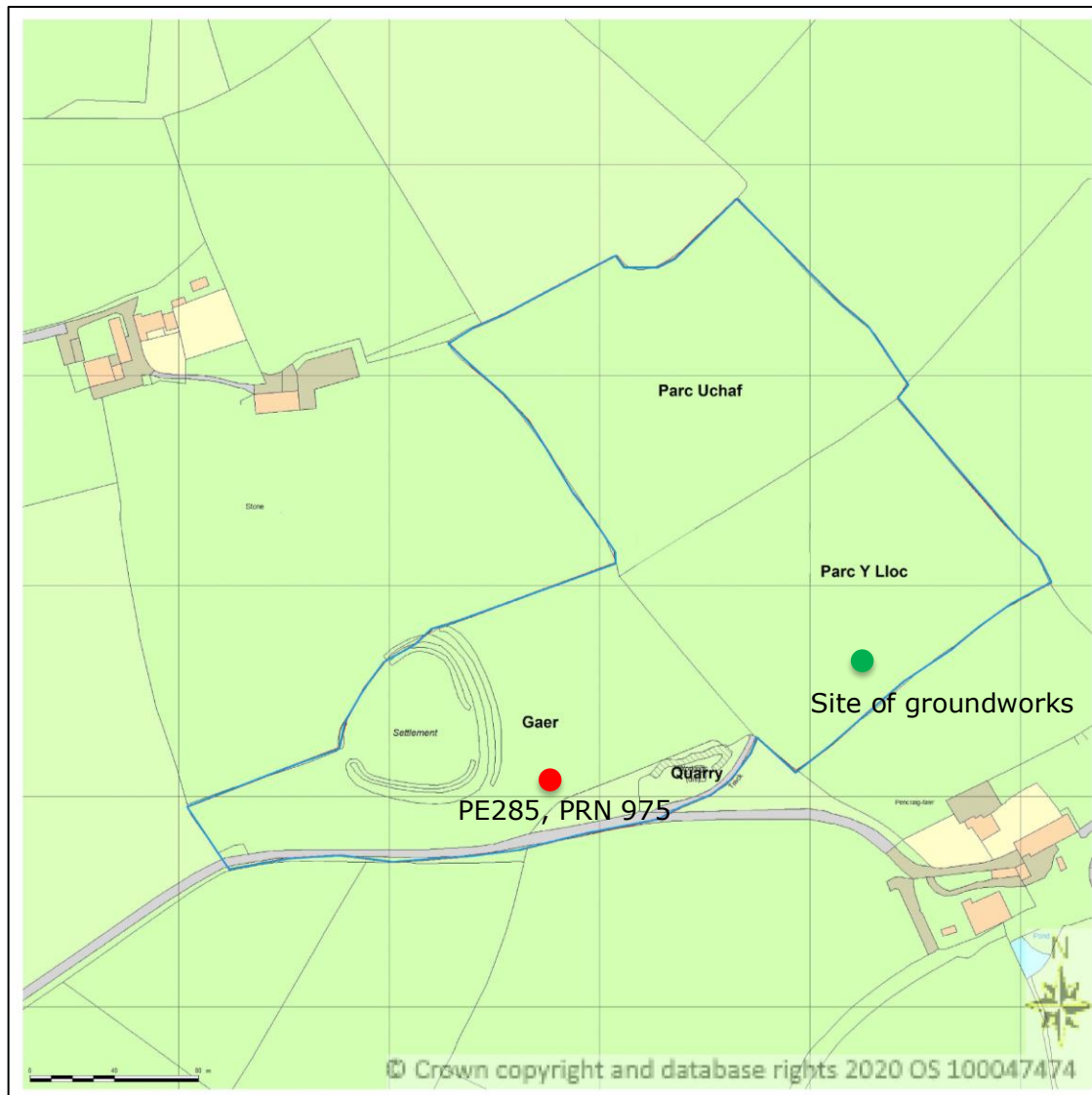


Figure 2: Site location plan showing ownership boundaries (outlined blue), location of the scheduled Pencraig Fawr Camp Iron Age defended enclosure (red), and location of the groundworks (green).

Base plan supplied by the client. Not reproduced to scale.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Location and Topography

- 2.1.1 The development area lies within three fields situated north of the lane leading to Pencraig-Fawr farmstead. The groundworks for the new dwelling were undertaken in the northwest corner of the field 'Parc Y Lloc' (Fig 2). The scheduled Iron Age enclosure Pencraig Fawr Camp (PE285, PRN 975) (Photo 1) lies approximately 150m west-southwest from the site of the groundworks in the adjoining 'Gaer' field.
- 2.1.2 The village of Llangolman lies approximately 650m to the north of the site. The nearest town is Narberth, eight miles to the south whilst Haverfordwest is 12 miles to the southwest.
- 2.1.3 The development site sits within the registered historic landscape of Preseli (HLW (D) 7), as defined by Cadw (1998). It also lies within the Historic Landscape Character Area HLCA 266 of Llangolman. The landscape is characterised by its irregular fields, dispersed farmsteads and narrow lanes on lower ground, and woodland on the steep valley sides. Buildings vary from small single storey cottages through to large farmhouses with stone used as the traditional building material. Agricultural land is predominantly pasture, and boundaries generally consist of earth and stone topped with hedgerow ([Archaeology in Wales](#)).
- 2.1.4 The underlying bedrock geology is of the Foel Tyrch Formation consisting of a tuffaceous mudstone; a sedimentary bedrock formed in the Ordovician Period between 477 and 465.5 million years ago. A band of igneous bedrock from the Ordovician Period formed between 485.4 and 443.8 million years ago cuts east-west below the southern boundary of the site ([BGS online](#)).

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.2.1 Whilst there are no Neolithic sites within the development area itself, there are two important clusters of Neolithic monuments in the wider landscape. Approximately 2.3km northwest of the development is a cluster of prehistoric monuments to the west of Prisk Farm, and approximately 2km to the east of the site along the ridgeline that supports the A478 is another important monument group (Poucher, P. 2021).
- 2.2.2 These clusters of activity in the wider landscape also contain Bronze Age standing stones and barrow sites. Near the development site are two standing stones which are potentially Bronze Age in date (PRN's 103916, 64422 – Fig. 3). Standing stones were used in the Bronze Age as boundary and routeway markers and could also represent sites of ritual activity. However, they were also erected in the post-medieval period to be used as cattle rubbing stones (*ibid.* 2.2.1).
- 2.2.3 Within the development area, in the eastern field, is the scheduled Pencraig Fawr Camp (PE285, PRN 975 – Figs 2 and 3, Photo 1). The site has never been excavated but based on its form and comparisons with other sites in southwest Wales it is assumed to date to the Iron Age period. Its function is unclear, but sites of this type are generally thought to represent small, defended homesteads or animal enclosures (*ibid.* 2.2.1).
- 2.2.4 The development site lies within Llangolman Parish (PRN 42248), part of the medieval Cantref of Cemaes, a centre of significance for the church during the early medieval period (Murphy, K and Ludlow, N. 2001). Llandilo (Llandeilo Llwydarth) situated halfway between Llangolman and Maenclochog 4km to the west, is one of the seven pre-conquest bishop houses of Dyfed named in the 12th century Liber Landavensis (*ibid.* 2.2.4).

Two early medieval inscribed stones from Llandeilo Llwydarth Church are now situated in Maenclochog Church. The 'Andagelli Stone' (PRN 1311), with its incised cross and Latin and Ogham inscriptions, is thought to originally date from the 5th-6th century. The second is the 6th century 'Coimagni' stone with Latin inscription (PRN 2880).

- 2.2.5 Approximately 400m to the northwest of the development is St Colman's Church, originally the site of the Parish Church of Llangolman (PRN 12598, 4944). There is documentary evidence for the church from the 14th century AD with a record of the church passing into the ownership of St. Dogmael's Abbey c. 1320 (*ibid.* 2.2.4). The church was entirely re-built in the 19th century. To the south of the parish church and 650m southwest of the development area is Ffynnon Samson (PRN 987), a potentially medieval holy well.
- 2.2.6 During the post-medieval period, the development site was probably under pasture, possibly since the early 16th century. The field enclosures in the Llangolman locality have the typical characteristics of 16th-17th century enclosure (*ibid.* 2.2.4)). Immediately south of the development area is Pencraig-fawr farmstead (PRN 119275) which is thought to have origins in the 16th century (*ibid.* 2.2.4). Bryn-golman farmstead to the northwest of the site (PRN 119372) has existed since at least the 19th century and is visible on the 1st ed. OS Map (1890), as is Pencraig-fach (PRN 119276), 200m to the east of the development (Fig 3).
- 2.2.7 A small quarry is found in the south of the development area (PRN 64421), likely to be of 19th century date, the material likely mined for use in the immediate locality. A multitude of quarries were established during this period across the local area, following an east-west line of volcanic ash slate found in the area (Murphy and Ludlow, 2001 and Steel, W. 2006).



Photo 1: Aerial photograph taken in 1989 of the earthwork of Pencraig Fawr Camp Iron Age enclosure (DAT AP89-53.11)

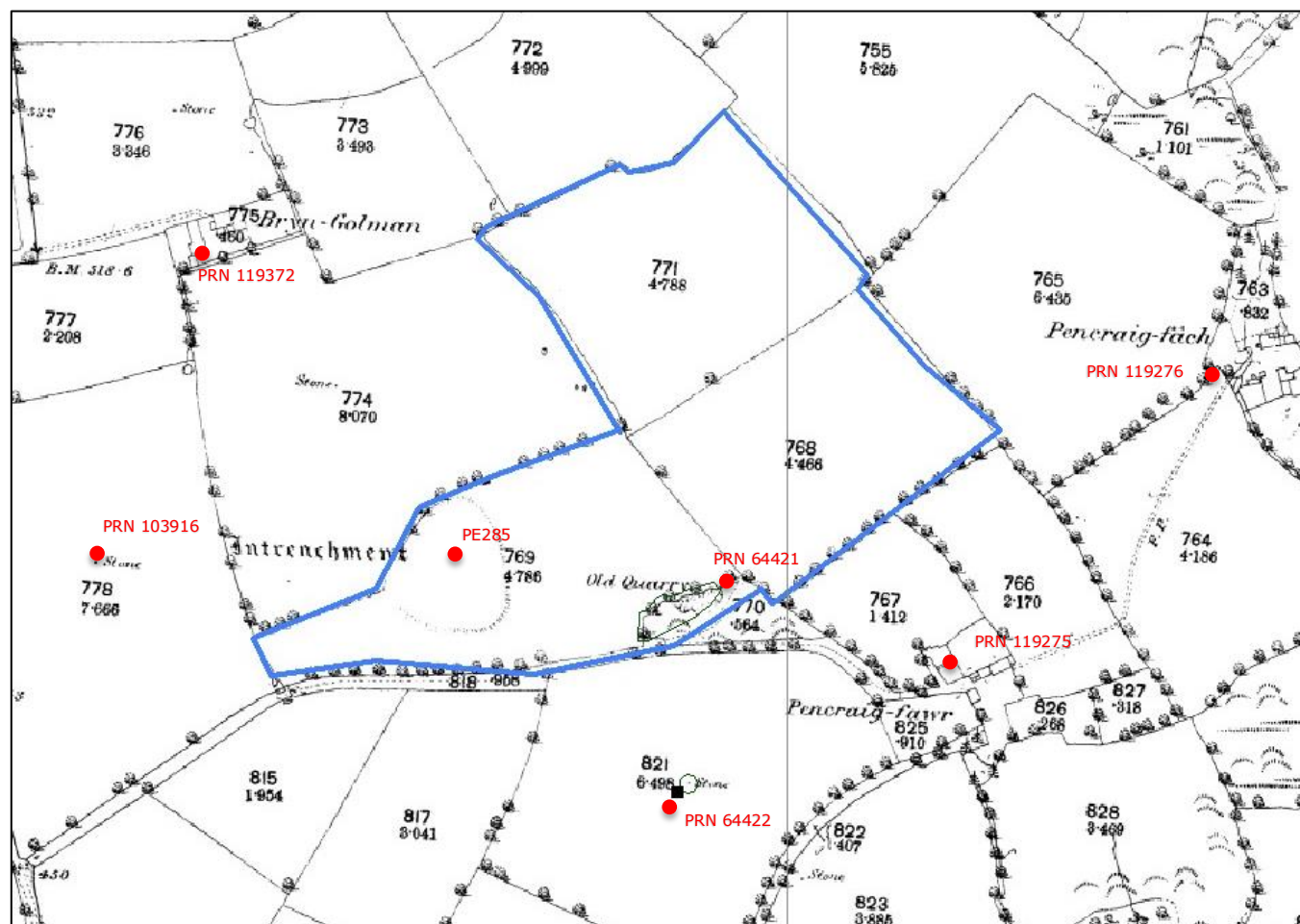


Figure 3: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2500 (1890).

Some of the designated & non-designated heritage assets in the area are marked in red.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.

- 2.3.1 No intrusive archaeological investigations (excavations, evaluations or watching briefs) have previously been undertaken within the development site or surrounding area.
- 2.3.2 As part of the Tir Gofal agri-environmental scheme of the mid-2000s a rapid historic environment assessment (HE1) was undertaken for a parcel of farmland 0.5-1.0km southwest of the development site, with a particular focus on late 19th and 20th century quarrying features (Steel, W. 2006).

3. WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (CIfA 2023).
- 3.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the proposed archaeological works was prepared by TWA – Dyfed Region (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 Manual used by DAT Archaeological Services (adopted from the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology, a copy is always available on-site for inspection if required). A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained throughout this watching brief and all contexts encountered were recorded.
- 3.1.4 The area for the dwelling footings was excavated by a 5.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, with the spoil removed to the periphery of the excavation site.

3.2 Timetabling of Fieldwork

- 3.2.1 The watching brief took place over one day on 10th January 2023. 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.

4. WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

- 4.1 The first stage in the groundworks was the clearance and levelling of the site (Photos 2 and 3). The topsoil (001) was 0.10-0.20m deep across the area and was a friable mid-brown silty clay with occasional very small to large sub-angular stones and rare large sub-angular stones.
- 4.2 Following topsoil removal the site was levelled, the subsoil and layers below removed in spits by the machine operator using a 1.6m grading bucket. The field has a southward slope which saw the final depth of excavation varying from approximately 0.22m below current ground level at the southern extent of the trench to 1.1m in the northern part to create a level platform.
- 4.3 In the northern area of excavation the topsoil (001) had a depth of approximately 0.2m, below which was a subsoil (002) of light brown silty clay between 0.20m and 0.40m deep. This deposit contained occasional very small to large sub-angular stones, including shale/rab and rare very large sub-angular stones.
- 4.4 Where subsoil (002) was removed a geological deposit of orange silty clay (003) was revealed, that contained occasional very small to large sub-angular stones and rare very large sub-angular stones.
- 4.5 No features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted during these excavations.
- 4.6 Approximately 4m along the northern edge of the trench a variation in the geology was noted which was visible for a further 4m along the northern trench edge and extending south into the excavation area for approximately 6m (Fig 4 and Photo 4). Beyond these limits the deposit petered out due to a combination of the irregular nature of the deposit, the levels of the subsoil changing as the excavation moved west, and the depth of excavation reducing towards the south. This deposit (004) was a mid-greyish yellow silty clay with regular small and medium stone inclusions. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted.
- 4.7 Following the levelling of the site, 17 slots (A-Q) were excavated for the footings of the dwelling, each measuring approximately 1.0m (L) x 0.5m (W) x 1.0m (D) (Fig 4). Examples of these excavated slots are shown in Photos 4 and 5 that show footing slots E and G. The slots contained the corresponding deposits as noted in the sequence described above, with slots K and L showing evidence of bedrock beginning to be exposed at the very base of the excavations. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted.



Photo 2: View west of final stages of turf and topsoil removal.
Scale: 1m



Photo 3: View east of site after levelling.



Photo 4: View west of natural orange deposit (003) seen above the 1m scale, the change to a yellowish-grey clay (004) below. This shows the northwest corner of the excavation area, the northern trench edge is on the right of the photograph.

Scale: 1m

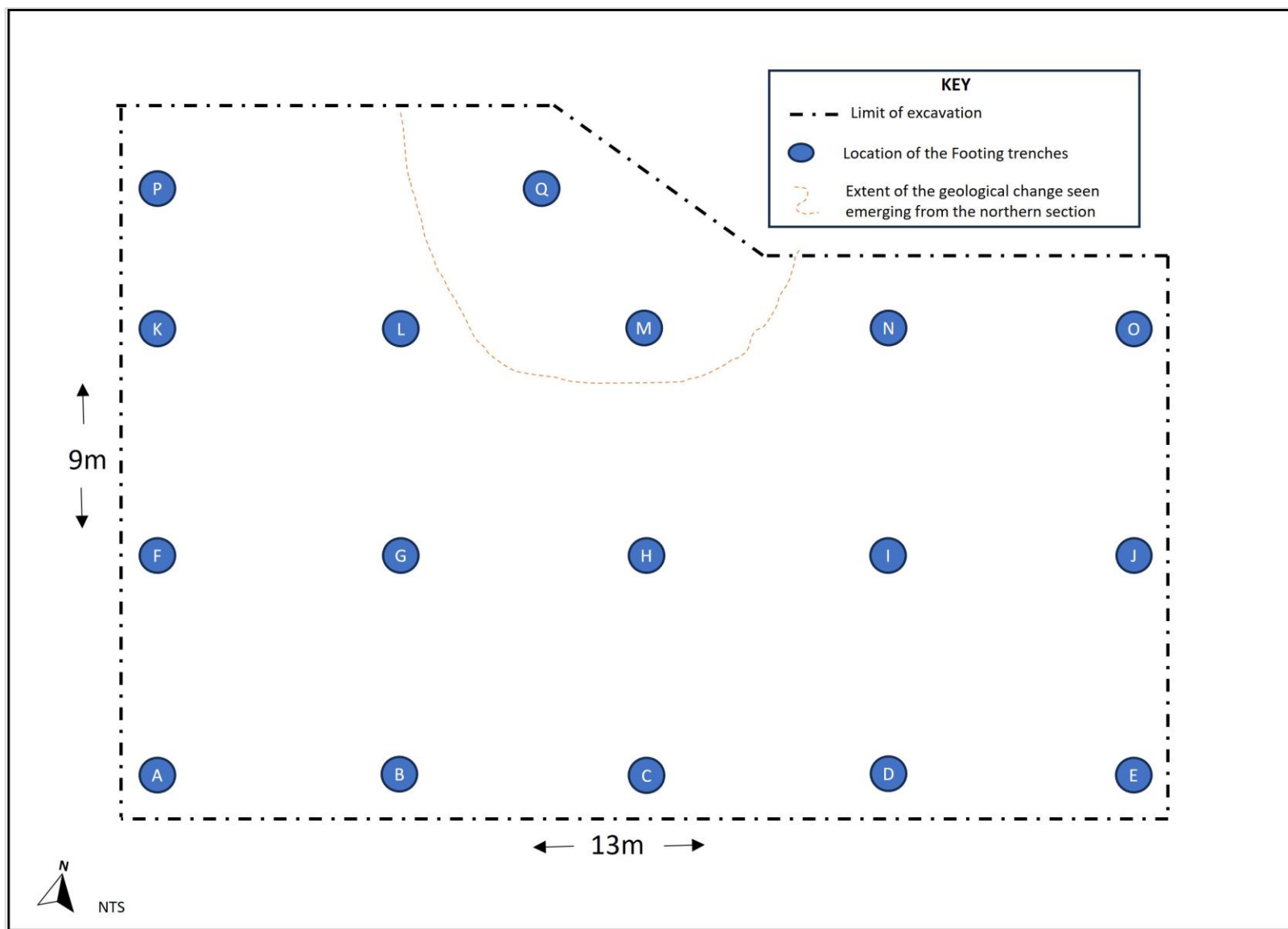


Figure 4: Sketch plan of the excavation showing the location of the footings trenches A-Q.



Photo 5: Footings trench E. Scale: 1 m.



Photo 6: Footings trench G. Scale: 1m.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling on land at Y Gaer, Pencraig, Llangolman, Pembrokeshire.
- 5.2 Within the development area and approximately 150m west-southwest of the groundworks is the scheduled monument 'Pencraig Fawr Camp' (PE285, PRN 975), an Iron Age defended enclosure. ; there was therefore the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the area which could be disturbed by the groundworks.
- 5.3 The groundworks covered an area approximately 13m long by 9m wide in the northwest corner of the pasture field 'Parc Y Lloc' which sloped in a roughly south direction. The turf and topsoil was stripped by mechanical excavator. This was followed by ground reduction works to create a level building platform. Lastly 17 small slots or trenches were excavated mechanically in the levelled ground for footings for the new dwelling.
- 5.4 All groundworks were monitored by an attending archaeologist. No archaeologically significant features, finds or deposits were recorded during the watching brief.

6. SOURCES

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

Murphy, K. & Ludlow, N. 2001. *Characterisation of three landscapes on the register of landscapes of outstanding historic interest in Wales: Preseli; St David's Peninsula and Ramsey Island and Skomer Island*, Unpublished Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Report no 2001/22

Poucher, P. 2021. *One Planet Development, Y Gaer, Pencraig, Pembrokeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Unpublished DAT Report no 2021/09

Steel, W. 2006. *Tir Gofal Management Plan: Heritage Management Information (HE2) Year 5 Review - Clyngwyn*, Unpublished Cambria Archaeology (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Report no 2006/9

Online Sources

[Archaeology in Wales - Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed - Dyfed Archaeological Trust \(dyfedarchaeology.org.uk\)](http://dyfedarchaeology.org.uk) Accessed: 05/01/2024

BGS Online, [BGS Geology Viewer - British Geological Survey](http://www.bgs.gov.uk) Accessed 05/01/2024

APPENDIX I:

3 FIELDS TO THE NORTH OF UN-NAMED TRACK, Y GAER, PENCRAIG

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in response to a request from Clare Gray to provide a scheme of archaeological mitigation associated with proposed works on land near Y Gaer, Pencraig, Llangolman, Pembrokeshire (centred on NGR SN 1197 2645) (Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The proposals are for a One Planet Development, which will include the establishment of a new dwelling, polytunnel, ponds, small agricultural sheds and areas of planting. Planning permission has been granted for the development, ref. 20/1156/PA, subject to Conditions. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council.
- 1.3 The development site lies within a Registered Historic Landscape: Preseli (HLW (D) 7), as defined by Cadw (1998) and the scheduled Pencraig Fawr Camp (PE285, PRN 975), an Iron Age defended enclosure, also lie within the proposed development boundary. A desk-based assessment for the development was prepared by DAT Archaeological Services in 2021 (Poucher 2021). The assessment highlighted to potential for archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area that could be disturbed through works associated with the proposed development.
- 1.4 Due to the archaeological potential in the locality and the potential for groundworks associated with the development to impact on buried deposits Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a condition be attached to the planning permission requiring the applicant to submit a written scheme of investigation for a programme of archaeological work to protect the archaeological resource. These recommendations are outlined in a letter from DAT-DM to the planning authority dated 20/04/21 which recommended the condition read:

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.

- 1.5 This written scheme of investigation outlines the methodology through which DAT Archaeological Services will undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at the site, which have the potential to expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains. The archaeological watching brief will enable any such remains to be archaeologically recorded

and provides a suitable mitigation strategy. This document has been prepared for the client and is specifically prepared for DAT Archaeological Services to undertake the required archaeological works. The WSI cannot be used by any third party.

- 1.6 The written scheme of investigation is prepared in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (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.

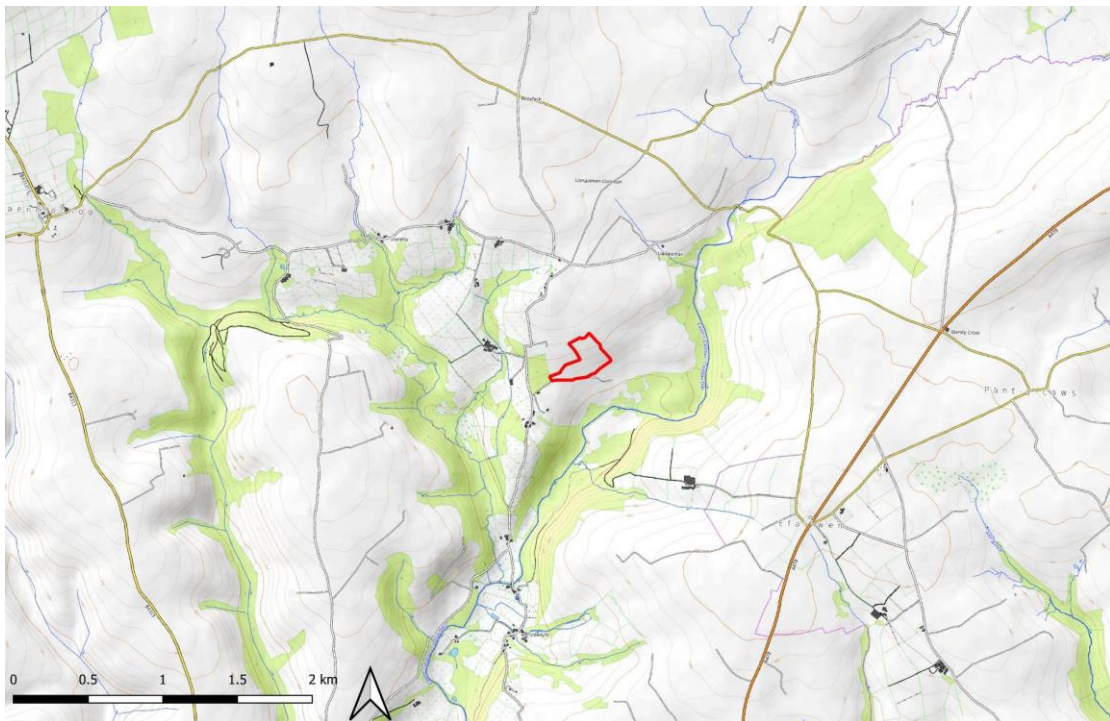


Figure 1: Map extract showing the location of development area (red dot).

Map data from OpenStreetMap (OSM) <https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>
08/08/23

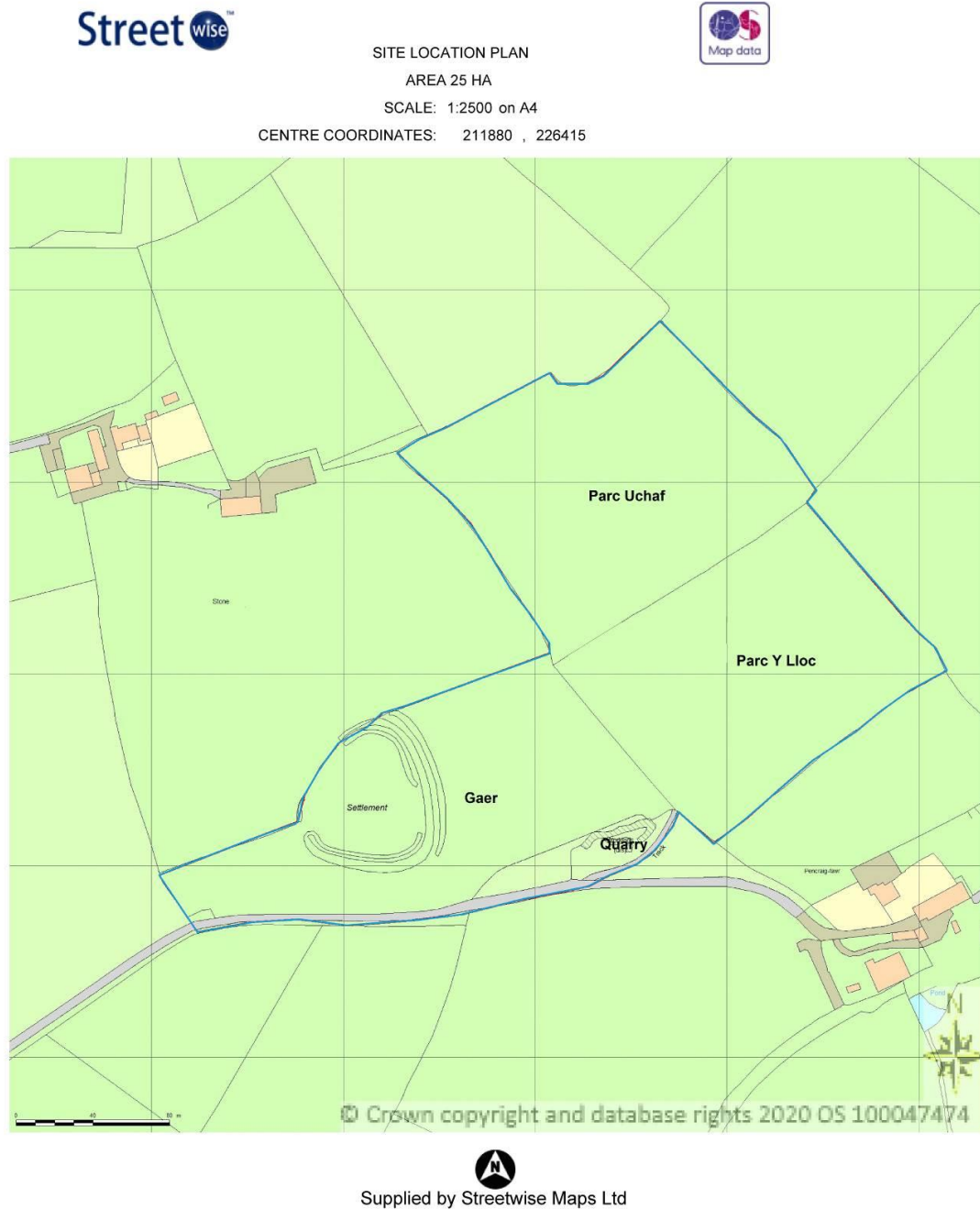
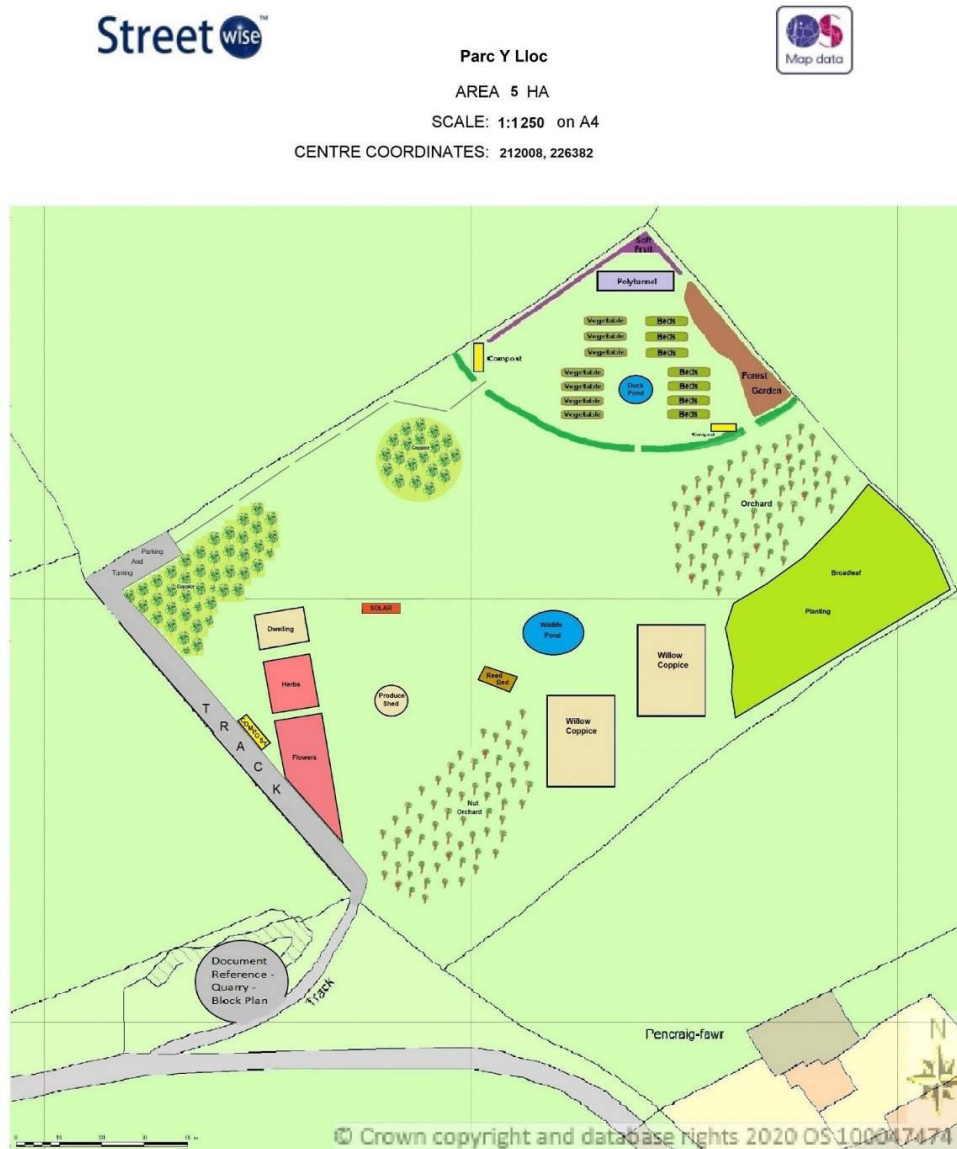


Figure 2: Detailed location plan of the entire proposed development area outlined in blue.
Plan provided by the client, not reproduced to scale.



Supplied by Streetwise Maps Ltd

Figure 3: Proposed development block plan, showing areas where there is a potential for groundworks, focused on 'Parc y Lloc' as illustrated in the previous figure. Plan provided by the client, not reproduced to scale.

2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

2.1 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the One Planet Development at Y Gaer, Llangolman, Pencraig, Pembrokeshire (planning application ref: 20/1156/PA) 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 shall be prepared on the results of the watching brief, and an archive created.

2.2 The following tasks will be completed:

- Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology for the archaeological watching brief which the appointed archaeological contractor will undertake (this document);
- Archaeological attendance during groundworks (archaeological watching brief) to appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the ground works, in order to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits and to establish the character, extent and date range for those archaeological deposits;
- Production of a report on and an archive of the results of the archaeological watching brief.

3 WATCHING BRIEF

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

3.2 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.

Watching Brief Fieldwork

3.3 The proposed development has been designed to minimise ground disturbance. The polytunnel area has already been tiered for raised beds so no further earthworks are needed, the ponds are raised above ground without the need for excavations, and the small agricultural sheds (Goat shed, Produce shed and Solar shed) will be mounted on ground screws. The main area of potential disturbance is therefore the dwelling, which will require 12 concrete footing pads and possible levelling.

3.4 An indication of the location of the works is illustrated in Figure 3. The watching brief will entail an archaeologist being present during all ground works where there is a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed. This will be carried out during ground-disturbing excavations which could include, but is not limited to, ground clearance, landscaping, levelling, foundation excavations and service run excavations.

- 3.5 It is essential coordination between the site contractor's and archaeologist is established at the outset to avoid any potential disturbance to archaeology without an archaeologist being present, or unnecessary visits to the site when works are being carried out that do not require the presence of an archaeologist.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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 ground works.
- 3.8 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.
- 3.9 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.
- 3.10 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).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the development, or that archaeological remains of high significance are exposed, DAT Archaeological Services shall have the power to halt any ground works and shall inform the site agent/project manager and the curatorial officer at DAT-DM. DAT Archaeological Services will 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.
- 3.13 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).

4 POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 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 building recording and 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.
- 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 A report will be produced covering the results of the archaeological watching brief. The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- 4.4 The report will include a brief research element to place the site into its wider context within the area.
- 4.5 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).
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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).
- 4.8 The report will be prepared to follow the appropriate Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA S&G: AWB 2014).
- 4.9 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as DAT-DM and the regional Historic Environment Record (held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust).
- 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 Historic England, 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

5. STAFF

- 5.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy, Head of DAT Archaeological Services.
- 5.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by appropriately experienced archaeologists, from DAT Archaeological Services.

6. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

7. MONITORING

- 7.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by DAT-DM in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the watching brief. However, as a potential response to a Covid-19 infection a different method of monitoring may be used via regular photographic updates of the work and by telephone. The Head of DAT Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All permanent members of DAT Archaeological Services staff are CSCS registered.
- 8.2 DAT Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.
- 8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices during any Covid-19 outbreak, and guidance issued by CIfA.
- 8.4 The project risk assessment details the precautions put in place to reduce the spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus during fieldwork.
- 8.5 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to DAT Archaeological Services staff at the start of the works.
- 8.6 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary.
- 8.7 Working with machinery: DAT Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially the machine operator. The archaeologist observing the machine will establish a safe working procedure with the machine operator at the start of work. This will also include discussing the methodology for safe working, ensuring that no machining is done without an archaeologist being present.
- 8.8 The site staff will go through the risk assessment prior to the works commencing and all site staff must sign the document to confirm that they have read, understood and will comply with the document.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 DAT Archaeological Services operate robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

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.

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
FS23-018 - Llangolman One Planet Dev
ERN (if known)
130288
Project Type
Watching Brief
Client
Clare Gray
Project Manager / Data Contact
Fran Murphy
Principal Archaeologist on site
Shelley Williams
Date DMP created
08/08/23
Date DMP last updated
08/08/23
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)
<p>Documents</p> <p>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</p> <p>Images</p> <p>Site photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive) Other collected data (scans, archive material, social media images etc) – Jpegs</p> <p>Survey</p> <p>In house surveys – .dxf files, GIS files (see below) External surveys – Dependent on external contractor, eg .dxf, .dwg, .rwv etc</p> <p>GIS</p> <p>Mapinfo files, Esri Shapefiles.</p>

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
<p>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>.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, 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.

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.



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