

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **9 Laura's Place, Aberystwyth**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
Jerry Bond

Report No. 1881

# *Archaeology Wales*

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Position: Project Manager

Date: 15.4.20

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Position: Project Manager

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Report No. 1881

**April 2020**

## ***Non-Technical Summary***

*On 27th February 2020 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the proposed development of 6 self-contained apartments, demolition of part of the existing boundary wall to accommodate a relocated site access, along with formation of car parking in part of the garden and levelling of the garden area to form a lawn, at 9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth centred on SN 58097 81633. The associated Planning Application No. is A190276.*

*The watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA's Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.*

## ***Crynodeb***

*Ar 27ain Chwefror 2020, cynhaliodd Archaeology Cymru Cyf briff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwaith datblygu arfaethedig i adeiladu 6 fflat hunangynhaliol, dymchwel rhan o'r wal ffiniol bresennol er mwyn galluogi mynediad newydd i'r safle, ynghyd ag adeiladu maes parcio mewn rhan o'r ardd a lefelu'r ardd i ffurfio lawnt, yn 9 Maes Laura, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth, y mae ei ganolbwynt yn SN 58097 81633. Y Rhif Cais cysylltiedig yw A190276.*

*Cynhaliwyd y briff gwyllo i'r safonau a nodir yn Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr ar gyfer briff gwyllo archeolegol (2014) a'r ddeddfwriaeth lechyd a Diogelwch gyfredol.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This report details the watching brief undertaken in association with the proposed development of 6 self-contained apartments, demolition of part of the existing boundary wall to accommodate a relocated site access, along with formation of car parking in part of the garden, at 9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth centred on SN 58097 81633 (Figure 1). The associated Planning Application No. is A190276.
- 1.2. The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by Irene Garcia Rovira, AW Project Manager MCIfA, and undertaken by Jerry Bond who also compiled this report. The AW Project Number is 2778 and the Site Code LPA/20/WB.

## **2. Geology and Topography**

- 2.1. The development is centred on a 19th century Grade II\* Listed Building, associated with other listed properties at Laura Place, Great Darkgate Street, King Street and New Street. 9 Laura Place is named after W E Powell of Nanteos who married Laura Phelps. Built in 1810's, possibly by George Repton; No 9 was extended to right ca 1900. The property is listed for its group value and the importance placed on protecting the street environment within Aberystwyth traditional Town Centre Conservation Area.
- 2.2. The underlying bedrock geology is defined by Aberystwyth Grits Group. A sandstone and mudstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 433 to 444 million years ago in the Silurian Period when the local environment previously dominated by deep seas (BGS 2020). The superficial deposits comprising till, Devensian - Diamicton. This is a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions.

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1. While the development was largely confined to groundworks on the curtilage area of the house, a rapid examination Aberystwyth history of development was considered to allow a better understanding of any find/feature that could be revealed during groundworks.

- 3.2. The historical background of Aberystwyth stretches back to the Iron Age, where Pendinas hillfort lies atop a hill overlooking the town. It encloses an area of 3.8 hectares and is defined by massive ramparts and ditched defences (NPRN 92236) (Driver 2016). The first Norman castle was built in the 12th century, however, was replaced by a castle built by Llewelyn the Great (NPRN 86) (Johnson n/d).
- 3.3. **Iron Age (800BC – 43AD):** Pendinas hillfort is a large defensive structure atop a coastal hill in Aberystwyth, comprising of massive ramparts and ditched defences. It is located approximately 1km SE of the development site and encloses an area of 3.8 hectares. It has been determined to have had four phases of construction, culminating in the large structure seen today. The most datable find was a 'Malvernian' style pottery jar, commonly found on the Welsh borders, with a stamped decorated rim and dated to 100BC (NPRN 92236). The hillfort encloses some prehistoric round houses to the south which have been destroyed through ploughing in historic times. In the 19th century, the Wellington Monument was also built within the hillfort (NPRN 32637) (Driver 2016).
- 3.4. **Roman (43BC -410 AD):** A hoard of Roman treasure was found approximately 2.8km from the centre of Aberystwyth in 1998 during pipeline works. The hoard was named the Salem hoard and comprised of 47 antonini ani spanning the period from the reign of Gallienus (AD 260-68) to that of Carausius (AD 286-93), over an area c. 7.50m x 6m (NPRN 132203) (Besley 2000).
- 3.5. A section of the Brenan Roman road was found during aerial reconnaissance in 1999, located approximately 12km from the centre of Aberystwyth (NPRN 301293). A later Romano-British building was discovered near to Aberystwyth in 2010. It is said to be the most westerly Roman Villa discovered in Britain. Some of the materials used to build the villa were robbed away, presumably in medieval times, for re-use in other structures. Some of the finds from the site included black burnished ware, practical kitchen pottery, imported from Dorset, fine ware bowls from Oxfordshire and three coins of Constantine I, minted in the first quarter of the 4th century AD (BBC 2010).
- 3.6. **Medieval (410AD – 1485 AD):** The Medieval town of Aberystwyth is hardly visible now, however, the medieval streets can still be traced, fossilised in the modern town along with the track of its vanished town wall (NPRN 33035). During the later Medieval period, Aberystwyth became renowned for its herring

fishing and development of the harbour encouraged export of lead and silver mined in the hinterlands (RCAHMW 2009).

- 3.7. Aberystwyth old castle, Tan-y-Castell, is located approximately 13km S of Aberystwyth town centre. The original castle at Aberystwyth was built in 1110 by the Earl of Clare and occupied by the Normans until 1136. The site comprises a large oval ringwork castle on the back of a ridge, with a bailey 120ft long running along the ridge. The site was excavated in the 1950's, which revealed that the castle was extensively damaged around 1143 (NPRN 301795). The old castle is said to be the site of a battle between Gruffudd ap Rhys, the prince of Deheubarth, and the English around 1100-26 (NPRN 404566) (RCAHMW 2001).
- 3.8. Aberystwyth castle began construction in 1277 under Edward I but was completed in 1289. It comprises of a concentric-walled lozenge-plan castle of coursed rubble masonry with a dry moat to the west and round towers to the inner and outer wards. The castle includes a dungeon, a twin apsidal tower gateway, crenelated parapet and played stair turret. The castle was replaced by a later castle built by Llwelyn the Great (NPRN 86) (Johnson n/d).
- 3.9. **Post-Medieval (1485-1850):** Aberystwyth town hall documented 9as being in use by 1693 and symbolised the population growth of the town as a commercial centre of the area. Its markets were well sustained with the trade of local wool, cheese, corn and other provisions produced from several counties in the surrounding landscape (Cadw 2013). In the 17th century, a mint was temporarily established in Aberystwyth castle using silver from local ore mines (NPRN 86). However, during the English civil war, the castle was used by the royalists before being taken by Oliver Cromwell's parliamentary forces and deliberately ruined in 1649 (Cadw 2013).
- 3.10. **Modern (1850- present day):** In the early decades of the 19th century, the Powell's of Nanteos were one of the most prominent families in the town and were responsible for some of the significant buildings visible in the town today. This includes the proposed development site at Laura Place, which was named after W E Powell of Nanteos who married Laura Phelps and built in 1827. The houses on Laura Place are Grade II\* listed buildings and are listed for their group value (LB 10266) (British Listed Buildings 1961) The Assembly Rooms at Laura

Place were also constructed by the Powell's of Nanteos around 1820 and is also a Grade II\* listed building (LB 10242) (British Listed Buildings 1987).

- 3.11. Aberystwyth harbour became increasingly prosperous for local fisherman involved in the trade of herring, cod, whiting, pollack and ray fish. In 1836, improvements were made to the harbour to allow bigger ships to enter the space, improving the towns commercial fishing but also the trade of timber, coal, ores, limestone and slate (RCAHMW 2013).

## 4. Aims and Objectives

### Watching Brief

- 4.1. The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014) are:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which cannot 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 to a satisfactory and proper standard;
- To establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site.

## 5. Methodology

- 5.1. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works associated with the development. The watching brief was focussed upon groundworks undertaken in two areas, Area A and B. Works in Area A included the demolition of a boundary wall and levelling associated with the creation of a car park. Works in Area B included the levelling of the garden/lawn area (Figure 2).
- 5.2. The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs* (2014).

- 5.3. The watching brief was carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The mechanical excavation was undertaken by a tracked 360-degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.
- 5.4. The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief was afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. The site archaeologist recorded finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

## **6. Watching Brief results (Figure 3; Plates 1-6)**

### **Area A**

- 6.1. Area A was located in the NE corner of the development and measured approximately 12m in width and 20m in length.
- 6.2. The ground levels of this area were reduced c 0.6m in depth to provide space for the creation of a new car park. The groundworks exposed the natural substrate (001), defined by light grey brown silty clay with occasional angular stones. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered during the groundworks.
- 6.3. On reaching the foundation levels for the car park, groundworks concentrated on cutting two service trenches. The first one was located to the west of Area A to house a sewer system, and one to the east to connect water supplies. These trenches allowed confirming the character of the natural substrate.
- 6.4. The first trench – [002] – was linear in plan and had a V-shaped profile. The cut was 4m in length, 1m in width and approximately 0.7m in depth. The second trench – [003] – was 0.9m in depth, c.2m in width and also had a V-shaped profile.

### **Area B**

- 6.5. Area B was the largest area of the site, measuring c. 20m in length and 20m in width and covered the southern half of the site area.
- 6.6. The ground in this area was reduced to about 0.4m in depth exposing the interface between this deposit and the natural substrate. The excavation

revealed a fragments of modern date plastic, however no substantial finds or features were revealed during the watching brief in this area.

## **7. Conclusion**

- 7.1. Archaeology Wales monitored some groundworks associated with development at 9 Laura's Place, Aberystwyth. The groundworks carried out as part of the development did not yield any archaeological finds/features.

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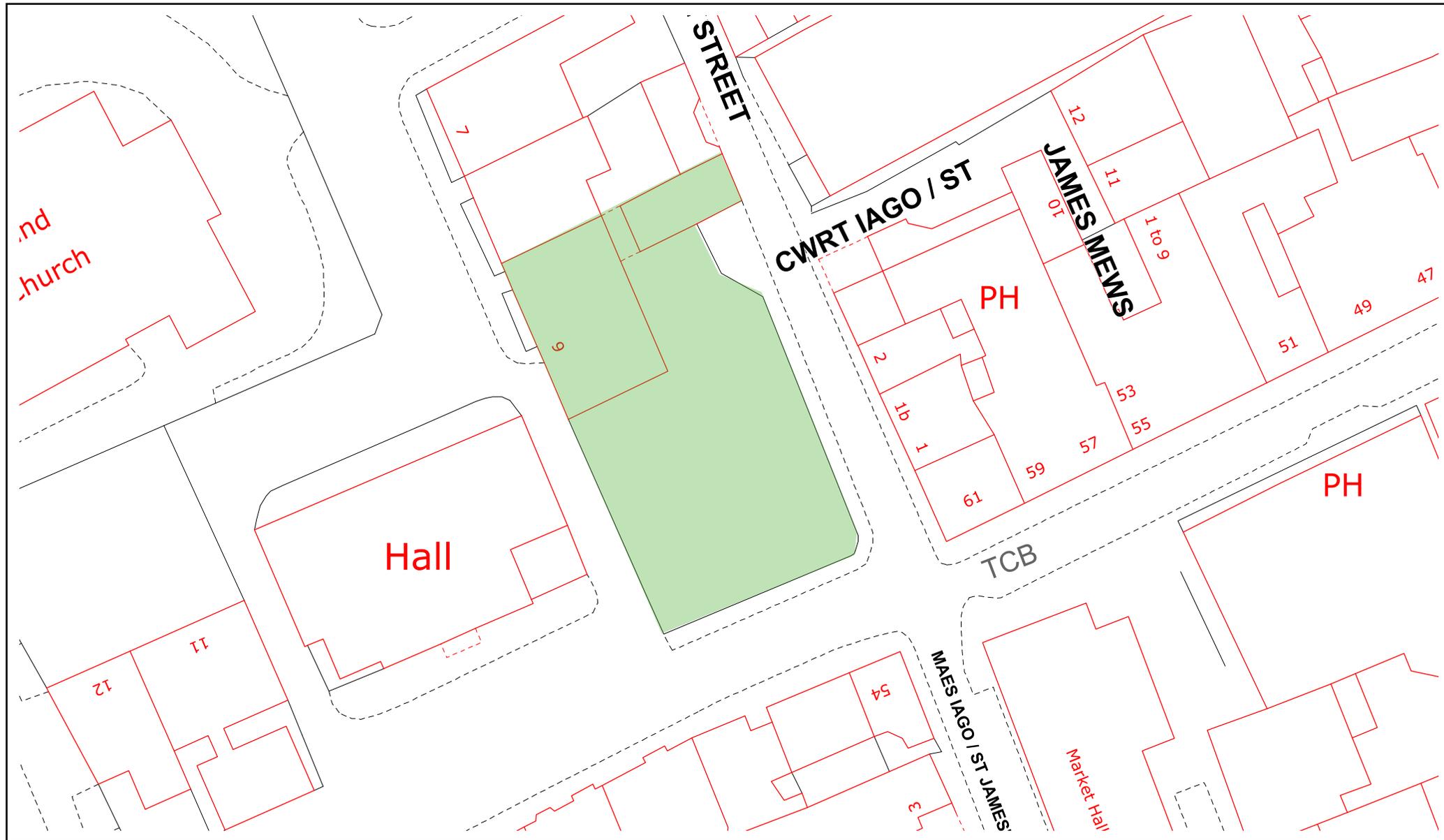


Figure 1. Site location (in green).

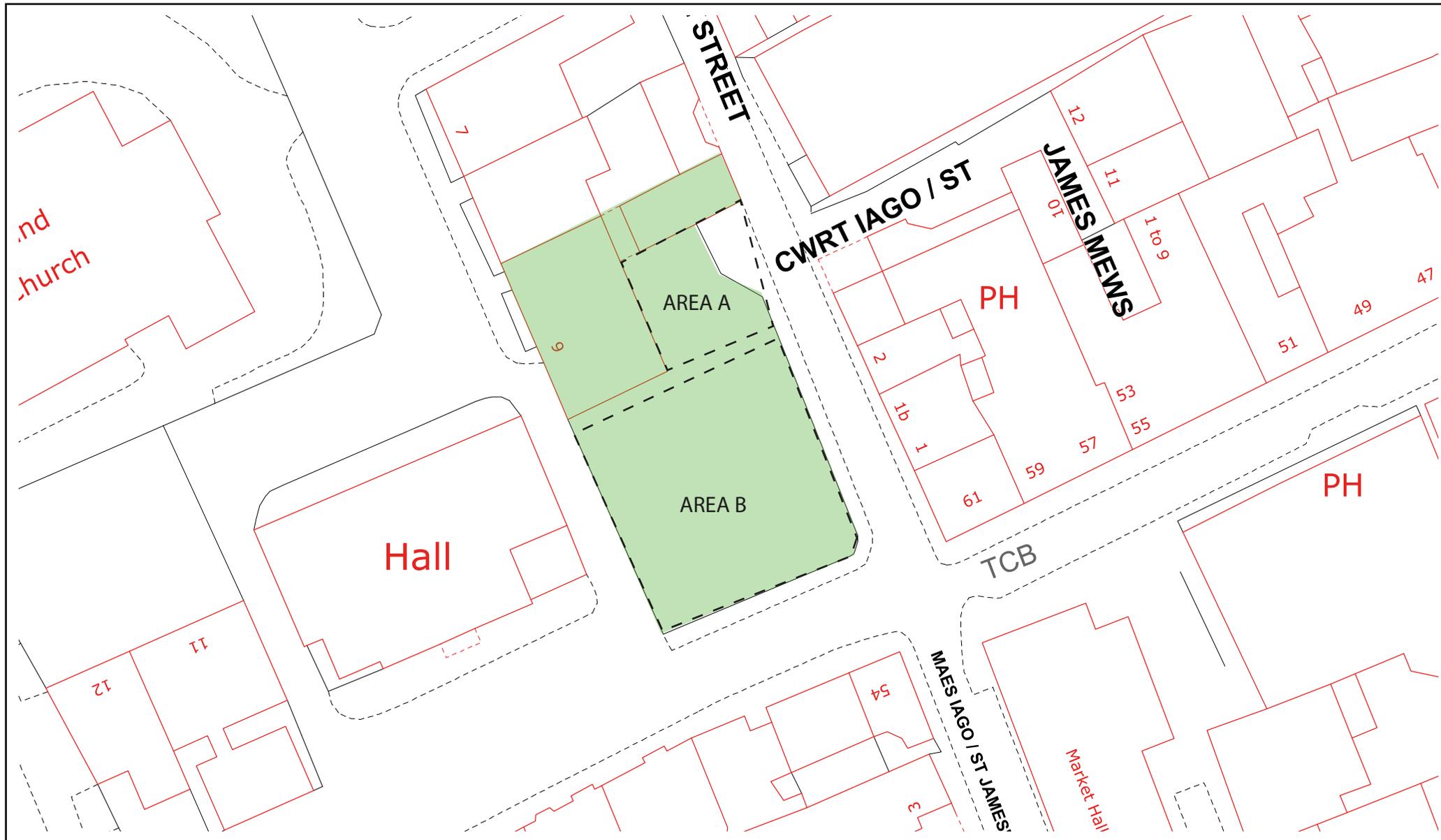


Figure 2. Areas covered by the watching brief.



Plate 1. Area A looking toward area B, showing reduced ground level and demolished wall.



Plate 2. Area A looking N.



Plate 3. Service trench cut into natural in Area A, looking W.



Plate 4. DWR Cymru service trench cut into natural in area A looking E.



Plate 5. Post levelling, Area B looking N to house.



Plate 6. Area B and house, comparative ground levels, looking SW.

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## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth**

**Prepared for:**

**Byron Jenkins Architectural Consultancy,  
on behalf of Joseph Evans.**

**Planning Application Number: A190276**

**Project No: 2778**

**January 2020**



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Figure 1. Proposed Development Area

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Byron Jenkins Architectural Consultancy, on behalf of Joseph Evans.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development of 6 self-contained apartments, demolition of part of the existing boundary wall to accommodate a relocated site access, along with formation of car parking in part of the garden, at 9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth centred on SN 58097 81633. The associated Planning Application No. is A190276.*

*The development is centred on a 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Building, associated with other listed properties at Laura Place, Great Darkgate Street, King Street and New Street. 9 Laura Place is named after W E Powell of Nanteos who married Laura Phelps. Built in 1810's, possibly by George Repton; No 9 was extended to right ca 1900. The property is listed for its group value and the importance placed on protecting the street environment within Aberystwyth traditional Town Centre Conservation Area.*

*Consequently, it has been recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 6 self-contained apartments, demolition of part of the existing boundary wall to accommodate a relocated site access, along with formation of car parking in part of the garden at 9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, Aberystwyth centred on SN 58097 81633. The associated Planning Application No. is A190276.

The development lies within Aberystwyth Town Centre Conservation Area and is associated with the Grade I, II and II\* listed properties on Laura Place, Great Darkgate Street, King Street and New Street. The buildings have remained as first designed with feature sash windows, decorative porches and dormer windows being a notable feature along with the attractive railings to the front. As a result of this archaeological sensitivity, a condition is attached to the planning consent requiring that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken to monitor the groundworks associated with the development.

This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Byron Jenkins Architectural Consultancy, on behalf of Joseph Evans.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Ceredigion County Council. As such, it has been recommended that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by Dyfed Archaeological Trust are included as conditions in the planning consent and laid out in a brief for an archaeological watching brief at the site dated 10/06/2019. The relevant condition reads:

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) 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.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (edition 10), Section 6.1.27 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: sections 4.13 and 4.14. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **2. Site Description**

The development area is situated at 9 Laura Place, Llanbadarn Fawr, Ceredigion, in the historical Town Centre Conservation Area of Aberystwyth. The site comprises *circa* 0.094 hectares (See Figure 1).

The site is currently occupied by a 19<sup>th</sup> century building that has been vacant for the best part of two years. Internally, the building is typical of standard offices within historic buildings where partitions and fire doors dominate the space. Within the building, false partitions, suspended ceilings, and strip lighting as well as general blocking of former fireplaces are observed. Notable features within this building include original high ceilings with original covings. The exterior of the property consists of feature sash windows, a decorative porch and dormer windows being notable features of the property. The property retains simple and solid proportions, the small-paned sashes and hipped roof on deep eaves are typical of the period. The principal form includes three sash windows to the first floor, typical of end terraced houses within the town. A noteworthy feature of the buildings on Laura Place are the positions of the main doors which tend to be near the boundaries with other properties, rather than in a central position as one would typically expect (Morgan & Davies 2019). The grounds also include areas of garden, which are to be partially converted into hardstanding parking and, thus, have the potential to contain buried archaeological material.

The bedrock geology of the area is characterised by Aberystwyth Grits Group - sandstone and mudstone which are a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 433 to 444 million years ago in the Silurian Period. The superficial deposits present at this site comprise of Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020).

### **3. Historical and Archaeological background**

The building itself was possibly designed by George Repton in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and subsequently built by W E Powell of the Nanteos Estate. Richard Owen Powell, the brother of William E Powell, lived at the house for a number of years and became mayor of Aberystwyth in 1840.

Laura Place is situated within Aberystwyth Town Centre Conservation Area and is in particularly close proximity to Aberystwyth Castle (LB 10313) and the Old University College of Wales (LB 10251). The buildings situated on Laura Place overlook the Grade II listed Parish Church of St. Michael and All Angels (LB 10255), as well as the Grade II\* listed former assembly rooms of Music and Drama (LB 10242), which is the current University of Wales Music Department.

Immediately north of Laura Place, situated on King Street, is the Old University College of Wales building (LB 10251) which dominates the southern end of the town's seafront with its gothic architecture and cylindrical tower with three mosaics.

Aberystwyth Castle (LB 10313) is a Grade I listed building located immediately west of the proposed development, which was built in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century by Edmund of Lancaster. Also contained within the Conservation Area is a Grade II listed war memorial (LB 10314) and a statue of Edward Prince of Wales (LB 10312).

General research of the surrounding area indicates some level of activity in the area during the Iron Age and Medieval periods. Iron Age settlers used the hilltop called

Pen Dinas to build a huge fortification, which is the current site of the Norman castle built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Morgan & Davies 2019).

## **4. Objectives**

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the mitigation (watching brief) will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2017)*.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the 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 are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. A start date for the ground works has not yet been finalised. Archaeology Wales will update Dyfed Archaeological Trust with the exact date.

### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to Dyfed Archaeological Trust within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## **6. Fieldwork**

### **6.1. Detail**

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on all associated groundworks. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a tracked 360-degree excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until the archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, Dyfed Archaeological Trust and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client, and Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

### **6.2. Recording**

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

### 6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

### 6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (2002)*.

### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established, and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13 (1993)*.

A meeting with Dyfed Archaeological Trust, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

### 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
---------------	------------

Flint	Julie Birchenall (Freelance)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

Dyfed Archaeological Trust will be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to Dyfed Archaeological Trust for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. No area will be backfilled, until Dyfed Archaeological Trust has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. Dyfed Archaeological Trust will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## **8. Post-fieldwork programme**

### **8.1. Archive assessment**

#### **8.1.1. Site archive**

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners' consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.

- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

## **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and Dyfed Archaeological Trust upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant regional Historical Environment Record (DAT), the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **8.2.3. Summary reports for publication**

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### **8.2.4. Notification of important remains**

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal landowners.

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of Dyfed Archaeological Trust and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### **10.2. Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2002).

### **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

### **12. Insurance**

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## **13. Quality Control**

### **13.1. Professional standards**

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### **13.2. Project tracking**

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## **14. Arbitration**

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

## **15. References**

British Geological Viewer (2020). Geology of Britain viewer | British Geological Survey (BGS). [online] Mapapps.bgs.ac.uk. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 7 Jan. 2020]

Morgan and Davies (2019). Heritage Impact Assessment of 9 Laura Place, Aberystwyth. [ebook] Lampeter: Morgan & Davies, pp.1-34. [Accessed 7 Jan. 2020]

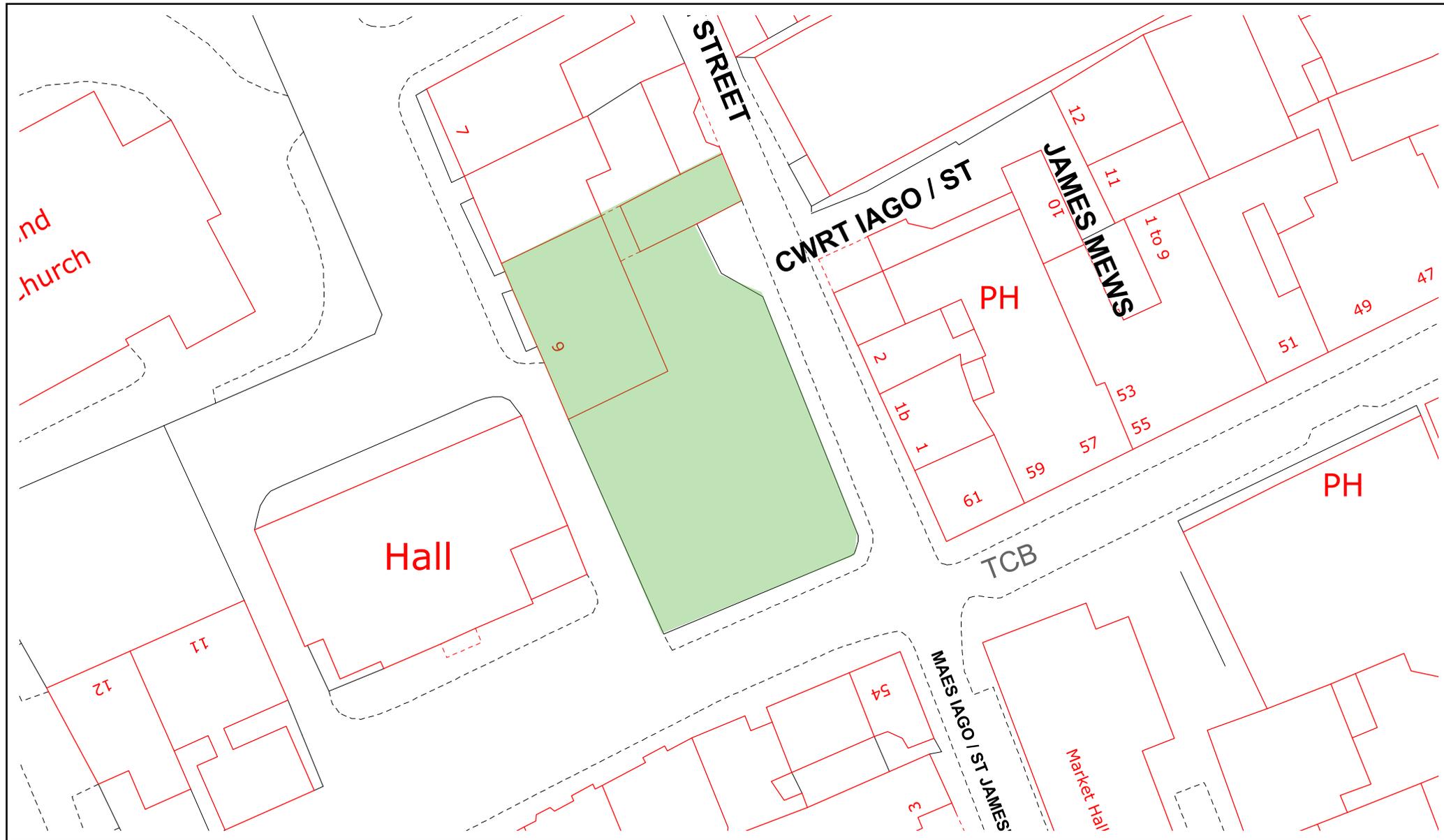


Figure 1. Site location (in green).

# *Archaeology Wales*

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