

Archaeology Wales

Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 1456

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Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Site Description	2
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	2
4. Aims and Objectives	3
5. Methodology	3
6. Watching Brief Results	3
7. Conclusions	5
8. Sources	5

Appendix I: Context Descriptions

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site location detail showing surrounding archaeological features
Figure 3	Site plan and representative section

List of Photos

Photos 1 - 2	Site prior to groundworks
Photos 3 - 5	Trackway strip
Photos 6 - 7	Crane foundation pad strip
Photos 8 - 9	Turbine base strip
Photo 10	Field gateway prior to groundworks
Photos 11-12	Hedge-bank entrance widening

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a single wind turbine on land near Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire (SN 25396 24104). The work was carried out by Archaeology Wales Limited at the request of Temporis Wind Limited. The work was set as a condition of planning permission (planning reference no. W/30012).

The groundworks revealed a consistent sequence of deposits throughout the development area consisting of a mid grey-brown clayey-silt topsoil up to 0.2m thick, overlying a subsoil of mid orange-brown silty-clay 0.1m thick. Below this lay undisturbed natural deposits of stony reddish-brown to yellow-brown clayey-silt and weathered bedrock at depths of 0.3m below current ground levels. The roadside hedgebank consisted of an earthen bank of light orange brown clayey-silt.

No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted within the site area.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In July 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Temporis Wind Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a single wind turbine on land to the north of Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 25396 24104, Figures 1 - 3).
- 1.2 The requirements for an archaeological watching brief were placed as a condition of the planning permission for the development (planning application number W/30012) by Carmarthenshire County Council, on the advice of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. This condition stated that:

The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.
- 1.3 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA, 2014) and was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.
- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in March 2016. The AW project number for the work is 2201 and the site code is GFCC/15/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2 Site Description (Figures 1 & 2; Photos 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The development site is located on land to the northwest of Gilfach Farm, near Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 25396 24104). The site lies in western Carmarthenshire, with the village of Cwmbach is located approximately 1.8km to the north. The general landscape in this area is one of undulating agricultural land cut by small steep-sided wooded valleys, with a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small villages.
- 2.2 The site is located within a large field of improved pasture, the boundaries of which are defined largely by established hedgerows with post and wire fencing to the south. The land falls away to the southwest towards a local stream valley, known as Cwm Laundry, and the Afon Fenni valley.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstones of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation (BGS Viewer, 2016).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 2)

- 3.1 The site has been subject to an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Poucher, 2014) which contains a more detailed history of the site and surrounding landscape. In summary however, no specific site of archaeological interest was identified within the development area, although an archaeological potential was highlighted.
- 3.2 The earliest identified archaeological remains within proximity to the site are a series of standing stones of potential Bronze Age date (*c.*2300 – 700 BC). The closest stone used to lie just over 200m to the northwest (PRN 3968), but there is now no trace of this monument.
- 3.3 Further prehistoric archaeology is recorded in the area in the form of several defended enclosures dated to the Iron Age (*c.*700 BC – AD 43). The closest of these is the Cwm Laundry defended enclosure (PRN 13347), lying on high ground overlooking this area *c.*700m to the south-southwest, on the opposite side of the Cwm Laundry valley. Other smaller enclosures appear to lie in association, with another similar collection of Iron Age enclosure around Cilsant to the east, which may have continued in use into the Romano-British period (post-AD 43).
- 3.4 There is a suggestion that the enclosure at Cilsant was also re-used during the early medieval period (*c.* AD 410 – AD 1086), as the caput for Bleddri ap Cadifor, the last native Lord of Blaen-cuch and Cilsant. By the 12th century Cilsant is recorded as the castle of Rees ap Bledri, and may have been associated with a now-abandoned medieval settlement. Within and around a local valley *c.*450m to the south of the site, lie a small number of dwellings, farmsteads, buildings and field-names that may be indicative of a former church or chapel site in the area, possibly with associated settlement. These sites, if they existed, may have medieval origins, but they are currently now well understood, and are recorded only on 19th century maps as a series of isolated agricultural sites.
- 3.5 A number of dispersed dwellings, farmsteads and mills are recorded throughout the area in the later post-medieval period, and the area retains much of these agricultural characteristics to the present day.

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 As stated within the approved WSI (Appendix II) the watching brief was undertaken to:
- allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area;
 - 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.

5 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows the methodology set out within the approved WSI (Appendix II). In brief, this work included the following key elements:

5.1 Watching Brief

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping and levelling works undertaken across the site, which included the access track and the area of the crane foundation pad and turbine base. This revealed sufficient ground deposits to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features. No further watching brief was required during subsequent foundation and cable trench excavation work which was undertaken in areas that had already been exposed and examined by the attending archaeologist.
- 5.1.2 Groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket under archaeological observation.
- 5.1.3 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.1.4 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Hywel Keen (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.
- 5.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the **CIfA's Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief** (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 Finds

- 5.2.1 No finds were recovered during the course of the works.

5.3 Palaeo-Environmental Evidence

- 5.3.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the course of the excavation.

6 Watching Brief Results (Figure 4, Photos 3 – 12)

- 6.1 The access trackway (Photos 3-5) extended from the roadside, running in a southerly direction for 114m to the area of the crane pad (Photos 6 & 7) and wind turbine base (Photos 8 & 9). A 16m wide opening was cut through the roadside hedgebank to the north, extending an existing field opening (Photos 10-12). The track itself was 3m

wide, with a turning bay stripped to the east, 30m wide but narrowing to the east, 15m long. The ground was stripped to a depth of 0.4m to remove topsoil deposits and reduce the area to the required level.

- 6.2 The topsoil (deposit 100), comprising turf and plough soil, varied from 0.15m to 0.2m thick through the stripped area. It consisted of a moderately compacted mid grey-brown clayey-silt. No finds were recovered from this deposit, although it had clearly been shallow-ploughed and improved in recent years.
- 6.3 The topsoil overlay a subsoil layer (deposit 101) 0.1m thick of mid orange-brown silty-clay, comprising a mix of topsoil and underlying natural deposits. This layer is likely to represent plough-disturbed deposits. No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 6.4 The underlying undisturbed natural (deposit 102) consisted of a mid to dark reddish-brown clayey-silt with frequent stone inclusions. Regular bands of weathered natural shale rock were exposed in areas, running in roughly southeast to northwest orientated bands. This deposit occurred at typical depths of around 0.3m below current ground levels.
- 6.5 An area measuring 36m by 19m was stripped for the crane foundation pad (Photos 6 & 7). This area was also initially stripped to a depth of 0.4m, before being excavated further for foundations. This too revealed a continuation of the sequence of deposits encountered in the trackway strip, with topsoil (deposit 100) typically 0.18m thick overlying deposit 101, which was consistently 0.1m thick. An area of darker soil was present in the western corner of the crane pad site, but this proved to be a natural variation in the underlying natural (deposit 102). As undisturbed natural deposits (deposit 102) were identified throughout this area no further watching brief was required on any further foundation excavations. No finds were recovered from this area.
- 6.6 A circular area was stripped to the southwest of the crane pad for the turbine base (Photos 8 & 9). This area measured 16m by 19m, and revealed a thinning topsoil (deposit 100) 0.12m to 0.15m thick, overlying 0.1m of subsoil (deposit 101). The underlying natural changed gradually to a mix of the stony reddish-brown clayey-silt with patches of mid yellow-brown clayey-silt and inclusions of weathered clay. As undisturbed natural deposits were identified throughout this area no further watching brief was required during further (deeper) excavations for foundations. No finds were recovered from this area.
- 6.7 The field opening in the hedgebank to the north was widened (Photos 10-12). Two concrete posts, defining the edge of the original opening, were removed. The bank itself was 2m wide and 1.2m high, and comprised an earthen bank of light orange-brown clayey-silt, made up from a mix of topsoil and natural (deposit 103). There was no indication of any stone walling or revetting, the hedgerow had been planted along the inner (southern) side of the bank.
- 6.8 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the development area.
- 6.9 The context descriptions for the watching brief are presented in Appendix I.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March 2016 during groundworks associated with the construction of single wind turbine and associated works on land at Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire.
- 7.2 A potential for archaeological remains, particularly relating to the Bronze Age, had been identified within the general area of the development. The groundworks revealed a consistent sequence of deposits throughout the development area consisting of a mid grey-brown clayey-silt topsoil (deposit 100) representing modern ploughsoil, overlying a layer of mid orange-brown silty-clay (deposit 101) representing a plough-disturbed layer. The underlying natural deposits occurred at a consistent depth of 0.3m below current ground levels and consisted of a stony reddish-brown clayey-silt, interspersed with yellow-brown clayey-silt and weathered clay on lower slopes, with bands of weathered bedrock throughout (deposit 102).
- 7.3 The roadside hedgebank (deposit 103) was also extended, with two modern concrete posts removed, revealing an earthen bank comprising a mix of topsoil and natural deposits.
- 7.4 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the groundworks. Despite the negative results of the watching brief, there remains a moderate potential for archaeological features within the general scheme area.

8 Sources

British Geological Survey Viewer. 2016. Accessed 18/03/16.
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

Poucher, P. 2014, *Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*, Archaeology Wales Report No.1190.

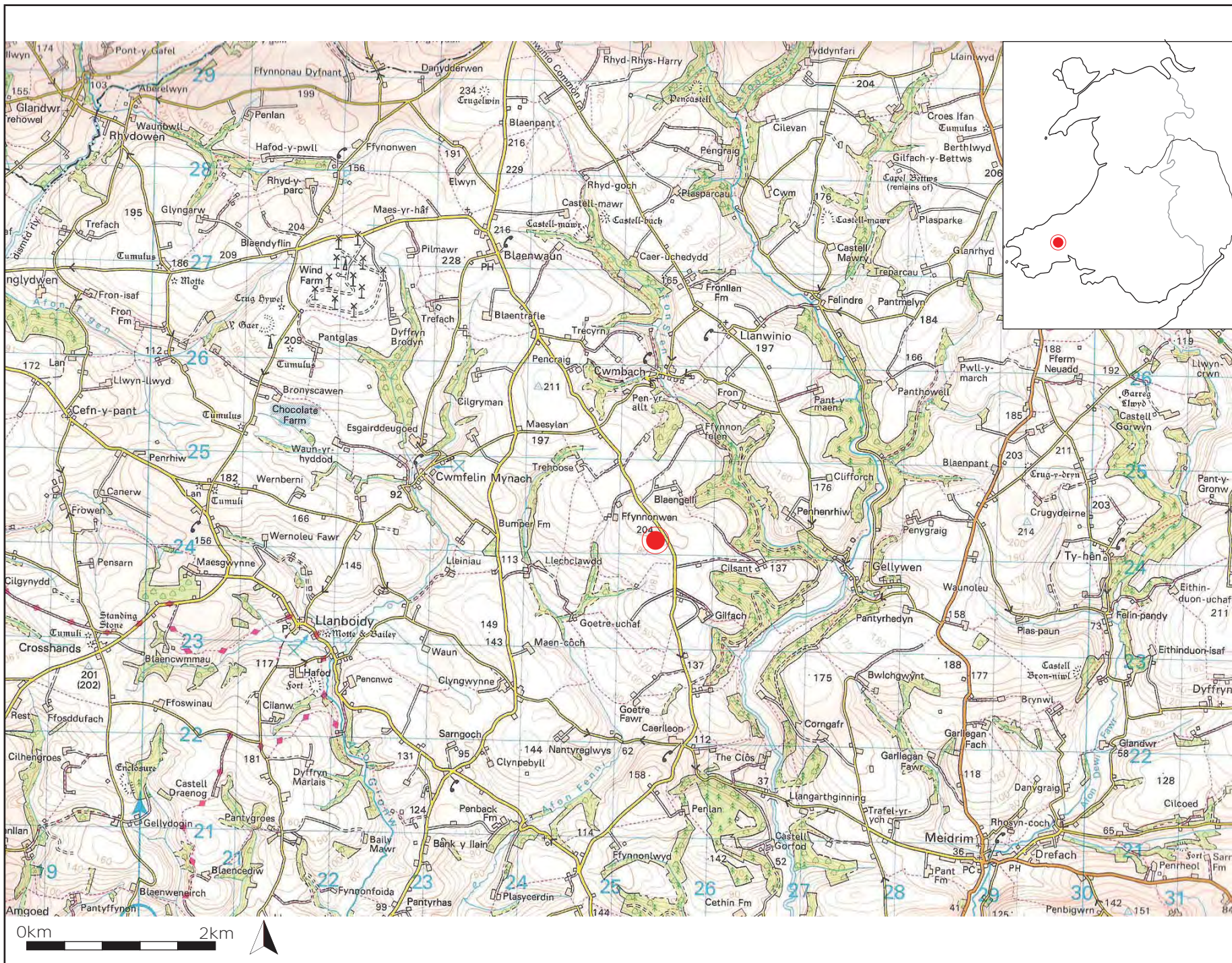
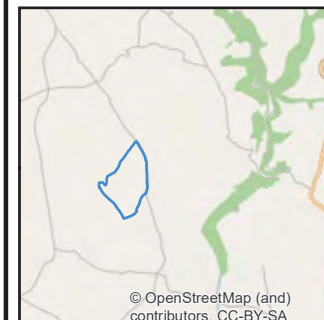


Figure 1:
Site location,
based on the
Ordnance Survey
1:50,000 map.



Elm Farm

- > Proposed Turbine
- Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Access
- Application Boundary
- Landowner Boundary



Site Context: Scale @ A3 - 1:150,000

Notes

- Proposed single wind turbine located at OS grid reference: SN 25396 24104.
- Proposed hub height of 50 m and blade tip height of 78 m above ground level.

Figure 2: Site location plan, also showing nearest sites of archaeological interest, labelled by PRN or name

Scale @ A3: 1:5,000

0 0.08 0.16 0.24 km

Date: 26/06/2013 Drawn: SR Checked: IJ

Site Location & Layout

TEMPORIS
WIND

Berger House, 36-38 Berkeley Square
London, W1J 5AE

Tel: 020 3582 5230 Email: info@temporiswind.com

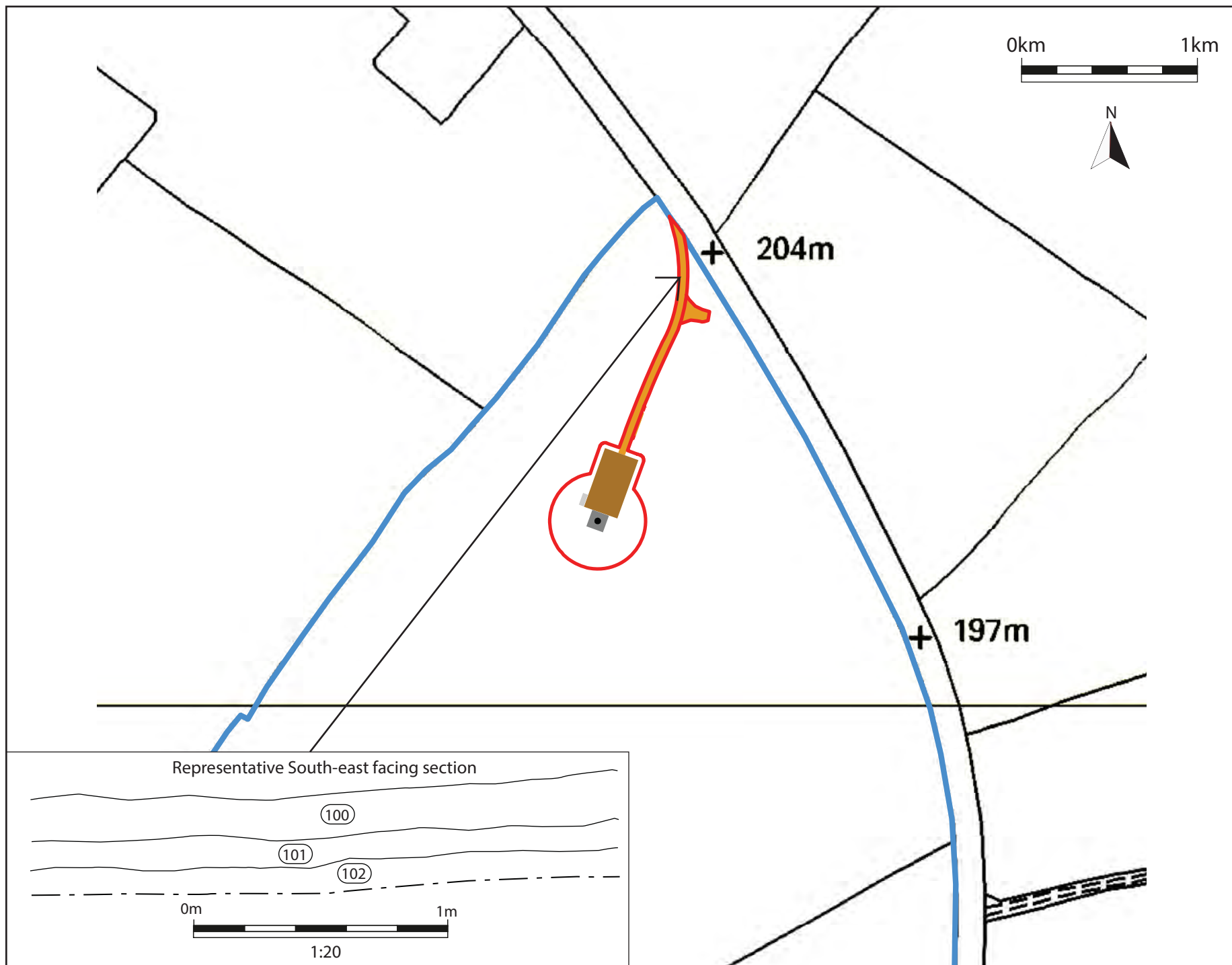


Figure 3: Site plan and representative section.



Photo 1: View NNW towards site (turbine location arrowed) prior to any development work



Photo 2: View N towards site (turbine location arrowed) prior to any development work.



Photo 3: Trackway strip facing NE, showing the initial 20m. 1m scales.



Photo 4: Trackway strip, midway point, facing NE. 1m scales.



Photo 5: Trackway strip facing NE, taken from the crane pad location. 1m scales.

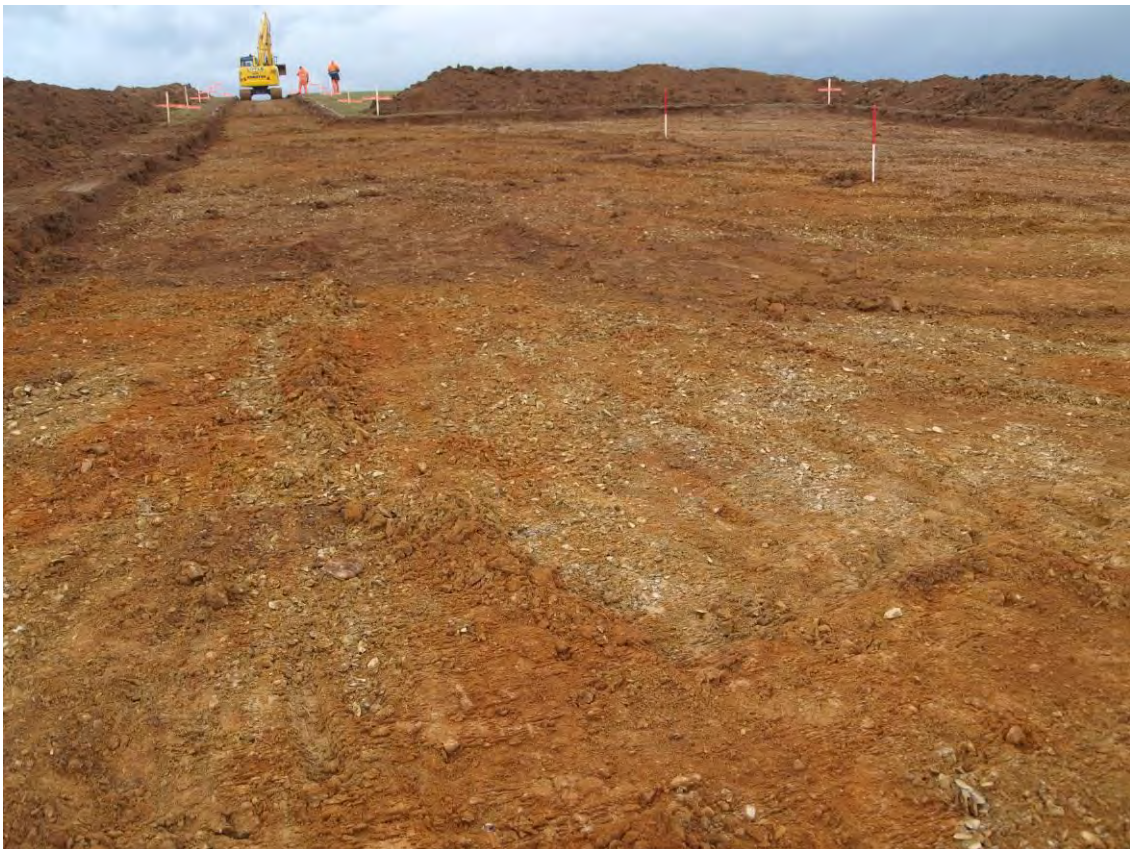


Photo 6: Area stripped for the crane pad foundations, facing NE. 1m scales.



Photo 7: Area stripped for the crane pad foundations, facing N. 1m scales.



Photo 8: Area stripped for the Turbine foundations, facing E. 1m scales.



Photo 9: Area stripped for the Turbine foundations, facing NW. 1m scales.



Photo 10: Field gateway prior to development works.



Photo 11: Hedgebank subsequent to widening of field entrance, south side. 2m scale.



Photo 12: Hedgebank subsequent to widening of field entrance, north side. 2m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Descriptions

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate to loose, mid grey-brown clayey-silt with common medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site, 0.12m to 0.2m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plough-disturbed subsoil • Moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay with common small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site, 0.1m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural • Fairly compact, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with abundant medium-large angular stone and patches of mid yellow-brown clayey silt and weathered clay. • Fragmented bedrock exposures also apparent • No finds 	Across site, base not reached
103	Deposit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedge bank • Moderate, light orange-brown clayey-silt with common medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Length unrecorded, 2m wide, 1.2m high

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APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT**

Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire,

Prepared for:

Temporis Wind Ltd

August 2015

Archaeology Wales Limited
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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a single wind turbine on land at Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Temporis Wind Ltd.

1. Introduction and archaeological background

The scope of the construction work undertaken at the site includes the installation of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure, including crane hardstanding, access road and substation (Figure 3) on land to the north of Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire (SN 25396 24104). The planning application number is W/30012 and the planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council (henceforth - CCC).

This Written Scheme of Investigation (henceforth – WSI) has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of the Temporis Wind Ltd. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

The methodology set out in this WSI will be agreed with the planning services division of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (henceforth – DAT-PS) prior to the commencement of groundworks due to be carried out on the site. An agreed programme of archaeological work has been set as one of the conditions of the planning permission for the site, it states (Condition 9):

The developer shall ensure that a professionally qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground works in the development area, so that an archaeological watching brief can be carried out. The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Planning Authority will be informed, in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the said archaeologist.

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

2. Site description and historic background

The application site is located on land to the northwest of Gilfach Farm, near Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 25396 24104, Figure 1). The site lies in western Carmarthenshire; the village of Cwmbach lies approximately 1.8km to the north. The general landscape in this area is one of undulating agricultural land cut by small steep-sided wooded valleys, with a settlement pattern of dispersed farmsteads and small villages.

The site is located within a large field of improved pasture, the boundaries of which are defined largely by established hedgerows with post and wire fencing to the south. The land falls away to the southwest towards a local stream valley, known as Cwm Laundry, and the Afon Fenni valley.

The site has been subject to an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Poucher 2014¹) which contains a more detailed history of the site and surrounding landscape. In summary however no known archaeological sites are recorded within the area likely to be affected by groundworks associated by the proposed development. Similarly no specific new sites were identified through map regression, aerial photographs or the site visit within the area of the proposed development undertaken as part of the Assessment.

The closest identified archaeological site is a possible Bronze Age standing stone (PRN 3968) recorded c.230m to the northwest of the turbine site (Figure 2). The stone has since been removed, however further prehistoric archaeology is recorded in the surrounding landscape in the form of Bronze Age standing stones and find-spots and multiple Iron Age enclosures. This indicates that there is a potential for further, as yet unrecorded, prehistoric archaeology in the area.

Within and around a local valley c.450m to the south of the site lie Cwm Laundry and Ffos-y-ffwrn (PRN 14317), as well as place-name evidence identified in the Assessment that may indicate a church site in the area. These are interesting sites which are not yet fully understood and although worthy of further study, they will not be affected by the proposed development.

The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstones of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation (BGS viewer 2015).

3 Site specific objectives

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the ClfA (2014) are:

- 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.

4 Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and will follow the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

¹ Poucher, P 2014 *Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* Archaeology Wales Report No. 1190

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during any groundworks associated with the installation of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure (topsoil stripping and excavation of access track, turbine base, crane pad and substation and cable trench excavations) where the sub-soil is likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket unless ground conditions render this impossible.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent, nature and significance of the feature and for recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped (as outlined in **'Recording' below**), cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and DAT-PS. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site can be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with DAT-PS and if required the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the Developer and the Local Planning Authority.

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 in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries. This can be achieved through measured triangulation from various points within the site boundary due to the proximity of adjacent field boundaries and their known locations. If required this could be further supplemented using a Topcon GTS725 total station.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 14MP 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.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and Natural Resources Wales, Cadw and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

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

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, DAT and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

It is not anticipated that sampling will be required on any significant deposits, as such deposits are to remain *in situ* and left undisturbed as part of the construction works.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source. A list of external specialists is given in the table below.

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James	01992 552256

	Rackham	
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the client, DAT-PS and any identified landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local or county museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and shall be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum. If no finds are recovered the paper and digital photography archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales, held and maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Reporting

The results of the watching brief will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- An examination of all photographic material provided by the client taken during the initial groundworks undertaken prior to the archaeological watching brief commencing at the site
- 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
- Statement of local, regional and national context of the remains
- 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.

Copies of the report will be sent to the client and DAT-PS and for deposition in the HER. The HER is open for public consultation.

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-PS for approval on behalf of the planning authority.

Representatives of DAT-PS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. DAT-PS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during any potential post-excavation.

Archive Format & Deposition

The full site archive will be deposited within one month of the completion of the client report.

The paper/drawing/digital archive will be deposited at the appropriate regional archival store with the finds will be deposited with the appropriate local museum. AW will agree the location and timing of the deposition of the archive before the contract commences.

The archive will include all site notes, finds, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. All of these items will **be clearly quantified in tabular form in an 'archive deposition statement' located at the rear of the clients report**, and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the CIfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The watching brief will be undertaken at the convenience of the client.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying** at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act*, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

A site-specific risk assessment will be compiled prior to attendance on site, and a copy given to the on-site construction manager.

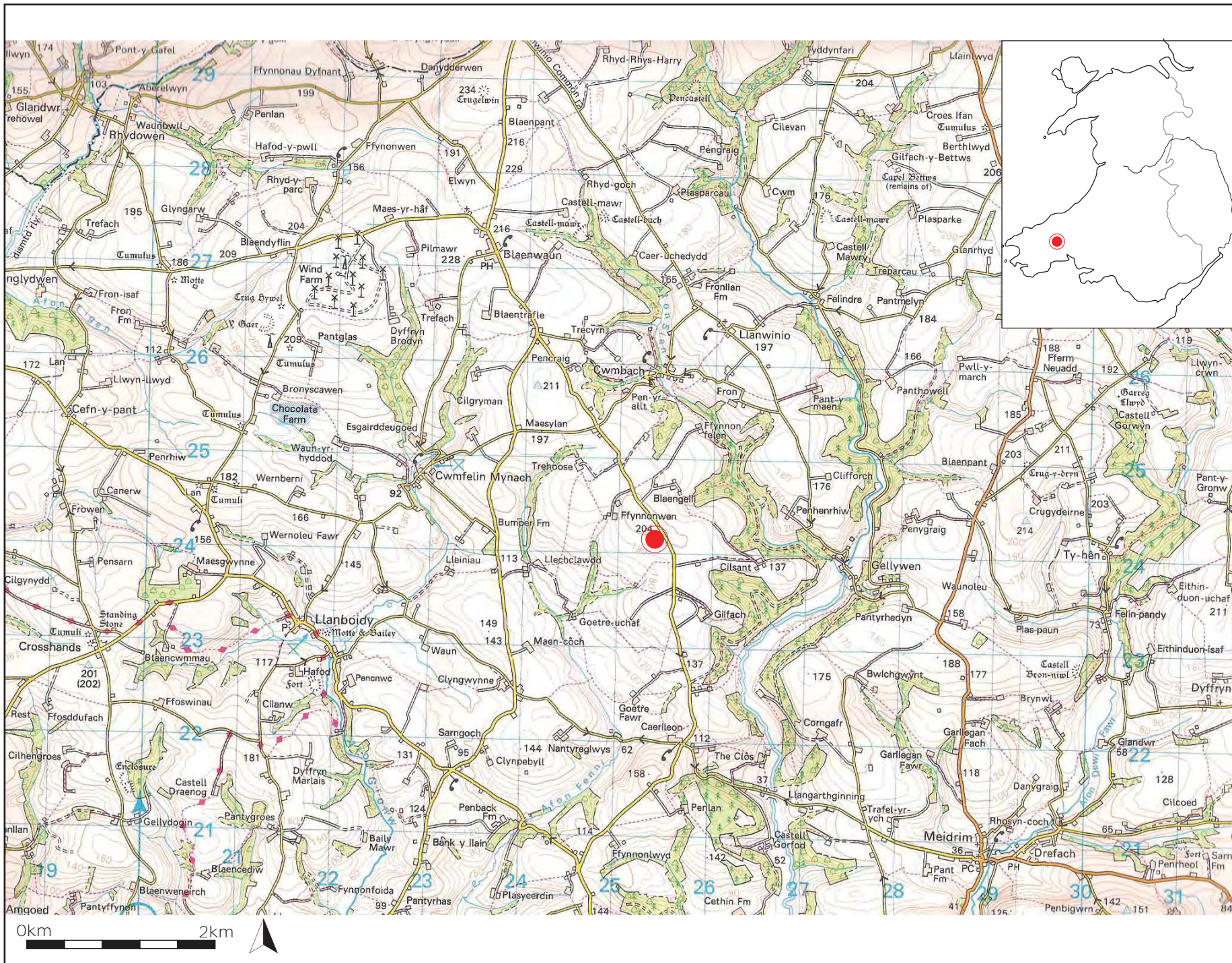
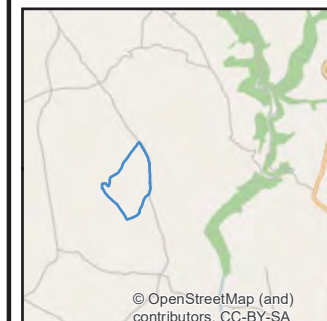


Figure 1:
Site location,
based on the
Ordnance Survey
1:50,000 map.



Elm Farm

- > Proposed Turbine
- Crane Hardstanding
- Proposed Access
- Application Boundary
- Landowner Boundary



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Site Context: Scale @ A3 - 1:150,000

Notes

- Proposed single wind turbine located at OS grid reference: SN 25396 24104.
- Proposed hub height of 50 m and blade tip height of 78 m above ground level.

Figure 2: Site location plan, also showing nearest sites of archaeological interest, labelled by PRN or name

Scale @ A3: 1:5,000

0 0.08 0.16 0.24 km

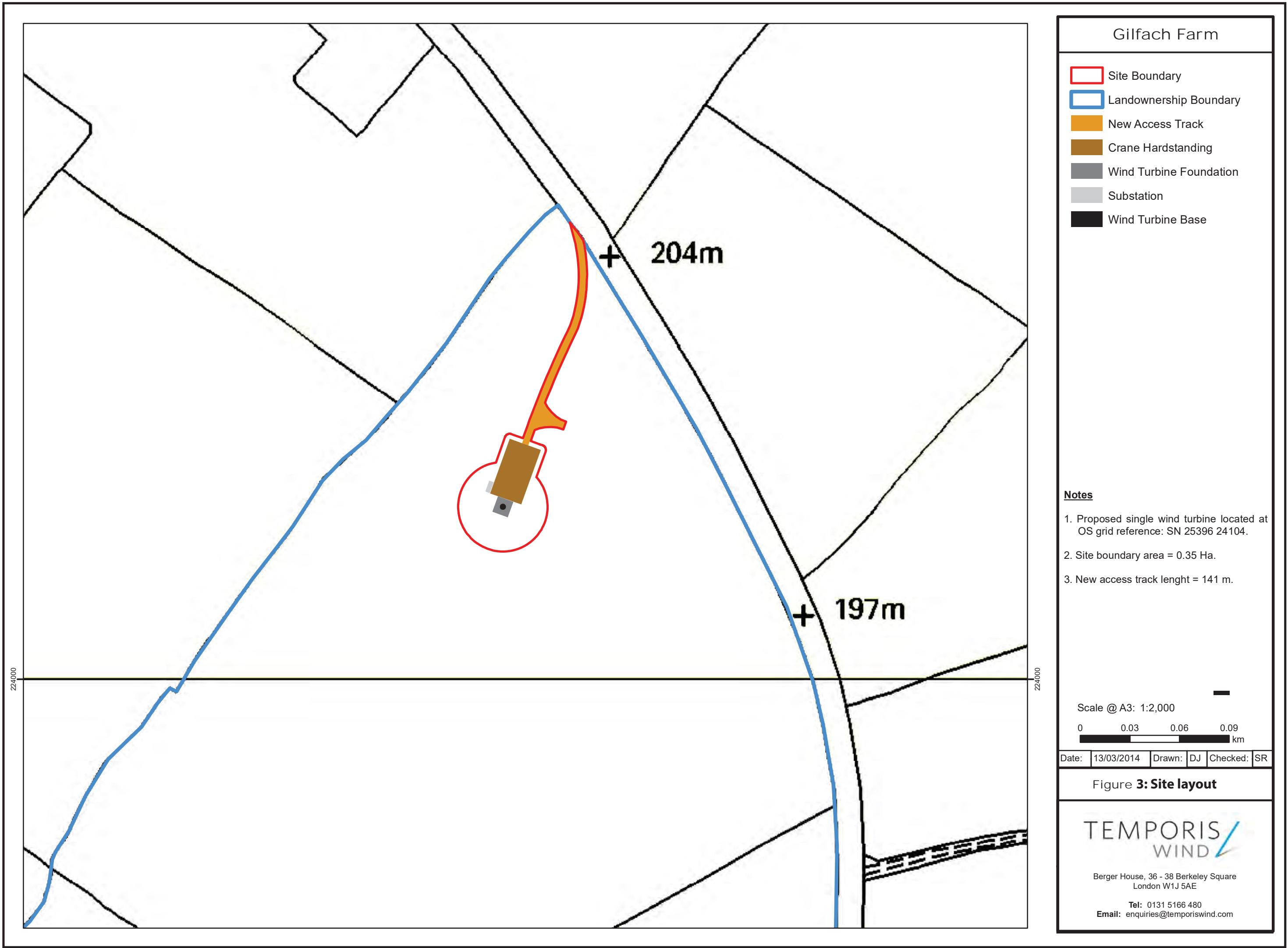
Date: 26/06/2013 Drawn: SR Checked: IJ

Site Location & Layout

TEMPORIS
WIND

Berger House, 36-38 Berkeley Square
London, W1J 5AE

Tel: 020 3582 5230 Email: info@temporiswind.com



Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Gilfach Farm, Cwmbach
Site Code:	GFCC/15/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 25396 24104
Site Type:	Agricultural land
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	March 2016
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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