

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
DURING GROUNDWORKS
FOR A NEW HOUSE ADJACENT TO THE
FORMER ROSE AND CROWN INN,
LLANDYFAELOG, SA17 5PR
PLANNING APPLICATION: W/37245
(Carmarthenshire)**



Report by: Trysor

For: Geraint Williams

January 2019



**Archaeological Watching Brief
During Groundworks
For a New House Adjacent to the Former
Rose and Crown Inn,
Llandyfaelog, SA17 5PR
Planning Application: W/37245
(Carmarthenshire)**

By

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Trysor

Trysor Project No. 2018/633
HER Event Record PRN: 114806

For: Geraint Williams

January 2019

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Cover photograph: Excavation of the footings for the new building, looking northeast.

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CROWN INN, LLANDYFAELOG, SA17 5PR
PLANNING APPLICATION: W/37245 (CARMARTHENSHIRE)**

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD - REPORT NUMBER: Trysor 2018/633

EVENT RECORD HER PRN - 114806

DYDDIAD 28^{ain} Ionawr 2019

DATE

28th January 2019

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan bartneriad Trysor. Mae wedi ei gael yn gywir ac yn derbyn ein sêl bendith.

This report was prepared by the Trysor partners. It has been checked and received our approval.

JENNY HALL MCIfA

Jenny Hall

PAUL SAMBROOK MCIfA

Paul Sambrook

***Croesawn unrhyw sylwadau ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr
adroddiad hwn.***

***We welcome any comments on the content or structure of this
report.***

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Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been an independent archaeologist since 2004 undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

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Event Record PRN – DAT HER

PRN	114806
Name	Archaeological Watching Brief during Groundworks for a New House Adjacent to the Former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog, SA17 5PR Planning Application: W/37245 (Carmarthenshire)
Type	WATCHING BRIEF
NGR	SN41501117722
Easting	241501
Northing	211772
Summary (English)	In October 2018, Trysor carried out a watching brief at SN4150111772 on the groundworks for a new house to the east of the former Rose and Crown Inn in Llandyfaelog, Carmarthenshire SA17 5PR. No archaeological contexts were observed and all artefacts dated to 18 th century or later. © Trysor 2019
Summary (Cymraeg)	Ym Mis Hydref 2018, fe gwblhawyd brîff gwylio gan Trysor ar safle tŷ annedd newydd i'r dwyrain i gyn dafarn y Rose & Crown, ym mhentref Llandyfaelog, Sir Gaerfyrddin SA17 5PR. Cyfeirnod grid y safle oedd SN4150111772. Ni ddaethpwyd ar draws unrhyw haenau archaeolegol ac roedd yr arteffactau a ddaeth i'r golwg yn gyd yn dyddio i'r 18fed ganrif neu'n hwyrach. © Trysor 2019
Description	
Sources	Trysor, 2019, Archaeological Watching Brief during Groundworks for a New House Adjacent to the Former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog, SA17 5PR Planning Application: W/37245 (Carmarthenshire)
Copyright	© Trysor 2019

Project boundary – groundworks at SN41501117722, GIS polygon will be supplied to HER

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1. Summary

1.1 In December 2018, Trysor undertook a watching brief on groundworks for a new house on land at SN4150111772 to the east of the former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog, SA17 5PR, planning application W/37245 (Carmarthenshire).

1.2 No archaeological features were recorded in the foundation trenches but the ground surface had been truncated during the construction of a retaining wall on the west side of the housing plot.

1.2.1 No artefacts were recovered that were earlier than the late post-medieval period and consisted of crockery, glass and clay pipe stems.

2. Copyright

2.1 Trysor hold the copyright of this report and of the paper and digital archive. Further paper copies may be made of this report without gaining permission to reproduce but it must be noted that Figures 3 and 4 include other copyright material and should not be copied.

3. Introduction

3.1 Mr Geraint Williams of the Rose and Crown, Llandyfaelog, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, SA17 5PR, commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 11, planning application number: W/37245 (Pembrokeshire) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation, see Figure 1.

3.2 Trysor prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), in line with Standards and Guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, see Appendix 1.

3.3 A new house was to be built in what was part of the garden of the former Rose and Crown. The site was originally sloping down from west to east. Before construction began a retaining wall was erected between the higher ground to the west and a lowered ground surface to the east, see Figure 3. This lowered area was covered with gravel in order to stabilise the surface during a very wet period. Trysor were not present when the ground surface. The removed soil had been deposited along the northern boundary of the plot.

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Figure 1: Location of the development plot to the east of the former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog.

4. Historical and Archaeological Overview

4.1 The development site lies to the south of the churchyard of St Maelog's church, Llandyfaelog (Listed Building 82398, NMR NPRN 309822, DAT HER PRN 5360. The church is first mentioned in 1139 when it was gifted to Ewenny Priory by the Lords of Kidwelly. The transepts were added in the 15th century and the chapel in the 16th century. Extensive renovation of the church including refenestration happened in the 19th century. The church stands in an extensive churchyard. Undoubtedly this has been extended overtime, but it has remained of consistent size and shape since at least the time of the tithe survey in the 1840s.

4.2 The development plot has been shown as a garden or open plot by all historic maps since the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings on 1809. The parish tithe map of 1842 records the parcel as being the garden of the Rose & Crown Inn, and it has remained so until the present day, although the inn is no longer open and is now a private dwelling. The early history of the Rose & Crown is obscure, but it is said to be of 15th to 16th century origin with 18th or 19th century additions.



Figure 2: 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map of 1879 with the development plot coloured in blue

4.3 The underlying geology consists of interbedded hard, red calcareous marls with red and green sandstones overlying basal conglomerates of the Milford Haven Group. These were laid down approximately 408 to

427 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian periods in a fluvial context such as river or estuary. Overlying this are Quaternary deposits of Devensian till, a poorly sorted mix of unconsolidated material from clay grade to boulders, laid down up to 2 million years ago (BGS, 2018).

5. Methodology

5.1 On 11th December 2018, a watching brief was carried out by Trydor on the mechanical excavation of the foundation trenches for a new house on land to the east of the former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog, SN4150111772.

5.2 The site code used was RCL2018. The following number sequences were used to record contexts and photographs, see Table 1.

Number Sequence	Used For	Numbers Used
001 - 100	Context numbers	001- 002
101 - 200	Photograph numbers	101 to 114

Table 1: Number sequences used

5.3 The excavation of the foundation trenches for the new house was carried out with a mechanical excavator with a 0.65 metre wide, toothed bucket. Trydor watched the excavation of the trenches, and observed other exposed sections as well as looking for artefacts from previously moved soil spread on the boundary on the northern side of the plot.

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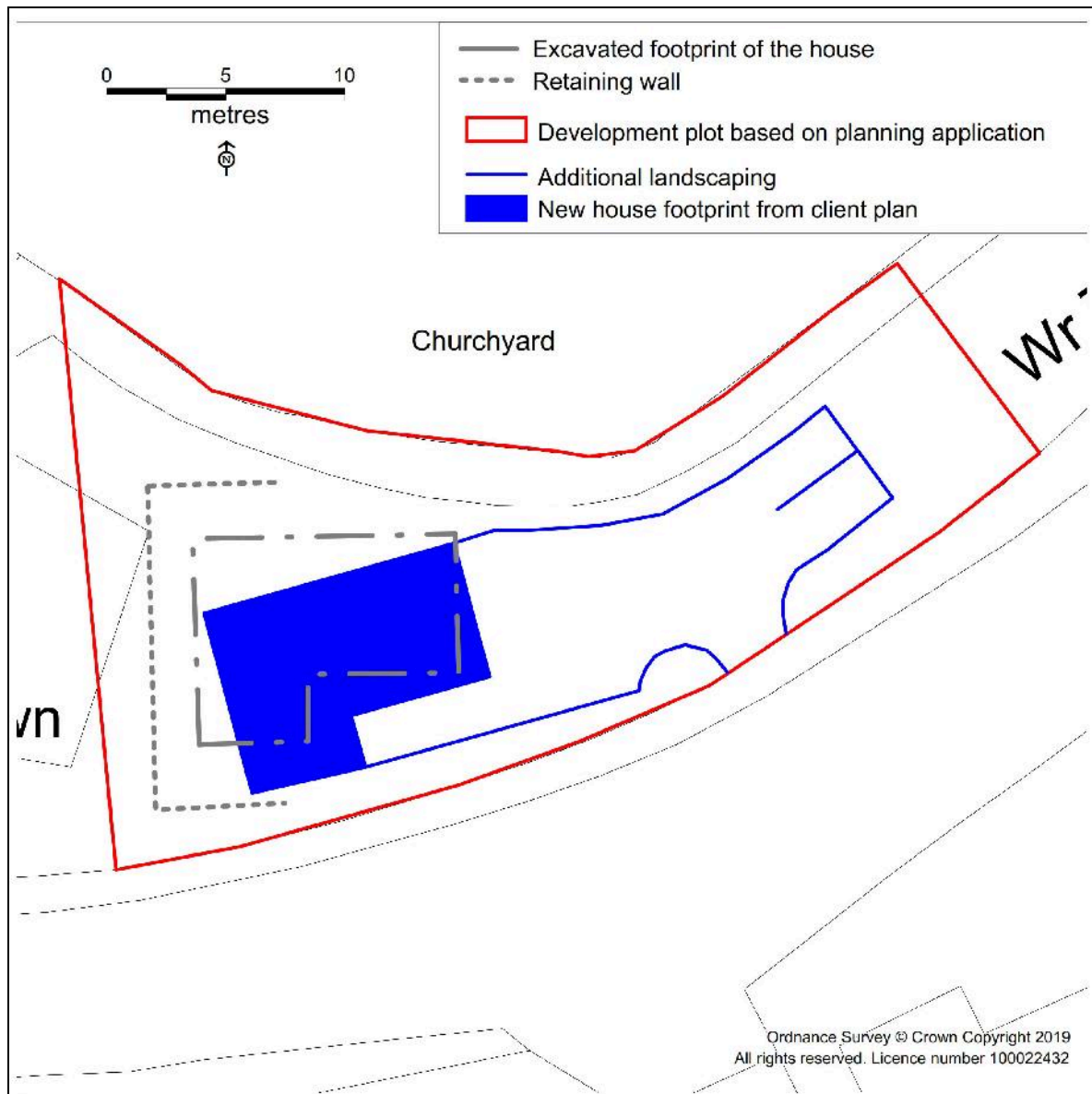


Figure 3: The location of the new house footprint

6. Site Stratigraphy

6.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).

6.2 Context Catalogue

Context Number	Depth	Description	Interpretation
001	0.25 metres	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam	Garden soil
002	-	10R 4/4 weak red boulder clay	Natural subsoil

6.3 Foundation Trenches (Plates 1 to 14, Appendix B)

6.3.1 The natural subsoil (002) is red boulder clay. No features were observed cutting the natural subsoil, although in areas on the west of the development area the surface of the subsoil had previously been truncated.

6.3.2 Overlying the subsoil was a homogenous garden soil (001) a very dark grayish brown loam. This had been removed from much of the site previously, although sections were visible which gave some idea of the general depth. Much of the garden soil was spread on the northern boundary to the plot and the surface of this was visually searched for artefacts. All artefacts were later post-medieval or modern in date and included crockery, glass and clay pipe stems.



7. Photographs

7.1 Colour digital photographs were taken of the excavation of the foundation trenches using a 16M pixel camera. The following table describes the content of each photograph included in the project archive and their locations are provided in the following map, see Figure 4. The photographs are included in Appendix 2 at the end of the report.

Photo Number	Description	Date Taken	Direction
RCL2018_101	General view of the development area before excavation of the foundation trenches	11/12/2018	Looking west-northwest.
RCL2018_102	General view of the development area before excavation of the foundation trenches	11/12/2018	Looking north-northwest.
RCL2018_103	General view of the development area as excavation of the foundation trenches commenced	11/12/2018	Looking west
RCL2018_104	The retaining wall showing difference in level between the west and east side of wall.	11/12/2018	Looking south
RCL2018_105	A section to the side of the southern arm of the retaining wall showing the garden soil (001) overlying the natural subsoil (002)	11/12/2018	Looking south-southwest
RCL2018_106	From the top of the retaining wall to the west looking east. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.	11/12/2018	Looking east
RCL2018_107	From the top of the retaining wall to the west. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.	11/12/2018	Looking east

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RCL2018_108	From the top of the retaining wall to the west. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.	11/12/2018	Looking south-southeast
RCL2018_109	Looking along the southern foundation trench showing subsoil (002) with scalpings above.	11/12/2018	Looking east
RCL2018_110	House foundation trenches, the furthest trenches were cut only though scalpings not subsoil.	11/12/2018	Looking northeast
RCL2018_111	Southeastern foundation trench. It can be seen that the eastern trenches cut only though scalpings.	11/12/2018	Looking east
RCL2018_112	Eastern trenches cut through scalpings	11/12/2018	Looking northeast
RCL2018_113	Western trench showing (002) and scalpings.	11/12/2018	Looking north
RCL2018_114	Detail of southwest corner of trenches showing (002) and scalpings.	11/12/2018	Looking northeast

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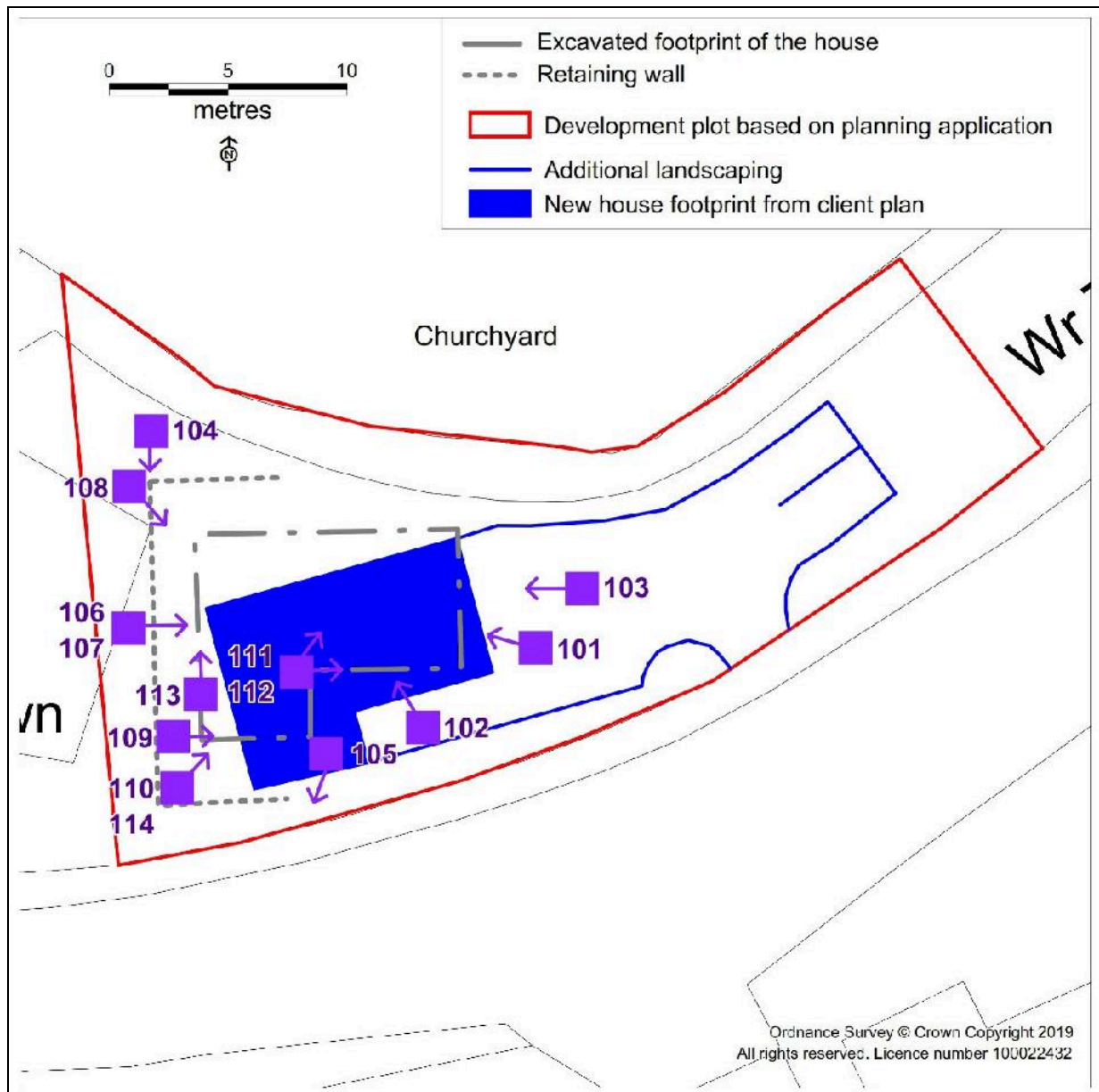


Figure 4: Location of photographs RCL2018_101 to RCL2018_114.

8. Conclusion

8.1 No archaeological features were observed in the available sections and no artefacts earlier than 1700 were recorded.

9. Archive

9.1 The archive and a copy of the report and photographs will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. Photographs are in TIFF format, following the standard required by the RCAHMW.

9.2 A further copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record Dyfed Archaeological Trust, Llandeilo, Event Record PRN DAT 114806.

10. Sources

BGS, 2018, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, available online from the CIfA website, www.archaeologists.net

Trysor, 2018, *Specification for Watching Brief during Groundworks Relating to the Construction of a New House in a Plot Adjacent to the Former Rose and Crown Inn, Llandyfaelog, SA17 15PR Planning Application: W/37245 (Carmarthenshire)*

APPENDIX 1 – Watching Brief Specification

**SPECIFICATION FOR WATCHING BRIEF DURING GROUNDWORKS
RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW HOUSE IN A PLOT
ADJACENT TO THE FORMER ROSE AND CROWN INN,
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1. Introduction

1.1 Mr Geraint Williams of the Rose and Crown, Llandyfaelog, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, SA17 5PR, has commissioned Trysor heritage consultants to prepare a written scheme of investigation relating to condition 11, planning application number: W/37245 (Pembrokeshire) and implement the approved written scheme of investigation.

1.2 The development is at SN4150111772, to the north side of the road which runs through the village of Llandyfaelog, near Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire. It is within a garden plot to the east side of the former Rose and Crown Inn.



Figure 1: Location of the development

2. Objective of the Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 The objective of this specification is to specify the method to be used for an archaeological watching brief sufficient to meet the requirements of Condition 11 and mitigate the impact on the archaeological resource.

3. The development

3.1 The development consists of a new house with new access and drive.

4. Conditions on the planning application consent

4.1 In granting approval for the planning application, the Local Planning Authority imposed conditions on the consent. Condition 11 specifies an action necessary to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment.

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.

5. Nature of the archaeological resource

5.1 In correspondence dated 25th May 2018, Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management (DAT DM), who advise the local planning authority on issues relating to the historic environment, identified that archaeological mitigation was necessary.

The application area lies adjacent to the medieval parish Church of St Maelog (PRN 5,360) within a sub-circular churchyard (PRN 49,270), which may have pre-Norman conquest origins. Evidence of an associated settlement potentially extends into the application area and would be adversely affected by intrusive groundworks. Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management 2018



Figure 2: The development area as shown on the 1879 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map.

5.2 There are no currently no recorded historic assets located within the development site in the regional Historic Environment Record, or the National Monument Record.

5.3 The development site lies to the south of the churchyard of St Maelog's church, Llandyfaelog (Listed Building 82398, NMR NPRN 309822, DAT HER PRN 5360. The church is first mentioned in 1139 and

5.4 The development plot has been shown as a garden or open plot by all historic maps since the Ordnance Survey's Original Surveyors Drawings on 1809. The parish tithe map of 1842 records the parcel as being the garden of the Rose & Crown Inn, and it has remained so until the present day, although the inn is no longer open and is now a private dwelling. The early history of the Rose & Crown is obscure, but it is said to be of 15th to 16th century origin with 18th or 19th century additions.

6. Scope of Work

6.1 A watching brief will be maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of the new house. This will include the removal a hedge, clearing the site and excavation of the building foundations.

6.2 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA, 2014a) was used to write this Written Scheme of Investigation . The CIfA define a watching brief as:

".....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

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possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.”

6.3 The purpose of a watching brief is described as:

“a. 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

b. 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.

A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

7. Methodology

7.1 The programme of work will be carried out in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a)

7.2 A two-person team will watch the excavation of groundworks associated with the development such as service trenches and landscaping. Features of archaeological/architectural interest will be recorded. Excavation of any features will be limited to that necessary to establish their extent and character, unless their excavation is required to allow the development to proceed.

8. Recording

8.1 A plan of the groundworks, and representative sections if appropriate, will be drawn, at an appropriate scale, recording all features of archaeological interest. The plan will be based on the applicants' survey drawings of the development area. If archaeological features or contexts are encountered, plans will be drawn on permatrace to a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.

8.2 A written record of all activity will be kept in a project specific notebook. If archaeological contexts are encountered they will be recorded following the *Central Excavation Unit Manual: Part 2: Recording*, 1986, using proforma recording sheets and a consecutive numbering system.

8.3 Any artefacts will be dealt with in accordance with the guidance provided in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2014b).

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Any artefacts will be retained, cleaned and stored. Following reporting they will be returned to the applicant (landowner). If the landowner does not wish to retain the artefacts, negotiation will commence at the earliest possible opportunity with Carmarthenshire Museum Service.

8.4 Deposits of environmental or technological significance will be sampled according to *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage.

8.5 In the event of human burials being discovered the Ministry of Justice will be informed. The remains will initially be left *in situ*, and if removal is required, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied for under the Burial Act 1857.

8.6 Should removal of in situ human remains be required, work will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England, 2017. Guidance for best Practise for the Treatment of Human Remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England. Available at: http://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf

8.7 Colour digital photographs will be taken, as appropriate, using a 16M pixel camera. A written record will be made on site of the photographs taken. Appropriate photographic scales will be used.

9. Contingency arrangements if archaeological features are discovered

9.1 In the event that archaeological remains are encountered, where appropriate investigation falls outside the scope of this specification, a meeting between Trysor, the applicant, and the Local Planning Authority case officer will be convened in order to agree a course of action. The applicant will be responsible for paying for any further work necessary such as revised programme of work, curatorial monitoring, finds conservation, finds specialist, environmental sampling and processing, radio-carbon dating etc.

10. Health & Safety

10.1 Trysor will undertake a risk assessment in accordance with their health and safety policy. Managing safe working alongside other workers and machinery within confined spaces will be a priority, as well as high structures that may become unstable.

11. Reporting

11.1 Following the completion of the on-site work, a report on the watching brief will be prepared according to the requirements of section 3.4 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA, 2014a).

11.2 The report will address the aims and purposes of the watching brief and be fully representative of the information gained including negative evidence. It will contain at a minimum:

- A non-technical summary of the watching brief
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purposes of the evaluation

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- Methodology
- Results including structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, details will be included in appendices as appropriate
- Interpretation
- Discussion/Conclusion including significance of result in a local, regional and national context.
- Index to Archive and location of archive
- Illustrations, including a location plan
- Bibliography

11.3 Copies of the report will be provided to the client and the Dyfed Historic Environment Record after approval of the report from the local planning authority.

12. Public Benefit and Outreach

12.1 A summary of the work undertaken and its findings will be submitted to *Archaeology in Wales*, the annual review of archaeological work in Wales collated by the Council for British Archaeology Wales (CBA Wales). If appropriate, a full report on findings will be submitted for publication with an appropriate regional or national archaeological journal within one year of the completion of the fieldwork element of the project.

12.2 The results of the work will be deposited in the NMR and regional HER making it publicly accessible to all.

12.3 The purpose of the work and the history of the site will be discussed with the client, and others on site, in order to widen understanding of why the work is important and broaden appreciation for the historic environment.

13. Archive

13.1 The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, including a copy of the final report in accordance with the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA, 2014c) and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (NPAAW, 2017). This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. Digital archives will follow the standard required by the RCAHMW (RCAHMW, 2015).

13.2 Any artefacts will be returned to the landowner after recording and reporting. If they are considered to be regionally or nationally important, discussions about depositing the artefacts in a recognised museum archive will be held with the landowner.

14. Resources to be used

14.1 Two members of staff will undertake the watching brief. They will be equipped with standard field equipment, including digital cameras, GPS and first aid kits. Trysor have access to the computer hardware and software required to deliver the completed final report and archive to a professional standard.

15. Qualification of personnel

15.1 Trysor is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and both partners are Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, www.archaeologists.net

15.2 Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. Since 2004 she has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.3 Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. He was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He also undertook Tir Gofal field survey work and watching briefs. Since 2004 he has been an independent archaeologist undertaking a variety of work that includes upland survey, desktop assessments and watching briefs.

15.5 Martin Locock (BA, MCIfA) – Martin has undertaken many bone reports for Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust and others. He has also undertaken studies of bricks and mortar. He has undertaken watching briefs and evaluations across south Wales, including within Cowbridge.

15.4 Dee Williams (BA Archaeology and Classical Studies) graduated from the University of Wales, Lampeter. After University she pursued a career in field archaeology. Her first supervisory post was with Wessex Archaeology (Manpower Service Commission 1984-5) as the Finds Officer on a large multi-period urban excavation in Dorchester. From 1986 to 1994 she was employed as the Finds Officer with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust. From 1994 to the present she has worked as an administrator in the Department of Archaeology at Lampeter but continues her research interests in finds with specialisms in ceramics and glass.

15.6 Dr Ian Brooks (PhD, BA, MCIfA, FSA) - Flint assemblages of any size from a single artefact to many thousands of artefacts can be analysed. Recent projects have varied from a few artefacts recovered during the excavation of a late medieval house in North Wales to over 16,000 Mesolithic artefacts from Bath. In addition to standard typological studies Ian Brooks has developed specialist techniques to investigate the original source of the flint and the deliberate heat treatment of flint by the use of micropalaeontology.

15.7 Wendy Carruthers (BSc, MSc, MCIfA) has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for over 30 years, mainly analysing plant macrofossils from sites in southern and central England and Wales. After graduating in Manchester she worked as a field botanist for a year, followed by a couple of years on archaeological excavations as a digger and planner. I then took the Masters course in Plant Taxonomy at Reading, and started working as a freelance archaeobotanist after I graduated. In the early 1990s she was the English Heritage Archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for four years. Over the years she has analysed charred, waterlogged, mineralised, silicified and desiccated plant remains. She is particularly interested in preservation by mineralisation.

16. Insurance & Professional indemnity

16.1 Trysor has Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

17. Project identification

17.1 The project has been designated Trysor Project No. 2018/633, site code RCL2018.

18. Monitoring

18.1 Relevant staff from the LPA, or their representatives, will be welcome to visit the site and monitor the work. DAT DM will be informed in advance of work commencing.

19. Sources

19.1 Non Published

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

19.2 Published

CIfA, 2014a, *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

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English Heritage, 2011 revised, *A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2002 as one of the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines by English Heritage

19.3 Web based materials

Cof Cymru, <http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en> , accessed 25/09/2018

Historic Wales, <http://historicwales.gov.uk/>, accessed 25/09/2018

19.4 Data Sources

Carmarthenshire Planning Application search

<http://online.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/eaccessv2/pa-applicationssummary.aspx?applicationnumber=W/37245>

Accessed 25/09/2018

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September 2018

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*Archaeological Watching Brief during Groundworks
for a New House Adjacent to the Former Rose and Crown Inn,
Llandyfaelog, SA17 5PR Planning Application: W/37245 (Carmarthenshire)*

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Jenny Hall (BSc Joint Hons., Geology and Archaeology, MCIfA) had 12 years excavation experience, which included undertaking watching briefs prior to becoming the Sites and Monuments Record Manager for a Welsh Archaeological Trust for 10 years. She has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work that includes upland survey, desk-based appraisals and assessments, and watching briefs.

Paul Sambrook (BA Joint Hons., Archaeology and Welsh, MCIfA, PGCE) has extensive experience as a fieldworker in Wales. Amongst other things he was involved with Cadw's pan-Wales Deserted Rural Settlements Project for 7 years. He has been a partner in Trysor since 2004 undertaking a wide variety of work including upland survey, desk-based appraisals/assessments, and watching briefs.

APPENDIX 2: Photographs



Plate 1: RCL2018_101, General view of the development area before foundation trenches excavated, looking west northwest. Previously the retaining wall, not part of the planning application, was built, and the area to its east reduced and covered in scalplings



Plate 2: RCL2018_102, General view of the development area, looking north-northwest.

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Plate 3: RCL2018_103, General view of the development area as excavation of the foundation trenches commenced, looking west.



Plate 4: RCL2018_104, The retaining wall showing the difference in level between the west and east side of the wall, looking south.

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Plate 5: RCL2018_105, A section to the side of the southern arm of the retaining wall showing the garden soil (001) overlying the natural subsoil (002), looking south-southwest.



Plate 6: RCL2018_106, From the top of the retaining wall to the west looking east. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.

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Plate 7: RCL2018_107, From the top of the retaining wall to the west, looking east. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.



Plate 8: RCL2018_108, From the top of the retaining wall to the west looking south-southeast. Trenches visible show subsoil (002) under the layer of scalpings deposited to firm up the ground surface during the construction of the retaining wall.



Plate 9: RCL2018_109, Looking east along the southern foundation trench showing subsoil (002) with scalplings above

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Plate10: RCL2018_110, House foundation trenches looking northeast, the furthest trenches were cut only though scalplings not subsoil.



Plate 11: RCL2018_111, Southeastern foundation trench looking east. It can be seen that the eastern trenches cut only though scalplings.

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Plate 12: RCL2018_112, Eastern trenches, looking northeast, cut through scalplings



Plate 13: RCL2018_113, Western trench, looking north, showing (002) and scalplings

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Plate 14: RCL2018_114, Detail of southwestern corner of trenches, looking northeast, showing (002) and scalpings.