

Archaeology Wales

Goat Street, Haverfordwest

Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief



By
Jerry Bond

Report No: 1147



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Archaeology Wales

**Goat Street,
Haverfordwest**

Archaeological Building Recording and Watching Brief

Edited by: Mark Houlston

Signed:



Position: Managing Director

Date:

1/11/13

Authorised by: Mark Houlston

Signed:



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Contents

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 Location and scope of work
 - 1.2 Geology and topography
 - 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background
- 2 Aims and Objectives
 - 2.1 Building Recording
- 3 Methodology
 - 3.1 Scope of Fieldwork
- 4 Building Recording Results
- 5 Discussion and Interpretation
 - 5.1 Reliability of field investigation
 - 5.2 Overall interpretation
- 6 Acknowledgements
- 7 Bibliography and references

Figures

- Figure 1 Map of site location
- Figure 2 Plan of site
- Figure 3 South facing elevation of exterior of south wall
- Figure 4 South facing interior elevation of north wall
- Figure 5 West facing interior elevation of east wall
- Figure 6 East facing interior elevation of west wall
- Figure 7 Haverfordwest conjectured map to 1300
- Figure 8 Peter Lea's map of Haverfordwest 1690

Plates

- Plate 1 The site from the SE prior to the commencement of the building recording
- Plate 2 The site from the SE during the building recording
- Plate 3 Exterior elevation of the south wall, facing onto the street, view from the S
- Plate 4 Party wall exterior detail, from the S
- Plate 5 The site from the W during the watching brief
- Plate 6 External view of the north wall from the N
- Plate 7 External view of the west wall, from the W
- Plate 8 External detail view of the west wall, from the W
- Plate 9 Detail view of the W wall construction, view from the N
- Plate 10 View of the internal elevation of the north wall, from the S
- Plate 11 Internal elevation of the west wall, from the E
- Plate 12 Internal elevation of the east wall, view from the W
- Plate 13 Internal elevation of the east wall, view from the SW
- Plate 14 The north wall during the watching brief, view from the S
- Plate 15 The hidden beam behind the upper floor beam on the north wall, view from the SE
- Plate 16 The under floor drain adjacent to the west wall during the watching brief, view from the E
- Plate 17 The footing inspection pit along the east wall, north side, from the W

- Plate 18 The footing inspection pit along the East wall, south side, view from the W
- Plate 19 The footing inspection pit showing the junction of the east and south walls, view from the N
- Plate 20 The test pit along the north wall, view from the S
- Plate 21 Section through the underfloor layer in the north wall test pit, view from the W

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigations

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of level 2 archaeological building recording and a Watching Brief at the site of a garage adjacent to No. 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr W A Spees, RIBA, Architect, who is acting on behalf of Mr N Walters.

The work determined that the structure was built of mortared, non-regular, rubble masonry. It was partially rendered and had undergone some modifications during its lifetime, most notably the reduction and subsequent blocking of a large entrance in the north wall, the blocking of a window in the north wall, and the blocking of a doorway or window in the west wall. The insertion of the garage door in the south wall occurred during recent times.

Although the original function of the building is not certain because of later modifications, it was probably some form of out-building or, less likely, a small cottage. It is typical of a small Pembrokeshire building dating to the post-medieval period.

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of the work

The proposed development is at the site of a garage adjacent to No. 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA61 1PX (Henceforth – the site). The development proposal has been submitted by Mr W A Spees, RIBA, Architect, who is acting on behalf of Mr N Walters. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council and the planning application number is 12/0554/PA.

This report details the results of level 2 standing building recording and a watching brief at the site. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr W A Spees, following recommendations made by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Historic Management (DAT-HM) in its capacity as archaeological adviser to the local authority.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The level 2 building recording and watching brief were undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA (2012), and following a site specific Written Scheme of Investigations that was approved by DAT-HM prior to the start of works (see appendix 1)

1.2 Geology and Topography

The site lies at approximately 40m above sea level on the western side of the Western Cleddau River and on the slope of Hermons hill, Haverfordwest.

The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Ordovician dated Sedimentary and Volcanic rocks, which include Slate, Shale, Grit and Chert (Ordnance Survey 1969).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

It has been suggested (Page, 2004) that Goat Street was first laid out during the expansion of the town in the later 13th century as part of a planned system of streets to the west of the medieval castle, and it appears that by this date the town had spread out from the parish of St Martin's towards the High Street. James (1991) shows that the earliest reference to Goat Street (*Gotestrete*) dates to 1393, whereas Page mentions surviving property deeds relating to Goat Street that date back to the 13th century. The first cartographic reference to Goat Street can be found on the schematic map of the town compiled by Peter Lea in 1690. Page claims that this map shows the western side of Goat Street as fully developed and the eastern side as less intensively occupied, though the map is not very clear. It is not known if all the Burgage plots on Goat Street were ever fully occupied. Indeed, evidence from the late 15th century shows that some had been abandoned by that time, possibly as a result of the Black Death. Further abandonment of properties in the area might have occurred in the mid-17th century, following a period of increased taxation after the end of the civil war and an outbreak of plague in 1652. Just to the east and north of the site is Foley House, which was designed by the architect John Nash and constructed c. 1790.

2. Aims and objectives

The work was undertaken in regard to Condition 6 of Planning Application Number 12/0554/PA, 'Extension and Conversion of Garage to Form Dwelling – Garage Adjacent to 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire'.

The condition states that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To protect potential archaeological interests and to accord with policy 84 of the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 13th July 2006).'

The primary objective of the Building Recording was to describe and record all of the key structural fabric of the building prior to conversion. The primary objective of the Watching Brief was to locate and describe all archaeological features that may be present within the development area.

This report provides comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It includes interpretive statements and provides an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

3. Methodology

3.1 Building Recording

The recording was undertaken by Jerry Bond during the first week of April 2013. The main element of the work was a creation of a comprehensive photographic record of the existing building, both externally and internally.

The following were considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The recording was completed in accordance with IfA Standards and Guidance relating to the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (2011) and to a standard equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006).

All photographs were taken in a high resolution (8+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale was included. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

3.2 Watching Brief

The watching brief, which complied with IfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (2011), was completed during external works associated with the development.

It was carried out to ensure that any buried remains located at the site were fully investigated, recorded and, if necessary, preserved *in situ* if revealed.

4. Results of the Building Recording and the Watching Brief

Figures 2-7 show a measured sketch of the ground plan and the wall elevations of the site at the time of the building recording and the watching brief.

Plates 1 - 21 show external and internal views of the site. The building recording showed the site to have been modified, repaired and rebuilt in part in several places. However, original features were also present.

Noted additions/modifications to the structure include:

- The insertion of a garage door in the south wall. Figure 3 and plate 3
- The blocking of a doorway and window in the north wall. Also the presence of a rip joint in the north wall. Figure 4 and plate 10
- The insertion of a drain and a blocked upper floor door/window in the west wall. Also the presence of two rip joints in the west wall. Figure 6 and plate 11 & 16

- Upper courses of brick-work in the east wall are an addition. Figure 5 and plate 12 & 13
- The roof is an addition.

The building is approximately 5m long x 5m wide internally and comprises a single room. The walls are approximately 0.6m thick.

The building is of non-regular rubble masonry construction and was built using a lime mortar. The below ground courses in the eastern wall include clay bonding.

A half floor of modern hardboard covers the western half of the structure and is laid on wooden floor joist of a relatively recent date.

To the west of the site, a curvilinear wall butts against the southern end of the western wall. This is known to be of a very recent date and was built during the remodelling of the vehicle entrance of the car park associated with Foley House.

The south wall had been modified with the insertion of a metal roller 'up and over' garage door. This entailed modification of the wall on either side and has removed all trace of the wall's original appearance. The insertion is in-filled with bricks, breeze blocks and masonry and rendered with concrete. The area above the doorway is mostly of breeze block construction and an H-beam iron girder has been inserted at this point. Although previously demolished, a photograph provided by the architect shows that a brick arch was present above the breeze blocks.

The south wall is rendered with concrete on its external face where it meets the adjoining property to the east. It was not possible to establish the relationship between the two structures at this location.

The north wall has two in-filled areas: a blocked opening that is assumed to have been a window, approximately 1.0m in height and 0.7m wide, and what appears to be a blocked double doorway, approximately 2.0m wide. An *in situ* wooden lintel from the top of the window is visible in the exterior wall. The opening is blocked with non-regular masonry rubble. The doorway is filled with brickwork. Originally the doorway appears to have led into an area behind the property, which is now part of the land associated with Foley House. The line of the wall is visible along the base of doorway, sealed beneath both the concrete floor and deposits below the floor. This suggests that the opening may not have been an original feature.

Above the blocked doorway in the north wall is a timber beam. This continues for approximately 0.5m to the east of the opening, at the end of which it coincides with the signs of a rip joint in the masonry in the wall. This suggests that the opening has been narrowed at some date. Above the beam is a second beam. Within this is a series of holes that would have been used to support the joists of the half floor that overlay the western end of the structure. Hidden behind this is another wooden beam. However, this survives in a very poor condition and consequently is little understood.

The western wall is rendered on its interior face, though the underlying wall can be seen to comprise non-regular rubble masonry bonded with lime mortar. Two rip joints can be seen towards the southern end of the wall. The upper extent of this wall was demolished shortly before the start of the watching brief. Two surviving slabs in the

upper levels are all that survive of the threshold of an upper floor doorway. Photographs taken by the architect prior to partial demolition of the structure show that the associated opening had been blocked with breeze blocks and was probably related to an exterior stairway that is no longer extant.

The eastern wall of the structure is shared with the adjacent house (no.16 Goat Street). It is of non-regular rubble and masonry construction up to the roof height, although the upper area that would have been within the eaves comprises un-rendered brickwork and looks to be of a more recent date. The remains of the roof support timbers are visible within this area and again look to be of a relatively modern date; they are assumed to relate to the construction of the "new" roof. An inspection trench was opened along the base of this wall and the below ground courses appear to be clay-bonded. The upper courses of non-regular rubble masonry appear to use lime mortar bonding. Although not certain, it is the author's opinion that the adjacent property (no.16) was built against the structure and must therefore post-date it.

During the building recording and the watching brief, the modern concrete floor of the garage was excavated and part of the underlying deposit was removed to level-off the interior area of the structure. Two additional areas were excavated to allow an examination of the wall footings and this facilitated the recording by plan and photography of these parts on the interior.

The under-floor drain and the footings are described above. The deposit underlying the modern concrete floor was clearly visible. It comprised a homogeneous deposit of a dark brown loam with quantities of cultural material within it. The cultural material largely consists of animal bones consistent with them being food waste, along with oyster shells. Other artifacts recovered include sherds of post-medieval and 19th century pottery and a bowl from a clay pipe, as well as two fragments of slate stone roof tiles. The nature of the deposit suggests that may have accumulated slowly over a long period of time. However, as the artifacts of different dates were spread throughout it, it might have been deposited in a single episode as a make-up layer or floor levelling deposit.

5 Discussion and interpretation of the results

5.1 Reliability of the field investigation

Most of the original fabric of the structure remains. Although some evidence of more recent modification has been noted, they were clearly identified as such from the use of "modern" materials. The exterior of the eastern wall could not be viewed as it was shared with the adjacent property. Most of the internal and some of the exterior wall faces had been rendered, which limited their inspection. Only limited access was possible to the exterior of the property to the west and the north, as these lay within the grounds of Foley House. It was, however, possible to record them briefly by means of photographs.

A series of photographs was taken and measured sketches were compiled during the building recording and the watching brief. All of these will be deposited with the site archive.

5.2 Overall interpretation

The structure is of mortared, non-regular rubble masonry, construction and typical of a small building dating to the post-medieval period. Its original function is not certain because of later modifications, but it was probably some form of out-building or less likely a small cottage.

It is clear that the use and function of the building has changed through time, with the blocking of a window in the north wall and a doorway or window in the west wall. The former suggests that the structure might have been a dwelling. The latter cannot be certainly ascribed, as its precise nature was not established, although it was in-filled with breeze blocks, demonstrating that it went out of use within a relatively recent period of time.

The large size of the brick in-filled doorway in the north wall suggests that bulky objects entered and exited from that direction. However, it is uncertain as to when this occurred or what the precise nature of the objects might have been. It should, however, be noted that this larger entranceway was itself a modification to the original fabric of the structure, as was made clear by the continuation of the north wall beneath entrance. The subsequent in-filling of the entrance with brick shows that the use and function of the structure changed at least one further time, none-the-less it was not possible to ascertain when any of the changes took place. If any future demolition of the brick in-filling takes place, it might be possible to ascertain when the in-filling took place from the types of bricks used.

The insertion of the garage door in the south wall appears to have been of a relatively modern date, though how much, if any, earlier modifications had taken place prior to this could not be established, as the insertion of the garage door had destroyed any evidence for the form of the wall. Although not certain, it is likely that the new roof and the half floor were added at the same date as the conversion to a garage. However, it must be remembered that the location of the postulated upper door in the west wall shows that there is very likely to have been an upper floor there at some stage.

6 Acknowledgements

Thanks are owed to the Mark Houlston, Wes Spees and Steve Waite for their help in this project.

7 References

James, T. 1991, The origins and topography of medieval Harford. *Journal of the Pembrokeshire Historical Society*, 4. 51-73.

Page, N. 2004, *Foley House, Goat Street, Haverfordwest: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*. Cambria Archaeology: Unpublished report no. 2004/86.

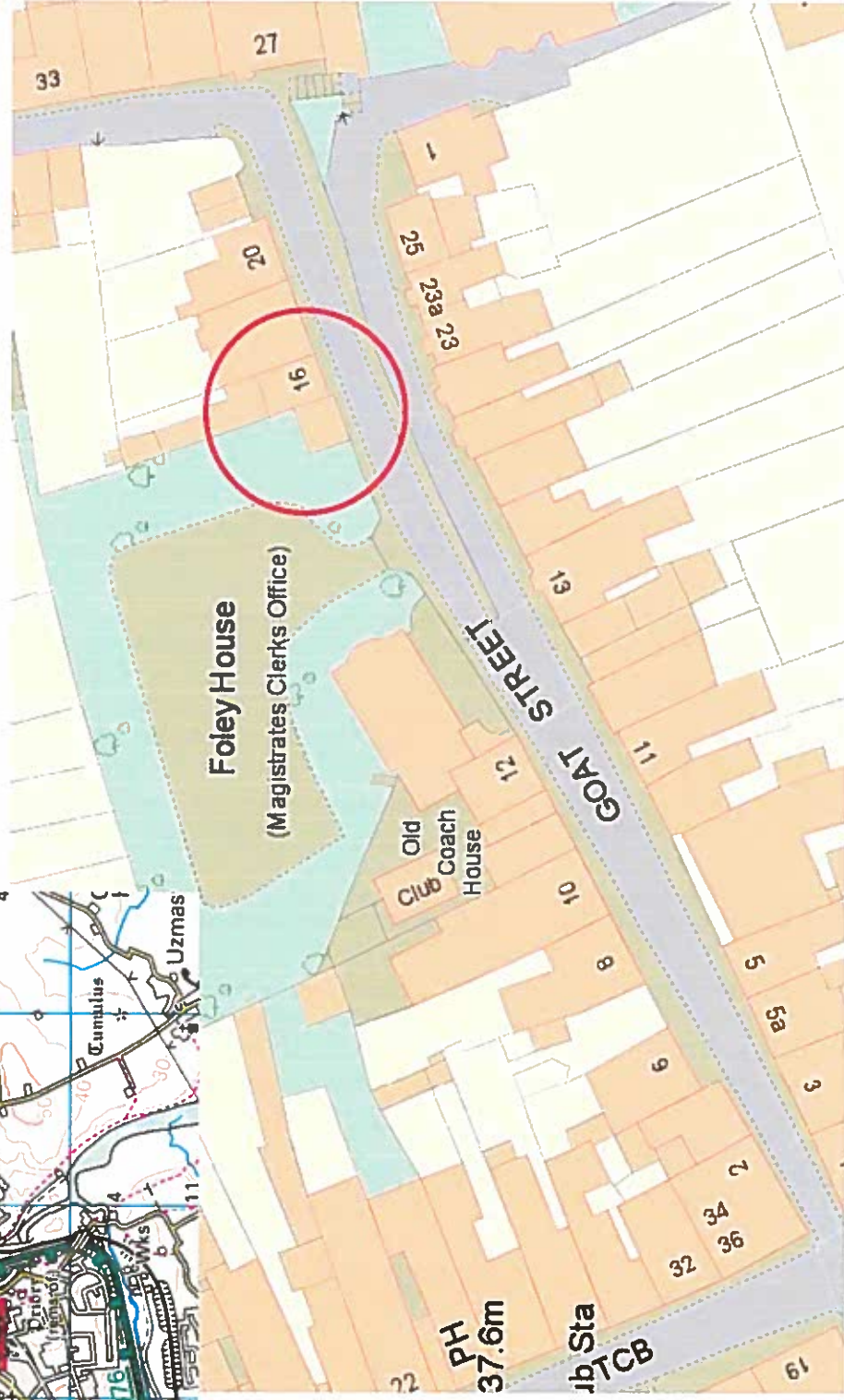
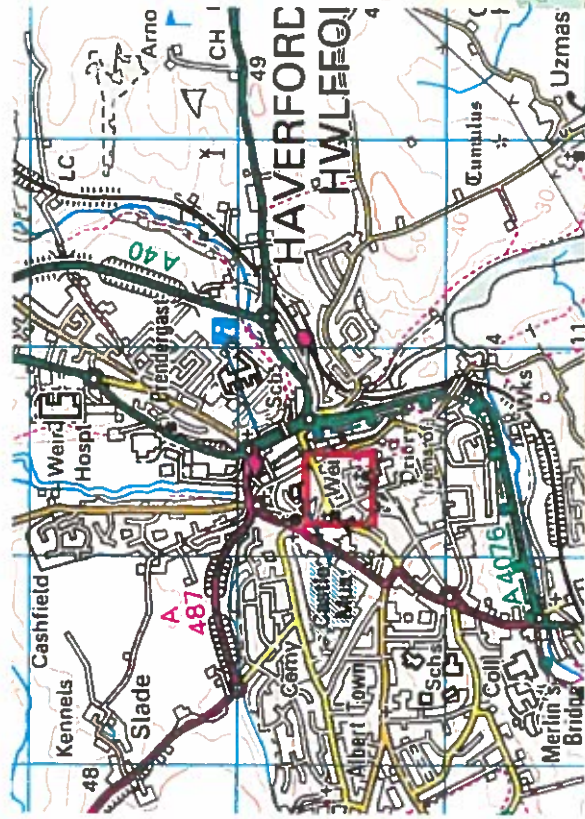
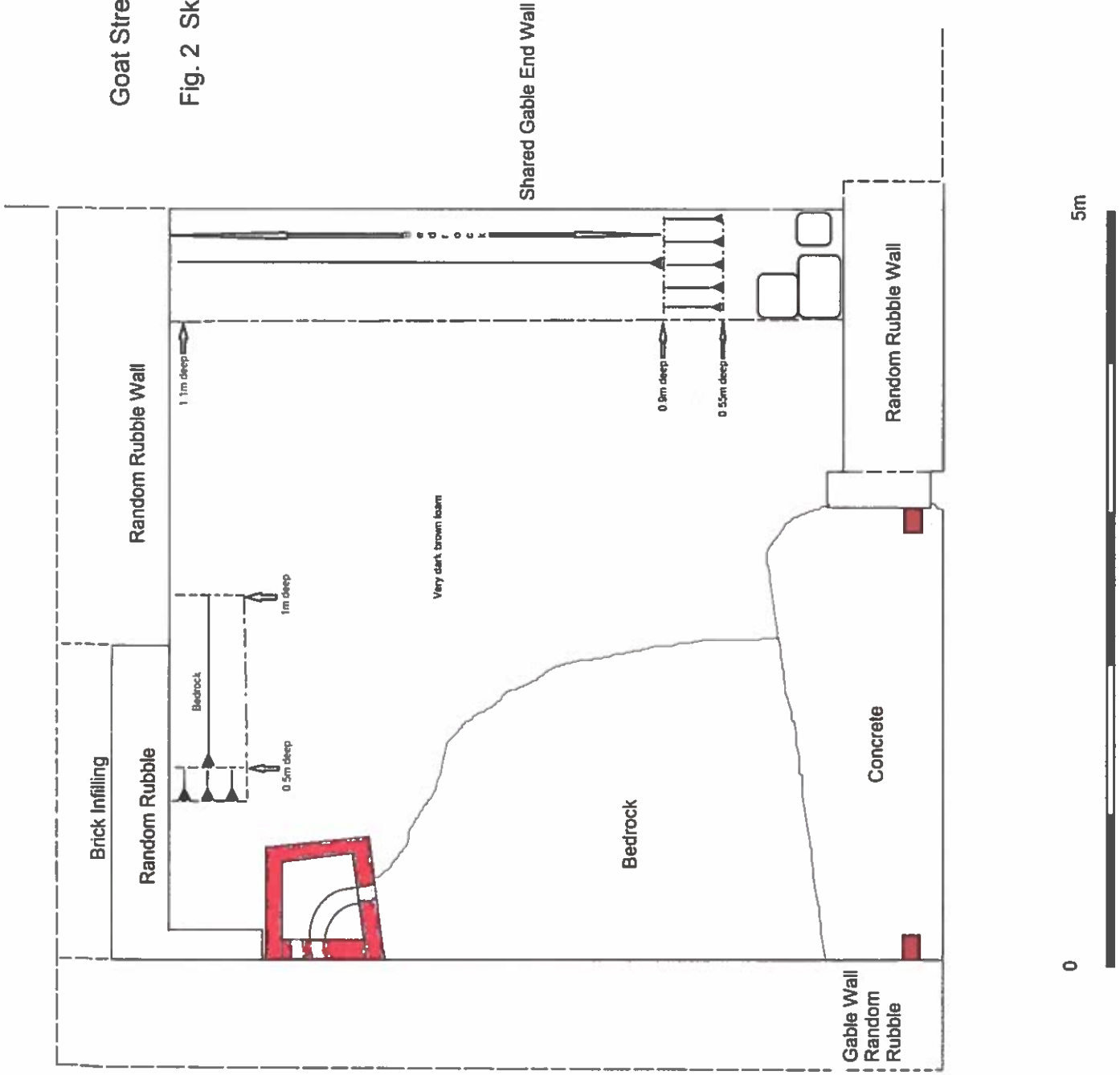


Fig 1: Map showing location of Goat Street with in Haverfordwest

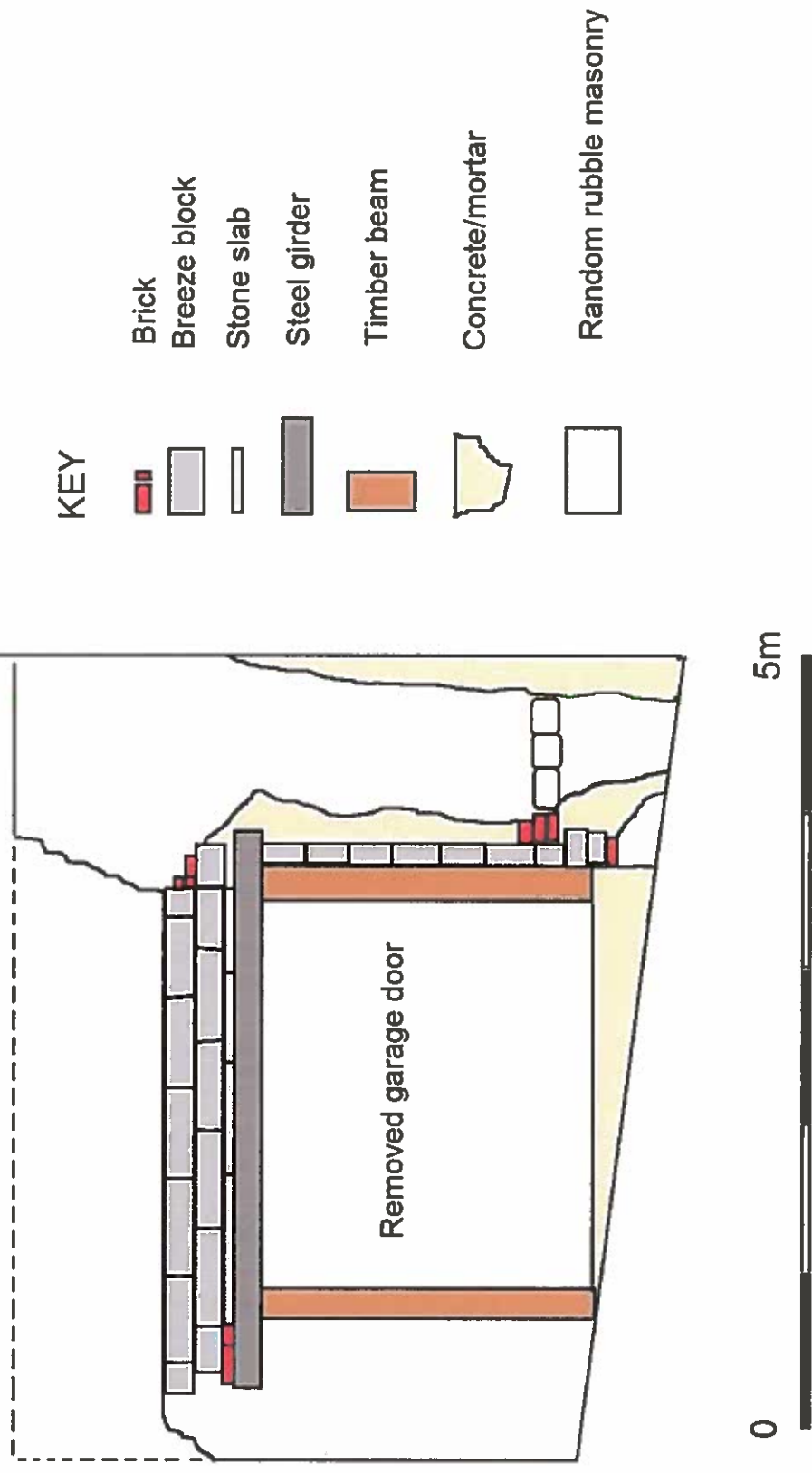
Goat Street, Haverfordwest

Fig. 2 Sketch plan of site



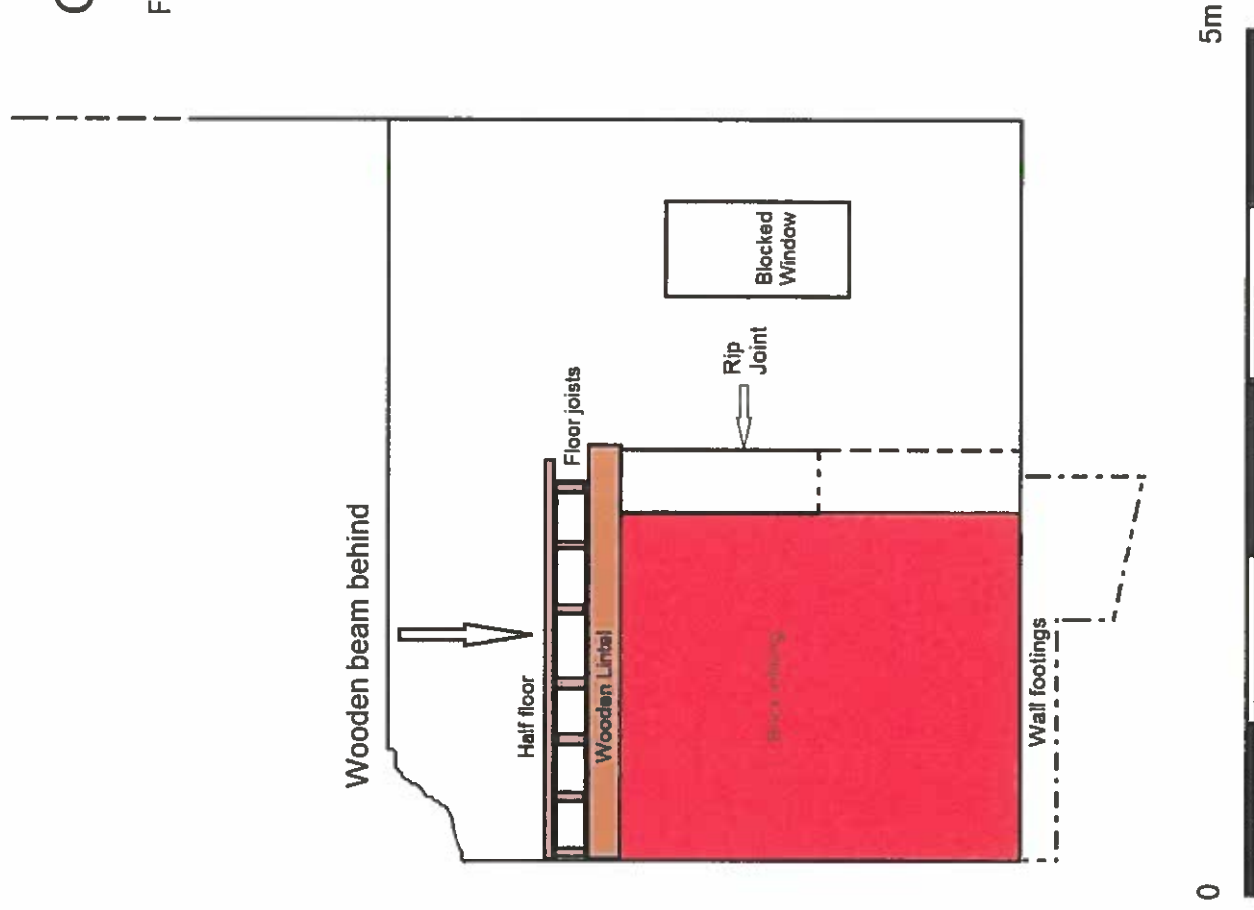
Goat Street Haverfordwest

Fig 3. Sketch south facing interior elevation of South Wall



Goat Street Haverfordwest

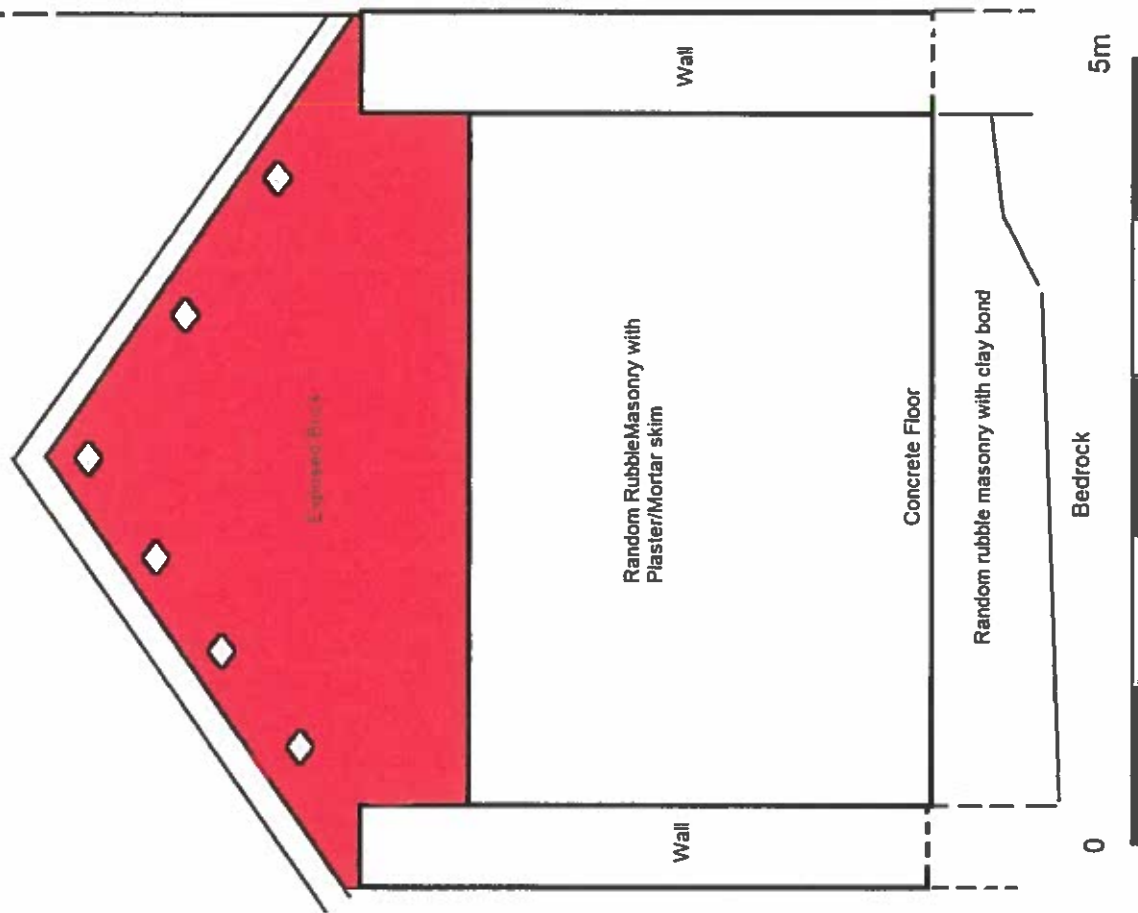
Fig 4. Sketch south facing interior elevation of North Wall



Goat Street Haverfordwest

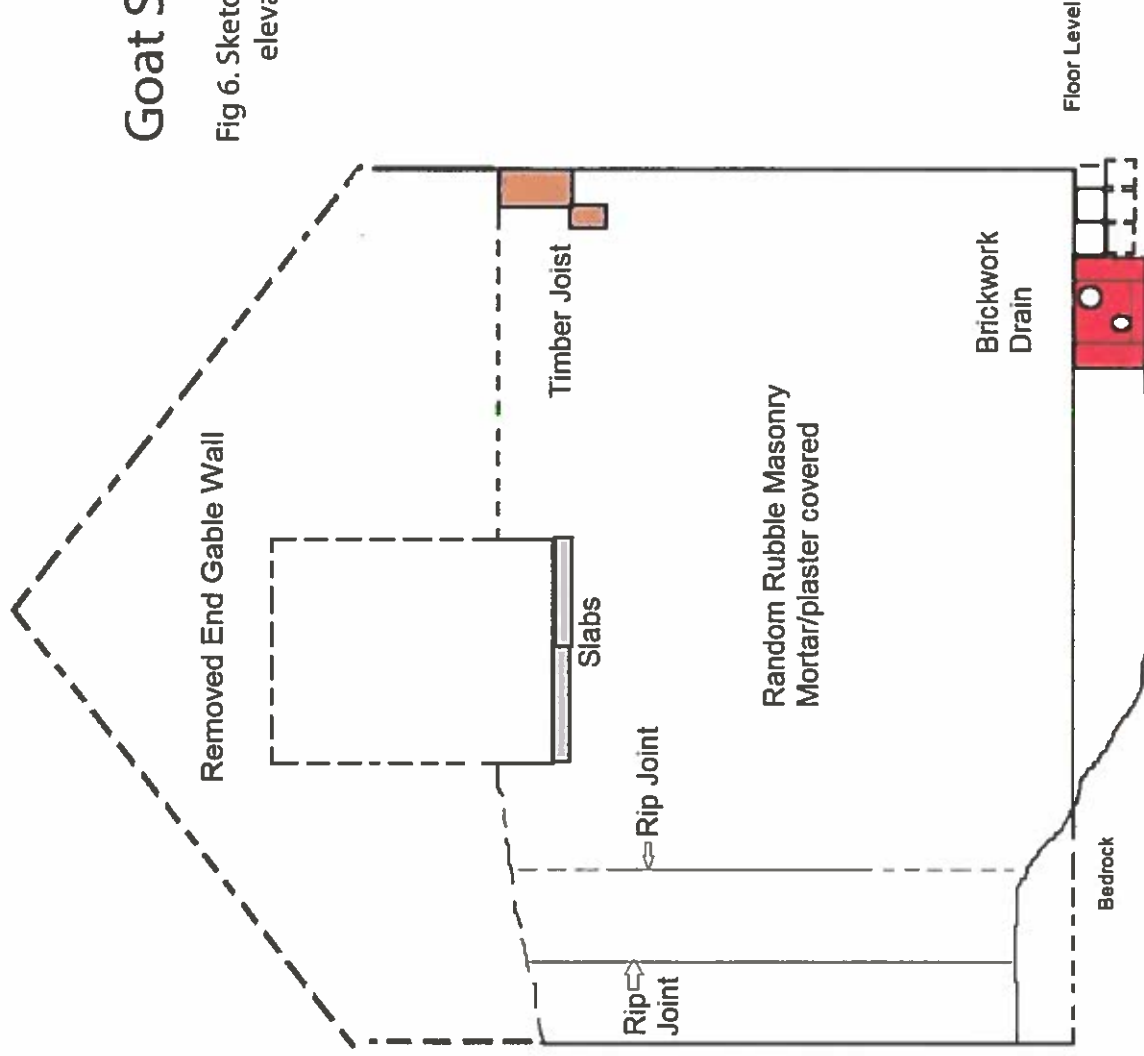
Fig 5. Sketch west facing elevation of East Wall

Southern Gable of #16 Goat Street



Goat Street Haverfordwest

Fig 6. Sketch of east facing elevation of West Wall



0

5m

Figure 7: Haverford conjunction growth to 1300. After James, 1991

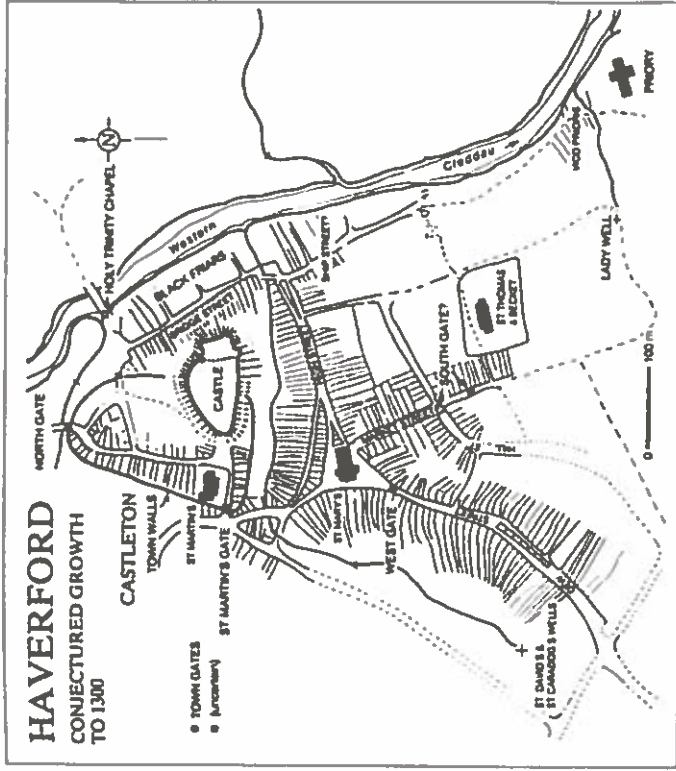


Figure 8: Peter Lea's Map of Haverfordwest (1690) After James, 1991

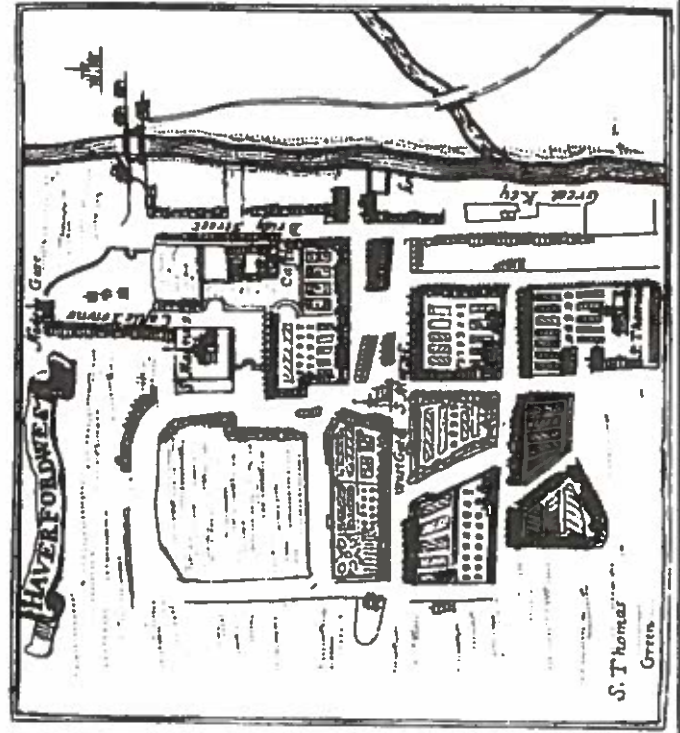




Plate 1: The site from the SE prior to the commencement of the building recording



Plate 2: The site from the SE during the building recording



Plate 3: Exterior elevation of the south wall, facing onto the street, view from the S



Plate 4: Party wall exterior detail, from the S



Plate 5: the site from the W during the watching brief



Plate 6: External view of the north wall from the N



Plate 7: External view of the west wall from the W



Plate 8: External detail view of the west wall from the W



Plate 9: Detail view of the W wall construction, view of the N



Plate 10 View of the internal elevation of the north wall, from the S



Plate 11: Internal elevation of the west wall, from the E

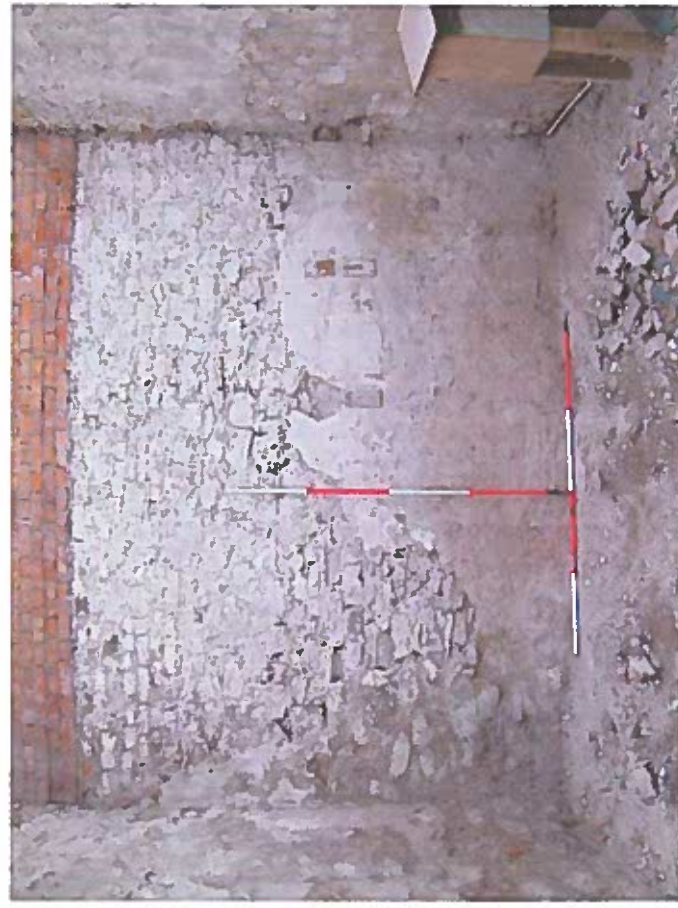


Plate 12: Internal elevation of the east wall, from the W



Plate 13: Internal elevation of the east wall, view from the SW

Plate 14: The north wall during the watching brief, view from the S





Plate 15: The hidden Beam behind the upper floor beam on the north wall, view from the SE

Plate 16: The under floor drain adjacent to the west wall during the watching brief, view from the E





Plate 17: The footing inspection pit along the east wall, north side, from the W

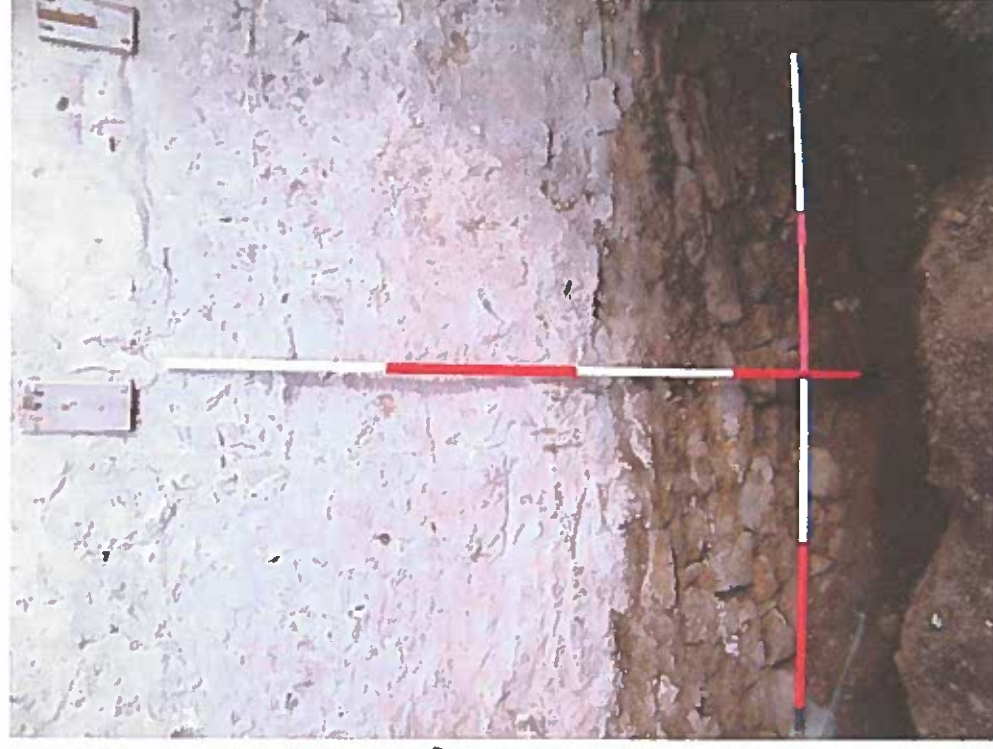


Plate 18: The footing inspection pit along the east wall, south side, from the W



Plate 19: The footing inspection pit showing the junction of the east and south walls, view from the N

Plate 20: The test pit along the north wall, showing from the S

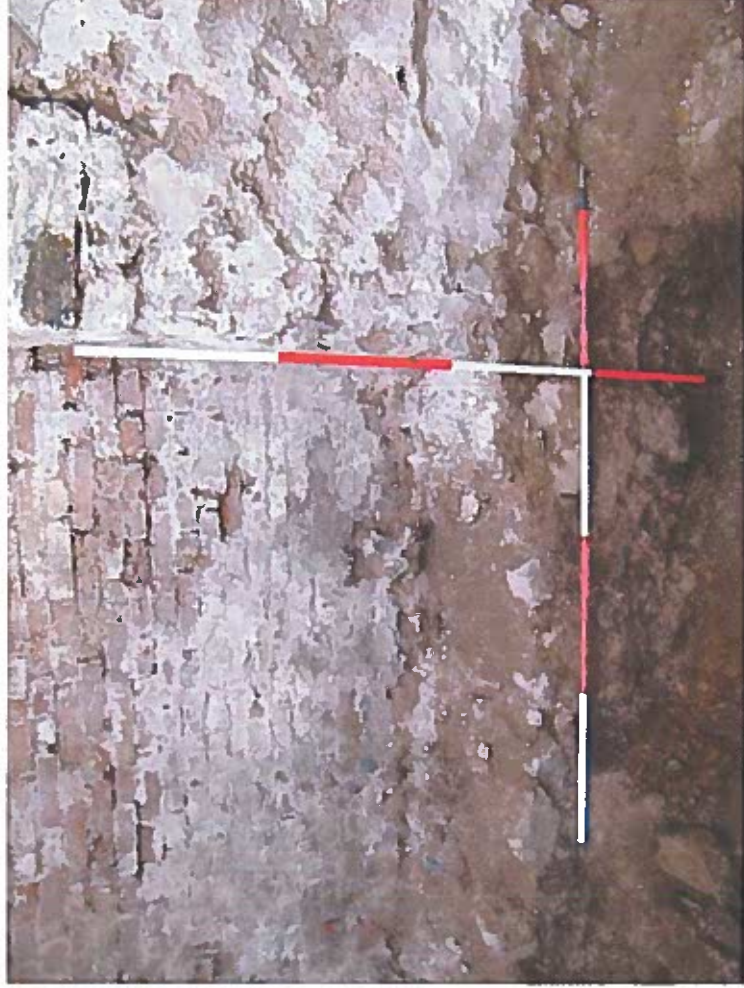




Plate 21: Section through the underfloor layer in the north wall test pit, view from the W

Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX I:

Written Scheme of Investigations

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES LIMITED:

**Written Scheme of Investigations
for Archaeological Building Recording and
Watching Brief at**

Goat Street, Haverfordwest

**Prepared for:
W A Spees, RIBA, Architect**

**On behalf of:
Mr N Walters**

Project No: 2124

March 2013

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details a proposal for level 2 archaeological building recording and a Watching Brief on the site of the garage adjacent to No. 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Mr W A Spees, RIBA, Architect, who is acting on behalf of Mr N Walters.

1. Introduction

The proposed development is at Garage Adjacent to No. 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, SA61 1PX (Henceforth – the site). The development proposal has been submitted by Mr W A Spees, RIBA, Architect, who is acting on behalf of Mr N Walters. The local planning authority is Pembrokeshire County Council and the planning application number is 12/0554/PA.

This Written Scheme of Investigations has been prepared by Mark Houliston (MIfA), Managing Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Mr W A Spees. It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during Level 2 archaeological building recording and a Watching Brief at the site.

The work has been recommended by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Historic Management (DAT-HM) in its capacity as archaeological adviser to the local authority.

AW is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work will be undertaken by suitably qualified staff and in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the IfA.

2 Site specific objectives

The work is to be undertaken in regard to Condition 6 of Planning Application Number 12/0554/PA, 'Extension and Conversion of Garage to Form Dwelling – Garage Adjacent to 16 Goat Street, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire'.

The condition states that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: To protect potential archaeological interests and to accord with policy 84 of the Joint Unitary Development Plan for Pembrokeshire (adopted 13th July 2006).'

The primary objectives of the Building Recording will be to describe and record all of the key structural fabric of the building prior to conversion. The primary objective of the Watching Brief will be to locate and describe all archaeological features that may be present within the development area.

The work will result in a report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of

the regional context within which the site is located.

3 Building Recording

Preliminary

Prior to the commencement of on site works the Building Recording Archaeologist will familiarise him/herself with the site. As a minimum this will include:

- Published archaeological and historical information relating to the site
- Readily available historical maps, OS maps, tithe maps, and estate maps
- Information held in local archive centres

Recording

The recording will be undertaken by a suitably experienced Building Recording Archaeologist that will be able to 'read' the structure and record the important details. The photographic record will be a comprehensive record to archive standard of the existing buildings and structures, both externally and internally.

The following will be considered:

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The recording will be completed in accordance with IfA Standards and Guidance relating to the Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings (Nov 2011) and to a standard equivalent to English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2006).

All photographs will be taken in a high resolution (8+ Mega Pixel) digital format. For both general and specific photographs, a photographic scale shall be included. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot.

4 Watching Brief

A watching brief complying with the IfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (2011) will be completed during the removal, or exposure, of all below-ground deposits associated with the development.

The watching brief is intended to ensure that any buried remains located at the site will be fully investigated, recorded and preserved *in situ* if they are revealed.

As defined by the IfA (2011) 'the Watching Brief will provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present 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'.

If such a find is made representatives of Mr N Walters and DAT-HM will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate. If, as a result of the meeting, DAT-HM recommends that further work is undertaken, for example the excavation of specific areas or features, AW will prepare a Written Scheme of Investigations for this work and an estimate of associated costs.

5. Monitoring

DAT-HM will be contacted at least one week prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this Written Scheme of Investigations that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-HM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of DAT-HM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the building recording. DAT-HM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

If significant detail is discovered, all works will cease and a meeting will be convened with the client and DAT-HM to discuss the most appropriate way forward.

5 Post Field-work programme

Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006 upon completion of the project. The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the appropriate organisation.

The archive including a copy of the written report shall be deposited with the appropriate organisation within two months of the completion of the full report and confirmed in writing with DAT-HM.

A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to DAT-HM.

Final reporting

A draft report will be submitted to W A Spees and to DAT-HM for comments within 4 weeks of the survey being complete.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 6 months of the end of the survey. Copies of the report will be sent to W A Spees, Mr N Walters, DAT-HM and for inclusion in the Pembrokeshire Historic Environment Record. Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The client report will contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- A concise non-technical summary of the results

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation with details of how all the buildings and structures were surveyed and recorded
- A brief history of the site
- A written record of the buildings
- Location plans tied into the national grid showing the positions all drawn and photographic records relating to the survey
- Conclusions as appropriate
- A statement of the local and regional context of the remains
- Bibliography
- A copy of the AW Written Scheme of Investigations

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

The field work will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. Overall management of the project will be undertaken by Mark Houlston.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. No start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

Archaeology Wales Limited (AW) is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

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

If AW has sole possession of the site, then AW will produce a detailed Risk Assessment for approval by the client before any work is undertaken. If another organisation has responsibility for site safety, then AW employees will be briefed on the contents of all existing Risk Assessments, and all other health and safety requirements that may be in place.

