

Archaeology Wales

9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Andrew Shobbrook
& Philip Poucher

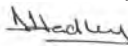
Report No. 1565


Archaeology Wales

9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Peter Sauro

Edited by: Adrian Hadley
Signed: 
Position: Heritage Consultant
Date: 6/4/17

Authorised by: Mark Houlston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 6/4/17

By
Andrew Shobbrook
& Philip Poucher

Report No. 1565

April 2017

Contents

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Location and Scope of Work	1
1.2 Topography and Geology	2
1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
2. Methodology	3
3. Results of the Watching Brief	4
3.1 Foundation Trenches	4
3.2 Finds	5
3.3 Environmental Data	5
4. Discussion and Conclusions	5
4.1 Overall Conclusions	5
4.2 Storage and Curation	5
5. Bibliography and References	6

List of Illustrations

Figure 1	General location map
Figure 2	Site location plans
Figure 3	Development plan
Figure 4	Trench location plan

List of Plates

Photo 1	Development site prior to groundworks
Photo 2	Working shot of groundworks
Photo 3	Northeast facing shot of excavated foundation trench
Photo 4	Southeast facing shot of excavated foundation trench
Photo 5	Southwest facing shot of excavated foundation trench
Photo 6	Representative Section of the foundation trenches
Photo 7	General view of Wall 105
Photo 8	Detail of Wall 105

Appendices

Appendix I	Context Descriptions
Appendix II	Specification
Appendix II	Archive Cover Sheet

Copyright Notice: Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Mr Peter Sauro of Sauro Arch Design Ltd, to use and reproduce the material contained within. The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey.

Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mr Peter Sauro of Sauro Arch Design Ltd, on land at 9 Elliston Terrace Carmarthen. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place during the excavation of footings for a new extension adjoining the rear of the existing building (SN 41345 20399). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development (planning application no. W/33983. The local planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council.

The site lies within the boundary of the Roman town of Moridunum, close to the town defences. Carmarthen has a subsequent history of settlement through the early medieval and medieval periods. By the mid-18th century this area formed part of a small parkland or pleasure gardens. The current buildings were established by the late-19th century. During the course of the watching brief a single wall was recorded within the southwestern corner of the excavated area. The wall was stone-built and clay bonded, and appears to predate the establishment of the late-19th century buildings, however a date and function for this wall could not be ascertained. Two lower clay layers were recorded within the trenches, one of which contained a late post-medieval clay pipe stem, and had formed against the earlier wall remains. These deposits appear to be levelling or make-up deposits, but may represent infill of the upper part of Roman defences known in this area.

All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In January 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Mr Peter Sauro of Sauro Arch Design Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on land at No.9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen (Figures 1 & 2). The site is centred on OS grid reference SN 41345 20399. This work relates to the excavation of footings for a new extension to the rear of No.9 Elliston Terrace (Figures 3 & 4; Photo 1). The local planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council. The planning application number is W/33983.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during ground works associated with the development. This was subsequently set as one of the conditions of the planning permission for the site, it states (Condition 3):

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 Chartered 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.

Reason: To ensure appropriate investigation is made in to archaeological interests.

Prior to works commencing an approved Specification for an archaeological watching brief was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA 2014), which was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological investigation to be implemented during the groundworks.

The watching brief took place on the 23rd of January 2017 under the supervision of Andrew Shobbrook.

The AW project number for the work is 2476 and the site code is ETC/16/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

1.2 Topography and Geology

The site lies in the centre of the town of Carmarthen in central Carmarthenshire. No.9 Elliston Terrace is an end-terrace dwelling that lies close to the junction of Francis Terrace, Little Water Street and Barn Road, in a residential area of central Carmarthen.

The site is located within an enclosed garden area sited to the rear of the existing property. A rear extension was formerly located across the watching brief area.

The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds. These are overlaid by sands and gravels representing glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian (BGS viewer 2016).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

A fort and settlement was established during the Roman period at Carmarthen by the late-1st century AD. The settlement, known as *Moridunum*, formed the *civitas*, or tribal capital, for all of southwest Wales. In the mid-2nd century the town was established on a planned gridded street layout, the extent of which is still preserved in many of the modern streets. Francis Terrace and Little Water Street, along with Old Oak Lane and The Parade/Esplanade, run along the former defences around the town, possibly along the former ditches fronting embanked defences. Elliston Terrace is located along these embanked defences and within the northwest corner of the town limits.

The historic core of Carmarthen is of considerable archaeological significance as there is evidence for continued occupation after the collapse of Roman administration in the early 5th century. An important religious settlement, which later became the medieval priory of St John and St Teulyddog, was established immediately to the east of the town, possibly on the site of the former Roman cemetery. St Peter's Church, to the south of the development site, is

also thought to have early medieval origins, noticeable in its location just inside the former Roman town, close to its west gate. It is likely that, during the early medieval period, settlement was focused around these two religious sites. Settlement is likely to have spread along Priory Street to the east, and around Church Street and St Peter's Street to the south, with possible activity extending as far as Elliston Terrace.

After the Normans had invaded and secured territory in the area towards the end of the 11th century, they established a castle and settlement in Carmarthen. Remains of the castle are still visible to the west of the County Hall (which also sits within the grounds of the castle), and settlement was established initially to the northwest along Notts Square, and subsequently to the northeast along Spilman Street and King Street. This settlement was established separately to the pre-existing 'native' settlement that was still focused around St Peter's church and along Priory Street to the east. Carmarthen therefore remained an important settlement throughout the medieval period, with much of the new Norman settlement subsequently becoming a walled town. During this period Roman defences may still have encompassed the existing settlement to the east. The Priory also became one of the richest in Wales.

The two adjacent settlements were finally amalgamated in 1546, and the town became the judicial and administrative centre for the new county of Carmarthenshire. From the 16th century to the early 18th century Carmarthen was the largest town in Wales, only surpassed by the emerging new industrial towns of southeast Wales in the 18th century. During the 17th century the town was fortified during the Civil War, it is likely that this also included utilising the former Roman defences, which may have affected development in the Elliston Terrace area.

One of the earliest detailed maps of Carmarthen in 1786 depicts the development site as part of a partly wooded parkland or garden, fronted along the roadside to the west by a mill stream, hence the name Little Water Street. The scheme area was still part of an enclosed wooded park in the mid 1800s, but Elliston Terrace had been established in this area by the 1880s.

2. Methodology

The archaeological watching brief followed the methodology set out within the approved Specification (Appendix II).

The excavation was carried out with a 360° tracked excavator equipped initially with a toothed bucket to remove the existing foundations of the previous extension. Subsequent foundation excavations were undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. The area excavated for the footings consisted of three conjoining trenches. The north-western section of trenching measured 6.7m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.6m in depth. The north-eastern section measured 4m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.4m in depth. The south-eastern section measured 6.7m in length, 0.8m in width and a maximum of 0.77m in depth.

The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by measured sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 10MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Andrew Shobbrook. The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3. Results of the Watching Brief (Fig 4; Photos 2-8)

3.1 Foundation Trenches

Excavation began with the south-western section of the trench for the extension foundation footings, before moving on to the north-western and south-eastern sections. When excavated these formed a continuous trench, 17.4m in length, with a maximum depth of 0.7m.

Stratigraphically, the earliest feature to be uncovered was the remains of a stone wall **105**. This was observed within the south-western corner of the excavated area, located close to the existing rear wall of the house. Stone wall **105** had been constructed with roughly shaped stone blocks, with a vertical face on its northern side. The stone was bonded with clay. The wall was orientated east-west and was first recorded at 0.47m below existing ground level, with a height of 0.30m revealed within the excavated trench. The exposed plan of the wall measured a total 0.8m wide and 0.8m in length, although it continued beyond the limits of the trench. No construction cut was revealed.

Two separate basal deposit were recorded within the confines of the trench. The first and largest, deposit **102**, was found within all three arms of the trench and comprised a soft light yellowish-brown clay, which contained abundant flecks of charcoal and common small sub-angular stones. Part of a pipe stem was found within this layer provisionally dates the formation of this deposit to the later post-medieval period. This deposit had formed against wall 105 and was therefore clearly a later deposit. Within the south-eastern corner of the trench a moderately compacted mottled mid-grey clay, deposit **101**, had formed, which showed signs of heavy water logging due to an iron panning line being present within the upper part of the layer. The interface between these two deposits was indistinct.

Overlying the previous contexts was a lightly compacted mid-brown clay, deposit **103**, which measured typically 0.18m in depth. This in turn was overlain by a thin layer of modern gravel **104** and modern overburden **100**.

Two separate live sewer mains in ceramic piping were uncovered, both of which are considered to be late Victorian/modern in date. One of these sewer main partly truncated the remains of wall 105.

3.2 Finds

The only finds recovered from the excavation was a fragment of late post-medieval clay pipe stem from deposit 102, and modern material from upper deposits. These were not retained.

3.3 Environmental Data

No deposits were encountered that were suitable for environmental sampling.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Overall Conclusions

The stone wall **105** which was discovered within the south-western corner of the trench was orientated east-west, which is on a different alignment to the present day street pattern. The foundation of the neighbouring extension, and late Victorian or modern sewer pipes also overlie these remains. This would suggest the wall belongs to a building that predates the establishment of the current row of terraced houses (which date from the later 19th century). Prior to the establishment of the current terraced housing this area lay within a small area of parkland, as depicted on the tithe map of 1839 and Lewis's map of 1786. It is possible this wall is therefore associated with a structure within this parkland, although no such structures are depicted on these maps. Therefore the origin and date of this wall remain uncertain.

During the groundworks no natural ground was encountered. The soil sequence comprised a series of modern deposits **(100) (103) (104)** overlying deposits **101** and **102** identified in the base of the foundation trenches. The latter are considered to be the remains of later post-medieval levelling deposits or potentially upper fills relating to the Roman town defences. However, due to the limited depth of the groundworks the nature of these deposits could not be ascertained or further dating evidence retrieved from these layers.

4.2 Storage and Curation

The project archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA, 2014), the requirements of the National Monuments Record (Wales) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, MoRPHE* (Historic England, 2006). The archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

5. Bibliography and References

Published / Unpublished

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014, *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Cartographic

Anon. 1839, *Carmarthen St Peter's Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*.

Lewis, T. 1786, *Map of Carmarthen*.

Internet Sources

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain Viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/> (Accessed 12/01/17)

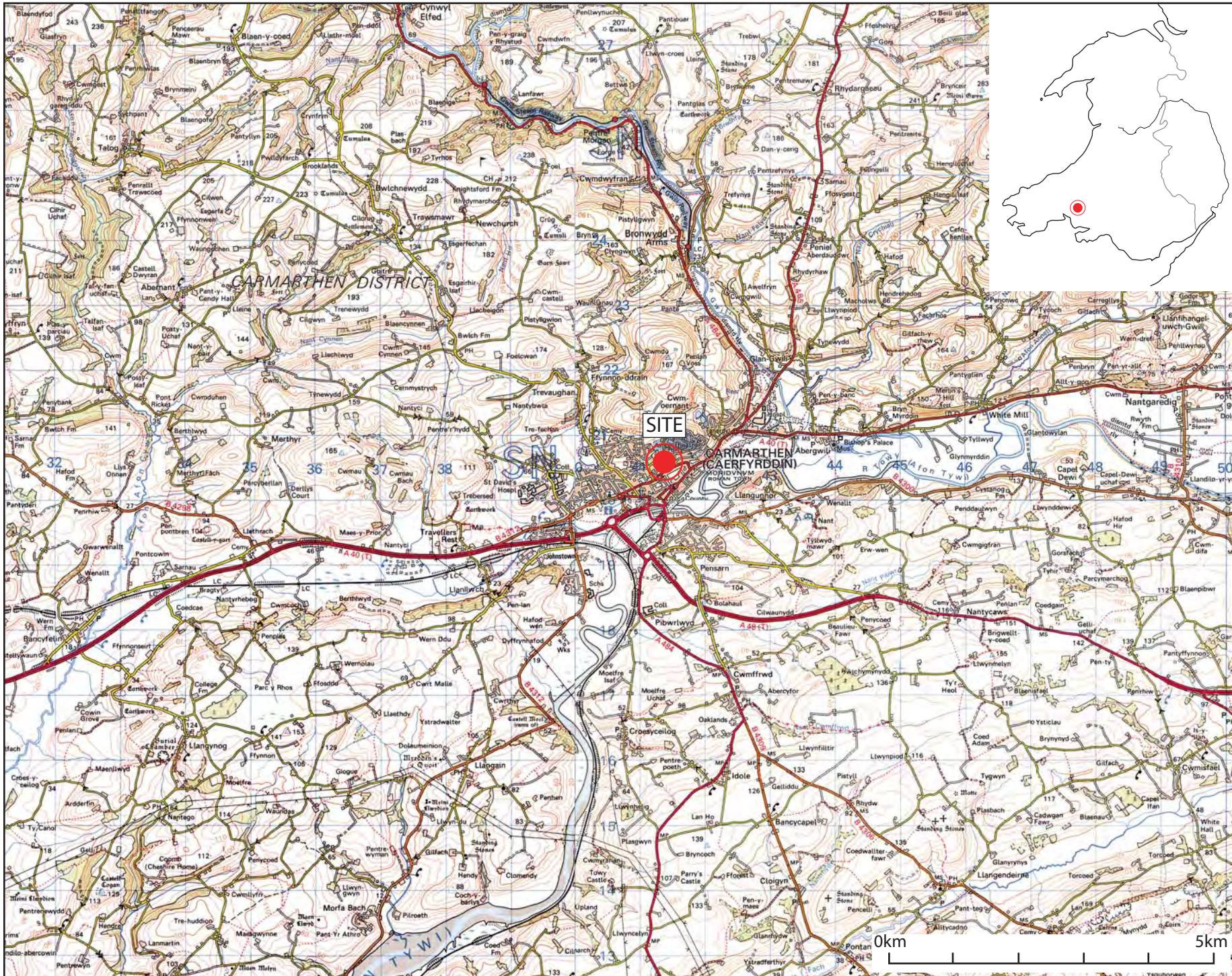


Figure 1: Location map,

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 10005111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey

SITE BLOCK & LOCATION PLAN

Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432



Site Block Plan 1:500



Site Location Plan 1:1250

THIS SCHEME IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL PLANNING AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY CONSENTS. ALL DIMENSIONS, SITE LEVELS AND AREAS WHERE GIVEN ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO SITE SURVEY UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT CONSULTANT'S AND/OR SPECIALIST'S DRAWINGS OR DOCUMENTS. 'SAURO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN' MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY VARIATIONS OR DISCREPANCIES BEFORE THE AFFECTED WORK COMMENCES. ALL QUERIES RELATING TO DESIGN OF FOUNDATIONS, FLOOR SLABS AND ANY OTHER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION.

Figure 2: Site Location Plans



Project Client
Sauro Architectural Design Ltd

Project Title
9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen

Drawing Title
Site Block & Location Plan

Scale 1:500-1250	Drawn by *	
Date June 2016	Job No. SAD	Drawing No. LP-01
Rev.No. *	Checked	Sheet Size A3

SAURO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
9 ELLISTON TERRACE, CARMARTHEN
CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA31 1HA.
Tel: 01267 233 684
email: design@sauroarchitectural.co.uk
© Drawing Copyright Sauro Architectural Design



Existing Site Plan 1:200 (Prior to development)



Proposed Site Plan 1:200 (Subsequent to development)



THIS SCHEME IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL PLANNING AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY CONSENTS. ALL DIMENSIONS, SITE LEVELS AND AREAS WHERE GIVEN ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO SITE SURVEY UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT CONSULTANT'S AND/OR SPECIALIST'S DRAWINGS OR DOCUMENTS. 'SAURO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN' MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ANY VARIATIONS OR DISCREPANCIES BEFORE THE AFFECTED WORK COMMENCES. ALL QUERIES RELATING TO DESIGN OF FOUNDATIONS, FLOOR SLABS AND ANY OTHER STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS ARE TO BE REFERRED TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION.

Figure 3: Prior layout and development plan



Project Client
Sauro Architectural Design Ltd

Project Title
9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen

Drawing Title
Existing & Proposed Site Plan

Scale 1:5200	Drawn by *	
Date June 2016	Job No. SAD	Drawing No. 03
Rev.No. *	Checked	Sheet Size A3

SAURO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
9 ELLISTON TERRACE, CARMARTHEN
CARMARTHENSHIRE, SA31 1HA.
Tel: 01267 233 684
email: design@sauroarchitectural.co.uk
© Drawing Copyright Sauro Architectural Design

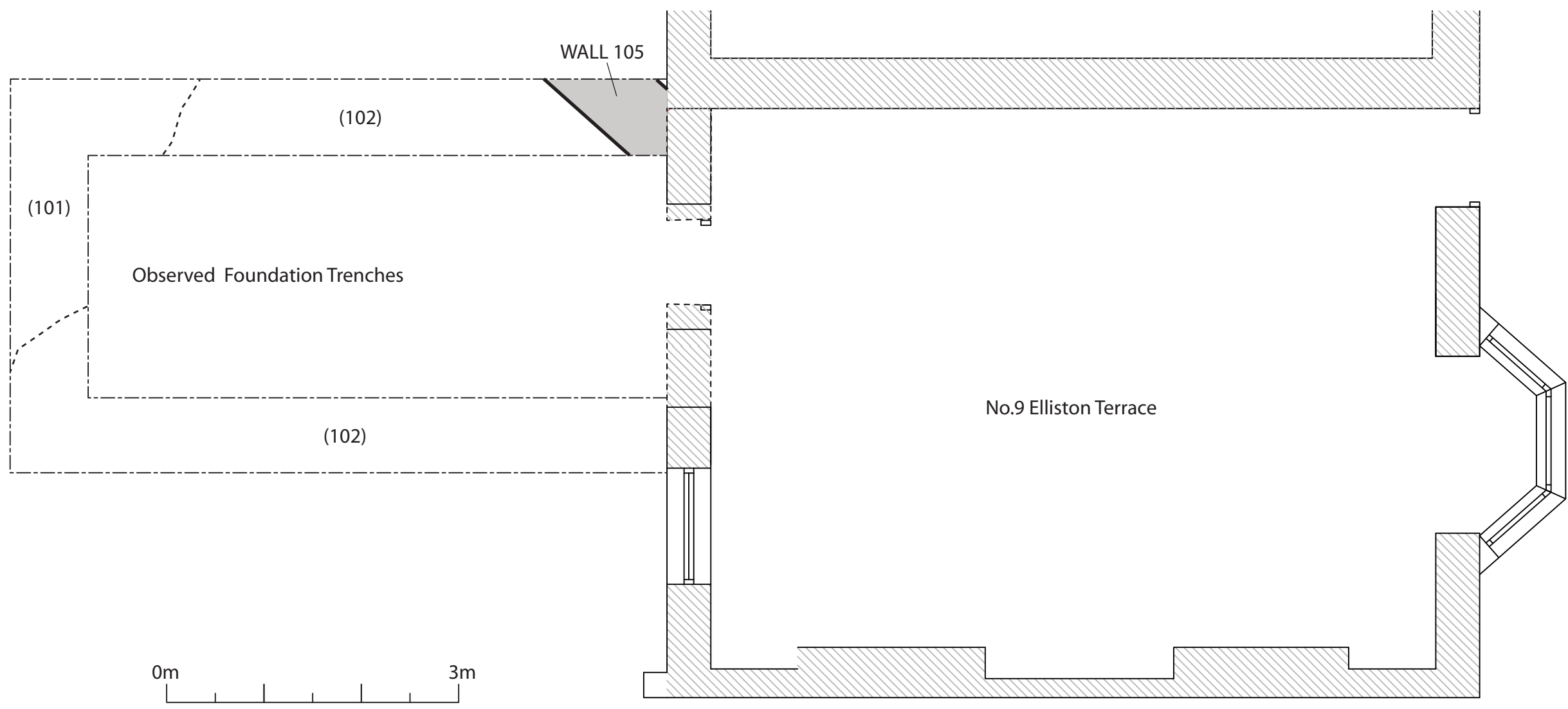
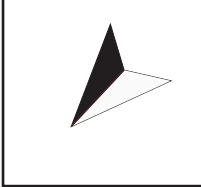


Figure 4: Ground plan of new development, showing extent of foundation trenches to the rear of the existing building, excavated under watching brief conditions. Location of wall 105 also shown.

Floor plan provided by Sauro Architectural Design Ltd. Drawing No SAD 02

Scale: 1:50 @ A3





Photo 1: Southwest facing shot of the development area after the removal of the pre-existing extension.



Photo 2: North facing shot of groundworks in progress.



Photo 3: Northeast facing shot along excavated foundation trench. 1m scale.



Photo 4: Southeast facing shot along excavated foundation trench. 1m scale.



Photo 5: Southwest facing shot along excavated foundation trench. The sewer pipe to the rear truncates wall 105. 1m scale.



Photo 6: Northeast facing shot of a representative section of the foundation trenches. 1m scale.



Photo 7: South facing shot of the remains of wall 105. 1m scale.



Photo 8: Detail of wall 105. Looking south. 1m scale.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: Context List

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern mixed material • Moderate, dark grey-brown sandy-silt • Abundant, small-medium sub-angular stone • Modern concrete, brick. 	Across site (>6.7m x >4m), 0.1m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling deposit? • Moderate, mottled mid-grey clay • Common, small-medium sub-angular & sub-rounded stone. Common charcoal flecks • No finds 	>2m x > 3.5m, base not reached
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling deposit • Moderate, light yellow-brown clay • Abundant small charcoal flecks. Common, small sub-angular stone • Fragment of late post-medieval clay pipe stem 	Across site (>6.7m x >4m), base not reached
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make-up deposit • Moderate/loose, mid-brown clay • Common, small sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site (>6.7m x >4m), 0.18m thick
104	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make-up deposit • Loose mid grey sandy-silt • Very abundant, small-medium, sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site (>6.7m x >4m), 0.1m thick
105	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone-built wall • Linear in plan, orientated east - west • Roughly shaped grey-stone blocks, with a vertical northern face. Bonded in clay. • No construction cut uncovered. • Truncated by late 19th/early 20th century sewer pipe. 	>0.8m long, 0.8m wide, >0.3m high

Archaeology

Wales

APPENDIX II: Specification

Archaeology Wales

SPECIFICATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen,

Prepared for:

Peter Sauro

October 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street, Llanidloes,
Powys, SY18 6BN
Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371
Email: phil@arch-wales.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details the proposal for an archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated with development work to the rear of 9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Peter Sauro.

1. Introduction and archaeological background

The scope of the construction work undertaken at the site includes the demolition and rebuild of an existing rear extension to 9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen (SN 41345 20399). The planning application number is W/33983 and the planning authority is the Carmarthenshire County Council (henceforth - CCC).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of the Peter Sauro, of Sauro Arch Design 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 Specification, and all work subsequently undertaken, will be agreed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, prior to the commencement of groundworks due to be carried out on the site.. An archaeological watching brief has been set as one of the conditions of the planning permission for the site, it states (Condition 3):

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 Chartered 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.

Reason: To ensure appropriate investigation is made in to archaeological interests.

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 site lies in the centre of the town of Carmarthen in central Carmarthenshire. No.9 Elliston Terrace lies close to the junction of Francis Terrace, Little Water Street and Barn Road, in a residential area of central Carmarthen. The site is currently occupied by a two-storey extension on the rear of the end-terrace dwelling.

Carmarthen itself has a long and important history as Wales oldest town. A town was established here by the Romans in the 1st century AD, known as Moridunum, and

operating as the civitas, or tribal capital, for all of Southwest Wales. In the mid-2nd century the town was provided with a planned gridded street layout, the extent of which is still preserved in many of the modern streets. Francis Terrace and Little Water Street, along with Old Oak Lane and The Parade/Esplanade, run along the former defences around the town. Elliston Terrace therefore sits within the northwest corner of the town limits.

Carmarthen is unusual, and perhaps unique in Wales, for seeing possible continued occupation after the collapse of Roman administration in the early 5th century. An important religious settlement, which later became the medieval priory of St John and St Teulyddog, was established immediately to the east of the town, possibly on the site of the former Roman cemetery. **St Peter's Church, to the south of the development site**, is also thought to have early medieval origins, noticeable in its location just inside the former Roman town, close to its west gate. It is likely that, during the early medieval period, settlement was focused around these two religious sites. Settlement is likely to have spread along Priory Street to the east, and around **Church Street and St Peter's Street to the south, with possible activity extending as far as Elliston Terrace.**

After the Normans had invaded and secured territory in the area towards the end of the 11th century, they established a castle and settlement in Carmarthen. Remains of the castle are still visible to the west of the County Hall (which also sits within the grounds of the castle), and settlement was established initially to the northwest along Notts Square, and subsequently to the northeast along Spilman Street and King Street. This settlement was established separately to the pre-existing **'native' settlement that was still focused around St Peter's church and along Priory Street to the east.** Carmarthen therefore remained an important settlement throughout the medieval period, with much of the new Norman settlement subsequently becoming a walled town, the existing settlement to the east may also have still been defended by the Roman defences. The Priory also became one of the richest in Wales.

The two adjacent settlements were finally amalgamated in 1546, and the town became the judicial and administrative centre for the new county of Carmarthenshire. From the 16th century to the early 18th century Carmarthen was the largest town in Wales, only surpassed by the emerging new industrial towns of southeast Wales in the 18th century. During the 17th century the town was fortified during the civil war, it is likely that this also included utilising the former Roman defences, which may have affected development in the Elliston Terrace area.

One of the earliest detailed maps of Carmarthen in 1786 depicts the site area as part of a partly wooded parkland or garden, fronted along the roadside to the west by a mill stream, hence the name Little Water Street. Woods map of 1834 still shows the site area as part of an enclosed wooded park, but Elliston Terrace had been established on the site by the 1880s.

The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstones of the Tetragraptus Beds. These are overlaid by sands and gravels representing glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian (BGS viewer 2016).

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).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during any groundworks associated with the erection of the rear extension to no.9 Elliston Terrace (hardcore removal and levelling, excavation of foundation trenches, service 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. Due to the presence of an existing structure, subsequent demolition material and hardstanding, it is anticipated that much of the excavation work may require a toothed bucket.

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-DM. 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-DM 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 (contact will be made with the Carmarthenshire Museum, Abergwili).

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the local Finds Liaison Officer, the client 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-DM 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

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

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 Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the client, DAT-DM 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 (contact will be made with the Carmarthenshire Museum, Abergwili).

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 ((contact will be made with the Carmarthenshire Museum, Abergwili). 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-DM 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 commencement of the watching brief will be communicated to DAT-DM for approval on behalf of the planning authority.

Representatives of DAT-DM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. DAT-DM 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 ClfA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by Andy Shobbrook, and managed by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The watching brief will be undertaken at the convenience of the client, an anticipated start date of mid-November is expected.

Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work. AW holds Public Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £5,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16), Employers Liability Insurance through Aviva Insurance Ltd, with a £10,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16) and Professional Indemnity Insurance through Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd, with a £1,000,000 Limit of Indemnity (expires 05/12/16).

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.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

9 Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Elliston Terrace, Carmarthen
Site Code:	ETC/16/WB
PRN:	- 69 (Moridunum Roman Town) 100 (Furnace Gardens)
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 41345 20399
Site Type:	House extension
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	January - March 2017
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY