

Archaeology Wales

Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



By Philip Poucher

Report No: 1493


Archaeology Wales Limited
The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN
Telephone: 01686 440371
E-mail: admin@arch-wales.co.uk


Archaeology Wales

Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Seren Energy

Edited by: Mark Houliston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 1/9/16

Authorised by: Mark Houliston
Signed: 
Position: Managing Director
Date: 1/9/16

By
Philip Poucher

Report No: 1493

August 2016

CONTENTS

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

Appendix I: Context Descriptions

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

List of Figures

- Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Groundworks plan

List of Photos

- Photos 1 - 3 Access track
Photos 4 - 5 Crane foundation pad
Photo 6 Turbine base
Photos 7 - 10 Substation base strip

Copyright Notice:

Archaeology Wales Ltd. retain copyright of this report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, and have granted a licence to Seren Energy, 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

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a single wind turbine on land at Wern, near Pencader, Carmarthenshire (SN 43070 37091). The work was carried out by Archaeology Wales Limited at the request of Seren Energy. The work was set as a condition of planning permission (planning reference no. W/31099).

Groundworks commenced on the development prior to an archaeologist attending the site. The crane foundation pad had been stripped of topsoil and partially excavated into underlying subsoil deposits, the wind turbine foundations had been stripped and excavated into bedrock deposits and the site compound had been stripped of topsoil and stoned over, prior to the archaeologist attending the site. The access track was stripped of topsoil prior to the archaeologist attending the site but remained open with topsoil stored on site. The substation foundation area was stripped under archaeological observation.

Exposed deposits revealed a consistent sequence of mid grey-brown clayey-silt topsoil, typically 0.25m thick, overlying a natural subsoil of mid orange-brown silty-clay with fragmentary shale bedrock below this. Only one feature was identified cutting into the subsoil, which is interpreted as the remains of a tree-bowl.

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

1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Seren Energy to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a single wind turbine on land at Wern, which lies c.1.5km to the northwest of Pencader, Carmarthenshire (SN 43070 37091, Figures 1 - 2).

1.2 The requirements for an archaeological watching brief were placed as a condition of the planning permission for the development (planning application number W/31099) by Carmarthenshire County Council, on the advice of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. This condition stated that (Condition 12):

A professionally qualified and independent archaeologist shall be 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 shall be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the archaeologist.

1.3 Unfortunately groundworks had already commenced on this development prior to an archaeologist attending the site to carry out the watching brief. DAT-PS were informed, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently produced

by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA, 2014) for approval by DAT-PS. The WSI was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the remainder of the construction works.

- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in May 2016. The AW project number for the work is 2441 and the site code is WPC/16/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

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

- 2.1 The development site is located on farmland to the northwest of Pencader, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 43070 37091, Figure 1). The site lies in northern Carmarthenshire; the village of Pencader lies approximately 1.5km to the southeast. The general landscape in this area is one of undulating agricultural land cut by small steep-sided wooded valleys.
- 2.2 The site is located within a large field of improved pasture, the boundaries of which are defined largely by established hedgerows. The land falls away to the north into the Tyweli valley and towards Llandysul.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the area consists of silty mudstones of the Allt Formation (BGS viewer 2016).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Bronze Age burial mounds and a standing stone are recorded in relatively close proximity to the development area, including remains of a possible burial mound in the field immediately to the north of the site area (PRN 1783 – Figure 2). A little over 200m to the south a prehistoric circular enclosure has also been recorded (PRN 10731). Further evidence of Bronze Age funerary and ritual activity is recorded in a cluster of round barrows near Hebron under 1km to the southwest and across the ridge of high ground to its north. These sites suggest a relatively densely populated landscape during the Bronze Age period, and serve to highlight the potential for further Bronze Age activity to be present in the area.
- 3.2 There is relatively little evidence of subsequent activity in the area until the medieval period, when a motte and bailey castle (PRN 1785) was constructed on the banks of Nant Gran, possibly in the mid-12th century, in what was to become Pencader. A nearby chapel site (PRN 10740) may also have been contemporary with the castle, and would suggest the origins of the settlement may have its roots in the medieval period.
- 3.3 The settlement of Pencader probably remained relatively small however throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval periods, with largely pastoral farming on the open pastures and scrub of the surrounding hills. In the mid-19th century a scheme was proposed to link by rail the deep water shipping port at Milford Haven with the heavily industrialised northwest of England. This rail route was eventually granted Parliamentary consent in 1865 and a passed through Pencader, which also housed a junction with the Carmarthen & Cardigan Railway. The village then became a regional transport hub, bringing increased investment and settlement. The upland

areas, such as the proposed development site, are likely to have been gradually enclosed, improved and more intensively farmed from the later post-medieval period onward.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 As stated within the approved WSI (Appendix II) the watching brief was undertaken to:

- allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area;
- provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

5 Methodology

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

5.1 *Watching Brief*

- 5.1.1 Groundworks had been undertaken prior to the archaeologist being on site. The access track and crane pad area had been stripped of topsoil, with the southern end of the crane pad also excavated into underlying subsoil deposits. Site traffic had also passed through these areas, although the strip was still exposed and could be examined by the time the watching brief commenced, and topsoil remained on site. The site compound had also been stripped, and stoned, and was therefore unavailable to examine. The turbine base had also been stripped, and excavated to bedrock levels, although it was still open by the time the watching brief commenced. Topsoil stripping and levelling works on the site of the substation was undertaken under archaeological observation.
- 5.1.2 Groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket with the exception of exposed bedrock deposits, which were removed with a toothed bucket.
- 5.1.3 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.1.4 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Hywel Keen (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.
- 5.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the **CIfA's** *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 *Finds*

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

5.3 *Palaeo-Environmental Evidence*

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

6 Watching Brief Results (Figure 2, Photos 1 – 10)

6.1 The access trackway (Photos 1-3) extended from the roadside, running in a slight S-shaped curve in a northerly direction for approximately 85m to the area of the crane pad (Photos 4 & 5) and wind turbine base (Photo 6). The track itself was 3m wide, excavated to a typical depth of 0.4m below current ground levels. The crane pad area was located at the northern end of the access track, and comprised a rectangular area measuring approximately 45m by 25m, stripped and levelled to between 0.5m and 1m below current ground levels. The turbine base was located to the north of this, an area measuring approximately 15m by 25m had been stripped, with the turbine base excavated to foundation levels c.2m below current ground levels. The substation (Photos 7 – 10) was relocated to the west of the turbine base. An area measuring 10m by 6m was stripped to natural subsoil levels under archaeological observation.

6.2 Bedrock deposits (deposit 105) were exposed both in the area of the turbine base foundations and at the southern end of the adjacent crane pad where levelling excavation cut further into the rising ground. This bedrock was recorded at depths of between 0.6m and 1m, and consisted uniformly of fragmentary shale deposits.

6.3 A natural geological subsoil deposit of mid orange-brown silty-clay (deposit 101), containing frequent small shale inclusions, was exposed throughout the development area, typically between 0.2m and 0.3m below current ground levels. Only one feature was identified cutting into these subsoil deposits. Within the area of the substation base (at SN 43056 37086) an irregular, sub-circular feature was exposed, approximately 0.7m in diameter (Feature 104 – photos 7-9). It contained two fills, a mixed light yellow and light grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 103) was overlaid by a light grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 102). No finds were recovered from either deposit. Deposit 103 appeared to represent disturbed or redeposited subsoil, mixed with the overlying silty-clay material. These deposits, along with the irregular nature of the feature, would indicate that this represents a naturally-occurring tree-bowl.

6.4 Topsoil across the area consisted of a mid grey-brown silty-clay (deposit 100) with occasional small to medium stone inclusions. Topsoil depths varied slightly, but averaged 0.25m thick. No finds were recovered from observed topsoil deposits.

6.5 No further finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the observed development area.

6.6 The context descriptions for the watching brief are presented in Appendix I.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in May 2016 both subsequent to and during groundworks associated with the construction of single wind turbine and associated works on land at Wern, which lies c.1.5km to the northwest of Pencader, Carmarthenshire.
- 7.2 A potential for archaeological remains, particularly relating to the Bronze Age, had been identified within the general area of the development. Development works had already been undertaken on the site prior to an archaeologists being present; topsoil had been stripped from the access trackway revealing underlying subsoil deposits, topsoil and an area of subsoil had been stripped from the crane pad foundation area, the wind turbine foundations had been excavated into underlying bedrock deposits, and the site compound had been stripped of topsoil and then stoned-up. Topsoil remained on site, exposed deposits were examined, and stripping works for the substation were undertaken under archaeological observation.
- 7.3 The exposed deposits revealed a consistent sequence throughout the development area consisting of a mid grey-brown clayey-silt topsoil (deposit 100) representing modern agricultural soil, typically 0.25m thick. The underlying natural geological subsoil consisted of a stony mid orange-brown silty-clay (deposit 101), overlying a fragmentary shale bedrock (deposit 105).
- 7.4 Only one feature was recorded cutting into the subsoil deposit 101, an irregular sub-circular feature (Feature 104) that was interpreted as the remains of a tree-bowl.
- 7.5 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the archaeological watching brief.

8 Sources

Bestley, N 2001 *Prehistoric Funerary and Ritual Sites Project, West Carmarthenshire 2000-2001* Dyfed Archaeological Trust Report.

British Geological Survey Viewer. 2016. Accessed 25/08/16.
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>

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

Pettifer, A 2000 *Welsh Castles* Boydell Press

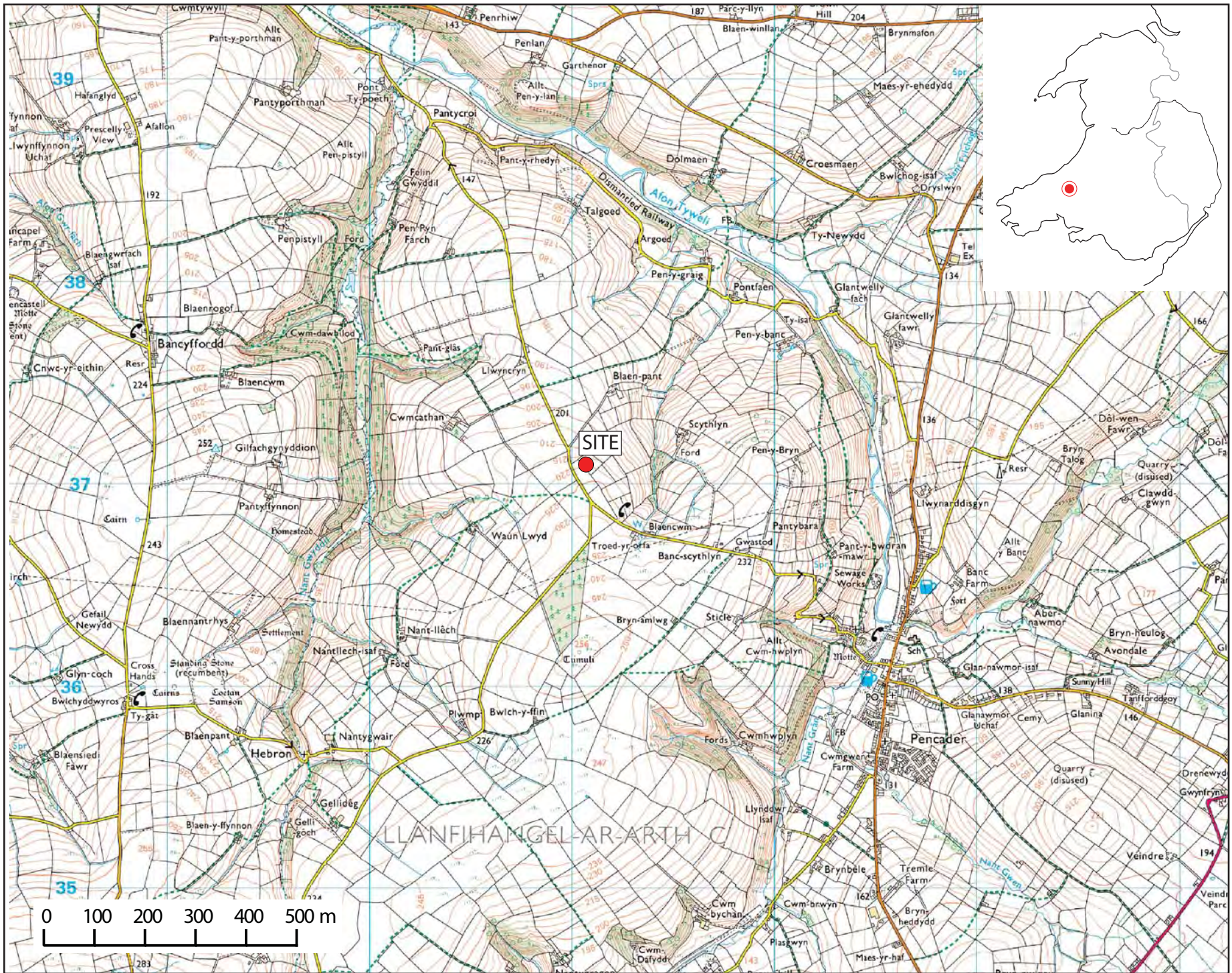


Figure 1: Location map, 1:10,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey



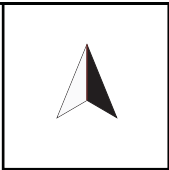


Figure 2: Development plan, showing the areas of groundworks as plotted during the archaeological watching brief in red, with areas labelled according to the description in the main text. This is overlaid on the original development plan as produced by Seren Energy (drawing number WWTSP02C).

The only identified feature (Tree-bowl 104) is shown in green, as is the approximate location of the nearby round barrow PRN 1783.

Scale 1:1000 @ A3

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey





Photo 1: View south along the access track looking towards the entrance from the main road. 1m scales.



Photo 2: View north along the access track from the site compound, established close to the roadside. 1m scales.



Photo 3: Representative west-facing section along the access track. 1m scale.



Photo 4: View south across the deeper excavations at the northern end of the access track as it enters the crane pad area.



Photo 5: View southeast across the crane pad foundation area.



Photo 6: View southeast across the excavated area of the wind turbine foundations.



Photo 7: View north across the area stripped for the substation. 1m scales.



Photo 8: View south across the area stripped for the substation. 1m scales.



Photo 9: View west of tree bowl disturbance (Feature 104) within the area stripped for the substation. 1m scale.



Photo 10: Representative north-facing section in the area stripped for the substation. 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"> • Topsoil • Moderate, mid grey-brown silty-clay • Occasional, small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Across site, 0.25m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural geological subsoil • Fairly compact, mid orange-brown silty-clay • Frequent small-medium sub-angular fragmented shale inclusions • No finds 	Across site, between 0.3m and 0.5m thick
102	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of Tree Bowl 104 • Moderate, light grey-brown silty-clay • Common, medium-large sub angular stone • No finds. 	0.7m in diameter, 0.3m thick
103	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill of Tree Bowl 104 • Fairly compact, light yellow to grey-brown silty-clay • Frequent, medium-large sub angular stone • No finds. 	0.7m in diameter, 0.4m thick
104	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree bowl • Irregular, sub-circular in plan • Irregular, moderately sloping sides, with a moderate break of slope on to an irregular base. • Contained two fills (102 & 103) 	0.7m in diameter, 0.4m deep
105	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bedrock • Compact, fragmented light grey shale • No finds 	

Archaeology

Wales

APPENDIX II: Specification

Archaeology Wales

SPECIFICATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

AT

Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire,

Prepared for:

Seren Energy

May 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 the installation of a single wind turbine on land at Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Seren Energy.

1. Introduction and archaeological background

The scope of the construction work undertaken at the site includes the installation of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure, including crane hardstanding, access road and substation (Figure 3) on land at Wern, which lies c.1.5km to the northwest of Pencader, Carmarthenshire (SN 43070 37091). The planning application number is W/30099 and the planning authority is 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 Seren Energy. 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 conform to the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). An archaeological watching brief has been set as one of the conditions of the planning permission for the site, it states (Condition 12):

A professionally qualified and independent archaeologist shall be 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 shall be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority will be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the development, of the name of the archaeologist. .

Work commenced on this development prior to an archaeologist attending the site to carry out the archaeological watching brief. The full extent of this groundwork is not presently understood, but is believed that topsoil stripping has been undertaken. An archaeologist will now attend the site to record any deposits already exposed, and continue to monitor any further groundworks. DAT-PS have been informed of the situation.

2. Site description and historic background

The application site is located on farmland to the northwest of Pencader, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 43070 37091, Figure 1). The site lies in northern Carmarthenshire; the village of Pencader lies approximately 1.5km to the southeast. The general landscape in this area is one of undulating agricultural land cut by small steep-sided wooded valleys.

The site is located within a large field of improved pasture, the boundaries of which are defined largely by established hedgerows. The land falls away to the north into the Tyweli valley and towards Llandysul.

Bronze Age burial mounds and a standing stone are recorded in relatively close proximity to the development area, including remains of a possible burial mound in the field immediately to the north of the site area (PRN 1783). A little over 200m to the south a prehistoric circular enclosure has also been recorded (PRN 10731). These sites serve to highlight the potential for prehistoric archaeology, with a particular focus on the Bronze Age, to be present within the area.

The underlying geology of the area consists of silty mudstones of the Allt Formation (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 further groundworks associated with the installation of a single wind turbine and associated infrastructure (topsoil stripping and excavation of access track, turbine base, crane pad and substation and cable trench excavations) where the sub-soil is likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket unless ground conditions render this impossible.

Groundworks have already commenced on the site, thought to consist of topsoil stripping, prior to an archaeologist being on site. Areas that remains exposed will be examined once the archaeologist is on site. DAT-PS have been informed of the situation regarding the prior lack of an archaeological watching brief during groundworks.

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

place.

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

Contingency Arrangements

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

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

Recording

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

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

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

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

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

Artefacts

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

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

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

Human remains

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

Environmental and technological samples

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

Specialists

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

Type	Name	Tel No.
Flint	Dr Amelia Pannett	02920 899509
Animal bone	Jen Kitch	07739 093712
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall	01305 259751
Clay pipe	Hilary Major	01376 329316
Glass	Andy Richmond	01234 888800
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst	01759 368483
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy	01652 658261
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson	Bradford University
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby	01453 882851
Post Roman pottery	Mr Stephen Clarke	
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot	01388 772167
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling	University of Wales (Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham	01992 552256
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers	01443 233466

5 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

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

local or county museum.

Archive

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

Reporting

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- An examination of all photographic material provided by the client taken during the initial groundworks undertaken prior to the archaeological watching brief commencing at the site
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- Statement of local, regional and national context of the remains
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

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

Monitoring

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

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

Archive Format & Deposition

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

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

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

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

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

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

Staff

The project will be undertaken by Hywel Keen, 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.

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.

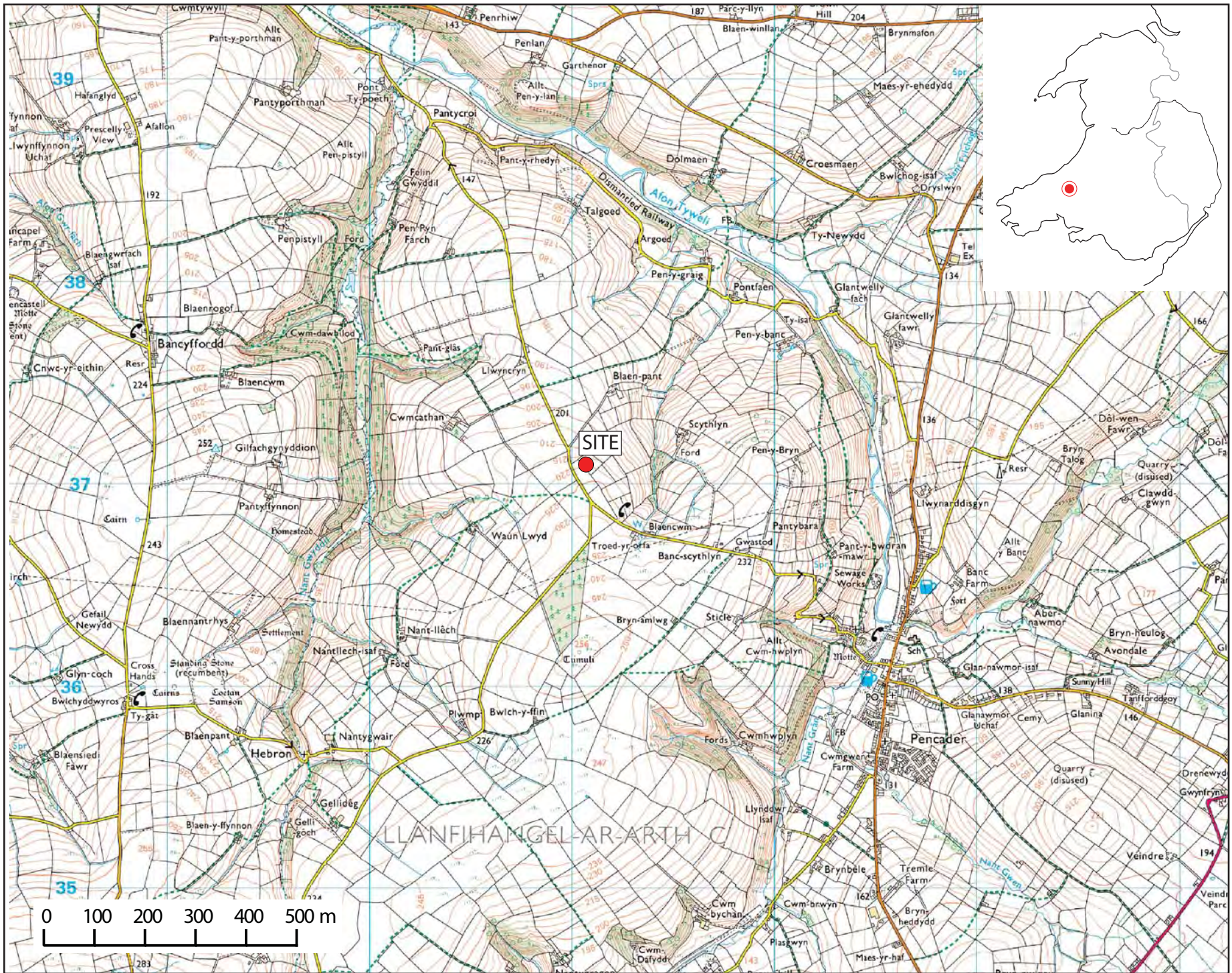
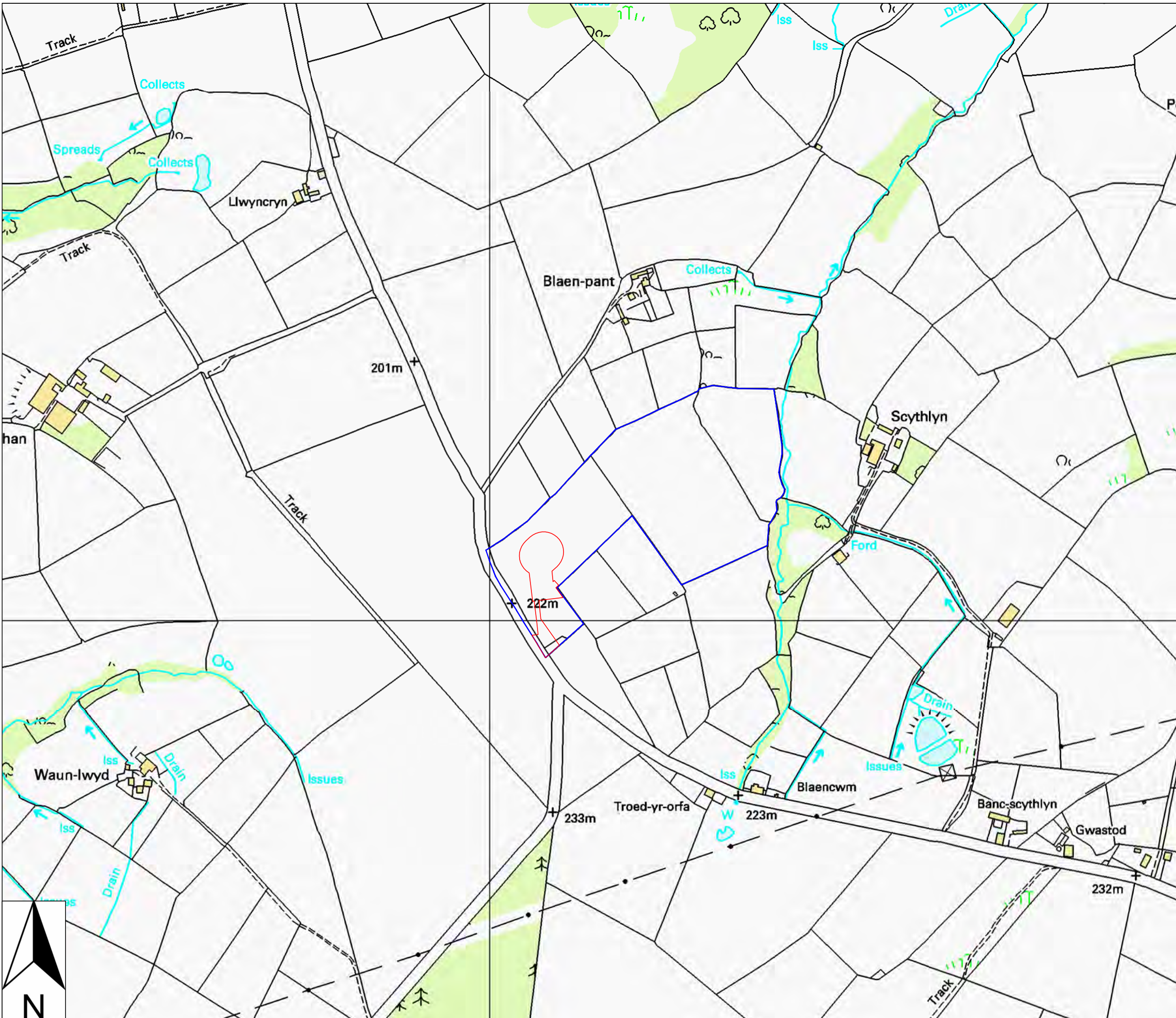


Figure 1: Location map, 1:10,000 @ A4

The Ordnance Survey has granted Archaeology Wales Ltd a Copyright Licence (No. 100055111) to reproduce map information; Copyright remains otherwise with the Ordnance Survey





Seren Energy Ltd
 1 High Street
 Clydach
 Swansea
 SA6 5LG

Tel: 01792 844007 Fax: 01792 846404

PROJECT:
 Wern Wind Turbine
 Pencader
 Carmarthenshire

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:

Location Plan showing the location of the proposed development.

The Development Area is outlined in red.

The site boundary is shown in blue.

Boundary and development area have been based on OS Mastermap data, therefore the site boundary and field boundaries do not match exactly with the 1 to 10,000 OS mapping data used here.



DRAWN: C.Norton

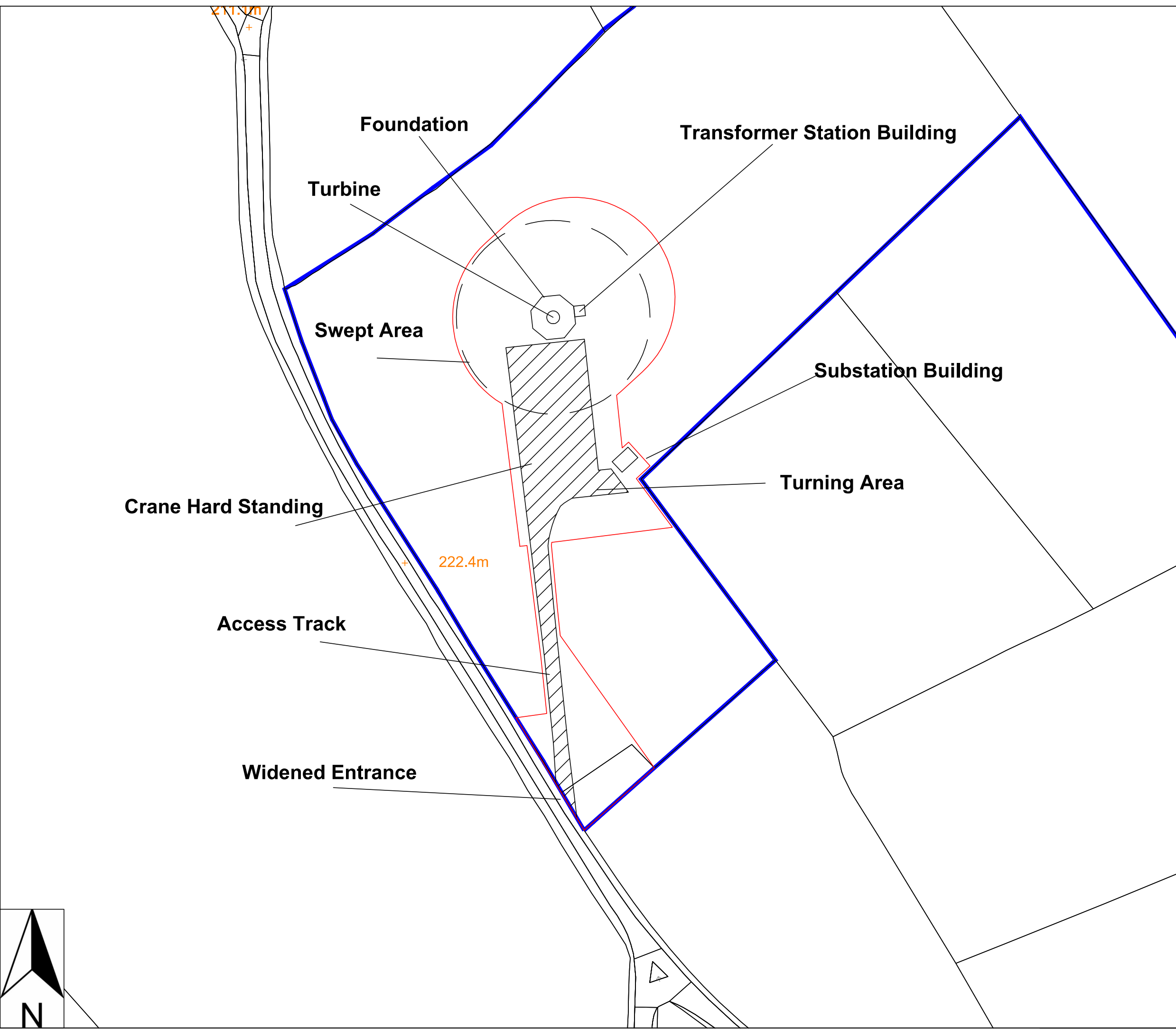
CHECKED: G.Tucker

DATE: 20/05/2013

SCALE: 1:5000 on A3

DRAWING NO: WWTLP02C

OS LICENCE NO: 0100031673



Seren Energy Ltd
 1 High Street
 Clydach
 Swansea
 SA6 5LG

Tel: 01792 844007 Fax: 01792 846404

PROJECT:
 Wern Wind Turbine
 Pencader
 Carmarthenshire

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:

Site Plan showing the proposed location of the EWT DW54 500kW wind turbine, at grid reference 243070 237091.

The access track and crane hard standing area are hatched in black. The swept area of the blades (54m diameter) are shown with a black dashed line.

The site entrance will be widened to approximately 11.5m, all widening will be on the southern side of the current entrance.

The Development Area is outlined in red.

The site boundary is shown in blue.

DRAWN: C. Norton

CHECKED: O. Penney

DATE: 22/05/2013 **SCALE:** 1:1000 on A3

DRAWING NO: WWTSP02C **OS LICENCE NO:** 0100031673

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Wern, Pencader, Carmarthenshire
Site Code:	WPC/16//WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 43070 37071
Site Type:	Wind Turbine development on rural land
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	May 2016 - August 2016
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	Paper copies with RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
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