

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Bryn Teg, Cerrigydrudion, Conwy**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
Susan Stratton


Report No.1723


# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Bryn Teg, Cerrigydrudion Conwy**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Voltcom Ltd

Edited by: Rowena Hart  
Signed:   
Position: Regional Director  
Date: 11/01/2019

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Position: Regional Director  
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Susan Stratton

Report No. 1723

**January 2019**

## Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Methodology	4
3. Watching Brief Results	5
4. Conclusion	6
5. Bibliography	6

## List of Figures

Figure 1	Trench locations within the Scheduled Ancient Monument
Figure 2	Lidar data at 0.5m DTM overlaid by SAM boundary and trench locations

## List of Plates

Plate 1	Bryn Teg, looking east.
Plate 2	Original pole and stay before their removal, looking north.
Plate 3	Trench 1 after excavation on to top of (1003), looking south-east.
Plate 4	Working shot of Trench 1, looking south.
Plate 5	Representative section of Trench 1, looking south, showing contexts (1001) – (1005).
Plate 6	View of existing stay, looking north-east.
Plate 7	Trench 2 after excavation to top of (2003), looking north.
Plate 8	Representative section of Trench 2, looking west, showing contexts (2001), (2002) and (2003).
Plate 9	Working shot, Trench 2, looking north-east.
Plate 10	Trench 2 after excavation, looking north.
Plate 11	Pole and stay after backfill, looking south.

## Appendices

Appendix 1	Context Register
Appendix 2	Specification

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## **Non Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) on behalf of Voltcom Ltd on land within the Bryn Teg Enclosure in the village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the replacement of an existing electricity pole and stay.*

*The site lies within the Bryn Teg Iron Age Enclosure (Scheduled Ancient Monument DE229) in the village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy. The enclosure comprises an enclosed hut circle settlement within a larger oval-shaped ditch-defined enclosure. It probably dates to the first millennium BC. Another Scheduled Ancient Monument, Pen y Gaer Camp hillfort (DE011), lies 1km to the south-east, later prehistoric earthworks Tyddyn Tudur (DE253) lie less than 2km to the north-east, and an undesignated Iron Age site Ty Tan-y-foel is 2km to the north.*

*No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the excavations, which largely targeted the groundworks for the original 20<sup>th</sup> century electricity pole.*

*All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2015).*

## **1. Introduction**

### **Location and scope of work**

In April 2018 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Voltcom Ltd. to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land within the Bryn Teg Enclosure, 500m to the east of the village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy. The site is centred on OS grid reference: SH 95929 48525 (Fig 1). This work relates to the excavations carried out to replace an existing electricity pole and support stay.

As the work was located within a Scheduled Ancient Monument it required Scheduled Monument Consent to be issued by Cadw. Cadw stipulated that an archaeological watching brief would be suitable mitigation for the groundworks and produced an Archaeological Brief (Halfpenney 2018) for the works to fulfil the conditions of the Scheduled Monument Consent.

On the basis of this Brief, AW produced a Specification in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2015) to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works, which was subsequently approved by Cadw.

The watching brief took place on the 29th March 2018 under the supervision of James Weaver.

### **Topography and Geology**

The site lies at approximately 290m AOD on land sloping gently to the south. The Scheduled Ancient Monument lies within three fields of pasture (Fig 2). It is bounded to the north by a row of houses along the east/west road B5105. Immediately to the south is an un-named track leading to some isolated buildings. Otherwise the site is bounded by pasture fields. The centre of Cerrigydrudion village lies 500m to the west.

The site overlies the Moelfryn Mudstones Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed of interbedded siltstone and mudstone from a deep-sea environment. The superficial deposits recorded in the area are Devensian Till (NERC 2018).

### **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The site is situated in the centre of Bryn Teg Enclosure (Scheduled Ancient Monument DE229), which is thought to date from the first millennium BC. The Cadw monument summary description, as quoted in the Archaeological Brief (Halfpenney 2018), is as follows:

‘The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed hut circle settlement, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. It is located upon a S-facing spur above Nant y Felin. The settlement is oval in shape on plan and measures c. 65m E-W by 55m transversely. It is enclosed by a single bank and ditch. Three circular structures, c.12.5-15m in diameter are apparent as slight earthworks within the enclosure. Aerial photographic evidence reveals that the settlement is set at the E end of a larger and irregularly oval-shaped ditch-defined enclosure, which measures c. 128m E-W by 68m transversely. Originally designated in 1987, the N edge of the scheduled area has been encroached on by part of a dwelling and garden. The scheduled area has been revised in order to correspond more accurately with the archaeological remains and excludes the dwelling. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement practices. It is an important relic of the prehistoric landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. The site has survived relatively intact in an area of undisturbed grassland and does not appear to have been badly damaged by later agricultural practices. The presence of earthworks within the enclosure suggests that there is a strong probability of the presence of environmental and structural evidence, including preserved internal and external floor levels. The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The

scheduled area is irregular in shape on plan and measures 230m NW-SE by 150m transversely.'

The only archaeological work carried out in relation to the site was a site visit as part of a rapid survey of small enclosures in Clwyd carried out by Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust (CPAT) in 1994 (Frost 1995). The site was described as consisting of a single complete circular bank surviving up to 0.5m in height, with a double bank to the north. Curvilinear house platforms were noted in the interior (Frost 1995).

Other Iron Age/late prehistoric earthworks are located in the vicinity. Pen y Gaer Camp hillfort (SAM DE011), lies 1km to the south-east, the later prehistoric earthworks Tyddyn Tudur (SAM DE253) lie less than 2km to the north-east, and an undesignated Iron Age site Ty Tan-y-foel is 2km to the north.

## **2. Methodology**

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2015) was undertaken during all intrusive ground work on the site.

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be determined in advance of works. The watching brief also provides an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2015). As this site was located within a SAM regular progress reports were provided to Ian Halfpenney, Cadw, throughout the ground works.

The excavation was carried out using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a 0.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. Two trenches were excavated around the existing pole and cable stay, keeping the area impacted to a minimum. Trench 1 was 2.1m long by 0.6m wide, aligned roughly east-west, with the existing pole to its centre before it was removed. Trench 2 was 1.1m long and 0.6m wide, aligned roughly north-south (Fig 2).

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system

and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with ClfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

### **3. Watching Brief Results (Figure 2, Plates 1- 11)**

The groundworks consisted of two small trenches: Trench 1 for the post hole and Trench 2 for the stay.

#### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 was 0.6m wide, 2.1m long and 2m deep. It was orientated roughly east/west. It was cut to the east and west of the current electricity pole, so that the current pole was left *in situ* in the centre of the trench before its removal and replacement.

The natural horizon (1003) consisted of a firm light brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium-sized (up to 0.2m in size) subangular stones. It was encountered between 0.16m and 0.2m from the current ground surface.

The natural was overlain by a friable mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (1002) that contained occasional small subangular stones. It had an average thickness of 0.06m and was encountered about 0.1m below the current ground surface.

The site was overlain by a topsoil (1001), a friable dark reddish brown silty loam with frequent small subangular stones with an average thickness of 0.1m.

The topsoil was cut by a 20<sup>th</sup> century electricity pole hole [1004]. Its shape in plan was not clear. It exceeded 0.6m in diameter and 2m in depth. It had steep, near vertical sides but the base was not clear. It contained a single backfill (1005), a friable dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium-sized subangular stones. It was probably a direct backfill of the material removed in the excavation for the pole.

#### **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was 0.6m wide, 1.1m long and 1.8m deep. It was aligned north-east/south-west. The trench was cut immediately to the west of the original stay for the electricity pole.

The natural horizon (2003) was the same as that found in Trench 1 (1003). It was encountered at a depth of 0.22m below the current ground surface.

The natural was overlain by a subsoil (2002), which differed slightly in colour from that found in Trench 1. It was a friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. It was an average of 0.1m thick.

The subsoil was overlain by the topsoil (2001), which was the same as (1001) in Trench 1. It had an average thickness of 0.12m.

The topsoil was cut by the hole for the placement of the original stay for the electricity pole, immediately to the east of the trench. The cut [2004] did not have clear edges and its full dimensions were unclear. It contained a single fill (2005), a friable dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium-sized subangular stones. Like (1005) it was probably a direct backfill of the material removed in digging the cut.

#### **4. Conclusion**

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the groundworks. The trenches were mainly cut through the backfill material from the original pole installation, minimising any potential impact.

As no archaeological features or finds were encountered the results of this watching brief are unable to contribute to furthering our understanding of enclosed settlements, as listed in the Research Framework for Wales Later Prehistory of North Wales document.

#### **5. Bibliography**

CIfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net)).

Frost, P. (1995) *Clwyd Small Enclosures Rapid Survey: project report 127*. CPAT.

Halfpenney, I. (2018) *Bryn Teg Enclosure DE229 Archaeological Brief*. Cadw.

NERC. (2016) British Geological Survey Maps (accessed at [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).



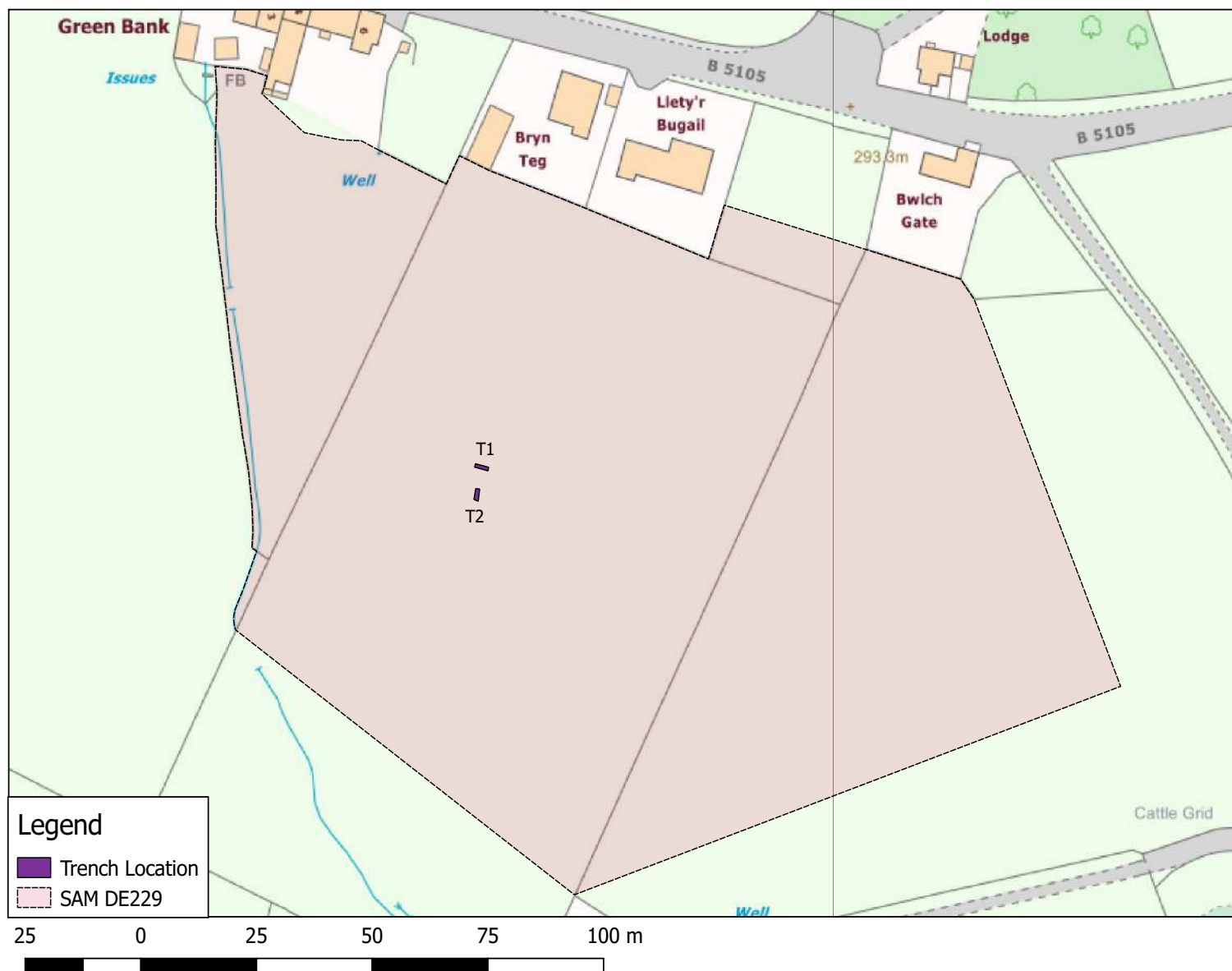


Figure 1. Location of trenches within the SAM area.

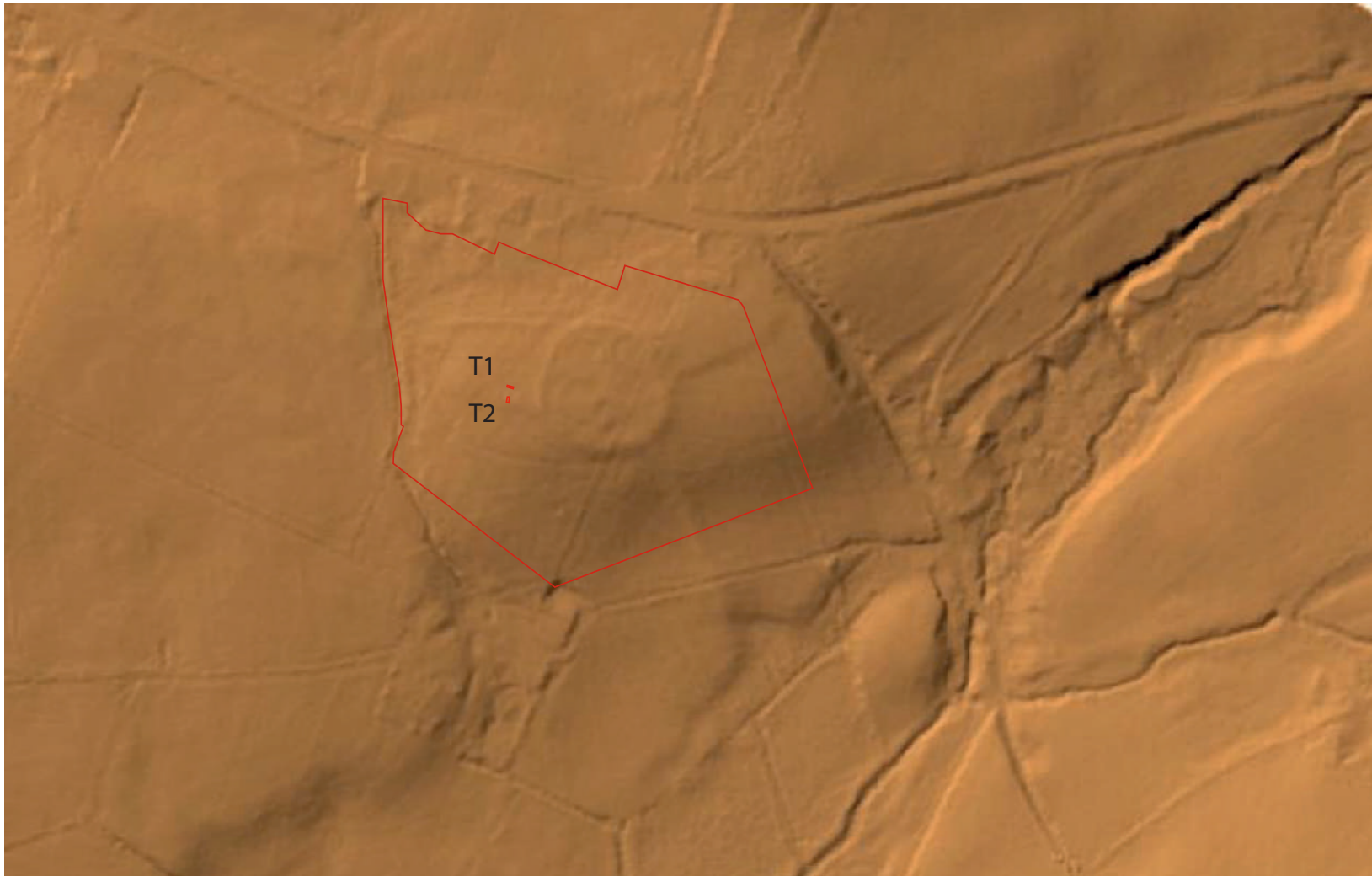


Figure 2. Lidar data at 0.5m DTM, overlaid with the SAM boundary and trench locations (red).

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Plate 1. Bryn Teg, looking east.



Plate 2. Original pole and stay before their removal, looking north.



Plate 3. Trench 1 after excavation on to top of (1003), looking south-east.



Plate 4. Working shot of Trench 1, looking south.



Plate 5. Representative section of Trench 1, looking south, showing contexts (1001) - (1005).



Plate 6. View of existing stay, looking north-east.



Plate 7. Trench 2 after excavation to top of (2003), looking north.



Plate 8. Representative section of Trench 2, looking west, showing contexts (2001), (2002) and (2003).



Plate 9. Working shot, Trench 2, looking north-east.



Plate 10. Trench 2 after excavation, looking north.



Plate 11. Pole and stay after backfill, looking south.



## Appendix 1: Context List

### Trench 1

Context	Description		Relationship
1001	Deposit	Topsoil - friable dark reddish brown silty loam with frequent small subangular stones. 0.1m average thickness.	Overlies (1002), cut by [1004].
1002	Deposit	Subsoil – friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. 0.06m average thickness.	Overlies (1003), overlain by (1001).
1003	Deposit	Natural - firm light brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium sized subangular stones. Encountered 0.16m-0.2m below the ground surface.	Overlain by (1002).
1004	Cut	Steep sided cut for modern electricity pole. Exceeds 0.6m wide and 2m deep.	Cuts (1001), filled by (1005).
1005	Fill	Fill of [1004]. Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones.	Fill of [1004].

### Trench 2

Context	Description		Relationship
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - friable dark reddish brown silty loam with frequent small subangular stones. 0.12m average thickness.	Overlies (2002).
2002	Deposit	Subsoil – friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones. 0.1m average thickness.	Overlies (2003), overlain by (2001).
2003	Deposit	Natural - firm light brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium sized subangular stones. Encountered 0.22m below the ground surface.	Overlain by (2002).
2004	Cut	Cut for modern stay of electricity pole. Unclear in plan and section.	Cuts (2001)
2005	Fill	Fill of [1004]. Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stones.	Fill of [2004].

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## **Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief**

**AT**

**Bryn Teg Enclosure, Cerrigydrudion, Conwy**

**Prepared for:**

**Voltcom**

**Scheduled Ancient Monument DE229**

**Project No: 2606**

**March 2018**



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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<i>Summary</i> .....	3
<b>1. Introduction and planning background</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Site Description</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>3. Archaeological background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Objectives</b> .....	<b>5</b>
4.1. Site Specific Research Aims .....	5
<b>5. Timetable of works</b> .....	<b>6</b>
5.1. Fieldwork .....	6
5.2. Report delivery .....	6
<b>6. Fieldwork</b> .....	<b>6</b>
6.1. Detail.....	6
6.2. Recording .....	7
6.3. Finds.....	7
6.4. Environmental sampling strategy.....	7
6.5. Human remains .....	8
6.6. Specialist advisers .....	8
<b>7. Monitoring</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>8. Post-fieldwork programme</b> .....	<b>9</b>
8.1. Archive assessment.....	9
8.2. Reports and archive deposition.....	10
<b>9. Staff</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Additional Considerations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>10. Health and Safety</b> .....	<b>11</b>
10.1. Risk assessment.....	11
10.2. Other guidelines.....	12
<b>11. Community Engagement and Outreach</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>12. Insurance</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>13. Quality Control</b> .....	<b>12</b>
13.1. Professional standards .....	12
13.2. Project tracking .....	13
<b>14. Arbitration</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>15. References</b> .....	<b>13</b>

Figure 1. Location of upgrade works

## Summary

*This Specification outlines the details of an archaeological watching to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Voltcom Ltd.*

*The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the ground work required for electricity pole upgrade work. This will involve the excavation of two post holes, one for a new pole and one for a stay. The work is located within the Bryn Teg Enclosure (Scheduled Ancient Monument DE229) and as such Scheduled Monument Consent has been issued by Cadw. The site is centred on SH959485 and located some 500m to the east of the centre of the village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy.*

*A brief for this work was prepared by Cadw (Halfpenney 2018) and forms the basis of this Specification.*

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

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This Specification details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground work required for electricity pole upgrade work. This will involve the excavation of two post holes, one for a new pole and one for a stay. The work is located within the Bryn Teg Enclosure (Scheduled Ancient Monument DE229) and as such Scheduled Monument Consent has been issued by Cadw. The site is centred on SH959485 and located some 500m to the east of the centre of the village of Cerrigydrudion, Conwy.

This Specification has been prepared by Rowena Hart, Regional Director, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Voltcom Ltd.

The methodology set out in this Specification will have been approved by Cadw prior to the works commencing. Cadw has decided that an archaeological watching brief during all of the groundworks is suitable archaeological mitigation for this program of works. This decision is set out in conditions 7-10 in the SMC letter dated 22 March 2018:

7. that prior to the start of works the applicant appoints a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief and recording work throughout the course of the works;

8. that no works including site clearance shall commence until the Welsh Ministers has approved, in writing, a specification for the archaeological watching brief and recording work;

9. that any historic or archaeological features, deposits or artefacts not previously identified which are revealed when carrying out the works shall be retained in-situ and reported to the Welsh Ministers immediately. Works

shall be halted in the area/part of the site affected, until provision has been made for retention and/or recording of the feature by a suitably qualified archaeologist;

The purpose of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that the proposed work does not negatively impact any archaeological resource it encounters.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **2. Site Description**

The site is located within a large field known to be the site of Bryn Teg Enclosure (SAM DE229). The field is situated some 500m to the east of the Village of Cerrigydrinion, Conwy. The location of the work is shown in Figure 1. The field is bounded to the west, south and east by more fields and to the north by the back gardens of a street of houses.

## **3. Archaeological background**

A detailed account of Bryn Teg Enclosure has been written as part of the Brief (Halfpenney 2018) and is repeated here:

'The monument comprises the remains of an enclosed hut circle settlement, which probably dates from the first millennium BC. It is located upon a S-facing spur above Nant y Felin. The settlement is oval in shape on plan and measures c. 65m E-W by 55m transversely. It is enclosed by a single bank and ditch. Three circular structures, c.12.5-15m in diameter are apparent as slight earthworks within the enclosure. Aerial photographic evidence reveals that the settlement is set at the E end of a larger and irregularly oval-shaped ditch-defined enclosure, which measures c. 128m E-W by 68m transversely. Originally designated in 1987, the N edge of the scheduled area has been encroached on by part of a dwelling and garden. The scheduled area has been revised in order to correspond more accurately with the archaeological remains and excludes the dwelling. The monument is of national importance for its potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric settlement practices. It is an important relic of the prehistoric landscape and retains significant archaeological potential. The site has survived relatively intact in an area of undisturbed grassland and does not appear to have been badly damaged by later agricultural practices. The presence of earthworks within the enclosure suggests that there is a strong probability of the presence of environmental and

structural evidence, including preserved internal and external floor levels. The area to be scheduled comprises the remains described and an area around within which related evidence may be expected to survive. The scheduled area is irregular in shape on plan and measures 230m NW-SE by 150m transversely.'

A rapid survey of small enclosures in Clwyd (CPAT 1994) described the enclosure as having single banks visible on the north and east and double banks to the north with a maximum surviving/visible height of 0.5m and a width varying between 1.5 and 3m (CPAT 1994).

## **4. Objectives**

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to ensure the work undertaken is compliant to conditions 7-10 of the SMC
- to maintain observation during all ground work to ensure any archaeology revealed is reported to Cadw
- to ensure Cadw are informed if archaeological features, structures, deposits, finds are revealed during the work so that they investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

### **4.1. Site Specific Research Aims**

The Later Prehistory of North Wales document written for the Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales in 2003 (updated 2016) includes enclosure and unenclosed sites within its Settlement section. This details the defended and less strongly defended enclosures. The update in 2016 refers to specific site and does not include Bryn Teg. Prior to site work and during post-excavation research will be undertaken to learn more about this monument and fit the work in the RFW if possible.

## 5. Timetable of works

### 5.1. Fieldwork

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all ground works associated with the proposed upgrade work. The work is set to be undertaken on Thursday 29 March 2018.

### 5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and Cadw within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## 6. Fieldwork

### 6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on all groundworks associated with the upgrade work. Two post holes will be excavated by **toothless bucket only**. Each hole will measure 0.6m x 1m and have a depth of 1.8m.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will observe **all excavation** and halt work as necessary to investigate the stratigraphy revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. If archaeological features, deposits, structures or significant finds they will inform Ian Halfpenney – Cadw. All necessary opportunity will be given to the Watching Brief Archaeologist to record any archaeological remains revealed. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not continue work in this area until archaeological recording has been completed and Cadw have approved the work to recommence. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, Cadw and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for uninterrupted access to the post holes and for a team of further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and Cadw.

The brief prepared by Cadw (Halfpenney 2018) states that:

### **Archaeological requirements**

Please note: this is not a standard watching brief. AMP Utilities will specify the location for the excavation but subsequently the machine will be supervised by the attendant archaeologist. Machine excavation at each location should be undertaken carefully and a bladed (not toothed) machine bucket must be used.

Should significant archaeological features or deposits be encountered then work on site must cease until Cadw have had an opportunity to visit the site and determine an appropriate course of action.

### **6.2. 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.

The two post holes and any features revealed will be located using a SmartRover GPS unit (-/+ 10mm accuracy ave).

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP 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.

### **6.3. Finds**

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

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

### **6.4. Environmental sampling strategy**

Deposits with a potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where



sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with Cadw, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

### 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)

IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

Cadw will be contacted prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the Specification that AW may wish to make after approval must be communicated to Cadw prior to any changes to the Specification being acted upon.

Representatives of Cadw will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the work. Cadw will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation work.

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### 8.1. Archive assessment

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and*

*deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

### **8.1.2. Analysis**

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- 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
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- 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.

## **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and Cadw upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### **8.2.3. Summary reports for publication**

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

#### **8.2.4. Notification of important remains**

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

#### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with 'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales' (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution. It is anticipated that the most suitable repository for what is anticipated to be a small finds assemblage from this site will be the Wrexham County Borough Museum. Arrangements will be made prior to the beginning of the site work. Details of this arrangement will be passed on to Cadw once confirmed.

Precise details of the archive deposition will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to Cadw if required.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will also be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

#### **8.2.6. Finds deposition**

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

### **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA (AW Regional Director) and the fieldwork undertaken by James Weaver (Trainee Supervisor). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of Cadw and the client.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1. Risk assessment**

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be

available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

## **10.2. Other guidelines**

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

## **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## **12. Insurance**

AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## **13. Quality Control**

### **13.1. Professional standards**

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### 13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

### 14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

### 15. References

Frost, P, 1994, *Clwyd Small Enclosures Rapid Survey - Project Report*. CPAT Report 127

Halfpenney, Ian, 2018, *Bryn Teg Enclosure DE229 Archaeological Brief*



Figure 1. Approximate location of works at SH 95929 48525

# *Archaeology Wales*

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