

Archaeology Wales

Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Philip Poucher

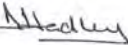
Report No. 1591


Archaeology Wales

Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Western Power Distribution (SW)

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June 2017

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the excavation of a cable trench and telegraph pole foundation on land adjacent to Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire (SN 7620 3473). The work was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Limited at the request of Western Power Distribution (SW).

Groundworks comprised the excavation of a cable trench approximately 70m long, and a new foundation hole for a telegraph pole measuring 2m by 1m. The site lies in an area with the potential for a Roman and/or medieval road and associated remains.

The investigations revealed extensive gravel river terrace deposits across this area, overlaid by a naturally occurring subsoil deposit of reddish-brown clayey-silt, increasing in thickness further from the river. Alongside the current road, and running parallel to it, were a series of deposits comprising a lower level of large stone boulders, topped by a mixed sandy-clay deposit, on top of which lay modern tarmac deposits. The nature and location of these deposits suggests they are associated with the current road layout and construction.

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

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Western Power Distribution (SW) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the erection of an overhead powerline on land adjacent to Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire (SN 7620 3473; Figures 1 - 2).
- 1.2 Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Carmarthenshire County Council), recommended that an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks. The watching brief was recommended to protect the potential archaeological resource, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96, now replaced by TAN 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work was designed to record any remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any activities associated with the development.
- 1.3 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 (CIfA, 2014), which was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the ground investigation works.
- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in March 2017. The AW project number for the work is 2508 and the site code is TTL/17/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2 Site Description (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The work comprised the excavation of a new cable trench, and the foundation pit for a telegraph pole. The trench was excavated through an area of enclosed improved pasture (SN 7620 3473) immediately to the north of Towy Terrace, and alongside the A40 as it enters Llandovery from the direction of Llandeilo. The route of the cable trench runs along the northern side of the field adjacent to the road, before turning southward to connect to an existing overhead power line.
- 2.2 Towy Terrace is a row of detached and semi-detached dwellings on the approach into Llandovery, with a small area of pasture between the buildings and the Afon Tywi to the west. The site lies at approximately 66m Ordnance Datum (OD) within the Tywi Valley which runs north – south through this area. Llandovery itself lies in northeast Carmarthenshire, close to the edge of the Brecon Beacons National Park.
- 2.3 The underlying geology of the area lies on the edge of silty mudstone of the Allt Formation, bordered by siltstones, sandstones and mudstones of a number of other formations. Being close to the river this bedrock is overlaid by sand and gravel river terrace deposits, along with a finer mix of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium (BGS 2017).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Llandovery is the site of a Roman fort established in the mid-1st century AD, and known as Alabum. This is located on high ground to the northeast of the current town. A civilian settlement (vicus) appears to have formed to the north of the fort. Although located away from the development area this fort was connected to a number of other forts in the surrounding area via a network of roads, including roads to the south towards the fort in Llandeilo. The route of this road (PRN 3419) has not been fully established, although sections have been identified as crop marks, suggesting it may pass in close proximity to the development area. A potential river crossing in this area is also suggesting by the orientation of road on the west side of the river.
- 3.2 Llandovery subsequently developed as a medieval settlement, following the establishment of a castle in the early 12th century. It is possible a pre-existing settlement could **have existed, and St Dingat's church may have early medieval origins.** However, the subsequent medieval settlement appears likely to have been concentrated largely in the Kings Road, Broad Street, High Street area to the east of the area of current excavations. The town subsequently grew as an important centre for droving and travellers, but again this development was concentrated in the centre of the town to the east. The nearby river-crossing has long been shown on historic mapping, although the surrounding area remained undeveloped until the establishment of Towy Terrace along the roadside in the 20th century.

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 The watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a trench for an electric cable and new foundation hole for a replacement telegraph pole. The cable trench ran for approximately 70m, and was generally 0.3m wide and between 0.5m and 0.8m deep. The foundation hole for the telegraph pole lay at the western end and measured 2m by 1m, excavated to a maximum depth of 2m.

- 5.1.2 The groundworks were undertaken by a mechanical excavator (mini-digger) using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological observation.
- 5.1.3 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.
- 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 excavations.

5.3 *Palaeo-Environmental Evidence*

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

6 Watching Brief Results (Figure 3; Photos 1 - 9)

- 6.1 Throughout all excavated areas a consistent basal deposit of loose mid-grey silty-sand (102) comprising largely of rounded river gravels, was encountered. This deposit was uncovered at varying depths between 0.2m and at most 0.7m below the current ground levels. Alternating bands of finer gravelly-sands and larger river-washed stones were noted, particularly towards the western end of the cable trench, but these changes remained consistent with naturally-occurring riverine deposits. Typically the stone and gravel content within the deposit increased in size as it approached the line of the river to the west. Within the deepest excavated area, the foundation for the new telegraph pole, excavations reached a depth of 2m below current ground levels with no clear base to the deposit reached.
- 6.2 The river gravels deposit (102) was overlaid by a natural subsoil deposit of moderately compacted mid reddish-brown clayey-silt (101) with frequent stone inclusions. This deposit was at most 0.5m thick, but gradually thinned out to the west on the approach to the river, where very little subsoil was noted between the underlying river gravels and topsoil (100).
- 6.3 As the cable trench was excavated in the easternmost field, alongside and parallel to the existing road, a layer of very large, unworked, angular stone boulders (103) had been laid over the subsoil (101). These stones formed a layer approximately 0.3m thick, and were encountered at a depth of 0.5m below the current ground levels. Overlying the stones was a 0.3m thick deposit of light yellow-brown sandy-clay (104) containing frequent inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stone. This deposit is in turn topped by a 0.2m thick layer of loose or degraded tarmac (105), with a 0.2m thick layer of mixed cinder and topsoil (106) above. This sequence of deposits was visible for a length of 5m, running parallel to the modern road from the current field gateway westward.
- 6.4 Elsewhere within the excavated areas subsoil deposit (101) was topped by 0.2m of a mid reddish-brown clayey-silt topsoil (100).

6.5 Context descriptions are also summarised in Appendix I.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March 2017 during groundworks associated with the excavation of a cable trench and telegraph pole foundation hole on land adjacent to Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire (SN 7620 3473). The work was undertaken on the recommendation of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management, who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Carmarthenshire County Council).

7.2 The development site lies in the area of a suspected river crossing and road associated with the Roman fort and settlement of Alabum, which lies to the northeast. A medieval river crossing is also believed to lie in this area.

7.3 The groundworks revealed extensive gravel river terrace deposits across this area, overlaid by a naturally occurring subsoil deposit of reddish-brown clayey-silt, increasing in thickness further from the river. Alongside the current road, and running parallel to it, were a series of deposits comprising a lower level of large stone boulders, topped by a mixed sandy-clay deposit, on top of which lay modern tarmac deposits. The nature and location of these deposits suggests they are associated with the current road layout and construction. It would appear the large boulders have been used as a foundation base, on top of which lay mixed deposits containing elements of the underlying natural subsoil and river gravels. This was then topped by tarmac, which would suggest all deposits are modern in date, although no finds were retrieved.

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

8 Sources

Arber-Cooke, A.T. 1975, *Pages from the History of Llandovery (2 vols.)*.

British Geological Survey Viewer (Accessed 22/02/17)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>

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

Delaney, C. & Soulsby, I. 1975, *Historic Towns in the Carmarthen District* Urban Research Unit.

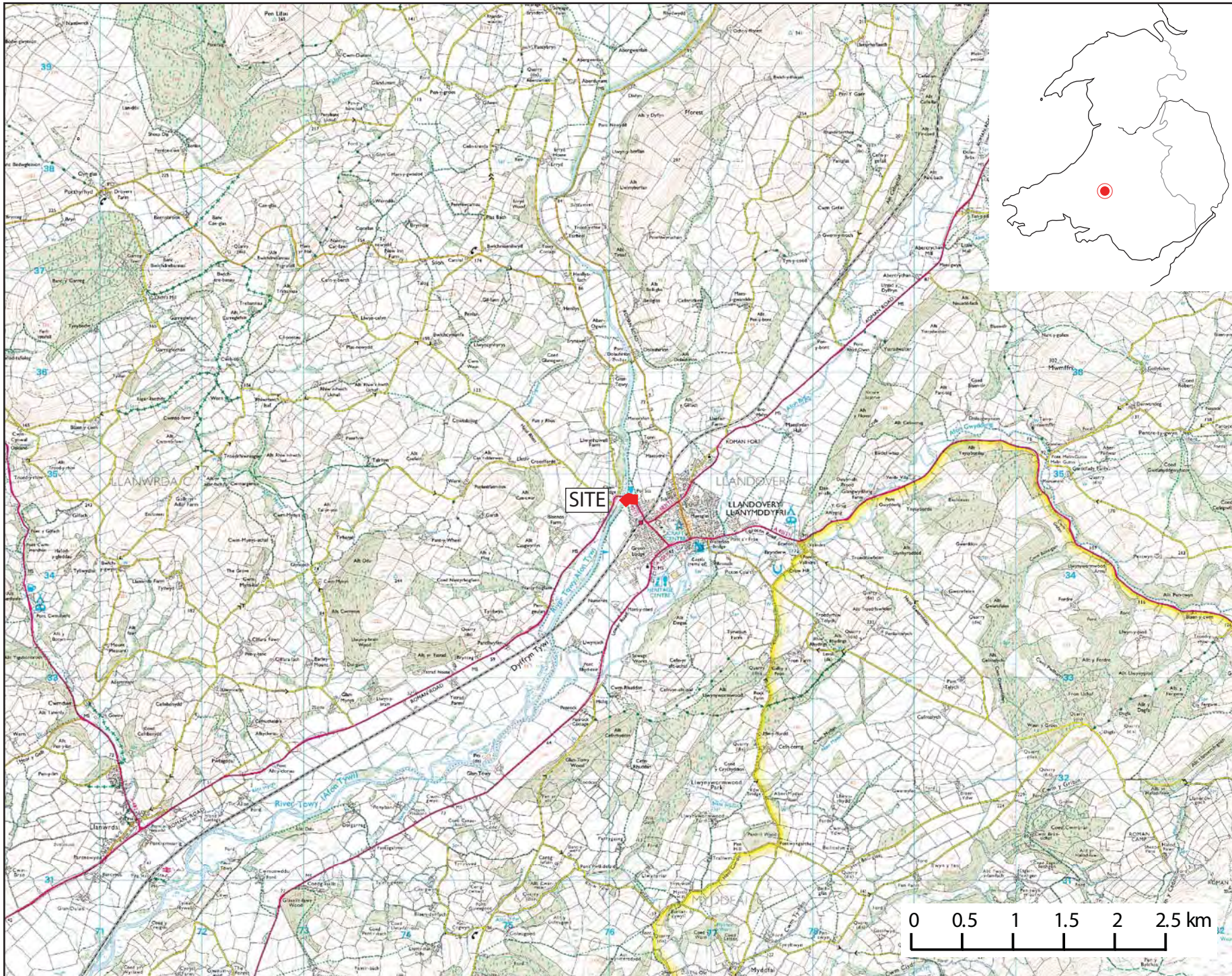


Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4

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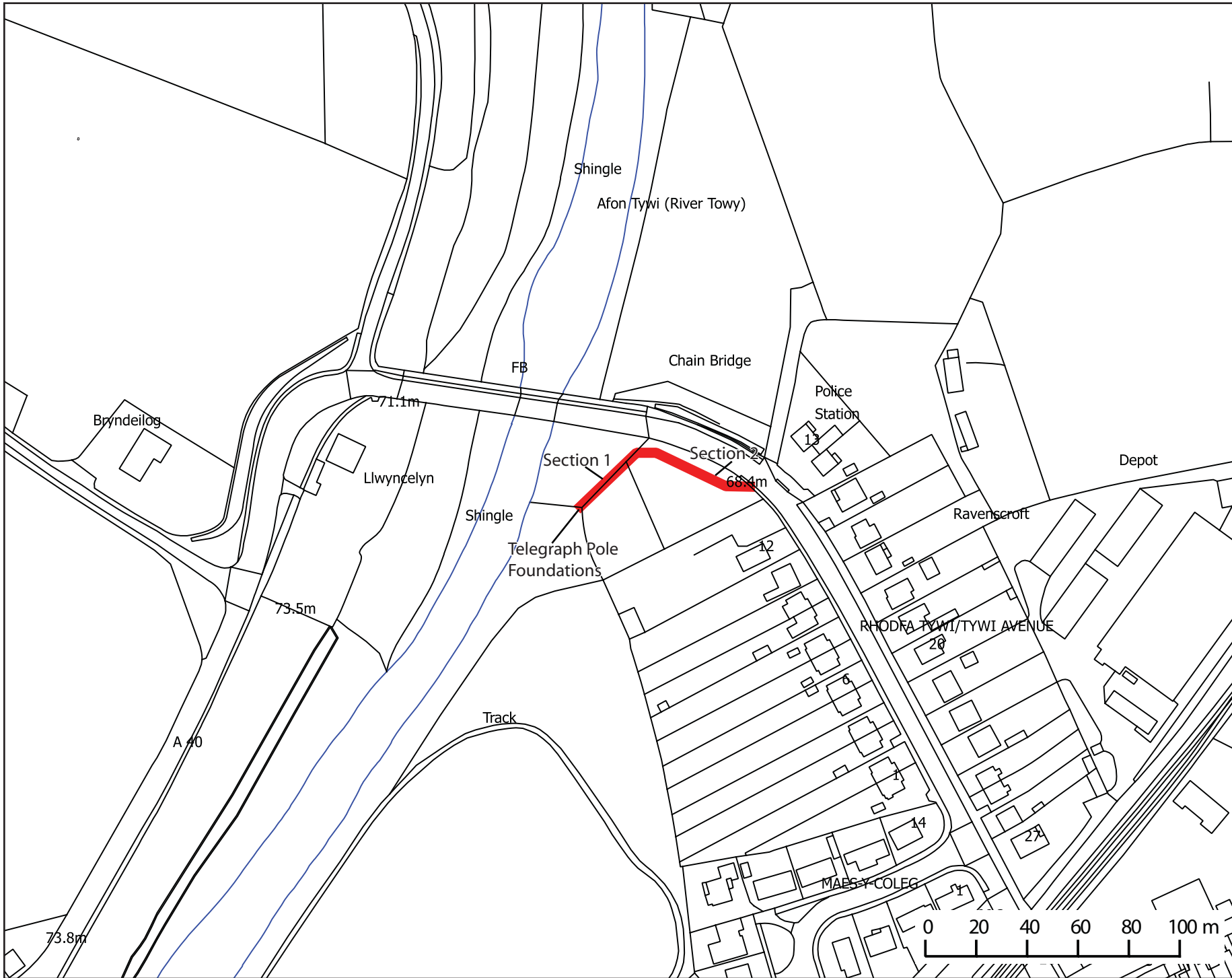
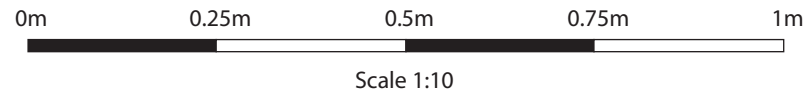
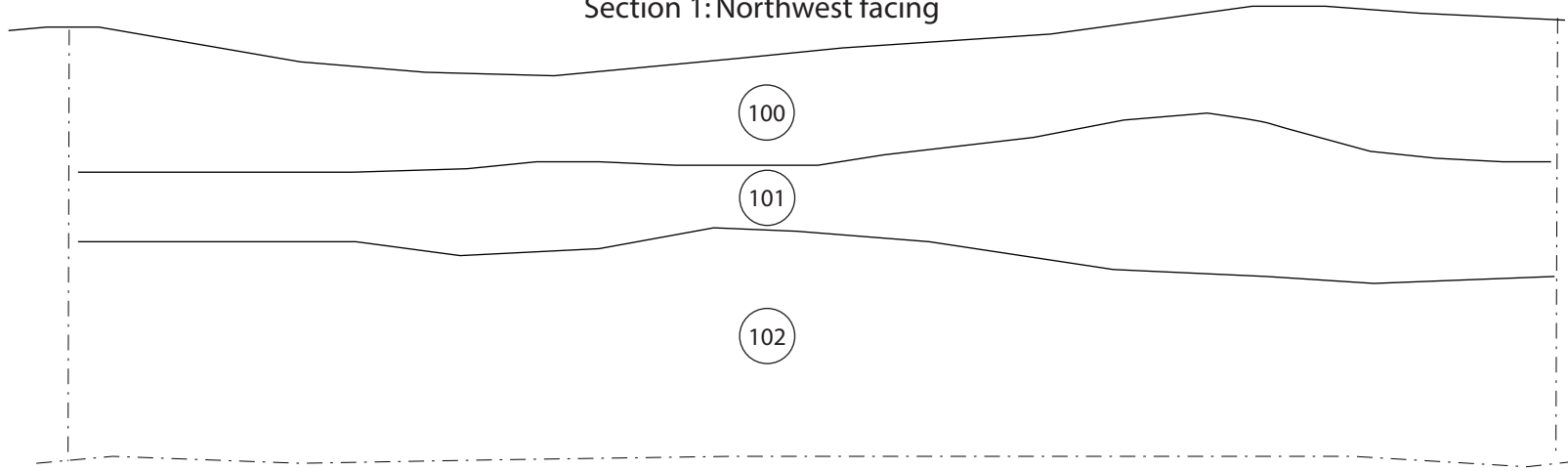


Figure 2: Line of cable trench marked in red, location of telegraph pole foundation and drawn sections also marked.

1:2000 @ A4

Section 1: Northwest facing



Section 2: Southwest facing

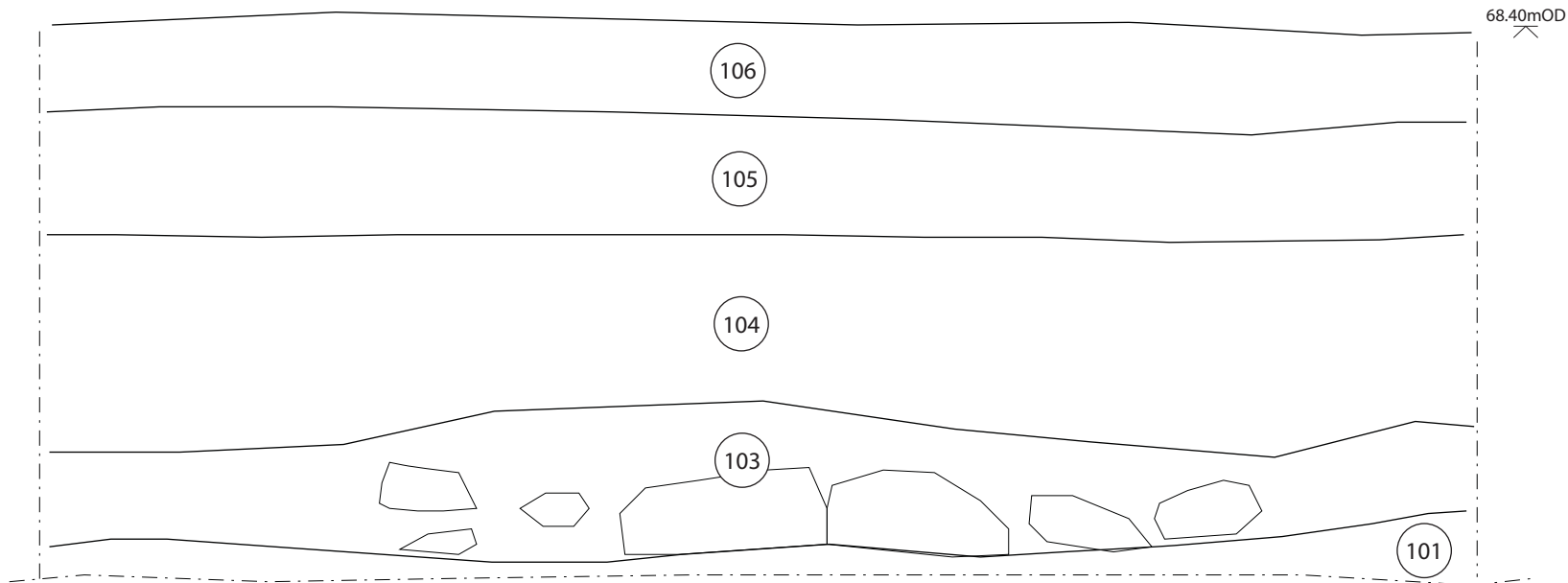


Figure 3: Representative sections of the cable trench.

1:10 @ A4



Photo 1: Looking southeast along the cable trench excavations in the easternmost field. The modern road lies to the left of the hedge. Note the large stone from deposit 103. 1m scale.



Photo 2: Looking northwest along the cable trench excavations in the easternmost field. Large stones from deposit 103 visible. 1m scale.



Photo 3: Looking west along the cable trench excavations on the approach to the westernmost field. 1m scale.



Photo 4: Looking east along the cable trench excavations in the westernmost field. 1m scale.



Photo 5: Northwest facing shot of a representative section of deposits revealed in the easternmost field. 1m scale.



Photo 6: North facing shot of a representative section of deposits revealed in the westernmost field. 1m scale.



Photo 7: West facing shot of the section revealed in the foundation excavations for the new telegraph pole. 2m scale.



Photo 8: North facing shot of the section of cable trench in the easternmost field, alongside the road, showing road foundation and construction deposits 103-105, overlying subsoil 101. 1m scale.



Photo 9: Same as previous photo. 1m scale.

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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 reddish-brown silt-clay • Common, small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Beyond excavated area, 0.2m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Moderate, mid reddish-brown clayey-silt • Abundant, small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	Beyond excavated area, 0.5m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River gravels • Loose, mid grey silty-sand • Abundant – very abundant, medium-large rounded stone. Lenses of finer sand and small rounded stone. • No finds 	Beyond excavated area, >1.5m thick
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road foundation material • Loose, mid grey-brown sandy-silt • Very Abundant (c.75%) large-very large sub-angular stone boulders • No finds 	>5m x ?m, 0.3m thick
104	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road foundation material • Fairly compact, light yellow-brown sandy-clay • Abundant, small-medium sub-rounded stone • No finds 	>5m x ?m, 0.3m thick
105	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road material • Moderate – loose, dark-grey/black fragmented tarmac • No finds 	>5m x ?m, 0.2m thick
106	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction material • Loose, dark reddish-brown sandy-silt • Abundant, small-medium fragments of cinder. Common, small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	>5m x ?m, 0.2m thick

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APPENDIX II: Specification

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Specification
for an Archaeological Watching Brief at
at Towy Terrace, Llandovery
Carmarthenshire

Prepared for:
Western Power Distribution (SW)

Date: February 2017

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Specification details a proposal for an archaeological watching brief on the excavation of a cable trench on land adjacent to Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Western Power Distribution (SW).

1. Introduction

The planned development is to excavate an underground electricity cable (SN 7620 3473, Figure 1), adjacent to Towy Terrace in Llandovery, Carmarthenshire (Henceforth – the site). The groundworks will comprise the machine excavation of a single trench, approximately 300-400mm wide and running for a total of approximately 70m from the roadside, connecting to an existing overhead powerline. The local planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC).

This Specification has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Western Power Distribution (SW). It provides information on the methodology which will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief. The watching brief will be undertaken during ground-breaking activity associated with the planned works.

Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (Henceforth – DAT-DM), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, have recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks. The purpose of the proposed work is to protect the potential archaeological resource, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. The work is to record any remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of any activities associated with the development.

This Specification will be approved by Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (Henceforth DAT-DM), who act as archaeological planning advisors to CCC, prior to site work commencing.

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

2 Site description

The new cable trench will be excavated through an area of enclosed improved pasture (SN 7620 3473) immediately to the north of Towy Terrace, and alongside the A40 as it enters Llandovery from the direction of Llandeilo. The route of the cable trench runs along the northern side of the field adjacent to the road, before turning southward to connect to an existing overhead power line.

Towy Terrace is a row of detached and semi-detached dwelling on the approach into Llandovery, with a small area of pasture between the buildings and the Afon Tywi to the west. The site lies at approximately 66mOD within the Tywi Valley which runs north – south through this area. Llandovery itself lies in northeast Carmarthenshire, close to the edge of the Brecon Beacons National Park.

The underlying geology of the area lies on the edge of silty mudstone of the Allt Formation, bordered by siltstones, sandstones and mudstones of a number of other formations. Being close to the river this bedrock is overlaid by sand and gravel river

terrace deposits, along with a finer mix of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium (BGS 2017).

Llandovery is the site of a Roman fort established in the mid-1st century AD, and known as Alabum. This is located on high ground to the northeast of the current town. A civilian settlement (vicus) appears to have formed to the north of the fort. Although located away from the development area this fort was connected to a number of other forts in the surrounding area via a network of roads, including roads to the south towards the fort in Llandeilo. The full route of this road (PRN 3419) has not been established, although sections have been identified as crop marks, suggesting it may pass in close proximity to the development area. A potential river crossing in this area is also suggesting by the orientation of road on the west side of the river.

Llandovery subsequently developed as a medieval settlement, following the establishment of a castle in the early 12th century. It is possible a pre-existing settlement may have existed, and St Dingat's church may have early medieval origins. However, the subsequent medieval settlement appears likely to have been concentrated largely in the Kings Road, Broad Street, High Street area to the east of the area of current excavations. The town subsequently grew as an important centre for droving and travellers, but again this development was concentrated in the centre of the town to the east. The nearby river-crossing has long been shown on historic mapping, although the surrounding area remained undeveloped until the establishment of Towy Terrace along the roadside in the 20th century.

3 Site specific objectives

The primary objective 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.

The work will result in a fully illustrated report, which will provide a comprehensive record of all the work undertaken. It will include interpretive statements and provide an assessment of the regional context within which the site is located.

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 development, this will comprise the machine excavation of the cable trench. This is anticipated to be relatively narrow (300-400mm wide) but of a depth sufficient to reveal sub-soil deposits. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket if possible, unless ground condition render this impossible.

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 field boundaries and agricultural buildings and their known locations. If required this could be further supplemented using a Topcon GTS725 total station or similar survey equipment.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 10MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from a suitable 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. If no suitable local repository exists then attempts will be made to deposit the artefacts at the National Museum, Cardiff. In the interim any recovered artefacts will be stored in secure **premises at AW's offices.**

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

Deposits with a significant 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 and will follow **English Heritage's** *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, AW will 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.

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)

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

Monitoring

DAT-DM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to this WSI that AW may wish to make after approval 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 building recording and/or watching brief. DAT-DM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

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

5 Method statement for the production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive

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 national museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (Historic England (formerly 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. A digital copy of the 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 (RCAHMW), Aberystwyth, in compliance with their guidelines. If no finds are recovered then the paper archive will also be deposited with the RCAHMW.

Report preparation

A draft report will be submitted to the client for comments within 2 months of the watching brief being completed.

A full client report of the results of the archaeological work will be prepared within 3 months of the end of the on-site works. Copies of the report will be sent to the client and DAT-DM, and for inclusion in the regional Historical Environment Record. Digital copies will also be provided in pdf format.

Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.

The report will contain the following:

- A fully representative description of the information gained from the watching brief, even if there should be negative evidence.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- At least one plan showing the sites location in respect to the local topography, as well as the position of all excavated areas.
- Plans indicating all archaeological features. All plans and sections should be related to Ordnance Datum.
- Written descriptions of all features and deposits excavated and their considered interpretation.
- A summary report on the artefactual and ecofactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A statement of the local and regional context of the archaeological remains identified.
- Conclusions as appropriate
- Bibliography

A search of the regional Historic Environment Record (HER), held and maintained by Dyfed Archaeological Trust, may also be required to help place the findings of the archaeological work into context.

Report and archive deposition

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 Western Power and DAT-DM upon completion.

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.

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.

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.

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

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 be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to DAT-DM.

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.

6 Additional Considerations

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.

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.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff. The project will be managed by Philip Poucher.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Expected timetable of archaeological works

The on-site work will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. A date of the week commencing 27/2/17 has been put forward as an likely start date for development works.

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.

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.

Health and safety

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.

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)*.

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APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Towy Terrace, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Towy Terrace, Llandovery
Site Code:	TTL/17/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 7620 3473
Site Type:	Installation of underground electricity line
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	February/March 2017
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	N/A
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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