

Archaeology Wales

Church Street, Caio Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Andrew Shobbrook & Philip Poucher


Report No. 1612


Archaeology Wales

Church Steet, Caio Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Western Power Distribution (SW)

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Report No. 1612

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CONTENTS

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

Appendix I: Context Descriptions

Appendix II: Specification

Appendix III: Archive Cover Sheet

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site plan
Figure 3	Trench location plan
Figure 4	Section

List of Plates

Plate 1	General views of site prior to excavation
Photos 2 - 5	General views of excavated cable trench

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the excavation of a cable trench, adjacent to Church Street in Caio, Carmarthenshire (SN 67478 39844). The work was undertaken by Archaeology Wales Limited at the request of Western Power Distribution (SW).

Groundworks comprised the excavation of a single trench, approximately 300-400mm wide and running for a total of approximately 13.5m, from the roadside connecting to an existing telecommunications box. Planning permission is not required for the development works, however due to the presence of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity, Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during any groundworks.

The investigations revealed only natural soil stratigraphic sequences with no archaeological features present.

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

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2017 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Western Power Distribution (SW) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the excavation of an underground cable trench (SN 67478 39844, Figure 1 & 2), adjacent to Church Street in Caio, Carmarthenshire (Henceforth – the site).
- 1.2 Planning permission is not required for the development works, however due to the presence of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Development Management (DAT-DM) recommended that an archaeological watching brief should 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 (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (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 on the 30th of August 2017. The AW project number for the work is 2546 and the site code is CLC/17/WB. The project details are summarised on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix III).

2 Site Description (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The new cable trench ran for a total of 13.5m in length, and was excavated largely through a grass verge adjacent to an area of hardstanding (SN 67478 39844) alongside Church Road, used as car parking opposite Caio school. The trench also extended into the adjacent field, which is owned by the National Trust, comprising grass pasture.
- 2.2 Caio is a small village in northern Carmarthenshire, arranged largely in a linear fashion along Church Street and Rock Street. The village lies at the junction of two streams, the Afon Annell and the Nant Frena. The Annell forms a steep sided valley along its western edge, the village lies on the undulating eastern side of the valley at approximately 160mOD. The surrounding landscape is largely rural, comprising enclosed farmland with some areas of open land on higher ground, along with the extensive woodland of Caeo Forest which extends to the northeast.
- 2.3 The Dolaucothi Gold Mines and village of Pumpsaint lie in the Cothi/Twrch Valley 2km to the west. The nearest largest settlements are Llandovery, 10km to the southeast, and Lampeter, 12km to the northwest.
- 2.4 The underlying geology of the area comprises interbedded mudstone and laminated Hemipelagic mudstone of the Cwmere Formation. This is overlain by Devensian till along the stream valleys (BGS 2017).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Caio has a long history, lying alongside a Roman Road that linked both the Roman forts at Llandovery and Llanio, and provided access to the Dolaucothi Gold Mines and the fort at Pumpsaint. The precise nature of any Roman-era activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site and Caio itself is not known however.
- 3.2 Activity appears to have continued here into the early medieval period. The nearby parish church, recorded in the medieval period, also contains a 6th century Latin inscribed stone, which suggests this may have been a religious site during the early medieval period. Subsequent to the Norman incursions into the area the church was granted to Talley Abbey in *circa* 1200, and the building still retains some medieval fabric despite 19th century restoration.
- 3.3 The church and village remained an important site in the parish throughout the post-medieval period, although the village never appears to have been particularly extensive. The Roman Road continued to be used into the post-medieval period as a **drover's** route. Much of land hereabouts became part of the Dolaucothi Estate, parts of which have since passed to the Natural Trust. Historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards suggests the development area has remained undeveloped, although it occupies a triangular piece of land along the roadside that has been referred to as the village green (PRN 10766).

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 As stated within the approved Specification (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.
 - 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.

5 Methodology

The methodology for this archaeological watching brief follows the methodology set out within the approved Specification (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. The cable trench ran for approximately 13.5m, and was generally between 0.3m and 0.4m wide and 0.8m deep.
- 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 Jerry Bond (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 (Figures 3 & 4; Photos 1 - 5)

- 6.1 Throughout the confines of the trench a consistent basal natural deposit of pale grey clay (102) with interspersed patches of degrading shale bedrock, was encountered. This deposit was uncovered at around 0.18m below the current ground levels.
- 6.2 The basal natural deposit (102) was overlaid by a topsoil deposit of loose compacted very dark brown loam (101), which was devoid of any inclusions. This deposit measured at most 0.18m thick, and was present on either side of 0.5m wide mortared stone-built wall, that formed the northwest boundary to the field.
- 6.3 A shallow area of modern hard standing was encountered along the western course of the trench, which is known to be associated with the adjacent existing roadway of Church Street, leading into the village centre from the settlements' south-western side.
- 6.4 Context descriptions are also summarised in Appendix I.

7 Discussion and Conclusion

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in August 2017 during groundworks associated with the excavation of a cable trench on land adjacent to Church Street in Caio, Carmarthenshire (SN 67478 39844). Planning permission was not required for the development works, however due to the presence of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity DAT-DM recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during any groundworks.
- 7.2 The village of Caio, in which the development site is situated, lies near to the Roman road which connected forts at Llandovery and Llanio and provided access to the Dolaucothi Gold Mines and nearby fort at Pumpsaint. Early medieval activity is also attested to within this area by the presence of a 6th century early Christian inscribed stone within the nearby churchyard of Caio. Following on from the early medieval period the church and lands of Caio were granted to Tally Abby around *circa* 1200, sometime after the Norman invasion of Deuhebarth.
- 7.3 During the course of the watching brief, no finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the development area. Reasons for why no archaeology was found over the course of the works may be attributed to the limited intrusive nature and scale of the ground works undertaken, the distance from the nearby historic church and the nearness to the existing modern road way, which may have destroyed nearby pre-existing archaeological features during its' construction.

8 Sources

British Geological Survey Viewer (Accessed 15/08/17)

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

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

Price, FS. 1904, *History of Caio, Carmarthenshire* Swansea.

Ludlow, N. 2004, *Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Stage 2 Carmarthenshire*. Cambria Archaeology Report No.2004/2

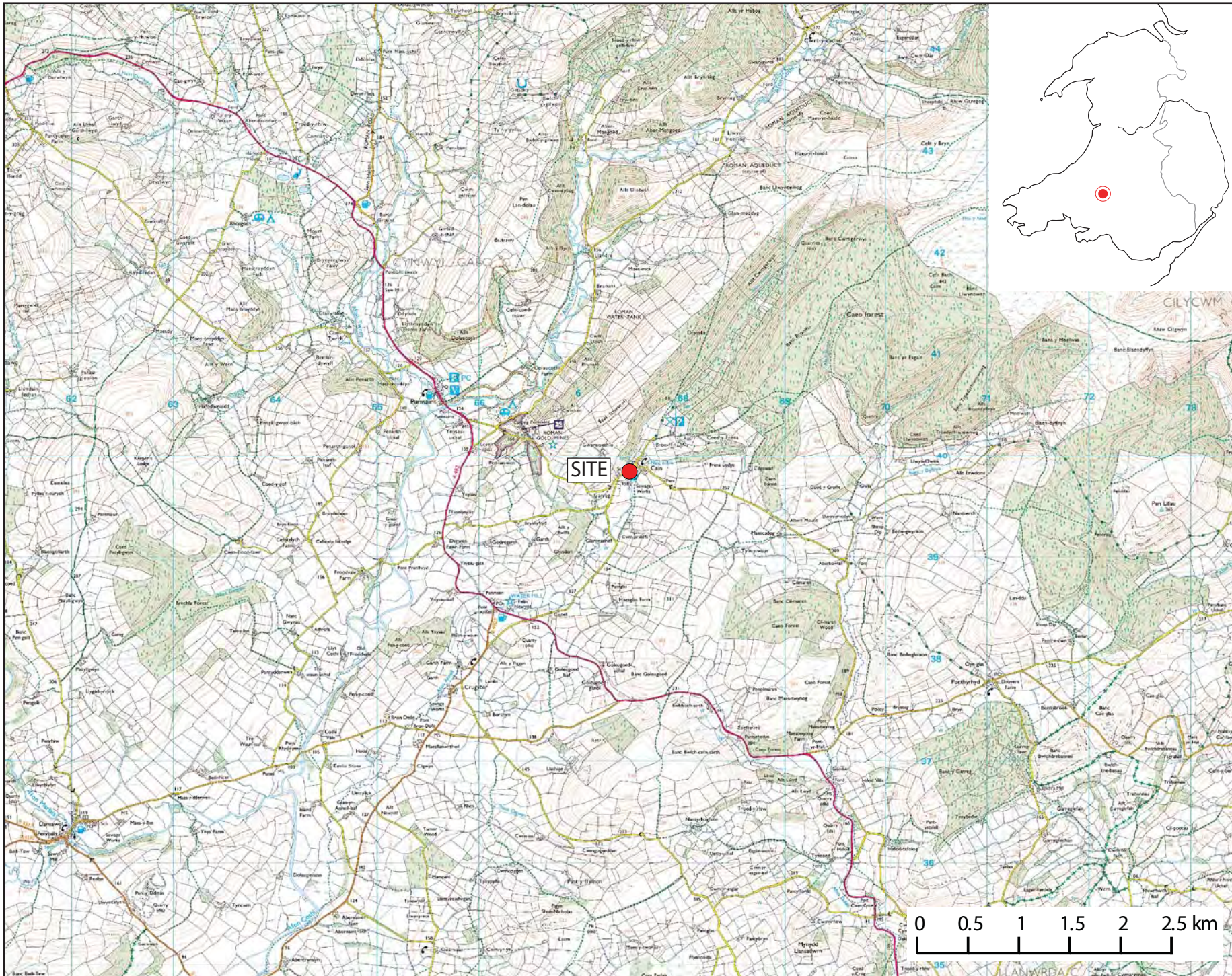


Figure 1: Location map, 1:50,000 @ A4

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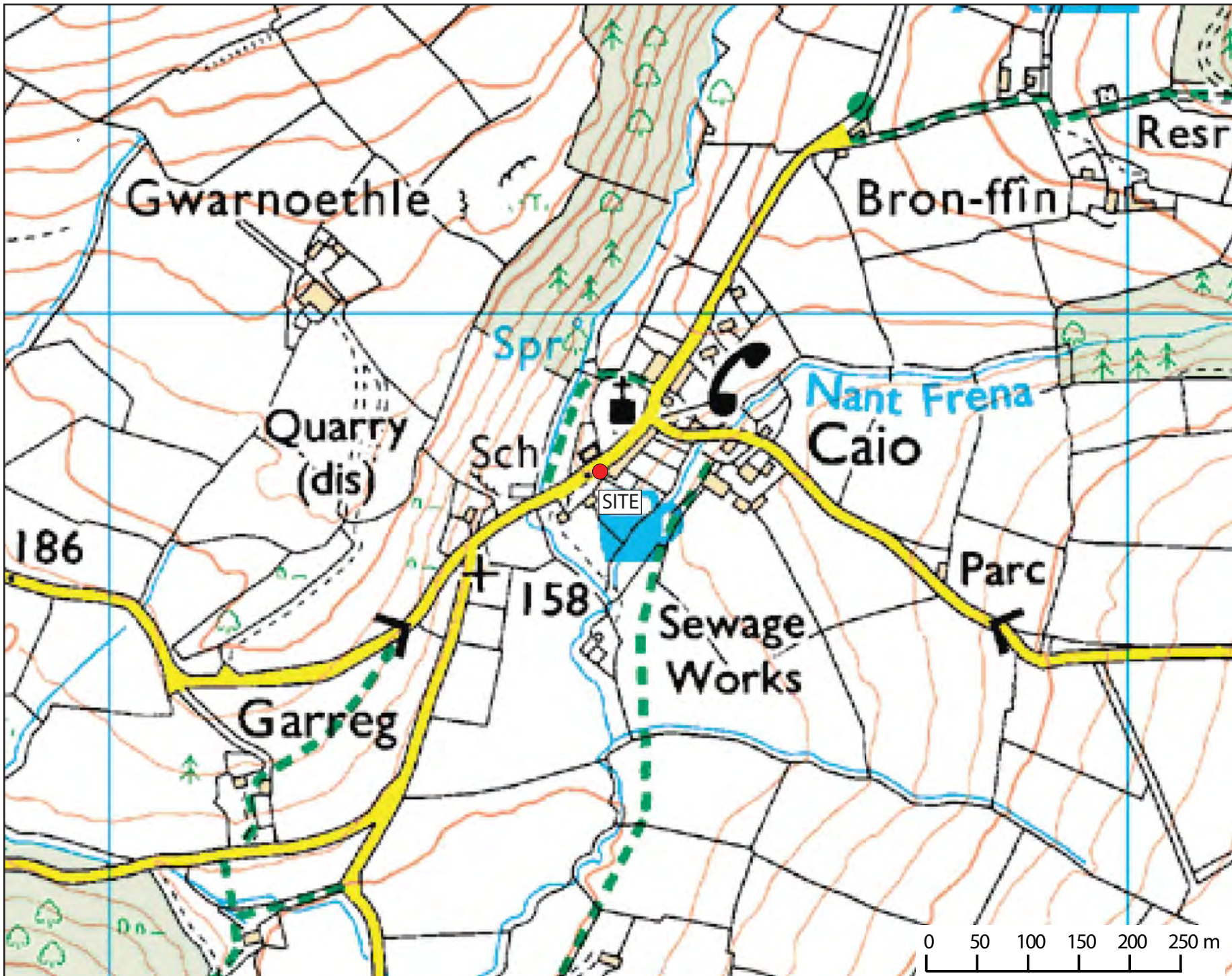


Figure 2: Location map detail
1:5000 @ A4

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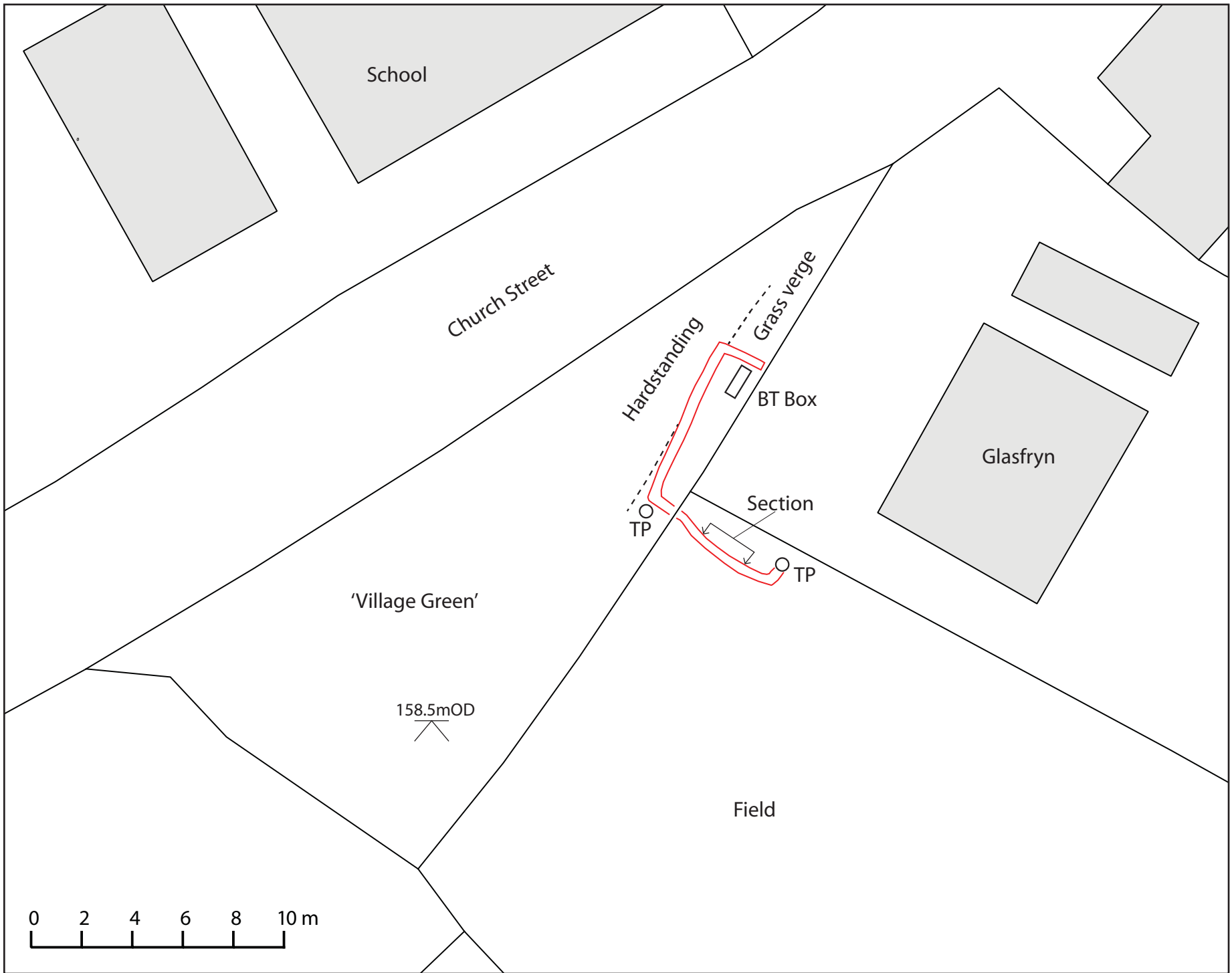


Figure 3: Plan of cable trench route, and location of drawn section
1:200 @ A4

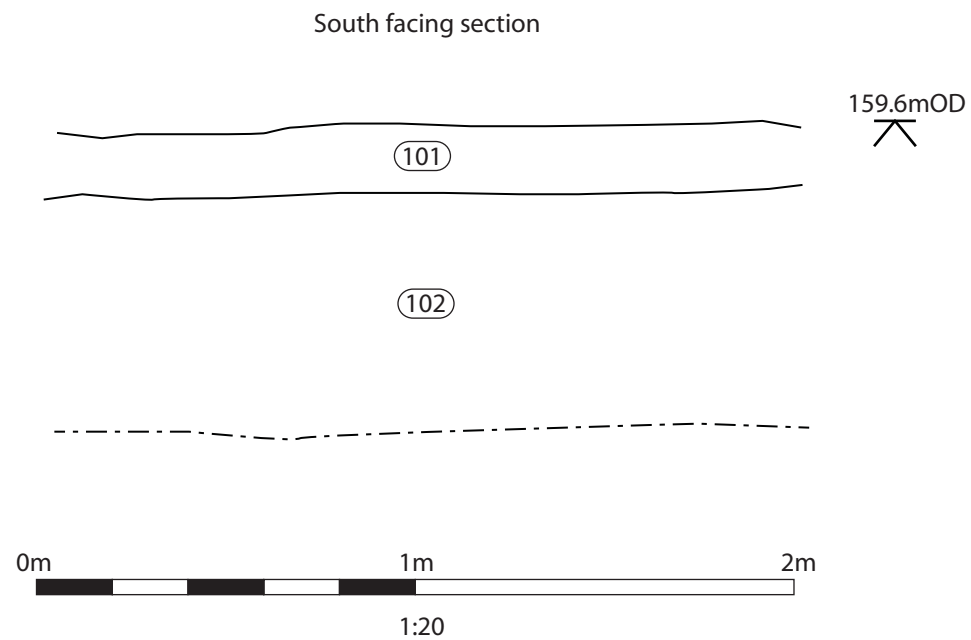


Figure 4: Representative section along route of cable trench.

1:20 @ A4



Plate 1: General shot of site from Church Street, facing southeast. Prior to commencement of groundworks.



Plate 2: North facing view of trench excavation on the south-eastern side of the development (1m and 2m scale).



Plate 3: View of trench excavation on western side of garden/field wall (2m & 1m scale).



Plate 4: West facing section of cable trench (1m and 2m scale).



Plate 4: View north of fully excavated trench (1m and 2m scale).

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APPENDIX I: Context List

Appendix 1 – Context List

Cable trench

Context	Description	Dimensions
101	Loosely compacted, very dark brown, loam topsoil, which was devoid of any inclusions	Throughout excavated area, 0.18m thick
102	Fairly compacted, pale grey clay natural subsoil, with interspersed patches of degrading shale bedrock	Throughout excavated area, greater than 0.7m thick

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APPENDIX II: Specification

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Specification
for an Archaeological Watching Brief at
at Church Street, Caio
Carmarthenshire

Prepared for:
Western Power Distribution (SW)

Date: August 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 Church Street, Caio, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for Western Power Distribution (SW).

1. Introduction

The planned development is to excavate an underground cable trench (SN 67478 39844, Figure 1 & 2), adjacent to Church Street in Caio, 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 10m from the roadside, connecting to an existing telecommunications box. 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.

Planning permission is not required for the development works, however as the site lies partly within National Trust property, and due to the presence of sites of archaeological interest in the vicinity, an archaeological watching brief has been requested by Western Power Distribution to 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 (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). 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 approximately 10m in length, and excavated largely through an area of hardstanding (SN 67478 39844) alongside Church Road, used as car parking opposite Caio school. The trench will however extend into the adjacent field, which is owned by the National Trust.

Caio is a small village in northern Carmarthenshire, arranged largely in a linear fashion along Church Street and Rock Street. The village lies at the junction of two streams, the Afon Anell and the Nant Frena. The Anell forms a steep sided valley along its western edge, the village lies on the undulating eastern side of the valley at approximately 160mOD. The surrounding landscape is largely rural, comprising enclosed farmland with some areas of open land on higher ground, along with the extensive woodland of Caeo Forest which extends to the northeast.

The Dolaucothi Gold Mines and village of Pumpsaint lie in the Cothi/Twrch Valley 1-

2km to the west. The nearest largest settlements are Llandovery, 10km to the southeast, and Lampeter, 12km to the northwest.

The underlying geology of the area comprises interbedded mudstone and laminated Hemipelagic mudstone of the Cwmere Formation. This is overlain by Devensian till along the stream valleys (BGS 2017).

Caio has a long history, lying alongside a Roman Road that linked both the Roman forts at Llandovery and Lanio, and provided access to the Dolaucothi Gold Mines and the fort at Pumpsaint. The precise nature of any Roman-era activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site and Caio itself is not known however.

Activity also appears to have continued here into the early medieval period. The nearby parish church, recorded in the medieval period, also contains a 6th century Latin inscribed stone, which suggests this may have been a religious site during the early medieval period. Subsequent to the Norman incursions into the area the church was granted to Talley Abbey in c.1200, and the building still retains some medieval fabric despite 19th century restoration.

The church and village remained an important site in the parish, although the village never appears to have been particularly extensive, throughout the post-medieval period. The Roman Road continued to be used into the post-medieval period as a drovers route. Much of land hereabouts became part of the Dolaucothi Estate, parts of which have since passed to the Natural Trust. Historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards suggests the development area has remained undeveloped, although it occupies a triangular piece of land along the roadside that has been referred to as the village green (PRN 10766).

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 30/8/17 has been put forward as an likely start date for development works. It is anticipated that groundworks requiring an watching brief will be completed in a single day.

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

Church Street, Caio, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	Caio, Carmarthenshire
Site Code:	CLC/17/WB
PRN:	10766
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 67478 39844
Site Type:	Cable Trench within village
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	August-September 2017
Categories Present:	None
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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