

**Archaeological Watching Brief:
Bryn Gwyn, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir**

May 2023



Report No. 2182

By

Jessica Woolley & Juan Moreno



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Prepared for The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP)

By

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Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigations

Non-Technical Summary

In December 2022, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a 40m lattice mast, supporting three antenna and two 600mm dishes, together with ground-based structures comprising a foul weather equipment cabin, a meter cabinet, a permanent generator and a 1.2m satellite dish and ancillary development thereto within a secure fenced compound. The site is located at Bryn Gwyn, Forestry Track, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir SY23 3AG centred on NGR SN 74267 86971.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would have been disturbed by the proposed groundworks. It included observing the excavation of two 1m wide by 25m long trenches.

The watching brief did not identify any archaeologically significant features.

This watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2020) and current Health and Safety legislation.

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2022, cynhaliodd Archaeology Wales Cyf friff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â gosod mast rhwyll 40m, tair antena gynhaliol a dwy ddysgl 600mm, ynghyd â'r strwythurau ar y tir sy'n cynnwys caban cyfarpar ar gyfer tywydd garw, cabinet mesurydd, generadur parhaol a dysgl loeren 1.2m a'r gwaith datblygu ategol ar y tir o fewn man caeëdig diogel â ffens o'i gwmpas. Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli yn Bryn Gwyn, Trac y Goedwig, Cronfa Ddŵr Nant-y-Moch SY23 3AG y mae ei ganolbwynt wedi'i leoli yn NGR SN 74267 86971.

Diben y gwaith lliniaru archeolegol oedd nodi, cloddio, cofnodi a dadansoddi unrhyw weddillion archeolegol arwyddocaol y byddai'r gwaith tir arfaethedig wedi amharu arnynt. Roedd yn cynnwys goruchwyllo'r gwaith o gloddio dwy ffos 1m o led a 25m o hyd.

Ni wnaeth y briff gwylio nodi unrhyw nodweddion archeolegol arwyddocaol.

Cynhaliwyd y briff gwylio hwn ar sail y safonau a nodwyd yn Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr: ar gyfer briff gwylio archeolegol (2020) a'r ddeddfwriaeth lechyd a Diogelwch bresennol.

1. Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 This report details the results obtained during a watching brief undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd (henceforth - the client). This was a preliminary stage of groundworks associated with the construction and installation of a telecommunications mast, planning reference A210256, comprising a 40m lattice mast, supporting three antenna and two 600mm dishes, together with ground based comprising foul weather equipment cabin, a meter cabinet, a permanent generator and a 1.2m satellite dish and ancillary development thereto within a secure fenced compound. The site is located at Bryn Gwyn, Forestry Track, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir SY23 3AG centred on NGR SN 74267 86971 (henceforth "the site") (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out on two trenches which had been excavated by the principal contractor as a preliminary stage of groundworks in order to investigate the possible presence of a waterpipe within the development area.
- 1.1.3 The following report provides details of the results of the work undertaken. The project was managed by AW Project Manager Irene Garcia Rovira PhD MCIfA with site fieldwork undertaken by AW Supervisor Juan Moreno PhD in December 2022.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The development area lies c. 17 miles east-northeast of Aberystwyth, Wales and directly south of the Nant-Y-Moch Reservoir. The village of Ponterwyd lies 5m to the south and the development site sits within the Registered Historic Landscape of Upland Ceredigion. The site is defined by 300m of forestry track alongside the area of development, all of which is situated within Bryn Gwyn wood.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology is defined by the Bryn-glas formation (slumped mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone) which was formed during the

Ordovician Period. The closest superficial deposits recorded near the site are defined by peat which was present during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2023).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The historical development of the site stretches back to prehistory. As stated previously, the development is situated within the Registered Historic Landscape of Upland Ceredigion (HLW (D) 2), in the farthest northern edge. The landscape holds evidence dating back to the Bronze Age and Roman periods and through into the industrial revolution. The majority of the archaeological evidence located closest to the site is Bronze Age in date.
- 1.3.2 In 2021, The Environment Partnership (TEP) Ltd (see Dalby 2021) carried out a Desk Based Assessment associated with planning application A210256. The historic background indicated that the site was an area of open upland and was used for agricultural and ritual purposes in the Bronze Age period. During the medieval and post medieval periods, agriculture and later industry were prevalent in the area. The landscape has been changed somewhat drastically with the creation of the Nant-Y-Moch reservoir and the surrounding conifer plantation forests in the modern period.

2. Objectives

- 2.1.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains disturbed by the proposed development (see Garcia Rovira 2022).
- 2.1.2 The objectives of the watching brief were:
 - a. to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
 - b. 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.

2.1.3 This report is intended to provide a detailed account of all the archaeological watching brief work conducted during the development at Bryn Gwyn, Forestry Track, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir. Sufficient research has been undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted, and reported.

2.1.4 A full site archive will be produced, including project records, artefacts, ecofacts and any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact, and environmental records.

3. Methodology

3.1.1 A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2020) was undertaken during all intrusive groundworks at the site. The methodology was agreed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust-Heritage Management (henceforth - DAT-HM) who are acting as advisors to the local planning authority, Ceredigion County Council (henceforth - CCC).

3.1.2 The excavations took place on the 5th of December 2022. They were carried out using a 3-tonne 360 excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, provided by the principal contractor. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. The development area was located off a forestry service road along the southwest side of the reservoir. The site was heavily forested which created difficult conditions for manoeuvring the excavator.

3.1.3 Day Sheets were maintained for each visit and photographs of progress were taken with appropriate scales throughout the watching brief using a 12MP digital camera. Plans and sketches of the excavation were drawn to the appropriate scale using regular archaeological conventions. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context

numbering system using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc.). All features and deposits were described in accordance with ClfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Trench 1 measured 25m in length, 0.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, it was orientated northeast to southwest (Plate 1). The natural horizon (1001) was reached at 0.26m and was further excavated to a depth of 0.60m. The deposit comprised a firm, mid orange-brown clay sand which contained occasional weathered sandstone and mudstone alongside frequent small stone gravel.

4.1.2 This was directly overlaid by the topsoil (1000) which averaged a thickness of 0.26m. It comprised a loose, dark greyish brown clay silt with no apparent inclusions other than considerable tree rooting (Plate 2).

4.1.3 No archaeological features were present in this trench.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 Trench 2 measured 20m in length, 0.70m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m (Plate 3). It was orientated northeast to southwest. The natural horizon (2001) was reached at 0.22m and was further excavated to a depth of 0.63m. The deposit comprised a firm, mid orange-brown clay sand which contained occasional weather sandstone and mudstone alongside frequent small stone gravel. Grey bands of silty sand were observed towards the downhill part of the trench.

4.2.2 This was overlaid by the topsoil (2000) which had averaged a thickness of 0.22m. It comprised a loose, dark greyish brown clay silt with no apparent inclusions other than considerable tree rooting (Plate 4).

4.2.3 No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Table 1 Context register

Context number	Description	Interpretation	Measurements
1000	Firm, mid orange-brown clay sand which contained occasional weathered sandstone and mudstone alongside frequent small stone gravel	Topsoil	0.26m in thickness
1001	Mid orange-brown clay sand which contained occasional weathered sandstone and mudstone alongside frequent small stone gravel	Natural substrate	Reached at 0.26m below ground level
2000	Loose, dark greyish brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.22m in thickness
2001	Firm, mid orange-brown clay sand which contained occasional weathered sandstone and mudstone alongside frequent small stone gravel	Natural substrate	Reached at 0.22m below ground level

5. Finds

- 5.1.1 No finds of archaeological significance were recovered during the watching brief.

6. Discussion

- 6.1.1 In December 2022, Archaeology Wales carried out an archaeological watching brief at Bryn Gwyn, Forestry Track, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir, centred on NGR SN 74267 86971.
- 6.1.2 The watching brief was designed to help identify and record archaeological features or deposits located within the development area that may be associated with the historical landscape of Ceredigion. The monitoring

focused on two trenches located off a forestry service road on along the south-west side of Nant-y-Moch reservoir.

- 6.1.3 The two trenches excavated within the development area did not identify any archaeological evidence within the watching brief area. Consultation undertaken by TEP with the planning archaeologist at DAT-HM in February 2023 confirmed that no further mitigation was required due to the negative results of these preliminary works.
- 6.1.4 No finds were recovered during the work. The paper archive will be deposited at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) within two months from the submission of the present report.

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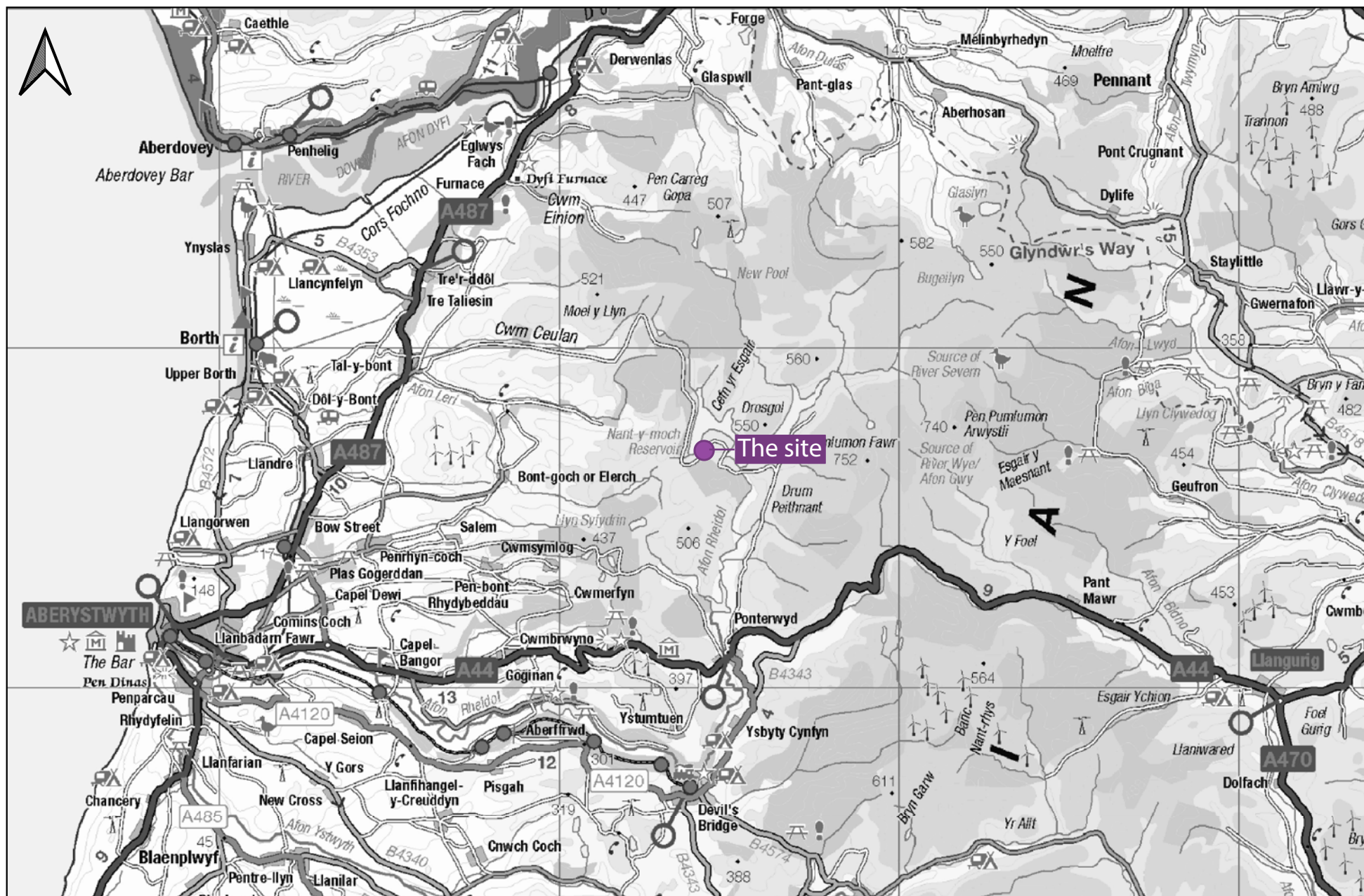
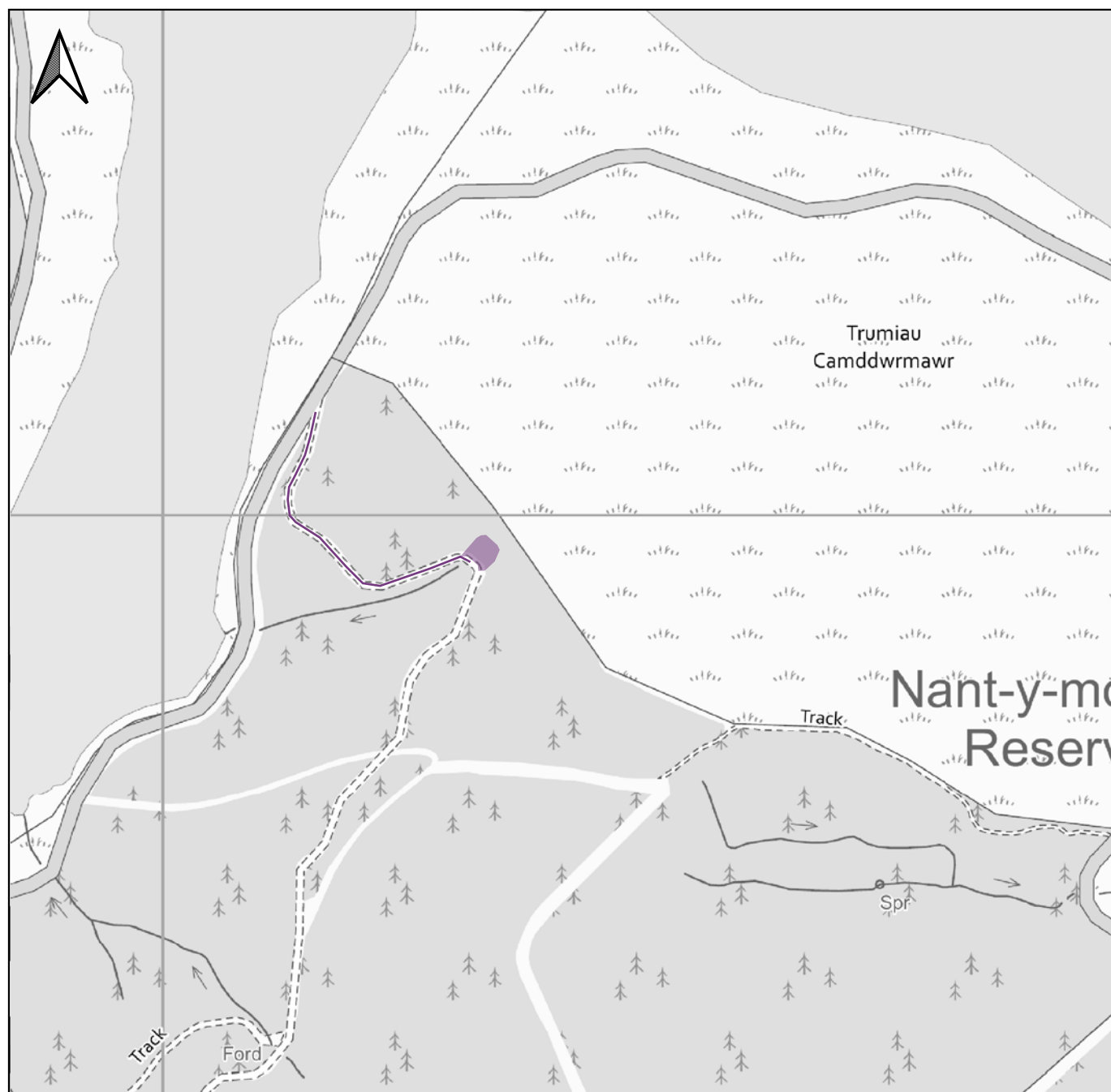


Figure 1. Site Location



0 100 200 m

Figure 2. Development area in purple)



0 50 100m




Figure 3. Watching Brief Trench Location



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east. 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 1 section profile, looking west. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Trench 2, looking northeast. 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 2 section, looking northwest. 1m scale.



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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT BRYN Y GWYN, FORESTRY TRACK, NANT Y MOCH
RESERVOIR SY23 3AG**

Prepared for:

The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP)

Project No: 3010

Planning Ref A210256

May 2022



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Figure 1. Site Location Plan

Figure 2. Detailed Site Location Plan

1. Introduction & Planning Background

- 1.1.1. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of The Environment Partnership Ltd (TEP) (henceforth – the client).
- 1.1.2. The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the installation of a 40m lattice mast, supporting 3 no antenna and 2 no 600mm dishes, together with ground based comprising foul weather equipment cabin, 1 no meter cabinet, a permanent generator and a 1.2m satellite dish and ancillary development thereto within a secure fenced compound. The site is located at Bryn Y Gwyn, Forestry Track, Nant y Moch Reservoir SY23 3AG (Figures 1 and 2) centred on NGR SN 74267 86971 (henceforth "the site").
- 1.1.3. The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Dyfed Archaeological Trust–Heritage Management (henceforth – DAT-HM) who are acting as advisors to the local planning authority, Ceredigion County Council (henceforth – CCC). DAT-HM has recommended that a watching brief is undertaken during groundworks to protect historic environment interests whilst enabling development and to ensure that any archaeological remains that are encountered are recorded. The recommendation follows from the results of a Desk Based Assessment carried out by The Environmental Partnership Ltd in 2021 (see Dalby 2021 and Section 3).
- 1.1.4. Conditional Planning Permission for the development was granted. Condition 5 of the planning permission states:
- 1.1.5. No development shall take place until a qualified and competent archaeologist has submitted a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval in writing by the local planning authority. This WSI will describe the different stages of the work and demonstrate that it has been fully resourced and given adequate time. On behalf of the local planning authority, their archaeological advisors (DAT DM) will monitor all aspects of this work through to the final discharging of the condition. This work will not be deemed complete until all aspects of the WSI have been addressed and the final report submitted and approved.
- 1.1.6. This WSI has been prepared by Irene Garcia Rovira PhD MCIfA (Archaeology Wales).
- 1.1.7. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Revised Edition.11, Section 6.1 (2021) and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment. The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the site are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The site is located some 1.6km ENE of Aberystwyth and south of Nant Y Moch Reservoir. The site is defined by 300m of forestry track as well as the area of the development, all of which is located within Bryn Y Gwyn wood.
- 2.1.2. The solid geology of the proposed development area is defined as Ashgill Rocks - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone - formed in the Ordovician Period (BGS 2022).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1.1. The site lies within the Registered Historic Landscape of Upland Ceredigion (D) 2, and in close proximity to sites of historic interest (e.g. Bronze Age cairns – PRN 64159 – and standing stones – PRN 13077).
- 3.1.2. In 2021, The Environmental Partnership Ltd (see Dalby 2021) carried out a Desk Based Assessment associated with planning application A210256. The report focused on the examination of the setting of the historic landscape character area (HCLA) and non-designated assets in accordance with Setting of Historic Assets in Wales (Cadw 2017).
- 3.1.3. The report concluded that the development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the HCLA. It also recommended that an archaeological watching brief is carried out to record any archaeological features that might be revealed during groundworks within the application area.

4. Objectives

- 4.1.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2020).
- 4.1.2. The objective of the watching brief will be:
 - to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
 - to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.
- 4.1.3. 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.
- 4.1.4. 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.

5. Timetable of Works

5.1. Fieldwork

- 5.1.1. The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. AW will update DAT-HM with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

- 5.2.1. The report will be submitted to the client and to DAT-HM and the regional HER within three months of the completion of the fieldwork.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

- 6.1.1. The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2020).
- 6.1.2. Excavations should be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 6.1.3. The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.
- 6.1.4. 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 enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, DAT-HM and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.
- 6.1.5. If significant archaeological features are encountered contingency arrangements will be made. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between AW, the client and DAT-HM.

6.2. Recording

- 6.2.1. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 6.2.2. 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.
- 6.2.3. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

- 6.2.4. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.
- 6.2.5. The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

6.3. Finds

- 6.3.1. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.
- 6.3.2. All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.
- 6.3.3. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.
- 6.3.4. 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

- 6.4.1. 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 will follow Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (2nd Edition 2011).

6.5. Human remains

- 6.5.1. 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 Archaeologists' Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13 (1993).
- 6.5.2. A meeting with DAT-HM, and 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

- 6.6.1. 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
Lithics	Dr Julie Birchenall (Freelance)
Animal bone	Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University) Dr Hannah Russ (Freelance)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Phil Mills (Freelance) Sandra Garside Neville (Freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) Dr Kevin Leahy (PAS/University of Leicester) Quita Mould (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) Dr David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Dr Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Professor Nigel Nayling (University of England – Lampeter) Damian Goodburn (MOLA) Mike Bamforth (Freelance)
Marine Molluscs	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) Kath Hunter Dowse (Freelance)

6.7. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

- 7.1.1. DAT-HM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT-HM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

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

8. Archive and Reporting programme

8.1. Site archive

- 8.1.1. 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.
- 8.1.2. 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, 2020). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017). The legal landowner's consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).

8.2. Analysis

- 8.2.1. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. The report will adhere to the Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2018).
- 8.2.2. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:
- A bilingual 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.

8.3. Reports and archive deposition

Report to client

- 8.3.1. 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 DAT-HM upon completion.

Additional reports

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

Summary reports for publication

- 8.3.3. 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.

Notification of important remains

- 8.3.4. 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.

Archive deposition

- 8.3.5. 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.
- 8.3.6. 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.
- 8.3.7. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- 8.3.8. 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-HM.

Finds deposition

- 8.3.9. 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.

Staff

- 8.3.10. The project will be managed by Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by AW Staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of DAT-HM and the client.

9. Health and Safety**Risk assessment**

- 9.1.1. 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.

Other guidelines

- 9.1.2. 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).

10. Community Engagement and Outreach

- 10.1.1. 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.
- 10.1.2. 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.
- 10.1.3. 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.

11. Insurance

- 11.1.1. 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.

12. Quality Control

Professional standards

- 12.1.1. 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 (2014) and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs (2020) 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

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

13. Arbitration

- 13.1.1. 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.

14. References

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Dalby, S. 2021, *Bryn Gwyn Telecommunications Mast - EAS0025k, Nant-y-Moch Reservoir, Aberystwyth: Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, TEP unpublished report reference 6421.05.006

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Historic England, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition)

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE)*

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*

Planning Policy Wales, 2017. *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*

Welsh Government, 2021. *Planning Policy Wales. Edition 11 | February 2021*

Online Sources

Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

Accessed 31.5.22

<https://www.ggat.org.uk/her/downloads/Guidance%20for%20the%20Submission%20of%20Data%20to%20Welsh%20HERs.pdf>

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations

Accessed 31.5.22

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1999/3242/contents/made>

British Geological Survey

Accessed 31.5.22

<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

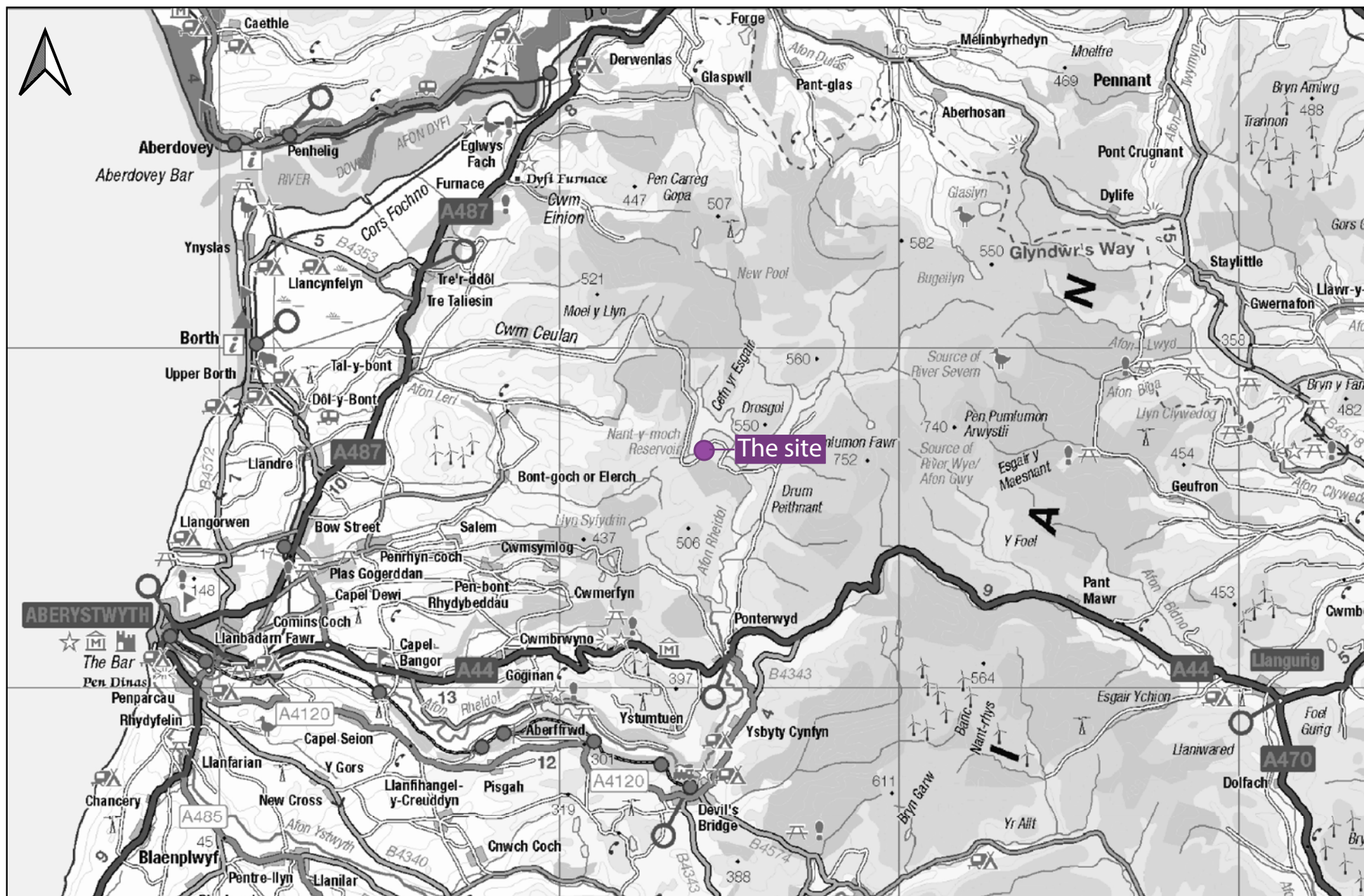
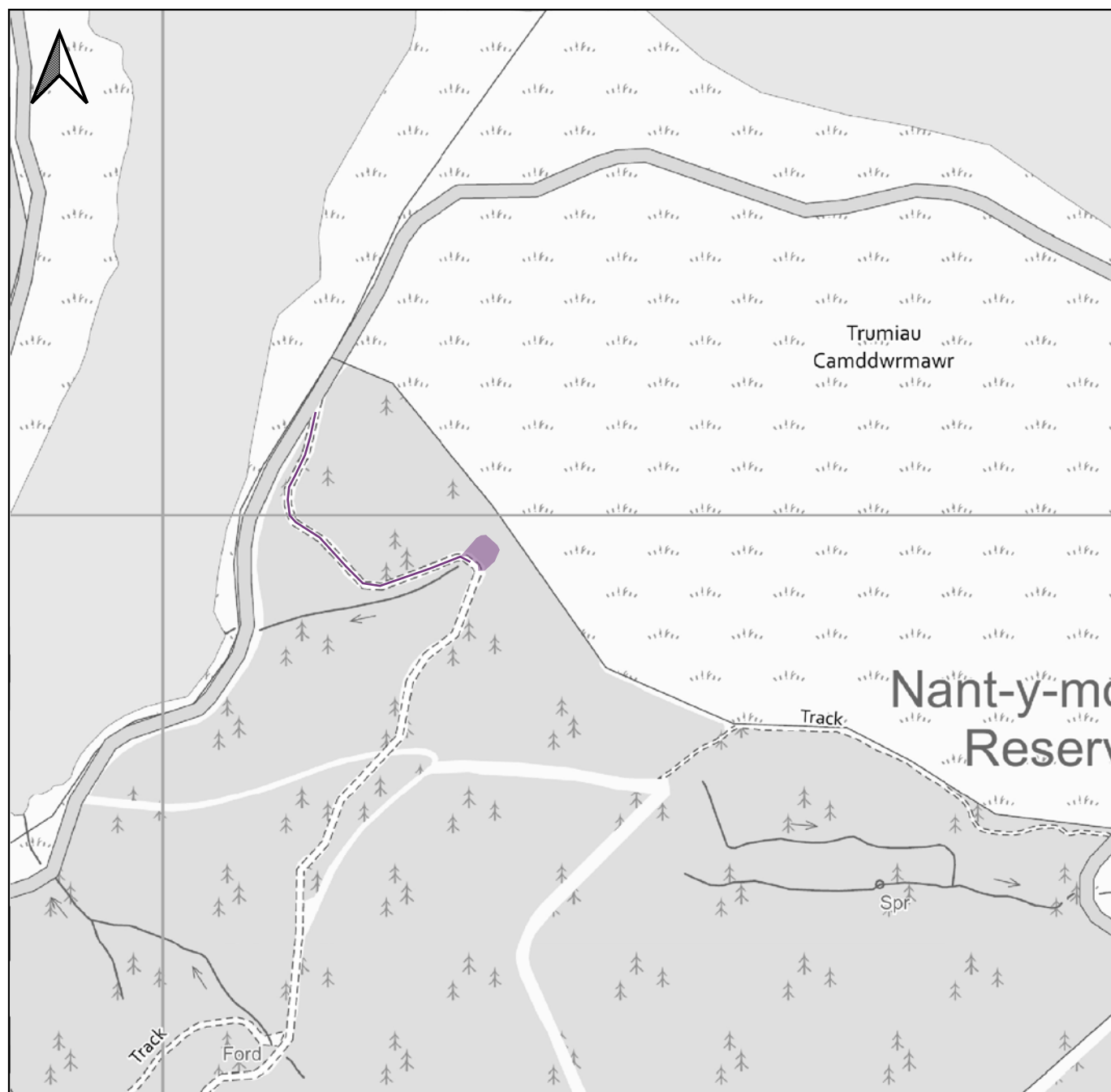


Figure 1. Site Location



0 100 200 m



Figure 2. Watching Brief Area (in purple)