

Archaeology Wales

Old School, Abernant Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
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Report No. 1384


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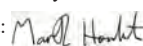
Archaeology Wales

Old School, Abernant Carmarthenshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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August 2015

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CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Site Description	1
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	2
4. Aims & Objectives	3
5. Methodology	3
6. Watching Brief Results	5
7. Conclusions	5
8. Sources	6
Appendix I: Context Descriptions	
Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix III: Archive cover sheet	

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site location detail
Figure 3	Site plan showing excavated features

List of Photos

Photo 1	View of The Old School from within the churchyard
Photo 2	View of St Lucia's church from site
Photo 3	General view of groundworks in progress
Photo 4	Post-excavation shot of site
Photo 5	View NW along excavated drainage trench
Photo 6	View NW along excavated drainage trench
Photo 7	View NW along excavated drainage trench
Photo 8	View NW along excavated drainage trench
Photo 9	View SE along excavated drainage trench

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Non – Technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the installation of drainage trenches as part of the conversion of The Old School, Abernant, Carmarthenshire (SN 33996 23176). The work was carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of John Anslow. The drainage trenches were excavated within the adjoining churchyard of St Lucia's Church, Abernant, and the watching brief was requested by the Diocesan Advisory Council.

The groundworks revealed a consistent sequence of deposits throughout the development area, consisting of a dark-brown silty-clay topsoil between 0.1m and 0.15m thick, overlying a natural subsoil deposit of mid yellow-brown silty-clay 0.3m to 0.4m thick. Below this was a weathered mudstone bedrock deposit. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were noted within the site area.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In February 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by John Anslow to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of drainage trenches associated with the conversion of the Old School, Abernant, Carmarthenshire (NGR SN 33996 23176, Figures 1 & 2).
- 1.2 There is no archaeological condition set as part of the approved planning application for the conversion of the Old School. However, the associated drainage system extended into the adjacent churchyard of Abernant Church. The Diocesan Advisory Council (DAC) requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the drainage scheme, on the advice of Dyfed Archaeological Trust – Planning Services (DAT-PS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the DAC.
- 1.3 An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and was designed to provide an approved scheme of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.
- 1.4 The watching brief was undertaken in March 2015. The AW project number for the work is 2323.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The Old School in Abernant lies on the roadside (SN 33996 23176) to the northeast of **St Lucia's Church and at the edge of the large irregular churchyard that surrounds** the church. The road runs to the north of the Old School building, while the churchyard surrounds the site to the south and west, with modern housing lying to the east. The associated drainage extends into the churchyard to the west.
- 2.2 Abernant itself is a small rural village in Carmarthenshire lying some 7km to the northwest of Carmarthen. It lies in an undulating, largely agricultural landscape populated by dispersed farmsteads and small villages.
- 2.3 The underlying geology consists of mudstones of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation, overlain by areas of Diamicton Till from the Devensian period and alluvial a short distance to the south (BGS 2015).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 In the general landscape surrounding this site there are very few finds, features or sites recorded that predate the Bronze Age (c.2300 BC – 700 BC). Most Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds have been discovered along the coastline some 12km to the south, with the closest known Neolithic sites around Llangynog and Carmarthen 6-7km to the south.
- 3.2 Series of Bronze Age burial mounds can be found in various prominent locations to the north of the site, the closest being Crug Pen y Banc c.1.2km to the north. Although demonstrating perhaps an increasing and settled population in the area during the Bronze Age, there is currently no evidence of Bronze Age activity in and around the immediate environs of Abernant itself.
- 3.3 The Iron Age (c.700 BC – AD 43) presents a similar picture, with a settled population evident in the occurrence of defended enclosures in prominent places in the landscape. Activity closer to Abernant is, however, more evident during this period. 300 – 400m to the east of the site at Pant-y-Cendy Isaf lie two small defended enclosures (PRNs 2245 & 2246) that appear to represent settlement activity in the immediate area during the Iron Age, and possibly Romano-British periods.
- 3.4 Alongside the potential activity in the area during the Romano-British period (AD 43 – c.AD 410) represented by the defended enclosures, antiquarian records also state that a Roman-period cremation urn (PRN 2243) was discovered during roadworks near Pantycendy. Several coins are also noted in the area, again possibly Roman in date (PRN 2244). Neither the urn nor the coins have been conclusively dated, and the whereabouts of these finds are currently unknown. No further evidence of Roman settlement has come to light that might account for these finds. However it may also be of note that the road through Abernant itself is remarkably straight, sometimes an indicator of a Roman origin.
- 3.5 During the post-Roman, early medieval, period (c.410 – 1066) it is possible that the **church site of St Lucia's was a centre of activity in the area. The church has known** medieval origins, but the unusually large churchyard (PRN 49241) and the relative importance of the site as a parish church may suggest earlier, pre-conquest, origins. This, however, is considered to be a low probability in the HER description of the church, based on a survey carried out by Ludlow (Ludlow 2002).
- 3.6 **St Lucia's church (PRN 2251) has known medieval origins. It appears to be first** mentioned in a charter of 1197 (NMR description), and is then subsequently mentioned in a charter of Edward I in 1290, granting the advowson of the church to the Priory of St John the Evangelist in Carmarthen. This charter represents confirmation of a slightly earlier charter made by Richard ap Maredudd ap Richard. The grant was originally made as Richard ap Maredudd tried to make peace with the king following his involvement in the unsuccessful rebellion of Rhys ap Maredudd in 1287. The church appears to have been an important site, despite the relatively small size of the church itself. It served as the parish church in a parish that was formerly much larger than it is today, once incorporating adjacent Cynwil Elfed parish. It also had two chapels-of-ease, one in Cynwl Elfed itself and one, now vanished, at Troed-y-rhiw. The parish lies in the medieval commote of Elfed, and it has been suggested that Abernant may have been the mother-church for the whole commote (Beverley Smith 2009). The site also has an unusually large churchyard (PRN 49241), around three acres in size. The RCAHMW survey in 1917 records that the churchyard was traditionally used as a burial place for several surrounding parishes, as well as neighbouring counties. Local

information also suggests the site was used for the burial of plague victims, and also that the churchyard has been divided for various other uses, one of which being the **pasturage of the vicar's sheep, which it has been suggested locally incorporated the site area.**

- 3.7 Abernant, as a small settlement, likely also has its origins in the medieval period, growing up around the church. This is likely to have been a largely rural landscape, as it still is today, and the village is unlikely to have ever been a particularly large settlement.
- 3.8 One of the earliest accurate map sources for the area is the parish tithe map of 1839, which depicts five or six dwellings around the church. These include Ystafell and Ty Newydd to the west of the church, Pant-y-cendy isaf farm and two roadside dwellings to the east of the church, roughly where Maes Cendy and the primary school currently stand. These two buildings have since gone, indeed they appear to have been abandoned by the late 19th/early 20th century. By the late 19th century, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889 shows that Abernant, although still a small settlement of only a handful of houses, was clearly a centre of activity for the region. A smithy, post office and pub occupied the handful of buildings to the west of the church, with the school house (PRN 15651) established on the edge of the churchyard to the northeast of the church. In more recent years, several new houses have been established in this area to the northeast of the church, along with the county primary school. The old school building is being converted to a dwelling.

4 Aims and Objectives

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

5 Methodology

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

5.1 Watching Brief

- 5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a series of service trenches in a grid pattern covering an area of approximately 7m square. The service trenches themselves measured 0.5m wide and typically 0.7m to 0.8m deep. These trenches were connected to an existing drain from the house to the southeast via a 3m long trench of similar dimensions.
- 5.1.2 Groundworks were undertaken by a mini-digger using, due to the presence of fragmented bedrock deposits, a toothed bucket under archaeological observation.

- 5.1.3 The exposed deposits were subsequently recorded by detailed, measured, sketch drawings, high resolution digital photographs (using a 14MP camera) and written records using AW recording systems.
- 5.1.4 The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Hywel Keen (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Philip Poucher.
- 5.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

5.2 Finds

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

5.3 Palaeo-Environmental Evidence

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

6 Watching Brief Results (Figure 3, Photos 1 – 9)

- 6.1 Prior to excavation, the site consisted of a rough, turf-covered, field bounded by low hedgerows that formed part of the **enclosure around St Lucia's Church**. The ground sloped gradually to the northwest and does not appear to have been improved or previously developed. The Old School House lay to the southeast, with the garden area surrounded by a wooden fence. The drainage trenches were laid out in a grid pattern, excavated from the existing ground surface with the excavated spoil remaining on site and used to backfill the trenches.
- 6.2 All the trenches, which covered an area approximately 7m square, revealed a uniform sequence of deposits. Topsoil (deposit 100) consisted of a very dark brown silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions, which was heavily disturbed through root action - largely bracken. This deposits measured between 0.1m to 0.15m thick.
- 6.3 Underlying the topsoil was a subsoil deposit (deposit 101) of moderate to firm mid yellow-brown silty-clay with frequent small stones derived from the underlying natural bedrock. This deposit measured between 0.3m and 0.4m thick and showed no evidence of previous disturbance.
- 6.3 Below the subsoil was a weathered bedrock deposit (deposit 102) set within a matrix of light grey clay. This deposit sloped gradually down to the southwest. The base of this deposit was not revealed.
- 6.4 No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed within the investigated area.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March 2015 on groundworks associated with the installation of drainage adjacent to the Old School House, Abernant, Carmarthenshire.
- 7.2 There was considered to be a general potential for Iron Age, Roman and early medieval archaeology in the area, although specifically the potential for medieval archaeological finds, features or deposits were highlighted. The site lies within the churchyard **surrounding St Lucia's Church, a site with known medieval origins** of some importance. The unusually large churchyard surrounding the site contains burials from both the local area as well as neighbouring parishes and counties.
- 7.3 The drainage trenches, which covered an area approximately 7m square, revealed a uniform sequence of deposits consisting of 0.1m to 0.15m of topsoil overlying naturally occurring subsoil and weathered bedrock. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were revealed during the groundworks.
- 7.4 Local information has suggested that the churchyard has in the past been subdivided for various functions, and that the development area may have been used as pasturage. No evidence of burial activity was revealed.

8 Sources

- Anon 1839 *Abernant Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments (1842)*
- Beverley Smith, J 2009 'The Advowson of Abernant Church' in *Carmarthenshire and Beyond: Studies in History and Archaeology in memory of Terry Jones* (James, H & Moore, P (eds)) Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society
- British Geological Survey 2015 online viewer
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 21/6/15)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- Ludlow, N 2002 *Cadw Early Medieval Ecclesiastical Sites Project, Carmarthenshire*. Cambria Archaeology (now Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Report
- Ordnance Survey 1889 *1st edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire XXX.15 & 26*
- Ordnance Survey 1889 *1st edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire XXXVIII.3 & 4*
- Ordnance Survey 1906 *2nd edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire XXX.15 & 26*
- Ordnance Survey 1906 *2nd edition 1:2500 map, Carmarthenshire XXXVIII.3 & 4*
- Poucher, P 2015 *Posty Uchaf, Abernant, Carmarthenshire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* Archaeology Wales Report No. 1340 (forthcoming)

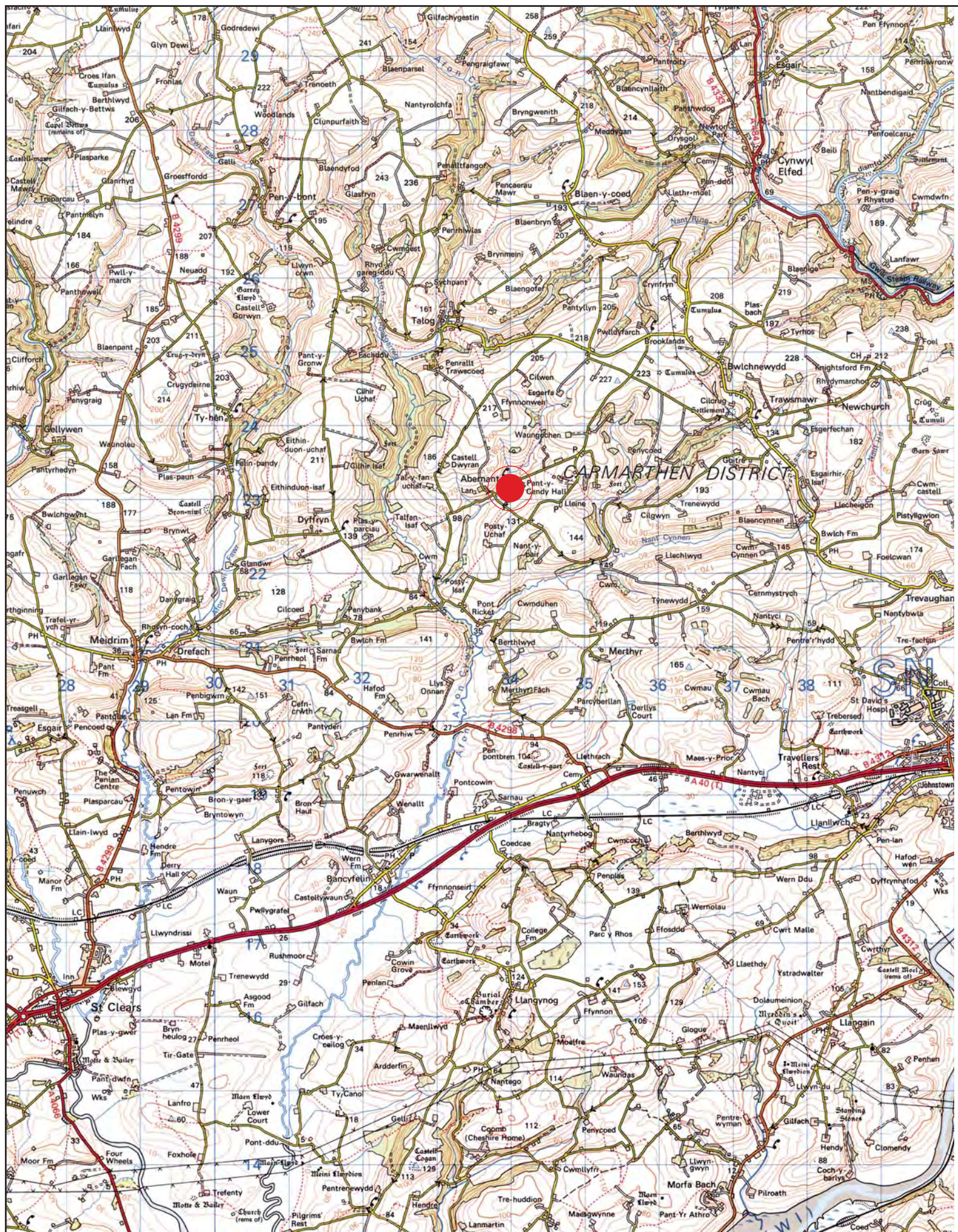


Figure 1: Location map.



Figure 2:
Approximate
location of drainage
works

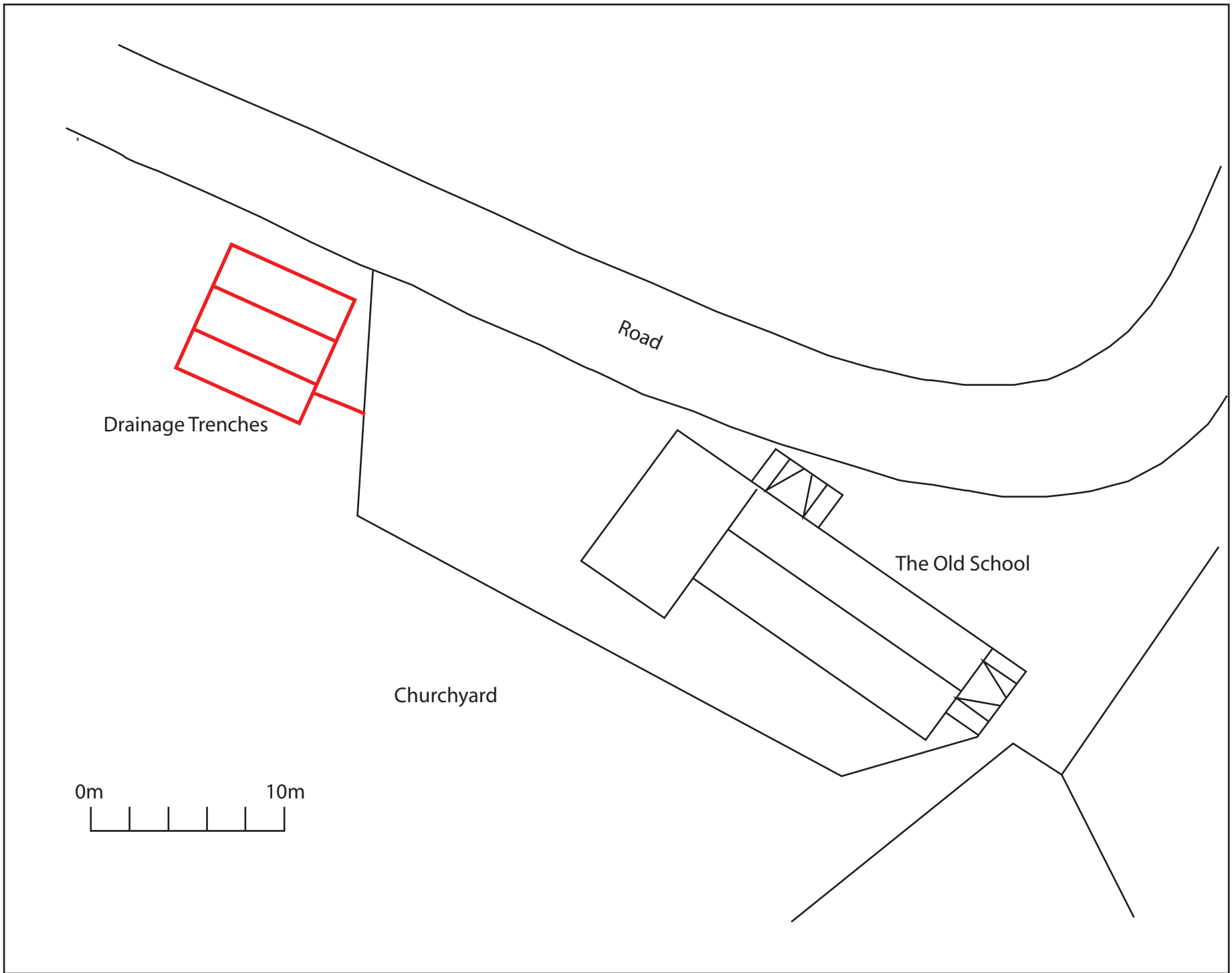


Figure 3: Location map of drainage trenches



Photo 1: View north of The Old School, from within the churchyard showing the closest marked graves.



Photo 2: View SW from the site looking towards St Lucia's church



Photo 3: View east of the site and The Old School during groundworks



Photo 4: View east across the excavated drainage trenches.



Photo 5: View NW along the western drainage trench. 1m scales.



Photo 6: View NW along the southern drainage trench. 1m scales.



Photo 7: View NW along the northern drainage trench. 1m scales.



Photo 8: View NW along a central drainage trench. 1m scales.



Photo 9: View SE along a central drainage trench. 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Descriptions

Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions (Length x width x thickness)
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil • Moderate, dark brown silty-clay with common medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Throughout drainage trenches (7m x 7m), 0.10 – 0.15m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural subsoil • Fairly compact, mid yellow-brown silty-clay with abundant small-medium sub-angular stone • No finds 	Throughout drainage trenches (7m x 7m), 0.30 – 0.4m thick
103	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weathered Bedrock • Moderate, light grey clay matrix around fragmented weathered angular mudstone bedrock • No finds 	Throughout drainage trenches (7m x 7m), base not exposed

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APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
The Old School, Abernant, Carmarthenshire**

Prepared for:

John Anslow

18th March 2014

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Watching Brief during drainage works associated with the conversion of the Old School, Abernant, Carmarthenshire. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Limited for John Anslow.

1. Introduction and archaeological background

The scope of the construction work to be undertaken at the site (NGR SN 33996 23176, Figures 1 & 2) comprises the installation of drainage trenches associated with the conversion of the Old School in Abernant to a dwelling (Figure 3). The planning application number is W/28004 and the planning authority is Carmarthenshire County Council.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of the John Anslow. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

There is no archaeological condition set as part of the approved planning application. However, drainage associated with the conversion of the Old School into a dwelling will extend into the adjacent churchyard of Abernant Church. The Diocesan Advisory Council (DAC) have requested that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the drainage scheme. The methodology set out in this WSI will be agreed with Zoe Bevan-Rice of the planning services division of the Dyfed Archaeological Trust (DAT-PS), who acts as archaeological advisor to the DAC, prior to the commencement of groundworks due to be carried out on the site. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site description and historic background

The Old School in Abernant lies on the roadside (SN 33996 23176), to the northeast **of St Lucia's Church and at the edge of the large irregular churchyard** that surrounded the church. The road runs to the north of the Old School building, the churchyard surrounds the site to the south and west, with modern housing lying to the east. The associated drainage extends into the churchyard to the west.

Abernant itself is a small rural village in Carmarthenshire lying some 7km to the northwest of Carmarthen.

The underlying geology consists of mudstones of the Nantmel Mudstones Formation, overlain by areas of Diamicton Till from the Devensian period and alluvial a short distance to the south (BGS 2015).

The Old School building is recorded in the regional Historic Environment Record (HER) as a post-medieval school (PRN 15651) although the history of the site has not been researched. It appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889. **The adjacent church, St Lucia's, is a small medieval church (PRN 2251), believed to be 13th century in origin, granted to Carmarthen Priory in the 1190s. It sits within a large irregular churchyard (PRN 49241), which has been used as a graveyard, and is likely to also be 13th century in origin although there is the possibility it may have earlier origins.**

There is therefore the possibility that groundworks within the churchyard may uncover archaeological remains associated with the medieval church and surrounding burials.

3 Site specific objectives

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the ClfA (2014) are:

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

4 Watching Brief Methodology

General

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

All work will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and will follow the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist during the excavation of the drainage trenches where the sub-soil is likely to be exposed or cut into. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a mini-digger using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

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 and nature of the feature and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, 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. 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 and if required the opinion of specialists.

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

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the Developers Programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue.

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. The location of all features will also be recorded using a Topcon GTS725 total station or similar device.

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format. Should significant remains be identified that require excavation, photographs will also be taken in black and white and colour slide (35mm film).

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

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum. Contact will be made with Carmarthen Museum for this purpose. 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 Natural Resources Wales, Cadw and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

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

Human remains

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

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

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

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

5 Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the client, DAT and the DAC arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local or county museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (English

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

Reporting

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

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

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to DAT for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority.

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

Archive Format & Deposition

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

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

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

stated.

6 Resources and timetable

Standards

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

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

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The watching brief will be undertaken at the convenience of the client.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Arbitration

In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of **Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of this Agreement.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the *Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974*, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

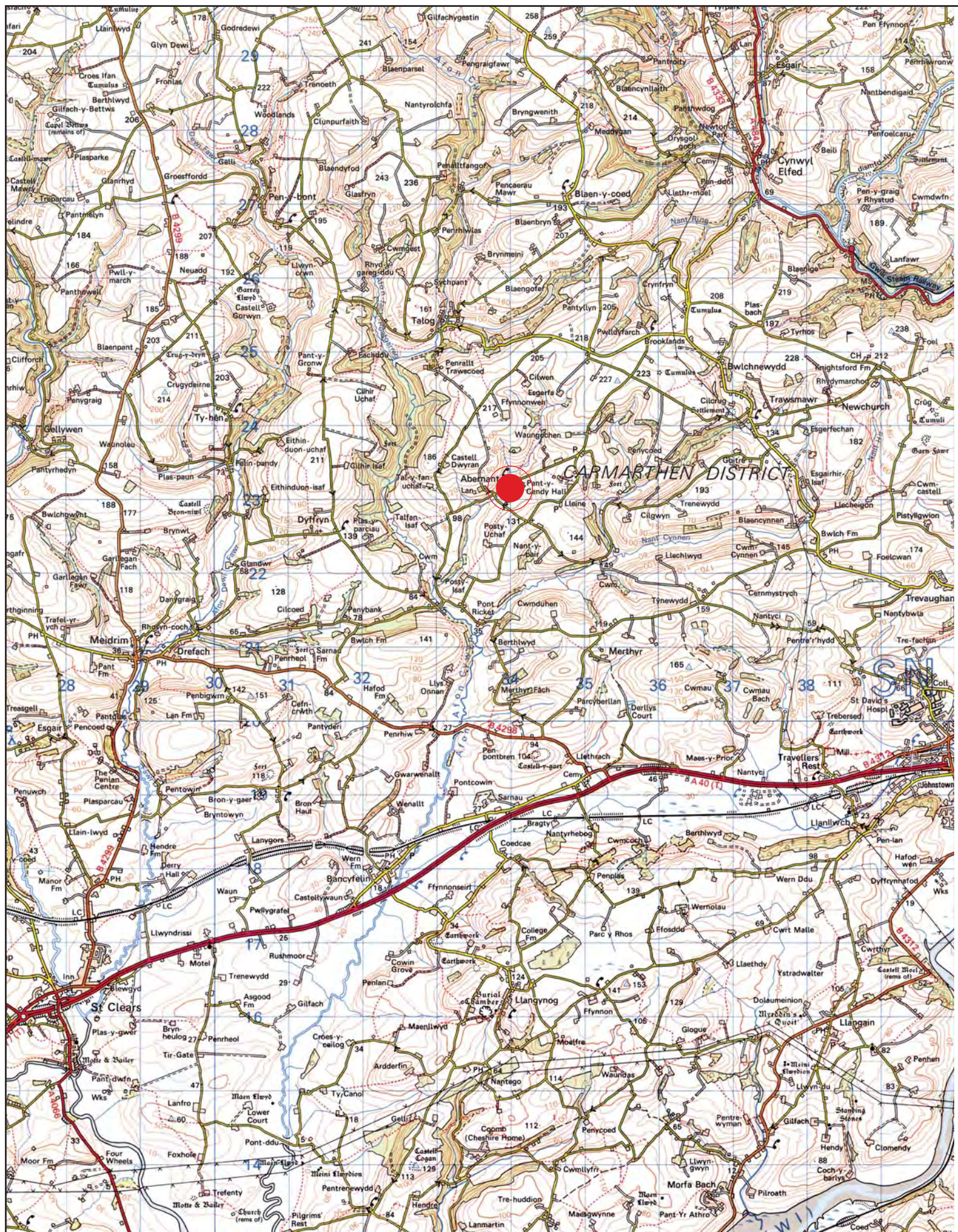
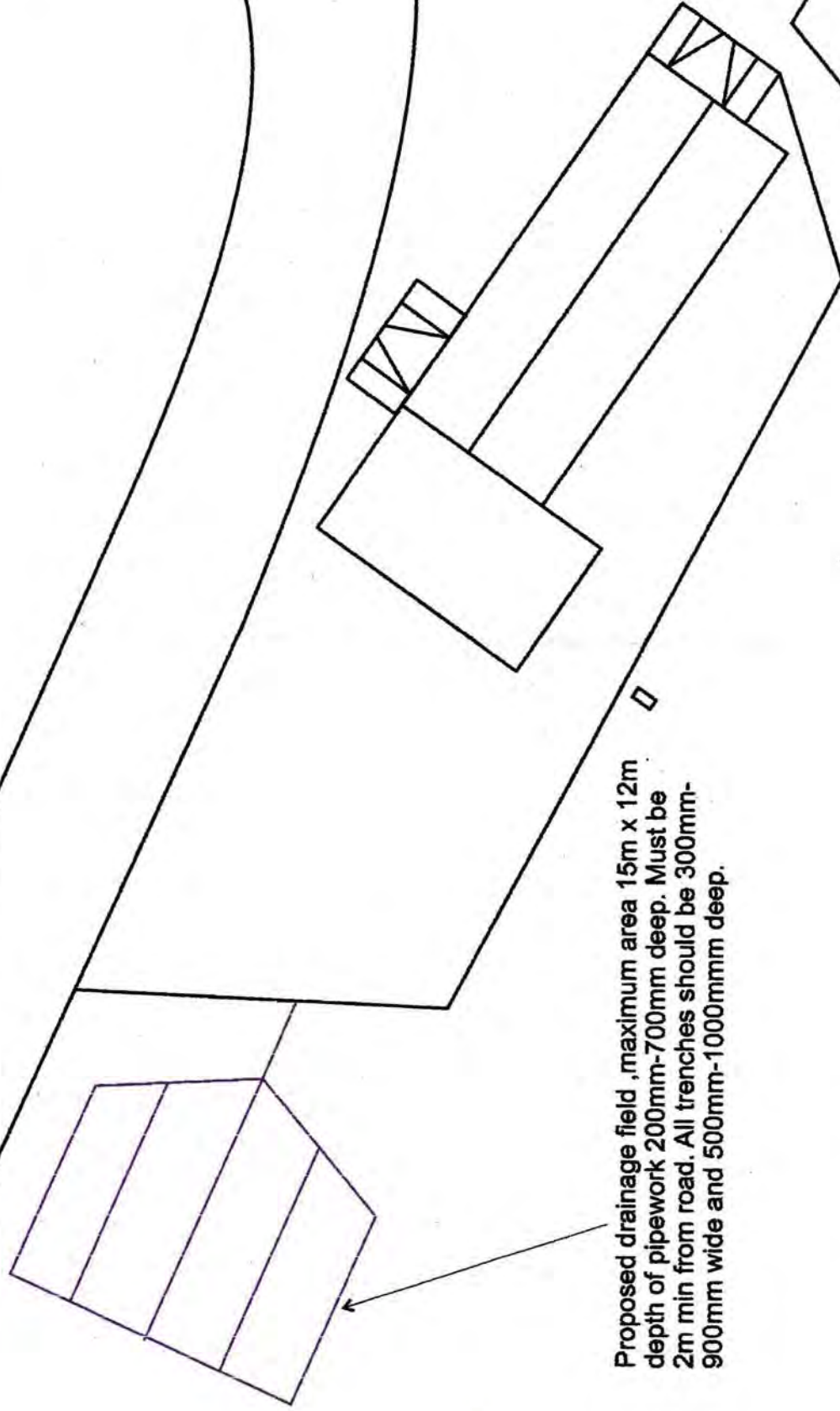


Figure 1: Location map.



Figure 2:
Approximate
location of drainage
works

Old School Abernant



Proposed drainage field ,maximum area 15m x 12m
depth of pipework 200mm-700mm deep. Must be
2m min from road. All trenches should be 300mm-
900mm wide and 500mm-1000mm deep.

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APPENDIX III: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Old School, Abernant, Carmarthenshire

Site Name:	The Old School, Abernant
Site Code:	OSA/15/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SN 33996 23176
Site Type:	Church yard
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	February - March 2015
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	0
Location of Finds:	N/A
Museum Reference:	
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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