Archaeology Wales

Mynachdy Wind Turbine Scheme
Rhondda Cynon Taf

Archaeological Watching Brief

By
Sian Thomas

Report No. 1522

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REGISTERED CIfA ORGANISATION

Archaeology Wales

Mynachdy Wind Turbine Scheme
Rhondda Cynon Taf

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Seren Energy

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Signed:	Signed:
Position: Project Manager	Position: Project Manager
Date:15/11/2016	Date: 15/11/2016

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Non Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Seren Energy on land at Mynachdy Farm, Mynachdy Road, Ynysybwl, Rhondda Cynon Taf. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks associated with the construction of two wind turbines and an access road.

The work was to include a targeted excavation on an area though to be a trackway in an earlier Desk Based Assessment (Trysor 2015). This feature was shown to be a band of natural gravel.

The development area is in proximity to a standing stone, Cae Maen as well as the site of Cae Maen, Llanwonno, a deserted rural settlement of unknown date. Earthworks associated with the deserted settlement are visible and include cultivation ridges and ploughed out field boundaries. A possible defended enclosure was suggested to lie to the east of turbine 2 while a possible trackway was also been noted running through the centre of the site.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the works and no finds were recovered.

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

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

In March 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Seren Energy to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Mynachdy Farm, Ynysybwl, the site is centred on OS grid reference: ST 03925 95530 (Fig 1). This work relates to the construction of two wind turbines. This included watching the construction of a new access route from an existing track across two fields to the location of the two turbines, stripping the turbine bases, two crane pads and an area for the transformer box.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, stipulated that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all ground works associated with the development.

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2015) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.

The watching brief took place between 9th – 12th May 2016 under the supervision of Siân Thomas.

Topography and Geology

The site lies approximately 330m AOD at its north-western edge, with the land here forming a small plateau in the hillside. To the south-east of this the land drops off steeply in places towards a spring and stream at the south-east edge of the site. The bottom south-east corner of the site is 290m AOD. The site is bounded on all sides by pasture land, with a stream running along part of the south-east side of the site.

The underlying geology is comprised of the Westphalian Hughes Member, which is a widespread formation found throughout the South Wales Coalfield. It is comprised of pennant sandstone with interbedded mudstone and siltstones. On the very eastern edge of the site this changes to Devensian Till, comprised of poorly-sorted sediment formed from siliceous rocks. No data regarding the superficial deposits is held by the British Geological Survey (Waters, 2011; NERC, 2016).

Archaeological and Historical Background

The location of the turbines and the route for the new access road are located approximately 800m to the north-east of Mynachdy Farm. The HER records a possible location of a Medieval Ecclesiastical building on the western edge of the farmyard (PRN 00554m). A mid 12th century grant of land to the Brothers of Pendar is suggested to refer to an ecclesiastical centre at Mynachdy, thought to have been daughter house of either Margam or Llantarnam. To the south of the site, approximately 250m, the site of Cae Maen is recorded on both the HER (PRN 00984m) and on the Ordnance Survey mapping for the area. The site is a standing stone thought to have 'Druidical' significance. To the south of the turbine bases, approximately 300m, is the site of Cae Maen, Llanwonno (PRN 01253m). The HER records this as a deserted rural settlement of unknown date. Earthworks are visible which include cultivation ridges and ploughed out field boundaries.

There are no other sites recorded on the HER within close proximity to the site, although approximately 800m to 1km to the north and north-east a number of sites of unknown name are recorded. These all relate to post-medieval and modern coal mining activity (PRNs 04112m, 03866m, 03865m, 03864m and 04108.0m). Approximately 1km to the north-west is the Church of St Gwynno at Llanwynno thought to date back to the early medieval period (PRN 00547m). The current Church appears to be of 13th century date and was further remodelled during the Victorian period (PRN 00547m). The church has a number of monuments recorded on the HER including an early medieval cross, with incised Latin and a possible incised pillar stone (PRNs 00546m and 00544m), the churchyard itself is also recorded (PRN04635m). To the south of the church two holy wells are recorded. St Gwynno's Well is of medieval date (PRN 00543m) although nothing survives above ground. The second well (PRN 00553m) is recorded to the west of this and is named as Ffynnon Illtyd on the HER, although it is suggested that this may just be a duplication of St Gwynno's well on the old OS card. Further to the south of this, 1km west of the site a disused post medieval quarry (PRN

04105m is recorded. Just to the south of this is a deserted rural settlement of unknown date, represented by earthworks (PRN 01252m).

The HER records no monuments within the area of the site although the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) carried out in advance of planning for the turbines and associated works noted a possible defended enclosure (ID 32) immediately to the south-east of turbine 2. This was suggested to be represented by shallow earthworks forming an enclosure circuit. The DBA also noted a linear earthwork running north-north-west to south-south-east immediately to the north-east of the possible defended enclosure. This was suggested to be a trackway (ID 30) that ran through the middle of the site and bisected the new access road. The DBA also noted the drystone wall (ID 36) to the south of turbine 2.

2. Methodology

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

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be in advance of works. The watching brief also provides an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2015).

The report contains the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results.
- A plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, and a site plan showing the position of the excavations.
- A full description of the deposits identified, including their character, function, relationship to other deposits and their potential dates.
- Suitably selected photographs of the excavations as well as plans and sections, which are related to Ordnance Datum.
- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains identified through a review of both published and unpublished reports, historical map data, documents held in local archives and HER data.
- A summary report on the artefactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A detailed archive listing all contexts recorded, all samples, finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken.

The excavation was carried out by removing the overburden in spits with a 360º tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The entire process was monitored by a

suitably trained archaeologist. The area excavated for the construction of the access track measured 550m in length, 3m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. The area for each turbine base and crane pad measured 35m in length and 25m in length and 0.30m in depth. In addition a further area of 10m by 4m and 0.30m depth was excavated for a transformer station.

The WSI included plans to excavate a 4m by 4m trench to a maximum depth of 0.35m over the trackway, to allow it to be fully recorded and then hand excavated. However, as no evidence of a trackway was found this excavation was not deemed necessary.

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with CIfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

3. Results

Targeted excavation (Plate 1)

A trench was excavated on the site of a potential trackway noted in an earlier Desk Based Assessment (Trysor 2015). The trench was located where the access route would have crossed the trackway.

The basal deposit encountered was a natural horizon (003) was encountered at a depth of 0.20m. It consisted of firm, mid yellow orange clay sand. This deposit contained a natural gravel deposit that was aligned north-west to south-east. Overlying this was a subsoil (002), comprised of a mid-yellow brown sandy clay soil with a depth of 0.20m. Overlying the subsoil was topsoil (001). This was a dark orange brown silty loam. Maximum depth of the deposit was 0.15m.

Watching Brief (Plates 2-8)

Excavation began at the south-eastern side of the site and ran continuously along the route for the access track before opening up in the areas for each turbine, crane pad and transformer box (Fig 3). The natural horizon (003) was encountered at a depth of 0.20m. It consisted of firm, mid yellow orange clay sand, with frequent angular siltstones and mudstones running throughout. Outcropping of larger bands of stone was noted in places across the excavation. The depth at which the natural was encountered altered across the excavation, dropping to a greater depth of 0.30m on the eastern facing slope. Two ridges were evident in the eastern facing slope, one of which was thought to represent the trackway noted during the DBA. On excavation however, both of these were seen to be terraces of gravel within the natural horizon.

Overlying this across the entire excavation was a depth of subsoil (002), comprised of a mid yellow brown sandy clay soil. On average this deposit was 0.20m thick but this varied on the eastern facing slope where it was 0.25m thick. Occasional angular stone was noted within the deposit, mainly confined to the interface horizon with the natural deposit below. Overlying

the subsoil was topsoil (001). This was a dark orange brown silty loam. Maximum depth of the deposit was 0.15m.

4. Conclusion

No archaeological features or finds were discovered during the course of works on the site. A previously proposed trackway (Trysor 2015) was determined to be a deposit of natural gravel forming a terrace in the topography.

5. Bibliography

CIfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

NERC. (2016) British Geological Survey Maps (accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk)

Trysor, 2015, Mynachdy, Heol y Mynachdy, Pontypridd: Historic Environment Assessment Second Revision.

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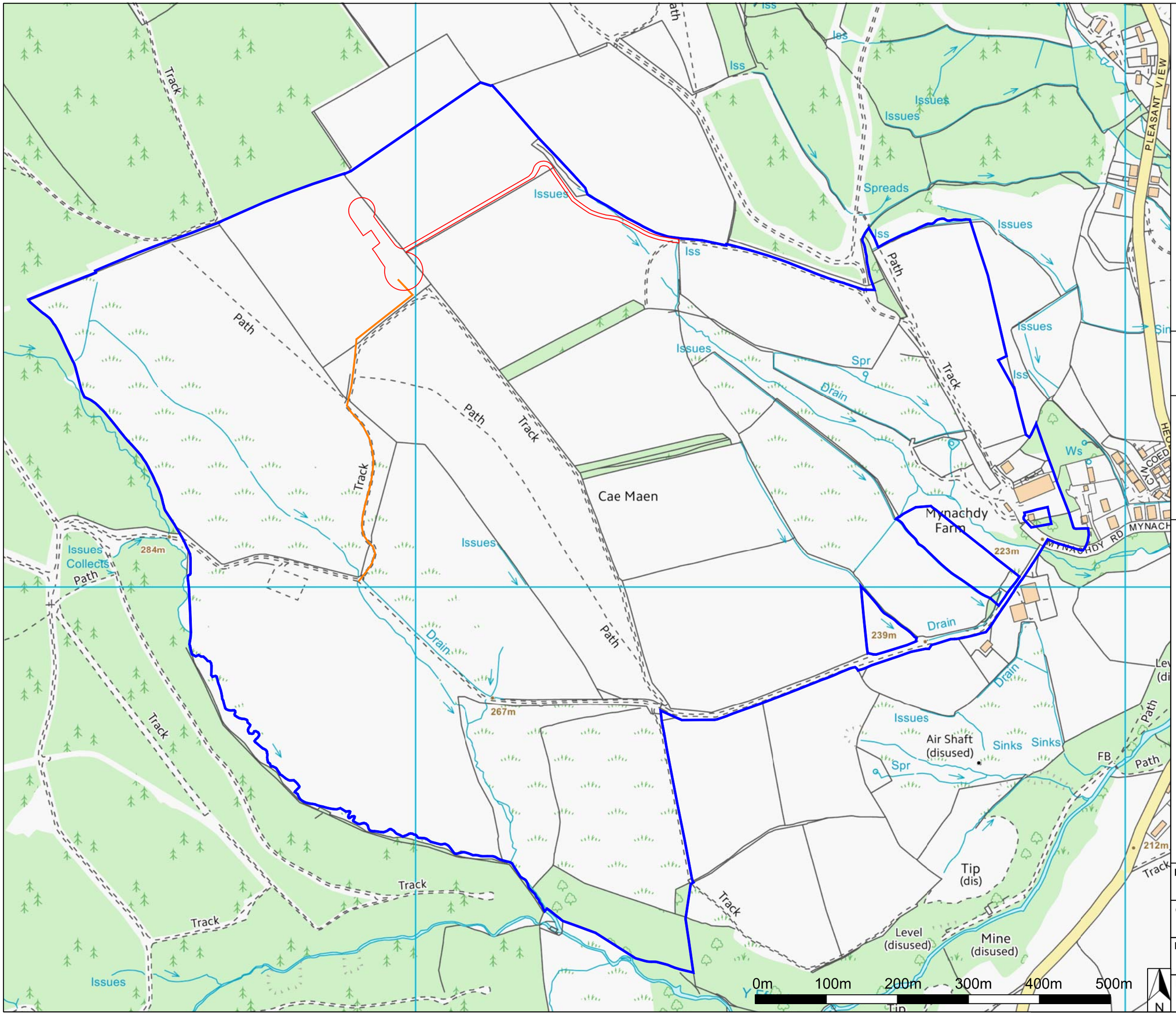

seren energy

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Clydach
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PROJECT:

Mynachdy Wind Turbine Scheme

ADDRESS:

Mynachdy
Ynysybwl
Rhondda Cynon Taff
CF37 3PE

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:

Location plan for proposed installation of two wind turbines at Mynachdy.

Development area outlined in red.

Land ownership boundary outlined in blue.

Underground grid connection route in orange.

DRAWN: O. Buxton	
CHECKED: O. Penney	
DATE: 04/02/2015	**SCALE:** 1:5000 on A3
DRAWING NO: MYNACHDYSP-1D	**OS LICENCE NO:** 0100031673

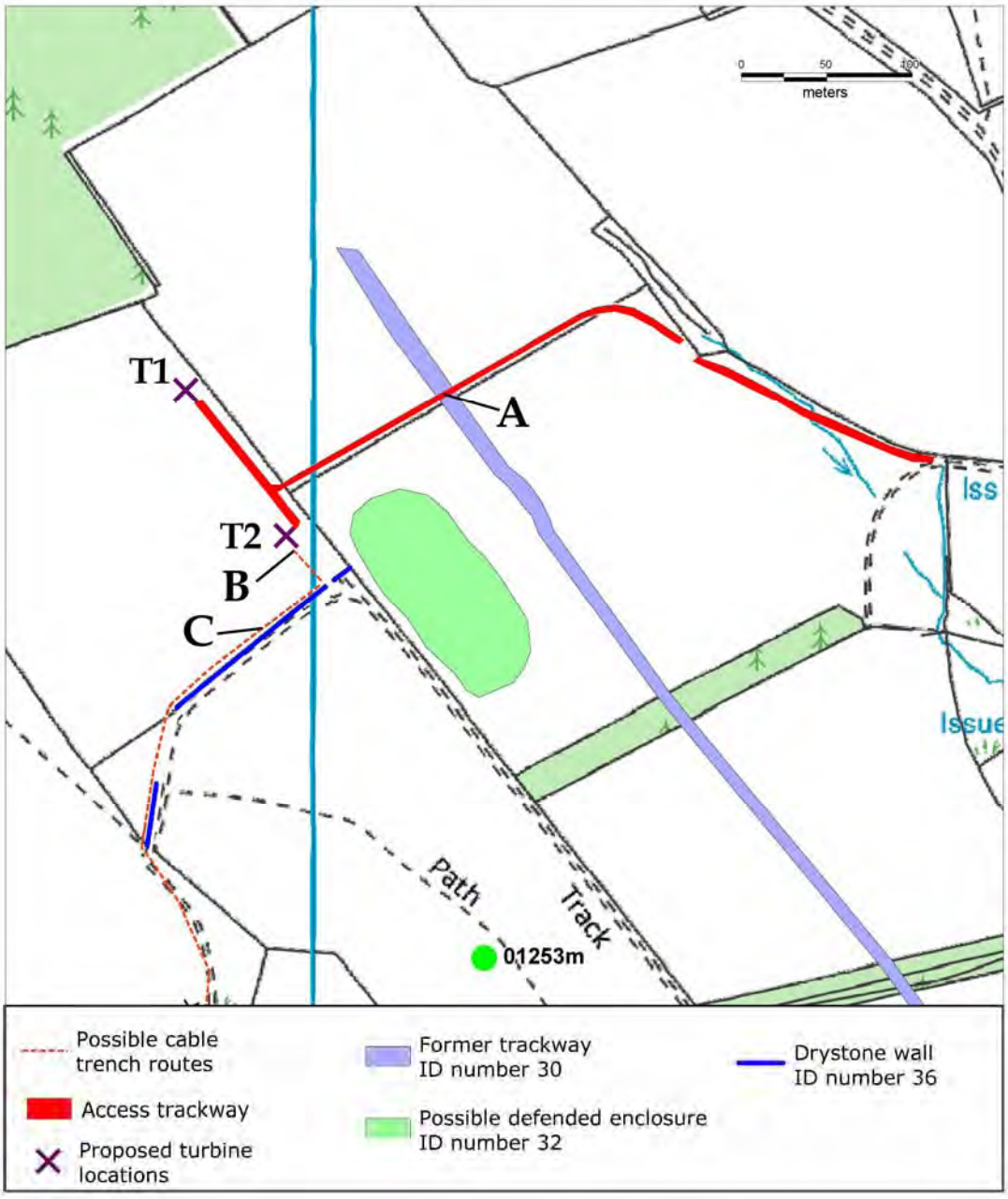

Figure 2. Location of excavation area at 'A'.

Plate 1. Photo shows the gravel terrace previously considered to be a track way. View to the SW

Plate 2. Base of turbine 1 and crane pad. View to the N.

Plate 3. Base of turbine 2, crane pad and the area stripped for the transformer box. View to the N.

Plate 4. Access track during excavation and view down the valley to Ynysybwl. View to SE.

Plate 5. View of the access track. Looking up the slope to the SW.

Plate 6. Showing outcropping bedrock. View upslope to the SW

Plate 7. Access track between the two turbines, looking SE.

Appendix II: Context Inventory

Context	Description		Relationship
001	Deposit	Topsoil. Comprised of a dark reddish brown silty loam. Thickness varied between 0.10m and 0.15m thick.	Overlies everything
002	Deposit	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay soil. Deposit was 0.20m thick but increased to	Subsoil deposit, overlain by (001), overlies (003).
003	Deposit	Firm, mid yellowish orange clay sand, with frequent angular siltstones and mudstones throughout. The depth at which the natural was encountered varied from 0.30m to 0.35m.	Natural horizon, overlain by (002).

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES
Revealing the past, informing the future

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SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT

Mynachdy
Rhondda Cynon Taf

Prepared for:

Seren Energy

March 2016

Archaeology Wales Limited

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Summary

This Specification details the methodology for a targeted archaeological excavation and archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of two wind turbines at Mynachdy Farm, Mynachdy Road, Ynysybwl, Rhondda Cynon Taf. The turbines are centred on ST 03925 955 30 and ST 03984 95445. The associated Planning Application Number is 15/0703/10.

The excavation is required to reduce the impact of the scheme on the archaeological resource as the access track crosses the possible historic trackway noted during a recent Desk based Assessment (Trysor 2015). The watching brief will safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the scheme.

This Specification document has been prepared by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) of Archaeology Wales Limited for Seren Energy.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Specification

1. Planning background

This Specification details the methodology for a targeted archaeological excavation and archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during ground works associated with the construction of two wind turbines at Mynachdy Farm, Mynachdy Road, Ynysybwl, Rhondda Cynon Taf. The turbines are centred on ST 03925 955 30 and ST 03984 95445. The associated Planning Application Number is 15/0703/10.

A condition (25) was placed on the planning consent stating that ground work should not commence until an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation had been submitted and approved:

> No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
>
> Reason: In order that the archaeological operations are undertaken to an acceptable standard and that legitimate archaeological interest in the site is satisfied in accordance with Policy AW7 of the Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Development Plan.

A response from Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division referenced the Historic Environment Assessment and recommended that additional work is undertaken on the intersection of a historic trackway and the proposed access track.

The location of the development lies 6km north of Pontypridd, situated 1 kilometre northwest of Mynachdy farmstead (Figure 1).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2. Archaeological background

A full archaeological and historical background was prepared as part of an Archaeological Assessment undertaken by Trysor in 2015. This document should be referred to for detailed background.

Only a single prehistoric feature is noted near to the development site. This is an Iron Age defended enclosure recorded by RCAHMW and situated in a field adjacent to the proposed turbines.

The nearest Roman site is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Twyn y Bridallt Marching Camp (GM259) located some 4.5km to the north-west of the development area.

Ecclesiastical sites provide the majority of the medieval sites around the development area. These include St Gwynno's parish church and churchyard; two holy wells, one dedicated to St Gwynno and the other to St Illtyd; a monastic grange at Mynachdy and two house platforms at Carn-y-Wiwer.

The post-medieval and modern character of the area is defined by agricultural and industrial remains and include farm houses and many coal workings, predominantly minor levels.

3. Specification objectives

This specification document sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological excavation and watching brief will meet the standard required by *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Excavation (2014)* and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The objective of the excavation is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through excavation and recording whilst creating a trench of sufficient size to allow an access track to be formed.

The objective of the watching brief is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the ground investigation scheme.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork and an archive of all collected data will be produced and deposited with an appropriate receiving institution.

4. Timetable of works

4.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and to coincide with the main site contractor's programme. No date has been set. Archaeology Wales will update Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) once a start date is known.

4.2. Report delivery

The field work report will be submitted to Seren Energy and to Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (advisors to the Local Planning Authority, henceforth GGAT-CD) within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

5. Fieldwork

5.1. Scope of work

Excavation

An archaeological excavation will be undertaken at the intersection of the proposed access track and the possible historic trackway. (Figure 2). The required excavation for the trackway across the site is 150mm which will be filled with stone to form the access track. The excavation will have a depth of 350mm (200mm below formation) to allow for a thicker stone track in this area to reduce traffic impact. The access track will be 4m in width and this will represent the width of the archaeological excavation area. If the trackway is considerably narrower than this, then the trench will be reduced accordingly.

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during intrusive ground works associated with the scheme. The specific tasks include, but are not limited to those outlined in the Archaeological Assessment (Trysor 2015):

Access route excavation (south-west end)

Turbine base excavation

Cable rout excavation

Other ground works

5.2. Methodology and contingency

Excavation

The excavation will include the setting out of the trench where the access route crosses the trackway (Figure 2). It will measure 4m by approximately 4m although this dimension will depend on the width of the proposed track. The upper deposit(s) will be removed by machine fitted with a grading bucket until the uppermost archaeological horizon is encountered. Once this is found hand excavation to 200mm below formation level (350mm below current ground level). If at this depth archaeology continues, geotextile (terram or similar) will be placed into the trench before the stone for the access track is laid.

Watching Brief

Intrusive groundwork outlined in 5.1 will be subject to an archaeological watching brief conducted to meet the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (4th ed. 2008).

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief must be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork shall 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.

General

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, their agent, main contractor, GGAT-CD and Archaeology Wales should be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client (of their agent) and GGAT Curatorial Division.

5.3. Recording

Archaeological recording will be undertaken to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system. Where necessary site drawings will be made at a suitable scale usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 in section. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp.

5.4. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2001) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

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

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

5.5. Environmental sampling strategy

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).

5.6. Human remains

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

A meeting with GGAT Curatorial, the client (or their agent) and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (3.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

5.7. Specialist advisers

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

Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)

Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

5.7.1. Specialist reports

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

6. Monitoring

AW will make its fieldwork available for monitoring by the client (and their appointed agents) and the Local Planning Authority. In both instances advance notice should be given. All site attendants should follow Health and Safety requirements. If site visit reports are made AW would be grateful to receive copies.

7. Post-fieldwork programme

7.1. Archive assessment

7.1.1. Site archive

An archive of archaeological site records will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 3.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with the ICON and IFA Guidelines (*Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2007*). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. Copies of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and the *Regional HER*.

In addition, an archive of records made during the post-fieldwork phase will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6.

7.1.2. Analysis

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

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A statement of the 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.

7.2. Reports and archive deposition

7.2.1. Report to client

A report, comprising a synthesis of data gathered, will be submitted within three months of completion of the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, together with photographs and illustrations.

7.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw, Historic England or Historic Scotland.

7.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

7.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to the relevant national archaeological agency (Cadw, Historic England or Historic Scotland).

7.2.5. Archive deposition

The research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution.

7.2.6. Finds deposition

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

A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Louis Stafford (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT Curatorial and Seren Energy.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations* 1992. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other guidelines

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

10. 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.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

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

11.2. Project tracking

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

12. 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.

References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

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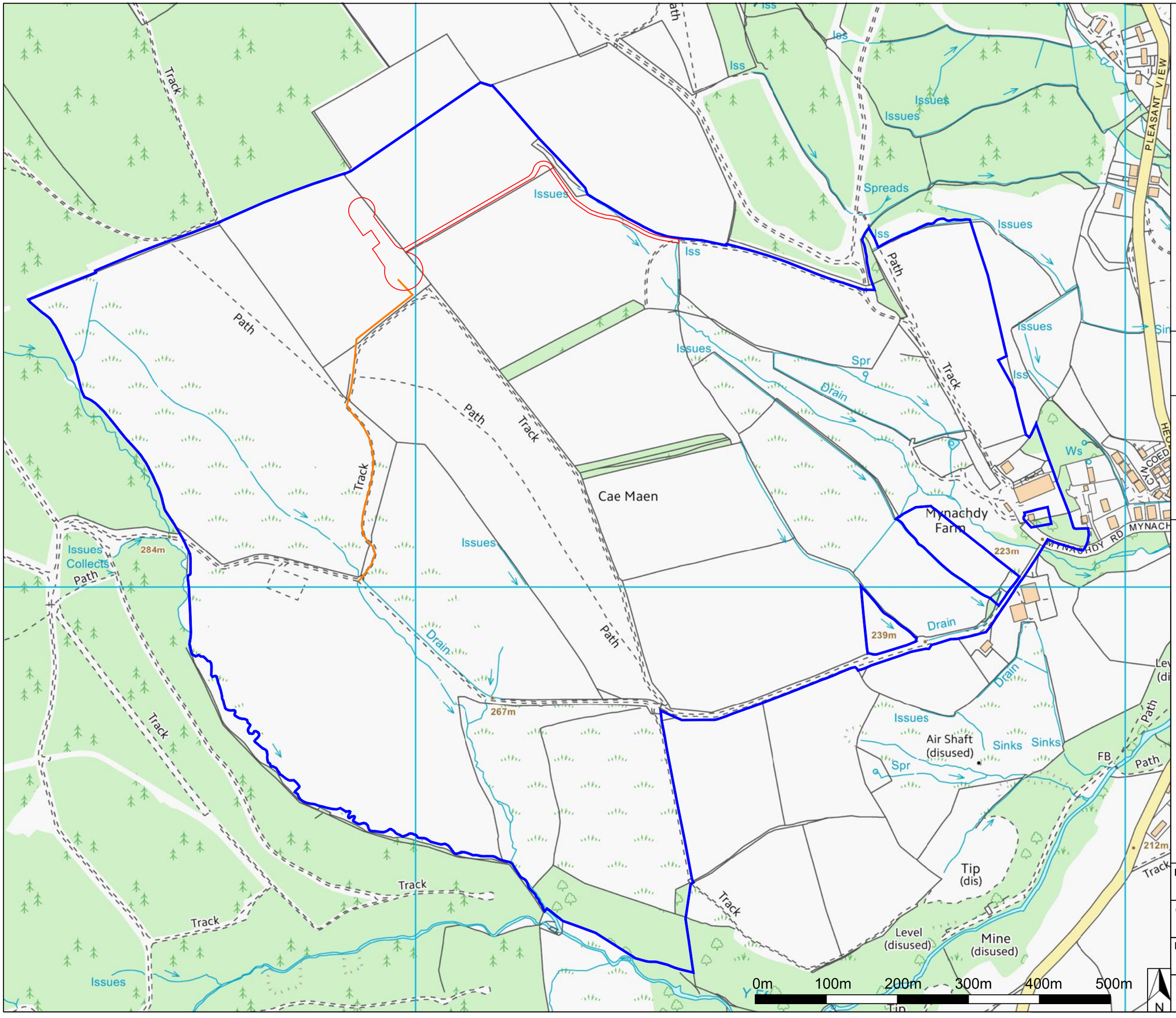

seren energy

Seren Energy Ltd
1 High Street
Clydach
Swansea
SA6 5LG

Tel: 01792 844007

PROJECT:

Mynachdy Wind Turbine Scheme

ADDRESS:

Mynachdy
Ynysybwl
Rhondda Cynon Taff
CF37 3PE

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:

Location plan for proposed installation of two wind turbines at Mynachdy.

Development area outlined in red.

Land ownership boundary outlined in blue.

Underground grid connection route in orange.

DRAWN: O. Buxton	
CHECKED: O. Penney	
DATE: 04/02/2015	**SCALE:** 1:5000 on A3
DRAWING NO: MYNACHDYSP-1D	**OS LICENCE NO:** 0100031673

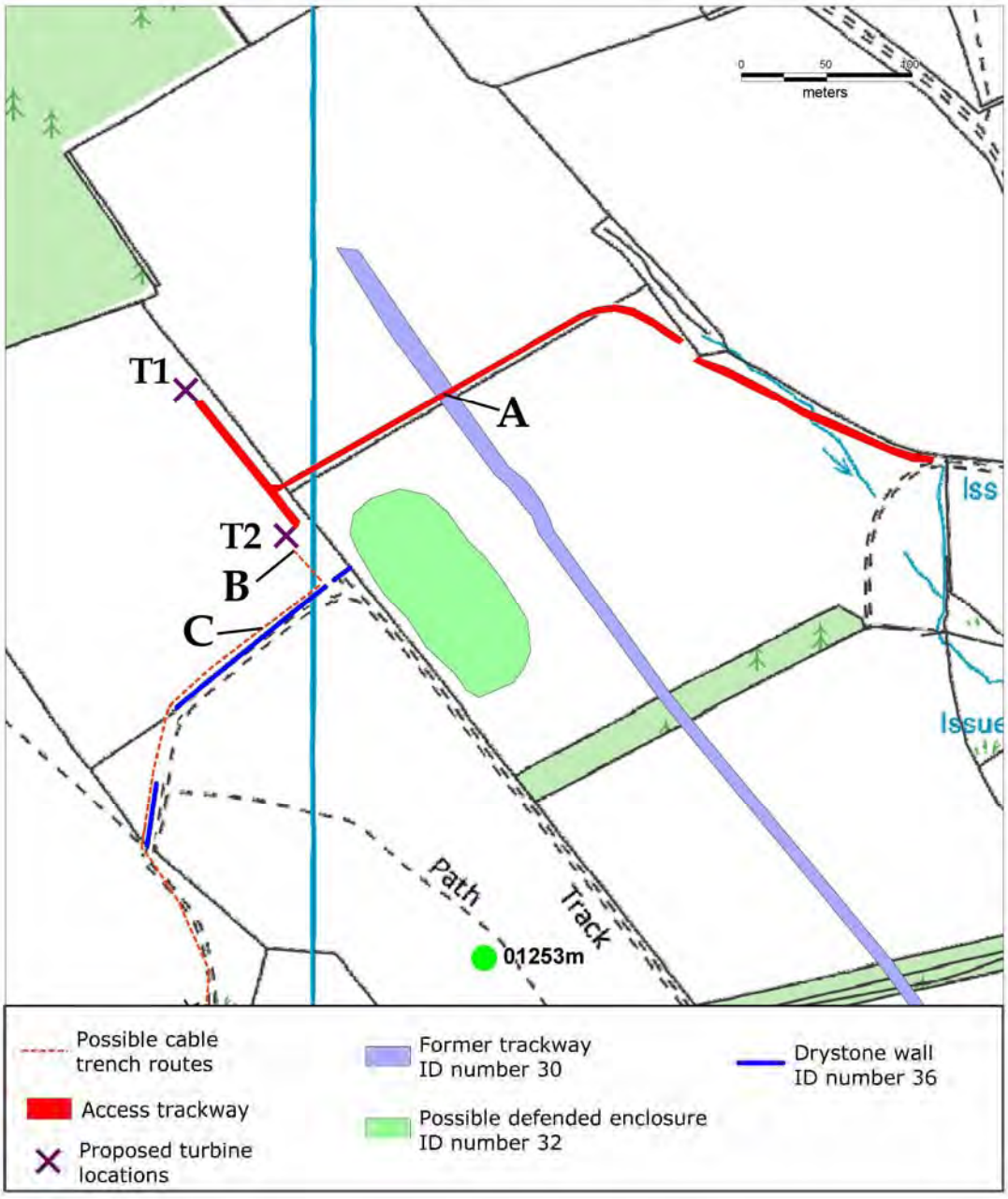

Figure 2. Location of excavation area at 'A'.