

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Atlantic Trading Estate (Phase 3), Barry, Vale of Glamorgan**

### Archaeological Watching Brief



By

Katie O'Connell BA, Daniel Moore BA MA  
and Jennifer Muller BA(Hons) MA


Report No. 1664


# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Atlantic Trading Estate (Phase 3), Barry, Vale of Glamorgan**

### Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Andy Ismail, ThinkVans.com Ltd

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Signed:   
Position: Regional Director  
Date: 29/3/2018

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Position: Regional Director  
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**March 2018**

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for ThinkVans Ltd on land within the Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, which is centred on OS grid reference ST 13545 67435. The report details the results of the third phase of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the groundworks associated with the building of a single storey, light commercial unit (Planning App. 2017/00316/FUL).*

*The site is located in close proximity to funerary remains that date from the Bronze Age onwards. Close to this is the location of a possible early Christian cemetery, with human remains in a lead lined coffin having been found (PRN 00988s). Further inhumations within lead lined coffins and cremations are known from this area, although it is unclear if they are of the same date, (PRN 02276s). A Bronze Age settlement has also been recorded to the south-west of the site (PRN 01997s).*

*The area of the site is recorded as having been used as a military base during the Second World War. The location of a military storehouse constructed in 1938, part of a Supply and Reserve Depot, is recorded to the south-west of the site, (PRN 02707s).*

*No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified during the watching brief.*

*All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## **1. Introduction**

### **Location and scope of work**

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Andrew Ismail of ThinkVans Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land within the Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, which is centred on NGR 13545 67435 (Fig 1). This work relates to the final stage of the redevelopment of the site, comprising the building of a single storey, light commercial unit (Planning Application Number 2017/00316/FUL).

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Service (GGAT-APS), acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, stipulated that the 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 2014) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.

The watching brief took place in July and August 2017 under the supervision of Katie O'Connell and Daniel Moore. The project was managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA.

## **Topography and Geology**

The development site is located in a trading estate on the south-eastern side of Barry Docks, 700m to the northwest of Hayes Point at Sully Bay and 1.3km northeast of the seaward entrance to the docks. It encompasses a flat, roughly triangular plot of grassed/waste land (10m OD), bounded on two sides by minor roads, with the southern and south-western side being bounded by a row of trees. The site has been partially developed with industrial units now occupying the western and eastern edges of the site.

The site overlies the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group. This group typically comprises red or green-grey mudstones and siltstones. However, in the area underlying the site it is more variable and comprises conglomerate and/or breccia which are derived from underlying rocks. These are a mixture of siltstones, sandstones and micritic limestone (NERC, 2017).

The geology changes just to the west of the site with the area surrounding the docks overlying the Blue Anchor Formation, which is comprised of sedimentary mudstone. There are no superficial deposits recorded for the area of the site but to the west tidal flat deposits of clay, silt and sand are recorded surrounding the area of the docks (NERC, 2017).

## **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The development site is located in an area that appears to have been exploited since the Mesolithic period, with a number of sites recorded in close proximity. The monuments recorded in close proximity to the site are mainly funerary sites. The earliest of these is a barrow dated to the Bronze Age (PRN 00717s), located 440m to the west of the site. Approximately 415m to the south-west a Bronze Age settlement has been excavated. The remains included a round house, pits and fence lines. It is uncertain if the settlement was occupied during the time the barrow was constructed. A four-poster building was also excavated during the works but this is thought to date to the Iron Age.

There are two records for inhumations, which have been found to the south-west of the site. The first is recorded as a possible Early Christian Cemetery (PRN 00988s), which is 365m to the south-west. The record shows a lead lined coffin was located here previously. The second record is for a number of lead lined coffins and cremations contained in glass vessels (PRN 02276s), which are located 161m to the south-west. It is possible these burials are all part of a larger cemetery. A further burial is known 386m to the north-east on Hayes Road (PRN 02390s). This is a cist burial and so likely to be of Iron Age date.

The last record in close proximity relates to a storehouse (PRN 02707s), which was constructed in 1938. This building is thought to be part of a military Supply and Reserve base

which was in use during the Second World War and garrisoned by American Soldiers. And possibly revealed in part during the phase one works (Stafford 2016).

This final phase of work follows two previous watching briefs undertaken as part of Phase 1 (Planning App. No 2014/00932/FUL) and Phase 2 (Planning App. No 2015/00668/FUL) (Stafford 2017 and Thomas 2017).

## **Phases 1 and 2**

The first watching brief recorded modern foundations constructed of concrete and brick. These may possibly relate to structures installed in and around Barry Docks during World War II by the American 2034<sup>th</sup> (later renamed the 517<sup>th</sup>) Port Battalion garrisoned here (Stafford, 2016). Excavations as part of Phase 2 revealed a post-medieval field drain, with no other features of archaeological potential encountered (Thomas, 2017).

## **2. Methodology**

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014) 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, 2014).

The proposed development plan included the excavation of twenty-seven roughly square areas which were to form concrete pads to support the steel super-structure, which were located at intervals around the outer walls of the building as well as three down the central longitudinal axis. There were lettered A – ZZZ (Fig. 3). Seven of these pad bases, N, O, P, Q, Y, Z and ZZZ, were however, not excavated. Each of the excavated pad bases measured on average 1.5m in length x 1.3m in width x 1.9m in depth. The excavation was carried out by removing the overburden in spits by means of mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket, to a total depth of approximately 2m. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained and experienced archaeologist.

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 ClfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

### **3. Watching Brief Results**

#### **Phase 3 – Plates 1-4; Figure 3**

The soil sequence encountered was consistent across the development site. Overlying the bedrock (008) at a depth of 1.5m from the surface was a natural, mid-reddish brown, silty clay subsoil (007) about 0.3m in thickness. In excavated area T, a modern ceramic drain with a NE/SW alignment had been cut through (007). The cut [010] measured in excess of 1.3m in length and 0.30m in width. The fill, (009), was a modern aggregate material. Overlying (007) was a dark, grey-brown silty clay (006) with a thickness of approximately 0.3m. This deposit appears to be a buried topsoil.

Overlying (006) were several layers of modern deposits, the first a dark, greyish-black sandy aggregate (005) containing plastic and occasional concrete slabs. Its thickness varied across the site but averaged at c.0.3m. Overlying this was a dark, reddish-brown silty clay (004) with inclusions of modern industrial waste (coal and slag). Its thickness averaged at 0.5m. Above this was a mid-brownish/red silty clay (003), the thickness varied, with a minimum thickness of 0.10m and a maximum thickness of 0.50m. This is due to the sloping nature of the ground and suggests the deposit was likely laid to level the surrounding area. Overlying this was deposit (002), which was comprised of a red-brown clay silt that contained a high frequency of rubble including concrete, plastic, wood, metal, and brick. Overlying this was the hardcore surface (001) that incorporated a fabric membrane/ground sheet on its underside. Its thickness was 0.10m.

### **4. Conclusion**

No archaeological features were found during the course of works on the site. As such, this development did not negatively impact the local archaeological resource.

### **5. Bibliography**

ClfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at [www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net))

NERC. (2016) British Geological Survey Maps (accessed at [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk))

Stafford, L. 2016. *Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan: An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Archaeology Wales Ltd Report No. 1481.

Thomas, S. 2017. *Atlantic Trading Estate, Phase 2, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Archaeology Wales Ltd Report No. 1593.

## Appendix 1: Context Register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
001	Layer	Modern hardcore surface	Above (002)
002	Layer	Reddish-brown clayey silt	Below (001)
003	Layer	Brownish-red silty clay	Below (002)
004	Layer	Reddish-brown with coal	Below (003)
005	Layer	Dark black sand	Below (004)
006	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Below (005)
007	Layer	Natural subsoil	Below (006)
008	Layer	Bedrock – mudstone	Below (007)
009	Fill	Fill of cut for a modern land drain	Cuts (007)
010	Cut	Cut of modern land drain	Filled by (009)



## Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry



Figure 1. Site boundary (red)  
North to top of page

Figure 2: Location of watching brief (phase 3)

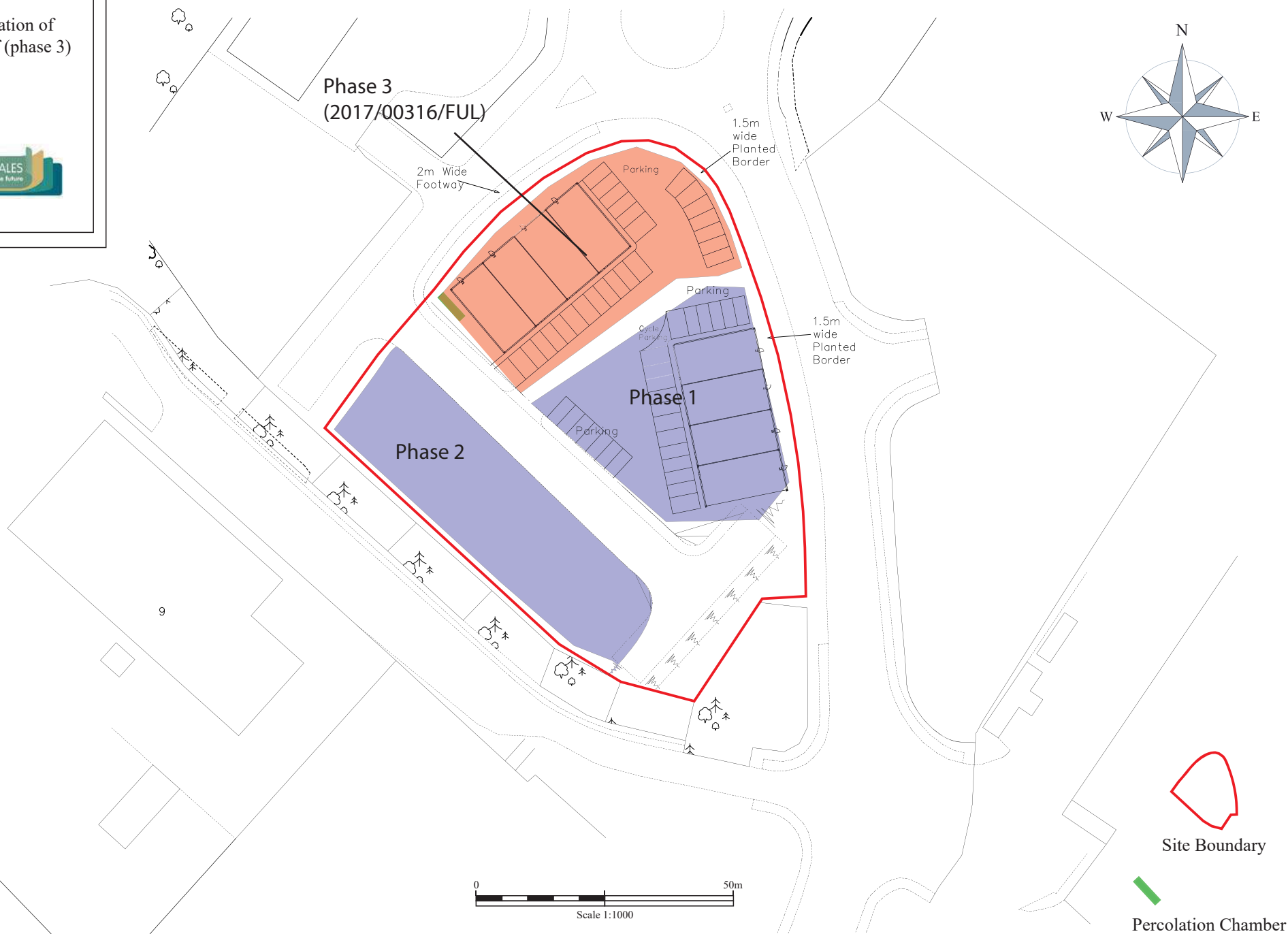




Figure 3. Map showing column support holes excavated.



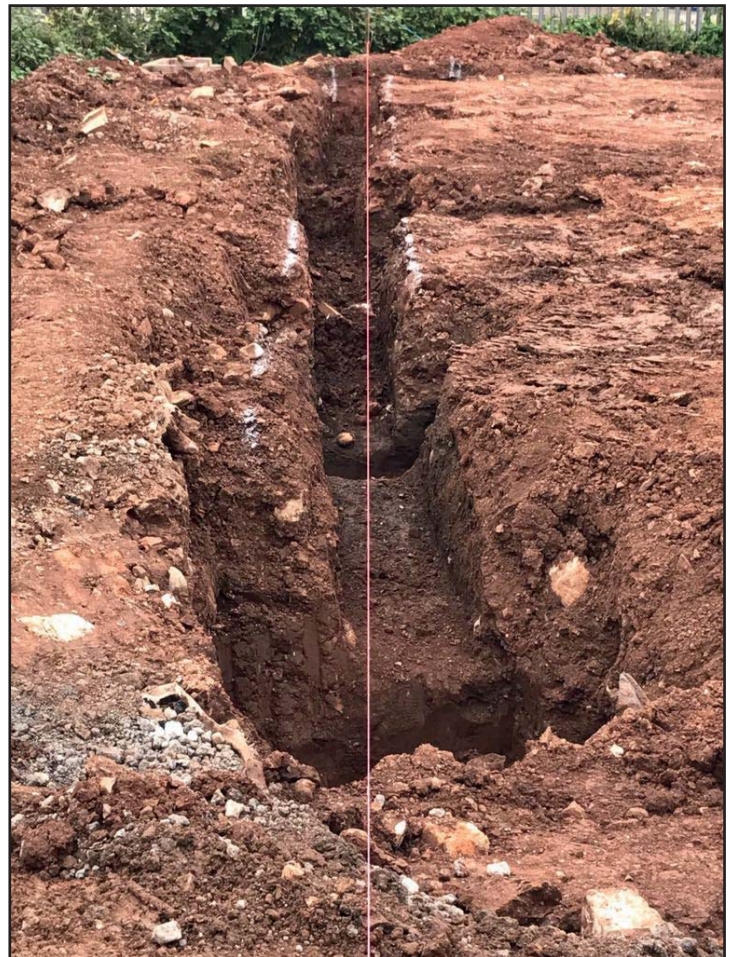


Plate 1: View to the north-east after removal of the initial overburden.

Plate 2: View to the north-west from Area A





Plate 3: View to the south-west from Area M

Plate 4: View to the north-west over the north-eastern end of the main excavation area

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**WATCHING BRIEF**

**AT**

**ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE (PHASE 3), BARRY**

**VALE OF GLAMORGAN**

**Prepared for:**

Andy Ismail, ThinkVans.com Ltd

**Planning Application Number: 2017/00316/FUL**

**Project No: 2303**

**June 2017**



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Figure 1. Site Location

## *Summary*

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Andy Ismail, ThinkVans Ltd.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief to be undertaken during the groundworks associated with the building of single storey, light commercial unit at Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (Planning App. No. 2017/00316/FUL)*

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

## **1. Introduction and planning background**

This WSI details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief undertaken during the groundworks associated with the building of a single storey, light commercial unit at Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan (Planning App. No. 2017/00316/FUL) and centred on NGR 13545 67435.

This WSI has been prepared by Siân Thomas, Project Officer, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Andy Ismail of ThinkVans Ltd.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Service (GGAT-APS) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. GGAT has recommended that an archaeological watching brief of the development area is undertaken during the ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The recommendations made by GGAT-APS for the watching brief are set out in a letter to Local Planning Authority.

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 Wales (Ed.9 November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note 24. 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 to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.



## **2. Site Description**

The site occupies an area of open, flat (10m OD), grassed/waste land within the Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, which has been partially developed with industrial units now occupying the western and eastern edges of the site. It lies 700m to the north-west of Hayes Point at Sully Bay and 1.3km north-east of the seaward entrance to the docks.

The roughly triangular shaped plot is bordered on all sides by minor roads within the industrial estate.

The site overlies the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group. This group typically comprises red or green-grey mudstones and siltstones. However, in the area underlying the site it is more variable and comprises conglomerate and/or breccia which are derived from underlying rocks. These are a mixture of siltstones, sandstones and micritic limestone (NERC 2017).

## **3. Archaeological background**

The site is located in an area that appears to have been exploited since the Mesolithic period, with a number of sites recorded in close proximity. The monuments recorded in close proximity to the site are mainly funerary sites. The earliest of these is a barrow dated to the Bronze Age (PRN 00717s), located 440m to the west of the site. Approximately 415m to the south-west a Bronze Age settlement has been excavated. The remains included a round house, pit deposits and fence lines. It is uncertain if the settlement was occupied during the time the barrow was constructed. A four-poster building was also excavated during the works but this is thought to date to the Iron Age.

There are two records for inhumations, which have been found to the south-west of the site. The first is recorded as a possible Early Christian Cemetery (PRN 00988s), which is 365m to the south-west. The record shows a lead lined coffin was located here previously. The second record is for a number of lead lined coffins and cremations contained in glass vessels (PRN 02276s), which are located 161m to the south-west. It is possible these burials are all part of a larger cemetery. A further burial is known 386m to the north-east on Hayes Road (PRN 02390s). This is a cist burial and so likely to be of Iron Age date.

The last record in close proximity relates to a storehouse (PRN 02707s), which was constructed in 1938. This building is thought to be part of a military Supply and Reserve base which was in use during the Second World War and garrisoned by American Soldiers.

This phase of work follows two previous watching briefs undertaken as part of Phase 1 (Planning App. No 2014/00932/FUL) and Phase 2 (Planning App. No 2015/00668/FUL). The first watching brief recorded modern foundations constructed

of concrete and brick. These may possibly relate to structures installed in and around Barry Docks during World War II by the American 2034<sup>th</sup> (later renamed the 517th) Port Battalion garrisoned here (Stafford 2016). Excavations as part of Phase 2 revealed a post-medieval field drain, with no other features of archaeological potential encountered (Thomas 2017).

## **4. Objectives**

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 (2014)*.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- 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.

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.

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**

The programme of watching brief work will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The proposed start date is June 2017.

### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## **6. Fieldwork**

### **6.1. Detail**

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014).

The watching brief will include, but not be limited to the following tasks associated with the development:

- Foundation excavation
- Service excavation
- Landscaping
- All other ground intrusive works

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.

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, GGAT-APS and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for additional archaeological staff and suitable timescales 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 and GGAT-APS.

### **6.2. 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.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

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

### 6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)* 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.

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

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 English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

### 6.5. 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, 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

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)

#### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

## 7. Monitoring

GGAT-APS will be contacted prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-APS for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-APS will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until GGAT-APS has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT-APS will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## **8. Post-fieldwork programme**

### **8.1. Archive assessment**

#### **8.1.1. Site archive**

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.

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 CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### **8.1.2. 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 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.

## **8.2. Reports and archive deposition**

### **8.2.1. Report to client**

Copies of all reports associated with the work, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT upon completion.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

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

### **8.2.3. 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.

### **8.2.4. 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 Cadw.

### **8.2.5. Archive deposition**

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

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

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

### **8.2.6. 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.

## **9. Staff**

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced archaeologist employed by Archaeology Wales. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1. 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.

#### **10.2. 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).

### **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

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.

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.

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.

### **12. 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.



## 13. Quality Control

### 13.1. 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.

### 13.2. 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.

## 14. 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.

## Bibliography

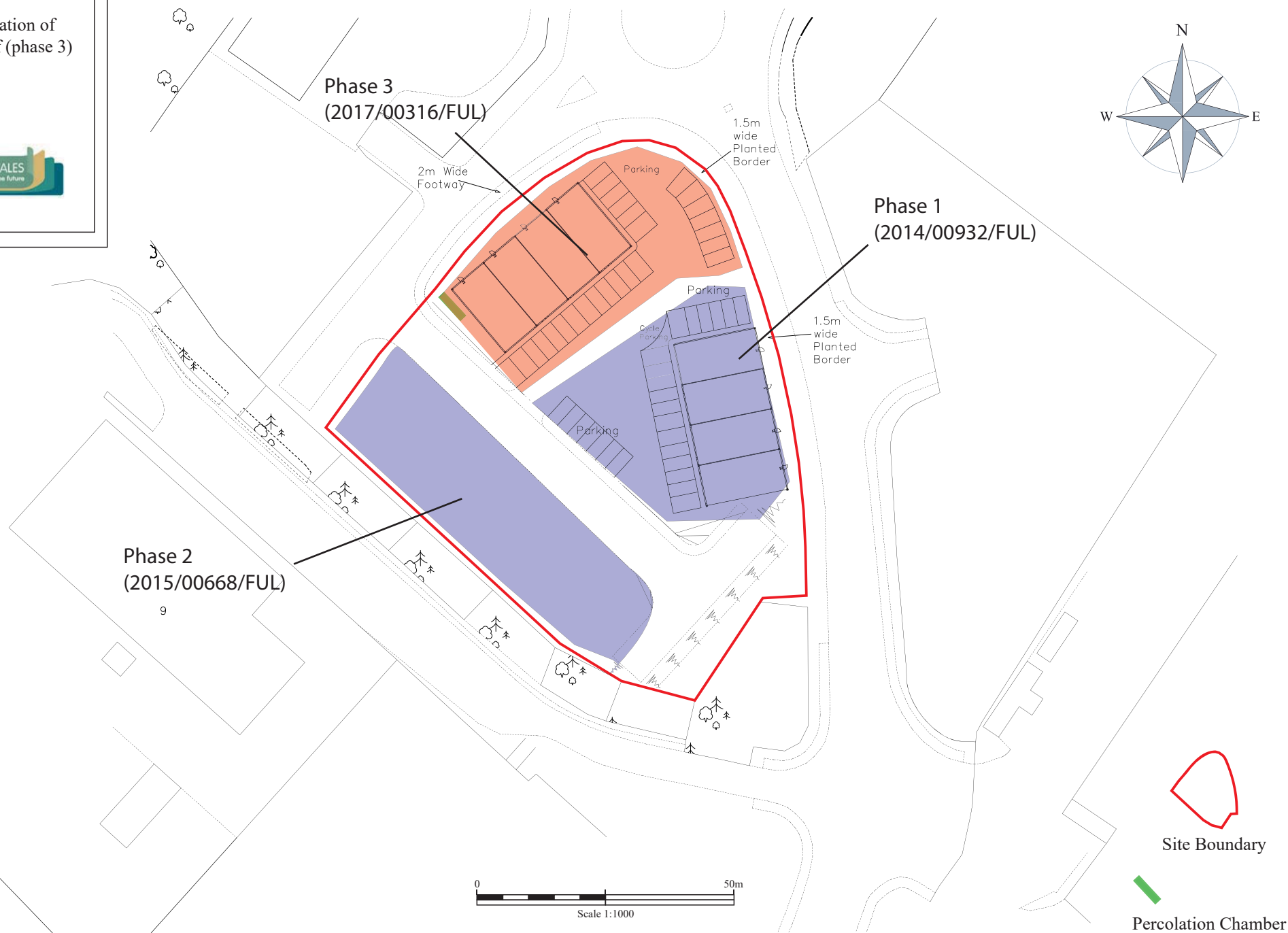
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Figure 1: Location of watching brief (phase 3)



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