

Archaeology Wales

Portlands Ground, Magor Monmouthshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Irene Garcia Rovira BA MA PhD

Report No. 1432


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
Archaeology Wales

Portlands Ground, Magor Monmouthshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Natural Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

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Report No. 1418

January 2016

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from a watching brief undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for National Resources Wales/Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru during sea defence improvements at Portland Grounds, on the Caldicot Levels, Monmouthshire. The extent of the improvement work covers approximately 2000m between NGR ST 438848 and ST 454858.

The site lies within the Wentlooge Levels which is part of the Gwent Levels. This area is designated as an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2). The area represents the largest and most significant example of a man made landscape in Wales. The Levels represent a landscape inundated by, and reclaimed from the sea for at least the last two thousand years. The area has distinctive drainage systems devised over successive periods of use. The Levels have proven and the potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998, GGAT 2005, GGAT 2013).

A total of seven trenches were opened along the length of the sea defence.. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were recovered during the groundworks.

The archaeological watching brief conformed to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

In March 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) was commissioned by Alexander Scorey of Natural Resources Wales to carry out an archaeological watching brief during a 2000m length of land at Portland Grounds, on the Caldicot Levels, Monmouthshire between NGR ST 438848 and ST 454858 (Figure 1). A watching brief was recommended as suitable mitigation following a comprehensive desk-based assessment (GGAT 2013).

Alongside the watching brief, an archaeological tool box talk was given to all sub-contractors associated with the ground work. This talk highlighted the nature of the unique archaeological stratigraphy, typical feature types in addition to the finds types associated with the prehistoric, Roman and later periods.

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (henceforth - WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (ClfA 2013) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works. Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (Henceforth - GGAT-CD), acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, subsequently approved the WSI. The AW Project Number is 2326.

The watching brief commenced on the 15th of July 2015 and was undertaken by Chris Hambleton (AW) and the project was managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA.

1.2 Geology and topography

The sea defence improvement work covers a 2000m length of the South Wales coast line at Portland Grounds, part of the Caldicot Levels located some 13km to the east of Newport. The site runs approximately 200m north-east from Magor Pill to 200m north-east of Collister Pill. The area is flat and characterised by farmland to the north with drainage reens and ditches draining and dividing the land.

The underlying geology of the area is comprised of the Mercia Mudstone Group, Triassic sedimentary bedrock. The superficial deposits are those of tidal flat deposits of clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey 2015).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The sea defence improvement work covers a 2000m length of the South Wales coast line at Portland Grounds, part of the Caldicot Levels located some 13km to the east of Newport (Figure 1). The Caldicot Levels are part of the Gwent Levels which have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2). This area represents the largest and most significant example of a man made landscape in Wales. The Levels represent a landscape inundated by, and reclaimed from the sea for at least the last two thousand years. The area has distinctive drainage systems devised over successive periods of use. The Levels have proven and the potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998, GGAT 2005, GGAT 2013). A brief summary of known archaeological sites is outlined below and taken from the Desk-based Assessment written by GGAT. This document should be consulted for a full and detailed historical and archaeological background (GGAT 2013).

‘Significant human activity is known along the foreshore between Cold Harbour Pill, Magor Pill and Collister Pill. Three circular houses dating to the Bronze Age have been identified at Chapeltump (03979g) with evidence that some form of occupation continued into the Iron Age, with the discovery of a structure consisting of a 10m diameter ring of wooden posts and an inner ring with a central post (02529g). A human femur discovered at Chapeltump has been dated to approximately 1400 B.C. but has tentatively been suggested as having been brought to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site from an earlier burial, perhaps as a way of legitimising ancestral rights to exploit the area (Locock et al. 2000, 33-34, Wilkinson 2000, 34).

Prehistoric activity has been recorded near Cold Harbour Pill in the form of pottery, animal bone and charcoal (02530g). Remains of several Bronze Age trackways made of brushwood and wooden stakes have been located within the development area, including the Upton Trackway (03980.0g) south of Magor Pill, a trackway just west of Cold Harbour Pill (04328g) and another fragmentary trackway located near Collister Pill (05772g). These

trackways are thought to have been constructed to aid crossing the muddy parts of the foreshore, probably to provide access to fish traps. Evidence for the human utilisation of the environment comes from wooden fish traps located near Cold Harbour (08992g) and a RAMSAR designated Iron Age basket fish trap in Redwick (05754g). More ephemeral evidence for occupation has come from the discovery of footprints in prehistoric deposits located on the foreshore; these include the footprints of an adult male and a child dated to the Mesolithic (05758g), and the footprints of a dog or wolf located crossing a palaeochannel (05757g). Despite the relative abundance of evidence for occupation, it is believed that the Levels were occupied only seasonally, with most people migrating inland during the winter (Hamilton 2004, 107).

Numerous sherds of pottery have been discovered along the shoreline that suggests a Roman presence within the proposed development area. These appear to be focused east of Cold Harbour Pill (00445g) which has been suggested as the site of a settlement in the 2nd Century; Rippon believes that Magor Pill is the most likely site for the settlement and that the finds from Cold Harbour have arrived there, together with medieval finds, through natural depositional processes. Further east, a Roman coin hoard dating to the 4th Century was found on Caldicot Moor (00485g). Magor Pill is one of three sites on the Caldicot Level to be strongly associated with Roman occupation, the others being the mouth of the Usk and Goldcliff Point (Rippon 1996). Rippon suggests that the Magor site appears to be extensive and complex, with hundreds of sherds of pottery, leather and wooden items and a heavy cast bronze sheet being found in 1950 in the relatively recent saltmarsh (ibid.). However, no evidence for structures has been found. Behind the sea wall, sherds of Roman pottery were found in the vicinity of Magor Sewage works in the 1930s (04730g) and 1966 (03995g). Supporting evidence for a settlement at Magor Pill is provided by a possible Roman road running south from the Caerwent-Caerleon road to the Roman site at Magor Pill (ibid). Other Roman material has come from the intertidal zone at Chapel Farm (06155g).'

2 Methodology

A watching brief complying with the ClfA Standards and Guidance on Watching Briefs (Updated 2014) was undertaken during ground disturbance work within the site.

The excavation was carried by raising the crest of the existing embankment and excavating the area to a depth of 1m. This also included the excavation of the front face of the existing flood embankment under instruction of a geotechnical engineer to investigate the cause of previous front face slope failures whilst ensuring measures are in place to maintain the function of the embankment as a flood defence at all times. The works also comprised the construction of access tracks, the removal and replacement of blockstone and restoration of the surface of the Welsh Coast Path.

Archaeological recording was undertaken to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits, features and structures were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system. Where necessary site drawings were made

at a suitable scale usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 in section. All significant contexts were photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp.

The work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance set by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*.

3 Watching Brief Results

The trenches were excavated at approximately 150m intervals along the line of the sea defences (Figure 1).

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 6.2m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (101) was composed of sandy silt with frequent small stone inclusions and had an average depth of 0.6m. This layer overlaid context (102). The depth of context (102) varied between 1.45m and 1.7m and was characterised as a layer of mid-brown silty clay. Deposit (102) overlaid the natural deposit below.

3.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 7m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (201) was a deposit of stony made ground, 0.65m depth. Deposit (201) overlaid context (202) that composed a silty clay and had a depth of 1.4m. The lowest layer (203) was characterised as a dark-grey mottled clay of 1m in depth. Deposit (203) overlaid the natural deposit below.

3.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 8m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (301) was a deposit of stony made ground, 0.7m in depth. Deposit (301) overlaid context (302) that composed of silty clay and varied in depth from 1.3m to 1.9m. Deposit (302) overlaid the natural clay.

3.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 7m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (401) was a deposit of stony made ground, 0.8m in depth. Deposit (401) overlaid deposit (402) which was composed of mid-brown silty clay and varied in depth from 1.2m to 1.7m. Deposit (402) overlaid the natural deposit below.

3.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 7.2m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (501) was a reddish-brown deposit of stony made ground, 0.2m in depth. Deposit (501) overlaid context (502) which composed of mid-brown silty clay and varied in depth from 1.1m to 1.45m. Deposit (502) overlaid the natural deposit below.

3.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 measured 6.5m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper layer (601) was a reddish-brown deposit of stony made ground, 0.2m in depth. Deposit (601) overlaid context (602) which composed of mid-brown silty clay and varied in depth from 1.3m to 1.5m. Deposit (602) overlaid the natural deposit below.

3.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 measured 5.7m in length and 1.2m in width. The upper deposit (701) was a reddish-brown silty clay. Deposit (001) overlaid context (002) composed of mid-brown silty clay and varying in depth from 1.2m to 1.8m. (002) was found to be sat on top of the natural subsoil.

4 Conclusion

The ground works did not reveal any archaeological features, deposits or finds. The natural clay deposits were encountered at depths between 2m and 3m below current ground level. The work associated with the improvements of the sea defence did not have a negative impact on the archaeological resource of the area.

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Note: This plan includes the highest water levels for the tides shown in its drawing and is to be taken as being the responsibility of the contractor under contract.
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Legend:

- Site Boundary
 - Walkway / Coast Path
 - Post Medieval Sea Defence
 - Main Rivers
 - Remoral
 - Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
 - Special Protection Area (SPA)
 - Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
 - Contaminated Land
 - Public Right of Way to be closed
 - Crossing Point over reed
 - Target Note
 - 5
1. Habitat suitable for reptiles, nesting birds and badgers

Notes

Rev	Drawn	Checked	Issue/Approved	Date	Description

Designed by: _____ Date: 08/05/2014
 Client: _____



Client Drawing No. _____ Revision _____
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SEA DEFENCE IMPROVEMENTS AT PORTLAND GROUNDS

Drawing title:
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Scale: 1:10000 @ A1 Sheet size: A1
 Drawing no: 19455-0002 Revision: A.0

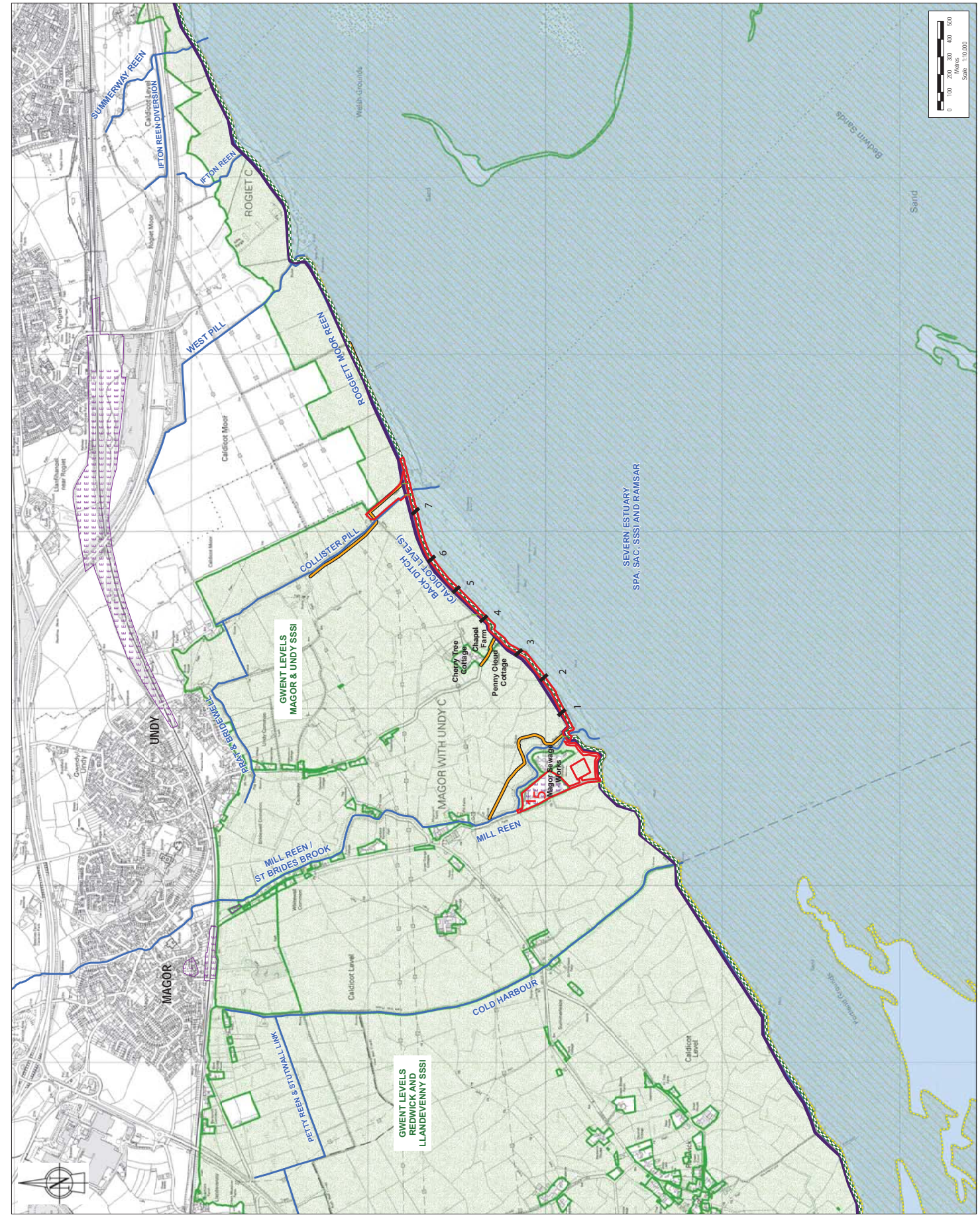




Plate 1 (left): Trench 1,
view to North.



Plate 2 (right): Trench 2,
view to North



Plate 3 (left): Trench 3,
view to the North



Plate 4 (right): Trench 4,
view to the North



Plate 5 (left): Trench 5, view to the North.



Plate 6 (right): Trench 6, view to the North.



Plate 7 (left): Trench 7,
view to the North.

**SPECIFICATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT**

Portland Grounds, Caldicot, Monmouthshire

Prepared for:

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales

19 March 2014

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Summary

This Specification details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during groundwork associated with the sea defence improvements at Portland Grounds, on the Caldicot Levels, Monmouthshire. The extent of the improvement work is approximately 2000m between NGR ST 438848 and ST 454858.

The watching brief was recommended as suitable mitigation following a comprehensive Desk-Based Assessment (GGAT 2013). Other mitigation proposed by the DBA was for the provision of archaeological 'Tool-Box Talks' to be provided for non-archaeological personnel on site.

This Specification document has been prepared by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) of Archaeology Wales Limited for Alexander Scorey Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales.

Specifications

1. Brief historical background

The sea defence improvement work covers a 2000m length of the South Wales coast line at Portland Grounds, part of the Caldicot Levels located some 13km to the east of Newport (Figure 1). The Caldicot Levels are part of the Gwent Levels which have been designated an Outstanding Historic Landscape (HLW (Gt) 2). This area represents the largest and most significant example of a man made landscape in Wales. The Levels represent a landscape inundated by, and reclaimed from the sea for at least the last two thousand years. The area has distinctive drainage systems devised over successive periods of use. The Levels have proven and the potential for extensive, well-preserved, buried, waterlogged, archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits surviving from earlier landscapes (Cadw and ICOMOS 1998, GGAT 2005, GGAT 2013). A brief summary of known archaeological sites is outlined below and taken from the Desk-based Assessment written by GGAT. This document should be consulted for a full and detailed historical and archaeological background (GGAT 2013).

‘Significant human activity is known along the foreshore between Cold Harbour Pill, Magor Pill and Collister Pill. Three circular houses dating to the Bronze Age have been identified at Chapelump (03979g) with evidence that some form of occupation continued into the Iron Age, with the discovery of a structure consisting of a 10m diameter ring of wooden posts and an inner ring with a central post (02529g). A human femur discovered at Chapelump has been dated to approximately 1400 B.C. but has tentatively been suggested as having been brought to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site from an earlier burial, perhaps as a way of legitimising ancestral rights to exploit the area (Locock et al. 2000, 33-34, Wilkinson 2000, 34).

Prehistoric activity has been recorded near Cold Harbour Pill in the form of pottery, animal bone and charcoal (02530g). Remains of several Bronze Age trackways made of brushwood and wooden stakes have been located within the development area, including the so called Upton Trackway (03980.0g) south of Magor Pill, a trackway just west of Cold Harbour Pill (04328g) and another fragmentary trackway located near Collister Pill (05772g). These trackways are thought to have been constructed to aid crossing the muddy parts of the foreshore, probably to provide access to fish traps. Evidence for the human utilisation of the environment comes from wooden fish traps located near Cold Harbour (08992g) and a RAMSAR designated Iron Age basket fish trap in Redwick (05754g). More ephemeral evidence for occupation has come from the discovery of footprints in prehistoric deposits located on the foreshore; these include the footprints of an adult male and a child dated to the Mesolithic (05758g), and the footprints of a dog or wolf located crossing a palaeochannel (05757g). Despite the relative abundance of evidence for occupation, it is believed that the Levels were occupied only seasonally, with most people migrating inland during the winter (Hamilton 2004, 107).

Numerous sherds of pottery have been discovered along the shoreline that suggests a Roman presence within the proposed development area. These appear to be focused east of Cold Harbour Pill (00445g) which has been suggested as the site of a settlement in the 2nd Century; Rippon believes that Magor Pill is the most likely site for the settlement and that the finds from Cold Harbour have arrived there, together with medieval finds, through natural depositional processes. Further east, a Roman coin hoard dating to the 4th Century was found on Caldicot Moor (00485g). Magor Pill is one of three sites on the Caldicot Level to be strongly associated with Roman occupation, the others being the mouth of the Usk and Goldcliff Point (Rippon 1996). Rippon suggests that the Magor site appears to be extensive and complex, with hundreds of sherds of pottery, leather and wooden items and a heavy cast bronze sheet being found in 1950 in the relatively recent saltmarsh (ibid.). However, no evidence for structures has been found. Behind the sea wall, sherds of Roman pottery were found in the vicinity of Magor Sewage works in the 1930s (04730g) and 1966 (03995g). Supporting evidence for a settlement at Magor Pill is provided by a possible Roman road running south from the Caerwent-Caerleon road to the Roman site at Magor Pill (ibid). Other Roman material has come from the intertidal zone at Chapel Farm (06155g).'

2. Specification objectives

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

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 development.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork and an archive of all collected data will be produced and deposited with Newport Museum who will be contacted once timescales are finalised.

3. Timetable of works

3.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and to coincide with the main site contractor's programme. The proposed start date as provided by Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales (henceforth - CNC/NRW) will be 1st April 2015.

3.2. Report delivery

The watching brief report will be submitted to CNC/NRW and to Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (advisors to the Local Planning Authority, henceforth GGAT Curatorial) within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

4. Fieldwork

4.1. Scope of development

The scope of the work subject to the archaeological watching brief to be undertaken at Portland Grounds (between NGR ST 438848 and ST 454858) includes, but is not limited to:

- raising the crest of the existing embankment
- associated excavation of up to 1m in depth
- Additional excavation of the front face of the flood embankment will be carried out under instruction of a geotechnical engineer to investigate the cause of previous front face slope failures whilst ensuring measures are in place to maintain the function of the embankment as a flood defence at all times
- construction of access tracks
- reinstating the surface of the Wales Coast Path
- removal and replacement of blockstone
- other intrusive ground works

4.2. Methodology and contingency

All intrusive groundwork will be subject to an archaeological watching brief (GGAT 2013, Chapter 5) 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.

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.

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 (henceforth – AW), the client (CNC/NRW) and GGAT Curatorial Division.

In conjunction with the archaeological watching brief an archaeological 'Tool Box Talk' will be provided to non-archaeological personnel on site. This will be aimed at those operating mechanical excavators and associated colleagues (banksmen etc) and will aim to provide information to help identify archaeological features. This will include highlighting the peat layers and the potential for archaeological preservation (preserved organic material), peat extraction pits, and information regarding finds should they be discovered on site. Information will also be given with regard to the site archaeologist who may be contacted if site personnel think that an archaeological discovery has been encountered.

4.3. 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 and also black and white film.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

4.6. 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 Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

A meeting with GGAT Curatorial, the client (CNC/NRW) 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.

4.7. 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	Dr Amelia Pannett (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Jen Kitch (Oxford Archaeology)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-	Malin Holst (University of York)

cremated human bone	
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)
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)
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)

4.7.1. Specialist reports

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

5. 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.

6. Post-fieldwork programme

6.1. Archive assessment

6.1.1. 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.

6.1.2. 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.

6.2. Reports and archive deposition

6.2.1. Report to client

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

6.2.2. 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, English Heritage or Historic Scotland.

6.2.3. 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.

6.2.4. 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, English Heritage or Historic Scotland).

6.2.5. Archive deposition

The research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service (in this instance Newport Museum). The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution.

6.2.6. 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.

7. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager), whilst the fieldwork will be undertaken by Louis Stafford, also of AW. Any alteration to staffing will be brought to the attention of GGAT Curatorial.

Additional Considerations

8. Health and Safety

8.1. 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 (CNC/NRW) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

8.2. 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).

9. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance through its affiliated membership of the Council for British Archaeology. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

10. Quality Control

10.1. Professional standards

AW is an approved Registered Organisation with 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.

10.2. 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.

11. 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.

12. References

CCW, Cadw & ICOMOS UK, 1998, *The Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 2.1: Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*. Cadw

GGAT, 2005, *Rumney Great Wharf II, Cardiff: archaeological watching brief, Interim report*, GGAT Report No. **2005/040**

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Hamilton, M. 2004, the Bronze Age in Green, M. and Howell, R. *The Gwent County History: Volume 1 Gwent in Prehistory and Early History*, University of Wales Press

Locock M., Trett R. and Lawlor M. 2000 Further late Prehistoric features at Chapeltump, Magor, Monmouthshire, *Studia Celtica*, **XXXIV**: 17-48

Wilkinson 2000, *Human bone* in Locock et al Further late Prehistoric features at Chapeltump, Magor, Monmouthshire, *Studia Celtica*, **XXXIV**: 17-48

Note: This plan includes the height and depth of the works shown in its drawing and no liability is accepted for any inaccuracies arising from the reproduction of the information under contract.

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Legend:

- Site Boundary
- Walls, Coast Path
- Post Medieval Sea Defence
- Main Rivers
- Removal
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Contaminated Land
- Public Right of Way to be closed
- Crossing Point over reed
- Target Note
- Habitat suitable for reptiles, nesting birds and badgers

Rev	Drawn	Checked	Drawn/Checked	Date	Description

Notes

Designed by: [Redacted] Date: 08/05/2014

Client: [Redacted]

Client Drawing No. [Redacted] Revision: [Redacted]

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru Natural Resources Wales

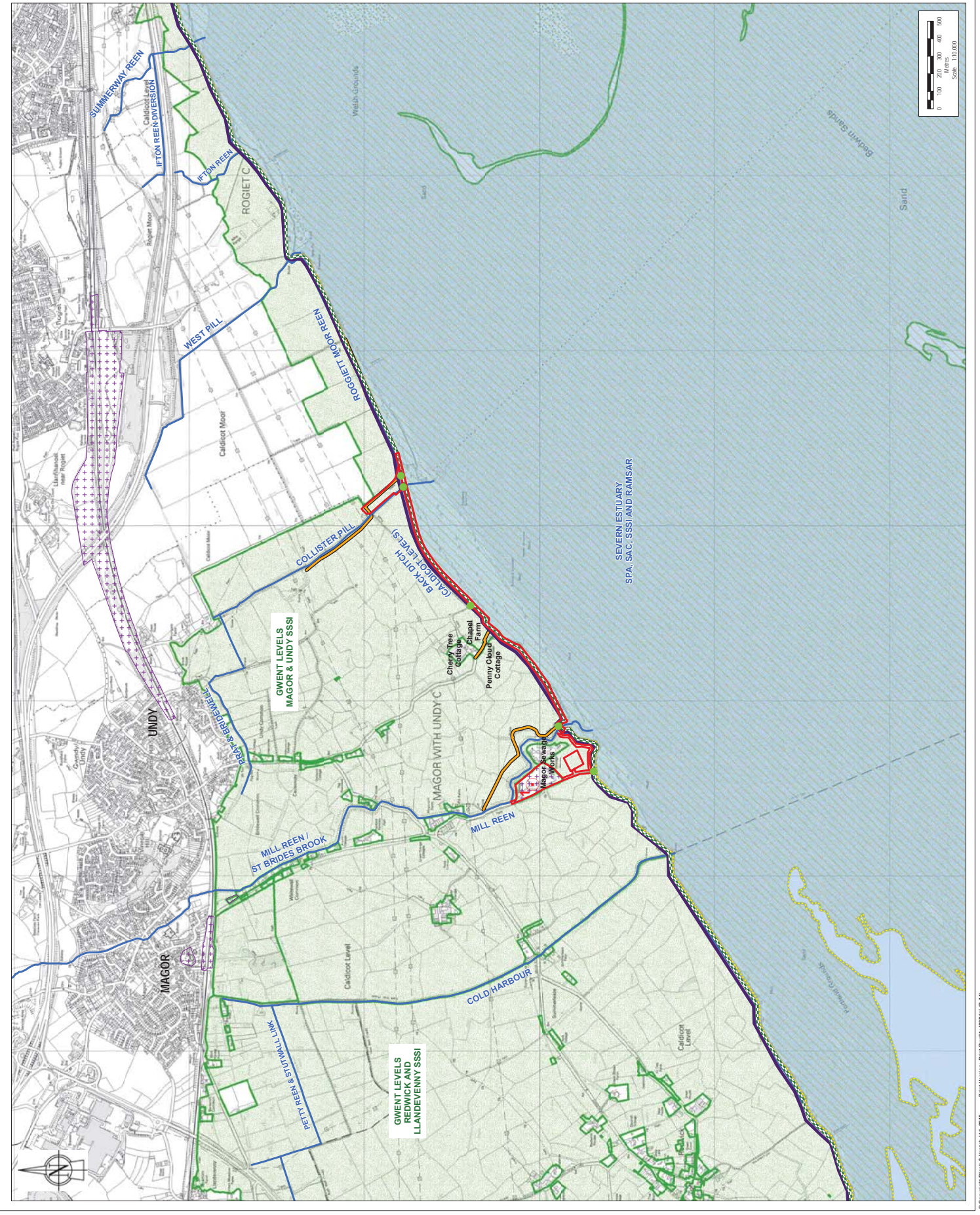
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Project: **SEA DEFENCE IMPROVEMENTS AT PORTLAND GROUNDS**

Drawing title: **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS**

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A1 Sheet size: A1
Drawing no. 10455-0002 Revision: A.0



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