Archaeology Wales

Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot

An Archaeological Watching Brief

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Report No: 1673

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Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot

An archaeological watching brief

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Methodology	2
3. Watching Brief Results	3
4. Conclusion	4
5. Bibliography	4

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	1876 First Edition OS Map 1:1250
Figure 3	Turbine and road excavation location
Figure 4	Plan of site
Figure 5	Sections of turbine, compound and roadway excavations

List of plates

Plate 1	View of turbine foundation excavation showing (003) dark brown grey quarry tip, looking south
Plate 2	View of turbine foundation excavation, looking south.
Plate 3	Looking north-east, showing quarry tip deposit (003) in turbine excavation
Plate 4	Section showing High Wall quarry [006] and buried horizons, looking north
Plate 5	View east showing roadway topsoil strip and quarry tip deposit (005)
Plate 6	View east showing roadway topsoil strip and natural clay (001) through managed forest area
Plate 7	View of cable trench showing deposit (003) and capping redeposited natural (005), looking east
Plate 8	View of cable trench showing surviving natural (001) north of High Wall quarry, looking east

Appendices

Appendix 1	Context Register
Appendix 2	Written Scheme of Investigation

Non Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Walters UK Ltd on a single wind turbine at Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, recommended as suitable mitigation for the proposed wind turbine and associated cable trenches centred at NGR: SN 84803 08443.

The land under development lies just south of Banwen, suggested as the birth place of St Patrick, sited in his confessions as Bannavem Taburniae*, although this cannot be validated. A number of Roman sites are within close proximity. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Coelbren Roman Fort (GM146) is located 2km north of the site with a Roman marching camp (GM343) 0.5km south-east of this. A section of the Sarn Helen Roman road (BR074) is located 2.5km to the north of site with a section uncovered during a road widening scheme at Banwen (HER: 01025.1). The route of the Sarn Helen is thought to join the Roman settlements at Carmarthen and Conwy and is presumed to have passed adjacent to the site. However, a later dry stone wall adjacent to the road appears to be the only surviving marker.*

The surrounding area is known for coal extraction and steel working in the Post Medieval period, with the scheduled remains of a blast furnaces at Banwen (GM420) located 2.5km north east of site. Therefore, the potential for archaeological remains at the site was high.

Various other topographic features in the form of coal, quarry tips and scars are visible in the landscape. In more recent times the area around and east of the turbine had been subjected to open cast quarrying. Subsequently large amounts of re-deposited material had been used in land reclamation.

The ground works for the cable trench which proceeded east from the turbine were limited to 1.2-1.3m in depth below current ground level, the roadway excavation was limited to approximately 0.4m in depth below current ground surface. The natural clay and bedrock (001) was at 0.25-0.5m in depth below current ground level. The depth of the turbine extended to a maximum depth of 4m below current ground level, through quarry tip (003).

No finds or features were noted during the watching brief. There was no evidence of the Sarn Helen Roman Road.

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

In December 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Walters UK Ltd to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SN 84803 08443 (Fig 1). This work relates to construction of a single wind turbine and associated ground works. The planning application number is P/2014/733.

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

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 AW Project Number is 2402.

The watching brief commenced on the 7th of December 2015 under the supervision of Louis Stafford.

Geology and topography

The site lies at approximately 400m above sea level on the northern slopes of the Dulais Valley. The area is predominantly managed forest interspersed by scrubland. Banwen is the closest settlement, 0.5km to the north of site. To the east of site, the ridge descends toward the River Neath. Signs of quarry scars and tips are notable throughout the landscape.

The underlying geology of the area is comprised of South Wales Middle Coal Measures; Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The superficial deposits are Devensian Till (British Geological Survey, 2018)

Archaeological and Historical Background

The land under development is situated on the line of the Sarn Helen Roman Road. This Roman road is thought to have linked Carmarthen and Conwy although there are uncertainties about the exact location of its central sections (Davies 2002).

In 1997 the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) undertook a watching brief during a road-widening scheme between Banwen and the A4109 Inter Valley Road. This work revealed remains of the Roman road foundations and its associated ditch along a 400m section. During this work a disused late 19th/early 20th century railway line was also revealed.

The village of Banwen has been suggested as the birth place of St. Patrick, due to its similarity with the place recorded in his *Confessions* as his birthplace, *Bannavem Taburniae,* although there is no further historical or archaeological evidence to support this.

Further concentrations of Roman archaeology exist within the proximity of the site. Coelbren Roman Fort (GM146) is located 2km to the north of the site, a Roman marching camp (GM343) south-east of Coelbren Fort is located some 1.5km to the north of the site and a section of the Sarn Helen Roman Road (BR074) is located 2.5km to the north of the site. A road widening scheme along the line of the Roman Road at Banwen revealed part of the Roman Road (01025.1w) some 500m to the east of the proposed site. The scheduled remains of the blast furnaces at Banwen (GM420) are located some 2km to the north-east of the turbine site.

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 determined 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 excavation was carried out using a 360º tracked excavator equipped with a 0.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. The area of excavation was approximately 700m in length, running roughly north-east/south-west. For the extent of the access road it was 20m-30m wide. The final 150m, at the site of the turbine, it widened out to about 40m (Figure 4).

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 18MP 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. Watching Brief Results (Figures 5a-5d, Plates 1-8)

The natural horizon (001) consisted of a light brownish orange silty clay with rare rounded sandstone. It was encountered across the entire excavation area at depths of between 0.25m and 0.5m below the current ground surface. The superficial natural clays overlay sandstone bedrock which was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.5m. The bedrock was interspersed with silty clay seams varying from light grey to orangey brown. To the east of the turbine, in the area of managed forest, (001) was fairly disturbed through bioturbation in the form of root activity and tree boles.

At the summit of the ridge, adjacent to the turbine, the natural clay (001) was overlain by a buried horizon (004), a thin layer of buried topsoil. It was a dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent small angular stone inclusions with a high organic content. It was a maximum of 0.1m in depth. There was no dating evidence for this deposit. Overlying (004) was a naturally formed light yellow orange silty clay (007), approximately 0.3m in depth.

An open cast quarry [006] was cut through (007) and into the underlying deposits. Only the southern edge of the quarry, known as ‘High Wall,’ was encountered during the watching brief. It ran roughly east to west, from the turbine site to the edge of the managed forest. To the south of this feature the natural remained intact. High Wall quarry [006] was backfilled with a dark blackish grey silty clay quarry tip (003) with frequent angular inclusions.

Overlying (003) and spreading across the entire site to overlie (007) in the west was a final capping deposit of quarry related tip (005), composed of light greyish brown silty clay with rare angular stone inclusions, approximately 0.4m in thickness. This was overlain by the current topsoil (002), a dark greyish brown silty clay with a high organic content, up to 0.5m thick.

No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the watching brief.

4. Conclusion

The watching brief encountered no archaeological remains in the development area. Any archaeology that could once have been located on the north face of the valley overlooking Banwen and the Roman sites to the north would have been removed during the activities of the open cast quarry. The location of the turbine foundation and crane pad were purposefully located within the area of the back filled open cast quarry. This limited the impact on the archaeological resource and the possibility of recovering any features or finds. The picture taken from a drone (Plate 2) shows the Sarn Helen in the background with the open cast backfill (003) in section within the turbine foundation, with a small section of the southern edge of the quarry, the 'High Wall,' clearly visible in plan.

Where the natural was undisturbed, in the area of managed forestry and the cable trench to the north of High Wall quarry, no archaeological features were encountered. The cable trench that cut across the proposed route of the Sarn Helen Roman Road at the southern end of the managed forest found no remains of the Roman Road. Taking into account the position of the dry stone wall in relation to the current road level, it would appear that the ground had been reduced by approximately 2m, either by natural erosion down the hillside or a cutting inserted for use by the open cast or forestry.

The natural, where it was encountered, was devoid of any archaeological features and it would appear that Post Medieval and Modern quarrying, and to some extent the managed forestry, would have removed any earlier archaeology present.

5. Bibliography

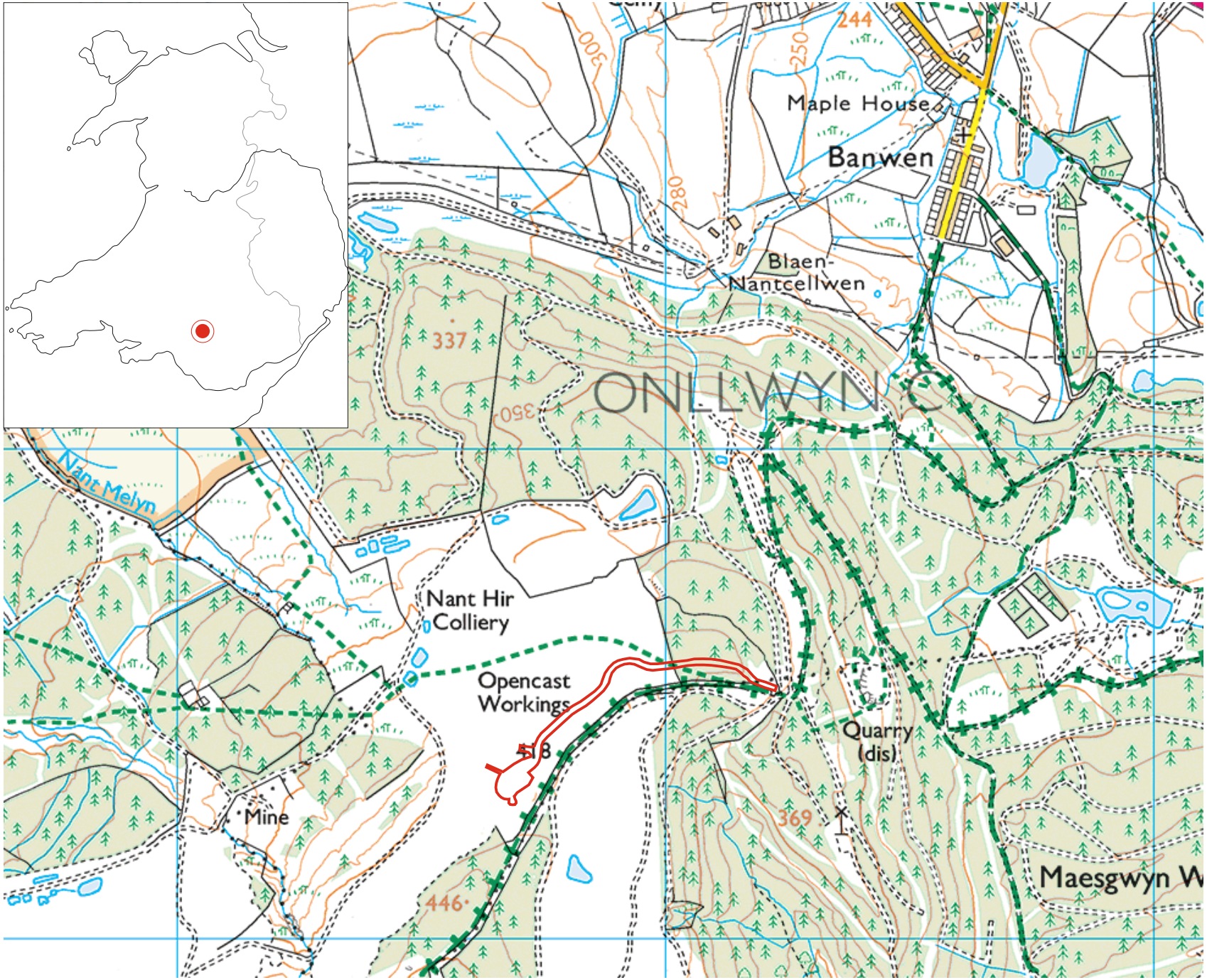
ClfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

Davies, H. (2002) *Roads in Roman Britain*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing.

NERC. (2016) *British Geological Survey Maps* (accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk on 20/04/2018)

Appendix II: Context Register

Context Number	Description	Relationship
001	Natural – light brownish orange with seams of light grey silty clay overlying sandstone bedrock. Present across excavated area.	Overlain by (004).
002	Topsoil – dark greyish brown silty clay with high organic content. Up to 0.5m in thickness.	Overlies (005).
003	Fill of [006]. Dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent small angular inclusions.	Fill of [006], overlain by (005).
004	Buried topsoil – dark blackish brown silty clay with high organic content. 0.1m maximum thickness.	Overlies (001), overlain by (007).
005	Light greyish brown silty clay with rare angular inclusions. 0.4m average thickness.	Overlies (003), overlain by (002).
006	Cut for High Wall open cast quarry. Exceeds 2m in depth, full extent not excavated.	Cuts (007), filled by (003).
007	Light yellow orange silty clay. 0.3m thick.	Overlies (004), cut by [006].



N

W E

Site Boundary

Fig 1: Site Location

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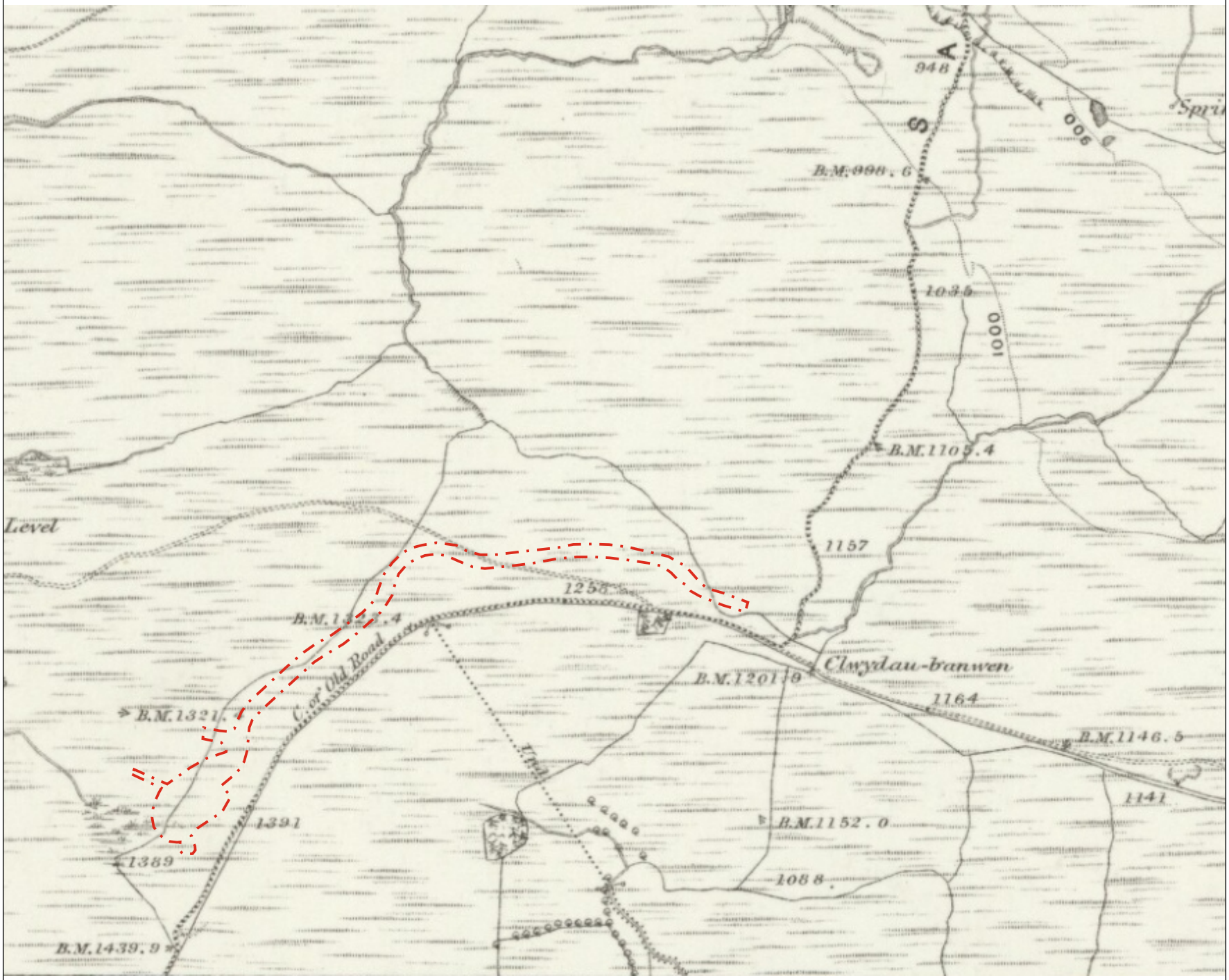

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W E

Site Boundary

Fig 2: 1876 First Edition OS Map 1:1250

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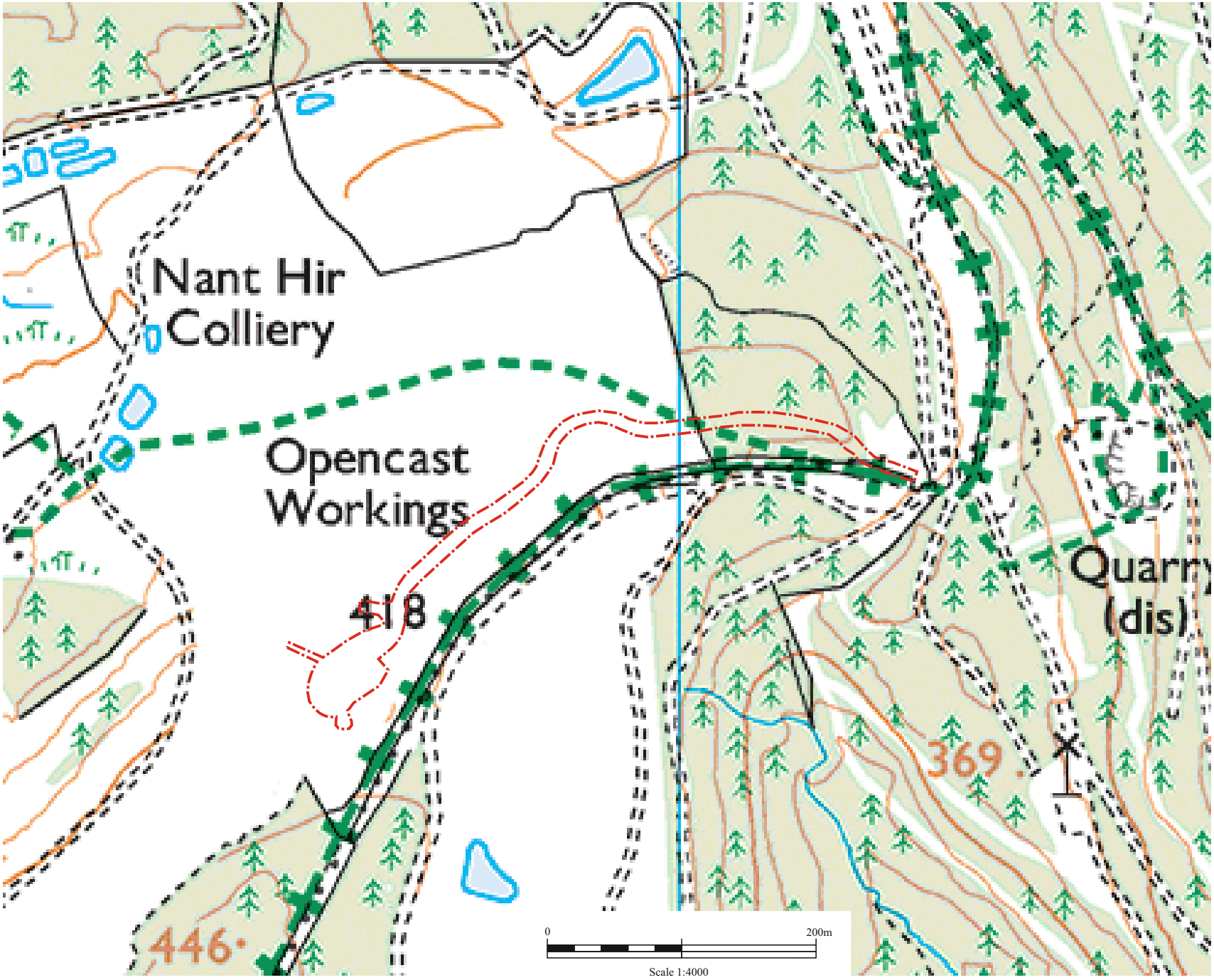

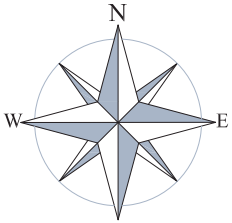

Site Boundary

Fig 3: Turbine and Road Excavation Location

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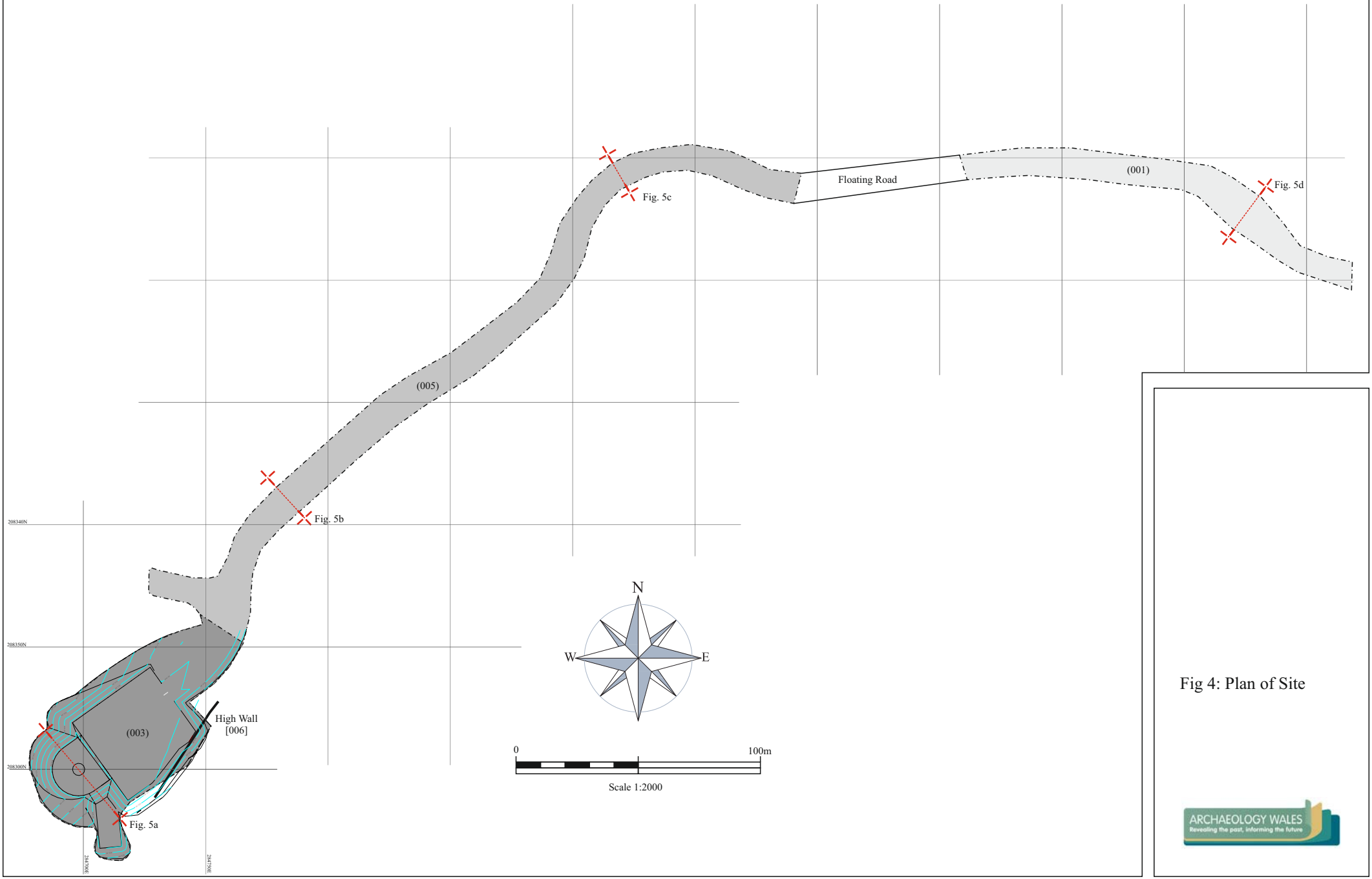

Fig 4: Plan of Site

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Fig 5a: Profile through Turbine Foundation

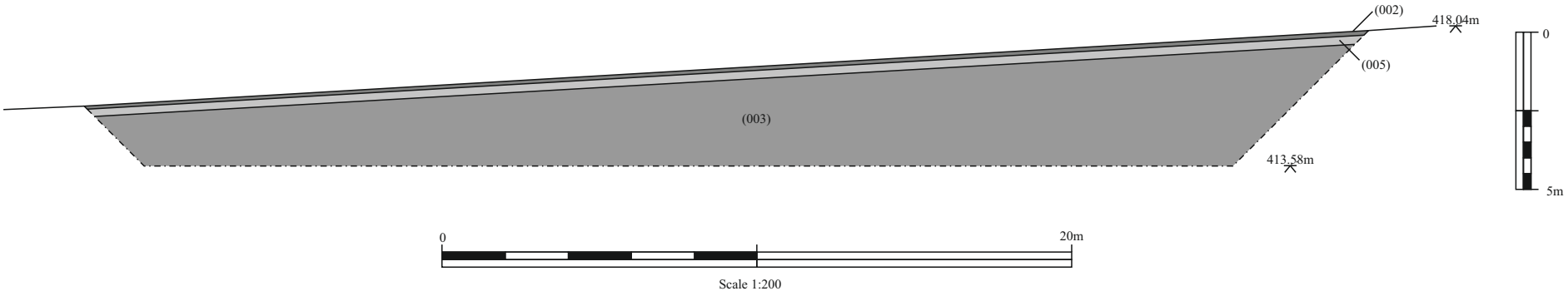

Fig 5b: Profile through Turbine Foundation

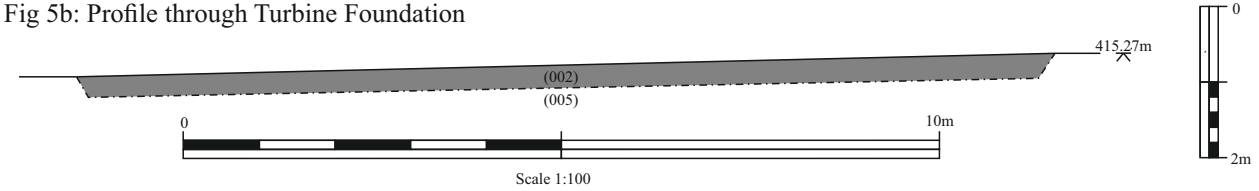

Fig 5c: Profile through Turbine Foundation

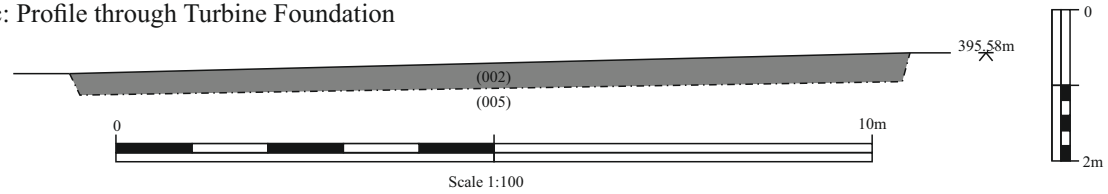

Fig 5d: Profile through Turbine Foundation

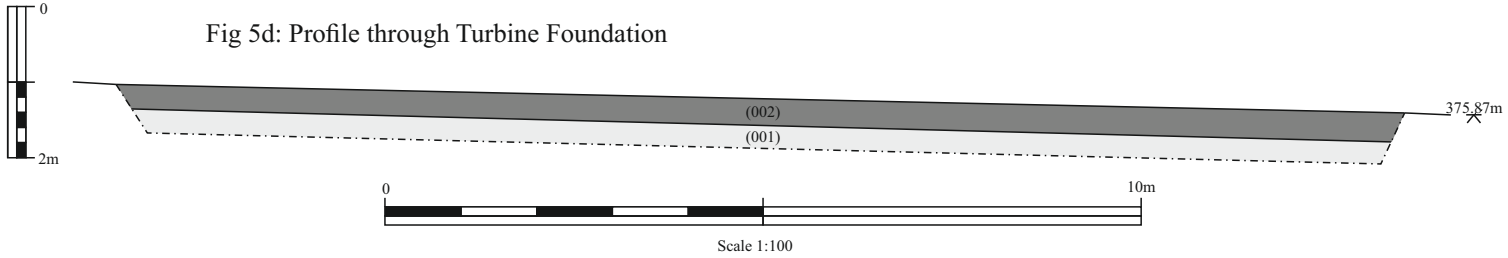

Fig 5: Sections of Turbine/Compound and Roadway Excavations

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Plate 1: View of turbine foundation excavation showing (003) dark brown grey quarry tip, looking south

Plate 2: View of turbine foundation excavation, looking south. Red line marks High Wall quarry southern edge [006], blue line marks the line of the Sarn Helen

Plate 3: Looking north-east, showing quarry tip deposit (003) in turbine excavation

Plate 4: Section showing High Wall quarry [006] and buried horizons, looking north

Plate 5: View east showing roadway topsoil strip and quarry tip deposit (005)

Plate 6: View east showing roadway topsoil strip and natural clay (001) through managed forest area

Plate 7: View of cable trench showing deposit (003) and capping redeposited natural (005), looking east

Plate 8: View of cable trench showing surviving natural (001) north of High Wall quarry, looking east

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SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT

Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath
Neath Port Talbot

Prepared for:

Walters UK Ltd

December 2015

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Contents Page

Summary 3
Specification 3
1. Planning background **3**
2. Archaeological background **3**
3. Specification objectives **4**
4. Timetable of works **4**
4.1. Fieldwork 4
4.2. Report delivery 4
5. Fieldwork **4**
5.1. Scope of development 4
5.2. Methodology and contingency 5
5.3. Recording 5
5.4. Finds 5
5.5. Environmental sampling strategy 6
5.6. Human remains 6
5.7. Specialist advisers 6
6. Monitoring **7**
7. Post-fieldwork programme **8**
7.1. Archive assessment 8
7.2. Reports and archive deposition 8
8. Staff **9**
Additional Considerations 9
9. Health and Safety **9**
9.1. Risk assessment 9
9.2. Other guidelines 10
10. Insurance **10**
11. Quality Control **10**
11.1. Professional standards 10
11.2. Project tracking 10
12. Arbitration **10**

Summary

This Specification details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground works associated with an extension to Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot centred on NGR SN 84803 08443.

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.

This Specification document has been prepared by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) of Archaeology Wales Limited for Walters UK Ltd.

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 an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground works associated with an extension to Maesgwyn Wind Farm, Glynneath, Neath Port Talbot centred on NGR SN 84803 08443 (Figure 1). The Planning Application Number is P/2014/733. A condition (2) was placed on the planning consent stating that:

> '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.'

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

2. Archaeological background

The development area lies in close proximity to a number of Roman sites. These are Scheduled Ancient Monuments and therefore protected by law. Coelbren Roman Fort (GM146) is located 2km to the north of the site, a Roman marching camp (GM343) south-east of Coelbren Fort is located some 1.5km to the north of the site and a section of the Sarn Helen Roman road (BR074) is located 2.5km to the north of the site. A road widening scheme along the line of the Roman Road at Banwen revealed part of the Roman road (01025.1w) some 500m to the east of the proposed site. The scheduled remains of the blast furnaces at Banwen (GM420) are located some 2km to the north-east of the turbine site.

3. 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 Archaeologist's 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 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. The work is proposed to start on 21/12/2015. Archaeology Wales will update Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) with variations to this date.

4.2. Report delivery

The watching brief report will be submitted to Walters UK Ltd 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 development

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works. The ground works include but are not limited to:

- Site clearance/levelling
- Top soil stripping
- Turbine base excavation (Five new turbines)
- Service trench excavation
- Substation foundation excavation
- Landscaping
- All other intrusive ground works

As part of the ground works will be excavated through the coal tips and quarry spoil there may be a reduced requirement for watching brief monitoring of these areas. If it can be proved that the excavation will remain in the coal/quarry waste then the watching brief may cease until the nature of the ground being excavated changes in nature. If at any time the nature of the ground changes Walters UK Ltd will inform Archaeology Wales and the watching brief will be resume. This will be confirmed by GGAT-CD before commencement of the work.

5.2. Methodology and contingency

All intrusive groundwork 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.

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 upon 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, English Heritage 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, English Heritage 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 Walters UK Ltd).

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 through its affiliated membership of the Council for British Archaeology. 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.

creative minds safe hands

Figure 1.

Pennant Walters (MAESX) Limited

Maesgwyn wind farm: proposed extension

Turbine & track layout **3.01**[B]

Key

Existing Maesgwyn wind farm

- Existing turbines
- Existing anemometer mast
- Existing substation
- Existing tracks

Proposed Maesgwyn extension

- Proposed turbines
- Proposed anemometer mast
- Proposed substation
- Proposed tracks
- Existing forest tracks to be upgraded
- Proposed contractor's compounds
- Proposed site entrance control

Maesgwyn extension
Turbine co-ordinates

Turbine	Easting	Northing
A	{deleted}	
B	{deleted}	
C	{deleted}	
D	{deleted}	
E	{deleted}	
F	{deleted}	
G	{deleted}	
H	284700	208250
I	284675	207840
J	284890	207550
K	285035	207275
L	285350	207075
M	{deleted}	
Anemometer	284646	207605

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 km

Scale 1:20,000 @ A3 1:10,000 @ A1

North

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