

# Archaeology Wales

## 77 Eastgate, Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
Daniel Moore and Jennifer Muller


Report No. 1604


# Archaeology Wales

## 77 Eastgate, Cowbridge Vale of Glamorgan

### Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Robertson Francis Partnership,  
on behalf of Mr Richard Mason

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Position: Project Manager  
Date: 1/9/2017

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By  
Daniel Moore and Jennifer Muller

Report No. 1604

September 2017

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Robertson Francis Partnership, on behalf of Mr Richard Mason on land at 77, Eastgate, Cowbridge centred on SS 99731 74549. The associated Planning Application No. is 2017/00229/FUL. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, as recommended by Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust, that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development of a new garage with rear driveway.*

*No 77 Eastgate is an early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century house preserving much of its external character that is registered as a Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. It is located within the Cowbridge Conservation Area, designated since October 1970 due to the special historic and architectural character of its buildings, and belongs with the Eastgate group value of frontages reflecting 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century prosperity.*

*In the surrounding areas are located Scheduled Ancient Monuments St Quintin's Castle (GM094), from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the Iron Age Caer Dynnaf hillfort (GM100), along with a relevant number of buried archaeological resources from different periods.*

*No archaeological features were encountered during the works with the exception of a modern, small brick wall with stone foundation.*

*The watching brief complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).*

## **1. Introduction**

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

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Robertson Francis Partnership, on behalf of Mr Richard Mason, to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land at the rear of 77, Eastgate, Cowbridge, centred on SS 99731 74549 (Fig 1). This work relates to the 'Demolition and re-instatement of rear stone boundary wall; construction of new garage with accommodation, plus rear driveway with 3 parking spaces; stripping of existing roof to main house and re-instatement of natural slate'.

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (ClfA 2015) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works (Appendix 3).

The watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology Wales on 11/07/2017 and 13/07/2017 under the supervision of Andrew Shobbrook and Daniel Moore, and the project was managed by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora.

## **Topography and Geology**

No 77 Eastgate is a flat, urban parcel of approximately 750 sq. m. located on the northern side of Eastgate, at the eastern outskirts of the town of Cowbridge. It comprises of a house to the front – with entrance from the street – which is a Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. To the rear are located the garage and the garden, both with an approach from the house. It is located in between No 75 and No 79 Eastgate, the Citizen’s Advice Bureau, which is also a 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ref.: 22296) (Figure 3).

The underlying geology on site comprises Mercia Mudstone Group, a conglomerate of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago (Triassic) within a local environment previously dominated by shorelines. The superficial soils on site consist of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago (Devensian), within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2017).

## **Archaeological and Historical Background**

The site of No 77 Eastgate lies on the northern side of Eastgate, at the eastern side of the town of Cowbridge. The road follows the route of the Roman road between Cardiff and Neath, and finds of Roman buildings and artefacts are recorded within the town (Parkhouse and Evans, 1977-8). It is known that a small settlement was located here in the early centuries AD, maybe of military origin. The medieval settlement of Cowbridge was established in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century by Robert St Quentin, after a charter granted by Richard de Clare in 1254 (Stafford 2015).

No 77 Eastgate is an early-to-mid 19th century house preserving much of its external character, and is registered as Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. The building is a two storey, three window house, with pebble-dashed over local stone and slate roof with bracketed eaves. It has four-pane sash windows and a characteristic central round-headed doorway with pedimented hood (with modillions), supported on pilasters. There is a brick dwarf wall with iron railings to the exterior.

The building is located within the Cowbridge Conservation Area, designated since October 1970 due to the special historic and architectural character of its buildings. Some of the defining characteristics of the Conservation Area are the strong east-west alignment of the historic plan formed by Westgate-High Street-Eastgate, and the prime historic frontage of diverse buildings. No 77 Eastgate contributes to the group value of frontages reflecting a period of prosperity of the town during the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (VoGC 2010).

The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is West Gate, a medieval entrance to the town. The surrounding area includes two more Scheduled Ancient Monuments: St Quentin’s Castle

(GM094) from the 14th century, and the Iron Age *Caer Dynnaf* hillfort (GM100), along with a relevant number of buried archaeological resources from different periods.

## **2. Methodology**

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (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 excavation was carried out by a toothed-bucket machine, with a suitably trained archaeologist monitoring the entire process. The area excavated was 11m in length by 7m in width, and was made up of four conjoining foundation trenches approximately 0.75m wide.

The bottom of the trench reached the bedrock, approximately 1100mm in depth from the original ground surface. Prior to the excavation of the trenches, approximately 500mm depth was removed from the site's ground surface, leaving a maximum depth of 600mm in trenches.

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

## **3. Watching Brief Results**

The basal deposit reached within the area of the trench was an orangey-brown, sandy silt (003), approximately 0.25m thickness (Plate 1). There were infrequent inclusions of sub-angular stones. The deposit sat directly on the bedrock and contained no finds. Overlying this was a mid-orangey brown, sandy silt (002) approximately 0.35m thickness, slightly browner and darker than (003) (Plate 1). It contained moderately infrequent sub-angular stones and contained no finds. This was then overlain by a loamy, mid-greyish brown deposit with an approximate depth of 0.20m (001) (Plate 3), which extended over the entire excavated area. This layer contained moderately frequent, sub-angular stones, as well as modern pottery and glass.

Overlying (002) in the eastern area of the foundation excavation was a 2.3m tall stone boundary wall (005). It measured 0.3m in width and was in excess of 12m in length. The wall had no discernible foundations or cut.

In the northern trench, approximately 2m from the eastern corner, were four courses of yellow bricks approximately 0.40m wide and sitting on a stone rubble foundation. They appear to comprise a brick wall which runs in the same alignment as the rear boundary wall, and could possibly be an earlier garden wall. The wall ran through all three layers (001, 002, 003), though no cut was discernible. It was only visible on the north side of the trench and did not appear on the south side.

#### **4. Finds**

The top layer (001) produced several white ceramic sherds from the same vessel with blue transfer print (possibly a bowl or cup), as well as a small, moulded glass bottle – likely an ink bottle – approximately 0.05m wide x 0.05m high. Both were in the north-eastern corner of the excavated area.

#### **5. Conclusion**

No archaeological features were revealed during the course of works on the site. The small number of artifacts recovered during the excavation are all contemporary with the use of No 77 Eastgate.

#### **6. Bibliography**

CIfA. (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (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))

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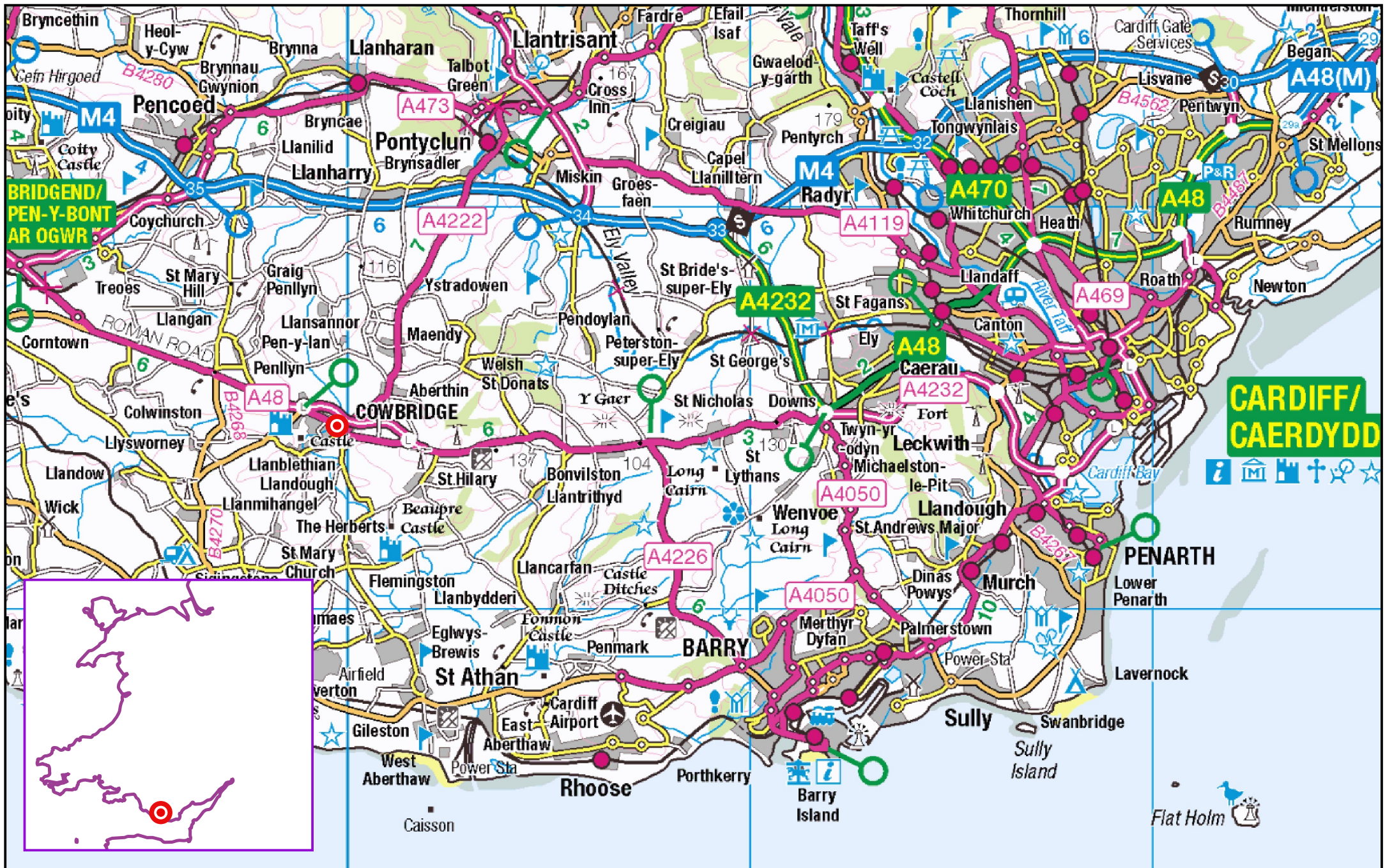
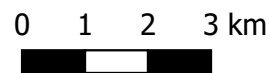


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Vale of Glamorgan; scale: 1:120,000





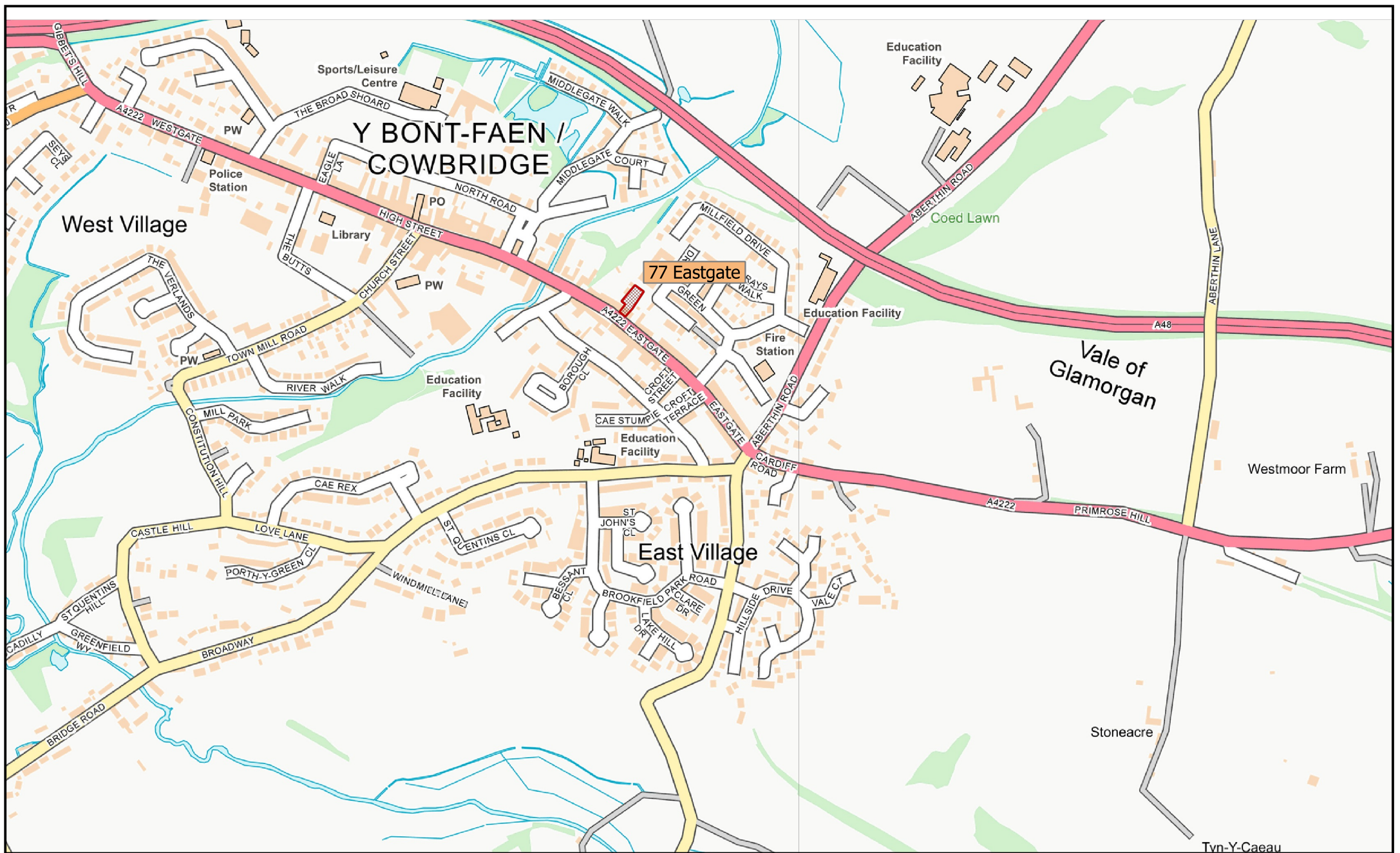
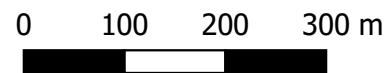


Figure 2: Location Map of development site, 77 Eastgate (red) within Cowbridge; scale: 1:10,000



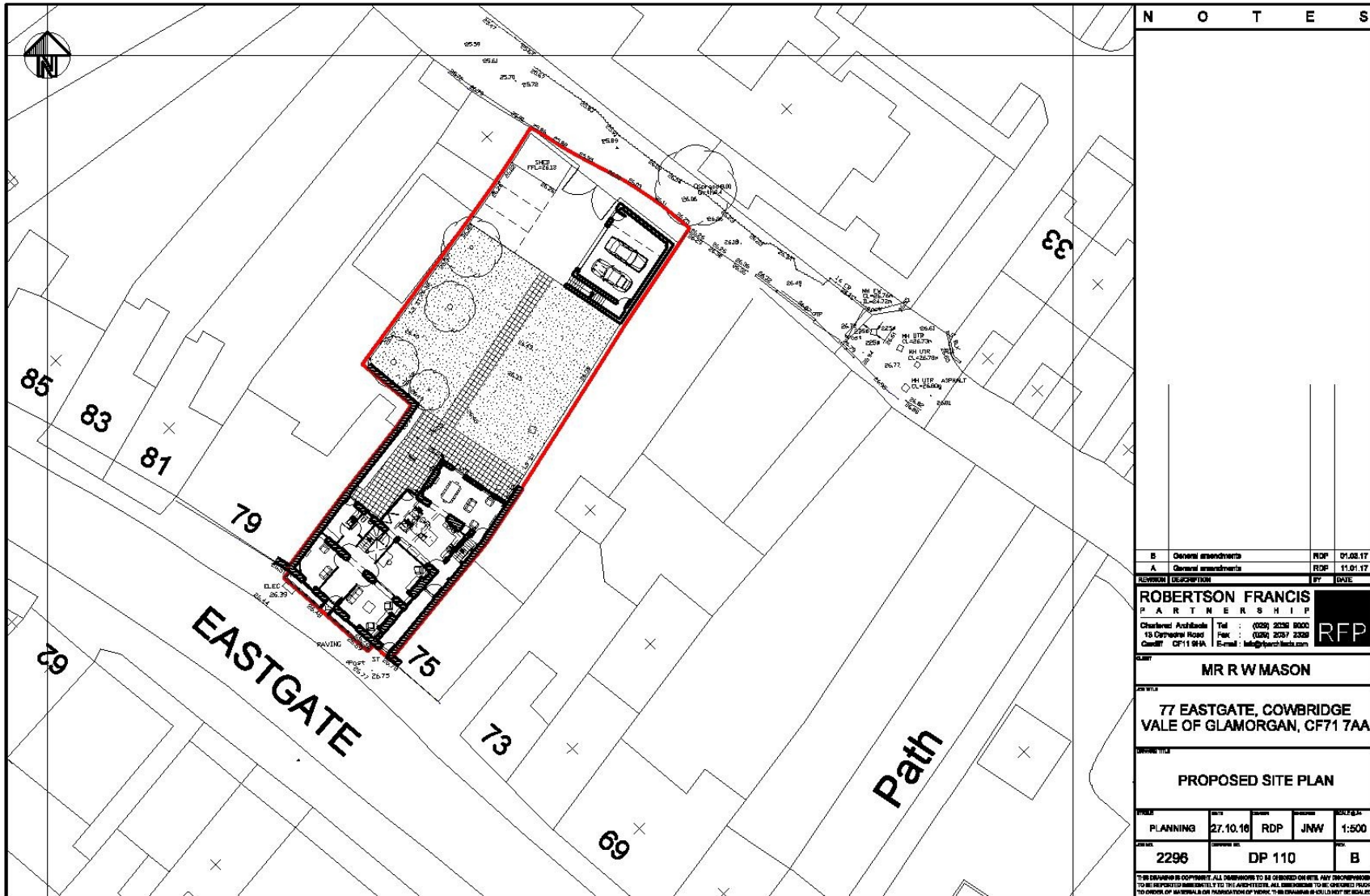


Figure 3: Location plan of No 77 Eastgate and development area (red) within Cowbridge (from Robertson Francis Partnership source); approximate scale: 1:500



Plate 1: North-west facing section with tarmac carpark surface

Plate 2: Overview of excavation area



Plate 3: Probable wall foundation [006]. South-west facing section.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

**AT EASTGATE, COWBRIDGE, VALE OF GLAMORGAN**

**Prepared for:**

**Robertson Francis Partnership, on behalf of Mr Richard Mason**

**Planning Application Number: 2017/00229/FUL**

**Project No: 2529**

**6<sup>th</sup> June 2017**



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Figure 1. Site location Map within Vale of Glamorgan

Figure 2. Site location Map within Cowbridge

Figure 3. Detailed plan of the site, showing areas of proposed investigation

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd at the request of Robertson Francis Partnership, on behalf of Mr Richard Mason.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development of 'Demolition and re-instatement of rear stone boundary wall; construction of new garage with accommodation, plus rear driveway with 3 parking spaces; stripping of existing roof to main house and re-instatement of natural slate' at 77, Eastgate, Cowbridge centred on SS 99731 74549. The associated Planning Application No. is 2017/00229/FUL.*

*No 77 Eastgate is an early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century house preserving much of its external character that is registered as Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. It is located within the Cowbridge Conservation Area, designated since October 1970 due to the special historic and architectural character of its buildings, and belongs with the Eastgate group value of frontages reflecting 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century prosperity.*

*In the surrounding areas are located Scheduled Ancient Monuments St Quintin's Castle (GM094), from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the Iron Age Caer Dynnaf hillfort (GM100), along with a relevant number of buried archaeological resource from different periods.*

*There is a medium potential for buried archaeology to be encountered within the area, regarding both previous or unknown phases of the listed historic building at 77 Eastgate, and different historic and or archaeological resources. As a consequence, archaeological mitigation in the form of a watching brief during groundworks has been recommended by Gwent-Glamorgan Archaeological Trust.*

*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 a programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 'Demolition and re-instatement of rear stone boundary wall; construction of new 1.5-storey garage with accommodation over, plus rear driveway with 3 parking spaces; stripping of existing roof covering to main house and re-instatement of grade 1 natural slate' at 77 Eastgate, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan CF71 7AA, centred on NGR 299731 174549 (SS) (Figures 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 2017/00229/FUL.

This WSI has been prepared by Aurea Izquierdo Zamora, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Robertson Francis Partnership, on behalf of Mr Richard Mason (henceforth – the client).

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

The recommendations made by GGAT are set out in a Decision Notice letter to the local planning authority dated 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017, and read as follows:

*'The developer shall ensure that a suitably qualified archaeologist is present during the undertaking of any ground disturbing works in the development area so that an archaeological watching brief can be conducted. The archaeological watching brief shall be undertaken to the standards laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing at least two weeks prior to the commencement of development on site of the name and address of the said archaeologist and no work shall commence on site until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the fieldwork being completed by the archaeologist.'*

*Reason:*

*To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource, and to ensure compliance with Policies ENV18 and ENV19 of the Unitary Development Plan.'*

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) 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 (revised edition 8, 2016), Section 6.5, and Welsh Office Circular 60/96. 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

No 77 Eastgate is a flat, urban parcel of approximately 750 sq. m. located on the northern side of Eastgate, at the eastern outskirts of the town of Cowbridge. It comprises of a house to the front, with entrance from the street, which is a Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. To the rear are located the garage and the garden, both with entrance from the house. It is located in between No 75 and No 79 Eastgate, the Citizen's Advice Bureau, also a 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ref.: 22296) (Figure 3).

The underlying geology on site comprises Mercia Mudstone Group, a conglomerate of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 200 to 251 million years ago (Triassic) within a local environment previously dominated by shorelines. The superficial soils on site consist of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago (Devensian), within a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS 2017).

## 3. Archaeological background

The site of No 77 Eastgate lies on the northern side of Eastgate, on the eastern side of the town of Cowbridge. The road follows the route of the Roman road between Cardiff and Neath, and finds of Roman buildings and artefacts are recorded within the town. It is known that a small settlement was located here in the early centuries AD, maybe of military origins. The medieval settlement of Cowbridge was established in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century by Robert St Quentin, after a charter granted by Richard de Clare in 1254 (Stafford 2015).

No 77 Eastgate is an early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century house preserving much of its external character, and is registered as Grade II listed building with Cadw reference 22285. The building is a two storey, three window house, with pebble-dashed over local stone and slate roof with bracketed eaves. It has four-pane sash windows and a characteristic central round-headed doorway with pedimented hood (with modillions), supported on pilasters. There is a brick dwarf wall with iron railings to the exterior.

The building is located within the Cowbridge Conservation Area, designated since October 1970 due to the special historic and architectural character of its buildings. Some of the defining characteristics of the Conservation Area are the strong east-west alignment of the historic plan formed by Westgate-High Street-Eastgate, and the prime historic frontage of diverse buildings. No 77 Eastgate and belongs with the group value of frontages reflecting a period of prosperity of town during 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (VoGC 2010).

In the surrounding areas are located also the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of St Quentin's Castle (GM094), from the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the Iron Age *Caer Dynnaf* hillfort (GM100), along with a relevant number of buried archaeological resource from different periods.

## 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the mitigation (watching brief) will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *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.

### 4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced (2011-2014) and currently in the process of review. The archaeological mitigation to be undertaken at No 77 Eastgate, Cowbridge, has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute to the following research aims:

#### *Local and regional character*

The assumption that industrialisation effaces local and regional character, and the counter-suggestion that it may in fact have increased it, both need to be examined. More work is needed to identify regional and local character so that its components are better understood, and effectively sustained.

#### *Settlements and towns*

Communal buildings and infrastructure need further study, which should be widened to include evidence of retail. More work is needed to increase an understanding of settlement formation and growth in this modern period, and on the transformations wrought during the nineteenth century on most towns (whether industrial or not).

## ***Housing stock***

The organisation of the building industry is crucial to understanding the nature and extent of Wales' housing stock from 1750 onwards. It is clear both that distinctive local and regional styles survived the coming of industrialisation, and also that burgeoning industrial communities developed their own often distinctive regional and local idioms. The range and capacity of locally-based builders, masons and architects needs to be assessed. It would be useful to know more about how building work was organised, who paid for it, who commissioned it, who actually carried out building work, and who it was intended for. There is more work to be done in specific areas relating to twentieth century building, for example to gain a better understanding of the work of public authorities and other public bodies, and of specific building types.

Broader themes are also to be addressed as follows: the extent, nature, economy and character of settlement and landscape use; the relationships between landscape, geomorphology and soil types, the type and date of land-use within the site; the reliability of earlier geophysical surveys with regards to feature type/date and soil/geology.

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in 13<sup>th</sup> June 2017. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT with the exact date.

### **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 areas requiring ground disturbing works are the rear wall lining the lane to the north-east end of the site and the proposed garage building in the north-east corner of the site; all ground works will be undertaken by means of 360-degree tracked digger, with a toothless bucket of a maximum width of 1.5m. 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 and AW will 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 and GGAT.

## **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 will be contacted approximately five days 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 for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT 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 has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT 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 ClfA 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 archaeological mitigation (watching brief), 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 Aurea Izquierdo Zamora (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a qualified member from Archaeology Wales Ltd. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT and the client.



## **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.

## **15. References**

*A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales, 2011. Industrial and Modern:* <http://www.archaeoleg.org.uk/pdf/ind2011.pdf>, retrieved 05/06/2017.

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, retrieved 05/06/2017.

Stafford, I. 2015. *61-63 Eastgate Street, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan*. Archaeology Wales Report No 1349.

Vale of Glamorgan Council, 2010: [http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Conservation/Appraisals/Cowbridge\\_Llanblethian\\_CA\\_AMP\\_July\\_2010.pdf](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/Documents/Living/Planning/Conservation/Appraisals/Cowbridge_Llanblethian_CA_AMP_July_2010.pdf), retrieved 05/06/2017.

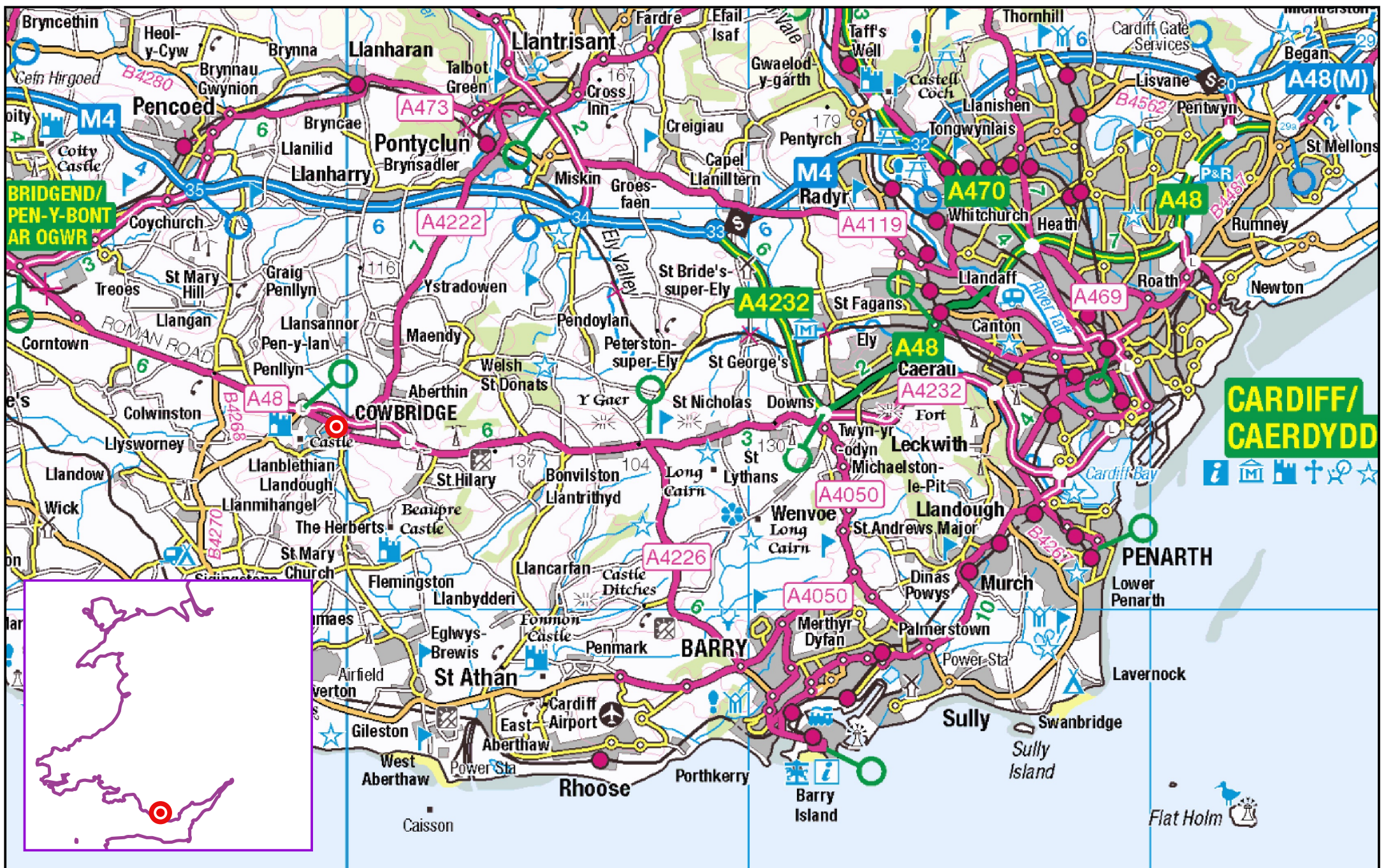
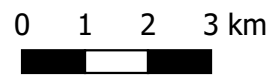


Figure 1: Location Map of site (target) within Vale of Glamorgan; scale: 1:120,000



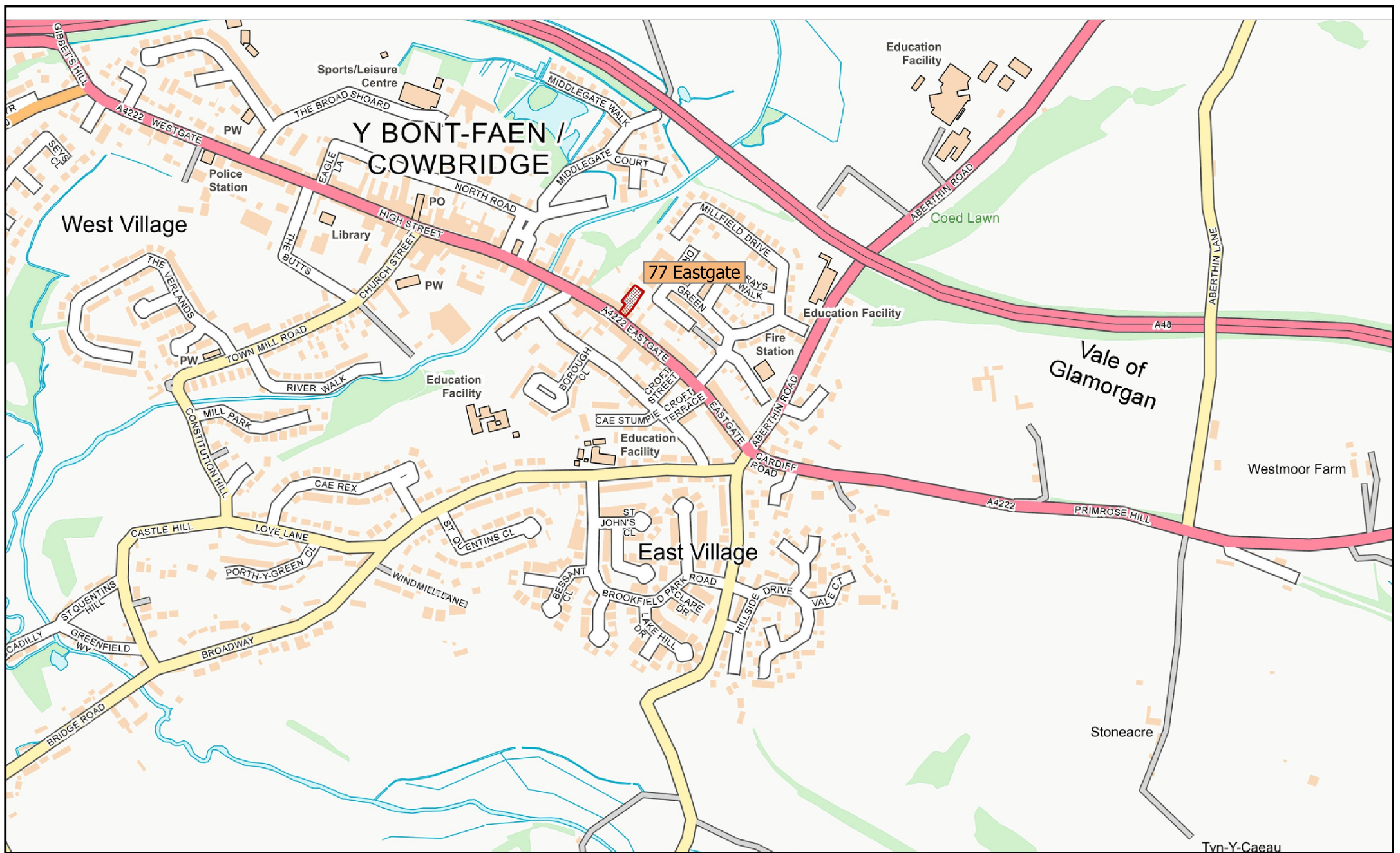
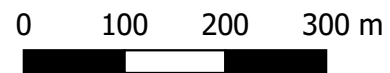


Figure 2: Location Map of development site, 77 Eastgate (red) within Cowbridge; scale: 1:10,000



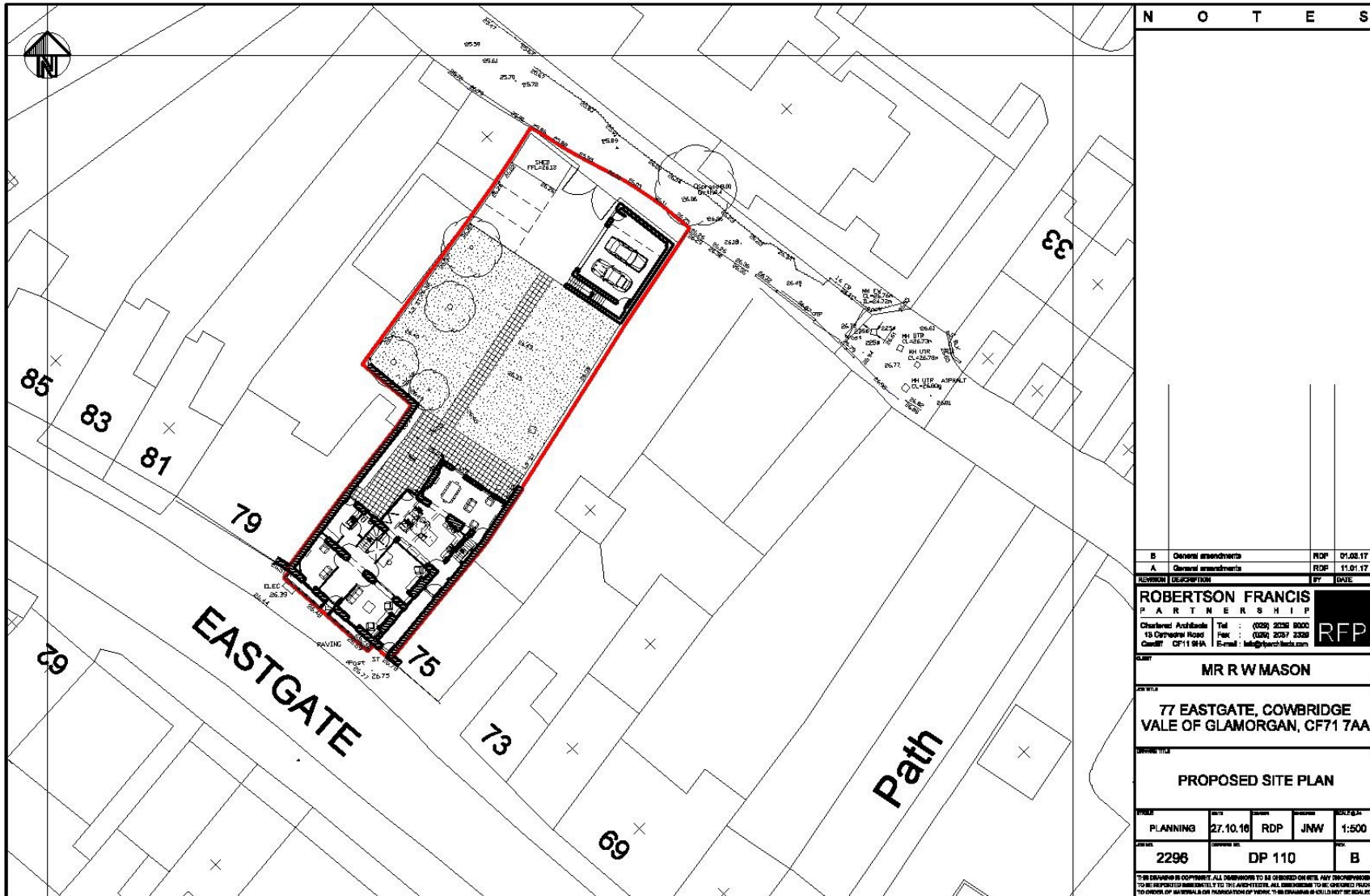


Figure 3: Location plan of No 77 Eastgate and development area (red) within Cowbridge (from Robertson Francis Partnership source); approximate scale: 1:500

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