

Archaeology Wales

Atlantic Trading Estate, Phase 2 Barry, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Sian Thomas BA MA


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
Archaeology Wales

Atlantic Trading Estate (Phase 2), Barry, Vale of Glamorgan

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: ThinkVans Ltd

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Position: Project Manager
Date: 16 June 2017

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June 2017

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for ThinkVans Ltd on land within the Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, which is centred on OS grid reference ST 13545 67435. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the excavation of land for a carpark and associated drainage.

The site is located in close proximity to funerary remains that date from the Bronze Age onwards. A round barrow is located to the west (PRN00717s). Close to this is the location of a possible early Christian cemetery, with human remains in a lead lined coffin having been found (PRN 00988s). Further inhumations within lead lined coffins and cremations are known from this area, although it is unclear if they are of the same date, (PRN 02276s). A cist burial was located to the north-east on Hayes Road (PRN 02390s). A Bronze Age settlement has also been recorded to the south-west of the site (PRN 01997s).

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

Only one archaeological feature was recorded, which is a stone filled land drain of post medieval date.

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

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Andrew Ismail of ThinkVans Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land within the Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, which is centred on OS grid reference, ST 13545 67435, (Fig 1). This work relates to the final stage of the redevelopment of the site as part of Planning Application Number 2015/00668/FUL.

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

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2014) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.

The watching brief took place between 5th and 6th May 2017 under the supervision of Siân Thomas and Daniel Moore. The project was managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA.

Topography and Geology

The site is located in a trading estate on the south-eastern side of Barry Docks, with Sully Bay being 800m to the east. The site comprises a flat, roughly triangular plot of land, bounded on all two sides by minor roads, with the southern and south-western side being bounded by a row of trees. It lies approximately 10m AOD. The site has been partially developed with new industrial units being erected.

The site overlies the Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group. This group typically comprises red or green-grey mudstones and siltstones. However, in the area underlying the site it is more variable and comprises conglomerate and/or breccia which are derived from underlying rocks. These are a mixture of siltstones, sandstones and micritic limestone (NERC, 2016).

The geology changes just to the west of the site with the area surrounding the docks overlying the Blue Anchor Formation, which is comprised of sedimentary mudstone. There are no superficial deposits recorded for the area of the site but to the west tidal flat deposits of clay, silt and sand are recorded surrounding the area of the docks (NERC, 2016).

Archaeological and Historical Background

The watching brief took place to monitor excavations as part of construction works for a carpark, which is located in the western corner of the site. A further area of excavations for the burial of drainage pipes was also monitored. Part of this drainage channel was excavated across the road which bounds the site in this area (Fig 2).

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

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

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

2. Methodology

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

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be in advance of works. The watching brief also provides an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2014).

The excavation was carried out by removing the overburden in spits with a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothed ditching bucket. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. In total two areas were excavated as part of the works. The first, Trench 1, excavated for the construction of the car park, comprised a large open area excavation, which measured 13.5m in length, 14.5m in maximum width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.60m. Trench 2 was excavated for the burial of a drainage pipe measured 10m in length, 0.80m in width and had a maximum depth of 2m. Trench 2 was excavated on a north to south alignment from the northern corner of Trench 1 (Fig 2).

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

Trench 1

The basal deposit encountered across the open area excavation comprised the natural horizon (101). This was formed of mid brownish red sandy clay, which was encountered at a depth of 1.30 metres below current ground level (Plate 1). Cut into this was a land drain [102], which ran on a north to south alignment. It measured in excess of 10m in length and had a width of 0.35m. The depth is unknown. It was filled by (103), a mid brownish red sandy clay with frequent small angular stone, which indicates a post medieval date (Plates 2 and 3).

This was overlain by deposit (100), which consisted of a mid reddish brown sandy clay. This deposit had frequent inclusions of large to small sub-angular stone and frequent bricks. This

deposit had a maximum thickness of 1.30m and appears to have been deliberately placed in order to raise and level of the ground in the area.

No datable finds other than the bricks in deposit (100) were recovered from either of the features recorded.

Trench 2

The basal deposit encountered within this trench was the natural horizon (200), which was encountered at a depth of 1.50m (Plate 4). This deposit is the same as (101), a mid brownish red sandy clay. This was cut at the southern end of the trench by a land drain [206], aligned east to west, which was in excess of 0.80m x 0.20m x 0.30m. The fill, (207) was comprised of a mid brownish red sandy clay with a ceramic pipe at the base. A further land drain was encountered at the northern end of the trench, [210]. This was again in excess of 0.80m x 0.20m x 0.30m with a fill mid brownish red sandy clay, (211). This land drain ran on a north-east to south-west alignment.

Overlying this was a deposit of mid reddish brown sandy clay, (201). This was the same as (101), and had been deliberately laid in order to raise the ground surface. This had been cut through by [208], which was the cut for an electricity cable. This ran on an east to west alignment and measured in excess of 0.80m x 0.40m x 0.20m and was filled by (209).

Overlying this was (205), a mid grey brown sandy clay, which had a thickness of 0.20m. This had frequent inclusions of medium to small sub-angular stones. This was overlain by (204), a mid orange red sandy gravel which had a thickness of 0.10m. This was overlain by a further sandy gravel (203) that was mid brown grey in colour and had a thickness of 0.10m. These three deposits were all sub-base layers which had been deposited as part of the construction of the road through which the trench had been excavated. Above these deposits was a tarmac deposit (202), which had thickness of 0.20m and formed the surface of the road (Plate 5).

No datable finds were recovered.

4. Conclusion

This development did not negatively affect the local archaeological resource. Only one archaeological feature was found during the course of works on the site. This was a post medieval land drain [102], which was cut into the natural horizon (101).

No other features of archaeological potential were recorded during works.

5. Bibliography

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

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

Atlantic Trading Estate, Barry



Promap

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Figure 1. Site boundary (red).
Phase 2 area (blue)



Figure 2. Main Phase 2 excavation areas.



Plate 1: View east across Trench 1, showing deposits (100) and (101).

Plate 2: Land drain [102].



Plate 3: View south across Trench 1 showing the alignment of land drain [102], visible in the centre of the image.

Plate 4: View north along Trench 2, natural horizon (200) visible at base of the trench.



Plate 5: West facing section of Trench 2, (202), (203), (204), (205), (201) and (200) visible.

Appendix I: Context Inventory

Context	Description		Relationship
100	Deposit	Mid reddish brown sandy clay deposit, 1.60m thick. Deposited to raise ground level.	Overlies (101).
101	Deposit	Mid brown red sandy clay. In excess of 0.50m thick. Natural horizon.	Underlies (100), cut by [102].
102	Cut	Cut for a land drain. In excess of 10mx0.35m.	Cuts (101), filled by (103).
103	Fill	Firm mid brown red sandy clay. Thickness unknown. Frequent medium sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill of [102].
200	Deposit	Mid brown red sandy clay. In excess of 0.50m thick. Natural horizon.	Cut by [206] and [210]. Overlain by (201).
201	Deposit	Mid reddish brown sandy clay deposit, 0.90m thick. Deposited to raise ground level.	Overlies (207) and (211). Cut by [208]. Overlain by (205).
202	Deposit	Tarmac layer, 0.20m thick.	Overlies (203).
203	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions, 10m thick. Road sub-base layer.	Overlain by (202) and overlies (204).
204	Deposit	Mid orange red sandy gravel deposit, 0.10m thick. Road sub-base layer.	Overlies (205) and overlain by (203).
205	Deposit	Mid grey brown sandy clay deposit with frequent medium to small sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.20m thick. Road sub-base layer.	Overlain by (204). Overlies (209) and (201).
206	Cut	Cut for a land drain.	Cuts (200).
207	Fill	Mid red brown sandy clay fill of land drain cut.	Fill of [206].
208	Cut	Cut for electricity cable.	Cuts (201).
209	Fill	Mid red brown sandy clay fill of electricity cable cut.	Fill of [208].
210	Cut	Cut for land drain.	Cuts (200).
211	Fill	Mid red brown sandy clay fill of land drain cut.	Fill of [210].

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

WATCHING BRIEF

AT

ATLANTIC TRADING ESTATE (PHASE 3), BARRY

VALE OF GLAMORGAN

Prepared for:

Andy Ismail, ThinkVans.com Ltd

Planning Application Number: 2017/00316/FUL

Project No: 2303

June 2017



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Figure 1. Site Location

Summary

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

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

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

1. Introduction and planning background

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy Wales (Ed.9 November 2016), Section 6.5, and Technical Advice Note 24. The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Site Description

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

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

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

3. Archaeological background

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

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

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

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

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

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

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

5.2. Report delivery

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

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

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

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

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

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-APS and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for additional archaeological staff and suitable timescales should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GGAT-APS.

6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

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

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

6.3. Finds

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

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

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

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.5. Human remains

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

A meeting with GGAT, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist advisers

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

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

6.6.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

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

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

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

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with CIfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

8.1.2. Analysis

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

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

- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.2. Reports and archive deposition

8.2.1. Report to client

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

8.2.2. Additional reports

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

8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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

8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

8.2.5. Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

8.2.6. Finds deposition

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

9. Staff

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

Additional Considerations

10. Health and Safety

10.1. Risk assessment

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

10.2. Other guidelines

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

11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Townergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

13. Quality Control

13.1. Professional standards

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

13.2. Project tracking

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

14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the *Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

Bibliography

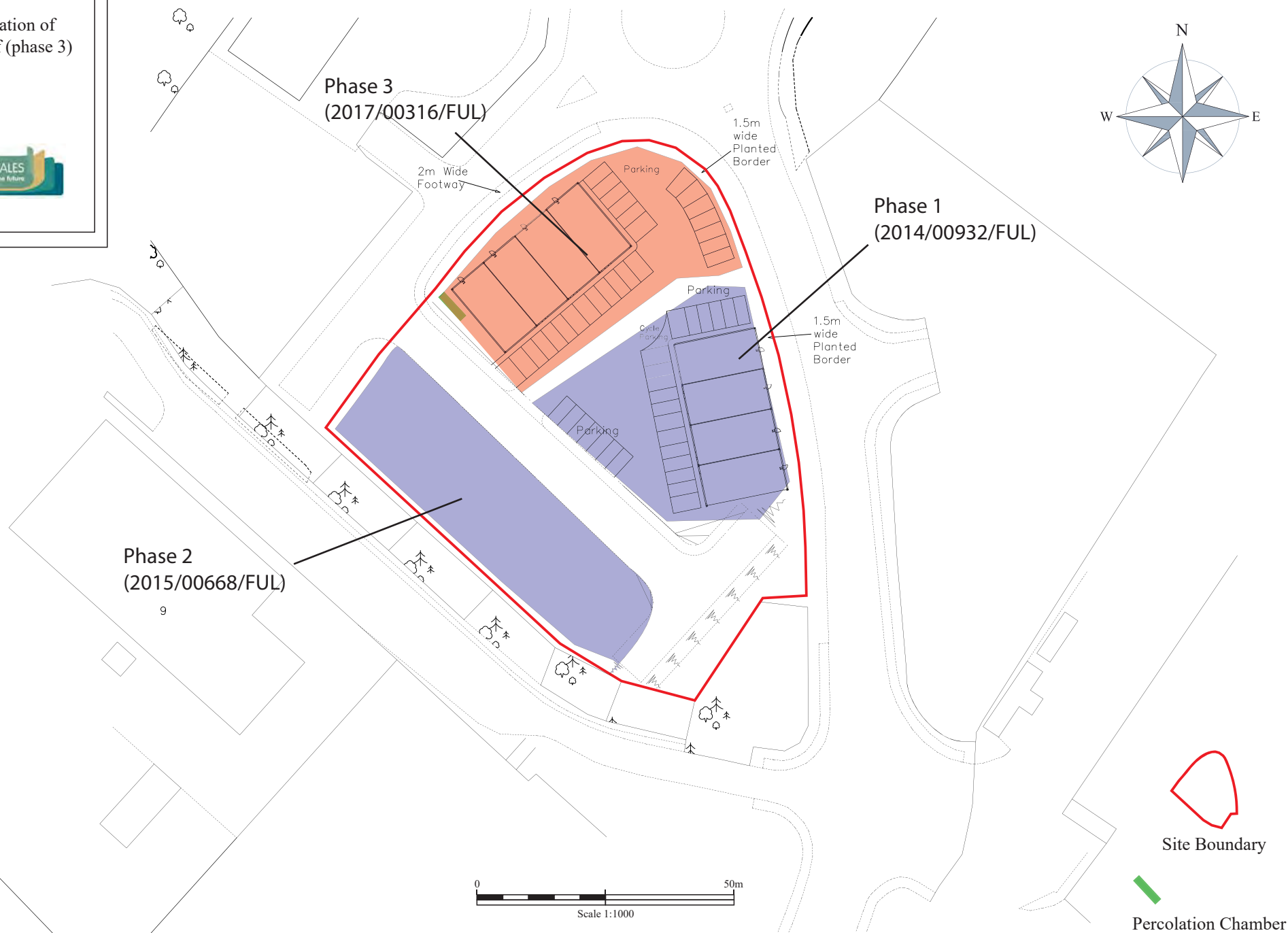
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Figure 1: Location of watching brief (phase 3)



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