

Archaeology Wales

Upper Leytons, Tintern, Monmouthshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Report No. 1497

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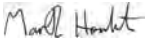



Archaeology Wales

Upper Leytons, Tintern Monmouthshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Report No. 1497

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Mrs Vivien Richards. It draws on the results of an archaeological watching brief on land at Upper Leytons, Tintern, Monmouthshire. The archaeological work was undertaken to satisfy a condition of planning permission (Monmouthshire County Council: DC/2014/00302) for the construction of a new porch over the north-eastern doorway of the property, and extensive landscaping works within the garden.

The development site is located within an area defined by the precinct wall of Tintern Abbey, the first Cistercian foundation in Wales (established 1131). The wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MM157), runs along the south-western boundary of the site.

The archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of two roughly parallel 'U' shaped trenches, both of which were located across the site, with their main axes aligned northwest to southeast. The area had a medium to high archaeological potential given the proximity of the Cistercian remains. However, no archaeological deposits were identified during the site investigations, and the only finds recovered were a small number of modern pottery fragments and some pieces of iron slag. Although limited in scope, the negative results of the Watching Brief suggest that there is only a limited potential for the survival of archaeological deposits and artefacts within the development area.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 In March 2015 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) carried out a watching brief on land at Upper Leytons, Tintern, Monmouthshire. The development site comprises a parcel of approximately 525 sq. m. of private garden and house, centred at NGR: SO 53065 00071 and sits at approximately 15m to 25m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The parcel lies to the south of the A466 and is orientated northeast to southwest; a semi-detached house is located in the southwest corner of the site. The land is situated between two other properties: Abbey View to the northwest, and Wye Knott to the southeast (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was undertaken following a recommendation by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), who are archaeological advisors to Monmouthshire County Council. The programme of archaeological work was implemented to satisfy planning permission DC/2014/00302.
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out during groundworks on the site at the request of Mrs Vivien Richards, the owner of the site.
- 1.1.4 In their letter to the planning authority, GGAT determined that the site was of medium archaeological potential, given its location within the precinct of Tintern Abbey. The precinct wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MM157) runs along the south-western boundary of the property.

- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the Watching Brief (Appendix IV) was drawn up by Amelia Pannett (AW) and subsequently approved by Judith Doyle (GGAT) on behalf of the planning authority.
- 1.1.6 The AW project number for the work is 2250 and the site code is ULT/14/WB. The project details are summarized on the Archive Cover Sheet (Appendix V).

1.2 Geology, soils and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology of the site is composed of Tintern Sandstone Formation: sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 345 to 375 million years ago (Carboniferous and Devonian Periods). These rocks were formed from rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium (British Geological Survey, 2001).
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology of the site is composed of River Terrace Deposits: silt soils formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey, 2001).
- 1.2.3 The site is located on the southern outskirts of Tintern, on the southern side of a pronounced meander of the River Wye. It is set in an urbanised space, bounded to the north by the A466 and to the south by terraced housing. In the immediate vicinity, are the village of Tintern and the River Wye to the north, the medieval ruins of Tintern Abbey to the east, open land and the ruins of St Mary's church to the south, and Chapel Hill to the west (Figure 3).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The landscape immediately surrounding the development site contains a large number of archaeological features, dating mostly from the medieval period, with the majority associated with Tintern Abbey (Figure 3).
- 1.3.2 Tintern village is located on the west bank of the River Wye close to the border with England, about 5 miles (8.0 km) north of Chepstow. The modern settlement has been formed through the coalescence of two historic villages, previously separate parishes: Tintern Parva, forming the northern end of the village, and Chapel Hill, which forms the southern end. The village is designated as a Conservation Area (Monmouthshire County Council 2012) (Appendix IV).
- 1.3.3 From the prehistoric period, noteworthy remains comprise a group of three Bronze age barrows at Lower Hale Wood, approximately 1.5 km to the northwest of the development site, and the Iron age hillfort at Blackcliffe Wood Camp, approximately 1 km to the south (Archwilio 2016).
- 1.3.4 A gold stater of the Dobunni tribe was found in 1969, approximately 100 yards to the south of Upper Leytons, and may be related to the presence of the Blackcliffe Wood Camp hillfort. Remnants of several fortified hillforts survive in that are thought to have been occupied by the Dobunni tribe during the 1st century BC and AD 1st century (van Arsdell, 1994).

- 1.3.5 The coin is now in the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff (Primary Reference Number: 03994g). The obverse has a branch design, derived from Apollo's laurel wreath of the Macedonian staters. The reverse contains the text ANTED, attributed to a tribal chief named Antedrig about the period AD 15-30, above which is a triple-tailed horse to the right with a chariot wheel below, with star-like ornaments. Below are the letters RIC (reversed) (Archwilio 2016).
- 1.3.6 During the Roman and early medieval periods, it is possible there was a ford across the Wye near Tintern, as here the river is both navigable and tidal. The remains of a Roman road are located approximately 2 km to the southwest of site. After the Romans withdrew from Wales, the kingdom of Gwent emerged, and, according to tradition, in the 6th century one of their kings, Tewdrig, came out of retirement as a Tintern hermit to defeat the invading Saxons in battle, perhaps at a site known today as Pont y Saison (Bridge of the Saxons) in the Angiddy Valley (The Tintern Village 2016).
- 1.3.7 By the end of the 7th century, the border between Gwent and Mercia is likely to have become more defined. By this time, and certainly by 765 AD, Christianity had become well established in the Wye Valley. The arrival of the Normans in the 11th century created a degree of political unity and, possibly, greater stability. However, it was the Cistercians, who arrived in the twelfth century, that had the greatest lasting impact on the area.
- 1.3.8 Tintern Abbey (*Abaty Tyndyrn*) was founded by Walter de Clare, Lord of Chepstow, in 1131. It was only the second Cistercian foundation in Britain, and the first in Wales. It was situated on the Welsh bank of the lower Wye valley, which now forms the border between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (Round 2004).
- 1.3.9 The original monks at Tintern came from Cîteaux Abbey, in the diocese of Chartres. In time, Tintern established two daughter houses, Kingswood in Gloucestershire, in 1139, and Tintern Parva, in Wexford Ireland, in 1203 (Round 2004).
- 1.3.10 The Cistercian monks (or White Monks) followed the Rule of St. Benedict. The *Carta Caritatis* laid out the guiding principles of their daily lives: obedience, poverty, chastity, silence, prayer, and work. Despite, or because of, this austere way of life, the Cistercians were one of the most successful of the medieval monastic orders. The abbey lands at Tintern were divided into agricultural units or granges, on which local people worked and provided services such as smithies to the Abbey. Many endowments of land on both sides of the Wye were made to the Abbey (Round 2004).
- 1.3.11 The main abbey buildings were contained within a walled precinct of 11 hectares, within which there were many other secular buildings. The remains of some, including the guesthouse, have been exposed to the west of the church. The arch of the 'water-gate', which led to wharves and, presumably, a ferry crossing over the river, survives next to the Anchor Hotel, while the gatehouse chapel is clearly visible above the main road, where it has been converted into a private house. Sections of the precinct wall remain to the west and south, partly in a ruinous state, and partly incorporated into garden walls (Castles of Wales, 2016).
- 1.3.12 The decline of the Abbey can be traced back to the depopulation that followed the Black

Death in 1348, at which time it became almost impossible to attract new recruits to the brotherhood. Monastic life at Tintern effectively ended in the 1500s, following the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII (Castles of Wales, 2016).

- 1.3.13 Among the surviving ruins of Tintern Abbey precinct, are the boundary wall, visible in the west-southwest area, no further than 100m of the development site, and the ruins of St Mary's Church, in the southern area, also approximately 100m from Upper Leytons. The church was built in a Gothic Decorated style, with long-wall entry type and a prominent integral tower.
- 1.3.14 Industrial activity can be traced back to 1568, when the Company of Mineral and Battery Works established a wireworks in the area. Nails, pins, knitting needles and fish hooks were produced in large quantities. The River Wye offered good transportation links, and the Angiddy stream provided water power. Readily available supplies of wood of minerals were also attractions to the area. A blast furnace and forges were built in the valley in the 17th century and operated with the wireworks until the end of the 19th century (Rees 1968).
- 1.3.15 From the late 18th century, the Wye Valley developed as a tourist destination, with many visitors travelling on the river to see the abbey and other 'picturesque' sites of the area. William Wordsworth stayed in the village in 1798, from where he wrote '*Lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey*'.
- 1.3.16 In 1829 the Turnpike Road (now the A466) was completed, while in 1875 a branch line of the Wye Valley Railway was constructed, connecting the Lower Wireworks to the railway network, by way of a bridge. This line didn't last long, however, and the route was converted into a footpath that was used by visitors to the Abbey.
- 1.3.17 The Royal George Hotel is one of the most noteworthy local buildings. It is located beside the main road, approximately 100 m to the northwest of the development site. The building apparently originated in 1598, and it was rebuilt and enlarged in 1704, before being converted to hotel in 1835 (RCAHMW, 5 August 2003).
- 1.3.18 From the 20th century, tourism became the mainstay of Tintern's economy. Although the railway station was closed to passengers in 1959, the building remains in use as a tourism centre. The former railway bridge was used in the early 20th century as a horse-drawn tramway and now carries a tourist footpath (Rees 1968).
- 1.3.19 Upper Leytons was built in 1903 and is a semi-detached 'arts and crafts' style house. The first cartographic representation of Upper Leytons and its associated land is on the OS 1:2500 c.1920 edition map (Figure 4). At that time, the land was half its current size, and there is no name attached. The name Upper Leytons appears for first time in the OS 1:2500 c.1970 edition map (Figure 5). The land is only shown at its current size on contemporary maps. The OS 1:2500 1st and 2nd Edition maps were consulted, but no features of potential archaeological significance are shown within the development site.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Watching Brief

2.1.1 The aims of an archaeological watching brief, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) are:

- to ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works;
- to provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present 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.

3 Methodology

3.1 Watching Brief Fieldwork

3.1.1 Intensive monitoring of topsoil stripping and trench excavation works by mechanical excavator were undertaken. The site measured approximately 525sq m, while the development area, located in the northeast, was approximately 10.5m by 9 m, measured from the cut of the A466 to the retaining wall of the garden, located northeast of the house.

3.1.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Reames and the project was managed by Amelia Pannett (MCIfA). The intervention and excavation were photographed using high resolution digital photography in *RAW format with images converted to JPG format for long term storage.

3.1.3 Two trenches were excavated using an 8T excavator equipped with a 1.50 m toothless bucket. Trench 1 was located closer to the house and had a U-shape in plan, open to the southwest (to the house). It crossed the development site in a northwest-southeast direction. Trench 2 was parallel to Trench 1, but located further from the house. Both trenches extend for approximately 7.0 m across site, with their respective U-shapes taking up an area approximately 2.0 to 2.5 m in length (Figure 6).

3.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

3.1.5 The on-site illustrations were made on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:20 and 1:50, as appropriate). Five different sections from both trenches and site boundaries were drawn (Figure 7):

- A-B, northeast facing section with the retaining wall, close to the house
- C-D, northeast facing section of Trench 1, with retaining wall trench
- E-F, northwest facing section of Trench 2, with retaining wall trench
- G-H, northeast facing section of Trench 2, with foundation of wall trench

- I-J, northwest facing section of garden base, on site boundary

4 Watching Brief Results

4.1 Ground Conditions

- 4.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken on 5th and 6th March 2015 in good conditions.
- 4.1.2 The site drops steeply, approximately 1.0m for every 2.0m from the edge of the house, following a north-easterly direction. Trench 1 was excavated in the highest part of the garden, and Trench 2 in the lowest.
- 4.1.3 There is a modern drystone retaining wall at the southeast edge of the garden, near to the house. It was included in the stratigraphic narrative as structure [102], and its elevation drawing is visible in Section A-B.

4.2 Stratigraphic narrative

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Figures 6&7; Plates 1-5)

Trench 1 was orientated NW/SE and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m. The trench was excavated to the top of the natural ground surface (111), which was a deposit of firmly compacted, dark reddish brown, silty clay. It contained frequent inclusions of pebbles and larger rounded stones (10-35cm); it was seen only on plan in Trench 1 (not tested). This layer was overlaid by a deposit (103) that also probably represents the natural ground surface. It comprised firmly compacted, yellowish brown, sandy silty clay and contained occasional inclusions of sandstone pieces and boulders (10-110cm). It had a maximum depth of 50cm (southeast side). This layer was apparently truncated in Trench 1 by [104], an interface only visible in section. The interface was shallow and concave, rising towards the northwest corner of the trench. It was visible in both sections of Trench 1, but its total dimensions are unknown. Three different deposits were cut by this possible truncation. They were numbered differently due to excavation methodology, (105), (106) and (107), although all three comprised firmly compacted, light reddish pink, sandy silty clay. Their dimensions varied between 80-100cm in width, and 8-12cm in depth (length is not discernible). No archaeological remains were found during the excavation of these deposits. These deposits and the rest of the truncation were overlaid by deposit (108), a loosely compacted, dark greyish black, silty clay. It extended across all the sections of Trench 1, and its depth varied between 0.6m and 0.5m. It had been affected by frequent bioturbations. It contained some fragments of glazed pottery, CBM, slag and charcoal flakes. Deposit (108) was covered by the site's subsoil, (101), a loosely compacted, reddish brown deposit of clayish silts. It was approximately 0.16 deep. The subsoil was covered by modern topsoil (100), a deposit of loosely compacted, dark blackish brown, clayish loam.

Discussion

Removal of the topsoil (100) revealed a clean and apparently undisturbed subsoil (101), under which was an anthropogenic deposit (108), probably representing the deliberate dump of waste material, some of which may originally have derived from a nearby smithy or furnace. Based on the materials found in this deposit, a provisional date of 18th-20th century can be postulated. Deposits (105), (106) and (107) most likely represent the infilling of

hollows, and these also contained material originally derived from a nearby smithy/furnace. The clean and apparently undisturbed natural horizons (103) and (111) indicate that modern action had not penetrated to this depth.

4.2.2 Trench 2 (Figures 6&7; Plates 6-11)

Trench 2 was orientated NW/SE, parallel to Trench 1, and was ultimately excavated to a depth of 1.40 m. The trench was excavated to the top of the natural ground surface (211=111), which comprised a deposit of firmly compacted, dark reddish brown, silty clay with frequent inclusions of pebbles and cobbles (10-35cm). This layer was overlaid by a further layer of probable natural (203=103). It was firmly compacted, yellowish brown in colour, and composed of sandy silty clay with occasional inclusions of sandstone pieces and boulders (10-110cm). Its depth in Trench 2 varied between 30cm and 62cm. This natural layer is truncated in Trench 2 by [204=104], an interface visible in the northwest facing section (E-F), with shallow concave profile. It was overlain in this section by (209), a deposit of loosely compacted, light red silty clay. It was 13cm in depth, and contained occasional inclusions of pebbles (1-2cm) and small charcoal flecks. Fragments of CBM were found during the excavation of this deposit. It was overlaid by (210), a deposit of loosely compacted, light pinkish red silty clay. It was 14cm in depth, and it contained occasional inclusions of pebbles (1-2cm) and small charcoal flecks. This deposit was overlaid by (208=108), a deposit of loosely compacted, dark greyish black silty clays, with a depth of 8cm. It contained some fragments of CBM, slag and charcoal flakes. It was overlaid by the site's subsoil, (201=101), a loosely compacted, reddish brown deposit of clay-silt. It was approximately 50cm in depth in Trench 2. The subsoil was covered by topsoil, (200=100), a loosely compacted, dark blackish brown clayish loam deposit, topped by grass turf.

Discussion

Removal of the topsoil (200) revealed a clean and apparently undisturbed subsoil (201), under which was revealed two anthropogenic deposits, (208) and (210), both probably dumps of waste material originally derived from a nearby smithy or furnace. Given the materials found in these deposits, a provisional date for 18th-20th centuries can be conjectured. Deposit (209) most likely represents the infilling that followed the creation of interface [204]. This interface [204] may relate to the use of the area for industrial purposes. The clean and apparently undisturbed natural, (203) and (211), indicates that man-made actions have not penetrated to this depth.

5 Finds

- 5.1.1 The watching brief produced a total of 5 sherds of nineteenth / twentieth century pottery. These were not retained.
- 5.1.2 Three small pieces of iron slag were recovered. They were not retained.

6 Discussion and Interpretation

6.1 Overall Interpretation

6.1.1 Medieval activity in the vicinity of the development site appears to have been limited to the area immediately around the former Tintern Abbey and St Mary's church. The remains of modern activity present on site suggest that this activity is likely to be low level and/or transient in nature. There is no evidence to suggest that medieval occupation continued into the area occupied by the development site.

6.1.2 No medieval nor earlier finds or deposits were recovered.

7 Conclusions

7.1.1 Based on the results of the watching brief, it can be concluded that whilst intense medieval activity is present in the immediate surrounding areas, there is no evidence of medieval within the development site. The truncation and subsequent dumping of modern material indicated by the sequences recorded in the trench sections, contained material that may originally have derived from a nearby smithy or furnace.

7.1.2 As a result of the archaeological Watching Brief undertaken at Upper Leytons, it can be concluded that medieval or earlier settlement activity is unlikely to extend into the development area. This negative evidence is of local importance.

8 Acknowledgements

8.1.1 Thanks are due to Simon Reemes for undertaking the watching brief and to Vivien Richards the land owner and developer, for her support and patience.

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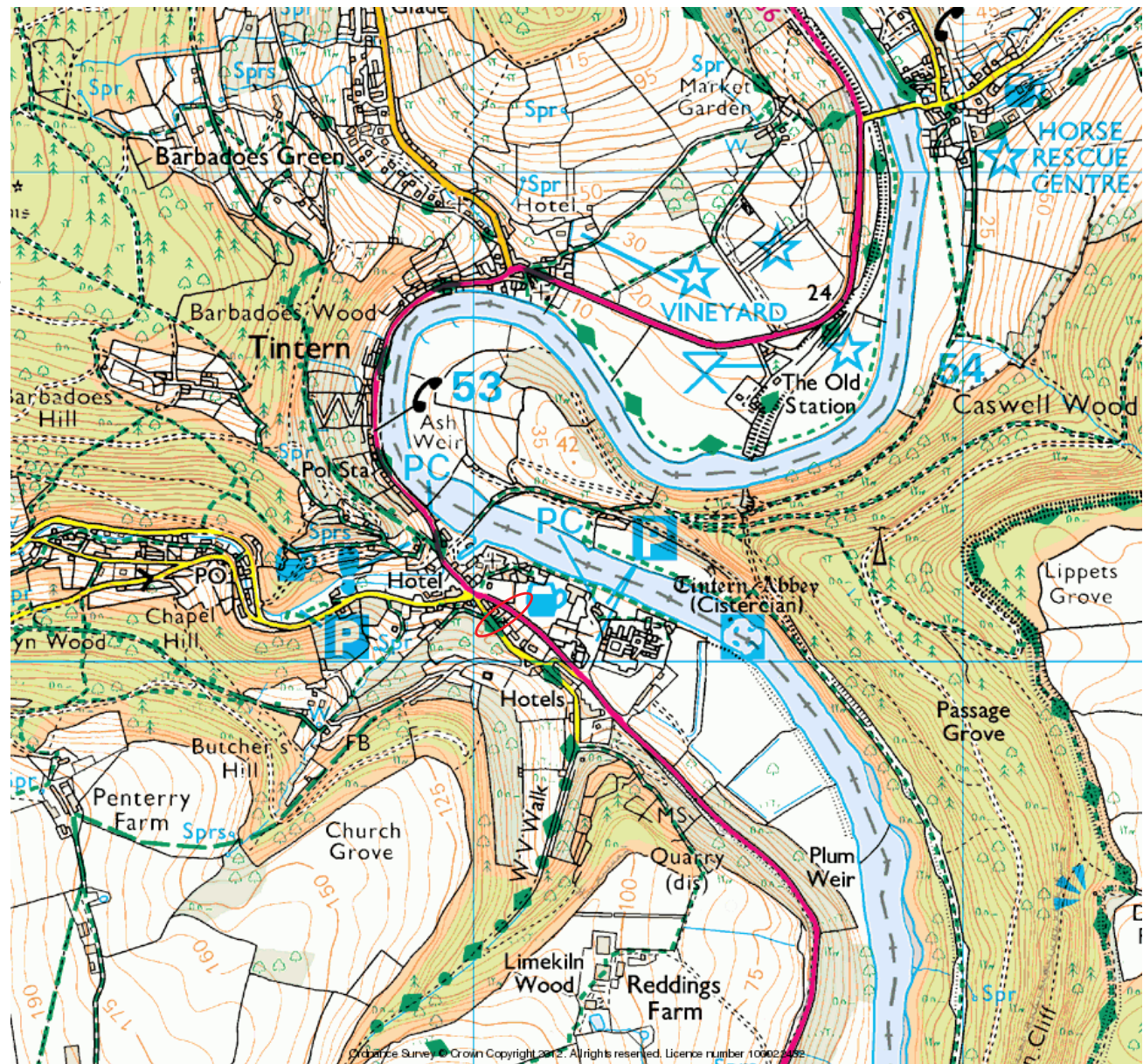
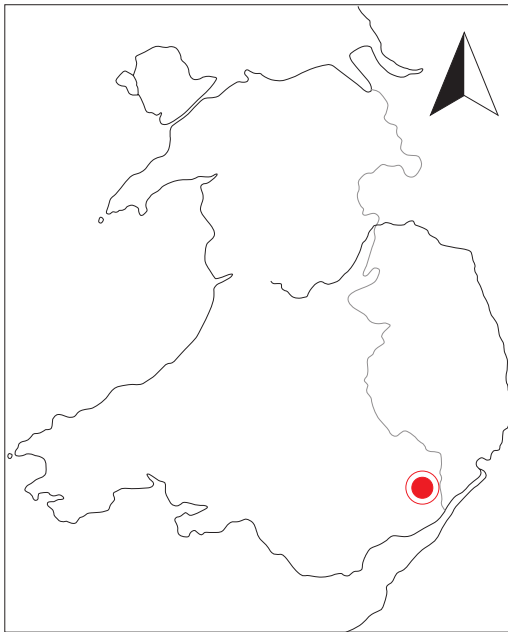
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APPENDIX I:

Figures



Job: Upper Leytons, Tintern

Title: Location Map

Scale: 1:20000 (A3)

Date: 06.09.2016

Drawer: AIZ

Figure 1

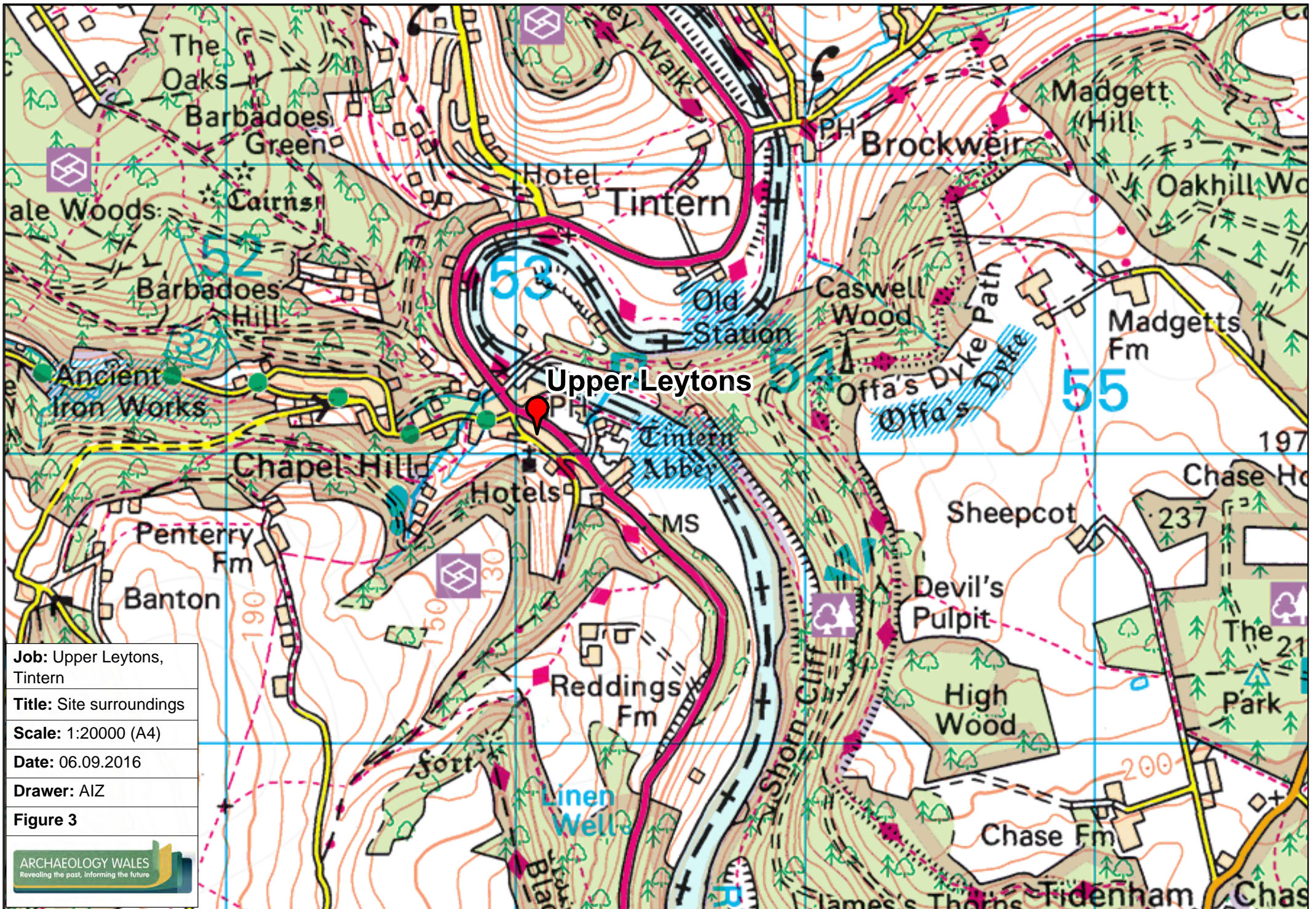


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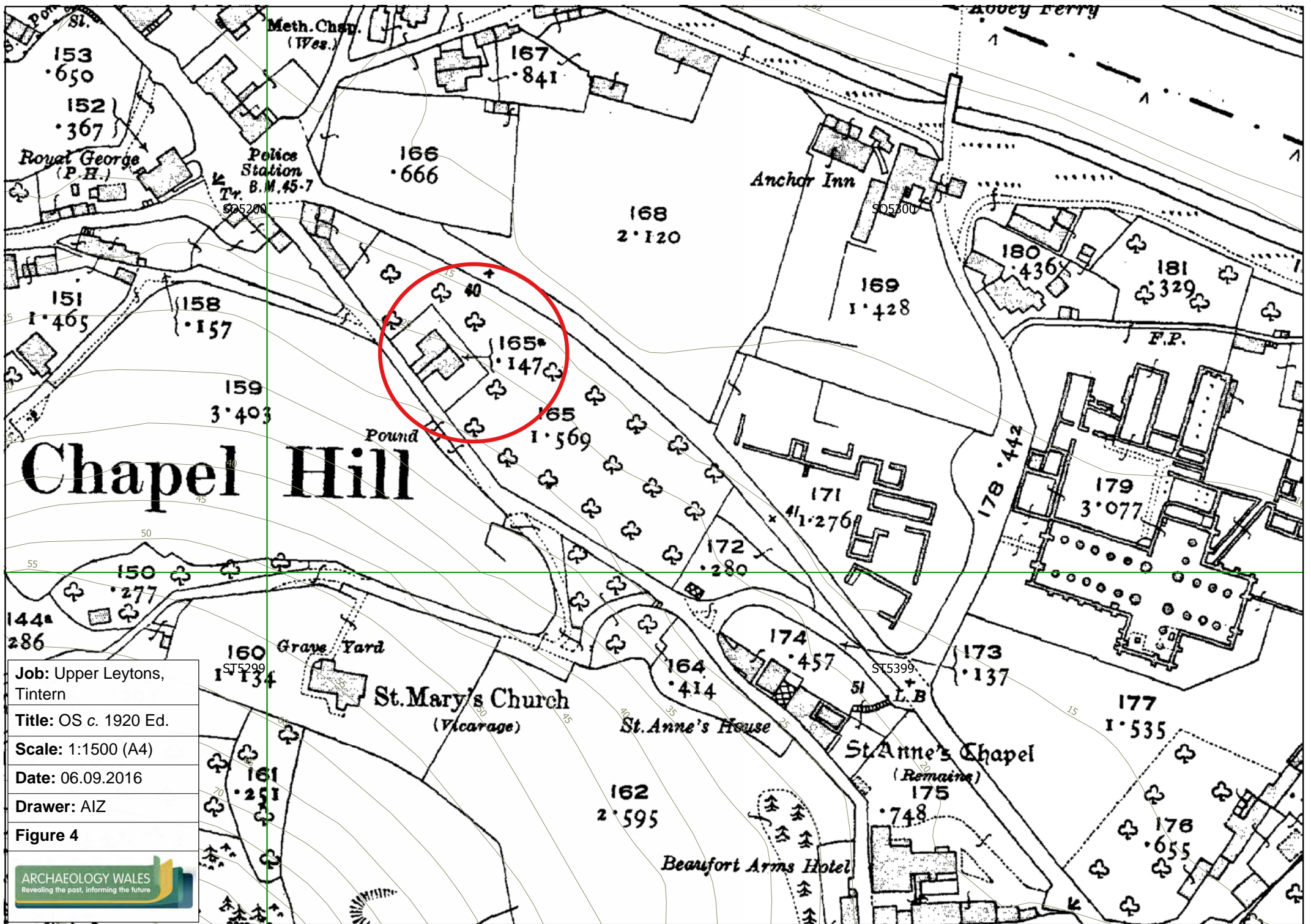
1km





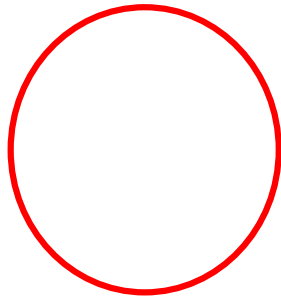


Job: Upper Leytons, Tintern
Title: Site surroundings
Scale: 1:20000 (A4)
Date: 06.09.2016
Drawer: AIZ
Figure 3



Chapel Hill

Job: Upper Leytons,
 Tintern
 Title: OS c. 1920 Ed.
 Scale: 1:1500 (A4)
 Date: 06.09.2016
 Drawer: AIZ
 Figure 4



Job: Upper Leytons, Tintern

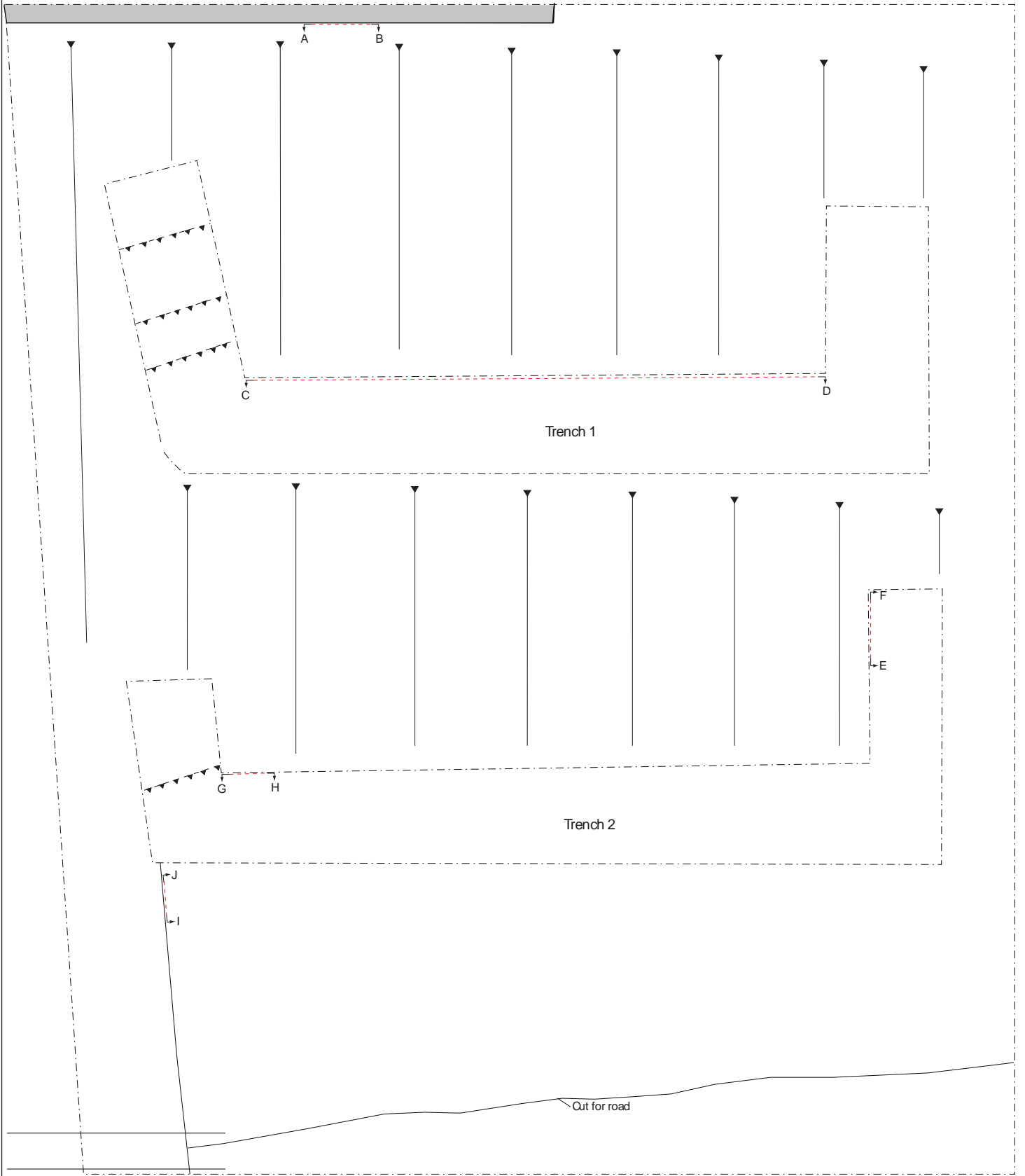
Title: OS c. 1970 Edition

Scale: 1:1750 (A3)

Date: 06.09.2016

Drawer: AIZ

Figure 5



Job: Upper Leytons, Tintern

Date: 06.09.2016

Title: Plan of site

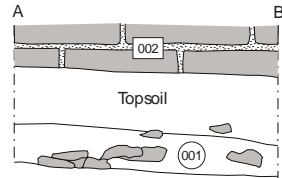
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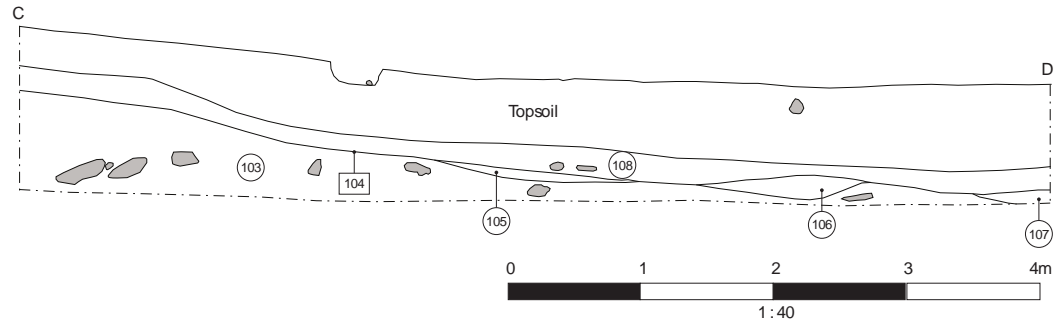
Figure 6



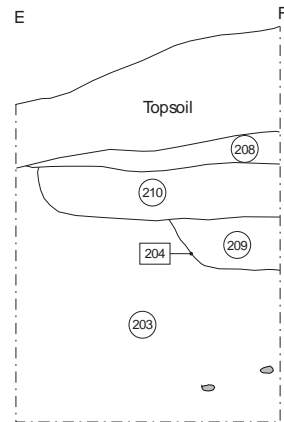
North-east facing section of top of garden. The modern retaining wall [102] is in the background



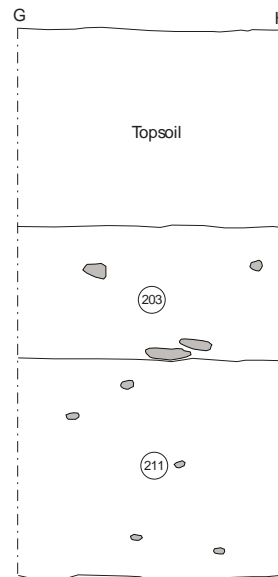
North-east facing section of upper retaining wall trench (trench 1)



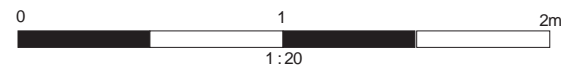
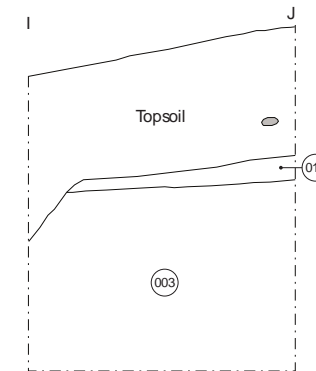
North-west facing section of retaining wall trench (trench 2)



North-east representative section of foundation wall trench (trench 2)



North-west facing section of garden base



Job: Upper Leytons, Tintern

Title: Sections A-B to I-J

Scale: 1:20 and 1:40 (A4)

Date: 06.09.2016

Drawer: AIZ

Figure 7



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APPENDIX II:

Plates



Plate 1: Northeast facing section of Trench 1



Plate 2: Northeast facing section of Trench 1



Plate 3: Northeastern facing section of Trench 1



Plate 4: Close up Trench 1



Plate 5: Close up Trench 1



Plate 6: oblique shot of Trench 1



Plate 7: Close up northeastern facing section Trench 2



Plate 8: Close up northwestern facing section Trench 2



Plate 9: Oblique shot western facing Trench 2



Plate 10: Oblique shot eastern facing Trench 2



Plate 11: Working shot, 8T excavator removing topsoil



Plate 12: Working shot, surveying



Plate 13: Working shot, 8T excavator removing topsoil



Plate 14: Retaining wall at the southeastern side of site



Plate 15: Retaining wall, close up.

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APPENDIX III:

AW Specification

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Written Scheme of Investigation
For an Archaeological Watching Brief at Upper Leytons,
Tintern, Monmouthshire

Prepared for:
Vivien Richards

Project No: 2250

June 2014

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NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This Written Scheme of Investigations details the proposal for an Archaeological Watching Brief during the construction of a porch and extensive landscaping works at Upper Leytons, Tintern, Monmouthshire. This WSI has been produced by Archaeology Wales for Vivien Richards, the property owner.

1. Introduction

The proposed development involves the construction of a new porch over the north-eastern doorway of the property and extensive landscaping works within the garden (NGR: SO 53065 00071; fig. 1). The local planning authority is Monmouthshire County Council and the planning application number is DC/2014/00302.

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, in their capacity as Archaeological Advisor to the LPA requested that an intensive Watching Brief be carried out during all groundworks required for the development.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Amelia Pannett (MIfA), Project Manager at Archaeology Wales Ltd (Henceforth - AW) at the request of Vivien Richards, property owner. It provides information on the methodology that will be employed by AW during the Watching Brief.

All work will conform to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (IfA 2011), and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

2. Site description

The property is located within the village of Tintern in Monmouthshire, within the former precinct of Tintern Abbey. The precinct wall, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MM157) runs along the south-western boundary of the property. The Abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter fitz Richard of Clare, Lord of Chepstow, as a daughter house of Citeaux Abbey in France. Tintern was the first Cistercian foundation in Wales and by 1300 was the fifth richest religious houses in the country. The black death and attacks by Owain Glyndwr lead to the decline of the Abbey and it was dissolved in 1536. The Abbey and its landholdings remained in the ownership of the Earl of Worcester (Lord of Chepstow) until 1901 when the ruined buildings were bought by the Crown. The site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (MM102) under the Guardianship of Cadw.

Upper Leytons was built in 1903 and is a semi-detached 'arts and crafts' style house.

3. Site specific objectives

The aims of the watching brief, as defined by the IfA (2008; revised 2011) are:

- **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 on site 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**

4. Watching Brief Methodology

General

The archaeological watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice.

All work will be carried out by a suitable qualified archaeologist with relevant level membership of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and will follow the IfA Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2008; revised 2011).

Detailed

The Watching Brief will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists during all groundworks on site.

If archaeological features, finds or deposits are uncovered, work will be stopped in the area of the exposed feature in order that the supervising archaeologist can clean and identify the extent and nature of the feature, and for excavation and recording to take place.

All archaeological deposits that are identified will be mapped, cleaned, recorded and fully excavated. The developer will provide a safe working area and sufficient time to record and excavate all features to the satisfaction of AW and GGAT. Full excavation of identified features will not be compromised by the construction programme.

Contingency Arrangements

In the event of significant archaeological features being discovered all activities in this area of the site will be temporarily suspended. This will allow a period of consultation with GGAT and, if required, the opinion of specialists.

Following such consultation, recommendations will be presented to the landowner.

The methodology and timescale of additional archaeological work to investigate such features will be presented and included in the construction programme; the feature will be fenced off and secured thus allowing the site programme to continue. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

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 and related to the developer's site plan.**

Photographs will be taken in digital format, using a 14MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

Artefacts

Archaeological artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be cleaned and labelled using an accession number, which will be obtained from the

local museum. A single number sequence will be allocated to all finds. The artefacts will be stored appropriately until they are deposited with a suitable local museum.

All finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and the Environment Agency, GGAT and the local coroner informed, within the guidelines of the Treasure Act 1996.

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

Human remains

In the event of burials or cremations being found all work will be halted in the area of the burials and their extent and nature established. The client, GGAT and the Ministry of Justice will be informed and a methodology of excavation agreed which will adhere to Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

Environmental and technological samples

Environmental samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located. Technological samples will be taken where necessary when significant deposits are located.

Specialists

In the event of certain finds/features etc. being discovered, the site archaeologist may have to seek specialist opinion for assistance. Such specialists will be accessed either internally within AW itself or from an external source.

5. Post-Fieldwork Programme

Conservation

After agreement with the landowner arrangements will be made for the long term conservation and storage of all artefacts in an appropriate local museum.

Archive

The site archive will be prepared in accordance with MAP 2, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991). It will comprise all the data recovered during the fieldwork and will be quantified, ordered and indexed and will be internally consistent. The archive will be deposited with the finds in a suitable local museum.

Reporting

The results of the watching brief will be submitted in an illustrated and bound report, which will include the following material:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings 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
- Statement of 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.

Monitoring

Any changes to the specification that the contractor may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT for approval.

Representatives of GGAT will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GGAT will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

Archive Format & Deposition

The full site archive will be deposited at an agreed museum within one month of the completion of the client report. The archive will include all site notes, finds, documents, drawings, photographs, digital data and a copy of the final report and any prior draft versions. All of these items will be clearly quantified in tabular form in an 'archive deposition statement' located at the rear of the client report, and their ultimate location and proposed date of deposition stated.

6. Resources and timetable

Standards

The watching brief will be undertaken by AW staff using current best practice. All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidelines of the IFA.

Staff

The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified AW staff.

Equipment

The project will use existing AW equipment.

Timetable of archaeological works

The watching brief will be carried out at the convenience of the client, no start date has yet been agreed.

Insurance

AW is an affiliated member of the CBA, and holds Insurance through the CBA insurance service.

Health and safety

All members of staff will adhere to the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974, and the Health and Safety Policy Statement of AW.

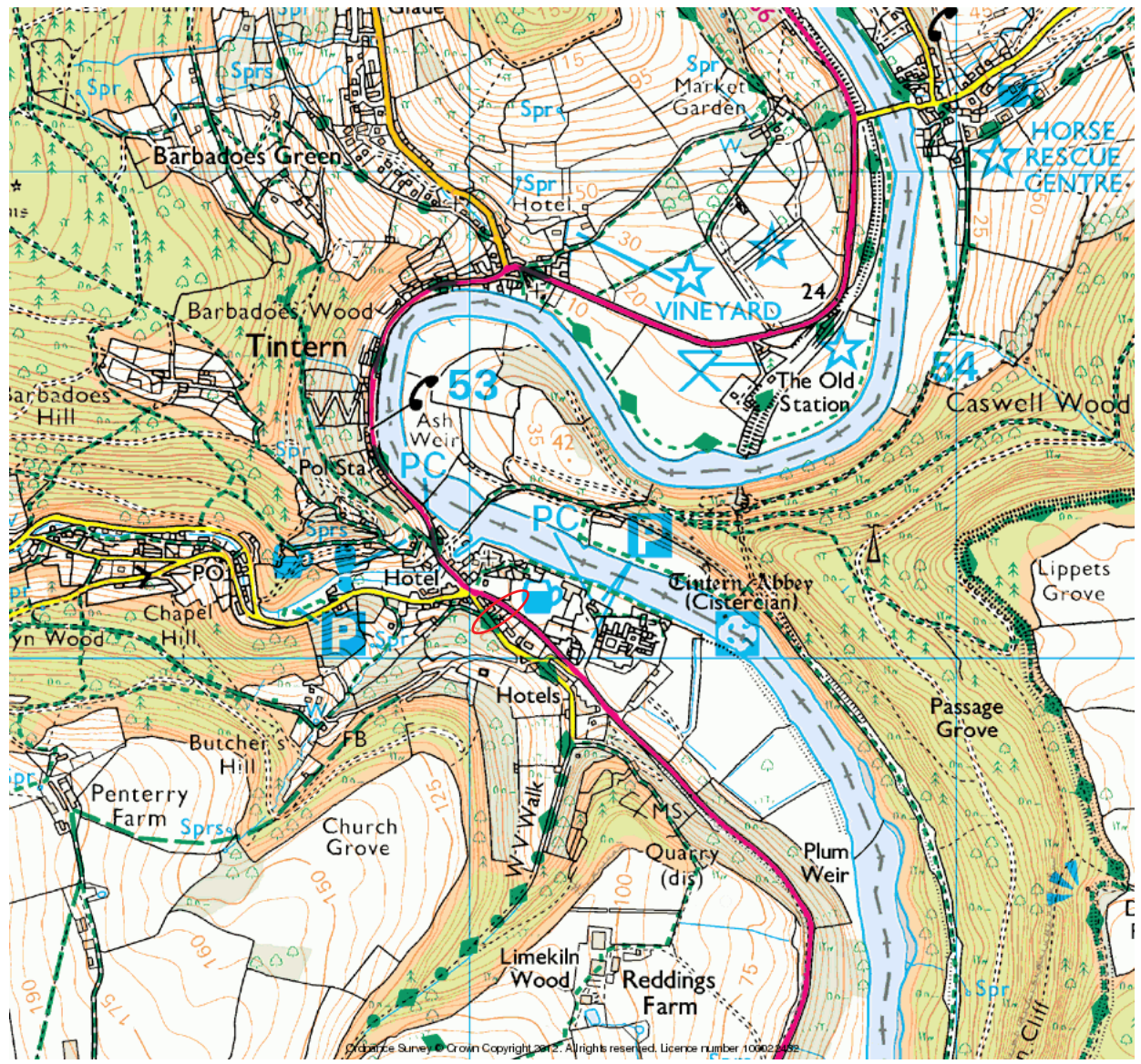


Fig. 1
Location of
site

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX IV:

Archive Cover
Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Upper Leytons, Tintern, Monmouthshire.

Site Name:	Upper Leytons, Tintern
Site Code:	ULT/14/WB
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SO 53065 00071
Site Type:	Domestic House and Garden
Project Type:	Archaeological Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	June 2014
Categories Present:	Report, photographs, figures, maps
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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