

Archaeology Wales

Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Daniel Moore BA (Hons), MA


Report No. 1636


Archaeology Wales

Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Catherine Brewer

Edited by: Philip Poucher
Signed: 
Position: Project Manager
Date: 19/01/18

Authorised by: Rowena Hart
Signed: 
Position: Regional Director
Date: 22/01/18

By
Daniel Moore BA (Hons), MA

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Catherine Brewer on land at Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood, centred on ST 16906 96570. The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission (Planning Application No. 17/0015/FUL), the local planning authority is Caerphilly County Borough Council. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the side of the existing property.

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwelty (PRN 01991g), originally a 16th to 17th century house. The two storey, stone-built farmhouse has been extensively modernised, but there remains the potential for associated archaeological features to survive below-ground that may have been revealed and disturbed through groundworks. As a consequence Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Division, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks.

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the works, although a potentially earlier phase of the building was revealed, used as the foundations for the existing wall. The area had been heavily disturbed by the previous construction of modern services throughout the site area.

All work was undertaken in accordance 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 Catherine Brewer to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to the side of the existing property at Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood centred on ST 16906 96570.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Caerphilly County Borough Council), recommended that archaeological mitigation (watching brief) of the development area be undertaken during groundworks to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. The watching brief was recommended to protect the potential archaeological resource, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy WALES, March 2002, Section 6.5, and TAN 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work was designed to record any remains of potential archaeological interest to ensure that they were fully investigated and recorded if they were to be disturbed or revealed as a result of any activities associated with the development. The requirements for the archaeological watching

brief was set as one of the conditions of the planning permission for the site (planning application no. 17/0015/FUL), which states (Condition 3):

No development or site clearance shall commence until the Local Planning Authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.

REASON: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works.

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 (Appendix 2). The methodology was agreed by GGAT-CD.

The watching brief was undertaken by Archaeology Wales on 11/10/2017 and 12/10/2017 under the supervision of Daniel Moore, and the project was managed by Philip Poucher. The AW project number for the work is 2551 and the site code is GRB/17/WB.

Topography and Geology

Brewers Lodge is a hotel and restaurant development on Gordon Road, towards the southern edge of Blackwood. The site occupies a prominent location on a ridge of high ground between the Sirhowy Valley to the east and the Rhymney Valley to the west. The site lies at approximately 230mOD, with ground also falling away to the south. The area is now largely residential with modern development surrounding the site (Fig.1).

The underlying geology of the area comprises sandstone, surrounded by mixed sandstone, mudstone and siltstone, all of the Grovesend Formation (NERC 2016).

Archaeological and Historical Background

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwellty (PRN 01991g), a 16th to 17th century stone-built, two-storey farmhouse. There is little recorded history available for this house, with no references within the County Archives until the late 19th century. It is however mentioned by Coxe who visited the house in the late 18th or early 19th century (Coxe 1801; p260). He described the building as having been 'converted' into a farmhouse, but retaining remains of its former splendour with several gothic arches and doorways. At that time it was home to Miss Morgan, and formed part of the Morgan estate within the agricultural landscape that

dominated the area prior to the establishment of settlement in Blackwood during the 19th century. The farm would have been acquired by Moggridge in the early 19th century. The Moggridge family were responsible for much of the initial establishment of Blackwood. Since that time the doors, windows and chimneys have been replaced and much of the interior modernised. The exterior has been rendered and a modern roof covering added.

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 ascertained in advance of works. The watching brief also provided 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 had been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself were not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2014).

The groundworks comprised the excavation of an area 15m in length, by 7m (maximum) and 2.70m (minimum) in width, with a depth of 1.30 m (maximum) (Fig 2). It was carried out using a 1.5tonne digger and 0.88m wide toothless bucket with the overburden removed by hand. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. 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 (Figure 3, Plates 1 – 6)

Natural bedrock (**008**) was encountered at its highest at a depth of 0.85m from existing ground level. This comprised a mid brown-yellow bedrock that was located in the narrowest part of the excavated area, extending to the central brick chamber (Plates 1-6). It measured in excess of 3.60m in length, 3.80m in width and 0.55m deep (all based on the limit of excavation). This was overlaid by a firm mid yellow-grey sandy-clay (**005**). This natural layer measured 11m in length, 7m in width and was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.90m from the existing ground surface. Its thickness was recorded to be in excess of 0.40m because the limit of excavation was reached.

Above this was deposit **(004)**, a dark brown-black silt that contained modern ceramic building material (CBM), glass, wood and plastic bags. This measured 15m in length, 7m in width, and 0.40m deep, and was cut by several modern features.

These modern features (Plates 1-2) were given a single structure number **{012}** and cut number **[011]**. They included three brick chambers, the largest of which (central chamber) measured 1.50m in length, 1m in width and 1.30m in depth. It also included service pipes, three of which extended from the central brick chamber towards the main building, and four that extended the full 15m length of the trench. These features also cut into the natural deposits (005) and (008).

Overlying deposit (004), and potentially also services {012}/[011], was **(003)**, a mixed deposit comprising dark brown and grey silt with a high concentration of modern material, particularly in the half nearest the main building (Plates 3-4). This included breeze blocks, electrical cables, drink cans and a ladies shoe. The deposit, which measured 0.15m in length, 7m in width, and 0.25m deep, was encountered at a depth of 0.30m from the modern ground surface. This in turn was overlaid by **(002)**, a mid brown-red gravelly clay and aggregate that measured 0.15m in length, 7m in width, and 0.10m deep. These deposits within the excavated area were topped by **(001)**, a mid red-brown silt topsoil, that measured 7m wide and extended across the full width of the excavated area from the main building to the boundary wall. It was recorded to a depth of 0.20m.

The breeze block and concrete wall foundation of the main building **{009}**, was encountered at a depth of 0.50m from existing ground level and measured 15m in length. This included an earlier building phase, visible below the render and composed of coursed angular stones with traces of mortar adhering to the stone, and used as foundations for the existing wall (Plate 6). These foundations sat upon a bedrock footing, with deposit **(010)**, a dark brown silt, built up against the foundations, and overlaying natural layer (005). This deposit was also heavily affected by modern service pipes {012}/[011].

Structure **{006}** was a breeze block constructed boundary wall with concrete foundations that ran roughly parallel to the main building to the east of the site (Plate 5). The wall measured 15m in length, 0.10m wide and 2m high. The foundation measured 15m in length, 0.30m in width. Its thickness was 0.25m and encountered at a depth of 0.60m, suggesting the ground level was markedly lower when the wall was built. These foundations sat upon bedrock footings, with deposit **(007)**, a dark brown silt, built up against them, possibly a continuation of deposit (010). Together, deposits (007) and (010) measured 15m in length, 7m in width (limit of excavation) and 0.20m deep.

4. Finds

A number of artefacts were recovered only from contexts (003) and (004), all of them modern. Deposit (003) contained a high concentration of modern rubble material, including breeze blocks, electrical cables, drink cans and a ladies shoe. Deposit (004) contained glass, wood and CBM although the manner of digging meant finds could not be securely attributed to this deposit. Once noted these finds were discarded on site.

5. Conclusion

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the side of the existing property at Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood, centred on ST 16906 96570. The work was undertaken as part of the planning conditions for the development (planning application no.17/0015/FUL), on the recommendation of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), who act as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Caerphilly County Borough Council).

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwellty (PRN 01991g), originally a 16th to 17th century house that has since been extensively modernised. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were revealed during the course of works on the site. A small number of artefacts were recovered during the excavation, all of them modern. These findings indicate that the area had largely been cleared down to undisturbed natural deposits during modern construction and service installation works. An earlier phase in the buildings construction was made visible below the limit of the modern exterior render, comprising squared stone masonry with mortar adhering to it, which had been used as the foundations of the existing wall.

6. Bibliography

CIfA. (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

Coxe, W (1801) *An Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*. London

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

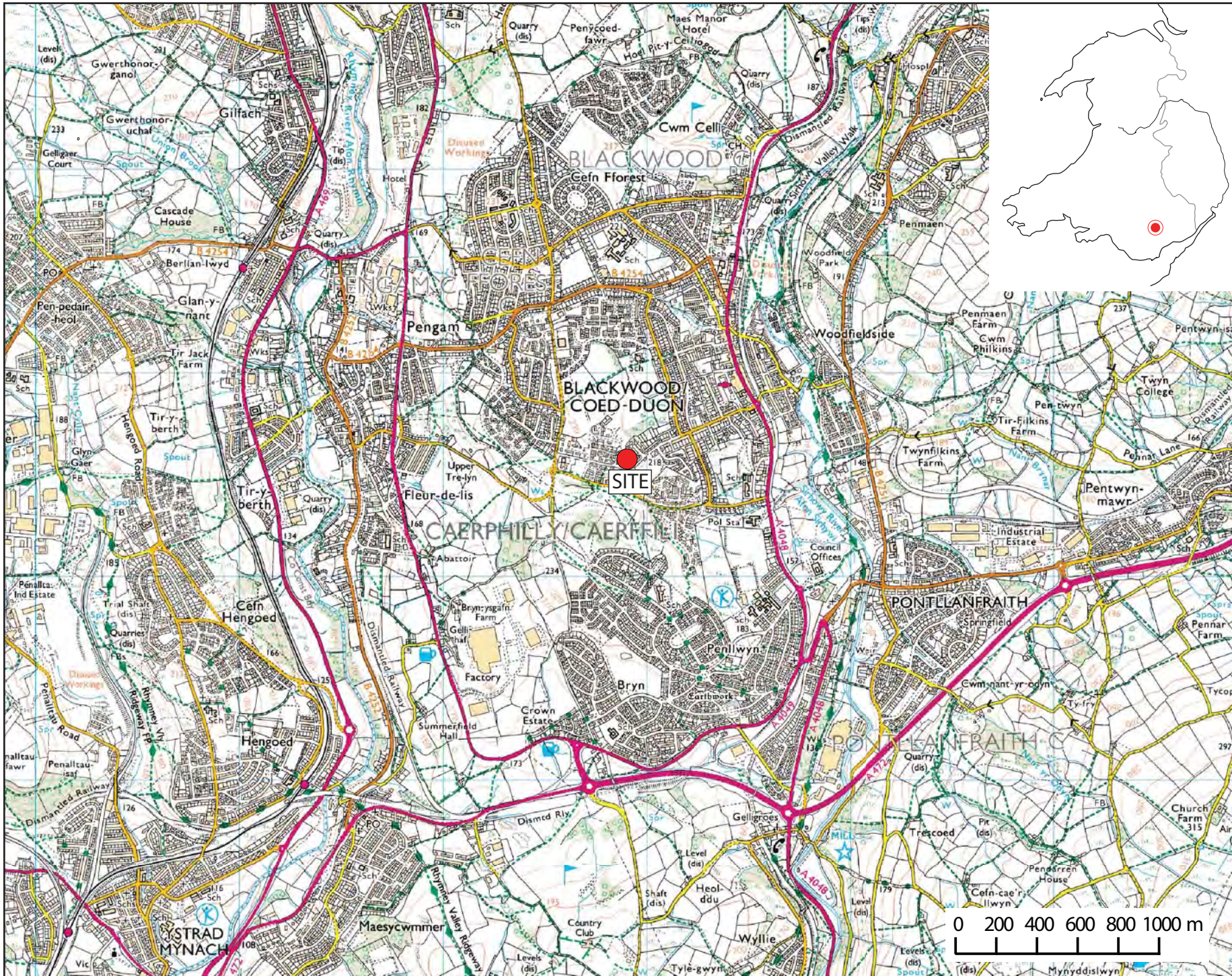


Figure 1: Location map, 1:25,000 @ A4

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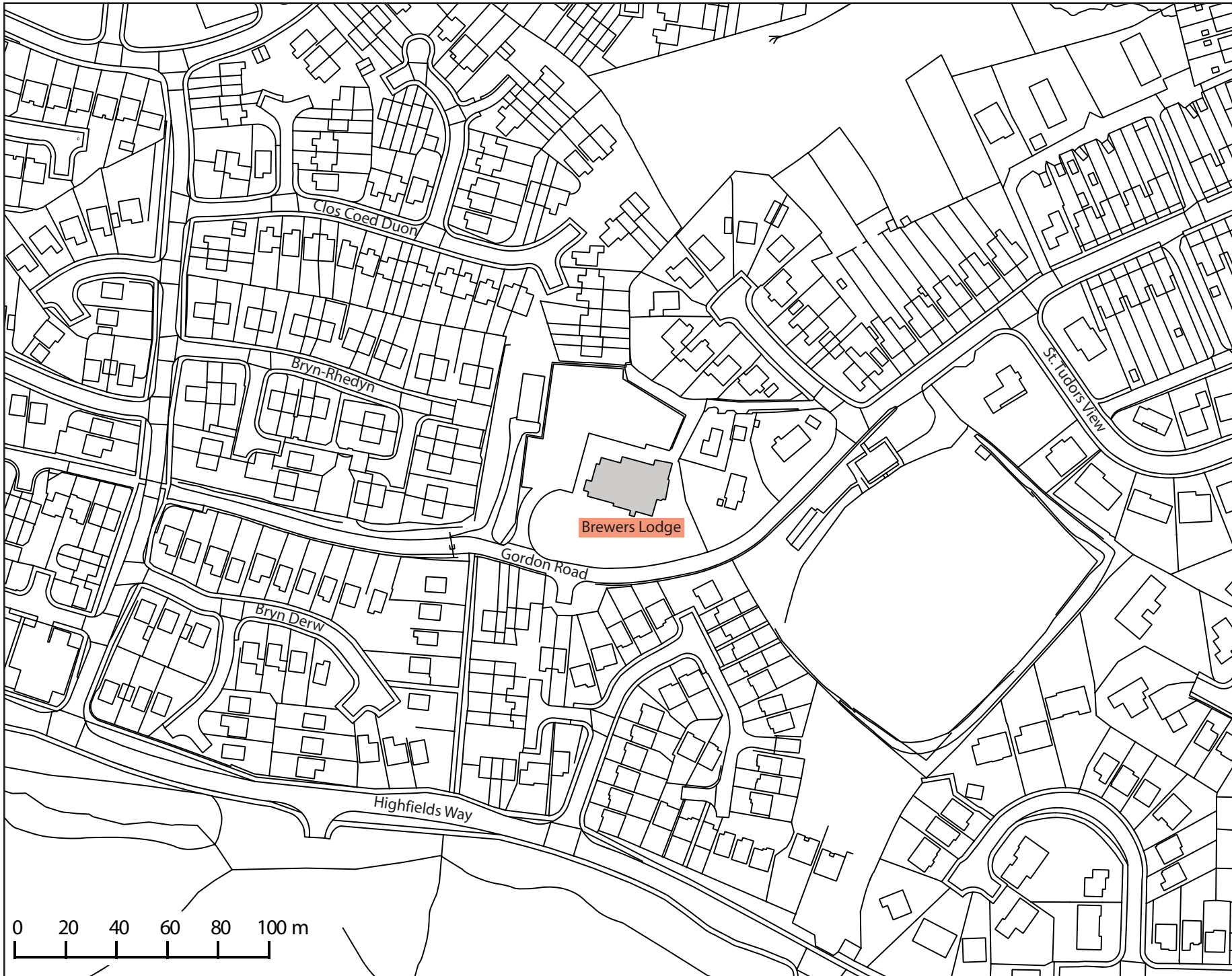


Figure 2: Location plan,
1:2000 @ A4

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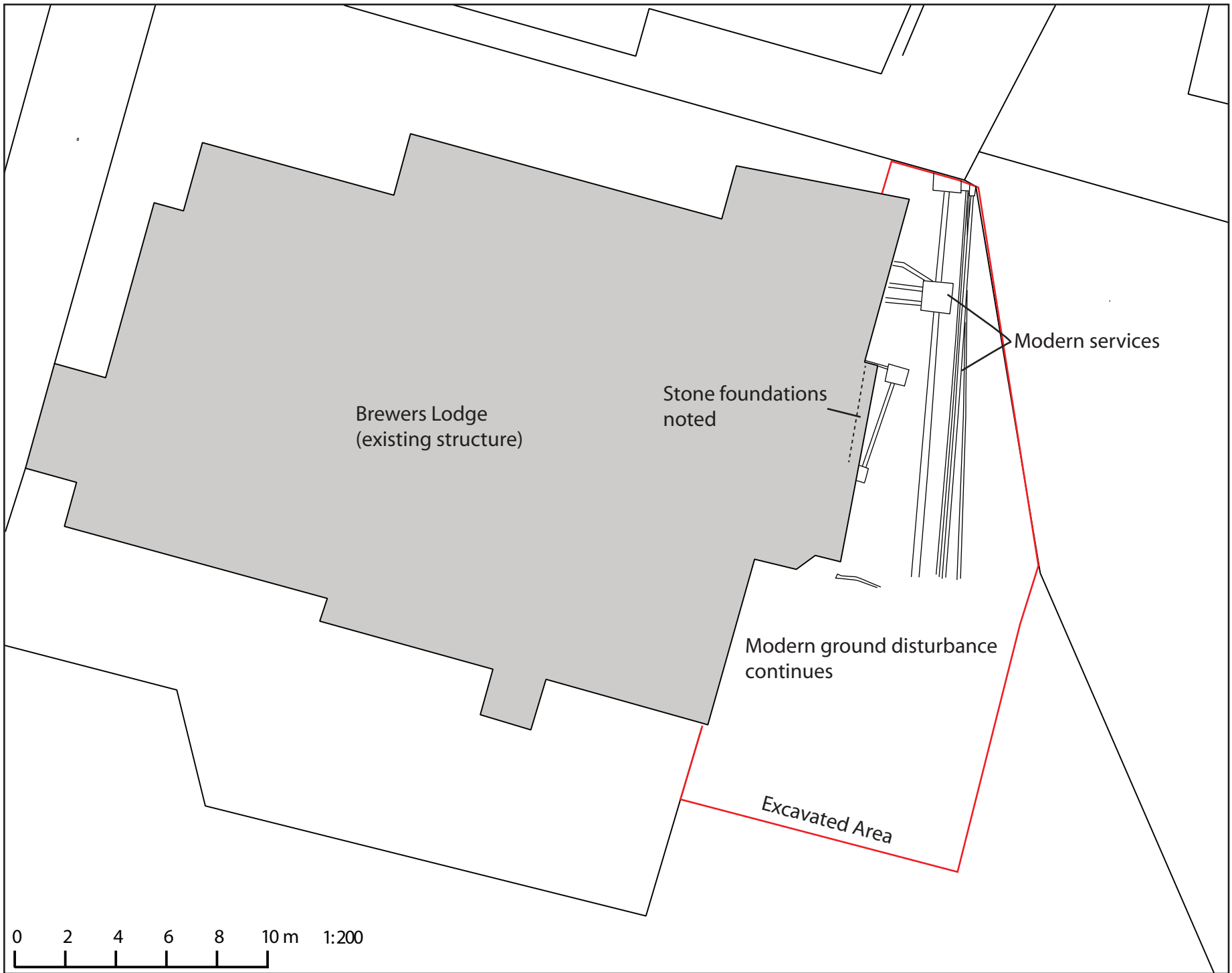


Figure 3: Site plan, showing excavated area and approximate location of features mentioned in the text.

1:200 @ A4



Plate 1: General view of groundworks showing modern disturbance, facing south. 1m scale.

Plate 2: General view of groundworks showing modern disturbance, facing north.



Plate 3: General view of groundworks progressing southward.

Plate 4: North facing of modern deposits within excavated area. 1m scale.



Plate 5: West facing section showing the foundation of boundary wall {006} overlying bedrock (008). 1m scale.

Plate 6: East facing section showing the foundation of the main building wall {009} incorporating potential earlier wall remains. Sat upon bedrock (008). 1m scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context List

Appendix 1: Context Register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
001	Layer	Topsoil Firm mid red-brown silt	Above 002
002	Layer	Modern aggregate Loose, mid brown-red gravelly-clay	Above 003 Below 001
003	Layer	Modern levelling deposit Loose, mixed dark black-brown & grey silt with frequent rubble inclusions Modern materials	Above 004 Below 002
004	Layer	Modern levelling deposit Firm, dark brown-black silt with infrequent sub-angular stones Modern materials	Above 005 Below 003 Cut by 011
005	Layer	Natural subsoil Firm, mid grey-yellow sandy-clay	Above 008
006	Structure	Existing boundary wall Linear, breeze block and concrete with cement bond.	
007	Layer	Wall construction infill Firm, dark brown-grey silt with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions	Above 008
008	Layer	Bedrock Very firm, mid brown-yellow bedrock	Below 005
009	Structure	Existing building wall Linear, breeze block and concrete, with cement bond and cement render. Sits on cut stone foundations with mortar bond	
010	Layer	Wall construction infill Firm, dark brown silt with moderate sub-angular and angular stone inclusions	
011	Cut	Cut for modern services Linear in plan, steep sides, flat to moderate base	Contains 012 Cuts 004
012	Structure	Various modern services Includes service pipes and brick chambers	Within 011

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APPENDIX II:
Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT BREWERS LODGE, GORDON ROAD, BLACKWOOD

Prepared for:
Catherine Brewer

Planning Application Number: 17/0015/FUL
Project No: 2551

August 2017



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Figure 1. Site location map

Figure 2. Site location plan

Figure 3. Development details

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Catherine Brewer.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the planned erection of extension to the side of the existing property at Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood centred on ST 16906 96570. The associated Planning Application No. is 17/0015/FUL.

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwelty (PRN 01991g), originally a 16th to 17th century house. The two storey, stone-built farmhouse has been extensively modernised, but there remains the potential for associated archaeological features to survive below-ground that may be revealed and disturbed through groundworks. Consequently Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division have recommended an archaeological watching, which forms one of the conditions of the planning permission for the development.

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 planned erection of an extension to the side of the existing property at Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood centred on ST 16906 96570 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is 17/0015/FUL.

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwelty (PRN 01991g), originally a 16th to 17th century house. The two storey, stone-built farmhouse has been extensively modernised, but there remains the potential for associated archaeological features to survive below-ground that may be revealed and disturbed through groundworks.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Catherine Brewer.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority (Caerphilly County Borough Council). GGAT-CD has recommended that 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-CD are included as Condition 3 in the planning permission, which states:

No development or site clearance shall commence until the Local Planning Authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the Local Planning Authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.

REASON: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works.

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 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). 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

Brewers Lodge is a hotel and restaurant development on Gordon Road, towards the southern edge of Blackwood. The site occupies a prominent location on a ridge of high ground between the Sirhowy Valley to the east and the Rhymney Valley to the west. The site lies at approximately 230mOD, with ground also falling away to the south. The area is now largely residential with modern development surrounding the site.

The underlying geology of the area comprises sandstone, surrounded by mixed sandstone, mudstone and siltstone, all of the Grovesend Formation (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeological background

Brewers Lodge occupies the site of Plas Bedwellty (PRN 01991g). A 16th to 17th century stone-built, two-storey farmhouse. Doors, windows and chimneys have been replaced and much of the interior modernised. The exterior has been rendered and a modern roof covering added.

There is little recorded history readily-available for this house, but it was presumably a traditional farmhouse and part of the agricultural landscape that dominated the area prior to the establishment of settlement in Blackwood during the 19th century. The farm would formerly have been part of the Morgan estate, possibly home to members of the Morgan family, before being acquired by Moggridge in the early 19th century. The Moggridge family were responsible for much of the initial establishment of Blackwood.

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 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.

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. This mitigation has the capacity to identify areas where subsequent mitigation may contribute in general terms to the published research aims in *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 02, Final Paper February 2011 - Post Medieval (1539-1750)*.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start in mid to late September. Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-CD with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-CD 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 be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to the side of the existing property and ancillary works (stripping, levelling, foundation excavation, drainage and services excavation) where sub-surface deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. The area of groundworks is indicated on Figure 3. The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a machine using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

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-CD 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-CD.

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 and will **follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002)**.

6.5. Human remains

A meeting with GGAT-CD, 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-CD 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-CD for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-CD will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. GGAT-CD 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 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-CD 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-CD.

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 Philip Poucher (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-CD 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.

Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

Brewers Lodge, Gordon Road, Blackwood

Site Name:	Gordon Road, Blackwood
Site Code:	GRB/17/WB
PRN:	01991g
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR ST 16906 96570
Site Type:	Building extension excavations on potential 16 th /17 th century house
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	October 2017 - January 2018
Categories Present:	Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

Archaeology Wales Limited

The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street,
Llanidloes, Powys SY18 6BN

Tel: +44 (0) 1686 440371

Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

Company Directors: Mark Houlston MIFA & Jill Houlston
Company Registered No. 7440770 (England & Wales).
Registered office: Morgan Griffiths LLP, Cross Chambers,
9 High Street, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2NY