

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church Cardiff**

Archaeological Evaluation



By  
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Report No. 1701

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# Archaeology Wales

## Land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church Cardiff

Archaeological Evaluation

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Position: Regional Director

Date: 20 July 2018

Authorised by: Rowena Hart

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Position: Regional Director

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July 2018

## Contents

1. Introduction .....	3
2. Site description and archaeological background .....	3
3. Aims and Objectives.....	4
4. Methodology.....	4
5. Evaluation results.....	5
6. Context Register.....	6
7. Discussions and Conclusions.....	7
8. Bibliography .....	7

### Figures

Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Original trench Location

Figure 3. Revised trench location

### Plates

Plate 1. Overview of Trench 1. View to the north-east

Plate 2. Possible natural in the base of Trench 1. North-west facing section

Plate 3. Pipe and pipe trench in Trench 1. South-east facing section

Plate 4. View to the south-west across Trench 4

Plate 5. South-east facing section of Trench 4

Plate 6. View to the south-east during the initial excavation of Trench 7

Plate 7. South-west facing section of Trench 7

Plate 8. North-east facing section of Trench 7 to 3m.

### Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

## ***Non-technical Summary***

*Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological field evaluation from the 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> of July at the request of Mr. and Mrs. James, and on the recommendation by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Planning Division (GGAT-PD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to Cardiff City Council. This programme of works will help inform the council about the archaeological resource of the area prior to works at land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church, St Mellons, Cardiff. The site is centred on NGR ST 22045 81911.*

*The development area is currently an unused field laid to grass with overgrowth and trees, especially on the southern boundary. To the south is the A48 (M), to the north-east is the boundary wall of St. Edeyrns Church and to the north-west is an unnamed road.*

*The site lies on the north-east edge of the City of Cardiff where the city gives way to green field and semi-rural areas. The medieval church of St Edeyrn lies less than 20m to the north of the eastern end of the development area, and the boundary wall delimits the north-east part of the development area from the church yard. The church is a Grade II Listed Building. Another Listed Building is located c.100m to the north of the development area. This is The Unicorn Inn that dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> /18<sup>th</sup> centuries.*

*The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for eight trenches to be excavated, targeting locations that will be disturbed during the creation of footings and a road associated with the development. The location and number of trenches were altered due to the significant amount of modern fill located on the site, which proved too deep to investigate safely. The new layout comprising three trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 7) was agreed with GGAT-PD during the work.*

*Trenches 1, 4 and 7 did not reveal any archaeological finds, features or deposits..*

*All work conformed to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research (ClfA 2014).*

## 1. Introduction

In July 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. James to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church, St Mellons, Cardiff. The site is centred on NGR ST 22045 81911.

The medieval church of St Edeyrn lies less than 20m to the north of the eastern end of the development area, and the boundary wall delimits the north-east part of the development area from the church yard. The church is a Grade II Listed Building. Another Listed Building is located c.100m to the north of the development area. This is The Unicorn Inn that dates to the 17th /18th centuries.

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation allowed for eight trenches (Figure 2) to be excavated, targeting locations that will be disturbed during the creation of footings and a road associated with the development. The location and number of trenches were altered due to the significant amount of modern made-up fill located on the site, which proved too deep to investigate safely (Figure 3). The new layout comprising three trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 7) was agreed with GGAT-PD during the work.

The field evaluation was carried out under the supervision of Daniel Moore and Andrew Shobbrook, with Jennifer Muller, all of Archaeology Wales. The project was managed by Rowena Hart, Regional Director. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> of July 2018.

All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (ClfA 2014).

## 2. Site description and archaeological background

### 2.1 Location, Topography and geology

The development area is currently an unused field laid to grass with overgrowth and trees especially on the southern boundary. To the south is the A48 (M), to the north-east is the boundary wall of St. Edeyrns Church and to the north-west is an unnamed road.

The solid bedrock is comprised of the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation. The superficial deposits comprise Diamicton Till in the west of the site and alluvium to the east of the site. (BGS 2018).

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The church of St. Edeyrn lies less than 20m to the north of the eastern end of the development area and the boundary wall delimits the north-east part of the development area from the

church yard. The church is a Grade II Listed Building. Another Listed Building is located c.100m to the north of the development area. This is The Unicorn Inn that dates to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

To the north, north-east and north-west of the site, at a distance of approximately 3km in each instance are three Iron Age Hillforts. These are the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Rupperra Hillfort and Motte, Penylan Camp and castle Field Camp East of Craig Llwyn respectively.

### 3. Aims and Objectives

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation was to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features present within the development area. The work aimed to reveal the presence or absence of an archaeological resource, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work included an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aimed to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

### 4. Methodology

The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work was satisfied that all constraints to ground works had been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation trenches were positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource was fully understood.

It was proposed that eight trenches, 20 metres in length, were machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figure 2). The locations and dimensions of the trenches were agreed with GGAT-PD prior to the commencement of works.

The location and number of trenches were altered due to the significant amount of modern made-up fill located on the site, which proved too deep to investigate safely. The new layout comprising three of the eight trenches (Trenches 1, 4 and 7) was agreed with GGAT-PD prior the commencement of work (Figure 3). Details of all changes can be found in the evaluation results section.

The evaluation trenches were excavated to an average depth of 2m with a maximum depth of 3m in Trench 7. They were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. No deposits were cleaned by hand as no

archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered. The clay in Trench 1 was too deeply buried to safely clean, and so deeply buried that stepping the trench was not feasible.

## 5. Evaluation results

### **Trench 1 (Figure 3; Plates 1-3)**

Trench 1 was designed to be 20m in length and 1.8m in width. However, its position and length were altered resulting from the depth of modern fill present on the site. The new layout was agreed with GGAT-PD during the works. Trench 1 measured 10m in length and 1.8m in width, orientated NE/SW (see Figure 3). Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 2m. Trench 1 contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.

The basal deposit encountered was a dark pink clay with light green flecks (1008) encountered at 1.65m below the current ground level. Deposit (1008) was overlaid by (1007). The latter was found 1.05m below ground level and was defined by a brownish-pink clay also with green flecks. Overlying (1007) was (1006), encountered 0.95m below the surface. Deposit (1006) consisted of a light greyish-brown silty clay. This was overlaid by (1005) at a depth of 0.85m. Deposit (1005) was defined by a mid-pinkish/brown clay containing building rubble and was overlaid by (1004) at 0.60m below the surface. Deposit (1004) was similar to (1006), again a light greyish-brown silty clay. Above (1004) was the subsoil (1003) encountered at 0.10m below the surface. Subsoil (1003) consisted of a mid-dark brown silty soil and was overlaid by (1002), comprising pink gravel at 0.05m below the surface. The ground surface was (1001) and was a light grey gravel.

A cut feature [1011] was identified at the western end of trench 1. This was a cut for a modern plastic drain pipe 0.85m below the surface. [1011] had two fills. The lower fill (1009) was a mid-brown silt containing building rubble, and was encountered 1m below the surface. The upper fill (1010) was defined as a mid-greyish/brown clayey silt, encountered 0.80m below the surface. It was not possible to investigate which deposit 1011 cut but it is known to truncate (1007) and (1008).

### **Trench 4 (Figure 3; Plates 4 and 5)**

Trench 4 was designed to be 20m in length and 1.8m in width. However, its position and length were altered resulting from the depth of modern fill present on the site. The new layout was agreed with GGAT-PD during the works. Trench 4 measured 6.6m in length and 1.8m in width, orientated NE/SW (see Figure 3). Trench 4 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.9m. Trench 4 contained no archaeological finds, features or deposits.



The basal deposit encountered was (4002) at 0.2m below the surface. This was a mixed deposit with no clear stratigraphy. These deposits contained a combination of plastics, rubber, aluminium, and metals down to the base of the trench, all representing the history of rubbish tipping on the site. (4002) was overlaid by the ground surface (4001), defined by grey gravel and rubble.

### Trench 7 (Figure 3; Plates 6-8)

Trench 7 was designed to be 20m in length and 1.8m in width. However, its position and length were altered resulting from the depth of modern fill present on the site. The new layout was agreed with GGAT-PD during the works. Trench 7 was 6.4m long and 1.8m wide, orientated NW/SE. The area was chosen due to the clear change in ground level from the north end of the trench at 23mOD to the south end at 24mOD. Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 3m initially from the higher ground at the southern end, but was then photographed and rapidly backfilled to 1.7m deep due to the risk of collapse. Trench 7 contained no archaeological finds, deposits or features.

The basal layer encountered was deposit (7005) at a depth of 1.05m. Deposit (7005) was a mid-grey/brown silty soil mixed with plastic and bricks. Overlying (7005) was deposit (7004) at a depth of 0.94m below current ground level. Deposit (7004) was entirely comprised of bricks and concrete slabs. Overlying (7004) was deposit (7003) encountered at 0.8m below current ground level. Deposit (7003) was defined by a mid-grey brown soil containing building material. Deposit (7003) was overlaid by deposit (7002) at a depth of 0.4m from the current ground level. (7002) was a layer of re-deposited gravel. The ground surface (7001) was a mid-greyish/brown topsoil.

## 6. Context Register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
1001	Deposit	Grey gravel (surface)	Above (1002)
1002	Deposit	Pink gravel	Below (1001)
1003	Deposit	Mid-dark brown silty soil	Below (1002)
1004	Deposit	Light greyish/brown silty clay	Below (1003)
1005	Deposit	Mid-pinkish/brown clay with building rubble	Below (1004)
1006	Deposit	Light greyish/brown silty clay	Below (1005)
1007	Deposit	Brownish/pink clay with green flakes	Below (1006)
1008	Deposit	Dark pink clay with green flakes	Below (1007)
1009	Fill	Mid-brown silt with building rubble	Above [1011]



<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
1010	Fill	Mid-greyish/brown clayey silt	Above (1009)
1011	Cut	Cut for modern drain pipe	Within (1008)
4001	Deposit	Grey gravel and rubble (surface)	Above (4002)
4002	Deposit	Mixed deposits of modern rubbish	Below (4001)
7001	Deposit	Mid-greyish/brown silty soil	Above (7002)
7002	Deposit	Re-deposited grey gravel	Below (7001)
7003	Deposit	Mid-grey soil with building materials	Below (7002)
7004	Deposit	Bricks and concrete slabs	Below (7003)
7005	Deposit	Mid-greyish/brown silty soil mixed with plastic, rubble, metal	Below (7004)

## 7. Discussions and Conclusions

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the work.

It was evident that a large spoil tip had been created on the site that spread from the western entrance of the field up to the eastern boundary and from the northern boundary it continued to the south until the significant break of slope that ran east-west across the site approximately halfway down the site. It is possible that the natural was encountered in Trench 1 at 1.65m below ground level, although this was difficult to be certain of as there was some re-deposited natural with modern material inclusions the possible natural. Trench 4 did not reach the natural although the tipped deposits did comprise redeposited natural together with modern material throughout down to a depth of 2m. Trench 4 showed very clear tip lines of the mixed natural and modern material. Trench 7 was excavated to a maximum depth of 3m where the natural deposits were not reached.

## 8. Bibliography

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE).

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:  
[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)

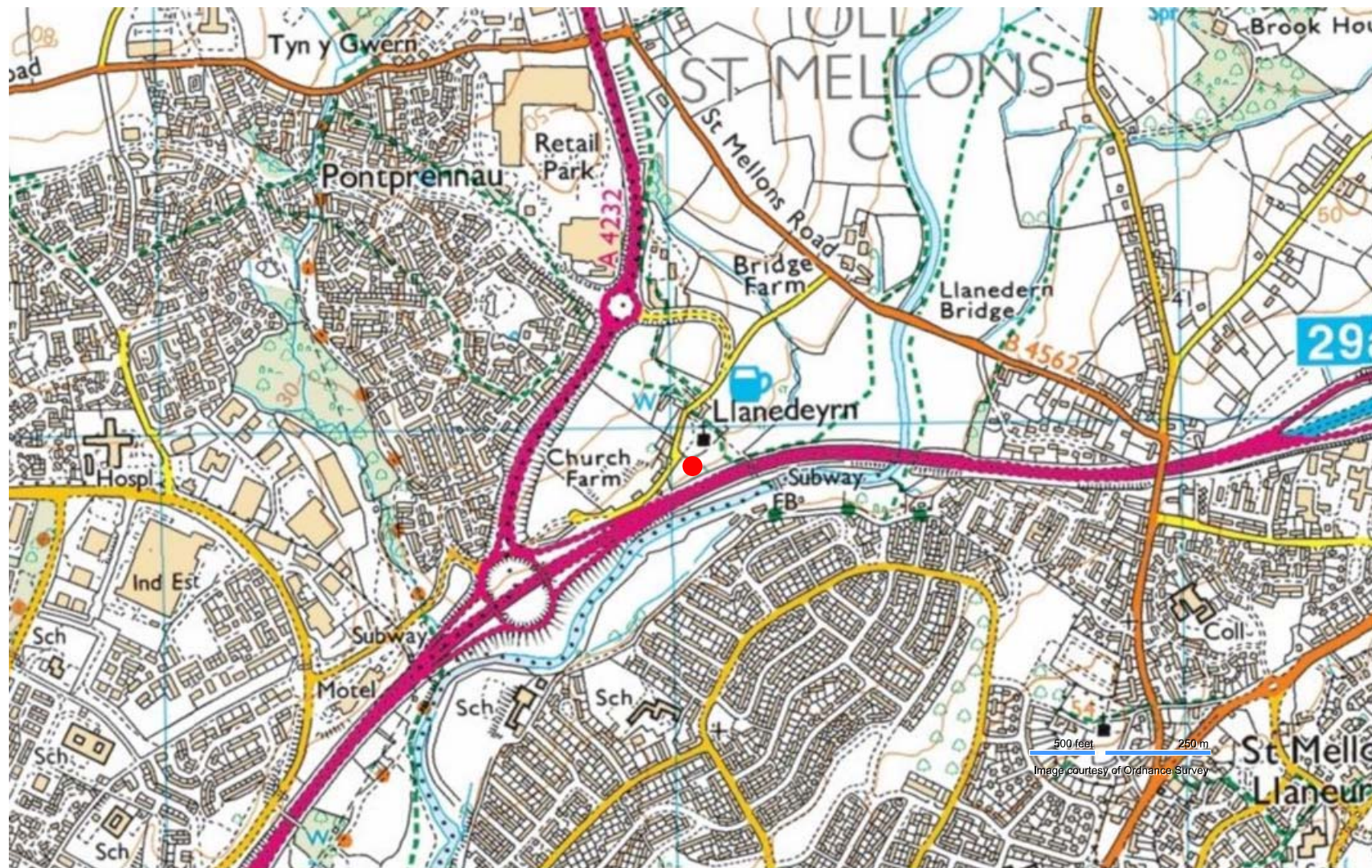
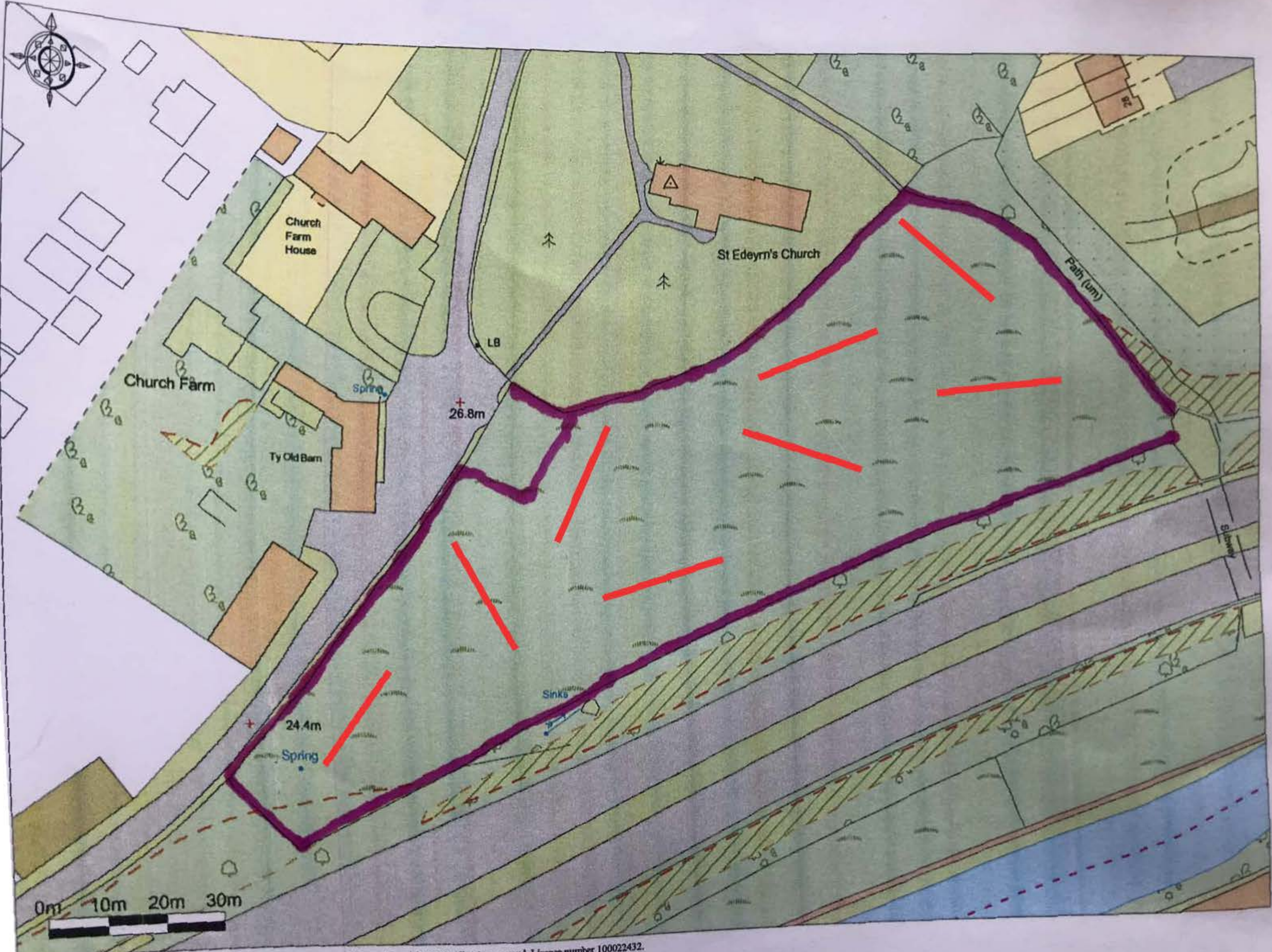
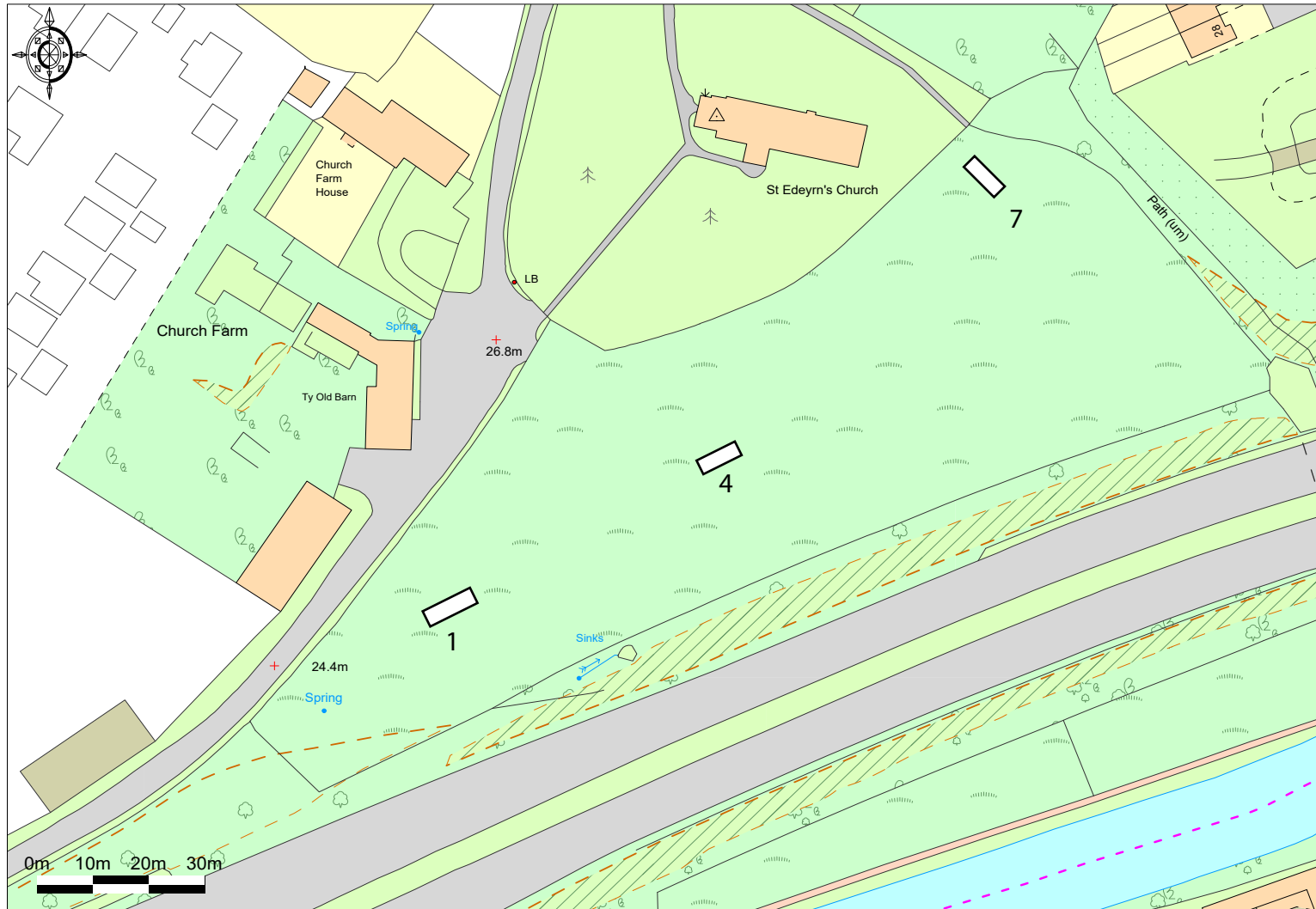


Figure 1. Site location (red dot)









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Figure 3. Showing location of excavated trenches



Plate 1. Overview of Trench 1. View to the north-east

Plate 2. Possible natural in the base of Trench 1. North-west facing section.





Plate 3. Pipe and pipe trench in Trench 1. South-east facing section.

Plate 4. View to the south-west across Trench 4.





Plate 5. South-east facing section of Trench 4.

Plate 6. View to the south-east during the initial excavation of Trench 7.





Plate 7. South-west facing section of Trench 7.

Plate 8. North-east facing section of Trench 7 to 3m.

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## **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**EVALUATION**

**AT**

**Land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church, St Mellons, Cardiff**

**Prepared for:**

**Mr and Mrs James**

**Project No: 2635**

**July 2018**



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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<i>Summary</i> .....	3
<b>1. Introduction and planning background</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Site Description</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3. Archaeological background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>4. Objectives</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>5. Timetable of works</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1. Fieldwork .....	4
5.2. Report delivery .....	4
<b>6. Fieldwork</b> .....	<b>5</b>
6.1. Detail .....	5
6.2. Recording.....	6
6.3. Finds .....	6
6.4. Environmental sampling strategy.....	6
6.5. Human remains .....	6
6.6. Specialist advisers.....	7
<b>7. Monitoring</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>8. Post-fieldwork programme</b> .....	<b>8</b>
8.1. Archive assessment .....	8
8.2. Reports and archive deposition.....	9
<b>9. Staff</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Additional Considerations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>10. Health and Safety</b> .....	<b>10</b>
10.1. Risk assessment.....	10
10.2. Other guidelines .....	10
<b>11. Community Engagement and Outreach</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>12. Insurance</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>13. Quality Control</b> .....	<b>11</b>
13.1. Professional standards .....	11
13.2. Project tracking .....	11
<b>14. Arbitration</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>15. References</b> .....	<b>11</b>

Figure 1. Site location with proposed trenches

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site, showing trench locations

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Mr and Mrs James.*

*The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken to provide the LPA with information about the archaeological potential of the site prior to works at land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church, St Mellons, Cardiff. The site is centred on NGR ST 22045 81911. Eight 20m trenches will be excavated across the site.*

The Grade II Listed church of St Edeyrn lies less than 20m to the north of the eastern end of the development area and the boundary wall delimits the north-east part of the development area from the church yard.

*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 outlines the details of a programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken to provide the LPA with information about the archaeological potential of the site prior to works at land adjacent to St Edeyrns Church, St Mellons, Cardiff. The site is centred on NGR ST 22045 81911. Eight 20m trenches will be excavated across the site.

This WSI has been prepared by Rowena Hart MCIfA, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of GVA.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust – Planning Division (GGAT-PD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to the Vale of Glamorgan Council. This programme of works will help informing the requirement and scope of further mitigation measures should they be required.

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 ClfA.

## 2. Site Description

The development area is currently an unused field laid to grass with overgrowth and trees especially on the southern boundary. To the south is the A48 (M), to the north-east is the boundary wall of ST Edeyrns Church and to the north-west is an unnamed road.

The solid bedrock is comprised of the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Raglan Mudstone Formation. The superficial deposits comprise Diamicton Till in the west of the site and alluvium to the east of the site. (BGS 2018).

### **3. Archaeological background**

The church of St Edeyrn lies less than 20m to the north of the eastern end of the development area and the boundary wall delimits the north-east part of the development area from the church yard. The church is a Grade II Listed Building. Another Listed Building is located c.100m to the north of the development area. This is The Unicorn Inn that dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> /18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

To the north, north-east and north-west of the site, at a distance of approximately 3km in each instance are three Iron Age Hillforts. These are the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Rupperra Hillfort and Motte, Penylan Camp and castle Field Camp East of Craig Llwyn respectively.

### **4. Objectives**

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the intrusive trial trench evaluation will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014)*.

The objective of the intrusive trial trench evaluation will be to locate and describe, by means of strategic trial trenching, archaeological features that may be present within the development area. The work will elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance. The work will include an assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The intrusive trial trench evaluation will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail and may result with the definition of further mitigation measures which can safeguard the archaeological resource. 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.

### **5. Timetable of works**

#### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of intrusive trial trench evaluation will be undertaken prior to the commencement of ground works associated with the proposed development. The work is proposed to start on 10 July 2018 Archaeology Wales will update GGAT-PD with the exact date.

#### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-PD 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 Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014).

The archaeological project manager in charge of the work will satisfy him/herself that all constraints to ground works have been identified, including the siting of live services and Tree Preservation Orders.

The agreed evaluation areas will be positioned to maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the archaeological resource is understood.

It is proposed that eight trenches will be machine-excavated within the planned development area (Figures 1 and 2). The exact positioning of the trenches will depend on the position of any extant services or other obstructions that come to light during the initial phase of ground works. The locations and dimensions of the trenches will be agreed with GGAT-PD prior to the commencement of works.

The evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-8) (see Figures 1 and 2) will be excavated to the top of the archaeological horizon by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under close archaeological supervision. All areas will be subsequently hand cleaned using pointing trowels and/or hoes to prove the presence, or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The excavation of the minimum number of archaeological features will be undertaken, to elucidate the character, distribution, extent and importance of the archaeological remains. As a minimum small discrete features will be fully excavated, larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated) and long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features. Should this percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined full excavation of such features/deposits will be required.

Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to ensure that the natural horizons are reached and proven, where this can be practically and safely achieved. If safety reasons preclude manual excavation to natural, hand augering may be used to try to assess the total depth of stratification within each area. The depth of the excavation will conform to current safety requirements. If excavation is required below 1.2m the options of using shoring will be discussed with the client and GGAT-PD. The depth at which this mitigation is employed might be shallower if ground conditions require it.

Where potentially significant archaeological features be encountered during the course of the evaluation then GGAT-PD and the client will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity. GGAT-PD may subsequently request that further archaeological work is undertaken in order to fully evaluate areas of significant archaeological activity. Such work may require the provision of additional time and resources to complete the archaeological investigation.

## 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.

## 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* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

## 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 Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).



## 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-PD 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-PD for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-PD 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-PD has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT-PD 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 evaluation, 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 intrusive trial trench evaluation, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-PD 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, Historic England.

### **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 Historic England.

### **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.

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 HER.

### **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 MCIfA (AW) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable experienced and qualified members of Archaeology Wales. Once fieldwork dates are known we will alert our client and GGAT-PD of the named individuals undertaking the work.

## **Additional Considerations**

### **10. Health and Safety**

#### **10.1. Risk assessment**

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

#### **10.2. Other guidelines**

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

### **11. Community Engagement and Outreach**

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

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

### **12. Insurance**

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

## **13. Quality Control**

### **13.1. Professional standards**

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

### **13.2. Project tracking**

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

## **14. Arbitration**

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

## **15. References**

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

English Heritage, 2002. Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.

English Heritage, 2006. Management Of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).

McKinley, J., Roberts C., 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, Technical Paper 13.

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)



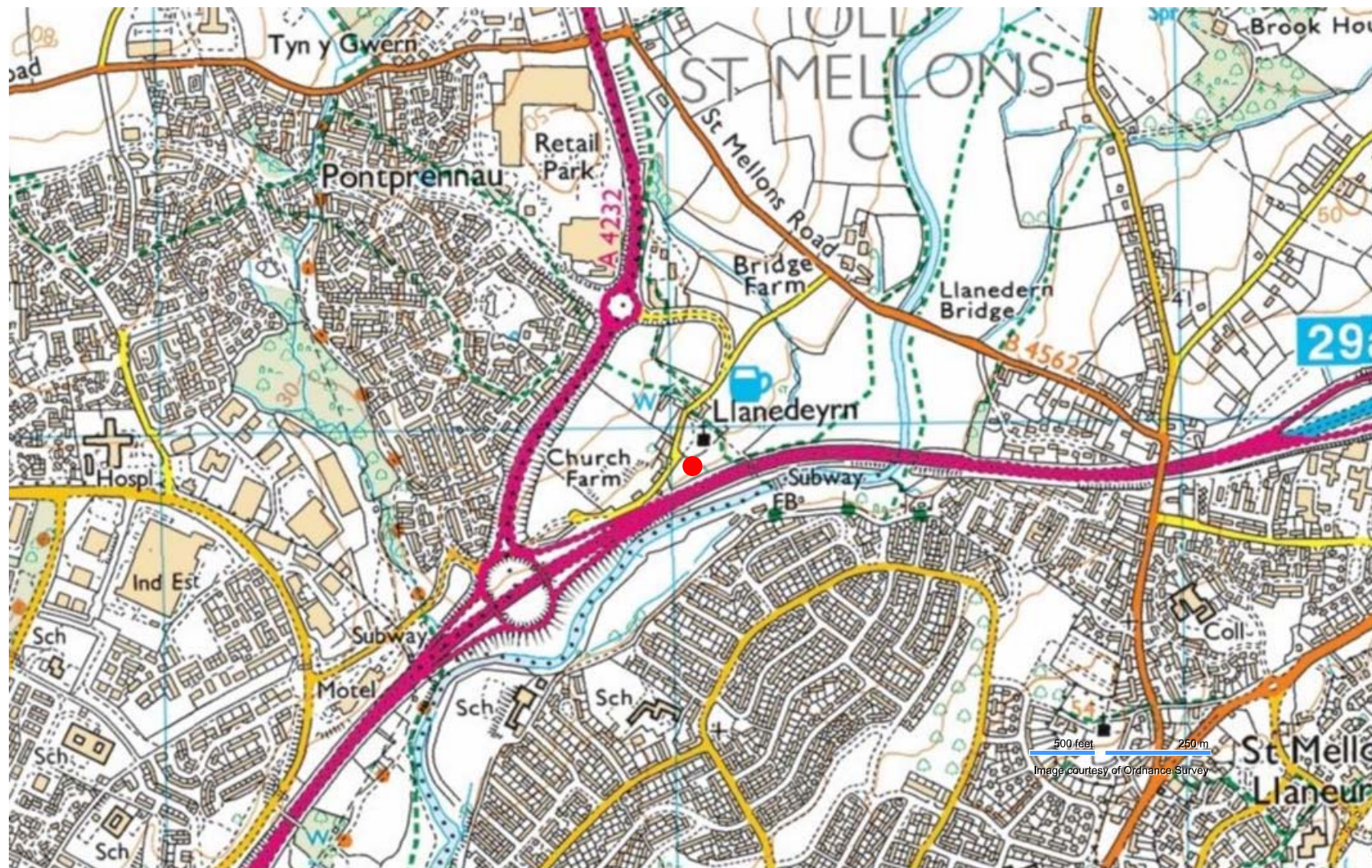


Figure 1. Site location (red dot)



Figure 2. Trench locations

