

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Merthyr Bus Station, Merthyr Tydfil**

### Archaeological Watching Brief



By

Dan Moore & James Evans

Report No. 1938

# Archaeology Wales

## Merthyr Bus Station, Merthyr Tydfil

### Archaeological Watching Brief

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## **Non-Technical Summary**

*This report results from a watching brief carried out by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) at the request of Morgan Sindall Construction & Infrastructure Ltd. The work consisted of an archaeological watching brief conducted during the ground works associated with the drainage system for the new bus station in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil. The site is centred NGR SO 04838 05962, and the associated planning application number is P/16/0048.*

*Excavations revealed two walls, [008] and [036], a well [048], and a culvert [049]. Wall [008] was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site, whereas [036] was recorded at the southern boundary of the site. Only small fragments of these walls were uncovered, and it is difficult to ascertain their original function and full extent. However, they could potentially be the remnants of foundation walls of the buildings that occupied this area of Merthyr Tydfil, prior to the 1960s/70s redevelopment. The well [048] was recorded to the north-east of the site and has been attributed to the post-medieval period during the expansion of the town in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The culvert [049] was recorded to the south of the site on Swan Street and has also been attributed to the post-medieval period.*

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

## **Crynodeb Annhechnegol**

*Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn deillio o friff gwyllo a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) ar gais Morgan Sindall Construction & Infrastructure Ltd. Roedd y gwaith yn cynnwys briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd yn ystod y gwaith tir sy'n gysylltiedig â'r system ddraenio ar gyfer yr orsaf fysiau newydd yng nghanol Merthyr Tudful. Mae'r safle wedi'i canoli NGR SO 04838 05962, a'r rhif cais cynllunio cysylltiedig yw P/16/0048.*

*Datgelodd y cloddio ddwy wal, [008] a [036], da [048], a cwlffert [049]. Cofnodwyd Wall [008] yng nghornel ogledd-ddwyreiniol y safle, tra bod [036] wedi'i gofnodi ar ffin ddeheuol y safle. Dim ond darnau bach o'r waliau hyn a ddadorchuddiwyd, ac mae'n anodd canfod eu swyddogaeth wreiddiol a'u graddau llawn. Fodd bynnag, gallent o bosibl fod yn weddigweddau waliau sylfaen yr adeiladau a oedd yn meddiannu'r ardal hon o Ferthyr Tudful, cyn ailddatblygu'r 1960au/70au. Cofnodwyd y ffynnon [048] i'r gogledd-ddwyrain o'r safle ac fe'i priodolwyd i'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol wrth ehangu'r dref ar ddiwedd y 18fed a'r 19eg ganrif. Cofnodwyd y cwlffert [049] i'r de o'r safle ar Swan Street ac fe'i priodolwyd hefyd i'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol.*

*Cafodd yr holl waith ei wneud yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau'r Sefydliad Siartredig Archaeolegwyr (2014).*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Morgan Sindall Construction & Infrastructure Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new drainage system for the new Merthyr Bus Station in Merthyr Tydfil (henceforth - 'the site'), centred on NGR SO 04838 05962. The associated planning application number is P/16/0048.
- 1.1.2 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM) as archaeological advisors to Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving buried archaeological resource within the bounds of the site. Subsequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Philip Poucher (Project Manager, Archaeology Wales) and approved by GGAT-APM. All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).
- 1.1.3 The purpose of the archaeological mitigation was 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 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work was to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the site be fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a result of activities associated with the development. All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).
- 1.1.4 The watching brief took place between August 2019 and November 2020. It was supervised by Steven Cole, Dan Moore, and James Evans (PCIfA). The project was managed by Philip Poucher (MCIfA) & Charley James-Martin (MCIfA). All work conformed to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CfA.

## 2. Site Description

- 2.1.1 The site was located in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil, approximately 150m west of the central train station. The site covers an area of 0.8 hectares, and comprises a car park, a demolished police station in the eastern part of site, and the former Hollies Health Centre on the western part of site. The site is bounded to the south by Swan Street, to the west by the A4054 and to the north and east by commercial units and further car parking. The site lies at approximately 165m AOD and is generally flat.
- 2.1.2 Merthyr Tydfil occupies a natural basin at the head of the Taff valley. High hills and ridges line each side of the valley, with urban development constrained to the basin floor and smaller tributary valleys of the Taff catchment area. The River Taff provides the only natural route out of the basin to the south east. The site lies approximately 30m to the east of the river (Cadw 1998).
- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the area comprises of sandstone belonging to the South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately

318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas (BGS 2020).

### **3. Archaeological & Historical Background**

- 3.1.1 The main archaeological potential for the site area is largely associated with the industrial development of Merthyr Tydfil, although some limited earlier archaeological activity is noted in the locality prior to this.
- 3.1.2 To the east of the site, in Thomas Town, a Neolithic felsite stone axe was discovered, although this is unlikely to represent its original context and may have been brought back from nearby fields or allotments.
- 3.1.3 Approximately 1.5km to the north a Roman auxiliary fort was established at Pen-y-Darren in c. 75 AD and then abandoned in the 2nd century AD. It is believed that the garrison moved to the newly built fortress at Gelligaer. However, there is no evidence to suggest that a permanent settlement was established in association with this fort.
- 3.1.4 To the south of the site there is a suggestion of an early medieval shrine at St Tydfil's church, and the church does appear to be a pre-Norman foundation. However, there is no evidence for any extensive settlement associated with this site, even though it remained a parish church during the medieval period. A small farming settlement was established in the area during the medieval period, but again, there is no indication of a wider settlement site at that time.
- 3.1.5 During the industrial revolution Merthyr Tydfil expanded rapidly. Merthyr Tydfil and its associated landscape underwent a rapid transformation in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the 1750s it was a modest village, but by 1801 it was the largest town in Wales (Cadw 1998, pp. 47-49). This expansion was driven by the establishment of heavy industry.
- 3.1.6 Maps from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards show the development area as part of the built urban area, densely occupied with housing, a school, public house, and rectory shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Wellington Street formerly crossed the site from north to south, and it is also thought a former watercourse crossed the site from northeast to southwest. The site retained this mix of domestic housing, public house, and rectory until the late 1960s/1970s, at which point the site was redeveloped and a health centre and police station established on the site. These buildings have in turn been demolished in more recent years.

### **4. Methodology**

- 4.1.1 The groundworks monitored for the archaeological watching brief comprised the excavation of manholes, tanks and drainage channels associated with the new bus station. All excavations were carried out by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket where possible. However, due to the compacted nature of the ground on site, it was sometimes necessary to use a toothed bucket. Figure 3 shows the locations of the monitored excavations.

- 4.1.2 All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera.
- 4.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

## **5. Watching Brief Results**

### **5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3; Plate 1)**

- 5.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to accommodate a manhole for the new drainage system. It was located in the north-east corner of the site at approximately NGR SO 04879 06001, at the entrance/exit of "Goods Yard C". The trench measured 3m x 2.5m and reached a depth of 1.9m.
- 5.1.2 The basal deposit (007) comprised a soft light orange, brown silty clay, which was overlaid by a modern service pipe [006]. Overlying [006] was (005), a firm light grey concrete fill of the modern service pipe cut [004]. Cut [004] was on a E-W axis alignment and was overlaid by (003) characterised as a deposit of soft dark grey brown silty sand, with a heavy concentration of ash. Overlying (003) was (002), a compact light brown grey silty sand. Both (003) and (002) were interpreted as levelling layers for the modern tarmac surface (001) which comprised the uppermost deposit (Plate 1).

### **5.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3; Plate 2)**

- 5.2.1 Trench 2 consisted of the excavation of a new drainage trench that would connect the manhole, described above, to an existing manhole located to the south of Swan Street. The trench measured approximately 72m, running on a north-south axis, and had a depth of 2.8m and a width of 1.5m.
- 5.2.2 The basal deposit exposed within this trench was the silty clay layer (007) described above. This layer was cut by the foundations for a stone wall [008] (Plate 2). The wall was located at an approximate depth of 0.6m from the current ground level and was c. 0.6m wide and c.0.4m in height. It was not possible to fully investigate the wall for safety reasons due to the deep and narrow nature of the trench. Overlying wall [008] were bedding layers (003), and (002) for the surface tarmac layer (001).

### **5.3 Trench 3 (Figure 3; Plates 3-6)**

- 5.3.1 This trench was located at the west side of the site, parallel with the A4054 (Ave De Clichy). It measured c. 40m in length (running on a north-south axis), a maximum depth of c.1m and a maximum width of c. 12m (Plate 3).
- 5.3.2 The basal deposit (020) was characterized as a firm dark black-brown silt containing moderately frequent sub angular stone inclusions (average dimensions 0.05m x 0.08m x 0.1m) (Plate 4). Deposit (020) measured more than 30m in length, 5m in width and 0.5m in depth. The deposit was cut by linear cuts [009] [012] [015] and overlaid by deposit (021) (Plate 5). At the north end of the trench, a larger sub rectangular stone was exposed at the base of trench which extended into the east facing section below the

pavement (018). This stone measured more than 0.3m in length and was 0.2m in width and 0.15m in depth.

- 5.3.3 Cut [009] comprised a N-S aligned linear located at the west side of the trench and was not fully excavated. It measured more than c.30m in length, 0.6m in depth and was 0.4m in width. It contained fills (010) (011). The lower fill (010) as exposed, comprised a mid-orange-brown ceramic pipe with a diameter of 0.25m (with collars). The pipe remained in situ and was encountered at a depth of 0.6m from the modern ground level. The upper fill (011) comprised a backfill characterized as a friable dark black-brown silt. Fill (011) was overlaid by deposit (019).
- 5.3.4 Cut [012] comprised a N-S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base located immediately west of pipe (010). It measured in excess of 30m in length and was 0.1m in width and 0.5m in depth. It contained fills (013) (014). The lower fill (013) comprised a pipe (probably rubber) with a diameter of 0.03m. The pipe, which remained in situ, appeared sporadically in the trench, and was encountered at 0.45m below ground level. This pipe fed into and out of a cylinder measuring 0.48m in length and 0.12m in diameter. The upper fill (014) comprised a backfill characterized as a friable dark black-brown silt. Fill (014) was overlaid by deposit (019).
- 5.3.5 Cut [015] was a N-S aligned linear with steep sides and flat base located immediately west of pipe (013). It measured more than 30m in length, 0.6m in depth and was 0.4m in width. It contained fills (016) (017). The lower fill (016), as exposed, comprised an orange plastic pipe with a diameter of 0.13m. The pipe fed into and out of a manhole constructed from plastic collars and a metal lid with collar. The manhole measured 0.55m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.55m in depth. The pipe, which measured 0.47m from modern ground level, and manhole remained in situ. The upper fill (017) comprised a backfill characterized as a friable dark black-brown silt. Fill (017) was overlaid by deposit (019).
- 5.3.6 Deposit (019) was characterized as a mid-brown to black gritty silt that extended underneath the pavement and possibly the grass verge (019). The deposit measured more than 30m in length, 3m in width and was 0.15m in depth. Deposit (019) was overlaid by deposit (018).
- 5.3.7 Deposit (018) was the N-S aligned modern pavement comprising a mid-grey black asphalt accompanied, to the immediate west and running parallel, by a grass verge with a friable mid red brown silt topsoil. The pavement and grass verge measured in excess of 30m in length. The pavement measured 2m in width and 0.11m in depth, and the grass verge measured 1.1m in width and 0.11m in depth.
- 5.3.8 Deposit (021) was a N-S aligned hedgerow running between pavement (018) and carpark. The deposit was characterized as a friable dark red brown silt and grass with heavy rooting activity. It measured in excess of 30m in length and was 2.2m in width and 0.3m in depth. Deposit (021) was cut by [022].
- 5.3.9 Linear cut [022] was a N-S aligned cut with steep sides and flat base that contained fills (023) (024) (Plate 6). The cut was located at the east edge of deposit (021) and measured

in excess of 10m in length and was 0.3m in width and 0.15m in depth. Fill (023) comprised 4 parallel black rubber (probably electric) pipes with diameters of 0.02m, 0.04m, 0.04m and 0.06m. The pipes measured 0.08m from ground level and remained in situ. Deposit (024) was a backfill characterized as a friable dark red brown silt.

#### **5.4 Trench 4 (Figure 3; Plates 7-9)**

- 5.4.1 This trench was located in the north-east corner of the site (Plate 7). The original ground level had been reduced to approximately 1.7m in depth over an area measuring approximately c.15m in length (running on a north-south axis) and c.22m in width. Trench 4 was located approximately 3.5m south and 4.5m west from the north-east corner of the limit of this excavation. Trench 4 measured 10m in length running on an east-west axis, a depth of 1.7m (measured from current reduced ground level) and a width of 1m (Plate 8).
- 5.4.2 The basal deposit (029) was characterized as a firm mid brown-orange sandy silt containing a moderately high frequency of sub rounded stone inclusions (average dimensions 0.1m x 0.05m x 0.04m) (Plate 9). The deposit measured more than 10m in length, 1m in width and 0.3m thick. Deposit (029) was interpreted as a natural deposit and was overlaid by deposit (028).
- 5.4.3 Deposit (028) comprised a firm dark brown-black silt that measured more than 10m in length, 1m in width and 0.3m thick. It was overlaid by deposit (027).
- 5.4.4 Deposit (027) was characterized as a firm mixed light brown-grey and a mid-brown grey gritty silt with a high frequency of sub angular and angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured more than 10m in length, 1m in width and 0.32m thick. Finds comprised CBM, including broken red brick. Deposit (027) was overlaid by deposit (026).
- 5.4.5 Deposit (026) was characterized as a loose mid orange and grey brown silt with a moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured more than 10m in length, 1m in width and 0.5m thick. Finds comprised CBM, including broken red brick, in addition to lumps of asphalt and a blue plastic sheet. Deposit (026) was overlaid by deposit (025).
- 5.4.6 Deposit (025) was characterized as a loose mid grey brown gritty silt with a high frequency of angular and sub angular stone inclusions. The deposit, which extended over the wider excavated area, measured more than 10m in length, 1m in width and 0.5m thick as excavated within the trench. The deposit was interpreted as a modern crushed hardcore deposit. Finds comprised CBM, including broken red brick and concrete.

#### **5.5 Trench 5 (Figure 3; Plates 10-12)**

- 5.5.1 The trench extended along Swan Street on an E-W axis (0.5m south of the north edge of Swan Street) at the southern end of the site (Plate 10). The trench measured c.75m in length (E-W axis), 0.65m in width and 1m in depth.
- 5.5.2 Basal deposit (038) comprised a firm mid brown-yellow silty clay. The deposit was visible to the east of structure (036) and measured more than 10m in length, 0.65m in width

and 0.4m thick. The deposit, which was tentatively interpreted as natural, may have been cut by [037].

- 5.5.3 Cut [037] was a WNW-ESE aligned linear cut with that was located towards the west end of the trench directly in line with the walkway between Merthyr Tydfil College building and St Mary's Primary School. It contained fills (035) (036) (042). The lower fill (042) comprised a concrete layer interpreted as a foundation for stone structure (036). It measured more than 1.3m in length and was c. 0.8m in width and more than 0.1m thick. The fill, the full depth of which was not ascertained due to the limit of excavation, was overlaid by fill (036).
- 5.5.4 Fill (036) was a WNW-ESE aligned stone structure tentatively interpreted as a wall (Plate 11). It comprised c.2 courses of sub angular stones with cement bonding and a NE face. The structure measured more than 1.3m in length and was 0.8m in width and c.0.2m thick. Individual stones measured 0.2m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.08m in depth (on average) and was encountered at a depth of 0.55m below ground level. The top of the structure included a red brick and a cream coloured brick cemented amongst the stones. Two NW-SE aligned sub rectangular stones (0.4m x 0.25m x 0.07m) were tentatively identified as part of the SW face of the wall. Initially it was thought the structure may have been part of a former road which extended further west, due to the high frequency of stone inclusions in overlying deposit (047) and the presence of kerb stones [044], located c. 3.2m to the west. However, the slightly different alignment of kerb stones [044] and the dimensions of concrete foundation (042), following further excavation, rendered this interpretation unlikely. Structure (036) was overlaid by upper fill (035) characterized as a firm dark grey-black silt. It measured more than 1.3m m in length and was 0.8m in width and c.0.02m thick. Fill (035) was tentatively interpreted as having been overlaid by deposit (047).
- 5.5.5 Deposit (045) was similar to deposit (046) described below. Deposit (045) was exposed in the base of the trench to the east of kerb (043). It was characterized as a mid-grey brown silt with moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter (on average). It measured 2m in length and in excess of 0.65m in width and 0.1m thick. The full depth was not ascertained due to limit of excavation.
- 5.5.6 Deposit (046) was similar to deposit (045) but located to the west of kerb (043). It was characterized as a mid-grey brown silt with moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter (on average) and contained a short wooden plank (situated to the immediate west of the kerb and at the same depth from ground level). The deposit measured more than 1.5m in length, in excess of 0.65m in width and 0.1m thick.
- 5.5.7 Cut [044] was an NW-SE aligned linear located c.3.2m west of cut [037]. Fill (043) comprised sub rectangular stones set end to end and interpreted as a kerb. It measured more than 1m in length, 0.11m in width, 0.15m thick and was encountered at a depth of 0.5m below ground level. Individually the stones measured 0.43m in length 0.1m in width and 0.14m in depth (on average). Its stratigraphic relationship with deposit (045) (situated to the east) and deposit (046) (situated to the west) was unclear.

- 5.5.8 Deposit (047) was located to the immediate west of stone wall (036) and thought to overly it stratigraphically. It measured more than 0.65m in length, 0.05m thick and 1.4m in width. was characterized as a mid-grey brown silt with a very high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions that measured 0.1m x 0.09m x 0.06m (on average). Deposit (047) was overlaid by deposit (034).
- 5.5.9 Deposit (034) comprised a firm dark grey black clay silt with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit measured more than 10m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.12m thick. It was overlaid by deposit (033).
- 5.5.10 Deposit (033) comprised a firm mid brown-red gritty silt with moderately infrequent sub-angular stone inclusions. The deposit terminated gradually above structure (036) in the north facing section and slightly to the east of it in the south facing section. It measured more than 7m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.1m thick. It was overlaid by deposit (032).
- 5.5.11 Deposit (032) comprised a very compacted mixed mid black-grey and mid yellow-brown gritty silt with a very high frequency of sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m to 0.1m in diameter. The deposit was most visible above stone structure (036). It measured more than 10m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.3m thick. The deposit was tentatively interpreted as having been cut by [041].
- 5.5.12 Cut [041] was an NNW-SSE aligned linear located c.1.4m west of cut [037] and measuring in excess of 0.65m in length, c.0.15m in width and c.0.22m thick. The latter two measurements were not certain due to a diffuse interface between fill (040) and deposit (032). Cut [041] contained fills (039) (040). Lower fill (040) comprised a lead pipe, visible in the N facing section of the trench. Upper fill (039) characterized as a compact mid grey brown silt backfill with a high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter. The pipe was encountered at a depth of c.0.5m below ground level and measured more than 0.13m in length and was 0.02m in diameter. Fill (039) was overlaid by deposit (031).
- 5.5.13 Deposit (031) was an aggregate comprising a mixture of hard mid grey black asphalt and sub-angular stone chippings. The deposit measured more than 0.10m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.1m thick. It was overlaid by deposit (030).
- 5.5.14 Deposit (030) was a hard, mid black-grey asphalt road surface (Swan Street) that measured more than 75m m in length and was c. 7m in width and 0.15m in depth (Plate 12).

## **5.6 Trenches 6 and 7 (Figure 3, Plate 13)**

- 5.6.1 Trenches 6 and 7 were monitored during the excavation for Tanks 2 and 4 (Figures 2 & 3) to a depth of approximately 2-2.5m below existing ground level. Similar stratigraphy was viewed in both trenches. The basal deposit was an orange-brown silty clay with a high frequency of rounded stone of varying sizes up to 0.5m in diameter (051). This deposit had a visible depth of up to 1.5m but was not bottomed. Overlying this was a dark brown-black silty deposit (052) which measured up to 1.2m in depth.

## **5.7 Other Groundworks (Figure 3; plates 14-16)**

- 5.7.1 On 17<sup>th</sup> March 2020 AW were asked to record a stone structure that had been exposed during a subsequent phase of groundworks. The structure was located at approximately SO 04904 06005, c.25m to the east of Trench 1. The structure [048] comprised a stone lined well (Plates 13 & 14). The well had internal dimensions of approximately 0.9m in diameter and was constructed using dressed stone. It was not possible to ascertain the depth of the well due to health and safety constraints. Unfortunately, the well is not shown on historic maps of the area. Nonetheless, it appears to have been located at the east end of Chapel Street, close to the NW corner of the High Street Baptist Chapel. Residential properties in this area were demolished between 1958 and 1969. It is expected that this well was constructed during the post-medieval period when the town was expanding in size and population, and there was a growing demand for water supplies. It may have been capped prior to the construction of Chapel Street.
- 5.7.2 On 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020 AW were asked to record a second structure exposed during subsequent groundworks associated with road resurfacing on Swan Street. The structure was located on the south side of Swan Street, near the junction with Caedraw Road at approximately NGR SO 04829 05911. It appeared to be a stone vaulted culvert or inspection chamber [049] aligned on a north-west to south-east axis (Plates 15 & 16). The culvert was encountered at a depth of 0.5m below current ground level. It measured 1.5m in width, 2m in length and had a depth of 1.1m as exposed, however, the true length and depth are likely to be greater. The roof of the culvert was barrel vaulted and constructed from dressed stone, with occasional bricks, as were the side walls. The presence of the bricks may suggest that the culvert was repaired or altered over the years. The stone construction suggests it may be of post-medieval origin with the possibility of repairs and alterations made in the modern period.
- 5.7.3 The culvert [049] was infilled by deposit (050). This was a loose mid greyish brown silty clay which had frequent inclusions of stone and brick. The inclusions of stone and brick may have been the result of the excavator breaking through the top of the culvert during the groundworks. The silty clay deposit itself may be the result of the culvert no longer being operational and infilling over time. The culvert [049] and deposit (050) were overlaid by deposits (031) and (030). These were discussed above (Trench 5) and consist of a modern aggregate deposit overlaid by a modern asphalt/tarmac deposit.

## **6. The Finds**

- 6.1.1 No finds of archaeological significance were recorded during the archaeological watching brief. All finds were modern in date.

## **7. Discussions and Conclusions**

- 7.1.1 Two walls were identified during excavations, [008] and [036]. [008] was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site, whereas [036] was recorded at the southern boundary of the site. Only small fragments of these walls were uncovered, and it is difficult to ascertain their original function and full extent. However, they could potentially be the remnants of foundation walls of the buildings that occupied this area of Merthyr Tydfil, prior to the 1960s/70s redevelopment. A well [048] and a culvert [049] were also recorded and have been attributed to the post-medieval period.

7.1.2 No other finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded during groundworks.

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Thomson, A. 2019. *Merthyr Bus Station, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Cotswold Archaeology)

### **Websites**

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html) (accessed 20/10/20)

## Appendix I: Figures

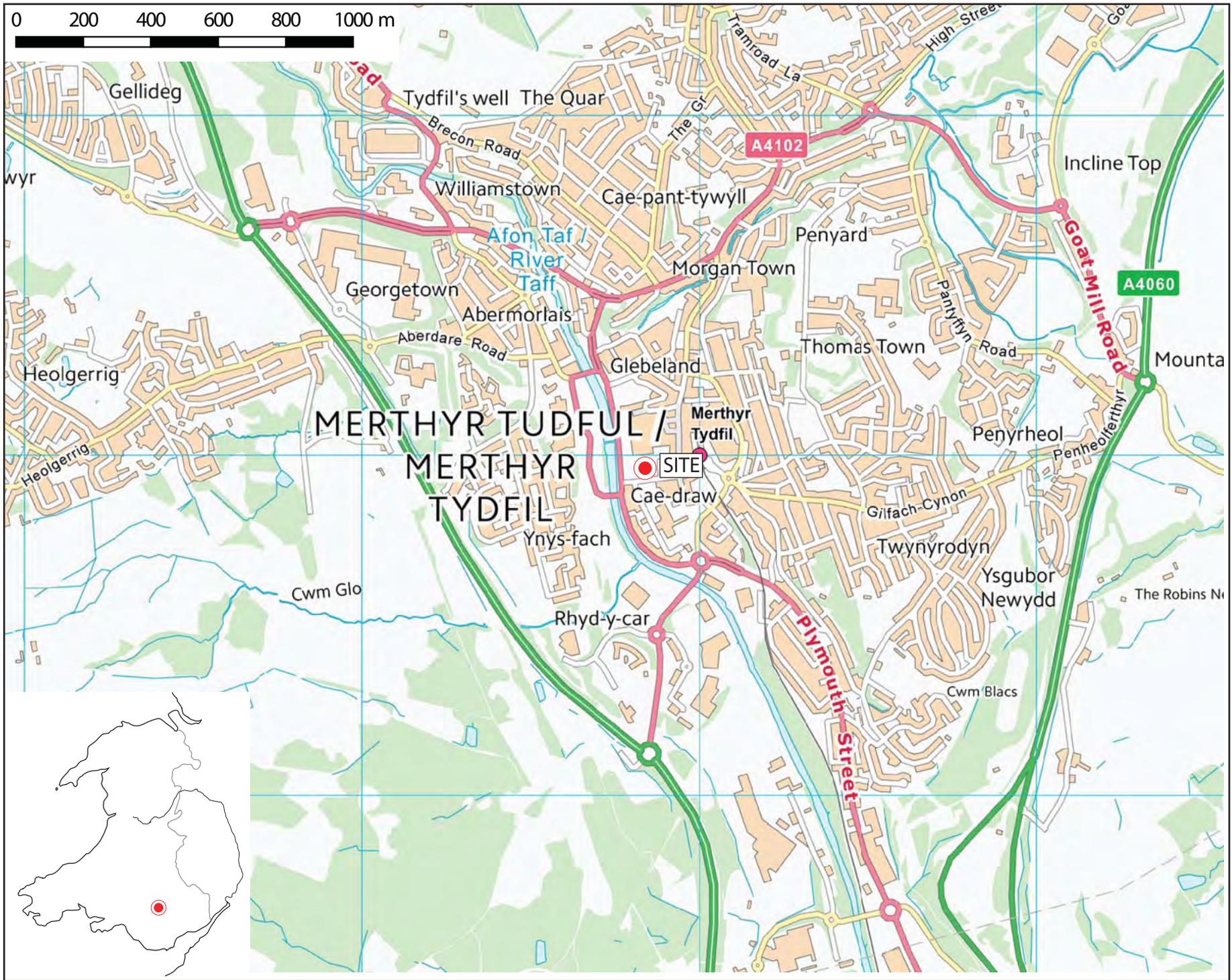
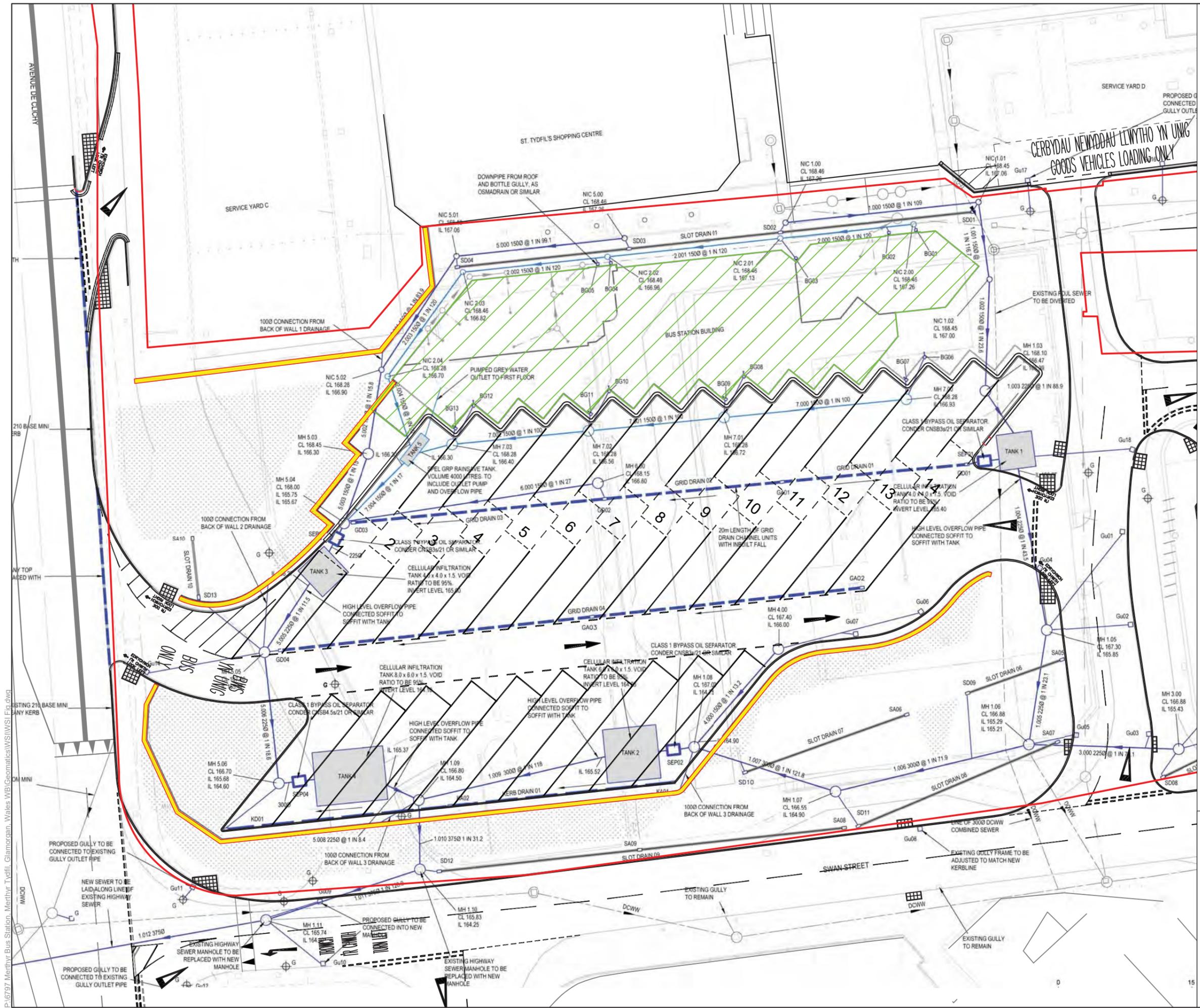


Figure 1: Location map, 1:15,000 @ A4

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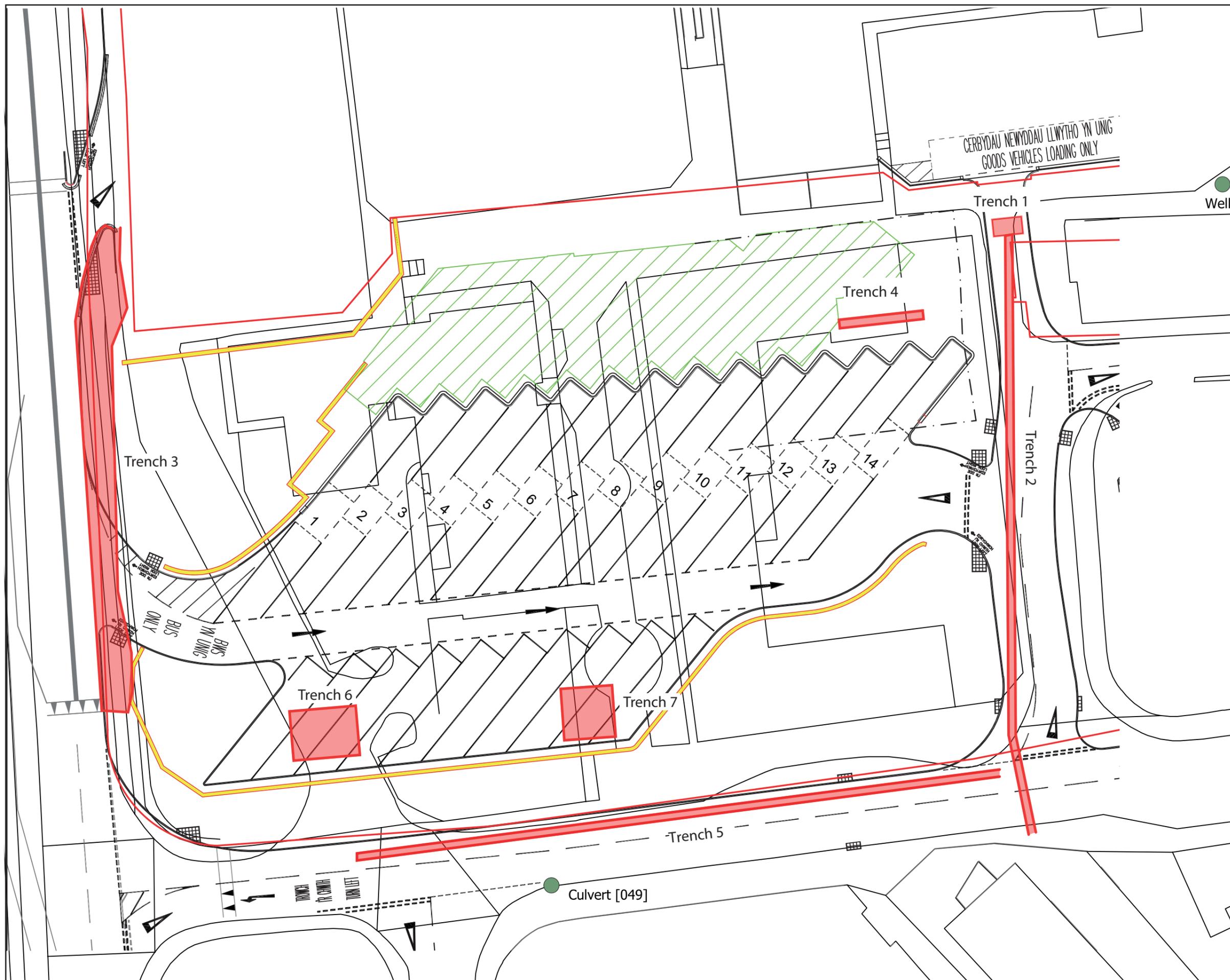
- Site boundary
- Proposed new building
- Proposed retaining walls
- Proposed drainage
- Proposed soakaways



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Figure 2: Proposed site layout and drainage plan

P:\6797 Merthyr Bus Station\_Merthyr Tydfil\_Glamorgan\_Wales\B\Geomatics\W\SI\Fig.dwg



- Site boundary
- Proposed new building
- Proposed retaining walls
- Trenches monitored by WB

0  20m

Figure 3: Trench Location Plan (New Bus Station layout overlaid on OS Mastermap)

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## Appendix II: Plates



Plate 1. South facing section of Trench 1.



Plate 2. West facing section of Trench 2, with wall [008].



Plate 3. South-west facing shot of Trench 3 parallel with the A4054 (Ave De Clichy).



Plate 4. East facing section of Trench 3, 1m scale. The basal deposit (020) with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.



Plate 5. Trench 3, north facing, 1m scale. linear cuts [009] [012] & [015].



Plate 6. Trench 3, north facing, 1m scale. Linear cut [022] was a N-S aligned cut with steep sides and flat base that contained fills (023) (024).



Plate 7. Trench 4 located in north-east corner of the site, north facing.



Plate 8. Trench 4, looking west, 1m scale.



Plate 9. Trench 4, south facing section, 1m scale.



Plate 10. Trench 5, facing west.



Plate 11. Trench 4. (036) a WNW-ESE aligned stone structure that was tentatively interpreted as a wall. Looking west, 0.3m scale.



Plate 12. South facing section of Trench 5, 1m scale.



Plate 13. Excavation of Trench 6, view to the south west.



Plate 14. Well [048], facing north-east, 1m scale.



Plate 15. Culvert [049], facing south-east, 1m scale.



Plate 16. Oblique shot of culvert [049], facing north-east, 1m scale.

## Appendix III: Context Register

<b>Context</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	Deposit	Modern tarmac surface
002	Deposit	Compact light brown grey silty sand. Possible levelling surface
003	Deposit	Soft dark grey brown silty sand. Fill has a heavy concentration of ash. Another possible levelling surface
004	Cut	Cut of linear, E-W alignment
005	Fill	Fill of [004], firm light grey concrete
006	Structure	Modern service pipe
007	Deposit	Soft light orange-brown silty clay, underlying service pipe
008	Structure	Stone wall
009	Cut	Cut of linear with a N-S alignment
010	Fill	Fill of [010], ceramic dual pipe mid orange brown
011	Fill	Fill of [010], friable dark black-brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones. Backfill for ceramic pipe
012	Cut	Cut of linear with a N-S alignment
013	Fill	Fill of [012], rubber piping, black with orange rust
014	Fill	Fill of [012], friable dark black-brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones. Backfill for rubber piping
015	Cut	Cut of linear with a N-S alignment
016	Fill	Fill of [015], orange plastic pipe
017	Fill	Fill of [015], friable dark black-brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones. Backfill for orange piping
018	Deposit	Mixture of tarmac and grass verge. Friable, mid red brown silt.
019	Deposit	Firm mid brown-black, gritty silt.
020	Deposit	Firm dark black-brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones
021	Deposit	Friable dark red brown silt. Heavy rooting activity
022	Cut	Cut of linear with a N-S alignment
023	Fill	Fill of [022], four black rubber pipes (possibly electric)
024	Fill	Fill of [022], friable red brown silt. Backfill for piping
025	Deposit	Loose mid grey brown silt with grit/gravel. Inclusions of angular and subangular stones and broken brick
026	Deposit	Loose mid orange/grey brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones and broken brick
027	Deposit	Hard light brown grey and mid brown grey gritty silt. Inclusions of angular stones and broken brick
028	Deposit	Firm dark brown-black silt. Inclusions of subangular stones
029	Deposit	Firm mid brown-orange sandy silt. Inclusions of subrounded stones. Could be natural not sure
030	Deposit	Modern tarmac surface
031	Deposit	Aggregate comprising of a mixture of hard mid grey black asphalt and sub-angular stone chippings.

032	Deposit	Very compacted mixed mid black grey and mid yellow brown gritty silt with a very high frequency of sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m to 0.1m in diameter.
033	Deposit	Firm mid brown-red gritty silt with moderately infrequent sub-angular stone inclusions.
034	Deposit	Firm dark grey black clay silt with moderately frequent sub-angular stone inclusions.
035	Deposit	Firm dark grey black silt
036	Structure	WNW-ESE aligned stone structure that was tentatively interpreted as a wall.
037	Cut	WNW-ESE aligned linear cut with that contained fills (035), (036), & (042).
038	Deposit	Firm mid brown-yellow silty clay. Basal deposit of Trench 5.
039	Fill	Compact mid grey brown silt with a high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter. Fill of [041].
040	Fill	Lead pipe, visible in the N facing section of the trench. Fill of [041].
041	Cut	NNW-SSE aligned linear. Filled by (039) & (040).
042	Deposit	Concrete layer that was interpreted as a foundation for structure (036).
043	Fill	NW-SE aligned sub rectangular stones set end to end and interpreted to be a kerb.
044	Cut	NW-SE aligned linear cut that contained fill (043).
045	Deposit	Mid-grey brown silt with moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter. Similar to (046).
046	Deposit	Mid-grey brown silt with moderately high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions 0.05m in diameter. Similar to (045).
047	Deposit	Mid-grey brown silt with a very high frequency of sub angular stone inclusions that measured 0.1m x 0.09m x 0.06m.
048	Structure	Well located to the north-east of site (NGR SO 04904 06005).
049	Structure	Culvert located on Swan St and at the junction of Caedraw Rd (NGR SO 04829 05911).
050	Fill	F/O Structure [049] – demolition rubble.
051	Deposit	Orange-brown silty clay, frequent rounded stones. Basal deposit in Trenches 6 and 7
052	Deposit	Firm dark black-brown silt. Inclusions of subangular stones

## **Appendix IV: Written Scheme of Investigation**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**MERTHYR BUS STATION, MERTHYR TYDFIL**

**Prepared for:**

**Morgan Sindall Construction & Infrastructure Ltd**

**Planning Application Number: P/16/0048**

**July 2019**



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Site plan as existing

Figure 3. Development proposals

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodology for a programme of historic environment mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the construction of a new bus station, landscaping and associated infrastructure at Merthyr Bus Station, Merthyr Tydfil. The development site is centred on SO 04838 05962. The associated Planning Application No. is P/16/0048. The local planning authority is Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC). This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher MCIfA, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW).

The site lies in an area of dense urban activity, associated with the rapid expansion of Merthyr Tydfil as a settlement in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The site was redeveloped in the late 1960s/1970s, but there is the potential for evidence associated with the later post-medieval industrial activity to survive below ground. As a result of which, historic environment mitigation has been recommended associated with the development work.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. GGAT-CD recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during ground works to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on any surviving buried archaeological resource within the bounds of the site. These recommendations are laid out in a letter from the GGAT-CD to the local planning authority dated 11/03/2016.

As a result Condition 9 of the Planning Decision Notice states:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured agreement for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of work will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.*

*Reason: In order that the archaeological operations are undertaken to an acceptable standard and that legitimate archaeological interest in the site is satisfied in accordance with Policy BW6 of the Merthyr Tydfil Local Development Plan.*

The purpose of the historic environment 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 10, 2018), Section 6.1 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 ClfA.

## **2. Site Description**

The site lies in the centre of Merthyr Tydfil, west of the central train station. The development site covers an area of 0.8 hectares, and comprises a car park and the site of the now demolished police station on the eastern part of the site, and Hollies Health Centre on the western part of the site. The site is bounded to the south by Swan Street, to the west by the A4054 and to the north and east by commercial units and further car parking. The site lies at approximately 165m AOD and is generally flat.

Merthyr Tydfil occupies a natural basin at the head of the Taff valley. High hills and ridges line each side of the valley, with urban development constrained to the basin floor and smaller tributary valleys of the Taff catchment area. The River Taff provides the only natural route out of the basin to the south east. The site lies approximately 30m to the east of the river.

The underlying geology is characterised by sandstone of the South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation. Superficial deposits are recorded as alluvium, clay, silt, sand and gravels, of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

## **3. Archaeological background**

The main archaeological potential for the site area is largely associated with the industrial development of Merthyr Tydfil, although some limited earlier archaeological activity is noted in the locality prior to this.

A Neolithic felsite stone axe was discovered in Thomas Town to the east, but this was clearly discovered away from its original context and may have been brought back from nearby fields or allotments. Approximately 1.5km to the north a Roman auxiliary fort was established at Pen-y-Darren, but there is no extensive evidence of a permanent settlement being established in association with this. To the south there is a suggestion of an early medieval shrine at St Tydfil's church, and the church would appear to be a pre-Norman foundation. However, again there does not appear to be any extensive settlement associated with this site, although it remained a parish church during the medieval period. A small farming settlement was established in the area during the medieval period, but there is no indication of medieval settlement in the site area.

During the industrial revolution Merthyr Tydfil expanded rapidly, driven by the establishment of large ironworks from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Maps from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards show the development area as part of the built urban area, densely occupied with housing, a school, public house and rectory shown on later 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Wellington Street formerly crossed the site from north to south, and it is also thought a former watercourse crossed the site from northeast to southwest. The site retained this mix of domestic housing, public house and rectory until the late 1960s/1970s,

at which point the site was redeveloped and a health centre and police station established on the site. These buildings have in turn been demolished in more recent years.

## **4. Objectives**

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

The objective of the watching brief will be:

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

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

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

## **5. Timetable of works**

### **5.1. Fieldwork**

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. Groundworks are due to commence on site on the week commencing the 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019, it is anticipated that this will involve works requiring an archaeological watching brief element.

### **5.2. Report delivery**

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be submitted to MTCBC. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional Historic Environment Record (GGAT).

## **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 all groundworks associated with the development (levelling works, foundation excavations, service excavations and other associated work that could disturb sub-surface deposits containing potential archaeological material). The mechanical excavation will be undertaken by a tracked 360 degree excavator(s) using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible. However, it is anticipated that due to the nature of deposits on the site (hardstanding, concrete, tarmac etc) a toothed bucket will be required for some excavation work.

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. The site archaeologist will be present until it can be established that further groundworks will not disturb any potential archaeological deposits (i.e. undisturbed natural deposits have been revealed or only well-defined modern deposits will be disturbed in the area of planned works etc). GGAT-CD will be notified if it is considered groundworks can continue without the presence of the site archaeologist.

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 further limited period of uninterrupted access to each such areas and for a suitably-sized team of 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 AW, 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 or 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* (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 Archaeologist's *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017).

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 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.

GGAT-CD will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area containing archaeological features will be back-filled until GGAT-CD has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. 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 *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 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 upon completion to the client, and for formal submission to MTCBC.

### **8.2.2. Additional reports**

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historic Environment Record (GGAT), the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw. The report and all relevant information will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record following the guidelines and procedures laid out in the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (WAT 2018).

### **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. If artefacts are recovered, and dependent on the size of the final archive, the preferred receiving institution would be a suitable local institution (Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Museum Service, Cyfarthfa Castle). If the archive is not acceptable the archive will be deposited with Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales,

Cardiff. If no artefacts are recovered then the archive will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. 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 Phil Poucher MCIfA and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable qualified and experienced AW archaeologists. 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.

## 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. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.*

English Heritage, 2011. *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.*

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).*

Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. eds. 2017. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Rosler, A. 2015. *Proposed Merthyr Bus Station, Preliminary Sources (Desk) Study.* Capita report.

The Welsh Archaeological Trusts (WAT). July 2018. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records*

Thomson, A. 2019. *Merthyr Bus Station, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.* Cotswold Archaeology.

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