

Archaeology Wales

St. Athan Northern Access Road, Glamorgan

Archaeological Watching Brief



By

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Report No. 1537

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Non-Technical Summary

Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations between the 22nd and 25th November 2016 for the St Athans Northern Access Road. The aim of this watching brief was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the areas subject to geotechnical investigation.

The assessment area comprised a mix of pasture and arable agricultural land both surrounding and forming part of the Ministry of Defence base at St Athan's. Previously undertaken work in the area has located evidence of activity, including mortuary practices and occupation, from the Bronze Age to the medieval period.

The Watching Brief was undertaken over three days during the week starting 21st November, 2016. The only trial pits that yielded possible archaeological features were SK501.1 and SK501.2. Discoveries comprised a possible wall [11003 and 12004] and a possible foundation layer (11004). The function and full extent of these features could not be determined due to the limited size and scope of the trial pits.

1. Introduction

In November 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd was commissioned by Aecom to conduct an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations for the St Athans Northern Access Road on land at and around the St Athan's Ministry of Defence base (NGR SS 9842 6901 - Fig. 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Aecom (Appendix 3) and submitted to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust for approval in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority. The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Will Rigby (AW) in November 2016 under the overall management of Mark Houlston (AW).

2. Site Description

2.1 Location, Topography, Geology

The assessment area comprised land on the St Athan's Ministry of Defence base and surrounding agricultural land at NGR SS 9842 6901 to the north of the base, near Llantwit Major.

The underlying solid geology of the assessment area is characterised by Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 172 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods with the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2016). The subsoils are freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscapes 2016).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

The landscape surrounding the assessment area contains a relatively large amount of archaeological features of Bronze Age to modern date. To the north-west of the assessment area, at Llanmaes, a settlement and midden site was discovered with evidence that illustrates multi-period occupation from the middle of the British Bronze Age to the Romano-British period (PRN 04024s) whilst also to the north west of the assessment area two ring ditches attest to bronze age funerary practice in the area (PRN 02929s).

The area in which the geotechnical investigation was carried out has previously been subject to an archaeological field evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (2010). The evaluation demonstrated the presence of Bronze Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval activity along the proposed route of the Northern Access Road.

Three possible Bronze Age cairns and cremations burials were discovered (PRN 04114s, 04115s and 04116s – to the south of the assessment area). These features were composed of small cairn stones and irregular shaped cuts. A deposit was radio-carbon dated to 1640-1450BC and consisted of charcoal rich material and human bone from two individuals, an adult and an infant.

The 2010 evaluation also revealed evidence of possible Roman-British occupation. Substantial amounts of pottery, animal bone and charcoal rich deposits were discovered, suggesting possible agricultural settlement. An enclosure/field system was also encountered, which is described as complex and extensive, comprising rectilinear features.

A ditched enclosure of possible medieval date was also recorded. Of later, post-medieval date, were a possible mill leat and a trackway.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 General

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

- To ensure that any buried remains located within the development area are fully investigated and recorded if revealed as a consequence of the site works
- To provide an opportunity for the archaeologists present to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard
- If such a find is made, representatives of the client and the County Archaeologist will be informed and a site meeting organised as appropriate

5. Methodology

5.1 Watching Brief

Excavation of the geotechnical test pits was undertaken using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator and by hand under close archaeological supervision. Prior to excavation all areas were CAT scanned for live services.

Ten soak-away trial pits and one test pit were proposed by the contractor for the purposes of the geotechnical investigation. These trial and test pits varied in size between 1m to 2m in length and were 0.7m wide. Due to the presence of possible archaeological remains in pit SK501, its location was altered in order to avoid any possible archaeological remains. Additionally, three soak-away trial pits were dug at the location of pit SK507, with two being aborted due to the presence of rising ground- water.

The on-site archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Will Rigby (AW). The overall management of the project was undertaken by Mark Houlston (AW). All areas were photographed using high resolution (14mp+) digital photography.

All on-site illustrations were undertaken on drafting film using recognised conventions and scales (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) as appropriate.

All works were undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

6. Archaeological Watching Brief

6.1 Results

All soak-away trial pits and test pits were covered with topsoil comprised of friable mid brown silts and organic material. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.5m. The subsoil deposits were composed of a loose to moderately compacted light yellow grey silt and clay mix, which varied in depth from 0.1m and 0.3m. This stratigraphic sequence was observed in all of the excavated trial pits apart from SK502 and SK510. The pits are described in detail below and their locations shown on figure 1:

SK501.1 (Plate 1&2)

SK501.1 (298329.919 168938.082) was positioned on a southerly sloping hill, used as pasture, and measured 0.7m wide and 1.4m in length, on a north to south alignment. The topsoil (11001) was 0.3m in depth and subsoil (11002) varied from 0.2m and 0.3m in thickness. A possible wall feature was encountered at a depth of 0.5m. This possible wall feature, [11003], was composed of one course of sixteen limestone blocks, 0.6m wide, on a west to east alignment. The irregularly shaped, angular stones, which varied in size from 0.1m x 0.1m x 0.1m to 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m, were not bonded with any visible material, yet did appear to be selected to interlock with each other. Beneath possible wall feature [11003] was (11004), a solid, clean, medium yellow/brown sand and clay mix which could possibly have been the natural but appeared to be compacted. This layer, therefore, could be a foundation layer for the above possible wall feature. No archaeological finds were found to determine a date.

Owing to the presence of possible archaeological remains, the location of the test pit was moved.

SK501.2 (501.1 Relocated - Plate 3&4)

SK501.2 (298329.732 168944.768) was located on the same south sloping hill and measured 1.4m long on a north to south axis and 0.7m wide. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of the same three deposits topsoil (12001), subsoil (12002) and red clay (12003) observed in SK501.1. The trial pit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, where a similar possible wall feature was encountered, [12004], was aligned on a south-west to north-east orientation. Context [12004] was composed of three large blocks of limestone measuring 0.3m x 0.6m. Again, no archaeological finds were located to determine a date for the possible feature. Owing to the presence of possible archaeological remains, the location of the test pit was moved.

SK501.3 (Plate 5)

SK501.3 (298335.157 168941.925) was located on top of a slight topographic rise in use as pasture, which had a southerly slope. The trial pit measured 1.3m long by 0.7m wide and was excavated to a total depth of 0.9m. The pit was aligned on an east to west axis. The stratigraphic sequence again comprised three layers as observed previously; topsoil (13001) at a thickness of 0.1m to 0.2m, which overlaid subsoil (13002) which measured 0.3m. Both layers covered a red clay (13006) which was revealed to a depth of 0.9m. No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK502 (Plate 6)

SK502 (298511.703 169002.432) was positioned in pasture which sloped to the north, forming part of a small flood plain for an adjacent stream. The soak-away trial pit measured 1.5m long and 0.7m wide and was 0.8m deep on a west to east axis. Topsoil (2001) varied in depth between 0.3m to 0.5m in depth and was located directly above the bedrock. No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK503 (Plate 7)

SK503 (298759.892 169081.211) measured 1.2m long x 0.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1m. It was located on flat pasture land on an east to west alignment. Topsoil (3001) was between 0.3m and 0.5m deep and subsoil (3002), located directly beneath, varied between 0.4m to 0.5m in depth. This was located above a moderate to solid medium brown clay intermixed with a weathered rock outcrop (3010). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK504 (Plate 8)

SK504 (298881.314 169149.165) was located on flat pasture land and measured 1.2m long x 0.7m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 1m and was aligned on a north-east to south-west axis. Topsoil (4001) was between 0.3m and 0.5m deep and subsoil (4002), located directly beneath, varied between 0.4m to 0.5m in depth. This was located above a moderate to solid medium brown clay intermixed with a weathered rock outcrop (4010). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK505 (Plate 9)

SK505 (299067.672 169210.291) measured 1.2m long x 0.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1m. It was located on a north to south alignment, positioned on flat pasture land. Topsoil (5001) was between 0.3m and 0.5m deep and subsoil (5002), located directly beneath, varied between 0.4m to 0.5m in depth. This was located above a moderate to solid medium brown clay intermixed with a weathered rock out- crop (5010). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK506 (Plate 10)

SK506 (299152.675 169307.883) was also positioned in a flat pasture field, on a north to south axis, and measured 1.2m long x 0.7m wide. It was excavated to a total depth of 1m. Topsoil (6001) was between 0.3m and 0.5m deep and subsoil (6002), located directly beneath, varied between 0.4m to 0.5m in depth. This was located above a moderate to solid medium brown clay intermixed with a weathered rock out- crop (6010). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK507 (Plate 11)

SK507 (299452.038 169293.941) was located within an area of flat arable land and measured 1.4m x 0.7m. It was excavated to a depth of 0.8m and was aligned on a north to south axis. Topsoil (7001), measuring 0.25m deep, was located above subsoil (7002), a loose to moderately compacted light yellow grey silt and clay mix, between 0.25m and 0.3m deep, which overlaid (7005), a yellow clay natural. No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK508 (Plate 12)

SK508 (299678.218 169171.911) was located in a relatively flat pasture field and measured 1.5m long x 0.7m wide. It was excavated to a total depth of 1m and was aligned on a west to east axis. Topsoil (8001) measured between 0.2m and 0.4m deep and overlay subsoil (8002) which varied in depth between 0.4m to 0.5m. This was located above a grey clay natural (8003). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK509 (Plate 13)

SK509 (299981.456 169255.033) was positioned on rough fallow land and measured 1.4m long x 0.7m wide. It was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Topsoil (9001) was between 0.1m and 0.3m and was located above subsoil (9002), varying in depth between 0.3m to 0.4m. This was located above grey clay natural (1004). No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

SK510 (Plate 14)

SK510 (300129.129 169202.376) was located adjacent to the airfield on flat mowed grassland. The trial pit measured 1.2m x 0.7m wide and was excavated to a total of 0.8m deep. It was located on a north to south axis. Topsoil (10001) was between 0.3m to 0.5m in depth and directly overlay solid bedrock. No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

TP501 (300313.446 169301.712) was positioned next to an artificial drainage feature on top of an earthen bank. The test pit measured 1.5m long and 0.7m wide and was excavated to a total depth of 0.8m deep. It was located on a north - south alignment. Topsoil (5010) varied in depth from 0.3m to 0.5m and overlaid (5012), a disturbed yellow grey clay (80%) mixed with medium sized angular stones (20%) – Likely a redeposit of material derived from the natural. No archaeological finds or features were located within the excavated area.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

The majority of the excavated trial pits revealed no evidence of features that were anthropogenic in origin. Similarly, no finds of archaeological significance were recovered.

Only pits SK501.1 and SK501.2 showed any evidence of possible archaeological features. In SK501.1, a possible wall [11003] was encountered at a depth of 0.5m. The interlocking appearance of the exposed stone pieces was suggestive of dry stone walling, although the size and full extent of the feature could not be determined. However, the nature of the limestone bedrock in the area suggests that these could be part of a natural stone outcrop. The pieces were exposed, cleaned and photographed, but not removed, so it was not possible to interpret them further.

Part of a further possible wall [12004] was revealed in SK501.2. This feature was composed of the same, seemingly interlocking, limestone pieces, although these were larger in size, being up to 0.3m x 0.6m. As with [11003], the full extent of the feature could not be ascertained and the interpretation of its origin remains uncertain.

In both cases, the test pit was moved to an adjacent location, thereby avoiding damage to features of possible archaeological importance.

8. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Mike Corbett (Aecom) for managing the geotechnical investigations and Mark Houlston MCIfA (AW) for managing the project.

9. Bibliography

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APPENDIX I:

Figures

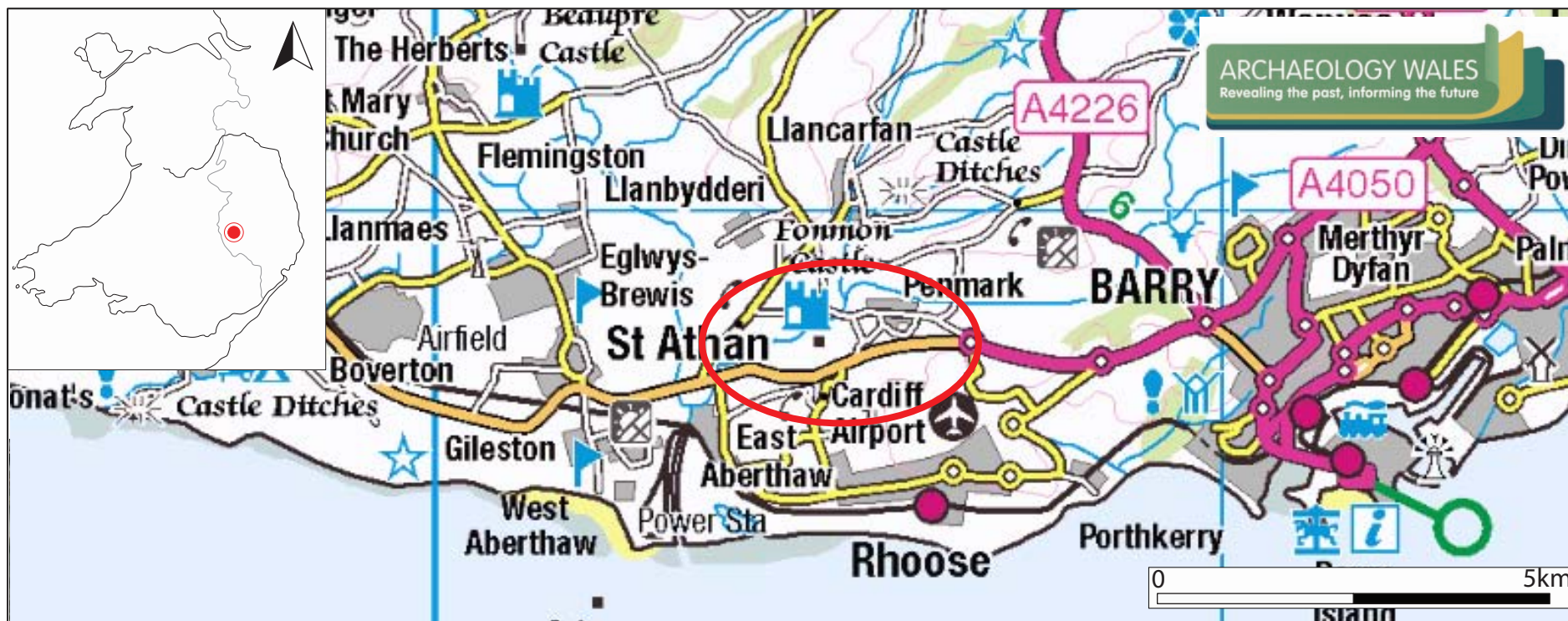


Fig. 1: Map showing general location of assessment area and detailed sites of pits

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APPENDIX II:

Plates



Plate 1: East facing section of SK501.1
Scales 1x0.5m & 1x0.3m



Plate 2: Plan view of possible wall feature [11003]. Scale 1x0.3m



Plate 3: West facing section of SK501.2
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.5m



Plate 4: Plan view of [12004]. Scale 1x0.3m



Plate 5: South facing section of SK501.3
Scale 1x1m



Plate 6: South facing section of SK502
Scale 1x1m



Plate 7: South facing section of SK503. Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 8: North east facing section of SK504. Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 9: East facing section of SK504
Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 10: East facing section of SK506
Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 11: East facing section of SK507.
Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 12: South facing section of SK508
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.5m



Plate 13: West facing section of SK509.
Scales 1x1m & 1x0.5m



Plate 14: East facing section of SK510
Scale 1x0.5m



Plate 15: South facing section of TP501. Scales 1x0.5m & 1x0.3m

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APPENDIX III:

Aecom Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GEOTECHNICAL WORK

St Athan Northern Access Road

*Prepared for: The Welsh
Government*

REVISION SCHEDULE					
Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
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Where field investigations are carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to meet the stated objectives of the services. The results of any measurements taken may vary spatially or with time and further confirmatory measurements should be made after any significant delay in issuing this report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 **This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared for** archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations (GI) **to be** undertaken as part of the proposed **St Athan Northern Access Road**. It has been prepared on behalf of The Welsh Government.
- 1.1.2 The site forms part of a larger development that was previously subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The scheme now entails the construction only of the access road.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

- 1.2.1 **This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sets out the methodology required for the archaeological monitoring of the GI. The WSI will be agreed with the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT).**
- 1.2.2 **The works required and outlined within this WSI will be undertaken by an archaeologist appointed by AECOM. The appointed archaeological contractor will herein be referred to as the Archaeologist.**
- 1.2.3 **All works will be undertaken subject to the Health and Safety requirements of the Geotechnical Contractor.**

1.3 Site Location, Development Description and Geology

- 1.3.1 **The GI activities focus on an area proposed for an access road in St Athan. The site is centred on approximate National Grid Reference SS 9842 6901 (see Figure 1).**
- 1.3.2 **The solid geology of the site is made up of limestone and mudstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).**
- 1.3.3 **The land is currently in use as agricultural fields.**

1.4 Requirement for work

- 1.4.1 **Due to the archaeological potential of the area, two of the geotechnical trial pits have been identified as requiring archaeological monitoring. These pits are all required for soakaway tests. The test pit numbers are SK50, SK502 and SK503.**

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1** An EIA chapter was undertaken in 2010, which revealed that the access road lies within a rich archaeological landscape. Part of the area was subject to a geophysical survey. Information contained within the EIA chapter is presented here.
- 2.1.2** Five areas of archaeological features have been identified in the vicinity of the trail pits which require monitoring. Two of these comprise features associated with a settlement and field system interpreted as being of Romano-British date. The field system was described as complex and extensive and comprised rectilinear features (MAG14). Within it was a small rectangular enclosure (MAG15) which appeared to be associated with it.
- 2.1.3** A possible ditched enclosure (MAG11) of medieval date was also recorded. Of later, post-medieval date, were a possible mill leat (MAG13) and a trackway (MAG12).
- 2.1.4** Bronze Age cremation burials are also recorded to the south of SK501

3 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1.4.2 The principal objective of the archaeological monitoring is to establish the potential for archaeological remains to survive in this area. Any archaeological remains which are encountered will be recorded to an appropriate level. The objectives are as follows:

- To record, where possible, the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, depth, condition, significance and complexity of any sub-surface archaeological remains revealed by the GI trial pits; and
- On completion of the monitoring, prepare a report for submission to the planning authority.

4 WORKS SPECIFICATION

4.1 General

- 4.1.1** All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). This design takes account of assessment guidance in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014); the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014b) and other current and relevant good practice and standards and guidance (see Appendix 1).
- 4.1.2** The locations of the trial pits (Figure 2) will be located on the ground by the GI contractor. The GI consists of a variety of types of investigation, but it is only the two soakaway test pits that require archaeological monitoring.
- 4.1.3** Due to the small scale of the archaeological monitoring, a specific project design is not required.

4.2 Monitoring of Geotechnical Trial Pits

- 4.2.1** All access to the site will be arranged by the client. The Archaeologist will adhere to the health and safety requirements of the GI contractor, undertaking any specific induction or risk assessment required. The Archaeologist will also prepare a risk assessment prior to attending the site.
- 4.2.2** It is not the intention of the archaeological monitoring to unduly delay the site investigation works. However, it is requested that the excavation of the monitored machine excavated trial pits be undertaken with an appropriate toothless ditching bucket. Where surface materials or foundations are exceptionally difficult to lift, they should be broken up first, and a toothed bucket used temporarily to do this. Excavation shall proceed in level spits, until the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered, or the depth of the test pit is reached. At this point, the archaeological monitoring on that trial pit will cease.
- 4.2.3** The GI contractor will allow the Archaeologist access to the trial pits, within health and safety limits in accordance with their site rules, and will allow sufficient time to carry out any necessary recording works, in accordance with this WSI.
- 4.2.4** The Archaeologist will make every reasonable effort to complete any essential hand investigation and recording works without impacting upon the GI programme.
- 4.2.5** The Archaeologist will not investigate any area outside the selected trial pits for archaeological monitoring, unless the locations of these pits are moved due to health and safety or access issues.
- 4.2.6** The Archaeologist will be present during the excavation of the trial pits. They will observe the groundworks and be positioned within a safe working distance of the mechanical plant, and will follow the GI Contractor's Health and Safety procedures.
- 4.2.7** Archaeological recording, where not precluded by health and safety considerations, and only where required, will consist of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed;

- The collection of dating evidence from *in situ* deposits and visual scanning of spoil heaps for dateable artefacts;
- A scaled drawn record of representative exposed sections and surfaces;
- Photographs of exposed deposits within the trial pits, with an appropriate scale, and sufficient further photographs to establish the setting of the groundworks undertaken; and
- A record of the datum levels of the archaeological deposits.

4.2.8 Where no archaeological remains are encountered, a photographic record will be taken of the trial pit and a written description with sketch section will be taken.

4.3 General Requirements

4.3.1 Both AECOM and GGAT should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains or changes in the programme of groundworks on site.

4.3.2 Upon completion of fieldwork, any samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated, and properly stored. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, and any plans, sections, and photographs.

4.3.3 The Archaeologist must be kept informed of the timing and schedule of works on the site to ensure an appropriate archaeological presence is maintained.

4.3.4 The level of recording and analysis of artefacts and ecofacts should be appropriate to the aims and purpose of the project.

4.4 Monitoring Arrangement

4.4.1 To ensure that archaeological work is conducted in accordance with the agreed project design, monitoring of fieldwork and post-fieldwork analysis may be required. This may be by AECOM or GGAT or their representatives.

4.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged to satisfy section '3.5 Monitoring' within the ClfA *Standards & Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014a). The monitors are not liable in any way for the failings of the Archaeologist and such monitoring is not intended to take the place of proper self-regulation.

4.5 Human Remains

4.5.1 In the event of the discovery of human remains the Archaeologist will notify the police, and GGAT along with the Ministry of Justice. In the first instance, the remains will be left *in situ* and covered. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice and under the appropriate Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

4.6 Treasure

- 4.6.1 Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 2002 will be reported by the Archaeologist to H. M. Coroner. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.**

5 REPORTING

- 5.1.1** The report must define the location, extent and significance of archaeological features recorded as part of that phase of archaeological work. The final report should follow the appropriate guidance in the standards and guidance listed in Section 4.1.1, but is likely to consist of the following sections:
- Non-technical summary;
 - Introductory statements;
 - Aims and purpose of the evaluation;
 - Methodology;
 - 10 figure National Grid Reference;
 - An objective summary statement of results;
 - Conclusion, including a confidence rating;
 - Supporting data, tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts and ecofacts (number and weight), and structural data;
 - Acknowledgements;
 - Index to and location of archive;
 - References; and
 - Appendices.
- 5.1.2** The final reports should be presented in Word format and any digital images in jpeg format. The report should be produced within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork. All site plans should be provided as shape files in addition to jpeg format.
- 5.1.3** The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the Archaeological Contractor will arrange for the archives to be deposited with an appropriate museum. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Client and GGAT. A digital copy of the archive should also be sent to the RCAHMW.
- 5.1.4** The report will be submitted to AECOM for review. Any comments will be addressed and taken into account within a revised final version. The report will then be submitted to the planning authority.
- 5.1.5** The results of the archaeological work will be incorporated into an updated desk-based assessment produced by AECOM.
- 5.1.6** Material copied or cited in reports will be duly acknowledged; all copyright conditions (such as those for Ordnance Survey maps or the National Grid) will be observed.

6 FIELDWORK RESOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

6.1 Resources and timetable

6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring will be undertaken on 23rd November 2016.

6.1.2 The Archaeologist will be a suitably qualified and experienced professional with a minimum of two years field experience.

6.2 Health and Safety

6.2.1 The Archaeologist shall prepare a project specific Risk Assessment. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works the Archaeologist will update the document as necessary.

6.2.2 All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the site's health and safety coordinator;
- the first aider; and
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctor's surgery.

6.2.3 The Archaeologist will wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to complete work at the site. This is expected to include, as a minimum, steel toe capped boots with mid-sole protection, hard hat and hi-vis jacket. Other PPE may also be required (such as eye protection, gloves, ear defenders), subject to the Archaeologist's risk assessment.

6.2.4 All equipment that is used in the course of the fieldwork must be 'fit for purpose' and be maintained in a sound working condition that complies with all relevant Health and Safety regulations and recommendations.

6.3 Confidentiality and Publicity

6.3.1 All communication regarding this project is to be directed through the Client.

6.4 Access Arrangements

6.4.1 Access to the site is restricted to authorised personnel only.

6.4.2 Access for the archaeological monitoring will be arranged and organised, on behalf of the Client, by the Archaeologist.

6.5 General Provisions

6.5.1 The Archaeologist will undertake the works according to this WSI and any subsequent written variations. No variation from or changes to the WSI will otherwise occur.

6.5.2 All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through AECOM.

6.5.3 The Archaeologist shall make the minimum of disturbance during the survey and will avoid any unnecessary damage.

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Appendix 2

Figures

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Archaeology Wales

APPENDIX IV: Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

St. Athan Relief Road, Glamorgan

Site Name:	St. Athan Geotechnical
Site Code:	SAR/16/WB
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 9842 6901
Site Type:	Greenfield
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Mark Houliston
Project Dates:	November 2016
Categories Present:	NA
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	NA
Location of Finds:	NA
Museum Reference:	NA
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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