

Bro Tathan, Utilities and Service Installation

784-B048494



Written Scheme of Investigation: Watching Brief

Second Issue

Welsh Government

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APPENDICES

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Appendix B – Trench Location Plan and Service Plans

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

| Acronyms/Abbreviations | Definition |
|------------------------|---|
| AML | Aston Martin Lagonda |
| aOD | Ordnance Datum |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| DBA | Desk-Based Assessment |
| GGAT | Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust |
| HER | Historic Environment Record |
| LiDAR | Laser Imaging, Detection and Ranging |
| MS | Method Statement |
| OSGB NGR | Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system |
| RCAHMW | Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological watching brief is required to identify and record potential remains of archaeological and historical significance, in advance of the provision of above and below ground utilities, associated infrastructure and reprofiling of land around the Bro Tathan site.

It is expected that a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be requested under a suitably worded post-determination condition of development by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT). The condition expected to be attached to the planning permission may read;

“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured implementation of archaeological work in accordance with that outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document).”

Reason: *To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.”*

The results of the watching brief will meet the recommendations for archaeological mitigation, where required.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological watching brief has been prepared by Tetra Tech, on behalf of the Welsh Government. This WSI has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2022, 2020a).

This document covers the above site only and relates only to the above requirement pertaining to the site in question. It does not address the archaeological requirements for subsequent development in further areas or phases. It then sets out a programme for archaeological excavation to further establish the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological remains, and to facilitate their recording ahead of construction. This document sets out a programme for archaeological watching brief to identify and record any surviving archaeological remains during construction. This document relates to the above condition only.

It is noted that further evaluation work has been requested by Cadw where the proposed works cross the West Orchard Manor House Scheduled Monument (GM083); these works will take the form of trial trenched evaluation. These works will be the subject of a second Written Scheme of Investigation which will be written following the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent and be cognisant of any formal recommendations from Cadw. The two WSI documents should be read in conjunction to each other, as well as the overarching Method Statement, also written by Tetra Tech (2023).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at Bro Tathan, through areas known as Y Gogledd (North), Y Porth and Y Gorllewin (West), Y Dwyrain (East), Y De (South), which contains the rotary zone, Batslays, West Orchard and Beggar’s Pound. The overall site measures at approximately 167.28 hectares. Y Gogledd (North) measures approximately 32.40 hectares and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid reference system (OSGB NGR) SS 99937 69572, ranging from approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 56m aOD, Y Porth and Y Gorllewin

(West) measures approximately 32.32 hectares and is centred on OSGB NGR SS 99967 68671, ranging from approximately 40m aOD to 53m aOD, Y Dwyrain (East) measures approximately 47.32 hectares and is centred on OSGB NGR ST 01094 68934, ranging from approximately 40m above aOD to 49m aOD, Y De South measures approximately 21.96 hectares, and is centred on OSGB NGR ST 00152 68137, ranging from approximately 37m above aOD to 49m aOD, and St Athan Golf Club measures approximately 26.36 hectares, and is centred on OSGB NGR ST 01904 68962, ranging from approximately 39m above aOD to 53m aOD. An overall site location plan and the proposed route of utilities and services to be installed can be seen in Appendix A.

The geology of the application sites comprises of Porthkerry Member, Limestone and Mudstone, Interbedded, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 201 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. It is noted that the local environment was previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (NERC, 2020). The application sites consist of freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils (Soilscape 7) (Cranfield University, 2020).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the site was fully assessed in a desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken by Tetra Tech (Tetra Tech, 2022), as well as several separate DBA's focusing on specific areas within Bro Tathan. The reports are summarised as follows.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust HER indicates the presence of 134 recorded archaeological monuments and findspots, as well as 40 archaeological events within the 1km study area, alongside twenty-three Listed Buildings, one Grade I, four Grade II* Listed, with the remainder being Grade II Listed. There are three Scheduled Monuments and two Conservation Areas also located within the 1km study area.

The Scheduled Monument of West Orchard Manor House (GM083) is the single asset that lies directly within the proposed route of the utilities and services installation. There are a number of designated assets that lie in close relation to the proposed development. This includes; the Grade II* Listed Church of St Brise (13142), the Grade II Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (13242) and, Batslays Farmhouse (13299).

Additionally, there are a number of archaeological assets situated in close relation to the proposed development. This includes; a post-medieval Former Rectory (GGAT05129s), possible medieval Grave Cuts (GGAT05127s), medieval Eglwys Brewis Churchyard (GGAT3730s), medieval Coin Hoard Findspot (GGAT00482s), Eglwys Brewis Farm and Garden (GGAT05130s) and a post-medieval Cremation all located centrally to the northern boundary with Northern Access Road. Additionally, a Bronze Age Round Barrow (GGAT05478s) to the north-northeast, RAF St Athan Pillbox (GGAT02023s) to the south-east, Batslays Farmhouse (GGAT06201s) and a World War II Pillbox (GGAT02042s) to the south-west as well as, the boundary walls for Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (GGAT01769s) that are located to the north-west.

In addition to the assets identified above, there have been a number of archaeological evaluations within areas crossed by the proposed route. These events include a site-wide geophysical survey undertaken by the MOD in 2008, as well as focused geophysical surveys in Bro Tathan North (2022), Bro Tathan East (2022), Beggars Pound (2020), and Eglwys Brewis (West) (2019). Additionally, archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching has taken place in Bro Tathan West (2019) and in Bro Tathan East (2023).

3.0 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify and record any features of archaeological interest within specific areas which have been targeted based upon the results of the previous archaeological evaluation and the locations of known assets. This programme of works will result in the preparation of a report and an ordered archive.

The specific aims of the watching brief will be to:

- Identify and record any archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation analysis at a level commensurate with the findings to confidently interpret any archaeological features and phasing identified;
- Undertake post-excavation analysis at a level commensurate with types and numbers of artefacts and samples collected to interpret their significance;
- Report the results of the watching brief and subsequent post-excavation analysis and place these results within their local and regional context; and
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

The archaeological monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2020).

Further mitigation, if required, will likely take the form of design measures to enable preservation in situ.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The works outlined in this WSI includes the archaeological watching brief of those areas highlighted within the constraints map within the Method Statement (MS) prepared by Tetra Tech (2023) which has been guided by previous works. The works outlined in this MS include a year-long phase of trenching (approximately 20km) around the Bro Tathan site to install utilities and services. The methodology should be read in conjunction with the constraints map in Appendix B, Figure 2.

All appropriate groundworks will be carried out under the supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist and archaeological features will be investigated in line with the methodology outlined below. The scope of monitoring will include archaeological monitoring during the installation of utilities and services at various points along the proposed route. The project management team, Burroughs will be responsible for identifying the locations of the trenches for installation, which will be monitored by the appointed archaeologist in accordance with the WSI and within the MS also written by Tetra Tech.

GREEN AREAS:

There are five separate areas identified as having low archaeological potential as a result of truncation or disturbance due to development or as identified by previous archaeological evaluation.

Additionally, the proposed placement area of the substation within the confines of Aston Martin Lagonda (AML) site is deemed to have low archaeological potential. This area has been fully assessed during the construction of the AML and as such, does not require archaeological monitoring during its installation.

Based on this information, it is considered that these areas do not require archaeological monitoring. Justification for each area can be found below:

G1

This area in the north of Bro Tathan, also known as Picketston, is deemed to have very little archaeological potential. Previous construction and subsequent destruction of development within this area is highly likely to have truncated any previously existing archaeology. Additionally, geophysical survey here revealed no archaeological anomalies, with high magnitude readings presumably relating to the remains of airfield infrastructure and/ or the use of the land as an airfield in the modern period.

G2

This area lies along the Northern Access Road. The construction of this road is presumed to have truncated or removed any remaining archaeology. A Desk-Based Assessment undertaken here in 2017 by AECOM assessed 500m either side of the route as well as a wider 2km area were assessed. There were no sites found within the footprint of the proposed road.

G3

This part of the site is known as Bro Tathan West and this area has been significantly developed since the origins of the site in the 20th century. As a result of development, it is highly likely that much of the archaeology previously present on site has been removed or truncated. Previous geophysical survey here in 2008 suggested that no anomalies were of an archaeological nature. The proposed route lies within close relation to present buildings and subsequently it is not likely to encounter any archaeology.

G4

This area is known as Batslays. As with other areas of the site, this has been developed on and it is highly likely that much archaeology here has been removed or truncated. Archaeological evaluation in this area revealed evidence dating to the early Prehistoric, late Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and Modern periods, as well as several undated features. However, this was all focused to the east of this site (labelled as R5), with very little evidence of significance in this section which has subsequently been labelled as G4.

G5

This area is also known as Beggars Pound. As with other areas of the site, this has been developed on and it is highly likely that much archaeology here has been removed or truncated. Archaeological evaluation in this area did not reveal any anomalies considered to be an archaeological origin and deemed the site to have a low archaeological potential. The proposed route lies within close relation to present buildings and subsequently it is not likely to encounter any archaeology.

G6

This area lies within Bro Tathan East. This part of the base has been heavily developed and re-developed over time. Many of the buildings have now been demolished. As a result of development, any archaeological remains are highly likely to have been truncated or removed. Previous evaluation here in 2022 revealed

evidence of modern structures dating from World War Two onwards. No other archaeological remains were encountered.

In the event that archaeological remains are recovered, the contractor should contact Tetra Tech as the archaeological consultant, in the first instance, who will then decide on the correct strategy moving forward.

ORANGE AREAS:

There are three areas identified as having a moderate archaeological potential, as a result of identified archaeological and heritage assets within the areas in addition to the results of previous archaeological evaluation.

It is proposed that these areas should be fully monitored as appropriate, however this will be determined based on placement of the trenches and the potential for pre-existing disturbance. Justification for each area can be found below:

O1

This section of land to the south-east of the Bro Tathan site is located close to the Grade II Listed Building of Batslays Farmhouse (13299). As a result of this, there is potential for archaeological evidence to remain around the building and as such in the area of the proposed route. Additionally, it can be suggested that the construction of the railway to the southern edge of the site may have truncated or removed archaeological remains, however this is not certain. As a result, there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains to be present here.

O2

This small section located within the west of Bro Tathan is within a significantly developed part of the site. However, some archaeological potential remains here due to the identification of two magnetic anomalies potentially “*associated with land enclosure [or] agricultural use of the land*”, as well as two further ditches that were not visible on the geophysical survey. As a result, there is a moderate potential for archaeological remains to be present here.

RED AREAS:

There are five areas identified as having a high archaeological potential. Potential has been determined by previous evaluation that encountered archaeological remains, while the location of the installation trenches across previously undisturbed ground has also been considered.

As a result, these areas should have the presence of an archaeologist to monitor all works. Justification for each area can be found below:

R1

This section of land surrounding the Grade II* Listed Church of St Brise (13142) is an area of known archaeological potential. This includes possible grave cuts and the location of the former Rectory building, as well as archaeology associated with the church. Archaeological evaluation trenches were opened in close relation to the Church of St Brise, with six out of the eight trenches revealing archaeological features dating to the medieval, Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern periods. As a result, there is high potential for archaeological remains to be present in this area.

R2

This section of land in Bro Tathan West lies relatively undisturbed by development or archaeological evaluation. Additionally, it lies in close relation to known archaeology such in the form of the Grade II Listed Bethesda'r Fro Chapel (13242), its associated boundary walls and Fishersbridge Farmstead (GGAT06606s). As a result, there is high potential for archaeological remains to be present in this area.

R3

From aerial photography and historic mapping, this area of Bro Tathan appears to be completely undisturbed even prior to the construction of the base. As a result, there is high potential for archaeological remains to be present in this area.

R4

From aerial photography and historic mapping, the proposed route of utilities in this area of Bro Tathan appears to be relatively undisturbed. Additionally, this lies in close relation to the Grade II listed building of Batslays Farmhouse (13299). As a result, there is high potential for archaeological remains to be present in this area.

R5

This section of the proposed route lies alongside undisturbed land around St John's Valley, as well as a section of land to the south-west of West Orchard Manor House (GM083) with known archaeology present. Previous evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 2010 revealed evidence dating to the early Prehistoric, late Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and Modern periods, as well as several undated features in this section. Additionally, the land around St John's Valley has not had extensive archaeological evaluation undertaken, however it borders the Scheduled Monument of West Orchard Manor House (GM083). As a result of the above, it is deemed to have high potential for archaeological remains to be present.

RED HATCHED AREA:

There is a single red hatched area on the constraints plan that signifies the area across West Orchard Manor House (GM83). As such, this area is highlighted for trial trenched evaluation which is expected to be a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent.

5.0 MONITORING STRATEGY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists will be in attendance during all groundworks within the areas highlighted above, and on Figure 2. Once investigated sufficiently to establish the date, character and extent, and associated sampling and recording is complete, there may be a requirement for features to be backfilled in order to preserve the features in situ, using appropriate graded material.

Any hardstanding, modern levelling layers, topsoil and subsoil will be carefully removed by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless (flat bladed) bucket, under the close supervision of an archaeologist at a ratio of one archaeologist to each excavating machine. Where necessary, a toothed bucket may be used to break modern, hardened surfaces but the toothless bucket should be employed as

soon as is practicable. All machine work will cease if significant archaeological features are revealed. Mechanical excavators and other construction plant will not track or drive over an area that has been excavated until an archaeologist has confirmed that no archaeological remains are present.

Excavation will cease at the uppermost horizon of significant archaeological remains, if these are revealed. Excavation will not commence until any identified archaeological features or deposits have been recorded in line with the sampling strategy outlined in Sections 6.5-6.7. In the event that unexpectedly significant or complex remains are identified, the scope of the WSI should be reviewed in line with the sections below.

If no features/finds are revealed, supervised excavation will continue until either natural geology or the base of the excavation is reached, whichever comes first. When the archaeologist is satisfied that any remains found have been adequately recorded or preserved in situ, or the groundworks are devoid of archaeological features or finds, no further monitoring will be required. There will be no requirement for archaeological supervision during subsequent backfilling.

EXCAVATION AND SAMPLING STRATEGY

Excavation and sampling strategies will be proportionate to the archaeological significance of the features identified and be sufficient to mitigate harm to the archaeological record and reasonably record and characterise features.

Should the archaeologist on site determine that the remains are significant, they should contact Tetra Tech to resolve the issue in line with the contingency procedure in Sections below.

Any artefacts will be retained for processing, other than obviously modern (late 20th century) material. Suitable samples for dating should be taken if encountered during the investigation. All retained artefacts shall be removed from site for specialist examination and analysis and, if deemed necessary, conservation. Cleaning of objects may take place on-site, or upon removal as is deemed appropriate. All recording, cleaning, storage, and conservation of finds will be in accordance with ClfA guidance (ClfA 2020a) and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

HUMAN REMAINS AND TREASURE

If human remains are encountered, their excavation and lifting will be undertaken under licence from the Ministry of Justice and comply with the requirements of the 1857 Burial Act. If required, provision should be made for specialist reports on the remains by a recognised osteoarchaeologist. Excavation and reordering of articulated human remains will be carried out in accordance with ClfA and BABAO guidelines (2017). Should articulated human remains and in situ burials be found, all relevant groundwork will cease immediately and consultation between the client, Tetra Tech and GGAT will be carried out as outlined in Sections above. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains.

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed as regards to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed and to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the Treasure Act Code of Practice 2002. Where removal cannot be on the same

working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the find(s) from theft. Objects defined as treasure under the Act, must be reported to the local coroner.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

Deposits which are identified as having the potential for the survival of biological remains should be sampled. Bulk samples must be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy which combines systematic and judgement sampling, but which follows good practice guidance. Historic England's Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Method, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition) should also be adhered to (Historic England, 2011).

CONTINGENCIES AND UNEXPECTED SIGNIFICANT OR COMPLEX DISCOVERIES

Should unexpectedly extensive or complex archaeological remains be uncovered; work will cease in the immediate area and the scope of the project design should be reviewed to determine the most appropriate recording and sampling strategy. Should this be required, the locations and extent of additional excavation will be agreed by all parties on site.

In the event of a review of the written scheme of investigation being required, the contractor will urgently contact the client or their consultant (if applicable) with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the client and the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. This will require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on site and identify a way forward.

Any variations to the written scheme of investigation will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including the client and the contractor.

STRATEGY REVIEW

The strategy will be held under continuous review during on-site archaeological monitoring. Should the strategy be considered unsuitable by the contractor, then an alternative strategy will be proposed. This strategy will be communicated to the client in the first instance and agreed by all parties subject to the procedure in the above sections.

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

POST-EXCAVATION

Upon completion of fieldwork, all retained artefacts will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix (finds of 19th and 20th century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate). The potential for further analysis of artefacts will be assessed.

All retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage the presence or absence of environmental remains and the potential for further analysis.

REPORTING

A preliminary report on the excavation shall be required within one week of the completion of the fieldwork. This will comprise a written summary of any key findings of the exercise and initial interpretation of the any remains encountered and their potential significance. This report will be supported by drawings and photographs as necessary.

A full report on the excavation shall be required within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork, unless there are significantly complex remains. The report shall be prepared in accordance with ClfA guidelines. As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:

- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the contractor and author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report and grid reference;
- A non-technical summary of the findings;
- A description of and a background to the nature of the works, including dates of fieldwork;
- A brief description of the site location (including grid references) and any previously known archaeology in the survey area;
- Description of the methodology employed and explanation of any agreed variations to the brief and justification for any analyses not undertaken;
- The results of the excavations identified by location including post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic and other written, drawn and photographic records;
- A catalogue and brief post-excavation analysis of each category of artefact recovered during excavation and the results of biological samples, including the potential for further analysis;
- Discussion of the excavation results including site phasing and interpretation and discussion of the results within the local and regional context;
- A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- References and bibliography of all sources used; and
- An appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded.

The report will be supported by an overall plan of any archaeological remains, indicating the location of archaeological features and individual plans of features or groups as excavated, with supporting section drawings where appropriate.

The report will be supported by general site photographs to place the area and any archaeological features encountered within context. The report will also include colour photographs of any identified archaeological features and artefacts.

The report will outline the archaeological significance of any deposits identified. The report will provide an interpretation of the results in relation to other sites in the region and make reference to other known archaeological sites in the close vicinity of the site. Once any further phases of archaeological excavation or monitoring have been completed, all post-excavation data will be drawn together and a more complete, single synthesis report will be produced for works across the entire site.

Copies of the final report should be produced and submitted to:

- Tetra Tech (digital copies, report and data);
- Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record (HER) in PDF;
- the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales; and
- Digital GIS shapefiles and /or AutoCAD format files of the survey results should also be made available to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust HER.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archaeological contractor should liaise with National Museum, Wales to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. It is recommended that the specific requirements of the museum are confirmed with the curator prior to deposition.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in Brown (2011), *Archaeological Archives a Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*, and ClfA (2020a) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer, and deposition of archaeological archives*, and *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017) and should adhere to the requirements of the National Museum. Any digital data arising from the project should also be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards and Robinson, 2000). The *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (2023) should also be adhered to. A digital copy of the archive should be sent to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales and should adhere to their guidelines *RCAHMW Guidelines for Digital Archives* (2015).

The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the Historic Environment Record Officer/ Manager, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust HER for HER enhancement purposes and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW). This should include the submission of all digital data generated, which may include but may not be limited to: CAD files, GIS files, geophysics results and photographs. All digitised survey information should be geo-referenced to the Ordnance Survey and should also be provided to the client.

PUBLICATION

If the archaeological fieldwork produces particularly significant results that would merit publication, allowance should be made for the provision and publication of a summary of the results in a local or national journal, as appropriate and subject to the agreement of the client.

7.0 CONTRACTOR AND STAFFING

A specialist archaeological contractor will undertake the evaluation and reporting and will be a Registered Organisation with ClfA. The project will be under the overall control of an appropriately qualified and experienced Project Manager.

The appointed sub-contractor should submit a project design to GGAT for approval prior to the commencement of the archaeological monitoring.

8.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Health and Safety concerns will always take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. All archaeologists or archaeological organisations undertaking the fieldwork should ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified and adequately insured to undertake such projects.

9.0 MONITORING

The works are anticipated to take place in Summer 2023. It is anticipated that the overall programme will approximately take 1 year to undertake 20km of trenching for the installation of utilities and services. The services of the archaeological sub-contractor will be intermittent within this year in order to monitor the areas highlighted within this WSI and within the Method Statement.

A programme for monitoring the fieldwork will be agreed in advance of the commencement of fieldwork. The County Archaeologist will receive as much notice as possible of the intention to start fieldwork confirmed in writing.

The representatives of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust and Tetra Tech will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. The representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all open areas, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use.

10.0 COPYRIGHT

Under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, all material and supporting data generated by this contract shall be passed to the client unless and except where such material or data is existing material or data acquired from a third party. In the latter case, the contractor will supply details of data sources, a description of what the data shows, the terms under which the material or data was acquired, and wherever possible, a contact name and address.

Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and any specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

11.0 RESOLUTION OF ISSUES

In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this specification or the scope of the excavation, these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting Tetra Tech who will facilitate a resolution through contact with the key stakeholders. Should the issue not be resolved remotely, a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy to be agreed by all parties.

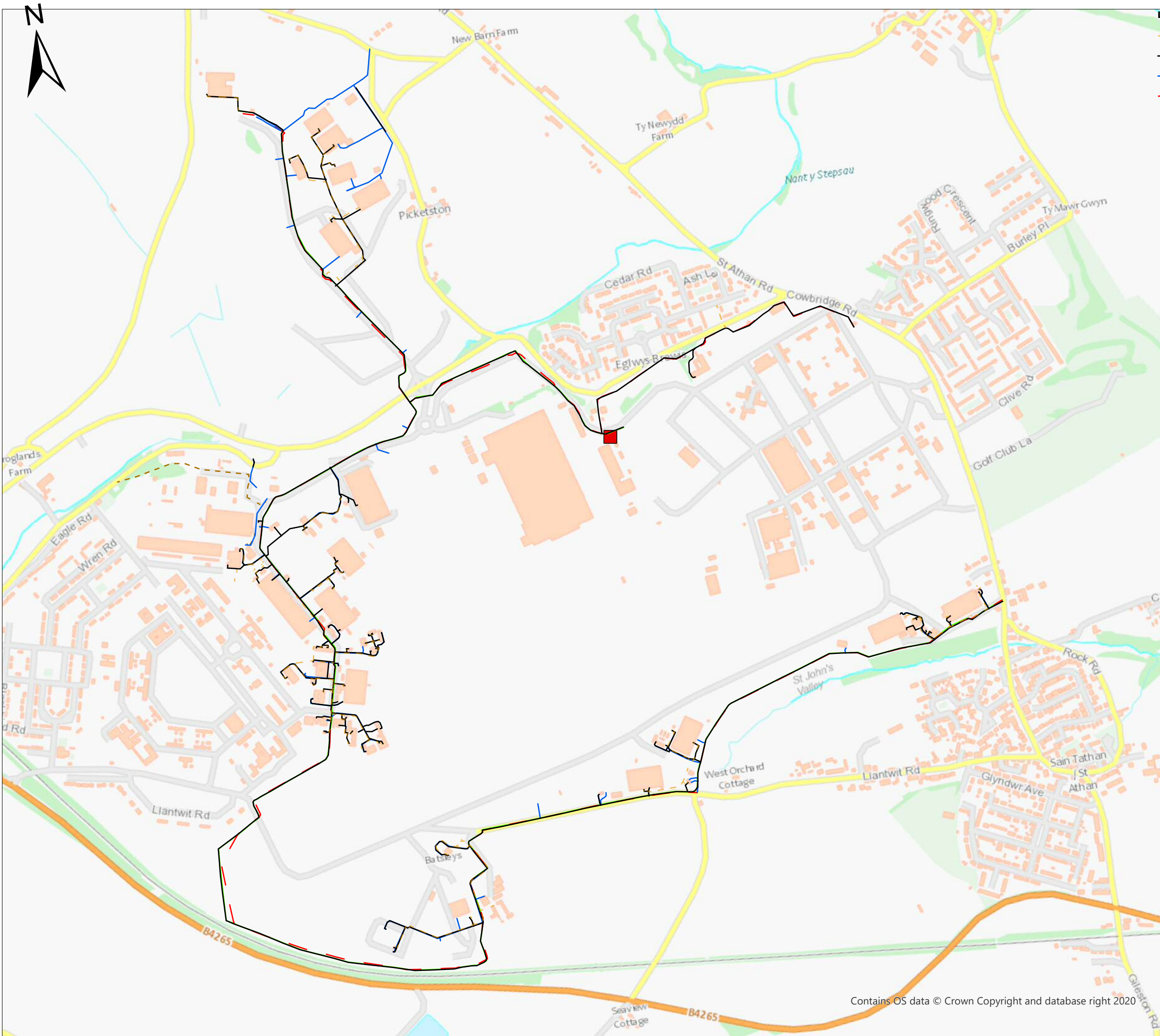
In the event of any dispute arising out of this Agreement (including those considered as such by only one of the parties) either party may forthwith give to the other notice in writing of such a dispute or difference and the same shall be and is hereby referred for decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration scheme for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of this Agreement (CIfA, 2022).

REFERENCES

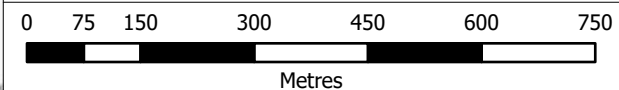
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – SITE LOCATION PLAN



- Legend**
- Proposed Low Voltage Cable Network
 - Proposed Spare Ducting Network
 - Proposed Potable Water Network
 - Proposed High Voltage Cable Network (11V)
 - Proposed Comms Network
 - - - Proposed Foul Water Network Diversion
 - - - Proposed Gas Network Diversion AML
 - Proposed Substation



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| LH Created: | MB Checked: | July 2023 Date: | V2 Version: |
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Sheet Size: **A3** Scale of Original: **1:9,974**

Client: **Welsh Ministers**

Project: **Bro Tathan Utilities Upgrade**

Title: **Site Location and Proposed Route of Utilities**

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| Office: 4154 | Project No: 784-B048494 | Figure No: 1 |
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APPENDIX B – TRENCH LOCATION PLAN AND SERVICE PLANS