



2024

**LAND ADJOINING SWANSEA ROAD
GELLIDEG,
MERTHYR TYDFIL**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION

Project: 2024-02

WSI:2024-04

Events PRN: *Forthcoming*

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants

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April 2024

**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION**

Planning Permission

**P/23/0197
Condition 9**

**Project: 2024-02
WSI: 2024-04
Events PRN: *Forthcoming***

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for

Merthyr Valleys Homes

Agent

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April 2024

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CONTENTS

1. Summary
2. Site location and description
3. Archaeological and historical summary
4. Impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource
5. Aims and objectives of the archaeological work.
6. Methodology
7. Artefactual and Environmental Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research: recovery policy
8. Post-excavation processing, cataloguing, analysis and reporting of the excavated artefacts and samples recovered in the evaluation.
9. Assessment of artefactual material
10. Documentary
11. The report
12. Monitoring
13. Archives
14. Publication
15. Statement of experience
16. Staffing
17. Acknowledgements
18. References
19. Appendices
 1. Risk assessment
 2. Data Management Plan
 3. Selection Strategy

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location maps

Figure 2: Location plan (C2J AL(90)01 Rev A, 2018)

Figure 3: Proposed site plan (C2J AL(90)02 Rev AI, 2018)

Figure 4: The development are between 1850 and 1885

Figure 5: The development are between 1901 and 1951

Figure 6: Plan of the watching brief area (C2J AL(90)02 Rev AI, 2018 and CAC)

Plate 1: The development area from the south-west

Plate 2: The development area from the north-east

Plate 3: The steep bank above Swansea Road from the east

Plate 4: The steep bank above Old Winchfawr Road from the south

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1. Summary

This document is intended to define a Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation for the construction of a residential development (42 dwellings) with new access at Land adjoining Swansea Road, Gellideg, Merthyr Tydfil. The specification proposes that an intensive watching brief should be carried out during all groundworks in the development area in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the potential buried archaeological resource.

2. Site location and Description

2.1 The site which forms the subject of this specification is located at land adjoining the south of Swansea Road, to the east of Waunbant Court and to the north-west of Old Winchfawr Road, Gellideg, Merthyr Tydfil (NGR SO 02560 07060, Figures 1).

The development site is an irregular shaped plot covering an area of 1.9 hectare at an altitude of 300m AOD (Figure 2, Plates 1 and 2). The development area occupies a former tip site and is currently grassed with mature heathland with scattered trees and scrub. There are steep sloping embankments along the northern and south-east boundaries, where it is elevated above Swansea Road and residential properties along Old Winchfawr Road (Figure 2, Plates 3 and 4).

2.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation by Merthyr Valleys Homes following the granting of Planning Permission P/23/0197 by Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council for the construction of a residential development (42 dwellings) with new access (Figures 3).

2.3 The watching brief was requested in condition 9 of the Planning Permission.

Condition 9 reads: *'No development shall take place until a written scheme of historic environment mitigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter, the programme of works will be fully carried out in accordance with the requirements and standards of the written scheme.'*

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 and to accord with Policy CW1 of the Merthyr Tydfil Replacement Local Development Plan.

2.4 This specification has been compiled following the 'Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording' and 'Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording' adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) in full consultation with the specialists who will be employed in the

project team. The specification is intended to contain sufficient information to enable the investigation to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored to a measurable standard.

2.5 An ordered archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth or the National Museum Cardiff.

3. Archaeological and Historical summary

3.1 The site of Merthyr Tydfil

Merthyr Tydfil lies within a glacial landscape created in the Pleistocene approximately 18,000 years ago. The town occupies the natural basin at the head of the Taff valley. The geology of the area consists of deposits of the Upper (Pennant), Lower and Middle Coal Measures, which include shales, sandstone and reserves of coal and ironstone. The deposits of the Lower Coal measures were particularly important to the industrial development of the area (Barclay 1988). The soil is generally poor and shallow, comprised in the main of acidic “gley soils” and blanket peat (Gillham 1981).

The modern town of Merthyr Tydfil is spread across the banks of the River Taff close to the confluence of the Taff Fawr and Taff Fechan rivers. The town’s name refers to the martyr Saint Tudful who was assassinated by pagans in approximately 480AD. To commemorate her death a church was founded at a location that has become known as Merthyr (derived from the Latin root “martyr”) Tydfil (a corruption of Tudful) (Williams 2002). Evidence of Merthyr Tydfil’s early Christian origins can be observed in the parish church of Merthyr Tydfil where an early gravestone (301391) dating from the 7th to the 9th century is still preserved.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution Merthyr Tydfil was a small rural hamlet, inaccessible from the south by river (the River Taff is not navigable in this area). At the end of the 18th century the rich natural resources of iron, coal and limestone began to be commercially exploited, and from that point Merthyr Tydfil was transformed into a thriving industrial town. Merthyr Tydfil’s population increased from a population estimated at around 110 in 1696 to 7,700 in 1801, making it the largest town in Wales at that time. By 1851 the population had risen to 46,000 (GGAT 2005). The construction of the Cyfarthfa and Glamorganshire canals, railways and tramways, designed to serve the iron industry, helped to transform the town. Between the 18th and mid-19th century Merthyr Tydfil developed as a composite iron town; housing areas clustering around the ironworks and the business and commercial centre developing around the original village (Gross 1980). By the middle of the 19th century Merthyr Tydfil was the iron-producing capital of the world and prosperity was maintained until the First World War in 1914 (Gross 1980). High transport costs and the worldwide depression of the 1920s led to a rapid decline in the iron and steel industries. Collieries continued operating in the area for longer, but by the end of the 1920s the workings of the Merthyr area were largely derelict (Thomas 1981, 330). Between the 1950s and 1980s opencast mining took place at several locations. These are now also derelict. Present-day Merthyr Tydfil relies mainly on light industry and service sector employment

The 19th- and early 20th-century development of Merthyr Tydfil took place at a time when the accurate and systematic recording of buried remains was not a requirement. This has resulted in an incomplete archaeological record for the area. Despite this, there is artefactual evidence for human activity in the Merthyr Tydfil area from the Mesolithic period onwards. Documentary evidence, such as manorial accounts, indicates industrial activity taking place as far back as the Middle Ages. The majority of visible remains in Merthyr Tydfil date to the 19th and 20th centuries with very few vestiges of earlier settlement and activity surviving.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background

Earliest recorded evidence in the region dates to the Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4,400 BC) and includes a Mesolithic flint scatter (PRN 00880m) found south of Abercanaid. It is likely that Mesolithic people exploited the rich woodland covering most of the area at this time.

3.2.1 Stone axes from the Neolithic (4,400-2,300BC) have been found around the area of Merthyr Tydfil. A “thin butted axe head of siliceous ash” (PRN 00478m; Savory 1984, 438) was discovered near Twynrobyn, indicating continued occupation of the area in the Neolithic period. Pollen analysis indicates that it was during this period that inroads into the extensive tree cover were first made (Casledine 1990).

3.2.2 The Bronze Age (2,300 – 800 BC) is well represented in the area around Merthyr Tydfil. A complex funerary and ritual landscape consisting of a variety of cairns or burial mounds range along the high ground to the west, north and east of the Taff basin at Merthyr, indicating the area’s importance in the Bronze Age. There are large concentrations of cairns along the ridges of Mynydd Cilfach-yr-encil, Cefyn Merthyr (SAM Gm222) and Mydydd Aberdare-Mynydd (e.g. SAM 402b, SAM Gm236 & SAM Gm586). The Morlais Hill ring cairn (SAM Gm563) is an important Bronze Age monument lying to the north of Merthyr Tydfil. Pollen analysis indicates that by the end of the Late Bronze Age (1,300 BC) the now familiar landscape of open mountain or common with poor degraded soils was established after major woodland clearance (Casledine 1990).

3.2.3 The Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43) of the Merthyr Tydfil area is represented by a univallate hillfort at Castell Morlais. The hillfort is obscured by the later medieval castle though an associated relict field system and enclosure is still visible. Enclosures and hut circles are also visible at Garn Ddu (GGAT 2005).

3.2.4 The majority of evidence for Roman activity (AD 43–410) in the area of Merthyr Tydfil is military or related to military activity. Penydarren Fort was established in c. 75 AD and abandoned during the 2nd century AD. The fort and its associated *vicus* and cemetery is buried below Penydarren football ground and housing estate. The fort provided a link between the fort at Cardiff and that of Brecon Gaer (Jarrett 1969, 106). The Roman road between the forts of Gelligaer and Penydarren is thought to follow the line of an existing minor road (NL152 & PRN A62: RCAHMW 1982, 152). Other Roman roads were present in the area, but their exact location is now uncertain.

3.2.5 The extent of medieval settlement in the Merthyr Tydfil area is unknown, although it is likely that there would have been some continuity of settlement from Roman and Iron Age times. With the exception of the early medieval dedication of the church of St Tydfil at Merthyr Tydfil and place-name evidence indicating an early religious settlement at Cil-Sanwys (Cil meaning Church and Sanwys referring to the sister of Tudfil; Sanos) there is little evidence of everyday medieval Merthyr Tydfil. The Court House, or Neuadd, in Merthyr Tydfil is reputed to date to 1150 (Gross 1980), though the earliest structural remains surviving in the building date to the 16th century (GGAT 2005). It is likely that industrialisation in the 19th century destroyed much of medieval Merthyr Tydfil.

The medieval stronghold of Morlais Castle (SAM Gm 28) was constructed in the 12th century for the native lords of Senghennydd and was later reconstructed by Gilbert de Clare in c.1270. The castle (now largely rubble) consisted of two baileys surrounded by a curtain wall with five or six round towers set within a bank and a ditch (LM 10 RCAHMW 2000). The Welsh chieftain, Ifor ap Meurig, ruled over Senghennydd during the mid-12th century and his descendants retained power until the last quarter of the 13th century. Subsequently, Gilbert de Clare, the Earl of Gloucester and Lord of Glamorgan, took control of the area (Gross 1980).

3.2.6 Industrial settlement of Merthyr Tydfil and the surrounding area probably began on a small scale from around the middle of the 18th century, initially centring on the village of Merthyr Tydfil and then dispersing to outlying settlements such as at Gellideg and Heolgerrig. At this time agricultural activity would still have been as important (Gross 1980). Early furnaces used charcoal for smelting purposes, so settlements often set up around woodland clearances.

3.2.7 Merthyr Tydfil's industrial development from the 18th century onwards is well documented and extensively described in The Historic Landscape Characterisation, Merthyr Tydfil (GGAT 2005). The development of the coal and ironstone workings in Merthyr Tydfil were as a direct result of a technical innovation known as the Cort puddling process, which enabled coke to be used in iron smelting in place of the traditional charcoal. The main housing, industrial, and transport and communication development in Merthyr Tydfil occurred following the establishment of the four major ironworks: Dowlais from 1759, Plymouth from 1763, Cyfarthfa from 1765 and Pen-y-darren from 1784. Initially the canal system, tramways and small private railways provided the main transport options. The first major rail development within Merthyr Tydfil was the opening of a branch of the Taff Vale Railway, engineered by I.K Brunel in 1841. The Taff Vale Railway was the first public locomotive railway to serve Merthyr. Between 1853 and 1886 four major railway companies constructed lines to the Merthyr area. The only surviving operational railway to Merthyr is the former Taff Vale line, which now terminates at the former Vale of Neath Terminus.

3.3 Gellideg and surrounding area

The Historic Landscape Characterisation of Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, Gellideg and Pen-Llwyn-Deri prepared for Cadw by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT, 063 Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, Gellideg and Pen-Llwyn-Deri) provide a comprehensive overview of the historic landscape of Gellideg and its surrounding and has been reproduced below:

'Historic Landscape Characterisation, Merthyr Tydfil

063 Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, Gellideg and Pen-llwyn-Deri

Summary

A settlement dominated by 20th century council estates, but retaining earlier small discrete clusters of cottages and isolated rows of houses. Other features include non-conformist chapels and industrial features associated with coal and iron ore extraction and transportation.

Historical background

The historic landscape area of Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, Gellideg and Pen-llwyn-Deri comprises as a settlement dominated by 20th century council estates, but which initially developed as small and discrete clusters of cottages and small rows centred at Clwyd-y-Fagwyr and Pen-llwyn-deri, with further isolated properties extending to Gellideg. The settlement, built on land of the Dynevor Estate, was probably initially agricultural, but later became associated with coal and iron ore mining. The original agricultural settlement dated to the 18th century and maps of 1814, 1826, and, in particular, the first edition 6-inch OS map of 1875 chart its later expansion.

The settlement comprises isolated industrial rows, now dominated by large regular planned estates of council and suburban housing (mid-late 20th century), including bungalows, and further recent extension carried out during the late 20th/early 21st century with executive housing developments (eg Castle Park). Early industrial housing survives at Gellideg (15-21 listed grade II) also 23-28 and bake house, and at Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, which included a former brew house, the Harp Inn, while the area also contains characteristic non-conformist chapels (Clwyd-y-Fagwyr Methodist and Nant-gau Independent).

Interspersed around the original isolated rows were workings and tips associated with the Cyfarthfa Mines; an industrial landscape, principally of levels, such as William Morgan's Level, R Morgan's Level, Baynon's Level, and spoil tips including finger tips, together with associated industrial water management features (ie water balance ponds and reservoirs). The area also functioned as a tramroad corridor with a complex and extensive network of tramroads connecting the area's levels and pits to the ironworks at Cyfarthfa (eg the Mynydd Aberdare - Cyfarthfa Tramroad, and the Cyfarthfa - Clwyd-y-Fagwyr Tramway). The extensive network of tramroads was begun during the late 18th century, the development of which is charted by maps of 1814, 1826, and in particular the 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1875.'

3.4 The proposed development area

Specific archaeological or historical information regarding the site of the new development is limited and is mainly derived from the study of historic cartographic sources.

The development site is located on the 1850 Plan of the parish of Merthyr Tydfil in the County of Glamorgan (Figure 4a) across Fields 1681 and 1686. The plots are described as 'pasture' on the Tithes Apportionment and were occupied by William Crawshay II, Lord Dynevor and the representatives of the late John Matthews Richards. The 1850 plan shows the proposed development site still in a rural setting with a number of cottages and gardens depicted to the south (1679, 1680, 1685). The listing of William Crawshay II, who managed the Cyfarthfa Iron Works after the death of his father William Crawshay I in 1834 until he gained full control of the firm in 1852 (Gross 1980, 43), as occupier suggested that their agricultural use was to be short-lived.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 illustrate the rapid industrialisation of the area with some of the historic cottage having been demolished and large tips occupying the former rural landscape. A tramway runs eastward from an unnamed Ironstone Level located south of Tyn-Codcae to the large Ironstone Levels located between Six Bell Farm and Gellideg. Ironstone is composed of siderite (a carbonate of iron) with an admixture of clay that occurs in thin bands (2.5cm to 15cm thick) or as nodules (1cm to 30cm diameter) embedded in shale (Mear 2001, 11). The development site is now occupied by a large tip with a single tramway line originating from an unnamed Ironstone Level and running south-west to north-east across the tip. One of the buildings immediately to the south of the Level was labelled 'Smithy' (Figure 4b).

On the 1901 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, the Ironstone Level is now labelled 'Old Level' and the tramway running across has been dismantled and the smithy is no longer recorded. The Ironstone Levels to the west are now largely disused with some remaining in activity to the east, south of Gellideg (Figure 5a).

The layout of the proposed development site and of its vicinity remained unchanged on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1921 and 1951 with the main east-west tramway having been dismantled by 1951 (Figure 5, b and c).

3.5 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants conducted a desk-based assessment, archaeological evaluations and watching brief between 2007 and 2009 during the development works of the retail park at Rhydycar, Merthyr Tydfil. No archaeological features were uncovered and deep layers of made-ground associated with ironworking activities were recorded (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2007, 2008, 2009a, 2009b).

4 Impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource

4.1 The construction of the 42 residential dwellings and new access road (Figures 3) at land adjoining Swansea Road, Gellideg, Merthyr Tydfil will necessitate extensive groundworks for the foundations, new access road, utilities and drainage (Figures 3).

4.2 The groundworks could have a deleterious impact on the potential buried archaeological resource that could be present in the form of features associated with industrial activities and the formation of the former tip during the 2nd half of the 19th century.

5 Aims and objectives of the scheme of archaeological work

5.1 In view of the development proposals and in consultation with Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology, it is recommended that an intensive archaeological watching brief be carried out during all groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed residential development. The watching brief will represent an acceptable mitigation strategy for the proposed development area (Figure 5).

This will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the ClfA *'Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording'* and *'Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording'* adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023) and the *'Code of conduct: Professional ethic in archaeology (2022)* and other relevant by-laws of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It will result in appropriate published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.

5.2 The watching brief will provide sufficient information by which to determine the level of importance of surviving archaeological features and place them in an interpretative framework.

5.3 The watching brief should allow within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence or nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive work.

5.4 The watching brief should provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find 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.

5.5 That if under 5.4 archaeological data requiring further investigation and resources are found, the developer will undertake to provide such resources as are needed to preserve the discovery by record and/or other appropriate means.

5.6 The report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed decisions to be made regarding the significance of the archaeological resource to be assessed on the basis of the contents of the report.

5.7 The archaeology of the application site as a whole will be considered in its wider, local or regional context, although particular attention will be paid to the areas which will be directly affected by development or some aspect of it. Any archaeological remains will receive attention whatever their date.

6. Methodology

6.1 The watching brief will be conducted by trained archaeological professionals to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023).

6.2 An intensive watching brief will be undertaken during all groundworks for the foundations, access road, new services and drainage in order to record any buried archaeological resource that could be uncovered during the proposed development works and mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource (Figure 5).

6.3 If important archaeological features are revealed that require further investigation, development work will be stopped in the areas of archaeological interest identified during the watching brief. Work in those areas will not recommence until the archaeological features are preserved either by changes to the construction design or by being fully investigated and recorded. The additional work should be the subject of a separate scheme and a timetable should be agreed with the archaeological advisers to the Local Authority (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Archaeological Planning) and fully funded under 5.5 by the developer.

6.4 All archaeological contexts will be recorded using a continuous numbered context system on *pro forma* context sheets (as previously submitted to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust). It is proposed to use a modified version of the Museum of London Archaeological Service's manual (Museum of London 1994).

6.5 Written, drawn and photographic records (B/W and colour slide in 35mm format) to an appropriate level of detail will be made. Digital photographs may be taken at a minimum resolution of 10mp, the final images as TIFF files. The written and drawn record will include the context sheets, a site diary, a special finds record of sequentially-numbered objects and the field drawings recorded in three dimensions. Further *proforma* may be required, for example for technological and environmental samples. Plans and section drawings will be at a minimum scale of 1:50. The drawings will be cross-referenced to Ordnance Survey datum and fixed boundaries on the relevant OS plan.

6.6 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants has taken out Public Liability up to £5,000,000 and Employers' Liability Insurance cover up to £10,000,000 with Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc. (Policy No: XX/001227).

6.7 It is thought that one person will be required on site to achieve the aims of fieldwork.

6.8 The site staff would be appropriately qualified and have experience in archaeological watching brief, building recording, archaeological excavation, site recording, survey and photography. They would be selected from Cardiff Archaeological Consultants' regular team (see section 16 for the current list).

6.9 Sampling of environmental data, if required, would be conducted in conjunction with Julie Jones, environmental archaeologist.

6.10 It is unlikely that more than five persons will be working on the site at any one time, and Cardiff Archaeological Consultants does not employ such staff on a permanent basis. A risk assessment for the site is attached (Appendix 1).

7 Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research: recovery policy

7.1 Before work commences, arrangements will be made with an appropriate museum (such as the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff or RCAHMS, Aberystwyth) for the deposition of the original archive and any finds. This information will be sent to Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology prior to commencement of the work. If requested, client confidentiality will be maintained, except that the report and archive should be deposited with the agreed repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

7.2 In accordance with established practice, any human remains discovered will be initially left *in situ*. If they are to be removed their excavation and subsequent handling will follow the receipt of a Ministry of Justice licence and will comply with the procedures detailed in that document. Excavations and recording of human remains will be carried out under the guidance of Dr Jacqui Mulville (Section 16) and will follow the *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

7.3 Any features containing material of environmental or technological significance will be sampled where possible by an appropriate expert.

7.4 All artefacts and samples of whatever date will be related to appropriate contexts where possible and retained for further examination and analysis: the finds remain the property of the landowner unless and until a final repository (e.g. a museum authority such as the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff) has been agreed.

7.5 The person responsible for managing the treatment and analysis of artefactual material would be Phil Parkes of Cardiff University (Section 16).

7.6 Finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and their discovery reported to the Coroner in accordance with the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. The National Museum and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff will also be informed.

7.7 Should environmental samples need to be taken, advice would be sought from Julie Jones (Section 16).

7.8 The main artefacts are likely to consist of fragments of pottery, animal bone, metal objects, articulated human remains in burials or commingled human remains. All artefacts will be retained whatever their date. Any metalwork or fragile material will be dealt with by the named conservator. Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

7.9 All typologically distinct and closely datable finds (e.g. coins) will be recorded three-dimensionally.

7.10 Minimum acceptable standards for the conservation of artefacts and samples will be in accordance with the UK Institute of Conservation's *Guidelines for the treatment of Finds from Archaeological Sites*.

8 Post-excavation processing, cataloguing, analysis and reporting of the excavated artefacts and samples recovered in the survey

8.1 All the finds will be cleaned and, where necessary, conserved to enable their illustration, and then catalogued and packed for storage according to the requirements of the museum authority. A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by weight or number or both, will be compiled. Where appropriate, inked drawings of the artefacts will be compiled and represented in the final report.

8.2 Any ceramic material found in the evaluation will be analysed to the standards outlined in *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001). Other material will be analysed following the advice given in the *Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Fieldwork*.

8.3 Any environmental or technological samples that are taken will be assessed in order to determine their significance and value for further investigation.

8.4 Any human remains will be assessed at the end of the fieldwork with regard to further processing and will be re-interred within two years from exhumation.

8.5 A list of personnel and their experience that may analyse and report on the artefactual and environmental assemblages is detailed in Section 16.

8.6 All personnel will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (October 2022).

9 Assessment of artefactual material

9.1 A full assessment of all artefactual data will be carried out immediately following the completion of the archaeological work. This will include the inspection of radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where necessary, consideration will be given to investigative procedures. The assessed material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

9.2 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken.

9.3 Samples will be submitted to laboratories promptly.

9.4 The state of preservation, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

10 Documentary

10.1 Sufficient documentary research will be undertaken to place the results of the archaeological work in their historical and architectural context. It will also be appropriate to summarise the results of previous archaeological work and to offer an up-to-date synthesis of knowledge of the resource to date.

11 The report

11.1 The report will be introduced by a non-technical summary outlining the circumstances, objectives and main results of the archaeological programme.

11.2 The introduction will provide a background to the programme such as planning framework, objectives, and further archaeological data, the nature of the work, description of the site and when and by whom the project was undertaken.

11.3 The report will contain all the representative material, whether positive or negative, from the documentary research and post-excavation work outlined above. Factual data will be distinguished from interpretative statements.

11.4 The report will contain at least one plan of the site's topography.

11.5 Where appropriate, suitable selected plans and elevations will also be illustrated.

11.6 A summary report on the artefactual assemblages and an assessment of their potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals, will be included in the main report.

11.7 A concluding section will summarise and interpret the results and put them into a local and regional framework and will contain an evaluation of the methods used in relation to the results.

11.8 A copy of the completed report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for their approval. Further copies will be deposited with the HER at Swansea, with the landowner and with the finds. An IBM-compatible electronic copy will be made available to the HER Manager. If necessary, a note of any conditions relating to confidentiality that the client may wish to impose will be attached.

The report and data resulting from the project will also be submitted to Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology HER in accordance with the Welsh Archaeological Trusts *'Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs), Version 2, 2022*. If necessary, a note of any conditions relating to confidentiality that the client may wish to impose should be attached.

11.9 Within a year of the completion of the work, a summary report will be submitted for publication to a national journal (probably *Archaeology in Wales*). However, should significant remains worthy of a fuller report be recovered, these may require additional preparation and resources for publication (subject to the recommendations of Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning)). Resourcing such further work will be the responsibility of the developer.

11.10 With regard to copyright, the contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that he may provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the relevant aforementioned documents. The licence shall be in the form of a brief letter of agreement between the client and the contractor.

12 Monitoring

12.1 In their role as the professional archaeological advisors to Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council, Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology will be responsible for monitoring the work in order to ensure compliance with this scheme of archaeological investigation until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology should be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of the evaluation or watching brief, and subsequently once the work is underway. Any changes to the specification that the client may wish to make after approval will be communicated to Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology for approval on behalf of Planning Authority. Representatives of Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the

progress of the evaluation or watching brief. Hence: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

13 Archive

13.1 A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Brown, Duncan H. 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* and in *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019). A digital archive will be compiled in line with *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMW.

13.2 Copies of the archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum authority (such as National Museum of Wales, Cardiff or with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth). Issues of copyright and ownership of records and artefacts will be agreed with the site owner. Agreement will be reached with the museum authority for the deposition of the archive.

14 Publication

14.1 The levels of publication of the results have been described in section 11 above. Short summaries will be submitted to the relevant period society journals in the usual manner.

15 Statement of experience

15.1 Jean-Yves Robic MCIfA, director and principal consultant and M.W.Ponsford B.A., M.Litt., F.S.A., MCIfA., have over 30 years' fieldwork and publication experience. They and the former Channel Archaeology have undertaken a number of fieldwork projects in South Wales, which have contributed towards the determination of planning applications or as part of an agreed monitoring of the archaeological resource. Among these are the watching brief on a Welsh Water pipeline in Pyle, where the remains of a monastic grange were recorded, work on the Roman fort in Abergavenny, sites in Neath, Usk or Caerleon, rural building conversions in the Vale of Glamorgan, and a watching brief on the Flood Alleviation scheme in Chepstow.

15.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants adheres to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Code of conduct: Professional ethic in archaeology (2022).'*

15.3 A list of staff from which the project team may be drawn is in section 16. Standards will be maintained by the management.

15.4 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants observes safe working practices and undertakes to provide a Risk Assessment for the work (Appendix 2).

16 Staffing

16.1 Depending on the various types of specialist work which may be required the following may be employed:

Jean-Yves Robic MCIfA, is the director and principal consultant for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants and has an archaeology degree from the University of Rennes (France). He has conducted extensive excavations and surveys on the island of Ushant (now published) off the west coast of Brittany and specialises in the Iron Age and Roman periods. He has worked at Chepstow for Channel Archaeology and for Bridgend Council at ironworks at Bridgend and Maesteg. He was Project Officer for the Chepstow Flood Alleviation Scheme (2001) and the prehistoric and Roman site at Chepstow Newhouse Park (2007). Since 2008 he has worked with Cardiff Archaeological Consultants undertaking all aspects of commercial archaeology. Project areas include desk-top surveys, archaeological assessment and pre-planning guidance, historic building recording, evaluations, watching briefs and full-scale excavations on all types of sites and periods, as well as post-excavations work. The projects are conducted for developers, Local Authority and Cadw and are monitored by the local Archaeological Trusts.

Michael.W.Ponsford BA M Litt FSA MCIfA formerly Curator of Field Archaeology, City Museum, Bristol, has an extensive knowledge of archaeological material and has published on Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds. He has specialised in medieval ceramics and has worked at Bristol Castle and many medieval and later sites in Bristol, Nottingham and South Wales. Now Principal Consultant for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, recent work has included watching briefs at a medieval manor house at Highlight, Barry, investigations of two ironworks near Bridgend, a small medieval castle at Walterston, Llancarfan, and various excavations, evaluations and watching briefs in Glamorgan, Gwent, Carmarthen and Bristol. Cardiff Archaeological Consultants has also completed a watching brief and recording project on the Chepstow Flood Alleviation Scheme and excavations at Caerleon and Chepstow. He compiled the national survey of 'Post-medieval Britain and Ireland' for fourteen years.

Ian Dennis BA is a graduate of University of Cardiff and is currently studying for an M. Phil. A skilled draughtsman, he is also a lithics expert. He has conducted excavations in Wiltshire at Golden Ball Hill and surveys in Wessex and has contracted for Channel Archaeology at Chepstow, Neath, Dinas Powys, Usk and Chepstow.

Kirsty Harding BA has a first-class honours degree from Cardiff University and has worked on several sites for Channel Archaeology, including Chepstow Flood Alleviation Scheme. She is currently studying for an M Phil at Cardiff.

Reg Jackson M Phil MCIfA is a national expert on clay tobacco pipes and post-medieval pottery and has published three monographs on clay pipes and potters. He has completed commissions for Bristol City Council to excavate major sites in Bristol and written these up for publication.

Mrs Julie Jones BSc works within the Department of Geography, University of Bristol, with Vanessa Straker, the English Heritage archaeological science adviser for the south west. She has produced many reports on plant material in the south west of England and elsewhere for English Heritage. She provided a report for Channel Archaeology on Newhouse Farm site 10, Chepstow and has assessed environmental material since then.

Dr Jacqui Mulville is a senior lecturer in Bio-archaeology at the Cardiff School of Archaeology, Cardiff University. Her research focuses on the field of bio-archaeology (broadly defined as once living materials). She has a particular interest in osteo-archaeology and the articulation between the different types of evidence recovered from archaeological sites and the interpretative frameworks used in the construction of human and animal identities. She provided an assessment of the osteological assemblage from Tythegston Church, Bridgend for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

Phil Parkes BSc and Accredited member UKIC, Cardiff Conservation Services, has wide experience in conserving museum objects and archaeological finds and has worked for Cardiff University and Cadw as well as Channel Archaeology.

Louis Stafford BA is a graduate of Cardiff University. A recent addition to the team, he has worked on sites in Penmark, Cowbridge and Marshfield for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

17 Acknowledgements

The author is pleased to acknowledge the help of Sharon Matthews, Development Officer at Merthyr Valleys Homes Ltd in providing information and plans towards the production of this specification and of Judith Smith, for editing this document.

18 References

18.1 Bibliography

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Brown, Duncan H., 2011. *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. 2nd edition, Reading.

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Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2008. *Archaeological remedial work at proposed restaurant development site, Rhydycar, Merthyr Tydfil*. Report 2008/16 for Atlantic Property Development Plc deposited with HER Swansea.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2009a. *An archaeological evaluation at proposed McDonalds restaurant development site, Rhydycar, Merthyr Tydfil*. Report 2009/08 for Atlantic Property Development Plc deposited with HER Swansea.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2009b. *An archaeological evaluation at proposed Marston's Inns and Taverns development site, Rhydycar, Merthyr Tydfil*. Report 2009/10 for Atlantic Property Development Plc deposited with HER Swansea.

Caseldine, A, 1990, *Environmental archaeology in Wales*, Cadw, Lampeter: Saint David's University College, 1990

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Gillham, M, 1981, "Natural History of the Coalfield and Millstone Grit Uplands" in *Merthyr Tydfil: A Valley Community* (Merthyr Teachers Centre Group, Cowbridge). 93-103

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Mear, J. (Editor), 2001. *Cynon Coal, History of a Mining Valley*. Cynon Valley History Society.

Museum of London, 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Third edition, reprinted 1995.

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019. *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.

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RCAHMW, 2000, *An Inventory of Ancient Monuments of Glamorgan Vol III Part 1b: The Later Castles from 1217 to the present* HMSO, Cardiff

Savory, H., N., (editor) 1984. *Glamorgan County History Volume II: Early Glamorgan*. Cardiff.

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001. *Minimum Standards for the processing, Recording, Analysis and publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery research Group Occasional Paper No. 2.

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Watkinson, D. E. and Neal, V., 1998. *First Aid for Finds*.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2022. *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs), Version 2*.

Williams, G, 2002, "Merthyr's Own Tudful (or Tydfil)" in *Merthyr Historian*, Vol 14 (Merthyr Tydfil Historical society)

18.2 Digital cartographic and documentary sources:

Cadw

Report for Scheduled Monuments:

GM28 Morlais Castle

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=636>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

GM222 Merthyr Common Round Cairns

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=623>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

GM236 Garn Las Earthwork

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=2884>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

GM402(b) Carn Pentyle-Hir & Adjacent Round Cairn

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=2291>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

GM563 Morlais Hill ring cairn

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=4013>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

GM586 Carn Castell y Meibion ring cairn

<https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/sam/FullReport?lang=&id=4156>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales

The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017

<http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust: Historic Landscape Characterisation

063 Clwyd-y-Fagwyr, Gellideg and Pen-llwyn-Deri

https://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Merthyr_Tydfil/English/Merthyr_063.htm

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

The National Library of Scotland (NLS)

Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorgan Sheet XI, 1:10560, 1885

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102342430>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorgan Sheet XI.NE, 1:10560, 1901

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102182658>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Ordnance Survey Map, Brecknockshire Sheet L, 1:10560, 1921

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102340071>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Ordnance Survey Map, Brecknockshire Sheet L.NE, 1:10560, 1951

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/101605979>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorgan XI.4, 1:2500, 1919

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/135195862>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

The National Library of Wales (NLW)

Plan of the parish of Merthyr Tydfil in the County of Glamorgan, 1850, Plots 1681, 1686

<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4576994#?cv=&h=1686&xywh=6798%2C7704%2C1477%2C650>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of Merthyr Tydfil in the County of Glamorgan, Plots 1681, 1686

<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4536952#?cv=42&h=1686&xywh=287%2C181%2C888%2C432>

Date accessed: 22/02/2024

19 Appendices

19.1 Appendix 1

HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

Name: CARDIFF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS VIA JEAN-YVES ROBIC

Address: 33 NICHOLL COURT, BOVERTON, LLANTWIT MAJOR CF61 2 LR, 01446 795 552

Site: LAND ADJOINING SWANSEA ROAD, GELLIDEG, MERTHYR TYDFIL

Purpose: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Operation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Nature of Risk</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
Working with mechanical digger	Being hit by machine, injury or death	Contractor	Use banksman, define area of work, keep distance from working machine. Wear protective clothing, head-gear. Stop machine when near it.
	Noise – impairment of hearing	Operator, Contractor	Use ear defenders or plugs.
Working in trenches	Danger of collapse – injury or death	Contractor, Monitor	Batter or shore trenches over 1.2m. Ensure safe access and egress. Use protective clothing.
	Vibration – destabilises trench	Contractor	Keep machine from trench edge. Depth unlikely to be more than 1m.
Working in ruinous building or structure	Falling masonry	Contractor	Before start of work refer to Client structural report for building / structure. Safety helmets to be worn properly at all times. Visual check of masonry condition, removal of failed / detached masonry likely to fall.
Piling of spoil	Pressure on trench edge. Back strain from shovelling	Contractor, Monitor	Spoil to be placed well back from edge, preferably 2m.
Use of hand-tools	Tripping, hand & foot injuries, splinters, cuts, blisters, back strain	Contractor	Tools used correctly, should be in good use
Unfenced trench or area	Public access - could cause injury or death	Contractor, Public	Fence or gate trench with physical public barrier so that visually impaired are aware

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Nature of Risk</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
Building recording	Working in disused, abandoned or ruinous building	Contractor	Before entering building refer to Client structural report. If internal floor or standing masonry not safe, recording to be carried out from exterior.
	Objects / debris falling onto personnel	Contractor	Safety helmets to be worn properly at all times. Objects likely to fall are to be removed or secured prior to commencement. Personnel must not work below others. Make sure the area is safe to enter
	Tripping	Contractor	Engender an awareness of risk from tripping. Ensure that appropriate level of lighting is in place in building.
	Moving across uneven or broken ground or wet slippery surface	Contractor	Personnel to move with care across surfaces and walk (not run) at all times. Holes and unsafe areas are not to be entered.
	Falling from ladders	Contractor	All ladders to be erected carefully, on level ground and according to the instructions of the manufacturer. No work from ladders to be carried out above 3m.
	Hazardous toxic substances uncovered during works: Asbestos or industrial waste.	Contractor	Client to undertake check before work starts. Substances identified to be removed by qualified personnel (and approved clearance given). Protective clothing (paper suit, facemask, and gloves) to be worn. Food is only to be eaten in the designated area. Hand washing.

General

Protective clothing, gloves, steel-capped boots, safety helmet, ear defenders or plugs should be used as appropriate.

All tools should be checked for condition.

First aid kit to be available.

Tetanus injections up to date

Operator to check condition of machine and verify.

The contractor should never work alone.

Any ladder to be in sound condition and long enough.

Health and Safety in Field Archaeology by Hascom Network produced for SCAUM should be applied.

RIDDOR events to be reported direct to HSE.

COSHH assessments not applied.

Covid-19 Safe working Practice

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants personnel will observe and comply with all Covid-19 measures implemented by the main contractor during site attendance.

Risks unidentified at time of compilation to be checked with appropriate note or guidance document or HSE.

This risk assessment has been compiled with the aid of the HSE guide provided by HSE.

Please note that there is no requirement for a company employing less than five people to prepare a written risk assessment.

Jean-Yves Robic, March 2024

19.2 Appendix 2 Data Management Plan

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants - Data Management Plan

1-Project Information		
Organisation Name		
Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (CAC)		
Project Name		Type of Project
Land adjoining Swansea Road, Gellideg, Merthyr Tydfil		Watching brief
Project Code	HER Event PRN	Project Dates
CAC2024_01	Forthcoming	01/02/2024 to ??????
Project Manager / Researcher		Data Manager
Jean-Yves Robic, CAC principal consultant		Jean-Yves Robic, MCI fA
Sponsor/Client		
Merthyr Valley Homes Ltd		
DMP Created	DMP Updated	DPM Version
22/02/2024		V1-0
Data Management Policies		
Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, ClfA, 2020. National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales. National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017.		

2-Data Collection		
Type of data collected or created		
The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data created / collected as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.		
Type: Digital	Format	Data Archive Size
Text /Document	Word (.docx), PDF (.pdf)	WSI, Final report, metadata tables (?MB)
Vector graphics	Adobe Illustrator (.ai), PFD (.pdf)	Plans and section (?MB)
Images	ACDSee (.dng) Deposition formats: TIFF (tiff) or JPEG (.jpeg)	Survey photos, x ? Tiff (?GB), JPEG (?MB)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx) or (.csv)	Plan, Section &Photo Register (?KB)
GIS	Esri Shapefile (.shp, .shx, .dbf and other associated files)	N/A
Geophysical Survey	Equipment specific files, XYZ Text File (.XYZ)	N/A
Type: Analogue	Format	Data Archive Size
Text / Document	Paper, drafting film	Paper copy of WSI, report, site plan(s), plan(s) and section(s)
Image	Film, transparency	Photographic prints, X-radiographs
Geology	Bags, boxes	All samples selected for deposition
Artefact	Bags, boxes	All artefacts selected for deposition
Ecofact	Bags, boxes	All ecofacts selected for deposition
By -product (industrial)	Bags, boxes	All by-products selected for deposition

Methodology for collection or creation of data

Data Standards / Methods:

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available and relevant ClfA Standards and guidance, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales 2017) and *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMW.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data Storage

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder or data specific folder on the internal CAC computer. The internal CAC computer is backed daily on a portable external drive to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation-wide data. Once the project has been completed, the full project data will be uploaded onto CAC cloud storage. Analogue data will be stored in specific folders, bags or boxes at CAC office or storage unit.

File naming

Project folders are named following established organisational procedures. Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder. All files included as part of this project archive will include an organisational identifier (CAC), the project year and number (CACXXXX_XX), the file descriptor (e.g. Project Design), file version (VX-X).

Quality Assurance:

All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.

3-Documentation and metadata

Files Metadata

Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

A Collection Level Metadata Summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by RCAHMW, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the trusted physical and digital repository.

4-Ethic and Legal Compliance

The project archive will include the names, job title and organisation of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the fieldwork and post excavation stages.

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individuals' names in any reporting is gained prior to use in accordance with GDPR legislation 2018.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to CAC, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

5-Data Security: Storage and Backup

Organisational IT is internally managed by CAC.

Sufficient data storage space is available on CAC computer, portable external drive and cloud storage for back-up and storage.

Back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing will be to a separate media device (such as laptop, SD cards or portable external hard drive).

Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors and with the wider project team on an *ad hoc* basis using email or file sharing applications.

Analogue data will be stored in specific folders, bags or boxes at CAC office or storage unit until their deposition or destruction.

6-Selection and Preservation
Data selection
The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the post-excavation assessment, and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages. Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders. It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, tables, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during the post-excavation stage and duplicate photographs will be discarded. Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results. Within a year of the completion of the project, a summary report will be submitted for publication to a national journal (probably <i>Archaeology in Wales</i>). The project results are likely to provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record and will contribute to the knowledge of the site, and aiding the future management of the archaeological site. The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP. Negative archaeological results, from Evaluation or Watching Brief, are unlikely to produce a large digital or analogue data archive for deposition. In this circumstance, a technical archaeological report with a limited selection of images will be deposited, as long as this was agreed as part of the Selection Strategy and DMP process.
Long term data preservation
The digital archive will be deposited with the RCHAMW, which is a certified repository in Wales. Analogue archives will be deposited within an appropriate depository according to the location or importance of the project. The RCAHMW or the National Museum Cardiff will be the preferred depository of analogue archives. The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team. The costs for the time needed for preparation and deposition have been included in the project budget.
Data repository
The relevant trusted physical repository (RCAHMW) has been contacted during project initiation. The RCAHMW has also been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.
Archiving Costs
Sufficient resources to cover data preparation and for the preparation of the archive for deposition have been included in the project budget.

7-Data Sharing
Sharing data
A final version of the project report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and any data which they request can also be provided directly. The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to the Historic Environment Record when appropriate.
Data restrictions
No restrictions. Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

8-Responsibilities
Sharing data
The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project. Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager. Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team. Once data is incorporated into the organisation's computer, storage and backup is managed internally. Data archiving is undertaken by the Project Manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository. Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.

19.3 Appendix 3: Selection Strategy

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants - Selection Strategy

Project: Land adjoining Swansea Road, Gellideg, Merthyr Tydfil

Date:

22/02/2024 to Version: 1-0 draft

Project Information

Project Management

Organisation	Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (CAC)	
Project Manager	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC), cardiff.consultants@gmail.com	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC)	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	RCAHMW	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC)	
Landowner / Developer	Merthyr Valley Homes Ltd	
Other		

Resources

Resources required

No unusual resources required outside of CAC normal operating equipment and personnel.

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the WSI.

In view of the development proposals and in consultation with Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology, it is recommended that an intensive archaeological watching brief be carried out during all groundworks associated with the construction of the residential development and access road.

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project outlined in the WSI, the regional research framework (if applicable) and the collection and deposition guidelines of the RCHAMW for the digital analogue data.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Project Manager, Digital Repository (RCAHMW)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

The Data Management Plan (DMP) for the project is laid out in Annexe 2 of the WSI and covers both digital and analogue data.

Selection of digital data: It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, tables, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the CAC DMP.

All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the CAC DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

Standards and Guidance: The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data: CAC 2023 Data Management Plan. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales 2017), *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMW and *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs), Version 2, 2022* by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts.

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Deselected Digital Data

Non-selected digital data will be kept for business purposes on CAC physical and cloud storage.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Project Manager, Analogue Repository (RCAHMW) or National Museum Cardiff

Selection

The Data Management Plan (DMP) for the project is laid out in Annexe 2 of the WSI, and covers both digital and analogue data.

Selection of analogue data: Analogue data will be selected for inclusion in the preserved archive by the Project Manager following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

Analogue data is likely to include the following:

Printed copy of the Project Brief, WSI, report if available

Site drawings (plan, sections, reconstructions) : All will be selected

Context Sheets: All will be selected

Artefacts illustration: All final versions will be selected

Specialist generated documents: Final versions will be selected

Copies of any other data requested by the final Repository.

All data not meeting the above criteria will be deselected. It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Deselected Documents

The deselected analogue data will be, after final check by the Project Manager, either destroyed (shredded) or retained by CAC for business purposes including promotional material, teaching...

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type

Bulk Finds (Artefacts, Ecofacts)

Section 3.

1

Stakeholders

On-site bulk archives selection strategy will be implemented by the Project Manager in conjunction with the Project Finds Specialist(s) and Final Repository if applicable.

If required, specialist(s) will assess the bulk finds and advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Selection

3.1.1 All material (unless large quantities of buildings materials are uncovered) gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

Large quantities of building material (bricks, tiles, roofing materials) will be assessed, recorded and stored on site by the Project Manager or the Project Finds Officer and examples of each types retained for further assessment if necessary.

Element of architectural stoneworks will be assessed, recorded and stored on site by the Project Manager or the Project Finds Officer.

Element of decorated and undecorated plasterworks gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

3.1.2 The full material archive returned to the CAC offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and the Final Repository collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

It is presumed that no bulk finds post-dating AD 1800 will be retained after post-excavation assessment or selected for inclusion in the preserved archive (subject to review) unless specific National or Regional research framework applies.

3.1.3 Any ceramic material found in the evaluation will be analysed to the standards outlined in *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group* (Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D H and Wood, I, 2016). Other *Artefacts and ecofacts* will be analysed following the advice given in *the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014-2020).First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson, D. E. and Neal, V., 2001

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

No material will be discarded without processing and recording.

Deselected Material

Discarded material will be returned to land owner or destroyed by crushing or retained by CAC for training or teaching purposes.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (e.g. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Environmental Remains	Section 3.	2
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Stakeholders

If environmental sampling is necessary during the project, sampling will be carried out by or in conjunction with the relevant specialist(s) and could include archaeobotany, paleoecology, geoarchaeology, zooarchaeologist, organic residues, scientific dating (Radiocarbon) and dendrochronology.

Selection

3.2.1 All samples will be processed and assessed by the relevant specialist(s) and it is anticipated that negative samples or flots containing no archaeological material will not be retained. Specimens to be included in the working project archive may include glass microscope slides (pollen samples, sediment thin sections), samples in vials (archaeobotanical remains e.g. seeds; pollen sample residues; insect remains; molluscs), dendrochronology samples (dry wood blocks/cores).

3.2.2 The selection strategy for the Working Project Archive will be decided in collaboration with the specialist(s), on-site and during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the project aims and objectives. The selection strategy for final deposition will be decided following completion of the Analysis Phase, based on the Specialist reports and advice.

3.2.3 Specific Standards and Guidance used by the relevant specialist(s) will be communicated to the Project Manager at the start or during fieldwork when the need for specialist(s) input has been ascertained. These Guidance and Guidelines will be followed by the Project team.

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

No material will be discarded without processing and recording.

Deselected Material

Discarded material will be returned to land owner or destroyed by crushing or retained by CAC for training or teaching purposes.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Human Remains	Section 3.	3
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Stakeholders

On-site human remains selection strategy will be implemented by the Project Manager in conjunction with the Project Finds Specialist(s), osteoarchaeologist and Final Repository if applicable.

If required, the osteoarchaeologist will assess the human remains and advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Selection

3.3.1 All human remains gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

Comingled human remains will all be collected and returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment by the Project Manager or the osteoarchaeologist.

Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

3.3.2 All human remains returned to the CAC offices will be reviewed following analysis by the Project Manager or the osteoarchaeologist, who will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and the Final Repository collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

It is presumed that all Christian human remains will be reburied in consecrated ground after post-excavation assessment or, if deemed to be of Regional or National importance, selected for inclusion in the preserved archive.

3.3.3 Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

All human remains will be collected during the project.

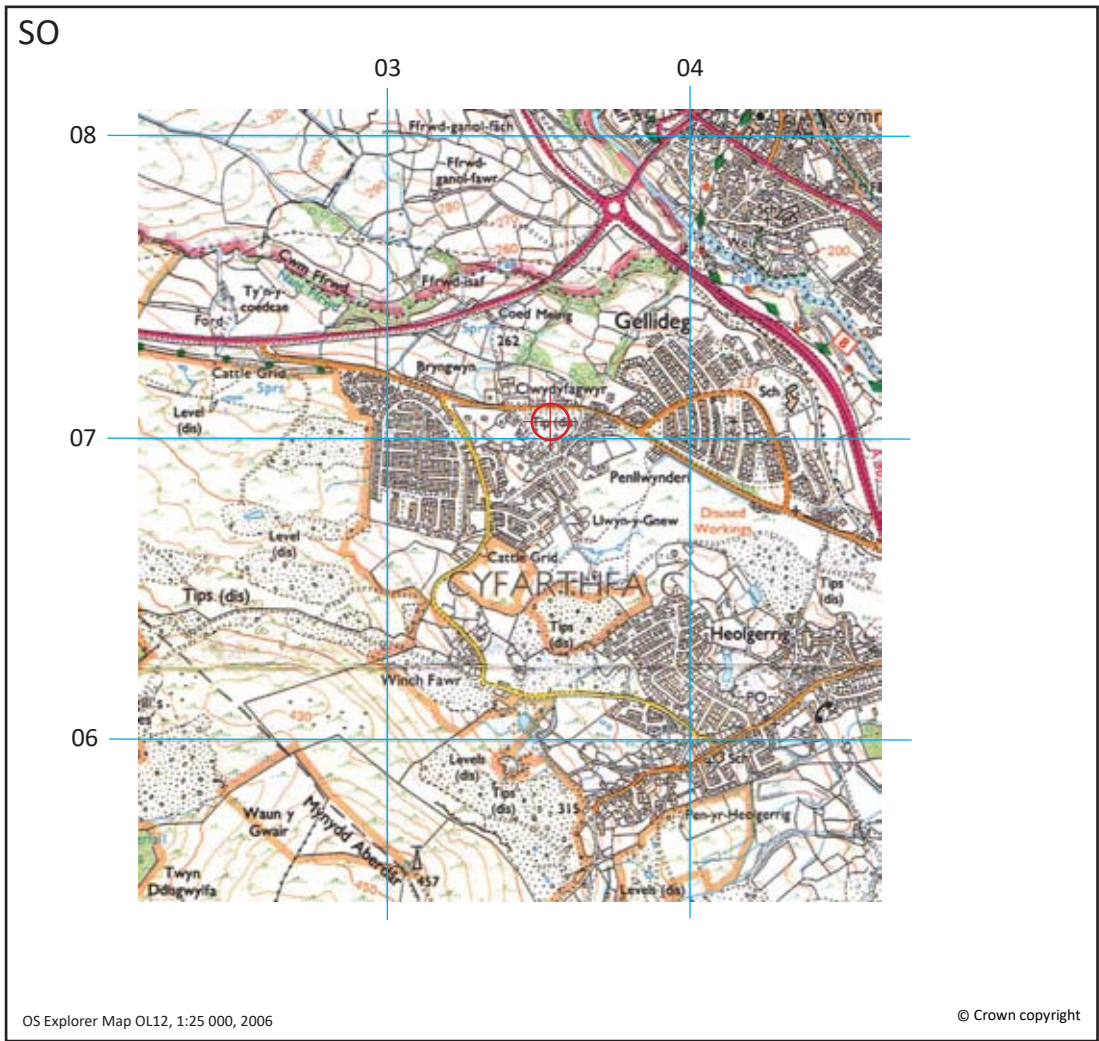
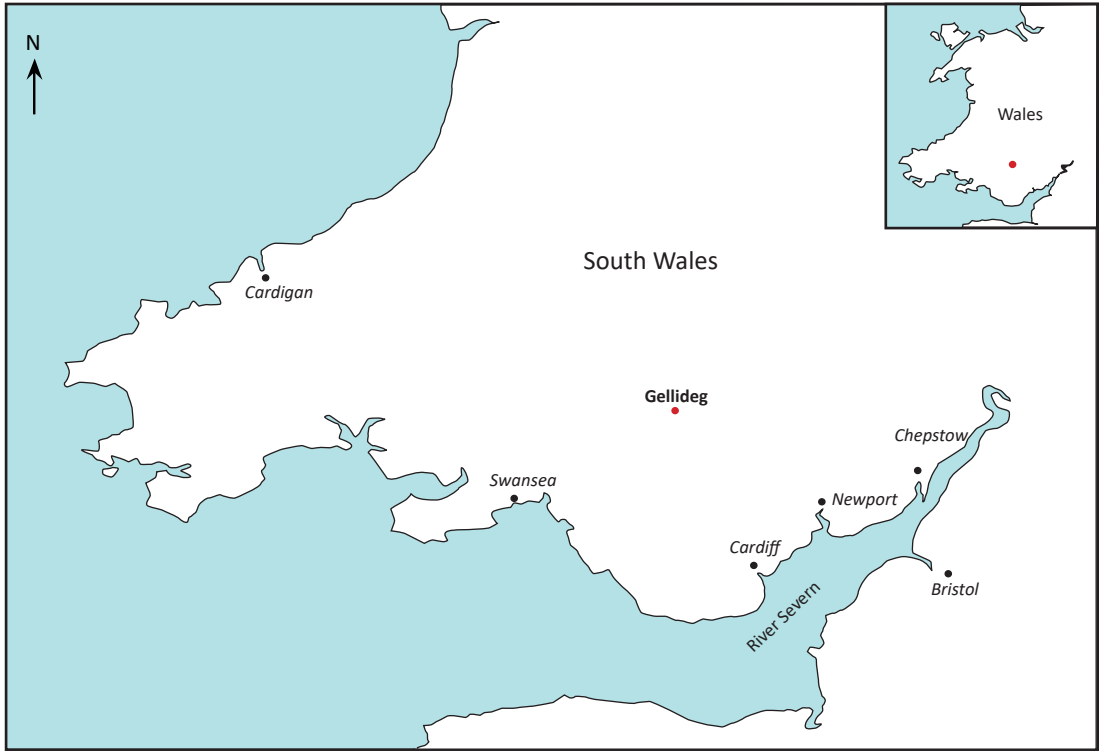
Deselected Material

Discarded material (comingled remains excavated from burial ground) will be reburied, in consecrated ground for Christian remains. Full skeletal remains not included in the preserved archive will be reburied in consecrated ground for Christian remains.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

Gellideg 2024
Land adjoining Swansea Road

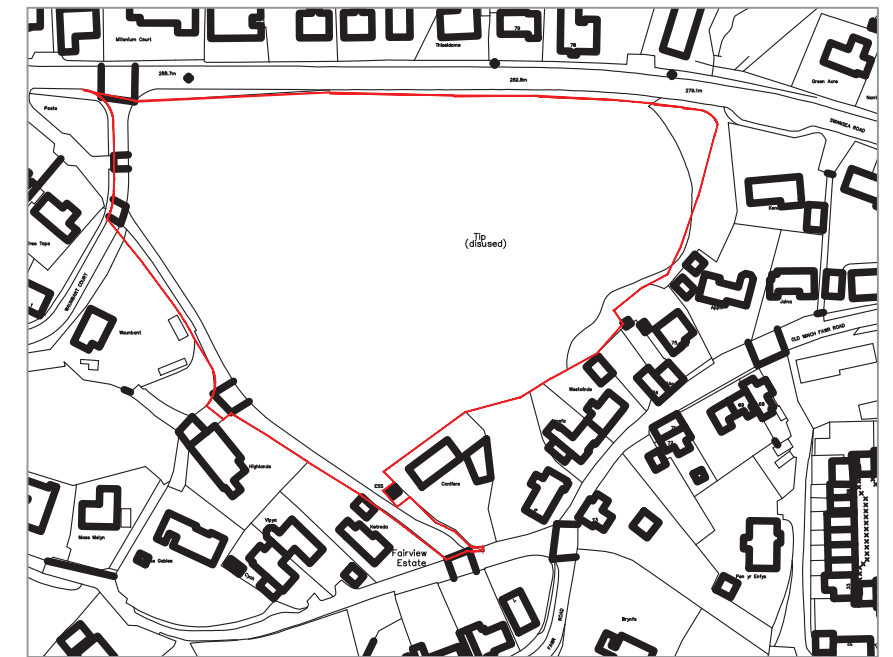


○ Land adjoining Swansea Road, Gellideg

Figure 1: Location maps



Location Plan
1:1000



Location Plan
1:2500

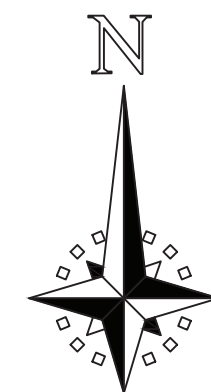
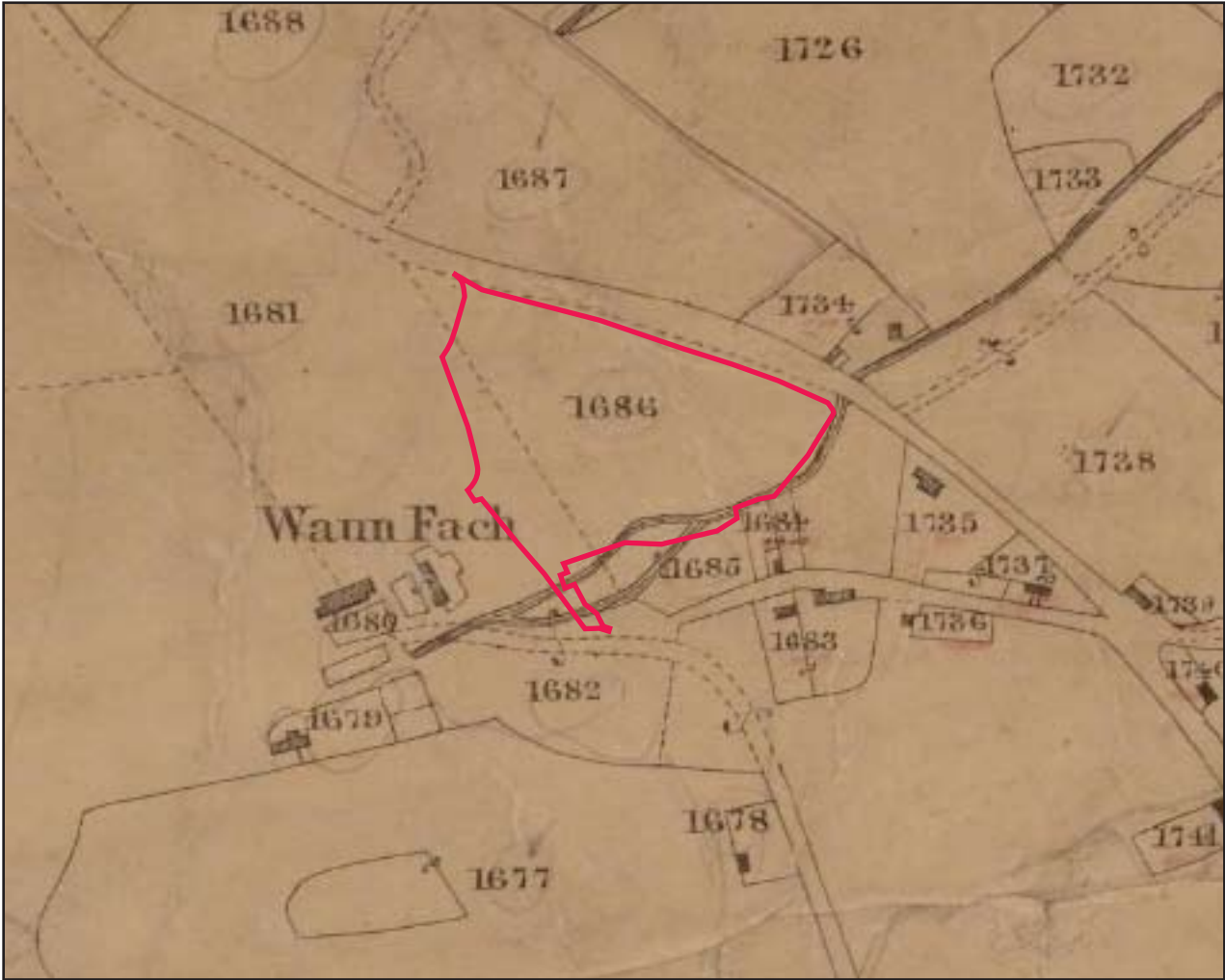


Figure 2: Location plan (C2J AL(90)01 Rev A, 2018)

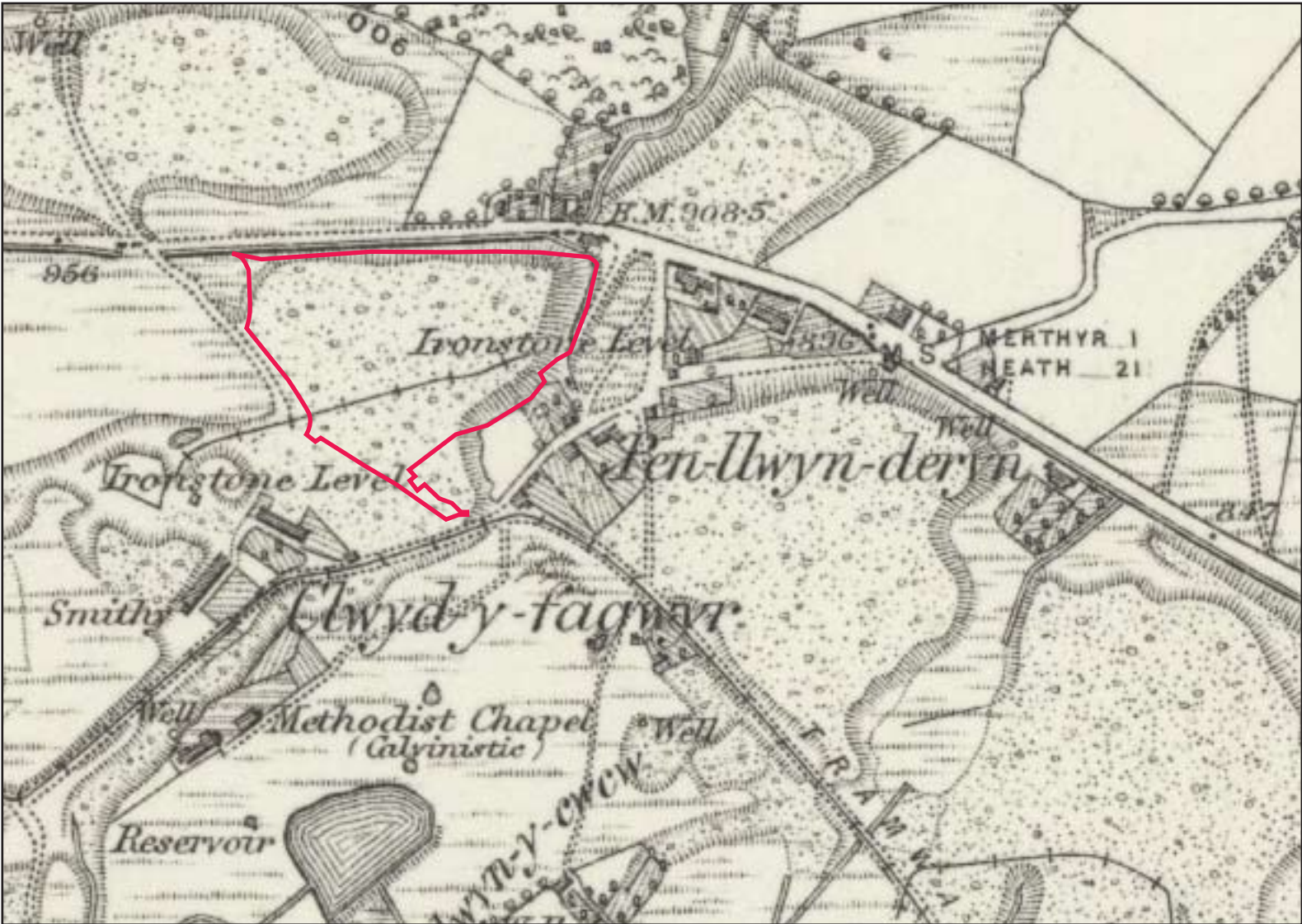
Development at Swansea Road, Merthyr Tydfil		Job No. 18 004
Title Location Plan		Dwg No. AL(90)01
Date 09/02/2018	Drawn WS	Rev. A
Scale 1:1000 & 1:2500 @ A3		
2		
Architects Town planners Environmental & Urban design		
Unit 1A, Compass Business Park, Pacific Road, Cardiff. CF24 5HL		www.c-jarchitects.co.uk tel: 029 20452100



Figure 3: Proposed site plan (C2J AL(90)02 Rev AI, 2018)



a: 1850



b: 1885

 Land adjacent to Swansea Road, Gellideg

Figure 4: The development area between 1850 and 1885

Not to Scale

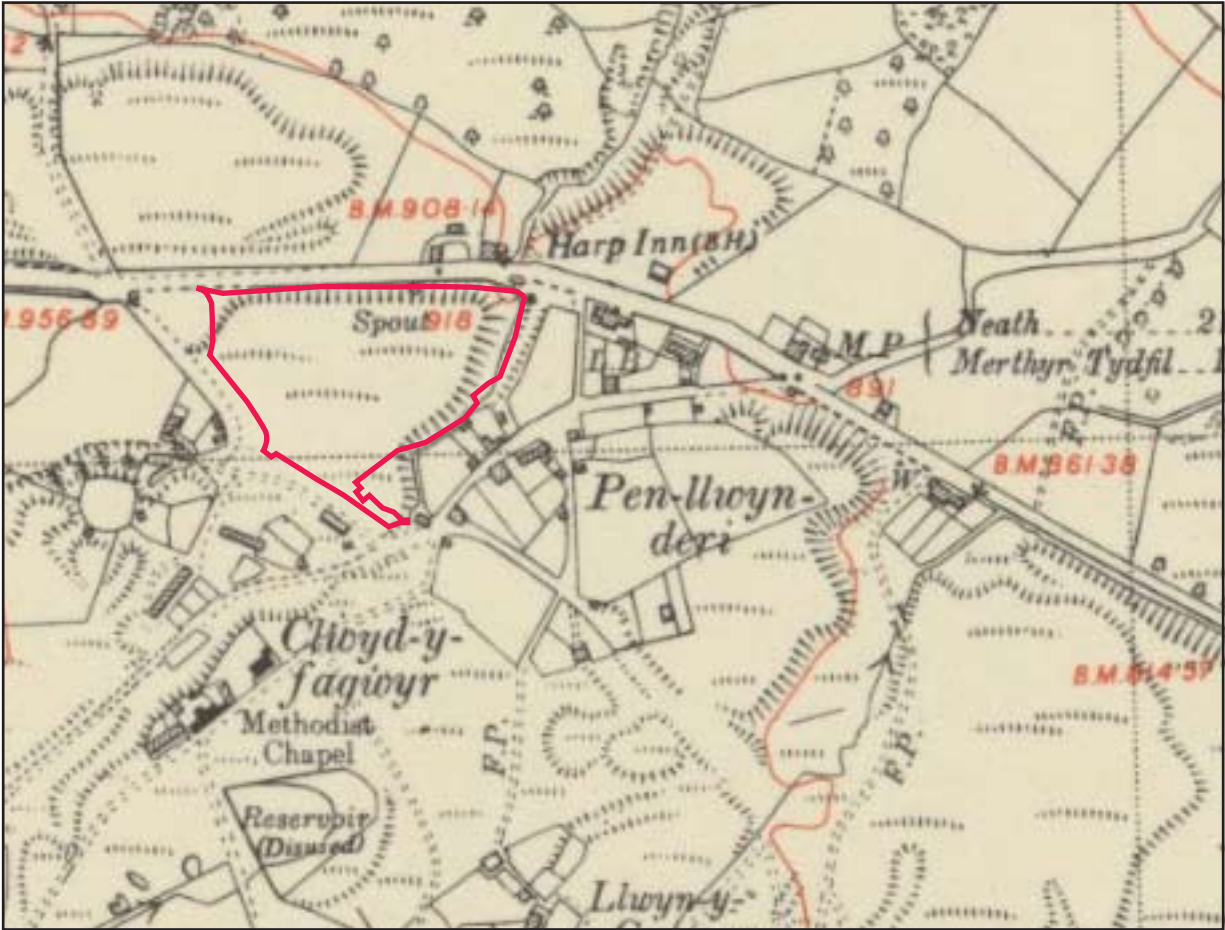
a: 1901



b: 1921



c: 1951



Land adjacent to Swansea Road, Gellideg

Figure 5: The development area between 1901 and 1951

Not to Scale



Date	Check	Drawn	Description
13/01/2018	WS	WS	Plan updated
13/01/2018	WS	WS	Plan updated
28/02/2018	JLV	JLV	Plan updated
28/02/2018	JLV	JLV	Additional landscaping added to five of 4 bed plots
28/02/2018	WS	WS	Section lines amended

Development at Swansea Road,
Merthyr Tydfil

Job No.
18 004

Title
Proposed Site Plan

Date
28/02/2018

Drawn
WS

Scale
1:500 @ A2

Architects
Environmental & Urban design

Town planners

Figure 6: Plan of the watching brief area (C2J AL(90)02 Rev AI, 2018 and CAC)



Plate 1: The development area from the south-west



Plate 2: The development area from the north-east



Plate 3: The steep bank above Swansea Road from the east



Plate 4: The steep bank above Old Winchfawr Road from the south