



Former St. Tydfils Hospital, Merthyr

**Archaeological written scheme of historic environment mitigation
and written scheme of investigation**

by

**The
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd
(GGAT Projects)**

Planning Application Number – P/20/0199

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**Former St. Tydfils Hospital, Merthyr: Archaeological written scheme of historic environment
mitigation and written scheme of investigation**

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Figure

Figure 1. Location plan showing the development area and Listed building. Copyright the client and their agents

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Summary

Planning permission has been granted with conditions to St Tydfils Development LLP for the conversion and extension of a listed building into seven apartments and a dwelling and the construction of 62 dwellings on the site of St Tydfils Hospital, Upper Thomas Street, Merthyr Tydfil (Planning Application No P/20/0199).

Two of the Conditions (Nos. 23 and 24) include producing a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a Level 3 historic building survey followed by implementation of the programme and publication of the results, and for a written scheme of historic environment mitigation (WSHEM) setting out a programme of archaeological work. This report combines both the written scheme historic environment mitigation and the written scheme of investigation.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd Projects Department (GGAT Projects) were commissioned to prepare both the written scheme of investigation and the written scheme of historic environment mitigation, which provides the framework for archaeological works to be undertaken.

The scheme allows for or a programme of building recording to Level 3 standard (Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2016) which will record the structure (former Merthyr Union Workhouse and latterly part of the hospital) by written, drawn and photographic means. This is to be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.

The scheme also allows for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on all groundworks required for the development, including removal of concrete slabs and foundations during demolition.

The scheme includes contingency arrangements including the provision of sufficient time and resources to ensure that any archaeological features or finds that are located during the development are properly excavated, recorded and removed. If suitable deposits are encountered, the scheme also includes the provision for any sampling that may prove necessary, post-excavation recording and reporting and possible publication of the results.

The archaeological works will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014, updated 2021) and Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016).

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Senior Projects Manager). The report was prepared by Alice Evans BA MA (Project Archaeologist).

Copyright notice

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Abbreviations

APM: Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT)
GGAT: Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd.
HER: Historic Environment Record (curated by GGAT)
ICON: Institute of Conservation
LB: Listed Buildings Grade I, II and II* (Cadw)
LPA: Local Planning Authority
NGR: National Grid Reference
NMR National Monuments Record (curated by the RCAHMW)
NPRN: National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
PRN: Primary Record Number (in HER)
RCAHMW: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM: Scheduled Monument (Cadw)

1 Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and planning background

1.1.1 Planning permission has been granted with conditions, to St Tydfils Development LLP. for the conversion and extension of a listed building into seven apartments and a dwelling and the construction of 62 dwellings on the site of St Tydfils Hospital, Upper Thomas Street, Merthyr Tydfil. Planning Application Number: P/20/0199 centred on NGR SO 05167 06441 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Condition no. 23 of planning permission stated that:

"No works to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason - To preserve the buildings by record in accordance with Policy CW1 of the Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Replacement Local Development Plan."

1.1.3 The LPA determined that this should be to Level 3 standards (Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016)) of the former Merthyr Union Workhouse part of which is Grade II Listed (the Entrance Block of St Tydfil's Hospital (Cadw ref. 11475)) and was latterly used as the hospital.

1.1.4 Condition no. 24 of planning permission stated:

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

Reason - 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 in accordance with Policy CW1 of the Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Replacement Local Development Plan."

1.1.5 The LPA determined that this should be an archaeological watching brief during demolition works associated with the Merthyr Union Workhouse which is also partially Grade II Listed (the Entrance Block of St Tydfil's Hospital (Cadw ref. 11475) which is dated 1870), and also during construction works. The Listed element of the structure will remain in situ with minor works as necessary.

1.1.6 GGAT Projects was commissioned to prepare both schemes, which form the subject of this report.

1.1.7 In addition, and with particular regard to the Listed Building (Cadw Ref 11475) St Tydfils Hospital: Entrance Block (Centre Part Only) a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was produced for Listed Building Consent (K Metcalfe Heritage 2020). This contains a wealth of background detail regarding the building as does The Design and Access Statement for the development (Amity Planning Consultants 2020).

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 As the reports in section 1.1.5 are comprehensive, a summary only is given: The site of St Tydfils Hospital is accessed from Upper Thomas Street Merthyr Tydfil and is reverse U-shaped around the former cholera cemetery which is now a public open space to the west of site. The site comprises 5 acres of land formerly used as a hospital with associated hardstanding car parking and mature trees.

1.2.2 The site is bounded by residential developments to the north, west and south, whilst the land immediately east is Thomastown Park Recreation Ground.

1.2.3 The site is covered by standing ruinous buildings or hardstanding, with large areas of rubble. Elevation on the site is approximately 190m AOD.

1.2.4 Superficial geology consists of glacially derived tills, unsorted to poorly sorted and containing particles ranging in size from clay to boulders, suspended in a matrix of mud or sand overlaying bedrocks consisting of South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation - Sandstone (BGS 2021).

1.3 Historical Background

1.3.1 In addition to the HIA (Metcalfe 2020) the following historical background was taken from the APM Planning Letter MTY0264/HB and states;

1.3.2 'Information in the Historic Environment Record (HER), curated by this Trust, shows that the application area is situated within the Merthyr Tydfil Registered Historic Landscape (HLW (MGI) 2), specifically the Thomas Town (West) Character Area (HLCA034), as defined within the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. The HER also references the Pont-morlais Infirmary which was located in the eastern part of the site and demolished before World War II.

1.3.3 The HER also shows that there are two Listed Buildings (both Grade II) within the proposed development area. The Statue and Plinth to Sir W.T. Lewis (Cadw ref. 11476) dating to 1900, and the Entrance Block of St Tydfil's Hospital (Cadw ref. 11475) which is dated 1870, although originally built as part of the Merthyr Union Workhouse (1853).

1.3.4 The route of the Roman road (R621-02b), leading from the fort at Penydarren Park to the fort at Caerphilly, is also projected to cross the proposed site'.

(Planning letter MTY0264/HB).

1.4 Site specific archaeological background

- 1.4.1 No previous intrusive archaeological work is recorded as having taken place within the red line boundary of the development.
- 1.4.2 The Listed Building Entrance Block of St Tydfil's Hospital (Cadw ref. 11475) including the original Merthyr Union Workhouse (1853) has been recorded during the HIA assessment but not to The Level 3 Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).
- 1.4.3 The demolition, conversion and groundworks proposed have the potential to uncover earlier features associated with the property and any previously unknown archaeological remains particularly associated with Roman activity.

2 Specification

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 The purpose of this written scheme is to set out a quantifiable schedule of works against which performance, fitness for purpose and achievement of quality can be measured.
- 2.1.2 This WSI/WSHEM has been prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014) and standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and *Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 An archaeological record (Level 3) of the structure originally built as part of the Merthyr Union Workhouse and including the Grade II Listed element, prior to redevelopment.
- 2.2.2 An investigation of the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording in order to ensure the safeguarding of the resource in the development area prior to and during construction works.
- 2.2.3 The presentation of these observations in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- 2.2.4 The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

2.3 Timing

- 2.3.1 The programme of historic building survey will be carried out prior to the commencement of any works.
- 2.3.2 The timing of on-site works will be phased according to the development programme and each component will be agreed in advance.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological watching brief will commence following the notification of a start date for the development works as provided by the client and one convenient for both parties.

2.4 Nature of effect

- 2.4.1 The scope of works are demonstrated in documents associated with planning application P/20/0199. These include;
 - Demolition and adaption of existing buildings in advance of the development
 - Construction work including foundations, roads and sewers, landscaping, and all related below ground infrastructure.

2.4.2 There is potential for encountering previously unknown archaeologically significant artefacts and features within the proposed development, especially those relating to the Roman period. There is also a possibility of encountering unknown archaeological finds of any date. Further structural details may be revealed during demolition works associated with the Merthyr Union Workhouse.

2.5 Assessment of potential impact

2.5.1 Without appropriate forms of mitigation, the following general development activities are deemed likely to have a potential impact on the archaeological resource:

- Demolition or alteration of the existing structures related to the former Workhouse.
- Ground preparation/enabling works, including any ground investigation works and access
- Removal of concrete floor slabs or machine removal of building foundations
- Topsoil stripping
- Reduction of ground levels
- The excavation of foundation trenches
- The excavation of service trenches
- Landscaping works, including any levelling or re-profiling
- Any other ground intrusive works

2.6 Specification strategy

2.6.1 The strategy proposed, is based on the likely extent and form of archaeological interests and the proposed extent and form of development effect.

2.6.2 A Level 3 building survey (Historic England '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' 2016) of the building complex (relating to the original Merthyr Union Workhouse) should be undertaken which will make a record of the structure by written, drawn and photographic means.

2.6.3 Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

2.6.4 The effect of the development on potential archaeological interests will be

safeguarded by means of archaeological watching brief undertaken on the groundwork's specified in 2.5.1 above to meet the requirement of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014 updated 2020).

- 2.6.5 If archaeologically significant remains are discovered during the watching brief, the archaeologist carrying out the works, in consultation, where appropriate, with the resident engineer (or equivalent agent), will make a decision as to whether it can be adequately recorded and removed without disruption to any nearby development works.
- 2.6.6 In the event that a significant discovery is made during the watching brief, and the provision in paragraph 2.6.3 cannot be put into effect, then arrangements will be made to modify the construction programme and fence off the area of interest to allow its safe and effective investigation and recording.
- 2.6.7 In the event that remains are encountered during the watching brief which are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangements would not be of sufficient scope, a meeting with the client, the LPA, their archaeological advisors and any other parties that may be relevant to the issue, should be convened in order to agree an appropriate strategy.

3 Resourcing

GGAT Projects will provide the following input to carry out the subsequent archaeological works.

3.1 Staffing

The project staff involved are experienced archaeologists drawn from the team regularly used, these will include:

- Martin Tuck MCIfA, Projects Manager, responsible for the tracking of the project and maintaining quality
- Assistant Project Manager/Archaeologist, responsible for carrying out the watching brief and building survey.

Additional input is provided by:

- Finds Specialist, responsible for finds recovery policy and arrangement of specialist services
- Project Archaeologists (finds), responsible for cleaning, cataloguing and analysing finds
- Illustrator, responsible for preparing publication-standard drawings, artistic reconstruction drawings, information boards, leaflets and advertisements

3.2 Specialists

Specialist expertise, if required, will be obtained from suitably qualified internal and external individuals. These specialists will be drawn from the following list used by GGAT:

- Ceramic building material: Martin Locock (Freelance) / Dr Edith Evans (GGAT)
- Clay pipes: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Coins: Steve Sell (Freelance) or National Museum Wales (NMW)
- Conservation: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation services (Cardiff University)
- Faunal remains: Hannah Bowden (GGAT)/ Sheila Hamilton-Dyer (Freelance)
- Flints: Elizabeth Walker (NMW)
- Glass: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Metalwork: Dr Mark Redknap (NMW) / Prof Bill Manning (Freelance)
- Medieval stone: Dr Mark Redknap (NMW)
- Medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Metalwork and industrial residues: Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University and GeoArch)
- Mortar analysis: Rob Dunning (GGAT)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains: University of Wales Lampeter, Archaeological Services (UWLAS) / Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) / Reading University (Quest)
- Post-medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Prehistoric pottery: Jody Deacon (NMW)
- Roman pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
- Roman brick and tile: Dr Edith Evans (GGAT)
- Waterlogged wood: Prof Nigel Nayling / Dr Rod Bale (UWLAS (UWTSD))

Further specialist expertise in other disciplines will be obtained as required from suitably qualified individuals/institutions.

4 Implementation

4.1 General implementation

- 4.1.1 The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* (2016).
- 4.1.2 The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014 revised 2020).
- 4.1.3 If stray finds or deposits of minor interest are encountered these will be recorded by the archaeologist as the specified ground works proceed.
- 4.1.4 If more significant deposits are found these will be investigated and recorded within a secured area.
- 4.1.5 Should human remains be encountered, the nature and extent of those remains will be established and recorded, and the coroner informed. However, the remains will be left in situ, with suitable measures in place to ensure their protection. Special circumstances may dictate the need to remove human remains if they are thought to be vulnerable to further damage or obstructive to the broader aims of the work. In such cases, the human remains will be archaeologically recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation. This will include reporting to the relevant authorities, the obtaining of proper licences, and the provision for eventual reburial following appropriate analysis.
- 4.1.6 All human remains will be excavated by hand in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993) and in accordance with guidance in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *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).
- 4.1.7 It is intended that the site archive, including any finds assemblage, will be deposited with an appropriate institution (e.g. Cyfarthfa Castle Museum & Art Gallery), or retained by the landowners, as required.
- 4.1.8 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those, which may be subject to the laws of Treasure Act (1996) and/or Treasure Order (2002), will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the site owners. An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept this material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.

- 4.1.9 A report describing the works carried out and findings made will be prepared and submitted to the local planning authority.

4.2 Specification methodology

- 4.2.1 Prior to their implementation, a specific Health and Safety risk assessment, will be drawn up before the commencement of the building survey and watching brief.
- 4.2.2 No works should be undertaken to the building until the building recording has been carried out and the archaeological advisors advised that the survey has been completed.
- 4.2.3 No machines or contractors should work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.
- 4.2.4 Any ground intrusions will be conducted under archaeological watching brief conditions. These include, but are not limited to, those specified in section 2.5.1. No groundworks should be undertaken in the area to which this scheme applies without liaising with the site archaeologist.
- 4.2.5 In the event of particularly significant or complex discoveries being made during the course of the watching brief, those areas will be fenced off and clearly demarked.
- 4.2.6 No machines or contractors should work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.

4.3 Method of recording

- 4.3.1 The techniques employed should conform to best current professional practice. GGAT will upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client. Structures will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan, where appropriate. All structures will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than ten megapixels. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels, where appropriate, related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 4.3.2 During the watching brief, all archaeological deposits should be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system. GGAT will upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client. Stratigraphic deposits (contexts) will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan, and, where appropriate, in section. All significant contexts will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than ten megapixels. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 4.3.3 All classes of finds will be retained, cleaned, and catalogued until arrangements for final deposition have been agreed, in line with the requirements of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of*

archaeological materials (2014 updated 2020). If substantial quantities of undiagnostic, residual or modern material are recovered, an on-site recording and discard policy for these classes of find will be devised.

- 4.3.4 In the event that suitable deposits are encountered, the management of environmental recording and sampling will follow the principles and tenets laid down in Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2011. All deposits with a high potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by column, bulk and other method, for possible subsequent analysis, in accordance with a sampling strategy overseen by a specialist with appropriate expertise. Sampling and recording will be the responsibility of an identified member of the field team with relevant experience.

5 Reporting

- 5.1.1 An archive of archaeological records relating to the fieldwork and an archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports will be prepared to the specifications in *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).
- 5.1.2 Archaeological and historical sources will be consulted, in order to place the results of the fieldwork in an appropriate archaeological and historical framework.
- 5.1.3 Following a review of the potential of the recovered evidence, a programme of analysis and research will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of a site narrative and supporting data, including finished drawings and photographs as necessary.
- 5.1.4 GGAT will identify the internal or external specialists who will be responsible for preparing reports on cultural or palaeoenvironmental material, and dating and for overseeing the sampling programme.
- 5.1.5 A report of the findings, which will include a synthesis of the data gathered, together with supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, and illustrations, will be produced. A PDF of the report will be supplied to the client. It is the submission of the report by the client to the LPA which enables discharge of planning conditions.
- 5.1.6 Where appropriate, short archaeological digest reports will be submitted for publication in relevant regional, national and thematic learned journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal. Non-technical reports will also be produced to inform the public of the archaeological investigations, this may

also include web pages, posters, leaflets or other media forms.

- 5.1.7 It is intended that the site archive, including any finds assemblage, will be deposited with an appropriate institution, or retained by the landowners, as required, in accordance with the ICON and the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales guidelines (*The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017)), and subject to the agreement of the legal landowner.
- 5.1.8 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those, which may be subject to the laws of Treasure Act (1996) and/or Treasure Order (2002), will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the landowner(s). An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept any such material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the finds recovered.
- 5.1.9 A digital copy of the report and full archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth, and a digital copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the Regional Historic Environment Record, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea in accordance with the guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).

6 General

6.1 Insurance

- 6.1.1 GGAT hold full insurance cover for this type of work including Professional Indemnity and Public Liability cover. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied to the client on request.

6.2 Health and Safety

- 6.2.1 The contractor should provide to the client a copy of its Health and Safety statement in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. The contractor should prepare any documentation required by the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015.
- 6.2.2 Prior to commencement of work, GGAT will carry out a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999. A copy of the risk assessment should be kept on any site office and be available for inspection on request.
- 6.2.3 In addition to statutory requirements, GGAT follow best practice for Health and Safety in archaeology as defined in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) Manual of Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2010 and as updated).

6.3 General Limitations

- 6.3.1 The work outlined in this specification will be carried out to the highest professional standards, and the conclusions drawn will be based on a considered review of the evidence available. However, the archaeological resource is unpredictable, and the encountering of unexpected archaeological deposits on the site cannot be ruled out. Examination of such deposits is beyond the scope of the specification and must be agreed by separate negotiation.
- 6.3.2 Should there need to be a variation to the provisions of the specification, this will be agreed in advance with the Client and the relevant Planning Authority or their agents.

6.4 Quality Control

- 6.4.1 GGAT will carry out the work in accordance with the appropriate Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' regulations.

6.5 Arbitration

- 6.5.1 Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work will be referred for a 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 the agreement.

7 References

Metcalf K, 2020, *Former St Tydfils Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil CF47 0SJ. Heritage Impact Assessment September 2020, Rev E Listed Building Consent*. K Metcalfe Heritage

Amity Planning Consultants, 2020, *Planning, Design and Access Statement Former St. Tydfil's Hospital Site, Merthyr Tydfil August 2020*

Online resources

British Geological Survey mapping [Online], Accessed June 2021. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home>. BGS

Archaeological planning letter, MTY0264/HB

Legislative and technical guidelines

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- Historic England, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.
- Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales. 2017. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.

Glossary

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Assessment

A desk-based assessment is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

Brief

An outline framework of the archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of the works that will be required.

Bronze Age

A chronological division of the prehistoric period, which sees the introduction of copper and the eventual widespread adoption of bronze for use in weapons, jewellery etc. In Britain it is dated between circa 2300 and 700 BC.

Cadw

Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service: Cadw are responsible for the planning issues which affect statutorily protected monuments and buildings. They also grant aid repairs to historic buildings and monuments and manage ancient monuments which are in direct State care.

Early-medieval

The period after the breakdown of Roman rule and the Norman invasion (circa 410 to 1066 AD).

Field evaluation

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In south-east Wales the HER is curated by the Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Medieval

The period after the Norman invasion nominally finishing at the Battle of Bosworth and the commencement of the reign of Henry VII (1067 to 1485 AD).

Mesolithic

A chronological division of the prehistoric period spanning the period from the end of the last ice age to the introduction of farming. It is dated between circa 10,000 and circa 4,400 BC.

Modern

The period since 1901 AD.

Natural

Archaeological term for undisturbed natural geology on a site.

Neolithic

A chronological division of the prehistoric period during which agriculture and domestic animals were introduced to Britain. It is dated circa 4,400 to circa 2,300 BC.

NGR

National Grid Reference

Palaeolithic

The earliest division of the prehistoric period, from the first evidence of tool making by humans to the final retreat of glacial ice from Britain. It is dated circa 22,500 to circa 10,000 BC.

Post-medieval

Period between 1486 and 1901 AD.

RCAHMW

Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Wales based in Aberystwyth.

Risk Assessment

A document prepared to meet the requirements of *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* assessing all risks to the health and safety of employees and others arising from a work activity.

Roman

Period when Britain was ruled by Rome circa 44 - 410 AD

Romano-British

Term used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with Roman culture

Specification

A written schedule of works required for a particular project (by a curator, planning archaeologist or client), set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored. Normally prepared by or agreed with the relevant curator.

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as a programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts

There are four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, Clwyd-Powys, Dyfed, Gwynedd and Glamorgan-Gwent. The Trusts were established between 1974 and 1975 in order to carry out rescue archaeological work in Wales. The Trusts are divided into Contracting and Curatorial Divisions. They are all charities but are also limited companies



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6

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6

Route on paved surface
assumed in assessment
road

Linear
Bio-Retention
SUDS Feature

Approximate
position and
spread of
existing
trees from
aerial
photograph -
not surveyed

EXISTING
PARK

Approximate
position and
spread of
existing
trees from
aerial
photograph -
not surveyed

Linear
Bio-Retention
SUDS Feature

Linear
Bio-Retention
SUDS Feature

Surface
Parking
Area

G/I

H
H
H

J
J

E

D

E

C
C

B
B
B
B

C

E

C

D

44

43

42

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**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Department)**



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: Former St Tydfils Hospital, Merthyr: archaeological written scheme of investigation, mitigation and written scheme of investigation

Report Date: July 2021

Report Number: 2021/079

Report prepared by: Alice Evans

Position: Project Archaeologist

Date: 01/07/2021

Illustrations prepared by: N/A

Position:

Date:

Report checked and authorised by: Martin Tuck

Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 02/07/2021

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.

