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Subject: Archaeology Report
Attachments: Report 2230 Maesynant, Merthyr Tydfil WB.pdf

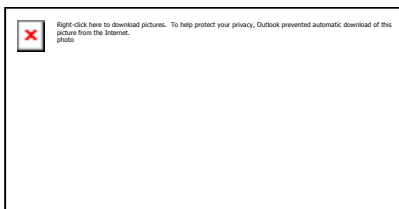
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Hi David/Sara,

Please find attached the report from Archeology Wales.

Thanks



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Archaeological Watching Brief:
Maesynant, Grove park, Merthyr Tydfil

September 2023



Report No. 2230

By

Rachel Willmot



Archaeological Watching Brief:

Maesynant, Grove park, Merthyr Tydfil

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Prepared for Surban Design Ltd

By

Rachel Willmot

Report No.2230

Version	Date	Sections Revised	Prepared/Revised by	Checked & Authorised by
1	18/09/2023	Original	Rachel Willmot BA	Charley James-Martin MCIfA

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Non-Technical Summary

Between July 2023 and August 2023, Archaeology Wales Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the residential development of 3 detached houses at the land at Maesynant, Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil, CF47 8HX, centred on NGR SO 04866 06951. The associated planning application references are P/19/0329 and P/22/0038.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record, and analyse any significant archaeological remains that would have been disturbed by the groundworks.

There were no features or deposits of archaeological significance revealed within the excavated areas. The stratigraphy across the site remained consistent within the areas subject to archaeological monitoring.

The watching brief was undertaken to the standards set in the ClfA's Standards and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief (2020) and current Health and Safety legislation.

Crynodeb Annhechnegol

Rhwng Gorffennaf 2023 ac Awst 2023, cynhaliodd Archaeology Wales Ltd friff gwyllo archeolegol yn ystod gwaith daear yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad preswyl 3 thŷ ar wahân ar y tir ym Maesynant, Grove Park, Merthyr Tudful, CF47 8HX, wedi'i ganoli ar NGR SO 04866 06951. Cyfeirnod y cais cynllunio cysylltiedig yw P/19/0329 a P/22/0038.

Pwrpas y mesurau lliniaru archeolegol oedd nodi, cloddio, cofnodi a dadansoddi unrhyw weddillion archeolegol arwyddocaol a fyddai wedi cael eu haflonyddu gan y gwaith daear.

Ni ddatgelwyd unrhyw nodweddion na dyddodion o arwyddocâd archeolegol yn yr ardaloedd a gloddiwyd. Parhaodd y stratigraffeg ar draws y safle yn gyson o fewn yr ardaloedd a oedd yn destun monitro archeolegol.

Cyflawnwyd yr holl waith yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (ClfA 2020).

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Archaeology Wales (henceforth – AW) was commissioned by Suburban Design Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated the construction of a residential development at Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil (planning applications P/19/0329 and P/22/0038).
- 1.1.2 The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM), in its capacity as archaeological advisor to Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council recommended that a watching brief of the development area was undertaken during all groundworks, to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Subsequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeology Wales and approved by GGAT-APM (Appendix II).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief took place in July and August 2023. The project was managed by Charley James-Martin (MCIfA) with fieldwork undertaken by AW Site Assistant Daniel Morgan and Rachel Willmot.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located within the town of Merthyr Tydfil, Wales on Grove Park Road centred on NGR SO 04866 06951 (Figure 1). It is surrounded by residential housing estates with Merthyr Town Football Club located 150m to the south-east. The proposed development area is less dense than the housing estates surrounding it, with semi-larger areas of open grass land.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits in this area are Till, Devensian-Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2023).

2.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The immediate area surrounding the site has a long history that can be dated back to the Roman period. Located less than 100m to the south-east is the Penydarren Roman Military Settlement (00823m), excavated during the construction of Merthyr Town Football Club (James 1906). The settlement is centred on a presumed auxiliary fort enclosure, which is estimated to cover an area of 2.3ha and likely held a garrison of at least 500 men. Archaeological evidence such as a bathhouse south of the fort (00835m), a tessellated pavement (00829m), walls (00825m, 00833m), and defences (07883m) have been recorded. Pottery, found during these excavations, dates from the Flavian period till AD 140. Cremations (00828m) and other building remains (00826m) have been found immediately north, just outside of the fort, which suggests the presence of an extensive settlement, which is now under modern houses and gardens.
- 2.2.2 Other evidence of Roman settlement surrounding the proposed development site includes numerous findspots. Directly to the east of the development, on The Grove, three complete Roman pots, a small portion of a flat based red earthenware vessel and

two iron nails were found during repair work of Glenthorne House in 1933 (Holder 1933-35).

- 2.2.3 The remaining historical assets surrounding the site are post-medieval in date. The town of Merthyr Tydfil (NPRN 33136) was transformed from a village in the 1750s to the largest town in Wales by 1801. It was the first true iron town in the world with numerous different iron works, alongside tram roads, railways, canals, settlements, quarrying and mining. Other post-medieval assets near to the site include the demolished remains of an icehouse at Pen-y-Darren (NPRN405522), the 1912 Palace Cinema (NPRN 416804), numerous residential houses, and chapels such as Park Baptist Church (NPRN 9879) and Tabernacle Baptist Church (NPRN 9880).

3. Methodology

- 3.1.1 The excavations were carried out by a tracked 360-degree excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket, provided by the principal contractor. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist.
- 3.1.2 All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. A context register can be found in Appendix I. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All works were undertaken in accordance with the ClfA's *Standards and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020) and current Health and Safety legislation.

4. Watching Brief Results

- 4.1.1 The watching brief observed the excavation of a series of footings for the construction of three dwellings and associated garages. The foundation trenches 1-3 measured around 12.5m in length by 11m in width. The remaining trench area measured approximately 8.5m in length by 7.5m in width (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The stratigraphy was consistent throughout the excavation areas, comprising a basal deposit (100) which was reached between 0.2m to 0.9m deep. It comprised of very compact, light-brown/yellow, clay silt that included infrequent stone inclusions, ranging in size.. All four areas of foundation excavations had been overlain by a heavily disturbed deposit of made ground (101). It consisted of a moderately firm, dark-grey/brown, clay silt, that contained frequent rooting, in addition to large and small sub-rounded stone inclusions.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 This trench was located in the western part of the development site. The basal fill (100) had an excavated thickness of 0.92m but was not bottomed, this was overlain by the made-up ground deposit (101) which had a thickness of 0.54m (Plate 1).

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located to the immediate east of Trench 1 and to the west of the driveway (Figure 1). The basal fill (100) had an excavated thickness of 0.63m but was not

bottomed, this was overlain by the made-up ground deposit (101) which had a thickness of 0.83m (Plate 2).

- 4.3.2 No archaeological features were found within this trench, however fragments of pottery and glass were found in deposit (101), see Chapter 5 for details.

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the eastern part of the development site. The basal fill (100) had an excavated thickness of 0.40m but was not bottomed, this was overlain by the made-up ground deposit (101) which had a thickness of 1.1m (Plate 3).

- 4.4.2 Two fragments of clay pipe stems were found in deposit (101).

4.5 Trench 4

- 4.5.1 This trench was located in the northern part of the development site. The basal fill (100) had an excavated thickness of 0.15m but was not bottomed, this was overlain by the made up ground deposit which had a thickness of 1.41m (Plate 4).

- 4.5.2 No archaeological features were found in this trench, one fragment of clay pipe stem was found in deposit (101).

5. The Finds

- 5.1.1 The finds recovered were from either the uppermost deposit of made ground or were unstratified. There are four pieces that could be of Roman date but are not diagnostic enough to be certain and one fragment of Samian ware.

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Description
101	Pottery	22	Post-medieval, modern, some possible Roman pieces, one fragment of Samian ware
101	CBM	12	Modern brick and tile, drain pipe, some undiagnostic potentially Roman
101	Glass	7	Variations of clear, green and brown bottle glass
101	Clay Pipe	5	Stem fragments
U/S	Pottery	1	Possible Roman red fabric
U/S	CBM	4	Brick and drain pipe
U/S	Glass	1	Clear bottle
U/S	Clay Pipe	2	Stem fragments

6. Discussions and Conclusions

- 6.1.1 No archaeologically significant deposits or features were noted during the watching brief. The stratigraphy across the site remained consistent within the areas subject to archaeological monitoring. The finds recovered covered a wide date range from Roman to modern, which is not unexpected due to its proximity to the Roman fort and the amount of later disturbance.

7. Bibliography

Archaeology Wales, 2023. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Maesynant, Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Holder C.H. 1933-5, *Studia Celtica* : 7 : 80

James, F.T. 1906. Roman Remains: Penydarren Park, Merthyr Tydfil , *Archaeologia Cambrensis* : 61 : 193-208

Websites

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer,
www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html (accessed 20/04/2023)

Figures



Figure 1. Location of site (red)

Plates



Plate 1. Representative section of Trench 1, view to the north-west. Scale 1m.



Plate 2. Representative section of Trench 2, view to the south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 3. Section of Trench 3, view to the south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 4. Section of Trench 4, view to the east. 1m scale.

Appendix I: Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description	Relationship
100	Deposit	Compact, light-brown yellow, clay silt that included rare small and large stone inclusions	Natural, underlies (101)
101	Deposit	Moderately firm, dark-grey brown, clay silt, that contained frequent rooting, large and small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Heavily disturbed	Made-ground. Overlay (100)

Appendix II:

Written Scheme of Investigation

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF AT
MAESYNANT GROVE PARK, MERTHYR TYDFIL, CF47 8HX.**

**Prepared for:
Surban Design Ltd**

Project No:3087

April 2023



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Non-technical Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a program of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth – AW) at the request of Surban Design Ltd (henceforth – ‘the client’).

The proposed archaeological works comprise an archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a residential development at Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA); Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2020 update). AW is a Registered organisation with the CIfA.

1. Introduction and Planning Background

1.1.1. The proposed work consists of a residential development of 3 detached houses at the land at Maesynant, Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil, CF47 8HX (NGR SO 04866 06951).

1.1.2. The Local Planning Authority (Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council) has placed the following Conditions on the application (Condition 8 on P/19/0329 and Condition 9 on P/22/0038). They state:

“No development or site clearance shall commence until the local planning authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the local planning authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the local planning authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.

Reason - In order that the archaeological operations are undertaken to an acceptable standard and that legitimate archaeological interest in the site is satisfied in accordance with Policy CW1 of the Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Replacement Local Development Plan.”

1.1.3. The purpose of the archaeological mitigation is to provide The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust – Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT-APM) with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment* (2017). The work is to ensure that all archaeological and historical components of the site are fully investigated and recorded if they are to be revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

- 1.1.4. This Specification has been prepared by Jessica Woolley BA (Hons) MA (Assistant Supervisor AW). All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2020 update). AW is a Registered organisation with the ClfA.

2. Site Description

- 2.1.1. The site is located within the town of Merthyr Tydfil, Wales on Grove Park Road centred on NGR SO 04866 06951. It is surrounded by residential housing estates with Merthyr Town Football Club located 150m to the southeast. The proposed development area is less dense than the housing estates surrounding it, with semi-larger areas of open grass land.
- 2.1.2. The underlying geology of the site is South Wales Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone. A sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The superficial deposits in this area are Till, Devensian-Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2023).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1. The immediate area surrounding the site has a vast history that can be dated back to the Roman period. Located less than 100m to the southeast is the Penydarren Roman Military Settlement, situated beneath the Merthyr Town Football Club. The settlement is centered on a presumed auxiliary fort enclosure, which is estimated to cover an area of 2.3ha and likely held a garrison of at least 500. Archaeological evidence such as a bathhouse south of the fort, a tessellated pavement, walls, and defenses have been recovered. Pottery found during these excavations dates from the Flavian period till AD 140. Cremations and other building remains have been found immediately north, just outside of the fort, which suggests the presence of an extensive settlement under modern houses and gardens.
- 3.1.2. Other evidence of Roman settlement surrounding the proposed development site includes numerous findspots. Directly to the east, on The Grove, is a Roman findspot. Three complete Roman pots, a small portion of a flat based red earthenware vessel and two iron nails were found during repair work of Glenthorne House in 1933. In the same area, during draining operations in 1950, foundations of a possible Roman wall were also located less than 0.5m below ground level.
- 3.1.3. The remaining historical assets surrounding the site are post-medieval in date. The town of Merthyr Tydfil (NPRN 33136) was transformed from a village in the 1750s

to the largest town in Wales by 1801. It was the first true iron town in the world with numerous different iron works alongside tram roads, railways, canals, settlements, quarrying and mining. Other post-medieval assets near to the site include the demolished remains of an icehouse at Pen-y-Darren (NPRN405522), 1912 Palace Cinema (NPRN 416804), numerous residential houses, and chapels such as Park Baptist Church (NPRN 9879) and Tabernacle Baptist Church (NPRN 9880).

4. Objectives

4.1.1. This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the survey and watching brief will meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (update 2020).

4.1.2. The objective of the watching brief will be:

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

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

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

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

5.1.1. The watching brief will be undertaken during ground works associated with the ground investigation works. AW will update GGAT-APM with the exact date.

5.2. Report delivery

5.2.1. The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-APM within three months

of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

6. Fieldwork

6.1. Detail

- 6.1.1. The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for watching briefs* (update 2020).
- 6.1.2. The watching brief should be undertaken using a tracked 360 degree excavated equipped with a flat-bladed bucket and will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- 6.1.3. The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.
- 6.1.4. Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-APM and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.
- 6.1.5. If significant archaeological features are encountered contingency arrangements will be made. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client (or their representatives) and GGAT-APM.

6.2. Recording

- 6.2.1. Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets, etc.) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.
- 6.2.2. Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.
- 6.2.3. All features identified will be tied into the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

- 6.2.4. Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

6.3. Finds

- 6.3.1. The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological material (2020) will form the basis of finds collection, processing, and recording.
- 6.3.2. Finds will be carefully excavated by hand. The excavation of fragile or particularly significant finds will be undertaken in consultation with an appropriate archaeological conservator. Finds will be bagged by archaeological context, the location of special finds and flint working deposits will be recorded three dimensionally.
- 6.3.3. In most cases all finds will be recovered from site, quantified and assessed by specialist. Finds retention and discard policies will be drawn up in conjunction with specialist advice and the requirements of the receiving archive or regional/national guidelines (NPAAW 2019) in conjunction with the ClfA Selection Strategy Tool Kit (ClfA 2019). If large quantities of material are identified, an onsite discard policy may be implemented under the guidance of relevant finds specialists and the local authority archaeologists.
- 6.3.4. Retained finds will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked. Following cataloguing and initial analysis finds of low archaeological significance may be discarded.
- 6.3.5. Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under The Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.
- 6.3.6. Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

6.4. Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 6.4.1. In areas that have previously been disturbed, environmental sampling is unlikely to be required, unless excavations go beyond the disturbed layers and archaeology is encountered below that level.
- 6.4.2. Features or archaeological deposits that are encountered will be sampled by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column, etc.) up to 40 litres in size.
- 6.4.3. Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist

environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will follow English Heritage's *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (2002).

6.5. Human Remains

- 6.5.1. In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established, and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left in situ and protected during backfilling. Where preservation in situ is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017).
- 6.5.2. A meeting with the client, GGAT-APM and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement would not be of sufficient scope.

6.6. Specialist Advisers

- 6.6.1. In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.

Artefact type	Specialist
Lithics	Dr Julie Birchenall (Freelance)
Animal bone	Andy Simms (Archaeology Wales) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales) Dr Phil Mills (Freelance) Sandra Garside Neville (Freelance)
Clay pipe	Charley James Martin (Archaeology Wales)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York) Dr Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales) Dr Kevin Leahy (PAS/University of Leicester) Quita Mould (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University) Dr David Mullin (Freelance)
IA/Roman pottery	Dr Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Dr Siân Thomas (Archaeology Wales)

	Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn (Freelance)
Charcoal (wood ID)	Dana Challinor (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Professor Nigel Nayling (University of England – Lampeter)
Pollen	Dr Rhiannon Philp (Archaeology Wales)
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) Kath Hunter Dowse (Freelance)

6.7. Specialist Reports

- 6.7.1. Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

7. Monitoring

- 7.1.1. GGAT-APM will be contacted approximately five days prior to the commencement of archaeological site works, and subsequently once the work is underway.
- 7.1.2. Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-APM for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.
- 7.1.3. Representatives of GGAT-APM will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the watching brief. GGAT-APM will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. The Site Archive

- 8.1.1. An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with: *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2006) upon completion of the project.
- 8.1.2. The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClfA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2020). It will also conform to the guidelines set out in *'The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019'* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019). The legal landowner's consent will be gained for deposition of finds. The project will adhere to the *Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the*

8.2. Analysis

8.2.1. Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. The report will adhere to the *Welsh Archaeological Trust's joint Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (2022)*.

8.2.2. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary, in English and Welsh
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the evaluation trenching, all artefacts, structures, and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating, and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development
- A discussion of the local, regional, and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

8.3. Report to client

8.3.1. Copies of all reports associated with the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and Cadw upon completion.

8.4. Additional reports

8.4.1. After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and GGAT-APM.

8.5. Summary reports for publication

- 8.5.1. Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

8.6. Notification of important remains

- 8.6.1. Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to GGAT-APM.

8.7. Archive deposition

- 8.7.1. The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.
- 8.7.2. Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.
- 8.7.3. Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.
- 8.7.4. Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT.

8.8. Finds deposition

- 8.8.1. The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal landowners.

8.9. Staff

- 8.9.1. The project will be managed by Charley James-Martin (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by AW Staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-APM and the client.

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk Assessment

- 9.1.1. Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health

and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

9.2. Other Guidelines

- 9.2.1. AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002).

10. Community Engagement and Outreach

- 10.1.1. Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.
- 10.1.2. The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.
- 10.1.3. Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

11. Insurance

- 11.1.1. AW is fully insured for this type of work and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

12. Quality Control

12.1. Professional standards

- 12.1.1. AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. AW fully recognize and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020) currently in force. All employees of AW,

whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

12.2. Project tracking

- 12.2.1. The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

13. Arbitration

- 13.1.1. Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists applying at the date of the agreement.

14. References

British Geological Survey: Geology of Britain viewer:
(accessed 20/04/23).

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020. *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologist, 2017. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*

English Heritage, 2002. *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology.*

English Heritage, 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE).*

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

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

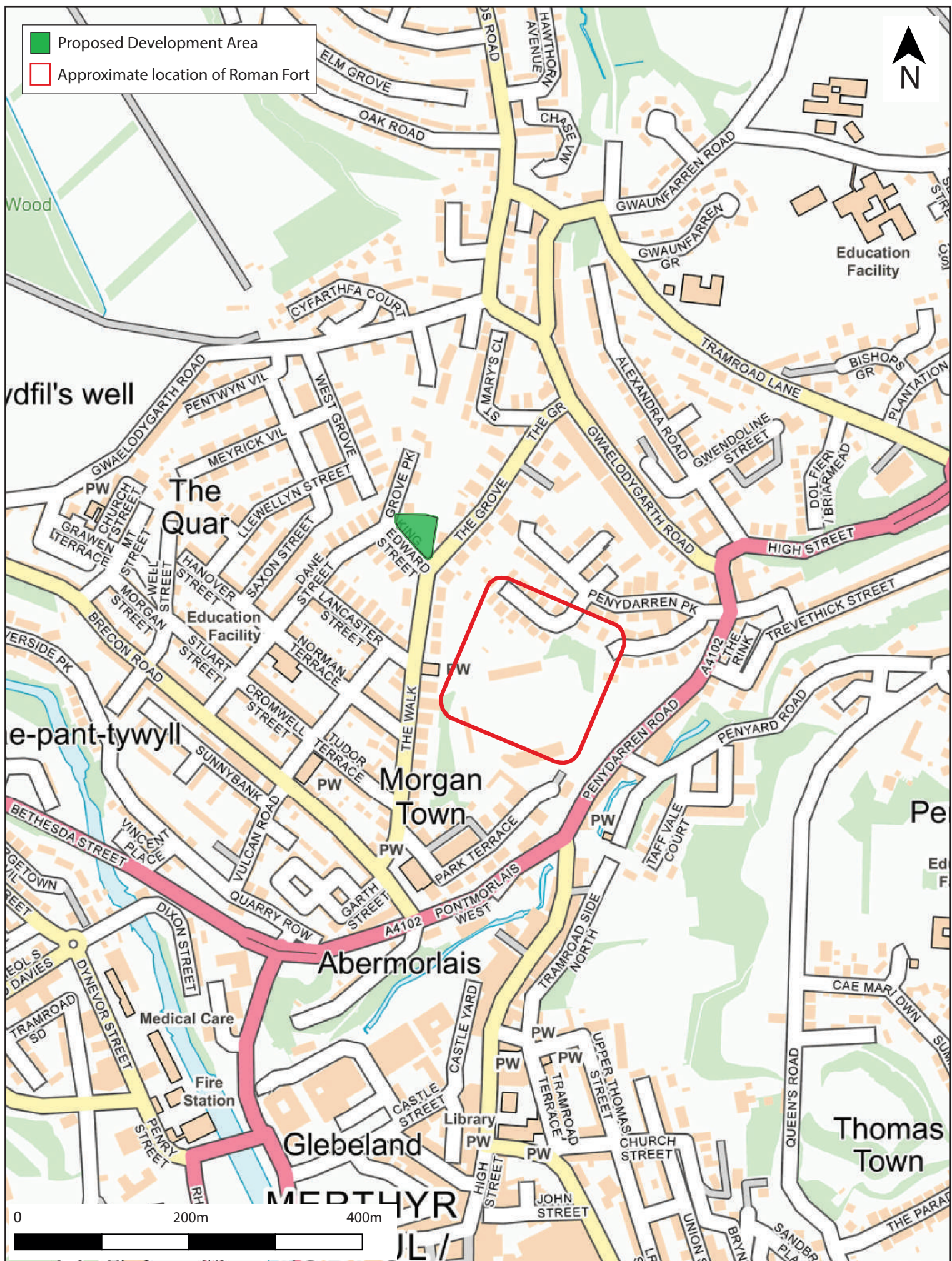


Figure 1. Location of proposed development

Appendix I Data Management Plan

Project Name and ID
3087 – Maesynant, Grove Park
Project description
The proposed archaeological works comprise an archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a residential development at Grove Park, Merthyr Tydfil.
Funder of client
Suburban Design
Project Manager
Charley James-Martin – AW project manager charley@arch-wales.co.uk
Principal investigator and contact
Same as above
Date DPM created and subsequent amendments
Created on 27/04/23
Related Data Management policies
Project Brief, ClfA Standards and guidance, trusted digital repository guidelines (ADS and RCAHMW) or other best practice guidance (see brief for details)

Data type
.pdf: final report, WSI, all the paper archive generated onsite. .jpeg: Digital photographs .xlsx: spreadsheets including registers, context inventory, finds quantification, environmental sample quantification. All site drawings that are selected during the DMP will be stored as AI and PDF files The survey data will be stored both as raw data (text file/csv) and as shapefiles (shp). This will include a polygon showing the limits of the development area. The database generated with GIS will be stored so it is accessible by future users
How will data be generated?
Project Brief will determine the nature of data collection. The project brief has been produced taking into consideration guidance offered by ClfA, and by relevant repositories. While the data selection strategy may change during the course of the watching brief attending to the demands of the findings, an initial methodology is outlined in the brief which includes advice offered by specialists (e.g environmental specialist). A list of specialists that can be contacted to seek for advice is included in the brief. Data generated during the site work will be regularly updated to the server and stored within well-defined folder. The folder hierarchy and organisation devised will be understood by all members of staff involved in the project. The data stored will be checked by the project manager regularly as a means of quality assurance. The survey data will also be plotted regularly to assure that it is correct and that the instruments on site are working properly.

Further documentation accompanying the resulting archive
Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future. The archive will be associated to metadata summary which outlines details of all data types, quantities and all archive components 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. These details are

checked and taken into consideration prior the start of the project.
Data protection
We have a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy. Sensitive data is never retained in the project folder. Copyright permission is sought from all specialists and other providers outside the organisation. Data sharing is also subjected to license agreements.
Storage
The project manager is responsible to the regular inspection of the data produced and stored in the server. The data produced is uploaded regularly as a way of backing up the information. Time and resources are given to the site staff to be able to back up the data. Alternatively, laptops are issued to use during the time onsite.
Data retention
The DMP will be updated in light with the findings. This process will also inform any possible future project designs and further work associated with the project. The data selection plan will take into consideration the research agenda for Wales and any other local frameworks. At the deposition stage, the DMP will be finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders. The project results will be included in the Historic Environment Record.
Long term preservation plan
The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.
Data repository and costs
The digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Estimated cost for deposition with ADS have also been included in the project budget.
Data sharing and accessibility
A summary of the project will be provided for the museum and digital archive repositories once the work begins. Regular updates will be carried out to fit the emerging needs of the project. The documents expected for this project include a WSI and WB Report, although this is dependent on the results of the fieldwork, which may warrant a Post Excavation Assessment, Updated Project Design and possibly Final Report. The final report is expected to be completed within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork. Should the work reveal significant archaeology and therefore, specialists are required during the post-ex process, then the report might take up to twelve months to be submitted. A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record along with any further data they request.
DMP responsibility
The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP Data capture, metadata production and data quality are 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 organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the project manager Data archiving is undertaken by the Archives Officer, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.



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