



Flood Defences, Afon Rhymney, Cardiff

Method Statement for Archaeological Watching Brief

**Prepared
for
Knights Brown
by**

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

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Summary

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd have been commissioned to carry out archaeological mitigation, in the form of a site walkover prior to GI works, an archaeological watching brief during the GI works, to assist in identifying area to fence off relating to RE008 and a toolbox talk to be given in advance of the works, for areas not safe to access by the archaeologist for works involved with the modification and refurbishment of sea defences near the estuary of the Afon Rhymney, Cardiff (NGR ST 21535 77589 to ST 22707 78001).

This Method Statement sets out the GGAT framework for the archaeological mitigation and details procedures to be followed for finds recovery and sampling and also the requirements for post-excavation works and reporting in order fulfil professional obligations to supplement the WSI provided by JBA Consulting (JBA 2023). 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 June 2020).

Acknowledgements

The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services) and the Method Statement prepared by Isaac Derbyshire of GGAT Archaeological Services/Projects.

Copyright notice

The copyright of this report is held by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd; GGAT has granted an exclusive licence to the client Knights Brown, and their agents to use and reproduce the material it contains. Figures 1 copyright the client and their agents.

Abbreviations

APM:	Archaeological Planning Management (GGAT)
GGAT:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd.
GI:	Ground Investigation
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust)
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) ie PRN 08274m
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument (Cadw) ie GM040

1 Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and planning background

- 1.1.1 The Projects Department of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by Knights Brown to carry out a method statement for archaeological mitigation. This takes the form of a site walkover prior to the GI works being undertaken, an archaeological watching brief during the GI works, to assist in identifying area to fence off relating to RE008 area of interest and a toolbox talk to be given in advance of the works, for areas not safe to access by the archaeologist for works involved with the modification and refurbishment of sea defences near the estuary of the Afon Rhymney, Cardiff (NGR ST 21535 77589 to ST 22707 78001).
- 1.1.2 GGAT Archaeological Services/Projects (appointed as the Archaeological Contractor) have been commissioned by Knights Brown (the Client) to prepare this method statement to supplement the existing WSI¹.
- 1.1.3 The site walkover and archaeological watching brief will be conducted as appropriate and in line with the agreed archaeological methodologies during any ground intrusive construction works.

1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The following is extracted from the WSI prepared by JBA Consulting (2023).
- 1.2.2 *“The site is located at the mouth of the River Rhymney at Rhymney, Cardiff, Wales and extends over an area of approximately 40ha (Figure 1). The proposed development comprises new fluvial and coastal flood defences along both banks of the River Rhymney from where the A4232 crosses the river down to the confluence of the River and the Severn Estuary. The defences then extend along the Severn Estuary coastline east and west. At the time of writing only the works to the west of the River Rhymney are being brought forward for construction.*
- 1.2.3 *The channel of the Rhymney River is approximately 80m wide and contains extensive inter-tidal mudflats (i.e. exposed at low tide). Within the site in this area the Severn Estuary contains wide, shallow foreshore comprising extensive inter-tidal mudflat and smaller area of fringing saltmarsh habitat. Along the foreshore west of the river is a wide area of rocky rubble material including remnants of building waste (e.g. bricks, slabs, concrete, rebar) eroded from the Frag Tip. To the east of the river a rocky substrate is again present in the foreshore area adjacent to higher ground and includes remnants of earlier rock revetment defences that have failed and eroded’.*

1.3 Site Specific Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The following is extracted from the WSI prepared by JBA Consulting (2023), informed by the Historic Environment chapter of the Cardiff Coastal Defences Environmental Statement (JBA 2021) and a Desk-Based Assessment produced by

¹ JBA Consulting. April 2023. Version 6. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring Cardiff Coastal Defences.

GGAT (GGAT 2019).

- 1.3.2 *'During glacial cold periods, such as the Devensian, the Severn Estuary would have been a normal dryland river valley flood plain, forming part of the territory of huntergatherer bands. Evidence for Palaeolithic activity on the Gwent Levels comes from sites such as Sudbrook Point, where several Palaeolithic implements have been discovered.'*
- 1.3.3 *'Evidence for human activity on the Severn Estuary continues into the Mesolithic period during which time the Gwent levels would have been dominated by a wet alder woodland. The woodland has resulted in the formation of peat deposits, known from boreholes and deep excavations. Neolithic activity is evidenced by numerous findspots on the Severn Estuary, including a Neolithic arrowhead at Rumney Great Wharf. A continuation of the use of Neolithic sites into the Bronze Age is evidenced by finds of Bronze Age date at the same location. Within the study area Bronze age activity is evidenced by a side-looped spearhead (02882s) that was found in an unstratified context on estuarine clay during a field survey.'*
- 1.3.4 *'No heritage assets of Iron Age date were identified within the study area but activity from this period is evidenced on the Gwent Levels by seasonal settlement sites and rectangular wooden structures discovered at Goldcliff. Roman activity is suggested at Rumney Great Wharf by a number of drainage ditches filled with Roman pottery, daub, bone and iron slag.'*
- 1.3.5 *'No records of Roman date were located within the study area. There is limited evidence dating to the early medieval period relating to the Gwent Levels. Potential evidence of Viking raids is evidenced by placenames such as 'Lamby' which may have a Scandinavian origin. During the medieval period the area formed part of the manor of Rumney and whilst the centre of the manor lay upriver northwest of the scheme activity seems to have occurred at the coast.'*
- 1.3.6 *'A medieval mill is located within the study area (02788s) and may be the remains of a mill recorded in the manorial records of 1466.'*
- 1.3.7 *'During the post-medieval period sea defences were constructed along the coast at Rumney including the scheduled relict sea wall (GM474) located some 800m to the east of the scheme. A sea defence of post-medieval date was also identified within the study area comprising a sea defence bank (02812.0s) located north of Splott Moors.'*
- 1.3.8 *'In 1931 an aerodrome was set up on Pengam Moor, to the west of the study area, and by 1936 this was known as the Cardiff Municipal Airport and comprised a number of wooden huts around a grass airstrip. A potential airfield structure (RE008) is located within the study area.'*

2 Specification

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 The purpose of this method statement 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 The method statement has been prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated June 2020), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 An investigation of the potential archaeological and historic resource through observation and recording in order to ensure the safeguarding of the resource in the development area prior to and during construction works.
- 2.2.2 The presentation of these observations in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- 2.2.3 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 in addition to informing the general public about the archaeological resource of the area at an appropriate juncture.

2.3 Timing

- 2.3.1 The archaeological works will commence following the notification of a start date for the development as provided by the client and one convenient for both parties.

2.4 Nature of effect

- 2.4.1 The WSI envisaged that four pieces of work will be undertaken for this project, including;
 - Walkover Survey of the site to be conducted prior to GI works beginning, preferably following a storm event to reveal further archaeology.
 - Walkover Survey of the site to be conducted during the GI works
 - Assist in identifying area to fence off relating to RE008 area of interest (modern airfield structure that survives as a low lying ruin)
 - Toolbox talk to be given in advance of the works, for works within the tidal flats that not safe to access by the nominated archaeologist. This will be presented to the main contractor and be available in a digital format for those on site to be made aware of.

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:

- All/any activities involved with the ground investigations works
- Works carried out in areas where it is unsafe for archaeological monitoring to be carried out

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 The effect of the development on potential archaeological and historic interests will be safeguarded by means of a general 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).

2.6.3 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.

2.6.4 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.

2.6.5 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, Head of Archaeological Services, responsible for the tracking of the project and maintaining quality
- Project Manager/Officer/Archaeologist, responsible for carrying out the fieldwork

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) / Charlotte James-Martin (Freelance)
- Coins: Steve Sell (Freelance) / Alastair Willis (National Museum Wales (NMW))
- Conservation: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation services (Cardiff University)
- Faunal remains: 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)/ Jennifer Protheroe Jones (NMW).
- Mortar analysis: Rob Dunning (GGAT)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains: University of Wales Lampeter, Archaeological Services (UWLAS) / Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) / Reading University (Quest) /Dr Tudur Davies (Freelance)
- Post-medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Prehistoric pottery: Jody Deacon (NMW)
- Roman pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance) / Dr Peter Webster (Freelance)
- 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 Archaeologists, (2014; updated June 2020), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- 4.1.2 If stray finds or deposits of minor interest are encountered these will be recorded by the archaeologist as the specified ground works proceed.
- 4.1.3 If significant unexpected deposits are found these will be fenced off and subject to a site meeting with the LPA and client or their agents to discuss further action.
- 4.1.4 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.
- 4.1.5 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).
- 4.1.6 It is intended that the site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution (ie Cardiff National Museum of Wales) or retained by the landowners, as required.
- 4.1.7 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those, which may be subject to the laws of *Treasure Act* (1996) and/or *Treasure Order* (2002), remain the property of the site owner and will be returned to them in the first instance. Alternatively, 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; this measure if required will be subject to a separate contract between the receiving institution and the client and/or their agents.
- 4.1.8 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 watching brief.

4.3 Method of recording

- 4.3.1 The techniques employed will conform to best current professional practice. GGAT will upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client. 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 the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 4.3.2 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 October 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.
- 4.3.3 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 Reporting will be phased according to the archaeological works programme but will include a synthesis of the data gathered, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, and illustrations. A PDF of the report will be supplied to the client.
- 5.1.6 If 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. If appropriate, non-technical reports will also be produced to inform the general 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 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 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, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Baglan, Port Talbot 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 on request.

6.2 Health and Safety

- 6.2.1 GGAT will provide to the client a copy of its Health and Safety statement in accordance with *The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974* if requested. 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 will 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 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 is registered as an approved organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (no 15). GGAT's governing instrument has fully recognised and endorsed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and other related by-laws, and the Standard and Guidance for archaeological works currently in force. All employees, whether corporate members of the Institute or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards as a condition of employment.

6.5 Monitoring

- 6.5.1 GGAT is content for its work to be monitored by the client and its appointed agents

or representatives, unless otherwise instructed by the Client, provided that the monitors:-

- 6.5.2 Must where requested give advance notice and if necessary attend at the site at prearranged times, and, if required, in the company of the Client or their agents or their bona fide representatives
- 6.5.3 Cause no undue delay to the programme of works
- 6.5.4 Give no instruction to vary the agreed works
- 6.5.5 Fully observe all Health & Safety requirements
- 6.5.6 Either have the appropriate academic and professional qualifications and relevant experience to comment on the works in hand, or in lieu of this are attended by appropriate specialist consultants.
- 6.5.7 Provide GGAT with copies of a written report within a reasonable time period from the date of the visit.
- 6.5.8 The costs for monitoring if any were not included in our quotation.

6.6 **Copyright**

- 6.6.1 GGAT shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides 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 attached specification.
- 6.6.2 GGAT will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, s, 79).

6.7 **Arbitration**

- 6.7.1 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 Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

6.8 **Contract**

- 6.8.1 These works will be carried out under standing arrangements between GGAT and the client. The Trust's Main Office and Registered Company Address is SA12 Business Centre, Seaway Parade, Baglan Energy Park, Port Talbot, SA12 7BR.

7 References

Legislative and technical guidelines:

- Cadw, 2011. *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales (2016)*. [pdf]. Available at:
http://cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/Conservation_Principles_EN.pdf.
- Cadw, 2017. *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*. [pdf]. Available at:
<http://cadw.gov.wales/docs/cadw/publications/historicenvironment/20170531Setting%20of%20Historic%20Assets%20in%20Wales%2026918%20EN.pdf>.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C.), 1993, *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Technical Paper Number **13** (1993).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I.), 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*.
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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (revised October 2020), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (revised 2019), *Code of Conduct*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019, *Regulations for professional conduct*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated October 2020), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated June 2020), *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated June 2020), *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 (updated June 2019), *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport. 1996. *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision)*.
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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*.

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

Reports:

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. 2017. P1871. *Flood Defences, Afon Rhymney, Cardiff: archaeological desk-based assessment*.

JBA Consulting. April 2023. Version 6. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring Cardiff Coastal Defences*.

Textual Sources:

Allen, J R L, 1988 *Reclamation and Sea Defence in Rumney Parish, Monmouthshire*, Archaeol Cambrensis, CXXXVII, 135-40

Allen, J R L, & Fulford, M G, 1986 *The Wentlooge Level: A Romano-British Saltmarsh Reclamation in South east Wales, Britannia*, XVII, 91-117

Bradney, J, 1993 *History of Monmouthshire: Volume 5. The Hundred of Newport*. Ed from Bradney's manuscripts by M Gray. South Wales Records Society and National Library of Wales

Cadw; ICOMOS UK; Countryside Council for Wales - Joint Initiative, 1998, Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales, Part 2 of the Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales. Part 2.1 Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest

Rippon, S, 1996 *The Gwent Levels: Evolution of a Wetland Landscape*. CBA Research Report 105

Wilkinson, P F, 1993 *Archaeological Desktop Study: Rumney Moors Landfill*. Unpublished, GGAT Report 93/033

8 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 break down 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.

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.

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 now divided into Contracts and Curatorial Divisions. They are all charities but are also limited companies

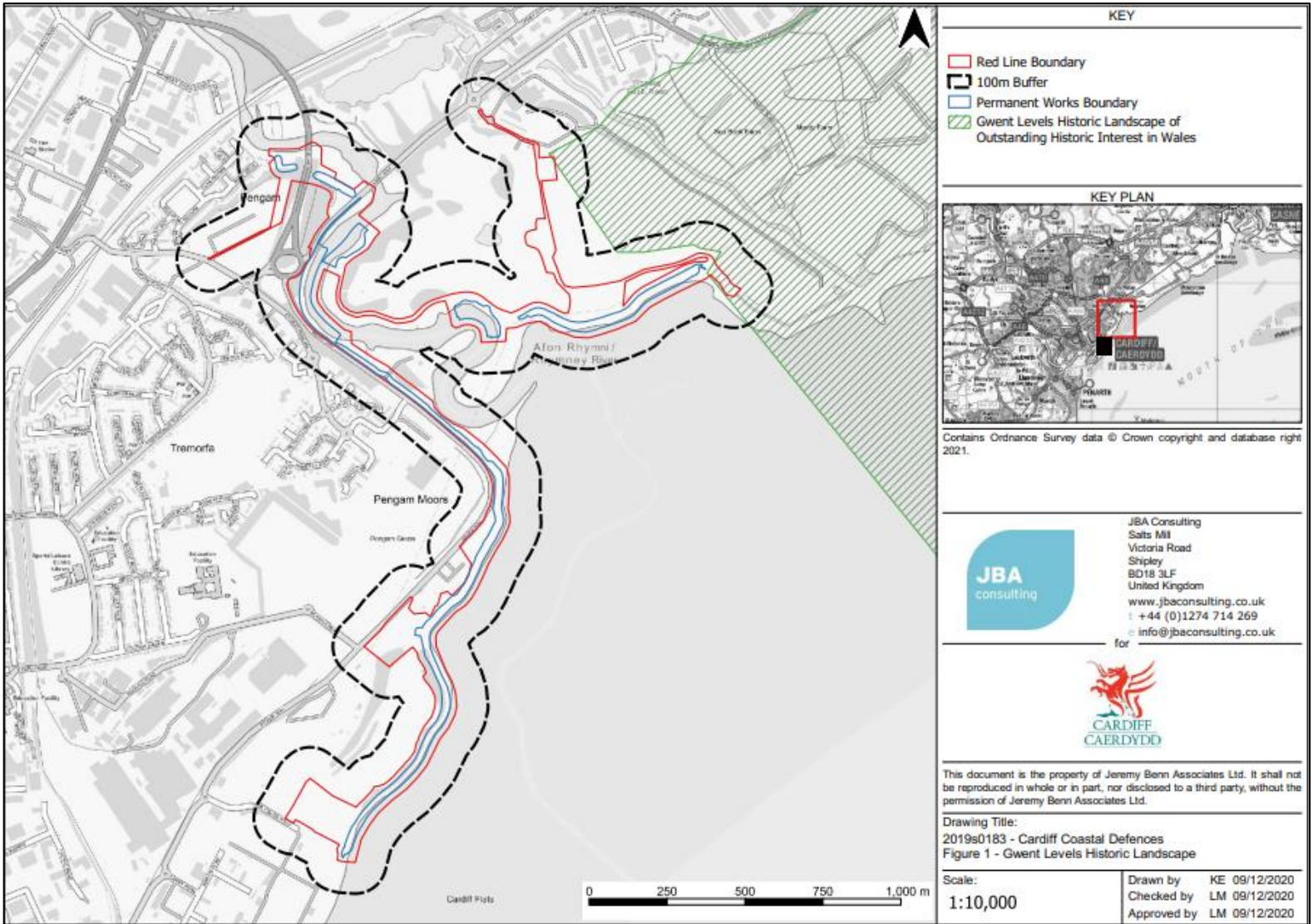


Figure 1: Site location plan (Copyright the client and their agents).

QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: Flood Defences, Afon Rhymney, Cardiff
Method Statement for Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Date: 27th February 2024

Report Number: 2024/011

Report prepared and authorised by: Isaac Derbyshire

Position: Project Archaeologist

Date: 27th February 2024

Report reviewed by: Sophie Lewis-Jones

Position: Project Officer

Date: 27th February 2024

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.



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