Archaeology Wales

Sully Road, Cogan, Vale of Glamorgan

An Archaeological Watching Brief

By

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Western Power Distribution

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Non Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for Western Power Distribution Plc on land off Sully Road, Cogan, Vale of Glamorgan. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during the burial of pipes for a new below ground power cable route.

The site lies immediately north of the deserted medieval village of Cogan which dates to the 12th Century. A number of earthworks relating to the village, including croft plot boundaries and field boundaries, exist within the immediate area of and within the site. A probable moated Castle site and listed buildings, including the current Church, are located to the south-west of the site.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the ground works. Two Victorian land drains and two modern service trenches were recorded. The only finds recovered were two sherds of 19th Century ceramics.

All work was undertaken to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief as set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2015).

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

In April 2016 Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Western Power Distribution Plc to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land off Sully Road, Cogan, Vale of Glamorgan, the site is centred on OS grid reference: ST 16949 70695 (Fig 1). This work relates to the burial of power cables that are to replace an existing overhead power cable.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD), acting as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, stipulated that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during all ground works associated with the development.

An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2015) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the construction works.

The watching brief took place between 25th and 27th April 2016 under the supervision of Rowena Hart and Siân Thomas.

Topography and Geology

The site lies approximately 28m AOD at its western edge, with the land dropping of gently eastwards towards a stream at the centre of the site. To the east of the stream the land levels out before beginning to rise gently again. The site is bounded to the west by Sully Road and a minor lane that branches off this. Pasture and scrub lands bounds the northern eastern and

southern sides, with Cogan Hall Cottages at the south-western edge of the site. The site itself is open pasture and scrub land, bisected north to south by a stream that runs south into the Sully Brook.

The underlying geology is comprised of the Late Triassic Blue Anchor Formation which is part of the Mercia Mudstone Group. It comprises dolomitic silty mudstones and siltstones that are pale green-grey to pale yellowish-grey in colour. This changes on the eastern edge of the site to the Penarth Group, which is formed of interbedded mudstone and limestone, which formed during the Triassic Period. No data regarding the superficial deposits is held by the British Geological Survey (NERC, 2016).

Archaeological and Historical Background

The route for the new power cable runs through land immediately north of the deserted medieval village of Cogan, which is designated as a scheduled ancient monument (GM535, PRN00818s). The manor and parish of Cogan are referred to in medieval documents and the village was first occupied during the 12th century. By the 17th century the village had largely been abandoned and all that remains in the present day are earthworks relating to property and field boundaries as well as trackways. Of the 24 HER events recorded within the immediate area of the site, 19 relate to earthworks associated with the village. There are 9 crofts that have been recorded (PRNs 04143s, 01298s, 01307s, 01299s, 01300s, 01304s, 04142s, 01306s and 04144s). These are all defined by low earthworks, or as terraces which represent the boundaries of the plots and faint traces of the cottages are also visible as either mounds or low earthworks. A further earthwork, interpreted as part of another possible croft boundary has been recorded at the north end of the village (PRN 01525.0s).

Three sections of a hedge bank thought to be part of the village boundary have been recorded to the south-east of the site (PRNs 01315.0s, 01443.0s and 01448.0s). Earthworks relating to 3 trackways, one of which is still visible as a sunken hollow way are known within the bounds of the village (PRNs 04145.0s, 01297.0s and 01305.0s). Of these trackways PRN 04145.0s is thought to be the main street that ran through the village on a north-south alignment.

At the south-east edge of the site a previous evaluation identified a number of shallow ditches that are thought to be part of a field system associated with the village (PRN 02820s). Medieval pottery was found within the ditch fills. At the very southern edge of the deserted village a mill leat has been identified, running south (PRN 01295s). The mill is thought to lie at the southern end of the leat.

The Church of St Peter (PRN 00070s), a grade II* listed building, is contemporary with the village, being first attested in 1173. Records indicate the chapel belonged to Tewksbury Abbey. The churchyard (PRN 03727s) is now polygonal in shape, although it is possible the original enclosure was oval in shape. The remains of a cross (PRN 00071s) are preserved in the churchyard.

The HER records the remains of a castle (PRN 02189s) which is situated within the grounds of Old Cogan Hall Farm. The castle is recorded as a possible rectangular moated enclosure, which

appears on an estate map of 1786. A castle is mentioned in historical documents dated to the mid 13th century, and is recorded as having been constructed by Richard de Cogan. A tributary of the stream that runs through the site is thought to be the remains of the northern defence of the castle, although this has not been proven beyond doubt.

The last site recorded is Old Cogan Hall Farm itself (PRN 01660s). The building dates to the Tudor period and is thought to be a manor house.

A number of archaeological evaluations and watching briefs have taken place in the immediate area surrounding the site, requested by GGAT-CD due to the presence of the deserted village. Most have found no archaeological features of significance. A small number of ditches and pits relating to the village have been recorded, along with the ditches of the field system discussed above. Post-medieval activity has been recorded during an evaluation at Old Cogan Hall Farm and further work in the area has recorded drainage systems also of post-medieval date. Concentrations of medieval ceramics were encountered during the work at Old Cogan Hall Farm, most likely relating to midden deposits. Ceramics ranging in date from medieval to modern have been recorded in a number of the other evaluations and watching briefs that have taken place in the area surrounding the site. The presence of the ceramics has in one case been interpreted as evidence of manuring, both associated with the medieval village and later post-medieval use of the area. The historical maps (Fig 2) show that the site and surrounding area were used as agricultural land into the post-medieval period.

2. Methodology

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2015) was undertaken during all intrusive ground work on the site.

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be in advance of works. The watching brief also provides an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2015).

The report contains the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results.
- A plan showing the site's location in respect to the local topography, and a site plan showing the position of the excavations.
- A full description of the deposits identified, including their character, function, relationship to other deposits and their potential dates.
- Suitably selected photographs of the excavations as well as plans and sections, which are related to Ordnance Datum.

- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains identified through a review of both published and unpublished reports, historical map data, documents held in local archives and HER data.
- A summary report on the artefactual assemblage and an assessment of its potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals or specialists.
- A detailed archive listing all contexts recorded, all samples, finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken.

The excavation was carried out a 360º tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. The area excavated comprised a trench that measured 300m in length, 0.40m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.80m.

Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with CIfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

3. Watching Brief Results

Cable Trench

Excavation of the cable trench began at the north-western edge of the site and ran continuously to the south-eastern edge (Fig 3). The natural horizon (009) was encountered at a depth of 1.10m. It consisted of firm, mid greyish yellow sandy clay, with bands of mid blueish grey running through it. The natural deposit varied across the excavation. In the area surrounding the stream the natural changed to a dark blueish, grey with bedded mudstone horizons. The depth at which the natural was encountered also altered across the excavation, dropping to a greater depth, between 1.60 and 1.80m, in the area of the stream. For a 10m section from the eastern edge of the stream the natural was not encountered in the trench.

Overlying this was a depth of subsoil (008), comprised of a mid brownish yellow sandy clay soil. On average this deposit was 0.20m thick but this varied across the length of the excavated area. The character of the deposit also varied across the excavated area, again around the area of the stream where it changed to a mid brown grey sandy clay, which was 0.40m thick. Moving eastwards away from the stream the character of the subsoil altered again changing back to a mid brownish yellow sandy clay. The subsoil was encountered along the entire 300m length of excavation.

Overlying the subsoil to the west of the stream was a deposit of mid blueish grey sandy clay, (012). This deposit was only 0.10m thick at its greatest extent. It appears to be an alluvial clay, likely related to flooding events or meandering of the stream. This deposit was only observed on the west side of the stream and had petered out before reaching the stream. Over this was a mid reddish brown sandy clay, (007). This deposit was 0.5m thick at its greatest extent

and had no observable inclusions. Cut through both these deposits and into the subsoil were two separate land drains. The first, [010], was encountered 8m to the west of the stream, while the second, [013], was 2m to the east of this. Both land drain cuts were 0.60m to 0.65m deep and 0.10m to 0.15m wide. As they were only observed in section their total length is unknown, although it is likely they flow downhill to the south-east to meet the stream. The fills, (011) and (014) respectively, were both mid grey brown in colour and had a sandy clay matrix. The land drains themselves were comprised out of ceramic pipe segments and so are likely to be 19th century in date. Over the top of this was topsoil, (006). The topsoil was comprised of a dark reddish brown sandy loam. The depth of topsoil varied across the site, for the most part it measured 0.10m thick although towards the eastern end of the trench it did increase in thickness to 0.40m. A belt of trees and dense undergrowth in this area is the likely cause for this increase in thickness.

On the eastern edge of the stream the stratigraphy was the same as that observed on the western bank, with natural (009), overlain by subsoil (008), which in turn was overlain by (007) and then topsoil (006). The stream was observed to have cut through subsoil (008), the stream was given a cut, [024], as the base of the stream was filled with a rich organic layer, dark grey brown in colour with a matrix of sandy clay, (020). This deposit was 0.25m at its thickest extent and 1m in length. It represents the build-up of material, both organic material and soils washed down the stream, through time.

Approximately 5m to the east of the stream another alluvial clay layer was observed in section which had formed over (007). This deposit was a firm dark brown grey sandy clay, (015), and measured 0.15m in thickness. The deposit had formed on the flat, low lying ground to the east of the stream an area which was wet during the time of excavation. This deposit, similar to (012), has been formed by water action, likely to be localised flooding of the stream. This is supported by the fact the deposit was only observed in section for approximately 11m. At this point (16m to the east of the stream) the ground began to rise up.

A further 4m west of this a modern service trench was encountered. The cut, [016], aligned north-west to south-east, ran for 10m and a nine inch gas pipe was visible at the base of the trench, which was 1m in depth at this point. Due to the presence of the pipe the trench could not be excavated any deeper. The fill, (017), was a mid brownish yellow, sandy clay. The fill was quite mixed, with lenses of mid reddish brown throughout. One sherd of 19th century cream ware was recovered from the fill, although this is residual. At the eastern end of this pipe trench the stratigraphy altered, with the subsoil now being overlain by a thin band of mid reddish brown, sandy clay, (019), similar to (007). This deposit was 0.08m thick at its greatest extent and 2.5m in length. This was overlain by a dark reddish brown sandy clay, (018). This deposit was quite mixed with mid brownish yellow lenses throughout. This deposit was 0.15m thick and was observable in the section for a length of 24m. For the last 6m of its observable length the character of this deposit began to alter, becoming more of mixed mid grey brown in colour. This suggests some soil disturbance has occurred in this area but the cause was not obvious in such a small open area.

To the east of the stream, approximately 44m in distance, the cable trench was dug through a belt of trees, which was approximately 14m wide. Through this area the observable

stratigraphy altered slightly, with subsoil (008) becoming much thicker, reaching an extent of 0.70m at its thickest. This was overlain by a mid orange grey sandy clay, (023), which was 0.40m at its thickest observable extent. The clay deposits in this area of the site appeared to be more impermeable than the others encountered with water gathering in the base of the trench. The grey clay deposit (023) is again alluvial in nature and its formation is likely associated with meandering of the stream through time and associated flooding events. Cut through this close to the eastern end of the trench was another modern service pipe, [021]. This ran through the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The observable section was 0.20m in length by 0.15m in width and 0.10m in depth. The fill, (022), was a red sandy gravel. This was overlain by topsoil (006) which was heavily disturbed by rooting. This stratigraphy was observable along the remaining section of cable trench, which ended approximately 8m to the east of the trees.

Small Test Pit

A small test pit, measuring 2m by 0.60m with a depth of 1.2m, was excavated at the very western edge of the section watched as part of this exercise. The purpose of this test pit was to enable ropes to be blasted through the newly laid cable pipe. The natural horizon, (200), was encountered at a depth of 0.85m and consisted of firm, mid greyish yellow sandy clay. This was overlain by a subsoil deposit, (201), which was a mid brownish yellow sandy clay soil and measured 0.45m in thickness. Over this was a mid reddish brown sandy clay, (202), which measured 0.25m at its thickest extent. This in turn was overlain by topsoil (203), here a dark reddish brown sandy loam, which measured 0.15m in thickness. No archaeological features were encountered in the test pit and none of the deposits produced any finds which would have allowed dating.

4. Conclusion

Only four features were encountered during excavation, Victorian land drains [010] and [013], and modern service trenches [016] and [021]. Other than these features no other archaeological deposits were encountered.

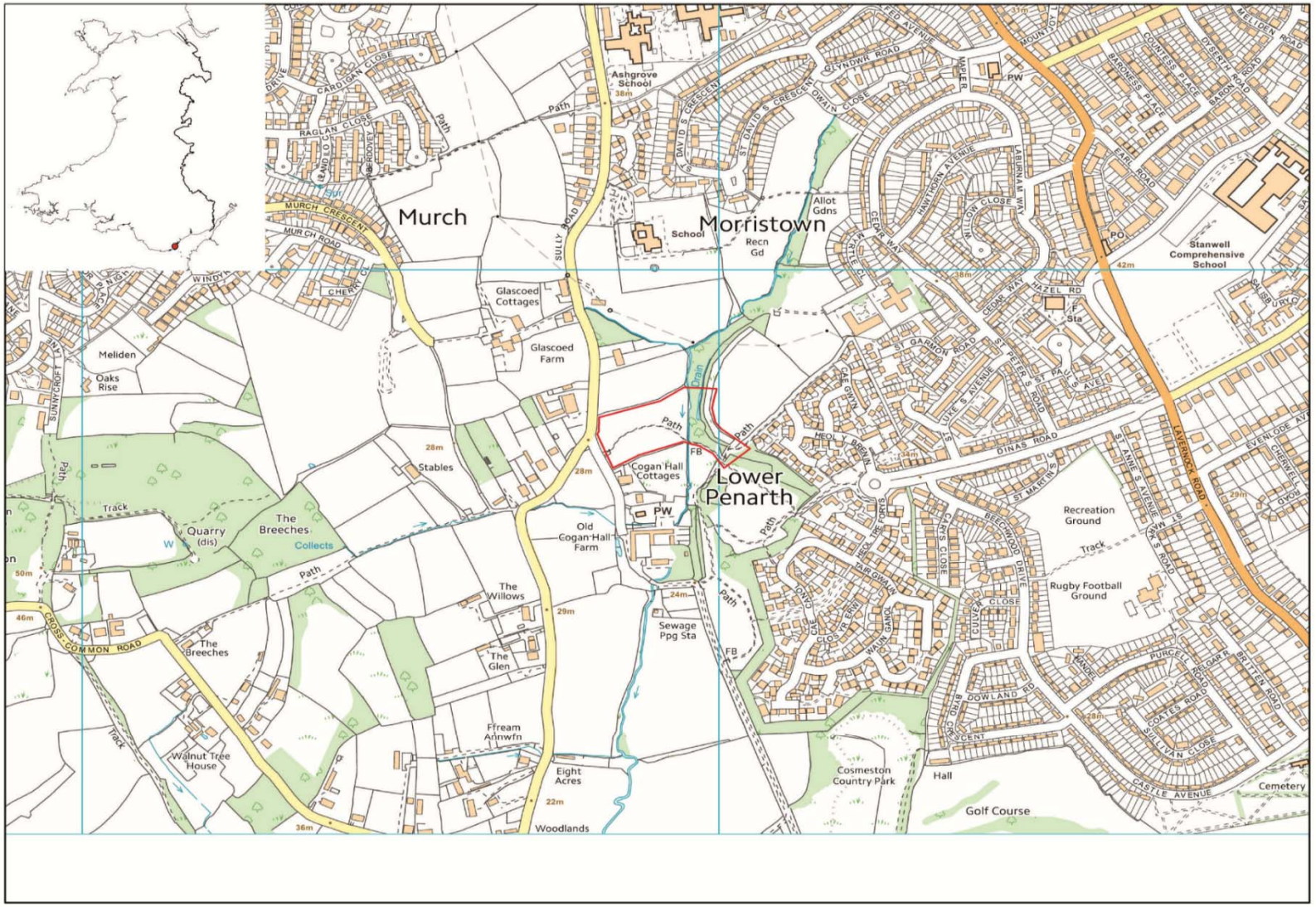
The remaining deposits recorded during excavation had formed naturally. A number of alluvial clay deposits, (012), (015) and (023) relate to the changing course of the stream over time, before its course was altered and straightened. This action most likely took place during the medieval period, with the stream being channelled into the village to feed the mill leat (PRN 01295s). It is likely that (015) in particular relates to more recent flooding events, as it is confined to the low lying ground on the eastern edge of the current course of the stream. It appears from the deposits encountered that the eastern half of the site has always been wet in comparison to the western side, as the alluvial deposits are concentrated here.

No finds earlier than the 19th century cream ware and willow pattern were found during the excavation. The cream ware was not found *in situ*, being recovered from a gas pipe trench, [016].

5. Bibliography

CIfA. (2015) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

NERC. (2016) British Geological Survey Maps (accessed at www.bgs.ac.uk)



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Site Outline

Figure 1: Site Location

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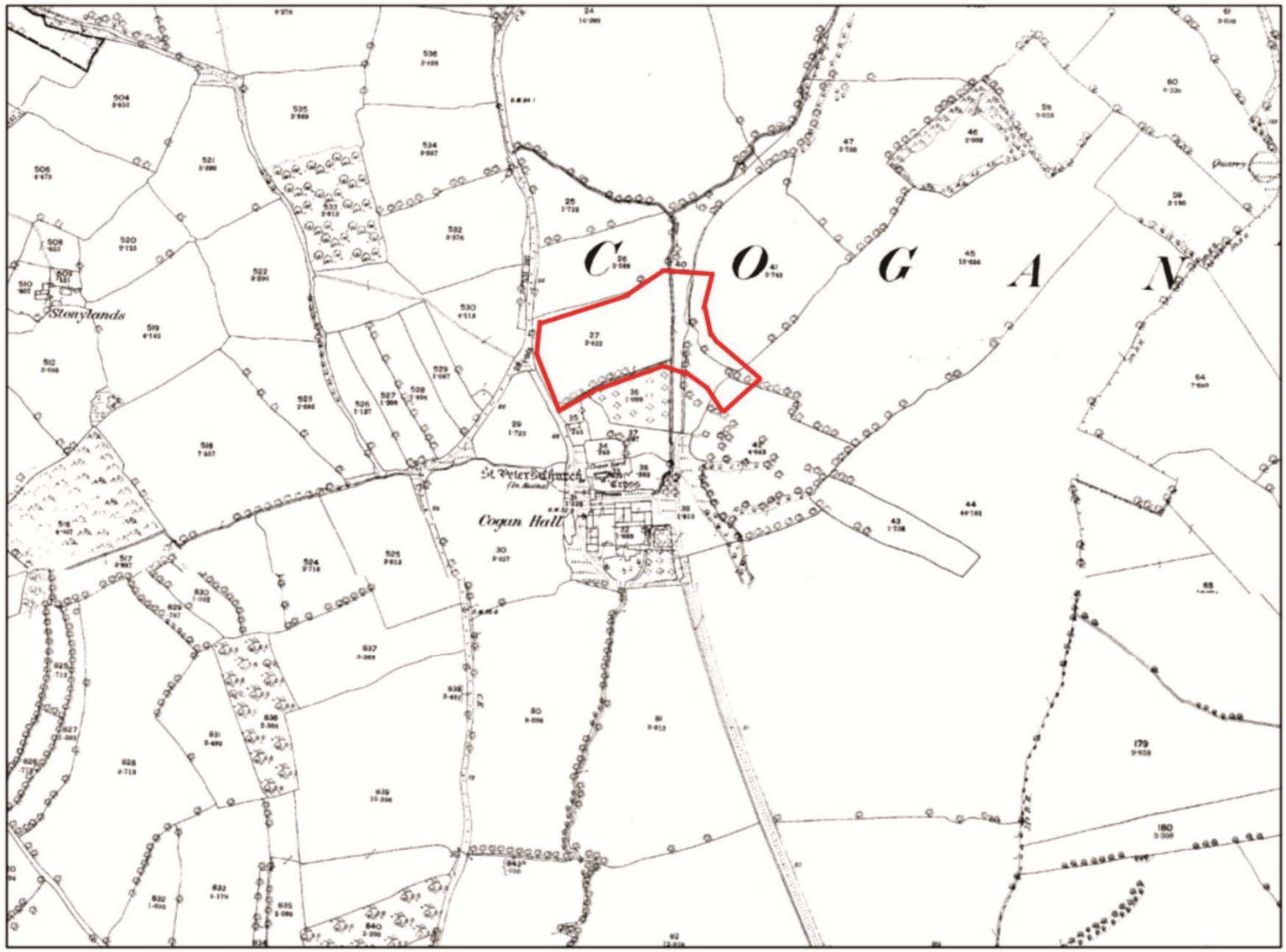

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Site Outline

Figure 2: 1870s First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2 500

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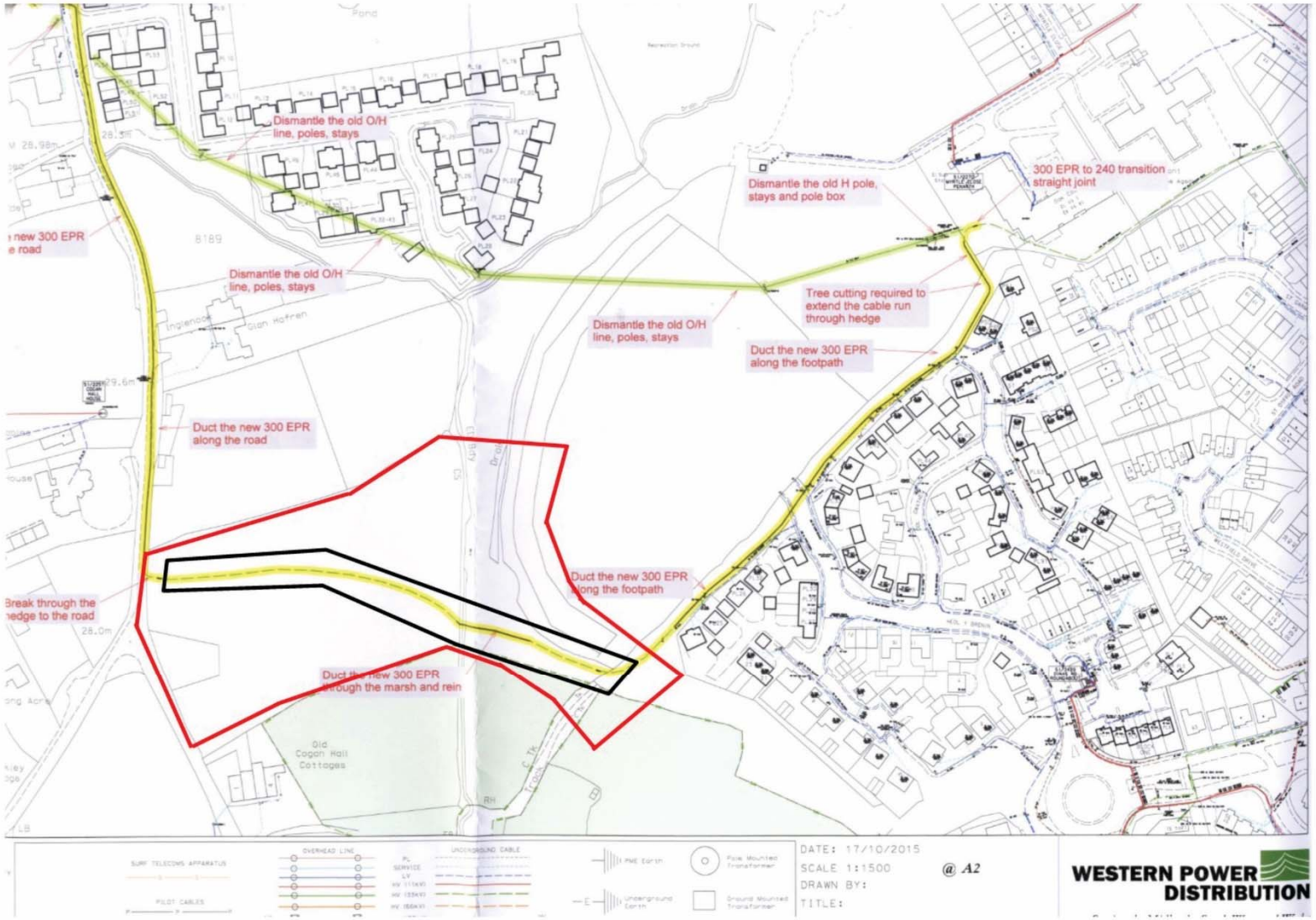

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Area of the site excavated

Site outline

Figure 3: Map shows the area of the site, outlined in black, that was excavated as part of this watching brief.

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Plate 1: View north-east, showing stratigraphy on the western side of the stream. Deposits (009), (008), (012), (007) and (006).

Plate 2: View north on the eastern edge of the stream. Plate shows deposits (009), (008), (015) and (006).

Plate 3: View north-east showing deposits (008), (019), (018) and (006).

Plate 4: View south across the small test pit at the western end of the site. Plate shows deposits (200), (201), (202) and (203).

Appendix 1 – Context List

Cable Trench

Context	Description		Relationship
001	Void		
002	Void		
003	Void		
004	Void		
005	Void		
006	Deposit	Topsoil. Comprised of a dark reddish brown sandy loam. Thickness varied across the site, on average it was 0.10m thick, although increased in thickness to 0.40m in some areas.	Overlies everything
007	Deposit	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, 0.5m thick at its greatest extent. No observable inclusions	Cut through by [010] and [013]. Overlies (012).
008	Deposit	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay soil, although varied in places becoming a mid brown grey sandy clay. On average this deposit was 0.20m thick but increased to 0.40m in places.	Subsoil deposit, overlain by (012), (015), (019), (023) and cut by [024].
009	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish yellow sandy clay, with bands of mid blueish grey running through it. Varied deposit, changed to a dark blueish, grey with bedded mudstone horizons in places. The depth at which the natural was encountered varied from 1.2m to 1.80m.	Natural horizon, overlain by (008).
010	Cut	Linear feature, straight sides with concave base, 0.60m deep and 0.10m to 0.15m wide. Only seen in section.	Contains (011)
011	Fill	Mid grey brown in colour and had a sandy clay, 0.60m thick.	Fill of [010].
012	Deposit	Mid blueish grey sandy clay, 0.10m thick at its greatest extent. Alluvial clay deposit.	Overlies (008) and overlain by (007).
013	Cut	Linear feature, straight sides with concave base, 0.65m deep and 0.10m to 0.15m wide. Only seen in section.	Contains (014)
014	Fill	Mid grey brown in colour and had a sandy clay, 0.65m thick.	Fill of [013].
015	Deposit	Firm dark brown grey sandy clay, 0.15m thick. Approximately 11m in length.	
016	Cut	A linear cut aligned north-west to south-east. True dimensions not known but observable dimensions were 10m length and 1m depth. True profile was also not	Contains (017)

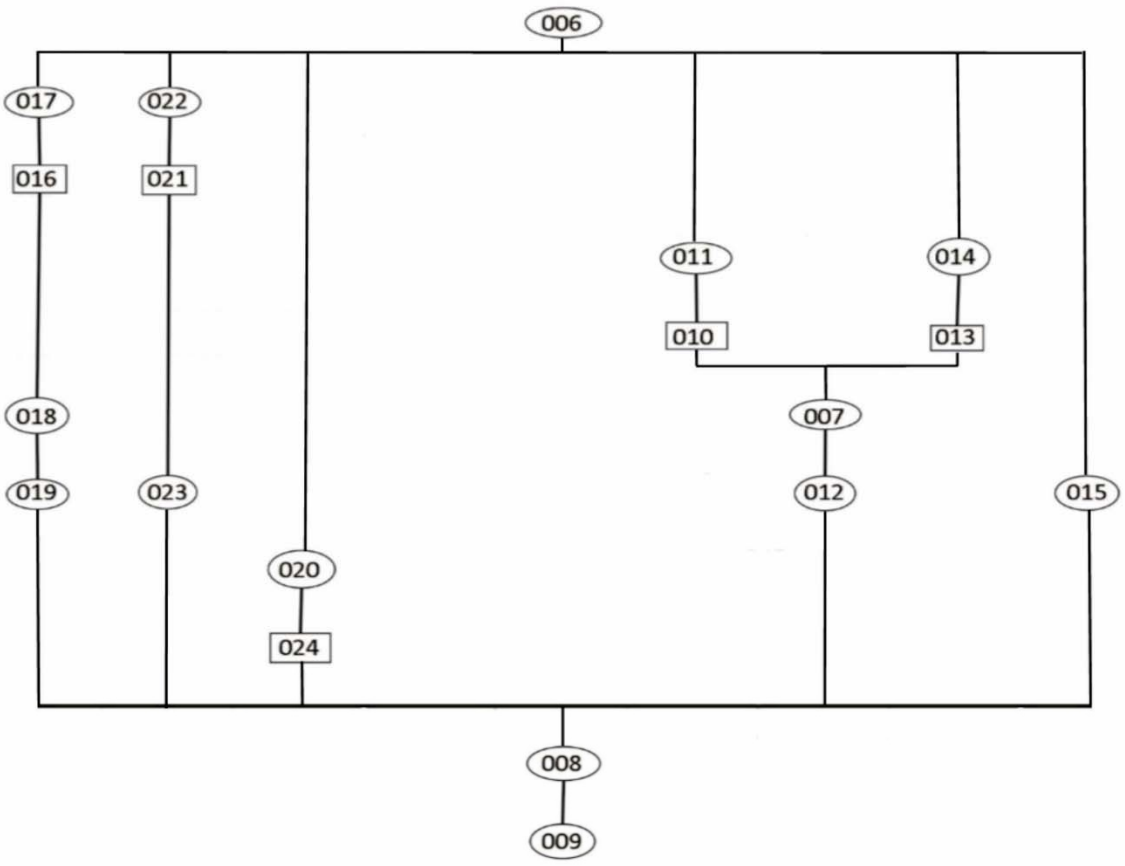
		observable within the confines of the trench.	
017	Fill	Mid brownish yellow, sandy clay. Fill mixed, with lenses of mid reddish brown throughout. One sherd of residual 19th century cream ware.	Fill of [016].
018	Deposit	Dark reddish brown sandy clay. This deposit was mixed with mid brownish yellow lenses throughout. 0.15m thick and was observable in the section for a length of 24m.	Overlies (019) and cut by [016].
019	Deposit	Mid reddish brown, sandy clay similar to (007). 0.08m thick at its greatest extent and 2.5m in length.	Overlain by (101) and overlies (008).
020	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay. Organic deposit at base of stream.	Fill of [024].
021	Cut	Linear feature aligned north-west to south-east. The observable section was 0.20m in length by 0.15m in width and 0.10m in depth. Straight sided and flat bottomed.	Contains (022)
022	Fill	Red sandy gravel.	Fill of [021].
023	Deposit	Orange grey sandy clay, 0.40m at its thickest observable extent and 22m in length.	Overlies (008) and cut by [021].
024	Cut	Cut for stream, 1m in width, and 0.60m in dept. Total length not observed.	Contains (020)

Small Test Pit

Context	Description		Relationship
200	Deposit	Natural horizon, firm, mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	Overlain by (201)
201	Deposit	Subsoil, mid brownish yellow sandy clay soil. 0.45m in thickness.	Overlies (200) and overlain by (202).
202	Deposit	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, measured 0.25m at its thickest extent.	Overlain by (203) and overlies (201).

203	Deposit	Topsoil, dark reddish brown sandy loam, 0.15m thick.	Overlies (202).

Appendix 2 - Matrices



Appendix 3 – Written Scheme of Investigation

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SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT

Sully Road, Cogan
Vale of Glamorgan

Prepared for:

Western Power Distribution Plc

April 2016

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Figure 1. Showing new cable route (yellow) and existing overhead line (green)

Summary

This Specification details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground works associated with the removal of an overhead powerline and diverting the route underground. The length of the excavation will total approximately 0.7km and be cut through both the existing Sully Road and land at the north-west edge of housing that lies to the north of Dinas Road. The remainder of the route will cut across unoccupied pasture/scrub land.

The objective of the watching brief is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the scheme. The excavation area is in close proximity to the deserted medieval village of Cogan

This Specification document has been prepared by Rowena Hart (Project Manager) of Archaeology Wales Limited for Western Power Distribution Plc.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Specification

1. Planning background

This Specification details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground works associated with the burial of an overhead power cable at Sully Road, Cogan, Vale of Glamorgan (Figure 1). The area falls immediately to the north of the deserted medieval village of Cogan, which is a scheduled ancient monument.

The new route has a length of approximately 0.7km in length and runs along the north-west boundary of the housing that lies to the north of Dinas Road, across open pasture/scrub and then run along a section of Sully Road (Figure 1).

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

2. Archaeological background

The new route of the power line lies immediately to the north of the deserted medieval village of Cogan (Scheduled Ancient Monument GM535). Interpretation of early charters indicate that Cogan was in existence in the 7th century AD as part of the monastery of Llandough. Cogans monastic associations are summarised in Doyle 1991. The features associated with the medieval village include numerous field boundaries, earthworks indicating buried structures, a mill and leat complex, lynchet, a possible well and trackways.

A watching brief was undertaken in close proximity to the power cable route in 2003 by Cambrian Archaeological projects. No archaeological features were revealed. A

small assemblage of medieval through to modern pottery was found in the subsoil (Evans 2003).

An evaluation was undertaken some 350m to the south of the new route in 2002 by the Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust. No features or finds were revealed during the evaluation within the Scheduled Ancient Monument Area (Sell 2002).

A number of additional watching briefs have been undertaken in the area with no definitive features encountered. Residual medieval pottery and possible prehistoric flints have been found during the course of all the work.

3. Specification objectives

This specification document sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological watching brief will meet the standard required by *The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance For Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

The objective of the watching brief is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the ground investigation scheme.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork and an archive of all collected data will be produced and deposited with an appropriate receiving institution.

4. Timetable of works

4.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be undertaken at the convenience of the client and to coincide with the main site contractor's programme. The work is proposed to start on 25/4/2016. Archaeology Wales will update Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust - Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) with variations to this date.

4.2. Report delivery

The watching brief report will be submitted to Western Power Distribution Plc and to Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Curatorial Division (advisors to the Local Planning Authority, henceforth GGAT-CD) within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

5. Fieldwork

5.1. Scope of development

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during all intrusive ground works. Figure 1 shows the route of the new cable trench in yellow which will replace the existing overhead line outlined in green. The watching brief will monitor the following excavation activities:

- New excavation
- Excavation to find existing cable route
- Ground levelling
- Trench widening
- All other ground work

5.2. Methodology and contingency

All intrusive groundwork will be subject to an archaeological watching brief conducted to meet the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2014).

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief must be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork shall 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.

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, their agent, main contractor, GGAT-CD and Archaeology Wales should be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for a maximum of three days' uninterrupted access to each such area and for a team of up to two further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. 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 (of their agent) and GGAT Curatorial Division.

5.3. Recording

Archaeological recording will be undertaken to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system. Where necessary site drawings will be made at a suitable scale usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 in section. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp.

5.4. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research*

of archaeological (2014) will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

5.5. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). 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).

5.6. Human remains

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).

A meeting with GGAT Curatorial, the client (or their agent) and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (3.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

5.7. Specialist advisers

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**
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)

Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

5.7.1. Specialist reports

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

6. Monitoring

AW will make its fieldwork available for monitoring by the client (and their appointed agents) and the Local Planning Authority. In both instances advance notice should be given. All site attendants should follow Health and Safety requirements. If site visit reports are made AW would be grateful to receive copies.

7. Post-fieldwork programme

7.1. Archive assessment

7.1.1. Site archive

An archive of archaeological site records will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 3.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with the ICON and IFA Guidelines (*Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2007*). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. Copies of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and the *Regional HER*.

In addition, an archive of records made during the post-fieldwork phase will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6.

7.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, 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.

7.2. Reports and archive deposition

7.2.1. Report to client

A report, comprising a synthesis of data gathered, will be submitted upon completion of the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, together with photographs and illustrations.

7.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw, English Heritage or Historic Scotland.

7.2.3. Summary reports for publication

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.

7.2.4. Notification of important remains

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 the relevant national archaeological agency (Cadw, English Heritage or Historic Scotland).

7.2.5. Archive deposition

The research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution.

7.2.6. Finds deposition

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 land owners.

A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Sian Thomas (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT Curatorial and Western Power Distribution Ltd.

Additional Considerations

9. Health and Safety

9.1. Risk assessment

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* 1992. 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

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. Insurance

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.

11. Quality Control

11.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise 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 watching briefs* 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.

11.2. Project tracking

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

12. Arbitration

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.

13. References

Doyle, J, 1991, Archaeological desk top survey: Old Cogan Hall Farm, Penarth. GGAT Unpublished Report

Evans, P, 2003, Old Cogan Hall, Penarth, South Glamorgan: Archaeological Watching Brief

Sell, S.H, 202, Old Cogan Hall Farm, Penarth, Vale of Glamorgan: archaeological evaluation on scheduled ancient monument

Figure 1. Showing new cable route (yellow) and existing overhead line (green)