

Archaeology Wales

South Wales Police Headquarters, Bridgend

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



By
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Report No. 1712

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September 2018

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Non – Technical Summary

In August 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at and adjacent to South Wales Police Headquarters Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend, CF31 3SU. The assessment has been undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for development of the existing South Wales Police Headquarters, centred on SS 91521 78947.

No Landscape of Historic Interest, Conservation Area, Historic Park & Garden, Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

Of the eight non-designated sites within the development site and surrounding search area seven of these sites will not be directly or indirectly impacted by the development and so it is considered to be of Negligible Impact. One will, however, be directly affected by the development. This is the site of the Royal Ordnance Factory, which stood within the site and to the north and north-east. There is the potential that the development could disturb buried remains associated with the military use of the site and so the development is considered to have a Low Impact.

It is recommended that a targeted archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks in areas of the development site where it is known military buildings once stood. This will allow sites of military interest be identified and recorded during the works, furthering our understanding of the site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2018, Archaeology Wales was commissioned by Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and site visit to determine the archaeological potential of land at and adjacent to South Wales Police Headquarters Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend, CF31 3SU. The assessment has been undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for development of the existing South Wales Police Headquarters and land adjoining the site, centred on SS 91521 78947 (Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 The purpose of the Desk-Based Assessment, which is detailed in the following report, is to provide Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd with the information they have requested in respect of the proposed development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to highlight and assess the impact upon standing and buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the proposed development.
- 1.3 The proposed development of the site involves the demolition of the residential buildings on the northern half of the site, as well as industrial buildings at the far northern end of the site. Planning is being sought to construct a training centre, gym and large car park, with capacity for up to 400 cars.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located on the southern edge of Bridgend, approximately 1km from the town centre, on the western edge of a large industrial estate. The site sits on land that slopes gently to the south and east, towards the river Ewenny. To the west of the site the land drops down to the Ogmore river.
- 2.2 The proposed development area comprises of the current South Wales Police Headquarters. The southern extent of the site is bounded by Cowbridge road, which runs into the centre of Bridgend, while to the west it is bounded in part by the line of the railway and allotment gardens. To the north and east the site is bounded by other industrial units and to the south-east is York road runs along the boundary.
- 2.3 The underlying geology is the Porthkerry Member, which is a sedimentary bedrock comprising interbedded limestone and mudstone that formed in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits are only recorded for the southern extent of the site, these consist of Devensian Till, formed by the movement of ice sheets in the Quaternary period (BGS, 2018).

3 Methodology

- 3.1 The primary objective of this Desk-Based Assessment is to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim is to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

- 3.2 The work includes a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aims to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.
- 3.3 This report provides information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* has been advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors could result in the loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record has been recommended.
- 3.4 This assessment considers the following:
- a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:
- Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Gwynedd Archaeological Trust within a 500m radius of the proposed development site.
 - Collation and assessment of the impact on all designated archaeological sites within a 500m radius.
 - Assessment of all available excavation reports and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
 - Assessment of aerial photographic (AP) and satellite imagery evidence.
 - Assessment of archive records held at the County Archive.
 - Records held by the developer e.g. bore-hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans, ztv data.
 - Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. all editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
 - Place-name evidence.
 - Historic documents (e.g. charters, registers, estate papers).
- b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk-based study.
- 3.5 In assessing the value of archaeological assets, and the potential impacts upon them by the proposed development, the terms and guidance used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3 (Highways England 2007) has been utilised. Values are given as:
- Very High (World Heritage Sites and other sites of international importance);
 - High (Scheduled Monuments, undesignated assets of schedulable quality, assets of National importance that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives);
 - Medium (Designated or undesignated assets of Regional importance that contribute to regional research objectives);
 - Low (assets of local importance, assets compromised by poor preservation or poor survival of contextual associations);
 - Negligible (assets with little or no surviving archaeological interest);

- Unknown (the importance of the resource has not been ascertained).

The magnitude of the potential impact on the archaeological assets (which can be either positive or negative), is given as:

- Major (change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered; comprehensive changes to setting);
- Moderate (changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified; considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset);
- Minor (changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; slight changes to setting);
- Negligible (very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting);
- No Change

3.6 This work conforms to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, as produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

4.1.1 Two previous archaeological investigations are recorded by the regional HER within the study area. The first is a Desk-Based Assessment (PRN E003816), undertaken by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust in advance of the construction of a 10.2km section of watermain between Schwyll Water Treatment Works and the Brackla Service Reservoir. The assessment revealed five sites within the path of the watermain, however, only the one within the current search radius is the Roman road from Cardiff to Neath, which runs through the southern edge of the search area.

4.1.2 Following the Desk-Based Assessment an archaeological evaluation was commissioned along the route of the watermain (PRN E003817). Three trenches were excavated but none within the search radius.

4.1.3 No previous archaeological assessments or investigations have been undertaken on the site of the proposed development.

4.2 The Historic Landscape

4.2.1 The proposed development site does not lie within a Historic Landscape, nor do any lie within a 500m radius of the site.

4.2.2 The only Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in proximity to the site and search radius is that of Merthyr Mawr, Kenfig and Margam Burrows HLW (MGI) 1, which lies approximately 2km to the south-west of the proposed development site. This landscape comprises two discrete areas of be-sandment, where wind blown sand has accumulated to form dune landscapes. This process is believed to have occurred between the 13th and 15th centuries and led to the burial of numerous archaeological sites. The dunes of Merthyr Mawr Warren, on the north-west side of the Ogmere estuary are believed to have buried

sites dating from the Mesolithic period, through to the 14th century.

- 4.2.3 The proposed development site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, nor do any lie within a 500m radius of the site. The three conservation areas that over the historic core of Bridgend though lie just beyond the search radius to the north-west.
- 4.2.4 The site does not lie within any registered Historic Parks & Gardens, nor do any lie within the search area around the site. Ewenny Priory and its deer park, both registered Historic Park and Gardens (GM14 and GM15) and are located approximately 200m to the south of the search radius. The site also includes several listed buildings associated with Ewenny Priory, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (GM190).

4.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (Figure 3)

- 4.3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the boundary of the proposed development site.
- 4.3.2 Within the applied search radius there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument, a dual-storey pillbox (GM605). The pillbox was constructed during the Second World War, in what was the north-west corner of the Royal Ordnance Factory. The pillbox was built to defend the junction of the Great Western Railway South Wales main line and the Vale of Glamorgan line. The pillbox is unusual in the fact it is double storey, with the basement level being formed by the extended foundations. The pillbox has 10 embrasures, with entrances to each floor that are located on the south-eastern side. The scheduling extends a short distance beyond the monument to preserve any buried remains that may be associated with the pillbox.
- 4.3.3 A number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie just beyond the applied search area. To the north-west, in the centre of Bridgend, stands Newcastle Castle (GM063), which is approximately 900m beyond the search radius. The Castle, which is of courtyard type, is known to date to the late 12th century, when it belonged to King Henry II. An earlier ringwork type castle is known to have been constructed in the area by Robert Fitzhamon, although it is unknown if Newcastle stands on the remains of this earlier castle. To the south-east of the castle is Bridgend Old Bridge (GM049), which spans the river Ogmore. The exact construction date is unknown, but a bridge existed by 1452. Just to the south of the castle, is a standing stone (GM145), which dates to the Bronze Age. The stone stands at 1.8m high and has a series of grooves and cup marks along its northern side.
- 4.3.4 To the south of the search radius is the site of Ewenny Priory (GM190). The Priory, of Benedictine Order, was founded in 1141 by William de Londres, whose family seat was Ogmore Castle. All that remains today are the church of St Michael and precinct walls, towers and gatehouses, with the claustral buildings, the cloisters, chapter house and living quarters having all disappeared.

4.4 Listed Buildings (Figure 3)

- 4.4.1 There are no listed buildings within the proposed development area. There is one listed building within the search radius around the site.
- 4.4.2 West Skeal Overbridge is located 300m to the north-west of the proposed development site and is a Grade II listed building (87701). It is one of the original structures built as part of the

construction of the South Wales Railway, that began in 1846. The structure is a single span masonry overbridge with projecting wingwalls and is constructed from coursed and squared sandstone with rusticated voussoirs.

- 4.4.3 There are several listed buildings to the north-west, west and south of the search radius. Those to the south are associated with Ewenny Priory, these include the Grade I listed Ewenny Priory Church (11250) and North Gatehouse (19462) and the Grade II* priory barn (19463). The listed buildings to the west are associated with former Preswylfa Children's Home, which have been listed due to their group value. The buildings to the north-west of the search radius all relate to post-medieval occupation of Bridgend, for example the Grade II listed Old Police Station building (11267).

4.5 Known Archaeological Remains and Historical Development (Figure 4; Appendix I)

- 4.5.1 There is only one site listed on the HER within 500m of the proposed development site.
- 4.5.2 There are seven sites listed on the National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments Wales (RCAHMW) within the same search area, one of which the proposed development area lies within.
- 4.5.3 There are no recorded findspots in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (www.finds.org.uk) within the proposed development area or within the wider search area.
- 4.5.4 The recorded archaeological sites are briefly described below, according to period, where they are incorporated into a summary of the historical development of the area.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (c.450,000 – 10,000 BC), Mesolithic (c.10,000 – 4400 BC), Neolithic (4400 BC – 2300 BC), Bronze Age (2300 BC – 700 BC) & Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)

- 4.5.5 There are no sites of prehistoric date within the proposed development area or within the search area.
- 4.5.6 The sites recorded within the wider landscape indicate that the area was being exploited by the Mesolithic period, with a small number of flint scatters known along the coast. By the Neolithic period settlement had spread further inland, with sites such as flint scatters, axe head findspots, huts and chambered tombs recorded. These monuments include Tinkinswood Long Cairn (PRN00374s/GM09) that contained the remains of over 50 individuals (Sherman, 2009). A further expansion is seen in the Bronze Age, with sites recorded in the upland areas although these appear to be ritual and funerary monuments rather than settlement. The number of recorded sites decreases during the Iron Age, although the pattern of settlement alters with a small number of hillforts known to the east and west of Bridgend, and a number of both open and enclosed settlements along the coastline.
- 4.5.7 Based on the lack of prehistoric sites within the study area itself, and the focus of settlement and land use focusing around the coastal area during this period there would be a negligible potential for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 4.5.8 There are two recorded sites of Roman date within the search area around the proposed development. One is a findspot (GGAT00395m), located close to the eastern edge of the search radius. Here a worn follis minted under emperor Maximianus I found in 1977.
- 4.5.9 The second site is the line of the A48 trunk road, that runs through the southern edge of the search radius. The line of the A48 is known to follow the line of the Roman road that ran from Caerleon to Neath, although it does deviate around the area of Bridgend. After running through the southern end of the search radius, the route of the Roman road is thought to turn to the south-west towards Ewenny where it crosses the river, before turning back to the west to mirror the line of the A48.
- 4.5.10 Within the wider landscape there are a number of settlements dating to the Roman period, including the villa at Dan-y-Graig (PRN00218m) and settlement at Burrows Well (PRN00237m). Evidence from the Antonine Itinerary also indicates that the fort of *Bomium* is located within the area of Bridgend. The Itinerary lists the fort as being located between Caerleon and Neath, although its exact location has yet to be found (Sherman, 2009).
- 4.5.11 There is little indication of Roman-period activity within the study area and overall the potential for Roman archaeological remains within the proposed development area is considered to be low.

Early Medieval (c. AD 410 – AD 1086) & Medieval (1086 – 1536)

- 4.5.12 Very little is known about the Early Medieval period in the wider landscape, with no recorded settlement sites. A number of Christian monuments are documented, most of which relate to crosses or inscribed stones. The place name Coedymwstwr (PRN 04674m), suggests the presence of an ecclesiastical house, located just to the north-east of Bridgend, although there is no archaeological evidence to confirm this.
- 4.5.13 The Medieval landscape is better understood, with this area being part of the Lordship of Glamorgan, formed after the Norman invasion under Robert Fitzhamon around 1093. Fitzhamon constructed three castles within the landscape surrounding the proposed development site. As discussed above, the castle of Newcastle just to the north-west of the search radius was constructed above the crossing over the river Ogmore (GM063). An early earthwork ringwork castle had been constructed by 1106 and was rebuilt in stone in the 1180s. A sister castle was constructed at Coity (PRN00370m) to the north-east of Bridgend. Here again an earlier ringwork castle dating to the early twelfth century was rebuilt as a stone keep in the later twelfth century. The third castle, Ogmore castle, is located on the western side of the river Ogmore, 3km to the south-west of the search radius (GM037). This castle formed part of the Lordship of Ogmore, which was granted to the de Londres family who constructed the castle. It is thought that this castle was also originally constructed as a ringwork prior to 1107, by William de Londres, whose family were also responsible for the foundation of the monastery at Ewenny (GM190), south of the search radius. The ringwork was replaced in the early twelfth century by a rectangular stone keep.
- 4.5.14 There are several medieval sites within close proximity to the search radius, most surrounding Newcastle to the north-west. Bridgend Old Bridge (GM049) was constructed during the fifteenth century, with a small urban centre growing up around it (Rendall, 1955: 1). A small settlement is also recorded just to the south-east of Newcastle (PRN02329m),

while a small hospital thought to have been founded by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem (PRN00391m) is located on Newcastle Hill close to the castle. Just beyond the southern edge of the search radius is a platform (PRN01698m), on which a building would once have stood. It has been suggested that this may not be the case though and rather the earthworks are the remains of a small enclosure (GGAT, 1991). Immediately south of this are the remains of a malting house (PRN00398m), thought to be connected to Ewenny priory are recorded (GGAT, 1991).

- 4.5.15 Generally there would appear to be a low potential for early medieval archaeological remains within the proposed development area as medieval settlement was largely centred on the western side of the river Ogmore.

Post-Medieval (1536 – 1899) & Modern (1900 – present day)

- 4.5.16 The majority of the recorded archaeological sites within the study area date to the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.17 Settlement continued to expand quiet slowly until the 1920s when Bridgend began to expand rapidly. By the 1940s Bridgend had grown substantially, with settlement expanding north, south and east from the medieval core. By this time the proposed development site is located at the western edge of what was the Royal Ordnance Factory, Waterton (NPRN 91719), constructed just before the outbreak of the Second World War. This was an overspill branch of the Woolwich Arsenal and produced naval shells that were stored underground on the other part of the factory at Brackla. After the war the factory was rebuilt, becoming the Waterton Industrial Estate. Accommodation for the factory workers was at a camp at nearby Island Farm, although this ended up being used to house Prisoners of War. The camp saw the largest escape of prisoners housed in Britain during the war (Rees-Hughes *et al.*, 2016).
- 4.5.18 Within the search radius there are five further sites listed on the NMR that all relate to the expansion of settlement and industry around Bridgend. Close to the southern edge of the search radius, in Heronston, is a late seventeenth century house of mixed plan. It is possible that this building developed from an earlier, smaller building that relates to the post-medieval development of Heronston, which appears to be a small dispersed settlement.
- 4.5.19 Approximately 175m the north-west of the development, along the railway line, site is a signal box (NPRN 420915). This was constructed in 1965 and is a single storey flat-roofed structure. On the western edge of the search radius is the Catholic Church of St Mary's (NPRN 13795). The original building was constructed in the mid nineteenth century, however, it was replaced in 1998 by the current building. Just to the south-east of the Church is the Glamorgan County School for the Blind (NPRN 415322). This is a two-storey building constructed in an E shaped pattern during the early 1930s. The final record within the search area relates to a brickworks and stone processing works (NPRN 418570) that is located approximately 100m to the south-west of the development site. This building no longer stands but the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1941 and 1951 show a building on the site, which was still present on the 1982 mapping.
- 4.5.20 As the site is located on the site of the Royal Ordnance Factory and given the nature of industrial development in the area during the post-medieval period there is a moderate potential that archaeological features relating to such activity may exist within this area.

5 Map Regression (Figures 5 & 6)

5.1 *Tithe map 1842*

- 5.1.1 The area of the site is depicted on the Coety, Lower Hamlet tithe map of 1842. The site location lies across four large enclosed fields, shown in the apportionment as a mixture of arable and pastoral, with the road to Waterton running west to east across the central area of the site and what is now Cowbridge Road, running north-west to south-east along the south-western edge of the site. The field boundaries depicted on the map suggest several different enclosure periods, with the long curving boundaries, particularly evident to the west and north-east of the site, likely dating to the earlier medieval period while the more regular square and rectilinear field systems to the south and east are likely later medieval or post-medieval in date.
- 5.1.2 The tithe map shows that Bridgend was still a relatively small settlement at this time. The settlement on both sides of the river, focuses along the road that crosses the Bridgend Old Bridge. To the south of the search area the map also shows the dispersed settlement at Heronston, formed of six properties, with the house listed on the NMR being shown as within a curvilinear enclosure, bounded on the northern side by a small road. The enclosure is listed in the apportionment book as wood.

5.2 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Edition 1885, 1:10,560 (Figure 5)*

- 5.2.1 The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows no change within the area of the development site. The main changes evident on the mapping are the expansion of Bridgend, particularly on the eastern side of the river Ogmore and the construction of the Great Western Railway, which runs to the north of the site.

5.3 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1st Revision 1900, 1:10,560*

- 5.3.1 By this time the Vale of Glamorgan Railway line had been constructed, which runs north to south just beyond the western edge of the development site. Here the line splits with the main line continuing north while the branch joins the Great Western Railway to the north-west of the site. Bridgend can also be seen to have expanded, with new residential settlement to the north and south of what is evident on the preceding mapping.
- 5.3.2 Within the area of the site itself there is no obvious change.

5.4 *Ordnance Survey County Series 1947, 1:10,560 (Figure 6)*

- 5.4.1 By this time the Royal Ordnance Factory has been constructed, which meant the removal of the road to Waterton that ran through the centre of the site on the earlier maps. A new road has been constructed and runs around the southern side of the factory before crossing Cowbridge road and continuing on around the southern end of Bridgend.
- 5.4.2 The other notable difference is the increase in the settlement area of Bridgend. New residential housing areas are evident in all areas of the town, although most construction appears to have taken place around the southern edge of the town.

5.5 *Ordnance Survey 1993, 1:10,000*

- 5.5.1 By this time the landscape has changed significantly, with Bridgend increasing significantly in size. New residential housing has been constructed in the area of Newcastle on the western side of the Ogmore and a large residential area is also now present at Brackla to the north of the Great Western Railway. The Royal Ordnance Factory has been replaced with a large industrial estate, that now encompasses land to the south and south-east of the factory.

6 *Aerial Photographs and Lidar (Figures 7 & 8)*

6.1 *Aerial Photos*

- 6.1.1 As part of this study photographs taken by the RAF in the mid-1940s and 1960s have been examined, along with vertical photographs from the late 1960s, 1980s and early 1990s, as well as modern satellite imagery from 2001 to the present day.
- 6.1.2 The earliest RAF photographs show the site as the entrance to the Royal Ordnance Factory, with a gatehouse and a number of what appear to be office buildings evident. The photograph also shows a chimney close to the northern edge of the site as well as what may be a munitions bunker, just to the south of this (Figure 7). By the late 1960s the layout of the site had altered a little, with a small number of buildings having been constructed in the northern half of the site. These appear to be residential in nature and are likely accommodation for people working in the office buildings on the southern half of the site. The large industrial type buildings on the northern half of the site have also altered slightly, with a new small unit being added along the road that runs between the northern and southern parts of the site. The chimney shown on the earlier photograph has been demolished and the potential munitions storage area has been repurposed for water storage.
- 6.1.3 By 1989 the factory has been replaced by an industrial estate, with industrial units in a regular layout now being present to the north of the site. By this time the layout of the site had altered with most of the office buildings having been replaced and enlarged on both the northern and southern sides of the site. Residential buildings are also evident on the southern and western sides of the site.
- 6.1.4 Modern satellite imagery shows no real change from the 1989 photograph, with only a small number of temporary structures having been erected along the northern boundary of the site (Figure 8).

6.2 *Lidar*

- 6.2.1 Lidar DTM images at 1m resolution are available for the site. Given the development across the site, no clear evidence of archaeological remains are discernible.

7 *Site Visit (Photos 1 – 11)*

- 7.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 6th September 2018. Conditions were overcast and mild, with good visibility. The full extent of the proposed development area was examined, which is the northern half of the current South Wales Police Headquarters site, as was the surrounding landscape as far as it was reasonably accessible. All archaeological sites previously identified adjacent to the proposed development site were also visited.

- 7.2 The ground slopes from the north-west down to the south and south-east, levelling off towards the southern end of the site. From the most northerly point of the site the views south and east are fairly open (Photo 1-2), but to the north and west are obscured by the Glamorgan Railway and the industrial units beyond the site.
- 7.3 The northern half of the South Wales Police Headquarters is currently occupied by Wilmott Dixon Construction Ltd. Several the residential buildings and industrial units on this part of the site have already been demolished and the ground levelled, with only two blocks of two houses each and a large detached property still standing. These are all scheduled for demolition as part of the works (Photos 3-4).
- 7.4 Although the site formed part of the Royal Ordnance Factory no features of archaeological interest were identified within the bounds of the development area.
- 7.5 Aside from the factory, only the location of one other of the archaeological sites identified within the search radius was visible from the site. This is the site of the brickworks (NPRN 418570). The brickworks is no longer standing on the site, having been demolished and a supermarket now on the site (Photo 5)
- 7.6 Site visits were made to all of the archaeological sites identified within the search radius, to examine the potential visual effects of the proposed development (Photos 6-11). These are discussed in Section 8 below.

8 Impact Assessment

8.1 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Importance

- 8.1.1 As highlighted in section 4.5 there is a general negligible to moderate potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites, medieval and post-medieval agricultural features and modern industrial activity to exist within the proposed development area. However, further research as part of this assessment, including a site visit, has identified no such features within the proposed development area itself, and therefore the potential for previously unrecorded sites is considered more likely to be low. Given the large number of relatively well-preserved post-medieval and modern industrial and military remains in the area, any further remains that may exist within the proposed development area would be considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value.
- 8.1.2 The site is located over what was during the late post-medieval period a small number of large open fields as well as the Bridgend to Waterton road. By the late 1930s it had been redeveloped and was the entrance to and administration buildings of the Royal Ordnance Factory. The site has been redeveloped since the factory went out of use and no archaeological sites, either below or above ground, have been identified within the proposed development area.

8.2 Previous Impacts

- 8.2.1 Historical mapping shows that the development area largely crosses enclosed pasture and arable land, with the Waterton road crossing through the central area of the site. The site was developed in the late 1930s when the Royal Ordnance Factory was constructed. As already described the site is located over the entrance to the factory and the administrative buildings that stood at the western end of the factory site. The buildings are well spaced and

are concentrated on the southern half of the site, suggesting that while previous impacts on this half of the site should be considered as moderate, the impacts on the northern part of the site would appear to be minimal, suggesting good preservation of the potential archaeological resource in this part of the site.

8.3 Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.3.1 The development of the South Wales Police Headquarters would see the demolition the buildings currently standing on the northern half of the site and the construction of a training facility, gym and a large carpark with capacity for up to 400 cars. Any of the following activities associated with the proposed development could therefore expose, damage or destroy archaeological remains:

- Enabling works, such as the construction of access roads, parking areas, storage areas, and associated services;
- Landscaping and terracing works;
- Surface stripping and levelling;
- Construction of infrastructure
- Foundation excavations;
- Service installation;
- Any other ground disturbing works

8.3.2 The proposed development also has the potential to generate indirect effects on archaeological sites, such as altering the visual setting or tranquillity of the sites and landscapes.

Historic Landscapes

8.3.3 No Historic Landscape, Conservation Area or registered Historic Park and Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

8.3.4 No Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) will be directly affected by the proposed development. No SAMs be indirectly (visually) affected by the proposed development, as outlined below.

8.3.5 There is only one SAM, a duel-storey pillbox (GM605), within the 500m search radius, which was visited to establish the impact of the development on its setting. The pillbox is historically linked to the Royal Ordnance Factory, having been constructed in the north-western corner to guard the railway lines to the north and west. The pillbox has no visual connection the development site, with the modern industrial units surrounding the pillbox blocking all views over the site.

Listed Buildings

8.3.6 No listed buildings will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. The only listed building within the search radius is West Skeal Overbridge, located 300m to the

north-west of the development site (87701). There is no visual connection between the bridge and the site.

Non-designated Archaeological Sites

- 8.3.7 As discussed in section 8.1, there are eight specific sites of potential archaeological interest identified in proximity to the proposed development area that may be impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 8.3.8 The site itself is located over part of the Royal Ordnance Factory (NPRN 91719), which also lies in the eastern and north-eastern area of the search radius. The factory has been redeveloped and is now a large industrial estate, with the South Wales Police Headquarters at its western end. Although the area of the factory is connected both physically and visually to the site, the redevelopment means that any potential impacts should be considered as Low.
- 8.3.8 Just to the north-east of the site is signal box (NPRN 420915), which is located at the junction of the Great Western and Vale of Glamorgan rail lines. The signal box has no visual connection to the site, with views being blocked by the topography and standing buildings and so there is therefore considered to be No Impact on this site.
- 8.3.9 On the western edge of the search radius is the Catholic Church of St Mary's (NPRN 13795). The church has no views over the development site from the ground floor. This building however, has a tower which is likely to afford views over the surrounding houses and across the development area. It was not possible to gain access to the tower during the visit to confirm the view offered from it. As the church is a modern building though it is considered that the potential impact is Low.
- 8.3.10 Just to the south-east of the church is the Glamorgan County School for the Blind (NPRN 415322). The School building has no connection to the development site, with visual links being blocked by surrounding development. It is considered that any potential impacts on the School would be Negligible.
- 8.3.11 Facing the development area, on the opposite side of Cowbridge road, is the site of a brickworks and stone processing works (NPRN 418570). This building no longer stands and has been replaced by a large supermarket. As such there is considered to be No Impact on this site.
- 8.3.12 To the south of the site is the line of the modern A48, which follows the line of the Roman road from Cardiff to Neath (NPRN 412594). There is no visual connection between the line of the road and the development site due to the presence of a number of industrial units and houses that lie between the two. As such there is considered to be No Impact on the setting of the Roman road.
- 8.3.13 Close to the southern edge of the search radius is a small seventeenth century building at Heronston (NPRN 20094). The building has no visual links to the site, being blocked by tall hedges and the industrial and residential area located between the building and the development site. As such there is considered to be No Impact on the setting of the building.
- 8.3.14 The last non-designated site is a findspot on the eastern edge of the search area. This is the findspot of a Roman coin (GGAT 00395m). This was found at a depth of 2ft below ground

during works in the area of the factory. As no contextual data exists and no other finds were recorded it is considered that the development will have No Impact on the findspot.

- 8.3.15 A general potential for post-medieval agricultural remains, and modern industrial and military remains has been highlighted. As the site has seen limited development the impact on such potential sites is considered to be Low.

9 Conclusions

9.1 Impacts on Designated Assets

- 9.1.1 No Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.2 No Conservation Areas or Historic Park & Garden will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.3 No Scheduled Ancient Monument will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.1.4 No listed building will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development.

9.2 Impacts on Non-designated Assets

- 9.2.1 One previously recorded archaeological site, part of the Royal Ordnance Factory, lies within the proposed development area, with no new sites having been identified during the course of the assessment. The previously recorded site will be directly affected by the proposed development.
- 9.2.2 Five of the other sites identified in the search area include post-medieval and modern buildings (NPRNs 420915, 13795, 415322 and 20094) all considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value. The location of one other building is recorded in the NMR (NPRN 418570), but this no longer stands. None of these sites should be directly or indirectly affected, which indicates a potential Negligible impact.
- 9.2.3 The final two sites are a findspot (GGAT 00395m) and the line of the Roman road (NPRN 412594). Neither of these sites should be directly or indirectly affected, which again indicates a potential Negligible impact.
- 9.2.4 A general potential for post-medieval remains and modern industrial remains is highlighted. Potential post-medieval agricultural remains are considered to be of Negligible archaeological value. The potential for survival of sections of the Bridgend to Waterton road as well as modern industrial remains is considered to be of Low (Local) archaeological value. The development of the site during the 1930s may have removed any traces of the Waterton road, however, it has been shown through this assessment that the road runs through the southern half of the site and so will not be affected by this development. The later redevelopment of the factory site has only minimally impacted on the northern half of the factory area and so it is possible that the current development may potentially impact on buried military remains from the Second World War. Therefore, the potential impact of the proposed development is considered to be Low.

9.3 Mitigation

- 9.3.1 There is the potential that development work may encounter buried remains relating to buildings in use on the site during the Second World War and other sites or items relating to the military use of the. In order that these sites can be identified and preserved through record it is suggested that a targeted archaeological watching brief be undertaken during groundworks associated with the development in areas where it is known that military buildings once stood.

10 Sources

General

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Sherman, A. 2009. *Island Farm, Bridgend: Archaeological desk-based assessment and ASHIDOHL*. Unpublished Report: Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust Report No. 2009/069.

Online resources

British Geological Survey. 2018. *Geology of Britain Viewer* - (accessed 03/09/18)

Maps

Anon. 1842. *Lower Coety Parish Tithe Map & Apportionments*

Ordnance Survey. 1885. County Series Map First Edition 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey. 1900. County Series Map First Revision 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey. 1947. County Series Map 1:10560

Ordnance Survey. 1993. 1:10,000



Figure 1. Map showing the location of the site. 1:24,000.

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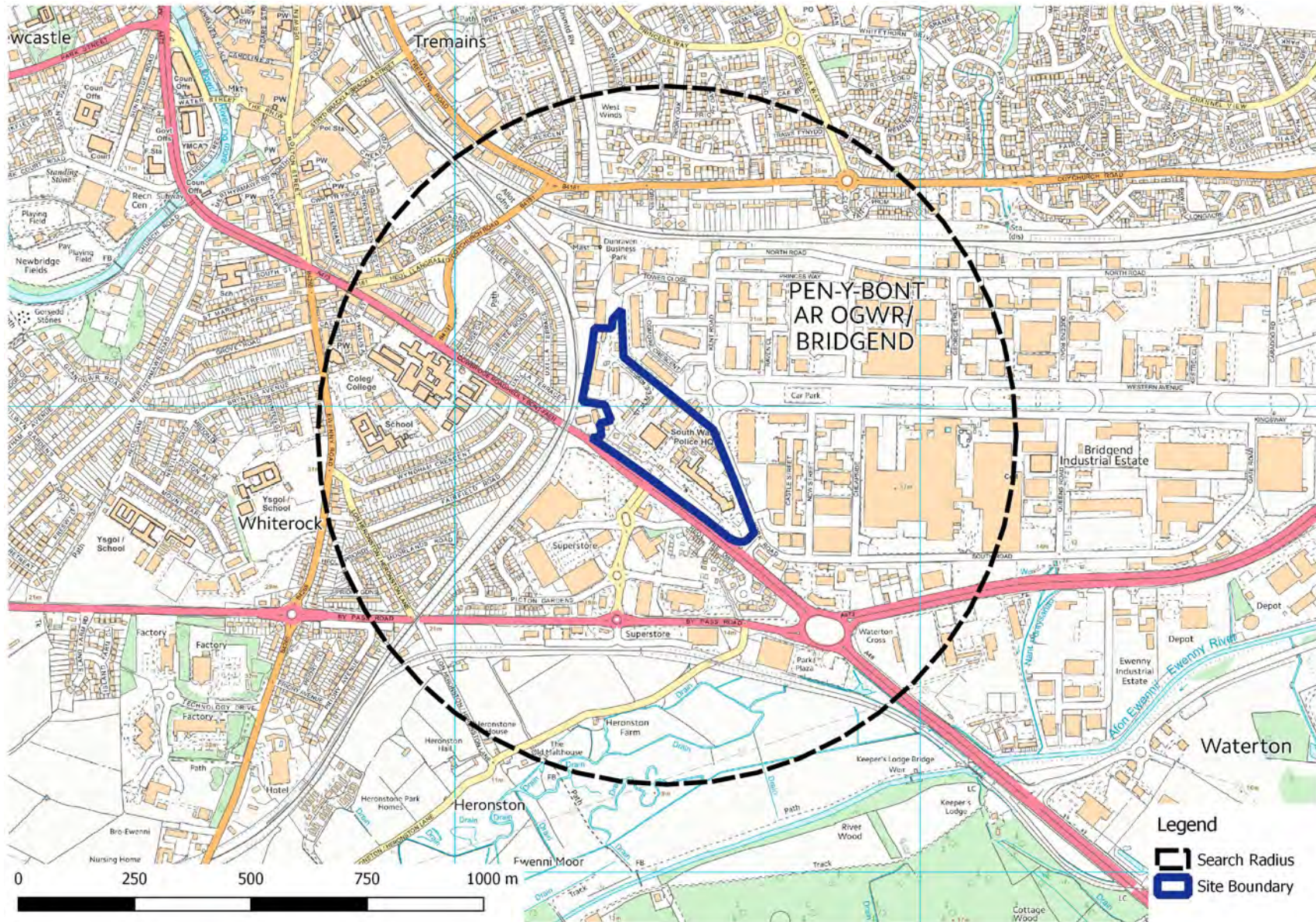


Figure 2. Map showing the location of the site and the search radius around the site. 1:12,000.

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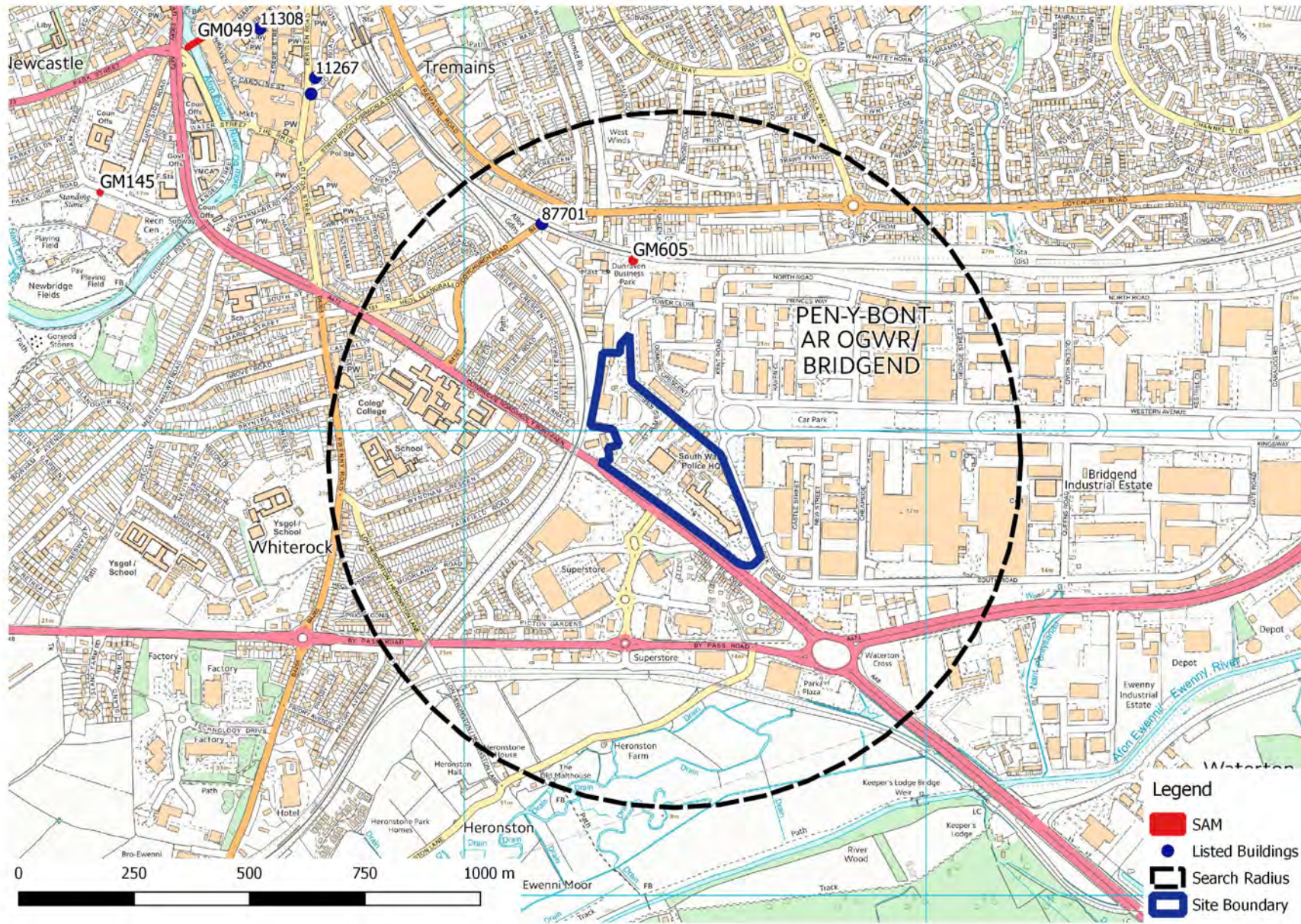


Figure 3. Map showing the location of SAMs and Listed Buildings within the search radius around the site. 1:6,500.

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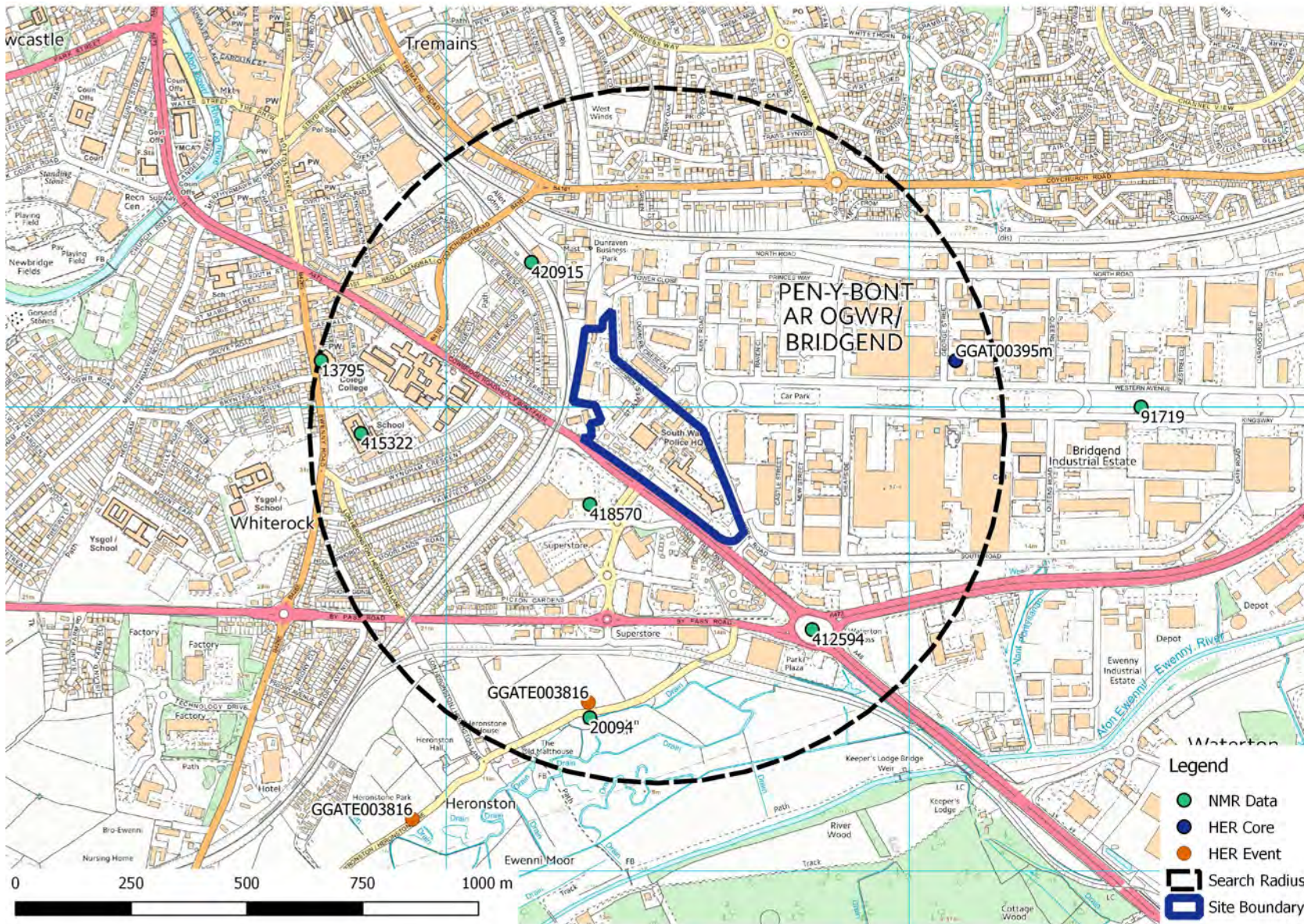


Figure 4. Map showing the locations of non-designated archaeological assets within the search radius. Map also shows the location of previous archaeological investigations. 1:6,500.

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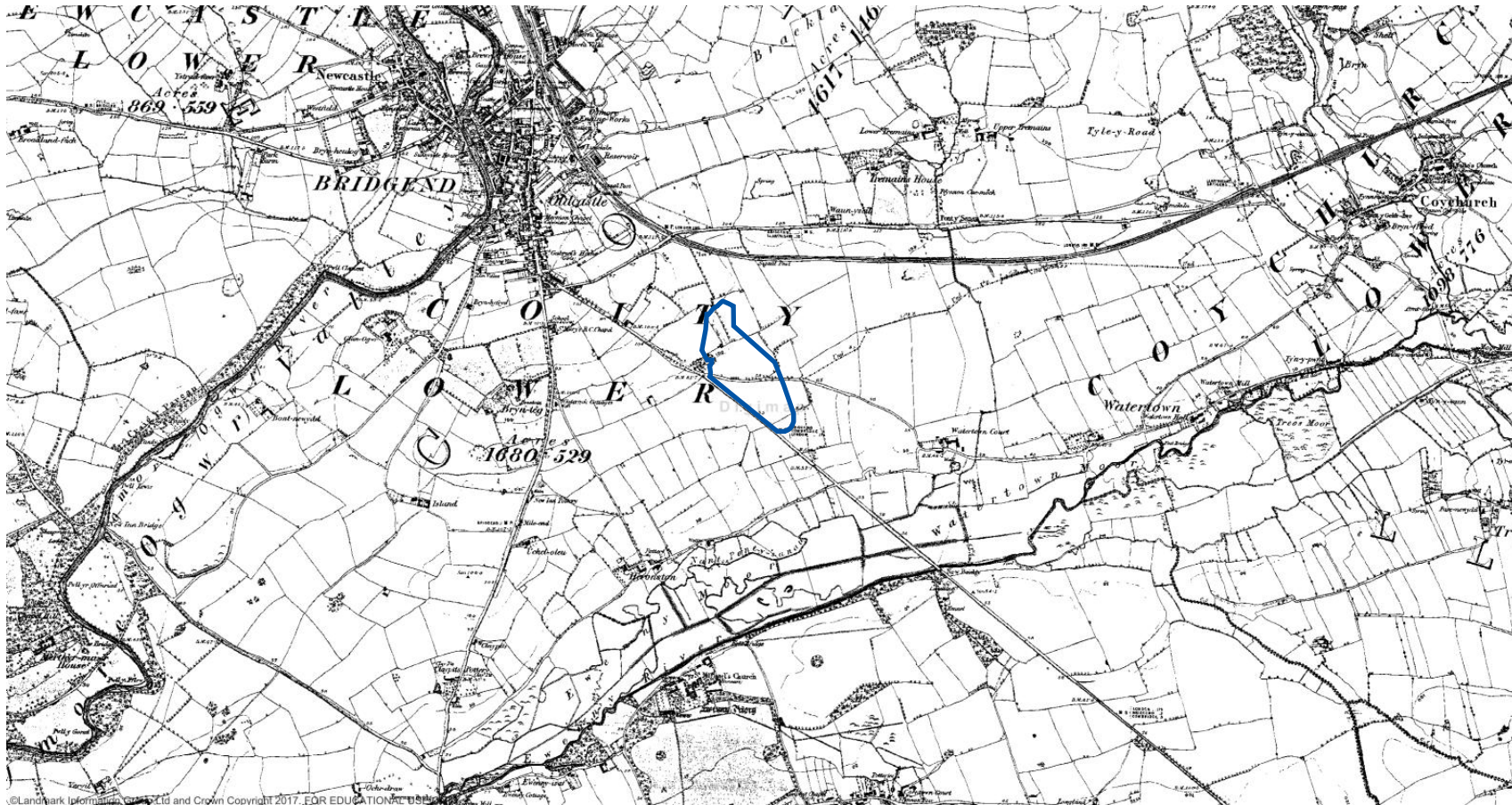


Figure 5. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1885, 1:10,560. Site boundary is shown in blue.

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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey County Series Map, 1847, 1:10,560. Site boundary is shown in blue.

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Figure 7: Aerial photograph taken by the RAF in 1946. The site is located just above the centre of the image.



Figure 8. Satellite image of the site, just below centre.



Plate 1: View east over the development site.



Plate 2: View south-east over the development site.



Plate 3: Two blocks of residential housing located close to the centre of the site. View south-west.



Plate 4: Large detached residential house located on the south-western edge of the site. View south-west.



Plate 5: View south across the site of the former brickworks (PRN 418570).



Plate 6: View north-east of the only exposed section of the pillbox (GM 605).



Plate 7: View south-east from the pillbox (GM 605) showing the view over the development site is blocked by modern industrial units.



Plate 8: View north-west over West Skeal Overbridge (87701).



Plate 9: Glamorgan County School for the Blind (NPRN 415322).



Plate 10: St Mary's Catholic Church (NPRN 13795).



Plate 11: View north-west along the A48, the line of the Roman Road (NPRN 412594) towards the development site.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX I: HER Gazetteer

GLAMORGAN GWENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD ENQUIRY REPORT - CORE RECORDS

Enquiry reference number: 5844

Prepared by: Calli Rouse, Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Produced for: Rhiannon Joyce, Archaeology Wales

The following information has been provided under the terms and conditions of access as detailed on the GGAT HER Enquiry and Copyright Declaration forms. Copyright is reserved on all data supplied by the GGAT HER Charitable Trust. All output resulting from the use of the data must acknowledge the source as follows:-
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Search criteria

South Wales Police Headquarters Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend CF31 3SU centred on SS 91450 78956.

PRN 00395m NAME ARSENAL, BRIDGEND NGR SS92107910 COMMUNITY Coychurch Lower
TYPE Roman, Coin, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Worn follis of Maximianus I. Found in shale at a depth of 2ft below the surface, on the site of the Arsenal. Presented to the National Museum of Wales.

DESCRIPTION Worn follis of Maximianus I. Found in shale at a depth of 2ft below the surface, on the site of the Arsenal. Presented to the National Museum of Wales.

CONDITION

CONDITION: Not known **DESCRIPTION:** - **RELATED EVENT:** - **RECORDED:** 1977

STATUS None recorded

CROSS REFERENCES - - GGATE001657, GGATE005971

SOURCES

Report Evans, E M 2001 Romano-British southeast Wales settlement survey: Final report 726
01/MM Record Card/OS//1957/SS 97 NW 6/;
02/PM Desc Text//1950/Bull Board Celtic Stud/14 Pt.2 p.86

PRN 01972m NAME ROF Double-storey Pill Box Bridgend NGR SS9136679368 COMMUNITY Coychurch Lower

TYPE Modern, Pill box, RANK: 1

SUMMARY Double-storey pill box, brick built with reinforced concrete, hexagonal in plan with extended foundation forming an additional basement level located in the area of the former Royal Ordnance Factory. The pill box measures 4.7m in height, 4.6m in length and 4m in width. The pillbox was built into the embankment of the Great Western Railway main line to defend the junction with the Vale of Glamorgan line (Cadw 2008).

DESCRIPTION Double-storey pill box, brick built with reinforced concrete, hexagonal in plan with extended foundation forming an additional basement level located in the area of the former Royal Ordnance Factory. The pill

box measures 4.7m in height, 4.6m in length and 4m in width. The pillbox was built into the embankment of the Great Western Railway main line to defend the junction with the Vale of Glamorgan line (Cadw 2008).

CONDITION

CONDITION: Intact DESCRIPTION: - RELATED EVENT: - RECORDED:

STATUS *Scheduled Monument GM605*

CROSS REFERENCES - - *GGATE005971*

SOURCES

*Document Cadw New Entry to the Schedule of Monuments
01/pm photo/Wills H/1985/Pillboxes/p50*

*AM - 08.22.18 (10:08) - HTML file produced from GGAT HER, GGAT file number 1860.
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust, Heathfield House, Heathfield, Swansea, SA1 6EL.
tel (01792) 655208 , fax (01792) 474696, email her@ggat.org.uk , website www.ggat.org.uk*

Archaeological data, from the Regional Historic Environment Record, supplied by The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust in partnership with Local Authorities, Cadw and the partners of ENDEX GGAT, 2010.

Archaeology *Wales*

APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

AT SOUTH WALES POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Prepared for:

WILMOTT DIXON CONSTRUCTION

Project No: 2644

August 2018



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The Reading Room, Town Hall, Great Oak Street
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Email: admin@arch-wales.co.uk

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Figure 1. Site location

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit associated with development plans at South Wales Police Headquarters Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend CF31 3SU centred on SS 91450 78956. It has been prepared by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Wilmott Dixon Construction prior to the submission of a planning application.

A quick examination of the historic maps shows the changes in the area surrounding the site location from arable farmland in the 1840s, to an urban landscape with the development of the railway lines that run through Bridgend.

All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the proposal for an archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Site Visit to be undertaken in association with the proposed development at South Wales Police Headquarters Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend CF31 3SU centred on SS 91450 78956 (Figure 1).

A quick examination of the historic maps shows the changes in the area surrounding the site location from arable farmland in the 1840s, to an urban landscape with the development of the railway lines that run through Bridgend. These maps also document the construction of a WWII munitions factory in 1936 to the northeast of the site, and its subsequent destruction after the war from 1946 onwards.

This WSI has been prepared by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira, AW Project Manager, at the request of Wilmott Dixon Construction.

All work will conform to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and be undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards. AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

2. Development Details & Site Description

The proposed site is located to the SW of Bridgend town centre. The site is an extension of the already extant South Wales Police Headquarters, and measures approximately 23.7 acres. The site is approximately 17m AOD.

The underlying geology is defined by the Porthkerry Member, composed of Mudstone, Siltstone, Limestone and Sandstone dating to the Jurassic and Triassic periods. Superficial deposits are made of Till-Diamicton formed in the Quarternary period (BGS, 2018).

3. Objectives

The primary objective will be to assess the impact of the development proposals on the historic environment by means of a Desk Based Assessment and Site. This will help inform future decision making, design solutions and potential mitigation strategies. The aim will be to make full and effective use of existing information in establishing the archaeological significance of the site, to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition and relative significance.

The work will include a comprehensive assessment of regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within national and regional research frameworks.

The work will result in a report that will provide information of sufficient detail to allow informed planning decisions to be made which can safeguard the archaeological resource. Preservation *in situ* will be advocated where at all possible, but where engineering or other factors result in loss of archaeological deposits, preservation by record will be recommended.

4. The proposed archaeological work

The aim of the work will be to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site. The work will include the following elements:

- Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)
- A site visit (Stage 2)
- The production of an illustrated report (Stage 3)

5. Method Statement for a Detailed Desk Based Assessment (Stage 1)

The assessment will consider the following:

a) The nature, extent and degree of survival of archaeological sites, structures, deposits and landscapes within the study area through assessment of various readily available primary sources:

1. Collation and assessment of all relevant information held in the regional HER at Swansea, including listed building records, within a 500m radius of the assessment area boundary.
2. Assessment of all available excavation report and archives including unpublished and unprocessed material affecting the site and its setting.
3. Assessment of all relevant extant aerial photographic (AP) evidence. This will include those held by the regional HER and the RCAHMMW, Aberystwyth.
4. All sources indexed in the County Archive
5. Heritage Gateway sources
6. Records held by the developer e.g. bore hole logs, geological/geomorphological information, aerial photographs, maps, plans
7. Map regression analysis using all relevant cartographic sources e.g. All editions of the Ordnance Survey County Series, Tithe and early estate maps (as available).
8. Place name evidence
9. Internet sourced satellite imagery
10. Historic documents (e.g. Charters, registers, estate papers).

b) The significance of any remains in their context both regionally and nationally and in light of the findings of the desk based study.

6. The Site Visit (Stage 2)

The site visit will be a visual walked search of the entire development area. The ground surface will be visually inspected for all earthworks, structures and finds. The site visit will also inspect standing structures of historical interest. The location of any environmental archaeological deposits, or areas which may have a potential for such deposits, will also be considered along with the more traditional 'visible' archaeology.

All located sites or finds will be accurately fixed by means of GPS. Each individual find or site location will have an accurate NGR reference attached. Where a close cluster of related features is identified a single NGR for the centre of the cluster will be used, and each constituent feature separately described in the text.

The character, function, condition, vulnerability, potential dating and relationship to other features of each identified site or find will be described fully. The importance of the site or find will be assessed in terms of local, regional or national significance.

A sketch survey of each identified site layout will be made with accompanying metric measurements

Written, drawn and photographic records of an appropriate level of detail will be maintained throughout the course of the project. Digital photographs, including metric scales, will be taken using cameras with resolutions of 14 mega pixels or above. Photographs will be taken in RAW format.

Illustrations will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required, and these will be related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

7. The production of an illustrated report and the deposition of the site archive (Stage 3)

A report will be produced which synthesises the results of stages 1 and 2 and thereby assesses the total archaeological resource within the development area.

The results will be presented in such a way that data and supporting text are readily cross-referenced. The regional HER Officer will be contacted to ensure that any sites or monuments not previously recorded in the HER are given a Primary Record Number (PRN) and that data structure is compatible with the HER. The historical development of the site will be presented in phased maps and plans comprising clearly, the outline of the site.

Within the report an attempt will be made to indicate areas of greater or lesser archaeological significance and the sites will be ranked in level of overall archaeological importance (locally, regionally and nationally).

All relevant aerial photographs and historic maps will be included and be fully referenced. Any site photographs included in the report will be appropriately captioned and clearly located on a suitably scaled site plan.

The report will be used to inform future decision making regarding further stages of archaeological work (Field Evaluation, Watching Brief etc), the development construction and processes used.

The report will specifically include the following:

1. a copy of the design brief
2. a location plan
3. all identified sites plotted on an appropriately scaled plan of the proposal site
4. a gazetteer of all located sites and finds with full dimensional and descriptive detail including grid reference and period

Copies of the report will be sent to: Simon Williams (Asbri Planning Ltd), GGAT, and for inclusion in the regional HER. Digital copies will be provided in pdf format if required.

Any further stages of archaeological work, after the submission of the report for stages one and two outlined above, will be the subject of an additional GGAT curatorial brief against which a further AW specification will be drawn up.

The site archive

A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record agreed structure and be deposited with the County Museum on completion of site analysis and report production. It will also conform to the guidelines set out in 'management of research projects in the historic environment' (English Heritage, 2006).

Arrangements will be made for deposition of the physical archive with the County Museum before work starts.

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, the report and the archive will be deposited not later than six months after completion of the work.

Other significant digital data generated by the survey (ie AP plots, EDM surveys, CAD drawings, GIS maps, etc) will be presented as part of the report on a CD/DVD. The format of this presented data will be agreed with the curator in advance of its preparation.

8. Staff

The project will be managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by Fran Ward (Archaeology Wales). Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT and Wilmott Dixon Construction.

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.

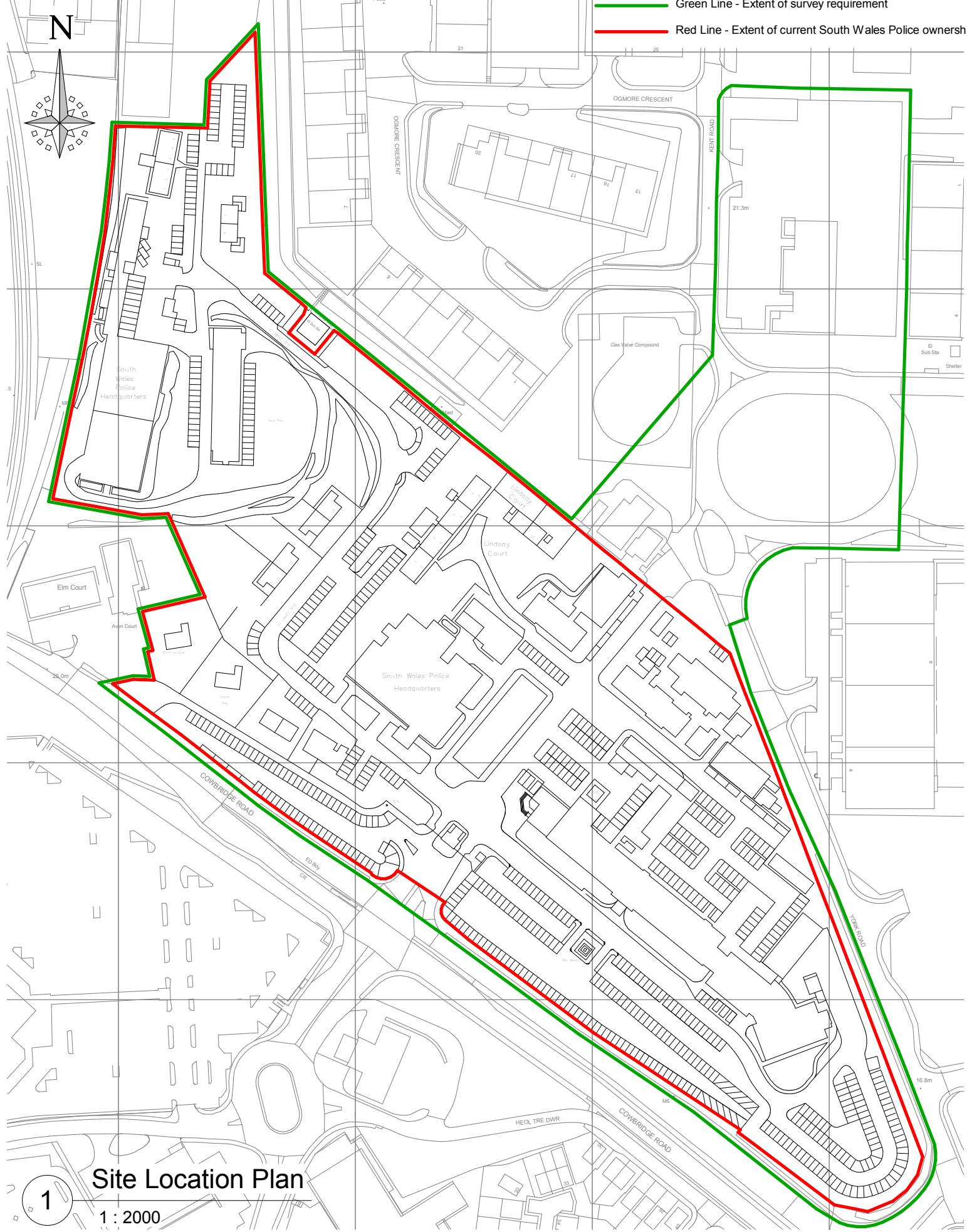
12. Arbitration

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

British Geological Survey: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 10/08/2018.

Green Line - Extent of survey requirement
 Red Line - Extent of current South Wales Police ownership



Site Location Plan

1

1 : 2000

This drawing must not be scaled.
 Figured dimensions and levels to be used.
 Any inaccuracies must be notified to the architect.
 Detail drawings and large scale drawings take precedence over smaller drawings.
A4

Rev:

Chk'd:

PRELIMINARY	
PLANNING	
DESIGN	
TENDER	
CONSTRUCTION	

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PDA Job No: 17078				
SITE	ORG	DS	DRG NO.	REV
	PDA	A	ZZ XX SK 90 013	

Contract: South Wales Police Headquarters
 Ty Morgannwg, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend CF31 3SU
 Title: Site Location Plan - Extent of Surevy Requirement

Scale: 1 : 2000
 Date: 31/05/18
 Drawn: CB
 Checked: JT

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Archaeology
Wales

APPENDIX III:
Archive Cover Sheet

ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

South Wales Police Headquarters, Bridgend

Site Name:	South Wales Police Headquarters
Site Code:	SWP/18/DBA
PRN:	-
NPRN:	-
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	-
NGR:	NGR SS 91521 78947
Site Type:	Urban
Project Type:	Desk Based Assessment
Project Manager:	Irene Garcia Rovira
Project Dates:	September 2018
Categories Present:	Prehistoric to Modern
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	-
Number of Finds Boxes:	None
Location of Finds:	None
Museum Reference:	None
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

Archaeology Wales

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