



2025

**LAND TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF TY MAWR FARM,
LIGHTHOUSE ROAD, ST BRIDES WENTLOOGE,
NEWPORT**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION

Project: 2025-05

WSI: 2025-03

Events PRN: *Forthcoming*

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants

Jean-Yves Robic, MCIfA

April 2025

**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION**

Planning Application

24/0955

Condition 7

Prepared by J.-Y. Robic, MCIfA

for

Mr Richard Worman

Agent: Reading Agricultural Consultants

April 2025

Revision No	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
1.0	Draft	JYR	JYR	12/04/2025
1.1	JS editing	JS	JYR	15/04/2025

CONTENTS

1. Summary
2. Site location and description
3. Historical and Archaeological Summary
4. Impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource
5. Aims and objectives of the archaeological work.
6. Methodology
7. Artefactual and Environmental Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research: recovery policy
8. Post-excavation processing, cataloguing, analysis and reporting of the excavated artefacts and samples recovered in the evaluation.
9. Assessment of artefactual material
10. Documentary
11. The report
12. Monitoring
13. Archives
14. Publication
15. Statement of experience
16. Staffing
17. Acknowledgements
18. References
19. Appendices
 1. Risk assessment
 2. Data Management Plan
 3. Selection Strategy

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Location maps

Figure 2: Location plan (RAC/10432/04)

Figure 3: Newport Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (Newport City Council 2015)

Figure 4: Location plan of the development area and of the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales)

Figure 5: Plans and sections of the proposed barn (Drwg 050 03)

Figure 6: The development area between 1842 and 1967

Figure 7: Plan of the watching brief area (RAC/10432/05 and CAC)

Copyright

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants retain the copyright of this document under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*, and have granted a licence to **Mr Richard Worman** and his agents to use and reproduce the material contained within. Plans reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AC0000855262.

The opinions expressed here are of a personal nature and alternative views may have equal validity; no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants

Cardiff & Vale office: 33 Nicholl Court, Boverton, Llantwit Major CF61 2LR
tel 01446-795552 email: cardiff.consultants@gmail.com

1. Summary

This document is intended to define a Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation (WSHEM) for the construction of a hay storage barn at Land to the south-west of Ty Mawr Farm, Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport. The specification proposes that an intensive watching brief should be carried out during all groundworks in the development area in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the potential buried archaeological resource.

2. Site location and Description

2.1 The site which forms the subject of this specification is located at land to the south-west of Ty Mawr Farm Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport (NGR ST 3001082648, Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development area for the new barn covers some 320 square metres and lies at an altitude of 6m AOD. It is located some 250m to the south-west of Ty Mawr Farm in a plot of agricultural land adjacent to the southside of the B4239, Lighthouse road that was used as a military camp during World War II.

The proposed development site lies in the Gwent Level Archaeologically Sensitive Area (Figure 3) and also within the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and within the character area HLCA015: Eastern St Brides. (Figure 4).

2.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation by Reading Agricultural Consultants following the granting of Planning Permission 24/0955 by Newport City Council for the construction of a hay storage barn and retention of new site access, farm tracks and yard areas (Retrospective, Figure 5).

2.3 The specification was requested to fulfil the requirements of condition 7 of the Planning Permission. The condition reads:

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

Reason: To identify and record any features of archaeological interest discovered during the works, in order to mitigate the impact of the works on the archaeological resource.'

2.4 This specification has been compiled following the 'Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording' and 'Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording' adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) in full consultation with the specialists who will be employed in the project team. The specification is intended to contain sufficient information to enable the investigation to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored to a measurable standard.

2.5 An ordered digital archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

3. Archaeological and Historical summary

3.1 Archaeological Interest: General

The Gwent Levels are a reclaimed marshland on the Welsh side of the River Severn that extends from Cardiff to Chepstow and form part of a larger wetland on both shores of the Severn collectively known as the Severn Levels. The River Usk and Ebbw divide the Gwent Levels into three major divisions, with the eastern area being known as the Caldicot Level, the area between the two rivers (chiefly occupied by the town of Newport) being the Level of Mendaglif and the western area being known as the Wentlooge Level.

The archaeological potential of the Gwent Levels has been recognised since the 19th century when discoveries such as the Alexandria Dock Boat, a medieval ship, were made and the excellent conditions for the preservation of organic material were noted (Morgan 1878, 403-5). The discovery of an inscribed stone of Roman date at Goldcliff led to the theory that the Romans had drained the Gwent Levels (Morgan 1882). However little additional research in the area took place until the last decade when fieldwork, especially on the inter-tidal zone of the Caldicot Levels, was carried out (Aldhouse-Green *et al.* 1992, 14-55, Whittle 1989, 200-223) which clearly demonstrated the potential for evidence of important prehistoric features being present. Human exploitation of the Levels had occurred since at least the Mesolithic period (6000 BC) and this activity increased in the Late Bronze Age (circa 1500 to 1000 BC), Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods.

A detailed survey carried out by Rippon (Rippon 1996a) identified 21 different character areas within the Gwent Levels, the majority of which were determined to have elements of medieval and post-medieval landscape (Rippon 1996b). The identification of these landscape elements led to the Gwent Levels being included as a Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* (Kelly 1998). They are also designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area within the Newport City Council Development Plan 2011-2026.

Development pressures have led to considerable construction work in the Gwent Levels in the last decade and consequently a number of archaeological investigations have taken place prior to and during developments. This work has considerably increased knowledge of the archaeological resource of the Levels (GGAT Curatorial 2012).

3.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation, The Gwent Level, 15East St Brides

15 Eastern St. Brides character area: complex "irregular landscape" on higher coastal area
Historic background.

Historic background

This landscape has formed over a long period of time. The higher coastal areas were probably recolonized in the late eleventh and twelfth centuries. Lower-lying areas inland were subsequently enclosed and drained, probably in the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries. St. Brides Wharf was reclaimed in the eighteenth century.

The medieval Welsh name Llansanffraid Gwynllwg is at least sixteenth century in date.

Key historic landscape characteristics

Diverse landscape: early settlement focus (nr St. Brides Church), irregular field pattern of small fields and sinuous roads with remnants of roadside waste, dispersed settlement, seawall including demolished wall, drainage features include fen-banks, surface ridging (mainly grips, but also rare "ridge and vurrow").

This landscape occupies higher coastal land at the eastern end of Wentlooge. It merges with area 16 to the west, but the lines of former fen-banks divide it from area 21 to the north. Tredegar Park (now the Duffryn Estate) was created in the northern part of this character area.

This is a very diverse landscape, similar to area 1 (Nash/Goldcliff). To the south of St. Brides church, an oval area defined in the field-boundary pattern probably marks the earliest settlement focus. Elsewhere, the fields are small and irregular and the roads sinuous, formerly with abundant roadside waste (indicated by long narrow fields beside the roads). The settlement pattern is largely dispersed.

A relict sea wall that once ran along Wharf Reen has been demolished, though slight traces of a ramp can be seen in places. The lines of sinuous fen-banks mark the limit of this enclosed/drained landscape and the former open moors in the lower-lying back-fens. Very fine examples of surface ridging; mainly grips, but includes some "ridge and vurrow" that is otherwise very rare in Wentlooge.

Parts of this landscape have a relatively wooded feel, with numerous mature trees in the hedges. Other hedges are typically scrubby.

The integrity and coherence of the area are high. This is an area of landscape typical of the higher coastal lands throughout the Levels. The early settlement site at St. Brides, lines of former fen-banks, and eighteenth century reclamation of St. Brides Wharf, are components of a complex and diverse landscape, which has a high group value. There are some fine areas of surface ridging, and traces of former roadside waste.'

3.3 The proposed development area

Specific archaeological or historical information regarding the site of the new development is limited.

The proposed development site is located in Field 206 on the 1842 Plan of the parish of St Brides in the county of Monmouth. The field was described as 'pasture' on the Tithes Apportionment and was occupied by Daniel Morgan; Sir Charles Morgan was the landowner.

The proposed development site remained agricultural land on the 1887 1st edition, 1900 2nd edition, 1922 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps, and no changes to the field boundaries were recorded (Figure 6a). The development and land to its east and south were used during WWII as a camp and its layout was partially illustrated on the 1954 Ordnance Survey map and on the 1967 plan when it was recorded as disused (Figure 6b and 6c). There were two camps at St. Brides one for enlisted men and another for a corps of nurses (Lewis 2025).

3.4 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out an archaeological watching brief in July 2017 during the groundworks for the culverting of a field ditch at 12 Church House Park, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport. No archaeological features were uncovered (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2017).

3.5 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out a programme of archaeological work between September 2019 and October 2020 during the construction of a new rural workers' dwelling, access lane and associated works at New Farm, Green Lane, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport NP10 8SF. The intensive watching brief failed to produce evidence for any ancient occupation on the development site. The archaeological resource, if present in the development area, may be buried within the lower strata of the alluvial clay of the Upper Wentlooge Formation (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2020).

3.6 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants carried out an archaeological watching brief between August and September at New Dairy Farm, Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport during the mechanical excavations for the construction of a new slurry lagoon. The watching brief failed to uncover any evidence of ancient occupation of the site (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2024).

4 Impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource.

4.1 The construction of the new barn will necessitate excavations for concrete pads in the clayey deposits of the Upper Wentlooge.

4.2 As planning permission has been granted, the groundworks for the construction of the proposed new barn could have a deleterious effect on potential buried archaeological resource.

5 Aims and objectives of the scheme of archaeological work

5.1 In view of the development proposals it is recommended that an intensive watching brief be carried out during all ground reduction works in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed works on the potential buried archaeological resource. The watching brief will represent an acceptable mitigation strategy for the proposed development area (Figure 7).

This will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the ClfA '*Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording*' and '*Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*' adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023) and the '*Code of conduct: Professional ethic in archaeology* (2022) and other relevant by-laws of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It will result in appropriate published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.

5.2 The watching brief will provide sufficient information by which to determine the level of importance of surviving archaeological features and place them in an interpretative framework.

5.3 The watching brief should allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence or nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.

5.4 The watching brief should provide 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.

5.5 That if, under 5.4, archaeological data requiring further investigation and resources are found, the developer will undertake to provide such resources as are needed to preserve the discovery by record and/or other appropriate means.

5.6 The report will provide information which is sufficiently detailed to allow informed decisions to be made regarding the significance of the archaeological resource to be assessed on the basis of the contents of the report.

5.7 The archaeology of the application site as a whole will be considered in its wider local or regional context although particular attention will be paid to the areas which will be directly affected by development or some aspect of it. Any archaeological remains will receive attention, whatever their date.

6. Methodology

6.1 The watching brief will be conducted by trained archaeological professionals to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023).

6.2 It is recommended that an intensive watching brief be conducted during all ground reduction works in order to record any buried archaeological resources that could be uncovered during the work in the proposed development areas.

6.3 If important archaeological features are revealed during the watching brief that require further investigation, development work will be stopped in the areas of archaeological interest identified during the watching brief. Work in those areas will not recommence until the archaeological features are preserved either by changes to the construction design or by being fully investigated and recorded. The additional work should be the subject of a separate scheme and a timetable should be agreed with Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology and fully funded under 5.5 by the developer.

6.4 All archaeological contexts will be recorded using a continuous numbered context system on *pro forma* context sheets (as previously submitted to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust). It is proposed to use a modified version of the Museum of London Archaeological Service's manual (Museum of London 1994).

6.5 Written, drawn and photographic records (B/W and colour slide in 35mm format) to an appropriate level of detail will be made. Digital photographs may be taken at a minimum resolution of 10mp, the final images as TIFF files. The written and drawn record will include the context sheets, a site diary, a special finds record of sequentially-numbered objects and the field drawings recorded in three dimensions. Further *proforma* may be required, for example for technological and environmental samples. Plans and section drawings will be at a minimum scale of 1:100. The drawings will be cross-referenced to Ordnance Survey datum and fixed boundaries on the relevant OS plan.

6.6 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants has taken out Public Liability up to £5,000,000 and Employers' Liability Insurance cover up to £10,000,000 with Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Plc. (Policy No: XX/001227).

6.7 It is thought that one person will be required on site to achieve the aims of fieldwork.

6.8 The site staff would be appropriately qualified and have experience in archaeological watching brief building recording, archaeological excavation, site recording, survey and photography. They would be selected from Cardiff Archaeological Consultants' regular team (see section 16 for the current list).

6.9 Although it is unlikely that more than five persons will be working on the site at any one time, and Cardiff Archaeological Consultants does not employ such staff on a permanent basis, a risk assessment for the site is attached (Appendix 1).

7 Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research: recovery policy

7.1 Before work commences, arrangements will be made with an appropriate museum (such as the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff or RCAHMW, Aberystwyth) for the

deposition of the original archive and any finds. This information will be sent to Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology prior to commencement of the work. If requested, client confidentiality will be maintained, except that the report and archive should be deposited with the agreed repository not later than six months after completion of the work.

7.2 In accordance with established practice, any human remains discovered will be initially left *in situ*. If they are to be removed their excavation and subsequent handling will follow the receipt of a Ministry of Justice licence and will comply with the procedures detailed in that document. Excavations and recording of human remains will be carried out under the guidance of Dr Jacqui Mulville (Section 16) and will follow the *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

7.3 Any features containing material of environmental or technological significance will be sampled where possible by an appropriate expert.

7.4 All artefacts and samples of whatever date will be related to appropriate contexts where possible and retained for further examination and analysis: the finds remain the property of the landowner unless and until a final repository (e.g. a museum authority such as the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff) has been agreed.

7.5 The person responsible for managing the treatment and analysis of artefactual material would be Phil Parkes of Cardiff University (Section 16).

7.6 Finds of gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and their discovery reported to the Coroner in accordance with the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. The National Museum and Galleries of Wales, Cardiff will also be informed.

7.7 Should environmental samples need to be taken, advice would be sought from Julie Jones (Section 16).

7.8 The main artefacts are likely to consist of fragments of pottery, animal bone, metal objects, articulated human remains in burials or commingled human remains. All artefacts will be retained whatever their date. Any metalwork or fragile material will be dealt with by the named conservator. Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

7.9 All typologically distinct and closely datable finds (e.g. coins) will be recorded three-dimensionally.

7.10 Minimum acceptable standards for the conservation of artefacts and samples will be in accordance with the UK Institute of Conservation's *Guidelines for the treatment of Finds from Archaeological Sites*.

8 Post-excavation processing, cataloguing, analysis and reporting of the excavated artefacts and samples recovered in the survey.

8.1 All the finds will be cleaned and, where necessary, conserved to enable their illustration, and then catalogued and packed for storage according to the requirements of the museum authority. A catalogue by context of all artefactual material found, quantified by weight or number or both, will be compiled. Where appropriate, inked drawings of the artefacts will be compiled and represented in the final report.

8.2 Any ceramic material found in the evaluation will be analysed to the standards outlined in *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001). Other material will be analysed following the advice given in the *Institute of Field Archaeologists: Guidelines for Fieldwork*.

8.3 Any environmental or technological samples that are taken will be assessed in order to determine their significance and value for further investigation.

8.4 Any human remains will be assessed at the end of the fieldwork with regard to further processing and will be reinterred within two years from exhumation.

8.5 A list of personnel and their experience that may analyse and report on the artefactual and environmental assemblages is in Section 16.

8.6 All personnel will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of conduct: professional ethics in archaeology* (October 2022).

9 Assessment of artefactual material

9.1 A full assessment of all artefactual data will be carried out immediately following the completion of the archaeological work. This will include the inspection of radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where necessary, consideration will be given to investigative procedures. The assessed material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions as described in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

9.2 Assessment of any technological residue should be undertaken.

9.3 Samples will be submitted to laboratories promptly.

9.4 The state of preservation, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

10 Documentary

10.1 Sufficient documentary research will be undertaken to place the results of the archaeological work in their historical and architectural context. It will also be appropriate to summarise the results of previous archaeological work and to offer an up-to-date synthesis of knowledge of the resource to date.

11 The report

11.1 The report will be introduced by a non-technical summary outlining the circumstances, objectives and main results of the archaeological programme.

11.2 The introduction will provide a background to the programme such as planning framework, objectives, and further archaeological data, the nature of the work, description of the site and when and by whom the project was undertaken.

11.3 The report will contain all the representative material, whether positive or negative, from the documentary research and post-excavation work outlined above. Factual data will be distinguished from interpretative statements.

11.4 The report will contain at least one plan of the site's topography.

11.5 Where appropriate, suitable selected plans and elevations will also be illustrated.

11.6 A summary report on the artefactual assemblages and an assessment of their potential for further study, prepared by suitably qualified individuals, will be included in the main report.

11.7 A concluding section will summarise and interpret the results and put them into a local and regional framework and contain an evaluation of the methods used in relation to the results.

11.8 A copy of the completed report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for their approval. Further copies will be deposited with the HER at Swansea, with the landowner and with the finds. An IBM-compatible electronic copy will be made available to the HER Manager. If necessary, a note of any conditions relating to confidentiality that the client may wish to impose should be attached.

The report and data resulting from the project will also be submitted to the Henneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology HER in accordance with the Welsh Archaeological Trusts '*Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) July 2018*'. If necessary, a note of any conditions relating to confidentiality that the client may wish to impose should be attached.

11.9. Within a year of the completion of the work, a summary report will be submitted for publication to a national journal (probably *Archaeology in Wales*). However, should significant remains worthy of a fuller report be recovered, these may require additional preparation and resources for publication (subject to the recommendations of Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology). Resourcing such further work will be the responsibility of the developer.

11.10. With regard to copyright, the contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the *Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that he may provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the relevant aforementioned documents. The licence shall be in the form of a brief letter of agreement between the client and the contractor.

12 Monitoring

12.1 Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology, in their role as the professional archaeological advisors to Newport City Council, will be jointly responsible for monitoring the work in order to ensure compliance with this scheme of archaeological investigation until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

12.2 Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology should be contacted approximately two weeks prior to the commencement of the evaluation or watching brief, and subsequently once the work is underway. Any changes to the specification that the client may wish to make after approval will be communicated to the Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology. Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the evaluation or watching brief. Heneb: the Trust for Welsh Archaeology, Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during the post-fieldwork programme.

13 Archive

13.1 A project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Brown, Duncan H. 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* and in *National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2019). A digital archive will be compiled in line with *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMW.

13.2 Copies of the archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum authority (such as National Museum of Wales, Cardiff or with the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth). Issues of copyright

and ownership of records and artefacts will be agreed with the site owner. Agreement will be reached with the museum authority for the deposition of the archive.

14 Publication

14.1 The levels of publication of the results have been described in section 11 above. Short summaries will be submitted to the relevant period society journals in the usual manner.

15 Statement of experience

15.1 Jean-Yves Robic CMIfA, director and principal consultant and M.W.Ponsford B.A., M.Litt., F.S.A., CMIfA., have over 30 years' fieldwork and publication experience. They and the former Channel Archaeology have undertaken a number of fieldwork projects in South-Wales, which have contributed towards the determination of planning applications or as part of an agreed monitoring of the archaeological resource. Among these are the watching brief on a Welsh Water pipeline in Pyle, where the remains of a monastic grange were recorded, work on the Roman fort in Abergavenny, sites in Neath, Usk or Caerleon, rural building conversions in the Vale of Glamorgan, and a watching brief on the Flood Alleviation scheme in Chepstow.

15.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants adheres to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology.

15.3 A list of staff from which the project team may be drawn is in section 16. Standards will be maintained by the management.

15.4 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants observes safe working practices and undertakes to provide a Risk Assessment for the work (Appendix 2).

16 Staffing

16.1 Depending on the various types of specialist work which may be required the following may be employed:

Jean-Yves RobicCMIfA, is the director and principal consultant for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants and has an archaeology degree from the University of Rennes (France). He has conducted extensive excavations and surveys on the island of Ushant (now published) off the west coast of Brittany and specialises in the Iron Age and Roman periods. He has worked at Chepstow for Channel Archaeology and for Bridgend Council at ironworks at Bridgend and Maesteg. He was Project Officer for the Chepstow Flood AlleviationScheme (2001) and the prehistoric and Roman site at Chepstow Newhouse Park (2007). Since 2008 he has worked with Cardiff Archaeological Consultantsundertaking all aspects of commercial archaeology. Project areas include desk-top survey, archaeological assessment and pre-

planning guidance, historic building recording, evaluations, watching briefs and full-scale excavations on all types of sites and periods, as well as post-excavations work. The projects are conducted for developers, Local Authority and Cadw and are monitored by the local Archaeological Trusts.

M.W.Ponsford BA M Litt FSA MCIfA formerly Curator of Field Archaeology, City Museum, Bristol has an extensive knowledge of archaeological material and has published on Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds. He has specialised in medieval ceramics and has worked at Bristol Castle and many medieval and later sites in Bristol, Nottingham and South Wales. Now Principal Consultant for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, recent work has included watching briefs at a medieval manor house at Highlight, Barry, investigations of two ironworks near Bridgend, a small medieval castle at Walterston, Llancarfan, and various excavations, evaluations and watching briefs in Glamorgan, Gwent, Carmarthen and Bristol. Cardiff Archaeological Consultants has also completed a watching brief and recording project on the Chepstow Flood Alleviation Scheme and excavations at Caerleon and Chepstow. Mike compiled the national survey of 'Post-medieval Britain and Ireland' for fourteen years.

Ian Dennis BA is a graduate of University of Cardiff and is currently studying for an M. Phil. A skilled draughtsman, he is also a lithics expert. He has conducted excavations in Wiltshire at Golden Ball Hill and surveys in Wessex and has contracted for Channel Archaeology at Chepstow, Neath, Dinas Powys, Usk and Chepstow.

Kirsty Harding BA has a first-class honours degree from Cardiff University and has worked on several sites for Channel Archaeology, including Chepstow Flood Alleviation Scheme. She is currently studying for an M Phil at Cardiff.

Reg Jackson M Phil MCIfA is a national expert on clay tobacco pipes and post-medieval pottery and has published three monographs on clay pipes and potters. He has completed commissions for Bristol City Council to excavate major sites in Bristol and written these up for publication.

Mrs Julie Jones BSc works within the Department of Geography, University of Bristol, with Vanessa Straker, the English Heritage archaeological science adviser for the south-west. She has produced many reports on plant material in the southwest of England and elsewhere for English Heritage. She provided a report for Channel Archaeology on Newhouse Farm site 10, Chepstow and has assessed environmental material since then.

Dr Jacqui Mulville is a senior lecturer in Bioarchaeology at the Cardiff School of Archaeology, Cardiff University. Her research focuses on the field of bioarchaeology (broadly defined as once living materials). She has a particular interest in osteoarchaeology and the articulation between the different types of evidence recovered from archaeological sites and the interpretative frameworks used in the construction of human and animal identities. She provided an assessment of the osteological assemblage from Tythegston Church, Bridgend for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

Phil Parkes BSc and Accredited member UKIC, Cardiff Conservation Services, has wide experience in conserving museum objects and archaeological finds and has worked for Cardiff University and Cadw as well as Channel Archaeology.

Louis Stafford BA is a graduate of Cardiff University. A recent addition to the team, he has worked on sites in Penmark, Cowbridge and Marshfield for Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

17 Acknowledgements

The author is pleased to acknowledge the help of Alex Lawrence of Reading Agricultural Consultants in providing information and plans towards the production of this specification and of Judith Smith, for editing this document.

18 References

Bibliography

APABE 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*.

Aldhouse-Green SHR, Whittle AWR, Allen JR, Caseldine AE, Culver SJ, Day MH, Landquist J., Upton D., 1992. *Prehistoric footprints from the Severn Estuary at Uskmouth and Magor Pill, Gwent, Wales*. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* XLI 14-55.

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J.I. 2004. *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Institute for Archaeologists paper No 7.

Brown, Duncan H., 2011. *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. 2nd edition, Reading.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, 2017. Archaeological watching brief at 12 Church House Park, Church Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport. Report 2017/09 deposited with HER.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2020. Archaeological watching brief at New Farm, Green Lane, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport. Report 2020/07 deposited with HER.

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2024. Archaeological watching brief at New Dairy Farm, Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport. Report 2024-05 deposited with HER.

CIfA 2023. *Standard for archaeological monitoring and recording*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

CIfA 2023. *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

GGAT Curatorial 2012. *Residential Church House Inn, St Brides Wentlooge: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*.

Historic England 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

Kelly R., 1998. *Register of Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales: Part 2.1 Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest*. Cadw

Morgan O., 1878. The ancient Danish vessel found near the mouth of the River Usk. *Archaeological Journal* XXXV, 403-5.

Morgan O., 1882. *Goldcliffe and the ancient Roman inscribed stone together with other papers*. Newport

Museum of London, 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual*. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Third edition, reprinted 1995.

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

Rippon S., 1996a. *Gwent Levels: The evolution of a wetland landscape*. CBA Research Report 105

Rippon S., 1996b. *Gwent Levels historic landscape study: Characterisation and assessment of the Landscape*. Unpublished University of Reading Report in Sites and Monuments Records.

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001. *Minimum Standards for the processing, Recording, Analysis and publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery research Group Occasional Paper No. 2.

Watkinson, D. E. and Neal, V., 1998. *First Aid for Finds*.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018. '*Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*'.

Whittle A., 1989. *Two Bronze Age occupations and an Iron Age Channel*. Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies XXXVI 200-223.

Digital cartographic and documentary sources:

Cadw

Report for Registered Historic Landscape:

Gwent Levels (HLW(Gt)2).

[https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=&id=HLW%20\(Gt\)%202](https://cadwpublic-api.azurewebsites.net/reports/historiclandscape/FullReport?lang=&id=HLW%20(Gt)%202)

Date accessed: 12/04/2022

Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales

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

<http://www.welshmuseumsfederation.org/en/news-archive/resources-landing/Collections/national-standard-and-guidance-for-collecting-and-depositing-archaeological-archives-in-wales-2017.html>

Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust

Historic Landscape Characterisation: The Gwent Levels

HLC15 Eastern St Brides

https://www.ggat.org.uk/cadw/historic_landscape/Gwent%20Levels/English/GL_Main.htm#15

Date accessed: 12/04/2022

Newport City Council

Supplementary Planning Guidance Archaeology & Archaeologically Sensitive Areas, adopted August 2015 (Page 10)

<https://www.newport.gov.uk/documents/Planning-Documents/Supplementary-Planning-Guidance/Archaeology-SPG---August-Adoption-Version.pdf>

Date accessed: 12/04/2022

Newport Past

Michele Lewis *The GIs in Newport*

<https://www.newportpast.com/ml/gis/>

Date accessed: 12/04/2022

The National Library of Scotland (NLS)

Ordnance Survey Map, Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIII, 1:10560, 1887

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102346112>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

Ordnance Survey Map, Monmouthshire Sheet XXXIII.16, 1:2500, 1901

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/135199261>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

Ordnance Survey Map, Glamorgan Sheet XXXVIII, 1:10560, 1922

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102186502>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

Ordnance Survey Map, Monmouthshire XXXIII.SE, 1:10560, 1954

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/102186499>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

Ordnance Survey Plan, ST2882-ST2982 - AA, 1:2500, 1967

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188702442>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

Ordnance Survey Plan, ST3082-ST3182 - AA, 1:2500, 1967

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/188702712>

Date accessed: 12/04/202

The National Library of Wales (NLW)

Plan of the parish of St Brides in the county of Monmouth, 1842

<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4641108#?cv=&h=206&xywh=8996%2C7448%2C1432%2C480D>

Date accessed: 12/04/2025

Apportionment of the rent-charge in lieu of tithes in the parish of St Brides in the county of Monmouth

Field206

<https://places.library.wales/viewer/4756320#?cv=8&h=206&xywh=909%2C693%2C1228%2C432>

Date accessed 12/04/202

19 Appendices

Appendix 1

HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

Name: CARDIFF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS VIA JEAN-YVES ROBIC

Address: 33 NICHOLL COURT, BOVERTON, LLANTWIT MAJOR CF61 2 LR, 01446 795 552

Site: TY MAWR FARM, LIGHTHOUSE ROAD, ST BRIDES WENTLOOGE, NEWPORT

Purpose: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Operation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Nature of Risk</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
Working with mechanical digger	Being hit by machine, injury or death Noise – impairment of hearing	Contractor Operator, Contractor	Use banksman, define area of work, keep distance from working machine. Wear protective clothing, head-gear. Stop machine when near it. Use ear defenders or plugs.
Working in trenches	Danger of collapse – injury or death Vibration – destabilises trench	Contractor, Monitor Contractor	Batter or shore trenches over 1.2m. Ensure safe access and egress. Use protective clothing. Keep machine from trench edge. Depth unlikely to be more than 1m.
Working in ruinous building or structure	Falling masonry	Contractor	Before start of work refer to Client structural report for building / structure. Safety helmets to be worn properly at all times. Visual check of masonry condition, removal of failed / detached masonry likely to fall.
Piling of spoil	Pressure on trench edge. Back strain from shovelling	Contractor, Monitor	Spoil to be placed well back from edge, preferably 2m.
Use of hand-tools	Tripping, hand & foot injuries, splinters, cuts, blisters, back strain	Contractor	Tools used correctly, should be in good use
Unfenced trench or area	Public access - could cause injury or death	Contractor, Public	Fence or gate trench with physical public barrier so that visually impaired are aware

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Nature of Risk</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
Building recording	Working in disused, abandoned or ruinous building	Contractor	Before entering building refer to Client structural report. If internal floor or standing masonry not safe, recording to be carried out from exterior.
	Objects / debris falling onto personnel	Contractor	Safety helmets to be worn properly at all times. Objects likely to fall are to be removed or secured prior to commencement. Personnel must not work below others. Make sure the area is safe to enter
	Tripping	Contractor	Engender an awareness of risk from tripping. Ensure that the appropriate level of lighting is in place in building.
	Moving across uneven or broken ground or wet slippery surface	Contractor	Personnel to move with care across surfaces and walk (not run) at all times. Holes and unsafe areas are not to be entered.
	Falling from ladders	Contractor	All ladders to be erected carefully, on level ground and according to the instructions of the manufacturer. No work from ladders to be carried out above 3m.
	Hazardous toxic substances uncovered during works: Asbestos or industrial waste.	Contractor	Client to undertake check before work starts. Substances identified to be removed by qualified personnel (and approved clearance given). Protective clothing (paper suit, facemask, and gloves) to be worn. Food is only to be eaten in the designated area. Hand washing.

General

Protective clothing, gloves, steel-capped boots, safety helmet, ear defenders or plugs should be used as appropriate.

All tools should be checked for condition.

First aid kit to be available.

Tetanus injections up to date

Operator to check condition of machine and verify.

The contractor should never work alone.

Any ladder to be in sound condition and long enough.

Health and Safety in Field Archaeology by Hascom Network produced for SCAUM should be applied.

RIDDOR events to be reported direct to HSE.

COSHH assessments not applied.

Covid-19 Safe working Practice

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants personnel will observe and comply with all Covid-19 measures implemented by the main contractor during site attendance.

Risks unidentified at time of compilation to be checked with appropriate note or guidance document or HSE.

This risk assessment has been compiled with the aid of the HSE guide provided by HSE.

Please note that there is no requirement for a company employing less than five people to prepare a written risk assessment.

Jean-Yves Robic, April 2025

19.2 Appendix 2 Data Management Plan

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants - Data Management Plan

1-Project Information		
Organisation Name		
Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (CAC)		
Project Name		Type of Project
TY Mawr Farm, Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport		Watching brief
Project Code	HER Event PRN	Project Dates
CAC2025_05	Forthcoming	04/2025 to ??
Project Manager / Researcher		Data Manager
Jean-Yves Robic, CAC principal consultant		Jean-Yves Robic, MCIfA
Sponsor/Client		
Mr Richard Worman		
DMP Created	DMP Updated	DPM Version
14/04/2025		V1-0
Data Management Policies		
Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, CIfA, 2020. National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales. National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017.		

2-Data Collection**Type of data collected or created**

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data created / collected as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type: Digital	Format	Data Archive Size
Text /Document	Word (.docx), PDF (.pdf)	WSI, Final report, metadata tables (?MB)
Vector graphics	Adobe Illustrator (.ai), PFD (.pdf)	Plans and section (?MB)
Images	ACDSee (.dng) Deposition formats: TIFF (tiff) or JPEG (.jpeg)	Survey photos, x ? Tiff (?GB), JPEG (?MB)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx) or (.csv)	Plan, Section &Photo Register (?KB)
GIS	Esri Shapefile (.shp, .shx, .dbf and other associated files)	N/A
Geophysical Survey	Equipment specific files, XYZ Text File (.XYZ)	N/A
Type: Analogue	Format	Data Archive Size
Text / Document	Paper, drafting film	Paper copy of WSI, report, site plan(s), plan(s) and section(s)
Image	Film, transparency	Photographic prints, X-radiographs
Geology	Bags, boxes	All samples selected for deposition
Artefact	Bags, boxes	All artefacts selected for deposition
Ecofact	Bags, boxes	All ecofacts selected for deposition
By -product (industrial)	Bags, boxes	All by-products selected for deposition

Methodology for collection or creation of data

Data Standards / Methods:

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project, working to best practice guidance where applicable / available and relevant ClfA Standards and guidance, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales 2017) and *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMW.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data Storage

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder or data specific folder on the internal CAC computer. The internal CAC computer is backed daily on a portable external drive to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation-wide data. Once the project has been completed, the full project data will be uploaded onto CAC cloud storage. Analogue data will be stored in specific folders, bags or boxes at CAC office or storage unit.

File naming

Project folders are named following established organisational procedures. Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder. All files included as part of this project archive will include an organisational identifier (CAC), the project year and number (CACXX_XX), the file descriptor (e.g. Project Design), file version (VX-X).

Quality Assurance:

All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.

3-Documentation and metadata

Files Metadata

Data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

A Collection Level Metadata Summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by RCAHMW, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines, Digital Repository Guidelines and the methodology described in the Project Design methodology.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the trusted physical and digital repository.

4-Ethic and Legal Compliance

The project archive will include the names, job title and organisation of individuals who intend to volunteer or participate in the fieldwork and post excavation stages.

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individuals' names in any reporting is gained prior to use in accordance with GDPR legislation 2018.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to CAC, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

Where formal permissions and/or license agreements are linked to data sharing, they will be included in the project documentation folders and will accompany the archaeological project archive.

5-Data Security: Storage and Backup

Organisational IT is internally managed by CAC.

Sufficient data storage space is available on CAC computer, portable external drive and cloud storage for back-up and storage.

Back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing will be to a separate media device (such as laptop, SD cards or portable external hard drive).

Project files will be shared with external specialists and contractors and with the wider project team on an *ad hoc* basis using email or file sharing applications.

Analogue data will be stored in specific folders, bags or boxes at CAC office or storage unit until their deposition or destruction.

6-Selection and Preservation

Data selection

The Selection Strategy and DMP will be reviewed and updated as part of the post-excavation assessment, and following full analysis. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition, the Selection Strategy and DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders.

It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, tables, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during the post-excavation stage and duplicate photographs will be discarded. Selection will be informed by the Project Design, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project results.

Within a year of the completion of the project, a summary report will be submitted for publication to a national journal (probably *Archaeology in Wales*).

The project results are likely to provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record and will contribute to the knowledge of the site, and aiding the future management of the archaeological site. The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

Negative archaeological results, from Evaluation or Watching Brief, are unlikely to produce a large digital or analogue data archive for deposition. In this circumstance, a technical archaeological report with a limited selection of images will be deposited, as long as this was agreed as part of the Selection Strategy and DMP process.

Long term data preservation

The digital archive will be deposited with the RCHAMW, which is a certified repository in Wales. Analogue archives will be deposited within an appropriate depository according to the location or importance of the project. The RCAHMW or the National Museum Cardiff will be the preferred depository of analogue archives.

The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team. The costs for the time needed for preparation and deposition have been included in the project budget.

Data repository

The relevant trusted physical repository (RCAHMW) has been contacted during project initiation.

The RCAHMW has also been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Archiving Costs

Sufficient resources to cover data preparation and for the preparation of the archive for deposition have been included in the project budget.

7-Data Sharing

Sharing data

A final version of the project report will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and any data which they request can also be provided directly.

The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to the Historic Environment Record when appropriate.

Data restrictions

No restrictions.

Data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargos which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

8-Responsibilities

Sharing data

The Project Manager will be responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised at each stage of the project.

Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Project Manager.

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

Once data is incorporated into the organisation's computer, storage and backup is managed internally.

Data archiving is undertaken by the Project Manager who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Details of the core project team can be found in the Project Design.

19.3 Appendix 3: Selection Strategy

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants - Selection Strategy

Project: Ty Mawr Farm, Lighthouse Road, St Brides Wentlooge, Newport **Date:** 04/2025 to ?
Project: CAC25_05 **Version:** 1-0 draft

Project Information

Project Management

Organisation	Cardiff Archaeological Consultants (CAC)	
Project Manager	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC), cardiff.consultants@gmail.com	
Archaeological Manager	Archive	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC)
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institution(s)	RCAHMW	
Project Lead / Project Assurance	Jean-Yves Robic (CAC)	
Landowner / Developer	Mr Richard Worman	
Other		

Resources

Resources required	No unusual resources required outside of CAC normal operating equipment and personnel.
---------------------------	--

Context

The full aims and objectives of this project are detailed in the WSHM. In view of the development proposals and it is recommended that an intensive archaeological watching brief be carried out during all groundworks associated with the construction of the new barn.

Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project outlined in the WSI, the regional research framework (if applicable) and the collection and deposition guidelines of the RCHAMW for the digital analogue data.

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

Project Manager, Digital Repository (RCAHMMW)

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

The Data Management Plan (DMP) for the project is laid out in Appendix 2 of the WSHEM and covers both digital and analogue data.

Selection of digital data: It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, tables, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the CAC DMP.

All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.

The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the CAC DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

Standards and Guidance: The following standards/ guidelines will guide the selection of digital data: CAC 2023 Data Management Plan. *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales 2017), *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives 2017* provided by RCAHMMW and *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)*. 2018 by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Deselected Digital Data

Non-selected digital data will be kept for business purposes on CAC physical and cloud storage.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

Project Manager, Analogue Repository (RCAHMW) or National Museum Cardiff

Selection

The Data Management Plan (DMP) for the project is laid out in Annexe 2 of the WSI, and covers both digital and analogue data.

Selection of analogue data: Analogue data will be selected for inclusion in the preserved archive by the Project Manager following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.

Analogue data is likely to include the following:

Printed copy of the Project Brief, WSI, report if available
 Site drawings (plan, sections, reconstructions) : All will be selected
 Context Sheets: All will be selected
 Artefacts illustration: All final versions will be selected
 Specialist generated documents: Final versions will be selected
 Copies of any other data requested by the final Repository.

All data not meeting the above criteria will be deselected. It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Deselected Documents

The deselected analogue data will be, after final check by the Project Manager, either destroyed (shredded) or retained by CAC for business purposes including promotional material, teaching...

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type

Bulk Finds (Artefacts, Ecofacts)

Section 3.

1

Stakeholders

On-site bulk archives selection strategy will be implemented by the Project Manager in conjunction with the Project Finds Specialist(s) and Final Repository if applicable.

If required, specialist(s) will assess the bulk finds and advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Selection

3.1.1 All material (unless large quantities of buildings materials are uncovered) gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

Large quantities of building material (bricks, tiles, roofing materials) will be assessed, recorded and stored on site by the Project Manager or the Project Finds Officer and examples of each types retained for further assessment if necessary.

Element of architectural stoneworks will be assessed, recorded and stored on site by the Project Manager or the Project Finds Officer.

Element of decorated and undecorated plasterworks gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

3.1.2 The full material archive returned to the CAC offices will be reviewed following analysis: Stakeholders (see above) will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and the Final Repository collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

It is presumed that no bulk finds post-dating AD 1800 will be retained after post-excavation assessment or selected for inclusion in the preserved archive (subject to review) unless specific National or Regional research framework applies.

3.1.3 Any ceramic material found in the evaluation will be analysed to the standards outlined in *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group* (Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D H and Wood, I, 2016). Other *Artefacts and Ecofacts* will be analysed following the advice given in *the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014-2020), First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson, D. E. and Neal, V., 2001

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

No material will be discarded without processing and recording.

Deselected Material

Discarded material will be returned to land owner or destroyed by crushing or retained by CAC for training or teaching purposes.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Note: This step should be completed for each material component of the archaeological archive. Copy this table for the various materials as required, providing the 'Material Type' and a section identifier (e.g. '3.1') for each.

Material type	Environmental Remains	Section 3.	2
----------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	---

Stakeholders

If environmental sampling is necessary during the project, sampling will be carried out by or in conjunction with the relevant specialist(s) and could include archaeobotany, paleoecology, geoarchaeology, zooarchaeologist, organic residues, scientific dating (Radiocarbon) and dendrochronology.

Selection

3.2.1 All samples will be processed and assessed by the relevant specialist(s) and it is anticipated that negative samples or flots containing no archaeological material will not be retained. Specimens to be included in the working project archive may include glass microscope slides (pollen samples, sediment thin sections), samples in vials (archaeobotanical remains e.g. seeds; pollen sample residues; insect remains; molluscs), dendrochronology samples (dry wood blocks/cores).

3.2.2 The selection strategy for the Working Project Archive will be decided in collaboration with the specialist(s), on-site and during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the project aims and objectives. The selection strategy for final deposition will be decided following completion of the Analysis Phase, based on the Specialist reports and advice.

3.2.3 Specific Standards and Guidance used by the relevant specialist(s) will be communicated to the Project Manager at the start or during fieldwork when the need for specialist(s) input has been ascertained. These Guidance and Guidelines will be followed by the Project team.

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

No material will be discarded without processing and recording.

Deselected Material

Discarded material will be returned to land owner or destroyed by crushing or retained by CAC for training or teaching purposes.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

3 – Materials

Material type	Human Remains	Section 3.	3
----------------------	---------------	-------------------	---

Stakeholders

On-site human remains selection strategy will be implemented by the Project Manager in conjunction with the Project Finds Specialist(s), osteoarchaeologist and Final Repository if applicable.

If required, the osteoarchaeologist will assess the human remains and advise on selection for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Selection

3.3.1 All human remains gathered during the project will be returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment.

Comingled human remains will all be collected and returned to the CAC offices for cleaning and assessment by the Project Manager or the osteoarchaeologist.

Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

3.3.2 All human remains returned to the CAC offices will be reviewed following analysis by the Project Manager or the osteoarchaeologist, who will make selection decisions based on specialists reports and selection recommendations and the Final Repository collecting policy. The selection will take place during archive completion.

It is presumed that all Christian human remains will be reburied in consecrated ground after post-excavation assessment or, if deemed to be of Regional or National importance, selected for inclusion in the preserved archive.

3.3.3 Any articulated human remains will be recorded according to the *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial ground in England* (APABE and Historic England 2017).

It is not currently anticipated that decisions will be made that differ from the standards and guidance cited above.

Uncollected Material

All human remains will be collected during the project.

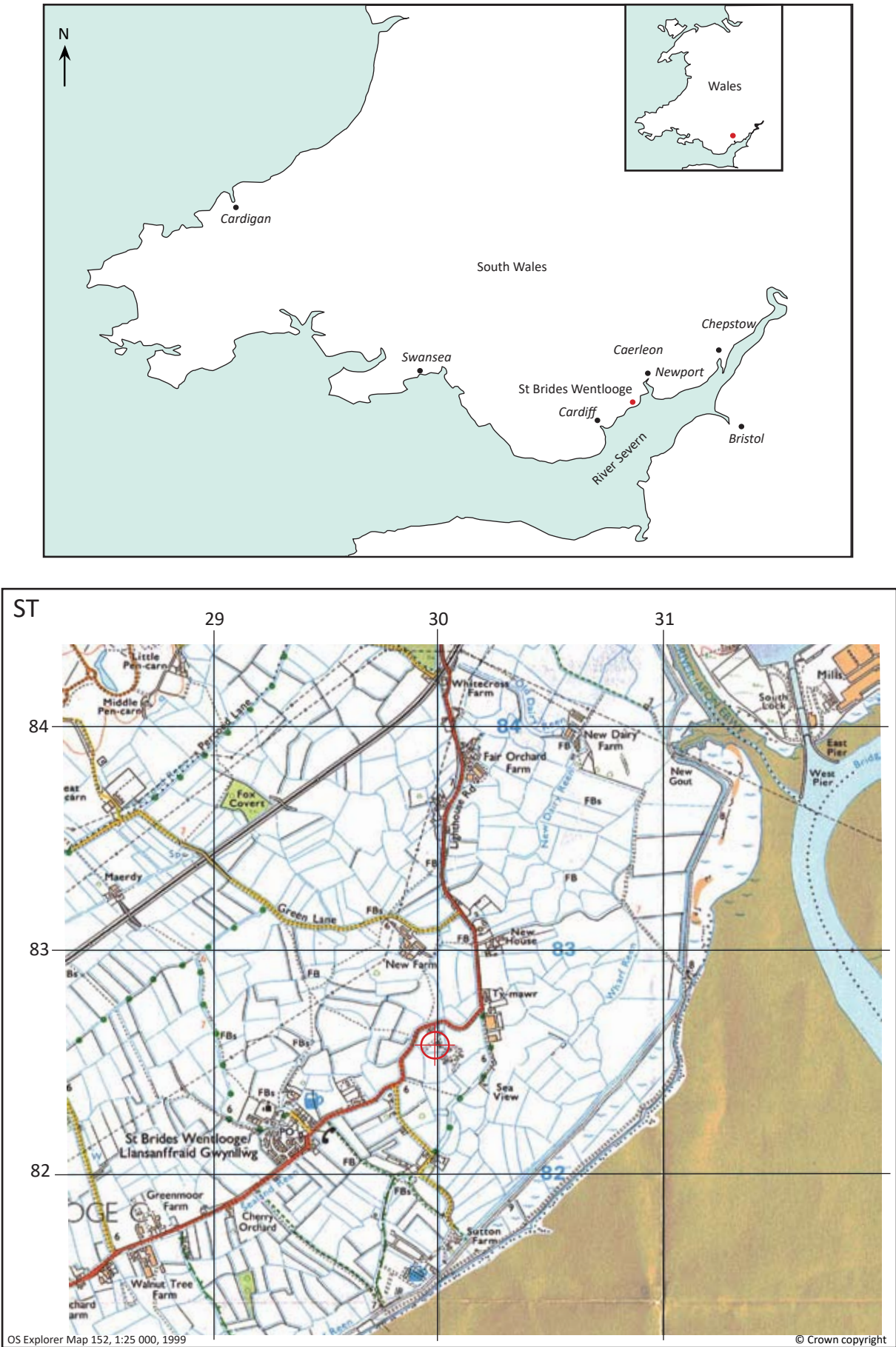
Deselected Material

Discarded material (comingled remains excavated from burial ground) will be reburied, in consecrated ground for Christian remains. Full skeletal remains not included in the preserved archive will be reburied in consecrated ground for Christian remains.

Amendments to the above selection strategy

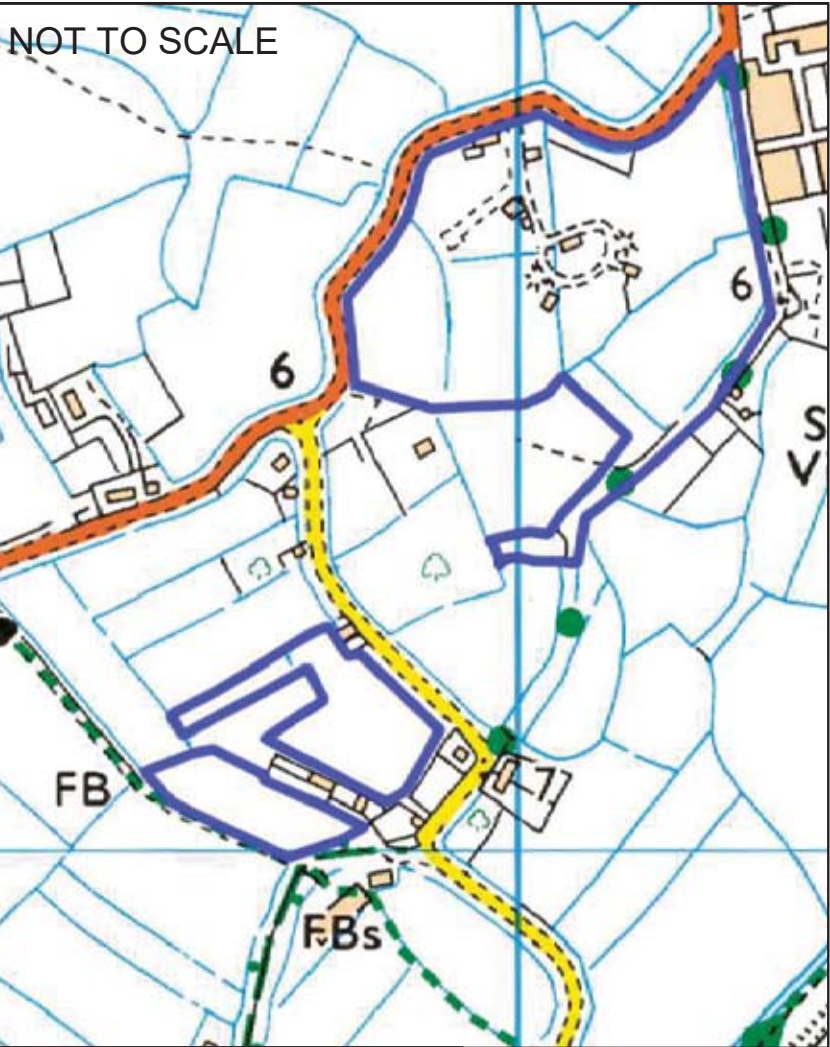
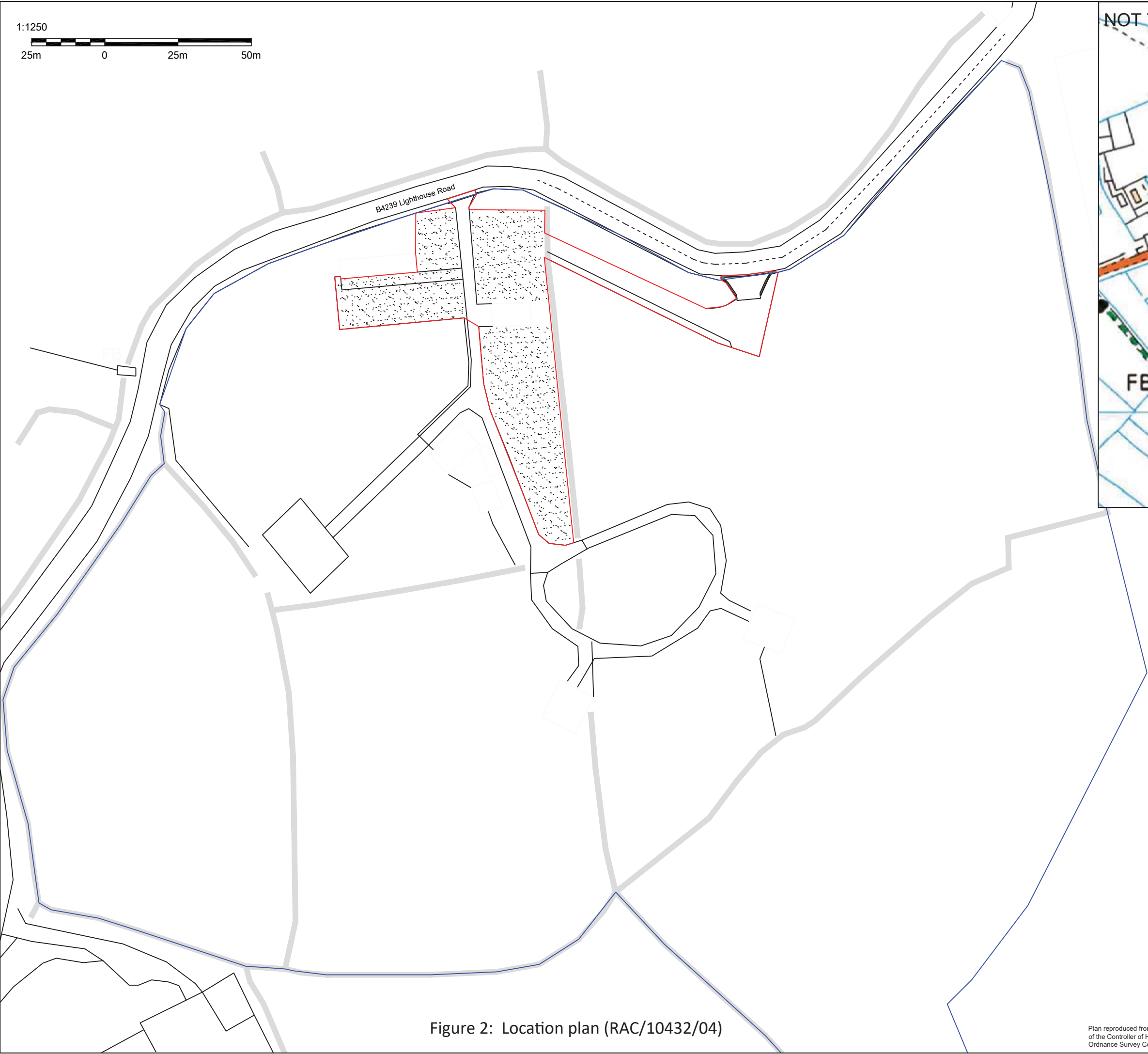
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

St Brides Wentlooge 2025
Ty Mawr Farm



○ Land to the south-west of
Ty Mawr Farm, St Brides Wentlooge

Figure 1: Location maps



Rev.	Comment	Date

Drawing title
LOCATION PLAN

Contract
WORMAN CONSTRUCTION LTD
LAND TO THE SOUTH WEST OF TY MAWR
FARM
LIGHTHOUSE ROAD
NEWPORT

Reading Agricultural Consultants Ltd
Gate House
Beechwood Court
Long Toll
Woodcote
RG8 0RR
01491 684233
www.reading-ag.com

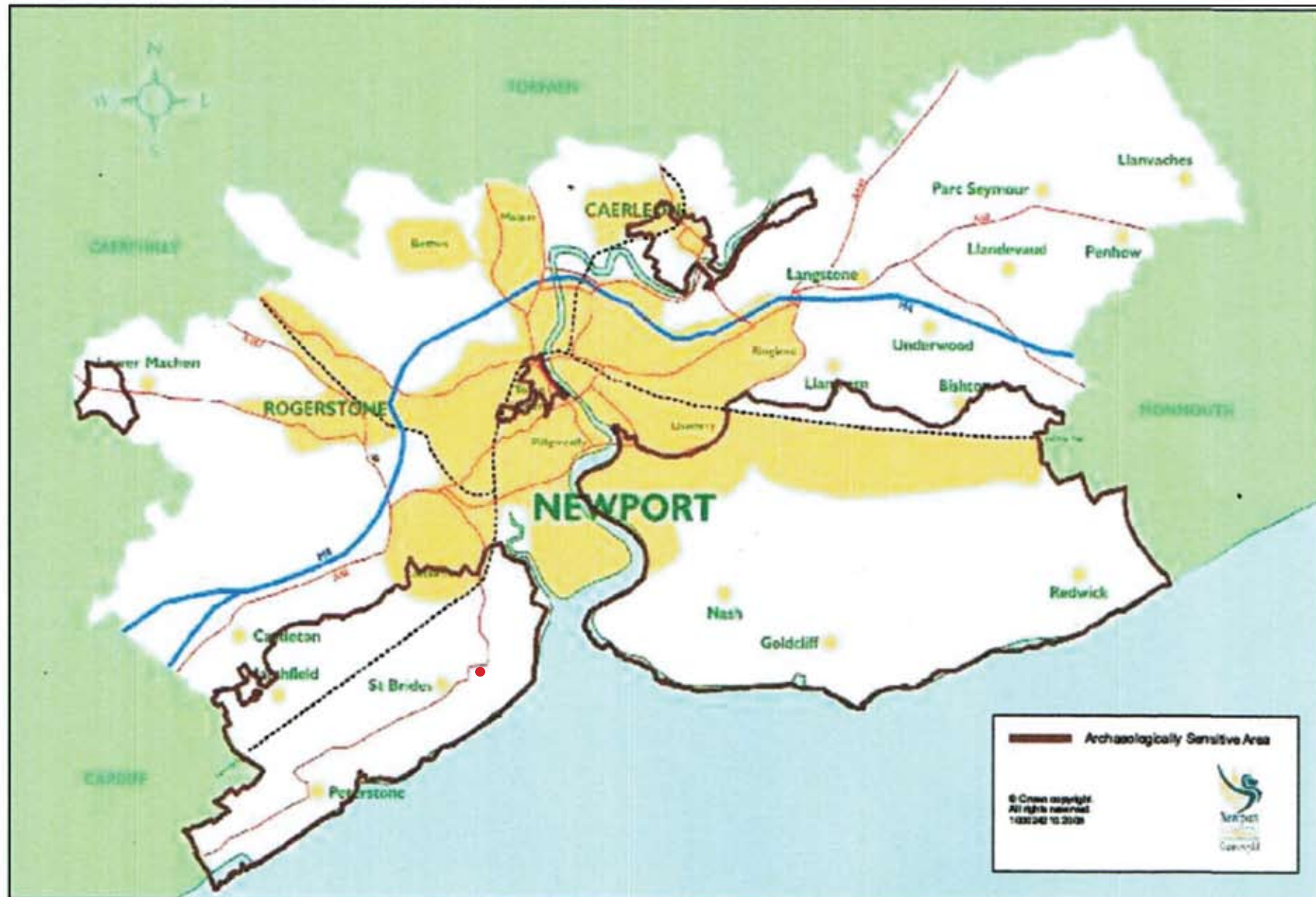


Ref. RAC/10432/04	Rev.
Drawn by AL	Checked by
Scales As shown	Date June 2024



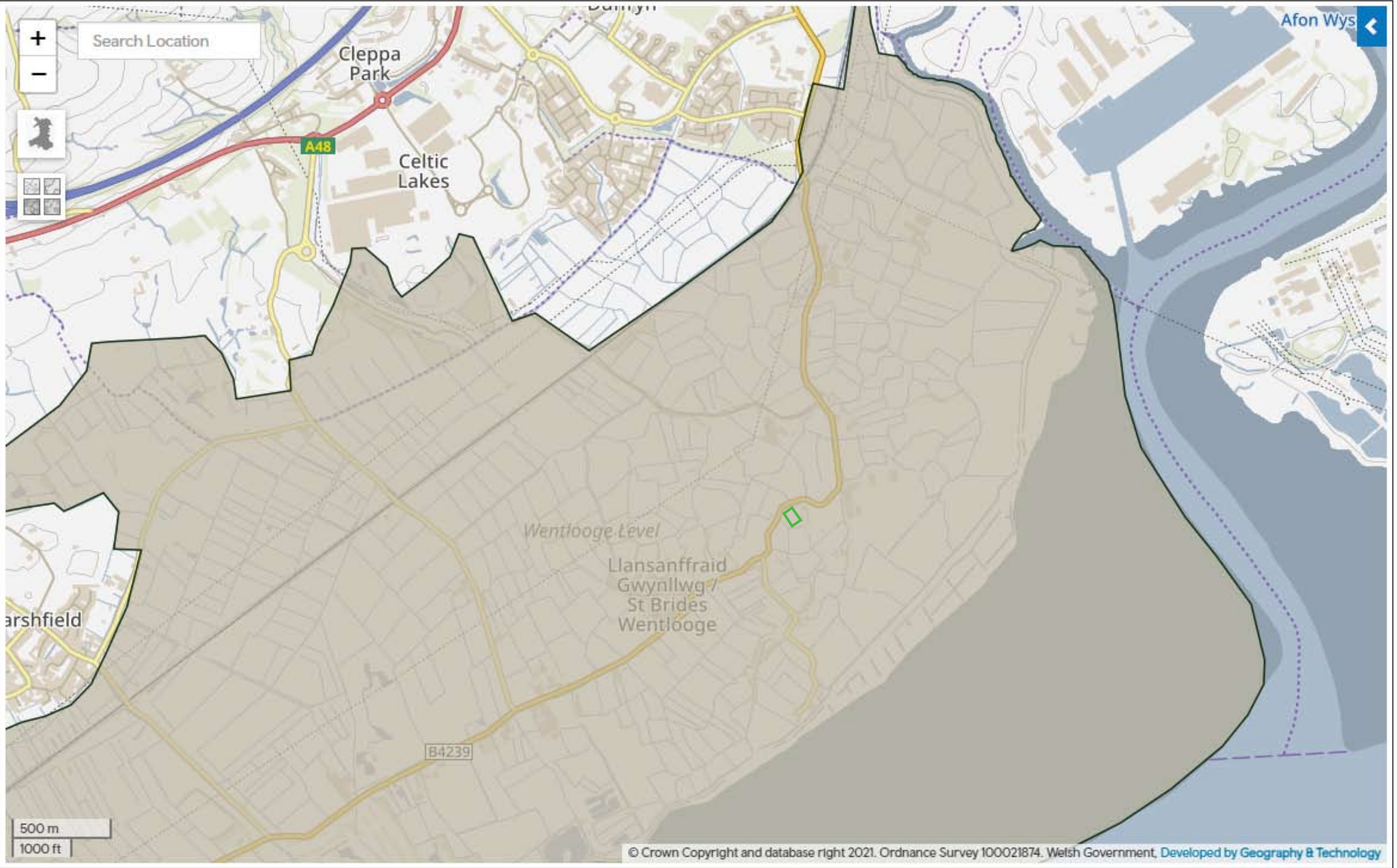
Figure 2: Location plan (RAC/10432/04)

Plan reproduced from Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright Reserved. Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence Number: 100005584



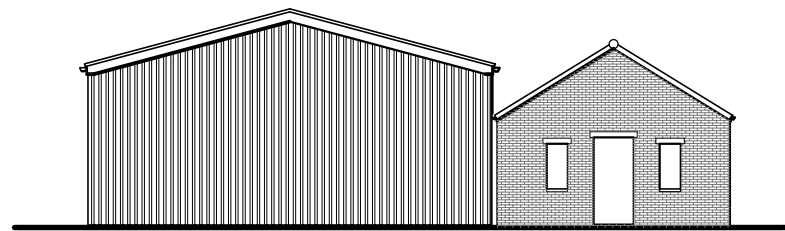
- Land to the south-west of Ty Mawr Farm, St Brides Wentlooge

Figure 3: Newport Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (Newport City Council 2015)

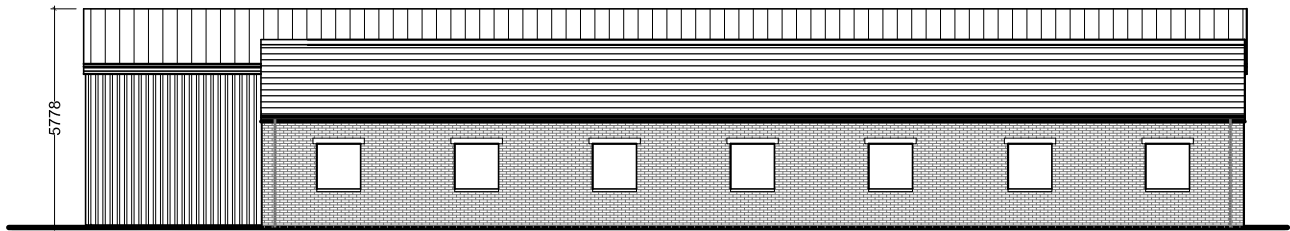


-  Gwent Levels RHL
-  Proposed development area

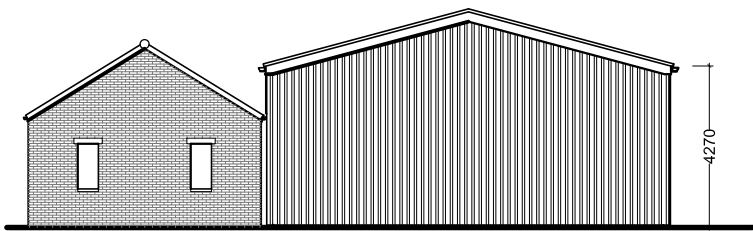
Figure 4: Location plan of the development area and of the Gwent Levels Registered Historic Landscape (Cadw, Cof Cymru - National Historic Assets of Wales)



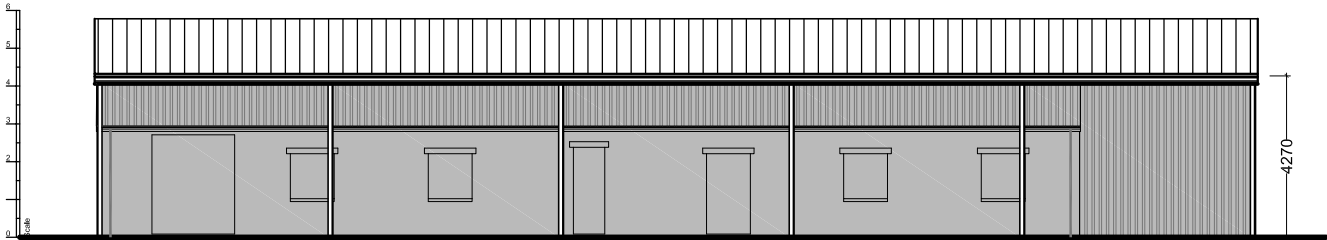
Proposed East Elevation



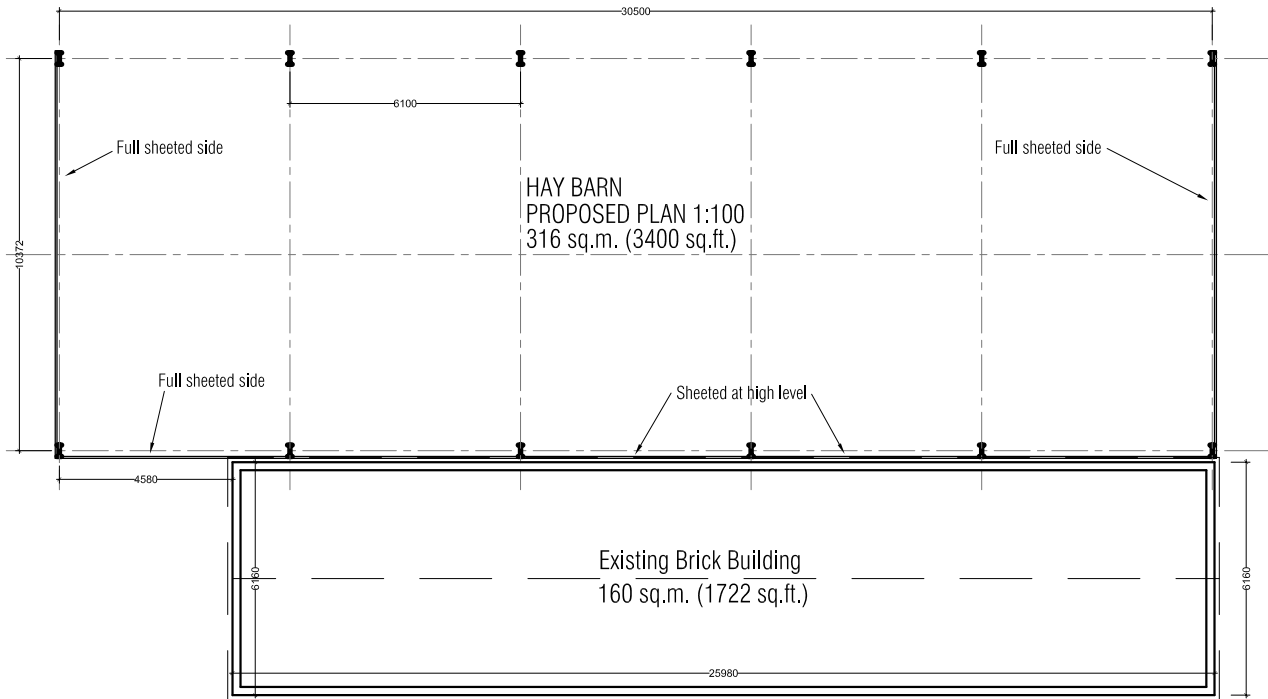
Proposed North Elevation



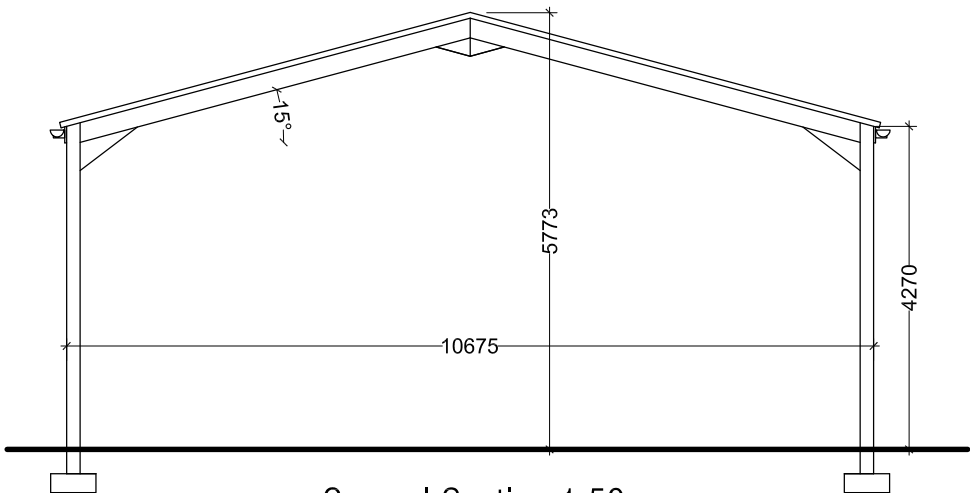
Proposed West Elevation



Proposed South Elevation (open fronted)



NOTES:
New hay barn structure to be Class 2, portal frame buildings (5 bays) - 10.37m wide x 30.5m long x 4.27m max to eaves. 5.77m max to ridge. Roof pitch 15' Roofing - natural grey fibre cement profile 6. Walls - Open sided and green coated sheeting. GRP translucent roof light sheets in roof. Upvc fast flow gutters & downpipes.



General Section 1:50

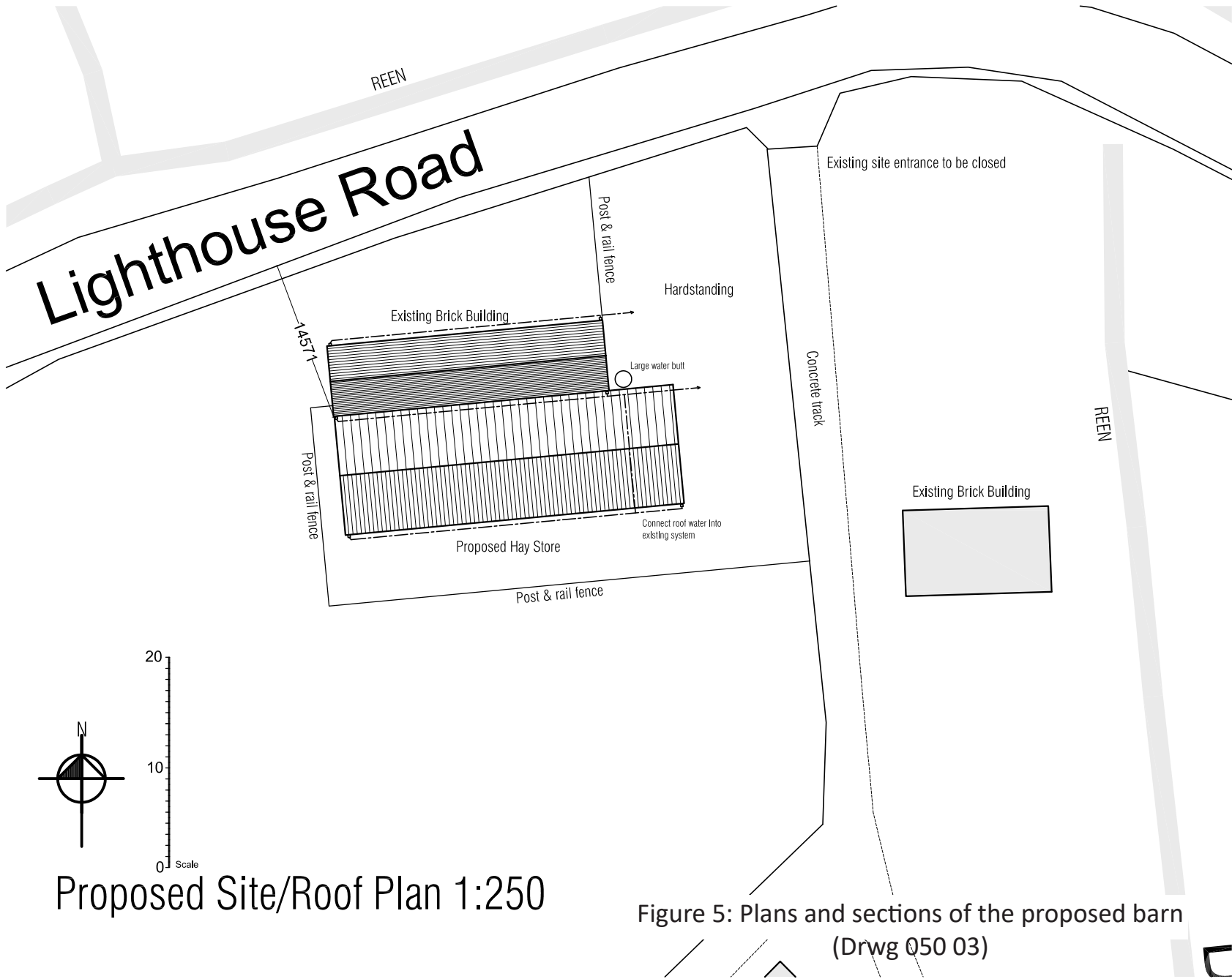


Figure 5: Plans and sections of the proposed barn (Drwg Q50 03)

REF	DATE	REVISION
CLIENT: P Worman		
PROJECT: Land near St.Brides Wentlooge NP10 8SF		
SHEET TITLE: Proposed Plan, Elevations, Site		
Proposed Hay Store		
SCALE: 1:100 on A1	DATE: Nov 22	DRAWN: RAP
DRAWING No 050 03		REV

St Brides Wentlooge 2025
Ty Mawr Farm



a: 1900



b: 1954



c: 1967

 Development area

Figure 6: The development area between 1842 and 1967

Not to scale

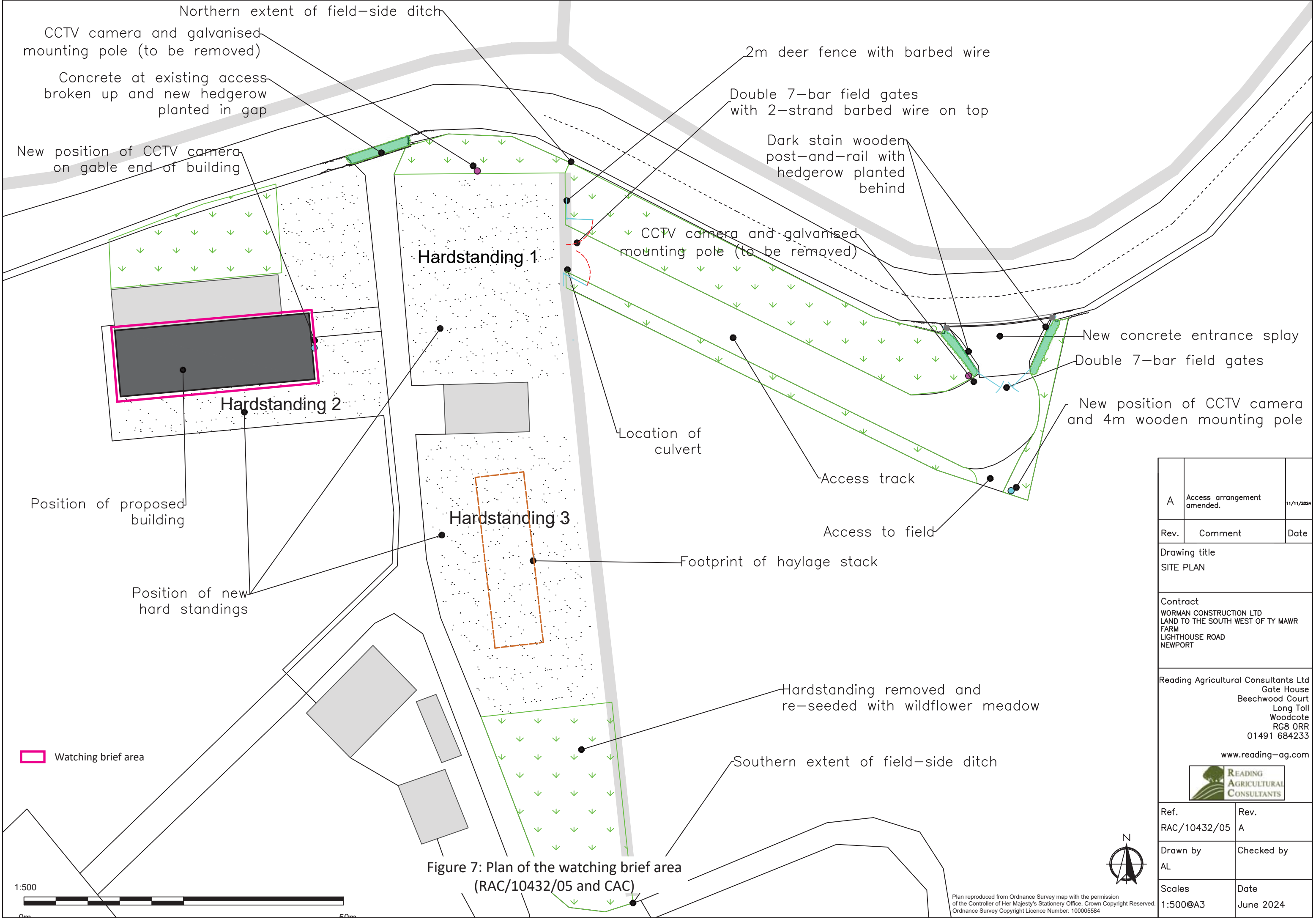


Figure 7: Plan of the watching brief area
(RAC/10432/05 and CAC)

A	Access arrangement amended.	11/11/2024
Rev.	Comment	Date
Drawing title SITE PLAN		
Contract WORMAN CONSTRUCTION LTD LAND TO THE SOUTH WEST OF TY MAWR FARM LIGHTHOUSE ROAD NEWPORT		
Reading Agricultural Consultants Ltd Gate House Beechwood Court Long Toll Woodcote RG8 0RR 01491 684233 www.reading-ag.com		
		
Ref. RAC/10432/05	Rev. A	
Drawn by AL	Checked by	
Scales 1:500@A3	Date June 2024	