



8 Wind Street, Neath

**Archaeological Written Scheme
of Historic Environment Mitigation**

**Prepared
For
Neath Port Talbot Council.**

by

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

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Summary

Neath Port Talbot Council have granted planning permission ((P/2019/5218 LBC and P2019/5217) for the demolition of two storey and single storey rear extensions, and associated buildings, and the creation of a 3 storey rear extension and its associated buildings at 8 Wind Street, Neath.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd Projects Department (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned to prepare the written scheme of historic environment mitigation, which provides the framework for archaeological works to be undertaken.

The scheme provides for a programme of building recording to Level 3 standard (Historic England 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' 2016) which will record the structure by written, drawn and photographic means. This is to be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.

The scheme also allows for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out on all groundworks required for the development. The scheme includes contingency arrangements including the provision of sufficient time and resources to ensure that any archaeological features or finds that are located during the development are properly excavated, recorded and removed. If suitable deposits are encountered, the scheme also includes the provision for any sampling that may prove necessary, post-excavation recording and reporting and possible publication of the results.

The archaeological watching brief works will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014).

Acknowledgements

The project was by managed Martin Tuck MCIfA (Senior Projects Manager) and the report was prepared by Jon Burton (Project Archaeologist) and Sophie Lewis-Jones BA ACIfA (Project Archaeologist) of GGAT Projects.

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Abbreviations

HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust)
ICON:	Institute of Conservation
LB:	Listed Buildings Grade I, II and II* (Cadw)
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMW:	National Museum Wales
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
SM:	Scheduled Monument (Cadw)

1 Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and planning background

- 1.1.1 Planning permission (P/2019/5218 (LBC) and P2019/5217) has been granted to Neath Port Talbot Council, subject to conditions 3, 9 and 4, 5 respectively, for the demolition of two storey and single storey rear extensions, and associated buildings, and the creation of a 3 storey rear extension and its associated buildings at 8 Wind Street, Neath (centred on SS 75425 97666) (Figure 1).

Condition 3 of planning permission P/2019/5218 LBC states *‘No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has 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 ‘.*

Condition 9 of planning permission P/2019/5218 LBC states *‘Prior to commencement of works on the new lift installation and the foundation work associated with the proposed extension, details of an archaeological ‘watching brief’ shall be submitted to and approved by the Welsh Ministers. Works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved ‘watching brief’.*

Condition 4 of planning permission P/2019/5217 states *‘No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

Reason: *As the building is of architectural and cultural significance the specified records are required to mitigate impact as required by Planning Policy Wales and Policy SP21 of the Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan.’*

Condition 5 of planning permission P/2019/5217 states *‘No works to which this consent relates shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has 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, as required by Planning Policy Wales and Policy SP21 of the Neath Port Talbot Local Development Plan.’*

- 1.1.2 The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Ltd Projects Department (GGAT Projects) have been commissioned by Neath Port Talbot Council to prepare the combined Written Scheme of Investigation and Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation (hereinafter called the WSHM), which provides the framework for the archaeological works. The WSHM forms the subject of the present report.

1.2 Site description

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- 1.2.1 The proposed development is located at 8 Wind Street, Neath, Neath Port Talbot centred at approximately SS 75425 97666 (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The site comprises a three storey Grade II Listed Building (reference 11824) with its frontage on Wind Street and with additional modern extensions to the rear of the building.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology comprises of the Brithdir member of sandstone, overlain by the superficial geology of Devensian sands and gravels (BGS 2020).

1.3 Site Specific Background

- 1.3.1 The following information has been taken from the Archaeological Planning Letter NPT0560/HB.
- 1.3.2 *‘Information in the Historic Environment Record, curated by this Trust, shows that the application area is situated within the medieval town which grew up around Neath Castle, located approximately 150m to the north, with Wind Street and Water Street likely representing part of the layout of the medieval street plan. The above property is also a Grade II Listed Building (Cadw ref: 11824) with 18th century origins, which was rebuilt in 1868. The interior of the building retains heavily corniced ceilings with some traces of earlier work to the rear elevations. A review of the historic Ordnance Survey mapping, dating from 1877 to 1919, shows the building as a Bank. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the immediate south of the property in 2016, which encountered boundary ditches, gullies, post holes and evidence of late medieval or early Post-medieval agricultural activity. There was also evidence of demolition and levelling deposits in the excavated area, with partial survival of the archaeological remains. Therefore, it is likely that archaeological remains and deposits are located within the proposed application area.’*
- 1.3.3 *‘The proposed application includes the demolition of two storey and single storey rear extension and construction of 3 storey rear extension, creation of a new vehicle access and parking area to the rear plus associated works and the internal refurbishment to the main building. The building is considered to be of local historic importance and it is of our opinion that the demolition of the rear structures and the building’s refurbishment, which will alter the building’s current form and layout, will require mitigation. Furthermore, it is considered that the demolition of the structures to the rear of the property and the proposed groundworks not only has the potential of uncovering earlier features associated with the property itself but also, due to the results of the 2016 archaeological evaluation undertaken to the immediate south of the site, of encountering medieval and early Post-medieval remains.’*

2 Specification

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 The purpose of this written scheme is to set out a quantifiable schedule of works

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against which performance, fitness for purpose and achievement of quality can be measured.

- 2.1.2 This written scheme has been prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016)* and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014)*.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 An investigation of the potential archaeological/historic resource through observation and recording in order to ensure the safeguarding of the resource in the development area prior to construction works. In addition to informing the general public about the archaeological resource of the area.
- 2.2.2 The presentation of these observations in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence.
- 2.2.3 The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

2.3 Timing

- 2.3.1 The programme of historic building survey will be carried out prior to the commencement of any works.
- 2.3.2 The timing of on-site works will be phased according to the development programme and each component will be agreed in advance. It is expected that recording work will be undertaken prior to the commencement of actual development.

2.4 Nature of effect

- 2.4.1 The scope of works will entail the demolition of existing extensions, and the construction of new extensions. There is the potential for encountering both documented and previously unknown archaeologically significant artefacts and features throughout the proposed development.

2.5 Assessment of potential impact

- 2.5.1 Without appropriate forms of mitigation the following development activities are deemed likely to have a potential impact on the archaeological resource:
- Demolition or alteration of the existing structures.
 - Alteration of the relationships between separate buildings in the complex through the erection of partitions or similar.
 - Excavation of foundations and general construction for the proposed development.
 - Construction of site compounds
 - Ground preparation/enabling works, including any ground investigation works
 - Topsoil stripping

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- Reduction of ground levels
- The excavation of service trenches
- Landscaping works, including any levelling
- Any other ground intrusive works

2.6 Specification strategy

- 2.6.1 The strategy is proposed on the basis of the likely extent and form of archaeological interests and the proposed extent and form of development effect.
- 2.6.2 A Level 3 building survey (Historic England *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'* 2016) of the building complex should be undertaken which will make a record of the structure by written, drawn and photographic means. Level 3 building survey entails an introductory description followed by information of the building's origins, development and use if known.
- 2.6.3 Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.
- 2.6.4 The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat, but time or resources are insufficient to allow for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.
- 2.6.5 A Level 3 record will typically consist of drawing, photography and a written account
- 2.6.6 Following the building recording, the effect of the development on potential archaeological interests will be safeguarded by means of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the groundwork's specified in 2.5.1 above to meet the requirement of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)*.
- 2.6.7 If archaeologically significant remains are discovered during the watching brief, the archaeologist carrying out the works, in consultation, where appropriate, with the resident engineer (or equivalent agent), will make a decision as to whether it can be adequately recorded and removed without disruption to any nearby development works.

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- 2.6.8 In the event that a significant discovery is made during the watching brief, and the provision in paragraph 2.6.7 cannot be put into effect, then arrangements will be made to modify the construction programme and fence off the area of interest to allow its safe and effective investigation and recording.
- 2.6.9 In the event that remains are encountered during the watching brief which are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangements would not be of sufficient scope, a meeting with the LPA, their archaeological advisors and any other parties that may be relevant to the issue, should be convened in order to agree an appropriate strategy.

3 Resourcing

GGAT Projects can provide the following input to carry out the archaeological works.

3.1 Staffing

The project staff involved are experienced archaeologists drawn from the team regularly used, these will include:

- Martin Tuck MCIfA, Senior Projects Manager, responsible for the tracking of the project and maintaining quality
- Assistant Project Manager/Archaeologist, responsible for carrying out the building survey and archaeological watching brief.

Additional input is provided by:

- Finds Specialist, responsible for finds recovery policy and arrangement of specialist services
- Project Archaeologists (finds), responsible for cleaning, cataloguing and analysing finds
- Illustrator, responsible for preparing publication-standard drawings, artistic reconstruction drawings, information boards, leaflets and advertisements if appropriate.

3.2 Specialists

Specialist expertise, if required, will be obtained from suitably qualified internal and external individuals. These specialists will include:

- Ceramic building material: Martin Locock (Freelance)/Dr Edith Evans (GGAT)
- Clay pipes: Charlotte James-Martin (Freelance)
- Coins: Steve Sell (Freelance) or National Museum Wales (NMW)
- Conservation: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation services (Cardiff University)
- Faunal remains: Hannah Bowden (GGAT)
- Flints: Elizabeth Walker (NMW)
- Glass: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Metalwork: Dr Mark Redknap (NMW) / Prof Bill Manning (Freelance)
- Medieval stone: Dr Mark Redknap (NMW)
- Medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Metalwork and industrial residues: Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University and GeoArch) / Daria Dabal (GGAT)
- Mortar analysis: Rob Dunning (GGAT)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains: University of Wales Lampeter, Archaeological Services (UWLAS) / Wendy Carruthers (Freelance) / Reading University
- Post-medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)
- Prehistoric pottery: Jody Deacon (NMW)

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- Roman pottery: Joyce Compton (Freelance)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
- Roman brick and tile: Dr Edith Evans (GGAT)
- Waterlogged wood: Prof Nigel Nayling / Dr Rod Bale (UWLAS (UWTSD))

Further specialist expertise in other disciplines will be obtained as required from suitably qualified individuals/institutions.

4 Implementation

4.1 General implementation

- 4.1.1 The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Historic England '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (2014).
- 4.1.2 It is intended that the site archive will be retained by the landowners, or deposited with an appropriate institution as required. The National Museum of Wales or Swansea Museum would be the institution recommended in the first instance.
- 4.1.3 A report describing the works carried out and findings made will be prepared and submitted to the LPA.
- 4.1.4 The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016) and '*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*' (2014).
- 4.1.5 If stray finds or deposits of minor interest are encountered these will be recorded by the archaeologist as the specified ground works proceed.
- 4.1.6 If more significant deposits are found these will be investigated and recorded within a secured area.
- 4.1.7 Should human remains be encountered, the nature and extent of those remains will be established and recorded, and the coroner informed. However, the remains will be left in situ, with suitable measures in place to ensure their protection. Special circumstances may dictate the need to remove human remains if they are thought to be vulnerable to further damage or obstructive to the broader aims of the work. In such cases, the human remains will be archaeologically recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation. This will include reporting to the relevant authorities, the obtaining of proper licences, and the provision for eventual reburial following appropriate analysis. All human remains will be excavated by hand in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).
- 4.1.8 It is intended that the site archive, including any finds assemblage, will be deposited with an appropriate institution (National Museum of Wales or Swansea Museum) or retained by the landowners, as required.
- 4.1.9 The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those, which may be subject to the laws of Treasure Act (1996) and/or Treasure Order (2002), will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the site owners. An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept this material will need to be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.
- 4.1.10 A report describing the works carried out and findings made will be prepared and submitted to the local planning authority.

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4.2 Specification methodology

- 4.2.1 Prior to their implementation, a specific Health and Safety risk assessment, will be drawn up before the commencement of the building survey and watching brief.
- 4.2.2 No works should be undertaken until the building recording has been carried out and the archaeological advisors have approved the final report.
- 4.2.3 Any ground intrusions will be conducted under archaeological watching brief conditions. These include, but are not limited to, those specified in section 2.5.1.
- 4.2.4 No groundworks should be undertaken in the area to which this scheme applies without liaising with the site archaeologist.
- 4.2.5 In the event of particularly significant or complex discoveries being made during the course of the watching brief, those areas will be fenced off and clearly demarked.
- 4.2.6 No machines or contractors should work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.
- 4.2.7 No machines or contractors should work in such areas until such time as recording has been completed.

4.3 Method of recording

4.3.1 Building Survey

- 4.3.2 The techniques employed should conform to best current professional practice. GGAT will, upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client. Structures will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan, where appropriate. All structures will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than ten megapixels. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels, where appropriate, related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

4.3.3 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 4.3.4 The techniques employed should conform to best current professional practice. During the watching brief, all archaeological deposits should be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system. GGAT will upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client. Contexts will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan, and, where appropriate, in section. All significant contexts will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than ten megapixels. Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 4.3.5 All classes of finds will be retained, cleaned, and catalogued until arrangements for final deposition have been agreed, in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014). If substantial quantities of undiagnostic, residual or modern material are recovered, an on-site recording and discard policy for these classes of find will be devised. If human remains are encountered, they will be archaeologically recorded and removed under conditions, which comply with all current legislation, including reporting to the relevant authorities, the obtaining of proper licences, and the provision for eventual reburial following

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appropriate analysis. All human remains will be excavated by hand in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13* (1993).

- 4.3.6 The management of environmental recording and sampling will follow the principles and tenets laid down in Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* published in 2011. All deposits with a high potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by column, bulk and other method, for possible subsequent analysis, in accordance with a sampling strategy overseen by a specialist with appropriate expertise. Sampling and recording will be the responsibility of an identified member of the field team with relevant experience.

4.4 Community Engagement

- 4.4.1 No forms of community outreach are envisaged during the course of this project.

5 Reporting

- 5.1.1 An archive of archaeological records relating to the fieldwork and an archive of records relating to the preparation of the reports will be prepared to the specifications in *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).
- 5.1.2 Archaeological and historical sources will be consulted, in order to place the results of the fieldwork in an appropriate archaeological and historical framework.
- 5.1.3 Following a review of the potential of the recovered evidence, a programme of analysis and research will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of a site narrative and supporting data, including finished drawings and photographs as necessary.
- 5.1.4 The archaeological contractor should identify the internal or external specialists who will be responsible for preparing reports on cultural or palaeoenvironmental material, and dating and for overseeing the sampling programme.
- 5.1.1 Reporting will be phased according to the development programme but will include a synthesis of the data gathered, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, and illustrations. A PDF of the report will be supplied to the client and if requested two hard copies of the report. **It is the submission of the report by the client to the LPA which enables discharge of planning condition(s).**
- 5.1.2 If appropriate, short archaeological digest reports will be submitted for publication in relevant regional, national and thematic learned journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal. Non-technical reports will also be produced to inform the general public of the archaeological investigations, this may also include web pages, posters, leaflets or other media forms.
- 5.1.3 It is intended that the site archive, will be deposited with an appropriate institution, or retained by the landowners, as required, in accordance with the ICON and the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales guidelines (*The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017)), and subject to the agreement of the legal landowner.
- 5.1.4 A digital copy of the report and full archive will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMS, Aberystwyth, and a digital copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *Regional Historic Environment Record*, curated by the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Swansea in accordance with the guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs).

6 General

6.1 Insurance

- 6.1.1 GGAT holds full insurance cover for this type of work, to include Professional Indemnity and Public Liability cover. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied to the client on request.

6.2 Health and Safety

- 6.2.1 GGAT will provide to the client a copy of its Health and Safety statement in accordance with *The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. GGAT will prepare any documentation required by the *Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015*.
- 6.2.2 Prior to commencement of work, GGAT will carry out a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on any site office and be available for inspection on request.
- 6.2.3 In addition to statutory requirements, GGAT will follow best practice for Health and Safety in archaeology as defined in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) *Manual of Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2010) (and as updated).

6.3 General Limitations

- 6.3.1 The work outlined in this specification will be carried out to the highest professional standards, and the conclusions drawn will be based on a considered review of the evidence available. However, the archaeological/historical resource is unpredictable, and the encountering of unexpected remains on the site cannot be ruled out. Examination of such deposits is beyond the scope of the specification and must be agreed by separate negotiation.
- 6.3.2 Should there need to be a variation to the provisions of the specification, this will be agreed in advance with the Client and the relevant Planning Authority or their agents.

6.4 Quality Control

- 6.4.1 GGAT will carry out the work in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, and other related by-laws, and the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* currently in force.

6.5 Arbitration

- 6.5.1 Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work will be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

7 References

Application Nos P2019/5217 (9 August 2019) and P2019/5218 (20 December 2019)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation of standing buildings or structures.*

GGAT Archaeological Planning Letter Ref. NPT0560/HB (23rd August 2019)

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust. 2002. *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques.*

Historic England, 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice.*

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

Welsh Government Circular Ref.016/2014

8 Wind Street, Neath. *Heritage Impact Assessment*

Websites

British Geological Survey Interactive Map <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> (Accessed January 2020)

Historic Environment Records (HER) accessed 17/01/2020

Glossary

Archive

An ordered collection of all documents and artefacts from an archaeological project, which at the conclusion of the work should be deposited at a public repository, such as the local museum.

Assessment

A desk-based assessment is a detailed consideration of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, intertidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate.

Brief

An outline framework of the archaeological situation which has to be addressed, together with an indication of the scope of the works that will be required.

Bronze Age

A chronological division of the prehistoric period, which sees the introduction of copper and the eventual widespread adoption of bronze for use in weapons, jewellery etc. In Britain it is dated between circa 2300 and 700 BC.

Cadw

Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service: Cadw are responsible for the planning issues which affect statutorily protected monuments and buildings. They also grant aid repairs to historic buildings and monuments and manage ancient monuments which are in direct State care.

Early-medieval

The period after the break down of Roman rule and the Norman invasion (circa 410 to 1066 AD).

Field evaluation

A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site; and, if present, defines their character and extent, and relative quality. It enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive

Historic Environment Record (HER)

A documentary record of known sites in a given area. In south-east Wales the HER is curated by the Curatorial Division of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Medieval

The period after the Norman invasion nominally finishing at the Battle of Bosworth and the commencement of the reign of Henry VII (1067 to 1485 AD).

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Mesolithic

A chronological division of the prehistoric period spanning the period from the end of the last ice age to the introduction of farming. It is dated between circa 10,000 and circa 4,400 BC.

Modern

The period since 1901 AD.

Natural

Archaeological term for undisturbed natural geology on a site.

Neolithic

A chronological division of the prehistoric period during which agriculture and domestic animals were introduced to Britain. It is dated circa 4,400 to circa 2,300 BC.

NGR

National Grid Reference

Palaeolithic

The earliest division of the prehistoric period, from the first evidence of tool making by humans to the final retreat of glacial ice from Britain. It is dated circa 22,500 to circa 10,000 BC.

Post-medieval

Period between 1486 and 1901 AD.

Risk Assessment

A document prepared to meet the requirements of *The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992* assessing all risks to the health and safety of employees and others arising from a work activity.

Roman

Period when Britain was ruled by Rome circa 44 - 410 AD

Romano-British

Term used to describe a fusion of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with Roman culture

Specification

A written schedule of works required for a particular project (by a curator, planning archaeologist or client), set out in sufficient detail to be quantifiable, implemented and monitored. Normally prepared by or agreed with the relevant curator.

Watching brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as a programme of observation, investigation and recording conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons within a specified area or site, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts

There are four Welsh Archaeological Trusts, Clwyd-Powys, Dyfed, Gwynedd and Glamorgan-Gwent. The Trusts were established between 1974 and 1975 in order to carry out rescue archaeological work in Wales. The Trusts are now divided into Contracts and Curatorial Divisions. They are all charities but are also limited companies.

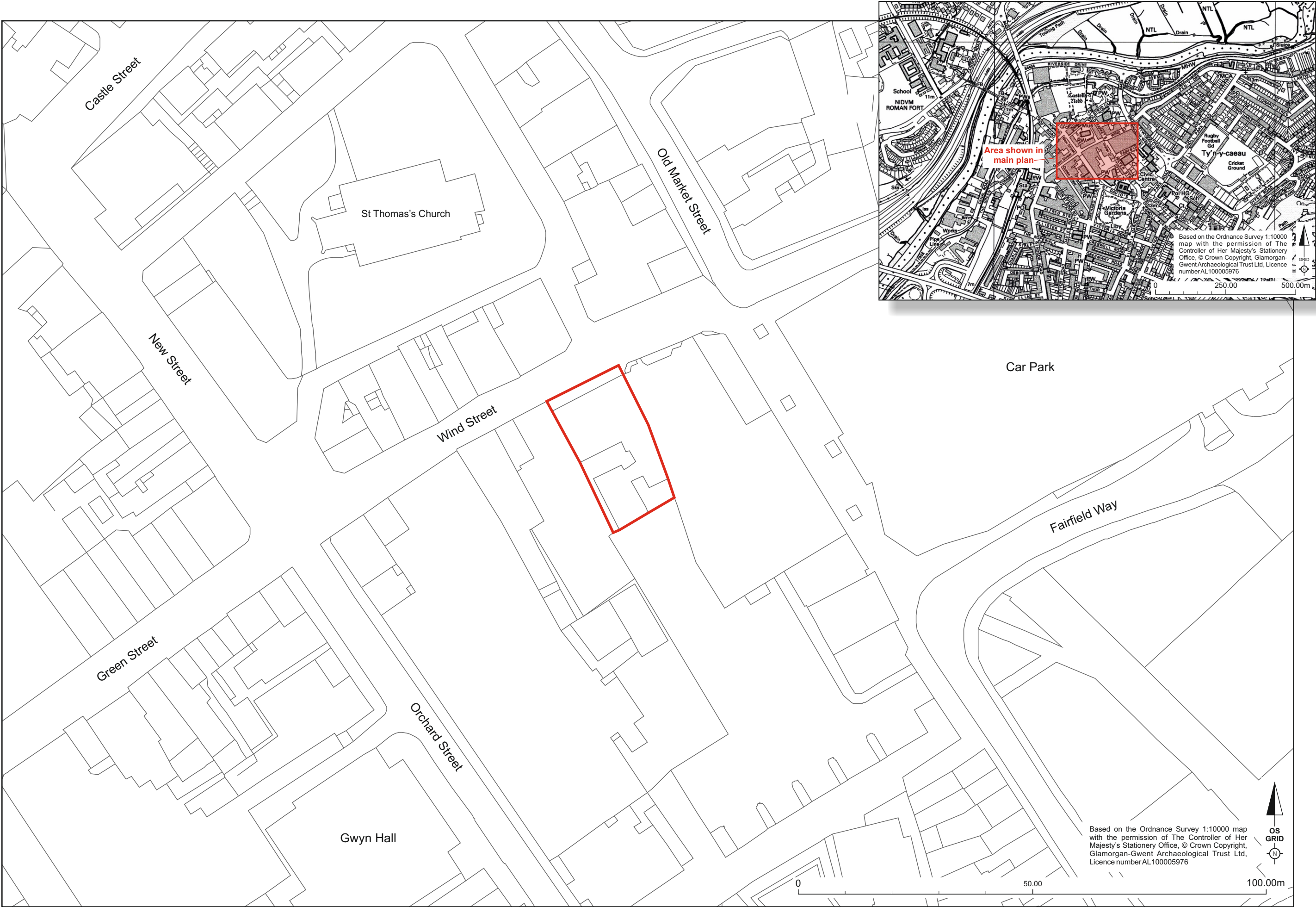


Figure 1. Location plan showing the proposed development (red outline).



**Glamorgan-Gwent
Archaeological Trust Ltd
(Projects Department)**



QUALITY CONTROL

Report Title: 8 Wind Street Neath; archaeological written scheme of historic mitigation

Report Date: January 2020

Report Number: 2020/006

Report prepared by: Sophie Lewis-Jones

Position: Project Archaeologist

Date: 17/01/2020

Illustrations prepared by: Paul Jones

Position: Senior Illustrator -

Date: 20.01/2020 -

Report checked and authorised by: Martin Tuck

Position: Senior Project Manager

Date: 20/01/2020

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may wish to make on the content or presentation of this report.