

Eastern Extension Area Gilfach Quarry Bryncoch Neath Port Talbot

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Watching Brief*



for:
Pinnacle Construction Materials

CA Project: CR0572

December 2020



Eastern Extension Area Gilfach Quarry Bryncoch Neath Port Talbot

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Fig. 1 Proposed eastern extension

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained at the Eastern Extension Area, Gilfach Quarry, Bryncoch, Neath Port Talbot (centred at NGR: 275587 199906). This WSI has been prepared for Pinnacle Construction Materials.
- 1.2. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCB) has granted planning permission (Application no P2019/5300) for variation of conditions 1, 2, 7, 46 & 50 of permission P2010/0655, in order to replace the quarry working and restoration scheme and extend the duration of the planning permission by 5 years in order to facilitate the Eastern Extension to Gilfach Quarry. Condition 13 requires quarry operations to be undertaken in accordance with the CA WSI (dated 19 August 2010). This document represents a site-specific WSI for the Eastern Extension works.
- 1.3. The scope of the archaeological works was defined by Judith Doyle, Senior Archaeological Planning Officer, GGAT, the archaeological advisor to NPTCBC. This WSI will be submitted to Judith Doyle for review.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 1.47ha in extent and lies on the eastern edge of the current quarry works. The site currently comprises open areas of pasture and woodland, with an access track on its eastern edge. The site lies on a gradual north/south facing slope, rising from approximately 173m AOD in the south to 190m AOD in the north.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Hughes Member - Sandstone, which formed in the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2020). Intermittent

deposits of peat formed in the Quaternary Period are noted within the north-eastern part of the site (ibid.).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The overall quarry site has been subject to a Cultural Heritage Assessment (CA 2010) and multiple phases of archaeological watching brief (CA 2012; CA 2017 and CA 2019). The following is a summary of these results.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. No prehistoric finds or features have been recorded within site or the immediate vicinity. The site is located within the Welsh Lowlands, commonly defined as areas which are below 800ft (RCAHMW 2003, 9). Evidence of Palaeolithic activity in Lowland Wales is relatively limited but includes cave sites and findspots, focused on the coastal area (Lynch, Aldhouse-Green and Davies 2000, 9).
- 2.3. Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age periods activity is more visible within the Lowlands, including monumental tombs as well as diagnostic artefacts such as polished stone axes, although settlement evidence is limited (ibid, 54, 85). Evidence of settlement activity, including hut-circles and associated enclosures and hillforts, became more widespread from the Late Bronze Age, into the Iron Age period (ibid, 144).

Roman

- 2.4. No Roman finds or features are recorded within the site or immediate vicinity. Rural Roman settlement in Wales was focused in the lowland areas and comprised both enclosed and unenclosed settlement (Arnold and Davies 2000). High status sites such as villas are also known within Glamorganshire but none are recorded within the vicinity of site (ibid, 65, 77).
- 2.5. A Roman Auxiliary fort is known to have existed at Neath from around 70 AD, although its occupation into the later 3rd century is uncertain (Ibid, 16, 32).

Medieval

- 2.6. The site lies within the Blaenhonnddan Parish, historically part of the medieval Parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, which was part of the Neath Abbey Estate (CA 2010). Neath Abbey, located approximately 3km south-west of site, was founded in

1129 and dissolved in 1539, at which point the land converted into a large estate (Richards 1902, 8). It is likely that the site functioned as pastoral or agricultural land within the estate.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.7. During the post-medieval period the site continued to consist of agricultural land, with the northern area of site depicted on a 1770 plan of Gilfach Farm as regularly divided enclosures under both arable and pastoral agriculture (CA 2010). A small building, now demolished, two additional field boundaries and a track along the southern boundary are also depicted within the site (ibid.). By 1844, there were no significant changes to site, except for the track which was extended westwards, and the enclosures survived in much the same form until the development of the quarry (ibid.). The post-medieval field boundaries were or are still marked by variably preserved dry-stone walls and, in some places, low earth banks (ibid.).
- 2.8. The existing Gilfach Quarry was first shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881, and expanded through the later 19th and 20th centuries to its current size (CA 2010). The map is also the first to illustrate an area of peat in a localised hollow in the eastern area of the site, and its absence from earlier documents is likely due to lack of cartographic representation rather than its absence (ibid.).
- 2.9. Aerial photography from the 1940s depicted a poorly preserved dry-stone building within the western area of site, which probably functioned as a sheep fold (CA 2010). The probably remains of this sheep pen were identified during a previous watching brief undertaken by CA in 2012 (CA 2012). A single undated linear, two pits, large areas of modern truncation, and stone consolidation were also recorded (ibid.). Extensive undated peat deposits were also identified in this area.
- 2.10. During a watching brief to the east of the 2012 watching brief area, a number of undated ditches, some with associated bank material and dry-stone walling, were identified (CA 2017). Undated pits and a ditch, from which two sherds of probable post-medieval pottery were recovered, were also recorded (ibid.). The ditches have been interpreted as representing probable post-medieval boundary or drainage ditches (ibid.).

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- 2.11. To the north, a single undated rectilinear enclosure ditch was also identified (CA 2019). No archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified during the watching brief recently undertaken to the east of the 2019 area.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief are:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).
- 3.2. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the watching brief report will make reference to the *Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development. These works are currently anticipated to comprise the removal of topsoil and subsoil throughout the area of the proposed quarry extension.
- 4.2. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.3. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.

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- 4.4. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.5. In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), Pinnacle Construction Materials and Judith Doyle, GGAT will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

- 4.6. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Environmental remains

- 4.7. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.8. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in

close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and Judith Doyle, GGAT but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.9. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.10. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.11. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.12. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

- 4.13. Upon discovery of treasure, CA will notify Pinnacle Construction Materials and Judith Doyle, GGAT immediately. CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. Findings will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days.

Human remains

- 4.14. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017).

5. PROJECT STAFF

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Laurent Coleman, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.2. The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists as necessary.
- 5.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA)
 - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
 - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA)/Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
 - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
 - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
 - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
 - **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

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- 5.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 6.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief results. The report will adhere to Welsh HER guidelines (WAT 2018). This report will include:
- A Welsh and English bilingual abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
 - a summary of the project background;
 - a description and illustration of the site location;
 - a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the watching brief results;
 - a description of the watching brief results;
 - an interpretation of the watching brief results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
 - a plan showing the locations of the monitored areas in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each monitored area, or part of monitored area, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
 - appropriate section drawings of archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic

detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;

- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - o specialist aims and objectives;
 - o processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - o any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - o quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - o for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - o a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

- 6.2. The draft watching brief report will be distributed to Pinnacle Construction Materials and Judith Doyle for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) (including a Welsh language summary) will be issued in pdf format except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with the shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, archive details and digital photographs, as required by the Welsh HER guidelines (WAT 2019) and by the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales guidelines (NPAAW 2017).

Academic and public dissemination

- 6.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the watching brief results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal (e.g. Archaeology Wales).
- 6.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) online

database maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in accordance with RCAHMW guidelines (Edwards 2013). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the RMRW record has been verified.

- 6.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 6.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and The National Museum Wales' guidelines.
- 6.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as National Museum Wales guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the National Museum Wales' collection policy.
- 6.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the watching brief archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.
- 6.9. CA will make arrangements the National Museum Wales for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. This is unless the results of the project indicate a local museum would be more appropriate. An appropriate local museum will also be consulted regarding the deposition of the site archive. The National Museum of Wales will also be consulted

at this state concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the artefacts.

Selection strategy

- 6.10. As noted in para. 4.6, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 6.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 6.12. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 6.13. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 6.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to The National Museum Wales and/or the appropriate museum with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015).

Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1. Notification of the start of site works will be made to Judith Doyle, GGAT, so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.
- 10.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1. It is not anticipated that this watching brief will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the watching brief results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

13. REFERENCES

Arnold, C. J. and Davies, J. L. 2000 *Roman and Early Medieval Wales*. Stroud, Sutton Publishing Ltd.

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain*

Viewer <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>

Accessed 26 November 2020

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2010 *Gilfach Quarry, Blaenhonddan, Neath Port Talbot: Cultural Heritage Assessment, CA Report no. 09006*

CA 2012 *Gilfach Quarry, Bryncoch, Neath Port Talbot: Archaeological Watching Brief Fieldwork Summary*

CA 2017 *Gilfach Quarry, Bryncoch, Neath Port Talbot: Archaeological Watching Brief Fieldwork Summary*

CA 2019 *Gilfach Quarry Bryncoch, Neath Port Talbot: Archaeological Watching Brief Fieldwork Summary*

Lynch, F. Aldhouse-Green, S. and Davies, J. L. 2000 *Prehistoric Wales*. Stroud, Sutton Publishing Ltd.

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

RCAHMW 2003 *The Archaeology of the Welsh Uplands*

Richards, J. E. 1902 *A History of Neath Abbey, Neath*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

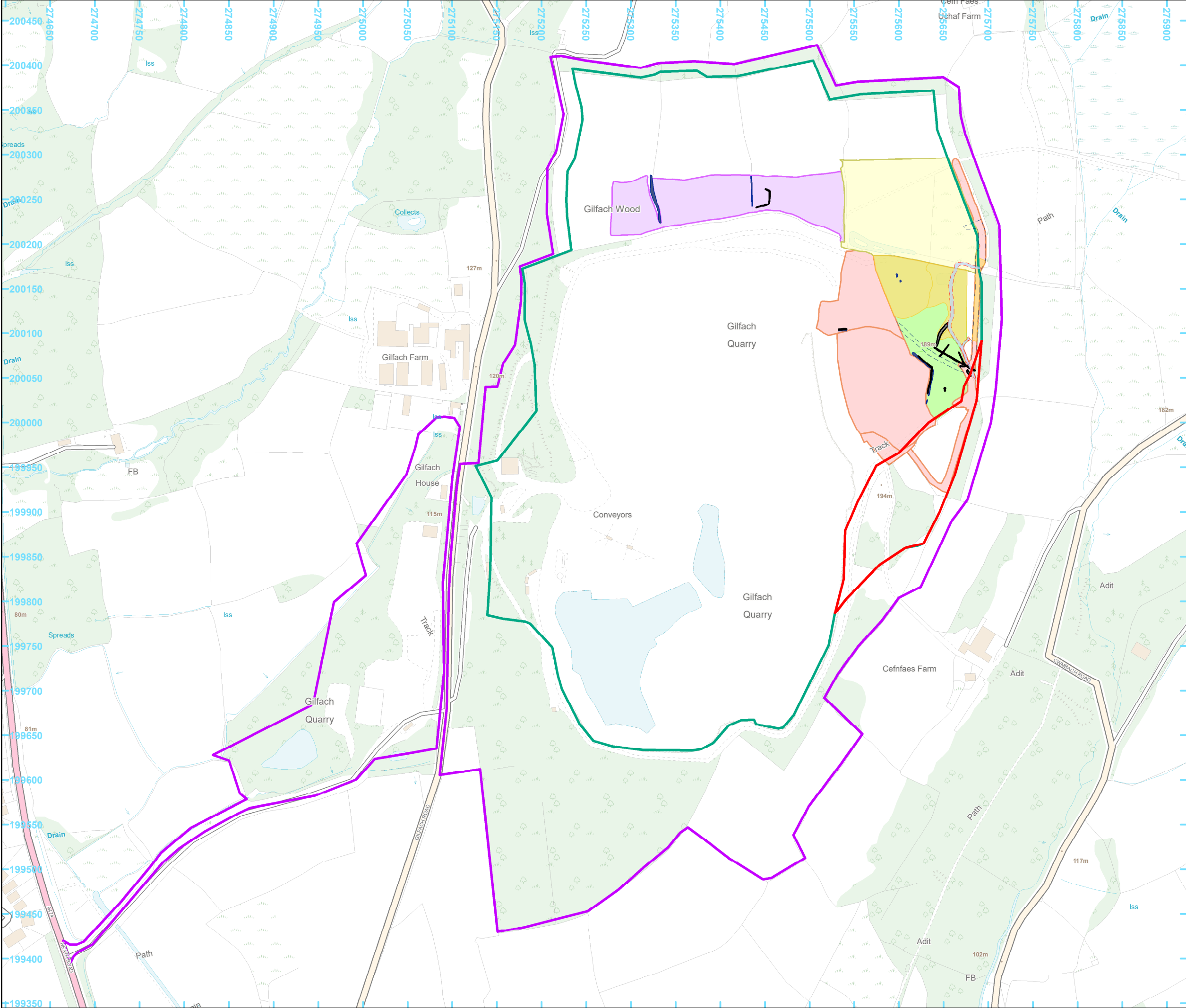
Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<i>Biological remains</i>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

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Legend

Proposed eastern extension area (Current application P2019/5300)

Application boundary (Applications P2010/0655 & P2010/0658)

Land under applicants control

Previous archaeological works

2012 watching brief areas

2016 watching brief areas

2019 watching brief area

2020 watching brief area

Archaeological feature

Structure

Deposit

Haul road

Modern drainage ditch

0150m

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Andover

01264 347630

Cirencester

01285 771022

Exeter

01392 826185

Milton Keynes

01908 564660

Suffolk

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PROJECT TITLE

Gilfach Quarry, Bryncoch, Neath, Port Talbot

FIGURE TITLE

Proposed eastern extension

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CHECKED BY

LECC

APPROVED BY

LECC

PROJECT NO

CR0572

DATE

08/12/2020

SCALE@A3

1:4,000

FIGURE NO.

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