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**LAND AT EAGLESBUSH VALLEY
NEATH,
NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNCIL**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants

Project: 2021-003

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**WRITTEN SCHEME
OF
INVESTIGATION**

Supporting Document

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for

**John Brothers (Henllan) Ltd
and
Tai Tarian**

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1. Summary

This document is intended to define a Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed development of 52 affordable homes and associated works at land at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council. 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 on land at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council (NGR SS 75030 96130; Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development site is an irregular shape that covers some of 2.2 hectares and lies at an altitude varying from 50m AOD to the east to 40m AOD to the west (Figure 2). The development site occupies a green field and wooded area to the south-east of the residential area of Meadow Road. The eastern boundary of the site is formed by the rear garden of the row of houses fronting Meadow Road to the south-west and north-west, by Eaglesbush House and the cottages of Eaglesbush Mews to the south-west and south to the west, and by a densely undeveloped wooded area to the north east.

2.2 The author of this document was commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for Jones Brothers (Henllan) Ltd and Tai Tarian in support of a planning application for the proposed development of 52 affordable homes and associated works at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council (Figure 3).

2.3 The pre-application consultation response from The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) confirmed that there would be an archaeological restraint on the proposed development and that mitigation will be required:

'Archaeology

The Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) advises that to ensure that all aspects of the development that will have an impact on the archaeological resource are identified, that appropriate archaeological work is undertaken to lessen this impact. Therefore, if consent were forthcoming it would be subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation as there are likely to be features associated with the house and grounds within the development area, and information in the HER shows that there may be other features in the area.'

A condition worded in a manner similar to model condition 22 given in Welsh Government Circular 016/2014 is then likely to be attached to the Planning Permission.

'No development or site clearance shall commence until the local planning authority have been informed in writing of the name of a professionally qualified archaeologist who is to be present during the undertaking of any excavations in the development area so that a

watching brief can be conducted. No work shall commence until the local planning authority has confirmed in writing that the proposed archaeologist is suitable. A copy of the watching brief report shall be submitted to the local planning authority within two months of the archaeological fieldwork being completed.'

2.4 This specification has been compiled following the *Standard and Guidance for the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2020)* adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

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 archive will be deposited with the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

3 Summary of the archaeological resource and its potential

3.1 From Prehistoric time to the Medieval period

Evidence of Prehistoric the occupation in or around the town of Neath are scarce but some interesting monuments and artefacts have been recorded. A standing stone is recorded at Britton Ferry (SS 74440 95350) in the playground of a school (RCAHMW 1976a, 123 (554)) and a Bronze Age flanged axe was discovered at Bryn-Coch (SS 74700 99000) to the north-west of the Neath in 1959 during the construction of a new drive (Savory 1980, 45, 101 and 166 No 121). The discovery of a Bronze Age spearhead at Millands (SS 74670 96950) to the north-west of the proposed development is recorded by Phillips in his History of the Vale of Neath (Phillips 1925, 12). The remains of a possible hillfort or banks are recorded at Pencaerau (SS 74840 95490) on the summit of an isolated hill to the south of the development site (RCAHMW 1976a, 24-25 (626)).

The Roman period provides more substantial evidence of the ancient occupation of Neath. If the *Nidium* of the Antonine Itinerary was long associated with Neath, it was not until 1949, that the location of the Roman fort was confirmed on the western side of the River Neath at SS 74740 97730), when excavations by Nash-Williams revealed part of the south-west gateway with stone faced rampart (Figure 4). Limited excavation also uncovered evidence of the south-east and south west rampart. Further excavation in 1950 located the south-east gateway and confirmed that the original rampart was built of clay and probably revetted with timber later replaced or rebuilt with stones (RCAHMW 1976b, 88-90). The fort was first constructed in the mid 70s A. D. with the earth and timber defences replaced with a stone vetted rampart in the early 120 A.D after a period of abandonment. The occupation of the fort ceased around 150 A.D (Newman 1995, 455-456) but evidence uncovered during. Further excavations in response of proposed development in the fort in the 1980s suggested that Roman occupation in the fort may have lasted until the end of the 3rd century A.D, without being able to ascertain if it was of a military nature (Marvell 1984, 55-56, Marvell 1989 52-53). Archaeological evaluation and watching briefs carried out in the 1900s and 2000s the vicinity of the fort also confirmed that the *vicus* was located to the north-east of

the fort and was occupied at the same time as the fort and possibly later (Lawler and Marvel 1994, 54, Sell 1997, 8, Sell 2003, 15-16). A milestone dedicated to Emperor Diocletian (A.D. 284-309) was found in the late 1890s at Melin Crythan probably close to the line of the Roman road leading from Caerleon to the east to Loughor (*Leucarum*) to the west (RCAHMW 1976b, 106-107).

The Neath district passed under Norman control during the second decade of the 12th century and Richard de Granville built a castle on the west side of the Afon Nedd (Neath Ultra) before 1130. The castle was probably laid within the Roman auxiliary fort and may have been a simple earthwork (Soulsby 1983, 189, RCAHMW 1991, 156-157). On the eastern side of the River Nedd (Neath Citra) and on a strategic elevation near the lower practical crossing point of the river, Earl Robert of Gloucester, Glamorgan's second Norman Lord, founded a castle probably around 1120. Archaeological excavations conducted in the 1970s suggest that it may have been a partial earth and timber castle ringwork set against the natural scarp falling toward the river (RCAHMW 2000, 229,234). The castle was later rebuilt and expanded in stone (RCAHMW 2000, 234-242) In 1130, Richard de Granville founded an Abbey at Neath and granted his castle and land on the east side of the river to the new Abbey, probably only leaving the castle of his lord on the eastern bank to hold this remote outpost. (RCAHMW 1991, 156-157).

The Abbey was founded in 1130 by Richard de Granville and established as a daughter house of Savigny in Normandy. The abbot and the 12 monks were granted 3,237 ha of 'waste' between the Neath and Tawe rivers. In 1147 the Savigniacs were absorbed into the Cistercian order. Neath Abbey estate was consolidated and the land was organized into granges with important centres in the Vale of Glamorgan and on the Gower peninsula. By the end of the 13th century the Abbey owned at least 220 cattle, 5000 sheep and held extensive urban holdings in the boroughs of Caerlon, Cardiff, Cowbridge and Neath. Major programmes of reconstructions ran between the late 12th century and the 14th century to supplement initial buildings outgrown by the expanding monastic community. The Abbey church was completely rebuilt between 1280 and 1330. Despite some political and economic problems (Black Death, taxations and so on) during the late 14th and the 15th century, the conventual life at Neath reached new heights under its last abbot, Leyshon Thomas. The Abbey was dissolved in 1539 by Henry VIII and the site was sold in 1542 to Sir Richard Williams. He then began to convert part of the monastic building into a mansion. By 1600 the house had passed to Sir John Herbert of Swansea who continued building. The house was probably occupied until the early 1700s and later became the site for industrial use by iron and copper works. Furnaces were built into the west range, workers were housed in the Tudor Mansion and the old Abbey kitchen was used as a foundry (Robinson 1989, Neath Abbey Guide).

A *nova villa* (New town) is mentioned in the Abbey foundation charter and was interpreted as evidence for a settlement; protected by a ditch located to the south of Earl Robert castle on the east side of the river. Neath obtained the status of Borough under Earl William (1147-83); the castle and town were destroyed in 1231 but both were restored by 1244 when the castle garrison repelled another Welsh raid. Another Welsh attack in 1258 failed to take the castle but the town lost 150 houses and its mill. By 1307, under Gilbert de Clare II, the town counted 128 burgages but in 1314, 80 were lost to another Welsh attack. The

medieval town defences are recorded in 1316 but evidence of their location and structure remain elusive. The town and castle suffered further damages during the 1321 'Despenser War' but by 1349, 150 burgages are occupied (Spurgeon 2001, 196-198). The prosperity of the town was relatively short lived and in 1491-2 the town hall was derelict and market tolls were no longer collected in 1514. Rees located a fulling mill on the west bank of the Cryddan Brook, to the east of the proposed development site (Rees 1932) and the site of a manorial mill was recorded to the north of the development site, also on the west bank of the Cryddan Brook (Dunning and Howell 2005, 64) A survey of 1666 recorded coal mines, some newly opened, belonging to burgesses and announcing the industrial development of the area in the 18th century.

3.2 Industrial development in the 18th and 19th century

The industrialisation of the late 18th century and early 19th century mark a new phase of development in the history of the Neath area and in particular the village of Neath Abbey. Coal, iron and copper were already worked on a small scale in Neath District and Neath Abbey, and the copper industry would become the main driving force of Neath Abbey development.

The Mines Royal Copper works, which were located near the confluence of the Clydach stream and the River Neath, first smelted copper at Neath Abbey around 1660. In 1664 a copper battery mill was erected at Cwmfelin and produced plates of copper from pig copper probably produced at the nearby Mines Royal works. About 1708 a new mill was set up at Neath Abbey by Dr Lane. The industry expanded gradually from Neath Abbey along the bank of the River Neath and new works were created - Roe & Co. (later Cheadle works) about 1794, Crown Copper works before 1797, Red Jacket works 1849 and Briton Ferry works in 1853. The year 1881 signalled the end of production at the Mines Royal works and Crown Copper works and by 1926 copper production had totally ceased (Bailey & Gough 1998, 197-199).

Iron working on a large industrial scale really began at Neath Abbey in 1792 with the foundation of the Neath Abbey Company by the Cornish Quaker family Fox who were joined in subsequent years by the Price, Tregelles and Gould families. Under the management of Joseph Tregelles Price, the firm developed from producing bulk iron into precision engineered products such as locomotives, stationary engines and marine engines. The company was run by the Quaker families until 1875 (Bailey & Gough 1998, 197-199; Rees 1969, 81-83).

The coal necessary for the copper and iron works was worked from small collieries managed by landowners. In 1793, Richard Parsons, an iron-founder making iron at the site of Cwmfelin, Neath Abbey, took over the collieries. In 1819 the Quaker families already involved with the Neath Abbey Iron Company founded the Neath Abbey Coal Company. From 1889 the Main Colliery Company was created and produced 8 million tons between 1897 and 1918 with a workforce of over 2,000. The company was closed in 1928 and all the seams of the Main Colliery were abandoned by 1929 (Bailey & Gough 1998, 197-199). The major industrial development of the area shaped the topography and landscape of the

Neath district by creating new roads, tram and railway lines and housing, all supporting the local industries.

3.3 The proposed development area

Specific archaeological or historical information regarding the site of the proposed new development or its close proximity is limited and mainly derived from historic cartographic sources.

The tithe map of 1846 shows the proposed development site straddling agricultural land and wooded area recorded as plots 698, 699, 700, 701 and 720 (Figure 5). All the plots were owned by Herbert Edward Evans, a barrister. Plot 698, Cefncoed Farm was occupied by George Penrose and described as '*Part of field coal works*' in the apportionment. To the south of the site, Eaglesbush House and its outbuildings, garden and yards occupied the plot 719. The house was extensively damaged in a fire in the 1850s and the subsequent Victorian re-building retained no early features but incorporated some of the original walls. Eaglesbush was the seat of the Evans family since the 17th century (RCAHMS 1981, 337 (58)). To the north of the site the foundry was recorded in plot 72 and a factory in plot 703.

No changes are recorded within the boundary of the proposed development site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. To the south, Eaglesbush House has been rebuilt and the layout of the outbuildings modified. To the north the foundry is labelled '*Eaglesbush Foundry (Iron)*' and the factory labelled '*Woollen Factory*' (Figure 6). A string of disused or active quarries are depicted on the western bank of the Cryddan Brook. To the west of Eaglesbush House, two old coal pits are recorded and further to the north-west a school and row of houses (*Mile End Row* and *Bush Row*) have been erected. The outline of future roads are also marked on the map.

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1899 records no changes within the boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 7). The layout of Eaglesbush house has again been modified and the urban development is expanding south-eastward to toward Old Road and the western boundary of the site. A quarry located to the north-east of the site has now expanded to the site boundary and to the south-east. A tramway has been built on the western bank of the Cryddan Brook and link Eaglesbush Colliery, located close to the south-western boundary of the site, the Cambrian brick Works, further to the south-east and Eaglesbush Foundry to the north-east to the main railway line to the north-west.

The origins of Eaglesbush Colliery are probably in the early 1800s and in 1829 a partnership between John Penrose and William Marriot trading as Penrose and Marriot at Eaglesbush Colliery was dissolved. In 1845 George Penrose is recorded to have sunk a new pit at Eaglesbush Colliery and nine miners were hurt in an explosion at Penrose and Evans Eaglesbush Colliery in January 1845. Another explosion killed 19 men in April 1848 and another 20 were killed and the mine was severely damaged in March 1849. Between 1871 and 1872 the colliery is known as Eaglesbush Coal Co, then as Eaglesbush Colliery Co. Ltd in 1889. The colliery remained in activity until 1903 when it was abandoned and liquidated. Eaglesbush Colliery Co. was again registered, possibly on a different site, but was soon abandoned in 1927. J. H. Morgan re-opened it in November 1928, with new pits sunk

between 1929 and 1930. The colliery was finally abandoned in February 1930 (Cooke 2018, 576-577).

No changes were recorded within the boundary of the sites on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1919 (Figure 8) and 4th edition of 1935 (Eaglesbush Colliery is now marked as disused and the tramway has been removed). The woollen factory to the north is no longer visible on the map and the urban expansion continued alongside Old Road to the west of the site. The layout remained unchanged on the 1950 Ordnance Survey map but a drain has now replaced the south-west to north-east field boundary that was dividing the proposed development site (Figure 9). No changes in the boundary of the proposed development site are recorded on the 1957 Ordnance Survey map but the field to the west of the site and to the east of the house bordering Old Road has been fully developed. The gardens of the Meadow Road houses are now forming the western and north-western boundary of the development site (Figure 10).

4 Impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource.

4.1 The proposed construction of 52 affordable homes and associated works (Figure 3) will involve large scale ground and landscaping works.

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

5 Aims and objectives of the scheme of archaeological work

5.1 In view of the development proposals and in consultation with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning), it is recommended that an intensive archaeological watching brief be carried out during groundworks in all areas affected by the proposed development (Figure 11).

This will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the ClfA *Standards and Guidance: building investigation and recording* and the *Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation for contractual arrangements in field archaeology* and other relevant by-laws of the 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...’

5.4and ‘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’ (ClfA 2014*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological watching brief*).

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 (2014).

6.2 An intensive watching brief will be undertaken during all ground and landscaping works in order to record any buried archaeological resource that could be uncovered during the proposed development (Figure 11).

6.3 If important archaeological features are revealed 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 the archaeological advisers to the Local Authority (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, Archaeological Planning) 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 (Spence 1990, prepared in 1990 by the then Department of Urban Archaeology).

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 1:50. 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 £2,000,000 and Employers' Liability Insurance cover up to £10,000,000 with Towergate Risk Solutions (Policy No. 000371).

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 Sampling of environmental data, if required, would be conducted in conjunction with Julie Jones, environmental archaeologist.

6.10 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) for the deposition of the original archive and any finds. This information will be sent to the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) 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 (eg 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 (eg 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 re-interred 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 detailed in Section 16.

8.6 All personnel will adhere to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

8.7 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*.

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 residues 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 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) 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 GGAT [Curatorial]). 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 In their role as the professional archaeological advisors to Neath Port Talbot Council, the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) will be 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.

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) 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 Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) for approval on behalf of Planning Authority. Representatives of the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the evaluation or watching brief. The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) 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*. Digital archive will be compiled in line with *Guidelines for Digital Archaeological Archives* provided by RCAHMW.

13.2 Copies of the archive will be deposited with an appropriate museum authority (such as National Museum of Wales, Cardiff). 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 Robic CMIFA, 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 Alleviation Scheme (2001) and the prehistoric and Roman site at Chepstow Newhouse Park (2007). Since 2008 he has worked with Cardiff Archaeological Consultants undertaking all aspects of commercial archaeology. Project areas include desk-top surveys, 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.

Michael. 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, Llanccarfan, 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. He 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 Bio-archaeology at the Cardiff School of Archaeology, Cardiff University. Her research focuses on the field of bio-archaeology (broadly defined as once living materials). She has a particular interest in osteo-archaeology 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 Huw Evans of Jones Brothers (HENLLAN) Ltd in providing information and plans towards the production of this specification and of Judith Smith, for editing this document.

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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: LAND AT EAGLESBUSH VALLEY, NEATH, NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNCIL

Purpose: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Operation: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Nature of Risk</u>	<u>To Whom</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
1. 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
2. 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.
3. Piling of spoil	Pressure on trench edge. Back strain from shovelling	Contractor, Monitor	Spoil to be placed well back from edge, preferably 2m.
4. Use of hand-tools	Tripping, foot injuries, hand injuries, splinters, cuts, blisters, back strain	Contractor	Tools used correctly, should be in good use
5. 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>
6. Building recording	Working in disused abandoned building	Contractor	Before entering building refer to Client Structural report. If internal floor 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 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.

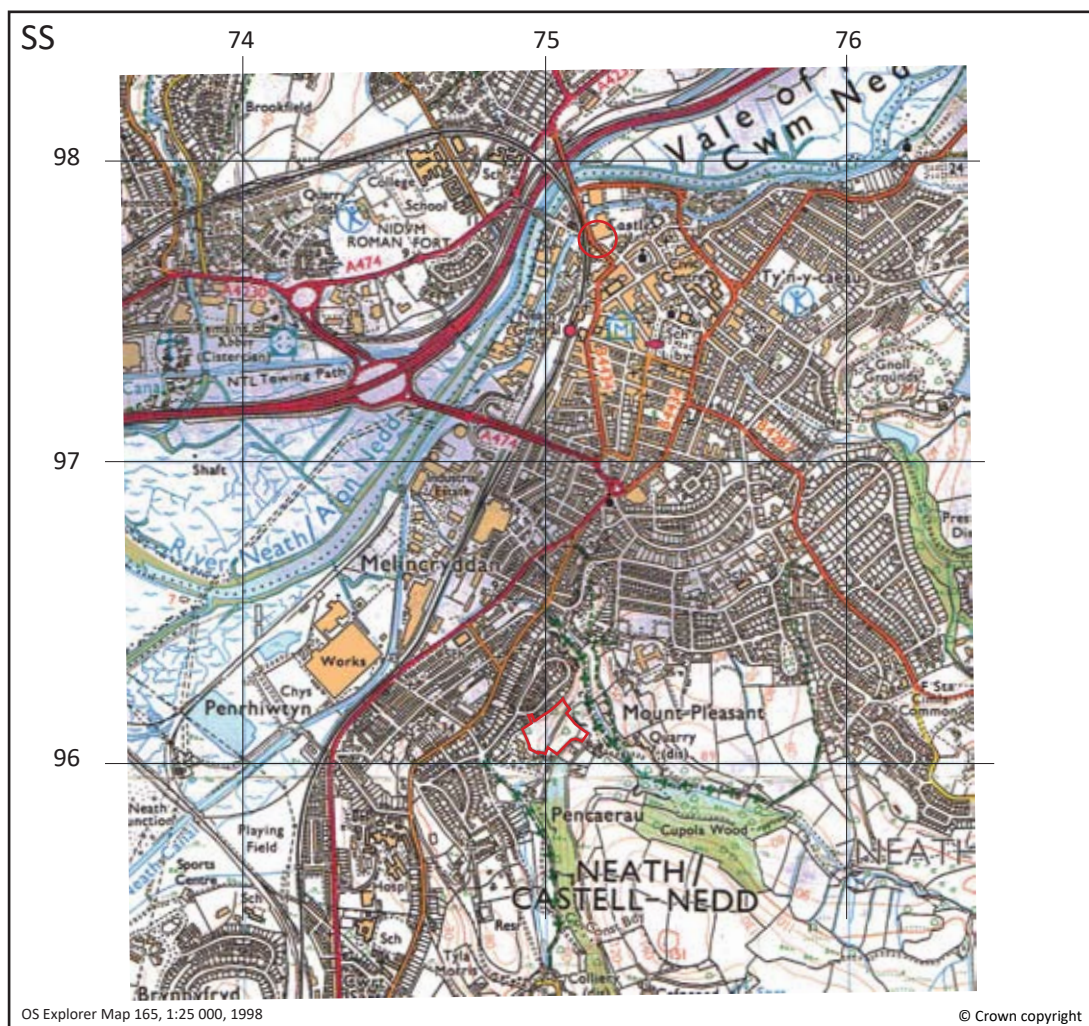
Risks unidentified at time of compilation to be checked with appropriate note or guidance document or HSE.

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, February 2021

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley



○ Eaglesbush Valley

Figure 1: Location maps

Site Details:

Eaglesbush Valley 2021

 Proposed development area

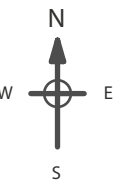
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Map date: 1989-1993

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



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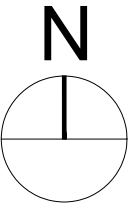
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Figure 2: Location of the proposed development area



Schedule of Accommodation

Affordable				
Ref	Description	M ²	No.	
211	1 Bed Walk Up	53	14	No.
321	2 Bed(Bungalow)	58	5	No.
322	2 Bed Walk up	68	2	No.
421	2 Bed	83	22	No.
531	3 Bed	93	6	No.
641	4 Bed	110	1	No.
642	4 Bed	110	2	No.
			Total	52 No.

Site key

- Site Boundary
- 1.8 m High close boarded timber fence
- SW 1.8m High brick screen wall with brick piers
- Indicates Areas of brick pavours
- Indicates potential locations for mature tree planting
- Indicates trees for Removal
- SW Culvert
- Areas available for soft landscaping. See Landscape consultant's plan for planting proposal details
- Dual aspect buildings

Notes: Design is based on Survey data only, a full tree survey is required. Location & Depth of all below ground utilities to be confirmed.

Tree key

- Crown Spread. Measured in North, South, East and West side of tree.
- Tree number. (T - Individual Tree, G - Group, A - Tree area, W - Woodland, H - Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area (RPA)
A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Please refer to Tree Survey and report by Stephen Lucocq ArbTs - and their dwg: 21.08.20

Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development (Spring Design 2330-00(02)100-M)

Status: **PLANNING**

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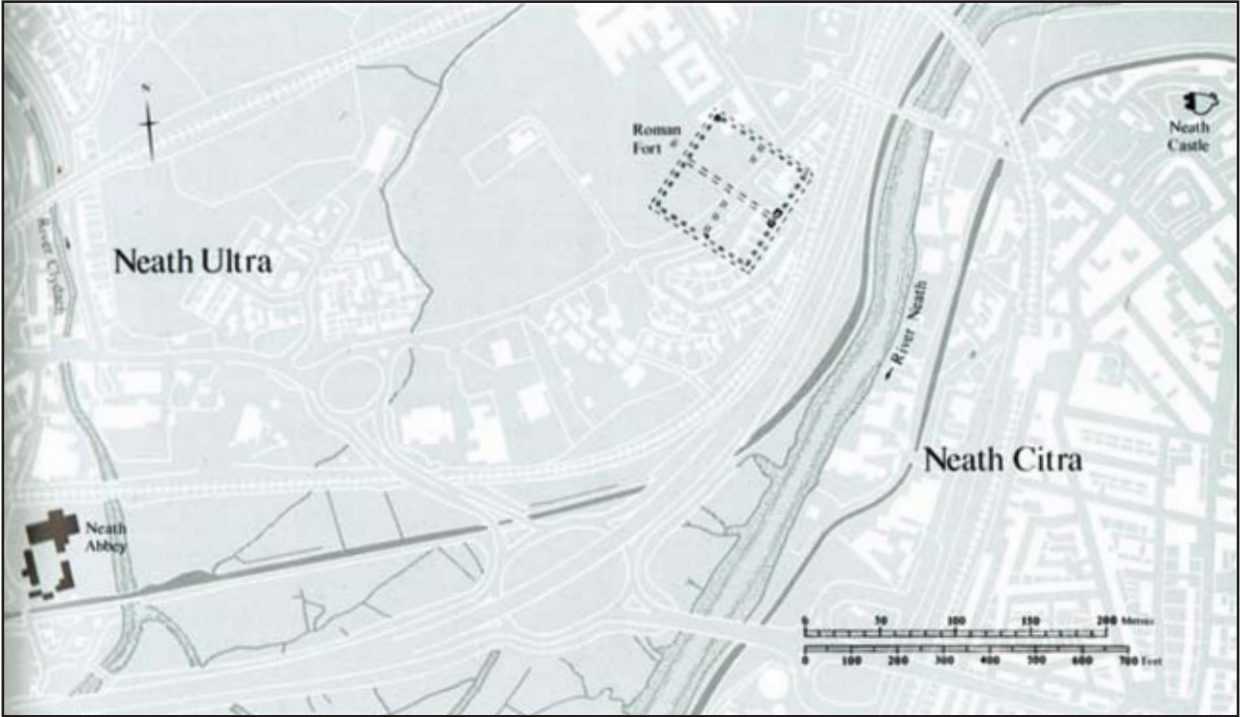
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B	30.10.20	Layout updated to clients comments	CC
C	22.10.20	Shared surface amended	CC
D	26.10.20	Plots 22-24 amended	CC
E	18.11.20	Redline amended	CC
F	19.11.20	Background image omitted	CC
G	10.12.20	Layout updated to clients comments	CC
H	15.12.20	Drawing references updated	CC
J	07.01.21	211 HT amended	CC
K	18.02.21	Plots 16-18 amended	CC
L	24.02.21	Plots 4-7, 12-15 & 38-42 amended	CC
M	11.03.21	Junction adjacent to Plots 4-7 amended	CC

Drawn:	CC	Client:	Jones Brothers & Tai Tarian
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Date:	August 2020	Title:	Site Layout
Scale:	1:500 @ A1 & 1:1000 @ A3	Ref:	2330-00(02)100

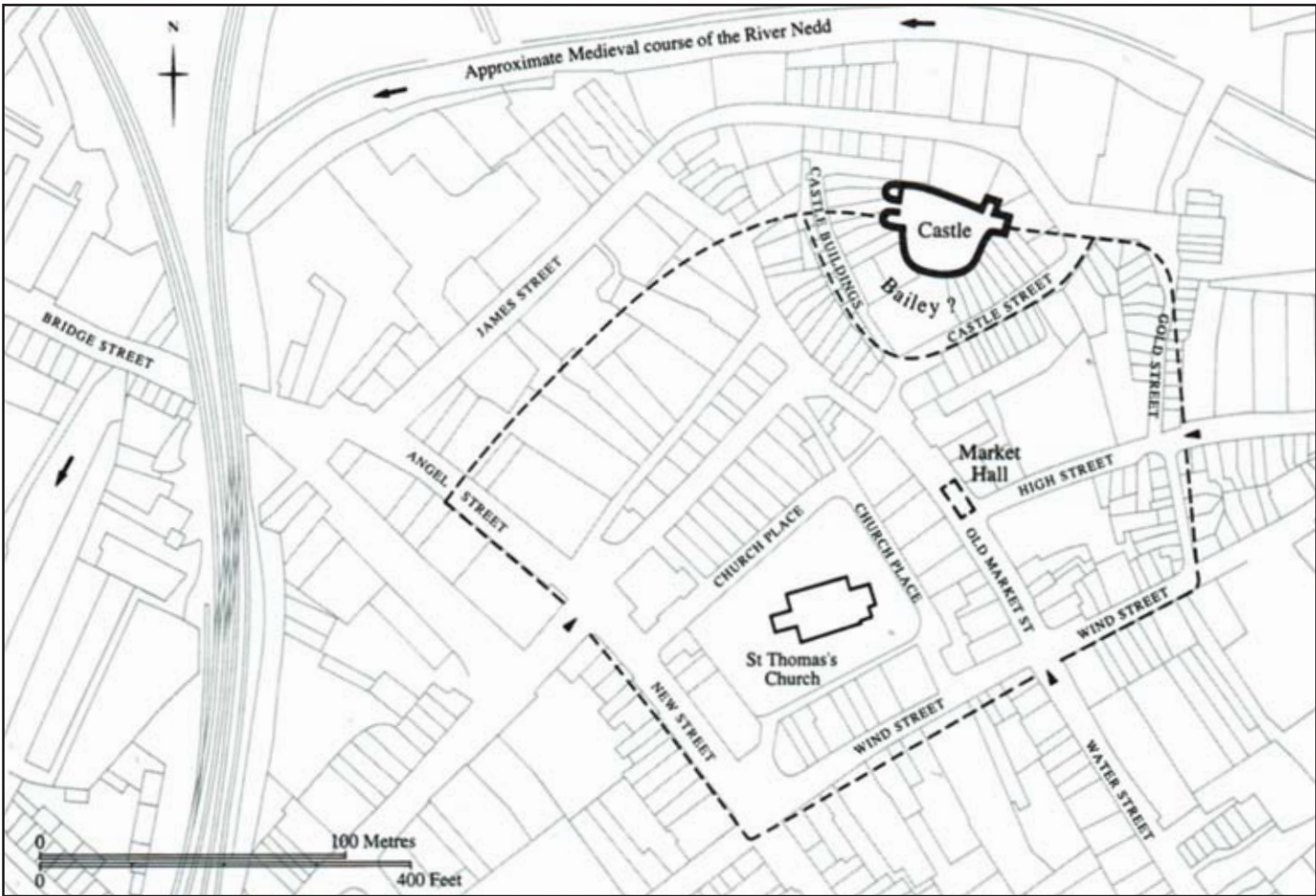
Rev: M



Unit 2 Chapel Barns | Merthyr Mawr
Bridgend | CF32 0LS | 01656 656267
mail@spring-consultancy.co.uk

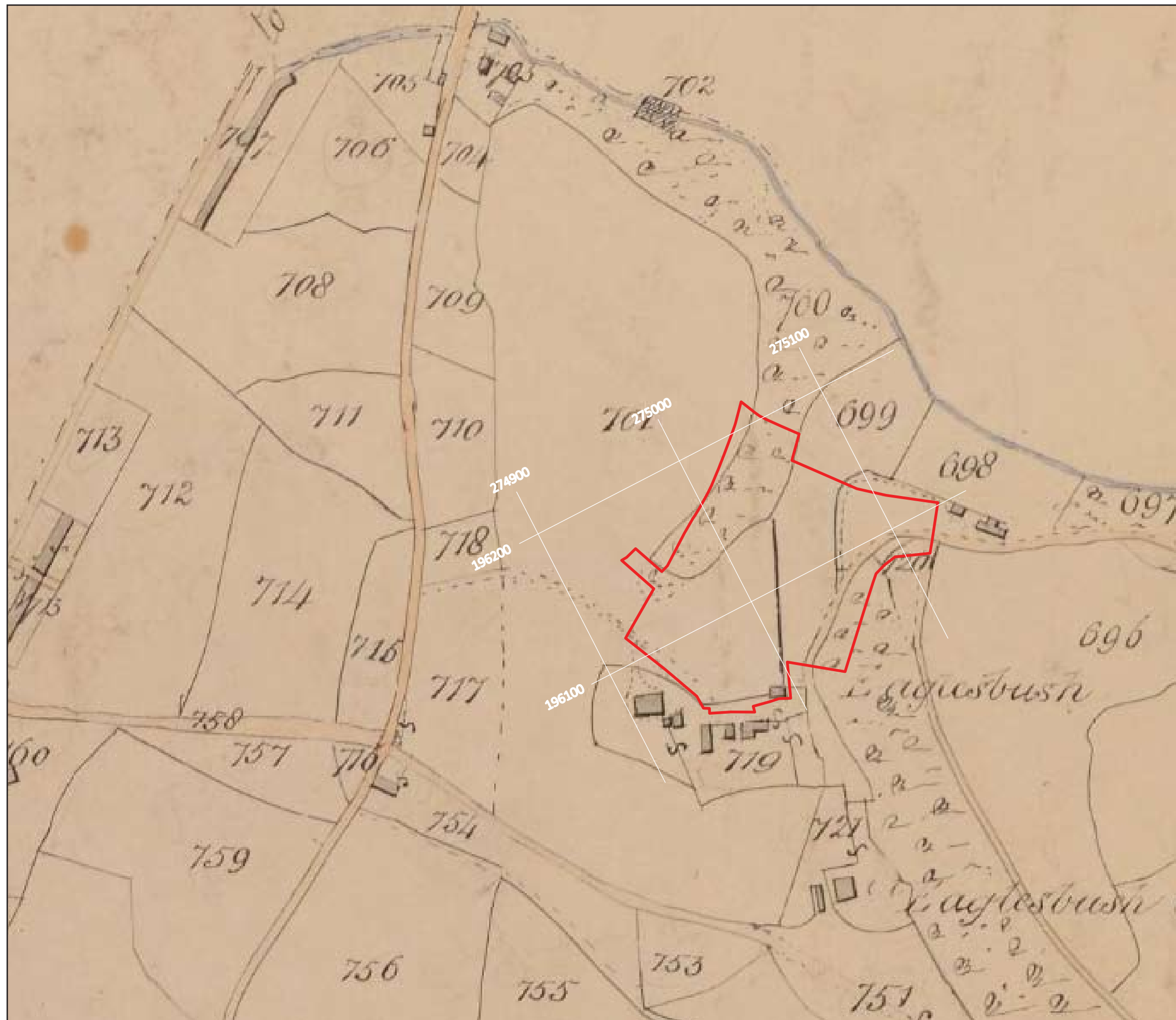


Roman and Medieval Neath (RCAHMW 1991, 157)



Medieval Neath (Spurgeon 2001, 1997)

Figure 4: Roman and Medieval Neath (RCAHMW 1991, 157, Spurgeon 2001, 1997)



**Neath 2021
Eaglesbush Valley**



Map reference:

Map of the hamlet of Llantwit Lower in the parish of Llantwit juxta Neath in the County of Glamorgan, 1846

Map Scale:

Not to scale, illustrative only

Proposed development site



Scheduled Monument



Figure 5: The development site in 1846

Site Details:

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley

 Proposed development site

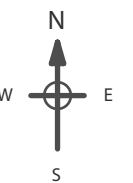
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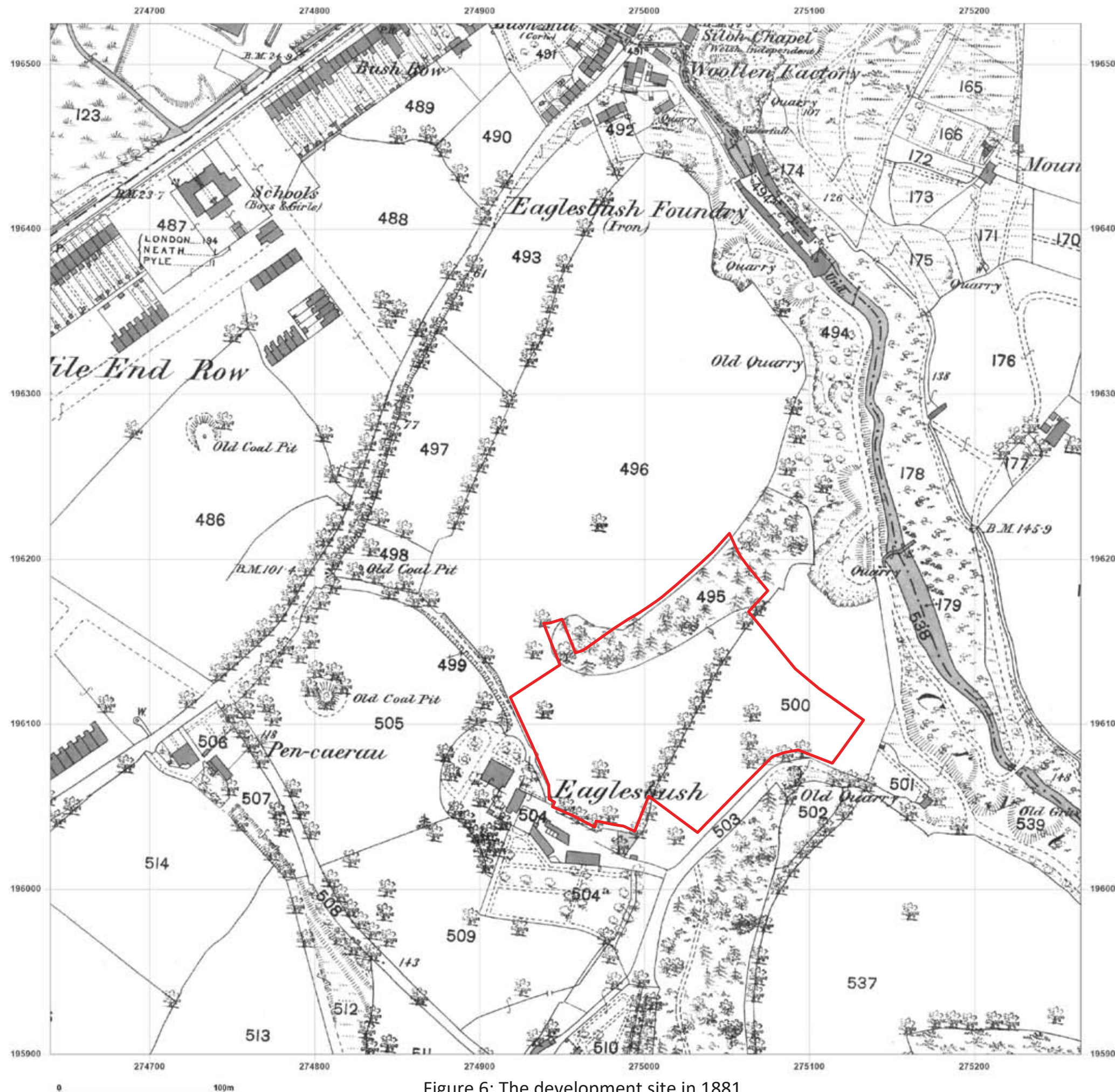


Figure 6: The development site in 1881

Site Details:

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley

 Proposed development site

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Grid Ref: 274952, 196212

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1899

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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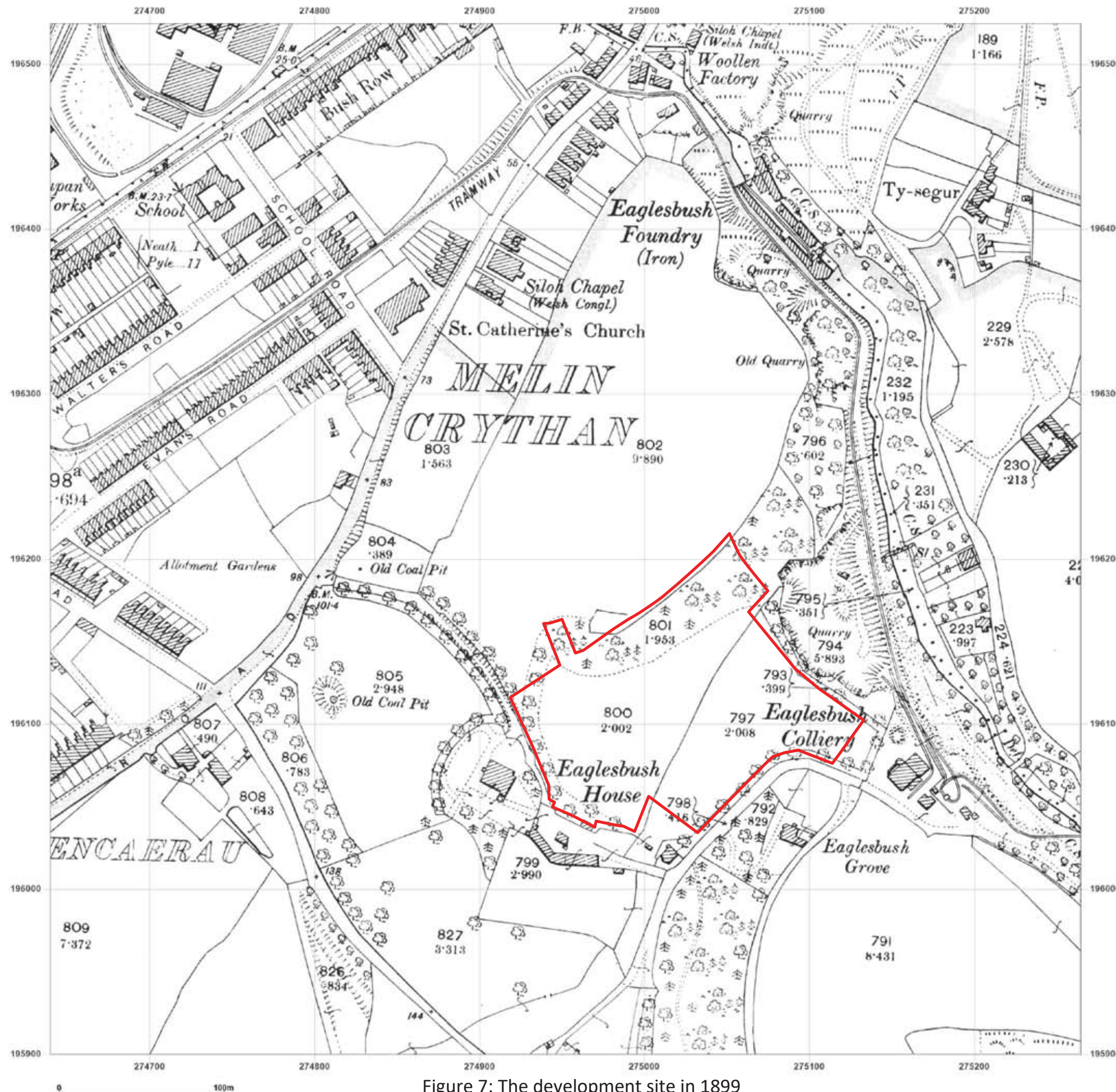


Figure 7: The development site in 1899

Site Details:

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley

 Proposed development site

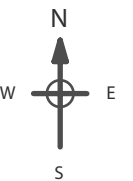
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1919

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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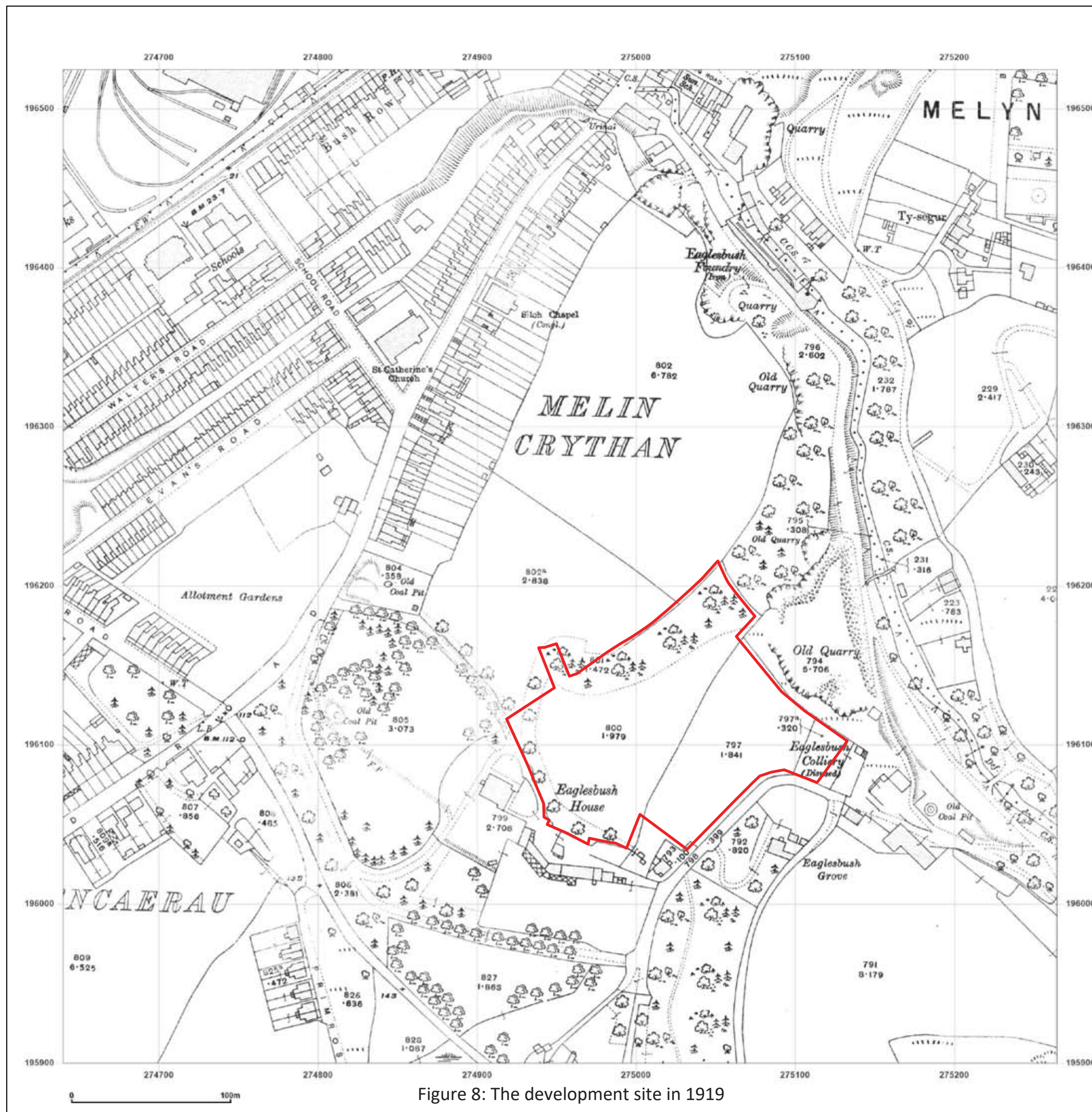


Figure 8: The development site in 1919

Site Details:

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley

 Proposed development site

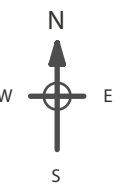
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Figure 9: The development site in 1950

Site Details:

Neath 2021 Eaglesbush Valley

Proposed development site

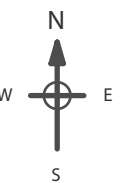
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Report Ref: CMAPS-BW 1-933045-1100539-36613-220121
Grid Ref: 274952, 196212

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1957

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000



Surveyed 1950
Revised 1957
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1948

Surveyed 1950
Revised 1957
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1948



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<http://www.blackwellmapping.co.uk>
comments@maps.blackwell.co.uk

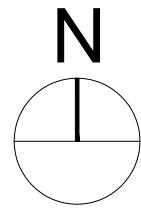
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Production date: 22 January 2021

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Figure 10: The development site in 1957



Schedule of Accommodation

Affordable			
Ref	Description	M ²	No.
211	1 Bed Walk Up	53	14 No.
321	2 Bed (Bungalow)	58	5 No.
322	2 Bed Walk up	68	2 No.
421	2 Bed	83	22 No.
531	3 Bed	93	6 No.
641	4 Bed	110	1 No.
642	4 Bed	110	2 No.
		Total	52 No.

Site key

- Site Boundary
- 1.8 m High close boarded timber fence
- 1.8m High brick screen wall with brick piers
- Indicates Areas of brick pavours
- Indicates potential locations for mature tree planting
- Indicates trees for Removal
- SW Culvert
- Areas available for soft landscaping. See Landscape consultant's plan for planting proposal details
- Dual aspect buildings

Notes: Design is based on Survey data only, a full tree survey is required. Location & Depth of all below ground utilities to be confirmed.

Tree key

- Crown Spread. Measured in North, South, East and West side of tree.
- Tree number. (T - Individual Tree, G - Group, A - Tree area, W - Woodland, H - Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area (RPA)
A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Please refer to Tree Survey and report by Stephen Lucocq ArbTs - and their dwg: 21.08.20

Watching brief area

Figure 11: Plan of the watching brief area (Spring Design 2330-00(02)100-M and CAC)

Status: **PLANNING**

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rev	date	description	by
A	29.09.20	Layout updated to clients comments	CC
B	30.10.20	Layout updated to clients comments	CC
C	22.10.20	Shared surface amended	CC
D	26.10.20	Plots 22-24 amended	CC
E	18.11.20	Redline amended	CC
F	19.11.20	Background image omitted	CC
G	10.12.20	Layout updated to clients comments	CC
H	15.12.20	Drawing references updated	CC
I	07.01.21	211 HT amended	CC
J	16.02.21	Plots 16-18 amended	CC
K	24.02.21	Plots 4-7, 12-15 & 38-42 amended	CC
L	11.03.21	Junction adjacent to Plots 4-7 amended	CC
M			CC

Drawn:	CC	Client:	Jones Brothers & Tai Tarian
Checked:	CW	Project:	Meadow Road
Date:	August 2020	Title:	Site Layout
Scale:	1:500 @ A1 & 1:1000 @ A3	Ref:	2330-00(02)100

Client:	Jones Brothers & Tai Tarian
Project:	Meadow Road
Title:	Site Layout
Ref:	2330-00(02)100

Rev: M



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