



2022

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
AT
LAND AT EAGLESBUSH VALLEY
NEATH,
NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNCIL**



Cardiff Archaeological Consultants
Project 2021-003
Report 2022-07

Jean-Yves Robic, MCIfA
December 2022

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AT
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NEATH,
NEATH PORT TALBOT COUNCIL**

Planning Permissions:

**P2021/0428
Condition 4**

Prepared by J.-Y. Robic, MCIfA

**For
Jones Brothers (Henllan) Ltd
and
Tai Tarian**

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1. Summary

Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned by Jones Brothers (Henllan) Ltd to carry out a watching brief between April and November 2022 during ground reduction works for the development of 52 affordable dwellings and associated access, landscaping and site infrastructure at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council.

The results of the intensive watching brief showed that only limited archaeological remains were present in the development area. There were two stone walls and a shallow gully or ditch associated with land management of the site in the late 18th or early 19th century. The development area was recorded as agricultural land on the 1846 tithe map and apportionment and, in the absence of remains of dwellings in the watching brief area, it is likely that the late 18th to 19th century domestic artefacts recovered at the interface between the topsoil and geological horizon had been deposited during field manuring activity when the fields were actively farmed. The absence of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains or artefacts suggest that the development area was not occupied during ancient times. The absence of Roman artefacts confirms that the occupation recorded to the north-west of the site did not extend in the watching brief area. A single sherd of possible late Medieval pottery recovered in Area H could suggest Medieval occupation in the close vicinity of the development area.

Crynodeb

Comisiynwyd Cardiff Archaeological Consultants gan Jones Brothers (Henllan) Ltd i wneud briff gwylio rhwng mis Ebrill a mis Tachwedd 2022 yn ystod gwaith gostwng lefel y tir ar gyfer datblygiad o 52 o dai fforddiadwy a'r mynediad cysylltiedig, gwaith tirlunio a gwaith isadeiledd yn Nyffryn Eaglesbush, Castell Nedd, Nedd Port Talbot.

Dangosodd canlyniadau'r briff gwylio dwys mai dim ond olion archeolegol cyfyngedig oedd yn bresennol yn yr ardal ddatblygu. Roedd dwy wal garreg a ffosdwill bas a ffos oedd yn gysylltiedig gyda rheolaeth y safle yn niwedd y 18fed neu ddechrau'r 19eg ganrif. Nodwyd yr ardal ddatblygu fel tir amaethyddol ar fap degwm 1846 ac yn absenoldeb olion anedd-dy yn yr ardal briff gwylio, mae'n debygol bod yr arteffactau domestig o'r 18fed i'r 19eg ganrif a ganfuwyd yn y rhyngwyneb rhwng yr uwchbridd a'r derfynlin geolegol wedi eu gollwng yn ystod gweithgarwch gwrteithio'r meysydd pan amaethid hwy. Mae absenoldeb olion cynhanesyddol, Rhufeinig neu ganoloesol yn awgrymu na thrigid yr ardal ddatblygu yn ystod cyfnodau cynharach. Mae absenoldeb arteffactau Rhufeinig yn cadarnhau bod y cyfaneddu a gofnodwyd i Ogledd-Orllewin y safle ddim yn estyn i ardal y briff gwylio. Roedd un telchyn o grochenwaith ganoloesol bosib yn Ardal H yn awgrymu cyfaneddu canoloesol o bosib yng nghyffiniau'r ardal ddatblygu.

2. Site location and description

2.1 The development site is located on land at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council (NGR SS 75030 96130; Figures 1 and 2). The site is an irregular shape that covers some 2.2 hectares and lies at an altitude varying from 50m AOD to the west and east to 40m AOD in the centre of the development area (Figure 2). The site occupies agricultural land 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. The development site occupies the undulated east and steep west slopping sides of a narrow valley and its flat centre. A surface water feature flows south-west to north-east, and in part underground, approximately through the centre of the site. The water feature probably feeds Crythan Brook which runs to the north-east of the site (Figures 1 and 9).

2.2 Cardiff Archaeological Consultants was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief for Jones Brothers (Henllan) Ltd following the granting of Planning Permission P2021/0428 by Neath Port Talbot Council for the development of 52 affordable dwellings and associated access, landscaping and site infrastructure at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot Council (Figure 3).

2.3 The watching brief was requested in condition 4 of the Planning Permission. The conditions reads:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with that outlined in Land at Eaglesbush Valley, Neath, Neath Port Talbot - Written Scheme of Investigation (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants Report Wintertree Software Inc. 2021-02 dated February 2021 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 SP21 of the Neath Port Talbot Local Plan.'

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

3. Historical and archaeological summary

3.1 From Prehistoric time to the Medieval period

Evidence of Prehistoric 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 development site 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 120s 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 to 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 and 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 and 5000 sheep, and held extensive urban holdings in the boroughs of Caerleon, 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 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, Tregrelles and Gould families. Under the management of Joseph Tregrelles Price, the firm developed from producing bulk iron into precision engineered products such as locomotives, stationery 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 development area

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

The tithe map of 1846 shows the 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 rebuilding retained no early features but incorporated some of the original walls. Eaglesbush was the seat of the Evans family since the 17th century (RCAHMW 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 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 development site (Figure 7). The layout of Eaglesbush House has again been modified and the urban development is expanding south-eastward 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 links 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 development site (Figure 9). No changes in the boundary of the 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. Aims and objectives of the investigation

4.1 The development proposals involved the construction of 52 affordable dwellings and associated access, landscaping and site infrastructure (Figure 3).

4.2 As planning permission has been granted, the construction of the new development and all associated works will necessitate extensive ground works and could have a deleterious effect on the potential buried archaeological resource.

4.3 The watching brief and recording will examine and record the archaeological resource within the specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the

stated aims of the project and comply with the *Code of conduct, Code of approved practice for the regulation for contractual arrangements in field archaeology* and other relevant by-laws of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It will result in appropriate published accounts and an ordered, accessible archive.

4.4 The excavation and its record will provide sufficient information by which to determine the level of importance of surviving archaeological features and place them in an interpretative framework.

4.5 To recover artefactual, environmental and technological evidence from the excavated deposits in order to provide cultural and chronological data towards an interpretation of the evaluated site.

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

4.7 The history 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 or historical remains will receive attention, whatever their date.

5. Methodology

5.1 In view of the development proposals and in consultation with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (Archaeological Planning) it was recommended that an intensive watching brief was carried out during all ground disturbance works in the development area (Figure 11).

5.2 The archaeological work was conducted by trained archaeological professionals to the Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief adopted by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Cardiff Archaeological Consultants 2021).

5.3 Written, drawn and photographic records to an appropriate level of detail were made including context sheets, a site diary, three-dimensional field drawings and survey data. Plans and section drawings were at a scale of 1:500, 1:50 and 1:20. The drawings were cross-referenced to fixed boundaries on the relevant OS plan.

6 The watching brief results

The watching brief was carried out by Jean-Yves Robic, MCIfA, on an *ad hoc* basis between April and June 2022 in all accessible areas (A to H and part of J) under generally dry weather

conditions. The top-soiling and watching brief were completed in early November after the removal of the overhead power lines in Area J (Figure 12).

6.1 The watching brief was conducted during initial ground reduction work for the new development. The groundwork was shallow and consisted of the mechanical removal of 0.20m to 0.50m thick topsoil (01) and terminated on the yellow to yellow-brown natural clay (12) or the upper horizon of the sandstone bedrock (Context 07) in Areas B and C. The subsequent excavations to formation level for the foundations or drainage were not watched as they were conducted in the geological strata or in areas where levels would be substantially build-up (Areas A, D and lower part of Area J). The watching brief was complemented by a systematic metal detector survey of the excavated areas. Recent ring pulls and crown caps were not recorded or retained.

6.2 Nine separate areas were excavated (Areas A to H and J, Figure 12) in the development site. Large areas on the edges of the site were reserved as green corridor or for Tree Preservation Order. All features or finds were recorded when necessary and each area was released back to the developer when the watching archaeologist was satisfied that no further work was warranted. Originally the site had provisional soil stockpiles in the eastern half of Area A, to the east of Area D and to the north-east of Area F. All stockpiles were later consolidated in Area C after the area had been topsoiled and signed off for construction by the watching archaeologist. The area below the initial stockpiles were later reduced.

A description of each area and the archaeological features recorded is provided below.

Area A (Figures 12 and 13)

Area A was located close to the north-east heavily wooded development site boundary and occupied the flat base of the valley and the lower slopes of its eastern side. The area was roughly rectangular and measured 55m long north-south by 35m wide to the east-west (Figures 12 and 13). Below the topsoil (Context 01) the yellow-brown natural clay (12) was exposed on the eastern side of the area. In the western side of the area, a line of disturbed ground (39) followed the direction of the culverted surface water feature. To the west of it, a deposit of soft grey-brown alluvial clay (11) was exposed. Areas of 20th century building rubble were exposed above or in the clay (11). The building rubble was composed of a deposit of 10mm gravel (03) and a large sub-circular cut (04) filled with grey-brown clay and gravel (05, Plate 1). All these deposits were associated with the culverting of the water features and were probably surplus construction materials abandoned at the completion of the work. The lower part of Area A was to be build-up during construction and the ground reduction was limited to the removal of the upper topsoil layer (Plates 1). No archaeological features were recorded and only a small quantity of domestic artefacts of late 19th or early 20th century dates was uncovered at the interface of the topsoil (01) and alluvial clay (11) or the natural clay (12). Recent 20th century building rubble (plastic pipe, bricks) associated with the culverting works were not retained.

Area B (Figures 12 t 14)

Area B was located to the east of Area E at the eastern end of the development site (Figures 12 and 13). The area was 58m long north-west to south-east by 10m wide on its eastern end and 20m wide at its western end. Below the topsoil (01), the natural clay (12) and the outcrops of the sandstone bedrock (07) were exposed in the near totality of the area (Plate 2). A small deposit of coal dust (13) overlaying the geological horizon was recorded at the western end of the area (Plate 3).

A linear feature (08) was exposed immediately to the east of the coal dust deposit (13). It was 15m long by 1.60m wide and filled with a single deposit of black soil and stone with 19th century artefacts (Figure 14). A small section of the feature was hand-excavated and revealed a 1m wide flat based shallow ditch or gully (Figure 14, Section 01, Plate 4). A number of iron and copper alloy finds were also uncovered from the non-excavated part of the feature (Finds 01 to 07). The linear feature does not correspond with any of the boundary illustrated on the historic maps and the artefacts recovered in its fill suggested that it was backfilled during the 19th century. The coal dust deposit (13) was probably associated with the former Eaglesbush Colliery, marked disused on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8).

A worn and unreadable coin, the size of a Victorian or Georgian halfpenny, was uncovered to the east of the ditch (08 (Figure 17, Find 17).

Area C (Figure 12)

Area C was located alongside the southern boundary of the development area and to the south of Areas D, H, and G on gently south to north sloping ground. The area was 58m long east-west by 30m wide north-south. A number of small to medium tree stumps were mechanically removed and outcrops of sandstone bedrock (07) were exposed below the 0.40m to 0.50m thick topsoil (01) in the area (Figure 12, plate 5).

No archaeological features were recorded and only recent 20th century building rubble or domestic refuse recovered from the topsoil (01) close to the southern boundary of the development area were uncovered but were not retained or catalogued.

Area D (Figures 12 and 13)

Area D was located in the centre of the development area at the base of the valley and was bordered by Areas G to the west, H to the east, C to the south and J and A to the north. The area was rectangular and measured 45m long north-south and 15m east-west.

The stratigraphy recorded in the area was similar to that of Area A. A large area of 20th disturbed ground (39) followed the line of the culverted water feature with manholes and the alluvial grey-brown clay (11) to its west. At the southern end of the area, a deposit of late 19th century or early 20th century rubble (10) was recorded (Plate 6). No archaeological features, except for a ceramic drain pipe (16), running south-west to north-east, were

recorded (Figure 12). Only a small quantity of late 18th to early and late 20th century domestic artefacts was recovered (Figure 17, Finds 08 and 09).

Area E (Figures 12 and 13)

Area E was located alongside the north-east heavily wooded development site boundary between Areas A to the west and B to the east and occupied the steep sloping ground of the eastern side of the valley. The area measured 45m north-south and 22m east-west. Below the 0.10m to 0.50m topsoil (01), the natural horizon (12) was exposed with small sandstone outcrop (07) on the eastern edge of the area.

The coal dust deposit (13) extended only on the eastern edge of the area. The edge of a large sandstone outcrop (14), was recorded to the westernmost edge of the coal dust deposit (13) (Plates 8 and 9). The absence of quarrying marks and the weathered aspect of the rock face suggested that the outcrop had been exposed to the elements for a long period and was geological in origin. The drop to the west of the rock face was backfilled with clay, building rubble and mid-to-late 20th century domestic refuse (15). A 1952 copper halfpenny (Figure 17, Find 11) was recorded in the upper strata of the backfill (15).

No archaeological features were recorded in the area and a small quantity of domestic artefacts dating from the late 18th or early 19th century was uncovered. The arm of a copper-alloy spur of Georgian or Victorian date was recovered at the interface between the topsoil 01 and the geology (12) in the north-western corner of the area (Figure 17, Find 10).

Area F (Figures 12, 15 and 16)

Area F was located alongside the north-western boundary of the development site on ground falling steeply from the north-west to the east toward the base of the valley. The area was 85m long east-west and had a width varying from 3m at the western end to between 15m and 30m north-south in the centre and 6.50m at its eastern end (Plate 10).

The site compound and main site access from Meadow Road to the west was set up in the north-western corner in an area previously disturbed and where recent domestic rubbish had been dumped.

The area was mechanically top soiled to the upper strata of the geological horizon (12) to the west and north west and to the surface of the grey-brown alluvial clay (11).

A short section of a stone wall (28) bounded with light-brown clay was recorded against the north-western edge of the development area (Figures 12 and 14). The wall was 0.70m wide and was orientated north-west to south-east. It was formed of large thin slabs of probably local sandstone bonded with light-brown clay and built directly on the geological substratum (12). A 2m long section of walling was exposed but it had been truncated by the excavation of a recent geotechnical site investigation test tip at its eastern end (Figure 15, Plates 11 and 12).

To the east of the wall 28, another section of stone wall was exposed below the topsoil (01) and a thin layer of black silt (24). A 4.50m long section of the wall (23), orientated north-south, was exposed but it could be traced for at least another 3m to the north and south (Figure 16, Plate 13). A 0.70m wide section was excavated across the feature and revealed a narrow channel (26) with a western oblique side and a flat base. The channel was filled by a layer of grey-brown clayey soil (25) with 18th or 19th century pottery sherd overlaying the soft grey alluvial clay (11) (Figure 16, Section 02, Plate 14). The excavation showed that the wall was faced on its western side and was built of thin slabs of sandstone bounded with light-brown clay. The wall 23 may represent an early attempt to canalise the surface water feature later culverted in the 20th century.

Neither the wall 23 or wall 28 are depicted on the historical cartographic sources and could probably date to the late Post-Medieval period. The finds recovered from the fill (25) of the channel (26) suggest a deposition during the late 18th to early 19th century.

In the western part of the area a series of parallel 'French drain' type land drains (17, 19 and 21) were uncovered in the geological horizon 07 (Plate 15). The drains were 0.30m wide and filled with medium sandstone rubble. They were orientated north-west to south-east in the direction of the sloping ground and joined a central drain (30) orientated east-west in the adjacent Area J. The central drain was carrying the water toward the base of the valley and the surface water feature (Figure 12). A single sherd of North Devon Gravel-tempered ware base sherd of 16th to 18th century date was recovered from the fill (20) of drain (19).

A single flint was uncovered at the interface of the topsoil and the geology 12 at the northernmost end of the area (Figure 17, Find 13). The flint, originally thought to have been of Bronze Age date, was identified as a 'gun flint' for a flintlock gun of 17th to 19th century date and was probably associated with hunting activities in the development area or the densely wooded area to the north (Ian Dennis, Cardiff University pers. commun.).

Area G (Figures 12 and 13)

Area G was located alongside the south-western boundary of the development site on ground falling from the west to the east toward the base of the valley. The area was 70m long east-west and had a width varying from 5m at the western end to between 30m and 40m north-south in the centre and at its eastern end (Plate 16).

Below the topsoil (01), several areas of made ground (27 and 38), overlaying the geology (12), were uncovered in the western side of the area, and to the north-west of the area alongside the edge of Area J (Figure 12). The made ground deposit (37), located to the north-west of the area, was composed of stone chippings, fragment of bricks and mid to late 20th century domestic rubbish. A iron pipe (27) orientated north-west to south-east (Figure 12) was also recorded at the westernmost end of Area G. The made ground (38), located to the south-west of the area, was composed of a 0.50m thick layer of crushed stones tapering down towards the east (Figure 12, Plates 17 and 18). To the south of the made ground (38), a spread of pottery sherds, 'onion' type glass bottle fragments, oyster shells and animal bones and a bone handled knife (36) suggested a deposit of kitchen rubbish probably associated with the kitchen and the early occupation of Eaglesbush House, home to the

Evans family since the 17th century and rebuilt following a fire in the 1850's (RCAHMMW 1981, 337 (58)) (Figure 17, Finds 18, 19 and 20). The kitchen rubbish layer was 0.05m to 0.10m thick and had been spread over the geological horizon (12). The 'onion' type bottle suggested a mid-to-late 18th century date for the assemblage and its deposition.

Alongside the south edge of Area J, a land drain (32), similar to those recorded in Area F to the north, was recorded. It was orientated north-east to south-west and was joining the main drain (30) running east-west in Area J. No other archaeological features were recorded and, except for the domestic artefacts deposit (36), only a small quantity of domestic artefacts dating from the late 18th or early 19th century was uncovered at the interface of the topsoil (01) and the geology (12).

Area H (Figures 12 and 13)

Area H was located alongside the southern and eastern boundary of the development area on ground falling gently from east to west and from north to south. The area was 50m long north to south and 40m wide east to west (Figure 12, Plate 19). The removal of the topsoil (01) only revealed the geological horizon (12) and a section of late 19th or early 20th century ceramic drain (40), running south-east to north-west in the northern end of the area. The drain pipe was probably taking used water from the dwelling located on higher ground to the north-east of the development area. A small quantity of domestic artefacts of late 18th to early 19th century date was uncovered at the interface of the topsoil (01) and the geology (12). A single sherd of possibly late Medieval date was recovered and could indicate evidence of an earlier occupation in the vicinity of the area (Figure 17, Find 16).

Area J (Figure 12)

Area J was located in the centre of the development area and was orientated east-west. The area was 140m long east-west and 12m wide (Figure 12, Plate 20). The area was reserved until the overhead electric cables and posts were removed.

Below the topsoil (01), the central drain (30) and the network of drains already recorded in Areas F and G was exposed. The drain (30) terminated to the edge of the western bank of the valley. No other archaeological features were recorded and only a small quantity of domestic artefacts dating from the late 18th or early 20th century was uncovered at the interface of the topsoil (01) and the geology (12). The wide range of artefacts and their date illustrate well the continuous occupation of the development site.

7 The finds (Figure 13)

The finds were recovered at the interface between the topsoil (01) and the geological horizons (07) or (12) and in the fill of a limited number of archaeological features. The finds of late 20th century date uncovered in the topsoil (01) were not retained as they were mostly the results of fly-tipping especially, in the areas bordered by existing dwellings to the

south and north-west. All the other finds were washed, marked and catalogued and were retained by Tai Tairian at Baglan Energy Park, Tŷ Gwyn, Brunel Way SA11 2FP.

A succinct description of the finds is given below by context in each watching brief areas and the artefacts marked 'Find XX' are located on Figure 17.

Area A

Context (05)

20th century

- 1 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherd.
- 5 brown glass bottle fragments.
- 1 brown glass slag.

Context (11)

20th century

- 4 White ware sherds including one base marked on the underside
 - ALFRE**[...]
 - ENG**[LAND]
- 2 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherds.
- 2 off-white grate surround tiles marked on underside
 - CLACO**
 - [E]NGLAND**
- 1 brown glass bottle fragments
- 1 small Co-Operative Wholesale Society clear glass milk bottle embossed near base
 - C.W.S.** on front in a circle
 - PLEASE**
 - RINSE AND**
 - RETURN** on back
- 1 iron tube fragment painted red
- 1 blue plastic fragment

Context (12)

19th / 20th century

- 3 White ware sherds including one base marked on the underside.
- 5 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherds.
- 1 Tin-Glazed earthenware (red bodied) with polychrome painted floral motif (17th/19th C).
- 1 Red ware sherd with internal and external black lead glaze (17th/19th C).
- 1 white Stoneware base.
- 1 clay pipe stem fragment (8mm diameter).
- 1 opaque white glass jar base.
- 1 pale green glass bottle fragment.
- 1 fireplace surround / wall tile with pale green floral decoration.
- 2 quarry tiles fragments embossed on underside
 - ...]****EAR**[...
- 1 coal lump.

1 white plastic fragment.

Area B

Context (09)

19th century

- 3 White ware sherds.
- 4 White ware sherds with blue scalloped edge.
- 1 White ware sherds with brown annular banding.
- 1 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherd.
- 1 clay pipe stem fragment (8mm diameter)
- 1 dark green blown bottle base.
- 2 fragments of white lime plaster.
- 1 corroded iron lump.

Find 01: 1 iron object (large round headed bolt or nail, 110mm long).

Find 02: 1 iron object (rectangular section (40mm x 40mm).

Find 03: 1 iron object (square forged nail?, 95mm long).

Find 04: 1 iron object (square forged nail?, 80mm long).

Find 05: 1 iron slag.

Find 06: 1 copper alloy T shaped key.

Find 07: 1 copper alloy Knurled Thin Thumb screw (24mm diameter, 10mm long).

Find 17: 1 copper alloy coin, worn Victorian or Georgian halfpenny size (24mm diameter)

Context (12)

19th / 20th century

- 14 White ware sherds.
- 1 White ware sherd with blue scalloped edge.
- 3 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherds.
- 2 clay pipe stem fragments (7mm, 8mm diameter).
- 2 Earthenware sherds with rouletted decoration and pale green internal and external glaze.
- 2 fine red Earthenware sherds with glossy internal and external brown lead glaze.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with internal black lead glaze.
- 1 brown glass beer bottle embossed at base of body

GLOVER & SON Ltd NEATH

- 1 quarry tile fragment, dark-grey, marked on underside

D[...

RU[ABON]

- 1 roof tile fragment (orange fabric).
- 1 brick fragment.
- 1 coal lump.

Area D

Context (01)

20th century

- 1 White ware sherd with green and red painted floral decoration.
- 1 small Co-Operative Wholesale Society clear glass milk bottle embossed near base
C.W.S. on front in a circle

**PLEASE
RINSE AND
RETURN** on back

Context (01), East

20th century

- 1 clear glass condiment bottle.
- 1 dark green glass bottle fragment.
- 1 roof tile fragment (orange fabric).
- 1 un-marked golf ball.

Context (10)

Late 19th / 20th century

- 1 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherd.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with internal brown lead glaze.
- 1 grey Stoneware ribbed marmalade jar sherd.
- 2 dark green glass bottle fragments.
- 1 white opaque glass base
- 2 quarry tile fragments.

Context (11)

Late 18th/ early 19th century

- Find 08: Sgraffito ? dish rim and flange with remains internal brown glaze,
abraded. Late 17th / early 18th.
- Find 09: 1 large horseshoe (130mm long x 130mm wide).

Context (12)

Late 18th/ early 19th century

- 1 White Salt Glaze Stoneware press moulded plate sherd with scalloped edge with raised scrollwork (1750-1800). Similar to Area J, East and West (12).
- 2 coarse ware sherds with internal yellow-brown lead glaze.
- 3 dark green glass bottle fragments including a blown base with pontil mark.

Area E

Context (12)

Late 18th/ early 19th century

2 White ware sherds.
4 coarse ware sherds, orange fabric.
1 dark green glass bottle fragment.

Find 10: Copper alloy arm of a spur.

Context (15)

Mid 20th century

Find 11: Copper halfpenny, 1952.

Area F

Context (01)

20th century

1 Blue and White transfer-printed ware rim sherd.
1 golf ball, marked

Howson, Dual Titanium

1

Context (12)

19th century

Find 12: 1 iron collar.
Find 13: 1 gun flint (17th / 19th century).

Context (20)

16th / 18th century

1 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware base sherd with internal brown lead glaze
(16th-18th century).

Context (24)

Late 18th/ 19th century

6 White Salt Glaze Stoneware sherds including 1 press moulded plate rim, scalloped edge with raised diamond panels of dots and basketweave (1750-1800).
2 coarse ware sherds with brown internal lead glaze.
3 coarse ware sherds with black internal lead glaze.
1 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware base sherd with internal brown lead glaze
(16th-18th century).
3 Staffordshire type slipware sherds with yellow and brown trailed decoration.
1 large horseshoe (180mm long x 17mm wide).
1 slate fragment.
2 coal lumps.

Context (25)

Late 18th/ 19th century

- 2 White Salt Glaze Stoneware sherds (1750-1800)
- 1 Mocha ware
- 1 coarse ware sherd with green internal lead glaze.
- 2 green glass bottle base fragments with pontil mark.

Area G

Context (12)

Late 18th/ 19th century

- 1 Pearlware plate sherd (1770-1830).
- 3 White ware sherds.
- 1 White ware ribbed marmalade jar base.
- 5 coarse ware sherds with brown internal lead glaze.
- 2 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware rim sherds with internal yellow-green lead glaze (16th-18th century).
- 1 Staffordshire type slipware sherd with yellow and brown trailed decoration.
- 1 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware sherd with brown dots decoration.
- 1 Clay pipe stem fragment (7mm diameter).
- 1 clear window glass fragment.
- 1 dark-green glass bottle fragment.
- 1 roof tile fragment (orange fabric).
- 1 horseshoe (110mm long x 105mm wide).
- 1 large horseshoe (160mm long x 160mm wide).

Find 14: 1 copper alloy button.

Find 15: 1 large iron slag (0.667 kg)

Context (36), Find 19

Mid to late 18th century

- 3 coarse ware sherds with green internal lead glaze.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with yellow internal lead glaze.
- 23 coarse ware sherds with light-brown internal lead glaze including:
 - 9 rim sherds with applied horizontal thumbled strip.
 - 1 body sherd with applied horizontal thumbled strip.
 - 11 body sherds.
 - 1 rim sherd.
 - 1 base.
- 1 crested ridge tile fragment with green external lead glaze.
- 2 large oyster shells.
- 28 animal bones including ovine and bovine

Find 18: 1 bone handles knife.

Find 19: 1 White ware sherd.

Find 19: 1 Tin-Glazed earthenware sherd.

Find 20: 2 dark green 'onion' glass bottle fragments (1750-1800)

Area H

Context (12)

Late 18th/ 19th century

- 4 White Salt Glaze Stoneware sherds including 2 bases (1750-1800).
- 2 White ware sherds.
- 2 Blue and White transfer-printed ware rim sherds.
- 13 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware sherds with internal green lead glaze (16th-18th century).
- 1 Staffordshire type slipware sherd with yellow and brown trailed decoration.
- 1 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware sherd with brown dots decoration.
- 1 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware sherd with brown combed decoration.
- 2 coarse ware sherds (orange fabric).
- 2 coarse ware sherds with brown internal lead glaze.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with dark-brown internal lead glaze.
- 1 dark-green glass bottle fragment.
- 2 pale-green glass bottle fragments.
- 1 slate fragment.
- 3 coal lumps
- 1 iron spike ? (180mm long)
- 1 horseshoe fragment ?

Find 16: 1 coarse ware sherd, grey and orange fabric with yellow green glaze on upper part of body (Late Medieval?)

Area J

Context (12), West

Late 18th/ 19th century

- 1 White Salt Glaze Stoneware press moulded plate scalloped edge sherd with raised scrollwork (1750-1800). Similar to Area D (12) and Area J, East (12).
- 7 White ware sherds.
- 3 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherds.
- 1 White ware sherd with blue scalloped edge.
- 3 Mocha ware sherds.
- 1 Stoneware handle sherd, grey.
- 1 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware rim sherd of a press moulded dish. Trailed white slip on brown slip ground. Unglazed externally.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with brown internal lead glaze.
- 3 clay pipe stem fragments (7mm diameter).
- 1 dark-green glass bottle fragment.
- 1 clear glass condiment jar.

- 1 clear window glass fragment.
- 1 white opaque glass fragment.
- 1 glass marble, Cat eye type.
- 1 drain pipe fragment with internal and external dark-brown glaze.
- 2 white wall tile fragments
- 1 white engineered floor stone tile fragment.
- 1 tin box lead.

Context (12), Centre

Late 18th/ 19th century

- 1 White ware sherd.
- 1 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware sherd with internal green lead glaze (16th-18th century).
- 1 Somerset Sgraffito ware? with pale-yellow internal slip.
- 1 fine red Earthenware sherd with glossy internal and external brown lead glaze.
- 1 coarse ware sherd with brown internal lead glaze.
- 1 clay pipe stem fragments (6mm diameter).
- 1 dark-green glass bottle fragment.

Context (12), East

Late 18th/ 20th century

- 2 White Salt Glaze Stoneware press moulded plate sherd including 1 scalloped edge with raised scrollwork (1750-1800). Similar to Area D (12) and Area J, West (12).
- 3 White ware sherds.
- 2 Blue and White transfer-printed ware sherds.
- 1 White ware sherd with blue scalloped edge.
- 1 Mocha ware sherd ?.
- 2 Staffordshire type slipware sherds with yellow and brown trailed decoration.
- 3 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware sherd with brown dots decoration.
- 1 Staffordshire or Bristol slipware sherd with brown combed decoration.
- 13 North Devon Gravel-tempered ware sherds with internal green lead glaze (16th-18th century).
- 6 coarse ware sherds (orange fabric).
- 1 coarse ware sherd with green internal lead glaze.
- 5 coarse ware sherds with yellow-brown internal lead glaze.
- 2 clay pipe stem fragments (7mm diameter).
- 3 dark-brown glass bottle fragments.
- 1 pale-green window glass fragment.
- 1 pale-green glass bottle fragment.
- 1 brown glass bottle fragment.
- 1 clear stem glass base.
- 1 horseshoe fragment (130mm long x 125mm wide).
- 1 iron square forge nail ? (90mm long).

The assemblage was relatively homogenous and representative of domestic artefacts of the late 18th to early 20th century. The finer wares were represented by the usual White ware and Blue and White transfer-printed ware but a small number of White Salt Glaze

Stoneware, Tinware and Pearlware confirmed the late 18th century date for part of the assemblage. This was also reflected in the coarse ware assemblage. Local coarse ware with internal and or external brown lead glaze were recovered alongside a significant quantity of North Devon gravel-tempered ware produced between the 16th and 18th century. The glass fragments recovered were also the usual mix of dark-brown or green bottle or jar fragment but the 'onion' bottle from the deposit (36) and several bottle bases with pontil marks also confirm a late 18th century date for the formation of the artefact assemblage. Staffordshire and Bristol type decorated slipware were also present but in slightly lower quantity than expected. The development area was recorded as agricultural land on the 1846 tithe map and apportionment and in the absence of remains of dwelling in the watching brief area, it is likely that the late 18th to 19th century artefacts had been deposited during field manuring activity.

8 Conclusions

8.1 The results of the intensive watching brief showed that only limited archaeological remains were present in the area of the development site. They were associated with land management of the area in the late 18th or early 19th century. The majority of the artefacts recovered and recorded were associated with manuring activities when the area was actively farmed. Several large horseshoes suggested that robust horses ploughed the fields. The spur fragment and the flint lock also suggested that more leisurely activities like riding and hunting took place on the land before the 20th century.

8.2 The absence of Roman artefacts indicates that the occupation recorded to the north-west of the development site did not extend in the watching brief area. The absence of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval remains and artefacts suggest that the development area was not occupied during ancient times. A single sherd of possible late Medieval pottery recovered in Area H could suggest a Medieval occupation in the close vicinity of the development area, possibly on higher ground to the east. The topography of the development site with steep sloping ground falling towards the wet and marshy base of the valley was probably not favourable to the installation of settlement. The higher ground overlooking the valley to the west and east were certainly more suitable for the implantation of settlement during all periods. The small stream or watercourse that ran at the base of the valley could have been a focus point for sporadic occupation during Prehistoric periods but it is likely that any remains may be buried by alluvial clay.

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Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales

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

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

11 Appendices

11.1 Summary list of contexts

No.	Location	Brief description	Relationship	Notes
01	All	Topsoil	Over 02,11,12	21th C
02	Area A	Re-deposited yellow clay, brown soil	Under 01	20th C
03	Area A	10mm gravel	Over 02	20th C
04	Area A	Sub-circular cut	Under 01	20th-C
05	Area A	Grey -brown clay, gravel, fill of 04	In 04	20th C
06	Area B	Black soil & building rubble	Under 01	20th C
07	All	Yellow-orange clay, sandstone	Under 01	Geology
08	Area B	Linear cut	Under 01	19thC
09	Area B	Black soil & stones, fill of 08	In 08	19th C
10	Area D	Crushed stones, building rubble	Under 01	20thC
11	Area D	Soft grey-brown clay, alluvium	Under 01	Geology
12	Areas B-J	Yellow-brown clayey subsoil	Under01	Geology
13	Areas B, E	Compacted coal dust	Under 01	19th/20thC
14	Area E	Sandstone outcrop	Under 01	20thC
15	Area E	Infill W of 14	In 14	20th C
16	Area D	Ceramic drain pipe	In 11	19th/20thC
17	Areas F-J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
18	Areas F-J	Stones, fill of 17	In 17	19th/20thC
19	Areas F-J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
20	Areas F-J	Stones, fill of 19	In 19	19th/20thC
21	Areas F-J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
22	Areas F-J	Stones, fill of 21	In 21	19th/20thC
23	Area F	E. stone side of stream / cut 26	Under 01	19th/20thC
24	Area F	Black soil, silt, upper fill of 26	Under 01	19th/20thC
25	Area F	Grey-brown soil, fill of 26	Under 24	19th/20thC
26	Area F	Stream, channel ?	Under 01	19th/20thC
27	Area G	Iron utility pipe	In 01	19th/20thC
28	Area F	Dry-stone boundary wall	Under 01	19th/20thC
29	Area H	Ceramic drain	In 12	19th/20thC
30	Area J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
31	Area J	Stones, fill of 30	In 30	19th/20thC
32	Area J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
33	Area J	Stones, fill of 32	In 32	19th/20thC
34	Area J	Linear cut, land drain	Under 01	19th/20thC
35	Area J	Stones, fill of 34	In 34	19th/20thC
36	Area G	Spread of domestic artefacts	Below 01	18th/19thC
37	Area G	Made ground	Below 01	20th C
38	Area G	Made ground	Below 01	20th C
39	Area A, D	Disturbed ground	Below 01	20th C
40	Area H	Ceramic drain pipe	In 12	19th/20thC

11.2 Photographic register

All photographs by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants.

2022-NT-EV-001	Development area from E
2022-NT-EV-002	Development area from E
2022-NT-EV-003	Development area from N
2022-NT-EV-004	Development area from S
2022-NT-EV-005	Ground reduction in progress in Area G from N
2022-NT-EV 006	Area A after excavation from N
2022-NT-EV-007	Area A after excavation from N
2022-NT-EV-008	Area A, made ground (03) and (05) from N
2022-NT-EV-009	Area B after excavation and geology (12) from E
2022-NT-EV-010	Area B after excavation and geology (07) and (12) from N-E
2022-NT-EV-011	Area B after excavation and geology (12) from E
2022-NT-EV-012	Area B, coal dust deposit (13) from E
2022-NT-EV-013	Area B, linear feature (08) from S
2022-NT-EV-014	Area B, linear feature (08) from N
2022-NT-EV-015	Area B, linear feature (08) from N
2022-NT-EV-016	Area B, section in linear feature (08) from S
2022-NT-EV-017	Area B, section in linear feature (08) from S
2022-NT-EV-018	Area B, Fill (09) of linear feature (08) from S
2022-NT-EV-019	Area C before excavation from W
2022-NT-EV-020	Area C, bedrock (07) from W
2022-NT-EV-021	Area C after excavation and bedrock (07) from W
2022-NT-EV-022	<i>Not Used</i>
2022-NT-EV-023	Area C after excavation and bedrock (07) from N-W
2022-NT-EV-024	Area D after excavation from S-E
2022-NT-EV-025	Area D after excavation from S
2022-NT-EV-026	Area D, showing deposits (10, 11 and 39) from S
2022-NT-EV-027	Area D, clay (11) from S
2022-NT-EV-028	Area E after excavation, geology (07) and deposit (13) from S
2022-NT-EV-029	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from N
2022-NT-EV-030	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from W
2022-NT-EV-031	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from W
2022-NT-EV-032	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from S-W
2022-NT-EV-033	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from S-W
2022-NT-EV-034	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from W
2022-NT-EV-035	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from W
2022-NT-EV-036	Area E, outcrop (14) and deposit (15) from W
2022-NT-EV-037	Area F after excavation from E

2022-NT-EV-038	Area F after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-039	Area F after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-040	Area F after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-041	Area F, drains (17) and (19) from E
2022-NT-EV-042	Area F, drains (17) and (19) from E
2022-NT-EV-043	Area F, drains (19) and (21) from W
2022-NT-EV-044	Area F, drains (19) and (21) from W
2022-NT-EV-045	Area F, Wall (28) before excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-046	Area F, Wall (28) before excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-047	Area F, Wall (28) before excavation from W
2022-NT-EV-048	Area F, Wall (28) after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-049	Area F, Wall (28) after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-050	Area F, Wall (28) after excavation from N
2022-NT-EV-051	Area F, Wall (28) after excavation from W
2022-NT-EV-052	Area F, Wall (23) and channel (26) from N
2022-NT-EV-053	Area F, Wall (23) and channel (26) from N
2022-NT-EV-054	Area F, Wall (23) and channel (26) from N
2022-NT-EV-055	Area F, Wall (23) and channel (26) from S
2022-NT-EV-056	Area F, section in wall (23) and channel (26) from N
2022-NT-EV-057	Area F, section in wall (23) and channel (26) from S
2022-NT-EV-058	Area F, section in wall (23) and channel (26) from W
2022-NT-EV-059	Area G after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-060	Area G after excavation from E
2022-NT-EV-061	Area G, deposit (38) from E
2022-NT-EV-062	Area G, deposit (38) from E
2022-NT-EV-063	Area G, deposit (37) from E
2022-NT-EV-064	Area G, geology (12) from E
2022-NT-EV-065	Area H after excavation from S
2022-NT-EV-066	Area H after excavation from S
2022-NT-EV-067	Area J before excavation from E