

Junction 38 Margam Neath Port Talbot

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Watching Brief*



for:
Boyer Planning (Cardiff)

on behalf of:
Sandvik Osprey Ltd

CA Project: CR1415

May 2023



Junction 38 Margam Neath Port Talbot

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	3 May 2023	Christian Day	Monica Fombellida	Internal review	–	Steven Sheldon

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Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Site location plan, showing previous archaeological works and watching brief area (1:1,750)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological watching brief to be maintained at Junction 38, Margam, Neath Port Talbot (centred at NGR: 279205 186184). This WSI has been prepared for Boyer Planning (Cardiff), who are acting on behalf of Sandvik Osprey Ltd.
- 1.2. Neath Port Talbot Council has granted planning permission for development of a metal processing facility (NPTC; planning ref: P2021/1255). Condition 6 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in the form of a watching brief and in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.3. The scope of this watching brief was defined by Rob Dunning, Archaeological Planning Officer at Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT), the archaeological advisor to NPTC. This WSI will be submitted to GGAT for review prior to the commencement of the groundworks.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The development site is approximately 7.7ha in extent. It lies to the west of Junction 38 of the M4 and is located to the north of Margam cemetery and to the east of a power plant, on the southern outskirts of Port Talbot. The site currently comprises three pastoral fields and an area of waste land containing hedges and trees. The site lies at approximately 10m above ordnance datum (AOD), rising to 15m AOD in the south-western parts of the site.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation, which formed in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by Devensian glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel deposits, formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2023). The natural substrate has previously been identified on the site during borehole survey, and

consisted of glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel, with a peat deposit recorded at c. 1.5m below present ground level (bpgl; CA 2021).

- 1.7. During a preceding phase of archaeological evaluation trenching (CA 2022) the natural substrate, comprising silty sand and gravels, was encountered at an average depth of 0.5m bpgl. This was sealed by between 0.2m and 0.54m thickness of subsoil which was, in turn, by 0.2m in thickness of topsoil (*ibid.*)

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site has previously been subject to Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA; CA 2021) and archaeological trial trench evaluation (CA 2022). What follows is a brief summary of salient information taken from these assessments.

Prehistoric

- 2.2. There is no recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the site. The nearest evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area is provided by the presence of cairns and barrows, such as the Scheduled Ergyd Isaf Round Barrows (Scheduled Monument GM160), which lie c. 2.1km to the north of site. Iron Age activity in the area is mostly recorded on higher ground, such as the Mynydd y Castell Camp Hill Fort (Scheduled Monument GM163), located c. 1.1km to the east of site, and Half Moon Camp (Scheduled Monument GM477), located c. 660m to the north-east of the site.

Roman

- 2.3. It is believed that the Roman road connecting Neath and Caerleon, and the Roman fort at Cardiff, might broadly follow the line of the A48, which is located to the north of the site (Margary 1973). Roman roads are well known to have settlements and farmsteads located along their length.

Medieval

- 2.4. Early Medieval stone crosses are recorded in the wider environs of the site. These include the Stafford Knot Stone, Grutne Stone, and Enniaun Stone (HER refs. 00362w, 00778w) located c. 750m to the east of the site; the Conbelin Stone (HER ref. 00778w) located c. 760m to the east of the site; the stone cross at Margam (HER ref. 00808w) located c. 560m to the south-east of the site; and the Ilquici Stone and the Ilici Stone (HER refs. 00783w, 00783w) located c. 860m to the south-east of the site.

2.5. The Cistercian Abbey at Margam was founded in 1147 and is located c. 700m to the east of the site (Scheduled Monument GM005). Cistercian foundations were often located in rural landscapes and were associated with farms that worked the land for the monastery. Three possible grange farms (Hen Binwn Grange HER ref. 00740w, Llanfugeilydd grange HER ref. 05203w and Crugwallt Grange HER ref. 00362w) have been identified as associated with the monastery.

2.6. Other medieval features identified within the wider landscape include earthworks of banks, ditches and hollow ways, recorded c. 920m to the south-east of the site. A medieval trackway, which may be interpreted as a trackway between Margam and Heol y Moch, has been recorded c. 750m to the north-east of the site. A medieval hollow-way was identified during archaeological investigations by Wessex Archaeology immediately to the west of the site (WA 2004).

Post-medieval and modern

2.7. Margam Abbey was dissolved in 1536 and converted into a private residence. This residence was remodelled in the 16th and 17th-centuries before being demolished in the late 18th-century. A parkland landscape known as Margam Park was formed around these post-medieval dwellings.

2.8. Most of the land in the immediate vicinity of the site seems to have been farmland with scattered farmsteads during the post-medieval and modern periods. One such farmstead is Ty'n-y-caeau, whose farmhouse is located immediately adjacent to north-eastern boundary of the site. It is recorded as having a courtyard plan layout and was built for the Rev Dr John Hunt in the 17th-century; it may have been a rural residence or a rectory/vicarage rather than a farmstead. The house survives to the present day but is currently unoccupied and the farm buildings are ruinous. The site comprises of the fields belonging to this farmstead.

2.9. North/south orientated post-medieval ridge and furrow was identified on LiDAR imagery in the fields to the south-west of Ty'n-y-caeau Farm, as well as during the evaluation (CA 2022).

Archaeological Evaluation

2.10. During the preceding archaeological trial trench evaluation (CA 2022), two undated and broadly north-west/south-east aligned ditch terminals were recorded in the southern field of the site. Material recovered from a sample taken from the fill of one of these terminals suggested a possible medieval date for this feature. The

environmental evidence also suggest the possibility of domestic activity in the vicinity of these ditches (*ibid.*).

- 2.11. Post-medieval/modern features, likely associated with drainage, were also identified in the northern field of the site, close to the former Ty'n-y-caeau farmstead which lies immediately to the north-east of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objectives of the watching brief are:

- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
- at the conclusion of the project, to produce a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data;
- at the conclusion of the project, to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 6).

- 3.2. The specific objective of the watching brief is to investigate and record any remains associated with the linear features identified by the preceding evaluation which are exposed by the proposed development groundworks.

- 3.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified, the evaluation report will make reference to *A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales* so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional contexts.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief will comprise the observation by a competent archaeologist of all intrusive groundworks in the southern field and within the area depicted in Fig. 2. These works are currently anticipated to comprise the machine excavation foundation and service trenches.

- 4.2. If archaeological features are encountered during the course of the monitored groundworks which extend beyond the limit of the proposed watching brief area (Fig.2), GGAT and the client will be notified, and the extension of the area under archaeological monitoring may be revisited.

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- 4.3. Non-archaeologically significant deposits will be removed by the groundworks contractors under archaeological supervision. Where practical, mechanical excavators will be fitted with toothless grading buckets, although toothed buckets and breakers may be used if necessary to remove difficult deposits.
- 4.4. If archaeological features/deposits are exposed, then construction groundworks in the affected area(s) will be temporarily halted so that the monitoring archaeologist is given sufficient time to investigate and record those features to an appropriate standard.
- 4.5. Any archaeological features present will be investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features will be prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS or Total Station (as appropriate), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.6. In the event of archaeological deposits being found for which the resources allocated are not sufficient to support excavation and recording to a proportionate standard, or which are of sufficient significance to merit an alternative approach (such as contingency excavation), the client and GGAT will be contacted immediately. Destructive work in the affected area(s) will cease until agreement has been reached on an appropriate archaeological response.

Artefacts

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

Environmental remains

- 4.8. The selection, collection and processing of environmental samples will follow the guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.9. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential and, where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of the site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and GGAT, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.10. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale.
- 4.11. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.12. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.13. Sample processing will be carried out in conjunction with the relevant specialists. Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. More specialist samples, such as those for pollen, will be prepared by the relevant specialists.

Treasure

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

Human remains

- 4.15. Any human remains (skeletal or cremated) will be treated with due decency and respect at all times. Where human remains are encountered, these will not be excavated unless their disturbance by the development is unavoidable. In cases where disturbance is unavoidable, or where full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, exhumation will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroner's Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation of human remains and associated post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROJECT STAFF

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Monica Fombellida, MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the watching brief during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.2. The field team will consist of a Project Leader, supplemented by additional Archaeologists as necessary.
- 5.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy BA (Hons) MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez BA (Hons) PHd MCIfA (CA), Stephen Benfield BA (CA), Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIfA (CA), Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA) and Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA)

- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA) and Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA ACIfA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matilda Holmes PhD BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Agata Kowalska BA, MA MSc PCIfA (CA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

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

6. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

6.1. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the watching brief results. This report will include:

- a Welsh and English bilingual abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report, and a summary of the project's background;
- a summary of the project background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the watching brief results;
- a description of the watching brief results;
- an interpretation of the watching brief results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;

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- a plan showing the locations of the monitored areas in relation to the site boundaries;
 - plans of each monitored area, or part of monitored area, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show orientation in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
 - appropriate section drawings of archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
 - photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
 - summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location
 - specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;
 - processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

6.2. The draft watching brief report will be distributed to the client and GGAT for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final, including a Welsh language summary) will be issued in pdf format except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, archive details and digital

photographs, as required by the *Guidance for Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records* (2022) and by the *National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales guidelines* (NPAAW 2017). The report and shapefiles will be submitted to the HER within six months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

Academic and public dissemination

- 6.3. It is anticipated that a short note on the watching brief results will be produced for inclusion within an appropriate local archaeological journal. Notwithstanding this the HER will be the primary means by which the results will be publicly available, via the submitted report and shapefiles detailed in 6.2 above.
- 6.4. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the online database for the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in accordance with RCAHMW guidelines (Edwards 2013). This will include the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report which will appear on the NMRW website once the record has been verified.
- 6.5. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 6.6. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and National Museum of Wales, (Cardiff) guidelines.
- 6.7. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant National Museum of Wales, (Cardiff) guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of National Museum of Wales, (Cardiff).

6.8. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the watching brief archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

6.9. CA will make arrangements with National Museum of Wales (Cardiff) for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection, unless the results of the project indicate a local museum would be a more appropriate. National Museum Wales (Cardiff) will also be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the archive.

Selection strategy

6.10. As noted in para. 4.7, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

6.11. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

6.12. The digital archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW) maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) in accordance with RCAHMW guidelines (Edwards 2013). Notwithstanding this the HER will be the primary means by which the results will be publicly available, via the submitted report and shape files detailed in 6.2 above.

Data management

6.13. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server.

Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

- 6.14. Selected digital files will be transferred to National Museum Wales (Cardiff) with the documentary and material archive and to the NMRW, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

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

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

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

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

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- 10.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

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

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

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

13. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2023 *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> Accessed 25 April 2023

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2021 *Land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath Port Talbot: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report No. **CR0811_2**

CA 2022 *Land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath Port Talbot: Archaeological Evaluation* CA Report No. **CR1059_1**

Margary I.D 1973 *Roman Roads of Britain*

WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2004 *Land at Margam, West Glamorgan: Archaeological
Evaluation Repot*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

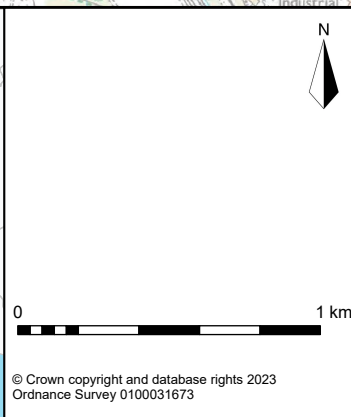
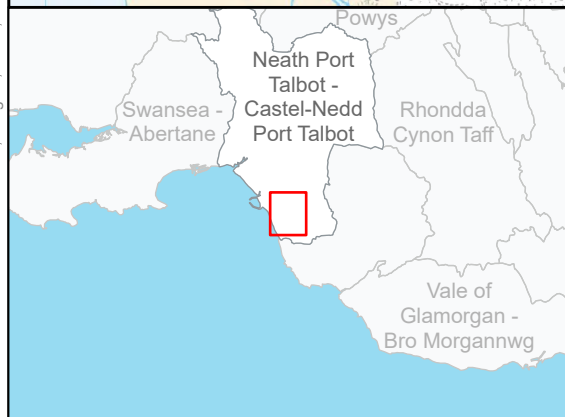
Ceramics

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

Other fi

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Grace Jones BA MA Phd MCIfA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Pippa Bradley BA MPhil Dip Post-Ex MCIfA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<i>Biological remains</i>	
Animal bone	Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)

Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West BSc (CA) Emma Aitken BSc MSc ACIfA (CA) Charlotte L. Molloy BA Hons MSt (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Agata Kowalska BA MA MSc PCIfA (CA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	Alistair Barclay BSc PhD FSA MCIfA (CA) SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)





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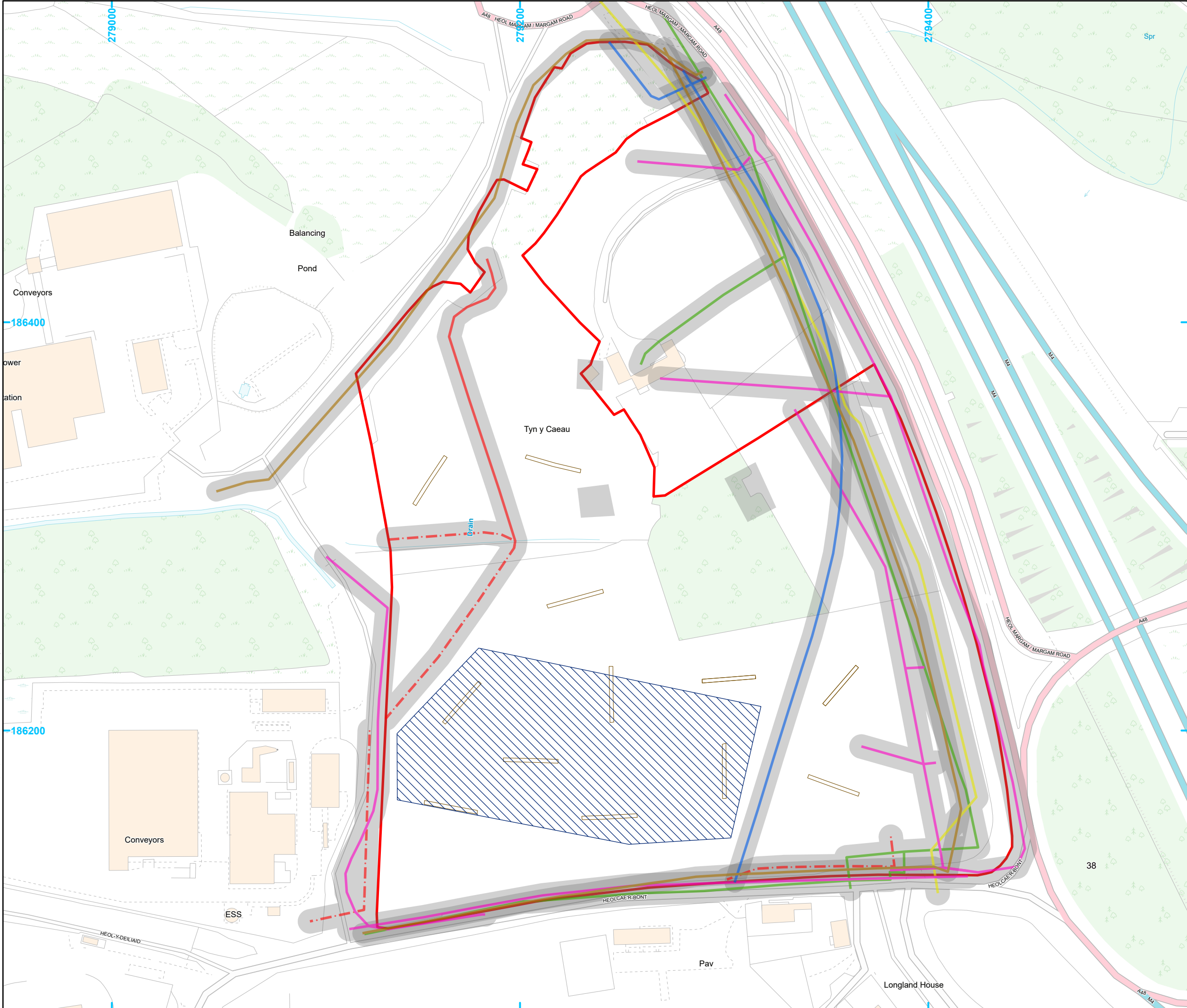
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath, Port Talbot

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	CR1415	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	VT	DATE	02/05/2023	1
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\CR1415 Junction 38, Margam, Neath, Port Talbot (WB)\GIS\ArcGIS Pro\CR1415_survey_master.aprx



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Watching brief area
- Safety buffer
- Archaeological evaluation trench (CA 2022)

0 50m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land off Junction 38, Margam, Neath, Port Talbot

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan, showing previous archaeological works and watching brief area

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	CR1415	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	VT	DATE	03/05/2023	2
APPROVED BY	MF	SCALE@A3	1:1,750	

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