

# *Archaeology Wales*

## **Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Neath Port Talbot**

Archaeological Watching Brief



By  
Rhiannon Joyce


Report No. 1836


# Archaeology Wales

## Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

Archaeological Watching Brief

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## Summary

*This report results from an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd for Llanmoor Development Co Ltd, in association with a residential development at Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Neath Port Talbot (SS 80233 84873). The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development, the associated planning application number is P/2007/0817, the local planning authority is the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.*

*A medieval, and potentially early medieval, monastery and settlement was identified in the area to the south of the proposed development, with field systems and associated activity in the surrounding area. A previous archaeological evaluation on the site identified undated ditches, thought to represent remnants of an associated field system.*

*The results of the fieldwork indicate low level activity in area disturbed through development. A small number of ditches were revealed, on a general north – south orientation. This would accord with previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area, however, all ditches recorded during this watching brief appeared to be relatively modern in date. Areas of modern disturbance were also noted throughout the site.*

*All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## Crynodeb

***Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ganlyniad i briff gwyllo archeolegol a gynhaliwyd gan Archaeology Cymru Cyf ar gyfer Cwmni Datblygu Llanmoor Cyf, mewn cysylltiad â datblygiad preswyl yn Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Castell Nedd Port Talbot (SS 80233 84873). Gwnaed y gwaith fel amod o'r caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer y datblygiad. Y rhif cais cynllunio cysylltiedig yw P/2007/0817, a'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol yw Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell Nedd Port Talbot.***

***Nodwyd mynachdy a setliad canoloesol, a chanoloesol cynnar o bosibl, yn yr ardal i'r de o'r datblygiad arfaethedig, gyda systemau caeau a gweithgaredd cysylltiedig yn yr ardal o amgylch. Nododd gwerthusiad archeolegol blaenorol ar y safle ffosydd heb eu dyddio, y credir a oedd yn cynrychioli olion system gaeau gysylltiedig.***

***Mae canlyniadau'r gwaith maes yn nodi lefel isel o weithgaredd yn yr ardal yr ymyrrwyd arno gan waith datblygu. Datgelwyd nifer fach o ffosydd, wedi'u lleoli o'r gogledd i'r de yn gyffredinol. Byddai hyn yn cyd-fynd â'r archwiliadau archeolegol blaenorol yn yr ardal gyfagos. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys bod yr holl ffosydd a gofnodwyd yn ystod y briff gwyllo hwn yn eithaf modern o ran dyddiad. Nodwyd ardaloedd lle cafwyd ymyrraeth fodern drwy'r holl safle hefyd.***

*Gwnaed yr holl waith yn unol â safonau a chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (2014).*

# 1. Introduction

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Llanmoor Development Co Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the development of ten residential dwellings to the northwest of the existing Eglwys Nunydd development in Margam, Neath Port Talbot, centred on SS 80233 84873 (Figures 1 - 3). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2007/0817, and the local planning authority is the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPT).

The development site was subject to previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the 1980s and 1990s, along with more recent work in the immediate area in the 2000s and 2010s. The earlier investigations revealed remains of a timber building, a possible pre-Norman chapel, cobbled surfaces, a clay-bonded wall and a number of field boundaries in the area. It is believed that an early Christian monastery is located in the Eglwys Nunydd area.

Due to the potential therefore for associated archaeological remains to exist within the development area NPT attached a condition to the planning permission for the developing, requiring a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken during the period of ground works to mitigate the impact of the development on the archaeological resource.

The methodology for the archaeological works, comprising a watching brief during groundworks, was outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust-Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to NPT.

The purpose of the watching brief is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development. The requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 10, 2018), Section 6.1, and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development. All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

The watching brief took place sporadically between May 2018 and June 2019 under the supervision of Susan Stratton, Jennifer Muller, Rhiannon Joyce and Jerry Bond. The project was managed by Philip Poucher MCIfA. The AW project number for the work is 2617, the site code is ENM/18/WB.

## 2. Site Description and Archaeological Background

### 2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

Eglwys Nunydd is located about 1.2 miles to the south of Margam (Figures 1 & 2). The development site lies between the B4283 to the west and the existing residential development at Eglwys Nunydd to the north and east. The development plot forms an **'L' shape, and** prior to development comprised two grassland fields divided by a new residential road. The site lies at around 30m OD and covers an area of approximately 1.2 hectares.

The landscape rises gently from the shores of the Bristol Channel, which currently lie around 3km to the west. The shoreline is backed by Margam Sands, then an area of low-lying moorland and as the ground begins to rise an artificial reservoir has been built, these all lie to the west of the M4 motorway, which runs north – south through the area approximately 200m to the west of the development site. The landscape undulates slightly to the north, east and south, cut by small streams and the A48 and B4283 roads. Approximately 1.5km to the northeast the land begins to rise more dramatically to the high ground of Mynydd Margam.

The land to the north, east and south is predominantly one of enclosed agricultural land with stands of trees and sporadic settlement, with a modern concentration of residential development at Eglwys Nunydd. The larger settlements of Margam lies 2.5km to the northwest, and Pyle 3km to the southeast. To the west, northwest and southwest the landscape has become highly industrialised.

The underlying geology of the area comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation, overlain by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits from the Devensian. An exploratory borehole sunk on the opposite side of the road to the west recorded 2.5m of sandy clay and boulders, overlying sand and gravel to a depth of 15m. A thin layer of sand underlay this before mudstone bedrock was encountered at a depth of 15.6m (BGS 2018).

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The development site is situated on Water Street (B4283), thought to be on alignment with the Roman Road connecting Cardiff to Neath. The route is known to have many early Christian Monuments located along it, the majority of which are situated near the later medieval Cistercian abbey at Margam. One such group is believed to be situated at Eglwys Nunydd.

The development site has been the subject of a site survey in the late 1980s by local Historian, Barrie Griffiths and a building survey of the adjacent farm by Howard Thomas of the RCAHMW. The latter work identified a chancel arch in the farmhouse believed to be part of a former medieval chapel. Development in the early 1990s led to an archaeological evaluation, initially by Gloran Archaeology and subsequently by Wessex Archaeology. A geophysical survey, evaluation and watching brief was later undertaken in 1997.

Work to the south of the farm identified a number of undated field boundaries, ditches and gullies. To the north, east and inside the farm complex, evidence was found for a substantial timber building which may have stood inside a ditch and banked enclosure abandoned by the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A burial containing a single inhumation was also revealed and thought to be located within the enclosure.

A series of undated ditches, pits and earth-cut features were later identified to the east and north-east of the farm. In the eastern area, a stone built apsidal-ended structure thought to be the remains of a chapel was discovered, though no dating evidence was found. Subsequent watching briefs on the development to the east and south of the current development site by GGAT, Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, Channel Archaeology and the Cardiff Archaeological Unit have revealed a number of cobbled surfaces, post-holes and a clay bonded wall.

Monitoring of the access road cutting by Pre-Construct Archaeology found evidence for a further extension of the field system found in the initial evaluation. A further field evaluation undertaken within the development site in 2003 by Oxford Archaeology revealed a number of undated ditches on north-south and east-west alignments, thought to belong to field systems on the fringe of the known settlement to the south. Subsequent watching briefs undertaken on development immediately to the northeast of the development site by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants found no features of archaeological interest.

### 3. Methodology

A watching brief complying with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014) was undertaken during intrusive ground work on the site.

The watching brief was undertaken to allow the preservation by record of any archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be ascertained in advance of works. The watching brief also provides an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the



resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard (CIfA, 2014).

The groundworks comprised the stripping of topsoil deposits, and the excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches for 10 individual residential units. The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavators, equipped with toothless buckets. These works were recorded as series of 13 trenches. They were as follows:

Trench 1 comprised service runs, and was located to the immediate south of Plots 1 and 2 and measured approximately 50m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.9m in depth on a roughly east-west alignment. Trench 2 comprised foundation trenches located within Plot 1 and measured 0.7m in width and 0.9m in depth. Trench 3 comprised foundation trenches and was located in Plot 2 and measured 15m in length, 0.7m in width and 1.1m in depth.

Trench 4 was a service run, located to the immediate south of Plot 3 and measured 25m in length, 0.7m in width and 1m in depth on a roughly east-west alignment and in line with Trench 1. Trench 5 was a foundation trench located in Plot 3 and measured 17.8m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.9m in depth. Trench 6 was a foundation trench located in Plot 4 and measured 15m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.9m in depth.

Trench 7 was a foundation trench located in Plot 5 and measured 37m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.8m in depth. Trench 8 was a foundation trench located in Plot 5 and measured 30m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.88m in depth. Trench 9 was a foundation trench located in Plot 5 and measured 20m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.9m in depth. Trench 10 was a foundation trench located in Plot 5 and measured 6m in length, 0.8m in width and 1.1m in depth.

Trench 11 was a service run located in Plot 9 and 10 and measured 40m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.6m in depth on a roughly north-south alignment (Plate 1). Trench 12 was a foundation trench and service trench located in Plot 9 and 10 and measured 48m in length, 0.6m in width and 1.4m in depth on a roughly N-S alignment. Trench 13 was a foundation trench located in Plot 9 and 10 and measured 25m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.75m in depth.

All deposits were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All works were undertaken in accordance **with the CIfA's Standards and Guidance for an** archaeological watching brief (2014) and current Health and Safety legislation.

## 4. Watching Brief Results (Figures 4 & 5, Photos 1 - 17)

The earliest deposit revealed during groundworks was interpreted as the natural substrate (002), which was characterized as a compact mid brown-yellow clay-silt with areas of clay with frequent sub-angular and rounded stone inclusions 0.01m-0.2m in diameter. This deposit was apparent throughout the site, encountered at depths below pre-existing ground levels of between 0.3m at the northern end of the site, to 0.6m at the southern end. Towards the southern end of the site the deposit became more mixed with a reddish-brown sandy-silt, recorded as deposit (102). This was apparent within the area of Plots 9 and 10, and was overlaid by a natural subsoil, deposit 101, of similar, but looser reddish-brown sandy-silt, recorded as deposit (101). Deposits (002), (102) and (101) were cut by several features, they were as follows:

Cut [004] was a linear feature on a north - south orientation recorded in Trench 1, near Plot 1 (Photo 2). Cut [004] measured 3m in width and 0.7m in depth, visible within the 0.6m wide trench. It had steep, slightly concave, sides and a flat base. This was interpreted as a ditch and possibly the same as [006] located to the north in Trench 2. Ditch [004] contained single fill (005), characterized as a firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with infrequent sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.05m in diameter. Deposit (005) contained no dateable material, but it had a distinct animal manure type odour, and was therefore considered to be of relatively recent origin, and potentially agricultural in nature.

Cut [006] was a similar linear feature on a north – south orientation recorded in Trench 2 (Photo 4), within Plot 1. The feature was interpreted as a ditch, it measured 2m in width and 0.8m in depth with steep concave sides and a flat base. The similarity in profile in alignment suggests this is contemporary with, or possible an extension of ditch [004] located to the east in Trench 1, although the intervening sections within the foundations excavations were not identified. The foundation were excavated at a separate time to Trenches 1 and 2, it is possible varying conditions and orientation of foundation trenches meant the intervening sections of ditch were not spotted. Ditch [006] contained single fill (007), characterized as a firm mid grey-brown clay-silt with infrequent sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.05m in diameter. (007), which had the same manure type odour, is tentatively interpreted as the same as (005).

Cut [010] was a linear feature on a northwest – southeast orientation, recorded in Trench 7 within Plot 5. Cut [010] measured in excess of 0.8m in length, 2.8m in width and 0.8m in depth with moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained single fill, deposit (011), characterized as a friable mid brown-grey silty-clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.2m in diameter. Fill (011) contained modern finds including plastic and broken brick, therefore the feature was interpreted as a modern ditch.

Cut [012] was a linear feature on a north – south orientation, also recorded in Trench 7, Plot 5 (Photo 9). Cut [012] measured in excess of 0.8m in length and was 1.4m in width and 0.8m in depth with moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained single fill (013), characterized as a friable mid brown-grey silty-clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m - 0.2m in diameter. The profile of the ditch and composition of the infilling material was very similar to ditch [010], and was considered to be contemporary with that ditch.

Cut [014] was a linear feature on a north – south orientation, recorded in Trench 9 within Plot 5 (Photo 10). Cut [014] measured in excess of 0.8m in length and was 1.8m in width and 0.75m in depth with moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained single fill (015), characterized as a friable mid brown-grey silty-clay with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.2m in diameter. Its position and orientation, along with a similarity in profile, suggests this is a continuation of ditch [012].

The infilling materials (005, 007, 011, 013 & 015) of the above ditches were overlaid by topsoil deposits (001).

Cut [104] was a linear feature on a general north to south orientation, visible within the western parts of plots 9 and 10 (Photos 16 & 17). It was visible for a length of 35m, but appeared to continue both southward beyond the development area, and northward although it was not identified within Plot 8, potentially as it appeared to turn slightly to the northwest at the northern end. This was infilled by deposit (103), a moderate, mottled dark brown and light yellow-brown silt-clay, with common rounded stone inclusions. Only one infill material was identified, and modern plastic and roof tile fragments were visible in the upper part of the deposit. The ditch [104] appeared to cut through topsoil deposits (100) in this area. The infilling deposit (103) was overlaid by a general layer of overburden, deposit (105) – see below.

At the northern end of the site, along the southern edges of Plot 2, the natural substrate (002) was overlaid by (003), characterized as a moderate mixed mid brown-grey and mid yellow-brown clay-silt up to 0.4m thick, with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m - 0.06m in diameter. The deposit was heavily disturbed and interpreted as part of the modern landscaping of the area.

This layer of disturbed ground continued into Plot 3, identified as deposits (008) and (009), overlying the natural (002). Deposit (008) was characterized as a moderate mixed mid brown-grey and mid yellow-brown clay-silt with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.05m in diameter. Deposit (008) measured in excess of 25m in length, and was 0.3m in depth.

(003), (005), (007), (008), (009), (011), (013), (015) and (016) were overlaid by (001), a topsoil characterized as a moderate to loose mid to dark brown-grey clay-silt

with frequent angular and sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.2m in diameter. This topsoil extended over the entire site and measured between 0.16m to 0.6m in depth. It appeared to have been heavily disturbed and contained modern finds including electrical wire and plant pot sherds.

Further to the south, along the eastern edge of Plots 9 and 10, the topsoil was not recorded and the natural substrate (002) was directly overlaid by (016), characterized as a friable mid orange-brown silty-clay with infrequent sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01m-0.05m in diameter. The deposit contained modern finds including a golf ball and shoe and was therefore interpreted as part of the modern landscaping of the area. Deposit (016) measured in excess of 48m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.25m in depth.

Further west, within Plots 8 to 10 this modern deposit became more mixed, and was recorded as a darker brown and brown-grey silty-clay (105), up to 0.3m thick, and also containing a variety of modern rubble inclusions. In this area it also overlay topsoil deposits (100), recorded as a moderate dark brown clayey-silt up to 0.3m thick.

## 5. Finds & Environmental Sampling

No finds of archaeological significance were recorded during the archaeological watching brief. A number of artefacts were noted within the topsoil deposits (001)/(100), and disturbed layer and make-up deposits (003), (008), (009) and (105), as well as the infill deposit (011) of ditch [010]. These artefacts comprised a mix of building materials, plastics, plant pot fragments and wire, all readily identifiable as modern in origin. Modern plastic and roof tile fragments were also recovered from deposit (103), the infill of ditch [104]. As all finds were modern in date, they were noted but then discarded on site.

No deposits were identified requiring environmental sampling.

## 6. Discussions and Conclusions

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between May 2018 and June 2019 during groundwork associated with development works on the site at Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Neath Port Talbot, centred on SS 80233 84873. The work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission for the development (Planning Application No. P/2007/0817), the local planning authority is the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.

The development site and the surrounding area has been subject to a number of previous archaeological investigations undertaken since the 1980s. The earlier investigations revealed remains of a timber building, a possible pre-Norman chapel, cobbled surfaces, a clay-bonded wall and a number of field boundaries in the local area. It is believed that an early Christian monastery is located in the Eglwys Nunydd area. Previous monitoring and evaluation work within the development area recorded a number of undated ditches on a north-south and east-west orientation, thought to belong to field systems on the fringes of the settlement.

The results of the watching brief however indicated very little activity survived within the area disturbed through the current development. Topsoil stripping along with foundation and service trench excavations, revealed a brown-yellow clayey-silt natural substrate across the site, changing to a reddish-brown sandy-silt to the south, where it was also overlaid by a similar, looser natural subsoil. Overlying deposits were relatively thin to the north, gradually increasing in depth to the south.

A small number of linear features were identified. To the north feature [004] and [006] appeared to be part of the same north-south orientated ditch, cutting through Plot 1. It contained no dateable material, and was roughly aligned with the previously identified earlier field system, however the aroma of the infilling material would suggest a relatively recent deposition.

To the south, within Plot 5, feature [012] and [014] would appear to represent two segments of the same north – south orientation ditch. An adjacent ditch [010] was also similar in profile, albeit wider, and similar in infilling material, it is assumed therefore that the ditches are contemporary. Modern plastic and building material was recovered from ditch [010], the function of the ditches is unclear, but they would appear to be modern in origin.

At the south end of the site, within plots 9 and 10, but seemingly extending in a north – south direction across the western edge of the site, was a further feature [104] representing a ditch. There was no indication it was structural in nature, the backfill of the ditch gave little clue as to its function, but the length and orientation would suggest it may have formed a boundary or drainage function, perhaps both. The modern material within the upper part of the deposit would suggest it was backfilled relatively recently, and the lack of variation within the infilling material would suggest the feature as a whole is relatively modern in date, and it also appeared to cut through

buried topsoil deposits, although it does share a similar alignment to the previously identified field system.

Consequently, some ditches would appear to conform to the pattern of a potential medieval field system identified through previous evaluation work on the site, however the ditch fills would suggest these ditches are modern in nature, and therefore some of the previously identified field system may not be as old as previously suggested.

Modern disturbed deposits were extensive across the site. Given the quantity of building material within those deposits much of it would appear to derive from previous development works surrounding the site, suggesting the potential for archaeological features to have been disturbed during previous ground disturbance works.

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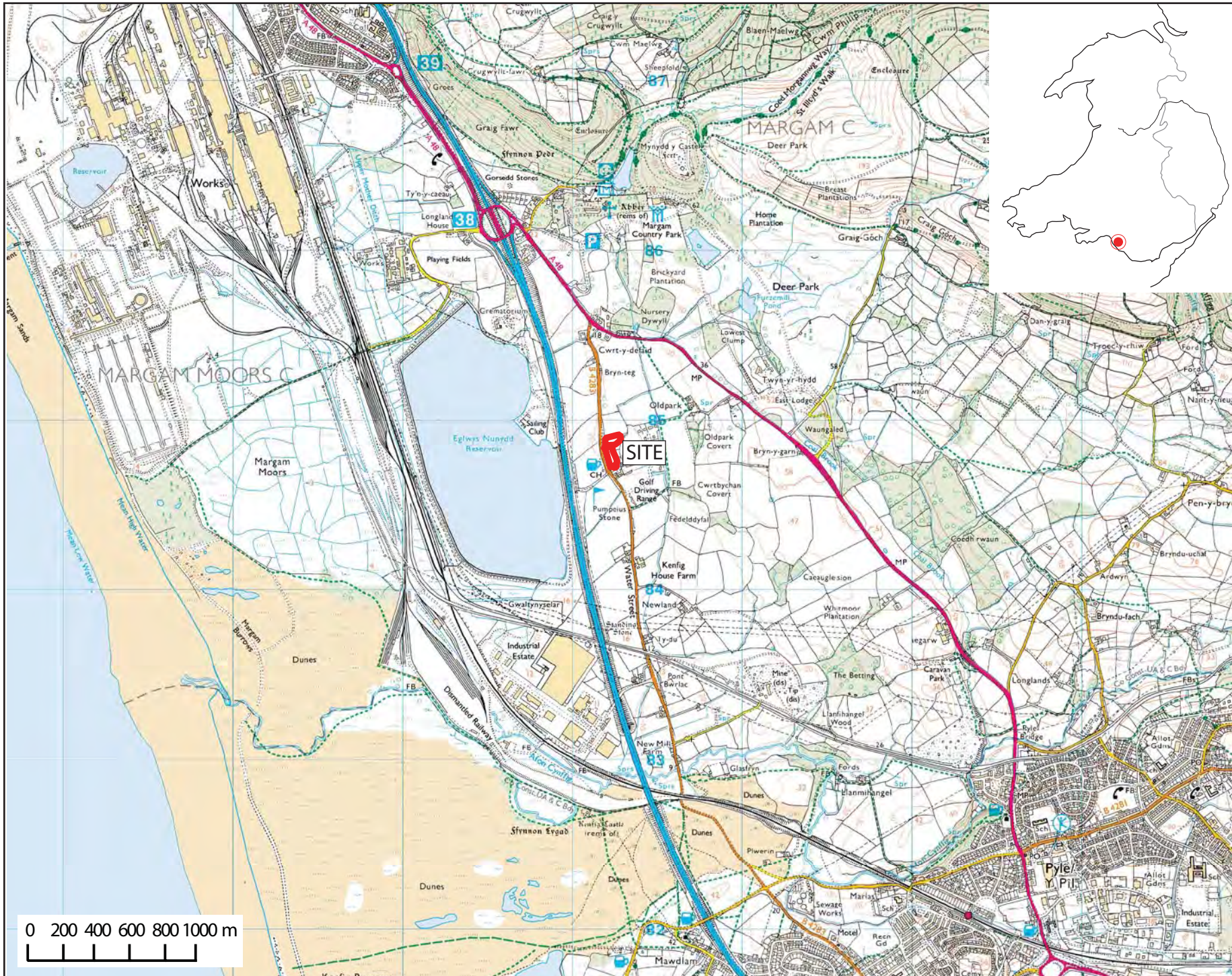


Figure 1: Location plan, 1:30,000 @ A4

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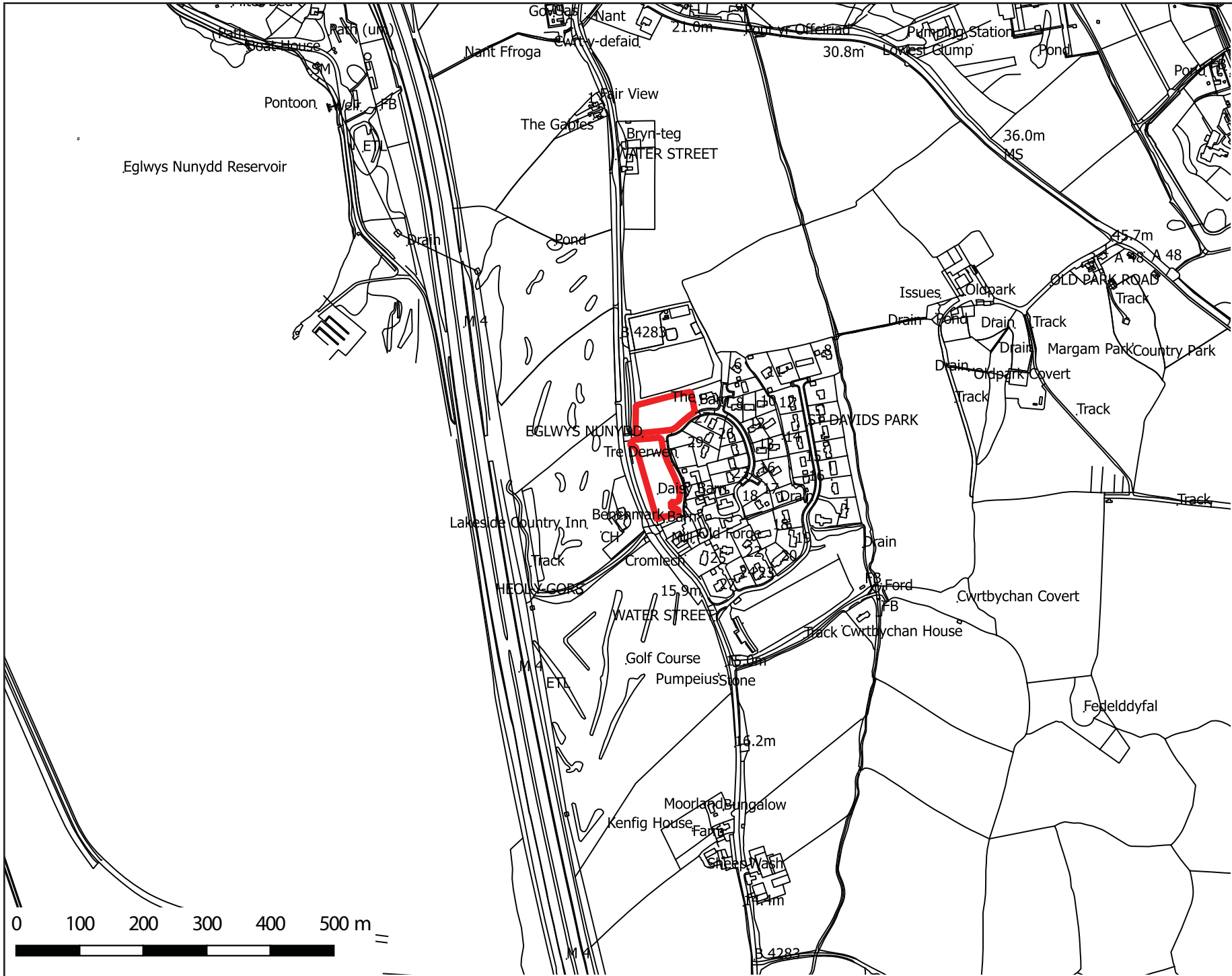


Figure 2: Site location plan detail. 1:8000 @ A4



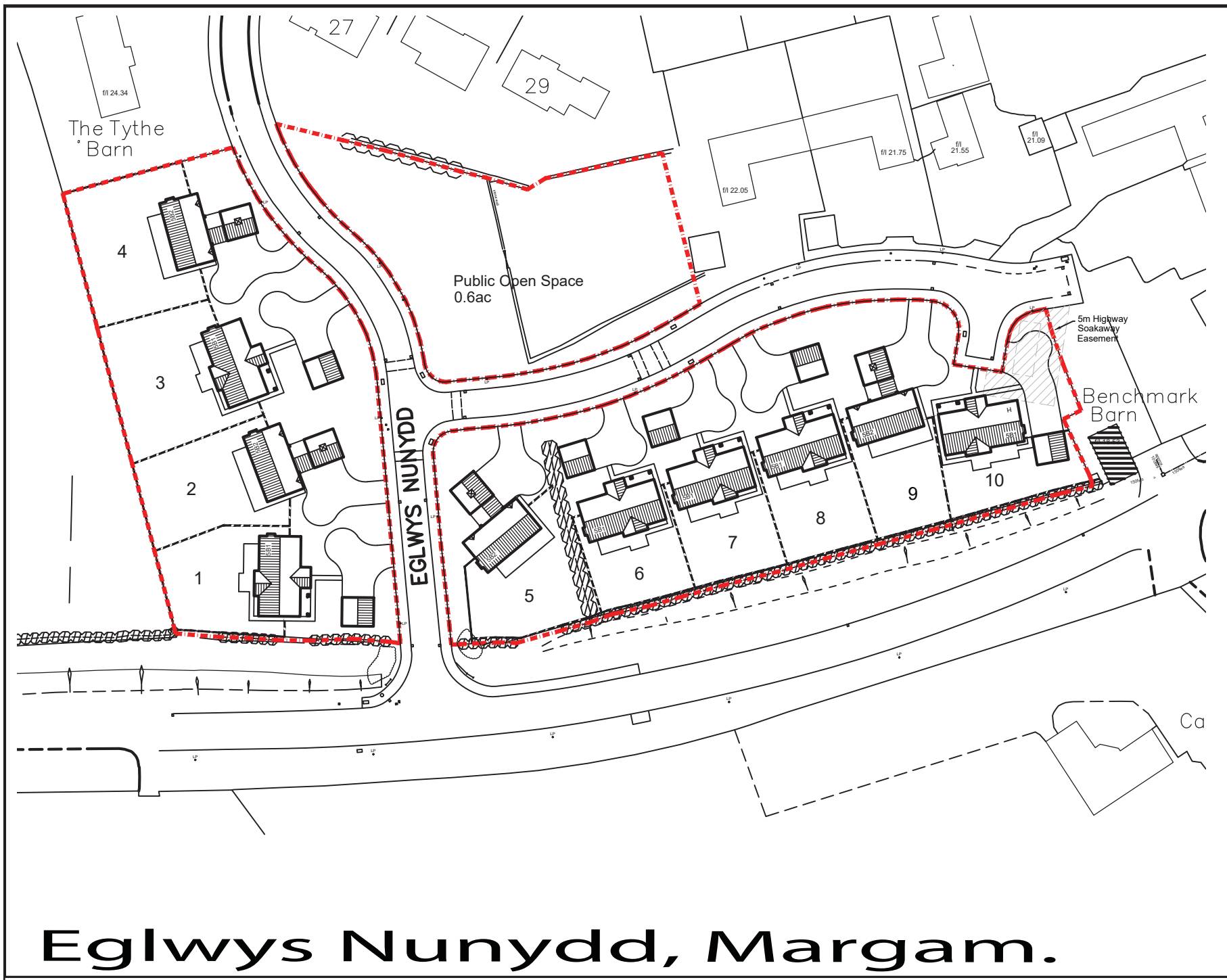


Figure 3: Development plan outline, showing the location of the Plots mentioned in the main text.

Original plan produced by Llanmoor Homes Co. Ltd. drawing no 9831/PL01, May 2007

1:1000 @ A4

# Eglwys Nunydd, Margam.

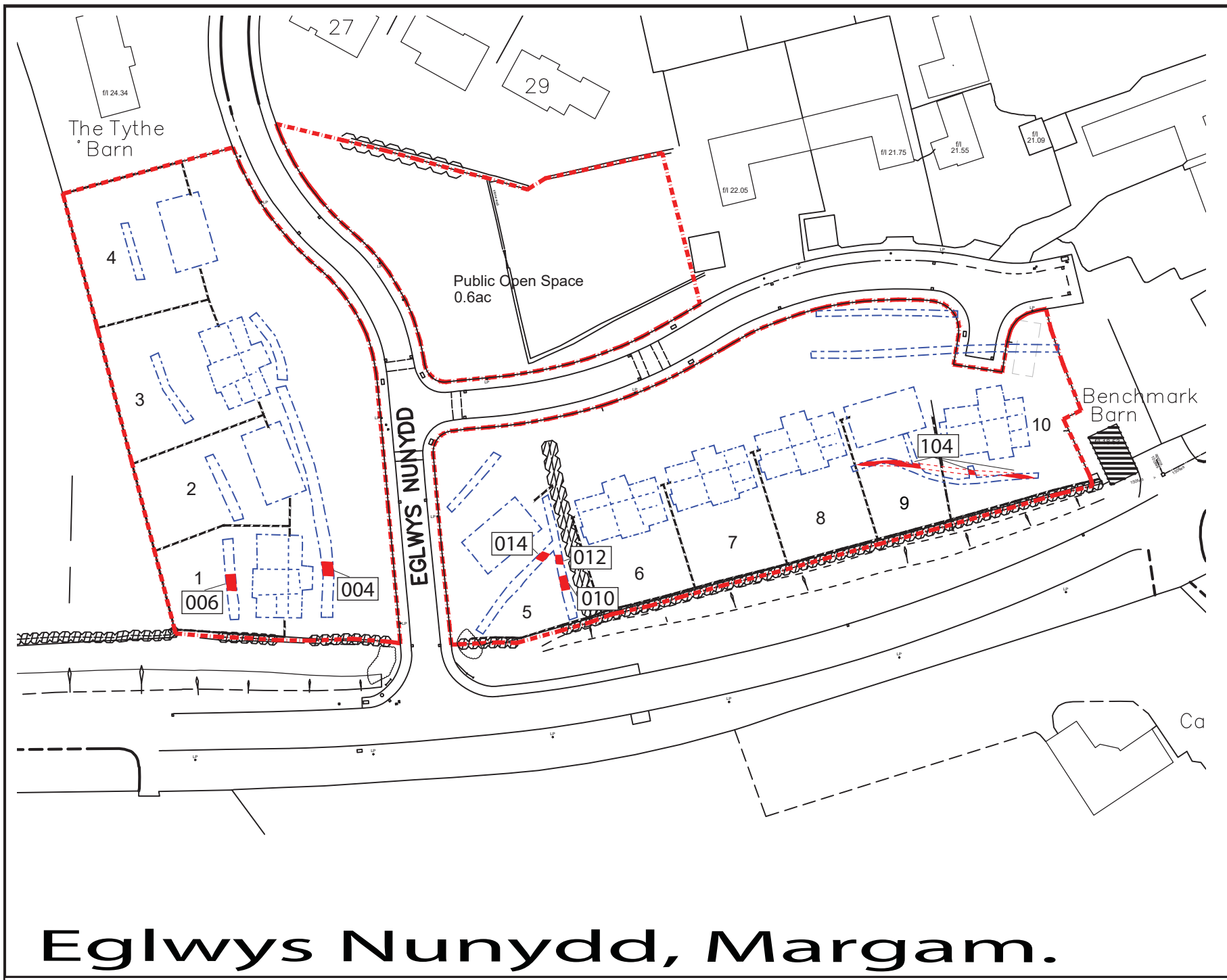


Figure 4: Areas observed during the archaeological watching brief (in blue), overlaid on the development plan outline. Recorded features highlighted in red.

1:1000 @ A4

# Eglwys Nunydd, Margam.

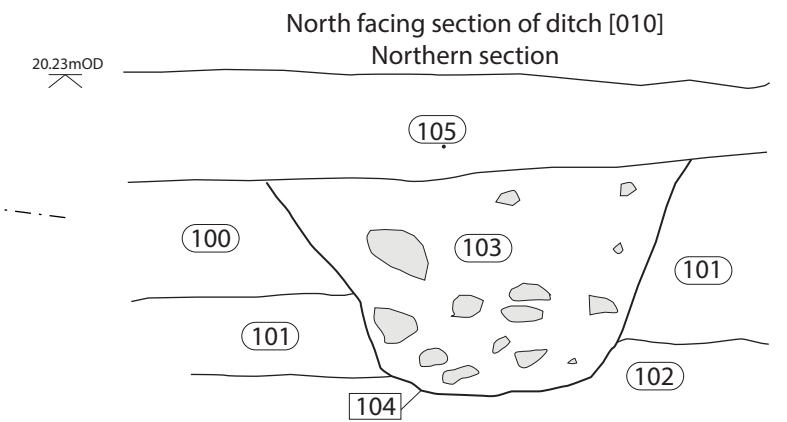
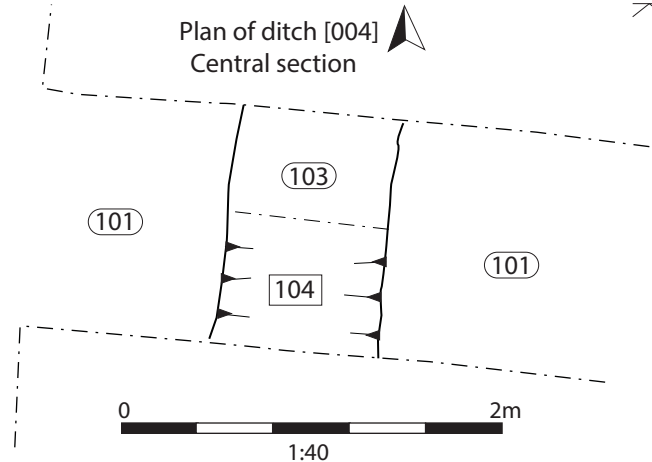
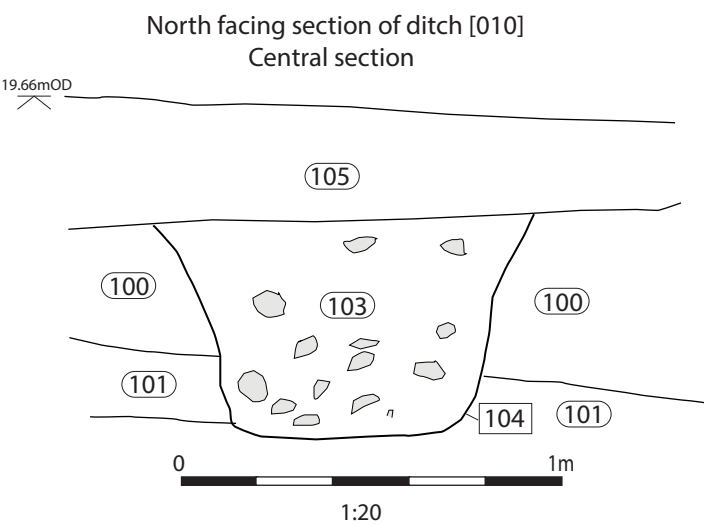
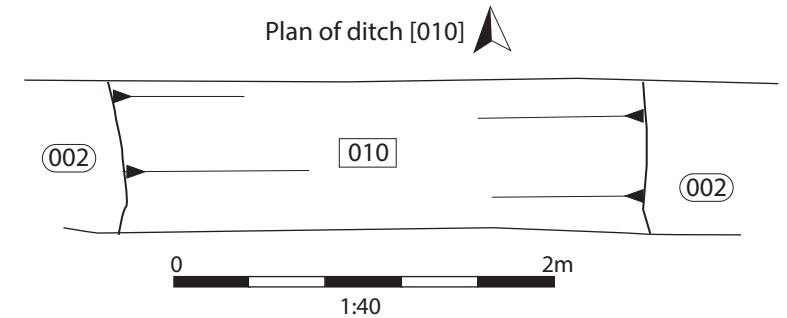
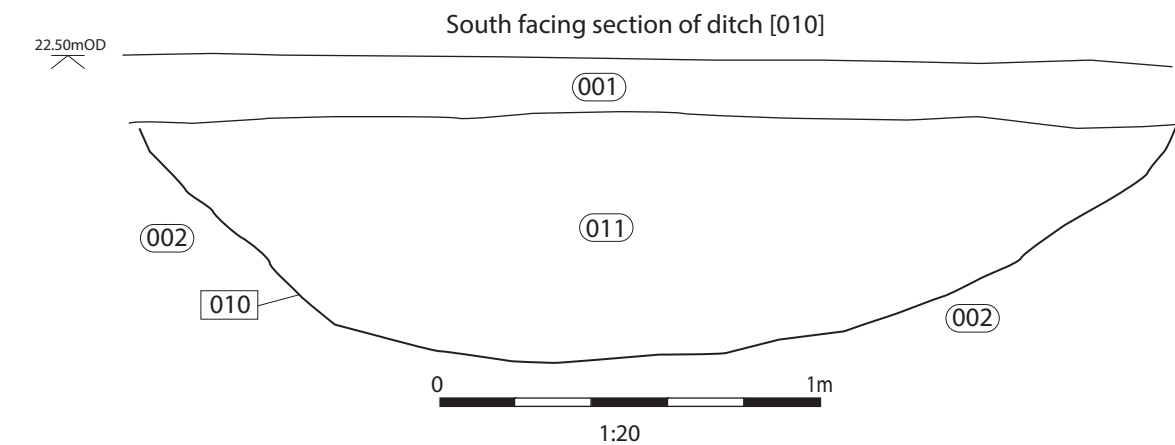
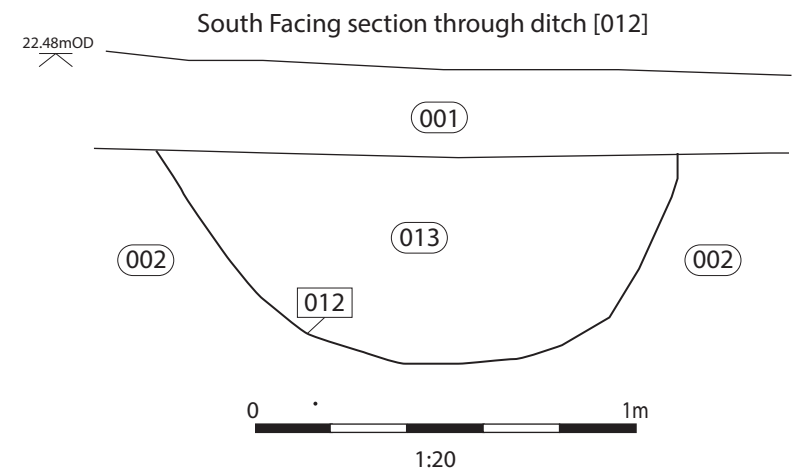
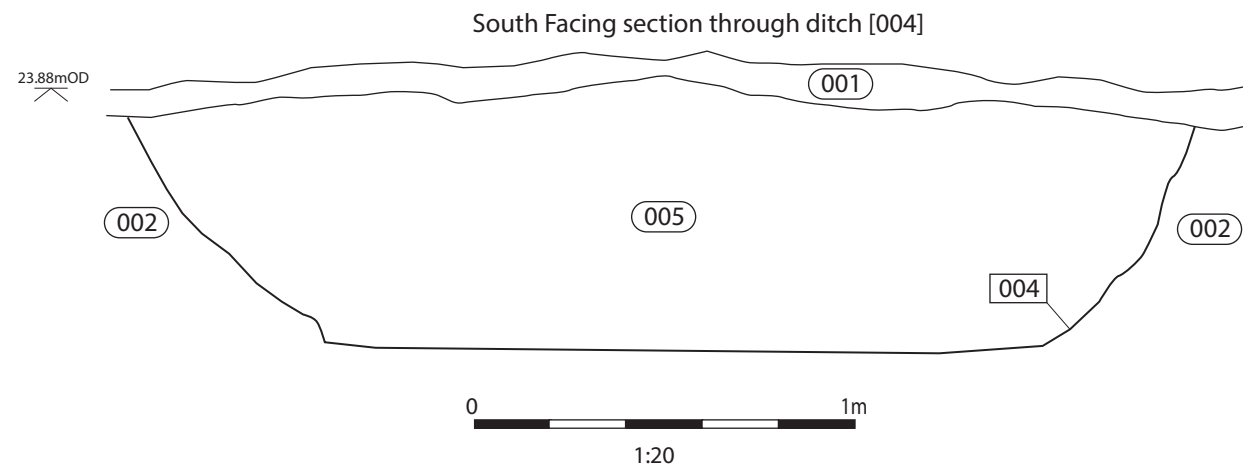


Figure 5:  
Plans & sections of  
features recorded





Photo 1: The initial trench, Trench 1 across plots 1 and 2, under excavation. Looking north.



Photo 2: Section through ditch [004], looking west. 1m scale.





Photo 3: Section of Trench 2 within Plots 1 & 2, looking north. 1m scale.



Photo 4: Section of ditch [006], within Trench 2, looking west. 1m scale.





Photo 5: Section of Trench 4, within Plot 3, looking east.



Photo 6: Section of Trench 5 within Plot 3, looking northwest.





Photo 7: Section of Trench 6 within Plot 4, looking southeast.



Photo 8: General view across Plots 5 & 6 after initial topsoil strip. Looking southwest.





Photo 9: Ditch [012] within Plot 5, looking west. Scale in 1cm segments.



Photo 10: Ditch [014] within Plot 5, looking northeast. Scale in 1cm segments.





Photo 11: General view across Plot 7, looking southeast.



Photo 12: Representative section from Plot 7, looking north. 1m scale.





Photo 13: View across Plot 8, looking east.

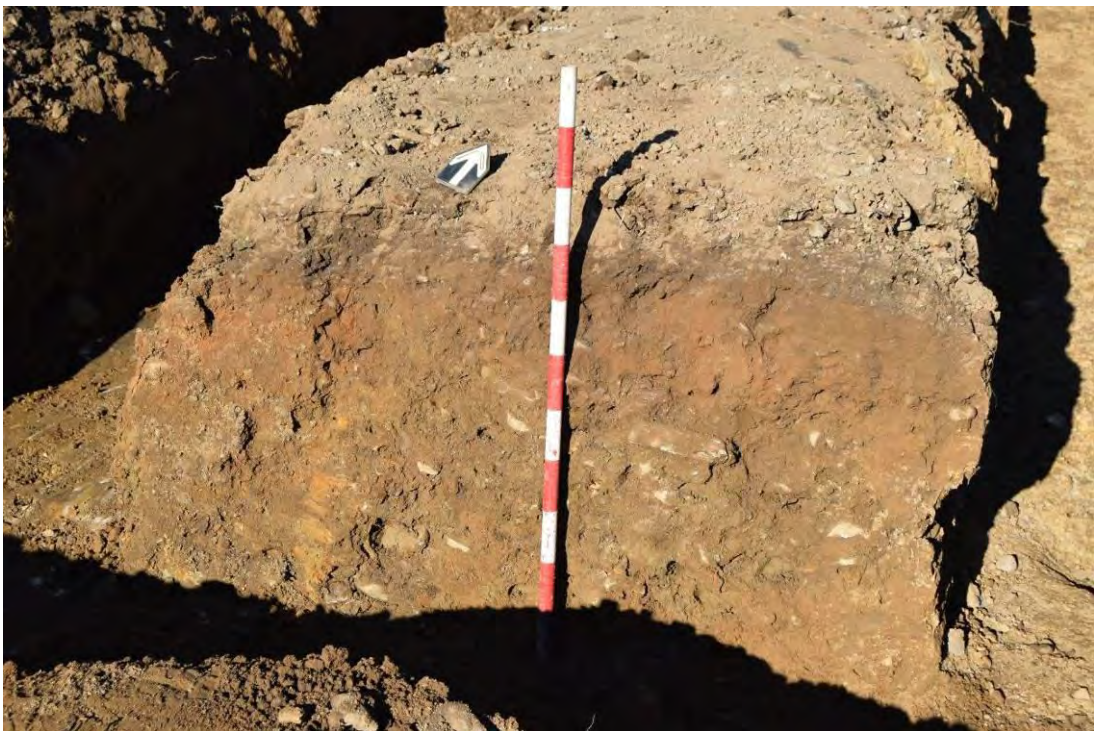


Photo 14: Representative section within Plot 8, looking north. 1m scale.





Photo 15: View across Plots 9 & 10, after initial topsoil strip, looking north.



Photo 16: Ditch [104] within Plot 9, looking south. 1m & 0.5m scale.



Photo 17: Ditch [104] within Plot 9, looking southeast. 1m & 0.5m scale.

# *Archaeology* *Wales*

## **APPENDIX I: Context List**



## Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions
001	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topsoil</li> <li>• Loose, mid brown-grey clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium angular &amp; sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	Across site, 0.6m thick
002	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural substrate</li> <li>• Compact, mid brown-yellow (with variations) clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium sub-angular &amp; rounded stone</li> </ul>	Across site.
003	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbed Layer</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey &amp; yellow-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	0.5m+ x 0.4m+, 0.4m thick
004	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, orientation N-S</li> <li>• Steep, concave sides, flat base</li> <li>• Contains 005</li> </ul>	3m wide, 0.6m+ wide, 0.7m deep
005	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 004</li> <li>• Compact, mid grey-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Common, small sub-rounded stone</li> </ul>	3m wide, 0.6m+ long, 0.7m thick
006	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, N-S</li> <li>• Steep straight/concave sides</li> <li>• Flat base</li> <li>• Contains 007</li> </ul>	2m wide, 0.6m+ long, 0.8m deep
007	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 006</li> <li>• Compact, mid grey-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Common, small sub-rounded stone</li> </ul>	2m wide, 0.6m+ long, 0.8m thick
008	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbed layer</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey &amp; yellow-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	25m+ x 0.7m+, 0.3m thick
009	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbed deposit</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey &amp; yellow-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	17.8m+ x 0.7m+, 0.3m thick
010	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, NW-SE</li> <li>• Moderate, concave sides</li> <li>• Shallow concave base</li> <li>• Contains 011</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 2.8m wide, 0.8m deep
011	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 010</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey silty-clay</li> <li>• Frequent, medium angular &amp; sub-angular stone</li> <li>• 20<sup>th</sup> cent. CBM, plastic</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 2.8m wide, 0.8m thick
012	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, N-S</li> <li>• Moderate, concave sides</li> <li>• Concave base</li> <li>• Contains 013</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 1.4m wide, 0.8m deep

013	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 012</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey silty-clay</li> <li>• Frequent, medium angular &amp; sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 1.4m wide, 0.8m thick
014	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, N-S</li> <li>• Moderate, concave sides</li> <li>• Concave base</li> <li>• Contains 014, likely continuation of 012</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 1.8m wide, 0.75m deep
015	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 014</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey silty-clay</li> <li>• Frequent, medium angular &amp; sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	0.8m+ long, 1.8m wide, 0.75m thick
016	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern make-up</li> <li>• Moderate, mid orange-brown silty-clay</li> <li>• Rare, mixed stone</li> <li>• Modern debris, golf ball, shoe, plastic, rope</li> </ul>	Across plot 9 & 10
017	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topsoil in plot 7</li> <li>• Loose, mid brown-grey clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium angular &amp; sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	20.5m+ x 11m+
018	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural substrate in plot 7</li> <li>• Compact, mid brown-yellow (with variations) clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium sub-angular &amp; rounded stone</li> </ul>	20.5m+ x 11m+
019	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbed Layer in plot 7</li> <li>• Moderate, mid brown-grey &amp; yellow-brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small sub-angular stone</li> </ul>	20.5m+ x 11m+
100	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topsoil</li> <li>• Moderate, dark brown clay-silt</li> <li>• Common, small-medium rounded stone</li> </ul>	0.16m – 0.3m thick
101	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geological subsoil</li> <li>• Moderate, mid red-brown sandy-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium rounded stone</li> </ul>	0.2m thick
102	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural substrate</li> <li>• Compact, mid red-brown and light yellow-brown sandy-silt</li> <li>• Frequent, small-medium rounded stone</li> </ul>	
103	Fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill of 104</li> <li>• Moderate, mottled dark brown and light yellow-brown silty-clay</li> <li>• Common, medium rounded stone</li> <li>• Modern plastic in upper part</li> </ul>	35m+ long, 1m wide, 0.6m thick
104	Cut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ditch</li> <li>• Linear, S-NW</li> <li>• Steep-moderate straight sides</li> <li>• Flat base</li> <li>• Contains 103</li> </ul>	35m+ long, 1m wide, 0.6m deep
105	Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overburden/ make-up</li> <li>• Compact, dark brown with mid brown-grey silty-clay</li> <li>• Abundant, medium-large sub-angular stone</li> <li>• Modern rubble</li> </ul>	Across southern part of site, 0.3m thick

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**APPENDIX II:**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation**



WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF  
AT EGLWYS NUNYDD, MARGAM, NEATH PORT TALBOT  
Prepared for:

Llanmoor Development Co Ltd

Planning Application No.: P/2007/0817

May 2018



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Detailed plan of the site

## Summary

*This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of archaeological mitigation to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of Llanmoor Development Co Ltd.*

*The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief and will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed residential development to the northwest of the existing Eglwys Nunydd development in Margam, Neath Port Talbot centred on SS 80233 84873.*

*A medieval, and potentially early medieval, monastery and settlement have been identified in the area to the south of the proposed development, with field systems and associated activity in the surrounding area. A previous archaeological evaluation on the site identified undated ditches, thought to represent remnants of a field system. Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present in the area a Condition has been attached to the planning permission requiring archaeological mitigation during development works.*

*All work will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).*

## 1. Introduction and planning background

This WSI details the methodology for a programme of archaeological mitigation (watching brief) to be undertaken in association with the proposed development of 10 residential dwellings to the northwest of the existing Eglwys Nunydd development in Margam, Neath Port Talbot centred on SS 80233 84873 (Figure 1 and 2). The associated Planning Application No. is P/2007/0817.

The development site has been subject to previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the 1980s and 1990s, along with more recent work in the immediate area in the 2000s and 2010s. The earlier investigations revealed remains of a timber building, a possible pre-Norman chapel, cobbled surfaces, a clay-bonded wall and a number of field boundaries in the area. It is believed that an early Christian monastery is located in the Eglwys Nunydd area.

Due to the potential for the disturbance of below-ground archaeological remains by the development, a condition has been attached to the planning permission by the local planning authority, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council (NPTCBC), requiring that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken during the period of ground works.

This WSI has been prepared by Philip Poucher MCIfA, Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of Llanmoor Development Co Ltd.

The methodology set out in this WSI has been agreed with Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust-Curatorial Division (GGAT-CD) in its capacity as archaeological advisors to NPTCBC. GGAT-CD has recommended that a programme of archaeological mitigation of the development area is undertaken prior during ground works associated with the development to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

The purpose of the archaeological mitigation (watching brief) is to provide the local planning authority with sufficient information regarding the nature of archaeological remains on the site of the development, the requirements for which are set out in Planning Policy (revised edition 9, 2016), Section 6.5 and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment (2017). The work is to ensure that all buried artefacts and deposits are fully investigated and recorded if they are disturbed or revealed as a result of activities associated with the development.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). AW is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## 2. Site Description

Eglwys Nunydd is located about 1.2 miles to the south of Margam. The development site lies between the B4283 to the west and the existing residential development at **Eglwys Nunydd to the north and east. The development plot forms an 'L' shape, and** currently comprises two grassland fields divided by a new residential road.

The site lies at around 30m OD and covers an area of approximately 1.2 hectares.

The underlying geology of the area comprises mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation, overlain by sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits from the Devensian. An exploratory borehole sunk on the opposite side of the road to the west recorded 2.5m of sandy clay and boulders, overlying sand and gravel to a depth of 15m. A thin layer of sand underlay this before mudstone bedrock was encountered at a depth of 15.6m (BGS 2018).

## 3. Archaeological background

Eglwys is situated on Water Street, thought to be on alignment with the Roman Road connecting Cardiff to Neath. The route is known to have many early Christian Monuments located along it, the majority of which are situated near the later medieval Cistercian abbey at Margam. One such group is believed to be situated at Eglwys Nunydd.

The development site has been the subject of a site survey in the late 1980s by local Historian, Barrie Griffiths and a building survey of the adjacent farm by Howard

Thomas of the RCAHMW. The latter work identified a chancel arch in the farmhouse believed to be part of a former medieval chapel. Development in the early 1990s led to an archaeological evaluation, initially by Gloran Archaeology and subsequently by Wessex Archaeology. A geophysical survey, evaluation and watching brief was later undertaken in 1997. A geophysical survey, evaluation and watching brief was later undertaken in 1997.

Work to the south of the farm identified a number of undated field boundaries, ditches and gullies. To the north, east and inside the farm complex, evidence was found for a substantial timber building which may have stood inside a ditch and banked enclosure abandoned by the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A burial containing a single inhumation was also revealed and thought to be located within the enclosure.

A series of undated ditches, pits and earth-cut features were later identified to the east and north-east of the farm. In the eastern area, a stone built apsidal-ended structure thought to be the remains of a chapel was discovered, though no dating evidence was found. Subsequent watching briefs on the development to the east and south of the current development site by GGAT, Cardiff Archaeological Consultants, Channel Archaeology and the Cardiff Archaeological Unit have revealed a number of cobbled surfaces, post-holes and a clay bonded wall.

Monitoring of the access road cutting by Pre-Construct Archaeology found evidence for a further extension of the field system found in the initial evaluation. A further field evaluation undertaken within the development site in 2003 by Oxford Archaeology revealed a number of undated ditches on north-south and east-west alignments, thought to belong to field systems on the fringe of the known settlement to the south.

Subsequent watching briefs undertaken on development immediately to the northeast of the development site by Cardiff Archaeological Consultants found no features of archaeological interest.

#### 4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the mitigation (watching brief) will meet the standard required by The Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)**.

The objective of the watching brief will be:

- to allow a rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features that are uncovered during the proposed groundworks within the application area.
- to provide the opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support the treatment to a satisfactory or proper standard.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork. Sufficient desk-top research will be undertaken to ensure that the results of this work are properly understood, interpreted and reported.

The report will include a comprehensive assessment of the historic context within which the archaeological evidence rests and will aim to highlight any relevant research issues within regional, national and, if relevant, international research frameworks.

#### 4.1. Site Specific Research Aims

It is important to recognize that whilst primarily designed to mitigate impacts, developer-led archaeology is also regarded as research activity with an academic basis, the aim of which is to add to the sum of human knowledge. Curators recognize the desirability of incorporating agreed research priorities as a means of enhancing the credibility of the development control process, ensuring cost-effectiveness and legitimately maximizing intellectual return.

A research framework for the archaeology of Wales has been produced and has in the process of review since 2009. Given the archaeological potential of this site, this mitigation has the capacity to identify areas that may contribute to the themes outlined in '**A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales Version 03, Final Refresh Document February 2017**' as well as '**A Research Framework for the Archaeology of Wales: Medieval. March 2017**'.

## 5. Timetable of works

### 5.1. Fieldwork

The programme of mitigation will be undertaken during ground works associated with the proposed development. Site work has already commenced at the northern end of the site (Plot 1) prior to the commissioning of an archaeologist. However, groundworks were halted to allow for the preparation of this WSI, its approval and the attendance of an archaeologist on site prior to any further groundworks commencing.

### 5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client and to GGAT-CD within three months of the completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will also be sent to the regional HER.

## 6. Fieldwork

### 6.1. Detail

The work will be undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2014)**.

The watching brief will be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeologist on groundworks associated with the proposed development and associated works (stripping, levelling, foundation excavation, drainage and service excavation) where sub-surface deposits are likely to be exposed or cut into. Mechanical excavations will be undertaken by a tracked excavator using a toothless ditching bucket wherever possible.

The site archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will be afforded the required access by the main contractor in order to observe and where necessary to record any archaeological remains revealed. Groundwork will not be undertaken without the presence of the site archaeologist. The site archaeologist will record finds and less significant archaeological deposits and features without significant delay to the work program.

Where significant or complex archaeological deposits or features are encountered there will be a requirement for those areas to be fenced off and highlighted to all contractors employed on the site. Machines or contractors shall not enter this area until archaeological recording has been completed. If significant or complex archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, GGAT-CD and AW will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for further, appropriate uninterrupted access to each such area and for a small team of further archaeologists to be employed should be provided. Contingency costs will be agreed in advance before any extension to the programme commences and will follow a site meeting between Archaeology Wales, the client and GGAT-CD.

### 6.2. Recording

Recording will be carried out using AW recording systems (pro-forma context sheets etc) using a continuous number sequence for all contexts.

Plans and sections will be drawn to a scale of 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 as required and related to Ordnance Survey datum and published boundaries where appropriate.

All features identified will be tied in to the OS survey grid and fixed to local topographical boundaries.

Photographs will be taken in digital format with an appropriate scale, using a 12MP camera with photographs stored in Tiff format.

The archaeologist undertaking the watching brief will have access to the AW metal detector and be trained in its use.

### 6.3. Finds

The professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological (2014)** will form the basis of finds collection, processing and recording.

All manner of finds regardless of category and date will be retained.

Finds recovered that are regarded as Treasure under *The Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to HM Coroner for the local area.

Any finds which are considered to be in need of immediate conservation will be referred to a UKIC qualified conservator (normally Phil Parkes at Cardiff University).

### 6.4. Environmental sampling strategy

Deposits with a significant potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by means of the most appropriate method (bulk, column etc). Where sampling will provide a significant contribution to the understanding of the site AW will draw up a site-specific sampling strategy alongside a specialist environmental archaeologist. All environmental sampling and recording and will **follow English Heritage's Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology** (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2011).

### 6.5. Human remains

In the event that human remains are encountered, their nature and extent will be established and the coroner informed. All human remains will be left *in situ* and protected during backfilling. Where preservation *in situ* is not possible the human remains will be fully recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation and include acquisition of licenses and provision for reburial following all analytical work. Human remains will be excavated in accordance with the Chartered **Institute for Archaeologist's Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13** (1993).

A meeting with GGAT-CD, the client and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (6.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

### 6.6. Specialist advisers

In the event of certain finds, features or sites being discovered, AW will seek specialist opinion and advice. A list of specialists is given in the table below although this list is not exhaustive.



Artefact type	Specialist
Flint	Kate Pitt (Archaeology Wales)
Animal bone	Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
CBM, heat affected clay, Daub etc.	Rachael Hall (APS)
Clay pipe	Hilary Major (Freelance)
Glass	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)
Cremated and non-cremated human bone	Malin Holst (University of York)/Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University)
Metalwork	Kevin Leahy (University of Leicester)/ Quita Mold (Freelance)
Metal work and metallurgical residues	Dr Tim Young (GeoArch)
Neo/BA pottery	Dr Alex Gibson (Bradford University)
IA/Roman pottery	Jane Timby (Freelance)
Roman Pottery	Rowena Hart (Archaeology Wales)/ Peter Webster (Freelance)
Post Roman pottery	Stephen Clarke (Monmouthshire Archaeology)
Charcoal (wood ID)	John Carrot (Freelance)
Waterlogged wood	Nigel Nayling (University of Wales – Lampeter)
Molluscs and pollen	Dr James Rackham
Charred and waterlogged plant remains	Wendy Carruthers (Freelance)

#### 6.6.1. Specialist reports

Specialist finds and palaeoenvironmental reports will be written by AW specialists, or sub-contracted to external specialists when required.

## 7. Monitoring

GGAT-CD have been contacted, and will be kept updated during the course of the subsequent groundworks.

Any changes to the WSI that AW may wish to make after approval will be communicated to GGAT-CD for approval on behalf of Planning Authority.

Representatives of GGAT-CD will be given access to the site so that they may monitor the progress of the field evaluation. No area will be back-filled, until GGAT-CD has had the opportunity to inspect it, unless permission has been given in advance. GGAT-CD will be kept regularly informed about developments, both during the site works and subsequently during post-excavation.

## 8. Post-fieldwork programme

### 8.1. Archive assessment

#### 8.1.1. Site archive

An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales) and the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists upon completion of the project.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be prepared in accordance with the National Monuments Record (Wales) agreed structure and deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with ClFA Guidelines (*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, 2014). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds.

#### 8.1.2. Analysis

Following a rapid review of the potential of the site archive, a programme of analysis and reporting will be undertaken. This will result in the following inclusions in the final report:

- Non-technical summary
- Location plan showing the area/s covered by the watching brief, all artefacts, structures and features found
- Plan and section drawings (if features are encountered) with ground level, ordnance datum and vertical and horizontal scales.
- Written description and interpretation of all deposits identified, including their character, function, potential dating and relationship to adjacent features. Specialist descriptions and illustrations of all artefacts and soil samples will be included as appropriate.
- An indication of the potential of archaeological deposits which have not been disturbed by the development

- A discussion of the local, regional and national context of the remains by means of reviewing published reports, unpublished reports, historical maps, documents from local archives and the regional HER as appropriate.
- A detailed archive list at the rear listing all contexts recorded, all samples finds and find types, drawings and photographs taken. This will include a statement of the intent to deposit, and location of deposition, of the archive.

## 8.2. Reports and archive deposition

### 8.2.1. Report to client

Copies of all reports associated with the mitigation (watching brief), together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, including photographs and illustrations, will be submitted to the client and GGAT-CD upon completion.

### 8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of all reports will be deposited with the relevant county Historical Environment Record, the National Monuments Record and, if appropriate, Cadw.

### 8.2.3. Summary reports for publication

Short archaeological reports will be submitted for publication in relevant journals; as a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

### 8.2.4. Notification of important remains

Where it is considered that remains have been revealed that may satisfy the criteria for statutory protection, AW will submit preliminary notification of the remains to Cadw.

### 8.2.5. Archive deposition

The final archive (site and research) will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution. If artefacts are recovered, and dependent on the size of the final archive, the preferred receiving institution would be Neath Museum, Gwyn Hall, Orchard Street, Neath SA11 1DT. If the archive is too large the archive will be deposited with Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales, Cardiff. If no artefacts are recovered then the archive will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth. Arrangements will be made with the receiving institution before work starts.

Although there may be a period during which client confidentiality will need to be maintained, copies of all reports and the final archive will be deposited no later than six months after completion of the work.

Copies of all reports, the digital archive and an archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

Wherever the archive is deposited, this information will be relayed to the HER. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to GGAT-CD.

#### 8.2.6. Finds deposition

The finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the Treasure Act, will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the legal land owners.

### 9. Staff

The project will be managed by Philip Poucher, MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by suitable qualified and experience AW staff. Any alteration to staffing before or during the work will be brought to the attention of GGAT-CD and the client.

## Additional Considerations

### 10. Health and Safety

#### 10.1. Risk assessment

Prior to the commencement of work AW will carry out and produce a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*. A copy of the risk assessment will be kept on site and be available for inspection on request. A copy will be sent to the client (or their agent as necessary) for their information. All members of AW staff will adhere to the content of this document.

#### 10.2. Other guidelines

AW will adhere to best practice with regard to Health and Safety in Archaeology as set out in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002)*.

### 11. Community Engagement and Outreach

Wherever possible, AW will ensure suitable measures are in place to inform the local community and any interested parties of the results of the site investigation work. This may occur during the site investigation work or following completion of the work. The form of any potential outreach activities may include lectures and talks to local groups, interested parties and persons, information boards, flyers and other forms of communication (social media and websites), and press releases to local and national media.

The form of any outreach will respect client confidentiality or contractual agreements. As a rule, outreach will be proportional to the size of the project.

Where outreach activities have a cost implication these will need to be negotiated in advance and in accordance with the nature of the desired response and learning outcomes.

## 12. Insurance

AW is fully insured for this type of work, and holds Insurance with Aviva Insurance Ltd and Hiscox Insurance Company Limited through Towergate Insurance. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied on request.

## 13. Quality Control

### 13.1. Professional standards

AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for **Archaeologists' Code of Conduct**, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs* currently in force. All employees of AW, whether corporate members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists or not, are expected to adhere to these Codes and Standards during their employment.

### 13.2. Project tracking

The designated AW manager will monitor all projects in order to ensure that agreed targets are met without reduction in quality of service.

## 14. Arbitration

Disputes or differences arising in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision **in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' Arbitration Scheme for the Institute for Archaeologists** applying at the date of the agreement.

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**APPENDIX III:**  
**Archive Cover Sheet**



# ARCHIVE COVER SHEET

## Eglwys Nunydd, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

Site Name:	Eglwys Nunydd, Margam
Site Code:	ENM/18/WB
PRN:	05270w (Medieval chapel) 05217w (Early medieval chapel) 03479w (Undated ditch) 00786w (Medieval grange) 06438w (Medieval-Modern settlement)
NPRN:	416099 (Medieval-post medieval barn) 18624 (Post medieval model farm)
SAM:	-
Other Ref No:	Grade II Listed Building 14157 (Barn at Eglwys Nunydd)
NGR:	NGR SS 80233 84873
Site Type:	Residential development near the site of a early medieval and medieval religious site, settlement and field system.
Project Type:	Watching Brief
Project Manager:	Philip Poucher
Project Dates:	April 2018 - September 2019
Categories Present:	-
Location of Original Archive:	AW
Location of duplicate Archives:	RCAHMW, Aberystwyth
Number of Finds Boxes:	-
Location of Finds:	-
Museum Reference:	-
Copyright:	AW
Restrictions to access:	None

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