

Archaeology Wales

Margam Discovery Centre, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

Archaeological Watching Brief



By
Daniel Moore BA(Hons) MA


Report No. 1618


Archaeology Wales

Margam Discovery Centre, Margam, Neath Port Talbot

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared For: Field Studies Council

Edited by: Rowena Hart
Signed: 
Position: Regional Director
Date: 9 January 2019

Authorised by: Rowena Hart
Signed: 
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January 2019

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Non-Technical Summary

This report results from work undertaken by Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) for the Field Studies Council on land at Margam Discovery Centre, Port Talbot which is centred on OS grid reference SS 81081 85124 and SS 80825 85554. The report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, as recommended by Cadw, that took place to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks associated with the laying of internet cables to the Discovery Centre.

The site is located within an area of archaeological potential, lying within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52). Less than a kilometre to the north of the excavation area lies the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Margam Abbey and the early medieval inscribed stones.

No archaeological features were encountered during the works. Despite this, there is a high potential of encountering buried archaeology within the Registered Park and Garden.

The watching brief complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014).

1. Introduction

Location and scope of work

Archaeology Wales Ltd (AW) was commissioned by Field Studies Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land inside Margam Discovery Centre, Margam Park, Port Talbot which is centred on OS grid reference SS 81081 85124 and SS 80825 85554 (Figure 1). This work relates to the laying of internet cables to the Discovery Centre.

Cadw advised the Field Studies Council that a watching brief should be undertaken due to the proximity of the work to the Grade I Registered park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52). An approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AW in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (CIfA 2015) and was designed to provide an approved methodology of archaeological work to be implemented during the excavations (Appendix 3).

The watching brief took place from 17/7/2017 to 21/7/2017 under the supervision of Daniel Moore and the project was managed by Rowena Hart MCIfA, both of Archaeology Wales.

Topography and Geology

The site is located to the north of the A48, and less than a kilometre to the south of Margam Abbey and the early medieval inscribed stones. The site comprises gently undulating fields adjacent to the A48 and continues to the NNW for approximately 500m to the site of the Discovery Centre. The solid geology comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the

Wales Measures Formation whilst the superficial geology comprises sand and the gravel glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian period (BGS 2017).

Archaeological and Historical Background

The development area lies within the Grade I Registered Park and the Garden of Margam Park (GM52) and the Historic Landscape Characterisation Area (HCLA) of Margam Mountain HCLA001 Margam Abbey and Castle. The reason for this park being on the register is due to its outstanding historical importance with archaeological sites known from prehistoric times to the Cistercian Abbey remains, the deer park and the landscaping phases from the Tudor period and eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The trenches to be excavated lie within the Registered Park and Garden but do not lie within or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building or PRN site.

2. Methodology

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

The excavation comprised the excavation of seven trenches (including three holes which were abandoned due to existing services) measuring 1.60m (max) length, 1.10m (max) width and 1.10m (max) depth. Trenches 1 and 3 were situated within the immediate grounds of the main buildings complex of Margam Discovery Centre. Trenches 2, 2B, 4, 4B, and 5 were situated in fields to the south of the building complex. In addition, two continuous narrow service trenches were also excavated. The first, measuring 0.50m (max) depth, 0.20m (max) width and 83m (approximately) length, extended both southwards and eastwards from Trench 1. The second, measuring 0.40m (max) depth, 0.20 (max) width and 100m (approximately) length, extended north westwards from Trench 2.

The trenches were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator with a grading bucket. The entire process was monitored by a suitably trained archaeologist. Sections and plans of the excavation were photographed using a 12MP digital camera. All the deposits encountered were recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system and recorded on pro-forma context sheets. All features and deposits are described in accordance with CIfA conventions. A register of all contexts and photographs was also made.

3. Watching Brief Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 1.30m in length, 0.80m in width with a depth of 0.70m (Plate 1). Deposits recorded in Trench 1 were the basal deposit (008) an orange brown sandy silt with a thickness of 0.20m although this was not the base of the deposit. Overlying (008) was (007) a grey brown gravelly silt with a maximum thickness of 0.10m. This was then overlain by (004) an orange brown sandy silt layer with a thickness of 0.40m. These are likely associated with the modern landscaping for the Discovery Centre.

The narrow service trench that extended from Trench 1 contained all modern deposits - (001) topsoil; (002) a modern road surface; (003) an aggregate for road foundation; (005) a concrete layer; and (006) a concrete/stone layer are also clearly modern.

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 1.60m in length, 1m in width with a depth of 1m (Plate 2). The basal layer was (018) an orange sandy clay with manganese flecks that exceeded a thickness of 0.20m. Overlying this was deposit (014) a light brown sandy clay with a thickness of 0.40m (max). Running through this deposit but with no visible cut was (016) a plastic BT duct and (017) a ceramic service pipe (Plate 3). Overlying (014) in the north west facing section but not in the south east facing section was a 0.35m thick mid orange brown silt with frequent inclusions of sub angular stones (015) and in the south east facing section (014) was overlain by (013) a 0.08m thick black gravelly silt (same as (021)). The relationship between (013) and (015) was unclear. The uppermost deposit was (012) a 0.20m thick topsoil.

The narrow service trench that that extended north west from Trench 2 measured 100m in length (approximately), 0.20m in width with a depth of 0.40m. The basal layer, recorded as deposit (023), (026), and (032) was an orange clay with infrequent inclusions of sub-angular stones that was 0.12m thick and extended below the limit of the excavation. Overlying this was deposit (022) an orange brown clay with a maximum thickness of 0.10m. This deposit ran almost continuously along the service trench and was recorded also as (025) and (031). Overlying this deposit was (021), a grey black gravelly silt with frequent traces of charcoal and 0.08 metres thick (same as (013)). This terminated gradually 15 metres from Trench 2. The uppermost deposit was a red brown deposit recorded as (020), (024), (027) and (030), did not exceed 0.15m in thickness.

Approximately 50m from Trench 2 along the service trench in a slightly slumped, wetter part of the field a mottled light orange grey clay that, at the excavation limit, formed a 0.25m thick basal deposit (029). Overlying this were deposits of mottled red grey sandy clay (028) 0.20m thick followed by (027) topsoil (Plate 3).

Trench 2B

Trench 2B was abandoned however the sequence of deposits was a basal deposit of orange sandy clay (011) which is the same as (018). Overlying this was (010) a 0.30m thick mid orange brown silt followed by (009) a hardcore type road surface.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 1.40m in length, 1.40m in width with a depth of 1.10m (Plate 4). The deposits from Trench 3 comprised a basal deposit of (035) a mid orange brown clayey sand over 0.35m thick. This was overlain by (034) a 0.20m thick layer of concrete followed by (033) a 0.35m thick topsoil.

Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 2.60m in length, 1m in width with a depth of 0.90m (Plate 5). The basal deposit was (038) an aggregate comprising grey chippings associated with an electricity cable. Overlying this was (037) a light orange brown clayey sand with infrequent inclusions of poorly sorted sub-angular stones. The uppermost deposit was the topsoil (036).

Trench 4B

Trench 4B was abandoned due to the discovery of an electricity cable.

Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 1.90m in length, 1.30m in width with a depth of 0.80m (Plate 6). Trench 5 contained basal deposit (041) an aggregate comprising grey chippings associated with an electricity cable. Overlying this was (040) a light orange brown clayey sand with infrequent inclusions of poorly sorted sub-angular stones. The uppermost deposit was the topsoil (039). This Trench was abandoned due to the discovery of the cable.

4. Finds

No artefacts were recovered from the contexts recorded during the course of the excavation other than contemporary finds from context (004), including a drink can, concrete, and small pieces of timber.

5. Conclusion

No archaeological features were revealed during the course of works on the site. A small number of modern artefacts were recovered during the excavation. The deposits from Trench 1 and 3 were associated with the modern landscaping for the Discovery Centre.

6. Bibliography

CIfA. (2014) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Unpublished Guidance accessible at www.archaeologists.net)

British Geological Survey Maps www.bgs.ac.uk (accessed January 2019)

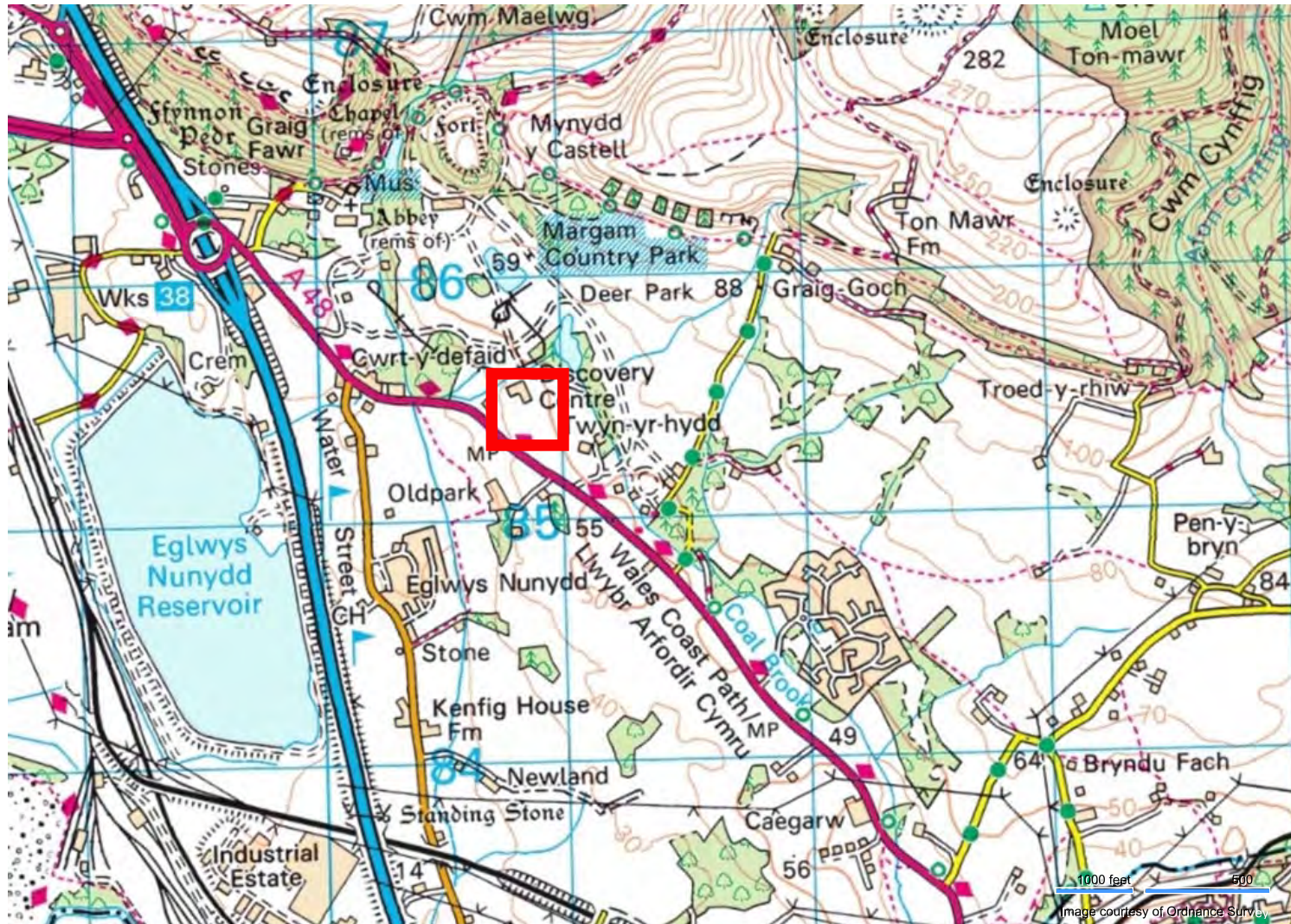


Figure 1. Site location



Figure 2. Trenches 1, 3 and 5

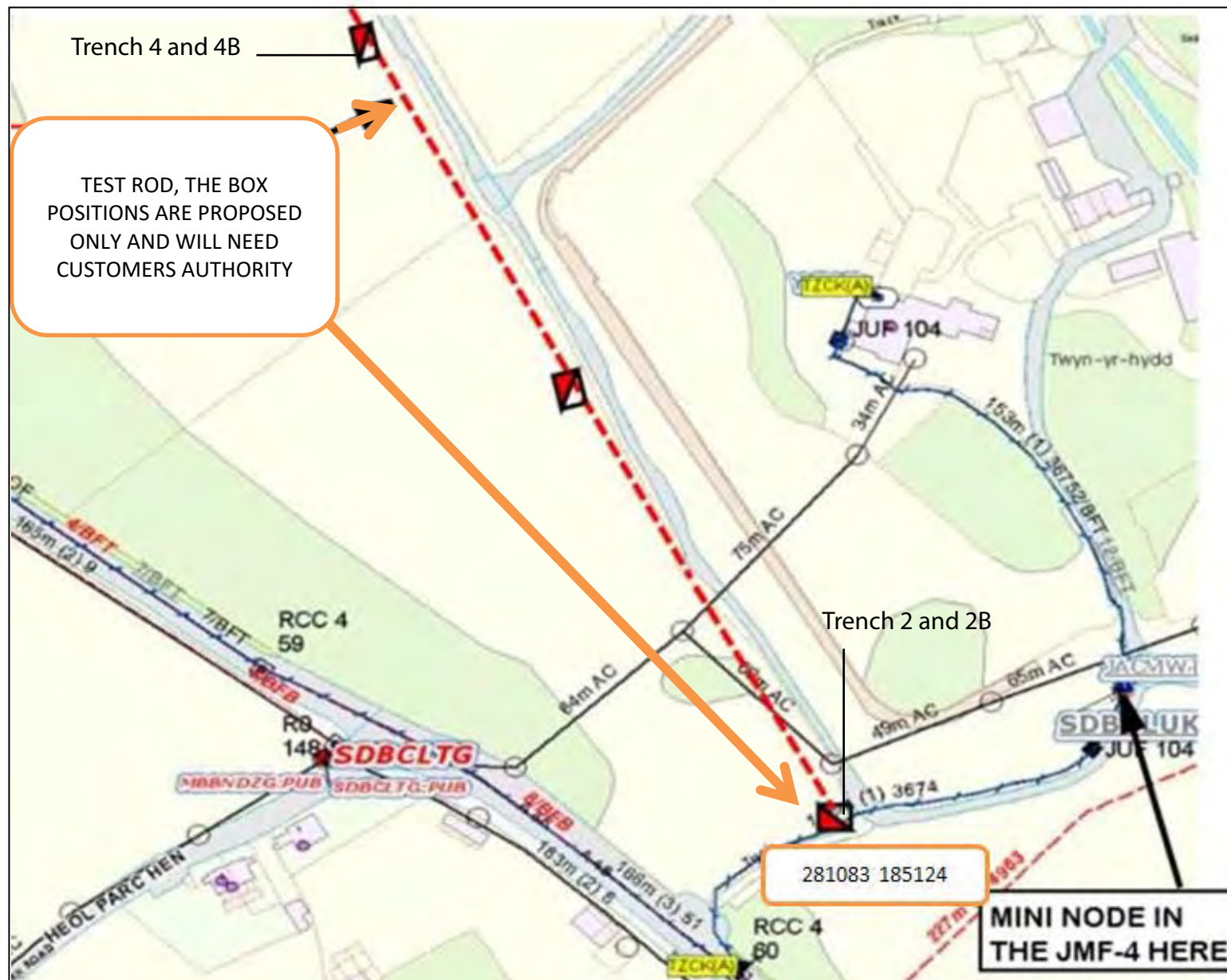


Figure 3. Trenches 2, 2B, 4 and 4B



Plate 1. North west facing section of Trench 1.

Plate 2. North west facing section of Trench 2.



Plate 3. North east facing section of narrow trench adjoining Trench 2.

Plate 4. West facing section of Trench 3.



Plate 5. East facing section of Trench 4.

Plate 6. West facing section of Trench 5.

Appendix 1: Context Register

<i>No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Relationship</i>
001	Layer	Topsoil from Narrow Service Trench	N/A
002	Deposit	Tarmac Road Surface	Above 003
003	Deposit	Stoney Road Foundation	Above 005
004	Deposit	Orangey Brown Sandy Silt. Trench 1	Above 007
005	Deposit	Concrete Road Foundation	Above 006
006	Deposit	Stone Road Foundation	Below 005
007	Deposit	Greyish Brown Gravelly Silt. Trench 1	Above 008
008	Deposit	Orangey Sandy Clay from Trench 1	Below 007
009	Deposit	Road Surface	Above 010
010	Deposit	Subsoil	Above 011
011	Deposit	Orange Sandy Clay	Below 012
012	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Orangey Brown Silt	Above 013
013	Deposit	Brown Black Silt. Trench 2	Above 014
014	Deposit	Brown Silty Clay. Trench 2	Above 018
015	Deposit	Stoney orangey Brown Silt. Trench 2	Above 014
016	STR	BT Service Pipe. Trench 2	In 014
017	STR	Modern Clay. Trench 2	In 014
018	Deposit	Orangey Sandy Clay	Below 014
019	Void	Void	Void
020	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt	Above 021
021	Deposit	Grey Gravelly Silt with Charcoal	Above 022
022	Deposit	Mid Orangey Brown Clay	Above 023
023	Deposit	Mid Orangey Brown Clay	Below 022
024	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt	Above 025
025	Deposit	Subsoil, Mid Orangey Brown Clay	Above 026
026	Deposit	Mid Orangey Brown Clay	Below 025
027	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt	Above 028
028	Deposit	Mottled Mid Reddy Grey Sandy Clay	Above 029
029	Deposit	Mottled Light Orangey Grey Sandy Clay	Below 028
030	Deposit	Mid Reddy Brown Silt from Service Trench	Above 031
031	Deposit	Subsoil, Mid Orangey Brown Clayey Silt	Above 032
032	Deposit	Orange Sandy Clay	Below 031
033	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt. Trench 3	Above 034
034	Deposit	Concrete Band. Trench 3	Above 035
035	Deposit	Orange Sandy Clay	Below 034
036	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt	Above 037

037	Deposit	Light Orange Brown Clayey Sand	Above 038
038	Deposit	Small Stone Chippings	Below 037
039	Deposit	Topsoil, Mid Reddy Brown Silt	Above 040
040	Deposit	Light Orange Brown Clayey Sand	Above041
041	Deposit	Small Stone Chippings	Below 040

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF
AT**

Margam Discovery Centre, Margam
Neath Port Talbot

Prepared for:

Field Studies Council

July 2017



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Figure 1. Site location

Figure 2. Eastern-most trenches

Figure 3. Western-most trenches

Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeology Wales at the request of the Field Studies Council.

The archaeological mitigation will consist of a watching brief, which will be undertaken during ground works associated with seven holes to be excavated to allow internet cables to be laid to the Discovery Centre. The site location is Margam Discovery Centre, Margam Park, Port Talbot SA13 2UA between NGR SS 81081 85124 and SS 80825 85554.

The development lies within an area of high archaeological potential, less than a kilometre to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments of Margam Abbey and the early medieval inscribed stones. The development lies within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52).

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

1. Introduction and background

This WSI details the methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the ground works associated with seven holes to be excavated to allow internet cables to be laid to the Discovery Centre. The site location is Margam Discovery Centre, Margam Park, Port Talbot SA13 2UA between NGR SS 81081 85124 and SS 80825 85554.

Cadw advised the Field Studies Council that a watching brief should be undertaken during the excavation of the holes required to allow internet cables to be laid to the Discovery Centre due to the high potential of encountering buried archaeology within the Registered Park and Garden.

This WSI has been prepared by Rowena Hart Project Manager, Archaeology Wales Ltd (henceforth - AW) at the request of the Fields Study Council.

All work will be undertaken to the standards and guidance set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

2. Site Description

The site is located to the north of the A48. The site comprises gently undulating fields adjacent to the A48 and continues to the NNW for approximately 500m to the site of the Discovery Centre.

The solid geology is comprised of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the South Wales Measures Formation whilst the superficial geology comprises sand and gravel glaciofluvial deposits of the Devensian period (BGS, 2017).

3. Archaeological background

The development area lies within the Grade I Registered Park and Garden of Margam Park (GM52) and the Historic Landscape Characterisation Area (HCLA) of Margam Mountain HCLA001 Margam Abbey and Castle. The reason for this park being on the register is due to its outstanding historical importance with archaeological sites known from prehistoric times to the Cistercian Abbey remains, the deer park and landscaping phases from the Tudor period and eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The trenches to be excavated do lie within the Registered Park and Garden but do not lie within or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building or PRN site.

4. Objectives

This WSI sets out a program of works to ensure that the archaeological 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 is to safeguard the potential archaeological resource through observation and recording during the course of the intrusive ground works associated with the extension building.

A written report will be compiled following the fieldwork and an archive of all collected data will be produced and deposited with an appropriate receiving institution.

5. Timetable of works

5.1. Fieldwork

The fieldwork will be undertaken at the convenience of the client. The work is proposed to start the week commencing 17th July 2017.

5.2. Report delivery

The report will be submitted to the client 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. Scope of development

An archaeological watching brief will be undertaken during the excavation of seven trenches. Figure 1 shows the location of the development site. Figures 2 and 3 shows the positions of the trenches. The trenches will measure approximately 1.2m x 1.2m with a depth of 1m.

6.2. Watching Brief Methodology and contingency

All intrusive groundworks will be subject to an archaeological watching brief conducted to meet the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2014).

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 archaeological features are revealed during the work a meeting between the client, their agent, main contractor, Cadw and Archaeology Wales will be called at the earliest convenience.

To comply with professional guidelines, a contingency for additional uninterrupted access to each such area and for a suitably sized team of 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 (or their agent) and Cadw.

6.3. Recording

Archaeological recording will be undertaken to best current professional practice. Archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded by means of a continuous context numbering system. Where necessary site drawings will be made at a suitable scale usually 1:20 in plan, and 1:10 in section. All significant contexts will be photographed in digital at a minimum of 12mp.

6.4. 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.

6.5. 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* (2002).

6.6. 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 Cadw, the client (or their agent) and AW will be called if the human remains uncovered are of such complexity or significance that the contingency arrangement (3.1 above) would not be of sufficient scope.

6.7. 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)

6.7.1. Specialist reports

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

7. Monitoring

AW will make its fieldwork available for monitoring by the client (and their appointed agents) and Cadw. In both instances advance notice should be given. All site attendants should follow Health and Safety requirements. If site visit reports are made AW would be grateful to receive copies.

8. Post-fieldwork programme

8.1. Archive assessment

8.1.1. Site archive

An archive of archaeological site records will be prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 3.

The site archive (including artefacts and samples) will be deposited with an appropriate receiving organisation, in compliance with the ICON and CIfA Guidelines (*Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (2007)*). The legal landowners consent will be gained for deposition of finds. Copies of the report and archive index will be deposited with the *National Monuments Record*, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and the *Regional HER*.

In addition, an archive of records made during the post-fieldwork phase will be prepared to the specifications in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, (English Heritage, 1991) Appendix 6.

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

A report, comprising a synthesis of data gathered, will be submitted upon completion of the watching brief, together with inclusion of supporting evidence in appendices as appropriate, together with photographs and illustrations.

8.2.2. Additional reports

After an appropriate period has elapsed, copies of the report 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 research archive will, whenever appropriate, be deposited with a suitable receiving institution, usually the relevant Local Authority museums service. The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution. A digital copy of the archive will be deposited with the RCAHMW.

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.

A copy of the archive index will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, RCAHMW, Aberystwyth.

9. Staff

The project will be managed by Rowena Hart MCIFA (AW Project Manager) and the fieldwork undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced archaeologist of Archaeology Wales.

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. 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.

12. Quality Control

12.1. Professional standards

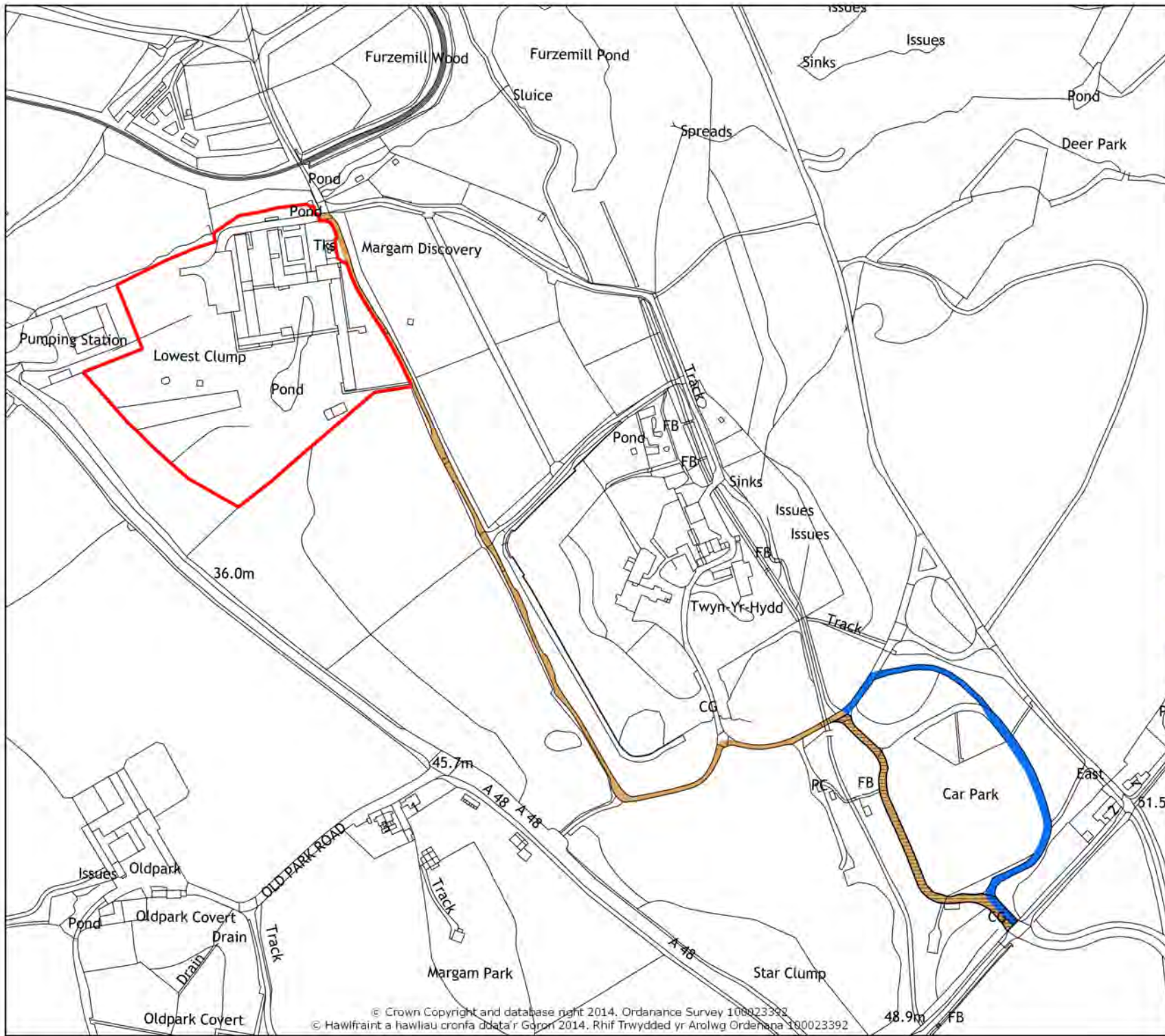
AW works to the standards and guidance provided by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists*. AW fully recognise and endorse the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*, *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* and the *Standard 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.

12.2. 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.

13. 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.



NOTES



PROPERTY & REGENERATION

Gareth Nutt B.Sc, (hons), M.Sc, DMS, FRICS
 Corporate Director of Environment
 THE QUAYS, BRUNEL WAY, BAGLAN ENERGY PARK
 NEATH SA11 2GG
www.npt.gov.uk

Project

Drawing Title
 Margam Discovery Centre
 Margam Country Park
 Margam

	Scales	A4 @ 1:4000
	Drawing No.	16-0693A
	Rev.	

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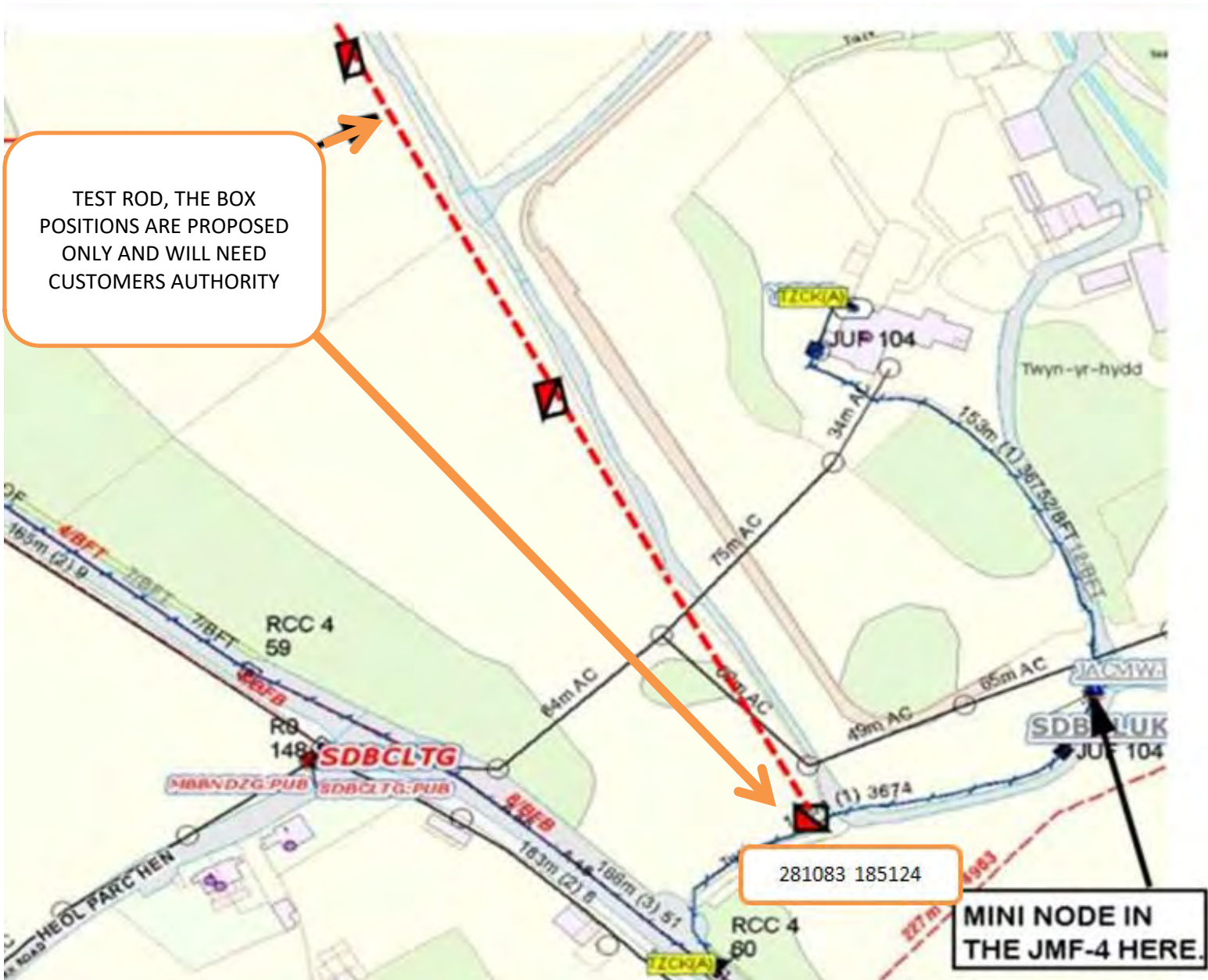


Figure 2. Trenches to be excavated (red/white rectangles)

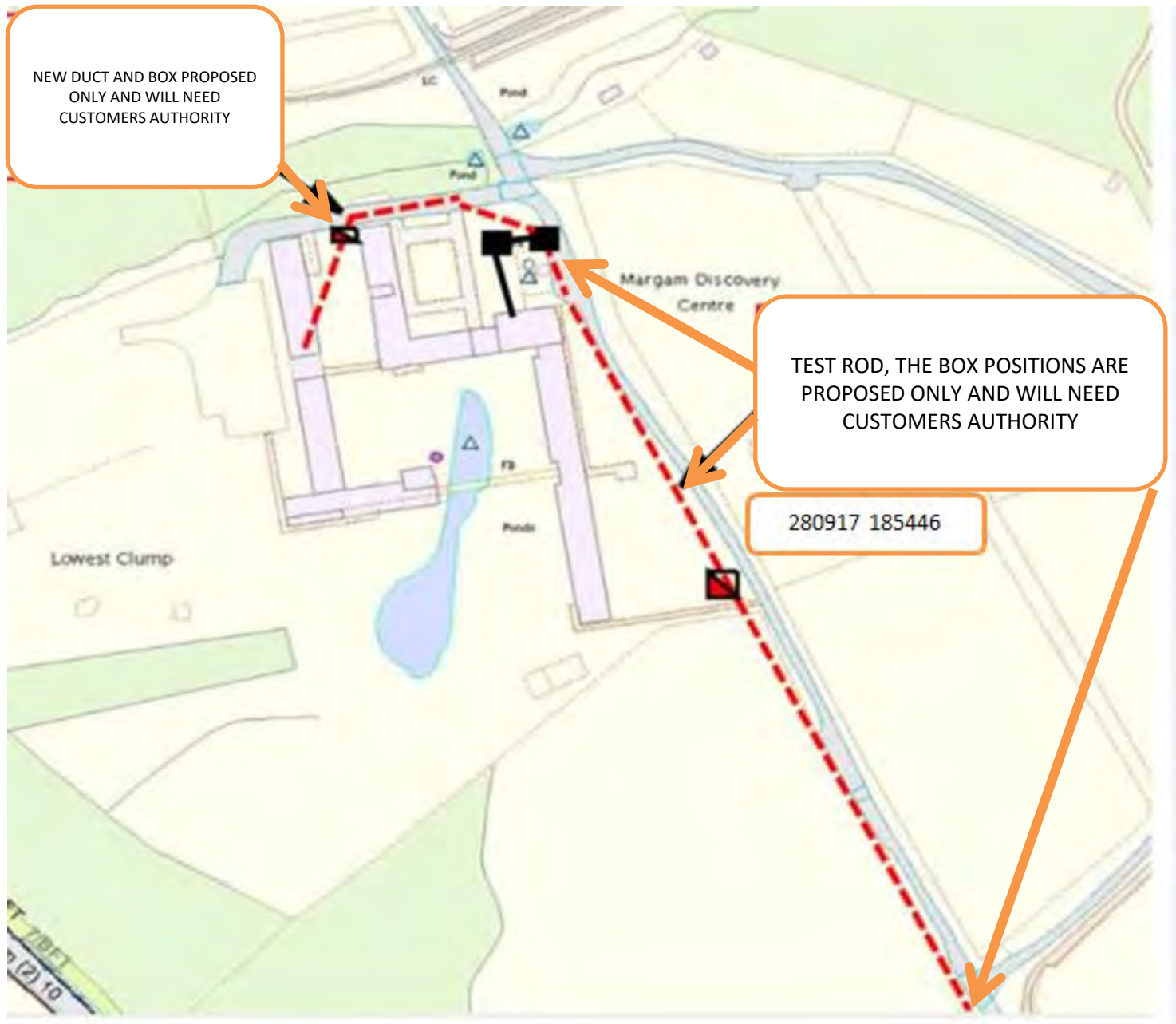


Figure 3. Trenches to be excavated (red/white and black rectangles)