

March 2014

CADW SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS PCNPA AREA 2013-14



Erosion at Black Point Rath promontory fort

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Trust
For Cadw



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RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NO. 2014/14

Mawrth 2014

March 2014

CADW SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS PCNPA AREA 2013-14

Gan / By

Pete Crane FSA

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SUMMARY

This report covers visits and work to Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park undertaken by Pete Crane during 2013-2014, for Cadw or for PCNPA.

A large proportion of the time was spent on two sites, the Sisters' House, looking at clearance issues, and St Patrick's Chapel during repeated erosion episodes due to high seas. Repairs to one of the Foel Drigarn barrows were undertaken during filming for the BBC Countryfile programme. This feature was shown on national TV. Clearance work by National Park Volunteers has continued at several sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Scheduling boundary changes are recommended for the following site:-

- Sisters House, Minwear as last year

Scheduling new sites:

- Craig Rhosyfelin quarry as soon as possible is highly recommended due not only as being the source of at least one of the bluestones at Stonehenge, but also having significant other features. Public access and display options are already under discussion
- Solva ridge fort, outline planned by RCAHMW

De-scheduling is suggested at the following sites:

- Carn Ffoi as clearance cairns are damaged and could be recent
- Black Point Rath as severe recent coastal erosion has compromised the sites integrity

There has been almost no recorded vandalism in 2013-4 period, only a small grass fire on the interior of Castell Heinif Fort and some minor chipping of stones on St David's Head Fort. However, erosion due to extreme weather, wind, rain and wave/high tides has been a problem to varying extent over the last year: particularly the footpath/stream at Porth y Rhaw and the tidal edge at St Patrick's Chapel, Whitesands. A draft action plan for archaeological emergencies is in Appendix 1, after review it is intended to draw up as a flow diagram and to implement in 2014-15.

Further recommendations are included amongst the proposed actions identified in the **site list** below.

A meeting should be held in spring with Cadw to prioritise the proposed actions in order to agree a work programme for the forthcoming year.

INTRODUCTION

As in previous years, site visits were made either directly as part of the Cadw SAM work or as part of other work for Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA). Of particular significance was the work undertaken regarding the following sites below. A day's attendance was undertaken at a Wildfire Liaison Group meeting with local farmers and other interested parties held at the Fire Station in Crymych where an illustrated talk was given on the archaeological implications of intentional or accidental burning on archaeological sites and in particular the aspects where a Scheduled Monument is concerned. This was followed by a group walk out to Foel Drigarn. It is hoped now that there will be greater awareness of archaeological implications and more forthcoming notification of intended or accidental burns.

Clearance by PCNPA volunteers and excavation by Mike Parker-Pearson continued at Castel Mawr.

A number of short site meetings were held at the Sisters' House with the tenant farmer, tree specialist and, at the initial meeting in the last year, with the tenant's bat specialist. The site is now part of a Glastir farm management scheme. Woodland management has started with trees removed in 2014 to gain access into the site; work is scheduled to continue over the next few years, with removal of those trees causing damage to the structures as a priority.

Castell Heinif coastal promontory fort suffered a small area of accidental burning. The fire brigade had attempted to put out the fire, but the National Trust with their volunteers needed to re-visit the site to finally stop the burning. Further visits were made to monitor the wind and water erosion that has taken place over the summer and into the winter.

The western end of St Patrick's Chapel, Whitesands, near St David's suffered quite a battering in the December gales, and a human skull was recovered by the police. Substantial boulders were replaced at the top of the beach and in-filled with sand in front of the site in early January 2014, but the next storm removed most of this work and further graves were uncovered. These graves have by necessity been temporarily re-covered with small stones and soil several times, due to the continued extreme weather causing more coastal erosion. Recoding of the site was undertaken as part of a contingency project by Dyfed Archaeological Trust.

SITE LIST:

SAM sites in numerical order. Non-SAM sites at end of list.

SAM PE 010 Foel Drigarn

One visit to this site as part of the Cadw SAM time to assess repairs, other visits, filming with the BBC and repairs was undertaken for PCNPA.

Visitor damage had been caused by visitors making a hollow in the stones of the NE cairn. This hollow has been further disturbed and the slight depression recorded previously has now turned into a shelter. This shelter has been constructed in the SW side of the cairn and is c.3m in diameter and up to 1m deep (see photos below).

Similar but much smaller disturbance has happened in the SW side of the SW cairn, but this does not appear to have worsened over the last year.



Foel Drigarn: Damage to north cairn. Scale 0.5m View S. 11/12/2012 (freezing temperatures at the time of the visit caused the camera to mist up)



Foel Drigarn: Damage to north cairn. View S. 13/11/2013



Foel Drigarn: Repaired damage to north cairn. View S. 09/01/2014

The damage to the north cairn was repaired 09/01/2014 as part of a programme for BBC Countryfile program that was shown nationally on 26/01/2014 (see photos below).



Foel Drigarn: Filming for BBC Countryfile programme. 09/01/2014



Foel Drigarn: Filming for BBC Countryfile programme. 09/01/2014



Foel Drigarn: BBC Countryfile's Ellie Harrison and PCNPA's Richard Vaughan being filmed discussing the importance of the lichens on the stones of the cairns. North cairn, View S. 09/01/2014

No repairs were undertaken to the lesser disturbances to the SW cairn noted in the previous report. The sheep scrapes also noted last year did not appear to have noticeably worsened.

- Can the hollows (shelters) be repaired in the SW cairn without further SMC?
- PC hopes to visit the site early summer; because it is suspected that the damage to the cairns may be taking place during Duke of Edinburgh award activities.
- No action is recommended on the sheep scrapes, but these should be monitored during site visits.

SAM PE 012 St. Patrick's Chapel

The two early visits to the site were made in personal and PCNPA time.

The response to the police on the skull recovered from this Scheduled site and subsequent emergency repairs were booked down to Cadw commitments (also bearing in mind that all PCNPA time for the year had been used).

The site was visited early on 03/01/2014, while on holiday, to observe the site after the first winter storms: there had been erosion of the cliff edge but no archaeological features were visible. However, parts of a buried soil horizon were showing. Returned to the site on 07/01/2014, more erosion had taken place but still no features had been revealed.



St. Patrick's Chapel: eroded edge (no graves visible). View SE. 03/01/2014



St. Patrick's Chapel: eroded edge (no graves visible). View SE. 07/01/2014

On Sunday 12/01/2014 I received a phone call to contact the police who had recovered a skull from the site the evening before. I met the officer soon after on site who handed over the skull and said that he would contact the coroner. The skull had been taken from a cist that was just showing in the eroded cliff face. Several hours were then spent building a sand and stone revetment to protect the revealed grave.



St. Patrick's Chapel: cist (later recorded as burial 4), car "burial" top right. Scales 0.5m and 1m. View E. 12/01/2014

Having gained permissions from CADW, PCNP and NRW, temporary sea defence repairs were made on 17/01/2013 when a JCB was used to replace boulders and sand against the exposed edge (see photo below). This work was paid for

by PCNPA and was under the direction of the area Ranger, with myself in attendance as part of my Cadw commitments.



St. Patrick's Chapel: eroded edge repairs. View NE. 17/01/2014

Further storms however undid most of these repairs and on 10/02/2014 messages were received that another skull and nearby long bones could now be seen in the cliff edge. I returned to the site and photographed and covered these with stones and sand.

On 24/02/2014 Ken Murphy and I undertook rapid recording and recovery of the exposed bones: this work was an emergency Cadw contingency funded DAT project and will be reported on separately. Three further visits have been made to monitor the erosion on the site along with a couple of locals who will continue to regularly monitor the site and report if anything is revealed.



St. Patrick's Chapel: rapid recording and bone recovery. View NE. 24/02/2014



St. Patrick's Chapel: two cist graves each with a further grave below. View E. 24/02/2014

SAM PE 052 Garn Ffoi, Newport

A detailed topographic survey undertaken by DAT in March 2013 (DAT PRN 105465) of this site indicates that the features are clearance cairns rather than barrows and are not considered to form part of a prehistoric agricultural landscape.

Proposed Actions

- The site could be de-scheduled

SAM PE 065 Garn Fawr Camp, Goodwick

Parts of the site are being overgrown with scrub and bracken. The apparent problem with grazing this site is the multiple owners and the lack of effective fencing. The site has not been visited during 2012 or 2013. Roger Thomas has reported new graffiti on the Navy WWI look out post. He considers that this may be the only surviving example of such a lookout in Britain

Proposed Actions

- PC to pursue further if grazing can be re-introduced

SAM PE 071 St. David's Head Camp

Damage was reported to stones on the site on 17/03/2013. On investigation, no damage had been done to the hut circle stones but some natural rocks had large chips up to 200mm: this damage could be to "geologist" but it appears to brutal and simple vandalism seems more likely.



St. David's Head Camp: Chipped stone. GPS SM7229327943. Scale 0.5m View N. 17/05/2013



St. David's Head Camp: Chipped stone. GPS SM7229427932. Scale 0.5m View N. 17/05/2013

A potential propped stone or fallen cromlech was noted on the north side of the promontory at GPS SM7221727914. It was not that easy to obtain a decent photo of this. A geologist Steve Drinkwater confirmed that this does not appear to be a natural arrangement of stones.



St. David's Head Camp: propped stone. Scale 1m. View S. 17/05/2013



St. David's Head Camp: propped stone. View SW. 17/05/2013

SAM PE 161 Rock Hewn Cross 220m west of Church, Nevern

The repairs to the stone facing were undertaken by Cadw works team in late March 2012. Mortar samples taken by the Cadw works team whilst repairing the stone facing were examined by Rob Scourfield, building conservation officer for PCNPA, in 2014. His opinion is that they are all similar, cement lime mortar and more likely to be post Victorian.

Proposed Actions

- Not to send the mortar samples for analysis

SAM PE172 Castell Mawr, Eglwysrw

Mike Parker-Pearson's team undertook further excavation in September 2013; PCNPA volunteers under Richard Vaughan continued with the vegetation clearance but there is still more that could be done. Public access to the site may be problematic.

SAM PE189 Rath south of St James Church, Walwyn's Castle

Undertaken for PCNPA:

An evening meeting was held with the Walwyn's Castle History Group, to discuss further the results of the geophysical surveys. It would appear that the landowner does not want any actions that may encourage the public going onto the site so further work in the near future does not seem likely. We therefore discussed the possibility of clearing vegetation and undertaking surveys with the team at Capestone Rath Pe192 (see under separate report below).

Capestone Rath Pe192

Undertaken for Cadw:

Attended a site meeting with the landowner and the PCNPA Area Warden Hailey Barrett on 11/11/2013, to discuss volunteer clearing of the vegetation and surveying with the Walwyn's Castle History Group. The owner showed us around the site which he is now using as a pheasant breeding area. As the birds are utilising the vegetation as ground cover he does not want this removed. He has also added new high fencing around and across the interior of the fort (see photo below) which would interfere with a magnetometry survey.

New fencing or activity may have caused badgers to leave as there were no indications of recent activity on the sett in the bank.



Capestone Rath: Wall face? in bank. 11/11/2013



Capestone Rath: New fence across interior of fort. View S. 11/11/2013



Capestone Rath: vegetation on bank. 11/11/2013

SAM PE 194 Watery Bay Rath and SAM 180/181 Gateholm

One site visit undertaken for Cadw and one for PCNPA

No fieldwalking took place on the field adjacent to the monument with the National Trust in 2013 but they intend to do some as part of their working week activities in 2014, possibly in partnership with PCNPA.

The site was visited twice on the 13/04/2013 and 03/04/2014. Probably up to 50% of visitors are now using the inland diversion; the new route appeared to be more successfully diverting those walking south, and therefore perhaps

better signage or fencing is needed to the south. This partial re-routing has taken pressure off the path through the interior and the site of the Time Team cut in the north bank, has much improved (see photo below).



Watery Bay Rath: modern entrance through northwest bank, Time Team consolidated trench now looking much better. View S. 13/04/2013

However, there is still considerable erosion on either side of the stream to the south of the fort's inner entrance; while this is visually unattractive there does not seem to be any significant archaeological damage (see photo below). Fresh rabbit holes were noted in the bank to the east of the entrance. Gorse has taken quite a hold on the outer banks and to the east of the entrance: Cadw may wish the National Trust to reduce this in the near future?



Watery Bay Rath: footpath erosion to the south of the inner entrance. View S. 03/04/2013



Watery Bay Rath: Gorse to the east of the inner entrance. View W. 03/04/2013

Proposed Actions

- PC to continue monitoring consolidated footpath though northwest bank of Watery Bay Rath
- PC to visit Gateholm with National Trust Ranger to look at backfilled trenches and other erosion issues, especially near the north eastern end of the island and identify necessary remedial actions
- Cadw to discuss with the National Trust the vegetation on the banks and to the east of the entrance

SAM PE 195 Great Castle Head, Dale

Undertaken for Cadw:

The site was visited in May 2013 and January 2014. Recent cliff erosion was noted in 2013, along with a fissure just north of the inner bank, but there did not appear to be any significant new land slips after the severe winter storms just prior to the visit in January.



Great Castle Head, Dale: landslip/cliff fall. View SW. 03/04/2013



Great Castle Head, Dale: Fissure and landslip. Scales 1m. View W. 03/04/2013



Great Castle Head, Dale: Fissure and landslip, little changed from May 2013.
View W. 17/01/2014

Proposed Actions

- Monitoring at least every six months.

SAM PE 197 Crugiau Cemmaes, Nevern

Undertaken for Cadw:

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken in October 2013 (see DAT report). There was no further evidence of metal detecting on the monument or any recent badger activity. However, the old reservoir, between the southern two barrows has been cleared and appears to have been converted into a storage facility: activity here will need to be monitored for visual and physical impact to the scheduled areas. Both of the adjacent barrows are becoming increasingly covered with bracken. The possibility of PCNPA replacing and moving some of the fencing further away from the barrows was suggested for the work programme of 2013-14 but appears to have been postponed due to other commitments: it does not appear to be a PCNPA priority and time and funding will be more restricted in the foreseeable future.



Crugiau Cemmaes: clearance and conversion of the old reservoir. View NE.
04/10/2013



Crugiau Cemmaes: clearance and conversion of the old reservoir between the southern two barrows, note the bracken growth on both of these. View S.
04/10/13

Proposed Actions

- PC to continue with efforts to replace and move the fencing around the southern two barrows

SAM PE 265 Black Point Rath, Broad Haven

Undertaken for Cadw:

The site was visited in April 2013 with the Area Ranger who provided safety back up. The general area of the site is a little more fissured than when visited a couple of years earlier, and appears to have active erosion on the southern side of the promontory. This erosion is now also being monitored by one of the Arfordir volunteers (see photos below).



Blackpoint Rath: Southern side of promontory fort. View NW. 11/04/2013



Blackpoint Rath: Southern side of promontory fort. View NW. 21/11/2013
(photo Jim Garner)

The fissured southern end of the inner bank looks to have a buried soil layer, possibly containing charcoal (see photo below).



Blackpoint Rath: Fissured inner bank with buried soil line. View S. 11/04/2013

Archaeological features, possibly part of a chevaux-de-frise or postholes with stone packing as part of a palisade trench, were again recorded in part of a long east-west fissure to the north of the site (see photos below and location on sketch plan). This area has safer access and it may be possible to draw and excavate these features, but not as of volunteer training due to steep access and possible risk.

Part of the adjacent Coast Path was re-routed due to a deep fissure appearing in the part of the existing coast path over the winter about 200m to the south, in late March 2014 and was subject to an archaeological watching brief (as part of PCNPA best practice). The site was visited and photographed on 20/3/2014, while undertaking the adjacent watching brief: From approximately south of the fort's bank, but also to the east of the defences, the fissures appeared worsened and also the far southern edge of the site has noticeable eroded. To the north of the fort's ditch the features noticed before are still there and if anything clearer. Whether these features are part of a chevaux-de-frise or timber palisade trench with stone packing is uncertain.

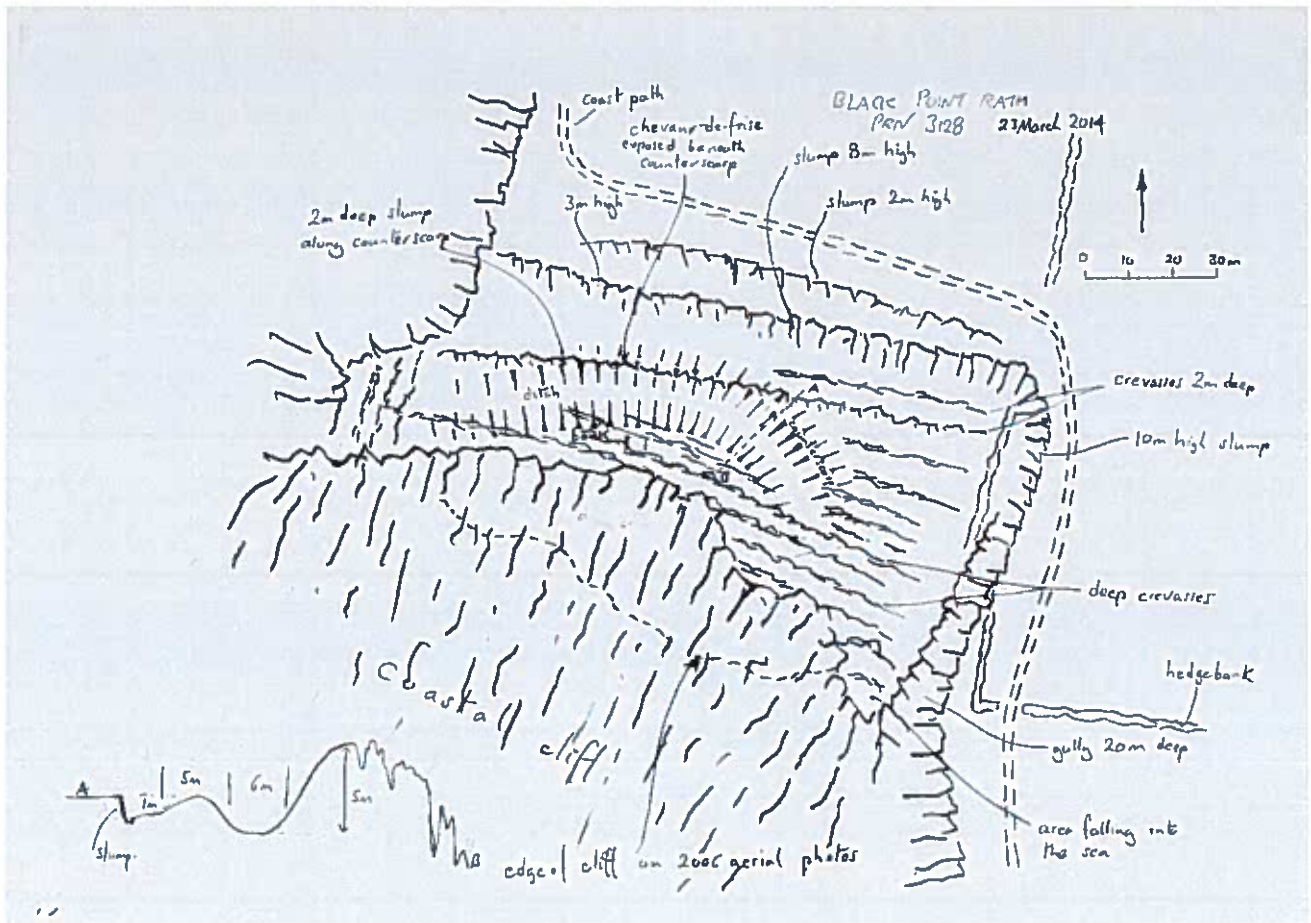


Blackpoint Rath: Fissure with archaeological features to north of inner bank.
View E. 11/04/2013



Black Point Rath: detail of archaeological features, possibly chevaux-de-frise or timber palisade trench with stone packing (left of scale), and buried soil below probable counterscarp bank. Scale 0.5m View N. 11/04/2013

Ken Murthy to the opportunity to look at the site in the coming weekend, and has produced a sketch plan (see below). Both he and I consider that the southern part of the site is potentially very dangerous and the northern part needs expert risk assessment, before any work or visits onto the site.



Recent aerial photographs show the continued erosion (see photos below).



Black Point Rath erosion 2006 and SAM area



Black Point Rath: erosion 2009 and SAM area

Proposed Actions

- Production of a detailed risk assessment with expert input
- Arfordir Volunteer to undertake regular photographic monitoring, but only from the Coast Path
- Preparation of an approved forward plan for monitoring Black Point Rath (draft in appendix 2) ; including assessing the safety of any further works
- Depending on what if any works are feasible and safe, produce and implement a sampling and/or monitoring strategy
- PC to approach Cadw for funding to sample buried soil for dating and environmental evidence and also to look at other recording possibilities
- Resolve the nature of the upright stones below the counterscarp bank if considered safe to do so
- Collate all of the information on this site. Conclusion to be published
- Consider de-scheduling as site is probably no longer of schedulable quality

SAM PE 273 Porth y Rhaw Camp, Solva

Undertaken for both Cadw and PCNPA:

The area of the small grass fire reported two years ago has almost totally grown over.

In early February 2013 torrential rain on already waterlogged ground caused localised flooding. The small stream running adjacent to the Coast Path washed away the retaining wall (see photos below) and undermined the lowest step at the west end of the outer defences of the fort. Water had also poured down the Coast Path to the east and through the new gap in the hedgebank (see photo below), just outside the entrance to the fort, and had created a new "step". Furthermore, this torrent of water also washed away most of the gravel surface of the path by the fort and caused some minor erosion at the top of the bank below. These water flows have basically undone all of the repairs undertaken by Polly Groom a few years ago, except for the stone steps. As this flooding was considered to be exceptional it is intended to re-do all of these repairs.

The revetment wall between the stream and edge of the Coast Path was immediately rebuilt and the "step" through the hedge bank was made good as emergency repairs, after discussion with Louise Mees (a Scheduled Ancient Monument Damage Assessment Report was sent in regarding this matter). Repairs are programmed for April 2014, with further footpath improvements and resurfacing, probably during or just after the summer. Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent will be obtained before undertaking this further work.



Porth y Rhaw: area of grass fire grow-back. Scales 1m. View W. 12/02/2013



Porth y Rhaw: area of grass fire grow-back. View N. 16/01/2014



Porth y Rhaw: water damage to retaining wall. Scale 2m. View E. 12/02/2012



Porth y Rhaw: retaining wall as rebuilt before winter water erosion. View E. 15/10/2013



Porth y Rhaw: retaining wall as rebuilt but being undercut. Footpath above left to be cut further back into natural bank. Scale 2m. View E. 16/01/2014

Proposed Actions

- Footpath and stream edge repairs due to start on 09/04/2014
- Recommend PC to monitor erosion and record re-growth along eroding inner bank edge

SAM PE 281 Tower Point Rath, St Brides

A further day was spent by the area ranger and PCNPA volunteers clearing vegetation around the entrance during 2013-14. The site is still being intermittently grazed. The possibility of undertaking a geophysical survey on the interior is still being pursued. The topographic survey plan in Geoff Wainwright's report of his excavation has sufficient detail onto which geophysical survey results could be plotted. However it was decided that PCNPA funding would be put towards geophysical survey at the potential Roman fort at Harglodd and Kilpaison Burrows this year.

Proposed Actions

- PC to visit site in 2014-15 to observe improvements and pursue the possibility of geophysical survey

SAM PE 295 Castell Heinif

Undertaken for Cadw:

Informed on 09/07/2013 by copied email that an accidental burn had taken place on the promontory. The fire brigade had been called to put out the fire and had dug over the affected area.

Visited the site early morning on 10/07/2013: some of the area was still smouldering and therefore phoned the National Trust, who own the site. They knew that the site was still alight and were already on their way to come and damp down. The area of the burn was on the SW side of the promontory and

over part of the interior of the fort. It appeared that the fire was started by a campfire, located in a likely hut platform, which spread due to the very dry conditions. The area of the burn was c.15m SW-NE and c.10m NW-SE, but not all burnt (yet) on the SE side. No sign of any features on the surface. NT staff and volunteers arrived to damp down the site and PC therefore asked them to make as little soil disturbance as possible. Because of the potential erosion PC aimed to monitor the site as necessary.



Castell Heinif: General view of burnt area on promontory. View S. 10/07/2013



Castell Heinif: Burnt area still smouldering. Camp fire in centre. Scale 2m. View E. 10/07/2013



Castell Heinif: Burnt area still smouldering. Camp fire to right of scale. Scale 2m. View E. 10/07/2013



Castell Heinif: National Trust team damping down burn. View NW. 10/07/2013

Returned to the site on 13/08/2013: No regrowth on the southern part of the burn and the topsoil on this side is suffering from windblown erosion. Some bracken re-growth was starting on the N part which was not eroding so badly.

Called again to site on 30/10/2013 there having been severe gales in the preceding week. Very little vegetation had grown back since the last visit and the site was especially bare on the south side. There were some signs of water runs but little evidence of further windblown erosion. However, a few larger stones appeared to be more prominent, also evident was a possible stone edge (see photo below) but this was considered more likely to be a natural feature.

Found in the burn area were a ring-pull and a very small fragment of china (both discarded), a £1 coin, a multi fishing swivel and a very small flint flake (these will be passed to the National Trust).



Castell Heinif: Possible stone edge revealed by further erosion. Scale 0.5. View W. 30/10/2013

Recommendation given to the National Trust to see if SMC is necessary to remove the redundant old fence posts and barbed wire from and around the monument, as they are something of an eyesore.

The last visit made was on 13/01/2014, there having been extreme gales and waves over the Christmas and New Year periods. No noticeable regrowth from the last visit and there had been more wash off of the topsoil on the S side but the rest of the burn area appeared unchanged.



Castell Heinif: water erosion of topsoil on south side (photo right) of burnt area. Scale 1m. View SE. 13/01/2014

Proposed Actions

- PC: To monitor any further erosion, especially to visit after any severe weather conditions

SAM PE 302 Sisters' House, Minwear

Undertaken for Cadw:

Tree clearing finally started on 28/11/2013. Photos were taken before commencement of work. A site meeting was held with the tree contractor who intended only to do two days' work, one that week and one in the following. The trees initially removed were those which would allow access to be gained to the more problematic trees.

The following weeks were very wet and windy so the site was not visited again until into the New Year on 16/01/2014. Spoke to the tenant farmer who informed me that there had been no further tree cutting since before Christmas. Sketch planned the location of cut trees. One tree may have been uprooted by accident but it is probable that the winter storms may have done this (see photo below). There did not appear to be any archaeological deposits in either the tree-hole or root-ball.



Sisters House: Uprooted tree. Scale 2m. View NE. 16/01/2014

There was one new rut c.0.25m deep (see photo below), probably on the line of an original lane: the bottom of this was onto hard ground or surface, and no damage to any archaeological deposits seem likely. The conditions at the end of the year had been exceptionally wet.



Sister's House: Machine rut. Scale 1m and 2m. View W. 16/01/2014

Visited the site again on 12/03/2014 while passing nearby and as there had been very high winds since the last visit in January. No further tree cutting had taken place, but three major trees near the southern boundary wall had been partly or totally broken by the storms. The approximate locations of these were plotted.

I have been advised that PCNPA do not want to have any involvement with this site due to perceived liability should the public wander onto the site. Any visits or work must be part of Cadw undertaking.

It is intended that an archaeologist will be present at the beginning of the tree clearance work and also to monitor progress or any damage to the site.

Tree clearance is also expected to take place in and around the walled garden, to the west of the Sisters' House.

Proposed Actions

- PC to try to meet contractors at the beginning of any further tree clearance. However, this is down to either the contractor or the tenant to make contact.
- PC to monitor during, and at the end of, each years' work on the tree clearing
- PC to make certain that any new planting is sympathetic to the monument
- Cadw are recommended to extend the scheduled area to include adjacent features, for example the walled garden and adjacent boundaries

SAM PE 303 Garn Wern, Goodwick

Further clearance work was reported in March 2014, it is likely that this is outside of the Scheduled area. The PCNPA Area Ranger is going to report back.

Proposed Actions

- Pembrokeshire County Council are trying to find out the adjacent owner's intent of undertaking this clearance
- PC to undertake a walk over of the cleared area, if Cadw agree (as 2013)
- PC to discuss design and replacement of panel with Cadw. PCNPA can undertake this but it will need financing as the site is outside the National Park (as 2013)

SAM PE 308 Tre-Gynon Camp

Nothing further has been done with trying to replace these panels other than establishing that DAT do not appear to hold any copies.

Proposed Actions

- Do Cadw still wish to obtain costings for replacement panels and/or artwork?

SAM PE 312 Glyn Gath Round Barrow, Newport

Undertaken for Cadw while working nearby for PCNPA:

The site was visited on 30/10/2013 and the vehicle damage to the site was growing over very well.

Proposed Actions

- PC to visit in 2014, but not a priority

SAM PE 323 Deer Park Promontory Fort, Martins Haven

This site was not visited in 2013-14 and it is not known if the National Trust has attempted any further repairs.

Proposed Actions

- PC to contact National Trust to find out their intentions and see if they would like any advice or help

SAM PE 336 Dale Fort

Undertaken for Cadw:

The site was visited on 03/04/2013: the grazing, organised by PCNPA, of the site has been really successful, but the bramble on the banks and in the ditches could really do with cutting. The problem of slightly displaced stone in the entrance way still needs to be discussed with Cadw.

Proposed Actions

- As last year and the year before - PC and PG: A site meeting should be considered to look at possible work on stones around the entrance and further landscaping of the spoil tip left over from the compound scrape. Possible topographic survey in the near future which could also plot the new fence posts and the spoil tip left over from the contractors' compound clearance
- PC to visit the site in 2014-15 to monitor the vegetation cover etc.

SAM PE 361 Bedd Morris, Newport

First visit for PCNPA, return visit for repair for Cadw:

The site was visited on 30/10/2013. The fencing has been renewed behind the stone and the grass has regrown around it. Stones have been placed on the verge either side of the standing stone to try and protect it. An iron spike, part of the earlier consolidation was found to be standing above the surface and on a subsequent visit, 01/11/2013, this was hammered down well below the surface.



Bedd Morris: with protecting stones on either side. View SW. 30/10/2013

Proposed Actions

- PC to occasionally monitor the site when nearby

SAM PE 398 East Blockhouse (Henry VIII's), Angle

No visit was made in the last year two years.

Proposed Actions

- PC to visit in 2014 when in the area
- As previous - It is recommended that this site is monitored at least once a year, preferably in the spring as landslips are more likely over the winter. Of particular importance are the scant remains of the second building, more of which may be revealed as the cliff edge erodes.

SAM PE 404 The Old Castle, Newport

Undertaken for PCNPA:

The site was visited on 16/12/2013 while looking at an adjacent problem. Some vegetation had been cleared from the banks since the last visit and there is now only a little scrub on the far north of the site. There did not appear to be any active burrows in the bank.



Newport Old Castle: Banks mostly cleared of vegetation. View W. 16/12/2013

Proposed Actions

- PG: - Is a separate report required on the panel base hole?
- PC monitor scrub and burrows annually

SAM PE 410 Gribin Promontory Fort, Solva

Nothing has been done on this site as both RCAHMW and PCNPA have not prioritised this work: As previously - PCNPA may undertake a geophysical survey of the interior. The vegetation in the rock cut ditch could be cleared as could some blackthorn towards the south eastern end.

Proposed Actions

- RCAHMW to output topographic survey
- PC to undertake geophysical survey of interior – dependant on other priorities

SAM PE 429 Cottage, Mill and Lime Kiln at Caerbwdy

The site has not been visited in the last year: the mill should have been cleared as part of a Tir Gofal condition, but there may be boundary and ownership issues.

Proposed Actions

- PC to visit the site in 2014 to see if any work has been done to the site as part of the Tir Gofal agreement.

SAM PE 436 Limekilns at Kiln Park, Tenby

No action has been done on last two years' recommendations which are listed below: proposed actions to be only be implemented if wither Cadw or PCNPA consider these actions a priority.

Proposed Actions

- PC: To look at history of limekilns in general within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park, with a view to help with any information required regarding history of the site and putting it in context
- PC: To establish if building recording prior to consolidation is within his remit
- PC: To establish if PCNPA staff and/or volunteers are available to assist with vegetation clearance

SAM PE 464 Bedd Arthur, Crymych

No visits were made to the site due to bad weather and failing light on two occasions when planning to do so.

Proposed Actions

- PC to visit early in spring 2014 and after summer 2014

SAM PE 483 First World War Practice Trenches, Penally

No action has been taken on last two year's recommendations and these are re-listed below,

Proposed Actions

- Produce detailed plans and photos of scrapes and holes then monitor at yearly intervals
- Possibly very small notices about WWI trenches could be placed on nearby Coastal Footpath gates

Frainslake Sands, Castlemartin

Peat exposure has been monitored by both the PCNPA Rangers and Archaeologist during visits and tours in 2013 and early 2014, but no reports have been produced to date: However, Durham University propose to undertaking further study. The covering sand has been washed away to some extent by the winter storms but no detailed recording was undertaken.

Proposed Actions

- PC to monitor annually

Trefrane Cliff Colliery, Nolton PRN 7266

No action has been taken on 2013 recommendation and this is re-listed below, and will be subject to Cadw or PCNPA priorities.

Proposed Actions

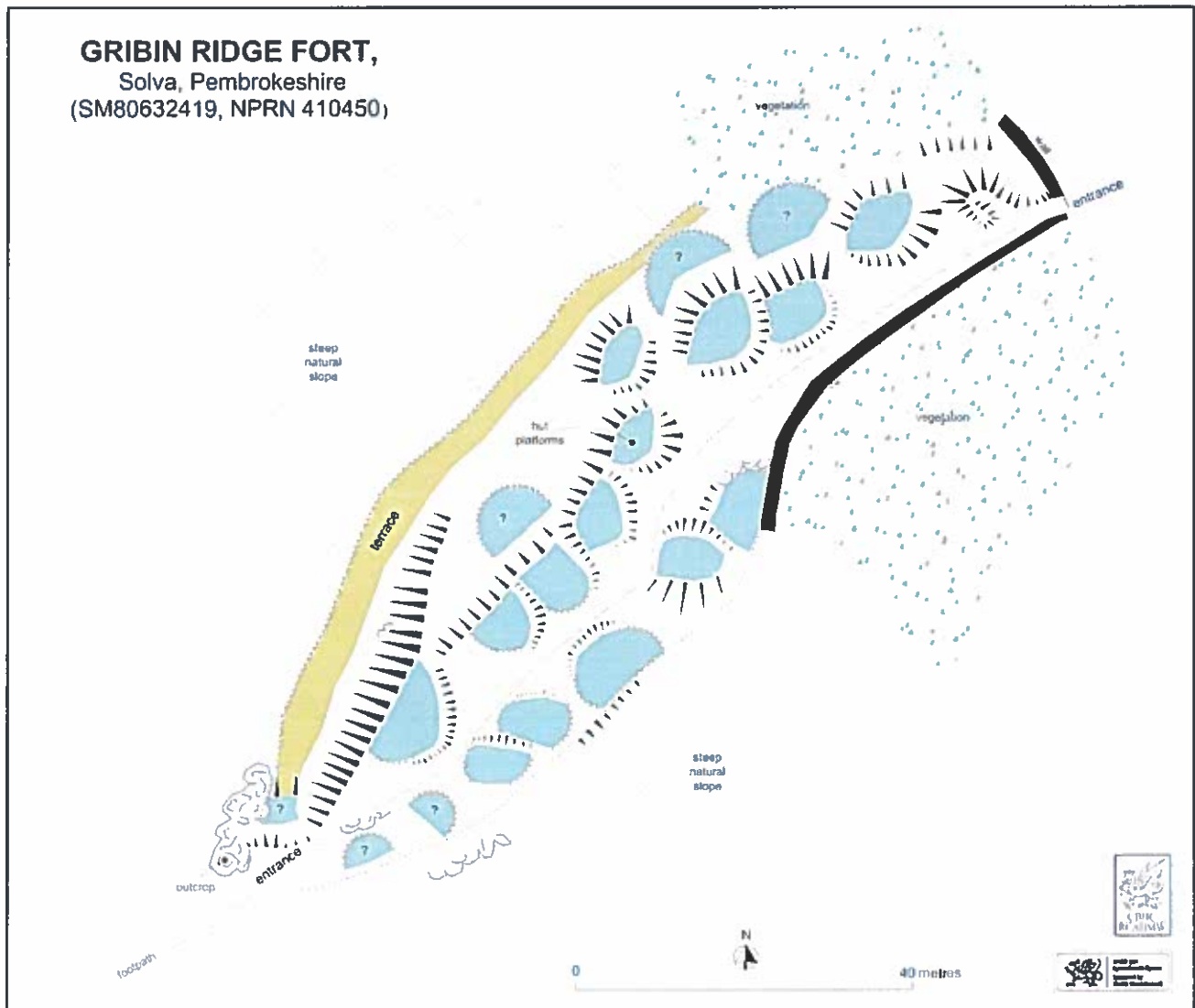
- PC to investigate the intentions of the new owners with a view to establishing a working relationship regarding this site.

Ridge Fort, Solva

Louise Barker from RCAHMW undertook a topographic survey and a provisional hachured plan has been produced. The site is looking very good with hut platforms clearly visible. This site formed part of a successful "walk in the past" tour of Solva in 2013 and it is planned to repeat this in 2014.

Proposed Actions

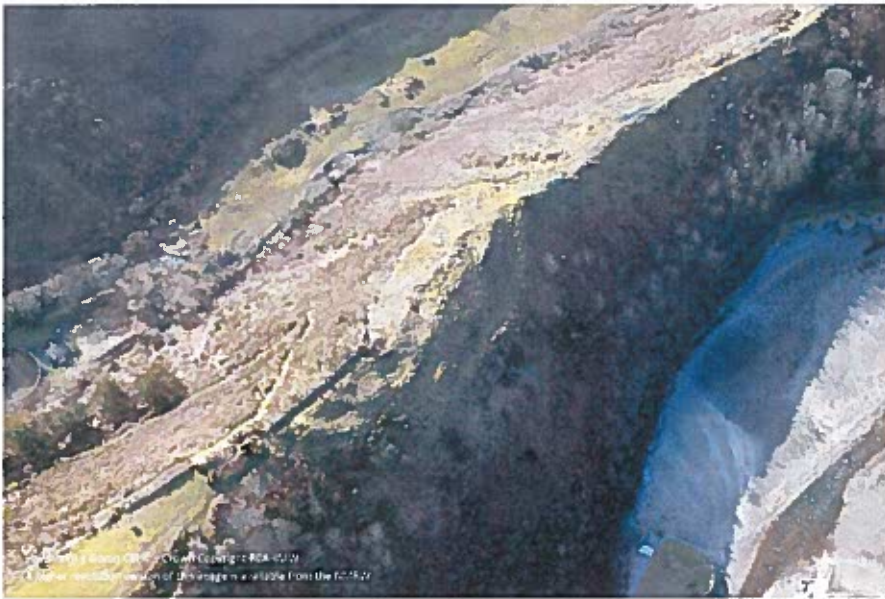
- Recommend scheduling site



Survey Date: April 2012 (print scale 1:500 at A3)
Survey Staff: LB

Crown Copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Wales 2013
Hafwrdd y Gwyl: Cwmni'r Brenhinol Hafwrdd Cymru 2013

Solva Ridge fort survey plan (RCAHMW)



Solva ridge fort: Recent aerial photo from Toby Driver ©

APPENDIX 1

Emergency Archaeological Response (EAR) – Draft – when agreed it is envisaged that it will be drawn up as a flow diagram

It is envisaged that in the first instance this response will be distributed to all PCNPA Park Delivery Team, it may then form part of the broader PCNPA management or emergency plans.

This emergency archaeological response is to cover situations where: fire, flood, unauthorised excavation, vandalism, etc. may have resulted in damage or destruction to archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites (upland bunt areas for example); also where new unexpected archaeological discoveries have been made.

Reporting Archaeological Damage or potential damage

Damage

If Human remains are found the coroner must be informed: H.M. Coroner, Town Hall, Hamilton Terrace, Milford Haven SA73 3JW 01646 698129.

If remains are possibly recent also inform police via the non-emergency number 101

Inform local Ranger – names and areas to be listed and on-call number

Should Ranges not be contactable contact archaeologist (see below)

Ranger to contact archaeologist Pete Crane (PC), in first instance on work mobile 07866 771175, if no answer leave message but continue efforts to make contact, try home number 01437 720806 or personal mobile 07812 240270. If no response from Pete Crane attempt to contact Phil Bennett (PB) work 01646 624830 mobile work 07866771166 home 01348 831416 personal mobile

07974109326. If neither PC or PB are available Dyfed Archaeological Trust 01558 823121 may be able to assist.

PC or PB - Assess Damage. Check against DAT HER record on Mapinfo layer at PCNPA and www.archwilio.org.uk and or contact DAT direct. If SAM, inform Cadw (in order of contact Polly Groom 01443 336132 mobile 07800 821651; Field monument Warden Joseph Cliff 07968609839; Jon Berry 01463 336073; Cadw reception 01443 336000). PC or PB depending on the nature and scale of the incident to inform the landowners and also check for other environmental protections (SSSI) which may have been compromised, and inform the appropriate bodies – Natural Resources Wales – Environment Agency.

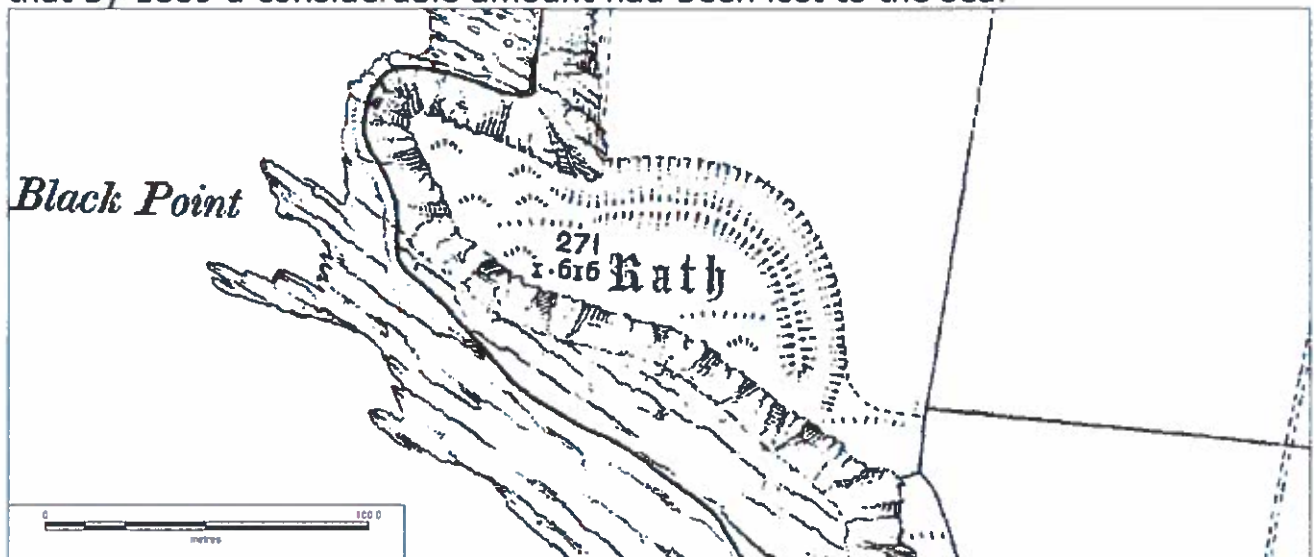
If PC or PB cannot deal with problem themselves they should assemble team – emergency action volunteers including from Arfodir and PCNPA volunteers (PC and PB to hold list of contacts). If professional help is needed costs will need to be agreed with PCNPA in advance, or grants agreed with Cadw.

APPENDIX 2

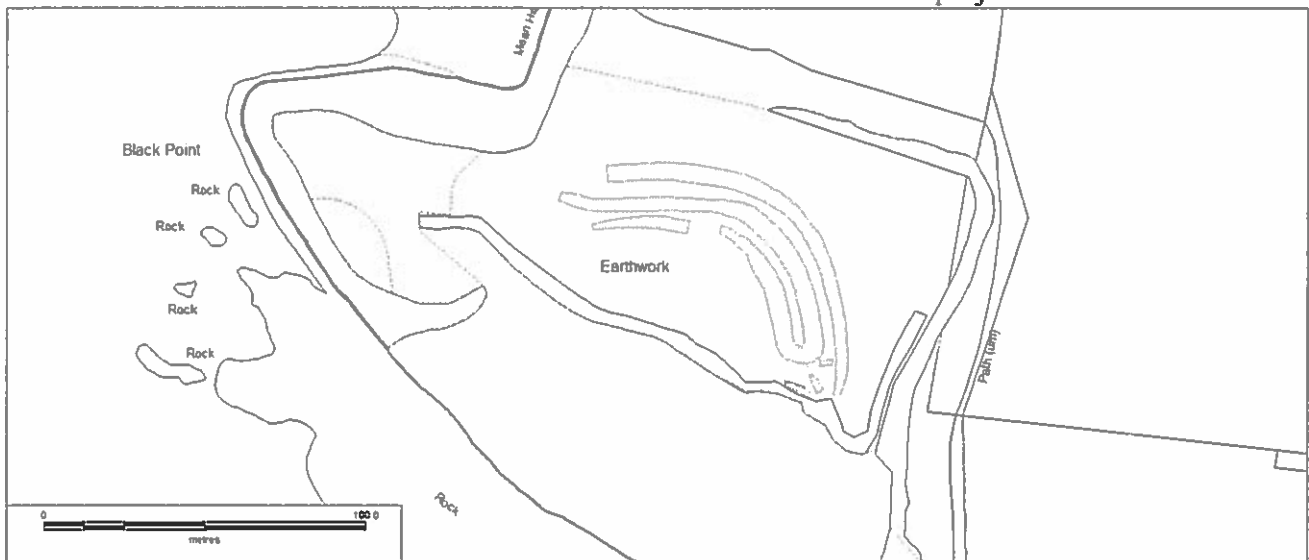
SAM PE 265 Black Point Rath, Broad Haven

HER Description PRN 3128

Black Point Rath is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1889 as a univallate promontory fort. The map shows the fort naturally defended by high sea cliffs to the west and south, and by a curving bank approximately 120m long with an external ditch to the north and east. An entrance lies between the bank terminal at the south end and the edge of the cliffs. The internal area is about 120m E - W and 35m N - S, although it is likely that by 1889 a considerable amount had been lost to the sea.



Black Point Rath Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1889



Black Point Rath Ordnance Survey

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The fort is suffering severe coastal erosion. The whole of the promontory is slowly crumbling into the sea and resembles a blancmange sliding off plate. The fort is probably 5m to 10m lower than it was 100 years ago, and great fissures have opened up all over its surface making a visit an extremely hazardous operation. However, some details of the fort are still visible. The bank stands to over 3m high internally and over 5m above the base of the ditch. Where it has cracked open the shattered stone composition of the bank is clearly visible. On a previous visit in 2001 a chevaux de frise was visible beneath the bank, but erosion has now removed it.

The Royal Commission in 1925 record that the Rev. J Phillips excavated two hut circles within the fort and found charcoal, two spindle whorls, ox bone, teeth, oyster and mussel shells, a piece of pottery and a burnt clay floor.

K Murphy 16 August 2006

Site condition March 2014

Severe erosion continues to affect the site. Since 2006 the whole of the interior of the fort has been lost to the sea as well as part of the main defensive bank and the entrance area, an area approximately 100m E-W by 30m N-S. Most of this is likely to have gone during the severe storms of the winter of 2013-14. Almost all of the remainder of the defensive bank is split open and fissured, and is now unsafe. The defensive ditch survives intact apart from at its western end and south-east end (see sketch plan). The southern side of the western end of the counterscarp bank has dropped by c.2m, exposing a longitudinal section in which can be seen what appears to be a chevaux de frise (the one seen in 2001 and thought to have been lost in 2006) in a buried soil. E-W aligned fissures run across the whole of the site, and apart from those affecting the southern part of the sites, these currently *appear* stable.

Health and safety considerations for possible future work

The whole of the southern part of the site, including the whole of the surviving main defensive bank should be designated a no-go area.

Access to recording the possible chevaux de frise exposed in the counterscarp bank could potentially be undertaken, but this only should be done following a full risk assessment by PCNPA H&S staff. Fieldwork must be carried out immediately following the risk assessment. A delay of over a month will require a new risk assessment.

If PCNPA H&S staff are satisfied that work can be undertaken on the site, then a method statement, including designation of safe routes on and off the site, will be required.

At no time should volunteers be allowed on the site.

Monitoring plan

The site is now so badly eroded and parts of it are so potentially dangerous that very little useful archaeological information can now be recovered. Limited detailed recording is suggested, plus an annual photographic survey.

The only current opportunity for detailed work is to record the chevaux de frise and associated features exposed in the counterscarp bank, assuming that this is possible following a H&S assessment. This recording should consist of cleaning and recording the exposed section and the recovery of samples for radiocarbon dating and possibly environmental analysis.

Photographic recording/monitoring of site should take place from outside the zone of erosion, ie from the coastal path. This should be done on an annual basis, in March following winter storms, and will essentially provide a record of the site's disintegration.

The annual photographic recording/monitoring may identify other opportunities for detailed recording. However, this is considered unlikely, as the zone of active erosion and fissuring will migrate north, rendering the whole site unsafe.

The photographic record made over the past few years, future photographs, together with other information should be catalogued and collated and lodged with the HER.

- The site should be de-scheduled.

CADW SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS PCNPA AREA 2013-14

RHIF YR ADRODDIAD / REPORT NUMBER 2014/14

**Mawrth 2014
March 2014**

Paratowyd yr adroddiad hwn gan / This report has been prepared by Pete Crane

Swydd / Position: Archaeologist



Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date 9.05.2014

Mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi ei gael yn gywir a derbyn sêl bendith
This report has been checked and approved by Ken Murphy

ar ran Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Dyfed Cyf.
on behalf of Dyfed Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Swydd / Position: Trust Director



Llofnod / Signature

Dyddiad / Date 9.05.2014

Yn unol â'n nôd i roddi gwasanaeth o ansawdd uchel, croesawn unrhyw sylwadau sydd gennych
ar gynnwys neu strwythur yr adroddiad hwn

As part of our desire to provide a quality service we would welcome any comments you may
have on the content or presentation of this report



**INVESTOR IN PEOPLE
BUDDSODDWR MEWN POBL**

