LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
SM 93574 01766

Prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services,
a contracting arm of Heneb – the Trust for Welsh Archaeology

For: Sirius Planning

Heneb

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

HENEB - THE TRUST FOR WELSH ARCHAEOLOGY – DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

REPORT NO. 2024-26
PROJECT RECORD NO. 130798

August 2024

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SM 93574 01766

by:

Tom Jamieson, Luke Jenkins, and Jessica Domiczew

Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Cymru:
Rhanbarth Dyfed
Corner House, 6 Stryd Caerfyrddin, Llandeilo,
Sir Gaerfyrddin SA19 6AE
Ffon: Ymholiadau Cyffredinol 01558 823121
Ebost: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Gwefan: www.archaeolegdyfed.org.uk

Trust for Welsh Archaeology:
Dyfed Region
Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo,
Carmarthenshire SA19 6AE
Tel: General Enquiries 01558 823121
Email: info@dyfedarchaeology.org.uk
Website: www.dyfedarchaeology.org.uk

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SM 93574 01766

Client	Sirius Planning
Event Record No	130798
Report No	2024-26
Project Code	FS23-086
Report Prepared By	Tom Jamieson
Fieldwork Undertaken By	Luke Jenkins, Tom Jamieson and Jessica Domiczew
Illustrated By	Hubert Wilson
Report Approved By	Frances Murphy

Rev Number	Description	Undertaken	Approved	Date
V1	Draft	TJ	LJ	
V2	Draft	TJ	LJ	
V3	Draft	LJ		
V4	Final	LJ	FM	16/08/2024
V5	Edit	PP/LJ	PP	28/08/2024

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SM 93574 01766 2024

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGS

PHOTOGRAPHS

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Lambeeth Farm, Pwllcrochan, Pembrokeshire on land proposed for the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.

A total of six trenches were excavated targeting anomalies seen in the geophysical survey thought most likely to be the remains of an Iron Age (750 BC - 43 AD) enclosed settlement with concentric annex. The evaluation confirmed that significant archaeological remains most likely dating to the Iron Age are present within the proposed development area. The archaeological potential is greatest at the northern most part of the development area, becoming lower towards its southern extent.

CRYNODEB GWEITHREDOL

Cynhaliwyd gwerthusiad archeolegol yn Fferm Lambeeth, Pwllcrochan, Sir Benfro ar dir arfaethedig ar gyfer adeiladu System Storio Egni Batri (BESS) a seilwaith cysylltiedig.

Cloddiwyd cyfanswm o chwe ffos yn targedu anomaleddau a welwyd yn yr arolwg geoffisegol y credir yn fwyaf tebygol o fod yn weddillion lloc consentrig o'r Oes Haearn (750 CC - 43 OC). Cadarnhaodd y gwerthusiad fod olion archeolegol sylweddol sy'n dyddio'n fwyaf tebygol o'r Oes Haearn yn bresennol yn ardal y datblygiad arfaethedig. Mae'r potensial archeolegol ar ei fwyaf yn rhan gogleddol y safle, gan ddod yn is tua'r de.

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2024

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Commission

1.1.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm of Heneb - the Trust for Welsh Archaeology was commissioned by Sirius Planning to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the survival of buried archaeological remains within an area (Area 2) proposed for the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure at Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire (centred on SM 93574 01766; Figs 1 and 2).

1.1.2 In 2023 360 archaeology undertook a geophysical survey on behalf of the client. This survey showed anomalies thought most likely to be the remains of an Iron Age (750 BC – 43 AD) enclosed settlement with concentric annex in the northern part of the proposed development area (Fig 3).

1.1.3 Accordingly, Heneb - Development Management (Dyfed Region), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the planning authority, recommended that the site should be subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation, with the resulting report supplied prior to the determination of the planning application. This report presents the results of the evaluation.

1.1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that might be present within the development area. Should any significant archaeological deposits be revealed, a programme of further archaeological mitigation would be formulated and potentially implemented prior to development.

1.1.5 Prior to the commencement of works a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Dyfed Archaeological Services and approved by Heneb - Development Management (Dyfed Region), in their role as advisor to the local planning authority (Appendix 1).

1.1.6 All works undertaken were in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023). The Trust for Welsh archaeology – Dyfed Region is a CIfA Registered Organisation.

1.2 Scope of Project

1.2.1 A WSI for trial trenching was prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services prior to the commencement of works. This outlined the methodology by which the trial trenching was undertaken.

1.2.2 The purpose of field evaluation as defined by CIfA (2014) is:

to gain information about the archaeological resource within a given area or site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context, leading to one or more of the following:

- *The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- *The formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource*
- *The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research*

1.2.3 The overall scheme of work was summarised as follows:

The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation within the development area for a proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure at Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire. The archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, Photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy. Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.

1.3 Report Outline

This report describes the location of the study area, reviews the historical and archaeological background, and provides a summary and discussion of the trial trenching and its results.

1.4 Abbreviations

- All sites recorded on the regional Historic Environment Record (**HER**) are identified by their Primary Reference Number (**PRN**) and located by their National Grid Reference (**NGR**). The HER is held and managed by the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region, Corner House, Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo SA19 6AE.
- Sites recorded on the National Monument Record (**NMR**) held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (**RCAHMW**) are identified by their National Primary Reference Number (**NPRN**).
- Written Scheme of Investigation – **WSI**
- Altitude is expressed to a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- References to cartographic, documentary evidence and published sources will be given in brackets throughout the text, with full details listed in the sources section at the rear of the report.

1.5 Illustrations

1.5.1 Printed map extracts are not necessarily produced to their original scale.

1.6 Timeline

The following timeline (Table 1) is used within this report to give date ranges for the various archaeological periods that may be mentioned within the text.

Table 1: *Archaeological and historical timeline for Wales*

Period	Approximate Date	
Palaeolithic	*c*.450,000 – 10,000 BC	**Prehistoric**
Mesolithic	*c*. 10,000 – 4400 BC	
Neolithic	*c*.4400 – 2300 BC	
Bronze Age	*c*.2300 – 700 BC	
Iron Age	*c*.700 BC – AD 43	
Roman (Romano-British) Period	AD 43 – *c.* AD 410	**Historic**
Post-Roman / Early Medieval Period	*c*. AD 410 – AD 1086	
Medieval Period	1086 – 1536	
Post-Medieval Period*	1536 – 1750	
Modern	20th century onwards	

* Note: The post-medieval and Industrial periods are combined as the post-medieval period on the regional HER, as held by Heneb

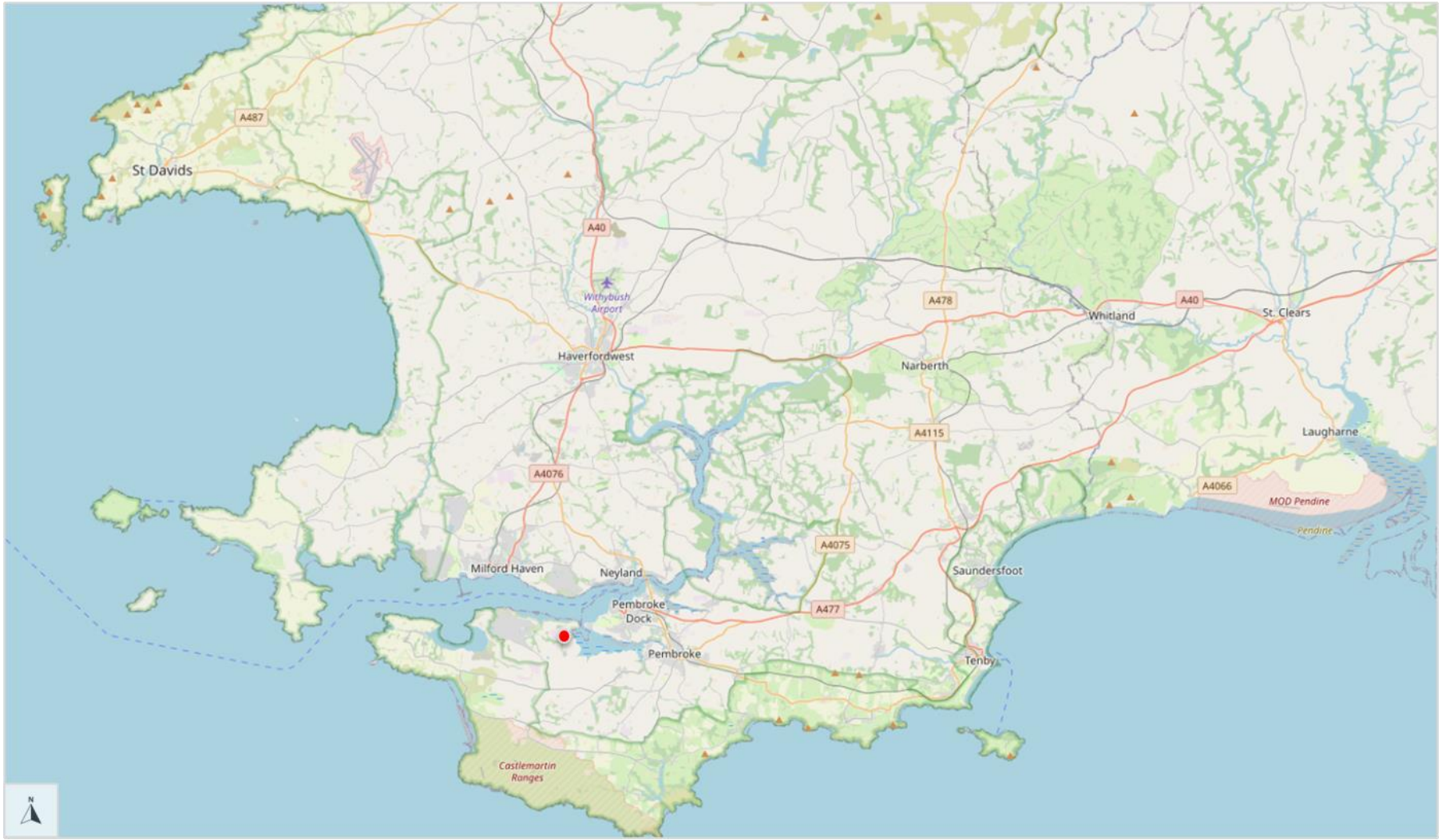


Figure 1: Location of Lambeeth (red dot).
Background mapping copyright: Google streetmap

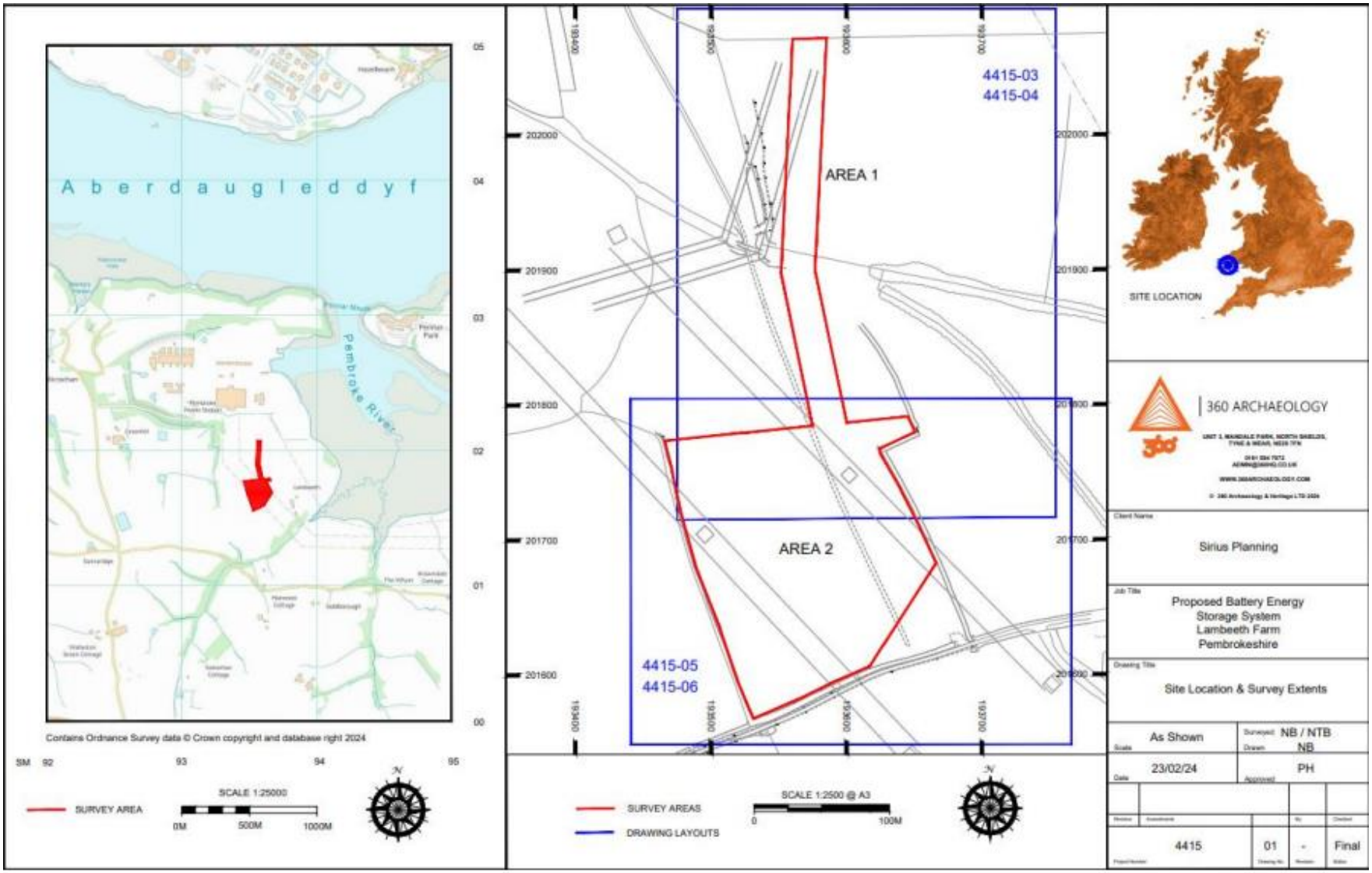


Figure 2: Location plan development area shaded in red (provided by client, not to scale).

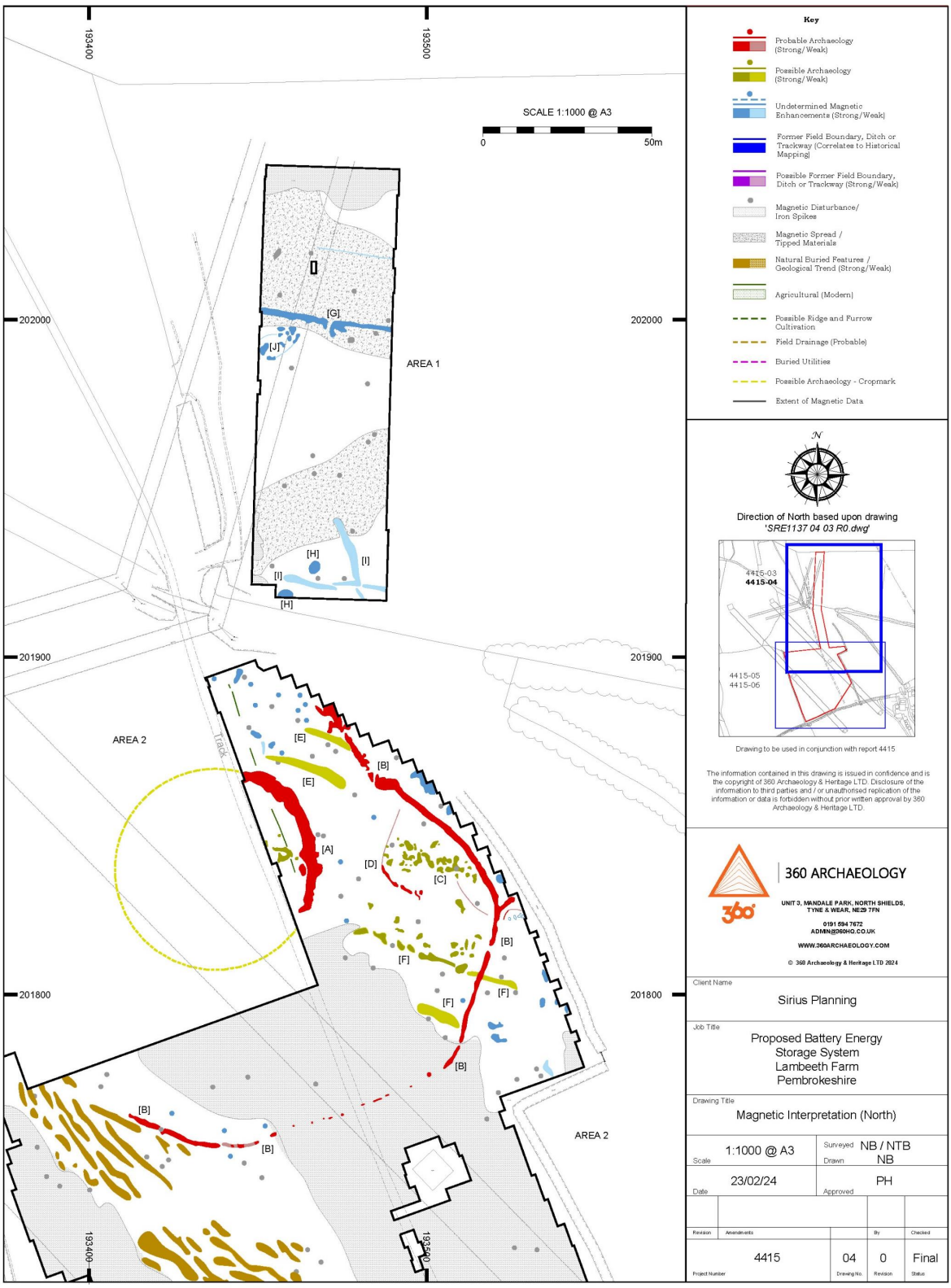


Figure 3: Results from 360 Archaeology and Heritage geophysical survey.
Image supplied by client from 360 Archaeology & Heritage geophysical survey report PN:4415 20

2. SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, Topography, and Geology

2.1.1 The development area (Fig 2) is located on Lambeeth Farm, Pwllcochran, in southern Pembrokeshire, Wales, near the village of Cosheston and a few miles northeast of Pembroke. It lies 500 meters south of Pembroke Power Station and directly east of the recently built Greenlink Convertor Station.

2.1.2 Situated on the northern coast of the Angle Peninsula, the site overlooks the estuary of the Pembroke River, which flows into Milford Haven (Photo 1). The development area tops a gently sloping hill, bordered by valleys to the north and south with the land to the east gradually dropping away towards the sea.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology consists of the Skrinkle Sandstone Formation, sedimentary rock formed between 372.2 and 346.7 million years ago during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods (BGS 2024). No superficial deposits are noted.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.2.1 The development area has previously been subject to a historic environment desk-based assessment (Aeon Archaeology 2023), Assessment of Significance of the Impact of the Development on Historic Landscape (ASIDOHL), environmental statement (Sirius Planning 2023) and geophysical survey (360 Archaeology 2023).

2.2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment and ASIDOHL were summarized in the environmental statement which concluded:

Assessment of the proposed development of a BESS on land at Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire, SA71 5TR has shown that the potential effects of the development on archaeological assets are not environmentally significant. In the light of the precautionary principle, it is recommended that a suite of archaeological attendances is considered to cater for the potential of the land to contain as yet unidentified archaeological assets. These attendances should commence with a geophysical survey to inform the need for and scope of any further archaeological attendances desirable to fully mitigate the impact of construction of any sub-surface archaeological assets.

Assessment of the proposed development has shown that the potential effects of the development on the historic landscape are not environmentally significant and no mitigation is required.

Assessment of the proposed development has shown that the potential effects of the development on designated historic assets are not environmentally significant, and no mitigation is required.

2.2.3 The results of the geophysical survey, also seen in Fig 3 are summarized thus:

The results of the magnetic survey identified a diverse range of anomalies, encompassing archaeological, natural, agricultural, and modern anthropogenic influences. Notably, a significant archaeological landscape was detected, characterised by a prominent curvilinear feature. This anomaly correlates with a circular cropmark evident from 1955 aerial Photography and could be a ring ditch associated with Lambeeth Farm Round Barrow Pair, assumed to be within this vicinity. A secondary, expansive curvilinear anomaly surrounding the inner ring hints at potential settlement activity, given the additional responses within its interior. If this was a settlement, it would be anticipated to predate the construction of the

presumed round barrows. Further investigations would be required to validate this.

North of these anomalies, additional responses were identified, but landscape alterations from use by the nearby Pembroke Power Station, evidenced by aerial Photography, before later reinstatement to farmland complicate their origin. Linear and curvilinear trends to the south lack clear anthropogenic identification, with potential geological connections. High voltage power lines also caused significant interference, potentially impacting the detection of nearby buried features.

2.2.4 It is not clear why the geophysical survey report concluded that the outer enclosure recorded by geophysical survey was likely to be older than the possible barrow. It would seem much more likely to be later.

2.2.5 In the area immediately to the west and north of the development area lies the Greenlink Interconnector Scheme. This cable scheme was subject to a suite of archaeological work prior to construction. This included geophysical survey (Davies 2019) and archaeological watching brief (Jenkins et al forthcoming).

2.2.6 When considering the two geophysical surveys together re-interpretation is required, with the anomalies much more consistent with those of an Iron Age (750 BC - 43AD) enclosed settlement with concentric annex with a heavily defended entrance towards the northwest.

2.2.7 The archaeological watching brief (Jenkins et al forthcoming) also found evidence of three Medieval food driers and associated features in the northwestern part of the field within which the development area sits. This indicates that there is potential for significant archaeological remains from historic periods to survive.

2.3 The Iron Age and enclosed settlement

2.3.1 The Iron Age in West Wales is generally considered to span the period 750 BC to 43 AD. This era is characterized by significant technological advancements, particularly in metallurgy, as well as profound changes in social organization. Among the most distinctive features of this period are hillforts, large, defended enclosures usually built in prominent locations.

2.3.2 Hillforts and other forms of enclosed settlement are representative of the evolving society of the time. It is now widely considered that whilst these may well have started as purely defensive structures, they eventually became important to identity, power, status and display (Murphy 2016).

2.3.3 When considering the different forms of enclosed settlement, Murphy (2016, after Murphy and Murphy 2010) offers concise definitions for the three forms seen in the west of Wales which are as follows:

- **Hillforts:** a hilltop enclosure heavily defended by one or more lines rampart.
- **Promontory forts:** inland or coastal defended on at least one side by one or more lines of rampart.
- **Enclosed settlement**: an area protected by one or more lines of bank and ditches. The banks and ditches are generally smaller than the ramparts of the hillforts and promontory forts.

2.3.4 This evaluation report is focused on the remains of what is thought to be an enclosed settlement. These are the most common form of enclosure during the Iron Age with more than 400 known in West Wales predominantly across central Pembrokeshire and west Carmarthenshire (Murphy and Murphy 2010). As noted above, these are generally smaller and less well defended than hillforts or promontory forts and are generally thought in most instances to date to the later part of the Iron Age after circa 200 BC (Murphy and Murphy 2010). Due to this smaller size many now survive only as cropmarks being much more vulnerable to ploughing and land clearance.

2.3.5 A recognized grouping within enclosed settlements are those with concentric annexes, of which the enclosure at Lambeeth is suggested as an example. These are again most common within central Pembrokeshire and western Carmarthenshire consisting of an outer ditch running roughly concentric to the inner ditches. This outer ring is usually smaller than the main enclosure ditch with an average of 40m to 60m between the two rings (Murphy and Murphy 2010).

2.3.6 Interpretations of the function of these concentric annexes include the suggestion that they were for enclosing livestock outside the main enclosure, but other possibilities such as a location for ritual displays/practices or the storage of food are also a possibility. However, these areas have been little investigated archaeologically.

3 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 To ascertain the significance and state of preservation of potential archaeological features within the development plot, six evaluation trenches were excavated within Area 2 of the proposed development (Fig 4).

3.1.2 A 360° mechanical digger fitted with a 1.6m grading bucket was used to open the trenches under archaeological supervision. All non-archaeologically significant overburden was removed, and the trenches were excavated down onto archaeological levels or undisturbed natural ground - whichever was reached first.

3.1.3 Following machine excavation, each trench was cleaned by hand-trowelling to enable identification of the presence or absence of archaeological remains.

3.1.4 All deposits were recorded in accordance with the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region recording system. Trench plans and sections were recorded by means of measured sketches, GPS survey and Photography.

3.1.5 No deposits for environmental sampling were recovered during the archaeological fieldwork.

3.2 Post-Fieldwork Reporting and Archiving

3.2.1 An archive will be prepared as per the requirements of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region archive retention policy (2018).

3.2.2 The results of the fieldwork have been assessed in local, regional and wider contexts. The report includes a desk-based research element to ensure that the site is placed within its wider archaeological context.

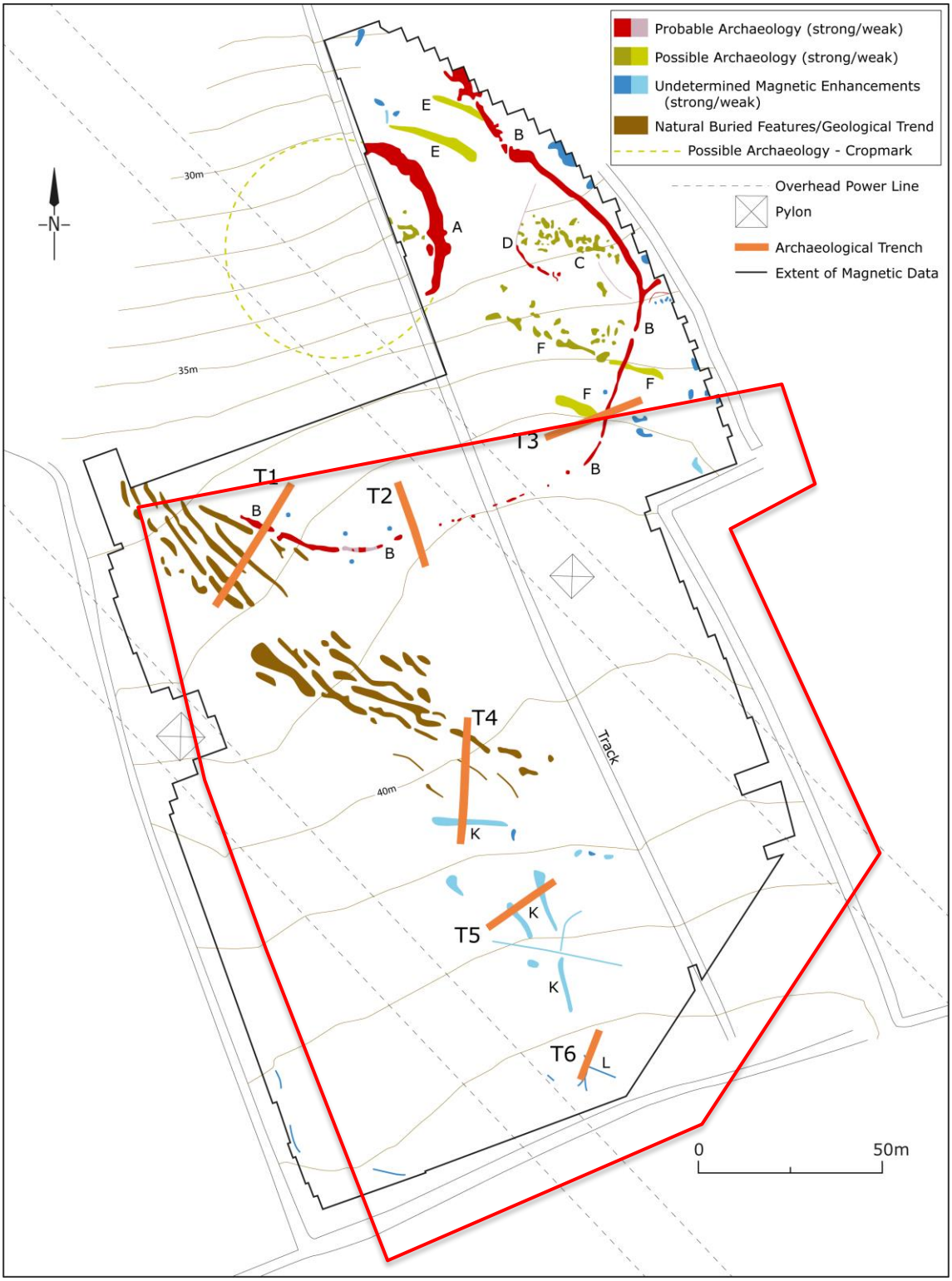


Figure 4: Plan showing the location of trial trenches excavated in Area 2 overlain on the geophysical survey interpretation.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted between the 22nd and 28th July 2024 by Luke Jenkins, Tom Jamieson, and Jessica Domiczew. The site was inspected by Heneb - Development Management (Dyfed Region) in their role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority on Friday the 26th of July 2024.

4.1.2 The six trenches were excavated to the levels of exposed geology or archaeology, whichever came first (Fig 4). After they had been machine excavated, each trench was hand-cleaned to identify and enhance visibility of any exposed archaeological features.

4.1.3 There was a small degree of variation in the topsoil across the site due to changes in the underlying geology. Primarily it comprised mid-brown friable silty clay with rare very small sub-angular stones and occasional burnt limestone pieces. Its depth ranged from 0.16m to 0.24m.

4.1.4 The subsoil in each trench also varied with the underlying geology but was primarily a light greyish brown silty clay with rare very small to large sub-angular stones. The depth ranged from 0.06m to 0.16m.

4.1.5 The underlying natural geology varied considerably not only across the site but also within the individual trenches with bands of mudstone, clay and red sandstone.

4.1.6 A context register is presented after the results of each trench.

Photograph 1: View across the site looking northeast.

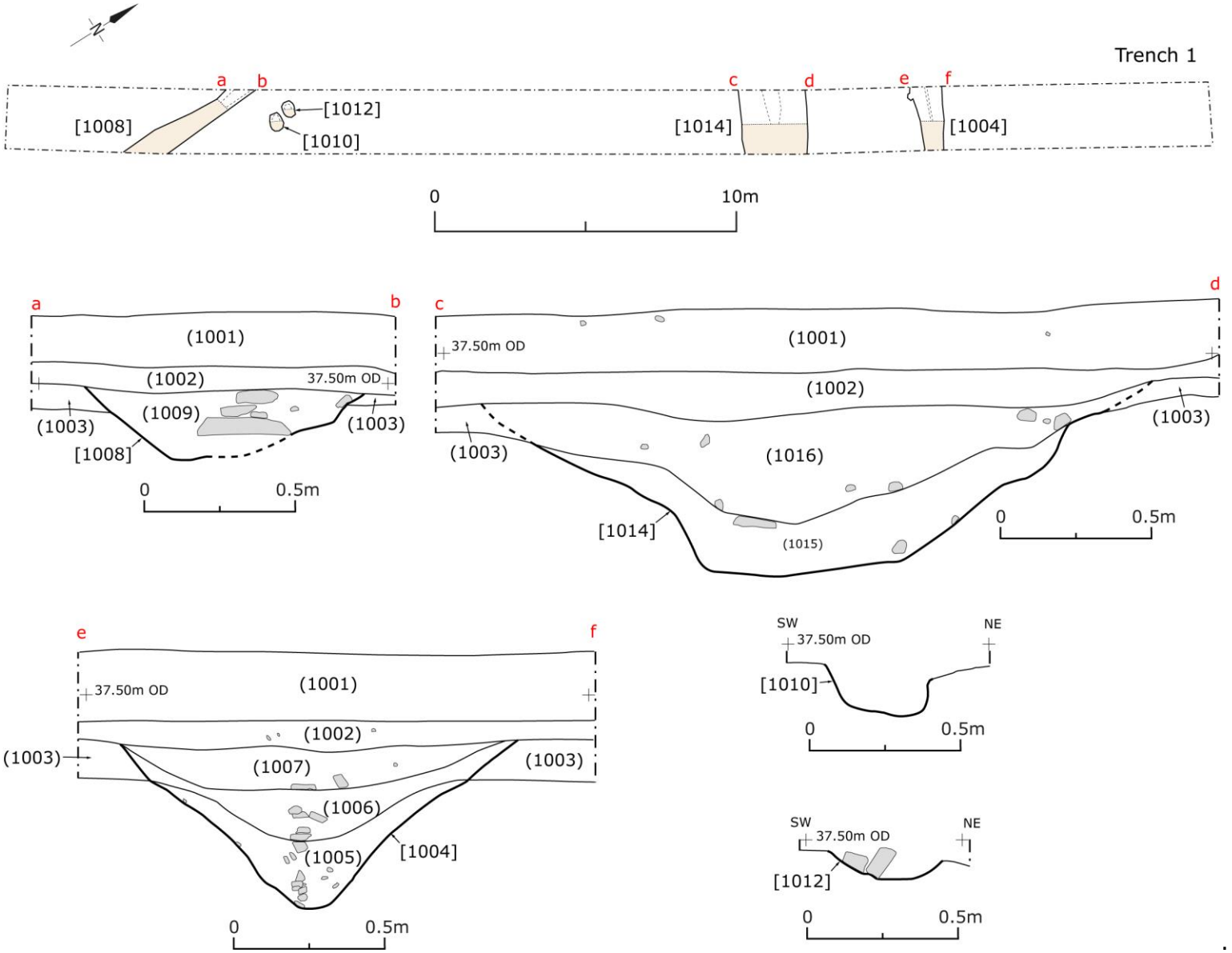


Figure 5: Plan and sections of Trench 1.

4.2 Trench 1 (Photos 2 to 12) (Fig 5) (Table 2)

4.2.1 Trench 1 measured 40m long and 1.85m wide and was located at the northwest end of the development area orientated northeast/southwest, it was placed to target the possible enclosure ditch marked as linear B in the geophysical survey (Fig 4, Photos 2 and 3). It also aimed to investigate the geophysical anomalies thought likely to be geological banding at the southwestern end of the trench.

4.2.2 The overlying layers in this trench comprised topsoil (1001) which was 0.21m deep and contained no finds, and subsoil (1002) which was 0.11m deep and contained no finds.

4.2.3 The underlying geology (1003) varied greatly in this trench changing from a pinkish brown clay to bands of yellowish sandy clay and areas of greyish brown clay silt that contain frequent sub angular stone. These changes were visible as bands running on a northwest/southeast orientation.

4.3.4 After the trench was cleaned the targeted enclosure ditch (anomaly B) was clearly visible as a brown linear feature running across the trench (Fig 5, Photo 4). Upon excavation this proved to be a steeply cut V-shaped ditch [1004] that survived to a depth of 0.54m and 1.32m in width (Fig 5, Photos 5 and 6).

4.2.5 This ditch had three subtlety different but distinct compact silty clay fills (Fig 5). The lowest fill (1005) is possibly the result of erosion of the sides and bank with the upper two being the result of the ditch silting up over time. These fills all contained occasional sub-angular stones with the upper two fills also having rare charcoal flecks and rare heat affected stone. A small flint flake (debitage) was recovered from the bottom of this feature.

Photograph 2. View along Trench 1. Looking southwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 3. View along Trench 1. Looking northeast, 1m scale.

Photograph 4: Enclosure ditch [1004] in Trench 1 prior to excavation. Looking east, 1m scale.

Photograph 5: Enclosure ditch [1004] in Trench 1 after excavation. Looking northwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 6: Enclosure ditch [1004] in Trench 1 after excavation. Looking west, 1m scale.

4.2.6 4m to the southwest of ditch [1004] was a much fainter linear feature that proved on excavation to be another ditch [1014] running on the same alignment (Fig 5, Photos 7, 8 and 9). Ditch [1014] was 2.21m wide and 0.54m deep and had very similar fills to ditch [1004], with gently curving sides and a mostly flat base.

4.2.7 Ditch [1014] had two fills (1015 and 1016) (Fig 5). The primary fill comprised compact pinkish brown silt clay with occasional subangular stone with 2% manganese and rare charcoal flecks. This is thought mostly likely to be the result of the now eroded bank slumping into the ditch after construction. The upper fill of ditch [1014] comprised compact greyish brown silty clay occasional subangular stone and rare charcoal flecks. This is thought most likely to be the result of gradual silting over a long period of time.

4.2.8 Given their similarities in depth, alignment and the nature of their fills it is likely that the two ditches [1004 and 1014] are contemporaneous with each other. With hindsight, ditch [1014] can be seen in the geophysical report running parallel to the enclosure ditch (linear anomaly B) rather than in line with the natural geology (Fig 4).

4.2.9 The purpose of ditch [1014] is unclear but may have been a strengthening or extension of the enclosure's boundaries. There is no surviving evidence of any associated banks but the nature of the fills of these two ditches would suggest that both ditches had silted up prior to the banks being levelled. It is worth noting that there is a slight but distinct raised ridge of bedrock between these two ditches (Photo 8 and 9). This may be higher due to having been protected from the plough by the presence of a bank now levelled.

Photograph 7: Ditch [1014] in Trench 1 after excavation. Looking northwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 8: View showing the two enclosure ditches [1014] and [1004] with a raised area of bedrock visible in-between. Looking northeast, 1m scale.

Photograph 9: View showing the two enclosure ditches [1014 foreground] and [1004, background]. Looking northeast, 1m scale.

4.2.10 At the southwestern end of Trench 1 was a linear feature [1008] running northwest / southeast alongside two post holes (Fig 5, Photo 10). Linear feature [1008] is consistent with the remains of a stone caped drain and measured 0.92m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Fig 5, Photo 11). Its fill (1009) comprised compact grey silt capped with large flat angular stones averaging 0.30m x 0.13m x 0.08m.

4.2.11 The post holes [1010] and [1012] were both large being over 0.40m in diameter and containing large packing stones up to 0.30m in length (Fig 5, Photos 10 and 12). The alignment of these two features seems to respect the alignment as drain [1008]. Given the proximity and the similar alignment of the two post holes with this drain it is thought likely that these features could represent the remains of a structure.

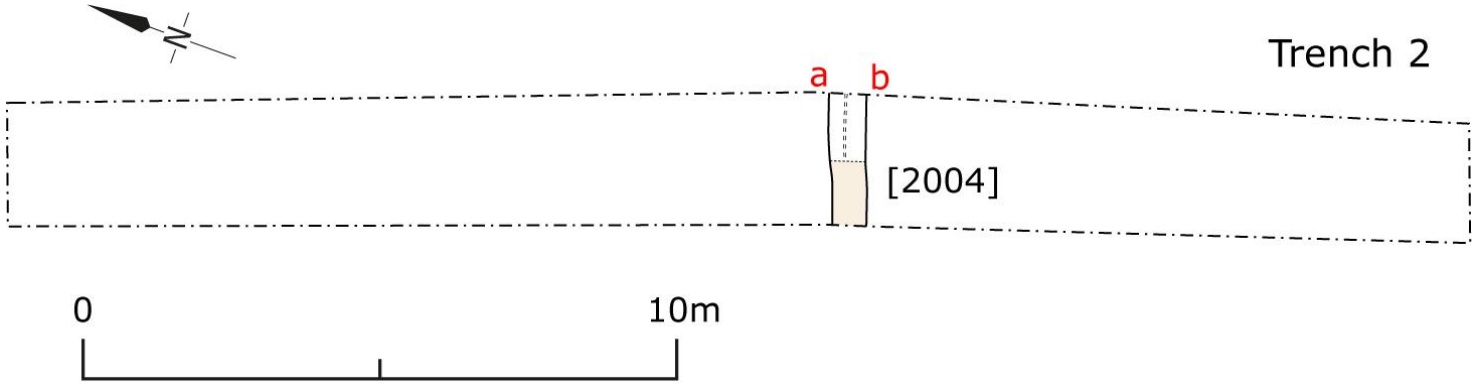
Photograph 10: Linear feature [1008] with post holes [1010] and [1012] after excavation. Looking southwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 11: North facing section through linear feature [1008]. 0.50m scale.

Photograph 12: Post-excavation shot of the two post holes [1010] and [1012] with large packing stones still in situ. Posthole [1012] is in the foreground. Looking southwest, 0.50m scale.

Table 2: Context register for Trench 1.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(1001)	Brown clay silt biologically active topsoil	0.21m deep.
(1002)	Greyish clay silt subsoil.	0.11m deep.
(1003)	Natural underlying geology variable across the trench predominately mudstone or siltstone with pinkish grey clay.	
[1004]	Cut of ditch running NW/SE. It has a sharp break of slope with steep smooth sides leading to a V shaped profile. Enclosure ditch B.	Length 1.0m Width 1.32m Depth 0.54m
(1005)	Primary fill of ditch [1004]. Compact pinkish brown silty clay. Occasional medium subangular stone. Flecks of manganese and yellowish?	Length 1.0m Width 1.05m Depth 0.22m
(1006)	Secondary fill of [1004]. Compact mid pinkish grey/yellow silty clay. Occasional medium sub angular stone. Occasional charcoal flecks and burnt stone	Length 1.0m Width 1.32m Depth 0.22m
(1007)	Upper fill of [1004]. Friable mid blackish grey silty clay. Occasional subangular stone, burnt stone and charcoal flecks.	Length 1.0m Width 1.98m Depth 0.14m
[1008]	Cut of linear drain. Aligned SE/NW with a sharp break of slope leading too steep near vertical sides and a flat smooth base.	Length 3.20m width 0.92m Depth 0.23m
(1009)	Fill of drain [1008]. Compact brownish grey silt. With frequent large subangular stones average size 0.30m x 0.13m x 0.08m.	Length 3.20m width 0.92m Depth 0.23m
[1010]	Cut of posthole. Sub oval in plan E/W orientation with a sharp break of slope, steep sides with a flat base that slopes to the west.	Length 0.42m Width 0.33m Depth 0.15m
(1011)	Fill of posthole [1010]. Compact greyish brown silty clay. Large subangular average size. 30m x 0.24m x 0.06m packing stones.	Length 0.42m Width 0.33m Depth 0.15m
[1012]	Cut of posthole. Sub oval in plan E/W orientation with a sharp break of slope, steep sides with a flat base that slopes to the west.	Length 0.52m Width 0.36m Depth 0.15m
(1013)	Fill of posthole [1012]. Compact greyish brown silty clay. Large subangular average size. 20m x 0.08m x 0.07m packing stones.	Length 0.52m Width 0.36m Depth 0.15m
[1014]	Cut of large linear enclosure ditch with a NW/SE orientation. Gentle break of slope leading to gradual sloping sides and a flat base	Length 1.85m Width 2.21m Depth 0.54m
(1015)	Primary fill of ditch [1014] compact pinkish brown silt clay with occasional subangular stone with 2% manganese and rare charcoal flecks	Length 1.02m Width 1.80m Depth 0.17m
(1016)	Upper fill of ditch [1014] compact greyish brown silty clay occasional subangular stone and rare charcoal flecks.	Length 1.02m Width 2.22m Depth 0.36m



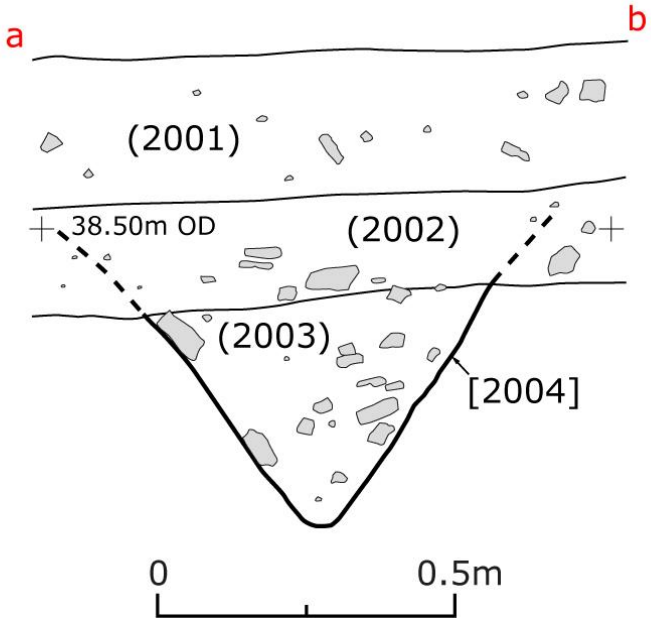


Figure 6: Plan and sections in trench 2.

4.3 Trench 2 (Photos 13 to 15) (Fig 6) (Table 3).

4.3.1 Trench 2 measured 25m long and 1.90m wide and was located in the centre of the development area orientated north / south, it was again placed to target the possible enclosure ditch marked as linear B in the geophysical survey (Fig 4, Photos 13 and 14).

4.3.2 The overlying layers in this trench comprised topsoil (2001) 0.24m deep and contained no finds and subsoil (2002) which was up to 0.17m in depth and contained no finds.

4.3.3 The underlying geology (2005) in this trench was again very varied with the northern half being mostly a pale-yellow clay with stoney bands running northwest / southeast. The southern half being more of a mid-brown silty clay, again with bands of stone running northwest / southeast.

4.3.4 After hand cleaning, the targeted enclosure ditch became visible as a stoney brown linear feature running across the trench [2004] (Fig 6, Photo 15). Upon excavation ditch [2004] proved to be a steeply cut V - shaped ditch very similar in profile to ditch [1004] in Trench 1. This ditch was slightly steeper on its northern side and measured 0.56m deep and 0.80m wide. It was cut into the underlying geology (2005).

4.3.5 The fill of ditch [2004] was a mid-brown silty clay (2003) with frequent randomly sized stones, with rare charcoal flecks throughout (Fig 6, Photo 15), which appeared to be the result of natural silting rather than a deliberate backfilling event.

Photograph 13: View along Trench 2. Looking north, 1m scale.

Photograph 14. View along Trench 2. Looking south, 1m scale.

Photograph 15. Enclosure ditch in Trench 2 after excavation facing east. 1m scale.

Table 3: Context register for Trench 2.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(2001)	Light to mid brown silt clay, biologically active topsoil.	Length 24.70m Width 1.90m Depth 0.24m
(2002)	Mid red brown silt clay with occasional stones. Subsoil	Length 24.70m Width 1.90m Depth 0.24m
(2003)	Mid brown silt clay with frequent randomly sized subangular stones up to 0.12m in size but 0.05m on average. Rare charcoal flecks throughout.	Length 1.00m Width 0.80m Depth 0.56m
[2004]	Cut of enclosure ditch B, V shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope leading to steep smooth sides and a consistent base.	Length 1.00m Width 0.80m Depth 0.56m
(2005)	Natural underlying geology, very varied within this trench. The northern half predominately pale yellow stoney clay with the southern half being mid brown silt clay with bands of stone.	Length 24.70m Width 1.90m

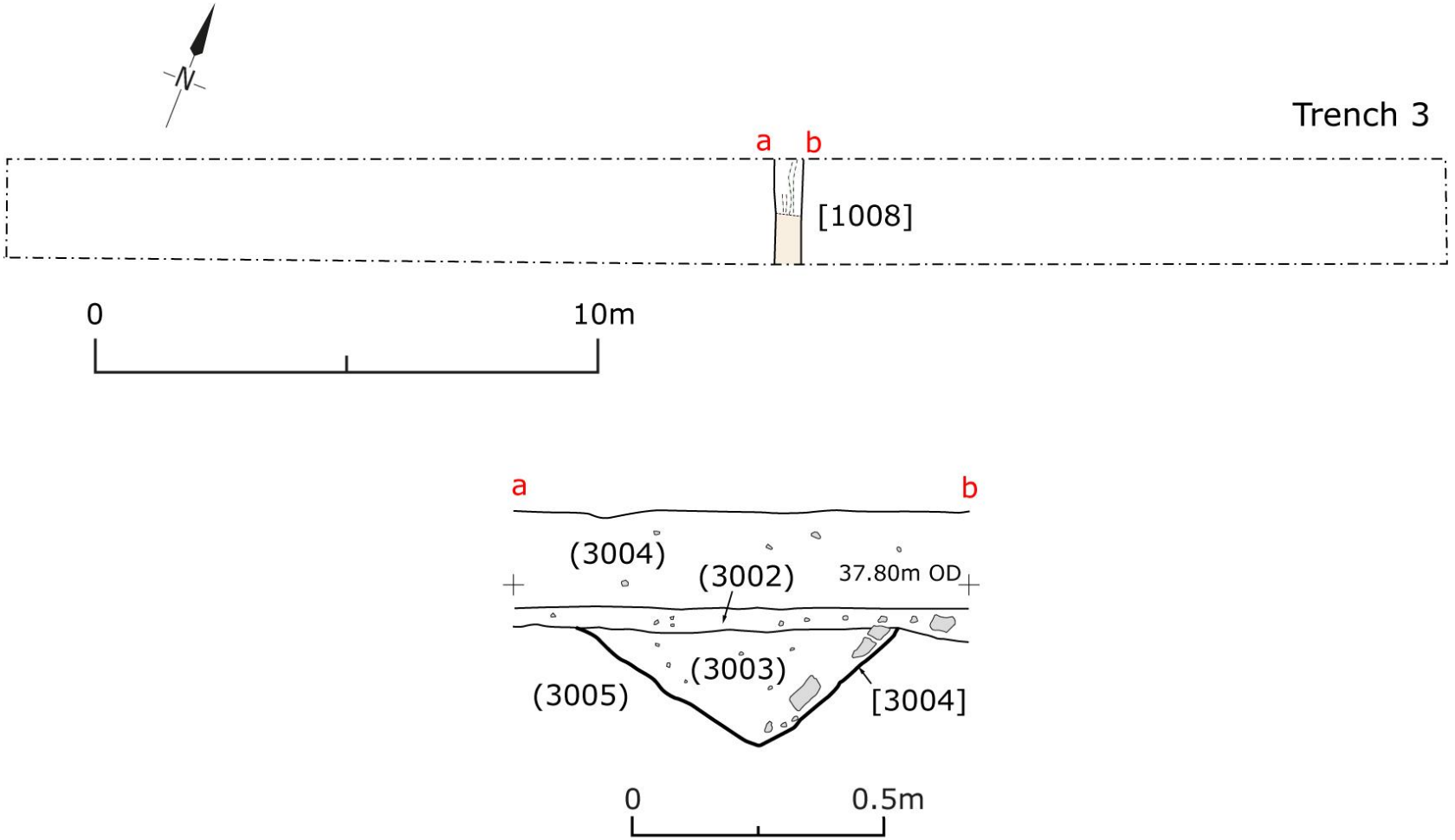


Figure 7: Plan and sections of Trench 3.

4.4 Trench 3 (Photos 16 and 17) (Fig 7) (Table 4)

4.4.1 Trench 3 measured 28m long and 1.90m wide and was located in the northeastern part of the development area orientated east / west and was again placed to target the possible enclosure ditch marked as linear B (Fig 7, Photo 16).

4.4.2 The overlying layers in this trench comprised topsoil (3001) which was only 0.17m in depth, and subsoil (3002) at 0.06m depth, neither of which contained finds.

4.4.3 The underlying geology (3005) in this trench was mostly very stoney with the western end being mainly red sandstone and the east side being predominately a grey green sandstone. There was a notably less stoney band of pale pinkish brown silty clay in the centre of the trench (Photo 16).

4.4.4 Even after hand cleaning the trench the targeted enclosure ditch (linear B) was barely visible as it was cut into the silty clay (3005) in the centre of the trench (Fig 7). On excavation the enclosure ditch [3004] proved to be shallower than in the previous two trenches being only 0.24m deep with a width of 0.59m (Photo 17). This may be as a result of the underlying bedrock being both harder and closer to the surface than in the other trenches. Alternatively, this area of the field may have suffered from a higher degree of plough erosion which could also explain why the soil is so thin. The subsoil in this trench was very stoney and had clearly been dragged over the top of the ditch making it far less visible (Fig 7).

4.4.5 The fill of this section of the enclosure ditch (3003) was a mid-brown slightly silty clay with frequent very small stones, occasional larger stones up to 0.06m and very rare charcoal flecks throughout. This appears to be the result of a natural silting up of the ditch rather than a backfilling event.

Photograph 16: Band of silt between two areas of stone in Trench 3. Looking east, 1m scale.

Photograph 17: Enclosure ditch in Trench 3 after excavation. Looking north, 1m scale.

Table 4: Context register for Trench 3.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(3001)	Light to mid brown silt clay, biologically active topsoil.	Length 28m Width 1.90m Depth 0.17m
(3002)	Mid red brown silt clay with occasional stones. Subsoil	Length 28m Width 1.90m Depth 0.06m
(3003)	Fill of enclosure ditch [3005], mid-brown slightly silty clay frequent very small stones, occasional larger stones up to 0.06m and very rare charcoal flecks throughout.	Length 1.00m Width 0.80m
[3004]	Cut of enclosure ditch B, V shaped in profile. Sharp break of slope leading to steep smooth sides and a consistent base.	Length 1.00m Width 0.24m Depth 0.56m
(3005)	Natural underlying geology, very stoney with the western end being mainly red sandstone and the east side being predominately a grey green stone. There was a notably less stoney band of pale pinkish brown silty clay in the centre of the trench	Length 28m Width 1.90m

4.5 Trench 4 (Photo 18 and 19) (Table 5)

4.5.1 Trench 4 measured 35.60m long and 1.60m wide and was located in the middle of the development area orientated north northeast / south southwest. It was placed to target a magnetic anomaly (K) in the south end of the trench and test possible natural banding at the north end (Fig 4, Photos 18 and 19). The trench was heavily cleaned by hand, but no archaeological features were identified.

4.5.2 The overlying deposits in this trench comprised topsoil (4001) which again was very thin being only 0.06m in depth and contained no finds and subsoil (4002) which was only 0.04m deep and contained no finds.

4.5.3 The underlying geology (4003) in this trench was very varied between compact yellowish sand and a purplish orange clay.

4.5.4 The undetermined magnetic enhancements (K) seen in the geophysical survey were clearly visible as two southeast / northwest bands of disturbed natural stoney protrusions (4004) between the sand/clay geology, ruling out an anthropogenic origin (Photos 18 and 19).

4.5.5 No significant archaeological remains, deposits or features were recorded in this trench.

Photograph 18: Trench 4 after cleaning. Note linear stoney bands running through trench area. Looking north northwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 19: Trench 4 after cleaning. Two natural linear features visible at far end of the trench. Looking south southwest, 1m scale.

Table 5: Context register for Trench 4.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(4001)	Light to mid brown silt clay, biologically active topsoil.	Length 35.6m Width 1.90m Depth 0.06m
(4002)	Mid red brown silt clay with occasional stones. Subsoil	Length 35.6m Width 1.90m Depth 0.04m
(4003)	Natural underlying geology, the underlying geology (4003) in this trench was very varied between compact yellowish sands and a purplish orange clay. Two stoney bands running through the centre of the trench area.	Length 35.6m Width 1.90m

4.6 Trench 5 (Photo 9 and 10) (Table 6)

4.6.1 Trench 5 measured 23.10m long and 1.60m wide and was located towards the south of the development area orientated northeast /southwest. It was placed to target two faint linear features visible marked as undetermined magnetic anomalies (K) on the geophysical survey results (Fig 4, Photos 20 and 21).

4.6.2 The topsoil (5001) was very thin in this trench being only 0.07m in depth and contained no finds. The subsoil (5002) was only 0.06m deep and contained no finds.

4.6.3 The underlying geology (5003) in this trench comprised natural pinkish grey mudstone.

4.6.4 The two linear features (K) seen in the geophysical survey were clearly visible as north / south bands of clay (Photos 20 and 21). The trench was heavily cleaned and two 0.50m slots were excavated into these linear features. However, on excavation it was determined that these features were geological in nature, with undercutting sides and sterile fills.

4.6.5 No significant archaeological remains, deposits or features were recorded in this trench.

Photograph 20: Trench 5 after cleaning with two linear features clearly visible. Looking northeast, 1m scale.

Photograph 21: Trench 5 after slots had been excavated to prove that the features were geological in nature. Looking northeast, 1m scale.

Table 6: Context register for Trench 5.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(5001)	Light to mid brown silt clay, biologically active topsoil.	Length 23.10m Width 1.60m Depth 0.06m
(5002)	Mid red brown silt clay with occasional stones. Subsoil	Length 23.10m Width 1.60m Depth 0.04m
(5003)	Natural underlying geology, pinkish grey mudstone.	Length 23.1m Width 1.60m

4.7 Trench 6 (Photo 22 and 23) (Table 7)

4.7.1 Trench 6 measured 14.50m long and 1.80m wide and was located at the southern end of the field orientated north north/east south south/west. It was initially intended to target a linear feature (L) marked as undetermined magnetic anomaly visible in the geophysical survey results (Fig 4). However, due to the proximity of the overhead power lines it was decided to move the trench to the east. This trench then became a test for false negatives.

4.7.2 The topsoil (6001) was 0.16m in depth and contained no finds. The subsoil (6002) was only 0.05m deep and contained no finds.

4.7.3 The underlying geology (6003) in this trench was a pinkish purple mudstone with silty bands running through it.

4.7.4 The trench was heavily cleaned by hand, but no significant archaeological remains, deposits or features were recorded.

Photograph 22: Trench 6 after cleaning. Looking southwest, 1m scale.

Photograph 23: Trench 6 after cleaning. Looking northwest, 1m scale.

Table 7: Context register for Trench 6.

Context Number	Description	Dimensions
(6001)	Light to mid brown silt clay, biologically active topsoil.	Length 14.50m Width 1.80m Depth 0.16m
(6002)	Mid red brown silt clay with occasional stones. Subsoil	Length 14.50m Width 1.80m Depth 0.05m
(6003)	Natural underlying geology, pinkish purple mudstone with silty bands running through it.	Length 14.50m Width 1.80m

5 Discussion

5.1 The results of the trial trenching have shown that despite the relatively thin topsoil and a history of ploughing there is a good state of archaeological preservation within the development area. The minimum depth of the archaeological remains from ground level varied between 0.11m and 0.24m, only slightly below the topsoil.

5.2 The enclosure ditch (anomaly B) seen in the geophysical survey results (Fig 4) was identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 [1004, 2004, 3004]. This feature is typical of prehistoric ditches, particularly those of the smaller outer defences of concentric annexes which are known to surround enclosed settlements during the later Iron Age in West Wales. Although only one flint flake was recovered from this ditch [1004], given its length it is likely to contain a reasonable number of finds and could possibly provide a wealth of environmental information.

5.3 The larger outer ditch in Trench 1 [1014] is almost certainly part of the concentric annex's construction, being aligned with ditch [1004] counter to the direction of the banding in the underlying geology. With hindsight ditch [1014] is visible in the geophysical survey (Fig 4) which shows a linear feature running outside of linear ditch B along the southwestern edge of the enclosure, stopping to the southeast of Trench 1.

5.4 There are therefore two possibilities when interpreting ditch [1014]. Firstly, it could be an extra line of defences, strengthening the boundaries of the southwestern part of the enclosure. A second possibility is that it is a replacement for ditch [1004]. Further investigation would be required to establish this.

5.5 Trench 1 also saw the remains of several features not seen in the geophysical survey. Drain [1008] and associated post holes [1010] and 1012] are located outside (to the southwest) of the concentric annex. The date of these features is not clear, with Medieval activity also identified close to the development area (Jenkins et al forthcoming). These features are most similar to those of a medieval structure, possibly that of a small farmstead, however an Iron Age date is also possible.

5.6 Trenches 4,5 and 6 did not yield any archaeological remains. The anomalies identified through geophysical survey were all visible within the trial trenches but were geological rather than archaeological in origin. These negative results should be considered alongside the fact that archaeological features in the southwestern half of Trench 1 were not identified in the geophysical survey results and were not restricted to being within the enclosure boundary. Therefore, there is a possibility that archaeological features not identified through geophysical survey could survive within the development area.

5.7 However, when considering the potential for significant archaeological remains to survive within the development area the potential is greatest at the northern most part of the development area where significant archaeological remains have been identified during this archaeological evaluation. This potential is reduced in the southern part of the development area, but there is still some potential for archaeological remains to be present.

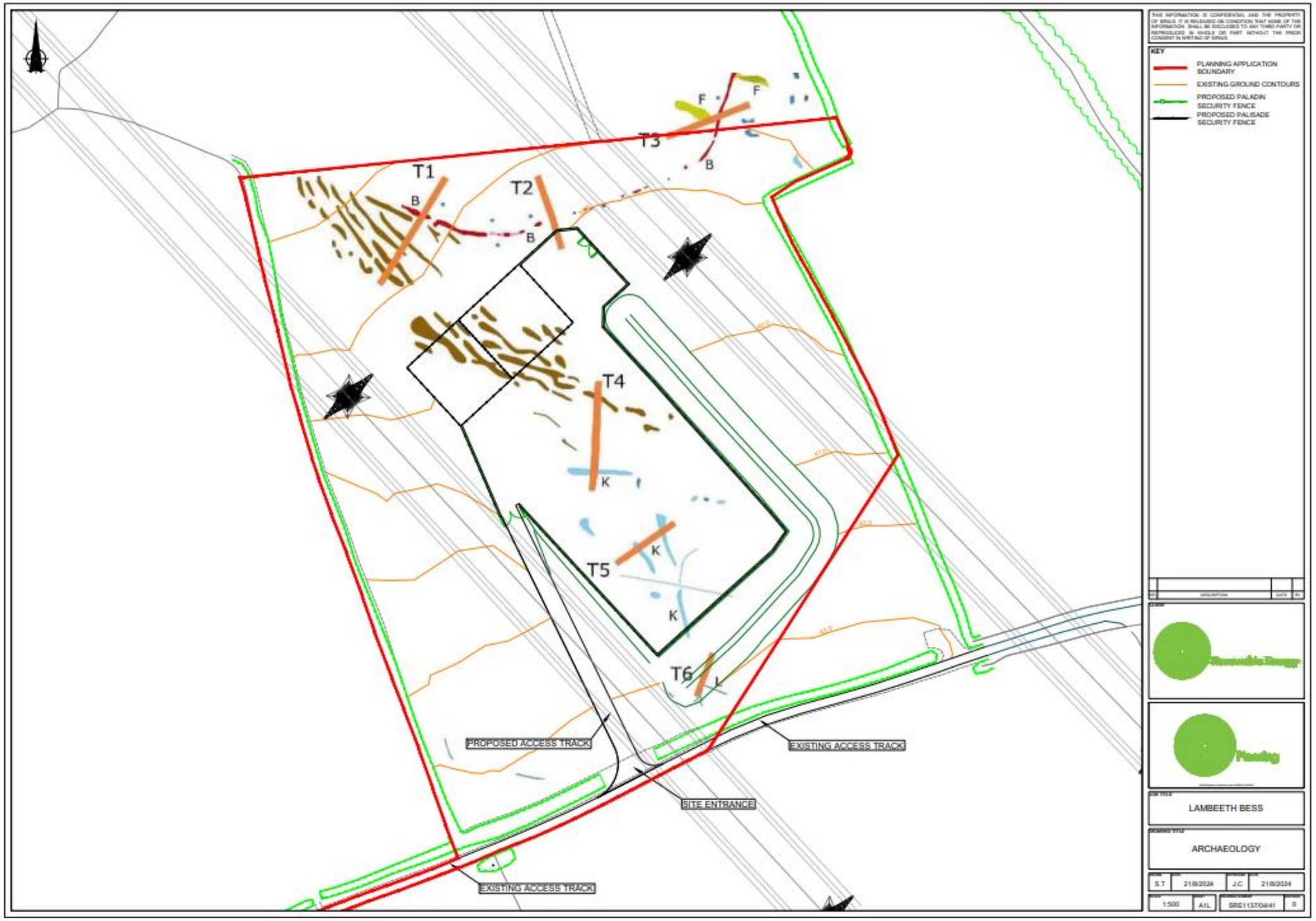


Figure 8: Showing footprint of development proposals overlain over trial trenches and geophysical anomalies. Provided by client.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Based on the results of the trial trench evaluation it is likely that significant archaeological features survive in the northern half of the development area (Area 2).

6.2 The trial trench evaluation established that the features identified through geophysical survey are likely to be the remains of a later Iron Age enclosed settlement with a concentric annex (Trenches 1, 2 and 3).

6.3 The evaluation also identified archaeological features not recorded through geophysical survey in the southwestern half of Trench 1, that are likely to date to the Medieval period. This suggests that archaeological features are not necessarily restricted to the northern part of the development area, nor are they necessarily visible in the geophysical survey results.

6.4 The minimum depth of the archaeological remains from ground level varied between 0.11m and 0.24m. Any future development would likely adversely impact upon surviving buried archaeological remains due to their shallow depth.

6.5 The development footprint (Figure 8) is restricted to an area outside the enclosure ditch identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 6, which lie within the development footprint, suggesting that the archaeological potential is greatest within the northern most part of the development area, and is reduced within the development footprint. However, an archaeological evaluation is not a comprehensive assessment of the entirety of the development area therefore there remains some potential for archaeology to survive given the proximity of significant archaeological activity to the north.

6.6 The archaeological evidence revealed through this evaluation suggests that although archaeological potential remains throughout this area, the significance of this archaeology is unlikely to prevent development within the proposed development footprint itself.

7. SOURCES

2024, Aeon Archaeology: (Report No 0436): *Proposed New BESS site, Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire, SA71 5TR – Desk Based Assessment.*

2024, 360 Archaeology & Heritage (Project Ref 4415) *Proposed BESS Site, Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire - Geophysical Survey*

2019, Davies, R: *Geophysical Survey Report Greenlink [Onshore Wales], Pembrokeshire*. Sumo Survey Report 13980

Jenkins, L et al: Greenlink: *Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

Murphy, K. and Murphy, F. 2010: *The defended Enclosures of South-West Wales.* Internet Archaeology.

Murphy, K. 2016: *Later prehistoric Pembrokeshire.* In: The Pembrokeshire County Histories.

2023, Sirius Planning: ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: VOLUME 1 LAMBEETH BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

Cartographic

British Geological Survey mapping [accessed online] 15/08/2024.

Database

Regional Historic Environment Record, housed with the Trust for Welsh Archaeology – Dyfed Region, in The Corner House, 6 Carmarthen Street, Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire, SA19 6AE.

Online resources

Archwilio – Historic Environment Records of Wales [online] Welcome to Archwilio - Archwilio

British Geological Survey [online] https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/ Accessed 02/03/2024

National Library Wales - Welsh Tithe Maps [online] Welsh Tithe Maps - Home (library.wales) Accessed 02/03/2024

National Library of Scotland [online] Map images - National Library of Scotland (nls.uk) Accessed 02/03/2024

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

LAMBEETH FARM, PWLLCROCHAN, PEMBROKESHIRE:
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Dyfed Archaeological Services, a contracting arm to Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology to provide a methodology for the archaeological evaluation of land proposed for the construction of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure at Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire (centred on SM 93574 01766; Figs 1 and 2).

1.2 The WSI and archaeological works have been commissioned by Sirius Planning due to the high potential for archaeological remains to survive in the development area detected through geophysical survey (Fig 3).

1.3 It is understood that the results of the archaeological evaluation will accompany a planning application for the development of the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.

1.4 The development area is c.1.2km south of Pembroke Substation and 0.3km northwest of Lambeeth Farm in the southwest of Pembrokeshire (Fig 1). It is set over two separate fields (Areas 1 and 2).

1.5 This WSI describes the archaeological evaluation that will be carried out in Area 2.

1.6 In 2024, Sirius Planning commissioned Aeon Archaeology to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment for the development area. This assessment used a 1km radius search area around the development boundary. Within the search area, 38 non-designated monument points were identified from the Hened- Dyfed Region Historic Environment Record and 10 non-designated monuments identified from The Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales (RCAHMW) records. None of these historic assets are located within the development area.

1.7 The closest record is a putative Bronze Age barrow (PRN 11694) located 44m northwest of the development area. There is no trace of the barrow today, however, there is documentary evidence for a partial excavation reportedly by WF Grimes in 1929, but no trace is now known.

1.8 Further afield, there are records for additional Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age enclosures, an Iron Age fort and post-medieval activity. These records suggest this landscape has been occupied since the prehistoric period with varying densities of occupation.

1.9 In 2024 Sirius Planning commissioned 360 Archaeology and Heritage to carry out a magnetometry survey across the development area to identify potential archaeological below ground remains. The survey identified a variety of anomalies of archaeological, natural, agricultural and modern anthropogenic nature. The survey identified a significant archaeological landscape including a curvilinear feature (Figs 3 and 4) which has characteristics of a concentric Iron Age enclosure.

1.10 The feature appears to correlate with a circular cropmark identified on a 1955 Meridian aerial Photograph by Aeon Archaeology during research for the 2024 desk-based assessment.

1.11 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to provide information on the character and significance of any below ground archaeological remains that

may be present within the development area. Should any significant archaeological evidence be revealed, then a programme of further mitigation can be formulated and potentially implemented prior to development. This document finalises trench location and the methodology to be implemented.

1.12 The following proposed trenches are shown in (Fig 5). They are all 1.6-8m wide being the average bucket width of a mechanical excavator. The location of these trenches targets anomalies identified from the geophysical survey:

- Trench 1: measuring 35m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and potential natural buried features.
- Trench 2: measuring 25m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and internal enclosure area.
- Trench 3: measuring 20m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and internal enclosure area.
- Trench 4: measuring 35m x 1.6m targeting magnetic anomalies (K) and potential natural buried features
- Trench 5: measuring 25m x 1.6m targeting magnetic anomalies (K).
- Trench 6: measuring 20m x 1.6m targeting magnetic anomalies (L).

1.13 This WSI details the methodology of the evaluation which will be undertaken by Dyfed Archaeological Services and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2023). A copy will be sent to the archaeological advisors to the local planning authority for their approval[1].

1.14 Dyfed Archaeological Services has considerable experience of this type of project and always operates to best professional practice. Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology has its own Health and Safety Policy, and all works are covered by appropriate Employer's Liability and Public Liability Insurances. Copies of all are available on request.

1.15 ***Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology is a CIFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.***

[1] Heneb- Dyfed Region – Development Management

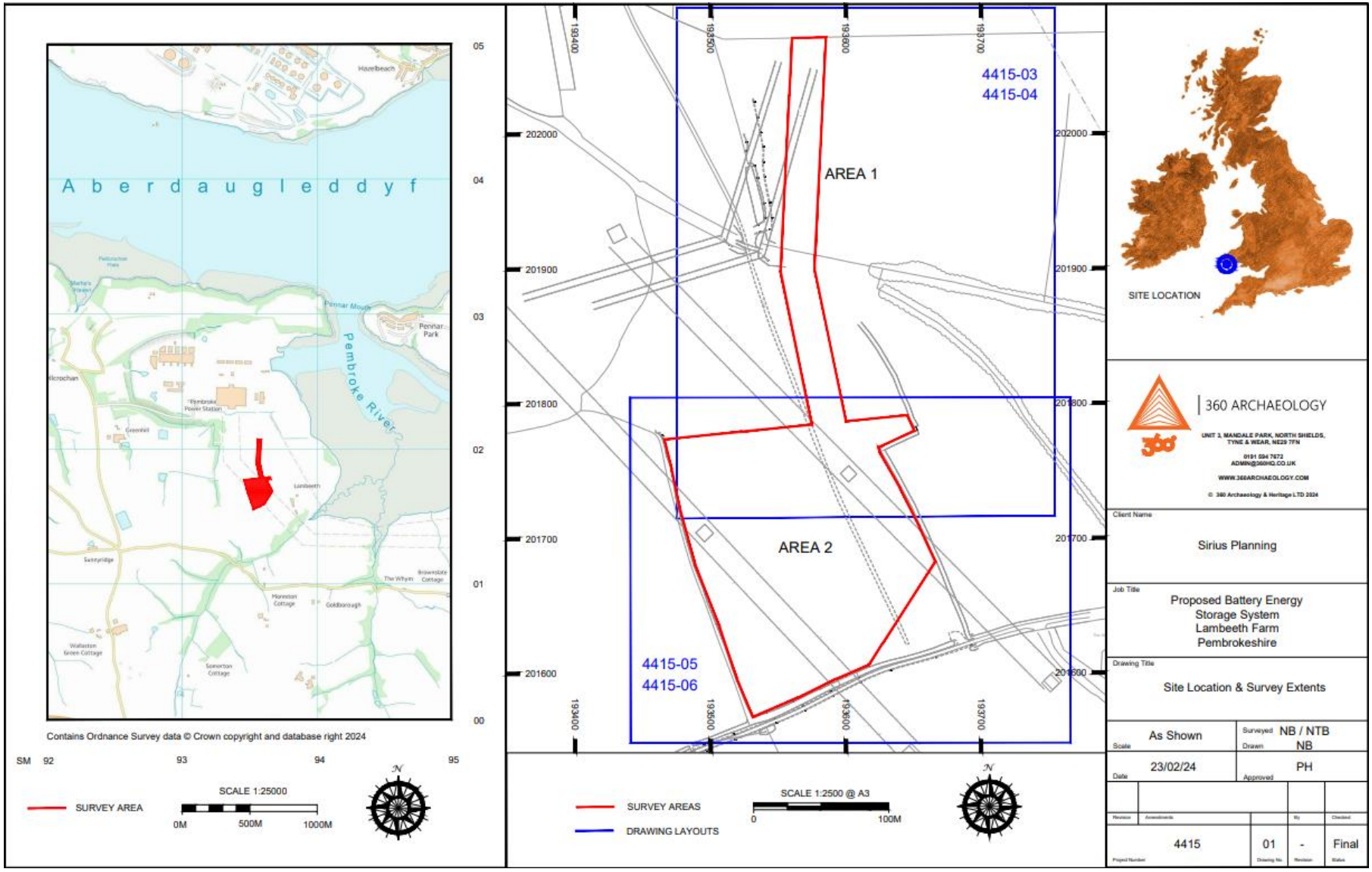


Fig 1: Location plan – overall development area (red polygon).
Image supplied by client from 360 Archaeology & Heritage geophysical survey report PN:4415 2024

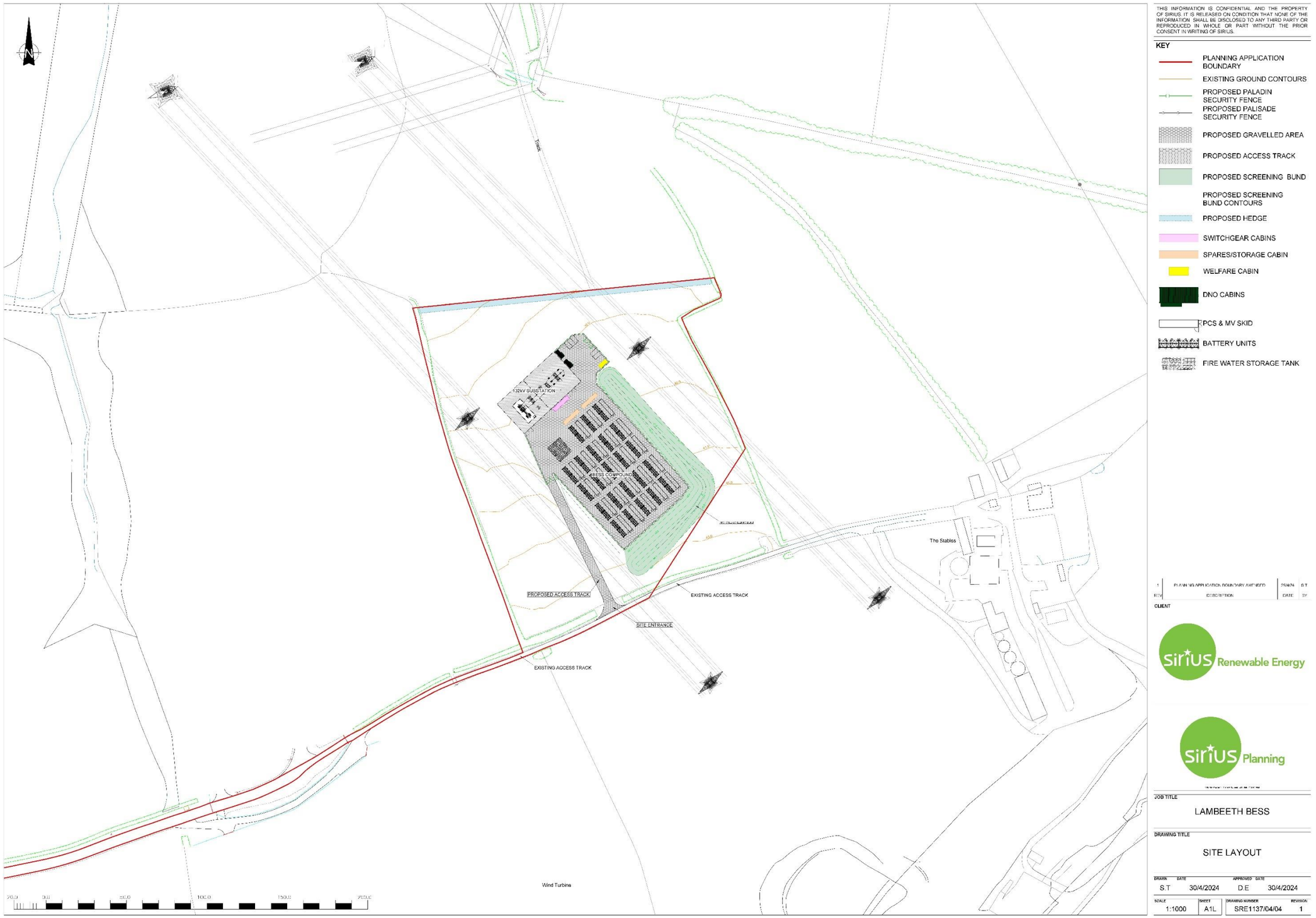


Fig 2: Detailed plan of proposed Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Area 2. Image supplied by client.

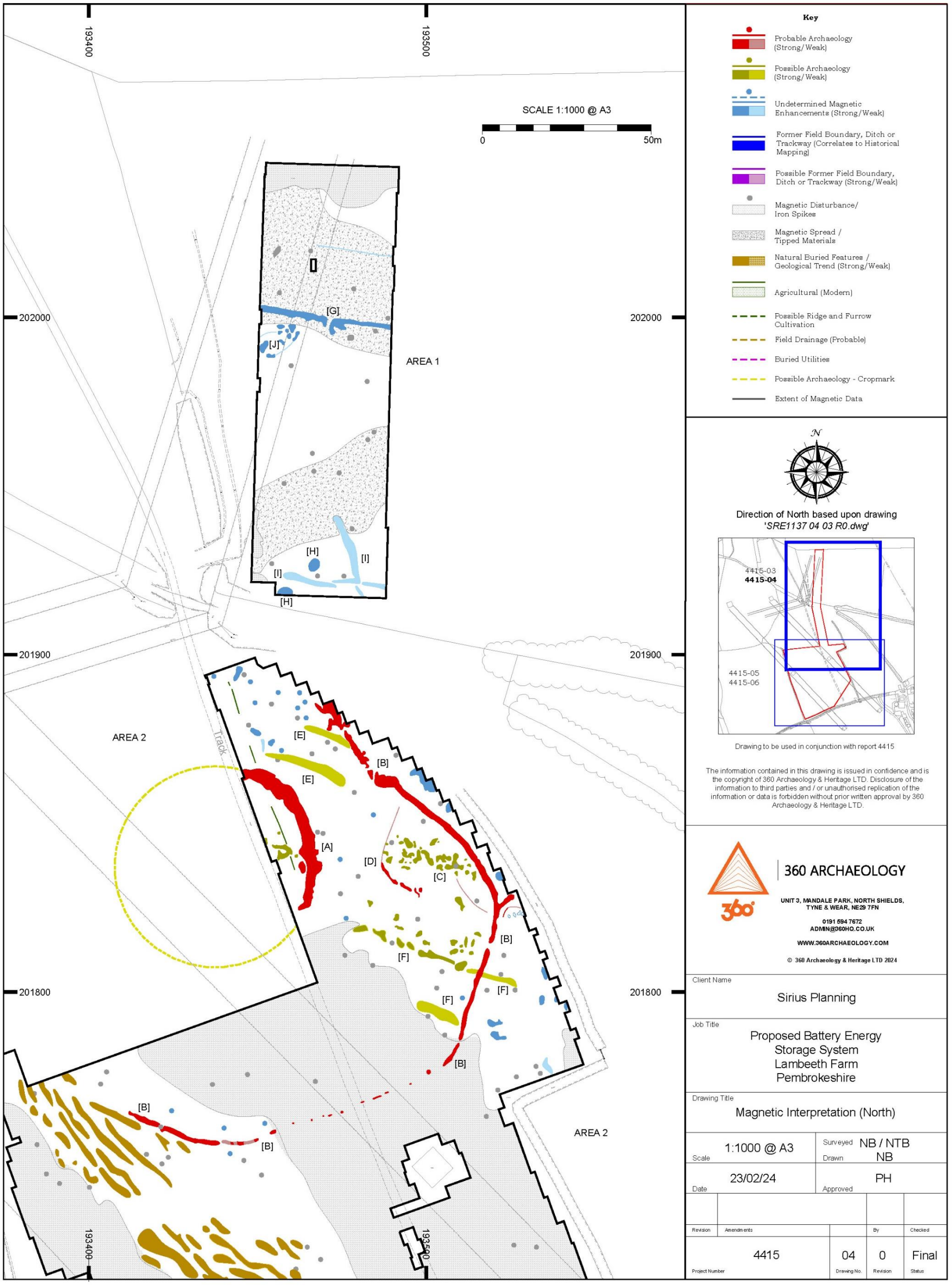


Fig. 3: Results from 360 Archaeology and Heritage geophysical survey.
Image supplied by client from 360 Archaeology & Heritage geophysical survey report PN:4415 2024

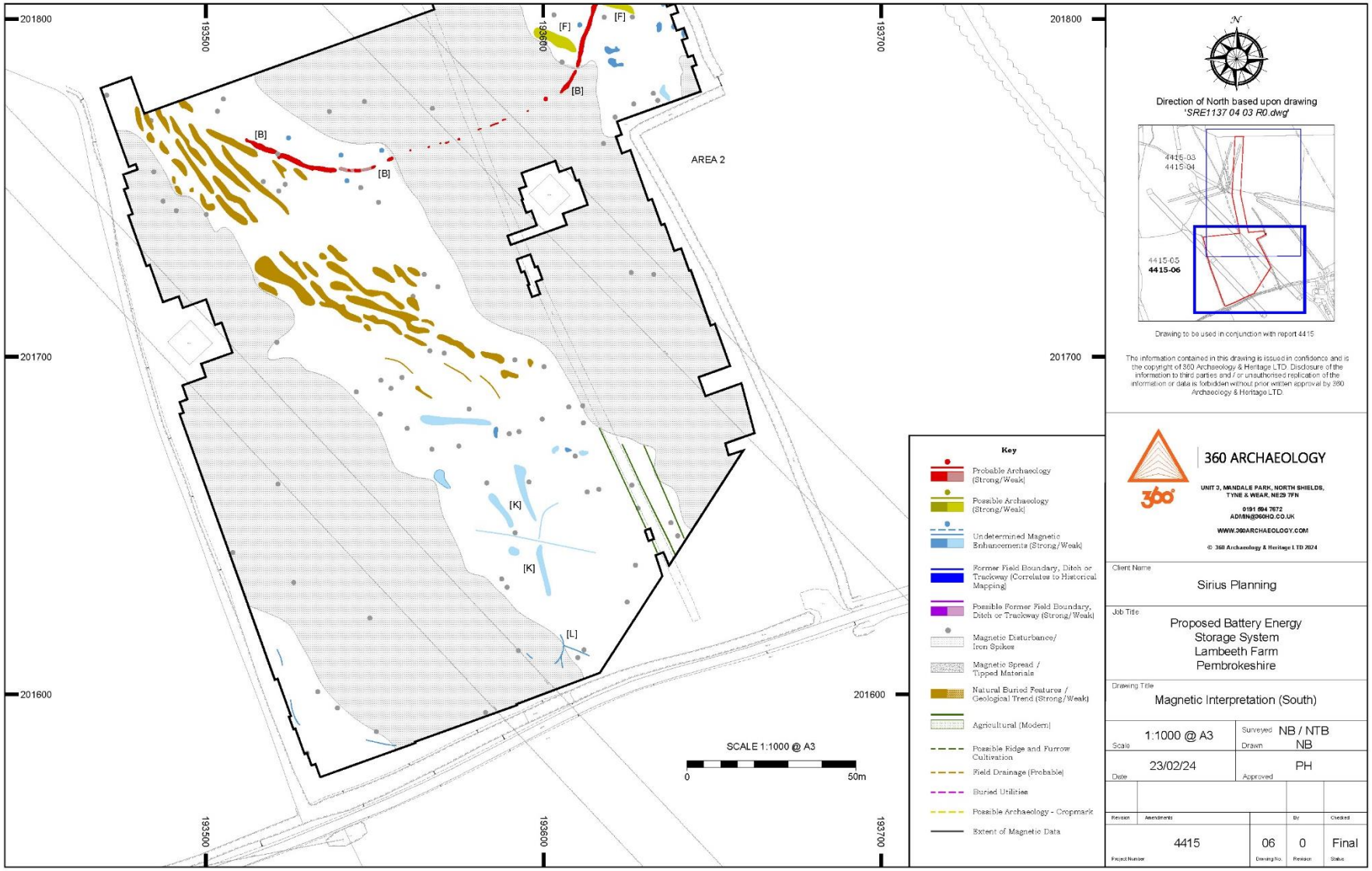


Fig. 4: Results from 360 Archaeology and Heritage geophysical survey.
Image supplied by client from 360 Archaeology & Heritage geophysical survey report PN:4415 2024

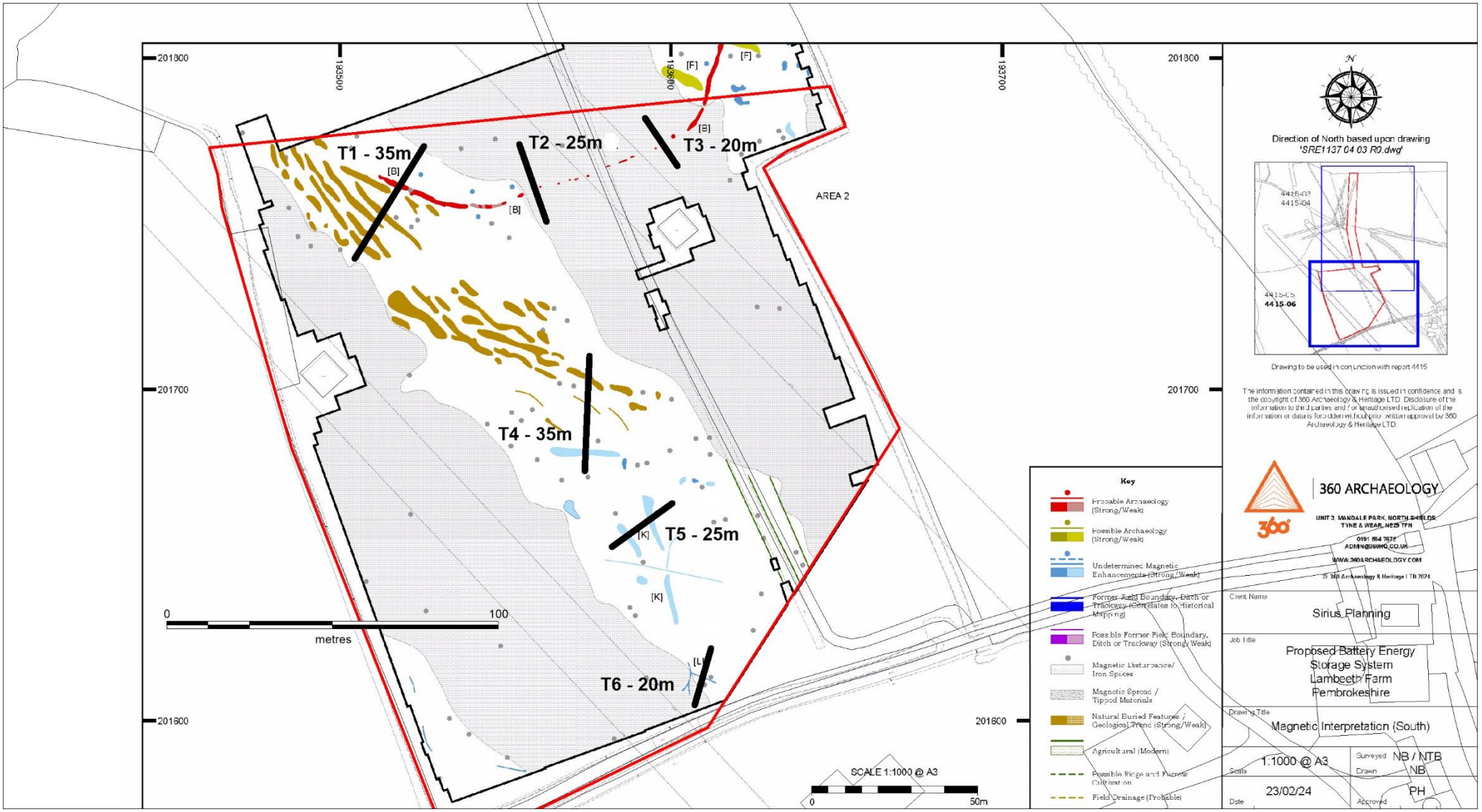


Fig 5: Suggested trial trench evaluation plan in Area 2 (red line boundary).

Image supplied by client from 360 Archaeology & Heritage geophysical survey report PN:4415 2024

2. AIM OF THE PROJECT

2.1 The definition of an archaeological evaluation taken from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA S&G 2023) is:

A programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which seeks to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts. It may form a single or final phase of work within a defined area or site on land, in an inter-tidal zone or under water.

2.2 The purpose of field evaluation as laid down in the CIfA S&G is:

To determine, record and report on the nature, extent, preservation and significance of archaeological remains within a defined area.

The scope of the work will be described in a project design (written scheme of investigation) that is fit for purpose and will be carried out by suitably competent persons in accordance with that design and the CIfA Code of conduct and give due regard to the guidance for archaeological field evaluation.

All archaeological field evaluations will result in a report, published accounts where appropriate, and a stable, ordered, accessible archive.

2.3 This document provides a scheme of works for:

The implementation of a scheme of archaeological evaluation within the development area for the proposed construction of a Battery Energy Storage System and associated infrastructure on Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire. The archaeological field evaluation will determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the archaeological resource within this specified area using appropriate methods and practices. These will satisfy the stated aims of the project and comply with the code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA.

2.4 A report shall be prepared on the results of the evaluation and an archive created of all finds, records, Photographs and plans created by this mitigation strategy.

2.5 Further mitigation is possible where significant remains are identified; the scope of which would be determined following this stage of work.

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

3.1 Provision of a written scheme of investigation to outline the methodology by which the archaeological contractor will undertake the archaeological field evaluation.

3.2 To undertake an archaeological field evaluation to identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.

3.3 To establish the character, extent, and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.

3.4 To appropriately investigate and record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.

3.5 To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 To better ascertain the significance and state of preservation of the potential archaeology within the development site, it is proposed that two 35m x 1.60m trenches, two 25m x 1.6m and two 20m x 1.60m trenches are excavated (Fig 5).

4.2 The trenches are all 1.6-8m wide being the average bucket width of a mechanical excavator. The location of these trenches targets anomalies identified from the geophysical survey:

- Trench 1: measuring 35m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and potential natural buried features.
- Trench 2: measuring 25m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and internal enclosure area.
- Trench 3: measuring 20m x 1.6m targeting the potential enclosure ditch (B) and internal enclosure area.
- Trench 4: measuring 35m x 1.6m targeting enhanced magnetic anomalies (K) and potential natural buried features
- Trench 5: measuring 25m x 1.6m targeting strong magnetic anomalies (K).
- Trench 6: measuring 20m x 1.6m targeting strong magnetic anomalies (L).

4.3 The evaluation trenches will initially be excavated using a 360° machine excavator under archaeological supervision. Thereafter, all excavation of non-archaeologically significant deposits will be done by hand to the top of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural substrata (whichever is reached first).

4.4 The 360° machine excavator will be fitted with a flat bladed bucket and arisings will be stored at a safe distance from the excavated area according to the client's arrangements.

4.5 The trench will be appropriately hand cleaned to prove the presence or absence, of archaeological features and to determine their significance. The trenches will be surveyed using accurate GPS or Total Station to record the identified features.

4.6 Features containing deposits of environmental significance will be sampled. The samples will be retained in stable conditions until analysis can be arranged.

4.7 All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet, scale drawing, Photography and site notebooks. All individual deposits will be numbered using the open-ended numbering system in accordance with Dyfed Archaeological Services Recording Manual[2]. Significant deposits will be recorded by scale drawing (no less than 1:20); drawn plans will be related to Ordnance Datum and, where possible, known boundaries. A Photographic record will be maintained using high resolution digital Photography.

4.8 All archaeologically significant artefacts, ecofacts and samples will be retained and, where possible, related to the contexts from which they derived. Sensitive material will be stored in appropriately stable conditions. Finds will be temporarily stored by Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology in stable

[2] PT Heneb-Dyfed Region uses the Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available for inspection if required.

conditions. All finds, except those deemed to be Treasure[3], will remain the property of the landowner, but it is assumed that permission has been given by the landowner for these to be stored as part of the archive in a suitable repository (ownership will still be with the landowner).

4.9 Under the 1996 Treasure Act, "treasure" can be summarised as:

- Any object other than a coin containing at least 10% gold or silver and at least 300 years old.
- Any prehistoric assemblage of base metal.
- Coins found together which contain 10% gold or silver (but no single coins) and groups of at least 10 coins of other metals, provided they are at least 300 years old.
- Any object found associated with treasure except unworked natural objects; and
- Any object which would have been Treasure Trove before the 1996 Act but not covered above.

4.10 In the event of the discovery of human remains they will, at this evaluation stage, be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, it will only take place following the granting of all permissions in writing by the relevant authorities and at a later stage of any necessary archaeological works (the coroner must be informed and a burial licence granted from the Ministry of Justice).

5. POST-FIELDWORK REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 An archive will be prepared if it meets the requirements of the Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology archive retention policy (2018). If it does, then data recovered during the watching brief will be collated into a site archive structured in accordance with the specifications in Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2011), and the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record, Aberystwyth. The National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives produced by the Federation of Museums and Art Galleries of Wales will also be adhered to. Digital archives will be collated using the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales systems (2015) and deposited with the RCAHMW. The Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs) shall be followed.

5.2 A Data Management Plan (DMP) for this project (Appendix I) has been produced in accordance with the Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA 2014, updated 2020).

5.3 The results of the fieldwork will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.

5.4 The results will be used to inform subsequent design considerations of the proposed development so that they can aim to avoid impacts upon any archaeological remains or that further archaeological mitigation can be implemented before such remains are disturbed.

5.5 The project archive, including all significant artefacts and ecofacts (excepting those which may be deemed to be Treasure) will be deposited

[3] If any material deemed to be Treasure is found, the coroner must be informed

with an appropriate body following agreement with the landowner (if retained and containing more than just digital information).

5.6 Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology will arrange for the deposition of finds, and ascertain the costs of storage and deposition, with an approved body before the project commences and inform the curator of the arrangement which has been made.

5.7 A summary of the project results, excluding any confidential information, may be prepared for wider dissemination (e.g. Archaeology in Wales and special interest and period-specific journals).

5.8 The report will be prepared to follow the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA S&G: AWB 2023).

5.9 Digital copies of the report will be provided to the client, as well as Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology- Archaeological Planning.

5.10 Appropriate specialists to be used by Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology:

- Animal Bones – Worcester Archaeology
- Conservation - Phil Parkes (Cardiff University)
- Environmental / Pollen analysis – Worcester Archaeology or AOC Archaeology
- Fishbones –Jennifer Browning (University of Leicester Archaeological Services)
- Geophysics – Luke Jenkins (Heneb- Dyfed Region)
- Human Remains – Kate Hemer (UCL University)
- Industrial Archaeology –Jennifer Protheroe-Jones, Principal Curator, – Industry, National Waterfront Museum, Swansea
- Metallurgical analysis - Dr Tim Young (Geoarch)
- Post-medieval / medieval pottery – Dee Brennan (local independent specialist)
- Prehistoric Pottery – Dr Alex Gibson (formerly of University of Bradford / now independent pottery specialist)
- Prehistoric Flint – Dr Andrew David (formerly of English Heritage, now independent lithics specialist)
- Radiocarbon dating - Beta Analytic
- Roman Glass – Ken Murphy (Heneb- Dyfed Archaeology)
- Roman Pottery – Peter Webster (Freelance)

6. STAFF

6.1 The project will be managed by Fran Murphy MCIfA, Head of Dyfed Archaeological Services.

6.2 The on-site works will be undertaken by experienced members of Dyfed Archaeological Services staff.

7. MONITORING

7.1 The fieldwork may need to be monitored by Heneb-Dyfed Archaeology - Development Management, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to

the planning authority, who should be provided access to the site at any time during the evaluation works. The Head of Dyfed Archaeological Services may also monitor the on-site works intermittently.

8. HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.2 Dyfed Archaeological Services will carry out a health and safety risk assessment to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

8.3 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed, including compliance with Welsh Government guidelines on working practices and guidance issued by CIfA.

8.4 Trenches will be fenced whilst they are open with a mix of orange Netlon fencing and hazard tape to create a visible barrier between the trenches and surrounding land. This will avoid accidental egress into the trenches preventing trips or falls. The archaeological trenches will be around 1.6m in width and unlikely to be of any significant depth (they are unlike geotechnical test pits as they look at archaeology below the topsoil as opposed to looking at geological levels at depth).

8.5 Arisings from the trenches will be stored adjacent to the trenches at a safe distance to avoid material dropping back into the trenches. The spoil heaps are unlikely to exceed 1m in height.

8.6 All site inductions, H&S procedures, H&S constraints and site rules of the client or any on-site contractor will be made known to Dyfed Archaeological Services staff at the start of the works.

8.7 Service information will be provided to Dyfed Archaeological Services prior to the start of the evaluation works and will be used to inform the final location of the trenches.

8.8 Safety helmets, high visibility vests and boots are to be used by all site personnel as necessary. The developer will make all site staff aware of any other PPE that may be required.

8.9 Working with machinery: Dyfed Archaeological Services staff must ensure that their presence on site is communicated to all relevant site staff, especially the machine operator. The archaeologist observing the excavation of trenches by machine will establish a safe working procedure with the machine operator at the start of work. This will include explaining the purpose of the works itself and the method by which the trenches shall be machined. This will include ensuring that the machine driver is aware that topsoil is stripped carefully to avoid disturbing archaeology. This will also include discussing the methodology for safe working, ensuring that no machining is done without an archaeologist being present.

8.10 The site staff will go through the risk assessment prior to the works commencing and all site staff must sign the document to confirm that they have read, understood and will comply with the document.

9. QUALITY ASSURANCE

9.1 Dyfed Archaeological Services has considerable experience of undertaking all categories of archaeological fieldwork and always operates to best professional practice, adhering to CIfA guidelines where appropriate. Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with CIfA, and all staff abide by their code of conduct and adhere to their relevant standards and guidance.

9.2 Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology operates robust internal monitoring procedures that ensure that the standard of each project is maintained from commencement to completion.

10. ARBITRATION

10.1 Any dispute or disagreement arising out of a contract in relation to this work shall be referred for a decision to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologist's arbitration scheme.

11. SOURCES

2024, Aeon Archaeology: (Report No 0436): *Proposed New BESS site, Goldborough Road, Hundleton, Pembrokeshire, SA71 5TR – Desk Based Assessment.*

2024, 360 Archaeology & Heritage (Project Ref 4415) *Proposed BESS Site, Lambeeth Farm, Pembrokeshire - Geophysical Survey*

APPENDIX I:

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Data Management Plan (DMP) is produced in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, updated 2020).* The table below is based on the Work Digital / Think Archive guidance for digital archives prepared by DigVentures, on behalf of Archaeological Archives Forum and in partnership with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The project was funded by Historic England (Project No. 7796).

The Data Management Plan, Selection Strategy and Archive Content List will be updated following completion of the fieldwork.

Section 1: Project Administration

Project Ref. No and name
FS23-086 Lambeeth Farm
ERN (if known)
130798
Project Type
Archaeological Evaluation
Client
Sirius Planning
Project Manager / Data Contact
Fran Murphy
Principal Archaeologist on site
Luke Jenkins
Date DMP created
20/05/2024
Date DMP last updated
20/05/2024
Related data management policies
Written Scheme of Investigation Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards & Guidance* Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology, 2018, archive retention policy Brown 2011, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation NPAAW, 2017, The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017 RCAHMW, 2015, RCAHMW guidelines for Digital Archives, Version 1 WAT, 2018, Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)

Section 2: Data Collection

Data Type (Delete as appropriate)
Documents Written Scheme of Investigation, Risk Assessment – Word doc & PDFs Context sheets, site registers, site notes - paper copies, scanned and saved as PDFs. Site plans – permatrace, scanned and saved as PDFs. Final report – Word doc & PDF Illustrations – Adobe Illustrator/Affinity Designer files, PDFs Specialist assessments (Finds, Environmental etc) – Word doc, PDF, Excel Spreadsheet **Images** Site Photographs – Jpeg & Tiff (for archive) Other collected data (scans, archive material, social media images etc) – Jpegs **Survey** In house surveys - .dxf files, GIS files (see below) External surveys – Dependent on external contractor, eg .dxf, .dwg,. rwv etc **GIS** Mapinfo files, Esri Shapefiles.

Data acquisition
All data will be collected as per the methodologies and guidance stated in the WSI (Fieldwork / Methodology).

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

Documentation and metadata accompanying the data
All data recovered will be archived in accordance with the guidance stated in the WSI (Post Fieldwork Reporting & Archiving)

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

Management of any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues
All personal data collected during the course of the project will be handled in accordance with Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology *Personal Data Protection Policy* (2018, revised 2020) and current *Code of Practice*. Licence agreements will be established, and Copyright permissions will be sought as appropriate (eg reproduced mapping extracts, archive material, specialist reports) prior to the submission of the data and/or inclusion in the publication of the project results.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

Data storage, accessibility, and safety during research
All site-produced data will be stored digitally at the first available opportunity. All digital information is stored on the Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology server, accessible by members of the staff. This will be checked regularly by the Project Manager. All digital data on the server is backed-up at regular intervals. The server contains ample capacity for all anticipated site data, and appropriate protocols are in place to manage any potential digital malfunction or cyber-attack.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Data retention, sharing, and preservation
Data will be retained as per Heneb-The Trust for Welsh Archaeology *Archive Retention Policy* (2018).
Data selection
To be updated following fieldwork.
Long-term preservation plan for the dataset
The digital archive relating to the project will be deposited with the NMR, held and maintained by the RCAHMW, Aberystwyth and will be created in accordance with their practices. The final report will be submitted to the regional Historic Environment Record in PDF format, along with any additional information they require. If a different digital repository to the NMR is used, their own procedures will be established at the outset of a project and followed. If a project includes artefacts to be deposited at a museum, arrangements will be made prior to the commencement of the project, and a copy of the digital archive will be sent with the artefacts. Archiving costs are included within the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

Sharing and accessibility
The dissemination of data is detailed in the WSI (Post-Fieldwork Report and Archiving).

Section 8: Responsibilities

Responsibilities
Data collection, storage and manipulation will be carried out by the site team. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the data management plan.


Heneb