

BROWNSLADE BARROW, CASTLEMARTIN RANGE, ATE PEMBROKESHIRE.

Archaeological Project Design: Excavation 2006

Paratowyd gan Archaeoleg Cambria
Ar gyfer Defence Estates

Prepared by Cambria Archaeology
For Defence Estates



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BROWNSLADE BARROW, CASTLEMARTIN RANGE, ATE PEMBROKESHIRE.

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Cambria Archaeology March 2006

Introduction and background

This specification forms the Archaeological Project Design for an archaeological excavation at Brownslade Barrow, Castlemartin Range, Pembrokeshire (NGR SR 9052 9722). It follows a brief for the project prepared by Defence Estates and it has been prepared in accordance with *The Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1994, revised 1999). Cambria Archaeology is an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation. A detailed background to the project is provided in the project brief and elsewhere. The following is a brief summary.

Brownslade Barrow is one of a number of archaeological features on the Castlemartin Estate that are thought to be of Bronze Age date. It is a scheduled ancient monument (PE 315) and it is presumed to have been a burial mound dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. However, antiquarian investigation during the late 19th century identified a central burial ~~that was considered by the excavators~~ which that has been subsequently suggested to date to the Romano-British period. Further extended, inhumation burials were identified in and around the barrow and some of these were in stone lined cists. These suggested that the barrow mound had become a focus for an early medieval, Christian cemetery.

Considerable badger disturbance to the barrow and its environs was observed during a site visit in 2001. This disturbance had brought a significant number of human bones to the surface and concern was raised about the potential damage that was being caused to a significant archaeological site. In order to assist with the formulation of future management options, an archaeological topographic and geophysical survey was commissioned in 2002 (Ludlow 2002) and a small-scale archaeological evaluation in 2003 (Ludlow 2003). As part of the evaluation, an examination was undertaken of the collection of human remains that had been recovered from the site. A total of 104 bone fragments representing at least six individuals were examined (Coard 2003). Three radiocarbon dates obtained for this bone material indicates a date range of between AD 450 and AD 960 which supports the early medieval date that had previously been suggested for the cemetery.

The results of the survey and evaluation have demonstrated the archaeological potential and significance of Brownslade Barrow. However, it is clear that the site faces a significant threat from ongoing badger activity. A decision has now been taken by Defence Estates, in consultation with the National Park Archaeologist, the Heritage Management Section of Cambria Archaeology and Cadw, to relocate the badger sett, erect badger-proof fencing around the undisturbed areas and to undertake the full excavation of those areas that have been most severely affected by the badger action.

Project objectives

The excavation has important management and research objectives.

Management objectives

Site protection - The relocation of the badger sett, and the erection of badger-proof fencing will help to protect the Scheduled Area of the site. At present, the Scheduled Area does not appear to be disturbed by badgers. However, if left unmanaged, the sett would spread into the protected area and, ultimately, destroy the site. The relocation of the badger sett gives rise to the need for excavation – once vacated, a sett must be destroyed in order to prevent re-colonisation. In most instances, the sett would be destroyed mechanically. In this case, due to the nationally important archaeological remains, the only appropriate method of sett destruction is by archaeological excavation.

Damage assessment - The excavation will provide an opportunity to undertake a damage assessment of the effect of badger activity on archaeological remains. This assessment could be used in the future management of both Brownslade Barrow and other archaeological sites that are similarly affected by badgers and other burrowing animals. The impact of the badgers could be usefully compared with data collected from other sites including Barrow Clump on Salisbury Plain. The information will assist decisions regarding the exclusion of burrowing animals or other management options.

Site protection

The relocation of the badger sett, and the erection of badger-proof fencing will help to protect the Scheduled Area of the site. At present, the Scheduled Area does not appear to be disturbed by badgers however, if left unmanaged, the sett would spread into the protected area and, ultimately, destroy the site. The relocation of the badger sett gives rise to the need for excavation – once vacated, a sett must be destroyed in order to prevent re-colonisation. In most instances, the sett would be destroyed mechanically. In this case, due to the nationally important archaeological remains, the only appropriate method of sett destruction is by archaeological excavation.

Research objectives

Funerary and burial practice - Brownslade Barrow appears to be a multi-period burial site, used for a period of perhaps three millennia. As such it provides a rare opportunity to examine changes in funerary and ritual practice over time. In particular, the excavation provides a rare opportunity to examine in detail an early medieval cemetery site. It forms one of a group of 33 known or possible 33 cist grave cemetery sites in Pembrokeshire for this period. However, only a small number have been examined in any detail. The need for good quality excavated evidence from these sites has been identified as one of the stated research priorities for the early medieval period in southwest Wales '... the excavation of some substantial cemeteries with preserved skeletal remains...further dating of undeveloped cemeteries... would be desirable.' (www.cpat.org.uk).

Human remains analysis - The good preservation of the human bone from the site provides a rare opportunity for retrieving information about population structure, diet and disease during the early medieval period in Pembrokeshire.

Paleoenvironmental analysis – a detailed programme of palaeoenvironmental analysis will be undertaken. Particular attention will be paid to any preserved

buried soil horizons that may enable an assessment of both prehistoric and early historic environmental conditions.

Fieldwork methodology

Trench location and dimensions (See Figure 1)

The location of excavation trenches ~~will be as~~ has been agreed between DE and the National Park Archaeologist. Details are given below. Any significant changes to the proposed trenches will be agreed between the DE archaeologist, the National Park Archaeologist and the site manager. and they Proposed trenches are as follows:

Trench 1 (125m x 1m) – this will be orientated north/south and will be located immediately to the northwest of the barrow. The principal objective is to determine whether the inhumation cemetery is present in the area to the north of the barrow and, if so, to determine its extent. This trench will also provide an opportunity to examine the relationship between the barrow and linear bank to the north.

Trench 2 (35m x 30m) – this will be located to the south eastwest of the barrow. The objective is the salvage excavation of the area under greatest risk from badger activity. This appears to be the area where the majority of the human bone assemblage was collected.

Method of excavation and on-site recording

All deposits will be excavated using hand tools unless agreed in advance with DE and the National Park Archaeologist. The surface of any undisturbed archaeological horizon will be cleaned using hand tools to define archaeological cuts and features including graves. The following sampling guidelines will be followed for archaeological features that are defined (unless otherwise agreed with the National Park Archaeologist): linear features 20% (focussing on terminals and intersections); graves and other features or deposits considered to be of high archaeological potential 100%; other discrete non-linear features 50%.

Safety issues will be paramount during all excavation, and especially with regard to free-standing sections. Where necessary, shoring and battering will be used (and in all cases where such sections exceed 1.2m). The Excavation will be led by Gwilym Hughes (Site Manager) and Peter Crane (Site Supervisor) – summary of experience is provided in Appendix 1.

All deposits will be recorded by archaeological context record sheet; scale drawing; photography; site notebooks. All deposits will be numbered using an open-ended numbering system in accordance with the recording procedures employed by Cambria Archaeology Field Services¹. Samples of principal recording forms, including skeleton recording forms, are provided in Appendix 2. All 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 and 35mm black and white formats.

Human Remains

¹ Cambria Archaeology Field Services have adopted the new Recording Manual developed by English Heritage Centre for Archaeology. A copy will be available on-site for inspection.

All excavation of human remains will conform to the necessary legislation. A licence for the removal of human remains has been obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (see Appendix 3). This license will be brought to the attention of all site staff. Both Gwilym Hughes and Peter Crane have extensive experience of the archaeological excavation of human remains (see Appendix 1). In addition, Dr Ross Coard of the University of Wales, Lampeter (see Appendix 1), will make regular visits to the excavation to provide further on-site advice.

All *in-situ* skeletal material will be cleaned, photographed and recorded on pro-forma skeletal recording sheets (see Appendix 2) before removal. Grave cuts will be planned at 1:20. The material will be appropriately stored prior to post-excavation analysis. Appropriate advice will be sought on any immediate conservation issues.

Finds and palaeoenvironmental sampling

All 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.

Samples will be taken from all deposits with the potential to contain material suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis. Particular attention will be paid to any buried soils identified on the site. Appropriate on-site advice will be provided by Wendy Carruthers (see Appendix 1) on the sampling strategies that will be employed. However, this is likely to include the collection of bulk soil samples for charred plant remains and macrofossils, pollen samples and soil micro-morphological samples.

Both Ros Coard and Wendy Carruthers have provided specialist archaeological scientific advice on the production of this Project Design.

Post-excavation assessment and research design

The fieldwork will produce a large and varied assemblage of data. Therefore, the first task will be to collate and catalogue that data to form a site archive, in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3 (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the procedures recommended by the National Monuments Record for Wales (NMR).

Following the completion of the fieldwork a Site Narrative will be prepared together with a MAP II Assessment, including a statement of potential of the field records and any artefacts, human remains, dating samples and palaeoenvironmental samples that have been collected.

The Assessment will be used to develop a programme of post-excavation research, analysis and reporting and will include an updated costings and timetable leading to the production of a full report for publication. The scope and extent of the programme will be agreed between the archaeological contractor, the National Park Archaeologist and DE.

Post-excavation analysis and reporting

The detailed programme of post-excavation analysis will be provided as part of the post-excavation assessment and research design. This will also include

detailed recommendations for the format and contents of the final report. However, at the very least the final report will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Introductory statements
- Aims and objectives of the project
- Field and post excavation methodology
- Geological and archaeological background
- Details of excavation results
- The full results of specialist analysis
- Illustrations including:
 - Site location plan
 - The results of the 2002 topographic and geophysical survey
 - Appropriate plans and sections illustrating the results of the archaeological excavation
 - Photographs to illustrate key features and the character of the site and excavation
 - Photographs and scale drawings of key artefact/ecofacts
- Appropriate discussion and conclusions highlighting any relevant research issues within a regional and national context
- Full bibliographic references

Public Dissemination

The client report will be presented according to the requirements set out in Section 8 of the Brief. However, the results will also be presented for wider dissemination and publication. This will result in several reports for a variety of purposes. They will include a summary report for publication in *Archaeology in Wales* and a non-technical summary report will be prepared for consideration by the DE publication *Sanctuary*. During the post-excavation assessment stage alternative publications will be considered for the full publication of the final report.

The excavation also provides an opportunity for raising the profile of archaeological conservation on the property of Defence Estates and of the wider archaeological and historical resource. Problems of site access are highlighted in the brief (Section 10.4) and so physical public access is limited. However, Cambria Archaeology is keen to prepare regular public briefings of the results of the excavation. In recent years this has been successfully achieved through the maintenance of a 'dig diary' with regular illustrated and bilingual updates posted on the Trust's website. In consultation with DE's Press Office, Cambria Archaeology will also prepare regular Press Briefings highlighting any archaeological results of particular significance. All material for wider public dissemination – either through the Cambria Archaeology's website or through press releases – will be presented in both the Welsh and English languages.

Cambria Archaeology has also been approached by Tiger Aspect Productions television company who are currently exploring opportunities for a proposed television series on the excavation of human remains in archaeology. The excavation at Brownslade Barrow might be considered an appropriate subject to feature in this series. Cambria would be prepared to make a more formal approach to Tiger Aspect if DE considers it appropriate. There would be several advantages in such a partnership including a possible financial contribution to the excavation and the opportunity to raise the positive profile of the role of Defence Estates in the conservation of [historic heritage the natural and cultural environments](#).

Archive deposition

Following the fieldwork the site archive will be temporarily held by Cambria Archaeology Field Services. Following the completion of the ~~an~~layis analysis and reporting phase, arrangements will be made for the deposition of the archive with the Pembrokeshire County Museum Service, Scolton ~~M~~anor Museum. Copies of the report will be lodged with Defence Estates, the Historic Environment Record for Southwest Wales (formerly the SMR) the NMR and Cadw.

Health and safety

Copies of all health and safety documentation as detailed in Section 10.5 of the Brief, including H&S Policy and Risk Assessments, will be made available for inspection by DE prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The nominated safety officer for the excavation will be Peter Crane who has a current First Aid at Work Certificate with St John's Ambulance. Copies of Insurance documentation ~~is~~ are provided in Appendix 4.

Timetable

May 2nd – May 5th 2006 (Sheep Week)

Trench 1

This will comprise the single trial trench on the undisturbed northwest side of barrow in order to ascertain extent of cemetery in this area.

Installation of badger gates (associated archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by DE archaeologist)

July 1st – July 31st

Badger exclusion and monitoring of sett.

July 31st – August 31st 2006

Trench 2

The main fieldwork season to excavate the badger-damaged area and retrieve material and clarify relationship with barrow.

Erection of badger-proof fencing.

Backfilling (by machine) and, if necessary, re-seeding of excavated area.

September – March 2006

Post excavation assessment and research design

April 2007 – December 2007

Post excavation analysis and production of final report

Fencing??? Backfilling???

References

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Ludlow N 2003 *Brownslade Barrow, Castelmartin, Pembrokeshire. Archaeological Evaluation, April-May 2003*, Unpublished Cambria Archaeology Report 2003/57

APPENDIX 1
PRINCIPAL PROJECT STAFF AND SPECIALISTS

SITE MANAGER - Gwilym Hughes BA FSA MIFA

Summary

Gwilym Hughes is the Trust Director and Company Secretary of Cambria Archaeology, Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Until June 2000 he was one of the Directors of Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit. He is currently an Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology at the University of Birmingham and a Visiting Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter. He has 24 years experience in field archaeology and conservation in Britain, Italy and Zimbabwe and he is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Whilst in Zimbabwe, he was partly responsible for the establishment of the current conservation programmes at the Great Zimbabwe and Khami National Monuments. Since his return to Britain he has directed numerous projects on behalf of BUFAU, including excavations, surveys and evaluations, and programmes of post-excavation research and publication. Through his experience in Zimbabwe and Britain, he has developed a broad expertise of the requirements of archaeological research and conservation in varied circumstances.

Main projects

[Gwilym](#)He currently holds a major research grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Board for a programme of research at KoBulawayo in Zimbabwe. His other major projects have included the excavation of late Neolithic and early Bronze Age funerary and ritual monuments including the round barrows at Lockington, Leicestershire; Foston, Derbyshire; Meole Brace and Bromfield, Shropshire; and Fan Foel, Carmarthenshire. He has also managed substantial developer-led excavation projects on Anglesey and a major Iron Age site at Crick in Leicestershire.

Experience of the excavation of human remains

Lockington Bronze Age Barrow cemetery, Leicestershire – Site Director
Fan Foel Bronze Age Barrow, Carmarthenshire – Site Director
Meole Brace Bronze Age barrow cemetery, Shropshire – Site Director
Bromfield Bronze Age barrow cemetery, Shropshire – Site Director
Foston Bronze Age barrow, Derbyshire – Site Director
Thornwell Farm Romano-British infant burials, Chepstow – Site Director
Cefn Cwmwd Bronze Age cremation cemetery, Anglesey – Project Manager
Tucklesholme Farm Bronze Age Barrow, Staffordshire – Site Director
Alrewas Bronze Age Beaker burial, Staffordshire – Site Director
Wolverhampton Cross Shaft, Post Medieval Cemetery – Site Director

Other Interests

[Gwilym's](#)His major research interests are the prehistory of sub-Saharan Africa and the early prehistoric funerary and ritual landscapes of southern Britain. Gwilym has also had an active involvement in adult education and has taught courses in British prehistoric archaeology for the continuing studies departments at the Universities of Birmingham and Keele. He has also contributed to undergraduate courses at the University of Birmingham and he has organised and directed numerous training excavations for the Universities of Birmingham and Zimbabwe. Through his work in Zimbabwe and at Birmingham and now at Llandeilo he is particularly keen on ensuring that archaeology reaches new audiences and is recognised by the wider community as a valuable economic and social asset.

Main publications

- 1986 Conservation at Great Zimbabwe, *Hartebeest*, 18, The Lowveld Natural History Society, Zimbabwe
- 1987 Recherche archeologiche nel Castello di Montereale Valcellina (Podenone); Campagne di scavo del 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, *Archeologia Medievale*, 14 (with D Andrews *et al*)
- 1990 Excavations at 9 Bridport Road, Dorchester, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*, 112
- 1992 The chronology of the valley enclosures: implications for the interpretation of Great Zimbabwe, *African Archaeological Review*, 10 (with D P Collett and A E Vines)
- 1994 Excavations in the Wroxeter Hinterland 1988-1990: the archaeology of the A5/A49 Shrewsbury bypass, *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, 69 (with P Ellis, J Evans, A Jones and H Hannaford)
- 1994 An Iron Age barrow burial at Bromfield, Shropshire, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 60
- 1994 Excavations to the rear of 37 High Street, Pershore, Hereford and Worcester, 1992, *Transactions of the Worcestershire Archaeological Society*, 3rd Ser, 14 (with S Litherland)
- 1995 Excavations at Bromfield, Shropshire 1981-91, *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, 70 (with P Leach and S Stanford)
- 1995 Excavation of a ring ditch and Neolithic pit cluster at Meole Brace, Shrewsbury, *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society*, 70 (with A Woodward)
- 1995 Reclaiming a wilderness: the prehistory of lowland Shropshire, *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society* 70 (with S Buteux)
- 1995 Excavations at Wasperton, Warwickshire, 1980-1985 introduction and Part I: the Neolithic and early Bronze Age, *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*, 99 (with G Crawford)
- 1995 Excavation of a possible Iron Age cropmark at Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire, 1993, *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society*, 99
- 1995 The excavation of a ring ditch at Foston in the Dove Valley, Derbyshire, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, 64 (with L Jones)
- 1996 The excavation of a late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement at Thornwell Farm, Chepstow, Gwent, 1992, BAR, British Series, 244, Oxford
- 1996 The Excavation of a Barrow at Gallowtree Close, Lockington, Leicestershire, *Current Archaeology* 146, 44-49
- 1996 Excavations at Croft Quarry, *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*, 68, 100-108
- 1997 Old Oswestry hillfort: Excavations by W J Varley 1939-1940, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 143 (1994), 46-91.
- 1997 The Old Bulawayo project: interim statement on work carried out during August 1996, *NAMMO Bulletin, The Newsletter for national Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe*, 12-13.
- 1998 Excavations alongside Roman Ermine Street, Cambridgeshire, 1996. *The archaeology of the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough road scheme*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series, 276 (with P. Ellis *et al*).
- 1998 Excavations within the peripheral area of settlement at Khami, Zimbabwe, 1989, *Zimbabwea*, 5 (1997), 3-21.
- 1998 Excavations within a medieval and post-medieval tenement at Stone, Staffordshire, 1993 *Transactions of the Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

- 1999 Archaeological operations on the new A55 Llandegai to Holyhead route, *Archaeology in Wales*, 39, 51-55. (with D. Maynard and A. Davidson).
- 1999 Excavation of an Iron Age cropmark at Foxcovert Farm, Aston on Trent, *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, 119, 176-188.
- 2000 Pencoedtre, Barry, Vale of Glamorgan, *Morgannwg*, 42 (1998), 59-63 (with L. Bashford).
- 2000 *The Lockington gold hoard: an Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Lockington, Leicestershire*, Oxbow Monographs.
- 2001 The excavation of a late prehistoric settlement at Slade Farm, Bicester, *Oxoniensa*, 65, 211-265 (with P. Ellis and L. Jones).
- 2001 Commercialising the palaeoenvironment. Developer funding and environmental archaeology, in U. Albarella (ed.) *Environmental archaeology: meaning and purpose*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 75-88 (with A. Hammon).
- 2002 'The archaeology of the region', in Coates, G A *Prehistoric and Roman-British Landscape: Excavations at Whitemoor Haye Quarry, Staffordshire, 1997-1999*, British Archaeological Reports, British Series 340.
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- 2003 'A Roman Fort at Dinefwr Park, Llandeilo', *Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 39, 144-146.
- 2003 'Kings and ancestors: interpreting the past at KoBulawayo, Zimbabwe', in Mitchell P, Haour A and Hobart J, *Researching Africa's Past: New Contributions From British Archaeologists*, Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 57, 124-132. (with Muringaniza J).
- 2004 'The Welsh Archaeological Trusts and the future of the historic environment in Wales', *IFA Yearbook and Directory 2004*, Reading.
- 2004 Fan Foel Round Barrow, Mynydd Du: interim excavation report', *Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 40, 147-151.
- 2005 An early medieval trackway at Llangynfelyn, Ceredigion, *IFA Yearbook and Directory 2005*, 22.
- 2005 Geophysical surveys at King Lobengula's Palace, KoBulawayo, Zimbabwe, *Archaeological Prospection* 12, 31-49 (with Gaffney C, and Gater J).
- 2005 Archaeological and environmental investigations of a late glacial and Holocene river sedimentary sequence on the River Soar at Croft, Leicestershire, UK', *The Holocene* 15.3, 353-377 (with Smith D, Roseff R, Bevan L, Brown A G, Butler S, and Monckton A).
- 2005 'What the Romans did at Llandeilo', *Heritage Wales* 32, 11-14 (with Plunkett Dillon E).
- 2005 'The Llandeilo Roman Forts second interim report: archaeological investigations 2005', *Carmarthenshire Antiquary* 41, 168-174.

SITE SUPERVISOR - Pete Crane BA MIFA

Summary

Pete Crane is a Project Manager with Cambria Archaeology. He has been in full time archaeological employment since 1971, apart from three years at Cardiff University where he graduated with a degree in archaeology in 1985. He worked on numerous excavation and survey projects for the Department of the Environment, St Albans District Council, Cadw and English Heritage before joining Cambria Archaeology in 1993. He has undertaken a wide range of projects including excavation, upland survey, building recording, topographic survey and fieldwalking.

Main projects

Assessment of the coastal promontory forts of Pembrokeshire; Excavation of two coastal promontory forts – Porth y Rhaw and Great Castle Head, Pembrokeshire; upland survey in Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion; excavation of a medieval hospital at Llawhaden, Pembrokeshire; building recording, excavation and survey in the Ministry of Defence Naval Dockyard, Portsmouth; building recording at Windsor Castle; excavation of a multi-period site at Petroplus, Milford Haven; excavation of a section of Roman road near Whitland, Carmarthenshire.

Experience of the excavation of human remains

[Rudstone, Iron Age Cemetery, West Yorkshire – Site Assistant](#)

[Dunstable Friary, Bedfordshire – Site Assistant](#)

[Waltham Abbey, Essex – Site Assistant](#)

[Caerwent Roman Cemetery, Monmouthshire - Excavator](#)

[Iron Age Cemetery, Champagne, France – Site Assistant](#)

[Haverfordwest Priory, Pembrokeshire – Supervisor](#)

[Havercroft Close, Roman Cemetery, St Albans, Hertfordshire - Supervisor](#)

[Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire – Director](#)

[St Peter's Church, Carmarthen - Director](#)

[Park Hall, Roman Cemetery, Carmarthen - Director](#)

[St David's Cathedral, St David's, Pembrokeshire – Director](#)

Main publications

Crane, P 1999 Iron Age promontory fort to Medieval Castle: excavations at Great Castle Head, Dale Pembrokeshire, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 148, 86-145

Crane P 2004 'Excavations at Newton, Llanstadwell, Pembrokeshire', *Archaeology in Wales* 44, 3-32.

Crane P 2004 'Excavation at Hayguard Lane, Haverfordwest, 1978 and 2003', *Archaeology in Wales* 44, 61-68.

Crane, P forthcoming Excavations at Porth Y Rhaw promontory fort, 1995-1998, *Archaeological Journal*

Other interests

Peter has worked on a vast range on sites. ~~Much-a-lot~~ of this time has been preparing sites for public access ~~and~~, his main interest is from the Iron Age to later medieval, with particular recent interest in reconstruction and re-enactment. He also has a fascination of Maritime Archaeology.

HUMAN REMAINS SPECIALIST - Dr. Roslyn Coard BA, PhD

Summary

Dr Ros Coard has worked as a full time, permanent lecturer at the Department of Archaeology, University of Wales, Lampeter since 1995. She is also Faunal Specialist and Taphonomist for the British Archaeological Mission to Pakistan and Co-Project Officer and Faunal Specialist, Plymouth Caves Project. Dr Coard has produced a number of specialist human and animal bone reports on sites in Wales including most recently the cremated human bone from the Bronze Age barrow at Fan Foel, Carmarthenshire, the animal and human remains from Goldsland Cave, Roman cremation burials in Carmarthen and the animal bone assemblage from Towyn-Y-Capel, Anglesey. Dr Coard also prepared a detailed report on the collection of unstratified human remains that was previously collected from Brownslade Barrow.

Main publications

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PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS - Wendy J. Carruthers BSc, MSc, MIFA

Summary

Wendy Carruthers is a self-employed Archaeobotanist based in Llantrisant nr Cardiff. She has experience both as a field botanist and as a field archaeologist and she has worked as a freelance archaeobotanist for 23 years. She specialises in the assessment and analysis of plant macrofossils (primarily fruits, seeds and waterlogged wood) and has published reports on waterlogged, mineralised and charred plant remains from sites of all periods, primarily from around the British Isles. She has also worked on desiccated plant remains recovered from daub in standing buildings. From 1990 to 1993 she worked for English Heritage as the archaeobotanist at the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, during which time she produced a Review of Archaeobotanical Research Priorities. Her specific research interests lie in the preservation of plant remains by calcium phosphate mineralisation.

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Brownslade Barrow, Castlemartin Range, ATE Pembrokeshire.

COSTING—Cambria Archaeology March 2006

TRENCH 1

STAFF COSTS:

Site Manager: 1 day x £250/day	£250
Site Supervisor: 4 days x £210/day	£840
Site Assistant: 4 days x £160/day	£640
PCNP archaeologist: 4 days	Contribution in-kind from PCNPA
Sub-Total	£1730

EXPENSES

Travel and subsistence	£160
Materials	£100
Sub-Total	£260

REPORTING/ ARCHIVING

Site Supervisor: 3 days x £210/day	£630
Site Assistant: 2 days x £160/day	£320
Sub-Total	£950

TOTAL TRENCH 1: £2940

No specialist reports will be commissioned at this stage. However, samples will be collected and kept in storage. These will be processed, assessed and analysed along with the samples from the main fieldwork season in August.

TRENCH 2

STAFF COSTS:

Site Manager: 15 days x £250/day	£3750
Site Supervisor: 25 days x £210/day	£5250
Site assistant: 20 days x £160/day	£3200
8 x Archaeologists: 20 days x £110/day	£17,600
Sub-Total	£29,800

EXPENSES

Site accommodation	£1500
Equipment and materials	£500
Staff accommodation	£2000
Staff subsistence and travel	£2000
Vehicle hire and fuel	£2000
Specialist Consultants (Site Visits)	£1200
Sub-Total	£9,200

TOTAL TRENCH 2: £39,000

TOTAL EXCAVATION COSTS = Trenches 1 and 2—£41,940

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

~~Based on 10% of the total fieldwork costs and to include production of site narrative, specialist assessment of site archive, artefacts and ecofacts and the production of a costed and timetabled updated project research design leading to publication.~~

~~TOTAL ——— £4,200 ———~~

POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

~~Post excavation analysis, to include collating information from fieldwork, specialist services and reports, dating, reporting, illustrations, photographic cataloguing and archiving, preparation of final report.~~

~~It is likely that the specialist analysis will include palaeoenvironmental analysis, skeletal analysis, finds analysis, conservation, radiocarbon dating and soil micromorphology.~~

~~A detailed breakdown of costs cannot be known at this stage and this will be provided as part of the Post Excavation Assessment and Research Design.~~

~~However, it is anticipated that the total costs will be the equivalent of approximately 50% of fieldwork costs:~~

~~TOTAL ——— £22,900~~

~~GRAND TOTAL £69,040~~