Archaeology Wales

# Bluestones Resort, Pembrokeshire

## Archaeological evaluation

**Jerry Bond & James Evans**

**Report 1939**

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REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA

Archaeology Wales

# Bluestones Resort, Pembrokeshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

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**December 2020**

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# Non-Technical Summary

*In November and December 2020 Archaeology Wales Ltd. was commissioned by Archaeology Collective (part of HCUK Group), on behalf of their clients, Bluestone Resorts Ltd. to undertake an archaeological field evaluation ahead of the proposed Bluestone Resort Phase 4 development at Bluestone Resort, Canaston Wood, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8DE, centred on NGR SN 0651 2307.*

*The archaeological field evaluation consisted of the excavation of six trenches targeting potential archaeological features revealed during a geophysical survey. Two trenches were located to examine the physical remains of an enclosure-like feature, including the exterior ditches and the possible post-holes within the enclosure's interior. The trenches measured 30m x 1.8m in size. A further four trenches were located around the enclosure which were located to target other potential features identified by the geophysical survey. These trenches measured 20m x 1.8m in size.*

*The large cropmark identified in the DBA and geophysical survey was confirmed to be a sub-rounded enclosure defined by a double-ditch and bank. Trench 3 also revealed a pit that was identified during the geophysical survey, but the two linear features, also believe to be in the vicinity, were not revealed and were interpreted as being an effect of the natural geology.*

*No finds associated with the archaeological features were recorded. Therefore, the date and the purpose of the enclosure was unable to be verified. Some flint fragments were recovered, but they were from topsoil and subsoil deposits and are therefore residual remains. All other finds were of post-medieval and modern date.*

*All work conformed to the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020 update).*

# Crynodeb Annhechnegol

*Ym mis Tachwedd a Rhagfyr 2020, comisiynwyd Archaeology Cymru Cyf gan Archaeology Collective (rhan o'r Grŵp HCUK), ar ran ei gleient, Pentref Gwyliau Bluestone Cyf, i gynnal gwerthusiad maes archeolegol cyn y gwaith datblygu arfaethedig ar Gam 4 Pentref Gwyliau Bluestone ym Mhentref Gwyliau Bluestone, Coedwig Canaston, Arberth, Sir Benfro, SA67 8DE, y mae ei ganol wedi'i leoli yn NGR SN 0651 2307.*

*Roedd y gwerthusiad maes archeolegol yn cynnwys cloddio chwe ffos i dargedu nodweddion archeolegol posibl a ddatgelwyd yn ystod arolwg geoffisegol. Lleolwyd dwy ffos i archwilio gweddillion ffisegol nodwedd gaeedig ei natur, gan gynnwys y ffosydd allanol a'r tyllau postyn posibl o fewn y man caeedig. Roedd y ffosydd yn mesur 30m x 1.8m mewn maint. Lleolwyd pedair ffos arall o gwmpas y man caeedig a oedd wedi'u lleoli er mwyn targedu'r nodweddion posibl eraill a nodwyd yn yr arolwg geoffisegol. Roedd y ffosydd hyn yn mesur 20m x 1.8m mewn maint.*

*Cadarnhawyd bod yr ôl cnwd a nodwyd yn yr Asesiad Desg a'r arolwg geoffisegol yn fan caeedig rhannol gylchog wedi'i ddiffinio gan ddwy ffos a llethr. Datgelodd ffos 3 hefyd bwll a nodwyd yn ystod yr arolwg geoffisegol, ond ni ddatgelwyd y ddwy nodwedd unionlin, y credwyd hefyd eu bod mewn man cyfagos ac a ddadansoddwyd fel effaith daeareg naturiol.*

*Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw ganfyddiadau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r nodweddion archeolegol. Felly, nid oedd modd dilysu dyddiad a diben y man caeedig. Adferwyd rhai darnau o fflint, ond roeddent o waddodion y pridd uchaf a'r isbridd ac felly maent yn weddillion. Roedd yr holl ganfyddiadau eraill yn dyddio o'r cyfnod ôl-ganoloesol a modern.*

*Roedd yr holl waith yn cydymffurfio â'r Safonau a'r Canllawiau ar gyfer gwerthusiad maes archeolegol (diweddariad Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr 2020).*

# 1. Introduction

## **1.1** Location & Scope of Work

1.1.1 From the 25th November to 2nd December 2020 Archaeology Wales Ltd. (henceforth – AW) were commissioned to conduct an archaeological field evaluation by Archaeology Collective – henceforth AC - (part of HCUK Group), on behalf of their clients, Bluestone Resorts Ltd. ahead of the proposed Bluestone Resort Phase 4 development at Bluestone Resort, Canaston Wood, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8DE, centred on NGR SN 0651 2307 (henceforth – 'the site').

1.1.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two 30m x 1.8m trenches, located to target the ringwork, including the exterior ditches and the possible post-hole like features within its interior, and a further four 20m x 1.8m trenches to target further features identified around the ringwork.

1.1.3 The evaluation formed the second stage of archaeological work, the first stage was a geophysical survey of part of the site, the results of which will be used to support a planning application for the development and that will be sent to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA).

1.1.4 The purpose of the archaeological field evaluation was to provide the local planning authority with the information they requested from the client in advance of their planning application, the requirements for which are set out in *Planning Policy Wales* (revised edition 10, 2019), Section 6.1 and *Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: The Historic Environment* (2017). The aim of the work was to highlight and assess the impact upon buried remains of potential archaeological interest and to ensure that they are fully investigated and recorded if disturbed or revealed as a result of subsequent activities associated with the development.

1.1.5 The project was managed by Dr Irene Garcia Rovira MCIfA (AW Project Manager) and the site work undertaken by Jerry Bond ACIfA, Daniel Moore and Einir Smith. All work conformed to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020 update) and was undertaken by suitably qualified staff to the highest professional standards.

## 1.2 Site Description and Geology

1.2.1 The site occupies an area of *c*.10ha and lies on the south-western side of the existing holiday resort. It lies to the west and north-west of the newly constructed Serendome. The proposed development lies almost entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority area with a small part on the south-eastern edge lying within the jurisdiction of Pembrokeshire County Council.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of subordinate/subequal argillaceous rocks and sandstone, and conglomerate, interbedded. This sedimentary bedrock is part of the Milford Haven Group and formed approximately 408 to 427 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2020).

## 1.3 Archaeological & Historical Background

1.3.1 There are recorded archaeological remains within the site on the Historic Environment Record (HER) or National Monuments Record of Wales (NMRW). However, the Archaeology Collective (part of the HCUK Group) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site in August 2020 and noted a possible archaeological feature during the examination of aerial photography and LiDAR data.

1.3.2 The feature was a large, c.30m diameter, cropmark which was interpreted as a possible circular enclosure of either medieval or Iron Age date. The DBA also noted that the current site does not appear to have been subject to any large scale ground disturbance or topsoil stripping during previous development at the Bluestone resort (AC 2020a, pp. 39-41).

1.3.3 The DBA concluded that further archaeological mitigation was needed, i.e., a geophysical survey and an archaeological field evaluation (AC 2020a, p. 44). This was to determine more about its date, extent, significance, and state of preservation.

1.3.4 In October 2020 AW undertook a geophysical survey (Muller 2020) and the results confirmed the presence of the circular feature/enclosure that the DBA highlighted. The geophysical survey also noted possible features within the enclosure which were identified as possible post-holes. A number of possible linear and oval archaeological features were also identified and were interpreted as possible ditches and pits (Muller 2020, pp. 7-8).

# 2. Aims & Objectives

2.1.1 The objective of the archaeological field evaluation was to locate and describe the archaeological features that were identified in the previous DBA and geophysical survey of the site. The purpose of the work was to elucidate the presence or absence of archaeological material, its character, distribution, extent, condition, and relative significance, providing sub-surface data to inform any future on-site works.

2.1.2 It is the aim of this report to provide information, which is sufficiently detailed, to allow the archaeological resource to be better understood. The information could then be used to help inform further archaeological work undertaken in association with the proposed development or to allow the developer to adjust their plans.

# 3. Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation comprised of six trenches. Two trenches were located to target the potential enclosure, identified in previous archaeological work, including the exterior ditches and the possible post-holes within the enclosure's interior. The trenches measured 30m x 1.8m in size.

3.1.2 Four trenches were located around the enclosure which were located to target potential features identified by the geophysical survey. These trenches measured 20m x 1.8m in size.

3.1.3 The trenches were excavated by a $360^0$ mechanical excavator which was equipped with a flat bladed, toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision.

# 4. Results

## **4.1** Trench 1 (Figure 1-3; Plates 1-5)

4.1.1 The trench was located in the central area of the site, running SSW-NNE, and cut across the location of the large circular feature identified by the previous works. It was 32m long, 1.8m wide with a maximum depth of 0.55m.

4.1.2 The basal deposit of this trench was (102). This was identified as the geological natural in this area of the site. It was a very compact red brown silty clay sub angular stones, though its colour and composition varied somewhat along the length of the trench,

with grey green natural stones and very compact pinkish patches also being present. It was at least 0.1m thick.

4.1.3 Cutting (102) were two parallel ditches lying either side of a bank. The southern ditch [103] was curvilinear in plan with concave sides and a concave base and it was greater than 1.8m long, 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills, the lower (104) was a mid-red/orange-brown firm clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub angular stones and was 0.33m thick. Overlying was (105) a firm dark red/orange-brown with a pinkish caste, a clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub angular stones which was 0.1m thick.

4.1.4 To the north of the earthwork was the second ditch, [106] which had steep sides, a flattish base with a length of more than 1.8m, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.3m and it contained two fills. The lower fill (107) was a red/orange-brown firm clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub rounded and sub angular stones and very occasional flattish stones with a thickness of 0.2m. Overlying was (108), a firm red/orange (pinkish tint) silty clay, with occasional small angular and sub rounded stones and was 0.1m thick.

4.1.5 Between the two ditches was an earthwork that was partially visible above ground, (109), a very firm mid red brown clayey silt with a high percentage of sub angular stones. It was constructed from up cast and redeposited natural stones and silts and was 1m wide, greater than 1.8m long and 0.3m thickness and sat upon the natural.

4.1.6 Overlying all was the subsoil layer (101), a firm mid red brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub angular stones and a thickness that varied from 0.12m up to 0.3m at its maximum. Overlying the subsoil was the topsoil layer (100) a mid-brown silty loam with grass cover and rooting from the same. It was 0.12m thick.

4.1.7 Few artefacts were recovered from the excavation of Trench 1. Finds included sherds of post-medieval pottery along with modern items. A single sherd of undiagnostic flint was also recovered, but no finds were recovered from any of the fills of the two ditches.

### **4.2** Trench 2 (Figure 1-2 and 6; Plates 6- 10)

4.2.1 This trench was also located in the central area of the site. It was aligned WNW to ESE in order to cut the circular feature identified in the previous work as well as some possible post-holes. It was 30.9m long, 1.8m wide with a maximum depth of 0.42m.

4.2.2 The basal deposit was the natural geology (202). It was a very firm but occasionally softer deposit of mixed bedrock (red sandstone) and silty clay, ranging in colour from a dark reddish, almost purple, to a pale grey green and mid brown. It was across the base of the trench with a width of greater than 1.8m, a length of greater than 30.9m and a thickness of at least 0.15m.

4.2.3 Toward the eastern end of the trench was the feature identified from the geophysical survey, a raised earthwork with features on its interior and exterior, though they do not match those from Trench 1. They were instead two earthwork ramps butting against the bank.

4.2.4 On the interior was [206] a shallow scoop into the natural which was overlain to its north by a deposit of up cast material (209) forming a gentle slope against the bank, it was a firm mottled pale yellow brown and pinkish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones. It was greater than 1.8m in width and 1.5m long with a thickness of 0.16m. Overlying it was (204), a compacted mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones and very occasional flattish stones of a small and medium size. It was at least 1.8 m wide and had a length of 1.5m and a thickness of 0.26m.

4.2.5 On the exterior of the bank was [205], a shallow scoop like feature from which material had been up cast to form the bank and the “ramp” against it, as on the inside of the bank. The cut was 2.6m long and greater than 1.8m wide with a depth of 0.1m. It contained two fills, the sequence being the same as on the interior of the bank, with the lower fill (208) being a firm mottled pale yellow brown and pinkish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones with a length of 1m and a depth of 0.1m. Overlying it was (203), a very compacted mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones and very occasional flattish stones. It was 1.8m long and had a maximum thickness of 0.25m and was also set to form what seemed to a ramp against the bank.

4.2.6 Located between the two above features was an earthwork forming a low bank (207). It was greater than 1.8m long with a width of 1.5m wide and it had a thickness of 0.5m. It was formed from up cast natural, being very compact reddish brown clay silt capped with lose laid flattish local sandstones.

4.2.7 Overlying all was the subsoil layer (201), a firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sized stones and gravels and very occasional very small pieces of natural coal. It was across the whole trench and was 0.2m in thickness.

4.2.8 The overlying deposit of Trench 2 was a topsoil layer (200). It was a mid-brown silty loam with grass cover and rooting and had a thickness of 0.2m.

### **4.3** Trench 3 (Figure 1-2 and 5; Plates 11-13)

4.3.1 The trench was located in the north-western area of the site and was targeting a number of features identified from the geophysical survey. It was aligned WSW to ENE with a length of 18m, a width of 1,8m and a maximum depth of 0.5m where a sondage was dug at is southwestern end.

4.3.2 The basal deposit was a natural deposit (302). This was a mixed deposit of bedrock outcrops, with bands and patches of soft clay silt, and more sandy material. It ranged in colour from a dark red brown, through pinkish brown to a grey brown.

4.3.3 A single feature was cut into (302). This was a small sub circular pit [304]. It was 0.3m wide and 0.46m long and had a depth of 0.16m. It was irregular but mostly concave in profile, with an irregular bowl shaped base. It was filled with a single fill (303) a lose soft mid red brown silty clay with frequent stones both sub rounded, and some flat stones placed vertically within it suggesting they were packing for a timber post.

4.3.4 Overlying was a subsoil layer (301). This was a mid-red brown silty clay with varying quantities of small rounded and sub angular stones. It was found across the trench with a thickness of 0.1m.

4.3.5 Above was the topsoil layer (300), a mid-brown silty clay with grass covering and roots and was 0.2m in thickness.

### **4.4** Trench 4 (Figure 1-2; Plate 14)

4.4.1 The trench was located in the south-western area of the site and was aligned SW to NE across an alignment of three possible pits noted in the geophysical survey. The

trench was 20m in length with a width of 1.8m and was dug to a maximum depth of 0.4m.

4.4.2 The basal deposit was natural geology, a mix of solid bedrock (403) and patches of softer silts (402), and an area at its southern extent where it had tree roots breaking thought the bedrock. There were no features cutting the natural.

4.4.3 Overlying the natural was a subsoil layer (401). It was a mid-red brown silty clay with occasional to moderately frequent small sub angular stones and very occasional very small coal fragments. It was found throughout the trench and had a thickness of 0.15m.

4.4.4 Overlying (401) was the topsoil layer (400). This was a mid brown silty clay covered in grass with rooting from the grass and from the trees at its southern extent. The topsoil was 0.1m thick.

### **4.5** Trench 5 (Figure 1-2 and 4; Plate 15)

4.5.1 The trench was located along the site's southern extent and was aligned E to W. The trench was placed across two linear features identified in the geophysical survey, which were believed to align N to S, across the trench, and potentially relate to the large circular feature.

4.5.2 The basal deposit was (502). This was the geological natural, which consisted of mostly outcrops of bedrock across the entire trench and had a thickness of at least 0.2m.

4.5.3 Overlying the bedrock was a subsoil layer (501). This was a firm mid red/orange-brown silty clay with frequent small angular and flat stones within it. It had a thickness of 0.2m and covered the entire trench, except where it was truncated by two linear features.

4.5.4 Cutting the subsoil (501), were two N-S aligned linear features, on the east [503] and to the west [506]. Both of these features were the cuts for modern service trenches containing a brown plastic foul main pipe in the eastern trench covered by a greenish aggregate layer (504) and an overlying backfill deposit of redeposited natural silty clay and very frequent flattish stones (505). The western trench had the exact same sequence, though the assumed plastic pipe was not exposed within it, but it had the same green aggregate (507) and backfill deposit (508) above it of mixed very frequent

redeposited stones and silty clay, the cuts were both of 0.7m width and cut down to a depth of more than 0.45m for [506] and 0.65m for [503].

4.5.5 Overlying all was the extant topsoil layer (500). This was a firm dark red brown silty clay loam of 0.1m thickness which covered the entire trench.

### **4.6** Trench 6 (Figure 1-2; Plate 16)

4.6.1 The trench was located in the north-western area of the site and was aligned SSW to NNE. The trench was placed across a possible pit at its northern end. The trench was 20m long with a width of 1.8m, and a maximum depth of 0.5m.

4.6.2 The basal deposit was (602). This was a natural layer of very firm mid red/orange-brown silty clay with a softer irregular patch toward its southern end, where it was test excavated, and paler yellow brown lenses were noted. It was at least 0.4m thick and covered the base of the entire trench.

4.6.3 Overlying (602) was (601). This was a subsoil layer and was a mid-red/orange-brown silty clay. It extended across the entire trench and had a thickness of 0.12m.

4.6.4 The subsoil was cut at it its northern end by a shallow modern service pipe cut [603] and contained a blue Alkathene water piper running E to W across the trench.

4.6.5 Overlying all was the extant topsoil layer (600) which was covered in grass. It was a mid-red/orange-brown silty clay loam with a thickness of 0.11m and contained frequent rooting.

4.6.6 The possible pit identified from the geophysical survey was not found within the trench.

## 5. Finds

5.1.1 A total of 15 artefacts weighing 126g were recovered from 7 contexts, whilst 3 artefacts were recorded as being unstratified. The artefacts comprised of a mix of flint, pottery, stone, and modern plastic.

5.1.2 The pottery recovered from the site was all of post-medieval date and consisted of the remnants of domestic vessels and plates. A total of 10 sherds were recovered, but these were discovered within the topsoil of deposits of Trenches 2,3 and 6.

5.1.3 There were 4 fragments of flint recovered from the site, most of them from Trench 6 subsoil. A bladelet and possible associated core as well as two flint flakes were

retrieved from Trench 6. A flint fragment was recovered from the subsoil of Trench 1 (101); however, it is unclear as to whether the fragment is a result of knapping or a natural fragment.

5.1.4 There was a single fragment of stone recovered from the topsoil of Trench 6 (600), but it is unclear whether this represents a natural stone or a quartz. The remaining finds consist of modern plastic.

# 6. Interpretation & Discussion

6.1.1 Trench 1 evidenced a double ditched and bank feature associated with the subrounded earthwork already identified above ground and during the geophysical survey. The southern ditch [103] contained two fills, (104) overlaid by (105). The northern ditch [106] also contained two fills, (107) overlaid by (108). Both ditches were on an E-W axis. There were no finds recorded from either of the ditches fills. Situated between the two ditches was an earthwork (109). This earthwork was also partially visible above ground. It was situated upon the natural (102). The earthwork was constructed of redeposited natural stones and silts, and no finds were recorded as being associated with it.

6.1.2 The results in Trench 2 did not mirror those of Trench 1. There was an earthwork (207) situated between two features, on the interior [206] and one on the exterior [205]. However, excavations revealed that these features, either side of the earthwork, formed a bank/ramp butting up against the earthwork (207]).

6.1.3 Trench 1 and Trench 2 were able to confirm the existence of the circular archaeological feature that was noted within the previous DBA and geophysical survey of the site. Trench 1 indicates that the feature is an enclosure with a ditch located either side of it. The results of Trench 2 are a little different, however, the earthwork is still present. No finds were recovered from any of the features which make it difficult to identify and date the enclosure. Given the size and character of the feature excavated in Trench 1 and 2, it may be tentatively interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age or Medieval enclosure.

6.1.4 A single pit was recorded within Trench 3. There were some stones placed vertically within it which suggest that they were used as packing for a timber post. The results form the geophysical survey suggested that there may also be two linear features

encountered within this trench. This was not the case and the two linear features were interpreted as the changes within the underlying bedrock where it changed across the trench from hard bedrock to softer silty patches and back again producing an effect of linearity.

6.1.5 There were no archaeological finds within Trench 4, 5 or 6. However, Trenches 5 and 6 did include modern service trenches.

# 7. Conclusion

7.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation did encounter some of the archaeological features that were identified in the initial DBA and geophysical survey. The large cropmark identified initially in the DBA did appear to be an enclosure of possible Iron Age of medieval. Trench 1 and 2 revealed that the enclosure was flanked by opposing ditches.

7.1.2 Trench 3 also revealed a pit that was identified during the geophysical survey, but the two linear features, also believe to be in the vicinity, were not revealed and were interpreted as being an effect of the natural geology. Trench 5 revealed two cuts associated with modern services.

7.1.3 No finds associated with the archaeological features were recorded. Some flint fragments were recovered, but they were from topsoil and subsoil deposits and are therefore residual remains. All other finds were of post-medieval and modern date.

# 8. References

## **8.1** General

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, update 2020. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

Archaeology Collective, J., 2020a. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Pembrokeshire* (Archaeology Collective)

Archaeology Collective, J., 2020b. *Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Narberth, Pembrokeshire* (Archaeology Collective)

Muller, J., 2020. *Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Pembrokeshire: Geophysical Survey Report* (Archaeology Wales Report: 1931)

## **8.2** Internet Sources

British Geological Society, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.140401845.7838243.1607335010-2012226724.1601977855 (accessed 07/12/20)

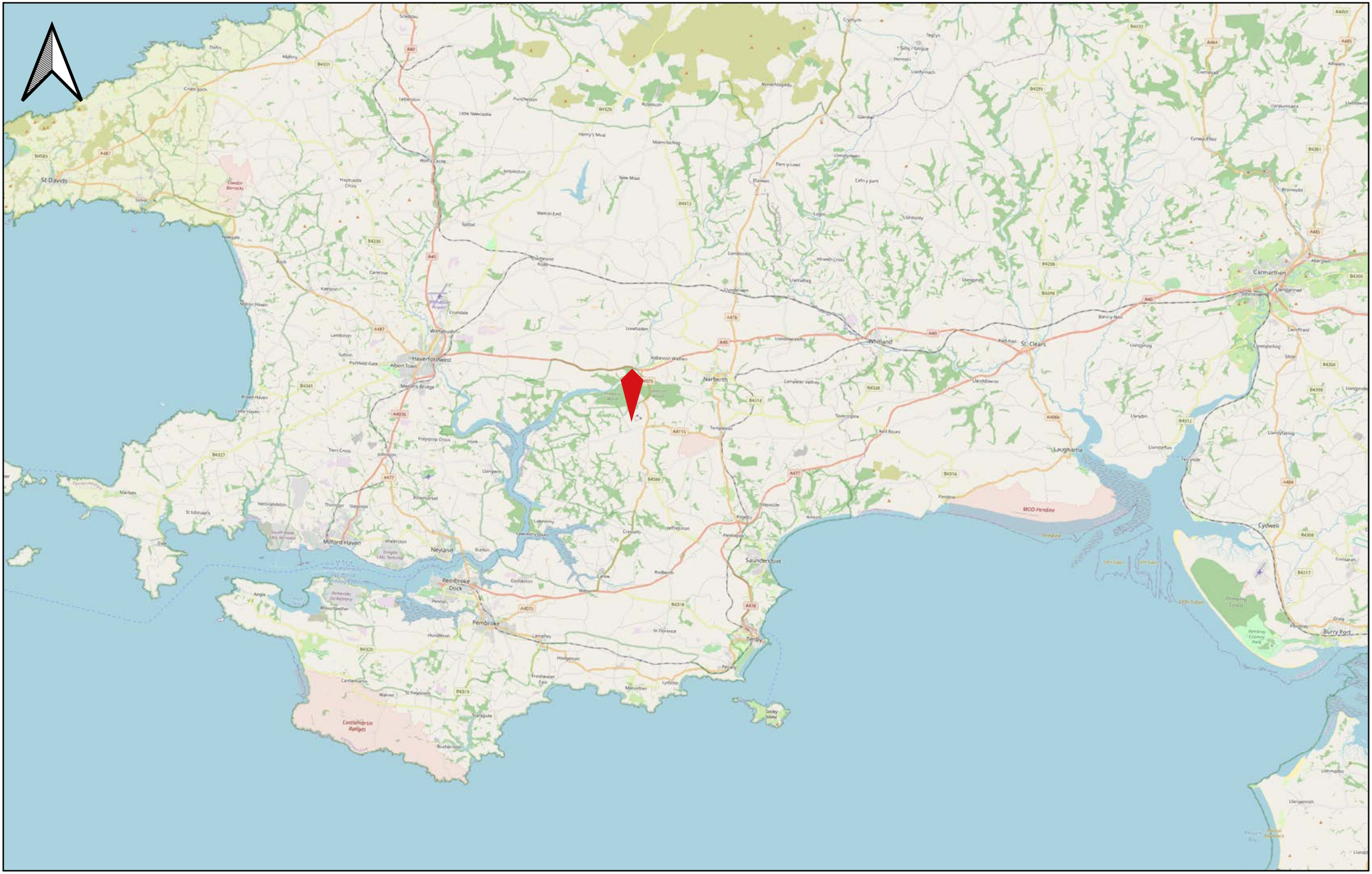


Figure 1. Site location (red).

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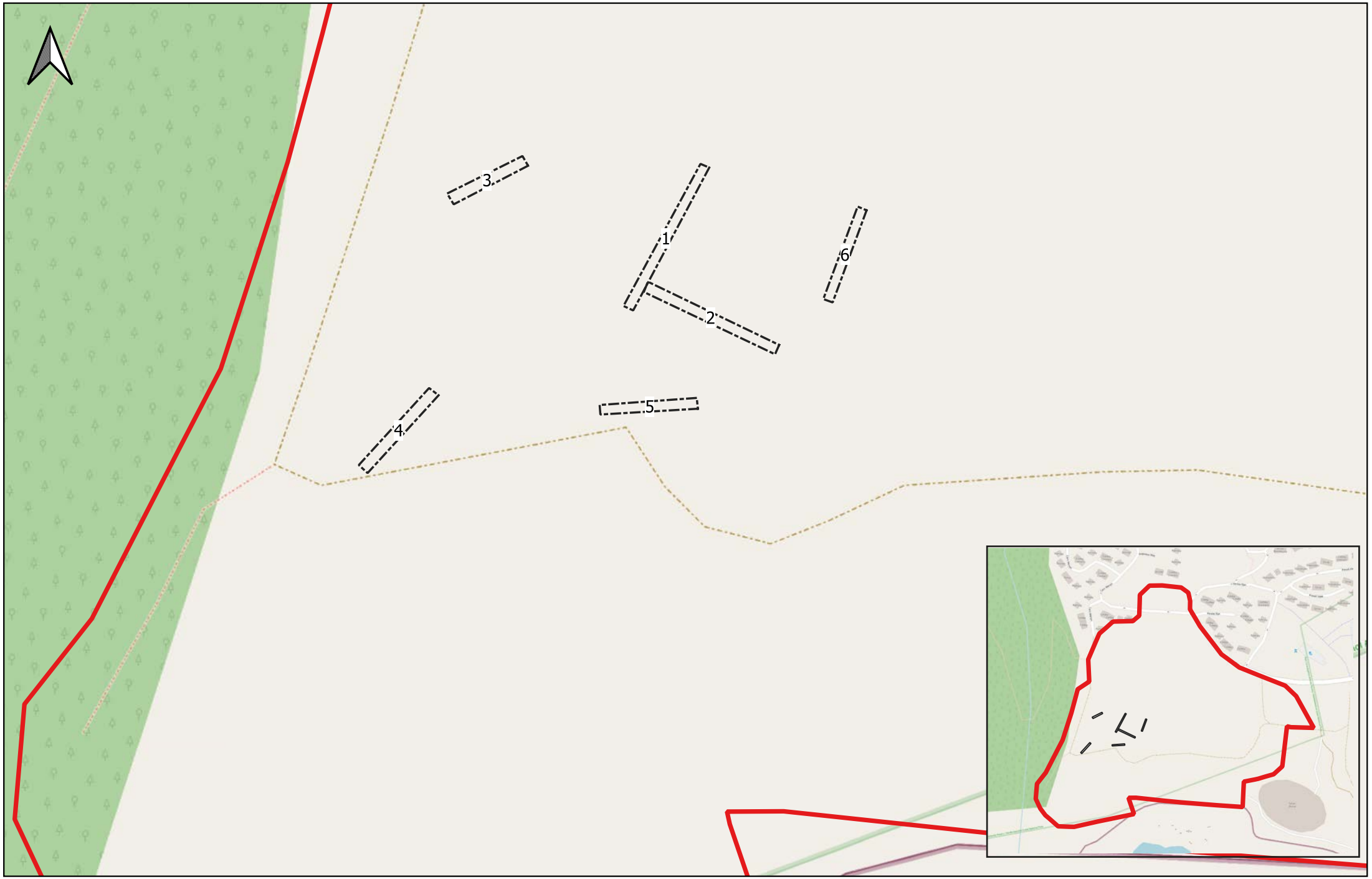
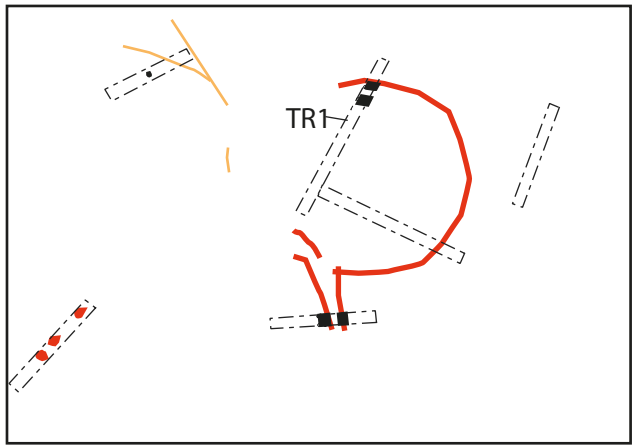
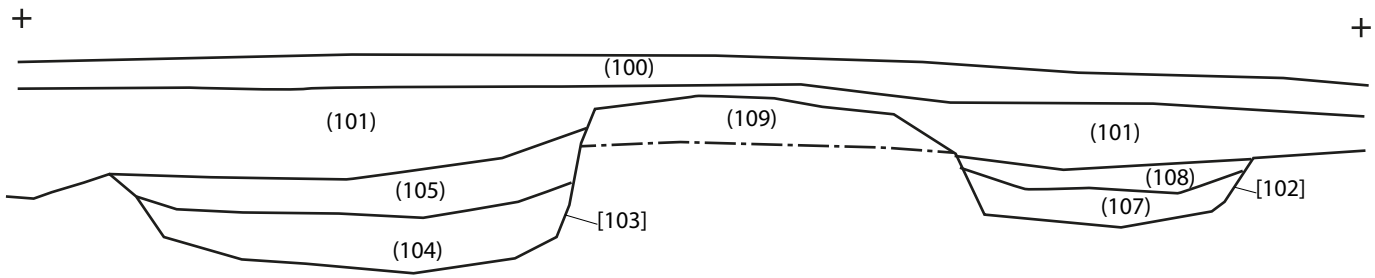



Figure 2. Location of trenches.

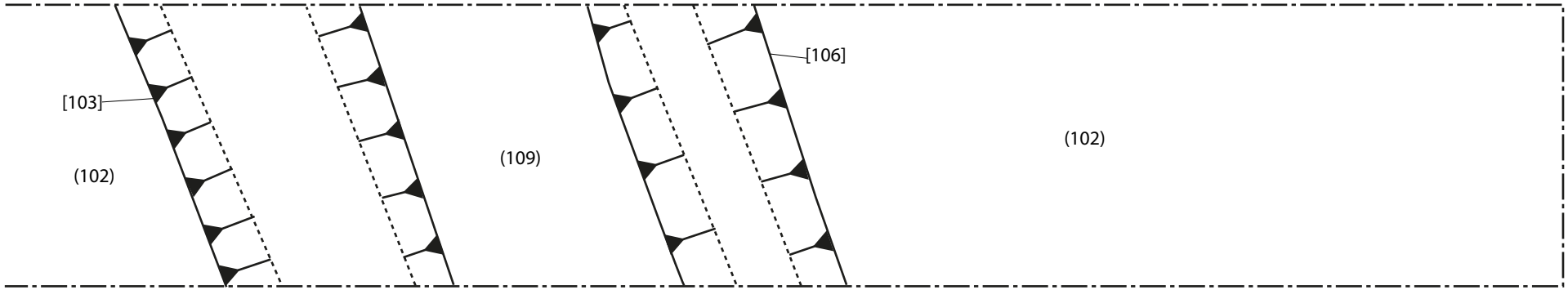
Trench overlay




0.5m

SE facing section of (109), [103], [102].




1m

Plan of [103], (109) and [102].

Figure 3. Plan and section of features [102] and [103].

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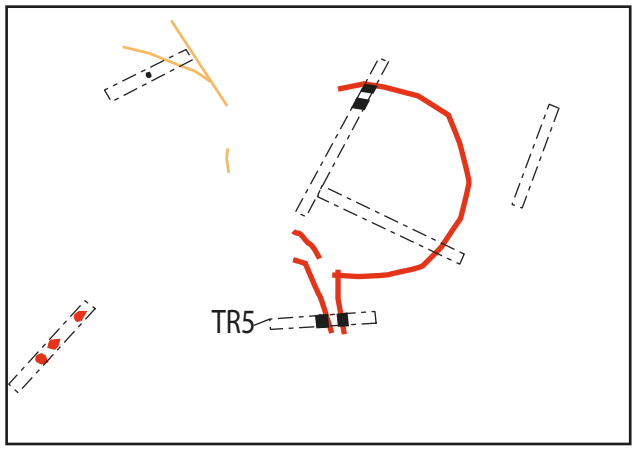
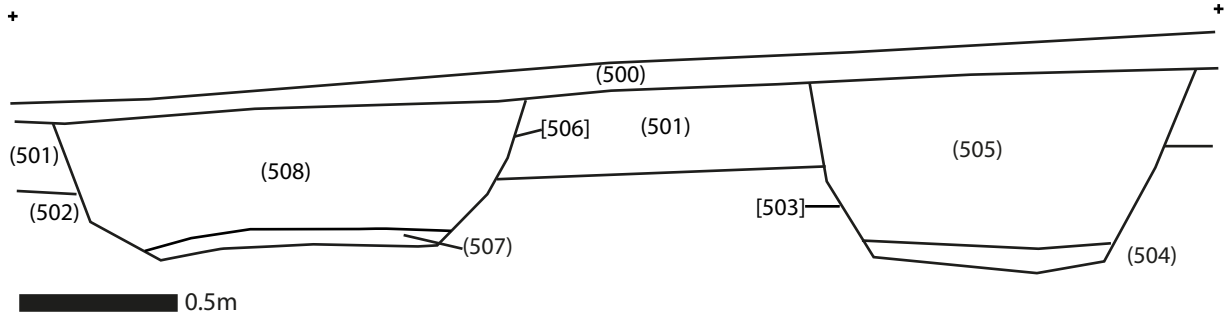
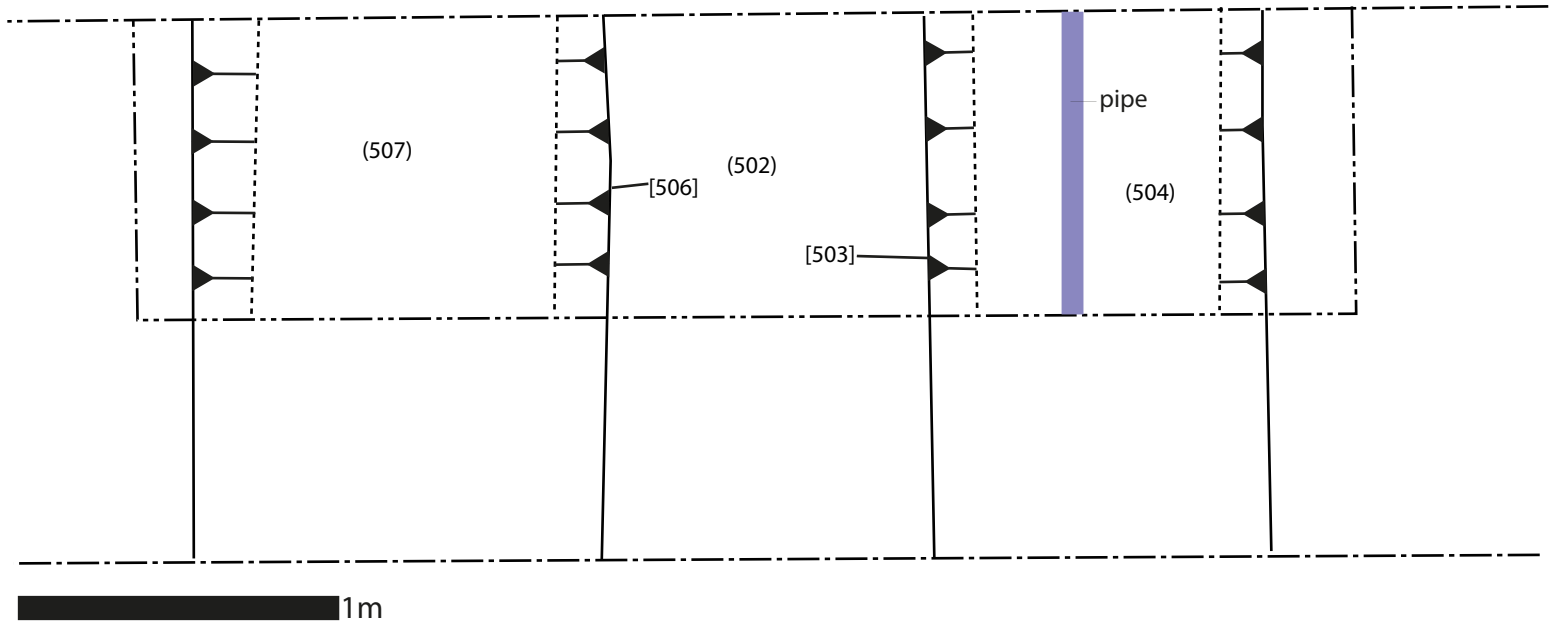
Trench overlay



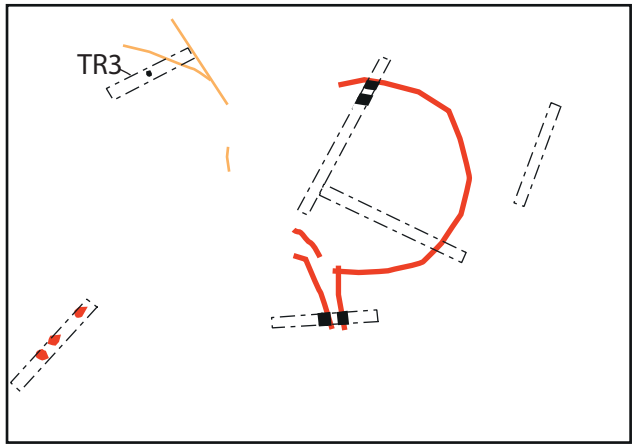

South facing section of [506] and [505].

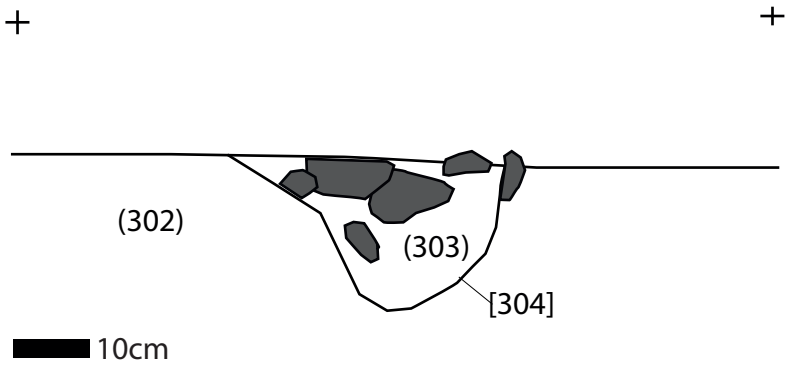



Plan of [506] and [503].

Figure 4. Plan and section of features [506] and [503].

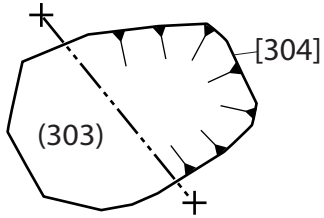
Trench overlay




10cm

North facing section of [304].




0.5m

Plan of feature [304].

Figure 5. Plan and section of [304].

ARCHAEOLOGY WALES

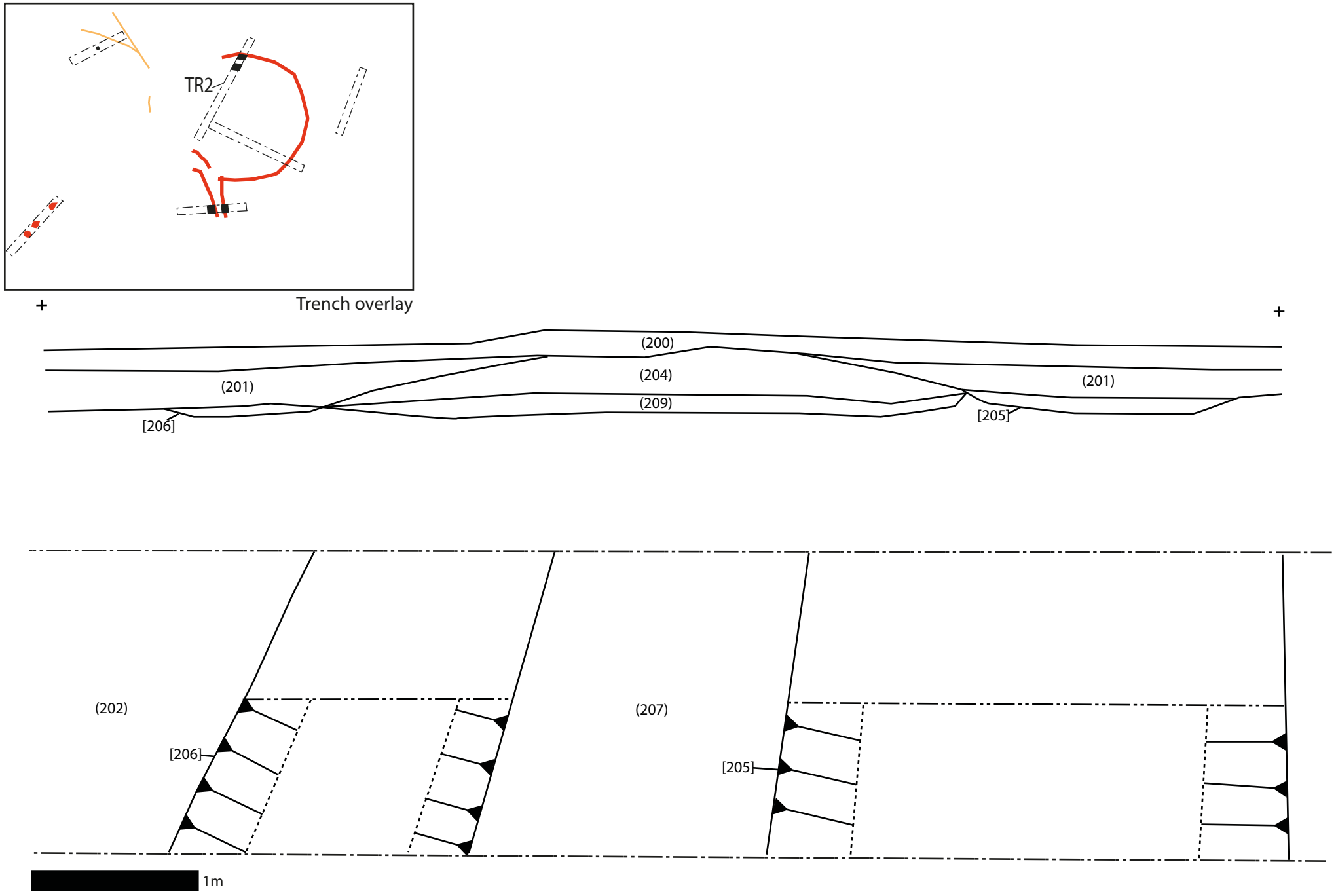



Figure 6. Plan and section of [205] and [206].

Plate 1. Trench 1, NE facing, 1m & 2m scale.

Plate 2. W facing image of ditches [103] & [106], with bank [109] in centre, 1m & 2m scale.

Plate 3. NNE facing images of ditches [103] & [106], with bank [109] in centre, 1m & 2m scale.

Plate 4. W facing image of ditch [103] and bank [109], 2m scale.

Plate 5. W facing image of bank [109] and ditch [106], 2m scale.

Plate 6. Trench 2, W facing, 1m & 2m scales.

Plate 7. NE facing image of ditch [205], bank [207], and ditch [206], 2m scale.

Plate 8. NW facing image of ditch [205], bank [207], and ditch [206], 2m scale.

Plate 9. N facing image of ditch [206], 0.5m & 2m scales.

Plate 10. NW facing image of ditch [205], 0.5m & 2m scales.

Plate 11. Trench 3, NE facing, 1m & 2m scales.

Plate 12. Plan of pit [304], 0.5m scale.

Plate 13. N facing section of pit [304], 0.5m scale.

Plate 14. Trench 4, SW facing, 1m & 2m scales.

Plate 15. Trench 5, W facing, 1m & 2m scales.

Plate 16. Trench 6, SW facing, 1m & 2m scales.

| Context Number | Type | Description | Relationship |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (101) |
| 101 | Deposit | Subsoil - firm mid red brown clay silt with moderately frequent sub angular stones. | Below (100) |
| 102 | Deposit | Natural - a very compact red brown silty clay sub angular stones | Below (101) |
| 103 | Cut | Cut of ditch | Cuts (102) |
| 104 | Fill | Lower F/O [103] - mid-red/orange-brown firm clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub angular stones. | Below (105) |
| 105 | Fill | Upper F/O [103] - firm dark red/orange-brown with a pinkish caste, a clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub angular stones. | Above (104) |
| 106 | Cut | Cut of ditch | Cuts (102) |
| 107 | Fill | Lower F/O [106] - a red/orange-brown firm clayey silt with moderately frequent small sub rounded and sub angular stones and very occasional flattish stones. | Below (108) |
| 108 | Fill | Upper F/O [106] - a firm red/orange (pinkish tint) silty clay, with occasional small angular and sub rounded stones. | Above (107) |
| 109 | Fill | Earthwork | Above (102) |
| 200 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (201) |
| 201 | Deposit | Subsoil - firm mid red brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sized stones and gravels and very occasional very small pieces of natural coal. | Below (200) |
| 202 | Deposit | Natural - a very firm but occasionally softer deposit of mixed bedrock (red sandstone) and silty clay, ranging in colour from a dark reddish, almost purple, to a pale grey green and mid brown. | Below (201) |
| 203 | Fill | F/O [205] - very compacted mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones and very occasional flattish stones. | Above (208) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 204 | Fill | F/O [206] - compacted mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones and very occasional flattish stones of a small and medium size. | Above (209) |
| 205 | Cut | Cut of ditch (east) | Cuts (202) |
| 206 | Cut | Cut of ditch (west) | Cuts (202) |
| 207 | Structure | Earthwork Bank | Above (202) |
| 208 | Fill | Lower F/O [205] - a firm mottled pale yellow brown and pinkish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones. | Below (203) |
| 209 | Fill | Lower F/O [206] - firm mottled pale yellow brown and pinkish brown clayey silt with frequent small angular stones. | Below (204) |
| 300 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (301) |
| 301 | Deposit | Subsoil - a mid-red brown silty clay with varying quantities of small rounded and sub angular stones. | Below (300) |
| 302 | Deposit | Natural - a mixed deposit of bedrock outcrops, with bands and patches of soft clay silt, and more sandy material. | Below (301) |
| 303 | Fill | F/O [304] - a lose soft mid red brown silty clay with frequent stones both sub rounded, and some flat stones placed vertically within it suggesting they were packing for a timber post. | Below (301) |
| 304 | Cut | Cut of pit | Cuts (302) |
| 400 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (401) |
| 401 | Deposit | Subsoil - a mid-red brown silty clay with occasional to moderately frequent small sub angular stones and very occasional very small coal fragments. | Below (400) |
| 402 | Deposit | Natural - patches of softer silts. | Below (401) |
| 403 | Deposit | Natural - solid bedrock. | Below (401) |
| 500 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (501) |
| 501 | Deposit | Subsoil - a firm mid red/orange-brown silty clay with frequent small angular and flat stones within it. | Below (500) |
| 502 | Deposit | Natural - outcrops of bedrock. | Below (501) |
| 503 | Cut | Modern Service | Cuts (501) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 504 | Fill | F/O [503] - a brown plastic foul main pipe in the eastern trench covered by a greenish aggregate layer. | Below (505) |
| 505 | Fill | F/O [503] - backfill deposit of redeposited natural silty clay and very frequent flattish stones. | Above (504) |
| 506 | Cut | Modern Service | Cuts (501) |
| 507 | Fill | F/O [506] - green aggregate. | Below (508) |
| 508 | Fill | F/O [506] - mixed very frequent redeposited stones and silty clay. | Above (507) |
| 600 | Deposit | Topsoil | Above (601) |
| 601 | Deposit | Subsoil - mid-red/orange-brown silty clay. | Below (601) |
| 602 | Deposit | Natural - very firm mid red/orange-brown silty clay with a softer irregular patch toward its southern end, where it was test excavated, and paler yellow brown lenses were noted. | Below (601) |
| 603 | Cut | Modern Service | Cuts (602) |

| Context Number | Object Type | Quantity | Weight (g) | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Pottery | 1 | <1 | Fragment of post medieval flowerpot |
| 601 | Flint | 2 | 23 | 1 x potential worked flint and 1x fragment of potential core |
| 101 | Flint | 1 | <1 | Flint fragment - unclear if natural or result of knapping |
| 100 | Pottery | 2 | <1 | Two very small fragments of post medieval pottery, one is glazed. |
| 300 | Pottery | 1 | 3 | Glazed post medieval pottery: blue and white |
| 200 | Pottery | 5 | 18 | Post medieval glazed pottery sherds: white, and blue and white |
| 200 | Plastic | 1 | 10 | Modern fragment |
| 600 | Pottery | 1 | 38 | Either fragment of flowerpot or piece of large ceramic pipe - size of fragment makes identity unclear. |
| 600 | Stone | 1 | <1 | Quartz - natural? |
| u/s | Plastic | 2 | 27 | Modern fragments |
| u/s | Flint | 1 | 3 | Flint debitage fragment with bulb of percussion apparent |

HCUK GROUP

# Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Bluestone Resort
Phase 4,
Canaston Wood,
Narberth,
Pembrokeshire

November 2020 | Project Ref 06231D

HCUK Group is a multi-disciplinary environmental practice offering expert advice in archaeology, heritage, landscape, arboriculture, and planning. It began life in 2010 as Heritage Collective LLP, before becoming Heritage Collective UK Limited in 2014. In the coming years diversification saw the addition of Archaeology Collective, Landscape Collective and Planning Collective, before all strands came together to be branded under a single umbrella: HCUK Group, based on the acronym for the original company. A home working company since the beginning, we are pleased to employ a talented workforce of consultants and support staff, who are on hand to advise our clients.

Project Number: 06231D

File Origin: https://heritagecollectiveuk.sharepoint.com/sites/Projects/Shared Documents/Projects 6001-6500/6201-6300/06231 - Bluestone Phase 4, Pembrokeshire/AC/06231D - TT WSI/2020.11.16 AC WSI Bluestone-Eval-V1 - FINAL.docx

| Author with date | Reviewer code, with date |
|---|---|
| JM, 13.11.2020 | RD-0107, 14.11.2020 |
| | |

# Contents



# Figures

# 1. Introduction

## Project Background

1.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details a proposal for a second stage of archaeological field evaluation works for the proposed Bluestone Resort Phase 4 development, Canaston Wood, Narberth, Pembrokeshire, SA67 8DE (Figures 1 and 2). This WSI for trial trenching has been written and prepared by James Meek, Director of Archaeology Collective (part of HCUK Group), on behalf of Bluestone Resorts Ltd. .

1.2 The Site occupies an area of *c*.10ha and is approximately centred on NGR SN 0651 2307. The proposed Phase 4 Lodges development lies on the southwestern side of the existing holiday resort. It lies to the west and northwest of the newly constructed Serendome. Administratively the Phase 4 proposals lie almost entirely within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority area with a small part on the southeastern edge lying within the jurisdiction of Pembrokeshire County Council.

1.3 This document will outline a scheme of trial trenching, the second stage of archaeological evaluation work, the results of which will be used to support a planning application for the development and that will be sent to Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority (PCNPA). The first stage of field evaluation was a geophysical survey of part of the site.

1.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Archaeology Collective[1] for the site which concluded the following: *The construction of the existing Bluestone resort is considered to have caused areas of previous disturbance to parts of the Site. Previous disturbance will have been greatest in the southeastern part of the Site, including the car park for the Events centre, the attenuation lake and the large bunded area and spoil heap west of the Serendome. It is considered likely that there is a very low to negligible potential for any archaeological remains to survive in these areas.*

*It is known that the areas to the northeast, north and northwest of the Tournament Field were previously topsoil stripped as part of the development of the resort. Some landscaping may also have occurred. Archaeological survival in these areas is possible, but any remains will have suffered some truncation and disturbance.*

*The southwestern field has been used for agricultural practices for many years including most recently for willow used as biofuel. It is known as the 'potato field'*

[1] Archaeology Collective 2020a

*(Liz Weedon pers. comm.) indicating that it will have had quite intrusive agricultural practices undertaken over the years. This will have caused disturbance to any archaeological remains that may be present and there is considered to be a low potential for archaeological survival. Any remains that may be present will have suffered from some truncation and disturbance.*

*The area of Tournament Field, taking up the remainder of the site, has a small area of relatively low-level landscaping in its centre associated with the archery range, access and buildings, which will have had a low impact on the survival of archaeological remains. The remainder of the field is laid to grass (with perimeter paths) and has had very little previous disturbance. There would be a good potential for archaeological survival in this area.*

*Although there are no known archaeological remains within the Site recorded on the Dyfed HER or NMRW, this assessment has identified a possible ring work of around 35m diameter in the southern part of Tournament Field. The feature is just visible on Lidar information, dated February 2003, pre-dating the construction of the holiday resort (Plate 1). There are no visible above ground remains of the feature and the route of a water main runs across its western edge. This may represent a medieval or Iron Age ringwork.*

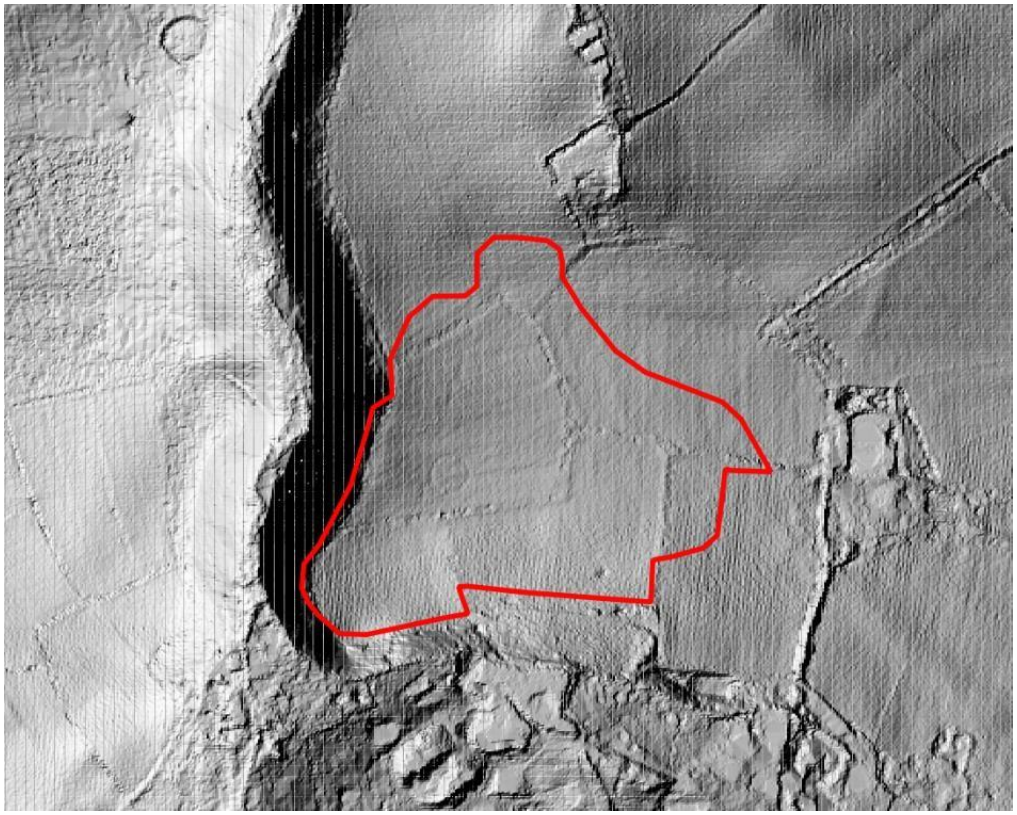
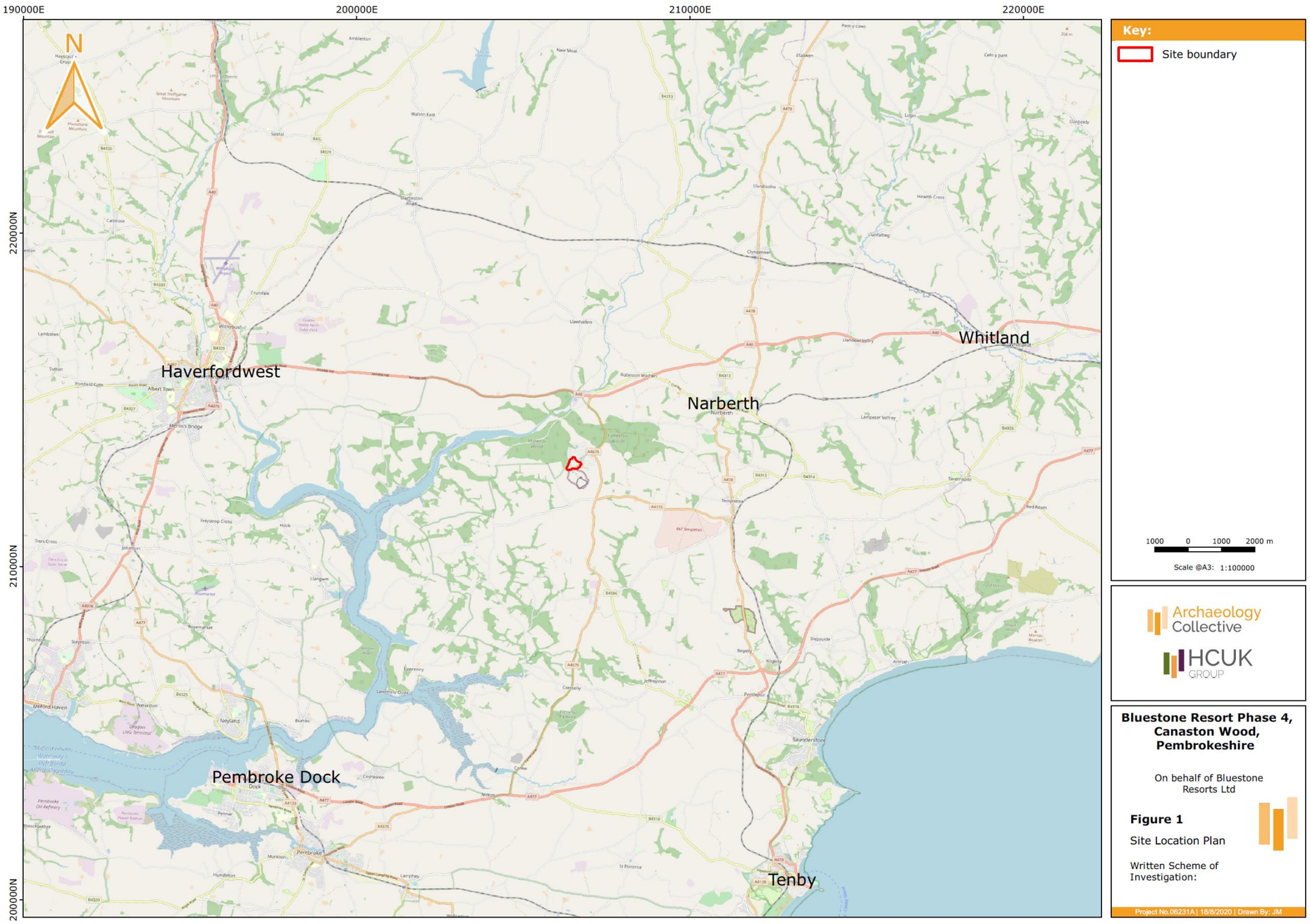
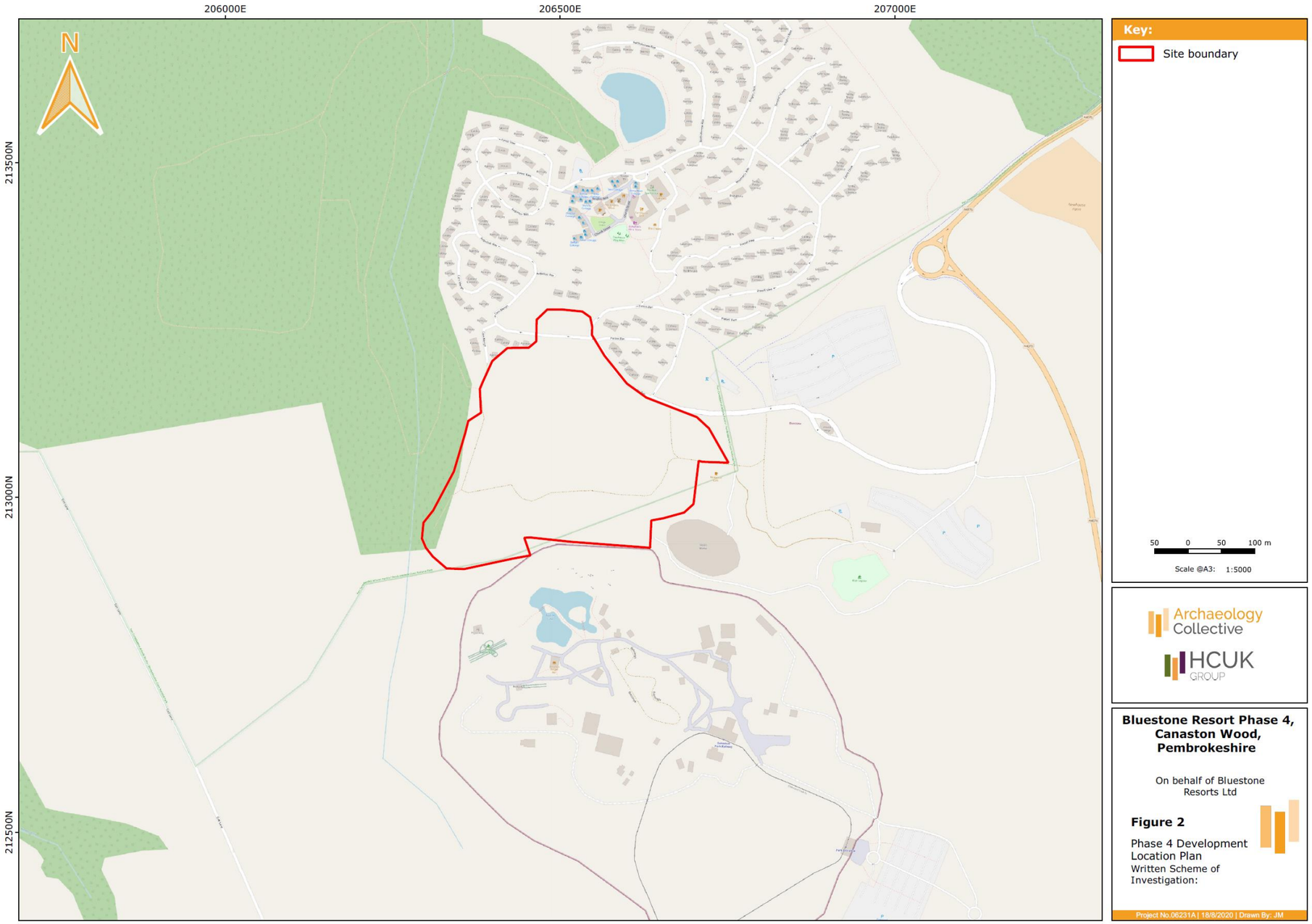


Plate 1: Processed Lidar data based on sn0613_dtm_2m.asc and sn0612_dtm_2m.asc (dated 15th February 2003, predating Bluestone Resort)


190000E
200000E
210000E
220000E
220000N
210000N
200000N
N
Haverfordwest
Narberth
Whitland
Pembroke Dock
Tenby
Key:
Site boundary
1000 0 1000 2000 m
Scale @A3: 1:100000
Archaeology Collective
HCUK GROUP
Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Pembrokeshire
On behalf of Bluestone Resorts Ltd
Figure 1
Site Location Plan
Written Scheme of Investigation:
Project No.06231A| 18/8/2020 | Drawn By: JM


206000E
206500E
207000E
213500N
213000N
212500N
N
Key:
Site boundary
50 0 50 100 m
Scale @A3: 1:5000
Archaeology Collective
HCUK GROUP
Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Pembrokeshire
On behalf of Bluestone Resorts Ltd
Figure 2
Phase 4 Development Location Plan
Written Scheme of Investigation:
Project No.06231A | 18/8/2020 | Drawn By: JM

1.5 Following discussion with the client and initial consultation with the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Development Management Team (DAT-DM) the archaeological advisors to the planning authority, a written scheme of investigation for geophysical survey[2] was prepared and approved for survey of the available areas of Tournament Field. This was done to learn more about the possible ringwork and also determine if any other archaeological remains may be present within the Tournament Field area. Due to previous disturbance mentioned above this is the only field where geophysical survey was undertaken.

1.6 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeology Wales in October 2020 and the results were summarised as follows (Figures 3 and 4): *A negative circular feature encompassed by positive responses was identified. The circular feature measured c.36m in diameter and is possible a Medieval or Iron Age ringwork. This confirms the site of a circular feature discovered through Lidar in a Desk Based Assessment by Archaeology Collective in 2020. In particular, the circular feature has been interpreted as a raised bank encompassed by small ditches. Numerous positive anomalies within the circle are possible stakeholes or postholes, especially those which appear to form a smaller circle. Larger positive anomalies just outside the circle could be pits, though could also be natural features. Other positive and negative linears immediately west of the circular feature could be related, but the response from the water main makes them difficult to interpret.*[3]

1.7 The aim of this nest stage of field evaluation is to learn more about the date, character, significance, depth and state of preservation of the archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey.

1.8 The trial trench evaluation will be managed on behalf of the client by James Meek of Archaeology Collective. The archaeological contractor to undertake the trial trenching will be appointed following approval of this WSI.

1.9 This WSI details the methodology for the archaeological works which will be undertaken and has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation(CIfA 2020). The appointed archaeological contractor will also undertake the works in accordance with the above standard and guidance and abide by the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019).

1.10 This WSI will need to be approved by the archaeological advisors to the planning authority DAT-DM prior to the works commencing.

[2] Archaeology Collective 2020b
[3] Archaeology Wales 2020

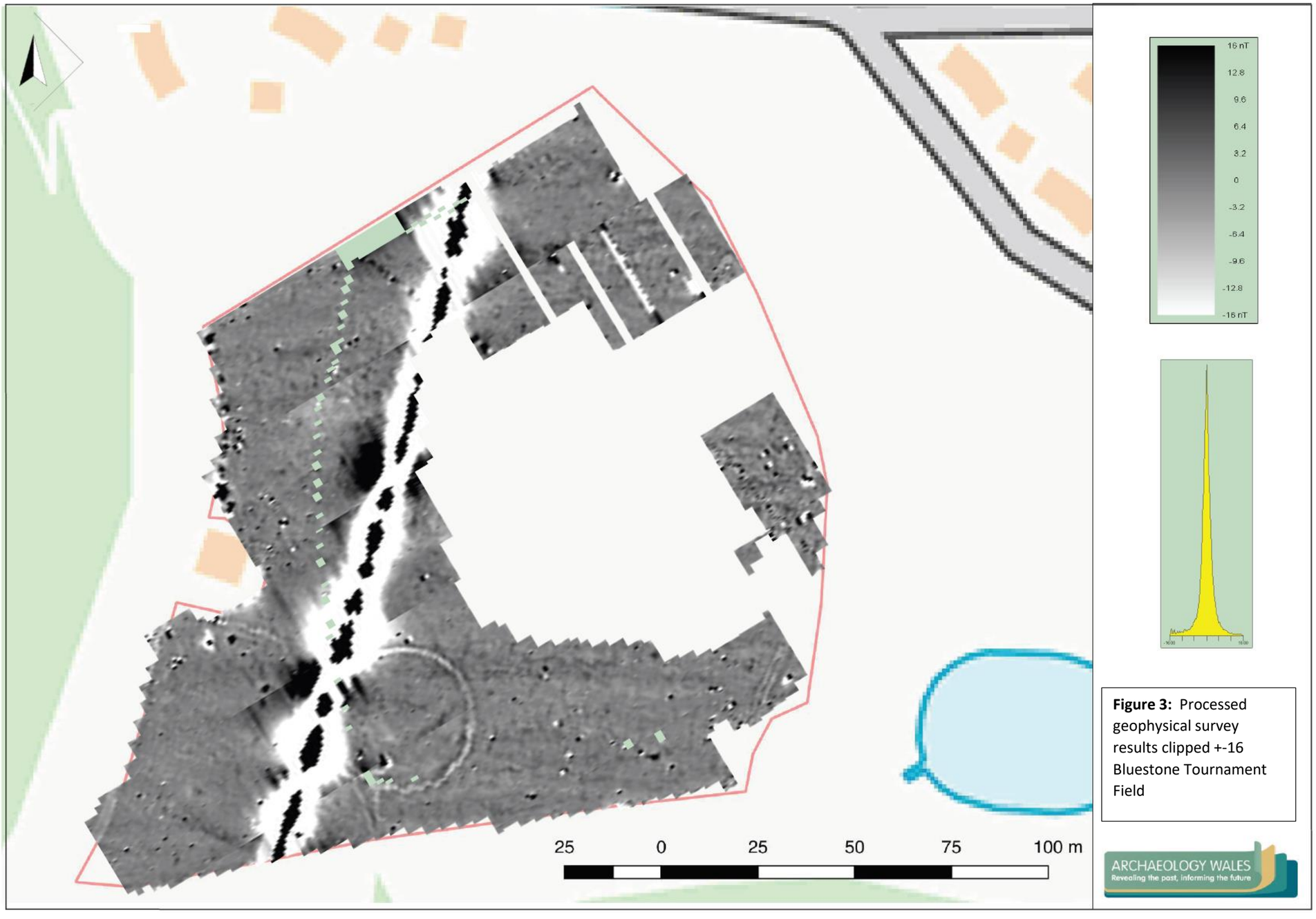



**Figure 3:** Processed geophysical survey results clipped +-16 Bluestone Tournament Field

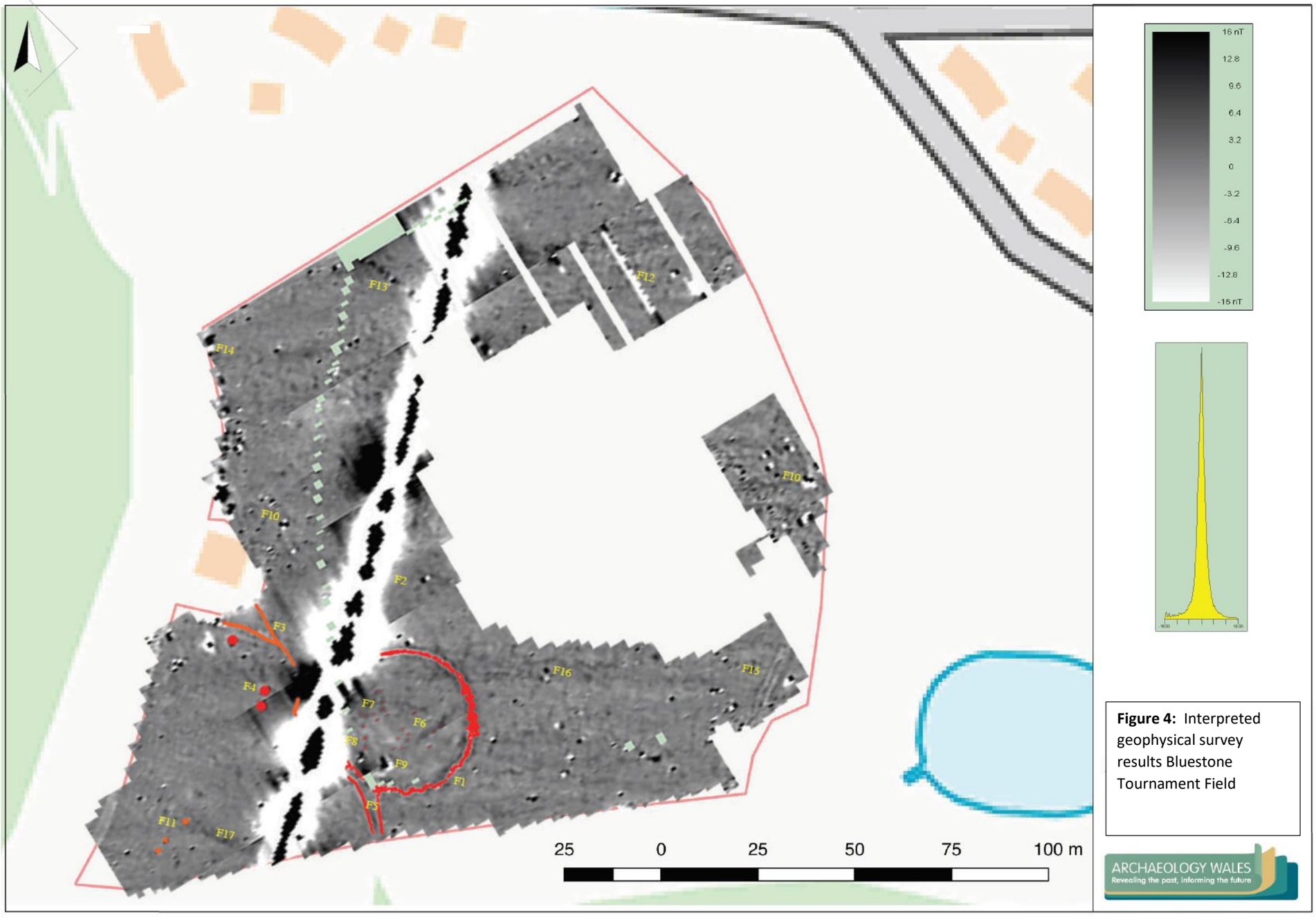



**Figure 4:** Interpreted geophysical survey results Bluestone Tournament Field

## Topography and Site Conditions

1.11 The Tournament Field area of the site lies on the western side of the proposed development area, with all other areas of the site having been previously disturbed. The field is laid to grass and has a gentle slope down to the south / southwest. The centre of the field has areas of bunds and earthworks associated with the existing attractions for the resort.

1.12 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology across the Site as Milford Haven Group - Argillaceous Rocks And [subordinate/subequal] Sandstone and Conglomerate, interbedded sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 408 to 427 million years ago in the Devonian and Silurian Periods. At that time the local environment was dominated by rivers.

1.13 The site area lies within an occupied holiday resort with visitors having access across the field to be evaluated. The area will be fenced off to prevent unauthorised access into the archaeological evaluation area.

# 2. Aims and Objectives

## Aims

2.1 The general aims of the evaluation are:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site; and
- to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

2.2 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- to mechanically excavate trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- to determine more about the date, character, significance, depth and state of preservation of the archaeological features identified through Lidar analysis and geophysical survey;
- to clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section;
- to partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
- to inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.3 The objectives of the project are:

- to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines;
- to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance;
- to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;

- to produce a written account to include: summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions;
- to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- provide an ordered archive.

# 3. Methodology

## Site Works

3.1 It is proposed to open up six trenches within the geophysically surveyed site area to target the area of the ringwork and other features.

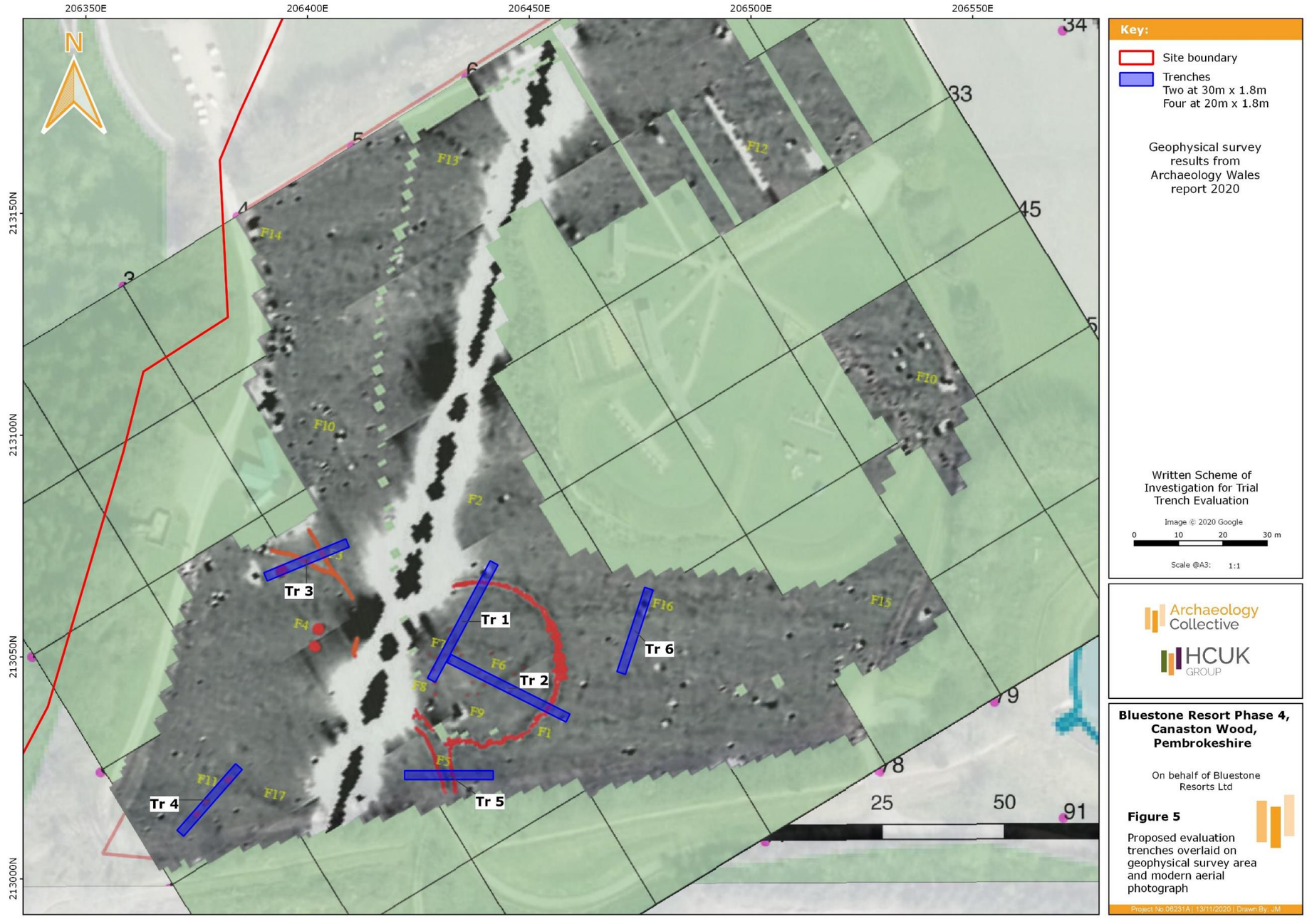
3.2 Two trenches will be located to target the ringwork, including the exterior ditches and the possible post-hole like features within its interior. These will measure 30m x 1.8m in size. Further features identified around the ringwork will also be targeted by a further four trenches of 20m x 1.8m size. An additional trench area of around 20m x 1.8m will be held in contingency in case additional areas within the ringwork need opening or areas targeting the exterior features. The grid references of the proposed trenches are included in Table 1 below.

3.3 Trenches will be excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological direction.

3.4 Mechanical excavation will extend down to the surface of significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist appointed by Archaeology Collective. The only occasion when the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed the toothless bucket will be refitted. The base and representative sections of the trenches will then be cleaned and recorded, by suitably qualified archaeologists.

3.5 Examination and cleaning of archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded in plan and section, as feasible. Features will usually be fully excavated where possible, or sectioned where larger features or linear ditches or gullies are identified.

3.6 Should the above excavations not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, further excavation of such features/deposits will be carried out (through the use of contingency trenching).




**Key:**

Site boundary

Trenches
Two at 30m x 1.8m
Four at 20m x 1.8m

Geophysical survey results from Archaeology Wales report 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation

Image © 2020 Google

0 10 20 30 m

Scale @A3: 1:1

Archaeology Collective

HCUK GROUP

**Bluestone Resort Phase 4, Canaston Wood, Pembrokeshire**

On behalf of Bluestone Resorts Ltd

**Figure 5**

Proposed evaluation trenches overlaid on geophysical survey area and modern aerial photograph

Project No.06231A | 13/11/2020 | Drawn By: JM

| Trench No | Coord 1 | Coord 2 | Coord 3 | Coord 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trench 1 | 206429E / 213044N | 206427E / 213045N | 206441E / 213071N | 206443E / 213071N |
| Trench 2 | 206431E / 213048N | 206432E / 213050N | 206459E / 213037N | 206458E / 213035N |
| Trench 3 | 206391E / 213067N | 206390E / 213069N | 206408E / 213077N | 206409E / 213075N |
| Trench 4 | 206372E / 213009N | 206370E / 213011N | 206384E/ 213026N | 206385E / 213024N |
| Trench 5 | 206422E / 213022N | 206422E / 213024N | 206442E / 213024N | 206442E / 213022N |
| Trench 6 | 206471E / 213046N | 206470E / 213047N | 206476E / 213066N | 206478E / 213065N |

Table 1: Trenches and coordinates of corners

3.7 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[4]. Accordingly, the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

## Finds

3.8 All identified artefacts (finds), industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of DAT-DM. The Dyfed Archaeological Trust Finds Retention Policy 2018 may be utilised as a guide.

3.9 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of their spatial distribution.

3.10 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive with a local repository. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of this repository. An Event Record Number should be obtained from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record prior to the site works commencing and this is used to label all finds and records.

3.11 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.

[4] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019

3.12 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains[5] and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains[6] as set out by the CIfA.

3.13 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No. 2".[7] Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[8] and the current CIfA guidelines[9] will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, 'First Aid for Finds'.[10] Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

## Environmental Sampling

3.14 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will be undertaken is significant environmental deposits are encountered, and they will be taken and processed in line with our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples if suitable material is uncovered:

- Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues;
- Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples;
- Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub- samples from bulk samples;
- Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone;
- Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples;

[5] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019.
[6] Brickley & Mckinley 2004.
[7] United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983.
[8] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.
[9] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b.
[10] Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993.

- Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis; and
- Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

3.15 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.16 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of DAT-DM. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

## Scientific Dating

3.17 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers (most unlikely to be present);
- C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples; and
- Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

## Recording System

3.18 An Event Record Number should be obtained from Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record prior to the site works commencing and this is used to label all finds and records. This will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

3.19 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual.[11] Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.[12]

3.20 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing the locations of trenches and development site in relation to surrounding locality.

[11] Spence 1994.
[12] Spence 1994.

3.21 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.

3.22 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.

3.23 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.

3.24 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

3.25 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.

3.26 An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

# 4. Reporting

## Reporting

4.1 A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.[13]

4.2 The final report will adhere to the following structure:

- Non-technical Summary
- Introductory statements and site background;
- Desk-based element research will not be necessary but the results of the Archaeology Collective Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeology Wales Geophysical Survey report should be summarised within the report to place the site in its archaeological and historical context;
- Project aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation (General and specific aims of fieldwork)
- A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate;
- Results will be assessed in local, regional and wider contexts.
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary
- A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports;
- A discussion and summary of results and conclusion, including a statement of significance;
- An index of the contents and location of the archive; and
- Sources consulted

[13] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020.

4.3 The report will be submitted in draft form to the DAT-DM for comment. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report will be submitted to the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

4.4 The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

4.5 Any information deposited in the Dyfed Archaeological Trust Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

# 5. Staffing and Programming

## Staffing

5.1 The project will be managed on behalf of the client by James Meek, Director of Archaeology Collective (part of HCUK Group). Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used, can be provided to DAT-DM following approval of the WSI. Summary CVs can be supplied as required.

## Programming and Resources

5.2 The start date for the commencement of the site works is anticipated to be late November 2020.

5.3 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties following approval of this WSI.

5.4 The project is anticipated to require around five days of fieldwork.

5.5 Should the fieldwork take place during the Covid-19 pandemic, effective monitoring of the work may be possible via phone calls, emails (containing photos where appropriate) and/or video Skype meetings from Site.

## Project Team

5.6 The project will be managed on behalf of the client by James Meek MCIfA, Director, Archaeology Collective (part of HCUK Group). Other Archaeology Collective staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. A suitably qualified archaeological contractor will be appointed. Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used, will be provided to DAT-DM as soon as they are appointed.

5.7 Additional staff may be deployed should a change of scope be identified and additional measures agreed following consolation between appropriate stakeholders.

## Monitoring

5.8 The project will be monitored by DAT-DM. Archaeological Collective (part of HCUK Group) will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

## Access and Safety

5.9 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for DAT-DM who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

5.10 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site-specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- Up to date Government Guidelines on Covid-19 will be adhered to as the works will be undertaken during the present global pandemic.

# 6. Archive and Dissemination

## Archive

6.1 The site code (Event Record Number) will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.

6.2 The site archive will be 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.

6.3 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.

6.4 On completion of any finds analysis that may be required, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of any finds to the appropriate local repository.

6.5 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All records and any finds retained will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC "Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"[14] and the SMAs draft "Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"[15] will be followed in all circumstances.

6.6 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

[14] Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.
[15] Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993.

6.7 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulation* 2003.

## Dissemination

6.8 A fully illustrated report will be submitted to DAT-DM for approval.

6.9 Following submission and approval of the report:

- Copies will be submitted to the client, Historic Environment Record and the LPA. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above;
- A summary report or more detailed report should be submitted to the fieldwork roundup of the CBA 'Archaeology in Wales' publication. A longer article may be submitted if the results of the work warrant it.

# 7. Bibliography

## Archaeological Standards and Guidelines


- AAF, 2007, Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation: Archaeological Archive Forum (2007).
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- CIfA, 2014a, Code of conduct, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA, 2014, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992)
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